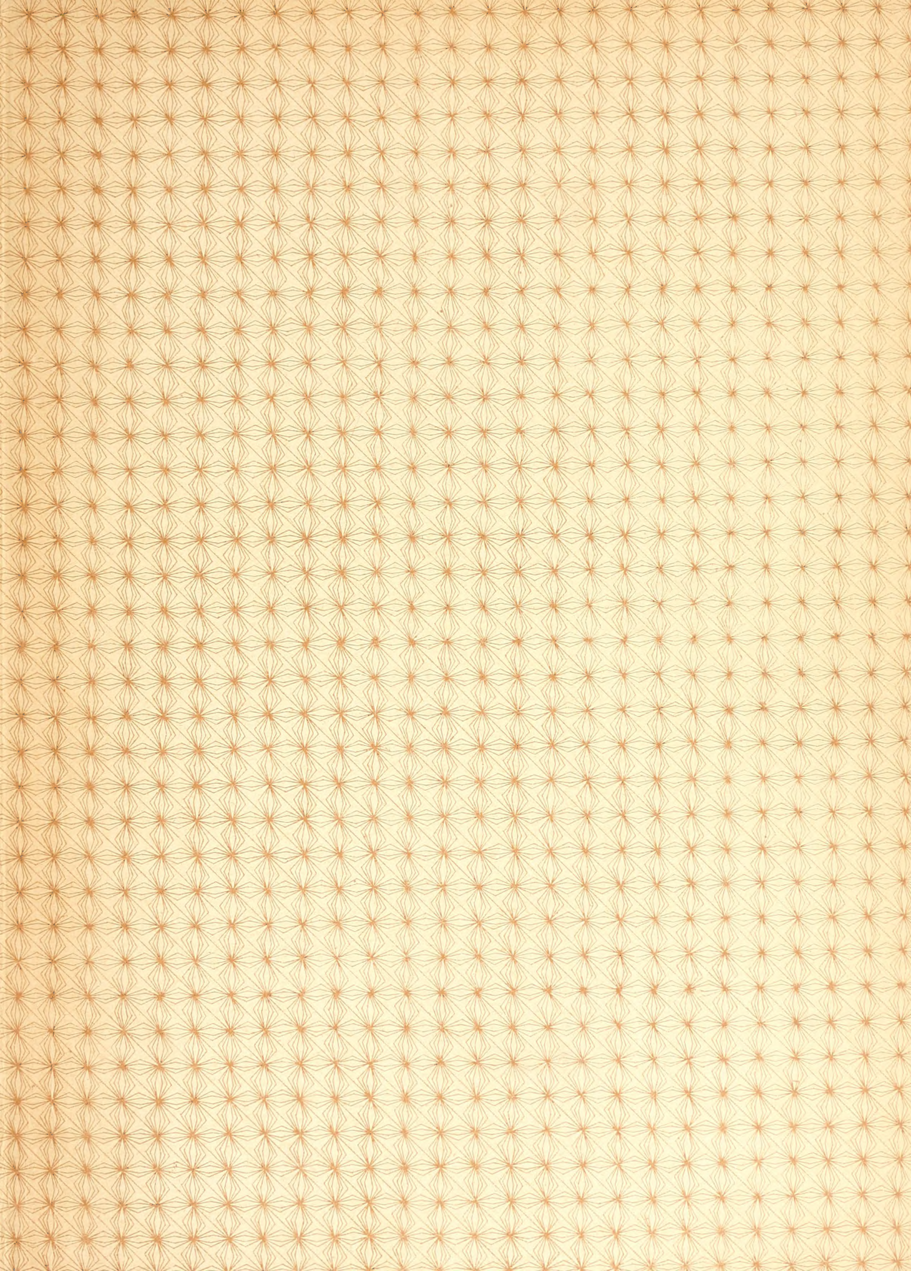

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THE CENTURY
CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

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[Century dictionary and encyclopedia. Vol. 9]

THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

A PRONOUNCING AND ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY
MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, ETHNOLOGY, ART
ARCHÆOLOGY, FICTION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

◆

EDITED BY
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ASSISTED BY A NUMBER OF EMINENT SPECIALISTS

VOLUME I

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PREFACE.

THIS Cyclopedia of Names is an outgrowth of *The Century Dictionary.* It was part of the plan of that work to include in its final volume a somewhat fuller appendix of names of persons and places than had before been given in general dictionaries; but as the size of the book increased, it became obvious that this could not be done in the available space, and it was decided to place the appendix in a separate volume. The result, with many modifications of the original scheme, is the present work. It is entirely independent in subject and use, yet serves as a supplement to the dictionary by extending the name-list into regions which the dictionary could not occupy, and by enlarging its encyclopedic field. In character it is primarily a dictionary of proper names, giving their orthography and pronunciation and such explanation of them as is necessary for their identification; and, secondarily, a condensed encyclopedia in its somewhat fuller treatment of several thousands of the more important articles.

The range of names to be included was practically unrestricted, since the object sought was not the presentation of any special class, as in a gazetteer or biographical dictionary, but a general account of all the names excluded, by their nature, from the larger work, so far as this was possible within the prescribed limits. The entries thus comprise not only names in biography and geography, but also names of races and tribes, mythological and legendary persons and places, characters and objects in fiction, stars and constellations, notable buildings and archæological monuments, works of art, institutions (academies, universities, societies, legislative bodies, orders, clubs, etc.), historical events (wars, battles, treaties, conventions, etc.), sects, parties, noted streets and squares, books, plays, operas, and even celebrated gems, vessels (war-ships, yachts, etc.), and horses. Pseudonyms, also, which have literary importance are included. The only condition of insertion has been that the name should be one about which information would be likely to be sought.

All these various groups could not, of course, be presented with equal fullness. The space given to persons and places is relatively much greater than that devoted to any other class, and the others follow in what appeared to be the order of their usefulness to the general reader, whose needs have everywhere been considered in the selection of the names to be defined. Thus, both ancient geography and modern are represented, and the information given in the brief space allowed to the separate articles is historical rather than statistical. The list of geographical names, also, includes, besides towns which are notable from their size, smaller places and localities which are important historically, or as visited by tourists, or for other reasons; the various physical and political divisions of the earth; rivers, lakes, seas, etc.; natural curiosities; and various imaginary places of legend and fiction. The list of personal names, for the same reason, is selected from all times, and not only from actual biography, but also from mythology, legend, and fiction (the last chiefly English). In the matter of dates the usual difficulties, due to different styles of reckoning and to the actual differences (which are very numerous) among the best authorities, have been met and, it is hoped, to a considerable degree overcome. In English biography the dates given in the "Dictionary of National Biography" have, as a rule, been adopted so far as its volumes were available (A to N); and full acknowledgment is here given of the aid received in this and in other ways from that great work. In the brief bibliographies, with few exceptions, only the most important works are given, and these often, for economy of space, with abbreviated titles.

The orthography has, in general, been determined by the established usage in the language from which the name is taken. The correct and, as a rule, the only current spelling of a place-name is the local one, and, within certain limits, of a personal name that which its bearer gives it. There are, however, large groups to which these considerations do not apply. English usage, in many cases of foreign names which were introduced before the present period of greater exactness, has established forms which differ more or less from the present or original native form. Familiar instances of this, in place-names, are *Munich* for the German *München*, *Flushing* for the Dutch *Vlissingen*, *Hanover* for the German *Hannover*, and in personal names *Horace*, *Livy*, *Pliny*, *Augustine*, for the Latin *Horatius*, *Livius*, *Plinius*, *Augustinus*, and the commonly accepted Latinized forms of Greek names, as *Hercules* for *Heracles*, *Plato* for *Platon*, etc. In these cases the desire has been to return to the native form when its difference from the Anglicized spelling is comparatively slight (as in *Hannover*); but in other cases the conventional English spelling has, as a rule, been accepted. In the case of Greek names, in particular, both geographical and personal, it has seemed best to retain the familiar forms which have come to us through the Latin, and to transliterate other Greek names, not recorded in classical Latin, according to the same system. No transliteration of the Greek can be acceptable which is not complete and consistent: such consistency, however, would produce many forms which are not only without support in English usage, but are also open to the charge of pedantry. There are also many names in regard to which usage differs (there being in fact, as a rule, no proper local usage), or where accepted use may properly be corrected in accordance with a general rule: as, for example, *Hudson Bay* for *Hudson's Bay*. Here choice has been made of the simpler or the corrected spelling. Lastly, there is the large group of names taken from languages which do not employ the Roman alphabet, or are without any, and whose sounds have to be represented by some method of transliteration. Here established and familiar transliterations have, as a rule, been adopted; and in other cases the simplest available forms, according to the system, for the languages concerned, used in *The Century Dictionary*. So far as was possible the use of "accented" letters in transliteration has been avoided, the employment of such marks, in the absence of a generally accepted scientific system, appearing to be distinctly undesirable, especially from a practical point of view.

In the pronunciation the system of notation employed by Professor Whitney in *The Century Dictionary* has, with slight modifications, been adopted. The marking of the sounds of foreign names might in some cases have been simplified by the use of a notation based upon a different principle; but, since this work was designed to be a companion to the dictionary, it was desirable to avoid, especially in this particular, difference of method. Moreover, the "English" notation is that to which most are accustomed, and which best enables the English consulter of a dictionary to reproduce with a fair degree of accuracy the sounds indicated. In any case, only by the ear can one know the exact sounds of a foreign speech, and only the trained tongue can utter them with precision. This is particularly true of personal and place names, which often have a special character that can not exactly be inferred from the general rules or usages of the languages concerned. The values of the signs used are given in the key: it is necessary only to remark that the natural tendency of an English-speaker to shorten or slur the long vowels of many foreign names has led to the use of the long-vowel signs, to insure the right vowel quality, even in cases where the actual sound is shorter than that indicated by the notation.

No attempt has been made systematically to etymologize all the names in the list: but etymological notes have been inserted under many of the historical names of prime interest, especially those of ancient English origin, and in many other cases where they seemed to be useful. These have been contributed by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with additions by some of the other specialists in their several departments — Sanskrit, Semitic, American Indian, etc. Dr. Scott has also aided in the work on the pronunciation, and has criticized the proofs.

The geographical articles have been prepared by Professor Edmund K. Alden, whose work has been supplemented in Mexican and Central and South American geography by Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in African geography by Mr. Heli Chatelain, and in ancient Oriental geography by Dr. Cyrus Adler. Professor W. R. Martin has contributed the articles on Indian and Persian biography, mythology, and literature; Colonel Garrick Mallery, those on North American Indian tribes; Professor Charles A. Young, those on the stars;

Professor William H. Carpenter, those on Teutonic mythology, ethnology, and legend; and Miss Katharine B. Wood, those on English literature and characters in fiction. Professor Carpenter has also written biographical articles on the best-known names in German and Scandinavian literature. The accounts of works of art, noted buildings (generally under place-names), and the articles on classical archaeology were written by the late Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow. Biographical notices of the more important French writers have been contributed by Dr. B. D. Woodward. Dr. Adler has also written numerous articles on Semitic history and antiquities; Mr. H. H. Smith has had charge of the Mexican and South American biography and ethnology; and Mr. Chatelain has written on African ethnology, and has read the proofs especially for the correction of the pronunciation. Many valuable notes on the ethnology and geography of the southwestern States and northern Mexico were received from Mr. Adolphe Bandelier. General assistance in the biographical and historical work has been given by Dr. M. A. Mikkelsen, and valuable aid in the criticism of manuscript and proofs by Rev. George M'Arthur. Whatever degree of typographical accuracy and consistency has been attained is largely due to the proof-readers of The De Vinne Press.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

September 1st, 1894.

NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

Advantage has been taken of the opportunity offered in this second edition of the Cyclopedia of Names to revise with care all its more important details, including pronunciation, dates, historical and geographical statements, etc., and to bring its statistical material down to date. Assistance in this labor has been received from most of the contributors mentioned in the preface to the first edition, and from Mr. Louis Heilprin, Professor Angelo Heilprin of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel A. Binion, Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and many others. In its plan and the selection of its material this edition is practically identical with the first, no good reason having been found for modifying either in any essential particular: room has, however, been made for the addition of a number of contemporary names, the peculiar utility of this part of the work having been amply demonstrated.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

October 1st, 1895.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet.
ė as in her, fern.
i as in pin, it.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub.
ū as in mute, acute.
ů as in pull.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ̄ as in prelate, courage.
ẹ̄ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

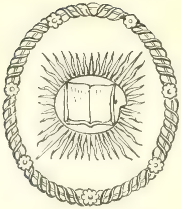
a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (‿) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

y as in yet.
B Spanish b (medial).
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
G as in German Abensberg, Hamburg.
H Spanish g before e and i, Spanish j, etc. (a guttural h).
n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
s final s in Portuguese (soft).
th as in thin.
TH as in then.
D = TH.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)



THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

Aa (ä). [Lit. '(the) water,' i. e. 'the river'; one of the forms, surviving in river names, of a common Teut. word, Goth. *ahwa*, OHG. *aha*, AS. *ea*, etc., = L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua* and *ewe*², C. D.] A river in northern France which flows into the North Sea between Calais and Dunkirk.

Aa. A river in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, which unites with the Dommel near Herzogenbusch.

Aa. A river in the province of Groningen, Netherlands, which flows into the Dollart.

Aa. A river in the cantons of Lucerne and Aargau, Switzerland, a tributary of the Aare.

Aa. A river in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, which forms the outlet of Lake Sarnen into the Lake of Lucerne.

Aa. A river in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, which flows into the Lake of Lucerne near Buochs.

Aa. A river in Courland, emptying by one mouth into the Gulf of Riga, and by another into the Düna.

Aa. A river in Livonia, about 175 miles long, which flows into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa (ä), **Peter van der.** A Dutch publisher and engraver who, with his brothers, formed a publishing-house at Leyden about 1682. They edited several collections of travels in Dutch and French.

Aach (äch). A small town in Baden, about 20 miles northwest of Constance, the scene of an engagement between the French and the Austrians, March 25, 1799.

Aachen (ä'chen). The German name of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Aageson (â'ge-son), or **Aagesen** (-sen), **Svend.** A Scandinavian writer of the 12th century. His "Compendiosa historia regum Daniæ," from King Skjold to Knud VI., is the first connected history of Denmark. Little is known of his life.

Aah-hotep (ä-hō'tep). [Egypt., 'delight of the moon' (Brugsch).] An Egyptian queen, wife of Kames, last king of the 17th dynasty, and mother of Aahmes, first king of the 18th dynasty. Her coffin was found at Thebes in 1860, in the ancient necropolis of No, and was placed in the Bulak Museum (now at Gizeh).

Aahmes (ä'mes) **I.**, L. **Amasis** (ä-mā'sis). [Egypt., 'child of the moon' (Brugsch).] An Egyptian king, the founder of the 18th dynasty and the conqueror of the Hyksos. He lived about 1700 B. C. An inscription on two rock-tablets at Türah and Massaarah, commemorating the 22d year of his reign, has been deciphered.

Aahmes II., L. **Amasis.** An Egyptian king (572–528 B. C. [Brugsch], 570–526 [Sayce]), the fifth of the 26th dynasty. He maintained friendly relations with the Greek states, sending gifts (548 B. C.) for the rebuilding of the burnt temple at Delphi and establishing at Naucratis Greek commerce and settlement.

> Mr. Petrie's excavations show them [Greeks] to have been in possession of the city [Naucratis] from a much earlier period — earlier, perhaps, than the dynasty to which Amasis belonged. What Amasis actually did for the Greeks of Naucratis must, therefore, have been to confirm them in their occupation of that site, and to grant them an exclusive charter whereby they should be entitled to hold it in perpetuity.
>
> *A. B. Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. [illegible]

Aahmes. An Egyptian captain who fought against the Hyksos about 1700 B. C. An important inscription in his tomb at El-Kab, near ancient Thebes, has been deciphered.

Aahmes-Nefertari. See *Nefertari.*

Aalborg (âl'börg). A seaport in the amt of Aalborg, Denmark, situated on the Lijmfjord about lat. 57° 3′ N., long. 9° 55′ E. It has an important foreign commerce and fisheries. Population (1890), 19,503.

Aalborg. A stift and amt of Jutland, Denmark.

Aalen (ä'len). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Kocher about 42 miles east of Stuttgart: an ancient free imperial city. Population (1890), 7,155.

Aalesund (â'le-sönd). A seaport in the province of Romsdal, Norway, on islands of the western coast, about lat. 62° 28′ N. Population (1891), 8,383.

Aali. See *Ali.*

Aalst. See *Alost.*

Aalten (äl'ten). A small town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, about 30 miles east of Arnhem.

Aar. See *Aare.*

Aarau (är'ou). The capital of the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare 24 miles southeast of Basel. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, instruments, etc. Population (1888), 6,809.

Aarburg (är'börg). A small manufacturing town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare about 22 miles southeast of Basel.

Aare (ä're), or **Aar** (är). A river in Switzerland, rising in the Bernese Oberland near the Grimsel Pass. It traverses the Hasli Thal and forms the Handeck Fall, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, flows through Bern, Solothurn, and Aargau, and joins the Rhine opposite Waldshut. Upon it are Bern, Solothurn, Aarau, and Brugg. Its length is about 170 miles, and it is navigable from Unterseen for small craft.

Aared (ä'red). A group of mountains in Nejd, central Arabia. Also *Ared*, *Ard*, *Aroudh*.

Aarestrup (â're-ströp), **Carl Ludwig Emil.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 4, 1800: died 1856. A Danish lyric poet, author of "Digte" (1838) and "Efterladte Digte" (1863).

Aargau (är'gou), F. **Argovie** (är-gō-vē'). A canton of Switzerland, capital Aarau, bounded by Baden on the north (separated by the Rhine), Zürich and Zug on the east, Lucerne on the south, and Basel, Solothurn, and Bern on the west. The language is German, and about half the population is Roman Catholic. It is one of the most fertile of the cantons, has an important trade and large manufactures, especially of cotton, and sends ten members to the National Council. Its area is 542 square miles and its population (1888) 193,580. In the 15th century it came under the influence of the Hapsburgs, was annexed in part by the Swiss confederates in 1415, became a canton in 1798, and assumed its present form in 1803.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus** (âr'hös). The capital of the amt of Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark, on the Cattegat. It is the largest town in Jutland and has important commerce, manufactures, and a cathedral. The bishopric was founded by Otto I. in the 10th century. Population (1890), 33,306.

Aarhus. An amt and stift in Jutland, Denmark.

Aarö (âr'ė). A small island of Schleswig, Prussia, in the Little Belt.

Aaron (ãr'on or ar'on). [Gr. Ἀαρών, Heb. *Aharōn.*] The first high priest of the Israelites, eldest son of Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi, and brother of Moses and Miriam. He died on Mount Hor at the age of 123 years.

Aaron, Saint. A British martyr who was put to death at Newport, Wales, in the reign of Diocletian.

Aaron. A character in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a Moor of unnatural wickedness.

> Aaron's confessions of his villainies (in "Titus Andronicus," v. 1) will recall to every reader the conversation between Barabas and Ithamore in the third scene of the second act of the "Jew of Malta" of Marlowe. The character of Aaron was either drawn by Marlowe or in close imitation of him; and it seems to me more reasonable to suppose that "Titus Andronicus" is in the main a crude early work of Marlowe's than that any imitator could have written with such marked power.
>
> *Bullen*, Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. lxxvii.

Aaron ben Asher (ãr'on ben ash'ėr). Lived at Tiberias in the first quarter of the 10th century. A Jewish scholar, probably belonging to the Karaite sect. He completed the Massorah, *i. e.* the vowels and accents which make up the traditional text of the Hebrew Bible. His contemporary and opponent was a certain Ben Naftali. When these authorities differ, both readings are given in the rabbinical Bibles.

Aarssens (är'sens), **Frans van.** Born 1572: died 1641. A Dutch diplomatist, one of the foremost politicians of his age, guilty of promoting the condemnation of Barneveldt in 1619. His memoirs are important.

Aasen (â'sen), **Ivar Andreas.** Born at Örsten, in Norway, Aug. 5, 1813. A Norwegian philologist, botanist, and poet: author of "Det norske Folkesprogs Grammatik" (1848), "Ordbog over det norske Folkesprog" (1850), later enlarged and issued under the title "Norsk Ordbog" (1873), and other works.

Aasvær (âs'vär). A group of small islands on the coast of Norway, nearly on the arctic circle, the seat of important herring-fisheries.

Ab (äb). The fifth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical and the eleventh of the civil year: July–August. It was a Babylonian name, adopted by the Jews with the names of the rest of the months after the Babylonian exile. Its etymology is uncertain.

Ababdeh, or **Ababde** (ä-bab'de). An African tribe, of Hamitic (Beja) race, living in Upper Egypt and northern Nubia, east of the Nile, about lat. 20°–22° N. Their number is estimated to be about 100,000.

Ababde (ä-bäb'de). A village in Egypt, on the Nile, about lat. 27° 50′ N. It is near the site of the Roman city Antinoe.

Abaco (ä'ba-kō), **Great**, or **Lucaya** (lö-kä'yä). One of the principal islands of the Bahama group, West Indies, east of Great Bahama. It is about 80 miles long and 20 wide.

Abaco, Little. An island of the Bahamas, northwest of Great Abaco.

Abaddon (a-bad'on). [Heb., 'destruction': synonym of *Sheol* in the Old Testament (Job xxvi. 6 and xxviii. 22, Ps. lxxxviii. 12).] 1. The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit: Apollyon. Rev. ix. 11.—2. The place of destruction: the depth of hell. *Talmud; Milton*, P. R., iv. 624.

Abadites. See *Abbadides.*

Abad y Queypeo (ä'bäᴛʜ ē kā-pā'ō), **Manuel** Born in the Asturias about 1770: died in 1824. A Spanish ecclesiastic. [illegible] in Mexico, and in 1809 he was made bishop of [illegible]. Driven out soon after by the revolutionists, he returned in 1814. In 1820 he was deposed and sent a prisoner to Spain for opposition to the Inquisition. Released soon after, he became a member of the government [illegible] bishop of Tortosa. In 1823 he was [illegible] of the Inquisition, and died in confinement.

Abæ (ā'bē), or **Abai** (ā'bī). [Gr. Ἄβαι.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, noted for its temple and oracle of Apollo.

Abafi ([illegible]), or **Apafi, Michael.** Born Sept. 25, 1632: died April 15, 1690. A [illegible] of Transylvania, under the protection of [illegible]

Porte until 1686 when he made a treaty with the emperor. He was succeeded by his son Michael (born Aug. 14, 1682: died Feb. 11, 1713).

Abailard. See *Abelard.*

Abakansk (ab-a-kansk'). A small town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, near the Yenisei, north of Minusinsk, noted for the tumuli and hieroglyphic statues in its neighborhood.

Abaliget (ob'o-le-get). A village near Fünfkirchen, county of Baranya, Hungary, noted for its large stalactite cave (about 3,000 feet in length).

Abalus (ab'a-lus). An island abounding with amber, said (by Pytheas) to be in the Northern Ocean, and variously identified: probably a part of the Prussian Baltic coast.

Abamonti (ä-bä-mon'tē), or **Albamonte** (äl-bä-mon'te), **Giuseppe.** Born about 1759: died Aug. 8, 1818. A Neapolitan statesman, secretary-general under the Cisalpine Republic, 1798, and member of the executive committee at Naples. On the restoration of the monarchy in 1799 he was arrested and condemned to be hung, but was amnestied and returned to Milan, where he again acted as secretary-general until 1805 when he returned to Naples.

Abana (ab'a-nä). In ancient geography, a small river, the modern Barada, which flows through the plain and city of Damascus and is lost in the desert. Also *Amana.*

Abancay (ä-bän-kī'). A town in the department of Apurimac, Peru, about 110 miles southwest of Cuzco, noted for its sugar-refineries. Population, 3,000.

Abancay River. A small river of Peru, an affluent of the Apurimac, west of Cuzco, and crossed by the road to Lima. It was a military point of great importance in the civil wars of the 16th century. Here Alonso de Alvarado was defeated by the elder Almagro, and with his whole army captured, July 12, 1537. Near the same place Giron defeated Alonso de Alvarado, May 21, 1554.

Abano (ä'bä-nō). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, about 6 miles southwest of Padua, noted for its hot springs (the ancient *Aquæ Patavinæ* or *Aponus* (*Aponi fons*)). It is the reputed birthplace of the historian Livy. Population, about 3,000.

Abano, Pietro d' (**Petrus Aponus** or **de Apono**). Born at Abano, Italy, 1250 (1246 ?): died at Padua, 1316 (1320 ?). An Italian physician and philosopher, denounced by the Inquisition as a magician. He wrote "Conciliator differentiarum quæ inter philosophos et medicos versantur" (printed [illegible]), "De venenis eorumque remediis" (printed 1472), etc.

Abarbanel. See *Abrabanel.*

Abarim (ab'a-rim). A mountainous region or lofty table-land in Palestine, east of the Dead Sea, containing Pisgah and Nebo.

Abaris (ab'a-ris). [Gr. Ἄβαρις.] A mythical Greek sage, surnamed "The Hyperborean," assigned to the 6th or 7th century B. C.

> Abaris was said to have received from Apollo, whose priest he had been in his own country, a magic arrow, upon which he could cross streams, lakes, swamps, and mountains. This arrow he gave to Pythagoras, who in return taught him his philosophy. Oracles and charms which he was supposed to have left passed current among the Greeks. According to Pindar he came into Greece in the reign of Croesus. Eusebius places him a little earlier. Possibly he was, like Anacharsis, a Scythian who visited Greece and became acquainted with Greek customs. It has been conjectured that the arrow of Abaris is a mythical tradition of the magnet, but it is hardly possible that if the property of the needle had been known it should not have been more distinctly noticed. — [illegible]
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 29, note.

Abasalo ([illegible]), **Mariano.** Born in Dolores, Mexico, [illegible]: died at Cadiz, Spain, 1816. A soldier in the Spanish army who joined the revolutionary movement of Hidalgo in 1810, [illegible] lieutenant-general of the [illegible]. He was captured and sent a prisoner to Spain, where he died in confinement.

Abascal y Sousa (ä-bäs-käl' ē sö'sä), **José Fernando.** [illegible]

Abasgi [illegible] **Abasci** [illegible]

Abasgoi [illegible]

Abasgia [illegible]

Abassides. See *Abbassides.*

Abate. See *Abbate.*

Abauzit (ä-bō-zē'), **Firmin.** Born at Uzès, Gard, France, Nov. 11, 1679: died at Geneva, March 20, 1767. A French philosopher and mathematician, a friend of Newton, Rousseau, and Voltaire. His name was used as a pseudonym by Voltaire.

Abayi (ä-bä-yē'). [Heb., 'my father.'] Born about 280 A. D.: died 338. A distinguished Hebrew scholar, surnamed "Nachmani." He was director of a celebrated Jewish academy at Pumbeditha in Babylonia, [illegible], and was held in high esteem for his learning and upright character.

Abb (äb). A town in Arabia, about 80 miles east of Mocha.

Abbadides (ab'a-didz), or **Abadites** (ab'a-dīts). A Moorish dynasty of Seville. It was founded in 1023 by Abul-Kasim, cadi of Seville, and lasted till the capture of the city by the Almoravides in 1091.

Abbadie (ä-bä-dē'), **Antoine Thomson d'.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 3, 1810. A French traveler (in company with his brother) in Abyssinia and the Galla country (1837–48). He published "Géodésie d'une partie de la Haute-Éthiopie" (1860–73), "Dictionnaire de la langue amarinna" (1881), etc.

Abbadie, Arnaud Michel d'. Born at Dublin, Ireland, July 24, 1815. A French traveler in Abyssinia and the Galla country, brother and companion of A. T. Abbadie; author of "Douze ans dans la Haute-Éthiopie" (1868), etc.

Abbadie, James (Jacques). Born at Nay, Basses-Pyrénées, probably in 1654 (1657 and 1658 are also given): died at London, Sept. 25, 1727. A noted French Protestant theologian. He went to Berlin about 1680 as minister of the French church there, and thence to England and Ireland; was for a time minister of the French church in the Savoy; and settled in Ireland as dean of Killaloe in 1699. His chief work is the "Traité de la vérité de la religion chrétienne" (1684), with its continuation, "Traité de la divinité de notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ" (1689).

Abba Jared (ab'bä yä'red). A mountain in northern Abyssinia, northeast of Gondar, 14,714 feet in height.

Abbas (äb'bäs). Born about 566: died 652. Abul Fadl al Hasimi, uncle of Mohammed, and founder of the family of the Abbassides.

Abbas I., "The Great." Born 1557: died at Kaswin, Persia, Jan. 27, 1628. A famous shah of Persia, who reigned 1586–1628. He defeated the Turks at Basra in 1605, conquered Khorasan, Kandahar, etc., and consolidated the Persian monarchy.

Abbas II. Hilmi. Born July 14, 1874. Khedive of Egypt, eldest son of Tewfik Pasha. He succeeded his father Jan. 7, 1892.

Abbas Pasha. Born at Jiddah, Arabia, 1813: died July 13, 1854. A grandson of Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt 1848–54.

Abbas Mirza (äb'bäs mēr'zä). Born about 1783: died at Mashhad, Persia, Dec., 1833. A prince of Persia, younger son of the shah Feth-Ali (Fath-'Ali), noted as a commander in the wars against Russia, 1811–13 and 1826–28. By the first war Persia lost its remaining possessions in the Caucasus, and was compelled to acknowledge the flag of Russia on the Caspian, and by the second it lost Armenia. The succession of Abbas to the throne was guaranteed in the treaty of 1828.

Abbassides (a-bas'īdz or ab'a-sīdz). The califs of Bagdad, 750–1258. They claimed descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed, and succeeded the Ommiad califs of Damascus upon the defeat of the calif Marwan by Abul Abbas near the Zab in 750. Almansur succeeded Abul Abbas and made Bagdad the capital of the califate. The most famous calif of this family was Harun al-Rashid ([illegible]). From 1258 to 1517 the Abbassides were nominal califs of Egypt. The last Abbasside, Motawakkel III., died in Cairo in [illegible]. Also *Abassides.*

Abbate, or **Abate** (äb-bä'te), **Niccolo dell'.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1512: died in France, 1571. An Italian painter. He assisted in decorating the palace at Fontainebleau. His best works are at Modena and Bologna.

Abbatucci ([illegible]), [illegible] **Charles.** Born [illegible], Dec. 2, [illegible]. A French general, son of J. P. Abbatucci, distinguished in the campaigns of the Army of the Rhine, 1794–96.

Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre. Born 1726: died 1812. A [illegible]

Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre Charles. Born 1791: died 1857. A French [illegible] and politician, [illegible] of J. P. Abbatucci, [illegible] Napoleon III.

Abbaye ([illegible]), L'. A [illegible] of St.-Germain-des-Prés, [illegible]

Abbe (ab'i), **Cleveland.** Born at New York, Dec. 3, 1838. An American astronomer and meteorologist, appointed director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1868, and meteorologist of the Weather Bureau in 1871.

Abbeokuta. See *Abeokuta.*

Abberville (ab'ėr-vil), **Lord.** The principal character in Cumberland's play "The Fashionable Lover."

Abbeville (äb-vēl'). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 25 miles northwest of Amiens: the ancient capital of Ponthieu, and a place of gathering in the first and second Crusades. It has important manufactures of cloth, etc., and a considerable trade. Its most interesting building is the church of St. Wulfran, begun in 1488, one of the richest existing examples of the flamboyant style. The gravels of Abbeville have yielded fossil remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros associated with implements of prehistoric man dating from a time when the Somme flowed 300 feet above its present level. Population (1891), 19,851.

Abbeville, Claude d'. See *Claude d'Abbeville.*

Abbeville, Treaty of. A treaty concluded in 1259 by which Henry III. of England renounced his claims to Anjou, Poitou, Normandy, Touraine, and Maine, in favor of Louis IX. of France, and held Guienne as a fief of France.

Abbey (ab'i), **Edwin Austin.** Born at Philadelphia, April 1, 1852. An American painter and illustrator. He executed a series of mural paintings (the Holy Grail) for the Boston Public Library (1895).

Abbiategrasso (äb-bē-ä-te-gräs'sō). A town in the province of Milan, 15 miles southwest of Milan. Population, 10,000.

Abbitibbe (ab-i-tib'e), **Lake.** A lake in Canada, south of James Bay, about lat. 49° N. Also *Abbitibbi.*

Abbitibbe River. The outlet of Lake Abbitibbe, flowing into James Bay, in Hudson Bay.

Abbon (ä-bôn'), L. **Abbo** (ab'ō), surnamed **Cernuus** ('The Crooked'). Died 923. A monk of St.-Germain-des-Prés, author of a Latin poem upon the siege of Paris by the Normans.

Abbon of Fleury, L. **Abbo Floriacensis.** Born near Orleans, France, 945: died Nov. 13, 1004. A French theologian and diplomatist, author of an "Epitome de vitis Romanorum Pontificum, desinens in Gregorio I." (printed 1602), and other works.

Abbot (ab'ot), **Charles.** Born at Abingdon, Berkshire, Oct. 14, 1757: died May 7, 1829. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons 1802–16, created Baron Colchester in 1816. He was chief secretary and privy seal for Ireland in the Addington ministry (1801).

Abbot, Ezra. Born at Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819: died at Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1884. An American biblical scholar. He was professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation at Harvard University, 1872–84, one of the editors of the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary," and a member of the American committee for New Testament revision. He published "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life" (1864), "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel" (1880), and other works.

Abbot, Francis Ellingwood. Born at Boston, Mass., 1836. An American philosophical writer, editor of "The Index" (a journal of free thought) 1870–80, and author of "Scientific Theism" (1886), "The Way out of Agnosticism" (1890), etc.

Abbot, George. Born at Guildford, Surrey, Oct. 29, 1562: died at Croydon, Aug. 4, 1633. An English prelate, appointed archbishop of Canterbury in Feb., 1611. He was graduated at Oxford (Balliol College), where he was tutor until 1593, and became master of University College in 1597, dean of Winchester in 1600, vice-chancellor of Oxford University in 1600 (and again in 1603 and 1605), bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in May, 1609, and bishop of London in Feb., 1610. He was a firm Protestant, and was influential in state affairs during the reign of James I. He was one of the translators of the New Testament in the King James version.

Abbot, George. Born at Easington, Yorkshire, England, 1604: died Feb. 2, 1648. An English religious writer and member of the Long Parliament, surnamed "The Puritan": author of the "Whole Book of Job Paraphrased" (1640), and "Vindiciæ Sabbathi" (1641).

Abbot, Sir **Maurice** or **Morris.** Born at Guildford, Surrey, 1565: died at London, Jan. 10, 1642. A merchant and lord mayor of London, knighted on the accession of Charles I., 1625. He was one of the original directors of the East India Company, and its governor (1624), rendering it most important services. He was elected to Parliament in 1621, and [illegible] a member of the council for establishing the colony of Virginia.

Abbot, Robert. Born at Guildford, Surrey, about 1560: died March 2, 1618. An English prelate, bishop of Salisbury (1615), elder brother of George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury: author of "Mirror of Popish Subtleties" (1594), and other works.

Abbot, Robert. Born about 1588: died about 1660. An English Puritan divine, author of "Triall of our Church-Forsakers" (1639), and other works.

Abbot, Samuel. Born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 25, 1732: died April 12, 1812. A Boston merchant and philanthropist; one of the founders of the Andover Theological Seminary.

Abbot, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820, founded upon incidents in the history of Mary Queen of Scots, from her imprisonment in Lochleven to her flight into England after the battle of Langside: sequel to "The Monastery."

Abbotsford (ab′ọts-fọrd). The residence of Sir Walter Scott, on the Tweed about 3 miles above Melrose. The place was acquired by him in 1811, and he removed there in 1812. It was originally a farm in front of which was a pond from which the place had received the name of Clarty (filthy) Hole. Scott renamed it from the adjoining ford. The land had belonged to the Abbey of Melrose. Upon it Scott built a small villa, to which in 1817 he began to add, producing in the end a large castellated and gabled mansion of which the interior is finished in late medieval style.

Abbott (ab′ọt), **Austin.** Born at Boston, Dec. 18, 1831. An American lawyer and legal writer, son of Jacob Abbott. He was appointed dean of the faculty of law of the University of the City of New York in 1891, and is the author of "New Cases, Mainly New York Decisions" (1877–86), "Legal Remembrancer" (1887), a series of digests of New York statutes and reports of United States courts, etc.

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan. Born at Boston, June 4, 1830: died in Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 1890. An American lawyer and legal writer, eldest son of Jacob Abbott. He was the author of a digest of New York statutes and reports (1863), a digest of United States court reports and acts of Congress (1867–1875), "A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice" (1877), "A Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence" (1879), etc.

Abbott, Charles. Born at Canterbury, England, Oct. 7, 1762: died Nov. 4, 1832. A noted English jurist, the son of a Canterbury barber, appointed chief justice Nov. 4, 1818, and created Baron Tenterden of Hendon, April, 1827. He was the author of a treatise on the "Law Relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen" (1802), still an authority on mercantile law.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. Born at London, 1838. An English clergyman and educator, a graduate and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed head-master of the City of London School in 1865. He is the author of "A Shakespearean Grammar" (1869), "Francis Bacon" (1885), and various educational and religious works.

Abbott, Emma. Born at Chicago about 1850: died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 5, 1891. An American soprano, successful both in Europe and America as an operatic singer. She married Eugene Wetherell.

Abbott, Evelyn. Born 1843. An English scholar, a graduate and fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and classical tutor and librarian, the author of various works on classical philology and of a history of Greece.

Abbott, Jacob. Born at Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803: died at Farmington, Maine, Oct. 31, 1879. An American Congregational clergyman, and a voluminous writer of juvenile works. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820, studied at Andover Theological Seminary, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst College 1825–29. His best known works are "The Rollo Books," "Young Christian" series, "Lucy Books," "Science for the Young," etc.

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 18, 1805: died at Fair Haven, Conn., June 17, 1877. An American Congregational clergyman (pastor successively at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket, Mass.) and historical writer, brother of Jacob Abbott. He was the author of a "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," a "History of the Civil War in America," a "History of Frederick the Second," "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," etc.

Abbott, Josiah Gardner. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1815: died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 2, 1891. A jurist and politician. He was judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts for Suffolk County 1855–59, Democratic member of Congress from that State 1876–77, and a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877. He was twice (1874, 1877) the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, and once (1878) for governor.

Abbott, Lyman. Born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835. A Congregational clergyman, author, and journalist, a son of Jacob Abbott. He has been the editor-in-chief of the "Christian Union" (changed to "The Outlook" in 1893) since 1881, and is the successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He originally studied law, but abandoned that profession for the ministry in 1860.

A. B. C., An. A poem by Chaucer, a prayer to the Virgin Mary. It is a loose translation from a work of Guillaume de Deguileville, a Cistercian monk who died about 1360. Each stanza begins with a different letter of the alphabet, arranged in order from A to Z.

Abda (ab′dạ), or **Abdas** (ab-das′). Said by Theophanes (Chronogr. sub an. 405) to have been bishop of Susa, and called by Socrates bishop of Persia. He is said to have aided Maruthas in driving a demon out of Yezdigerd, king of Persia. Theodoret relates that his zeal led him to destroy a fire-temple, which roused a persecution against the Christians to which he fell a victim.

Abdalla (ab-dal′ạ). The Mufti, a character in Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian."

Abdallah (äbd-äl′äh), or **Abdullah** (äb-döl′läh). [Ar., 'servant of God.'] Born at Mecca about 545: died at Medina, 570. The father of Mohammed.

Abdallah ben (or **ibn**) **Yasim** (ab-dal′äh ben (or ib′n) yä-sēm′). Died 1058. A learned Arabian Mussulman, appointed by a sheik of Lamtouna to instruct a tribe of Berbers in the Atlas mountains in the faith of Islam. His enthusiasm gave rise to the sect of Al-Morabethun ("dedicated to the service of God") or Almoravides, which under his leadership conquered the country lying between the Sahara and the ancient Gaetulia for the new religion. He died in battle; but his conquests were continued in Africa by his successors, and in 1086 Yussuf ibn Tashfyn extended his victories to Spain.

Abdallatif (äbd-äl-lä-tēf′), or **Abd-ul-Lateef** (äbd-öl-la-tēf′). Born at Bagdad, 1162: died at Bagdad, Nov. 8, 1231. An Arabian physician, philosopher, and traveler. He was the author of a historical work on Egypt published in Latin by Professor Joseph White of Oxford as "Abdallatiphi historiæ Egypti compendium," in 1800. A manuscript of it, brought from the East by Pococke, is in the Bodleian Library.

Abdalmalek, or **Abd-el-Malek,** or **-Malik** (äbd-äl- (or -el-) mä′lek, -lik). The fifth calif of the Omniads, 685–705.

Abdalmalek. Born at Basra about 740. A Mohammedan doctor, instructor of Harun-al-Rashid, noted for his extraordinary memory. He is the reputed author of the romance of Antar.

Abdalmalek. Born at Cordova, 801: died 853. A Mohammedan historian and theologian.

Abd-al-Rahman, or **Abdalrahman.** See *Abd-er-Rahman.*

Abdara. See *Abdera.*

Abdelazar (äb-del-ä′zär). A tragedy made by Mrs. Aphra Behn from the play "Lust's Dominion," acted in 1676 and published the next year. It contains the song "Love in fantastic triumph sat."

Abd-el-Kader, or **-Kadir** (äbd-el-kä′dėr). Born near Mascara, Algeria, 1807: died at Damascus, May 26, 1883. A celebrated Arab chief, the heroic leader of the Arabs in the wars in Algiers against the French 1832–47, and prisoner of the French 1847–52. He lived in later years principally at Damascus as a pensioner of the French government.

Abd-el-Malek, or **-Malik.** See *Abdalmalek.*

Abd-el-Mottalib. See *Abdul-Muttalib.*

Abdemon (ab′dẹ-mọn). See the extract.

> The "wisdom" of Solomon is said to have provoked the Tyrians to match their wits against his. Solomon had sent Hiram certain riddles to test his sagacity, and had asked for a return in kind, wagering a good round sum upon the result. The contest terminated in Solomon's favour, and Hiram had to make a heavy payment in consequence. Hereupon, a Tyrian named Abdemon (Abdesmun?) came to the rescue, and vindicated the honour of his country by correctly solving all King Solomon's riddles, and proposing to him others, of which the Israelitish monarch, with all his intelligence, was quite unable to discover the solution. He was thus compelled to refund all the money that Hiram had paid him, and to forfeit a considerable amount in addition.
>
> *Rawlinson,* Phœnicia, p. 105.

Abdera (ab-dē′rạ). [Gr. τὰ Ἄβδηρα, or Ἄβδηρον.] In ancient geography, an maritime city of Thrace, founded by the Teians, belonging to the Athenian Confederation. Its inhabitants were notorious among the Greeks for dullness. The exact ancient site has not been identified.

Abdera (ab-dē′rạ). [Gr. τὰ Ἄβδηρα, Ἄβδαρα, Ἀβδήρα, Ἄβδηρον.] In ancient geography, a town, the modern Adra (or Almeria?), on the southern coast of Spain, about 45 miles southeast of Granada. Also *Abdara.*

Abd-er-Rahman (äbd-er-räh′män) **I.** [Ar., 'servant of the merciful one,' i. e. God.] Born at Damascus, 731: died 788. The founder (756) of the independent Omniad power in Spain, with Cordova as capital. He survived the massacre of the Omniads by the Abbassides, took refuge in Mauretania, and was invited by a party of the Arabs in Spain to come to them as their sovereign. He quickly established his power, overcame his chief antagonist in battle (756), suppressed formidable rebellions (763–766), and repelled the invasion of Charlemagne (778). The famous mosque at Cordova was constructed by him. Also *Abd al Rahman, Abdurrahman, Abdalrahman.*

Abd-er-Rahman III. Born 891: died 961. Calif of Cordova from 912 to 961. During his reign the Saracen power in Spain rose to its greatest height.

Abd-er-Rahman. Died 732. A Saracen chieftain, governor of Narbonne. He invaded France with a large army, and was defeated by Charles Martel, and slain, near Tours in 732.

Abd-er-Rahman. Born Nov. 28, 1778: died Aug., 1859. Sultan of Fez and Morocco 1823–1859. The piratical habits of his subjects involved him in several conflicts with European powers, and in 1844 he supported Abd-el-Kader against France.

Abdiel (ab′di-el). [Heb., 'servant of God.'] A seraph in Milton's "Paradise Lost" (v. 896), the only seraph who remained loyal when Satan stirred up the angels to revolt. He is mentioned by the Jewish cabalists.

Abdi-Milkut (äb′de-mil-köt′). A king of Sidon, a contemporary of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria (680–668 B. C.). He made an alliance with king Sanduarri, and revolted from his allegiance to Assyria; was attacked, and, after a prolonged resistance, fled, probably to Cyprus; and was caught and decapitated in 676.

Abdol-Motalleb. See *Abdul-Muttalib.*

Abdool-. See *Abdul-.*

Abdul-Aziz (äb′döl-ä-zēz′). Born Feb. 9, 1830: assassinated (?) June 4, 1876. Sultan of Turkey 1861–76, second son of Mahmud II. and brother of Abdul-Medjid whom he succeeded. Aided by his grand viziers Ali Pasha and Fuad Pasha, he attempted to introduce Western civilization into Turkey. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exhibition, and journeyed through England, Austria, and Germany. Dissatisfaction with his reform policy and the depletion of his treasury brought about his deposition, May 30, 1876.

Abdul-Hamid (äb′döl-hä-mēd′) **I.** Born May 30, 1725: died April 7, 1789. Sultan of Turkey from Jan. 21, 1774, till April 7, 1789. He inherited a disastrous war with Russia, which was ended in July, 1774, by the treaty of Kainardji, and which resulted in the loss of Crimea and adjacent regions. He was also engaged in war with Russia and Austria from 1787.

Abdul-Hamid II. Born Sept. 22, 1842. Sultan of Turkey since Aug. 31, 1876, second son of Abdul-Medjid and brother of the insane Murad V. whom he succeeded. He carried on a war with Russia from April 24, 1877, to 1878. By the treaty of San Stefano, which followed (March 3, 1878), modified by the Berlin Treaty of July 13, 1878, Turkey lost large possessions in Europe and Asia. See *San Stefano, Treaty of,* and *Berlin, Congress of.*

Abdul-Kerim (äb′döl-ke-rēm′) **Pasha.** Born 1811: died 1885. A Turkish general, distinguished by his services in the Crimean war, and against the Servians in 1876, but banished for failure in the Russian war of 1877.

Abdul-Latif. See *Abdallatif.*

Abdul-Medjid, or **Mejid** (äb′döl-me-jēd′). Born April 23, 1823: died June 25, 1861. The eldest son of Mahmud II. whom he succeeded, July 1, 1839. He was conquered by Mehemet Ali, the rebellious viceroy of Egypt, at Nisib, June 24, 1839, but was protected by the intervention of the Great Powers in 1840. November 3, 1839, he promulgated the Hatti-sherif of Gulhane (the imperial palace where it was first proclaimed), an organic statute for the government of the empire, guaranteeing the security of life and property to subjects and introducing fiscal and military reforms. He was engaged in the Crimean war from 1853 to 1856. In 1856 was promulgated the Hatti-humayun, which professed to secure the rights of the Hatti-sherif of Gulhane to all classes, without distinction of race or religion.

Abdul-Mumen (äb′döl-mö′men). Born in northwestern Africa, 1101: died 1163. The founder of the dynasty of the Almohades, calif from 1130 till 1163.

Abdul-Muttalib (äb′döl-möt-tä′lib). Died 578. The grandfather of Mohammed and his guardian for two years.

Abdurrahman. See *Abd-er-Rahman.*

Abdurrahman Khan (äb-dör-räh′män khän). Born about 1830. The ameer of Afghanistan, proclaimed such in 1880.

Abecedarians (ā bē-sē-dā′ri-ạnz). A German Anabaptist sect of the 16th century, led by Nicholas Stork, a weaver of Zwickau, which rejected all learning (even the rudiments, or "A-B-C") as a hindrance to religion, professed a special inspiration superseding the Bible, and predicted and was disposed to promote the overthrow of existing governments.

A Becket (ä bek′et), **Gilbert Arthur.** Born at London, 1837: died at London, Oct. 15, 1891. An English journalist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, son of G. A. à Becket.

A Becket, Gilbert Abbott. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1811: died at Boulogne, France, Aug. 30, 1856. An English lawyer, journalist, and writer, noted chiefly for his contributions to

“Punch”: author of the “Comic History of England,” the “Comic History of Rome,” the “Comic Blackstone,” etc.

A Becket, Thomas. See *Thomas of London.*

Abed-nego (a-bed'ne-gō). [Probably an error in the text for *Abed Nebo*, servant of the god Nebo.] One of the three Hebrews cast by Nebuchadnezzar into the fiery furnace. His Hebrew name was Azariah, Abed-nego being substituted for it by the prince of the eunuchs of the king of Babylon. Dan. i. 7.

Abegg (ä'beg), **Julius Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 27, 1796: died at Breslau, Prussia, May 29, 1868. A German jurist, author of “Versuch einer Geschichte der preussischen Civilprozessgesetzgebung” (1848), etc.

Abel (ā'bel). [Heb. *Hebel*, formerly derived from Heb. *hebel*, transitoriness; more probably to be connected with Assyro-Babylonian *ablu*, son.] The second son of Adam, slain by his brother Cain, according to the account in Genesis.

Abel (ä'bel), **Carl.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1837. A German comparative philologist, author of “Linguistic Essays” (1880), etc. He has acted as Ilchester lecturer on comparative lexicography at Oxford, and as Berlin correspondent of the “Times” and “Standard.”

Abel (ā'bel), Sir **Frederick Augustus.** Born at London, 1827. An English chemist, president of the Institute of Chemistry and other learned societies, and author of “Guncotton,” “Modern History of Gunpowder,” “On Explosive Agents,” etc., and with Bloxam of a “Handbook of Chemistry.”

Abel (ä'bel), **Heinrich Friedrich Otto.** Born at Reichenbach, Würtemberg, Jan. 22, 1824: died at Leonberg, Würtemberg, Oct. 28, 1854. A German historian, collaborator on the “Monumenta Germaniae historica,” and author of “König Philipp der Hohenstaufe” (1852), etc.

Abel (ä'bel), **Joseph.** Born at Aschach, in Austria, 1768: died at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1818. An Austrian historical and portrait painter.

Abel (ä'bel), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Köthen, Germany, 1725: died at London, June 20, 1787. A German composer, and noted performer on the viol da gamba.

Abel (ä'bel), **Niels Henrik.** Born at Findoe, Norway, August 5, 1802: died near Arendal, Norway, April 6, 1829. A distinguished Norwegian mathematician, noted especially for his researches on elliptic functions. His complete works were published in 1839.

Abelard (ab'e-lärd), **Peter,** F. **Abélard** (ä-bā-lär'), ML. **Abelardus** (ab-e-lär'dus). Born at Palet (Palais), near Nantes, France, in 1079: died April 21, 1142. A French scholar, one of the most notable of the founders of scholastic theology, a pupil of Roscellin of Compiègne and of William of Champeaux. He taught with great success at Melun, at Corbeil, and at Paris. In 1121 he was cited before the Synod of Soissons, on the charge of disseminating Sabellianism, and was compelled to burn his “Introductio ad Theologiam.” He soon after retired to a solitary place near Nogent-sur-Seine, but was sought out by students who built for him the Oratory of the Paraclete. From 1125 till about 1134 he was abbot of St. Gildas in Brittany. In 1140, at the council of Sens, he was accused of heresy by Bernard of Clairvaux, and was condemned by the council and the Pope, but was afterward reconciled to Bernard. He represented the spirit of free inquiry in theology, and contributed largely to fix the scholastic manner of philosophizing. For his relation to Héloïse, see *Héloïse.*

Abel de Pujol (ä-bel' de pü-zhol'), **Alexandre Denis.** Born at Valenciennes, France, Jan. 30, 1785: died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1861. A French historical painter.

Abelin (ä'be-lēn), **Johann Philipp:** pseudonym **Johann Ludwig Gottfried** (**Gothofredus**). Died about 1634. A German historian, founder of the “Theatrum Europaeum,” a serial work on contemporaneous history, carried forward by Schleder, Oraeus, and others into the 18th century, and author of a history of the West Indies, “Historia Antipodum,” and other works.

Abelites (ā'bel-īts), or **Abelonites** (ab'e-lon-īts), or **Abelonians** (ā-bel-ō'ni-anz). An African sect mentioned by Augustine (“De Hæresibus”) [illegible] observed [illegible] creating, in order not to perpetuate inherited [illegible] of Abel, the son of Adam. They adopted the children of others.

Abell (ā'bel), **Thomas.** Executed at Smithfield, London, July 30, 1540. A Roman Catholic theologian, rector of Bradwell, Essex, and chaplain to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. of England, unjustly condemned on the charge of concealing the treasonable practices of Elizabeth Barton, the “Nun of Kent.” He was an active supporter of the queen in her endeavor to prevent the divorce sought by Henry.

Abencerrages (a-ben'se-rāj-ez; Sp. pron. ä-ben-thä-rä'Hes). A Moorish family in Granada, famous in Spanish romance. Their struggle with the family of the Zegris and tragical destruction in the Alhambra by King Abu Hassan near the end of the Moorish dominion in Granada, are told in Perez de Hita's (unhistorical) “Historia de las guerras civiles de Granada” (1595), the groundwork of a romance by Chateaubriand (1826), and of an opera by Cherubini (1813).

Abenezra (ä-ben-ez'rä), or **Ibn Ezra** (ib'n-ez'rä). See *Abraham ben Meïr ibn Ezra.*

Abensberg (ä'bens-berG). A small town in Lower Bavaria, on the Abens 18 miles southwest of Ratisbon, the scene of a victory by Napoleon over the Austrian army of Archduke Charles, April 20, 1809. The attack was on the center of the Austrian line, which was cut in halves: the left was driven across the Isar at Landshut, which was captured, and the right was overcome at Eckmühl on April 22. In this series of operations the Austrians lost 60,000 men.

Abeokuta (ab-ē-ō-kö'tä). The principal town of Yoruba or Yariba, a British protectorate in western Africa. It was founded in 1830 by fugitive slaves, who were subsequently joined by numerous freemen, mostly of the Egba tribe. Excepting a few native Christian churches the mass of the people is still heathen. Population (estimated), 150,000. Also *Abbeokuta.*

Aber (ab'ėr). [Gael. *abar* = W. *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. *inbhir*, with same senses. = W. *ynfer*, influx, = Sc. *inver-*.] An element appearing in many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying ‘a confluence of waters,’ either of two rivers or of a river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen, Aberdour, Abergavenny, Aberystwith.*

Aberavon (ab-er-a'von). A seaport in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on Bristol Channel 7 miles east of Swansea. It has large manufacturing works and there are mines of coal and iron in its vicinity. Population (1891), 6,281.

Aberbrothock. See *Arbroath.*

Aberconway. See *Conway.*

Abercorn (ab'ėr-kôrn). A hamlet in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, about 10 miles west of Edinburgh. It was the seat of a bishopric from 681 to 685.

Abercrombie (ab'ėr-krum-bi), **James.** Born at Glassbaugh, in Scotland, 1706: died at Stirling, Scotland, April 28, 1781. A British general, commander of an expedition against Canada in 1758. He was defeated by Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

Abercrombie, John. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 10, 1780: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 14, 1844. A Scottish physician and philosophical writer. He wrote “Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord” (1828), “Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach, the Intestinal Canal, etc.” (1828), “Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth” (1830), “Philosophy of the Moral Feelings” (1833), etc.

Abercrombie, John Joseph. Born in Tennessee in 1802: died at Roslyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1877. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, and served in the Florida war (brevetted major), in the Mexican war (brevetted lieutenant-colonel), and in the Union army in the Civil War (brevetted brigadier-general).

Abercromby (ab'ėr-krum-bi), **David.** Died about 1702. A Scottish physician and philosophical writer. His chief work is entitled “A Discourse of Wit” (London, 1686). “It antedates the (so-called) Scottish School of Philosophy a century nearly”: for in it Dr. Thomas Reid's “philosophy of common sense” is distinctly traced (*A. B. Grosart*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.).

Abercromby, James. Born Nov. 7, 1776: died at Colinton House, Midlothian, April 17, 1858. An English politician, third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, created Baron Dunfermline in 1839. He became a member of Parliament in 1807, [illegible] chief baron of the exchequer of Scotland in 1830, master of the mint in 1834, and speaker 1835-39.

Abercromby, Sir **John.** Born 1772: died at Marseilles, Feb. 14, 1817. An English soldier, second son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He [illegible] by Napoleon [illegible] 1808, [illegible] Madras [illegible]

Abercromby, Patrick. Born at Forfar, Scotland, [illegible] A Scottish physician, antiquary, and historian, author of “Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation” (1711-15).

Abercromby, Sir **Ralph.** Born at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 1734: died near Alexandria, Egypt, March 28, 1801. A distinguished British general, commander-in-chief in the West Indies 1795-97 (where he took Grenada, Demerara, and Trinidad, and relieved St. Vincent), in Ireland in 1798, and in the Netherlands in 1799. He was mortally wounded near Alexandria, Egypt, March 21, 1801. He “shares with Sir John Moore the credit of renewing the ancient discipline and military reputation of the British soldier” (*H. M. Stephens*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.).

Abercromby, Sir **Robert.** Born at Tullibody, Clackmannan, Scotland, 1740: died at Airthrey, near Stirling, Scotland, Nov., 1827. A British general, younger brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars (at the battles of Brooklyn, Brandywine, and Germantown, and at Charleston and Yorktown), and later commanded in India.

Aberdare (ab-ėr-dãr'). A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, about 5 miles southwest of Merthyr-Tydvil. There are coal- and iron-mines in its vicinity. Population (1891), 38,513.

Aberdare, Baron. See *Bruce Pryce, Henry Austin.*

Aberdeen (ab-ėr-dēn'), or **New Aberdeen.** A seaport, capital of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the North Sea between the mouths of the Don and Dee, in lat. 57° 8′ 33″ N., long. 2° 4′ 6″ W. (lighthouse). It is the principal city of northern Scotland, and has an important foreign and coasting commerce and a variety of manufactures. It received a charter from William the Lion in 1178. Population (1891), 123,327.

Aberdeen, Old. A town at the mouth of the Don, one mile north of Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the Cathedral of St. Machar, and King's College in the University of Aberdeen. The old cathedral is now a parish church, consisting of the spacious nave only of the original building. It was begun in 1366. There are two castle-like towers at the west end, surmounted by heavy pyramidal spires, and a fine projecting porch on the south side. The material is granite throughout. Population (1891), 1,951.

Aberdeen. A town in Brown County, South Dakota, about 120 miles northeast of Pierre: a railroad and trading center. Population (1890), 3,182.

Aberdeen. A city, capital of Monroe County, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee, in lat. 33° 51′ N., long. 88° 35′ W. Population (1890), 3,449.

Aberdeen, Earl of. See *Gordon.*

Aberdeen, University of. An institution of learning at Aberdeen, incorporated 1860, by the union of King's College and university (founded by Bishop Elphinstone, 1494) at Old Aberdeen and the Marischal College and university (founded by the Earl Marischal, 1593) at New Aberdeen. It has about 40 teachers and 900 students. It sends with Glasgow University one member to Parliament.

Aberdeenshire (ab-ėr-dēn'shir). A county of Scotland, capital Aberdeen, bounded by the North Sea on the north and east, by Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth on the south, and by Inverness and Banff on the west. Its ancient divisions were Mar, Formartin, Buchan, Garioch, and Strathbogie. Its leading industries are agriculture, stock-raising, granite cutting, and fishing. Area, 1,955 square miles. Population (1891), 284,036.

Aberdour (ab-ėr-dör'). A small place in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth about 8 miles north of Edinburgh, resorted to for sea-bathing.

Aberfoyle (ab-ėr-foil'). A small village in Perthshire, Scotland, near Loch Katrine. It figures in Scott's novel “Rob Roy.”

Abergavenny (ab-ėr-gā'ni or ab″ėr-ga-ven'i). A town in Monmouthshire, England, at the junction of the Gavenny and Usk, built on the site of the Roman Gobannio. Population (1891), 7,640.

Abergavenny, Lord. See *Neville.*

Abernethy (ab'ėr-ne-thi). A small town in Perthshire, Scotland, about 7 miles southeast of Perth. It was anciently a seat of Culdee worship and a Pictish royal residence.

Abernethy, John. Born at Coleraine, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1680: died Dec., 1740. A clergyman of the Irish Presbyterian Church, appointed by the synod to the church in Dublin, 1717. His refusal to obey caused a schism in the Irish Church.

Abernethy, John. Born at London April 3, 1764: died at Enfield, near London, April 28, 1831. An English surgeon, lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the College of Surgeons 1814, and surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1815-27. His medical works were collected in four volumes (1830). He possessed great influence in his profession, due less to his learning than to his powerful, if somewhat eccentric personality.

Abersychan (ab-ėr-suk'an). A mining town in Monmouthshire, England, about 16 miles southwest of Monmouth. Population (1891), 15,296.

Abert (ā'bėrt), **John James.** Born at Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 17, 1788: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1863. An American military (topographical) engineer, brevetted major in 1814, and made colonel of engineers in 1838. He was given the charge of the topographical bureau in 1829.

Abert (ä'bert), **Johann Joseph.** Born Sept. 21, 1832, at Kochowitz in Bohemia. A German musician, author of the operas "Anna von Landskron" (1859), "König Enzio" (1862), "Astorga" (1866), "Ekkehard" (1878), etc.

Aberystwith (ab-ėr-ist'with). A seaport and watering-place in Cardiganshire, Wales, at the junction of the Ystwith and Rheidol, in lat. 52° 25′ N., long. 4° 5′ W. It contains the University College of Wales, which was opened in 1872. Population (1891), 6,696.

Abeshr (ä-besh'r). The capital of Wadai, in Sudan, about lat. 14° 5′ N., long. 21° 5′ E.

Abessa (a-bes'ä). A female character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," representing the corruption of the abbeys and convents.

Abgar (ab'gär), L. **Abgarus** (ab'ga-rus). An appellation of the kings of Edessa, used as was 'Cæsar' among the Romans, 'Pharaoh' and 'Ptolemy' in Egypt, and 'Antiochus' in Syria. The dynasty lasted from 99 B. C. to 217 A. D. According to Eusebius, Abgar XV. (Ucomo, 'the black,' 18 to 50) wrote to Christ asking him to take up his abode with him and relieve him of an incurable disease. Christ promised to send him one of his disciples after his ascension, and accordingly Thomas sent Thaddeus. In Cedrenus is the following story. Ananias, who carried Abgar's letter to Christ, was also a painter and tried to take his portrait, but was dazzled by the splendor of his countenance. Washing his face, Christ dried it on a linen cloth, on which his features were miraculously impressed. This cloth was taken to Edessa by Ananias.

Abhidhanachintamani (a-bhi-dhä'nä-chin-tä'ma-ni). [Skt., 'the jewel that gives every word wished.'] A synonymic lexicon in Sanskrit by Hemachandra who lived in the 12th century.

Abhidhanaratnamala (a-bhi-dhä'nä-rat-na-mä'lä). [Skt., 'the pearl necklace of words.'] A Sanskrit vocabulary by Halayudha, belonging to about the end of the 11th century.

Abhidharmapitaka (a-bhi-dhär'mä-pit'a-kä). [Skt., 'basket of metaphysics.'] That section of the Buddhist scriptures which treats of Abhidharma or the supreme truth, philosophy or metaphysics. It includes the Dhammasangani, on conditions of life in different worlds; the Vibhanga, eighteen treatises of various contents; the Kathavatthu, on one thousand controverted points; the Puggalapannatti, explanations of common personal qualities; the Dhatukatha, on the elements; the Yamaka, on pairs, or apparent contradictions or contrasts; and the Patthana, or "Book of Origins," on the causes of existence.

Abhimanyu (a-bhi-man'yū). In Hindu legend, the son of Arjuna. He killed Lakshmana, son of Duryodhana, on the second day of the great battle of the Mahabharata, but on the thirteenth himself fell fighting heroically.

Abhiramamani (a-bhi-rä'mä-man'i). [Skt., 'the jewel (book or drama) relating to Rama.'] A Sanskrit drama of which the hero is Rama, written by Sundara Mishra in 1599 A. D.

Abhiras (ab-hē'räz). A people inhabiting the coast east of the mouth of the Indus (Lassen), the region identified by Lassen and Ritter with the Ophir (ôphîr) of the Old Testament.

Abhorson (ab-hôr'son). An executioner in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Abia (a-bī'ä). See *Abijah.*

Abiad (ä'bē-äd). The White Nile. See *Bahr-el-Abiad.*

Abiah (a-bī'ä). See *Abijah.*

Abiathar (a-bī'a-thär). [Heb., 'father of excellence' or 'abundance' (Gesenius), or 'my father excels' (Olshausen).] A high priest of Israel in the 11th century B. C., a partizan and companion of David during his exile, appointed for his services high priest conjointly with Zadok, the appointee of Saul.

Abich (ä'bich), **Wilhelm Hermann.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 11, 1806: died at Gratz, July 1, 1886. A German mineralogist and geologist, and traveler in Russia and elsewhere, appointed professor of mineralogy in Dorpat in 1842.

Abidharma. See *Abhidharmapitaka.*

Abiezer (a-bi-ē'zėr). [Heb., 'father of help.'] **1.** A grandson of Manasseh and nephew of Gilead, founder of an important family to which also, collectively, the name was applied. Also *Abiezar.*

> A family of Manasseh, consequently of Joseph, that of Abiezer, which resided at Ophra, to the west of Sichem, near the lower slopes of Ephraim, assumed in this sad state of affairs a great importance, and nearly gave Israel that dynasty which would have realised its unity. These Abiezrites were very fine men, heroes, like unto the sons of a king.
>
> *Renan,* Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), I. 260.

2. One of David's chief warriors, an inhabitant of Anathoth, in the tribe of Benjamin.

Abigail (ab'i-gāl). [Heb., 'father (source) of joy,' or 'my father is joy.'] **1.** The mother of Amasa and sister of David.—**2.** The wife of Nabal and, after his death, of David. By hastening to meet David with a supply of provisions when he was marching to take vengeance upon Nabal she succeeded in arresting his anger.

3. A character in Marlowe's tragedy "The Jew of Malta," the daughter of Barabas the Jew. The passages between her and her father strongly resemble those between Shylock and Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice."

4. A lady's-maid or waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Scornful Lady." and in other plays: presumably from Abigail who called herself the handmaid of David in 1 Sam. xxv. 3. The name is now a popular synonym for a lady's-maid.

Abigor (ab'i-gôr). In medieval demonology, a demon of high degree, grand duke in the infernal realms. He has sixty legions at his command, and is an authority on all subjects pertaining to war. He is represented as a knight carrying a lance, standard, or scepter.

Abihu (a-bī'hū). [Heb., 'father (worshiper) of Him' (God).] The second of the sons of Aaron by Elisheba. For neglecting to burn incense with fire taken from the great altar and using strange or common fire, he was slain with his elder brother Nadab by fire from heaven.

Abijah (a-bī'jä). [Heb., 'father (worshiper) of Jehovah,' or 'my father is Jehovah.'] **1.** The name of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament: a son of Becher, one of the sons of Benjamin (1 Chron. vii. 8); the wife of Hezron and mother of Ashur (1 Chron. ii. 24); the second son of Samuel, one of the judges whose injustice led to the establishment of the kingdom (1 Sam. viii. 2, 1 Chron. vi. 28); a priest, a descendant of Eleazar, the chief of the eighth of the twenty-four courses into which the priesthood was divided by David (1 Chron. xxiv. 10); a son of Jeroboam the son of Nebat (1 Ki. xiv. 1); the mother of Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxix. 1); a priest mentioned in Nehemiah (x. 7).—**2.** The second king of Judah, son of Rehoboam and grandson of Solomon. He reigned 932–929 B. C. (Duncker). A victory over Jeroboam in which 400,000 men are said to have fought for Abijah and 800,000 for Jeroboam, leaving 500,000 dead (obviously erroneous numbers), was the notable event of his reign. Also *Abijam, Abiah, Abia.*

Abika. See *Creek.*

Abila (ab'i-lä). In ancient geography, a city of Syria, capital of the tetrarchy of Abilene, northwest of Damascus.

Abildgaard (ä-bil'gärd), **Nikolai Abraham.** Born at Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 4, 1744: died at Fredericksdal, June 4, 1809. A Danish painter of Norwegian parentage, professor (1786) at the academy of Copenhagen, and later its director.

Abilene (ab-i-lē'nē). In ancient geography, a district and tetrarchy of Syria, lying east of Antilibanus.

Abilene (ab'i-lēn). The capital of Dickinson County, Kansas, situated on Smoky Hill River about 85 miles west of Topeka. Population (1890), 3,547.

Abilene. The capital of Taylor County, Texas, about 200 miles northwest of Austin. Population (1890), 3,194.

Abimelech (a-bim'e-lek). [Heb.; Assyrian *Abi-milki,* father of counsel.] **1.** A name used in the Old Testament apparently as a general title (like the Egyptian 'Pharaoh') of the Philistine kings. Specifically—(*a*) A king of Gerar in the time of Abraham (Gen. xx.). Supposing Sarah to be Abraham's sister, as Abraham asserted, he took her into his harem, but dismissed her when he found she was Abraham's wife. (*b*) A second king of Gerar, in the time of Isaac (Gen. xxvi.), with whom Isaac found refuge during a famine, and to whom he made the same statement about Rebekah that Abraham had made about Sarah.

2. A son of Gideon by a concubine, a native of Shechem, made king of Israel by the Shechemites (Judges ix.). His reign, which lasted three years, is assigned by Duncker to the second half of the 12th century B. C.

Abingdon (ab'ing-don). A town in Berkshire, England, 7 miles south of Oxford. It contains the ruins of a noted abbey. Population (1891), 6,557.

Abingdon, Earl of. See *Bertie, Willoughby.*

Abinger, Baron. See *Scarlett, James.*

Abington (ab'ing-ton). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, about 20 miles south of Boston. Population (1890), 4,260.

Abington, Mrs. (**Frances** or **Fanny Barton**). Born at London, 1737: died at London, March 4, 1815. An English actress, daughter of a private soldier in the King's Guards. From the position of a flower girl, known by the name of 'Nosegay Fan,' in St. James's Park, and street-singer, she rose to eminence on the stage, and enjoyed a successful career of forty-three years. "She was the original representative of thirty characters, among which we find, Lady Bab, in 'High Life Below Stairs;' Betty, in the 'Clandestine Marriage;' Charlotte, in the 'Hypocrite;' Charlotte Rusport, in the 'West Indian;' Roxalana, in the 'Sultan;' Miss Hoyden, in the 'Trip to Scarborough;' and her crowning triumph, Lady Teazle." (*Doran,* Annals of the Eng. Stage, II. 211.) She married her music-master, one of the royal trumpeters, from whom she soon separated.

Abipones (ab-i-pō'nēz). A tribe of Indians who in the 16th century occupied both sides of the river Paraguay about 600 miles above the Paraná. Later they removed to the Chaco region, and were destroyed by wars with other tribes about 1800. They were savage and intractable, wandering in their habits, and lived by hunting and fishing. After the introduction of horses by the Spaniards, this tribe acquired large numbers of them by theft or by taming those which had run wild, and became skilful equestrians.

Abisbal, Count. See *O'Donnell, Henry.*

Abishag (a-bish'ag). [Heb., 'father (author) of error.'] A Shunammite woman taken by David to comfort him in his old age. 1 Ki. i. 1–4.

Abkhasia (ab-khä'si-ä). A region, not an administrative division, on the southern slope of the Caucasus, having an area of about 3,000 square miles. It was permanently subjugated by Russia in 1864. Population, about 80,000.

Abnaki (ab-näk'ē). ['The whitening sky at daybreak,' i. e. eastern people.] A confederacy of North American Indians, formerly occupying all Maine and the valley of the St. John's River, and ranging northwest to the St. Lawrence. They were called Tarrateens by the New England tribes and colonial writers. The component tribes were the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, and the Amalicite—all allies of the French. After the fall of the French in North America, many of the Abnaki withdrew to Canada. They number now about 1,000. Also *Abenaki.* See *Algonquian.*

Abner (ab'nėr). [Heb., 'father of light.'] The uncle of Saul, and the commander-in-chief of his army. After Saul's death he maintained the interests of the royal house, supporting Ishbosheth against David. In his flight, after the defeat at Gibeon, he slew Joab's brother, Asahel, who was pursuing him. Later, when he was about to effect a compromise with David prejudicial to Joab's interest, Joab treacherously slew him.

Abney (ab'ni), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Willesley, Derbyshire, Jan., 1640: died at Theobalds, Hertfordshire, Feb. 6, 1722. A London merchant (originally a fishmonger), sheriff of London and Middlesex 1693–94, one of the original directors of the Bank of England, and Lord Mayor of London, 1700–01. He was a friend and patron of Dr. Watts, who for the last 36 years of his life made his home with the Abneys.

Abnoba (ab'nō-bä). In ancient geography, a mountainous region in Germany, containing the sources of the Danube: the modern Black Forest. Also called *Silva Marciana* and *Montes Rauraci.*

Åbo (ä'bō; Sw. â'bō). A seaport, capital of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, in lat. 60° 26′ 57″ N., long. 22° 17′ 3″ E.: the capital of Finland before 1819. It was founded by Eric the Saint in the 12th century, is the see of an archbishop and was the seat of a university which was removed to Helsingfors in 1827. Population (1890), 31,671.

Åbo, Peace (**Treaty**) **of.** A treaty between Russia and Sweden, signed Aug. 18, 1743, by which Russia acquired the southern part of Finland as far as the river Kymen, and secured the election of an ally as Prince Royal of Sweden.

Aboab (ä-bō'äb), **Isaac.** A Hebrew scholar who flourished at Toledo about 1300. He was the author of "Shulchan hapanim" (table of showbread) which is lost, and of "Menorath hamaor" (the light), a collection of legends made from an ethical and religious point of view, composed in seven parts to correspond with the seven branches of the temple candlestick. This work became very popular among the Jews everywhere, and was translated into Spanish and German.

Aboan (a-bō'an). A slave in Southerne's play "Oroonoko": a fine though secondary character.

Åbo-Björneborg (â'bō byėr'ne-bôrg). A government of Finland, Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Capital, Åbo. Area, 9,335 square miles. Population (1890), 395,474.

Abomey (ab-ō'mi; native [illegible]). The capital of Dahomey, western Africa, in lat. 7° 5′ N., long. 2° 4′ E. It was captured by the French in Nov., 1892. Population, about 20,000.

Abominations, Tariff of. See *Tariff.*

Abongo. See *Obongo.*

Abony (ob'ony). A town in the county of Pest, Hungary, 50 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,012. Also *Nagy-Abony.*

Aboo. See *Abu.*

Aboo-Bekr. See *Abu-Bekr.*

Abookeer. See *Abukir.*

Abou. See *Abu.*

Abou-Bekr. See *Abu-Bekr.*

Abou ben Adhem (a'bö ben ä'dem). The title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt.

Abou-Hassan. See *Abu-Hassan.*

Abou-Klea. See *Abu-Klea.*

About (a-bö'). **Edmond François Valentin.** Born at Dieuze, France, Feb. 14, 1828: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1885. A French novelist, journalist, and dramatist. He studied archæology at the French school in Athens, and after returning to France in 1853 wrote for the "Moniteur," "Soir," etc. Napoleon III made use of his pen in political work for many years. In 1872 he was arrested by the Germans for shooting a German sentry, but was released. With Sarcey he founded the "XIXe Siècle." In 1884 he was elected an academician. Among his works are "La Grèce contemporaine," a satire on the manners and morals of the Greeks (1855), "La question romaine," an attack on the papacy (1860), "Alsace" (1872), "Les mariages de Paris" (1856), "Le roi des montagnes" (1856), "Germaine" (1857), "Trente et quarante" (1858), "L'homme à l'oreille cassée" ("The Man with the broken Ear": 1861), "Le nez d'un notaire" ("The Nose of a Notary": 1862), "Le cas de M. Guérin" (1862), "Madelon" (1863), "Le roman d'un brave homme" (1880), etc.

Abra (ab'rä). 1. A character in the romance of "Amadis of Greece," the sister of Zario, the sultan of Babylon. She succeeds to the throne of Babylon, after her brother has been killed by Lisuarte whom she loves and finally marries.
2. The favorite concubine of Solomon, a character (of remarkable docility) in Prior's poem "Solomon on the Vanity of the World."

> Abra was ready ere I called her name;
> And, though I called another, Abra came.
>
> ii. 364.

Abrabanel (ä-brä-bä-nel'), **Isaac.** Born at Lisbon, 1437: died at Venice, 1508. A Jewish scholar and statesman. His family claimed descent from the royal house of David. He was treasurer of Alfonso V., king of Portugal. On the death of this king he was deprived of his fortune, and being obliged to quit Portugal (1481), went to Madrid where he remained eight years in the service of Queen Isabella. Forced to quit Spain after the expulsion of the Jews (1492), he proceeded to Naples and entered the service of King Ferdinand, and thence to Sicily and Corfu. He was a writer of distinction in the fields of philosophy and biblical exegesis. Also *Abarbanel, Abravanel, Barbanella.*

Abradatas (ab-ra-dā'tas). A king of Susa, first an enemy, then an ally, of the Persians under Cyrus. In the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon is told as an episode (our earliest sentimental romance) the story of the loves of Abradatas and his wife Pantheia, which ends with the death of Abradatas in battle and the suicide of Pantheia and her eunuchs.

Abraham (a'bra-ham). [Biblical etymology 'father of multitudes' (Gen. xvii. 5): also called *Abram*, exalted father; possibly *abu-ram*, my father is the Exalted One. According to some *Abraham* is an ancient Aramaic dialectic form for *Abram.*] Flourished 2000 B. C. The first of the patriarchs and the founder of the Hebrew race. Many critical scholars do not consider Abraham a historical figure. The narrative in the 14th chapter of Genesis is especially considered historical and ancient. The date of the events there narrated is fixed by Hommel at [illegible] B. C., according to the usual chronology [illegible] B. C. Abraham is equally revered by Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans. He was buried in the cave of Machpelah (the double cave) at Hebron, now said to be inclosed by the Great Mosque (Haram) of that place.

> *Abu-ramu* or *Abram*, Abraham's original name, occurs on early Babylonian contract tablets.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 53.

Abraham, Plains of, or **Heights of.** An elevated plain just beyond Quebec to the southwest along the river, the scene of the battle of Quebec. See under *Quebec.*

Abraham a Sancta-Clara (ä'brä-häm ä sänk'tä klä'rä). Born at Kreenheinstetten, near Messkirch, Baden, July [illegible], 1644: died at Vienna, Dec. 1, 1709. [illegible]

Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra [illegible] died 1167. [illegible] Arabic period in Spain, a philosopher, poet, mathematician, astronomer, and Bible commentator. [illegible] which are largely used in the Jewish liturgy. He commented on the entire Bible except the earlier prophets; drew the distinction between faith and reason, tradition and criticism; was the first biblical critic; wrote a work on Jewish philosophy and a metrical treatise on the game of chess; and traveled extensively in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Africa, and England. He was known to medieval scholars as *Avenare*, said to be a corruption of *Abraham Judæus.*

Abraham Cupid. See *Adam Cupid.*

Abrahamites (ā'bra-ham-its). 1. A branch of the Paulicians, named from Abraham (Ibrahim) of Antioch, its founder.—2. A small sect of Bohemian deists living in the neighborhood of Pardubitz. They rejected nearly all the doctrines of the church, and professed to adopt the religion of Abraham before his circumcision.

Abraham-man (a'bra-ham-man). Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men.* Many, however, assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more common meaning came to be an impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. From this came the phrase *to sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Abraham Newland. See *Newland.*

Abraham's Oak. An ancient oak or terebinth which long stood on the plain of Mamre, near Hebron in Syria, and was believed to be that under which the patriarch pitched his tent. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions.

Abraham the Jew and the Merchant Theodore. A medieval story, invented in support of the worship of images. "Theodore, ruined by a shipwreck and repulsed by his friends, borrows money from Abraham, invoking, as his only security, the great Christ set up by Constantine in the copper-market before the palace at Byzantium. Again Theodore loses all, and again the Jew trusts him. Theodore sails westward, and this time prospers. Wishing to repay Abraham, but finding no messenger, he puts the money in a box, and commits it, in the name of Christ, to the waves. It is washed to the feet of the Jew on the shore of the Sea of Marmora. But, when Theodore returns, Abraham, to try him, feigns that he has not received it. Theodore requires him to make oath before the Christ. And as Theodore, standing before the image, passionately prays, the heart of his benefactor is turned to faith in the surety of the friendless." *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 155.

Abrahen (ab'ra-hen). A character in Chapman's tragedy "Revenge for Honour": the second son of the calif.

Abram (a'bram). 1. See *Abraham.*—2. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a servant to Montague.

Abrantes (ä-brän'tes). A town in the district of Santarem, province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Tagus at the head of navigation, about 75 miles northeast of Lisbon. It was the starting-point of Junot in his march on Lisbon. Population, about 6,000.

Abrantès (ä-broṅ-tās'), **Duc d'.** See *Junot, Andoche.*

Abrantès, Duchesse d'. See *Junot, Madame.*

Abrantes, Viscount and **Marquis of.** See *Calmon du Pin e Almeida, Miguel.*

Abravanel. See *Abrabanel.*

Abreu (ä-brā'ö), **João Capistrano de.** Born in Ceará, Brazil, 1852. A Brazilian historian. For many years he has resided at Rio de Janeiro, where he has been assistant in the National Library, and professor in the Pedro Segundo College, and has been connected with various journals.

Abreu, José de. Born at Porto Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, about 1775: killed at the battle of Ituzaingó, Feb. 20, 1827. A Brazilian general. He was of obscure parentage and enlisted as a common soldier, but rapidly rose in rank and was one of the most distinguished Brazilian leaders in the campaigns against Artigas, 1816 to 1820. In the latter year he became field-marshal, and in 1826 was created Baron of Serro Largo, taking part in the Uruguayan campaign under the Marquis of Barbacena.

Abrocomas, or **Habrocomas, and Anthia** (a- (or ha-) brok'ō-mas and an'thi-ä). An old Greek romance by Xenophon of Ephesus. It recounts the adventures of the two lovers married before [illegible]

Abrolhos (ä-brol'yōs). A group of islets off the coast of West Australia, about lat. [illegible] S.

Abrolhos Rocks. A group of islets and reefs off the coast of Brazil, about lat. 18° S.

Abrudbánya (ob'rud-bän-yo). A town in the county of [illegible], Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, about [illegible] miles northwest of Karlsburg: the chief point in the Transylvanian gold region. Population, about [illegible]

Abrutum. See [illegible].

Abruzzi and Molise (ä-bröt'sē and mō-lē'ze). A compartimento or territorial division of Italy, containing the provinces Chieti, Teramo, Aquila, and Campobasso. Area, 6,380 square miles. Population (1891), 1,365,171.

Abruzzo (ä-bröt'sō). A former division of Italy, comprising the provinces of Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila: a part of the former kingdom of Naples. Within it are the highest and wildest portions of the Apennines.

Abruzzo Citeriore (ä-bröt'sō chē-tā-ri-ō're). The old name of the province of Chieti, Italy.

Abruzzo Ulteriore (ä-bröt'sō öl-tā-ri-ō're) **I.** An old name of the province of Teramo, Italy.

Abruzzo Ulteriore II. An old name of the province of Aquila, Italy.

Absalom (ab'sa-lom). [Heb., 'father of peace.'] 1. The third son of David, king of Israel. He rebelled against his father, and was defeated and slain in the forest of Ephraim.
2. A character in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel": an undutiful son, intended to represent the Duke of Monmouth.

Absalom, Tomb of. A tomb so named, in Jerusalem. It consists of a rock-cut basement 19 feet square and 20 high, surmounted by a Phenician concave cornice of Egyptian type, above which is an attic of masonry supporting a cylinder capped by a tall concave cone. At the corners of the basement are cut pilasters with Ionic columns as antæ, and there are two Ionic semi-columns on every face. Above the architrave is a Doric triglyph-frieze of late type.

Absalom and Achitophel (ab'sa-lom and a-kit'ō-fel). A poetical satire by John Dryden (published 1681), directed against the political faction led by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The second part was written by Tate and revised by Dryden, and was intended to show up the minor characters of the contending factions. The success of this attack upon Shaftesbury was unprecedented, and the satire has been said to be "the first in the language for masculine insight and for vigour of expression."

Absalon (äb'sä-lon). Born 1128: died at Soröe, Zealand, Denmark, 1201. A Danish prelate, statesman, and warrior, archbishop of Lund and primate. Also *Axel.*

Absaroka (äb-sä'rō-kä). [Named from a species of hawk, but commonly styled 'the Crow.'] A tribe of the Hidatsa division of North American Indians. They number 2,287, and are on the Crow reservation in Montana. See *Hidatsa.*

Abschatz (äp'shäts), **Hans Assmann,** Baron von. Born at Würbitz, Silesia, Feb. 4, 1646: died April 22, 1699. A German poet, translator of "Pastor Fido" from the Italian of Guarini, and author of sacred hymns still in use in Protestant churches. A selection of his poems was given by W. Müller in "Bibliothek deutscher Dichter des 17. Jahrh." (1824).

Absecon (ab-sē'kon). The name of a bay and an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, northeast of Atlantic City. Also written *Absecum.*

Absentee (ab-sen-tē'), **The.** One of the tales in the series "Tales from Fashionable Life," by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1812.

Absolon (ab'so-lon). In Chaucer's "Miller's Tale," an amorous parish clerk who comes to grief in his wooing of the carpenter's wife.

Absolon, John. Born at Lambeth, London, May 6, 1815. An English painter, best known from his water-colors.

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), **Sir Anthony.** A famous character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," an obstinate, passionate, self-willed, but generous old man. The following passage exhibits his temper: "*Sir Anth.* So you will fly out! Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can *passion* do? *Passion* is of no service, you impudent, insolent, over-bearing reprobate! There you sneer again! don't provoke me! but you rely upon the mildness of my temper — you do, you dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! Yet take care, the patience of a saint may be overcome at last! but mark! I give you six hours and a half to consider of this: if you then agree, without any condition, to do everything on earth that I choose, why, confound you! I may in time forgive you." *Sheridan*, Rivals, ii. 1.

Absolute, Captain. In Sheridan's "Rivals," the son of Sir Anthony, a spirited soldier and persistent lover who appears as the impecunious Ensign Beverley (and is thus his own rival) to win the affections of the romantic Lydia Languish who scorns a match with one so suitable as the son of Sir Anthony Absolute.

Absyrtus (ab-ser'tus). [Gr. Ἄψυρτος.] In Greek legend, the brother of Medea, who cut him in pieces and threw the fragments one by one into the sea to delay her father (who stopped to pick them up) in his pursuit of her and Jason. According to another legend he was slain by Jason. See *Jason.*

Abt (äpt), **Franz.** Born at Eilenburg, Prussian Saxony, Dec. 22, 1819: died at Wiesbaden, March 31, 1885. A German composer, noted chiefly for his popular songs ("When the Swallows homeward fly," etc.).

Abu (ä′bö). A mountain, 5,600 feet high, in Rajputana, India, about lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 72° 40′ E., the chief seat of the Jain worship. Its slopes are covered with temples and tombs. Also *Aboo.*

Abu-Arish (ä′bö-ä′rish or -ä′rēsh). A town in southwestern Arabia, 24 miles from the Red Sea, about lat. 16° 55′ N., long. 42° 40′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Abu-Bekr (ä′bö-bek′r). [Ar.; said to mean 'father of the virgin,' i. e. Ayesha, Mohammed's wife.] Born at Mecca, 573: died at Medina, Arabia, Aug. 22 (?), 634. The father-in-law and one of the first followers and chief supporters of Mohammed, and the first calif or successor of the prophet (632-634). His original name was *Abd-el-Kaaba.* Also *Aboo-Bekr, Abou-Bekr, Abu-Bakr.*

Abu-Habba (ä′bö-häb′ä). An Arab village about 16 miles southeast of Bagdad. Excavations were made there in 1881, and the site of an ancient Babylonian city discovered, probably Sippar, the biblical Sepharvaim (which see).

Abudah (ä-bö′dä). A character in the Rev. James Ridley's "Tales of the Genii": a rich merchant who in seeking, in a dream, the talisman of Oromanes, which insures perfect happiness, finds it in love of God and submission to his will.

Abu-Hanifah (ä′bö-hä-nē′fä). Born at Al-Kufah, 700: died at Bagdad, 770. A noted Mohammedan imam and jurisconsult, the founder of the Hanifi sect.

Abu-Hassan (ä′bö-has′an). In the story of "The Sleeper Awakened" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a citizen of Bagdad who while entertaining the disguised calif expresses a wish to "be calif for one day." The wish is granted in such a way that Abu-Hassan is entirely deceived, to the great amusement of the calif, who in the end makes him his companion and favorite. Shakspere has adopted this idea from an older play, in the deception practised on Sly the tinker, in the induction to the "Taming of the Shrew."

Abukir (ä-bö-kēr′). A small village in northern Egypt, on the bay of Abukir, 13 miles northeast of Alexandria. It is near the site of the ancient Canopus, probably a little to the west. Here, July 25, 1799, Napoleon with 5,000 French defeated 15,000 Turks. March 8, 1801, the English under Sir Ralph Abercromby captured the town from the French. Also *Abookeer, Aboukir.*

Abukir, Bay of. A bay north of Egypt, between Abukir and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, the scene of the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1 and 2, 1798, in which Nelson defeated the French fleet under Brueys, who lost 13 out of 17 vessels and 9,000 men.

Abu-Klea (ä′bö-klā′ä). Wells in the Nubian desert in the bend of the Nile on the route between Korti and Shendy, where, Jan. 17, 1885, the Mahdists attacked the British under Stewart, and were repulsed with severe loss on both sides. Also *Abou-Klea.*

Abul Casim. See *Abul Kasim.*

Abulfaraj (ä′böl-fä-räj′), or **Abulfaragius** (ab′ul-fa-rā′ji-us), surnamed **Bar-Hebræus** ('Son of the Hebrew'). Born at Malatia (Malatīya), Armenia, 1226: died at Maragha, Persia, 1286. Gregory Abulfaraj ibn al Harun, a Syriac and Arabic author, the son of a baptized Jew. At twenty he was made bishop of Gula and afterward of Aleppo and became maphrian, the dignity among the Jacobite Christians next to that of patriarch. Of his many Syriac and Arabic writings the best known are an autobiography and a chronicle in Syriac, a universal history from Adam down to his own time.

Abulfazl (ä′böl-fä′zl). Assassinated 1602. Vizir and historiographer of the Mogul emperor Akbar, author of the "Akbar Nameh," or "Book of Akbar," comprising a history of Akbar's reign, and an account of the religious and political constitution and the administration of the empire.

Abulfeda (ä-böl-fa′dä or ä-böl′fä-dä), **Ismael ben-Ali Emad-eddin.** Born at Damascus, 1273: died in Syria, Oct. 26, 1331. A noted Arabian geographer and historian, prince of Hamah in Syria: author of a geography and an "Abridgment of the History of the Human Race."

Abulghazi Bahadur (ä-böl-ghä′ze bä-hä-dör′). Born 1605: died about 1665. A khan of Khiva, author (after his abdication) of a history of the Mongols and Tatars, translated into various European languages.

Abul-Hassan Ali ebn Bekar (ä′böl-has′an ä′lē eb′n be′kär). A character in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the lover of the calif's favorite, Schemselnihar. Fleeing from Bagdad for fear of the calif's anger, he dies at the same hour as Schemselnihar.

Abul Kasim Mansur (ä′böl kä-sēm′ man-sör′). Born at Shadab, near Tus, in Khorasan, about 940: died 1020 at Tus. The great epic poet of Persia, called Firdusi (more correctly *Firdausi* the Paradisiac, from *Firdaus*, Paradise). He was the author of the "Shahnamah," an epic of about 60,000 distichs, that sings the deeds of Iranian and Persian sovereigns and heroes from the oldest time to the fall of the Sassanidæ (641 A. D.) and contains many of the ancient epic traditions of the Iranians. He lived long at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Abu-Nuvas (ä′bö-nö′väs). Died 815. An Arabic lyric poet who lived at the court of the califs of Bagdad. His songs of love and wine are among the most notable in Arabian poetry.

Aburi (ä-bö′rē). A town 15 miles back of Akrá, West Africa. Owing to its altitude, it is used as a sanatorium by British officials and residents, as also by the Basel Mission, which has there an excellent industrial school. Population, 5,000.

Abu Shahrein. See *Eridu.*

Abushehr. See *Bushire.*

Abu-Simbel (ä′bö-sim′bel), or **Ipsambul** (ip-säm′böl). The ancient Abuncis or Aboccis, a place in Upper Egypt situated on the Nile about lat. 22° 25′ N., famous for its two rock-temples, one large and the other smaller, built in the steep face of a cliff by Rameses II. For the great temple the rock has been cut away to form a smooth façade about 100 feet wide and high, with a cornice of seated cynocephali. Before the façade are four enthroned colossi of Rameses, about 66 feet high, and comparatively perfect except for the splitting away of the head and arms of one. Over the central portal, in a rectangular niche, is a figure of Ra the sun-god. The first chamber of the interior is a large hall with 8 Osiride piers, and mural sculptures portraying the military deeds of Rameses. Beyond is a smaller pillared hall, then a vestibule before the sanctuary, which contains seated figures of Amen, Ptah, Horus, and Rameses himself. From the outer hall 8 lateral chambers, irregularly placed, are reached. The total depth in the rock of this temple is over 200 feet. The façade of the smaller temple displays six rectangular niches containing colossal figures in high relief. Between the two central niches is the portal, which leads to a hall supported by 6 square piers with Hathor capitals. From the hall extends a corridor with two small chambers and a sanctuary. The whole interior is sculptured. On the left leg of the injured colossus of the great temple is a Greek inscription, one of the most ancient specimens of Greek writing, recording that when Psammetichus came to Elephantine, the writers, whose names are given, came to the spot by way of Kerkis. It dates from 592 B. C.

Abusir (ä-bö-sēr′). A small town in the Delta of Egypt, south-southwest of Cairo, the ancient Busiris, containing pyramids erected by kings of the 5th dynasty.

Abu-Teman (ä′bö-te-män′). Born in Syria about 807: died about 845. An Arabian court poet at Bagdad, and collector of Oriental poetry.

Abydos (a-bī′dos). [Gr. ἡ Ἄβυδος.] In ancient geography, a town in Upper Egypt on the west bank of the Nile, near the modern Arâbat-el-Madfûneh, about lat. 26° 13′ N., long. 31° 52′ E., famous for a temple of Osiris built by Seti I., and also for a temple built by Rameses II. The former is described by Strabo as the "Memnonion." The plan is a square facing the northeast, with a large rectangular projection from the back of the southeast side. From the outer court is entered the long first hall, with two ranges of columns, and from it the second hall, with three ranges. Both these great halls are ornamented with reliefs. From the second hall there is access to an extensive series of chambers, corridors, and smaller halls, all decorated with colored reliefs. In one of the corridors is the chronologically important Tablet of Abydos. (See below.) A number of the chambers are covered with false vaults, cut to shape from flat lintels. The temple of Rameses is also dedicated to Osiris. It was a rectangle, preceded by a great inclosed court surrounded by Osiride figures. From the court two spacious central hypostyle halls are entered in succession, and from these open a number of chambers. The gateways were of red and black granite, and one chamber was wholly lined with alabaster. This temple, which was considerably smaller than that of Seti, is in a very ruinous state. See *Abydos, Tablet of.*

Abydos, or **Abydus.** In ancient geography, a town in Mysia, Asia Minor, on the Hellespont about lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 26° 25′ E., noted in the legend of Hero and Leander, and as the location of the Bridge of Xerxes.

Abydos, Bride of. A poem by Lord Byron, published in 1813.

Abydos, Tablet of. An inscription in a corridor of the temple of Seti I. at Abydos, giving a succession of 65 kings beginning with Menes, covering a period of about 2,200 years. A similar tablet containing 18 names, found in the temple of Ram[illegible] in 1818, was removed by the French consul-general, sent to Paris, and finally purchased for the British Museum.

Abyla (ab′i-lä). [Gr. [illegible] or [illegible].] In ancient geography, a promontory in Africa, the modern Jebel Musa or Apes' Hill, opposite Calpe (Gibraltar): the two constitute the famous "Pillars of Hercules." Also *Abyla Mons* ('mountain') and *Abyla Columna* ('pillar').

Abyssinia (ab-i-sin′i-ä). [Arabic *Habash*, 'mixed': referring to the character of the population.] A country of Africa, part of the ancient Ethiopia, bounded by Nubia and Sudan on the west and north, by the Italian possessions, Danakil country, and Adal on the east, and by the Galla country on the south: area (estimated), 190,000 square miles; population (estimated), 5,000,000. Its inhabitants are Ethiopians, Falashas (the Abyssinian Jews), Gallas, etc.; the prevailing language is Amharic; the prevailing religion that of the Ethiopian (Coptic) Church (founded in the 4th century by Frumentius, bishop of Axum); and the government a feudal monarchy under a Negus or emperor (Negus Negust, 'king of kings'). The present (1894) sovereign is Menelek II., who succeeded to the throne in 1889. The surface of the country consists mainly of table-lands with mountain-ranges reaching an elevation of about 15,000 feet. The climate is temperate and salubrious. The principal exports (through Massowah) are skins, ivory, butter, gums, and mules. The empire is divided into the kingdoms of Tigre in the north, Amhara, Gojam in the west and center, and Shoa in the south, and there are many outlying territories and dependencies. The chief cities are Ankober, Gondar, and Adowa. Abyssinia was visited by the Portuguese in the 15th and 16th centuries in the search for the kingdom of Prester John. It was broken up into small monarchies down to the time of the adventurer Theodore who consolidated the kingdom, but was overthrown by the British expedition under Napier in 1868. Difficulties with Italy in 1887 and 1888 were followed by a treaty of "mutual protection" in 1889. This protectorate was abrogated by Menelek in 1893. Among the explorers of Abyssinia are Bruce, Gobat, Beke, Parkyns, Stern and Markham. See *Spheres of Influence.*

Acacians (a-kā′shianz). A branch of the Arians, named from Acacius, surnamed "Monophthalmus" ('the one-eyed'), bishop of Cæsarea (died 363), which occupied a position between that of the Semi-Arians and the extreme Arians (Anomœans).

Academic Legion. An armed corps of students, especially in the revolutionary troubles of 1848; specifically, an insurrectionary corps of the kind which was conspicuous at Vienna in 1848.

Academy (a-kad′e-mi), **The.** [Gr. Ἀκαδήμεια.] A public pleasure-ground on the Cephissus, about one mile northwest of ancient Athens, on land said to have belonged, in the time of the Trojan war, to the hero Academus. It was surrounded with a wall by Hipparchus and further adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, who bequeathed it to the citizens of Athens. It was the resort of Plato, who taught in its groves for nearly fifty years, till his death in 348 B. C.

Academy, The. The Platonic school of philosophy down to the time of Cicero: so called from the pleasure-ground above described. It is commonly divided into the Old, the Middle, and the New Academy. The chief representatives of the first were Speusippus, Xenocrates of Chalcedon, Polemo, Crates, and Crantor. The Middle Academy was founded by Arcesilaus about 244 B. C., and the New Academy by Carneades about 160 B. C. Sometimes the academies of Philo and Antiochus are spoken of as the fourth Academy and the fifth Academy, respectively.

Academy, French. [F. *Académie française.*] An association originating about 1629 in the informal weekly meetings of a few (8) men of letters in Paris, and formally established Jan. 2, 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, for the purpose of controlling the French language and regulating literary taste. It consisted of forty members, the "forty immortals," the others being a director and a chancellor, both chosen by lot, and a permanent secretary, chosen by votes. Among the objects provided for in the constitution was the preparation of a dictionary, a grammar, a treatise on rhetoric, and one on poetry. In 1694 the first edition of the celebrated "Dictionnaire de l'Académie" appeared, while the seventh appeared in 1878. The Academy was suppressed by the Convention in 1793, but was reconstructed in 1795, under the name of the "Class of French Language and Literature," as part of the National Institute. Its original organization was restored by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

Academy, Royal Spanish. [Sp. *Real Academia Española.*] An academy founded at Madrid in 1713 by the Duke of Escalona, and established by royal confirmation in 1714. Its object is to cultivate and improve the national language.

Academy of Arts and Sciences, American. A society for the encouragement of art and science, founded in Boston in 1780. It has published "Memoirs" from 1785, and "Proceedings" from 1846.

Academy of Fine Arts, The. [F. *l'Académie des beaux arts.*] An institution, originating in a private association of painters in the 14th century, recognized by royal authority in 1648 under the name of Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and definitively constituted in [illegible] by Cardinal Mazarin. At the creation of the National [illegible] it was united with the Academy of [illegible] [illegible] Institute [illegible] and [illegible] Academy of Fine Arts. It [illegible] honorary academicians, 10 foreign [illegible] dents. It publishes its mem[illegible] is the "Diction[illegible]

Academy of France at Rome. [F. *Académie* *de France à Rome.*] A school of fine arts founded at Rome by Louis XIV., where those artists are sent, at the public expense, who obtain the great annual prizes of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris. See *Villa Medici.*

Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. [F. *l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.*] An association composed originally of four members, chosen by Colbert from among the members of the French Academy to draw up inscriptions for the monuments erected by Louis XIV. and the medals struck in his honor. It received a separate organization in 1701, which was confirmed by the letters patent of Louis XIV. in 1712, and was suppressed by the Convention in 1793; but at the creation of the National Institute in 1795 its members were incorporated in that body. In 1816 the title was restored by Louis XVIII. for the second class of the Institute. The present Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres consists of 40 members, 10 honorary academicians, and 8 foreign associates, with 50 corresponding members at home and abroad.

Academy of Medicine. [F. *l'Académie de médecine.*] A French academy founded in 1820 to preserve vaccine matter and act as a bureau of information to the government on sanitation and the public health. It is divided into three sections — medicine, surgery, and pharmacy. It publishes memoirs, and carries on an extensive correspondence.

Academy of Moral and Political Science, The. [F. *l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques.*] The fourth class of the French National Institute, founded in 1795, suppressed by Napoleon in 1803, and reëstablished by Louis Philippe in 1832. It has 40 members, 6 honorary academicians, 6 foreign associates, and 48 corresponding members.

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, The. A scientific institution organized in 1812, and incorporated in 1817, possessing a valuable library relating chiefly to natural history, and an extensive collection of specimens in natural history. Its publications consist of a series of "Journals" from 1817 to date, and of "Proceedings" from 1841, besides which it also published "The American Journal of Conchology."

Academy of Sciences, The. [F. *l'Académie des sciences.*] An institution founded at Paris in 1666 by Colbert, approved by Louis XIV. in 1699, suppressed by the Convention in 1793, and reconstituted in 1795 as a class of the National Institute. It numbers 68 members, 10 honorary academicians, 8 foreign associates, and 100 corresponding members.

Academy of Sciences at Berlin, The Royal. [G. *Die königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften.*] An institution founded in 1700 by Frederic I. after plans submitted by Leibnitz, and opened in 1711. Its present constitution dates from [illegible]. It is divided into four sections — physical, mathematical, philosophical, and historical. The regular members are paid, and hold general meetings every Thursday and sectional meetings every Monday. Besides, there are foreign members, not to exceed 24, and honorary members and correspondents. It publishes "Abhandlungen" (till 1803 "Mémoires" and "Nouveaux Mémoires") and "Monatsberichte."

Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, The Royal. [Dan. *Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskab.*] An academy established as a private society in 1742, and received under the royal protection in 1743. Since 1742 it has published a series of transactions under the name of "Skrifter," and since [illegible] each of its two classes has also published independent memoirs under the name of "Afhandlinger."

Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, The Imperial. An academy projected by Peter the Great with the assistance of Wolf and Leibnitz, and established by Catherine I., Dec. 21, 1725. It is composed of [illegible] professors, a president, and a director, with four adjuncts, who attend the meetings of the society, and succeed to vacancies. It has published "Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae" ([illegible] volumes from 1728 to 1746), "Novi Commentarii," and "Mémoires," etc. ([illegible] volumes down to [illegible]); "Acta Academiae [illegible]," of which two volumes appear annually.

Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, The, or **The Royal Swedish Academy.** A society, originally private, founded June 2, 1739, and incorporated Mar. [illegible], 1741, as the Royal Swedish Academy. It [illegible] published memoirs [illegible], of which the first [illegible] (to 1779) form a series known as the "Old Transactions."

Academy, or **Society, of Arcadians.** A society founded in Rome in 1690 by Giovanni Mario Crescimbeni and Gian Vincenzo Gravina. Its chief aim was to establish in literature the simplicity of the [illegible] of ancient Arcadia.

Acadia ([illegible]), or **Acadie** ([illegible]). [Originally *[illegible]*, [illegible], is said to have been first used in 1603.] A former French colony in America, bounded by the Atlantic, the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and westward by a line running north from the mouth of the Penobscot. It was colonized by France in 1604, on the Bay of Fundy, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713 (except Cape Breton). The French settlers in Nova Scotia were deported by the British in 1755.

Acadian Mountains (a-kā'di-an moun'tānz). An occasional name of the elevated region included between the Hudson, the lower St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic, and comprising the mountains of Canada, Maine, and the White and Green Mountains.

Acajutla (a-kä-höt'lä). A small seaport in Salvador, Central America, about 40 miles west of San Salvador.

Acampichtli, or **Acampixtli** (ä-käm-pēsh'tlē). [Aztec, 'handful of reeds.'] A chief, or so-called king, of the Aztecs of Mexico, who, according to the most probable chronology, was elected in 1375 and died in 1403. He led the Indians of Tenochtitlan in their wars with Tecpan, and canals and stone houses were first made in his time. His power was very limited.

Acapulco (ä-kä-pöl'kō). A seaport in Guerrero, Mexico, on the Pacific in lat. 16° 51′ N., long. 99° 56′ W. It has one of the best harbors in the country, and had a large commerce during the 17th and 18th centuries. Population, 5,000.

Acarnania, or **Akarnania** (ak-är-nā'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἀκαρνανία.] In ancient geography, a division of Greece, bounded by the Ambracian Gulf on the north, by Amphilochia on the northeast, by Ætolia on the east (partly separated by the Achelous), and by the Ionian sea on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the Leleges and Curetes. They were rude mountaineers, but were regarded as Greeks, and as such were allowed to participate in the Pan-Hellenic games.

Acarnania and Ætolia (ē-tō'li-ä). A nomarchy of modern Greece, having an area of 3,013 square miles. Its capital is Missolonghi. Population (1889), 162,020.

Acaste (ä-käst'). A character in Molière's play "Le Misanthrope," a gay and brilliant marquis, a lover of Célimène.

Acasto (a-kas'tō). A character in Otway's play "The Orphan," a nobleman, the father of Polydore and Castalio, retired from the court and living on his estates.

Acastus (a-kas'tus), or **Akastos** (-tos). [Gr. Ἄκαστος.] In Greek legend, a son of King Pelias or Iolcos, an Argonaut, and one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. He was the father of Laodameia.

Acawais. See *Accawais.*

Acaxees (a-kaks'ēz). A native tribe (now extinct as such) in the state of Durango in northern Mexico. Traces of their language may yet be detected. They were described, in the last years of the 16th century and in the 17th, when first met with, as rather peaceably inclined, of sedentary habits, and as sorely pressed by their ferocious neighbors the Tepehuanes.

Acca. See *Acre.*

Accad. See *Akkad.*

Accademia della Crusca (äk-kä-dä'mē-ä del'lä krös'kä). [It., 'academy of the bran,' a fanciful name alluding to its professed object of sifting or purifying the Italian language.] An academy founded at Florence in 1582 by the poet Grazzini, with the object of purifying the Italian language and literature. It published in 1612 the first edition of the "Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca," long the standard dictionary of the Italian language.

Accadians. See under *Akkad.*

Acca Larentia (ak'ä la-ren'shi-ä). A mythical female personage in the early history of Rome, sometimes represented as a public woman who bequeathed her wealth to the citizens of Rome, sometimes as the wife of Faustulus and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. She seems to be of Etruscan origin and connected with the worship of the Lares. Also, improperly, *Acca Laurentia.*

Accawais ([illegible]). An Indian tribe of British Guiana, the small remnants of which inhabit the river banks near the coast. They are allied in language to the Caribs, but are more savage and wandering in their habits, and are very treacherous. They often attack villages of the more civilized Indians. Also written *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*.

Accho ([illegible]). An old name of *Acre.*

Acciajuoli ([illegible]), or **Acciajoli** ([illegible]), **Nerio.** A member of the Florentine family of that name, created Duke of Athens in 1394. [illegible]

Acciajuoli, or **Acciajoli, Niccolo.** Died 1366. A wealthy Florentine banker and statesman. He served for many years [illegible] Naples, and was [illegible] with the county and hereditary governorship of the fortress of Corinth.

Acciajuoli, or **Acciajoli, Donato.** Born at Florence, 1428: died at Milan, Aug. 28, 1478. An Italian scholar and statesman, gonfalonier of Florence in 1473. He was the author of lives of Hannibal, Scipio, and Charlemagne, of a translation of some of Plutarch's "Lives," and of commentaries on Aristotle's "Ethics" and "Politics."

Accioli de Cerqueira e Silva (äk-sē-ō'lē dä ser-kā'rä ē sēl'vä), **Ignacio.** Born in Coimbra, Portugal, in 1808: died at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1, 1865. A Brazilian geographer. When very young he emigrated with his father to Brazil. In 1833 he began the publication of a series of geographical works on the empire, of which he was made official chronicler.

Accius (ak'shi-us), **Lucius.** Born about 170 B. C.: died at an advanced age. A Roman tragic poet and prose writer, especially notable for his imitations from the Greek, though he dealt also with Roman subjects. Fragments of his tragedies have been preserved. Also *Attius.* ["The forms Accius and Attius probably differ dialectically. In the MSS. that with *cc* greatly preponderates; on the other hand, in inscriptions the spelling of this name with *tt* is far the more frequent." *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Rom. Lit. (trans.), I. 191.]

Acco. See *Acre.*

Accolon (ak'ō-lon). A character in the "Morte d'Arthur," a knight of Gaul, celebrated for his combat with King Arthur, in which the latter sought to regain his enchanted sword and scabbard of which Accolon had gained possession through the aid of Morgan le Fay.

Accolti (äk-kol'tē), **Benedetto.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, 1415: died at Florence, 1466. An Italian jurist and writer, chancellor of the republic of Florence 1459–66. He was the author of a history of the first crusade, "De Bello a Christianis contra Barbaros," etc. (1532), which served as the foundation of Tasso's "Gerusalemme liberata."

Accolti, Benedetto. Born at Florence, 1497: died 1549. An Italian cardinal (and legate in Ravenna) and poet, author of Latin poems collected in "Carmina illustrium Poetarum Italorum."

Accolti, Bernardo. Born about 1465: died about 1535. An Italian poet, son of Benedetto Accolti the elder. See the extract.

> The same age gave the name of Unico to Bernardo Accolti, of Arezzo, born before 1466, and who died after the year 1534. Whenever this celebrated poet announced his intention of reciting his verses, the shops were shut up, and the people flocked in crowds to hear him. He was surrounded by prelates of the first eminence; a body of Swiss troops accompanied him; and the court was lighted by torches. But, as Mr. Roscoe has justly remarked, there wanted one circumstance to crown his glory — that his works had perished with himself. Their style is hard and poor; his images are forced, and his taste is perverted by affectation. He has left us a comedy, La Virginia; some octaves and terza rima; some lyric poetry; and some strambotti, or epigrams.
>
> *Sismondi,* Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 428.

Accolti, Francesco. Born at Arezzo, 1418: died at Siena, 1483. An Italian jurist, professor of law at Bologna and Ferrara, and secretary to the Duke of Milan: brother of Benedetto Accolti the elder. He was one of the most notable jurists of his age.

Accolti, Pietro. Born at Florence, 1455: died at Florence, 1532 (1549?). An Italian cardinal and legate in Ancona (commonly called "Cardinal of Ancona"), brother of Bernardo Accolti. He is said to have had an important part in drawing up the bull against Luther, 1520.

Accomplished Fools, The. See *The Tender Husband.*

Accoramboni (äk-kō-räm-bō'nē), **Virginia** or **Vittoria.** Died at Padua, Dec. 22, 1585. The Duchess of Bracciano, an Italian lady of great beauty and wit. Her first husband, Francesco Peretti, whom she married in 1573, was murdered in 1581 at the instigation, it was said, of Paolo Giordano Orsini, Duke of Bracciano, whom she married. On his death, Nov. 13, 1585, she became involved in litigation with Lodovic Orsini concerning the inheritance, and was murdered by him. These events were altered and adapted by Webster in his tragedy "The White Devil, or Vittoria Corombona" (1612). Her history has been written by Gnoli (1870), and she was made the subject of a novel by L. Tieck, "Vittoria Accorambona" (1840).

Accorso (äk-kôr'sō), Latinized **Accursius** (a-kėr'si-us), **Buono.** Born at Pisa about the middle of the 15th century. A classical scholar and rhetorician, commentator on Cæsar and other Latin authors. Also *Buonaccorso.*

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Francesco.** Born at Florence about 1180: died about 1260. An Italian jurist, for a time teacher of law at Bologna. His most celebrated work was a body of explanatory glosses on the Roman law, called "The Great Gloss."

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Francesco.** Born at Bologna, 1225: died at Bologna, 1293. An Italian jurist, son of the preceding, professor of law at Bologna. He entered the service of Edward I. of England and lectured on law at Oxford about 1275.

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Mariangelo.** Lived in the first half of the 16th century. An Italian literary critic, author of "Diatribæ in Ausonium, Jul. Solin Polyhistora, et in Ovidii Metamorphoses" (1524), etc.

Accra, or **Acra** (ak-rä'). See *Akra*, the better spelling of the name.

Accrington (ak'ring-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, about 34 miles northeast of Liverpool. Its industries include calico-printing, dyeing, iron-founding, coal-mining, etc. Population (1891), 38,603.

Accum (ä'köm), **Friedrich Christian.** Born at Bückeburg, Germany, 1769: died at Berlin, June 28, 1838. A German chemist, long resident in London, known chiefly by his "Practical Treatise on Gas-light" (1815), and his efforts to promote the use of gas for purposes of illumination.

Accursius. See *Accorso.*

Aceldama (a-sel'dạ-mä). [Aramaic, 'field of blood.'] A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master (whence the name). It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

Acephali (a-sef'ạ-lī). [Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head.] A name given to various parties of Christians, in the 5th and 6th centuries, who rebelled against their bishops or other heads of the church. The most notable among them were certain Monophysites who rejected (on doctrinal grounds) the authority of Peter Mongus, bishop of Alexandria (482).

Acerbas (a-sėr'bas), or **Akerbas** (a-kėr'bas), or **Sicharbas** (si-kär'bas). [Said to be a corruption of *Sichar-Baal.*] In classical legend, the uncle and husband of Elissa, a wealthy and powerful Tyrian noble, high priest of the Tyrian god Melkarth: the "Sichæus" of Vergil. See *Elissa.*

Acerbi (ä-cher'bē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Castel-Goffredo, near Mantua, Italy, May 3, 1773: died Aug. 26, 1846. An Italian traveler and naturalist, author of "Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland" (1802).

Acernus, Sebastian. See *Klonowicz.*

Acerra (ä-cher'rä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, the Roman Acerræ (Gr. Ἀχέρραι), 10 miles northeast of Naples. Population, 14,000.

Acestes (a-ses'tēz). [Gr. Ἀκέστης.] In Greek legend, a son of the Sicilian river-god Crimisus and Egesta (Segesta), a Trojan woman. He figured in the Trojan war, and was introduced by Vergil in the "Æneid."

Ach (äch). See *Aa.*

Achá (ä-chä'), **José Maria.** Born about 1805: died at Cochabamba, 1868. A Bolivian revolutionist. He served under Santa Cruz, 1829–39, and under Ballivian in the war against Peru, 1841. In 1858 he was made by President Linares minister of war, but revolted, and in May, 1861, was proclaimed president of Bolivia. He held his post during a period of great disorder until 1865, when he was deposed by another revolution.

Achæa. See *Achaia.*

Achæan League (a-kē'ạn lēg). **1.** A religious confederation in Achaia, consisting at the time of Herodotus of twelve cities: Pellene, Ægeira, Ægæ, Bura, Helike, Ægion, Rhypes, Patræ, Pharæ, Olenos, Dyme, and Tritæa. Later Rhypes and Ægæ fell into decay, and their places in the confederacy were taken by Leontion and Keryneia. In 373 B. C. the number of cities was reduced to ten by the destruction of Helike and Bura by an earthquake. A common sacrifice to Poseidon was held at Helike until that town was destroyed, when Ægion became the center of the confederation, and the common sacrifices were held in honor of Zeus Homagyrios and Demeter Panachæa, the chief divinities of Ægion. The confederacy was dissolved by the policy of Philip of Macedon and Alexander.

2. A political confederation of Achæan and other Greek cities extending over the period from 281 B. C. to 146 B. C. After the death of Lysimachus in 280 B. C. the Achæan cities Dyme, Patræ, Tritæa, and Pharæ formed a confederation to resist the Macedonian domination, and were afterward joined by the other Achæan cities, except Olenos and Helike. In 251 B. C. the confederation acquired new strength by the accession of Sikyon, under the leadership of Aratus. In 245 B. C. Aratus was elected strategus of the league, which under his guidance rapidly rose to national importance. In a short time it embraced Athens, Ægina, Salamis, and the whole of Peloponnesus with the exception of Sparta, Tegea, Orchomenos, Mantinea, and Elis. It was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B. C., and with it fell the last stronghold of freedom in Greece. The Achæan League is remarkable as the most perfect type of federal government which has been handed down from antiquity. The confederation was inseparable, every city having equal rights with the others; in foreign affairs the federal government was supreme. Common affairs were regulated at general meetings held twice a year by the citizens of all the towns. The principal officers were: two strategi (after 255 B. C. only one), who, in conjunction with the hipparchus or commander of the cavalry, and an under-strategus, commanded the federal army, and were intrusted with the conduct of war; a state secretary; and an apparently permanent council of ten demiurgi, who appear to have presided at the great assemblies.

Achæi (a-kē'ī). [Gr. Ἀχαιοί.] The Achæans, one of the four principal races of the Greeks. Their chief places of abode were southern Thessaly and eastern Peloponnesus. The name is sometimes extended poetically to all the Greeks. In Homeric times they had a certain preponderance of influence over the other Hellenes.

Achæmenes (a-kem'ẹ-nēz). [Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, OPers. *Hakhamanu*, the friendly (Sayce).] The eponymous founder of the ancient Persian royal family of the Achæmenidæ: the name was later used as a family name, as by one of the sons of Darius Hystaspis. See *Achæmenidæ.*

Achæmenidæ (ak-ẹ-men'i-dē). An ancient royal family of Persia, founded about 600 B. C. The following are the names of its leading members: Achæmenes, Cyrus the Great, Cambyses (Gomates, the Magian usurper), Darius Hystaspis, Xerxes I., Artaxerxes I., Xerxes II., Sogdianos, Darius Ochus, Artaxerxes Mnemon, Ochus, Arses, Darius Codomannus. Also *Achæmenides, Achemenides, Achemenids.*

Achæus (a-kē'us), or **Achaios** (a-kī'os). [Gr. Ἀχαιός.] A Greek poet of Eretria in Eubœa, who flourished from about 484 B. C. to 448. He was the author of forty-four dramas, only fragments of which remain. The titles of seventeen are known. He contended with Sophocles and Euripides.

Achaia (a-kā'yä). [Gr. Ἀχαΐα.] **1.** In ancient geography: (*a*) A small region in southern Thessaly, containing Phthia, hence called Achaia Phthiotis. It was probably the original home of the Achæan race, and it retained its name as late as the time of Herodotus. See the extract.

> Achæa Phthiotis was the tract about Mount Othrys. Its sea-board reached from the middle of the Pagasæan gulf to the mouth of the Spercheius. Inland it once extended beyond Pharsalus, called anciently Phthia (Leake, iv. pp. 484, 485); but at this time its northern boundary seems to have been the line of hills stretching from Lake Xynias (*Taukli*) across to the gulf of Pagasæ, and terminating in the promontory of Pyrrha (Cape *Angkistri*). Westward it was bounded by the Dolopians and Enianians.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 108, note.

(*b*) A mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, bordering on the Corinthian Gulf, north of Elis and Arcadia: originally named Ægialus or Ægialeia, that is, "The Coast." (*c*) The states forming the restored Achæan League, about 280–146 B. C. See *Achæan*, 2. (*d*) A Roman province, of uncertain limits, but nearly corresponding to modern Greece, formed probably in the 1st century B. C. Its northern boundary was probably drawn south of Thessaly and Epirus. The province was abolished by Nero, but was reestablished by Vespasian. **2.** A medieval Frankish principality in Greece, corresponding generally to the Peloponnesus.

Achaia and Elis (ē'lis). A nomarchy in modern Greece. Area, 1,901 square miles. Population (1889), 210,713.

Achalm (äch'älm). A summit of the Rauhe Alb, near Reutlingen, in Würtemberg, 2,300 feet high.

Achamoth (ak'ạ-moth). The name given by the Gnostic Valentine to a lower or imperfect Wisdom, the weakest æon, the form under which spirit surrenders itself completely to matter and becomes the foundation of the real world.

Achan (ā'kan). An Israelite of the tribe of Judah, stoned to death, with his family, for plundering during the sack of Jericho. Josh. vii. Also called *Achar.* 1 Chron. ii. 7.

Achard (äch'ärt), **Franz Karl.** Born at Berlin, April 28, 1753: died at Cunern, Silesia, April 20, 1821. A German chemist, the founder of the beet-root sugar manufacture.

Achard (äsh-är'), **Louis Amédée Eugène.** Born at Marseilles, April 23, 1814: died at Paris, March 25, 1875. A French novelist and dramatist, author of "La Belle Rose" (1847), "La Chasse Royale" (1849–50), etc.

Acharius (ä-kä'ri-ös), **Erik.** Born at Gefle, Sweden, Oct. 10, 1757: died at Wadstena, Sweden, Aug. 14, 1819. A Swedish physician and botanist, a pupil of Linnæus: author of "Lichenographia universalis," etc.

Acharnians (a-kär'ni-anz), **The.** [Gr. Ἀχαρνῆς, Acharnæ, the principal deme of Attica, 60 stadia north of Athens, near the foot of Mount Parnes.] A comedy of Aristophanes, brought out, under the name of Callistratus, at the Lenæa, or country Dionysia, 425 B. C. It was an attempt to support the aristocratic peace party against the intrigues and intimidations of the democratic war party, represented by the chorus of Acharnians. In form it is an extravaganza rather than a comedy.

Achasta. See *Rumsen.*

Achastlian. See *Rumsen.*

Achates (a-kā'tēz). The faithful companion, "fidus Achates," of Æneas.

Acheen. See *Achin.*

Achelous (ak-ẹ-lō'us), or **Acheloös** (-os). [Gr. Ἀχελῷος.] In ancient geography, a river in Greece (the modern Aspropotamo), which rises in Epirus, forms part of the boundary between ancient Ætolia and Acarnania, and flows into the Ionian sea. Its length is about 130 miles.

Achenbach (äch'en-bäch), **Andreas.** Born at Cassel, Germany, Sept. 29, 1815. A noted German landscape and marine painter.

Achenbach, Oswald. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 2, 1827. A German landscape-painter, brother of Andreas. The subjects of his works are chiefly Italian.

Achenwall (äch'en-väl), **Gottfried.** Born at Elbing, Prussia, Oct. 20, 1719: died at Göttingen, May 1, 1772. A German scholar, professor of philosophy (1748) and of law (1761) at the University of Göttingen. He is regarded as the founder of the science of statistics.

Achern (äch'ern). A town in Baden, situated on the Acher about 31 miles southwest of Carlsruhe. Population, 3,000.

Achernar (a-kėr'när). [Ar. *Akher-nahr*, the latter part.] The first-magnitude star *α* Eridani, situated in the southern hemisphere at the southern extremity of the constellation, about 32½ degrees from the south pole.

Acheron (ak'ẹ-ron). [Gr. Ἀχέρων: probably derived from Heb. *ah'rón*, the west, i. e. the direction of the setting sun, darkness; hence its connection with Hades.] **1.** In ancient geography, the name of several small rivers, of which the chief, the modern Gurla, was in Thesprotia in Epirus. It flowed through the lake Acherusia, received the waters of the Cocytus (the modern Vuvos), and emptied into the Ionian sea. **2.** In classical mythology, a river in Hades, and later the Lower World in general.

Acherusia Palus (ak-ẹ-rö'si-ä pā'lus). [L., 'Acherusian bog,' Gr. Ἀχερουσία λίμνη.] In ancient geography, the name of several small lakes supposed to be connected with the lower world. The most important were the lake through which the Acheron flowed, and one 11 miles west of Naples, the modern Lago del Fusaro. Like *Acheron*, the name was transferred to the lower world.

Achill, or **Achil** (ak'il), or **Eagle Island.** An island in the county of Mayo, Ireland, off the western coast in lat. 54° N., long. 10° W. Area, 80 square miles.

Achilleis (ak-i-lē'is), or **Achilleid** (ak-i-lē'id). **1.** An unfinished epic poem by P. Papinius Statius.—**2.** A part of the Iliad, comprising Books I, VIII, XI–XXII, regarded by some critics as constituting a poem of which the theme is the "wrath of Achilles," and which is distinct from, and older than, the rest of the Iliad. See *Iliad.* The name "Achilleis" was first applied to these books by Grote.—**3.** A poem by Goethe.

Achilles (a-kil'ēz). [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς.] A Greek legendary warrior, son of Peleus and Thetis and grandson of Æacus, and chief of the Myrmidons, a Thessalian tribe. He is the central hero of the Iliad, which is largely occupied with his quarrel with Agamemnon, leader of the Greek host, and his martial exploits. He was the slayer of Hector, and was himself slain by Paris.

> In Achilles Homer summed up and fixed forever the ideal of the Greek character. He presented an imperishable picture of their national youthfulness, and of their ardent genius, to the Greeks. The "beautiful humanity of heroism" of Achilles, his strong personality, his passions controlled and tempered by divine wisdom, his intense friendship and love that passed the love of women, above all, the splendor of his youthful life in death made perfect, hovered like a dream above the imagination of the Greeks, and insensibly determined their subsequent development. At a later age, this ideal was destined to be realized in Alexander.
>
> *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 20.

Achilles. An opera by Gay produced at Covent Garden in 1733. Colman the elder brought out "Achilles in Petticoats," altered from Gay, in the same year.

Achilles of Germany. A surname of Albert, Elector of Brandenburg.

Achilles Tatius (a-kil'ēz tā'shi-us). Lived probably about 500 A. D. An Alexandrine rhetorician, author of a Greek romance, "Leucippe and Cleitophon."

Achilleum (ak-i-lē'um). A place on the promontory of Sigeum, in the Troad, containing, according to tradition, the tomb of Achilles.

Achillini (ä-kil-lē'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 29, 1463: died Aug. 2, 1512. An Italian physician and philosopher, surnamed "the second Aristotle."

Achin, or **Acheen**, or **Atcheen** (ä-chēn'), or **Atjeh**. A former Malay sultanate, now a Dutch dependency, in northern Sumatra. A war with the Dutch, which began in 1873, resulted in the virtual subjugation of the country. Population, about 500,000 (?).

Achin. The capital of Achin, on the river Achin about lat. 5° 40′ N., long. 95° 20′ E.

Achines, Ricardo. The name commonly given by old Spanish-American historians to Richard Hawkins.

Achish (ā'kish). 1. A Philistine king of Gath with whom David sought refuge when fleeing from Saul. 1 Sam. xxi. 10-15; xxix.— 2. Another king of Gath who reigned in the time of Solomon. 1 Ki. ii. 39-40.

Achitophel. See *Ahithophel*.

Achmed. See *Achmet*.

Achmet (äch'met) **I.**, or **Ahmed** (äh'med). Born 1589: died Nov. 22, 1617. A sultan of Turkey, son of Mohammed III. whom he succeeded in 1603. He concluded, Nov. 11, 1606, the peace of Sitvatorok with Austria, when for the first time the Turks observed the principles of an international law in their diplomatic relations with Christian nations. In 1612 he concluded an unsuccessful war with Persia.

Achmet II., or **Ahmed.** Born 1642: died Feb. 6, 1695. A sultan of Turkey, brother of Solyman II. whom he succeeded July 13, 1691. His forces were expelled from Hungary by the battle of Salankemen, Aug. 19, 1691, in which the grand vizir Kiuprili the Virtuous was defeated and slain by the Austrians under Louis of Baden.

Achmet III., or **Ahmed.** Born 1673: assassinated 1736. A sultan of Turkey 1703-30, brother of Mustapha II. whom he succeeded. He was involved by Charles XII. (who, after the battle of Pultowa in 1709, took refuge first in Otchakoff, then in Bender) in a war with Russia, which was ended by the Peace of the Pruth, 1711 (see *Pruth*), took Morea and the Ionian Islands from Venice, 1715; was defeated at Peterwardein in 1716 and at Belgrad in 1717 by the Austrians under Prince Eugene, and signed the treaty of Passarowitz in 1718 (see *Passarowitz*). He was compelled by the janizaries to resign, and died of poison in prison.

Achmet, or **Ahmed**, Bey. Died July 16, 1822. A Turkish commander in the Greek war of independence. He was repulsed by the Greeks, May 27, 1821, in an attack on the fortified post at Valtetzi.

Achmet, or **Ahmed, Kiuprili.** Born 1635: died 1676. Grand vizir of the Ottoman empire from 1661 to 1676. He added Candia, Neuhausel in Hungary, and Kamieniec in Poland to the empire.

Achmetha. See *Ecbatana*.

Achomawi (ä-chō-mâ'wi). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Achray (ak'rā), **Loch.** A lake about 2 miles long, in western Perthshire, Scotland, 17 miles northwest of Stirling.

Acidalius (ät-sē-dä'lē-ös), **Valens.** Born at Wittstock, Prussia, May 25, 1567: died at Neisse, Prussia, May 25, 1595. A German philologist and man of letters, author of commentaries on Latin classics.

Acilia gens (a-sil'i-a jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house whose family names were Aviola, Balbus, and Glabrio. Members of the last two families were frequently tribunes of the plebs.

Acireale, or **Aci Reale** (ä'chē-re-ä'le). A city in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated on the eastern coast 9 miles north-northeast of Catania. Near it are the grotto of Galatea, the cave of Polyphemus, and the Rocks of the Cyclops. Population, about [illegible].

Acis (ā'sis). [Gr. Ἄκις.] In classical mythology, a beautiful Sicilian, son of Faunus and Symæthis, beloved by Galatea, and slain by Polyphemus the Cyclops, his unsuccessful rival. He was crushed under a rock, and his blood as it flowed forth was changed into the river Acis.

Acis and Galatea. A pastoral opera by Handel, composed in 1720 or 1721. The words are by Gay, with additions from Pope, Hughes, and Dryden. "Aci, Galatea, e Polifemo" is another work by Handel composed in Italy in 1708. See *Gay*.

Acis et Galatée (ä-sēz' ā gä-lä-tā'). An opera by Lully (words by Campistron) produced in 1686.

Ackermann (ak'ėr-män), **Johann Christian Gottlieb.** Born Feb. 17, 1756: died at Altorf, Bavaria, March 9, 1801. A German medical writer, author of "Institutiones historiæ medicinæ" (1792), and lives of Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Aretæus, Rufus Ephesius, and Galen.

Ackermann, Konrad Ernst. Born in Schwerin, Germany, Feb. 1, 1712: died at Hamburg, Nov. 13, 1771. A noted German actor. He appeared on the stage first at Lüneburg 1740, after traveling with various companies for several years, and erected and conducted a theater in Hamburg in 1765. He is regarded as the founder of the German school of acting.

Ackermann, Rudolph. Born at Schneeberg, Saxony, April 20, 1764: died March 30, 1834. A German art-publisher and bookseller in London, son of a coach-builder and harness-maker, whose trade he, for a time, followed. The establishment of lithography as a fine art in England is credited to him.

Acklin Island (ak'lin ī'land). A long island in the group of the southern Bahamas.

Acla (ä'klä). A town on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama, probably near the bay of San Blas. It was founded by Pedrarias in 1515 and was the place where Balboa built his ships to be transported across the isthmus in 1517, and where he was executed. The settlement, for a time important, was abandoned before 1580.

Acland (ak'land), Lady **Christian Henrietta Caroline** (commonly known as Lady **Harriet**). Born Jan. 3, 1750: died at Tetton, near Taunton, England, July 21, 1815. A daughter of the first earl of Ilchester, and wife of Major John Dyke Acland whom she accompanied through Burgoyne's campaign in 1777. Her adventures formed a noteworthy incident of the Revolutionary War.

Acland, Henry Wentworth. Born Aug. 23, 1815. An English physician, regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860, and later was appointed his honorary physician.

Acland, John Dyke. Died at Pixton Park, near Dulverton, England, Oct. 31, 1778. An English soldier and politician. As member of Parliament he was a vigorous opponent of the demands of the American colonies, and, as major of the 20th Foot joined Burgoyne's expedition during the Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the second battle of Saratoga and taken prisoner. During the campaign he was accompanied by his wife. See *Acland, Lady*.

Aclla-huasi (ak-lyä-wa'sē). In the Inca empire of Peru, a general name given to any convent of virgins dedicated to the sun; in particular, the great convent at Cuzco where virgins of royal lineage were kept in rigid seclusion. Its site is now covered by the Roman Catholic convent of Santa Catalina, but remains of the old wall are discernible.

Acœmitæ (as-ē-mī'tē). [L.; Gr. ἀκοιμῆται, 'the sleepless ones' or watchers.] A monastic order founded by Alexander, a Syrian monk, about 430. The day was divided into three parts during each of which one third of the monks carried on their devotions so that the worship in the monastery was unceasing.

Acolastus (ak-ō-las'tus). A Latin comedy composed by Gulielmus Fullonius (Willem de Volder), a schoolmaster of The Hague, and translated into English prose and published in 1540 by John Palsgrave with the Latin version: first acted in 1529. It was designed for use in schools and there were forty different issues of it during the lifetime of the author.

Acolhuas (ä-kō-lö'äz). A branch of the Nahuatl tribe of central Mexico, reported by tradition to have preceded the Aztecas in the occupation of the valley of Mexico, and to have been the founders of the Indian settlement at Tezcuco. Also *Acolhuans*.

Acoma (a'kō-mä). [Properly *Ako*, but, with the affix *-ma*, indicative of tribe or people, corrupted into *Acoma* or *Akoma*.] An Indian village of western New Mexico, situated about 14 miles south of the station of Cubero on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Valencia County. Acoma was first visited by the Spaniards under Coronado in Sept., 1540, and appears in the chronicles of that time as *Acuco*, a corruption of *Ha-ku-kue*.

Acoma. A tribe of North American Indians, about 550 in number, inhabiting the pueblo of the same name in western New Mexico. This and Isleta are the only pueblos occupying the same site since the Spanish invasion in the 16th century. It includes the summer villages of Acomita and Pueblito. See *Keresan*.

Acomat (a-kō-mä'). In Racine's tragedy "Bajazet," an ambitious vizir.

Aconcagua (ä-kon-kä'gwä). A province in central Chile, bounded by Coquimbo on the north, and by Santiago and Valparaiso on the south. Capital, San Felipe. Area, 5,840 square miles. Population (1891), 163,049.

Aconcagua, Mount. One of the highest peaks of the Andes, situated in the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, Argentina, about lat. 32° 39′ S., long. 69° 59′ W. Height, 22,860 feet (Güssfeldt).

Aconcio (ä-kon'chō), **Giacomo.** Born at Trent, Tirol, about 1500: died at London, about 1566. An Italian theologian and engineer, a refugee in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, known by his book "Stratagemata Satanæ" (1565). Also *Aconzio*, *Contio*, and Latinized *Acontius, Jacobus*.

Acontius (a-kon'shi-us). The principal character in the tale of Acontius and Cydippe, told by Aristænetus and by Ovid. "Acontius gathered an orange in the garden of Venus, and having written on the rind the words, 'By Artemis, I will marry Acontius,' threw it in Cydippe's way. She took it in her hand, read out the inscription, and threw it from her. But Artemis heard the vow, and brought about the marriage." William Morris has taken the legend for the subject of one of his poems in "The Earthly Paradise."

Acontius, Jacobus. See *Aconcio*.

Acordad (ä-kôr-ᴛʜäᴛʜ'). A court established at Querétaro, New Spain (Mexico), for the summary trial of brigands and other criminals. It originated in an old Spanish institution, the Santa Hermandad, which was originally a kind of vigilance committee, was subsequently converted into a regular police force and tribunal, and after 1631 had courts in Spanish America. In 1719 the Queretaro court, or acordad, was given independent powers, and it was ordered that there should be no appeal from it; its officers had jurisdiction throughout New Spain. The court was suppressed in 1813, but its methods are still in vogue in Mexico.

Açores. Same as *Azores*.

Acosta (ä-kos'tä), **Christovão de.** Died 1580. A Portuguese traveler and naturalist, author of "Tratado de las drogas y medecinas de las Indias orientales" (1578).

Acosta, Gabriel (later **Uriel**) **de.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, about 1591: committed suicide, 1647 (1640?). A Portuguese philosopher and Jewish proselyte from Catholicism. He was excommunicated by the synagogue at Amsterdam on account of rationalism. His autobiography was published under the title "Exemplar vitæ humanæ" (1687).

Acosta, Joaquin. Born in Guaduas, Colombia, about 1795: died at Bogotá, 1852. A Colombian soldier and historian. He entered Bolivar's army in 1819, and before his death had attained the rank of general. He was also a member of congress and held important diplomatic posts. Besides traveling and conducting extensive investigations in Colombia, he visited Spain in 1845 to search the archives there, and spent several years in Paris where he published his "Compendio histórico del descubrimiento y colonizacion de la Nueva Granada" (1848).

Acosta, José de. Born at Medina del Campo, Old Castile, 1540: died at Salamanca, Feb. 15, 1600. A Spanish Jesuit historian and archæologist. He went to Peru in 1571, was historiographer of the council of bishops at Lima 1582-83, in 1586 resided for some time in Mexico, returned to Spain in 1587, visited Rome in 1590, was subsequently at the head of the Jesuits' College at Valladolid, was visitor in Aragon and Andalusia, and finally had charge of the College at Salamanca. The first two books of his "Natural and Moral History of the Indies," in Latin, appeared at Salamanca in 1588 and 1589; the entire work in Spanish at Seville in 1590. There are many editions in Spanish, Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, German, and English. He also published the "Concilium Limense" (Rome, 1589), "De promulgatione evangelii apud barbaros" (1589), and various theological treatises in Latin.

Acqua (ä'kwä), **Cesare dell'.** Born at Pirano, Istria, July 22, 1821. A painter of portraits and historical subjects.

Acquapendente (ä'kwä-pen-den'te). A small town in the province of Rome, Italy, 67 miles northwest of Rome.

Acquaviva (ä-kwä-vē'vä). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 18 miles south by west of Bari. Population, about 8,000.

Acqui (ä'kwē). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, the ancient Aquæ Statiellæ, situated on the Bormida 29 miles northwest of Genoa, noted for hot sulphur baths. It has a cathedral and silkworm industry. Population, about 10,000.

Acræ (a'krē). [Gr. Ἄκραι.] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, on the site of the modern Palazzolo Acreide (which see).

Acragas, or **Akragas** (ak'ra-gas). [Gr. Ἀκράγας.] The Greek name of Agrigentum.

Acrasia (a-krā'zi-ä). [Gr. ἀκρασία, intemperance, immoderateness.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a beautiful woman, the personification of intemperance in all things, living in the "Bower of Bliss," in which is everything to delight the senses. She was suggested by Circe and, more directly, by the Alcina of Ariosto.

Acrates (ak-rā'tēz). [Gr. ἀκρατής, intemperate.] A male character in the "Faerie Queene," by Spenser, personifying the intemperate love of pleasure.

Acre (ā'kėr or ä'kėr), or **Saint-Jean d'Acre.** A seaport in Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, on the bay of Acre about lat. 32° 56′ N., long. 35° 4′ E.: the ancient Acca, Acco (Ἄκη, Ἀκχώ), the scriptural Accho, and the later Ptolemais. It is one of the chief ports on the Palestine coast. It was in the territory assigned to the tribe of Asher (Judges i. 31), but was never conquered by the Israelites. Its kings were reckoned next to those of Tyre and Sidon. It was conquered by the Assyrian king Sennacherib and captured and burned by his grandson Assurbanipal. It was captured by the Arabs in 638, by the Crusaders in 1104, by Saladin in 1187, and by the Crusaders in 1191; and was held by the Knights of St. John until 1291, being the last stronghold in Palestine to hold out for the Christians. Sir Sidney Smith defended it successfully against Napoleon in 1799. In 1832 it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and in 1840 by the Anglo-Austrian-Turkish forces. It was named *Saint-Jean d'Acre* by the Knights of St. John. Population, 8,000.

> As Ptolemais, Akko played a most important part in the Græco-Roman age; as Acre, it has been famous in history from the period of the Crusades to times within our own memory. It occupied the north-western extremity of the great bay which indents the Syrian coast north of Carmel, a bay eight miles across and about four miles deep. Its own haven was small and exposed; but on the opposite side of the bay, under Carmel, was the sheltered roadstead of Haifa; and either at Akko or at Haifa vessels could ride securely in almost all sorts of weather. The great importance of Akko was that it commanded the entrance to the broad plain of Esdraelon, conducting to the rich valley of the Jordan, and so was, in a certain sense, as it was often called, "the key of Palestine." Its kings were reckoned next in rank to those of Tyre and Sidon during the Assyrian period; and we find them taking part in the wars which were carried on by Shalmaneser IV. and Sennacherib. *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 53.

Acre, Bay of. An indentation on the western coast of Palestine, north of Mount Carmel.

Acrelius (ä-krā'li-ös), **Israel.** Born at Osteraker, Sweden, Dec. 25, 1714: died at Fellingsbro, Sweden, April 25, 1800. A Swedish clergyman, author of a history of the Swedish colonies in America (1759, Eng. trans. 1874).

Acres (ā'kėrz), **Bob.** A character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," an awkward and simple country gentleman changed into a boasting coward by the sudden excitement of the gaieties of Bath society. His brag and his ludicrous vanity and assurance are combined with a comic trepidation and an uneasy gaiety. The part has been modified by the actors.

Acri (ä'krē). A small town in the province of Cosenza, southern Italy, situated on the Mucone about 13 miles north-northeast of Cosenza.

Acrisius (a-kris'i-us). [Gr. Ἀκρίσιος.] In Greek mythology, a king of Argos, father of Danaë.

Acroceraunia (ak-ro-sē-râ'ni-ạ), or **Akrokeraunia** (ak-ro-ke-râ'ni-ạ). [Gr. τὰ ἀκρα κεραύνια, the thunder-smitten peaks.] In ancient geography, a promontory which projects from the northwestern part of Epirus into the Ionian sea, about lat. 40° 27′ N., long. 19° 20′ E.: the modern Greek Glossa and Italian Linguetta. The name is sometimes incorrectly extended to the whole range of Ceraunian Mountains (which see).

Acro-Corinthus (ak″ro-kọ-rin'thus). A height (over 1,800 feet) covered with ruins, under the northern slope of which lies the city of Corinth, Greece: celebrated for its extensive view. The medieval fortifications form a triple line, 1½ miles in circuit, below the summit. Of the ancient fortifications, the celebrated temple of Aphrodite, and other religious foundations, the remains are very scanty. The most interesting relic of antiquity is the vaulted subterranean well-house of the famed fountain Pirene. The view from the summit is of remarkable grandeur, and embraces many of the storied sites and mountains of Greece.

Acropolis (a-krop'ọ-lis). [Gr. ἀκρόπολις, the upper city, from ἄκρος, highest, upper, and πόλις, city.] A general name for the citadel of an ancient Greek city, but especially appropriated to that of Athens, famous for the placing on its summit in the 5th century B. C. of the highest achievements of Greek art, the Parthenon and the Erechtheum, with the sculptures which adorned them without and within, and the Propylæa, or monumental gate, inside of the walls at the west end. The Acropolis is a precipitous rock which rises about 260 feet above the city, and extends 1,000 feet from east to west, and 400 in its greatest width. It was the site of the earliest Athens known to history, was strongly fortified, and contained the palace of the king until the expulsion of the Peisistratids. From this time it ceased to be inhabited, and was reserved as sacred ground and as a last refuge in time of danger. It was taken and sacked by the Persians in 480 B. C.; shortly afterward its fortifications were strengthened and completed and its area increased by retaining-walls and filling, especially by Cimon, who had much to do with devising the plans for monumental embellishment which were carried out under Pericles. The ancient entrance to the Acropolis was on the southwest, by a narrow, winding path commanded by the battlements above. Among the other monuments of the Acropolis are the pre-Persian temple of Athena, correctly identified and studied by Dörpfeld in 1885, the colossal bronze statue by Phidias of Athena Promachos, and the temple of Wingless Victory. The slopes of the Acropolis were occupied by important foundations, particularly on the south, where lie the Odeum of Herodes, the sanctuary of Æsculapius, and the Dionysiac theater. Under the medieval Franks and Turks the Acropolis was the citadel and the abode of the dukes and pashas. The Parthenon was in turn cathedral and mosque; the Propylæa became the palace and government offices; and the Erechtheum, after being a church, was fitted as the pasha's harem. These great monuments remained comparatively unharmed until a late date in the Turkish domination. The Propylæa were shattered by an explosion of gunpowder induced by lightning, the Erechtheum was destroyed by the overweighting of the roofs in the effort to make them bomb-proof, and the Parthenon was cut in two in 1687, during the Venetian siege of Athens under Königsmark, by a bomb purposely shot into the powder stored in it.

Acropolita (ak-ro-po-lī'tạ), **George.** Born at Constantinople in 1220: died Dec., 1282. A Byzantine historian and diplomat, employed by the emperor Michael Palæologus in the negotiations with Popes Clement IV., Gregory X., John XXI., Nicholas III., and Martin IV., to reunite the Greek and Latin churches. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire from 1204 to 1261.

Âcs (äch). A village in the county of Komorn, Hungary, situated on the Danube west of Komorn: the scene of several contests between the Austrians and Hungarians in 1849.

Acta Apostolorum (ak'tạ ạ-pos-tọ-lō'rum). See *Acts of the Apostles.*

Acta Diurna (ak'tạ dī-ėr'nạ). [L., 'events of the day.'] A Roman "official daily chronicle, which, in addition to official reports of events in the imperial family, and state and city affairs, contained regulations by the magistrates, transactions and decrees of the senate, accidents, and family news communicated to the editors. The Acta were publicly exhibited on a whitened board (*album*), which any one might read and copy; and there were men who made a business of multiplying and transmitting such news to the provinces. After a time the originals were placed among the state archives for the benefit of those who wished to consult them" (*Seyffert*, Dict. of Class. Antiq. Ed. by Nettleship and Sandys). The publication of such news was made official by Cæsar: it ceased, apparently, on the transfer of the capital to Constantinople. The eleven fragments of "Acta (diurna) populi" first published in 1615 (called "fragmenta Dodwelliana," from Dodwell the chief defender of their genuineness) are now regarded as spurious.

Actæon (ak-tē'on). [Gr. Ἀκταίων.] In Greek mythology, a hunter, son of Aristæus and Autonoë, daughter of Cadmus, who, having seen Artemis (Diana) bathing, was changed by her into a stag and torn in pieces by his own dogs. Other accounts of his death are given.

Acta Eruditorum (ak'tạ e-rö-di-tō'rum). [L., 'acts of the learned': with reference to the Roman 'acta,' or official records. See *Acta Diurna.*] The first German literary periodical, founded by Otto Mencke at Leipsic, 1682, and discontinued 1782. After his death his son J. B. Mencke became editor. In 1732 the title was changed to "Nova Acta Eruditorum"—a new series edited by another son, F. O. Mencke.

Acta Martyrum (ak'tạ mär'ti-rum). See *Acta Sanctorum.*

Acta Pilati (ak'tạ pī-lā'tī). A spurious report said to have been sent by Pilate to Tiberius on the trial and death of Christ.

Acta Sanctorum (ak'tạ sangk-tō'rum). [L., 'the deeds of the saints': with reference to the Roman 'acta,' or official records.] A name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1875.

Actium (ak'shi-um). [Gr. Ἄκτιον.] In ancient geography, a promontory on the northwestern coast of Acarnania, Greece, about lat. 38° 56′ N., long. 20° 46′ E. The ancient peribolos or sacred inclosure, rectangular in plan and built in opus reticulatum, the seat of the famous Actian games of Augustus, still remains. Recent excavations have laid bare extensive ruins of several successive temples, the latest of which is that dedicated by Augustus after the victory of B. C. 31. A famous naval battle was fought near Actium between Octavius and Mark Antony and Cleopatra Sept. 2, 31 B. C. It was decided by the flight of Cleopatra. Antony's land forces surrendered to Octavius. The victory secured for the latter supreme rule over the Roman dominion.

Actius Syncerus. The academical name of Sanazzaro.

Acton (ak'ton). A suburb of London in the county of Middlesex, 8 miles west of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 24,207.

Acton, Charles Januarius Edward. Born at Naples, March 6, 1803: died there, June 23, 1847. The second son of Sir John Francis Edward Acton. He entered the service of the Pope, was made cardinal in 1842, and played an important part in papal politics, especially in matters relating to England.

Acton, Eliza. Born at Battle, England, April 17, 1799: died at Hampstead, Feb. 13, 1859. An English poet and prose writer, best known as the author of "Modern Cookery" (1845).

Acton, Sir **John Francis Edward.** Born at Besançon, France, 1736: died at Palermo, Aug. 12, 1811. An officer in the naval service of France and afterward (1779) of Tuscany, generalissimo and prime minister at Naples during the French revolutionary epoch. In December, 1798, after the successes of the French in northern Italy, Acton fled (with the king and queen) to Palermo, but was soon restored to Naples, where he established a reign of terror, committing to prison and executing many citizens on the authority of the Junta. In 1804 he was removed on the demand of France.

Acton, Thomas C. Born 1823. An American banker and public official, president of the board of New York police during the draft riots in 1863.

Actors' Vindication, The. See *Apology for Actors.*

Acts of the Apostles. A book of the New Testament, a continuation of the third gospel (Luke), and, according to a uniform tradition, by the same author. It is a history of the early progress of Christianity after (and including) the ascension of Christ.

Acuco. See *Acoma.*

Acuña (ä-kön'yä), **Cristoval de.** Born at Burgos, Spain, 1597: died at Lima, Peru, probably before 1655. A Jesuit missionary and author. He was rector of the College of Cuenca, near Quito. In 1639 he accompanied Pedro Teixeira on his voyage down the Amazon, and in 1641 published at Madrid his "Nuevo descubrimiento del gran rio de las Amazonas," which is the first clear account of that river. The original edition of this work is very rare, but there are later ones in various languages. It appears that Acuña visited Rome as procurator of his province before returning to Peru.

Acuña y Bejarano (ä-kön'yä ē bā-Hä-rä'nō), **Juan de,** Marquis of Casa Fuerte. Born at Lima, Peru, 1657: died at Mexico, 1734. A Spanish-American soldier and administrator. He was governor of Messina, viceroy of Aragon and Mallorca, member of the supreme council of war, and viceroy of New Spain from 1722 until his death.

Acuña, Hernando de. Died 1580. A Spanish poet and soldier. He served in the expedition of Charles V. against Tunis. At the request of the emperor he translated Olivier de la Marche's "Le chevalier délibéré." His poems were published after his death, under the title "Varias Poesias" (1591).

Acusilaus (a-kū-si-lā'us). [Gr. Ἀκουσίλαος.] An ancient Greek commentator on, or prose paraphrast of, the Theogony of Hesiod. He was born at Argos probably about the middle of the 6th century B. C., and was by some regarded as one of the seven wise men.

Ada (ā'dạ). [The Greek form of the Hebrew name.] See *Adah.*

Adad. See *Hadad.*

Adafudia, or **Adafoodia** (ä-dạ-fö'di-ạ). A town in the western part of Sudan, Africa, in lat. 13° 6′ N., long. 1° 3′ E. Population, about 25,000 (?).

Adah (ā'dä). [Heb., 'ornament,' 'beauty'; Gr. Ἀδά, Ada.] 1. In the Old Testament: (*a*) The first of the two wives of Lamech. Gen. iv. 19–23. (*b*) One of the wives of Esau and the mother of Eliphaz. Gen. xxxvi.—2. The wife of Cain, a character in "Cain," by Lord Byron.

Adair (a-dãr'), **James.** An English trader resident among the North American (Chickasaw and Cherokee) Indians from 1735 to 1775. He wrote a "History of the American Indians" (1775), in which he maintains that the Indians are descendants of the Jews.

Adair, John. Born in Chester County, S. C., 1759: died in Harrodsburg, Ky., May 19, 1840. An American politician and soldier. He served in the Revolutionary War, was an officer in the Kentucky State militia (ultimately brigadier-general), served in the Indian wars, and commanded the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. He was United States senator from Kentucky 1805–06, governor of Kentucky 1820–24, and member of Congress 1831–33.

Adair, Sir **Robert.** Born at London, May 24, 1763: died there, Oct. 3, 1855. An English diplomat and writer of historical memoirs. He was sent on diplomatic missions to Vienna 1806–07, to Constantinople 1808–09, where he concluded the treaty of the Dardanelles, and to the Low Countries 1831–35. He published "Historical Memoirs of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806" (1844), and "The Negotiations for the Peace of the Dardanelles in 1808–1809" (1845).

Adair, Robin. See *Robin Adair.*

Adaize. See *Hadaz.*

Adal (ä-däl'), or **Adel** (ä-dāl'). A region in eastern Africa, bounded by Danakil Land on the north, the Gulf of Aden on the east, Somali Land on the south, and Abyssinia on the west. Its inhabitants are Mohammedan [illegible]. [illegible] British and French possessions on the coast. Also [illegible]

Adalberon (a-dal'be-ron), or **Adalbero** (a-dal'be-rō). Died 988. Bishop of Rheims and chancellor of France under Lothaire and Louis V. In [illegible] he was [illegible] at the coronation of Hugh Capet, whom he [illegible] to the position of [illegible]

Adalbert (ad'al-bert), Saint. Flourished about 700. An early English saint, [illegible] son of Oswald, king of Deira. [illegible] have been the first archdeacon of Utrecht.

Adalbert, Saint (originally Czech **Vojtech** (voi'-tech). Born near Prague, Bohemia, about 955: martyred in West Prussia, April 23, 997. A Bohemian prelate, bishop of Prague, called the "Apostle of the Prussians." In 988 he abandoned his diocese and retired to the monastery of Sant' Alessio in Rome, but was constrained in 993 to return. He then devoted himself to missionary work among the Prussians.

Adalbert. Died 981. A German missionary, archbishop of Magdeburg, called the "Apostle of the Slavs."

Adalbert. Died at Goslar, Prussia, March 16, 1072. A German prelate, archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg. He attempted the formation of a northern patriarchate.

Adalbert (ä'däl-bert), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 29, 1811: died at Karlsbad, June 6, 1873. A prince of Prussia, son of Prince Wilhelm, the youngest brother of King Frederick William III. He entered the army as an artillery officer in 1832. In 1842 he visited southern Brazil and the Amazon and Xingu. A description of this voyage was published for private circulation, and republished in English (2 vols., London, 1849). After the revolution of 1848 he was employed in the organization of the German marine.

Adalia (ä-dä'lē-ä), or **Antaliyeh** (än-tä'lē-ye), or **Satali** (sä-tä'lē), or **Sataliah** (sä-tä'lē-ạ̈). A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Adalia about lat. 36° 52' N., long. 30° 45' E., built by Attalus II. of Pergamum, and a leading city of ancient Pamphylia: the ancient Attaleia. Population (estimated), 13,000.

Adalia, Gulf of, or **Pamphylian Gulf.** An arm of the Mediterranean on the southern coast of Asia Minor: the ancient Pamphylicus Sinus.

Adam (ad'ạm). [Heb. *'Adhām.*] **1.** The first man; the father of the human race, according to the account of the creation in Genesis.

> Like cherub, Adam also was a Babylonian word. It has the general sense of "man," and is used in this sense both in Hebrew and in Assyrian. But as in Hebrew it has come to be the proper name of the first man, so, too, in the old Babylonian legends, the "Adamites" were "the white race" of Semitic descent who stood in marked contrast to "the black heads" or Accadians of primitive Babylonia.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 31.

2. A character in Shakspere's "As you Like it," an old and faithful servant of Oliver, but following the fortunes of Orlando. There is a tradition that Shakspere himself acted this part.

Adam, Master or Maître. See *Billaut, Adam.*

Adam. A city of Palestine mentioned in the 3d chapter of Joshua.

Adam of Bremen. Died at Bremen about 1076. A German ecclesiastical historian, author of a history of the diocese of Hamburg and Bremen for the period 788–1072 (Copenhagen, 1579): the chief authority for Scandinavian church history during this period.

Adam of Murimuth. Born about 1286: died 1370. An English chronicler, ambassador to Rome 1323, canon of Hereford, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury 1325. "His chronicle extends as an original record over the forty years from 1303 to 1346. The continuation extends to the year 1380." *Morley*, Eng. Writers, IV. 251.

Adam of Orlton. Born at Hereford, England: died at Farnham, England, July 18, 1345. An English prelate, made bishop of Hereford in 1317, of Worcester in 1327, and of Winchester in 1333. He took the part of the barons against Edward II., was tried by Parliament for treason as an adherent of Mortimer (the first English bishop, it is said, ever tried before a lay court), and was influential in political affairs during the reign of Edward III.

Adam (ä-doṅ'), **Adolphe Charles.** Born at Paris, July 24, 1803: died at Paris, May 3, 1856. A French composer of comic operas. His best known work is "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" (1836).

Adam (ä'däm), **Albrecht.** Born at Nordlingen, April 16, 1786: died at Munich, Aug. 28, 1862. A German painter noted especially for his battle-pieces and paintings of horses.

Adam (ad'am), **Alexander.** Born near Forres, Scotland, June 24, 1741: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1809. A Scottish educator, rector of the High School of Edinburgh 1768–1809. He published "Roman Antiquities" (1791), and other works.

Adam (ä-doṅ'), Mme. **Edmond.** Born at Verberie, Oise, Oct. 4, 1836. A French journalist, founder in 1879 and editor of the "Nouvelle Revue," and miscellaneous writer. Among her works are "Garibaldi" [illegible] "Voyage autour du grand pin" [illegible] "Dans les Alpes" [illegible] "Laide" [illegible] "Le Païen," "Hongrie," "Souvenirs patriotiques," etc. She has been twice married: first to M. La Messine, [illegible] M. Adam, prefect of police in the Franco-German war, and later life senator, died in 1877. She has written under the names of J. La Messine, Juliette Lamber, and Comte Paul Vasili.

Adam (ä'dam), **Franz.** Born at Milan, May 4, 1815. A German painter, chiefly of military scenes, son of Albrecht Adam.

Adam (ä-doṅ'), **Louis.** Born at Miettersholz, Alsace, 1758: died at Paris, 1848. A noted French pianist, father of Adolphe Charles Adam.

Adam (ä'däm), **Melchior.** Born at Grottkau, Silesia, 1551: died 1622. A German Protestant divine and biographer, author of "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum," etc.

Adam (ä-doṅ'), **Quirin François Lucien.** Born at Nancy, May 31, 1833. A French magistrate and philologist, noted for researches on American and other languages.

Adam (ad'am), **Robert.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, 1728: died at London, March 3, 1792. A noted Scottish architect and landscape-painter. See *Adelphi.*

Adam, William. Born at Maryburgh, Kinross, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1751: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1839. A British lawyer and politician, one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1788, and chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1806.

Adam, William Patrick. Born Sept. 14, 1823: died at Ootacamund, India, May 24, 1881. A British politician, whip of the Liberal party from 1874 to 1880, and governor of Madras from 1880 till his death.

Adam Bede (ad'ạm bēd). A novel by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans) published in 1859. See *Bede, Adam.*

Adam Bell, Clym of the Cloughe, and Wyllyam of Cloudeslee. An old ballad printed by William Copland about 1550, and in the collections of Percy and Ritson. Child repeats it from Ritson with some variations from an edition older than Copland's recovered by Payne Collier. See *Bell, Adam.*

Adam Cupid. A nickname of Cupid in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" (ii. 1). Some commentators contend that the name should be "Abram" (the quartos (2–5) and folios have "Abraham"), a corruption of "auburn," as Cupid is frequently represented with auburn or yellowish hair. Others agree with Upton in the following extract.

> Shakespere wrote "Young Adam Cupid," &c. The printer or transcriber gave us this "Abram," mistaking the d for br, and thus made a passage direct nonsense which was understood in Sh.'s time by all his audience; for this Adam was a most notable archer, named Adam Bell, who for his skill became a proverb. In Much Ado, I, 1: "And he that hits me, let him be clapped on the shoulder, and called Adam."
>
> *Upton*, quoted in Furness, Var.

Adam de la Halle. See *La Halle.*

Adam Kadmon (ad'ạm kad'mon). [Heb., 'the first man.'] In cabalistic doctrine, the first man, emanating from the infinite and representing the ten Sephiroth (which see).

Adamastor (ad-ạm-ȧs'tọr). The phantom of the Cape of Good Hope in the "Lusiad": a terrible spirit described by Camoens as appearing to Vasco da Gama and prophesying the misfortunes which should fall upon other expeditions to India.

Adamawa (ä-dä-mä'wä). A region in Sudan, Africa, intersected by lat. 8° N., long. 13° E., having an area of about 70,000 square miles: the ancient kingdom of Fumbina. The ruling class is Fulah; but the population consists of several negro tribes with Bantu admixtures. Such are the Batta, Dama, Mbana, Mbum, Kotoko, Zani, and Fali. To denote the respective tribal dialects, the suffix *nchi* is appended, *e. g.*, Batta-nchi, Dama-nchi, Mbana-nchi. All these dialects seem to form one linguistic cluster. Islam is the dominant religion; the masses are pagan. There is no Christian mission.

Adamello Alps (ä-dä-mel'ō alps). A group of the Alps on the border between Italy and Tyrol, south of the Ortler group. The highest point is about 11,500 feet.

Adamites (ad'am-īts). A sect which originated in the north of Africa in the 2d century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam, rejecting marriage and in their assemblies or "paradises" clothing. This heresy reappeared in the 14th century in Savoy, and again in the 15th century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It [illegible]

Adamnan (ad'am-nan), or **Adomnan,** Saint. Born in Ulster, Ireland, about 625: died at Iona, Scotland, 704. A Celtic ecclesiastic, abbot of Iona, author of "Vita Columbæ" and "De Locis Sanctis," an account of Palestine and other countries.

Adampi (ä-däm'pē). See *Akrá.*

Adams (ad'ạmz). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 47 miles northwest of Springfield. Population (1890), 9,213.

Adams. A town in Jefferson County, New York, 40 miles northeast of Oswego. Population (1890), 3,181.

Adams, Abraham ("Parson"). In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a poor curate whose adventures (chiefly ludicrous) in the company of Joseph Andrews and his betrothed, Fanny, constitute a large part of the book. He is a portrait of Fielding's friend Young. His characteristics are given in the following passage.

> Mr. Abraham Adams was an excellent scholar. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages: to which he added a great share of knowledge in the Oriental tongues and could read and translate French, Italian, and Spanish. He had applied many years to the most severe study, and had treasured up a fund of learning rarely to be met with in a university: he was, besides, a man of good sense, good parts, and good nature; but was, at the same time, as entirely ignorant of the ways of this world as an infant just entered into it could possibly be. As he had never any intention to deceive, so he never suspected such a design in others. He was generous, friendly, and brave, to an excess; but simplicity was his characteristic: he did, no more than Mr. Colley Cibber, apprehend any such passions as malice and envy to exist in mankind; which was indeed less remarkable in a country parson, than in a gentleman who has passed his life behind the scenes;—a place which has been seldom thought the school of innocence; and where a very little observation would have convinced the great apologist that those passions have a real existence in the human mind.
>
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, p. 4.

Adams, Charles Baker. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1814: died at St. Thomas, West Indies, Jan. 19, 1853. An American naturalist and geologist. He became professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1838; was State geologist of Vermont from 1845 to 1848; and became professor of astronomy and zoology in Amherst College, 1847. He was associated with Professor Edward Hitchcock in a geological survey of New York. Between 1844 and 1851 he made scientific journeys to Panama and the West Indies.

Adams, Charles Follen. Born at Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1842. An American writer of German dialect poems, etc. He served in the 13th Massachusetts regiment of infantry in the Civil War, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. In 1877 he published "Leedle Yawcoob Strauss and other Poems."

Adams, Charles Francis. Born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1807: died at Boston, Nov. 21, 1886. An American statesman and diplomatist, son of J. Q. Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825, was admitted to the bar in 1828, became a Whig member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1831, and was made candidate of the Free-soil party for Vice-President in 1848. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1859–61, United States minister to England 1861–68, and United States arbitrator at the Geneva tribunal 1871–72. He published "Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols., 1850–56), and edited "Diary of John Quincy Adams" (12 vols., 1874–77).

Adams, Charles Francis. Born at Boston, May 27, 1835. An American lawyer and politician, second son of C. F. Adams (1807–86). He served in the Union army throughout the Civil War (mustered out as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers), was appointed a member of the board of Massachusetts railroad commissioners in 1869, and was president of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1884 to 1890.

Adams, Charles Kendall. Born at Derby, Vt., Jan. 24, 1835. An American educator and historical writer. He was professor of history at the University of Michigan 1863–85, and president of Cornell University from 1885 to 1892, and was appointed president of the University of Wisconsin in the latter year. He is the author of "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (1874), "Manual of Historical Literature" (1882), etc.

Adams, Clement. Born at Buckington, Warwickshire, about 1519: died Jan. 9, 1587. An English teacher and author, schoolmaster to the royal "henchmen" (pages) at Greenwich. He wrote down Chancellor's oral narrative of his journey to Moscow in 1553: the first written account of the earliest English intercourse with Russia (published by Hakluyt in his "Collections" of 1589).

Adams, Edwin. Born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1877. An American actor, particularly successful in the romantic drama, though much admired in pure comedy and tragedy. He made his début in 1853 at Boston.

Adams, Hannah. Born at Medfield, Mass., 1755: died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, 1832. An American writer, author of "View of Religious Opinions" (1784; later entitled "Dictionary of Religions"), a "History of New England" (1799), a "History of the Jews" (1812), etc.

Adams, Henry. Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1838. An American historian, third son of C. F. Adams (1807–86); author of "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876), a life of Gallatin (1879), a life of John Randolph (1882), etc.

His chief work is a "History of the United States" under the administrations of Jefferson and Madison (9 vols.)

Adams, John. Born at Braintree (in present Quincy), Mass., Oct. 30, 1735: died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. The second President of the United States, 1797–1801. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755, studied law, took a leading part in opposing the Stamp Act, was counsel for the soldiers charged with murder in connection with the "Boston massacre" of 1770, and became a leader of the patriot party. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the Revolutionary congress of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses, proposed Washington as commander-in-chief, signed the Declaration of Independence, was appointed commissioner to France in 1777 (arriving at Paris in 1778), negotiated a treaty with the Netherlands in 1782, was one of the negotiators of the treaties with Great Britain, 1782–83, negotiated a treaty with Prussia, was appointed minister to London in 1785, and was recalled in 1788. He was Federal Vice-President 1789–97, and was elected as Federal candidate for President in 1796. In 1800 he was the unsuccessful Federal candidate for President, and retired to Quincy in 1801. "Life and Works," edited by C. F. Adams (10 vols., 1850–56); life by J. Q. and C. F. Adams (1871), by J. T. Morse (1885).

Adams, John. Born in England about 1760 (?): died at Pitcairn Island, 1829. A leading mutineer of the Bounty (under the name of Alexander Smith) and governor of Pitcairn Island. See *Bounty*.

Adams, John. Born in Tennessee in 1825: died Nov. 30, 1864. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Santa Cruz de Rosales, and promoted captain of dragoons Nov. 30, 1856: he resigned May 31, 1861, to become a Confederate major-general. He was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Adams, John Couch. Born at Lidcot, Cornwall, England, June 5, 1819: died at Cambridge, England, Jan. 21, 1892. An English astronomer, professor of astronomy at Cambridge and director of the observatory. He shares with Leverrier the honor of the discovery of the planet Neptune (1846). See *Neptune*.

Adams, John Quincy. Born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767: died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1848. The sixth President of the United States, 1825–29, son of President John Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. He was United States minister to the Netherlands 1794–1797, and to Prussia 1797–1801; United States senator from Massachusetts 1803–08; professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard 1806–09; United States minister to Russia 1809–14; one of the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent, 1814; United States minister to England 1815–17; secretary of state 1817–25; candidate for President, 1824, and, there being no choice by electors, chosen by the House of Representatives. In 1828 Jackson defeated him for the Presidency. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts (Anti-Masonic and Whig) 1831–1848, and unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts 1834. His diary was edited by C. F. Adams (1874–77).

Adams, John Quincy. Born Sept. 22, 1833: died Aug. 14, 1894. An American politician, eldest son of C. F. Adams (1807–86). He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1867 and 1871.

Adams, Mount. 1. The second highest (5,819 feet) summit of the White Mountains, near Mount Washington.—2. A peak of the Cascade Mountains, 9,570 feet high.

Adams, Nehemiah. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1806: died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1878. An American Congregational clergyman, pastor in Boston, and author of devotional and other works.

Adams, Parson. See *Adams, Abraham.*

Adams, Point. The northwesternmost headland of Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Adams, Samuel. Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1722: died at Boston, Oct. 2, 1803. An American patriot and statesman, one of the leaders of the Revolution. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, an influential member of the second Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Massachusetts ratifying convention 1788, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1789–94, and governor of Massachusetts 1794–97.

Adams, Mrs. **Sarah Flower.** Born at Great Harlow, Essex, Feb. 22, 1805: died Aug., 1848. An English poet, wife of William Bridges Adams, inventor and pamphleteer, and the daughter of Benjamin Flower. She was the author of "Vivia Perpetua" (1841), a dramatic poem, and of other poems and hymns, of which the best-known is "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Adams, Thomas. Flourished in the first half of the 17th century. An English Puritan divine and writer, one of the greatest of English preachers. He was preacher at Willington in Bedfordshire, 1612, vicar of Wingrave, Bucks, 1614–36, preacher of St. Gregory's under St. Paul's Cathedral, 1618–23, and chaplain to Sir Henry Montague, lord chief justice of England. He published "The Happiness of the Church" (1618: a collection of sermons), a collection of occasional sermons (1629), and a commentary on the second epistle of St. Peter (1633).

Adams, William. Born at Gillingham, near Chatham, England: died in Japan, 1620. An English navigator. He joined, as pilot major in 1598, a Dutch fleet of five ships fitted out by Rotterdam merchants for the India trade, and after an unfortunate voyage in which all the ships except the Charity, in which he sailed, returned to Holland or were lost, he arrived at the island of Kiushiu, Japan, April 19, 1600. There he remained, under compulsion, rose into favor at court, and received from the shogun Iyeyasu a considerable estate at Hemi near Yokosuka. In 1613 he obtained for the English the privilege of establishing a trading station at Firando, and was employed in the service of the factory at Firando from Nov. 24, 1613, to Dec. 24, 1616.

Adams, William. Born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807: died at Orange Mountain, N. J., Aug. 31, 1880. An American Presbyterian clergyman, pastor in New York city, and president of Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1873–80.

Adams, William. Born 1814: died 1848. An English clergyman and writer, vicar of St. Peter's, Oxford (1840): author of "The Shadow of the Cross" (1842), "Distant Hills" (1844), and other sacred allegories.

Adams, William Taylor: pseudonym **"Oliver Optic."** Born at Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. An American teacher (in the public schools of Boston) and writer of fiction, chiefly juvenile, including the series entitled the "Boat Club," "Young America Abroad," "Starry Flag," "Riverdale Series," "Onward and Upward," etc. He also founded and edited "Oliver Optic's Magazine."

Adam's Bridge, or **Rama's Bridge.** A dangerous shoal, about 30 miles long, northwest of Ceylon, about lat. 9° 15′ N., long. 79° 30′ E.

Adams Island. A name of Roa-Poua, one of the Marquesas Islands.

Adam's Peak. A conical mountain, 7,379 feet high, in Ceylon, about lat. 6° 50′ N., long. 80° 30′ E., the seat of Singhalese worship. There is a Buddhist temple on the summit.

Adam's Run. A township in Colleton County, South Carolina, about 25 miles west-southwest of Charleston. Population (1890), 4,609.

Adamson, John. Born at Gateshead, England, Sept. 13, 1787: died at Newcastle, Sept. 27, 1855. An English archæologist and Portuguese scholar.

Adamson (ad′am-son), **Patrick** (originally **Conston, Constant, Consteane,** or **Constantine**). Born at Perth, Scotland, March 15, 1537: died at St. Andrew's, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1592. A Scottish prelate, made archbishop of St. Andrew's, 1576, and excommunicated on various charges in 1588.

Adamson, Robert. Born 1852. A Scottish philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, England. He is the author of "Roger Bacon: the Philosophy of Science in the Middle Ages" (1876), "On the Philosophy of Kant" (1879), "Fichte" (1881), etc.

Adamsthal (ä′däms-täl). A village 9 miles north of Brünn, Moravia. There are noted caves in the vicinity.

Adana (ä-dä′nä). A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey, corresponding nearly to the ancient Cilicia Campestris. It was ceded by the sultan to Ibrahim Pasha in 1833 (Peace of Kutaya, May of that year). Population (1885), 402,439.

Adana. The capital of the vilayet of Adana, situated on the Sihun about lat. 37° 1′ N., long. 35° 18′ E. It was colonized by Pompey with pirates about 63 B. C., and was refounded in the time of Harun-al-Rashid. It formed the northwestern outpost of Ibrahim Pasha. Population (estimated), 45,000.

Adangbe (ä-däng′bē). A town of German Togo-land, western Africa. It has about 7,000 inhabitants, whose ancestors were driven from Elmina by the Ashanti in the latter part of the last century.

Adans le Roi. See *Adenet.*

Adanson (a-doṅ-sôṅ′), **Michel.** Born at Aix, France, April 7, 1727: died at Paris, Aug. 3, 1806. A French naturalist and traveler in Senegambia: author of "Histoire naturelle du Sénégal" (1757), "Familles des plantes" (1763), etc.

Adar (a′där). [Assyro-Babylonian *addaru*, 'the dark' (?).] The name of the 12th month (February–March) of the Babylonian calendar, from which it was adopted by the Jews, along with the rest of the names of the months, after the Exile. See *[illegible]* and *[illegible]*. The intercalated month necessary in a lunar calendar was added both by the Babylonians and Jews after Adar, and was called by the latter the second Adar. In the Jewish calendar it occurs 7 times in a cycle of 19 years.

Adar (ā′där). The probable reading of the name of an Assyrian deity, the warrior god, usually called the warrior of Bel. His consort was Gula. See *Adrammelech.*

Adara (a-dā′rä). [Ar., 'the virgins,' a name for four stars, of which Adara is the brightest, in the southern part of Canis Major.] The bright second-magnitude star ε Canis Majoris, in the animal's thigh.

Adbeel (ad′bē-el). The name of the third son of Ishmael. Gen. xxv. 13, 1 Chron. i. 29. An Arabian tribe, *Idiba'il*, is mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. It was probably located on the Egyptian border. The name has also been found in a Minæan inscription.

Adda (äd′dä). A river in Italy, the ancient Addua. It rises in the Alps west of the Ortler Spitze, traverses the Valtelline and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po 8 miles west of Cremona. Its length is about 150 miles, and it is navigable about 75 miles.

Addington (ad′ing-ton), **Henry.** Born at Reading, England, May 30, 1757: died Feb. 15, 1844. An English politician, created first Viscount Sidmouth in 1805. He entered Parliament in 1783, became speaker 1789–1801, and premier and chancellor of the exchequer 1801–04, negotiated the treaty of Amiens in 1802; and was president of the council 1805, lord privy seal 1806, and again president of the council 1806–07 and 1812. As home secretary, 1812–22, he was noted for his repressive measures. He left the cabinet in 1824.

Addiscombe (ad′is-kum). A place about 10 miles south of London, formerly the seat of a college for the cadets of the East India Company.

Addison (ad′i-son). A town and village in Steuben County, New York, on the Canisteo river 22 miles west of Elmira. Population (1890), town, 2,908; village, 2,166.

Addison, Joseph. Born at Milston, Wilts, May 1, 1672: died at Holland House, London, June 17, 1719. A famous English essayist, poet, and statesman, son of Lancelot Addison. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his M. A. degree in 1693, and in 1698 obtained a fellowship which he held until 1711. A Latin poem which he published in 1697 on the "Peace of Ryswick" brought him a pension of £300, and he proceeded to qualify himself for the diplomatic service of the government by travel and study on the Continent 1699–1703, visiting France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Holland. He was under-secretary of state 1706–08, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland (Wharton) 1709–10, secretary to the lords justices on the death of Queen Anne in 1714; secretary for Ireland under the Earl of Sunderland in 1715; a commissioner for trade and the colonies 1716; and secretary of state, April, 1717, to March, 1718. On Aug. 3, 1716, he married the Countess of Warwick. His principal works are his "Letter from Italy," a poem written as he was crossing the Alps in 1701, printed in 1703; "The Campaign," a poem published in 1704; "Remarks on Several Parts of Italy," published in 1705; "Fair Rosamond," an opera, published anonymously in 1707; "Cato," a tragedy produced at Drury Lane April 14, 1713; "The Drummer," a play, published anonymously in 1716 (acted in 1715); contributions to the "Whig Examiner" in 1710 (five papers); contributions to the "Tatler" from 1709 till 1711 (41 papers were by Addison alone, 34 by Addison and Steele together), and 274 "Spectators" 1711–12, these last were all signed by one of the letters of the word C. L. I. O. (Clio). His most famous character is that of Sir Roger de Coverley, originally sketched by Steele. He contributed to the "Guardian" 51 papers in 1713, and also others to a new "Spectator" in 1714. From Dec., 1715, to June, 1716, he contributed 55 papers to "The Freeholder." The principal editions of his works are Tickell's edition (1721), the Baskerville (1761), an edition by Bishop Hurd (1811), and one by G. W. Greene, New York (1856).

Addison, Lancelot. Born in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632: died at Lichfield, April 20, 1703. An English clergyman and writer, father of Joseph Addison. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was graduated (A. B.) in 1655. He was a zealous royalist and Episcopalian, and at the Restoration was appointed English chaplain at Dunkirk. On the sale of Dunkirk to the French in 1662 he was transferred to Tangier. About 1670 he became a royal chaplain, in 1683 dean of Lichfield, and in 1684 archdeacon of Coventry. His principal works are "West Barbary, or a Short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco" (1671), and "The Present State of the Jews (more particularly relating to those of Barbary)," 1675.

Addison of the North. An epithet applied to Henry Mackenzie.

Addison's Walk. A walk in the grounds of Magdalen College, Oxford, said to have been a favorite promenade of the essayist, who in 1689 held a demyship in that college.

Addled Parliament. A nickname of the second Parliament of James I. (April–June, 1614), which was dissolved without having passed any acts, on its refusal to grant supplies until the king's imposition of customs and the restoration of the [illegible] in 1604 had been considered.

Addua (ad′ū-ä). The ancient name of the Adda.

Adel. See *[illegible]*.

Adela (ad′e-lä). Born about 1062: died 1137. The fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, wife of Stephen, earl of Blois and Chartres, and mother of Stephen, king of England.

Adelaar (ä'de-lär) (**Cort Sivertsen**). Born at Brevig, Norway, Dec. 16, 1622: died at Copenhagen, Nov. 5, 1675. A naval commander, in the service of the Netherlands (1637), of Venice (1642), and of Denmark (1663). He defeated the Turks at the Dardanelles, May 13, 1654.

Adelaide (ad'e-lād). The capital of South Australia, founded in 1836 on the Torrens 7 miles southeast of Port Adelaide. The University of Adelaide was founded in 1872. Population (1891), including suburbs, 133,252.

Adelaide (**Amelia Adelaide Louise Theresa Caroline**). Born Aug. 13, 1792: died Dec. 2, 1849. A princess of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, and queen of England, wife of the Duke of Clarence (later William IV.), whom she married July 18, 1818.

Adélaïde (ä-dā lä-ēd'), **Eugène Louisa**. Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1777: died Dec. 31, 1847. A princess of Orleans, sister of Louis Philippe, king of the French. Returning in 1792 from a journey to England, she found herself inscribed among the émigrés, but succeeded in making her escape, and remained in exile till 1814. She is said to have persuaded her brother to accept the crown in 1830.

Adelaide (ad'e-lād), or **Adelheid**, Saint. Born about 931: died at Selz in Alsace, Dec. 16, 999. A daughter of Rudolf II. of Burgundy, and wife of Lothar of Italy and afterward of Otho I. She founded a Benedictine cloister in Selz, Alsace.

Adelaide, Port. See *Port Adelaide*.

Adelard (ad'e-lärd), or **Æthelhard** (ath'el-härd), **of Bath.** An English philosophical writer who flourished in the early part of the 12th century. He studied at Tours and Laon, also teaching at the latter place, and traveled in Greece, Asia Minor, and Arabia, returning to England in the reign of Henry I. He wrote "De eodem et diverso" (before 1116), an allegory, in which philosophy and love of worldly enjoyment (Philocosmia) are represented as contending for his affections; "Perdifficiles Quæstiones Naturales" (printed toward the end of the 15th century); a translation of Euclid (printed 1482) which long remained a text-book; etc.

Adelheid (ä'del-hīd). 1. See *Adelaide, Saint*.—2. A character in Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" (which see).

Adeliza (ad-e-lī'zạ̈), Queen. Died March 23, 1151 (?). The second queen of Henry I. of England, daughter of Godfrey (Barbatus) of Louvain, duke of Brabant or Lower Lotharingia, and a descendant in the male line from Charlemagne. She was married to Henry I., Jan. 24, 1120 (21), and after his death married William de Albini.

Adelnau (ä'del-nou). A small town in the province of Posen, Prussia, about 44 miles northeast of Breslau: the scene of a battle between the Prussians and Polish insurgents, April 22, 1848.

Adelon (ad-lôn'), **Nicolas Philibert.** Born at Dijon, Aug. 20, 1782: died July 19, 1862. A French medical writer.

Adelphi. See *Adelphœ*.

Adelphi (a-del'fī), **The.** A region of London comprising several streets on the south side of the Strand and the Adelphi Terrace, facing the river. The name was given from the Greek ἀδελφοί (brothers), from the fact that the terrace was built about 1768 by four brothers named Adam, whose names were given to the streets, John street, Robert street, James street, and William street. *Dickens, Dict. London.*

Adelphi Theater. A theater on the Strand, London, first built in 1806, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1858. [illegible] the Adelphi was the home of melodrama and [illegible], and these traditions are to a degree kept up in the pieces of the modern house. *Dickens, Dict. London.*

Adelphians (a-del-fī'anz). A branch of the Eucratites, named from a certain Adelphius, a Galatian. See *Encratites*.

Adelphœ (a-del'fē), or **Adelphi** (a-del'fī). [illegible] A comedy by Terence, adapted from Menander's Greek 'Adelphoi,' with the addition of a scene from a play of Diphilus. It suggested Molière's "École des Maris" and Baron's "L'École des Pères."

Adelsberg (ä'dels-berg). A town in Carniola, Austria-Hungary, about 27 miles northeast of Trieste. The Adelsberg grotto [illegible] is one of the [illegible] in the world. [illegible]

Adelung (ä'de-lông), **Friedrich von.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, [illegible] died at St. Petersburg, [illegible] 1843. A German philologist, [illegible]

Adelung, Johann Christoph. Born at Spantekow, Pomerania, Aug. 8, 1732: died at Dresden, Sept. 10, 1806. A German philologist, librarian at Dresden 1787–1806. He wrote "Grammatisch-kritisches Wörterbuch der hochdeutschen Mundart" (1774–86), "Umständliches Lehrgebäude der deutschen Sprache" (1781–82), "Über den deutschen Stil," "Mithridates," and other works, especially on German language and literature.

Aden (ä'den or ā'den). A seaport in Arabia, the ancient Adana, Attanae, or Arabia Felix, on the Gulf of Aden, lat. 12° 47′ N., long. 44° 59′ E., situated on a rocky peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is an important coaling-station, and a port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental steamships. It was captured by the British in 1839 and annexed. Aden and the settlements adjoining, with the island of Perim, in all 80 square miles, are administered by a political resident, subject to the Bombay government. Population (1891), 41,910. See *Arabia*.

Aden, Gulf of. An arm of the Arabian sea, lying between Arabia on the north and the Somali Land on the south, and connected with the Red Sea by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Adenès. See *Adenet*.

Adenet (ad-nā'). A French trouvère of the 13th century, surnamed "le Roi." Also *Adenez*, *Adenes*, *Adans*. See the extract.

> Adenes or Adans le Roi derived his imposing surname from the function of king of the minstrels, which he performed at the court of Henry III., duke of Brabant. He must have been born about the middle of the thirteenth century, and the last probable allusion to him which we have occurs in the year 1297. The events of his life are only known from his own poems, and consist chiefly of travels in company with different princesses and princes of Flanders and Brabant. His literary work is however of great importance. It consists partly of refashionings of three Chansons de Gestes, "Les enfances Ogier," "Berte aus grans Piés," and "Bueves de Commarchis." In these three poems Adenes works up the old epics into the form fashionable in his time, and as we possess the older versions of the first and last, the comparison of the two forms affords a literary study of the highest interest. His last, longest, and most important work is the roman d'aventures of Cleomadès, a poem extending to 20,000 verses, and not less valuable for its intrinsic merit than as a type of its class.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 93.

Adenez. See *Adenet*.

Aderbaijan. See *Azerbaijan*.

Aderer (a-de-rar'), or **Aderar** (-rär'), or **Adrar** (a-drär'). A mountainous region in the Sahara, within the Spanish protectorate and new French "sphere of influence," about lat. 20° N. The chief place in it is Wadan.

Adernò (ä-dãr-nō'). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, the ancient Hadranum, about 17 miles northwest of Catania. It contains Sikelian antiquities and a Norman castle. Population, 19,000.

Adersbach (ä'derz-bäch). A village in eastern Bohemia, near the Riesengebirge and the Silesian frontier, about 12 miles northwest of Braunau.

Adersbach Rocks. A labyrinth of fantastic rocks, about 5 miles long, near the village of Adersbach.

Adherbal (ad-hėr'bal). Died 112 B. C. A son of Micipsa and king of Numidia, in conjunction with his brothers Hiempsal and Jugurtha, in 118 B. C. Hiempsal was slain by Jugurtha and Adherbal fled to the protection of the Romans who restored him in 117. He was again ousted by Jugurtha and slain by him in Cirta.

Adiabene (ad-i-a-bē'nē). [Gr. Ἀδιαβηνή.] A small Assyrian district on the Tigris not far from Nisibis. It was a vassal of Parthia, and succumbed to Rome under Trajan. Its queen, Helen, and her sons Izates and Monabaz, embraced Judaism about the year 18 A. D.

Adi-Buddha (ä'dē-bud'hạ). [Skt., 'the primordial Buddha.'] A creation of Buddhism ascribed to the 10th century A. D. He is represented as a being infinite, self-existent, and omniscient, who evolved out of himself by the exercise of the five meditations the five Dhyanibuddhas, while each of these evolved out of himself by wisdom and contemplation the corresponding [illegible] [illegible] and each of them in turn evolved out [illegible] [illegible] material world. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Persian Christianity. See [illegible]

Adicia (a-dish'i-ä). [Gr. ἀδικία, injustice.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of the [illegible], [illegible] woman, transformed [illegible]

Adige (ä'dē-je), G. **Etsch** (etsh). A river of [illegible] [illegible] victories were gained [illegible] April [illegible]

Adigetto (ä-dē-jet'tō). A canal or arm of the [illegible]

flows past Rovigo into the Adriatic north of the Po.

Adighe (ä-dē'ghe). A collective name for various disconnected and hostile tribes in the Caucasus. Some are Christian and some Mohammedan.

Adi-Granth (ä'dē-granth). ['The fundamental book.'] The Bible of the Sikhs, compiled by the fifth successor of Nanak, Guru Arjun (1584–1606). He collected in it the poetical pieces of the founder and the three following gurus, and added his own compositions as well as sentences and fragments by Ramananda, Kabir, Namdev, and others. Additions were made by Govind (1675–1708), the tenth and last guru, who composed, besides a second Granth, "The Granth of the Tenth Reign." These books are written in an antiquated Panjabi, called Gurmukhi 'that which comes from the mouth of the guru.' These, with biographies of the gurus and the saints, and a number of directions as to ritual and discipline, make up the sacred literature of the sect.

Adin (ā'din). [Heb., 'delicate.'] The head of a Hebrew family which returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel. Ezra ii. 15, Neh. vii. 20.

Adirondack Mountains (ad-i-ron'dak moun'tanz). A range of mountains in northeastern New York, the highest in the State. The main group is in Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, and Clinton counties, but the name is extended to the whole northeastern region of New York. The highest peak is Mount Marcy (5,344 feet). Other prominent summits are Mount Dix, Mount McIntyre, Mount Seward, Mount Whiteface, Haystack, etc.

Adirondack Park. A park established by act of the New York legislature in 1892 within the counties of Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer, for the use of the public. Further provision for the park was made by act of 1893.

Adites (ad'īts). Early Arabian (Cushite) rulers.

Aditi (ad'i-ti). [Skt., appar. from *a-* priv. and *diti*, bond (√ *dā*, bind).] Used in the Vedas as an adjective to mean 'unbound,' 'free,' 'limitless,' 'infinite,' 'exhaustless,' and, as a noun, to mean 'freedom,' 'security,' and then 'infinity,' in particular that of the heaven in contrast with the finitude of the earth and its spaces. The last conception personified is the goddess Aditi, the mother of the Adityas. In the post-Vedic literature Aditi is the mother of the gods, daughter of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa, mother of the thirty-three gods, mother of the Tushitas or of the twelve Adityas and the sun, and sister of Agastya. In Aditi the confused and imposing notion of a substratum of all existence seems to have found one of its earliest expressions.

Adityas (ä'dit-yạz). ['Sons of Aditi.'] In the Vedic literature, seven gods of the heavenly light, at whose head stands Varuna, who is the Aditya par excellence. They are Varuna, Mitra, 'the friend,' Aryaman, 'the bosom friend,' Bhaga, 'the liberal,' Daksha 'the capable,' Ansa, 'the apportioner,' and an uncertain seventh. Mitra and the rest are only a splitting up and reflection of Varuna, the god of the vast luminous heavens, viewed as embracing all things and as the primary source of all life and every blessing. In the Brahmanas and later the Adityas are twelve in number, with manifest reference to the number of the months. The term Aditya is also used from the earliest times as a designation for the sun. See *Amesha Spentas*.

Adler (ad'ler), **Nathan Marcus.** Born at Hanover, Germany, 1803: died at Brighton, England, Jan. 21, 1890. Chief rabbi of the United Congregations of Jews of the British Empire, and author of various theological works.

Adlerberg (äd'ler-berg), Count **Vladimir** (**Woldemar**). Born at St. Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1790: died there, March 20, 1884. A Russian general and minister in the service of Nicholas and Alexander II.

Adlerbeth (äd'ler-bet), **Gudmund Göran.** Born 1751: died 1818. A Swedish poet, dramatist, translator (of old Norse poetry, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, etc.), and historical writer.

Adlercreutz (äd'ler kroits), Count **Karl Johan.** Born near Borga, Finland, April 27, 1757: died Aug. 21, 1815. A Swedish general, defeated in Finland by the Russians in 1808. He took part in deposing Gustavus IV. in March, 1809, and served in Germany in 1813 and in Norway in 1814.

Adler-Kosteletz. See *Kosteletz*.

Adlersparre (äd'lėrs-pä're), Count **Georg.** Born in Jemtland, Sweden, March 28, 1760: died in Wermland, Sweden, Sept. 23, 1835. A Swedish author, editor, statesman, and general. He contributed to the overthrow of Gustavus IV. in 1809.

Adlersparre, Karl August. Born June 7, 1810: died May 6, 1862. A Swedish poet and historian, son of Count Georg Adlersparre.

Admah (ad'mä). One of the cities destroyed with Sodom. Gen. xiv. 2.

Admetus (ad-mē'tus), or **Admetos** (-tos). [Gr. Ἄδμητος.] In Greek mythology, a Thessalian king, son of Pheres, king of Pheræ, delivered from death by the voluntary sacrifice of his wife Alcestis. See *Alcestis*. He took part in the expedition of the Argonauts and in the chase of the Calydonian boar.

Admirable Crichton. See *Crichton*.

Admirable Doctor, L. **Doctor Mirabilis.** A surname given to Roger Bacon.

Admiralty Inlet (ad'mi-ral-ti in'let). An arm of the sea, on the western coast of the State of Washington, connecting Puget Sound with the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Admiralty Island. An island west of Alaska, belonging to the United States, lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 134° 30′ W.

Admiralty Islands. An archipelago in the Pacific, northeast of Papua, about lat. 2° S., long. 147° E., discovered by the Dutch in 1616, and annexed by Germany in 1885.

Admiralty Sound. An arm of the Strait of Magellan, on the western coast of King Charles's South Land, Tierra del Fuego.

Admonitionists (ad-mọ-nish'on-ists). A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state.

Admont (äd'mont). A small town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Enns about 50 miles south of Linz: noted for its scenery and Benedictine abbey.

Ado (ä'dō), Saint. Born about 800: died 875. An archbishop of Vienne (appointed 860), noted for his zeal in reforming the morals of the people and in enforcing church discipline. His memory is celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church on Dec. 16.

Adod. See *Hadad*.

Adolph. See *Hawulf*.

Adolphe (ä-dolf'). A romance ("Adolphe: anecdote trouvée dans les papiers d'un inconnu") by Benjamin Constant (first published 1816), which ranks as a masterpiece of French literature.

Adolphus (a-dol'fus), **William Augustus**, G. **Wilhelm August Karl Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Weilburg, July 24, 1817. The last duke of Nassau. He succeeded to the duchy in 1839. In 1866 he sided with Austria, and Nassau was annexed to Prussia in the same year. He became grand duke of Luxemburg in Nov., 1890.

Adolphus, John. Born at London, Aug. 7, 1768: died at London, July 16, 1845. An English barrister and historian, author of a "History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Conclusion of Peace in 1783" (1802), etc.

Adolphus, John Leycester. Born May 11, 1795: died Dec. 24, 1862. An English barrister and man of letters, a son of John Adolphus: author of "Letters to Richard Heber, Esq.," on the authorship of the Waverley novels (1821).

Adolphus, Frederick, G. **Friedrich Adolf.** Born May 14, 1710: died Feb. 12, 1771. Duke of Holstein-Eutin, chosen as crown-follower of Sweden 1743. He reigned 1751-71.

Adolphus of Nassau. Born about 1252: killed at Göllheim, Rhine Palatinate, July 2, 1298. A king of Germany, elected 1292 and deposed 1298. He was defeated by his successor Albert I. at Göllheim, 1298.

Adonai (ad-ọ-nā'ī or ä-dō-nī'). [Heb. *Adōnai*, plural of *'adōn*, lord.] The name used by the Hebrews in place of the ineffable name Yahveh (Jehovah) wherever it occurs in the Scriptures. See the extract.

> It is in accordance with this Masoretic mode of pronunciation that Hebrew is now taught. But there was one word which the Masoretes of Tiberias either could not or would not pronounce. This was the national name of the God of Israel. Though used so freely in the Old Testament, it had come to be regarded with superstitious reverence before the time when the Greek translation of the Septuagint was made, and in that translation, accordingly, the word Kyrios, "Lord," is substituted for it wherever it occurs. The New Testament writers naturally followed the custom of the Septuagint and of their age, and so also did the Masoretes of Tiberias. Wherever the holy name was met with, they read in place of it *Adônai*, "Lord," and hence, when supplying vowel symbols to the text of the Old Testament, they wrote the vowels of *Adônai* under the four consonants, Y H V H, which composed it. This simply meant that *Adônai* was to be read wherever the sacred name was found. In ignorance of this fact, however, the scholars who first revived the study of Hebrew in modern Europe imagined that the vowels of *Adônai* (e, o, and a) were intended to be read along with the consonants below which they stood. The result was the hybrid monster Yehovah, Jehovah. In passing into English the word became even more deformed. In German the sound of y is denoted by the symbol j, and the German symbol, but with the utterly different English pronunciation attached to it, found its way into the English translations of the Old Testament Scriptures.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 74.

Adonais (ad-ọ-nā'is). An elegiac poem by Shelley, commemorating the death of Keats, published in 1821.

Adonbec. See *Saladin*.

Adonijah (ad-ọ-nī'jä). [Heb., 'my Lord is Jehovah'; Gr. Ἀδωνίας.] 1. The fourth son of David. He plotted to obtain the throne in place of Solomon near the close of David's reign.

2. A Levite mentioned in 2 Chron. xvii. 8.

Adonis (a-dō'nis). In ancient geography, a small river in Syria, the modern Nahr Ibrahim, rising in the Lebanon, and flowing into the Mediterranean about 13 miles north of Beirut.

Adonis (a-dō'nis). [Gr. Ἄδωνις; Heb. and Phen. *'adōn*, lord.] In Greek mythology, a youth, a model of beauty, beloved of Aphrodite. He died from the wound of a boar's tusk, received while hunting. According to the entreaties of Aphrodite Zeus decreed that he should pass half the year in the upper and half in the lower world. Adonis is an oriental deity of nature, typifying the withering of nature in winter, and its resuscitation in summer. By way of Asia Minor his cult came to Greece, then under the Ptolemies to Egypt, and, at the time of the Empire, to Rome. The yearly festival of Adonis in the spring was a special favorite with women. In the Old Testament reference is made to the weeping of the women over Tammuz, the Babylonian equivalent of Adonis (Ezek. viii. 14). In the Babylonian Nimrod epic he is mentioned as the beloved of Ishtar (Astarte, the Semitic goddess corresponding to Aphrodite), being represented there as slain by the goddess herself. See *Tammuz*.

Adony (od'ony). A small town in the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, on the Danube about 28 miles south of Budapest.

Adoptive Emperors, The. The Roman emperors Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius: so called because after Nerva, who was elected by the senate on the death of Domitian, each was the adopted son of his predecessor. They constitute the greatest and noblest group of Roman emperors, and the period of their reigns is the happiest in Roman history — according to Gibbon the happiest in the history of the world.

Adoration of the Lamb. A painting by Jan and Hubert van Eyck, in the cathedral of Ghent, Belgium. It is the capital work of the Flemish school.

Adoration of the Magi. Of the paintings with this subject the following are among the most notable: (1) An altarpiece (1528) by Sodoma (Bazzi), in San Agostino at Siena, Italy. It is the painter's masterpiece, admirable in drawing and color. (2) A painting in tempera by Sandro Botticelli, in the Uffizi, Florence. The three kings are portraits of Cosimo, Giuliano, and Giovanni dei Medici. The Virgin occupies a hut among rocks and old ruins. (3) A painting by Tintoret, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. The entire scene is lighted by the radiance emanating from the body of the Child. (4) A noted painting by Rembrandt, in Buckingham Palace, London. The Virgin and Child are seated at the right; before them kneel the Magi. Behind are kings and old men, and in the distance a caravan of camels. (5) A picture by Albert Durer, in the Uffizi, Florence. There is a very delicate landscape background. (6) A painting by Rubens, in the Musée de Peinture at Brussels, Belgium. The Virgin stands in the middle holding the Child erect, with St. Joseph behind her; before them the kings stand and kneel, while their guards and attendants observe the scene from a staircase behind. (7) A painting by Rubens (1624) in the Museum at Antwerp, Belgium. The Virgin appears at the left, holding the Child on a pillow; behind her stands St. Joseph, and in front the kings and their train. The figures are over life-size. (8) A splendid painting by Paolo Veronese, a companion piece to the Marriage at Cana, in the Museum at Dresden. The Virgin is seated, with the Child on her knee; the kings, attended by a numerous train with camels and horses, offer their gifts. (9) The noted "Dombild" of the Cathedral of Cologne, a large triptych by Meister Stephan (died 1451), considered the finest work of the early German school intermediate between purely medieval and Renaissance painting. The side panels bear St. Gereon and St. Ursula, and on the outside is painted an Annunciation.

Adorf (ä'dorf). A small town in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, on the Elster about 30 miles southwest of Zwickau.

Adour (ä-dör'). A river in southwestern France, the ancient Aturus, which rises in the Pyrenees and flows into the Bay of Biscay about 5 miles west of Bayonne. Its length is about 180 miles, and it is navigable for about 70 miles.

Adowa (ä'dō-wä), or **Adua** (ä'dō-ä). The capital of Tigré, Abyssinia, about lat. 14° 8′ N., long. 38° 54′ E. Population, 3,000.

Ad Pirum (ad pī'rum). [L., 'at the pear-tree.'] An ancient Roman station in the Birnbaumer Wald, northeast of Trieste, on the road across the Alps into Italy, celebrated in connection with Theodosius's victory on the Frigidus, 394.

Adra (ä'drä). A seaport, the ancient Abdera, in the province of Almeria, Spain, on the Mediterranean about 50 miles southeast of Granada. There are numerous lead-mines in its vicinity. Population (1887), 9,029.

Adrain (ad'rān), **Robert.** Born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1775: died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Aug. 10, 1843. An Irish-American mathematician, a participant in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He escaped to America, taught school in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and was professor of mathematics at Rutgers College from 1810 to 1813, at Columbia College from 1813 to 1826, and at the University of Pennsylvania from 1827 to 1834. He edited Hutton's "Mathematics," and was editor of the "Mathematical Diary" from [illegible] to [illegible].

Adrammelech, or **Adramelech** (a-dram'e-lek). [Babylonian *Adar-malik*, Adar is councilor (ruler, prince).] 1. An idol worshiped, with the sacrifice of children, by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim with whom Sargon, king of Assyria, colonized Samaria. (2 Ki. xvii. 31.) See *Adar*.—2. A son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. With the help of his brother Sharezer he slew his father in the so-called temple of Nisroch on his return from his expedition against Hezekiah. (2 Ki. xix. 37; Isa. xxxvii. 38.) This event is mentioned in the Babylonian chronicle (cuneiform).

3. In angelology, one of the fallen angels.

Adramyttium (ad-ra-mit'i-um). [Gr. Ἀδραμύττιον, Ἀδραμύττειον.] In ancient geography, a town in Mysia, Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adramyttium about lat. 39° 35′ N., long. 26° 55′ E. The modern town Adramyti or Edremid lies about 3 miles inland (population, 8,000).

Adramyttium, Gulf of. An arm of the Ægean Sea, on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of Mytilene.

Adrar. See *Aderer*.

Adraste (ä-dräst'). The principal character of Molière's play "Le Sicilien," a young French gentleman who succeeds in carrying off Isidore, the beautiful Greek slave of Don Pèdre, by disguising himself as a portrait-painter: hence the second title of the play, "L'Amour peintre."

Adrasteia (ad-ras-tī'ạ̈). [Gr. Ἀδράστεια.] 1. A name of Nemesis and of Rhea-Cybele.—2. A Cretan nymph, daughter of Melisseus, to whom Rhea intrusted the infant Zeus to be reared in the Dictæan grotto. *Smith*, Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Adrastus (a-dras'tus), or **Adrastos** (a-dras'tos). [Gr. Ἄδραστος.] In Greek legend, a king of Argos, leader in the expedition of the "Seven against Thebes." He was worshiped as a hero in several places, among them Megara.

Adria (ā'dri-ạ̈). In ancient geography (about the 1st century A. D.), that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Crete and Sicily.

Adria (in ancient Picenum). See *Atri*.

Adria (ä'drē-ä), or **Adria Veneta** (ä'drē-ä vā-nā'tä). A town in the province of Rovigo, Italy, the ancient Adria, Atria, Hadria, or Hatria, situated near the sea about 16 miles southwest of Venice. It has a cathedral and many antiquities, and has been successively an Etruscan, a Greek, and a Roman town. Population, 7,000.

Adrian (ā'dri-ạn), or **Hadrian** (hā'dri-ạn), **I.** Pope from 772 to 795. He summoned Charles the Great to resist the encroachments of the Lombard king Desiderius, who had occupied Pentapolis and was threatening Rome; and Charles, after the destruction of the Lombard kingdom, granted anew to him the territories originally bestowed by Pepin with the addition of Ancona and Benevento. Adrian adopted the view of the Eastern Church with regard to the worship of images, anathematizing all who refused to worship the images of Christ, the Virgin, or the saints. He was the son of a Roman noble.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, II.** Pope from 867 to 872. He passed a sentence of deposition on Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, which was confirmed at a council of the Eastern Church in 869–870.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, III.** Pope from 884 to 885.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, IV.** (**Nicholas Breakspear**). Born before 1100 at Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire: died at Anagni, Italy, 1159. Pope from Dec. 4, 1154, to Sept. 1, 1159: the only Englishman who has occupied the papal chair. He was successively a clerk and abbot of the monastery of St. Rufus in Provence, and in 1146 was created cardinal bishop of Albano by Pope Eugenius III. Two years later he was sent as legate to Denmark and Norway. As Pope he bestowed [illegible] Ireland on Henry II. of England. He quelled the [illegible] rising of the Roman people under Arnold of Brescia, procured the execution of the latter in 1155, [illegible] William, king of the Two Sicilies, [illegible] the feudal suzerainty of the Pope. With Adrian IV. began the great conflict between the papal power and the house of Hohenstaufen. He died while preparing to place himself at the head of the league of the [illegible] party against the emperor Frederick I.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, V.** (**Ottoboni Fiesco**). Pope in 1276. He lived only a few weeks after his accession to the chair.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, VI.** Born at Utrecht, [illegible] 1459: died Sept. 14, 1523. Pope from 1522 to 1523. He studied at the University of Louvain, of which he became vice-chancellor, and was chosen by the emperor Maximilian to be the tutor of his grandson. [illegible] duke Charles, the later emperor Charles V. In 1516 he became bishop of Tortosa and grand inquisitor of Aragon; in 1517 he was created a cardinal by Leo X., and after the death of Ferdinand he acted for a time as regent of Spain. On his accession to the papal chair Jan. 9, 1522, he corrected various external abuses in the church, but failed in his efforts to check the Reformation.

Adrian. A lord in Shakspere's "Tempest."

Adrian de Castello, or **de Corneto.** Born at Corneto, Tuscany, Italy, 1460 (?): died 1521 (?). An Italian ecclesiastic and scholar, nuncio of Innocent VIII. in Scotland in 1488, agent at Rome of Henry VII. of England, collector of Peter's pence in England, and papal prothonotary. He obtained in 1492 the prebend of Ealdland in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the rectory of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, but returned to Rome on the death of Innocent VIII. He was made bishop of Hereford in 1502, bishop of Bath and Wells in 1504, and cardinal in 1503. In 1517 he was implicated in the conspiracy of Cardinals Petrucci, De Sauli, and Riario to poison Leo X., and was deprived of his cardinalate (1518) and of his dignities in England. He was probably assassinated. He wrote "Venatio," a poem (1505), "De Vera Philosophia" (1507), "De Sermone Latino et modo Latine Loquendi" (1513), etc.

Adrian (ā′dri-an). The capital of Lenawee County, Michigan, a manufacturing town situated on the river Raisin about 55 miles southwest of Detroit: sometimes called the "Maple City." Population (1890), 8,756.

Adriana (a-dri-a′nạ̈). A character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors": the wife of Antipholus of Ephesus.

Adriana, Villa. See *Hadrian's Villa.*

Adrianople (ad-ri-ạn-ō′pl). [Turk. *Edirneh*, or *Edreneh*.] The capital of the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritza in lat. 41° 41′ N., long. 26° 35′ E., a place of great strategic and commercial importance, founded by the emperor Hadrian about 125 A. D., on the site of the ancient Uscudama: the residence of the sultans 1361–1453. It was besieged by the Avars in 586, stormed by the Bulgarians in 922, entered by the Crusaders in 1189, taken by the Turks in 1361, taken by the Russians under Diebitsch in 1829, and occupied by the Russians Jan., 1878. The emperor Baldwin I. was taken prisoner in Adrianople by the Bulgars in 1205. Its most notable building is the mosque of Sultan Selim II., a very impressive building of the 16th century. It is preceded by a fine portico of monolithic columns, and flanked by four slender fluted minarets about 200 feet high. The span of the dome (106 feet) is greater than that of Santa Sophia: it rests on four colossal porphyry columns.

Adrianople. A vilayet in European Turkey. Population, 836,044.

Adrianople, Battle of. 1. A victory of the Goths over the emperor Valens, 378 A. D.—2. A victory of the Slavs over the Byzantines, 551.

Adrianople, Peace or **Treaty of.** A treaty between Russia and Turkey, signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829. Turkey ceded to Russia important fortresses and districts on the northeastern coast of the Black Sea, granted to Russian subjects freedom of trade in Turkey, and freedom of navigation in the Black Sea, Danube, and Dardanelles, confirmed and extended the protectorate exercised by the czar over the Danubian principalities, gave Russia control of a part of the left bank of the Lower Danube and of the Sulina mouth of that river; and recognized the independence of Greece.

Adriani (ä-drē-ä′nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Florence 1513: died 1579. A Florentine statesman and historian, author of a history of his time, for the period 1536–74.

Adrianus, Publius Aelius. See *Hadrian.*

Adriatic Sea (ā-dri-at′ik, or ad-ri-at′ik, sē). [Gr. ὁ Ἀδρίας, L. *Mare Adriaticum*, or *Mare Superum*, It. *Mare Adriatico*, F. *Mer Adriatique*, G. *Adriatisches Meer*.] That part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy on the west and northwest, and Austria, Montenegro, and Albania on the east, and is connected with the Ionian Sea by the Strait of Otranto. Its chief inlets are the gulfs of [illegible] the Po and Adige. It is [illegible] about [illegible] miles.

Adrienne Lecouvreur (ā-drē-en′ le-kö-vrėr′). A prose comedy in 5 acts, by Scribe and Legouvé, first presented April 14, 1849. See *Lecouvreur, Adrienne.*

Aduatici (ad-ū-at′i-sī), or **Aduatuci** (ad-ū-at′ū-sī). A German tribe of Belgic Gaul, descendants of the Cimbri and Teutones, [illegible] the Meuse, [illegible] by Cæsar 57 B. C.

Adula [illegible], or **Rheinwaldgebirge** [illegible]. A [illegible] of the Alps in the [illegible] Switzerland, near the sources of the Hinter Rhein. The highest peak is the Rheinwaldhorn ([illegible] feet).

Adule, Adulis. See *Zulla.*

Adulis Bay. See [illegible] *Bay.*

Adullam (a-dul′ạm). [Heb., possibly 'retreat'; [illegible].] A city and cave in the territory of Judah in the low country, originally a Canaanite city. The cave was used by David as a hiding-place. It has been identified with the modern Aid el ma, 10 miles northeast of Hebron; falsely identified by tradition with Khareitun near Bethlehem.

Adullam, Cave of. The cave to which David withdrew from Gath. 1 Sam. xxii. It was capable of affording shelter to four hundred men. See above.

Adullamites. In English history, the group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name of Adullamites from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the Cave of Adullam. The party was also known collectively as "The Cave" and "The Cave of Adullam."

Advance (ad-väns′), **The.** The vessel in which Elisha Kane explored the arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. See *Kane.*

Adventure (ad-ven′tūr), **The.** 1. The ship of the pirate Captain Kidd.—2. The ship in which Captain King (associated with Fitzroy) explored the coasts of South America, 1826–30.

Adventures of Five Hours, The. A play by Sir Samuel Tuke, an adaptation of Calderon's "Los Empeños de Seis Horas," made by the advice of Charles II., and printed in 1662.

Adventures of an Atom, The. A political satire by Smollett, published in 1769.

Adversity Hume. A nickname of Joseph Hume (1777–1855), given to him about 1825 on account of his predictions of national disaster. See *Prosperity Robinson.*

Adventures of Philip. A novel by Thackeray, published in 1862.

Adye (ā′di), Sir **John Miller.** Born at Sevenoaks, Kent, Nov. 1, 1819. An English general and military writer: author of "Defence of Cawnpore," "Review of the Crimean War," etc.

Æacides (ē-as′i-dēz). A descendant of Æacus, especially Achilles.

Æacus (ē′a-kus). [Gr. Αἰακός.] In Greek mythology, the son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for his justice, and made a judge in the lower world. He was the grandfather of Achilles.

Ædhan. See *Aidan.*

Aëdon (a-ē′don). [Gr. Ἀηδών.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Pandareus of Ephesus. According to Homer she was the wife of Zethus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Itylus. Inspired by envy of Niobe, the wife of her brother Amphion, who had six sons and six daughters, she formed the design of killing Niobe's eldest son, but by mistake destroyed her own son Itylus. To relieve her grief she was changed by Zeus into a nightingale.

Ædui (ed′ū-ī). A Celtic people living in central Gaul, west of the Sequani between the Saône and the Loire. Their capital was Bibracte (Augustodunum, Autun). They were allies of the Romans, but joined in the revolt of 52 B. C. Also *Hedui.*

> The Ædui, friends and brothers, as they delighted to be called, of the Roman people, held the highest place among the nations of central Gaul. Their friendship and brotherhood was acknowledged by the Romans themselves. It was a special badge of distinction. Rome had many allies; the Ædui were her only brothers. The brothers of Rome were naturally the first among the nations of Gaul to find their way into the Roman Senate.
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> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, 4th ser., p. 98.

Ægadian Islands (ē-gā′di-ạn ī′lạndz). See *Ægates.*

Ægæon (ē-jē′on). [Gr. Αἰγαίων.] See *Briareus.*

Ægaleos (ē-gā′lẹ̄-os). [Gr. Αἰγάλεως.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Attica separating the Athenian and Eleusinian plains. It ended in a promontory (Amphiale) opposite Salamis. From it Xerxes witnessed the battle of Salamis.

Ægates (ē-gā′tēz). [L.] In ancient geography, a group of small islands west of Sicily: the modern Ægadian Islands. They comprise Favignana, Marettimo, Levanzo, and Formica, and belong to the province of Trapani, Sicily. Near them was gained the Roman naval victory over the Carthaginians, 241 B. C.

Ægean Sea (ē-jē′an sē). [L. *Mare Ægæum*, Gr. [illegible], so called, according to Strabo, from [illegible], Ægæ, a town in Eubœa; according to others (erroneously) from [illegible], Ægeus.] That part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece on the west, European Turkey on the north, and Asia Minor on the east, and communicates with the Sea of Marmora and thence with the Black Sea by the Strait of Dardanelles. It [illegible]

Ægeon (ē-jē′on). A character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors": a merchant of Syracuse.

Ægeus (ē′jūs). [Gr. Αἰγεύς.] In Greek legend, the father of Theseus, and king of Athens. He threw himself into the Ægean Sea (whence, according to tradition, the name) through grief at the supposed loss of his son.

Ægidi (ā-gē′dē), **Ludwig Karl.** Born at Tilsit, April 10, 1825. A German jurist, publicist, and politician, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Bonn (1868), and professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin (1877).

Ægidius (ē-jid′i-us). 1. A Roman commander in Gaul under Majorianus (457–461). After the death of the emperor he maintained an independent sovereignty, possibly with the title of king, at Soissons. He was voluntarily chosen king of the Franks during the temporary exile of the unpopular Childeric.

2. See *Giles, Saint.*

Ægidius a Columnis (ē-jid′i-us ā kō̤-lum′nis). Born at Rome about 1247: died 1316. A scholastic philosopher, general of the Augustine order, surnamed "Doctor Fundatissimus."

Ægina (ē-jī′nạ̈), or **Aigina** (ī′gi-nä). [Gr. Αἴγινα.] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Asopus, the river-god, beloved by Zeus, and carried by him to the island of Ægina (whence, according to tradition, its name).

Ægina, or **Aigina.** An island of Greece, in the Saronic Gulf of the Ægean, lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 23° 26′ E. It was colonized by Dorians, and was an important commercial state and center of art in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C. In 456 B. C. it was subjugated by Athens, and now belongs to the nomarchy of Attica and Bœotia. Its length is 9 miles. Population, about 6,000.

Ægina, or **Aigina.** The capital of the island of Ægina, situated on the western coast: population, about 3,000. The temple of Athena at Ægina was a monument famous for both architecture and sculpture. It was a Doric peripteros of 6 by 12 columns, the cella having pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis. Twenty-two columns, with their entablature, are standing. Each pediment was filled with a group of sculpture representing a combat between Greeks and Trojans under the presidency of Athena, who is the central figure. The major part of these sculptures has been recovered, and is included in the collection of the Æginetan Marbles (which see) at Munich. Though appearing older, the temple is ascribed to the early part of the 5th century B. C. Of the temple of Aphrodite but one of the great Doric columns, very similar to those of the temple of Athena, but larger, is standing, but the plan has been in part recovered. The temple was hexastyle.

Ægina, Gulf of. See *Saronic Gulf.*

Ægineta, Paulus. See *Paulus Ægineta.*

Æginetan Marbles (ej-i-nē′tạn mär′blz). An important collection of sculpture from the temple of Athena in Ægina, now in the Glyptothek at Munich. These sculptures were discovered in 1811, and consist for the most part of the remains of the series of statues from both pediments of the temple. Five figures survive from the eastern pediment, and 10 from the western, which is probably complete. Both groups represent the exploits of Greek heroes in the Trojan war, with Athena as the central figure. They belong to an artistic period immediately before the time of full mastery, and thus, while in many particulars admirable, preserve some archaic features, as the rigid smile on the expressionless faces, and the stiffness of attitude of some of the figures. The date generally accepted is about 475 B. C.; but this is not definitely established. These sculptures were restored by Thorwaldsen.

Ægipan (ē′ji-pan). [Gr. Αἰγίπαν, the goat Pan.] In Greek mythology, the goat Pan, in some forms of the myth identical with Pan, and in others different from him. He is called the son of Zeus and Æga, Pan's wife, and also the father of Pan.

Ægir (ā′jir). [ON. *ægir*, AS. *eágor*, the sea.] In Old Norse mythology, the god of the ocean. He was the principal water-demon and by race a giant, but personifies the more propitious characteristics of the sea. He is also called *Hler* (ON. *Hlér*) and *Gymir*. His wife is Ran.

Ægis (ē′jis). [L. *ægis*, < Gr. *αἰγίς*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane.] In Greek mythology, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus. It afterward came to be regarded as: (*a*) The skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. (*b*) A terrible weapon wrought by Hephæstus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning, intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and a characteristic attribute of the latter. In art the Ægis is represented as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, generally worn over the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent.

Ægisthus (ē-jis′thus). [Gr. Αἴγισθος.] In Greek legend, a son of Thyestes and cousin of Agamemnon: he seduced Clytemnestra, and procured the murder of Agamemnon. In the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus Clytemnestra, incited to the act by Ægisthus, commits the murder.

Æglamour (eg′la-mōr). The Sad Shepherd in Jonson's play of that name. He grieves at the reported drowning of the shepherdess Earine.

Ægle (eg'lē). [Gr. Αἴγλη.] In Greek mythology: (*a*) A naiad, mother of the Graces. (*b*) One of the Hesperides.

Ægospotami (ē-gos-pot'ą-mī). [Gr. *Αἰγός ποταμοί*, 'goat's rivers.'] In ancient geography, a small river and a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, about lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 26° 33′ E., noted as the place of a naval victory of the Spartans under Lysander over the Athenians, 405 B. C., which led to the close of the Peloponnesian war.

Ægyptus (ē-jip'tus). [Gr. Αἴγυπτος.] In Greek mythology, a son of Belus and twin brother of Danaus. He received from Belus the sovereignty of Arabia and conquered Egypt. See *Egypt.*

Ælfheah (alf'heäн), or Saint **Alphege** (al'fej). Born 954: died April 19, 1012. An Anglo-Saxon prelate, made bishop of Winchester in 984 and archbishop of Canterbury in 1006. He was captured by the Danes in 1011, and held for ransom. This he at first agreed to pay, but afterward refused, and in consequence was slain.

Ælfred. See *Alfred.*

Ælfric (alf'rik). Born about 955: died about 1020 A. D. An English (Anglo-Saxon) abbot, surnamed "Grammaticus," author of homilies (edited by Thorpe 1844–46), a Latin grammar and glossary, a treatise on the Old and New Testaments, "Heptateuchus," etc. There has been much discussion with regard to his identity, and it is still in dispute.

Ælfthryth (alf'thrith), L. **Elfrida** (el-frī'dą). Born about 945: died about 1000. An Anglo-Saxon queen, daughter of Ordgar, ealdorman of Devon, wife first of Æthelwald, ealdorman of the East Anglians, and, after his death, of King Eadgar by whom she was the mother of Æthelred II. She is said to have caused the murder of her stepson Eadward at Corfe, in order to secure the election of Æthelred.

Ælia Capitolina (ē'li-ą kap″i-tọ-lī'ną). In ancient geography, a Roman colony established by Hadrian, 134 A. D., on the site of Jerusalem. Ælia was the family name of Hadrian: a temple was dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus in the place (hence the name).

Ælia gens (ē'li-ą jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names and surnames were Bala, Catus, Gallus, Gracilis, Lamia, Ligur, Pætus, Sejanus, Staienus, Stilo, and Tubero. To this gens belonged the emperor Hadrian and the Antonines, whom he adopted.

Ælian (ē'li-ąn). See *Ælianus, Claudius.*

Ælianus (ē-li-ā'nus), **Claudius.** A Roman rhetorician of the 2d century A. D., said to have been born at Præneste, Italy. His extant works are Ποικίλη Ἱστορία, commonly called "Varia Historia," "a collection of 'ana' containing anecdotes of every kind, historical, biographical, antiquarian, put together without any method or connection, and, perhaps, not intended for publication" (*K. O. Muller*); and Περὶ Ζῴων Ἰδιότητος (De Animalium Natura), "On the Peculiarities of Animals," a work similar in form to the preceding.

Ælianus Tacticus (ē-li-ā'nus tak'ti-kus). Lived about 100 A. D. A writer, probably a Greek residing at Rome, author of a work in Greek on the military tactics of the Greeks and the constitution of a Roman army.

Ælla (al'ą), or **Ella** (el'ą). Died 588. King of the Deirans from 559 to 588, the son of Iffa, ealdorman of the Deirans. He cast off the supremacy of the Bernicians at the death of Ida.

Aello (ā-el'ō). [Gr. Ἀελλώ.] In Greek mythology, one of the Harpies.

Aelst. See *Alost.*

Aelst (älst), **Willem van.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, 1620: died at Amsterdam, 1679. A Dutch painter of flowers and fruit.

Æmilia (ē-mil'i-ą). [Fem. of *Æmilius.*] **1.** In the fourth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a lovely lady "rapt by greedie lust" into the power of a cannibal giant who held Amoret also captive. She was saved by Belphœbe.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," the wife of Ægeon, acting as the abbess of Ephesus.

Æmilia gens (ē-mil'i-ą jenz). One of the most ancient patrician houses at Rome, probably of Sabine origin, which regarded as its ancestor Mamercus, called Æmilius on account of his persuasive language, who was variously represented as the son of Pythagoras, or of Numa, or as the descendant of Ascanius. The first member of the gens who obtained the consulship was L. Æmilius Mamercus (in 484 B. C.). Its family names are Barbula, Buca, Lepidus, Mamercus or Mamercinus, Papus, Paulus, Regillus, and Scaurus.

Æmilius (ē-mil'i-us). [A Roman name said to be from Gr. *αἱμύλιος*, flattering. See *Æmilia gens.*] In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a noble Roman.

Æmilius, Paulus (**Paolo Emilio**). Born at Verona, Italy: died at Paris, May 5, 1529. An Italian historian, summoned to France in the reign of Charles VIII. to write a French history, "De rebus gestis Francorum."

Æmilius Paulus. See *Paulus.*

Æneas (ē-nē'ąs). [Gr. *Αἰνείας.*] In classical legend, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises, king of Dardanus, and Aphrodite. The traditions about him vary. According to Homer, being robbed of his cattle by Achilles, he took sides, with his Dardanians, against the Greeks, played an important part in the war, and after the sack of Troy, and the extinction of the house of Priam, reigned (as did also his descendants) in the Troad. In post-Homeric traditions he is sometimes represented as absent from the sack of Troy, sometimes as seeking refuge, on the admonition of Aphrodite, in Mount Ida, and carrying his father thither on his shoulders (with other variations), and as settling in the peninsula of Pallene, or in the Arcadian Orchomenos. Most of the traditions, however, represent him as landing in Italy, and becoming the ancestral hero of the Romans. See *Æneid.*

Æneas Sylvius. See *Pius II.*

Æneid (ē-nē'id), or **Æneis** (-is). An epic poem, in twelve books, by Vergil, recounting the adventures of Æneas after the fall of Troy, founded on the Roman tradition that Æneas settled in Latium and became the ancestral hero of the Roman people. The hero, driven by a storm on the coast of Africa, is hospitably received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom he relates the fall of Troy and his wanderings. An attachment between them is broken by the departure of Æneas, in obedience to the will of the gods, and the suicide of Dido follows. After a visit to Sicily, Æneas lands at Cumæ in Italy. In a descent to the infernal regions he sees his father, Anchises, and has a prophetic vision of the glorious destiny of his race as well as of the future heroes of Rome. He marries Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, king of the Latini, and a contest with Turnus, king of the Rutuli, the rejected suitor, follows, in which Turnus is slain. The poem is a glorification of Rome and of the emperor Augustus, who, as a member of the Julian gens, traced his descent from Julus (sometimes identified with Ascanius), the grandson of Æneas. The poem was completed, but not finally corrected, at the death of the author in 19 B. C.

Ænesidemus (en-ē-si-dē'mus). [Gr. *Αἰνησίδημος.*] A celebrated Greek skeptical philosopher of Cnossus (or Ægæ) in Crete, a younger contemporary of Cicero.

Æolia (ē-ō'li-ą). See *Æolis.*

Æolian Islands (ē-ō'li-ąn ī'ląndz). The ancient name of the Lipari Islands.

Æolians (ē-ō'li-ąnz). The Æoles or Æolii, one of the four great divisions of the Greek race. They occupied from an early period a large part of northern Greece and the western part of Peloponnesus, and also migrated to Asia Minor, settling in the region named for them Æolis, and in Lesbos.

Æolis (ē'ọ-lis), or **Æolia** (ē-ō'li-ą). [Gr. *Αἰολίς, Αἰολία.*] In ancient geography, originally the western coast of Asia Minor between the river Hermus and Lectum. Later it extended along Troas.

Æolus (ē'ọ-lus). [Gr. *Αἴολος.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, the god of the winds, which he confined in a cavern.—**2.** The son of Hellen, and the eponymic founder of the Æolian race.

Æpinus (ā-pē'nös) (**Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch**). [G. *Hoch*, high; Gr. *αἰπύς*, high, steep, whence *Æpinus.*] Born at Rostock, Germany, 1724: died at Dorpat, 1802. A German-Russian physicist, author of "Tentamen theoriæ electricitatis et magnetismi" (1759), etc.

Æpinus, Johann (originally **Hoch**). Born at Ziesar, Prussia, 1499: died at Hamburg, May 13, 1553. A German Protestant theologian, an opponent of Melanchthon, and author of a work "De Purgatorio."

Æqui (ē'kwī). In ancient geography, a tribe living in Latium, east of Rome and north of the Hernici, often allied with the Volscians and at war with the Romans. They were finally subdued about 300 B. C.

Aërians (ā-ē'ri-ąnz). A reforming, Arian, sect of the 4th century: so called from their leader Aërius. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and rejected church fasts. This sect was the forerunner of modern Presbyterianism.

Aërius (ā-ē'ri-us). A presbyter of Sebastia, in Pontus, Asia Minor, who lived in the middle of the 4th century A. D., and was the founder of the Aërians.

Æröe (ā'rė-e), or **Arröe** (är'rė-e). An island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, south of Fünen. Length, 15 miles. Area, 33 square miles. Population, about 11,000. Its chief town is Æröeskjöbing.

Aerschot, or **Arschot** (är'skot). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, on the Demer about 23 miles northeast of Brussels. Population (1890), 6,234.

Aertszen (ärt'sen), **Pieter.** Born at Amsterdam about 1520: died 1573. A Dutch historical painter. Among his works is a Crucifixion, in Antwerp.

Æscanes (es'ką-nēz). A character in Shakspere's "Pericles": a lord of Tyre.

Æschines (es'ki-nēz). [Gr. *Αἰσχίνης.*] An Athenian philosopher, a contemporary and disciple of Socrates. The three extant dialogues ascribed to him are spurious.

Æschines. Born 389 B. C.: died in Samos 314 B. C. A famous Athenian orator, the political antagonist of Demosthenes, son of Atrometus (Tromes), of the deme of the Cothocidæ, and Glaucothea. He served in the campaigns at Nemea in 368, at Mantineia in 362, and at Tamynæ in 349; was a tragic actor and a clerk to the assembly before he appeared about 348 as a public speaker; was twice an envoy to Philip of Macedon, 346; was twice accused (once (343) by Demosthenes) of having accepted bribes from the king, but saved himself; and was defeated (330) in a trial which he brought against Ctesiphon for having proposed that Demosthenes should be rewarded for his public services with a golden crown, and, as a consequence, went into exile. He finally settled in Rhodes, where he is said to have established a school of eloquence. His extant orations are "Against Timarchus" (345), "On the Embassy" (343), and "Against Ctesiphon" (330).

Æschines the Orator. A Greek statue from Herculaneum, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples, of high rank among works of its class. The orator stands quietly, his arm wrapped in his mantle; the expression is preoccupied, but full of dignity.

Æschylus (es'ki-lus). [Gr. *Αἰσχύλος.*] Born at Eleusis, Attica, in 525 B. C.: died at Gela, Sicily, in 456 B. C. The greatest of the Greek tragic poets. He was the son of a certain Euphorion, and fought in the great battles of the Persian war, being wounded, it is said, at Marathon in 490 B. C. In 485 B. C. he gained his first tragic victory: in all he gained thirteen. In 468 he was defeated by Sophocles. In the same year he quitted Athens, according to Plutarch, in mortification at his defeat, and went to the court of Hiero at Syracuse, at whose invitation he had already once before visited Sicily and written a local piece called the "Ætnæans." Æschylus was the father of the Greek tragic drama. Of his plays there remain 72 titles, over 60 of which seem genuine, but only 7 are extant: the "Supplices," the "Persæ," the "Seven against Thebes," the "Prometheus Vinctus," and the Orestean trilogy, consisting of the "Agamemnon," "Choephori," and "Eumenides."

Æsculapius (es-kū-lā'pi-us), or **Asklepios** (as-klē'pi-os). [Gr. Ἀσκληπιός.] In Greek mythology, the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis. He was killed with a thunderbolt by Zeus, because Pluto complained that Hades was being depopulated. At the request of Apollo, he was, after death, placed among the stars. He is commonly represented as an old man with a beard, his usual attribute being a staff with a serpent coiled around it. The common offering to him was a cock.

Aeshma Daeva (ä-esh'mą dä-ā'vą). The demon of anger in Avestan mythology, identified with the Asmodeus of the Book of Tobit.

Æsir (ā'sir). The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. There were 12 gods and 26 goddesses, dwellers in Asgard.

Æson (ē'son). [Gr. *Αἴσων.*] In Greek legend, the father of Jason, and stepbrother of Pelias, who excluded him from his share of the kingdom of Thessaly. When Pelias, on the reported return of the Argonauts, attempted to kill him, he committed suicide. According to Ovid, he was rejuvenated by Medea after the return of the Argonauts.

Æsop, or **Esop** (ē'sop). [Gr. *Αἴσωπος*, L. *Æsopus.*] **1.** According to tradition, a Greek fabulist of the 6th century B. C., represented as a dwarf and originally a slave. Samos and other places claimed the honor of being his birthplace. After obtaining his freedom he visited Lydia and Greece. Of the so-called fables of Æsop there have been several editions, but they are all spurious. Indeed, he is probably not a historical personage. "Some of the fables attributed to him are drawn from Egyptian sources older by eight hundred years than the famous dwarf who is supposed to have invented them. The fable of 'The Lion and the Mouse' was discovered by Dr Brugsch in an Egyptian papyrus a few years ago. 'The Dispute of the Stomach and the Members' has yet more recently been identified by Professor Maspero with an ancient Egyptian original." (*Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. [illegible]) He was represented in later art as deformed, "perhaps to indicate his nearer approach to the lower animals and his peculiar sympathy for their habits. Such is the conception of the famous statue now in the Villa Albani at Rome."
2. A Greek historian of the 7th or 8th century A. D., author of a life of Alexander the Great.

Æsop, Clodius. A Roman tragic actor, a contemporary and intimate friend of Cicero, regarded by Horace and others as the equal of the great actor Roscius.

Æstii (es'ti-ī). See the extract.

> North of the Slavs, and intimately connected with them, the Prusso-Lettish branch of languages was situated; these tribes are first mentioned as the Æstii of Tacitus (c. 45) on the amber coast, then as the Galindæ and Sudini of Ptolemy, the neighbours of the Venedæ. Müllenhoff makes it probable that "the stock collectively spread from the south or south-east, so that the swampy

district of the Pripet was once its natural boundary to the south, and the original basis of its diffusion."
Schrader, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 428.

Æthelbald (ath'el-bald), or **Ethelbald** (eth'el-bald). Died 757. King of the Mercians from 716 (718?) to 757, son of Alweo, grandnephew of Penda, and successor of Ceolred. He was acknowledged overlord of the English as far as the Humber, 731; took the West Saxon town of Somerton, 733, ravaged Northumbria, 740, was defeated by his West-Saxon under-king, Cuthred, at the battle of Burford, 754, and was killed by his ealdormen, 757.

Æthelbald, or Ethelbald. King of the West Saxons 858–860, son of Æthelwulf. He married his father's widow, Judith of France, who on his death returned to France and married Baldwin, afterward count of Flanders. From this last union was descended Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.

Æthelberht (ath'el-berht), or **Ethelbert** (eth'el-bert), Saint. Born 552 (?): died Feb. 24, 616. King of Kent from 560 to 616, son of Eormenric, and great-grandson of Hengist. He was defeated by the West Saxons under Ceawlin and Cutha at the battle of Wibbledon, 568, married Bertha or Bercta, a Christian princess, daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks, gradually established his overlordship over the English south of the Humber after the death of Ceawlin, 593, received St. Augustine at the Isle of Thanet, 597; and was converted and vigorously supported Augustine. He issued the first of the Anglo-Saxon codes, 600.

Æthelberht, or Ethelbert. King of the West Saxons 860–866, son of Æthelwulf.

Æthelburh (ath'el-börh), L. **Ethelburga** (eth-el-ber'gä), Saint. Died 676 (?). Abbess of Barking, Essex. She is commemorated on Oct. 11.

Æthelflæd (ath'el-flad), or **Ethelfleda** (eth'el-flē-dä). Died in 918 (?). The eldest daughter of King Alfred. She married Ethelred, ealdorman of the Mercians. During his life they had equal rule, and after his death, in 911 or 912, she was sole ruler. She is known as "the Lady of the Mercians."

Æthelfrith (ath'el-frith), or **Ethelfrid** (eth'el-frid), or **Ædilfrid.** Died 617. King of the Northumbrians from 593 to 617, son of Æthelric, whom he succeeded. He defeated Aidan (Ædhan) at the battle of Degsastan (probably Dawstone), 603; defeated the Welsh at the battle of Chester, 613, massacring about twelve hundred of the two thousand monks from Bangor Yscoed, who were praying for the success of the Welsh; and was defeated and killed by Raedwald at the battle of the Idle, 617.

Æthelred (ath'el-red), or **Ethelred** (eth'el-red), or **Ethered** (eth'e-red), **I.** King of the West Saxons from 866 to 871, son of Æthelwulf.

Æthelred, or Ethelred, II. Born 968: died at London, April 23, 1016. King of England, surnamed "The Unready" ("lacking counsel"), son of Edgar and Elfrida. He succeeded to the throne 979, instituted the payment of "danegeld" 991, ordered a general massacre of the Danes 1002, was deposed 1013, and was restored 1014.

Æthelstan. See *Athelstan*.

Æthelwulf (ath'el-wulf), or **Ethelwulf** (eth'el-wulf), or **Athulf.** Died Jan. 13 (June 13?), 858. An Anglo-Saxon king, son of Ecgberht (king of Wessex, ruler of Sussex, Kent, and Essex, and overlord of Mercia, East Anglia, Northumbria, Wales, and Strathclyde), whom he succeeded in 839. In 842 he was defeated by the Danes at Charmouth, but in 851 repulsed them with great slaughter at Ockley in Surrey. In 856 he married as second wife Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The West Saxons revolted under his son Æthelbald, to whom he surrendered the government of Wessex, retaining only his under-kingship.

Æther (ē'thėr). [Gr. Αἰθήρ.] In Greek mythology, the son of Chaos and Darkness, and the brother of Night, Day, and Erebus; or, according to Hesiod, the son of Erebus and Night, and the brother of Day. By Day he was the father of [illegible] [illegible] the soul of the world [illegible] regarded as the [illegible] of the gods.

Æthiopia. See *Ethiopia*.

Æthiopica. See *Theagenes and Chariclea*.

Æthiopis (ē-thi-ō'pis), or **Lay of Æthiopia.** A Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Arctinus of Miletus, the earliest of the known epic poets (about 776 B.C.), [illegible] Memnon the Æthiopian [illegible] the Iliad, [illegible] Achilles [illegible] the Amazon [illegible]

Aëtians. See *Aëtius* and *Anomœans*.

Aëtion (ā-ē'shi-on). [Gr. Ἀετίων.] A noted Greek painter, probably a contemporary of Apelles. His picture of the "Marriage of Alexander and Roxana" was famous in antiquity.

Aëtius (ā-ē'shi-us), or **Aetios** (-os). [Gr. Ἀέτιος.] Born at Antioch, in Cœle-Syria: died at Constantinople, 367 A.D. A Syrian theologian, surnamed "The Atheist," the founder of a sect of extreme Arians, called Aëtians from him, Eunomians from his disciple Eunomius, and Anomœans. The Aëtians "were the first to carry out the doctrines of Arius to their legitimate issue, and in opposition both to Homoousians and Homoiousians maintained that the Son was *unlike*, ἀνόμοιος, the Father" (whence the name Anomœans).

Aëtius. Born at Durostorus (Silistria) about 396: killed at Rome, 454. A Roman general, commander-in-chief under Valentinian III. He gained many victories over the West Goths, Franks, Burgundians, and other northern invaders, and is famous for his victory over Attila, near Chalons-sur-Marne, 451. He was put to death by the emperor.

Aëtius. Born at Amida, Mesopotamia: flourished about 500 A. D. A Greek writer, author of a medical work in sixteen books (Latin translation 1542). Though essentially a compilation, it is one of the most valuable books of antiquity on medicine.

Ætna (et'nä). A Latin didactic poem erroneously attributed to Vergil. It combats the popular mythical theory of the causes of volcanic action.

Ætna, Mount. See *Etna*.

Ætolia (ē-tō'li-ä), or **Aitolia** (ī-tō'li-ä). [Gr. Αἰτωλία.] In ancient geography, a district of Greece, bounded by Epirus and Thessaly on the north, Doris on the northeast, Locris on the east and southeast, the Corinthian Gulf on the south, and Acarnania on the west. It now forms part of the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia.

Ætolian League (ē-tō'li-an lēg). A confederacy of Greek tribes whose constitution was copied from that of the Achæan League. It waged war against Macedon 323 B. C., against the Gauls 279, and against the Achæan League 220, and was allied with Rome 211–192. It was dissolved in 167 B. C.

Afanasieff (ä-fä-nä'si-ef), **Aleksandr.** Born 1826: died 1871. A Russian archæologist, author of "Russian Popular Stories," "Poetical Views of the Old Slavonians about Nature," etc.

Afar and **Afar country.** See *Danakil* and *Danakil country*.

Afer (ā'fėr), **Domitius.** Born at Nîmes, France: died 60 A. D. A Roman orator, a teacher of Quintilian. In A. D. 26 he conducted the accusation for the government against Claudia Pulchra, the cousin of Agrippina, and in A. D. 27 appeared against Varus Quintilius, her son.

Affenthal (äf'fen-täl). A village near Baden, in Baden, noted for its red wine.

Affre (äf'r), **Denis Auguste.** Born at St. Rome, Tarn, France, Sept. 27, 1793: died at Paris, June 27, 1848. A French ecclesiastic, appointed archbishop of Paris in 1840. He was mortally wounded in the insurrection of 1848, at the barricades, June 25, while attempting to admonish the insurgents.

Afghanistan (af-gan-is-tän'). A country of Asia, bounded by Asiatic Russia and Bokhara north, India and Kafiristan east, Baluchistan south, and Persia west, and extending from about lat. 29° to 37° 30′ N., and long. 61° to 72° E. The limits of the ameer's rule are ill defined. The chief divisions are Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Afghan Turkestan and Jelalabad. The Ameer of Kabul is its absolute sovereign. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Afghanistan became independent of Persia under the Durani dynasty in 1747. Under its ruler, Dost Mohammed, war broke out with the British in 1838. The latter captured Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul (1839), establishing a new ameer; but in 1841 the British agent was massacred, and the British army was annihilated in 1842 in retreating in the Kurd-Kabul Pass. General Pollock ended the war in 1842. In 1878 under the ameer Shere Ali, war again broke out with the British, who captured Jelalabad and Kandahar. Shere Ali fled, and Yakub Khan was proclaimed in 1879. A massacre of the British resident at Kabul was followed by a new invasion under General Roberts, and Yakub Khan abdicated. The latter's brother Ayub Khan in 1880 defeated the British forces, but under General Roberts they relieved Kandahar in 1880, defeated Ayub Khan, and recognized Abdurrahman Khan as ameer. Various disputes arose regarding the boundary between Afghanistan and the Russian possessions. The Russians seized Penjdeh in 1885, and war was narrowly averted. An Anglo-Russian commission arranged the delimitation of the northern frontier in 1886. Recent occurrences have been revolts of the Ghilzais and other tribes. Area (estimated), [illegible] square miles. Population (estimated), 4,000,000, including the Afghans proper, Pathans, Hindkis, Hazaras, Kataghans, etc.

Afghan Turkestan. A region between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush Mountains, subject to the Ameer of Kabul: a vague term.

Afghan wars. British wars with Afghanistan in 1838–42 and 1878–80. See *Afghanistan*.

Afghan (af'gan). 1. One of an Iranian race forming a large part (about 3,000,000) of the inhabitants of Afghanistan. The native name is Pushtânah (pl.).—2. One of the languages of the Aryan family, spoken by the Afghans or natives of Afghanistan, and called by them *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu*.

Afinger (äf'ing-er), **Bernhard.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, May 6, 1813: died at Berlin, Dec. 25, 1882. A noted German sculptor.

Afium-Karahissar (ä-fē-öm'kä-rä'his-sär'), or **Karahissar.** [Turk., 'black castle of opium.'] A town in the vilayet of Khodowendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 30° 28′ E.: the native city of Othman, founder of the Turkish empire. Near it is the site of the ancient Synnada. Population, 20,000 (?).

Afranius (a-frā'ni-us), **Lucius.** A Roman comic poet, an imitator of Menander, living about 100 B. C. Fragments of his works are extant.

Afranius Nepos, Lucius. A Roman general, an adherent of Pompey. He was consul 60 B. C., was opposed to Cæsar in Spain 49 B. C., and died in Africa 46 B. C.

Afrasiab (ä-frä-si-äb'). In the Shahnamah, son of the Turanian king Pesheng and a descendant of Tur, the son of Feridun. The obligation to blood-revenge for the death of Eraj, who had been killed by Tur and his brother Salm, was the ground of the long struggle between Iran and Turan. A great part of the Shahnamah is taken up with the account of the wars waged by Afrasiab with Iranian sovereigns until he at last escapes from Hom, who had bound him, into the lake of Urumiah. As Afrasiab is induced to raise his head above the waters, he is caught with a lasso by Hom, who gives him over to Kaikhosrav, who beheads him. Afrasiab is the Franrasyan of the Avesta.

Africa (af'ri-kä). [F. *Afrique*, G. *Afrika*, Sp. It. Pg. *Africa*, L. *Africa* (whence Gr. Ἀφρική, the prop. Gr. term being Λιβύη, Libya), prop. adj. (sc. *terra*), from *Afer* (pl. *Afri*), an inhabitant of Africa, orig. with reference to the country of the Carthaginians, from whom the term was received.] **1.** A continent of the eastern hemisphere, next to Asia the largest grand division of the world, bounded by the Mediterranean on the north (which separates it from Europe), the Isthmus of Suez (which connects it with Asia), the Red Sea (which separates it from Asia), and the Indian Ocean on the east, the Southern Ocean on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. It extends from lat. 37° 20′ N. to lat. 34° 50′ S., and from long. 17° 31′ W. to long. 51° 22′ E. Its principal political divisions are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Fezzan, Egypt, the Mahdi's dominions (in the eastern Sudan), Abyssinia, the Italian possessions, British East Africa, German East Africa, British protectorates in the interior, the Portuguese possessions on the east and west coasts, British South Africa (Cape Colony, Natal, etc.), the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, the German possessions in west Africa (Kamerun, Togo-land, Damaraland, etc.), the Kongo Free State, the French Kongo, the British possessions in west Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, etc.), the French sphere of influence in western Africa (including the western Sahara), Senegal, Liberia, the Spanish coast, and various native states in the Sudan (Bambarra, Gando, Sokoto, Bornu, Adamawa, Wadai, etc.). The more distinctive physiographic features of the continent are to be found in the Atlas Mountains, the Sahara, the great equatorial forests, the lake region (Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, etc.), and in the south-central plateau. Principal rivers: Nile, Kongo, Niger, and Zambesi (with the Victoria Falls, the "African Niagara"). Africa has at least one active volcano, the Mfumbiro; highest elevation of the land, the glacier-covered volcanic Kilimanjaro. Its inhabitants are chiefly of the negro race, with Kafirs, Hottentots, Copts, Arabs, Moors, Berbers, and some Europeans. The prevailing religions are Mohammedanism, various forms of paganism, the Coptic Church, and the Abyssinian Church. The name "Dark Continent" has been given to it as the least-known of the earth's grand divisions. Its northern portions were early seats of civilization, and part of the Roman Empire; but much of its interior is still unexplored. It was circumnavigated by the Phenicians as early as the 7th century B. C. Coast-line exploration was undertaken by the Portuguese in the middle of the 15th century, and the Cape of Good Hope was doubled by Da Gama (1497). Explorations (interior) have been made since the last part of the 18th century by Bruce, Mungo Park, Hornemann, Burckhardt, Denham, Clapperton, Lander, Oudney, Rebmann, Barth, Richardson, Overweg, Vogel, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Stanley, Schweinfurth, Mauch, Nachtigal, De Brazza, Holub, Wissmann, Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Rohlfs, Lenz, Du Chaillu, Emin Pasha, and others. Recent events are the founding of the Kongo Free State, and the partitioning among various powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Spain, etc.) of immense districts especially in the interior and along the eastern and western coasts: this so-called "scramble for Africa" began about 1884. (See *Spheres of Influence*.) The length of Africa is 4,970 miles, its breadth about 4,700 miles, its area (estimated, Petermann) 11,508,793 square miles, and its population (estimated, Petermann's), 163,953,000.

[African names. In most purely African languages the names of tribes, languages, and countries, as first heard and written by travelers, colonists, authors, and cartographers, appear not in their naked form, but adorned with prefixes or suffixes, which distinguish the name of one member of the tribe from many, the tribe from the language, and the country from both tribe and language. Strictly speaking, the only correct way would be to use the prefixes and suffixes as the natives do. This, however, is impossible because the languages are not yet sufficiently known, and because a specialist alone could master the great variety of prefixes and suffixes. Therefore Dr. Lepsius and Dr. R. N. Cust, and many after them, prefer to use the stem of the word, as it may be ascertained, and add to it, respectively, "man," "men," "tribe," "language," "country." Thus *Ganda man* (instead of *M-ganda*), *Ganda tribe* or *people* (instead of *Ba-ganda*), *Ganda language* (instead of *Lu-ganda*), and *Ganda-land* (instead of *Bu-ganda*). *Uganda*, as generally written, is the Suahili form of *Bu-ganda*. In this dictionary the tribe and the dialect will generally be found under one name, the word stem. In the case of suffixes, which are used in a few Nigritic and in the Hottentot and Hamitic languages, there is no difficulty; for the initial syllables are not affected, and can be readily found in the dictionary. Thus in *Mandi-ngo*, of the Nigritic branch, the stem is *Mandi* or *Mande*, and *-ngo* is a suffix. In the Hottentot name *Nama-qua*, the suffix *-qua* signifies people or tribe; and it is better to say *Nama tribe* or *people*. The greatest difficulty is met with in the Bantu languages, where every noun has a prefix for the singular and another for the plural. The following rules will be found useful: In a general way, and in cases of doubt, the prefix *Mu-* may be considered to signify 'person' (man, woman, or child), *Ba-* or *Wa-* to signify people, *U-* to signify country, and *Ki-* to signify language. Thus, *Mu-gogo*, a Gogo man; *Wa-gogo*, Gogo people; *U-gogo*, Gogo-land; *Ki-gogo*, Gogo language. Generally speaking, too, the plural prefix *Ama-* (for tribe) is used among the Kafirs in South Africa, *Ova-* in West Africa, between Benguella and Walfisch Bay, *A-* or *Akua-* from Loanda to the Lunda country, *Eshi-* (*Exi-*), *Bashi-*, and *Bena-* from the Kongo district of Angola due east to Nyangwe, *Ba-* in the Kongo basin and central Africa generally, *Wa-* in East Africa. The prefixes of most frequent occurrence, in proper names, are: Man: *Mu-*, *Um-*, *Mo-*, *M-*; seldom *Ki-*, *Tshi-*, *Ka-*, *Mushi-*, *Mukua-*. People: *Ba-*, *Wa-*, *Ova-*, *A-*, *Ma-*, *Ama-*; seldom *I-*, *Tu-*, *Eshi-* or *Bashi-*, *Akua-*. Language: *Ki-*, *Tshi-*, *Shi-*, *Si-*, *Se-*; seldom *U-*, *Lu-*, *Di-*. Land: *Bu-*, *U-*; seldom *Le-*.

Examples:

	Man.	People.	Language.	Land.
Ganda:	M-ganda,	Ba-ganda,	Lu-ganda,	Bu-ganda.
Luba:	Mu-luba,	Ba-luba,	Ki-luba,	U-luba.
Gogo:	Mu-gogo,	Wa-gogo,	Ki-gogo,	U-gogo.
Gwamba:	Mu-gwamba,	Ma-gwamba,	Shi-gwamba.	
Suto:	Mo-suto,	Ba-suto,	Se-suto,	Le-suto.
Mbangala:	Ki-mbangala,	I-mbangala,	U-mbangala.	
Mbundu:	O-tshi-mbundu,	Ova-mbundu,	U-mbundu.	
Lange:	Mushi-lange,	Bashi-lange,	Kishi-lange.	
Ngola:	Mukua-ngola,	Akua-ngola,	Di-ngola.	

African languages. Our knowledge of African languages is not yet sufficient to warrant a final, or even a generally acceptable, classification. Specialists contradict each other as soon as they begin to classify. The English-speaking public still holds to the temporary classification of Dr. R. N. Cust in his "Modern Languages of Africa," which is simply that of Fr. Muller in his "Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft." German Africanists show, of late, a preference for that of Dr. Lepsius in the introduction to his "Grammar of Nuba." Somewhat modified, this will probably be that of the future. Our classification tries to combine the nomenclature of Dr. Cust, generally followed in English books, with the facts, which give more support to the system of Lepsius. The main question is about the relation of Bantu and Negro.

I. Purely African languages.
(1) Negro languages:
  (*a*) Bantu languages (pure).
  (*b*) Nigritic or Sudan-negro languages (mixed).
  (*c*) Nuba-Fulah or Pul languages (mixed).
(2) Hottentot, Bushmen, or Batua languages:
  (*a*) Hottentot languages, } in South Africa.
  (*b*) Bushmen languages, } in South Africa.
  (*c*) Pygmy languages, in central Africa.
(3) Hamitic languages:
  (*a*) Egyptian.
  (*b*) Libyan or Berber languages.
  (*c*) Ethiopian or Kushitic languages.
II. Extra-African languages.
(1) Semitic languages:
  (*a*) Pure Arabic (Egyptian, Maghreb, Sudani, and Muscat dialects).
  (*b*) Mixed (Amharic, Tigré, etc.).
(2) Malay languages (Madagascar).
(3) Aryan languages.
  (*a*) English, in South Africa and Liberia. } Pure.
  French, in Algeria. } Pure.
  (*b*) Creole dialects.
    Mediterranean Lingua Franca.
    English Creole (in West Africa, Kru-English).
    Portuguese Creole (Cape Verde Islands; S. Thomé and Principe Islands).
    Dutch Creole (Boers and Hottentots).

In the English, Portuguese, and Dutch Creoles, the word-store is European; much of the phonology, morphology, and syntax is African. For the Semitic and Malay languages, see *Arabic*, *Malayo-Polynesian*. For the purely African languages, see *Bantu*, *Nigritic*, *Hamitic*, *Nuba-Fulah*, *Hottentot*. **African ethnography.** Owing to the scantiness of ethnographic data, the linguistic division of Africa is also generally applied to the ethnographic classification. It should, however, be remembered that the two do not cover each other exactly either within a family or group, or from class to class. Thus the Hottentots of Cape Colony have lost their original dialect, and adopted Dutch. The Ba-Rotse, on the Zambesi, have lost their language and adopted the Se-chuana dialect of the Ma-kololo. The Nuba of Egypt, while retaining many characteristics of their language, have lost nearly all their racial traits, while, on the contrary, the Hausa have given up almost every trace of their first mother tongue, but are still, racially, pure negroes. As a rule, the names of African tribes and languages or dialects, if stripped of prefixes and suffixes, coincide and will be found under one title in this dictionary. See *Bantu*, *Nigritic*, *Hottentot*, *Hamitic*, *Nuba-Fulah*; also *African names* and *African languages*.]

2. In ancient geography, a part of northern Africa which corresponded nearly to the modern Tunis. It comprised the immediate dominions of Carthage. Later it was a Roman province.

> North Africa — the only Africa known to the ancients — had seen many rulers come and go since the Arabs under Okba first overran its plains and valleys. Dynasty had succeeded dynasty; the Arab governors under the Khalifs of Damascus and Baghdad had made room for the Houses of Idris (A. D. 788) and Aghlab (800); these in turn had given way to the Fatimi Khalifs (909), and when these schismatics removed their seat of power from their newly founded capital of Mahdiya to their final metropolis of Cairo (968), their western empire speedily split up into the several principedoms of the Zeyris of Tunis, the Beni Hammad of Tilimsan, and other minor governments. At the close of the eleventh century, the Murabits or Almoravides, a Berber dynasty, imposed their authority over the greater part of North Africa and Spain, but gave place in the middle of the twelfth to the Muwahhids or Almohades, whose rule extended from the Atlantic to Tunis, and endured for over a hundred years. On the ruins of their vast empire three separate and long lived dynasties sprang up: the Beni-Hafs in Tunis (1228–1534), the Beni Ziyan in Central Maghrib (1235–1400), and the Beni Merin in Morocco (1200–1550). To complete the chronology it may be added that these were succeeded in the sixteenth century by the Corsair Pashas (afterwards Deys) of Algiers, the Turkish Pashas or Beys of Tunis, and the Sherifs or Emperors of Morocco. The last still continue to reign; but the Deys of Algiers have given place to the French, and the Bey of Tunis is under French tutelage.
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 21.

3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised the Roman provinces of Africa, Numidia, and a part of Mauritania, and corresponded to modern Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

4. See the extract.

> Africa meant to the Arabs the province of Carthage or Tunis and its capital, which was not at first Tunis but successively Kayrawan and Mahdiya. Throughout the later middle ages the name Africa is applied by Christian writers to the latter city. Here it was that in 1390 a "grand and noble enterprise" came to an untimely end. "The Genoese," says Froissart, "bore great enmity to this town; for its Corsairs frequently watched them at sea, and when strongest fell on and plundered their ships, carrying their spoils to this town of Africa, which was and is now their place of deposit and may be called their warren." It was "beyond measure strong, surrounded by high walls, gates, and deep ditches."
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 131.

Africaine (äf-ri-kān'), **L'.** An opera by Meyerbeer, produced at the Académie in Paris, April 28, 1865, after his death.

African International Association. See *Kongo State*.

African War, The. The war between Julius Cæsar and the followers of Pompey, who had collected in the province of Africa after the defeat of Pharsalia 48 B. C., and were overthrown at Thapsus 46 B. C.

Africans, The. A pastoral by Colman the younger, produced in 1808.

Africanus (af-ri-kā'nus), **Sextus Julius.** A Christian historian of the first half of the 3d century A. D., author of a treatise on chronology, fragments of which are extant (chiefly in Eusebius).

Afrikander (äf-rē-kän'der). The Dutch word for "African": a name given to whites born in South Africa, particularly to those of Dutch descent.

Afrikander Bund (äf-rē-kän'der bönt), or **Bond** (bond). A South African association founded in 1879 (and under the present name in 1880), which aims not only at the furtherance of Afrikander influence, but at the ultimate complete independence of South Africa in the form of a United States of South Africa.

Afzelius (af-zē'li-us; Sw. pron. äf-tsā'li-ös), **Adam.** Born at Larf, Sweden, Oct. 7, 1750: died Jan. 30, 1837. A Swedish naturalist, demonstrator of botany at Upsala (1785), scientific explorer in Sierra Leone (1792), secretary of legation in London (1796), and professor of materia medica at Upsala (1812).

Afzelius, Arvid August. Born May 6, 1785: died at Enköping, Sept. 25, 1871. A Swedish writer and scholar, noted as a collector of Swedish folk-songs. He was pastor at Enköping after 1821.

Agabus (ag'a-bus). [Gr. Ἄγαβος.] A prophet and martyr of the early Christian church, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples of Christ. In 43 A. D., while Paul and Barnabas were in Antioch, he came from Judea to Antioch, where he predicted the approach of a famine. (Acts xi. 27, 28.) He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Antioch, and is commemorated as a saint in the Byzantine Church on March 8.

Agada (ag'a-dä). [Aramean form of Hebrew *hagada*, narrative.] The name given to one of the two great divisions of post-biblical Hebrew literature. It denotes that portion of the Talmudic literature not devoted to religious law: thus the exegetical and homiletical portions, tales, proverbs, the ethics, as well as everything relating to natural science and history, are included under the term *Agada*, which is opposed to *Halacha*, the legal portions.

Agade (a-gä'de). See *Akkad*.

Agades (ä'ga-dez). The capital of the sultanate of Asben (or Aïr), in Africa, about lat. 17° N., long. 7° 45′ E. Population, about 7,000.

Agag (a'gag). [Heb.: of uncertain meaning.] 1. An Amalekite king, spared by Saul, contrary to his vow, and slain by order of Samuel. 1 Sam. xv.— 2. A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a satire of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, a magistrate who received the declaration of Titus Oates. He was afterward found in a ditch dead and mutilated, hence the allusion (see def. 1).

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non). [Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων.] 1. In Greek legendary history, the son of Atreus, king of Mycenæ, and the most powerful ruler in Greece. He led the Greek expedition against Troy, and on his return was slain, according to Homer, by Ægisthus, according to Æschylus, by his wife Clytemnestra, who was incited to the deed partly by jealousy of Cassandra, and partly through fear on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.

2. The greatest of the tragedies of Æschylus. The scene is laid in Argos, in the palace of Agamemnon, at the time of the king's return from the capture of Troy; the catastrophe is the murder (behind the scenes) of Agamemnon and Cassandra (whom he has brought captive with him) by the queen Clytemnestra urged on by her paramour Ægisthus. Tragedies with this subject have been written also by Seneca, Alfieri, and Lemercier.

Agamenticus (ag-a-men'ti-kus), **Mount.** A hill, 673 feet high, in York County, near the southwestern extremity of the State of Maine. The locality was the site of one of the earliest English colonies in Maine, led by Gorges and others, in 1631.

Agaña (ä-gä'nyä). The principal place in the Ladrones, Pacific Ocean, situated on the island of Guahan.

Aganippe (ag-a-nip'ē). [Gr. Ἀγανίππη.] In ancient geography, a fountain near Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, Greece, sacred to the Muses. It was believed to inspire those who drank of it, and it gave the name "Aganippides" to the Muses. See *Helicon*.

Agape (ag'a-pē). [Gr. ἀγάπη, love.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a fay, the mother of three knights born at a birth, for whom she obtained the gift that if one were killed his strength should pass into the remaining brothers or brother.

Agapetus (ag-a-pē'tus) **I.** [Gr. Ἀγαπητός, beloved.] Pope from June, 535, to April, 536, son of Gordianus, a Roman priest. He went to Constantinople in 536, and there deposed Anthimus the Eutychian, patriarch of Constantinople. The Roman Church celebrates his festival Sept. 20.

Agapetus II. Pope from 946 to 955, a Roman by birth.

Agapida (ä-gä-pē'ᴛʜä), **Fray Antonio.** The fictitious writer to whom Washington Irving originally attributed the authorship of the "Conquest of Granada."

Agard, or **Agarde** (a-gärd'), **Arthur.** Born at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540: died at London, Aug. 22, 1615. An English antiquary, clerk in the Exchequer, and (1603) deputy chamberlain. He prepared catalogues of state papers, compiled a list of all the leagues, treaties of peace, "intercourses," and marriages arranged between England and other countries down to the end of the 16th century, and wrote a Latin treatise on the Doomsday Book. He bequeathed his numerous MSS. partly to the Exchequer and partly to his friend Robert Cotton. Most of them are now in the British Museum.

Agardh (ä'gärd), **Jakob Georg.** Born at Lund, Sweden, Dec. 8, 1813. A Swedish naturalist, son of K. A. Agardh, professor of botany at Lund: author of "Species, Genera, et Ordines Algarum," "Theoria Systematis Naturalis Plantarum" (1858), etc.

Agardh, Karl Adolf. Born at Bastad, Sweden, Jan. 23, 1785: died at Carlstad, Sweden, Jan. 28, 1859. A noted Swedish naturalist and political economist, professor of botany and economics at the University of Lund 1812, and bishop of Carlstad 1834. His most important scientific works are "Systema Algarum" (1824), "Icones Algarum Europæarum" (1828-35), "Lärobok i Botanik" (1830-32).

Agasias (a-gas'i-as). [Gr. Ἀγασίας.] A sculptor of Ephesus. According to the inscription on the statue he was the sculptor of the so-called Borghese Gladiator (which see) in the Louvre. This inscription is in late Greek characters which place the work at about the last century of the Roman republic.

Agassiz (ag'a-si; F. pron. ä-gä-sē'), **Alexander.** Born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1835. An American zoologist and geologist, son of J. L. R. Agassiz, director and curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe. Born at Motier, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, May 28, 1807: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873. A celebrated Swiss-American naturalist, especially noted as a geologist (researches on glaciers) and ichthyologist. He was made professor of natural history at Neuchatel in 1832, studied the Aar glacier 1840-41, came to the United States in 1846; became professor of zoology and geology at Cambridge in 1848, traveled in the United States, in Brazil (1865-66), and around Cape Horn (1871-72), and became curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge in 1859. He published "Recherches sur les poissons fossiles" (1833-43), "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fishes of Europe" (1839-40), "Études sur les glaciers" (1840), "Système glaciaire" (1847), "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States" (1857), etc.

Agasti (a-gas′ti), or **Agastya** (a-gast′ya). A Rishi, reputed author of a number of Vedic hymns. He is said to have been the son of both Mitra and Varuna by Urvasi, to have been born in a water-jar, to have been of short stature, to have swallowed the ocean and compelled the Vindhya mountains to prostrate themselves before him (whence they lost their primeval height), to have conquered and civilized the south, and to have been made regent of the star Canopus. He is most prominent in the Ramayana, where he dwells in a hermitage on Mount Kunjara and is chief of the hermits of the south. In Tamil literature he is venerated as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes.

Agatharchides (ag-a-thär′ki-dez). [Gr. Ἀγαθαρχίδης.] Born at Cnidos, Asia Minor: flourished during the latter half of the 2d century B. C. A Greek grammarian, author of several geographical works. Of a part of one, "On the Erythræan Sea," an extract is given by Photius. Also *Agatharcus*.

Agatharchus (ag-a-thär′kus). [Gr. Ἀγάθαρχος.] See *Agatharchides*.

Agatharchus. An Athenian painter of the 5th century B. C., said by Vitruvius to have painted a scene for a tragedy of Æschylus, and thus to have been the inventor of scene-painting.

Agatha (ag′a-thä), Saint. A Sicilian virgin martyr (born at Palermo) put to death by Quintianus, the governor of Sicily, Feb. 5, 251, because she rejected his illicit advances. The Roman and Anglican churches celebrate her festival on that day. She is said to have been scourged, burnt with hot irons, torn with hooks, and then placed on a bed of live coals and glass.

Agathias (a-gā′thi-as). [Gr. Ἀγαθίας.] Born at Myrina, Asia Minor, about 536: died about 582. A Byzantine poet and historian, author of a history of the period 552-558 (ed. by Niebuhr, 1828).

Agatho (ag′a-thō), Saint, surnamed **Thaumaturgus.** Pope from June 27, 678, to Jan. 10, 682: a native of Palermo, Sicily. He brought about the sixth Ecumenical Council of Constantinople in 680, in which the Monothelite heresy was condemned.

Agathocles (a-gath′ǫ-klēz), or **Agathokles.** [Gr. Ἀγαθοκλῆς.] Born at Thermæ, Sicily, 361 (?) B. C.: died 289 B. C. A Sicilian despot, tyrant of Syracuse 317-289 B. C. He invaded Africa in 310.

Agathon (ag′a-thon). [Gr. Ἀγάθων.] Born about 477 B. C. A Greek (Athenian) tragic poet. He figures in the "Symposium" of Plato, the scene of which is laid in his house.

Agathon. A philosophical romance by Wieland, published in 1766: so named from its chief character in which the author depicted himself.

Agathon. An unknown author referred to by Chaucer in the prologue to the "Legend of Good Women."

Agave (a-gā′vē). [Gr. Ἀγαυή.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Spartan Echion, and mother of Pentheus, king of Thebes, whom she destroyed in a frenzy.

Agawam (ag′a-wom). A town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut nearly opposite Springfield. Population (1890), 2,352.

Agawam. See *Pennacook*.

Agbatana. Same as *Ecbatana*.

Agde (agd). A town in the department of Hérault, France, the ancient Agatha, on the Hérault near the Mediterranean, 29 miles southwest of Montpellier. It was a colony of Massilia. A council was called here by Alaric II. in 506, and it has often been sacked in the religious wars. It was held for some years by the Huguenots. Population (1891), 7,889.

Aged P. See *Wemmick*.

Ageladas (a-jel′a-das). [Gr. Ἀγελάδας.] Flourished 520-460 B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Argos, known chiefly as the instructor of the three great sculptors of the 5th century B. C., Myron, Phidias, and Polycletus. He probably represented more especially the severe formulæ of the Doric Peloponnesian or Argive school which devoted itself to the structure and proportions of the perfected athlete, in distinction from the more graceful and sympathetic Ionic school already far advanced in Asia Minor and northern Greece. Nothing now remains which can be traced to his hand. An inscription with his name has been discovered at Olympia.

Agelaus (aj-e-lā′us). [Gr. Ἀγέλαος.] In Greek mythology: **1.** A son of Heracles, and ancestor of Crœsus.—**2.** A servant of Priam, who exposed Paris on Mount Ida.—**3.** The bravest of the suitors of Penelope.

Agelnoth. See *Ethelnoth*.

Agen (ä-zhoṅ′). The capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, the ancient Aginnum, on the Garonne about lat. 44° 13′ N., long. 0° 39′ E. It has a cathedral. It was the capital of the Nitiobriges, and later of the Agenois, and was the scene of executions in the Albigensian and Huguenot wars. It is also notable as the birthplace of Scaliger and Lacepede. Population (1891), 23,234.

Agendicum (a-jen′di-kum). The ancient name of Sens, France.

Agénois (ä-zhā-nwä′), or **Agénais** (ä-zhā-nā′). A former district of France, comprised in the modern department of Lot-et-Garonne.

Agenor (a-jē′nôr). [Gr. Ἀγήνωρ.] **1.** In Greek legend: (*a*) A king of Phœnicia, son of Poseidon and Libya, and father of Cadmus and Europa. (*b*) A son of Phegeus, king of Psophis in Arcadia, one of the slayers of Alcmæon, slain, in turn, by Alcmæon's son. (*c*) A brave Trojan warrior, son of Antenor, who appears in the Iliad as a leader in the attack on the fortifications of the Greeks. He fought with and wounded Achilles, and Apollo assumed his form in order to lead Achilles away from his pursuit of the retreating Trojans.
2. The Greek name for Baal-Samên.

Age of Innocence. A noted painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the National Gallery, London. It represents a little girl seated on the ground in a wooded landscape.

Ager (ā′gėr), **Captain.** A character in Middleton and Rowley's play "A Fair Quarrel," a soldier of delicate and noble nature who makes, in his consideration of a point of family honor, a fine distinction between moral and physical courage.

Ägeri (a′ger-i), or **Egeri** (ā′ger-i). A small valley in the eastern part of the canton of Zug, Switzerland.

Ägeri, or **Egeri, Lake of.** A lake, about 3½ miles long, in the canton of Zug, Switzerland. Its outlet is by the Lorze into the Lake of Zug.

Agesander (aj-e-san′dėr), or **Agesandros** (-dros). [Gr. Ἀγήσανδρος.] A Greek sculptor, a native of Rhodes. With Athenodorus and Polydorus of Rhodes he carved the Laocoön (which see).

Agesilan of Colchos. The principal character in the romance of that name in the eleventh and twelfth books of "Amadis of Gaul."

Agésilas (ä-zhā-se-läs′). A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1666.

Agesilaus (a-je-si-lā′us) **II.,** or **Agesilaos** (-os). [Gr. Ἀγησίλαος.] Died in Egypt in the winter of 361-360 B. C. King of Sparta from 399 to 361 B. C., a son of Archidamus II. of the Eurypontid line, by his second wife Eupolia, and half-brother of Agis II. whom he succeeded. In 396 he came to the relief of the Asiatic Greeks against Persia, and in the following year defeated the satraps Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus. In 394, as he was preparing to enter the heart of the empire, he was called home by the ephors to take part in the Corinthian war, stirred up against Sparta by Persian gold. In 394 he defeated the troops of the allies at the battle of Coronea in Bœotia. In 393 he ravaged Argolis, in 392 the Corinthian territory, and in 391 reduced the Acarnanians. In 369 he maintained the unwalled Sparta against the attacks of four armies. He was present at the battle of Mantineia in 362, and in 361 he crossed with a Lacedæmonian army of mercenaries into Egypt.

Agger of Servius Tullius. [L. *agger*, mound, rampart.] An especially important stretch of the Servian Wall of Rome, extending from the Colline Gate, on the site of the present Ministry of Finance, across the low ground to the Esquiline Gate, adjoining the existing Arch of Gallienus, at the foot of the Esquiline. In the middle of the Agger there was a third gate, the Porta Viminalis. The Agger consisted of a great mound of earth, in front of which there was a ditch 30 feet deep and 100 wide. The mound had a very massive retaining-wall in front, rising 30 feet above the top of the ditch, and a lighter wall at the back. An impressive length of the front wall is standing, close to the railway-station.

Aggershus (äg′gers-hös), or **Akershus** (ä′kers-hös). An amt or province of southeastern Norway. Area, 2,055 square miles. Population (1891), 99,111.

Aggtelek. See *Agtelek*.

Aghasura (a-ghä′sö-ra). ['The Asura or demon Agha.'] In Hindu mythology, an asura who was general of Kansa, king of Mathura, and second cousin of Krishna. He took the form of a huge serpent, and Krishna's companions the cowherds entered into its mouth, mistaking it for a cavern, Krishna rescuing them.

Aghlabides. See *Aglabites*.

Aghrerath (ägh′re-räth). In the Shahnamah, the third son of the Turanian king Pesheng. He fruitlessly tried to dissuade Pesheng from attacking Iran, and Afrasiab from executing Naudar. He freed Naudar's captive nobles, who had been spared on his entreaty and were imprisoned at Sari. For this he was killed by Afrasiab.

Aghrim, or **Aughrim** (âg′rim). A village in County Galway, Ireland, about 31 miles east of Galway. Here, July 12, 1691, the English under Ginkel defeated the Irish and French under Saint-Ruth.

Agias (a′ji-as). [Gr. Ἀγίας.] An ancient Greek "cyclic" poet of Trœzen (about 740 B. C.), author of the "Nostoi," or "Homeward Voyages" of the Achæan heroes from the siege of Troy.

Agib (ā′gib). **1.** The third Calendar in the story of "The Three Calendars" in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."—**2.** In the story of Noureddin Ali and Bedredden Hassan in "The Arabian Nights," a son of Bedredden Hassan and the Queen of Beauty.

Agilolfinger (ä-gi-lol′fing-er). The family of the earliest dukes of Bavaria. The line began about 590 (530 ?) and ended in 788.

Agilulf (ä′gi-lölf). Died 616. A duke of Turin and king of Lombardy.

Agincourt (aj′in-kort; F. pron. äzh-aṅ-kör′). A village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, about 29 miles southeast of Boulogne, noted for the victory gained there Oct. 25, 1415, by the English (about 15,000) under Henry V. over the French (50,000-60,000) under the Constable d'Albret. The loss of the English was about 1,600; that of the French over 10,000.

Agincourt. See *Seroux d'Agincourt*.

Agincourt, Ballad of. A poem by Drayton which appeared in "Poems Lyrick and Pastoral" about 1605. (Not to be confused with "The Battle of Agincourt," also by Drayton, which he published in 1627.)

Aginnum. See *Agen*.

Agira (ä-jē′rä), or **San Filippo d'Argirò.** A town, the ancient Agyrium, in the province of Catania, Sicily, about 31 miles northwest of Catania. Population, about 13,000.

Agis (ā′jis) **I.** [Gr. Ἆγις.] King of Sparta about 1032 (?) B. C.

Agis II. King of Sparta from about 426 to 399 B. C. He was victorious at Mantineia 418.

Agis III. King of Sparta 338-330 B. C. He was allied with Persia against Macedon, and was defeated and killed in 330.

Agis IV. Died B. C. 240. King of Sparta from B. C. 244: son of Eudamidas II. of the Eurypontid line. He proposed to recruit the ranks of the Spartans from among the Periœci, and advocated a redistribution of the landed property. In these measures of reform he was opposed by his colleague, Leonidas II., of the Agid line, and was, after some transient successes, captured and sentenced to death by the ephors. Alfieri produced a remarkable tragedy on this subject.

Aglabites (ag′la-bīts), or **Aghlabites,** or **Aglabides** (ag′la-bīdz). An Arab dynasty which reigned in northern Africa (capital at Kairwan) from the beginning of the 9th century to 909. It was succeeded by the Fatimites.

Aglaia (ag-lā′yä). [Gr. Ἀγλαΐα.] **1.** In Greek mythology, one of the three Graces.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 47) discovered by Luther at Bilk, Sept. 15, 1857.

Aglaura (ag-lâ′rä). A tragedy by Sir John Suckling, acted in 1637-38 and printed in 1646.

> Aglaura enjoys the eccentric possession of two fifth acts, so that it can be made a tragedy or a tragi-comedy at pleasure. *Saintsbury.*

Aglauros (ag-lâ′ros), or **Agraulos** (ag-râ′los), or **Agraule** (-lē). [Gr. Ἄγλαυρος, Ἄγραυλος, Ἀγραυλή.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Cecrops; also, the daughter of Cecrops, noted in legends of Attica.

Aglemut (ag′le-möt). [Singular *Aglemu*.] A tribe of Alaskan Eskimo inhabiting the shores of Bristol Bay and the northern shore of the Alaskan peninsula. Also *Aglemuit, Aglegmut*.

Agnadello (ä-nyä-del′lō). A village in the province of Cremona, northern Italy, near Lodi. Here, May 14, 1509, the French, under Louis XII., defeated the Venetians. For the battle of 1705, see *Cassano*.

Agnano, Lago d' (lä′gō d'ä-nyä′nō). Formerly a small lake, now an open crater, 5 miles west of Naples, noted for the Grotta del Cane (which see). It was drained in 1870.

Agnes (ag′nes or ag′nēz), Saint. [Formerly *Annes, Anis, Annice*, etc., F. *Agnès*, L. *Agnes*; from Gr. ἁγνός, lamb.] A Roman virgin and martyr, 12 or 13 years of age, beheaded during the reign of Diocletian. She is said to have been slain after having been exposed to the vilest outrage in a brothel. Her festival is celebrated on Jan. 21 by the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches.

Agnes. 1. A character in Molière's "L'École des Femmes," an ingénue. She contrives to make extremely suggestive allusions while speaking with the utmost simplicity of mind. Wycherley took his "Country Wife" from this character. The name has become proverbial for a person of this kind. 2. In "Fatal Curiosity," a tragedy by George Lillo, the wife of Wilmot and mother of Young Wilmot. She kills her son.—3. See *Wakefield*.

Agnes's Eve, Saint. Celebrated on the night of Jan. 20. It was especially a holiday for women. It was supposed possible by various forms of divination for a girl on this night to see the form of her future husband.

Agnes' Eve, Saint. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Agnes, The Eve of Saint. A poem by Keats, written in 1818.

Agnes Grey. A novel by Anne Brontë, published under the signature of "Acton Bell" in 1847.

Agnes of Austria. Born 1281: died 1364. Daughter of the German king Albert I., and wife of Andrew III. of Hungary, notorious for her vengeance on all connected with the murderers of her father.

Agnes of Meran. A German countess of Orlamünde, said to have lived about 1300 and to have put to death her two children. Afterward as the "White Lady" she was popularly supposed to haunt the castles of the Hohenzollerns. See *White Lady*.

Agnes of Poitou. Died Dec. 14, 1077. Second consort of the emperor Henry III., and daughter of William V., duke of Aquitaine. At the death of Henry III., Oct. 5, 1056, she became guardian of her son, Henry IV. A conspiracy of the nobility deprived her of the regency in May, 1062, when the young king was abducted from Kaiserswerth to Cologne by Anno, archbishop of Cologne.

Agnes Sorel. See *Sorel, Agnes*.

Agnesi (ä-nyā'zē), **Maria Gaetana.** Born at Milan, May 16, 1718: died at Milan, Aug. 4, 1799. An Italian lady, appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna in 1750, noted for her acquirements in languages and science: author of "Instituzioni Analitiche" (1745), etc.

Agnesi, Maria Theresa. Born at Milan, 1724: died about 1780. An Italian composer and pianist, sister of M. G. Agnesi: author of the operas "Sofonisbe," "Ciro in Armenia," "Nitocri," and "Insubria Consolato."

Agnethlen (äg'net-len). A town in Transylvania, about 25 miles northeast of Hermannstadt. Population, about 3,000.

Agnew (ag'nū), **Cornelius Rea.** Born at New York, Aug. 8, 1830: died there, April 18, 1888. A noted American physician and surgeon, clinical professor of diseases of the ear and eye in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city (1869).

Agnew, David Hayes. Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 24, 1818: died at Philadelphia, March 22, 1892. An eminent American surgeon, appointed in 1870 professor of operative surgery, and in 1871 of the principles and practice of surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Agnew, Patrick. Born 1822: died at Multán, India, April 21, 1848. An English Indian civil servant, murdered with his companion, Lieutenant W. A. Anderson, by the retainers of Mulráj, dewan or governor of Multán. This incident led to the second Sikh war.

Agni (ag'ni). [Skt.,=L. *ignis*, fire.] In Hindu mythology, the god of fire. In the Veda he is the conveyer of the sacrifice, messenger and priest of men, their protector against the horrors of the darkness, the defender of the home. As one of the chief divinities of the Vedas great numbers of hymns are addressed to him, more than to any other god. He is one of the three great deities Agni, Vayu (or Indra), and Surya, who preside respectively over earth, air, and sky.

Agni Purana (ag'ni pö-rä'nä). A Purana (so named as supposed to have been communicated by Agni to Vasishtha) devoted to the glorification of Siva, but of very various contents, ritual, cosmical, ethical, military, legal, medical, rhetorical, grammatical, taken largely from earlier works. It is quite modern, and has no legitimate claim to be regarded as a Purana.

Agnié. See *Mohawk*.

Agniehronnon. See *Mohawk*.

Agnoëtæ (ag-nō-ē'tē). [Gr. Ἀγνοηταί, the ignorant ones.] 1. A Christian sect of the 4th century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—2. A sect of the 6th century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment. Also *Agnoitæ*, *Agnoites*.

Agnolo (ä'nyo-lo), **Baccio d'.** Born at Florence about 1461: died 1543. A Florentine architect.

Agobard (F. pron. äg-ō-bär'). Born 779: died June 6, 840. A Frankish theologian, archbishop of Lyons 816.

Agora (ag'ọ-rä), **The.** [Gr. *ἀγορά*, assembly, market-place.] A large irregular area in Athens, entered beneath the northeast angle of the Colonus Agoræus hill, on which stands the so-called Theseum, by the broad portico-bordered Dromos street running to the Dipylon Gate, thence passing along the base of the "Theseum" hill, and extending one branch north of the Areopagus, and another around the western end of the Areopagus, and between the Pnyx and the Acropolis. This last portion was especially the political agora, while the portion north of the Areopagus was more particularly the original commercial agora or market-place, embracing as well a number of religious foundations, the famous porticos, the Basileios, Eleutherios, and Poikile, and the Bouleuterion or senate-house. The position of the new agora or oil-market is fixed by its existing Gate of Athena Archegetis: much of its inclosure also remains, south of the Stoa of Hadrian, and further east than the old agora. The great Stoa of Attalus II. undoubtedly faced on part of the commercial agora, and the so-called Stoa of the giants is within the area of the agora.

Agoracritus (ag-ọ-rak'ri-tus), or **Agorakritos** (-tos). [Gr. Ἀγοράκριτος.] A Greek sculptor, a native of Paros, the favorite pupil of Phidias and the rival of Alcamenes. His most famous statue was a Nemesis, probably represented by a little statue in the Lateran.

Agordo (ä-gôr'dō). A small town in the province of Belluno, northern Italy, situated on the Cordevole 14 miles northwest of Belluno. There are important mines of copper and other minerals in the vicinity.

Agosta (ä-gos'tä), L. **Augusta** (â-gus'tä). A seaport in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, about 13 miles north of Syracuse. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 1693. Near here, April 22, 1676, the French fleet defeated the Spanish and Dutch. Population, about 12,000.

Agostini (ä-gōs-tē'nē), **Leonardo.** Born at Siena, Italy: lived in the 17th century. An Italian antiquary, appointed inspector of antiquities by Pope Alexander VII.: editor of a new edition of Paruta's "Sicilian Medals," etc.

Agostini, Paolo. Born at Vallerano, Campagna Romana, Italy, 1593: died at Rome, 1629. A noted Italian composer, chiefly of sacred music, maestro at the Vatican Chapel (1629).

Agostino de Duccio (ä-gōs-tē'nō de dö'chiō). Born at Florence, 1418: died at Perugia, 1498. An Italian sculptor, noted for his reliefs in glazed terra-cotta. In 1442 he made the reliefs on the façade of the Duomo at Modena. From 1446 to 1454 he lived in Rimini. From Rimini he went to Perugia, where his beautiful façade of the church of San Bernardino, with its terra cottas and party colored marbles, forms one of the most charming examples of polychromatic architecture in Italy.

Agoult (ä-gö'), **Comtesse d'** (**Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny**): pseudonym **Daniel Stern.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 31, 1805: died at Paris, March 5, 1876. A French writer. Her works include "Esquisses morales et politiques" (1849), "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1851), "Nélida," etc. She lived for a time with Liszt, and of her three daughters by him one married Von Bulow and afterward Wagner.

Agow (ä-gou'). A branch of the Ethiopian family constituting a large part of the population of Abyssinia. They inhabit parts of Amhara and Tigré.

Agra (ä'grä). 1. A division of the Northwestern Provinces of British India. Area, 10,151 square miles. Population (1881), 4,834,064.—2. A district of the division of Agra, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,850 square miles. Population (1881), 974,656.—3. The capital of the division and district of Agra, situated on the Jumna about lat. 27° 10′ N., long. 78° E. It is a military and commercial centre, and exports raw silk, sugar, and indigo. It was the capital of the Mogul empire during the last part of the 16th and the first part of the 17th century, and was captured by the British in 1803. The English in Agra were besieged in the fort by the mutineers, Aug.–Oct., 1857. Population, including cantonment (1891), 168,662. Among the noted buildings of Agra are: (1) The palace of Akbar, massively built of red sandstone richly sculptured, and exhibiting in its lintel construction the mark of Hindu influence on the Indian-Saracenic style. (2) Adjoining lies the palace of Shah Jehan, half a century later in date and forming a strong contrast in its white marble architecture, its dentellated arcades, and its inlaid work of arabesques and flowers in colored stone. (3) The Pearl Mosque, another notable foundation of Shah Jehan. The entire size, including the cloistered court, is only 187 by 234 feet, but the building is a gem of Mogul artistic design and execution. (4) The tomb of Itimad ud-Daulah, built under Jehangir, in the early 17th century. By its inlaid work in stone, possibly of Italian derivation, it marks an epoch in the Indian-Saracenic style. The exterior forms a single story with octagonal towers at the angles, and is surmounted by a square central pavilion with three arcades to a side, widely projecting bracketed cornice, and a domical roof. All the openings of the monument except the central portal are closed by marble slabs pierced in geometrical patterns of marvelous delicacy. (5) The Taj Mahal (which see).

Agræ (a'grē). [Gr. *αἱ Ἄγραι*.] A suburb of ancient Athens extending eastward from opposite the temple of Olympian Zeus over the hills on the south bank of the Ilissus. In it lies the Panathenaic Stadium.

Agram (ä'gräm), Slav. **Zagreb** (zäg'reb). 1. A county in the northwestern part of Croatia and Slavonia. Population, 483,259.—2. A royal free city, capital of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Save about lat. 45° 49′ N., long. 15° 58′ E. It has a trade in wine and grain, and some manufactures, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric and cathedral, and of a university. The latter was opened in 1874, and has (1892) 49 instructors and 413 students. It was devastated by earthquakes in 1880–81. Population (1890), 37,529.

Agramant (ä'grä-mänt). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the young king of Africa.

Agramonte y Loinaz (ä-grä-mon'te ē lō-ē-näz'), **Ignacio.** Born at Puerto Principe, 1841: killed at the encounter of Jimaguayú, July 1, 1873. A Cuban revolutionist, one of the leaders of the revolts of 1867 and 1868, commissioned major-general by Cespedes. He commanded the insurgents in Camagüey, and subsequently their entire force.

Agraulos. See *Aglauros*.

Agravaine (ag'ra-vān), **Sir.** In the romances of chivalry, a knight of the Round Table, surnamed L'Orgueilleux ('The Proud').

Agraviados (ä-grä-vē-ä'ᴛʜōs). [Sp., 'the discontented.'] In Spanish history, the adherents of the Hapsburgs in Spain in the 18th century, who opposed recognition of the Bourbons: also, the partizans of an unsuccessful absolutist outbreak in 1826–28.

Agreda (ä-grā'ᴛʜä). A small town in the province of Soria, Spain, about 60 miles northwest of Saragossa.

Agreda, Maria de. Born at Agreda, Spain, 1602: died at Agreda, May 24, 1665. A Spanish mystic, abbess of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda. She wrote a life of the Virgin Mary, the contents of which she asserted had been revealed to her. It was characterized by Bossuet as indecent, and was censured by the Sorbonne.

Agreeable Surprise, The. A farce by O'Keefe, produced in 1781. It contains some peculiarly felicitous blunders in situation and character.

A-Green. See *George-a-Green*.

Agrib (ä'grēb), or **Jebel Ghareb** (jeb'el ghä'-reb). A mountain in middle Egypt, lat. 28° 12′ N., long. 32° 42′ E., about 5,300 feet high. Also *Agreeb*, *Agarib*, *Jebel Khareeb*, etc.

Agricane (ä-grē-kä'ne). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," a king of Tatary who is in command of an enormous army, but is killed by Orlando in single combat.

Agricola (a-grik'ọ-lä), **Christoph Ludwig.** Born at Ratisbon, Nov. 5, 1667: died there, 1719. A German landscape- and portrait-painter.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius. Born at Forum Julii (Fréjus), June 13, A.D. 37: died at Rome, Aug. 23, A.D. 93. A Roman soldier and statesman, son of the senator Julius Græcinus, and the father-in-law of Tacitus. He served first under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain; in 63 was appointed quæstor in Asia under the proconsul Salvius Titianus; in 70 was raised by Vespasian to the command of the 20th legion in Britain; and from 74 to 76 was governor of the province of Aquitania. On his recall he was elected consul and assigned the province of Southern Britain. In seven campaigns from 78 to 84 he pacified the rest of Britain as far as the northern boundary of Perth and Argyll. He was recalled to Rome in 84.

Agricola (originally **Bauer**), **Georg.** Born at Glauchau, Saxony, March 24, 1490: died at Chemnitz, Saxony, Nov. 21, 1555. A German mineralogist, author of a treatise on metallurgy, "De re metallica" (1530), etc.

Agricola (originally **Sneider**), **Johann.** Born at Eisleben, Germany, April 20, 1492: died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1566. A German Protestant theologian and reformer, preacher in Eisleben, professor in Wittenberg, and later court preacher in Berlin. He was a leader of the Antinomians. He published various theological works, and a collection of German proverbs (1529–48).

Agricola, Johann Friedrich. Born at Dobitschen, Saxe-Altenburg, Jan. 4, 1720: died at Berlin, Nov. 12, 1774. A German organist and composer, director of the Royal Chapel at Berlin 1759–74.

Agricola (originally **Sohr** or **Sore**), **Martin.** Born at Sorau, Brandenburg, about 1486: died at Magdeburg, June 10, 1556. A German musician and writer on music, musical director at Magdeburg, notable for his attempt to improve musical notation: author of “Ein Kurtz deutsche Musica” (1528), “Musica instrumentalis deudsch” (1529), etc.

Agricola, Rodolphus (**Roelof Huysmann**). Born at Laflo, near Groningen, in 1443: died at Heidelberg in 1485. A Dutch scholar, painter, and musician, lecturer on Greek and Roman literature at Worms and Heidelberg after 1482. He was an influential promotor of classical studies. His principal work is a treatise “De Inventione Dialectica.”

Agri Decumates. See *Decumates Agri.*

Agrigentum (ag-ri-jen'tum). The ancient name of Girgenti: the Greek Akragas ('Ακράγας). It was founded by colonists from Gela about 582 B. C. In the middle of the 6th century B. C. it was ruled by the tyrant Phalaris: afterward its government was in turn oligarchic and republican. It was most flourishing in the 5th century B. C., when it was a great commercial center, with nearly 1,000,000 (?) inhabitants. In 406 B. C. it was plundered by Carthage, and was rebuilt and received a Syracusan colony. In the Punic wars it sided with Carthage, and was eventually annexed by Rome, and became of little importance. For its later history and ruins, see *Girgenti.*

Agrippa (a-grip'ä), **Cornelius Heinrich** (called **Agrippa of Nettesheim**). Born at Cologne, Prussia, Sept. 14, 1486: died at Grenoble, France, Feb. 18, 1535. A German philosopher and student of alchemy and magic, author of “De incertitudine et vanitate scientiarum” (1527), “De occulta philosophia” (1510), etc.

Agrippa I., Herod. Born about 11 B. C.: died at Cæsarea, Palestine, 44 A. D. A grandson of Herod the Great, appointed king over the tetrarchies of northeastern Palestine, 37 A. D., and in 41 A. D. over Judea also. He persecuted the Christians, 44 A. D. (Acts xii.), and is said to have died in a horrible manner. Acts xii. 23.

Agrippa II., Herod. Born about 27 A. D.: died at Rome, 91–93. Son of Herod Agrippa I., made prince of Chalcis 48 A. D., and king over northern Palestine in 52. He sided with the Romans in the conquest of Jerusalem. It was before him that Paul was brought.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. Born at Rome, 63 B. C.: died in Campania, 12 B. C. A Roman commander, of obscure origin, the leading statesman of the reign of Augustus. He served under Octavius in the Perusinian war, and in Gaul and Germany, defeated Sextus Pompey at Mylæ and Naulochus 36 B. C.; was consul 37, and ædile 33; served at Actium 31; dedicated the Pantheon 27; was governor of Syria 17; and was tribune with Augustus 18–13 B. C. He was the father of Vipsania, first wife of Tiberius and mother of Drusus. His third wife was Julia, the daughter of Augustus and widow of Marcellus.

Agrippa, Menenius. A character in Shakspere's “Coriolanus.”

Agrippa Postumus. Born 12 B. C.: died 14 A. D. A posthumous son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa by Julia, the daughter of Augustus, adopted by Augustus in 4 B. C., and murdered in prison on the accession of Tiberius, probably by the order of Livia.

Agrippina (ag-ri-pi'nä). Born about 13 B. C.: died at Pandataria, near Naples, 33 A. D. The youngest daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus: wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula. She incurred the hatred of Tiberius and Sejanus, and by them was banished to Pandataria, where she died of voluntary starvation. She was a woman of lofty character.

Agrippina, Julia. Born at Oppidum Ubiorum (named for her Colonia Agrippina, the modern Cologne), about 15 A. D.: put to death at the Lucrine Lake, near Baiæ, 60 or 59. A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she was mother of Nero. Later she married Crispus Passienus, and, 49 A. D., Claudius, whom she poisoned 54 A. D. She was a woman of scandalous life and unbounded ambition, and had great influence in the early part of Nero's reign, but she was murdered by his order. There is a fine sitting portrait statue of her in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Agtelek (og'te-lek). A village in the county of Gömör, Hungary, noted for its cavern (or Baradla), which is, after the Adelsberg, the largest stalactite grotto in Europe.

Agu (ä-gö'), or **Aku** (ä-kö'). An old Chaldean name of the moon-god; in later Babylonian and Assyrian, Sin (which see).

Agua (ä'gwä), or **Volcan de Agua.** [Sp., ‘volcano of water.’] A conical mountain 25 miles southwest of Guatemala, 12,197 feet high. It discharges water, and destroyed old Guatemala by floods, Sept. 8, 1541.

Aguadilla (ä-gwä-ᴛʜēl'yä). A seaport at the northwestern extremity of Porto Rico.

Aguado (ä-gwä'ᴛʜō), **Juan de.** A Spaniard who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America (1493), returned to Spain next year and was made royal commissioner to investigate the affairs of Hispaniola. He arrived there in Oct., 1495, and returned to Spain 1496. Nothing is known of his previous or subsequent history.

Agua Fria (ä'gwä frē'ä) **Creek.** A tributary of the Gila River in Arizona.

Aguas Calientes (ä'gwäs kä-lē-en'tes). [Sp., ‘hot springs.’] A state of Mexico, bounded by Zacatecas on the west, north, and east, and by Jalisco on the south. Area, 2,895 square miles. Population (1892), 142,185.

Aguas Calientes. The capital of the state of the same name, about lat. 21° 55′ N., long. 101° 50′ W. There are hot springs in the vicinity (whence the name). Population (1892), 32,355.

Ague-Cheek (ā'gū-chēk), **Sir Andrew.** A character in Shakspere's comedy “Twelfth Night,” a timid, silly but amusing country squire.

Agüero (ä-gö-ā'rō), **Cristóbal.** Born in San Luis de la Paz, Michoacan, 1600: date of death not recorded. A Mexican Dominican missionary, who spent the greater part of his life laboring among the Zapotecan Indians. He left several works on their language.

Agüero, Joaquin de. Born at Puerto Príncipe, Nov. 15, 1816: died there, Aug. 12, 1851. A Cuban revolutionist. He was a planter of moderate fortune and exalted ideas. In 1843 he freed his slaves and took measures to have them educated. Later he endeavored to bring white immigrants to Cuba. After engaging in the insurrection of 1851, he was captured and shot.

Agüero, José Riva. See *Riva Agüero, José.*

Aguesseau (ä-ge-sō'), **Henri François d'**, or **Daguesseau.** Born at Limoges, France, Nov. 27, 1668: died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1751. A French jurist, chancellor of France 1717–22 and 1737–50. His complete works were published 1759–89.

Aguilar (ä-ge-lär'), **Grace.** Born at London, June, 1816: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 16, 1847. An English novelist and writer on Jewish history. She was the daughter of Jewish parents.

Aguilar, Manuel. Born in Costa Rica about 1800: died at Guatemala, June 6, 1846. A Central American statesman. He occupied various public posts in Costa Rica, represented that state in the Assembly of 1828, and was elected president April 7, 1837. He was deposed by Carrillo May, 1838. At the time of his death he represented Costa Rica in the Central American diet.

Aguilar, Marcos de. Born at Écija about 1465: died at Mexico, Feb., 1527. A Spanish lawyer. In 1508 he went to Hispaniola with Diego Columbus as alcalde mayor. In 1526 he passed to Mexico with Luis Ponce de Leon, appointed to inquire into the conduct of Cortés; and on the death of his chief he succeeded him (July, 1526) in the temporary rule of New Spain.

Aguilar de la Frontera (ä-gē-lär' dā lä fron-tä'rä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 26 miles southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,451.

Aguilas (ä-gē'läs), or **San Juan de las Aguilas** (sän Hwän dä läs ä-gē'läs). A seaport in the province of Murcia, Spain, 48 miles southwest of Murcia. It exports lead, esparto-grass, and soda. Population (1887), 10,042.

Aguilera (ä-gē-lā'rä), **Francisco Xavier.** Born at Santa Cruz de la Sierra about 1775: died at Valle Grande, Nov. 23, 1828. A royalist guerrilla chief of Charcas (Bolivia), notorious for his cruelty. He received a commission as brigadier-general, and for a time was military commandant of Santa Cruz. After the final defeat of the Spanish armies, Aguilera fled to the forests. In 1828 he emerged with a small force, captured a Spanish post, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII. as king. He was soon captured and shot.

Aguirre (ä-ger'rā), **Josef Saenz de.** Born at Logroño, Spain, March 24, 1630: died at Rome, Aug. 19, 1699. A Spanish cardinal and theologian, author of “Defensio cathedræ S. Petri,” etc. (1682), “Collectio maxima Conciliorum” (1693), “Theologia S. Anselmi,” etc.

Aguirre, Lope de. Born at Oñate, Asturias, about 1508: shot Oct. 27, 1561. A Spanish adventurer who early in life drifted to America, and for twenty years led such a scandalous life in Peru that he was known as “Aguirre the madman.” He was engaged in several rebellions, was outlawed, and joined the expedition of Pedro de Ursua in search of El Dorado and the kingdom of the Omaguas on the upper Amazon (1559). Ursua and his lieutenant Vargas were murdered by Aguirre and others at Machiparo, near the present site of Tabatinga on the upper Amazon, Jan. 1, 1561, and Fernando de Guzman (whom Aguirre afterward murdered) was made general with Aguirre as his lieutenant. From this time the expedition became a piratical cruise so wild that it bordered on insanity. The band declared themselves rebels, or marañones, and proceeded down the Amazon, plundering Indian villages, fighting with one another, and committing every horrible crime, reaching the island of Margarita July 20, 1561. There Aguirre murdered the governor and others, robbed the royal treasury, and then made a descent on the mainland of Venezuela. He was captured at Barquisimeto, and shot by his own marañones.

Agulhas (ä-gö'lyäs), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 50′ S., long. 20° 1′ E., 100 miles southeast of the Cape of Good Hope.

Agustin (ä-gös-tēn') **I.** The title of Iturbide, emperor of Mexico. See *Iturbide.*

Agustina (ä-gös-tē'nä). Died at Cueta, Spain, June, 1857. The “Maid of Saragossa,” noted for her bravery in the defense of that city, 1808–09.

Agyia (a-jī'yä). A town in Thessaly, Greece, at the foot of Mount Ossa. Population (1889), 2,050.

Ahab (ā'hab). [Heb. *Achab* (Gr. 'Αχαάβ), father's brother.] King of Israel, according to the traditional reckoning, 918–896 B. C., but according to some scholars 876–854 B. C.: the son and successor of Omri. He married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and permitted the worship of Baal and Astarte in Samaria, alongside of that of Yahveh. By this, as well as by his luxury and wickedness in the matter of Naboth's vineyard, he provoked the anger of the prophets, more especially of Elijah. He engaged in a war with Benhadad of Damascus, whom he defeated in his second campaign, but whose life he spared. No reason for this is given in the Old Testament, and the act was denounced by the prophets. The reason of this act is found in the cuneiform inscriptions where we find that Shalmanezer II. in 854 B. C. fought with the kings of Damascus, Hamath, and with *Ahabbu Sirla'a* who is identified by most scholars with Ahab of Israel. The presence of the common enemy Assyria no doubt induced Ahab to make peace with Benhadad of Damascus. After the disappearance of danger from Assyria he made an alliance with Jehosaphat, king of Judah, and carried on another campaign against Damascus, but was killed in a battle at Ramoth Gilead. The Old Testament contains considerable information concerning this period, which is supplemented by the cuneiform inscriptions and the Moabite stone. Ahab continued Samaria as the capital of Israel, but dwelt in Jezreel, which he greatly beautified.

Ahaggar (ä-hag'gär). A large plateau and mountainous region in Sahara, intersected by lat. 23°–24° N., long. 5°–6° E. The chief place in it is Ideles.

Ahala (a-hā'lä), **Cneius Servilius Structus.** A Roman patrician, master of the horse 439 B. C. (according to the common chronology), and slayer of the popular leader Spurius Mælius.

Ahalya (a-hal'yä). In Hindu legend, the wife of the Rishi Gautama, and very beautiful: according to the Ramayana the first woman made by Brahma and given by him to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra. Gautama expelled Ahalya from his hermitage and deprived her of her preëminent beauty or, as others state, made her invisible. Rama restored her to her natural state and reconciled her to her husband. Kumarila Bhatta explains this seduction as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shade of night.

Ahanta (ä-hän'tä). A district on the Gold Coast of Africa, about long. 2°–3° W.

Ahantchuyuk (ä-hänt'chö-yök). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly on and about Pudding River, Oregon. The name was applied to them by the Calapooya. See *Kalapooian.* Also called *French Prairie Indians*, and *Pudding River Indians.*

Ahasuerus (a-haz-ū-ē'rus). [Heb. *Ahashverôsh*, Pers. *Khschjârsha* (‘mighty’ and ‘eye’?).] Xerxes, who ruled 486–465 B. C., mentioned in Ezra iv. 6 and throughout the book of Esther. The Ahasuerus of the book of Daniel (ix. 1), who is called the father of Darius the Mede, cannot have been Xerxes; he has been variously identified with Astyages and Cyaxeres. See *Xerxes.*

Ahasuerus. 1. A name given to the legendary “Wandering Jew” (which see).—2. A prose drama by Edgar Quinet, published in 1833, founded on the legend of the Wandering Jew.

Ahaus (ä'hous). A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, about 28 miles northwest of Münster.

Ahausen (ä'hou-zen), or **Auhausen** (ou'hou-zen). A village in Bavaria, 12 miles northeast of Nördlingen. Here the Protestant Union was formed under the lead of the elector Frederick IV. of the Palatinate in 1608.

Ahausaht (ä'hou-sät), or **Ahowsaht.** A tribe of North American Indians, on Clayoquaht Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, numbering 296 (1884). See *Aht.*

Ahava (a'ha-vä). The name of a place and river or canal in Babylon at which the Jews who formed the second expedition which returned to Jerusalem with Ezra assembled. Its exact location is unknown. Ezra viii. 15.

Ahaz (ā'haz). [Heb., 'possessor.'] King of Judah, according to some 735–715 B. C., according to others 734–728 or 742–727 B. C. The last date seems most probable. He was a contemporary of the prophet Isaiah. On his accession to the throne, which took place in his youth, Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, formed a conspiracy against him. Contrary to the advice of Isaiah he sought the assistance of the Assyrian king, to whom he paid homage and tribute. This latter fact is mentioned both in the Bible and the cuneiform inscriptions. In the latter he is called *Iauhazi*, which would indicate that his name is shortened from *Joahaz*. His tribute to Assyria had the desired result, Tiglath Pileser attacking Rezin and Pekah. This policy culminated in the entire destruction of the kingdom of Israel. Ahaz was succeeded by his son Hezekiah.

Ahaziah (ā-ha-zī'ạ̈). [Heb., 'sustained by Yahveh.'] Son of Ahab and king of Israel 853–851 B. C. (896–894?).

Ahaziah. Son of Jehoram and Athaliah, and king of Judah 844–843 B. C. (885–884?).

Ahenobarbus (a-hē-nọ-bär'bus). A plebeian family of Rome, gens Domitia, to which the emperor Nero belonged.

Ahijah (a-hī'jạ̈), or **Ahiah** (a-hī'ạ̈). [Heb., 'brother of Yahveh.'] In Old Testament history, the name of several persons, of whom the most notable was a son of Ahitub and high priest in the reign of Saul (1 Sam. xiv. 3, 18): probably the same as Ahimelech, who was high priest at Nob, and was killed by Saul for assisting David.

Ahimaaz (a-him'a-az). [Heb., 'brother of anger.'] **1.** The father of Ahinoam, wife of Saul. 1 Sam. xiv. 50.—**2.** A high priest, the son and successor of Zadok. He distinguished himself by his services to King David during the revolt of Absalom. 2 Sam. xv. xviii.

Ahimelech (a-him'e-lek). [Heb., 'brother of the king.' Compare Assyrian *Ahi-milki*, 'brother of counsel.'] **1.** Priest of Nob, father of Abiathar, the friend of David. He gave to David, who was fleeing from Saul, the sacred bread and the sword of Goliath from the tabernacle. For this Saul slew him.

2. Son of Abiathar, a priest in David's time: grandson of the priest of Nob. Called *Abimelech*, 1 Chr. xviii. 16.

Ahithophel (a-hith'ọ-fel). [Heb. 'brother of folly,' that is, 'foolish.'] **1.** A Hebrew politician, counselor of King David and, later, of Absalom in his revolt against his father. He was famous for his political wisdom, and his defection caused David great apprehension. His advice, however, was rejected by Absalom, and he thereupon retired to his home, set his affairs in order, and hanged himself. Thought to be the grandfather of Bathsheba.

2. A character in Dryden's poem "Absalom and Achitophel," intended to represent the Earl of Shaftesbury who was called by this name by his contemporaries: a treacherous friend and adviser. Also *Achitophel*.

Ahlden (äl'den). A small town 27 miles north of Hanover. Princess Sophia Dorothea, wife of George I. of England, was kept here as prisoner, 1694–1726.

Ahlefeld (ä'le-felt), Frau **von** (**Charlotte Sophie Luise Wilhelmine von Seebach**): pseudonym **Elisa Selbig.** Born at Stedten, near Erfurt, Germany, Dec. 6, 1781: died at Teplitz, Bohemia, July 27, 1849. A German writer of sentimental novels.

Ahlefeldt (ä'le-felt), Countess **Eliza Davidia Margaretha von.** Born in Langeland, Denmark, Nov. 17, 1790: died at Berlin, March 20, 1855. A German woman, wife of Major von Lützow (1810), from whom she was separated (1824), living then, for a time, with the author Immermann. She was noted for her patriotism (she accompanied her husband to the field and cared for the wounded, 1813–14) and her love of literature.

Ahlheide (äl'hī-de). A sterile plain in the central part of Jutland, Denmark.

Ahlquist (äl'kvist), **August Engelbert.** Born at Kuopio, Finland, Aug. 7, 1826: died Nov. 20, 1889. A Finnish philologist, poet, and traveler in Russia and Siberia, appointed in 1862 professor of the Finnish language and literature at Helsingfors.

Ahlwardt (äl'värt), **Christian Wilhelm.** Born at Greifswald, Prussia, Nov. 23, 1760: died there, April 12, 1830. A German philologist, rector successively of several public schools, and later professor of ancient literature at the University of Greifswald. His work was chiefly upon the Greek poets (edited Pindar, 1820).

Ahlwardt, Theodor Wilhelm. Born at Greifswald, Prussia, July 4, 1828. A German orientalist, son of Christian Wilhelm Ahlwardt, professor of oriental languages, and librarian (1861–1865) at the University of Greifswald. He has published "Über Poesie und Poetik der Araber" (1856), editions of various Arabic works, etc.

Ahmed. See *Achmet*.

Ahmedabad (ä-med-ä-bäd'), or **Ahmadabad** (ä-mad-ä-bäd'). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 72° E. Its area is 3,821 square miles. Population (1881), 856,324.

Ahmedabad. The capital of the district of Ahmedabad, situated on the Sabarmati in lat. 23° N., long. 72° 32′ E., formerly one of the largest and most important cities of India. It was captured by the British in 1780, and was ceded to them in 1818. The Jumma Musjid of Ahmedabad, built by Ahmed Shah in the early 15th century, is one of the most beautiful of mosques. The gross dimensions are 382 by 258 feet, three sides of the court being surrounded by a colonnaded gallery, and the sanctuary, 95 feet deep, occupying one end. The sanctuary contains 260 columns, which support three rows each of five domes, the central one of which is the largest and highest, and is flanked by two which are higher than the other twelve. The front toward the court is formed by a fine screen, with three noble pointed arches, flanked on each side by a lower arcade. Population, including cantonment (1891), 148,412.

Ahmednuggur (ä-med-nug'gėr). A district in Bombay, British India, about lat. 19° N.

Ahmednuggur. The capital of the district of Ahmednuggur, about lat. 19° 8′ N., long. 74° 43′ E., formerly an important city of Aurangabad. It surrendered to the British under Wellington in 1803. Population (1881), 37,492.

Ahmedpur (ä-med-pör'). A town in the state of Bahawalpur, India. Population (estimated), 30,000. Also *Ahmedpoor*.

Ahmes. See *Aahmes*.

Ahn (än), **Johann Franz.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, Dec. 15, 1796: died at Neuss, Prussia, Aug. 21, 1865. A German teacher (at Aix-la-Chapelle and later (1843–63) at Neuss) and grammarian, noted for his methods of teaching the modern languages. He published "The Poetry of Germany" (1859), and English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian grammars.

Ahnen (ä'nen), **Die.** [G., 'the ancestors.'] A series of historical romances by Gustav Freytag, illustrating German history (published 1870–80). It comprises "Ingo und Ingraban," "Das Nest der Zaunkönige," "Die Brüder vom deutschen Hause," "Markus König," "Die Geschwister," and "Aus einer kleinen Stadt."

Ahnfeld (än'felt), **Arvid Wolfgang Nathanael.** Born Aug. 16, 1845: died Feb. 17, 1890. A Swedish journalist, author of a "History of the Literature of the World" (1874–76), and other encyclopedic works.

Aholibamah (a-hol-i-bā'mạ̈). [Heb., 'tent of the high place.'] **1.** One of the wives of Esau; also, the name of an Edomite tribe.—**2.** A character in Byron's "Heaven and Earth," the proud, ambitious granddaughter of Cain.

Ahome (ä-hō'mā). An Indian tribe of the Piman stock in Sinaloa. They have been almost completely Mexicanized, but the language still is occasionally heard.

Ahowsaht. See *Ahausaht*.

Ahr (är). A river in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about 55 miles long, which joins the Rhine at Sinzig (above Bonn). On its banks are produced the noted Ahr wines.

Ahrens (ä'rens), **Heinrich.** Born at Kniestedt, near Salzgitter, Prussia, 1808: died at Salzgitter, Aug. 2, 1874. A German philosophical writer and jurist, professor at Brussels 1834–50, at Gratz 1850–59, and at Leipsic 1859. He wrote "Cours de psychologie" (1837–38), "Cours de droit naturel" (1838), "Die Rechtsphilosophie" (1846), "Die organische Staatslehre" (1850), "Naturrecht" (1870–1871), "Juristische Encyklopädie" (1855–57), etc.

Ahrens, Heinrich Ludolph. Born at Helmstedt, June 6, 1809: died at Hanover, Sept. 24, 1881. A German philologist, noted as a student of the Greek dialects.

Ahriman (ä'ri-man). See *Angra Mainya*.

Ahrweiler (är'vī-ler). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr 20 miles south by east of Cologne. Its chief industry is the making of wine.

Aht (ät). A division of the Wakashan stock of North American Indians, comprising 22 tribes, dwelling chiefly on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, one tribe being near Cape Flattery, Washington. The principal tribes of this division are Nitinaht, Hueaht or Makah, Tlaokwiaht or Clahoquaht, Ahausaht, Moachaht or Nootka proper and Ehatisaht. They number [illegible]. See *Wakashan*.

Ahtena (ä'te-nä), or **Atna** (ät'nä). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, sometimes called Copper Indians, from their habitat on the Atna or Copper River, Alaska. See *Athapascan*.

Ahuizotl, or **Ahuitzotl** (ä-hö'i-tsotl). The chief or king of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) from 1486 until his death in 1502. He made war on the Zapotecas, subdued rebels in Tlacopan, and sacrificed an immense number of captives to celebrate his completion of the great Aztec temple. He also built an aqueduct from Chapultepec to the lake of Tezcuco, with the object of raising the waters, but the result was a disastrous flood. He was succeeded by Montezuma II.

Ahumada (ä-ö-mä'ᴛʜä), **Duke of** (**Pedro Giron,** Marqués de las Amarillas). Born at San Sebastian, 1788: died at Madrid, May 17, 1842. A Spanish politician and general, chief of the general staff of the Spanish army in the war of independence, minister of war for a short time in 1820, member of the regency during the minority of Isabella, and again minister of war in 1835.

Ahumada y Villalon (ä-ö-mä'ᴛʜä ē vēl-yä-lōn'), **Agustin de,** Marqués de las Amarillas. Born about 1700: died in Mexico City, Feb. 6, 1760. A Spanish general and administrator. He distinguished himself in the Italian and Peninsular wars, and from Nov. 10, 1755, was viceroy of Mexico.

Ahura Mazda (ä-hö'rä mäz'dä). ['The Wise Lord': the modern Persian *Ormazd*.] The Good Spirit in the dual system of Zoroaster. Angra Mainyu, 'the Spiritual Enemy' (Persian *Ahriman*), also called Druj, 'deceit,' is in eternal conflict with him. Both have existed from the beginning of the world. Ahura Mazda will, however, ultimately triumph and the good kingdom, vohukhshathra, be established.

Ahwaste (ä-wäs'te). A tribe of North American Indians formerly dwelling on San Francisco bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Ahwaz (äh-wäz'). A village in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated on the Karun about lat. 31° 12′ N., long. 48° 45′ E., an ancient residence of the Persian kings, and a flourishing town under the Arabs in the early middle ages.

Ai (ā'ī). [Heb., 'ruin.'] In biblical geography, a city of the Canaanites, in the territory of Benjamin, about 10 miles north of Jerusalem, conquered by Joshua.

Aias (ī'as). The Greek name of Ajax.

Aiblinger (īb'ling er), **Joseph Kaspar.** Born at Wasserburg, Bavaria, Feb. 23, 1779: died at Munich, May 6, 1867. A German composer, the founder, with Gregorio Trentino, of a musical conservatory (Odeon) in Venice, and kapellmeister (1826) to the king of Bavaria. His works comprise masses, requiems, etc., and an opera "Rodrigo e Ximene."

Aicard (ā-kär'), **Jean.** Born at Toulon, Feb. 4, 1848. A French poet and prose-writer. Among his works are "Les jeunes croyances" (1867), "Les rebellions et les apaisements" (1871), "Poèmes de Provence" (1874), "La chanson de l'enfant" (1876), "Miette et Noré" (1880), "Emilio," a prose drama (1884), "Le Père Lebonnard," a drama in verse (1889), etc.

Aichach (īċh'äċh). A small town in Upper Bavaria, on the Paar about 13 miles northeast of Augsburg. A French victory was gained here over the Austrians, 1805.

Aïda (ä-ē'dạ̈). An opera by Verdi, first given at Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 27, 1871.

Aidan (ī'dan), or **Aedhan.** Died 606. A king of Scottish Dalriada, son of Gabran, a former king of Dalriada, and successor, according to the law of tanistry, to his relative Conall. He was crowned by St. Columba in the island of Iona in 574. In 575, at the council at Drumceatt, he declared the independence of his kingdom, which had been formed in the 5th century by emigrants from Irish Dalriada, and which had hitherto been treated as an Irish dependency. In 603 he led a force of Britons and Scots against Æthelfrith, king of Bernicia, but was defeated.

Aidan, Saint. Died Aug. 31, 651. First bishop of Lindisfarne, and founder of the Northumbrian Church. He was sent by the monks of Hii or Iona, in answer to the request of King Oswald, to convert his heathen subjects. On the defeat of Oswald by Penda 642, Aidan joined Oswin, king of the Deirans.

Aïdé (ä-ē-dā'), **Hamilton.** Born in Paris, France, in 1829. A novelist and poet, son of an Armenian and an English lady, educated at the University of Bonn, and for a time an officer in the British army. Among his works are "Eleonore and Other Poems" (1856), "Rita: an Autobiography" (1858), "Carr of Carlyon" (1862), "The Romance of the Scarlet Leaf, and other Poems" (1865), "Songs Without Music" (1882), "Passages in the Life of a Lady" (1887), etc.

Aidenn (ā'den). [Ar. *Adn*, Eden.] Paradise: an "Anglicized" form of the Arabic for *Eden*, used, for the rime's sake, by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Raven."

Aidin (ī-dēn'). A city in Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Meander, about [illegible] miles southeast of Smyrna, near the ruins of ancient Tralles. It has trade in figs, cotton, etc. Population, about 35,000.

Aienai (ī-ā-nī′), or **Ioni** (ī-ō-nī′). A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo.*

Aigai (ī′gī). [Gr. *Αἰγαί.*] A town in Æolia, Asia Minor, the modern Nimrud-Kalessi. On its site are the ruins of various ancient structures.

Aigina. See *Ægina.*

Aigle (a′gl), G. **Aelen** (a′len). A small town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Grande Eau, near the Rhône, about 22 miles southeast of Lausanne.

Aigle. A town in the department of Orne. See *Laigle.*

Aignadel. See *Agnadello.*

Aignan. See *Saint-Aignan.*

Aiguebelle (ag-bel′). A small town in the department of Savoy, France, about 17 miles east of Chambéry. Here, in 1742, the French and Spaniards defeated the Sardinians.

Aiguebelle, Paul Alexandre Neveue d'. Born Jan. 7, 1831: died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1875. A French naval officer, in the Chinese service during the Taiping rebellion, 1862–64.

Aigueperse (āg-pers′). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, 19 miles northeast of Clermont-Ferrand. Population (1891), 2,341.

Aigues-Mortes, or **Aiguesmortes** (āg-môrt′). A town in the department of Gard, France, near the Mediterranean, 22 miles southwest of Nîmes, founded by St. Louis 1246. From here he embarked on the Crusades, 1248 and 1270. It has salt-works and fisheries. Its fortifications (constructed by Philip III 1270–85) are from an archæological point of view among the most remarkable in France. Population (1891), 3,981.

Aiguille d'Argentière (ā-güēy′ där-zhoṅ′te-ãr′). [F. *aiguille*, needle: in this special use, 'needle-like peak.'] An Alpine peak, 12,832 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc.

Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière (ā-güēy′ dė lä groṅd′säs-sē-ãr′). One of the chief peaks of the Tarentaise Alps, France, on the Italian border. Height, 12,325 feet.

Aiguille du Midi (ā-güēy′ dü mē-dē′). **1.** An Alpine peak, 12,605 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc.—**2.** A peak in the Alps of Oisans, Isère, France, about 11,025 feet high.

Aiguille Verte (ā-güēy′ vert). An Alpine peak, 13,540 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc.

Aiguillon (ā-güē′yoṅ). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, on the Lot near its junction with the Garonne, 16 miles northwest of Agen. Population (1891), commune, 3,119.

Aiguillon, Duc d' (**Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu**). Born 1720: died 1782. A French politician, minister of foreign affairs under Louis XV, 1771–74.

Aiguillon, Duc d' (**Armand de Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu**). Born 1750: died at Hamburg, May 4, 1800. A son of the preceding, noted during the early days of the French Revolution for his republican tendencies. He was one of the first to renounce the privileges of his rank. In 1792, however, he fell under suspicion and escaped to England.

Aigun (ī′gön). A town in Manchuria, Chinese Empire, on the Amur about lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 127° 28′ E. It is a naval station. Population, about 15,000.

Aiken (ā′ken). The capital of Aiken County, South Carolina, about lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 81° 40′ W., noted as a winter health-resort. Population (1890), 2,362.

Aiken, William. Born at Charleston, South Carolina, 1806: died at Flat Rock, North Carolina, Sept. 7, 1887. An American politician, member of the South Carolina legislature 1838–43, governor 1844, and representative in Congress 1851–57. He opposed nullification and secession. In 1866 he was reëlected to Congress, but was not admitted to a seat.

Aikin (ā′kin), **Arthur.** Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, May 19, 1773: died at London, April 15, 1854. An English chemist and mineralogist, son of John Aikin. He published a "Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy" (1807–14), a "Manual of Mineralogy" (1814), etc.

Aikin, John. Born at Kibworth, England, Jan. 15, 1747: died at Stoke Newington, England, Dec. 7, 1822. An English physician. He was the author of a translation of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain," "General Biography" (1799–1815), "Evenings at Home" (1792–95, written in conjunction with his sister Mrs. Barbauld), etc.

Aikin, Lucy. Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, Nov. 6, 1781: died at Hampstead, England, Jan. 29, 1864. An English writer, daughter of John Aikin. She wrote "Lorimer, a Tale" (1814), "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth" (1818), "Memoirs of the Court of James I." (1822), "Memoirs of the Court of Charles I." (1833), etc.

Aikman (ak′man), **William.** Born at Caerney, Forfarshire, Oct. 24, 1682: died at London, June 7, 1731. A Scottish portrait-painter.

Aillon, Lucas Vasquez de. See *Ayllon.*

Ailly (ī-ē′), or **Ailli, Pierre d'.** Born 1350: died at Avignon, France, 1420 (?). A French cardinal and theologian, surnamed the "Hammer of Heretics" and the "Eagle of the Doctors."

Ailmer. See *Ethelmær.*

Ailred of Rievaulx. See *Ethelred.*

Ailsa Craig (āl′sạ̈ krāg). A rocky island of Ayrshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. It is conical in shape, and rises to a height of 1,139 feet.

Aimard (ā-mär′), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1818: died there, June 20, 1883. A French novelist and traveler in the United States, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus: author of "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (1858) and numerous other works in the style of Cooper. He died insane.

Aimon. See *Aymon.*

Aimon, Jacques. A pseudonym of Voltaire.

Aimorés (ī-mō-res′), or **Aymorés,** or **Aimures.** An Indian tribe of eastern Brazil, now known as Botocudos.

Aimorés, Serra dos. See *Serra dos Aimorés.*

Aimwell (ām′wel). **1.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a young gentleman of a romantic temperament, who has dissipated his fortune and who, with his cooler-headed friend Archer disguised as his servant, personates a rich lord, with a view to retrieving their losses by a rich marriage for either or both, making a journey from one town to another, and taking turns in being master and man—a stratagem which is successful.—**2.** In Shirley's play "The Witty Fair One," a gentleman, the lover of Violetta.

Ain (aṅ). A river of eastern France, about 100 miles long, which joins the Rhône 17 miles east of Lyons. It is narrow in its lower course.

Ain. A department of France, bounded by Saône-et-Loire and Jura on the north, Haute-Savoie and Savoie (from both of which it is separated by the Rhône), with Switzerland, on the east, Isère (separated by the Rhône) on the south, and Rhône and Saône-et-Loire (from both of which it is separated by the Saône) on the west. It is mountainous (Jura) in the east and a table-land in the west, and is rich in iron, asphalt, and building and lithographic stones. Its capital is Bourg, its area 2,239 square miles, and its population (1891) 356,907. It was formed from the ancient Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, Valromey, and the "Pays de Gex."

Ainad (ī-näd′). A trading town in Hadramaut, Arabia, about lat. 16° N., long. 48° E.

Ain Hersha (īn her′shạ̈). A village in Syria. It contains a Roman temple *in antis*, practically complete except the roof. The cella is surrounded on the interior by a cornice, and has four engaged Ionic columns at the west end. The exterior west wall bears in relief a female bust with small horns, and the door is richly sculptured. The plan measures 26 by 39 feet.

Ainmiller (īn′mil-er), **Max Emanuel.** Born at Munich, Feb. 14, 1807: died at Munich, Dec. 8, 1870. A German painter of architectural subjects and on glass.

Ainos (ī′nōz), or **Aino** (ī′nō), or **Ainu** (ī′nö). A small tribe (about 50,000 in number) of non-Japanese (perhaps Mongolian) race and language, representing the primitive population of Japan, living in Yesso, parts of Saghalin, the Kuriles, and on the adjacent coast. The type is somewhat European as compared with other Asiatics. The abundance of hair on the head and body is especially notable, and gave the Ainos the early name of "hairy Kuriles."

Ainslie (ānz′li), **Hew.** Born in the parish of Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 5, 1792: died at Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1878. A Scottish-American poet, author of a "Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), etc. He emigrated to America in 1822, and resided for a short time in Robert Owen's community at New Harmony, Indiana. The rest of his life was devoted to the business of brewing.

Ainsworth (ānz′werth), **Henry.** Born at Pleasington, Lancashire, England, 1571: died at Amsterdam about 1622. An English separatist clergyman, controversialist, and rabbinical scholar. He was driven from England by the persecution of the Brownists (Independents) with whom he was connected, became porter to a bookseller in Amsterdam about 1593, teacher of Francis Johnson's church there, 1596, and 1610 (?) pastor of a new congregation.

Ainsworth, Robert. Born at Woodyale, near Manchester, England, Sept., 1660: died at London, April 4, 1743. An English teacher and lexicographer, author of a Latin-English dictionary (1736).

Ainsworth, William Francis. Born at Exeter, England, Nov. 9, 1807. An English geologist and traveler. He has published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, etc." (1838), "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, etc." (1842), "Travels in the Track of the 10,000 Greeks" (1844), "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition" (1888), etc.

Ainsworth, William Harrison. Born at Manchester, England, Feb. 4, 1805: died at Reigate, England, Jan. 3, 1882. An English novelist. His works include "Rookwood" (1834), "Crichton" (1837), "Jack Sheppard" (1839), "Tower of London" (1840), "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow" (1854), "Tower Hill" (1871), "Beau Nash" (1880), etc.

Aintab (īn-täb′). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, on the Sajur about lat. 37° 4′ N., long. 37° 25′ E. It has some trade and manufactures, and is a missionary center. Population (estimated), 20,000.

Air (ä-ēr′), or **Asben** (äs-ben′). A mountainous oasis in the Sahara, Africa, lat. 16°–20° N., long. 6°–10° E., having an area of about 20,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 60,000. Its capital is Agades, and chief town Tintellust. Also *Ahir.*

Airavata (ī-rä′vạ-tạ̈). In Hindu mythology, the prototype of the elephant, produced at the churning of the ocean: the world-elephant of the East, and Indra's beast of burden.

Airay (ãr′ạ̄), **Henry.** Born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, about 1560: died Oct. 6, 1616. An English Puritan divine, vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1606, and author of a "Commentary on Philippians" (1618).

Aircastle (ãr′kås′l). A character in Foote's comedy "The Cozeners," played in an amusingly prolix and digressive manner by Foote himself, burlesquing Gahagan, a highly educated young Irish gentleman who was hung in 1749 for "filing or diminishing the current coin of the realm."

Aird (ãrd), **Thomas.** Born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Aug. 28, 1802: died at Dumfries, April 25, 1876. A Scottish poet and journalist. He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal" (1833), and the "Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald" (1835–63), and author of "The Old Bachelor in the Scottish Village" (1845), "Poetical Works" (1848), etc.

Airdrie (ãr′drē). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 10 miles east of Glasgow. Population of parliamentary burgh (1891), 15,133.

Aire (ãr). A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 18 miles southeast of York. Its length is about 75 miles, and it is navigable from Leeds.

Aire. A small river in eastern France, which joins the Aisne in the department of Ardennes.

Aire-sur-l'Adour (ãr′sür′lä-dör′). A town in the department of Landes, France, on the Adour about lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 0° 14′ W. It is an old town, the seat of a bishopric. Population (1891), commune, 4,551.

Aire-sur-la-Lys (ãr′sür′lä-lēs′). A fortified town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Lys 30 miles southeast of Calais. Population (1891), commune, 8,409.

Airlie Castle (ãr′li kås′l). A residence of the Earl of Airlie, near Meigle, Scotland. It was plundered and destroyed by the eighth Earl of Argyle 1639–40 as a result of Airlie's attachment to the cause of Charles I. This raid forms the subject of the old ballad of "The Bonnie House of Airlie." Allan Cunningham has transferred it to the 18th century.

Airola (ī-rō′lä). A small town in the province of Benevento, Italy, 23 miles northeast of Naples.

Airolo (ī-rō′lō), G. **Eriels** (er′i-elz). A small town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, at the southern entrance of the St. Gotthard railway tunnel, on the Ticino about 38 miles southeast of Lucerne.

Airy (ãr′i), **Sir George.** The successful lover of Miranda in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody."

Airy, Sir **George Biddell.** Born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 27, 1801: died at Greenwich, Jan. 2, 1892. A noted English astronomer. He was appointed Lucasian professor at Cambridge in 1826, Plumian professor and director of the Cambridge Observatory in 1828, director of the Greenwich Observatory and astronomer royal in 1836, and president of the Royal Society 1871–73. He resigned his position as astronomer royal in 1881.

Aisne (ān). A department of France, capital Laon, bounded by Nord and Belgium on the north, by Ardennes and Marne on the east, by Seine-et-Marne on the south, and by Oise and

Somme on the west: formed from parts of ancient Picardy, Brie, and Île-de-France. Its area is 2,839 square miles, and its population (1891), 545,493.

Aisne. A river in northern France, about 150 miles long and navigable for 75 miles. It rises in the department of Meuse, flows through the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Aisne, and Oise, and joins the Oise near Compiègne. On it are Rethel and Soissons. Its chief affluents are the Aire and Vesle, and it communicates by canals with the Meuse and Marne.

Aïssé (ä-ē-sā'), Mlle. Born 1694: died at Paris, 1733. A daughter of a Circassian chief, carried off when a child by Turkish rovers and sold at Constantinople to the French ambassador, M. de Ferriol, who took her to Paris and educated her. She gained celebrity at court for her beauty and accomplishments. Her letters to her lover Chevalier d'Aydie have been published.

Aistulf (īs'tụlf), or **Astolf** (äs'tolf). King of the Lombards, 749–756. His conquest of the exarchate of Ravenna (752) was wrested from him by Pepin the Short in 755.

Aitareya (ī-tạ-rā'yạ̈). [Skt., 'descendant of Itarā.'] To him a Brahmana, an Aranyaka, and an Upanishad, which bear his name, were supposed to have been revealed.

Aitken (āt'ken), **Robert.** Born at Crailing, near Jedburgh, Jan. 22, 1800: died suddenly in the railway-station at Paddington, July 11, 1873. A clergyman of the Church of England (from which he temporarily withdrew 1824–1840), leader of the Aitkenites.

Aitkenites (āt'ken-īts). A party in the Church of England, led by Robert Aitken, a Wesleyan minister who became a High-churchman (vicar of Pendeen 1849–73). Its object was to ingraft certain Methodist practices and views upon the Anglican Church.

Aitolia. See *Ætolia.*

Aiton (ā'ton), **William.** Born near Hamilton, Scotland, 1731: died at Kew, near London, Feb. 2, 1793. A Scottish botanist and gardener, appointed director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew 1759. He published "Hortus Kewensis" (1789).

Aitutaki (ī-tö-tä'kē), or **Aitutake** (ī-tö-tä'ke). One of the chief islands of the group called "Cook's Islands," in the Pacific Ocean.

Aivalik (ī'vä-lēk), or **Aivali** (ī'vä-lē). A seaport in the vilayet of Khodovendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Adramyttium 66 miles northwest of Smyrna.

Aivazovski (ī-vä-zof'skē), **Gabriel.** Born at Feodosia, Crimea, Russia, May 22, 1812. An Armenian historian, author of histories of Russia and Turkey.

Aivazovski, Ivan. Born at Feodosia in the Crimea, July 7, 1817. An Armenian painter, brother of the preceding, professor in the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

Aix (āks). A small island off the western coast of France, 11 miles south of La Rochelle, the scene of several encounters between the French and British.

Aix. [L. *Aquæ Sextiæ*, Springs of Sextius (C. Sextius Calvinus, a Roman proconsul, its founder).] A city in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, about lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 5° 25′ E. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and has a cathedral, a museum, an academy, and baths. It was colonized by the proconsul C. Sextius Calvinus 123 B. C., and became renowned for its baths. In its vicinity Marius defeated the Teutones and their allies with great slaughter 102 B. C. It became the capital of Provence, and a famous literary center, and was the temporary residence of the emperor Charles V. in 1536. Prior to the Revolution it had one of the chief provincial parliaments. It has an extensive trade in olive-oil and fruits, and manufactures of silks, etc. Aix contains a cathedral, of very early foundation, with Romanesque nave and later aisles and choir. The curious porch has antique columns, and cedar-wood doors of 1504, very delicately sculptured. A baptistery of the 6th century opens on the south aisle: it has eight Roman columns. Population (1891), 22,924.

Aix, or **Aix-les-Bains** (āks-lā-bañ'). A town in the department of Savoie, France, the ancient Aquæ Gratianæ or Aquæ Allobrogum, situated near Lake Bourget, 8 miles north of Chambéry, renowned since Roman times for its hot sulphur springs. It has an arch of Campanus. Population (1891), commune, 6,296.

Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä-pel'). G. **Aachen** (ä'chen). [Named from its mineral springs (L. *aquæ*), known from the time of Charlemagne, and the chapel (F. *chapelle*) of the palace.] A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about lat. 50° 46′ N., long. 6° 5′ E., an important commercial and railway center. It has large manufactures of cloth, needles, cigars, machinery, etc., and a noted cathedral, a Rathhaus, famous hot sulphur springs, and a museum (the Suermondt). It was founded by the Romans as a watering-place, was a favorite residence and the northern capital of Charles the Great (who died here), and became a free imperial city. From Louis the Pious to Ferdinand I. it was the crowning place of the German emperors (hence called the "seat of royalty," etc.), and it was also the seat of numerous diets and councils. It was captured by the French in the revolutionary period, and was granted to Prussia in 1815. The Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle consists of the famous polygonal monument founded by Charlemagne in 796, and a beautiful Pointed choir of the 14th century. Charlemagne's structure was inspired by San Vitale at Ravenna and similar Italian buildings. It is 16-sided, about 105 feet in exterior diameter, with a dome 104 feet high and 48 in diameter over the central portion. The eight gables around the dome are 13th-century additions. The dome is supported by eight massive piers, and the surrounding ambulatory is two-storied. The marble throne of Charlemagne, in which his body sat for over 350 years, is now in the upper gallery. The mosaic on gold ground in the dome is modern. The choir is of light and elegant proportions; it is ornamented with medieval statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin, and the apostles, and with good modern glass. The chapels are interesting, and there is a fine late-Pointed cloister. The bronze doors of the west portal, which opens between two low cylindrical towers, date from 804. The Rathhaus, or town hall, is a structure of the 14th century, interesting as incorporating what remains of the palace of Charlemagne, including the lower part of the west tower. The Kaisersaal, a great vaulted hall extending the entire length of the upper story, contains eight historical frescos designed by Rethel, which rank among the finest examples of their class. The council-chamber is adorned with imperial portraits. Population (1890), commune, 103,470.

Aix-la-Chapelle. A governmental district of the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 564,577.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of. A congress of the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, assisted by the ministers Castlereagh and Wellington from Great Britain, Richelieu from France, Metternich from Austria, Nesselrode and Kapodistrias from Russia, and Hardenberg and Bernstorff from Prussia. The convention signed Oct. 9, 1818, provided for the immediate withdrawal of the army of occupation from France. The congress expressed the reactionary purposes of the Holy Alliance, and received France into the European concert.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of. 1. A treaty (May 2, 1668), between the Triple Alliance (England, the Netherlands, and Sweden) on one side, and France on the other, acceded to by Spain, by which France returned Franche-Comté to Spain and received twelve fortified towns on the border of the Spanish Netherlands, among them Lille, Tournay, and Oudenarde.—2. A treaty (Oct., 1748) which ended the war of the Austrian succession. The basis of peace was the mutual restitution of conquests, except in the case of Austria, which ceded Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla to the Spanish infant Don Philip and confirmed Prussia in the possession of Silesia. The pragmatic sanction was confirmed in Austria.

Aizani. See *Azani.*

Aja (aj'ạ̈). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the solar race, the son of Raghu or of Dilipa, son of Raghu.

Ajaccio (ä-yä'chō). A seaport, the capital of the department of Corsica, France, situated on the western coast of Corsica on the Gulf of Ajaccio, lat. 41° 55′ N., long. 8° 44′ E., celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. It has a considerable trade, and a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 20,197.

Ajalon (aj'ạ-lon), or **Aijalon** (āj'ạ-lon). In biblical geography, a town of Palestine, the modern Yâlo, 14 miles northwest of Jerusalem.

Ajan (ä'jan), or **Ajam** (ä'jam). A district in Somali Land, eastern Africa, on the coast south of Cape Guardafui.

Ajatasatru (a-jä-tä-sat'rọ̈). A king of Kasi (Benares), mentioned in the Upanishads, who was very learned and, though a Kshatriya, taught the Brahman Gargyabalaki.

Ajax (ā'jaks). [Gr. Αἴας.] In Greek legend: (*a*) The son of Telamon and half-brother of Teucer, and one of the leading Greek heroes in the Trojan war, famous for his size and physical strength and beauty. According to Homer he was, next to Achilles, the bravest of the Grecian host. He several times engaged in single combat with Hector and gained the advantage over him, and was always a terror to the Trojans. There are various accounts of his exploits after the war and of his death. According to the common poetical tradition, he died by his own hand. The decision of Agamemnon (on the advice of Athena) to award the arms of Achilles to Odysseus drove Ajax mad, and in his insanity he furiously attacked and slew the sheep of the Greeks, imagining them to be his enemies. Shame for this conduct drove him to suicide. According to other accounts he was murdered. From his blood was said to have sprung up a purple flower bearing on its leaves the letters αι, the first letters of his name and also an exclamation of woe. His story was dramatized by Sophocles. (*b*) A Locrian legendary king, son of Oïleus, and one of the heroes in the Trojan war: often called the *Lesser Ajax.*

Ajax, Sir. See the extract.

> Sir Ajax seems to have been a title imposed on Sir John Harrington, for a very meritorious attempt to introduce cleanliness into our dwellings. . . In 1596, he published, under the name of Misacmos, a little treatise called, "A new discourse of a stale subject, or the Metamorphosis of Ajax," of which the object was to point out the propriety of adopting something like the water closets of the present day. As the nature of his subject led him to lay open the interior of our palaces and great houses, offence was taken at his freedom: he lost, at least for a time, the favour of Elizabeth (his godmother) and was banished from court. His gains, from his well-timed labours, were apparently confined to the honour of contributing to the merriment of the wits. Shakspeare, Jonson, Nabbes, and many others, who took advantage of his own pun (a-jakes), and dubbed him a knight of the stool; under which title he frequently appears in their pages.
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> *Gifford*, Note to Jonson's "The Silent Woman," I. 447.

Ajigarta (a-jē-gär'tạ̈). The poor Brahman Rishi who sold his son Sunahsepa to Rohita to be a substitute for Rohita, King Harischandra having vowed that if he obtained a son he would sacrifice him to Varuna, and Rohita having been the son given.

Ajmir, or **Ajmere** (äj-mēr'). A province in Rajputana, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 20′ N., and long. 74° 30′ E. It is under the supervision of the governor-general of India, and was ceded to the British in 1818. Area, 2,711 square miles. Population (1891), 542,358. Also *Ajmeer.*

Ajmir, or **Ajmere.** The capital of the province of Ajmir, about lat. 26° 29′ N., long. 74° 40′ E. The Mosque of Ajmir was founded in the early 13th century, and is one of the first established in India. It occupies the spacious square court of a Jain temple, whose old colonnades of graceful and well-carved columns remain in place around the walls and support a series of low domes. The great beauty of the monument lies in the screen of seven keel-shaped Mohammedan arches carried across the west side of the court in front of the colonnade. This screen is covered with bands of Cufic and Togra inscriptions separated by diaper-work, admirable in decorative motive, and cut with great delicacy. Population (1891), 68,843. Also *Ajmeer.*

Ajodhya (ä-jōdh'yä). A suburb of Faizabad, Oudh, British India, on the site of an important ancient city.

Ajunta (a-jun'tạ̈), or **Adjunta.** A small place in the Nizam's dominions, India, about 55 miles northeast of Aurangabad, celebrated for its cave-temples. The Buddhist vihara or monastery, is known as Cave No. 16. It is rock-cut, in plan a rectangular hall about 65 feet square, with a hexastyle portico preceding the portal. At the back is a rectangular pillared shrine, in which is an enthroned figure of Buddha. The sides are bordered by 16 small cells for the recluses. The hall has an interior peristyle of 20 fine columns, with cubical corbeled capitals. The columns and flat ceiling are carved with rich arabesques and the walls are covered with interesting paintings of Buddhist scenes. The monument dates from the 5th century A. D., and is typical of a large class of similar viharas. Sometimes, as in the Great Vihara at Bagh, a shala or school, in form a pillared hall separate from the main foundation, is attached to the vihara.

Akabah (ä-kä-bä'). A haven in Arabia Petræa, at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, about lat. 29° 33′ N., long. 35° 24′ E. Near it were the ancient Elath (Ælana) and Ezion Geber.

Akabah, Gulf of. The northeastern arm of the Red Sea, the ancient Sinus Ælanites, about 100 miles long.

Akakia (ä-kä-kē-ä') (**Martin Sans-Malice**). [*Akakia* (ἀκακία) is a Greek translation of the French name *sans-malice*.] Born at Chalons-sur-Marne: died 1551. A French physician, lecturer at the Collège de France, founded by Francis I. He published several medical works.

Akakia, Le docteur. A pseudonym of Voltaire, borrowed from the preceding. It was used by Voltaire in his "Diatribe du Docteur Akakia," a lampoon on Maupertuis, published about 1752. A supplement appeared later. The book was burned by the public executioner on the Place Gendarmes, Dec. 24, 1752, but a copy was saved by Voltaire, who republished it.

Akansa. See *Kwapa.*

Akarnania. See *Acarnania.*

Akassa (ä-käs'sä). The seaport of the Niger, West Africa. See *Idzo.*

Akbar, or **Akber** (äk'bėr; Hindu pron. uk'-bėr), or **Akhbar,** originally **Jel-al-eddin Mohammed** (je-läl'ed-dēn' mō-ham'ed). [Ar., 'very great.'] Born at Amarkote, Sind, India, Oct. 14, 1542: died at Agra, India, Oct. 13, 1605. A great Mogul emperor in India, 1556–1605. He was born during the exile of his father Humayun. After twelve years Humayun recovered the throne of Delhi, but died within a year, when in 1556 Akbar succeeded him, ruling at first under the regency of Bairam Khan. In his eighteenth year he threw off this yoke. By war and policy he consolidated his power over the greater part of India. He put an end to the conflict between Afghan and Mogul, and sought to reconcile Hindu and Mohammedan. He interested himself in various sects, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Mazdaism, and Christianity, and even sought to establish a religion of his own. He sought to better his subjects by measures of taxation and improved social laws. He permitted the use of wine, but punished intoxication, tried to suppress widow-burning, permitted the marriage of Hindu widows, forbade the marriage of boys before sixteen and of girls before fourteen; to gratify his Hindu subjects prohibited the slaughter of cows; had his lands accurately surveyed and statistics taken; constructed roads; established a uniform system of weights and measures; and introduced a vigorous police. He was sometimes harsh and cruel, and is charged with poisoning his enemies. The rebellion of his son Selim, later known as Jahangir, was a Mohammedan uprising against Akbar's apostasy. The rebellion was suppressed, and Akbar returned to the faith. He was probably poisoned at the instigation of Jahangir.

Akbar, Tomb of. See *Secundra.*

Aké (ä'ke). 1. See *Acre.*—2. One of the principal ruined cities of Yucatan, situated about 30 miles east of Merida, noted for its pyramid.

Akeman Street (āk'man strēt). [So called from AS. *Acemannes burh*, sick man's town, a name of Bath: AS. *ace*, *ece*, ake (now spelled *ache*), pain.] An ancient Roman road in England connecting Bath, through Speen and Wallingford, with London.

Aken, or **Acken** (ä'ken). A town in Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe 25 miles southeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 6,109.

Akenside (ā'ken-sīd), **Mark.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 9, 1721: died at London, June 23, 1770. An English poet and physician, author of "Pleasures of the Imagination" (1744). He was the son of a butcher. He studied theology and then medicine at Edinburgh; went to London in 1743 and to Leyden in 1744, where he completed his medical studies; and returned to England in 1744, beginning the practice of his profession in Northampton, and removing in 1745 to London. In 1761 he became physician to the queen. The best edition of his poetical works (with a biography) is that published by Dyce in 1834.

Akerbas. See *Acerbas.*

Akerblad (ä'ker-bläd), **Johan David.** Born in Sweden, 1760: died at Rome, Feb. 8, 1819. A Swedish Orientalist and diplomatist, author of works on oriental inscriptions.

Akerman (ä'ker-män), or **Akyerman,** or **Akkerman.** A seaport in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the estuary of the Dniester about lat. 46° 15′ N., long. 30° 15′ E. It is probably on the site of the ancient Milesian colony Tyras, and was occupied by the Venetians and Genoese in the later middle ages. Population, 43,943.

Akerman, Convention of. A treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey, Oct. 6, 1826, by which Russia secured the navigation of the Black Sea, and various agreements were entered into concerning Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia. The non-fulfilment of the treaty by Turkey led to the war of 1828–29.

Akerman (ak'ėr-man), **Amos Tappan.** Born in New Hampshire, 1823: died at Cartersville, Ga., Dec. 21, 1880. An American lawyer, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1842. He settled in Elberton, Georgia, 1850, followed his adopted state in secession, 1861, became a Republican and reconstructionist after the war, and was attorney-general under Grant, 1870–72.

Akerman, John Yonge. Born at London, June 12, 1806: died at Abingdon, England, Nov. 18, 1873. An English numismatist.

Akers (ā'kėrz), **Benjamin Paul.** Born at Saccarappa, Maine, July 10, 1825: died at Philadelphia, May 21, 1861. An American sculptor. Among his best works are "Una and the Lion," "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," "The Dead Pearl-Diver," etc. See *Alan, Elizabeth Clara.*

Akershem, Miss Sophronia. See *Lammle, Mrs. Alfred.*

Akershus. See *Aggershus.*

Akhal Tekke (ä'khal tek'ke). An oasis in central Asia, north of Persia, inhabited by Turkomans, annexed by Russia in 1881. It is traversed by the Transcaspian railway.

Akhalzikh (ä-khal-zēkh'). A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, about lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 43° 1′ E. It is the ancient capital of Turkish Georgia, and was captured by the Russians under Paskevitch Aug. [illegible], 1828. A Turkish attack upon it was repelled in March, 1829, and near it a Russian victory was gained Nov. [illegible], 1853. Population (1889), [illegible].

Akhissar (äk-his-sär'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Thyatira, about 58 miles northeast of Smyrna. Population (estimated), 10,000.

Akhissar (in Albania). See *Kroia.*

Akhlat (äkh-lät'). A town in the vilayet of Erzrum, Asiatic Turkey, on Lake Van about lat. 38° 45′ N., long. 42° 13′ E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Khelat.

Akhmim (äkh-mēm'), or **Ekhmim** (ekh-mēm'). A town in Egypt, the ancient Khemmis or Panopolis, on the east bank of the Nile between Assiut and Thebes. It was the seat of the cult of Ammon-Khem, and its ancient necropolis was discovered in [illegible]. Population [illegible].

Akhtuba (äkh-tö'bä). An arm of the Volga, which branches from the main stream near Tsaritsyn, and flows parallel with it to the Caspian Sea.

Akhtyrka (äkh-tēr'kä). A town in the government of Kharkoff, Russia, about lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 34° 59′ E. It has a cathedral. Population, 25,870.

Akib, Le rabbin. A pseudonym used by Voltaire in 1761.

Akiba (ä-kē'bä) **ben Joseph** ('Akiba son of Joseph'), or simply **Rabbi Akiba.** Executed 132 (?) A. D. The most distinguished Jewish personage in the 2d century. There are many legends about him. He introduced a new method of interpreting the oral law (Halacha) and reduced it to a system (Mishna). He took an active part in the rebellion which broke out against Hadrian under the leadership of Bar-Cochba (132 A. D.) and suffered death by torture for his share in this unsuccessful uprising.

Akita Ken (ä-kē'tä ken). A ken in the northwestern part of the main island (Hondo) of Japan. Its chief town is Akita. The population of the town is about 30,000.

Akka (äk'kä). A tribe of pygmies discovered by Miani and Schweinfurth in central Africa, between the Nepoko and Aruwimi rivers. Their average height is 1.33 meters, complexion light brown, hair scanty and woolly, head large, nose flat, arms long, legs short, and hands well formed, but not the feet. They are expert hunters, live in temporary grass huts of beehive shape, and keep no domestic animals, save chickens. Also called *Tikki-Tikki*, or, in Bantu speech, *Wambutti.*

> It seems possible, therefore, that at an epoch when the Sahara was still a fertile land, and the Delta of Egypt an arm of the sea, a race of men allied to the Bushmen ranged along the southern slopes of the Atlas mountains, and extended from the shores of the Atlantic on the one side to the banks of the Nile on the other. Of this race the brachycephalic Akkas and other dwarf tribes of Central Africa would be surviving relics. They were driven from their primitive haunts by the negro invasion, and finally forced into the extreme south of the continent by the pressure of the Bân-tu or Kaffir tribes.
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> Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 148.

Akkad, or **Accad** (äk'kad or ak'ad). One of the four cities of Nimrod's empire (Gen. x. 10) in Shinar or Babylonia: in the cuneiform inscriptions it is usually the name of a region. The kings of Babylonia and those of Assyria who conquered Babylonia call themselves "king of Sumer and Akkad," whence it is usually assumed that Sumer denominated southern Babylonia and Akkad northern Babylonia. The boundaries of this district are not certain, but it seems to have lain between the Tigris and the Elamitic and Median mountains, its northern limit being the upper Zab. The name of a city, *Agade*, was discovered in an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which is held by some to be identical with the city of Akkad. Agade was the residence of the earliest-known Babylonian king, Sargon I. (about 3800 B. C.). Cyrus mentions this city as still existing in his time. Friedrich Delitzsch considers it part of the city of Sepharvaim; other scholars, however, doubt the identification. *Akkadian* is the name given to the people and dialect of Akkad. The people were supposed to be a non-Semitic tribe and their language agglutinative; the literature in this dialect consisted chiefly of magical incantations. This theory has been strongly defended by Oppert and Haupt. Joseph Halevy and others hold that this non-Semitic people and language never existed and that the writing is simply a cryptography or secret writing invented by the priests to lend a greater mystery to their sacred writings. The most recent theory is that the so-called Akkadian dialect is simply an older form of Sumerian and should be called Old Sumerian. (See *Sumerian.*) *Akkadist* is the name given to a person who believes in the real existence of the Akkadian dialect and people: the opponents of this school are called *anti-Akkadists.*

Akko. See *Acre.*

Akmolinsk, or **Akmollinsk** (äk-mo-linsk'). A Russian province in the government of the Steppes, Russian central Asia, organized in 1868. It is level in the north, hilly in the center, and a desert steppe in the south. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1889), [illegible].

Akmolinsk. The capital of the government of Akmolinsk, situated on the Ishim about lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 71° 30′ E. It is a caravan center. Population (18[illegible]), 5,417.

Akoklak. See *Kitanahan.*

Akola (ä-kō'lä). A district in West Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 77° E. Area, 2,660 square miles.

Akola. The capital of the district of Akola, British India, about lat. 20° 40′ N., long. 77° E. Population, about 12,000.

Akpotto (ak-pot'tō). See *Igbira.*

Akra (ak-rä'), formerly **Accra.** A Nigritic tribe of the Gold Coast, West Africa, subject to England. It occupies the triangular area between the seacoast, the Volta River, and the Ashanti Mountains. The Akra language has monosyllabic roots and makes a great use of musical tones. Ga (Gan) and Adampi are its two principal dialects.

Akra, formerly **Accra.** A town on the Gold Coast, West Africa, about 80 miles west of the Volta river. It had in [illegible] inhabitants, a few only being white. It is [illegible] the largest town of the Gold Coast. [illegible] the government [illegible] in the neighboring Christiansborg.

Akrabbim (a-krab'im). [Heb., 'scorpions.'] In biblical geography, a group of hills south of the Dead Sea, variously identified.

Akragas. See *Agrigentum.*

Akron (ak'ron). The capital of Summit County, Ohio, 36 miles south of Cleveland. It has considerable manufactures of flour, woolen goods, matches, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 27,601.

Akrura (a-krö'rä). In Hindu mythology, a Yadava and uncle of Krishna, chiefly noted as the holder of the Syamantaka gem. See *Syamantaka.*

Aksakoff (äk-sä'kof), or **Aksakov** (äk-sä'kof), **Constantine.** Born at Moscow, April 10, 1817: died in the island of Zante, Greece, Dec., 1860. A Russian poet and prose-writer, son of Sergei Aksakoff.

Aksakoff, or **Aksakov, Ivan.** Born Oct. 8, 1823: died Feb. 8, 1886. A Russian Panslavist, son of Sergei Aksakoff.

Aksakoff, or **Aksakov, Sergei.** Born at Ufa, Russia, Oct. 1, 1791: died at Moscow, May 12, 1859. A Russian writer, author of "Family Chronicles" (1856), etc.

Akserai (äk-se-rī'). A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey: the ancient Archelais. Population (estimated), 10,000.

Aksha (äk'shä). In Hindu mythology, the eldest son of Ravana, slain by Hanuman.

Akshehr (äk'sheʜr). A small town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 22′ N., long. 31° 17′ E., on the site of the ancient Thymbrium or, more probably, of Philomelion, the scene of the victory of Frederick Barbarossa over the Seljuks, May 18, 1190. Bajazet I. died here 1403. Also *Ak-Sheher.*

Aksu (ak-sö'), or **Ak-sai** (äk-sī'). A northern tributary of the Tarim in eastern Turkestan, about 300 miles long. It rises in the Tian-Shan.

Aksu (äk-sö'). A city in eastern Turkestan, about lat. 41° 7′ N., long. 80° 30′ E., important as a commercial center and strategical point. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Population (estimated), 40,000.

Akupara (ak-ö-pä'rä). In Hindu mythology, the tortoise which upholds the world.

Akurakura (ä-kö-rä'kö-rä). A small African tribe, settled on the bend of Cross River, West Africa, in the region where the Bantu and Nigritic languages meet and blend.

Akureyri (ä-kö-rā'ri). A small seaport on the northern coast of Iceland, the second largest place on the island.

Akwapim (äk-wä-pēm'). See *Ashanti.*

Akyab (äk-yäb'). A district in the division of Arakan, British Burma, intersected by lat. 21° N. and long. 93° E. Area, 5,535 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Akyab. A seaport, capital of the district of Akyab, and chief port of the Arakan division of British Burma, lat. (old temple) 20° 8′ 53″ N., long. 92° 52′ 40″ E. Population, about 15,000.

Ala (ä'lä). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, on the Adige 23 miles southwest of Trent. Population (1890), 3,161.

Ala. See *Igara.*

Alabama (al-a-bä'mä). [Ind., 'here we rest,' or 'place of rest' (?).] A river in the State of Alabama, which is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, above Montgomery, and unites with the Tombigbee to form the Mobile, about 32 miles north of Mobile. Its chief tributary is the Cahawba. Its total length is 312 miles, and it is navigable to Montgomery.

Alabama. One of the Southern States of the United States, capital Montgomery, bounded by Tennessee on the north, Georgia (partly separated by the Chattahoochee) and Florida (separated by the Perdido) on the east, Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Mississippi on the west, and extending from lat. 30° 13′ to lat. 35° N., and from long. 84° 53′ to long. 88° 35′ W.: one of the Gulf States. It is mountainous in the north, hilly and rolling in the center, and low in the south, and is traversed by the Tennessee river in the north, and by the Alabama and Tombigbee systems from north to south. It is rich in coal and iron in the mountainous region, and was the third State in the production of pig-iron in 1890. It has 66 counties, 9 representatives in Congress, and 11 electoral votes. It was settled by the French in 1702. The territory north of lat. 31° N. was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783; and the remaining territory was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1819. It was admitted to the Union in 1819, seceded Jan. 11, 1861, and was readmitted July, 1868. Area, 52,250 square miles. Population (1890), 1,513,017.

Alabama, The. A wooden steam-sloop of 1,040 tons built for the Confederate States at Birkenhead, England. Her commander was Captain Semmes of the Confederate navy. (See *Semmes.*) Her crew and equipments were English. She cruised 1862-64, destroying American shipping, and was sunk by the Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864.

Alabama claims. Claims for damages preferred by the United States against Great Britain for losses caused during the Civil War by the depredations on American commerce of vessels—the chief of which was the Alabama—fitted out or supplied in British ports under the direction of the Confederate government. The adjustment of these claims was provided for by the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, which referred them to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five members, named respectively by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. The tribunal assembled in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, and was composed of the following arbitrators: Count Federigo Sclopis, of Italy; Baron Itajubá, of Brazil; Jacques Staempfli, of Switzerland; Charles Francis Adams, of the United States; and Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, of Great Britain. The agent for Great Britain was Lord Tenterden, the counsel Sir Roundell Palmer; the agent for the United States, J. C. Bancroft Davis, the counsel William M. Evarts, Caleb Cushing, and Morrison R. Waite. Count Sclopis was elected president, and Alexandre Favrot, of Switzerland, secretary. After having received the cases of the contending parties, the tribunal adjourned till June 15, 1872. The United States claimed, in addition to direct damages, consequential or indirect damages; while Great Britain contended against any liability whatever, and especially against any liability for indirect damages. Sept. 14, 1872, the decision of the tribunal was announced, a gross sum of $15,500,000 in gold being awarded the United States in satisfaction for all claims. The Geneva tribunal is of importance in the history of international law on account of the rules relating to neutrals which it adopted to guide its action.

Alabama Claims Commission. A commission of representatives of Great Britain and the United States, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Its members were Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald, and Professor Montague Bernard, for Great Britain; and Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar, and George H. Williams, for the United States. They concluded the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871. See *treaty of Washington*, and *Alabama claims* (above).

Alabanda (al-a-ban'dạ̈). An ancient city of Caria, Asia Minor, on the site of the modern Hissar.

Alabaster (al'a-bas-tėr), **William.** Born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, 1567: died in April, 1640. An English poet and divine, a graduate and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of a Latin tragedy, "Roxana" (acted at Cambridge University about 1592, printed 1632), and of various learned works. He began an epic poem, in Latin, in praise of Elizabeth, the first book of which remains in manuscript in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1596 he went to Cadiz as chaplain to the Earl of Essex.

Alacoque (ä-lä-kōk'), **Marguerite Marie.** Born at Lauthecour, Saône-et-Loire, France, July 22, 1647: died at Paray-le-Monial, France, Oct. 17, 1690. A French nun, founder of the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Alacranes (ä-lä-krä'nes). A group of coral islets in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 89° 40′ W.

Ala-Dagh (ä'lä-däG'). A range of the Taurus in the southeastern part of Asia Minor, north of Adana, a continuation of the Bulgar-Dagh.

Ala-Dagh, or **Allah Dagh.** A mountain-range in the northern part of Asia Minor, intersected by long. 32° E.

Ala-Dagh. A mountain-range in Turkish Armenia, north of Lake Van, about 11,000 feet high, the source of the eastern Euphrates.

Aladdin (ạ-lad'in). In the story of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of a poor widow in China, who becomes possessed of a magic lamp and ring which command the services of two terrific jinns. Learning the magic power of the lamp, by accidentally rubbing it, Aladdin becomes rich and marries the Princess of Cathay through the agency of the "slave of the lamp" who also builds in a night a palace for her reception. One window of this palace was left unfinished, and no one could complete it to match the others. Aladdin therefore directs the jinns to finish it, which is done in the twinkling of an eye (hence the phrase "to finish Aladdin's window"; that is, to attempt to finish something begun by a greater man). After many years the original owner of the lamp, a magician, in order to recover it, goes through the city offering new lamps for old. The wife of Aladdin, tempted by this idea, exchanges the old rusty magic lamp for a brand-new useless one (hence the phrase "to exchange old lamps for new"), and the magician transports both palace and princess to Africa, but the ring helps Aladdin to find them. He kills the magician, and, possessing himself of the lamp, transports the palace to Cathay, and at the sultan's death succeeds to the throne.

Aladfar (al-ad-fär'). [Ar.] A name, not much used, for the star η Lyræ.

Aladja-Dagh (ä-lä'jä-däG'). A mountain near Kars, Russian Armenia, the scene of a victory of the Russians under Grand Duke Michael over the Turks under Mukhtar Pasha, Oct. 13–15, 1877.

Ala-ed-Din (ä-lä'ed-dēn'), or **Ala-eddin,** or **Aladdin.** An Ottoman statesman, son of Othman the founder of the Ottoman empire. On the death of Othman, Orchan, Ala-ed-Din's elder brother, offered to share the empire with him, but he would accept only the revenues from a single village and the post of vizir. He organized the corps of janizaries, at the head of which he gained a victory over the emperor Andronicus in 1330, and took Nicæa, the chief defense of the Greek empire in Asia.

Alaghez (ä-lä-gez'). An extinct volcano 30 miles northwest of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, over 14,000 feet high. Also *Ak-Ghez.*

Alagoas (ä-lä-gō'äs). A state of eastern Brazil, capital Maceió, bounded by Pernambuco on the north and northwest, the Atlantic on the southeast, and Sergipe on the southwest. Its chief products are cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Area, 22,583 square miles. Population (1888), 459,371.

Alagoas. A town in the state of Alagoas, situated near the coast in lat. 9° 45′ S., long. 35° 50′ W.: formerly the capital of the province. Population, about 10,000.

Alai, or **Alay, Mountains.** See *Trans-Alai.*

Alain de Lille (ä-lañ' dė lēl), Latinized **Alanus ab Insulis** (a-lā'nus ab in'sū-lis). Born 1114: died at Citeaux, France, 1203 (?). A monk and celebrated scholar, surnamed "Doctor Universalis," author of an encyclopedic poem, treating of morals, the sciences, and the arts, entitled "Anticlaudianus" (published in 1536), etc.

Alais (ä-lā'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Gardon 25 miles northwest of Nîmes. It has a fort built by Louis XIV. to intimidate the Huguenots. Population (1891), 24,356.

Alais, Peace of. A peace (1629) which terminated the last of the religious wars in France, in which (1628) La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots, was taken by Richelieu, and the Huguenots were compelled to disband as a political party.

Alajuela (ä-lä-Hwā'lä). A town of Costa Rica, about lat. 9° 55′ N., long. 84° 20′ W. Population (estimated, 1893), 12,000.

Alaka (a'la-kä). In Hindu mythology, the capital of Kuvera and the abode of the gandharvas on Mount Meru.

Ala-kul (ä-lä-köl'). A lake in Asiatic Russia, about lat. 46° N., near the Chinese frontier, without outlet.

Alaman (ä-lä-män'), **Lúcas.** Born at Guanajuato, Oct. 18, 1792: died in Mexico, June 2, 1853. A Mexican historian and statesman. He traveled extensively in Europe, 1814–22, and was deputy in the Spanish Cortes for his native province. Returning to Mexico, he held various important offices, being secretary of the interior for the provisional government 1823–25, foreign minister under Bustamente, and again under Santa Anna until his death. Many important public works are due to him, including the Mexican museum. He is best known for his "Historia de Mejico" and "Disertaciones sobre la historia de la Republica Mejicana," works published during the ten years before his death.

Alamanni (al-ạ-man'ī), less correctly **Alemanni** (al-ẹ-man'ī). ['All men,' that is, 'men of all nations.'] A German race of Suevic origin, which occupied the region from the Main to the Danube in the first part of the 3d century A. D. Their territory extended later across the Rhine, including Alsace and part of eastern Switzerland. They were defeated by Clovis 496. (See *Swabia.*) The Alamannic is the German dialect in old Alamannic territory in the region of the upper Rhine, approximately coincident with modern Alsace, the southern half of Baden and of Wurtemberg, Swabia, and Switzerland. With Bavarian it forms the group specifically called High German. It is the typical form of Old High German, which exists in literature from the 8th to the end of the 11th century.

Alamanni (ä-lä-män'nē), or **Alemanni** (ä-le-män'nē), **Luigi.** Born at Florence, 1495: died at Amboise, France, 1556. An Italian poet, author of eclogues, hymns, satires, elegies, a didactic poem "La Coltivazione" (1546), an epic poem "Girone il cortese" (1548), etc. He conspired against Giulio de' Medici and escaped to Venice: thence he went to Genoa, and in 1522 to the court of Francis I. where, after returning to Florence for a short time (1527–30), he spent most of his after life. Through Wyatt, who imitated him, he exerted considerable influence upon English poetry.

Alamannia (al-ạ-man'i-ạ̈), or **Alemannia** (al-ẹ-man'i-ạ̈). A division of ancient Germany, which first appears about the end of the 3d century. It lay in the southwestern part of Germany and adjoining parts of Switzerland and Tyrol, the region settled largely by the Alamanni (ancestors of the Swabians, German Swiss, etc.). For the duchy of Alamannia, see *Swabia.*

Alamannic (al-a-man'ik), or **Alemannic** (al-ẹ-man'ik), **Federation.** A federation of several German tribes, chiefly Suevi (*Alamanni* = all men, i. e., men of all nations), which appeared on the Main the 3d century after Christ. Caracalla engaged in war with them in 213. Under Aurelian they invaded the empire, but were defeated in the [illegible] in 271. In 356 and 357 they were defeated by Julian, in 366 by Jovinus; and in 496 they were completely subjugated by Clovis.

Alamans. See *Alamanni.*

Alambagh (a-läm'baG), or **Alumbagh** (a-lum'baG). A fortification near Lucknow, India. It was held by Outram against the Sepoys from Nov., 1857, until March, 1858.

Alameda (ä-lä-mā'dä). [Sp., 'a grove or row of poplar-trees.' The name is now applied very generally in Spanish America to any large pleasure-ground or park.] A town in Spain, about 50 miles northwest of Malaga. Population, about 4,500.

Alameda. A city in Alameda County, California, situated on San Francisco bay 9 miles east of San Francisco. Population (1890), 11,165.

Alameda. Up to 1681, a pueblo of the Tigua Indians, 9 miles north of Albuquerque on the Rio Grande in central New Mexico. In 1681 the Indian pueblo was burnt by Governor Otermin on his expedition into New Mexico.

Alamillo (ä-lä-mēl'yō). [Sp.] A small settlement on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, in New Mexico, south of Albuquerque and on the Rio Grande. Up to 1680 it was the site of a considerable village of the Piros Indians. The ruins of the village are still visible.

Alaminos (ä-lä-mē'nōs), **Anton** or **Antonio.** A Spanish navigator whose name is associated with many early expeditions in the Gulf of Mexico. It appears that he was with Columbus in 1499 and 1502, and he was chief pilot of the successive expeditions of Cordova, Grijalva, and Cortes to Mexico, 1517 to 1520. He discovered the Bahama channel in 1519.

Alamo (ä'lä-mō). A mission building, founded in 1744 at San Antonio, Texas. Until 1793 it was used as a parish church, and subsequently as a fort, being surrounded with strong walls. In Feb., 1836, it was occupied by Colonel W. B. Travis with about 150 men in revolt against the government of Mexico. After withstanding a terrible siege, it was taken by assault on March 6, and the garrison (including David Crockett and Colonel Bowie) killed. One man had previously made his escape.

Álamos (ä'lä-mōs), **Los.** A town in the state of Sonora, Mexico, about lat. 27° 25′ N., long. 109° W. Population, 8,000.

Álamos de Barrientos (ä'lä-mōs de bär-rē-en'tōs), **Balthazar.** Born at Medina del Campo, Spain, 1550: died about 1635. A Spanish philologist.

Alan, William. See *Allen.*

Åland Islands (â'lạnd ī'lạndz). An archipelago at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the government of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, conquered by Russia from Sweden in 1809. The chief island is Åland (population, 9,000). It was occupied by the Allies in 1854.

Alani (a-lā'nī). A people of Scythian origin, dwelling originally in the Caucasus. With the Huns they defeated the East Goths about 375 A. D., and they invaded Gaul with the Suevi and Vandals in 406, and Spain in 409. They were defeated by the West Goths about 418, and disappeared as a nation in the 7th century.

> The Alani are a puzzling race, our accounts of whom are somewhat contradictory, but who may perhaps be most safely set down as a non-Aryan, or, at any rate a non-Teutonic people, who had been largely brought under Gothic influences. But early in the fifth century they possessed a dominion in central Spain which stretched from sea to sea. *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 84.

Alans. See *Alani.*

Alantika (ä-län'ti-kä). A mountain-range of Adamawa, central Africa, from 7,000 to 9,000 feet high.

Alanus ab Insulis. See *Alain de Lille.*

Alaotra (ä-lä-ō'trä), **Lake.** The largest lake of Madagascar, north of Tamatave, 30 miles long and 5 wide.

Alapalli, or **Allapalli** (ä-lä-päl'lē), or **Aleppy** (a-lep'i). A seaport in Travancore, India, in lat. 9° 30′ N., long. 76° 20′ E.

Alapayevsk (ä-lä-pä-yevsk'). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Neiva about 70 miles northeast of Yekaterinburg. It has large iron-foundries. Population, 8,384.

Al Araf (äl ä'råf). [Ar., from *'arafa* (?), to distinguish.] In Mohammedan theology, a partition between heaven and hell (described in the Koran, Surah vii. 44) on which are those who have not yet entered into heaven but desire to do so. It is regarded by some as a limbo for the patriarchs and prophets, or other holy persons, and by others as a place for those whose good and evil works are about equally balanced. *Hughes,* Dict. of Islam.

Alarbus (a-lär'bus). In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora, queen of the Goths.

Alarcon (ä-lär-kōn'). A small town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, situated on a rock in the Júcar, 43 miles south of Cuenca. It was an important medieval fortress, and was the scene of a Moorish victory over the Castilians in 1195.

Alarcon (ä-lär'kon). In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the King of Barca who fought against the Crusaders with the Egyptians.

Alarcon (ä-lär-kon'), **Hernando de.** Lived about 1540. A Spanish navigator, sent by the viceroy of New Spain to support by sea the expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado to the mythical Seven Cities in the interior of Mexico. He set sail May 9, 1540, and by penetrating the Gulf of California proved that California was not an island. He made two attempts to ascend the Colorado in boats, and planted a cross at the highest point he reached, burying a writing at its foot, which was subsequently found by Melchor Diaz. His report of this expedition is printed in Hakluyt's "Voyages."

Alarcon, Pedro Antonio de. Born at Guadix, Spain, March 10, 1833: died at Madrid, July 20, 1891. A Spanish poet, novelist, journalist, and politician. He accompanied the Spanish army to Morocco as a newspaper correspondent in 1859, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Cortes from Cadiz. In 1868 he fought on the side of the revolutionists in the battle of Alcolea. He published "Diario de un testigo de la guerra de Africa" (1859), "Poesias serias y humoristicas" (1870), "El sombrero de tres picos" (1874), "El Hijo Prodigo" (1857), etc.

Alarcon y Mendoza (ä-lär-kōn' ē män-dō'thä), **Juan Ruiz de.** Born in Tasco, Mexico, about 1588: died in Cordova, Spain, Aug. 4, 1639. A Spanish dramatic poet. He was graduated doctor of laws in Mexico in 1600. Afterward he went to Spain, had a subordinate position under the Council of the Indies, and began to publish his comedies in 1628. They are regarded by some judges as the finest in the Spanish language. Perhaps the best-known is "La Verdad sospechosa," which was imitated by Corneille in "Le Menteur."

Alarcos. See *Alarcon.*

Alardo (a-lär'dō). The younger brother of Bradamant in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Alaric (al'a-rik). [Goth. **Alareiks*, from *al*, all, and *reiks*, ruler. Cf. Genser*ic*, Theodor*ic*, etc.] Born on the island of Peuce, in the Danube, 376 (?) A. D.: died at Cosentia, Italy, 410. A celebrated king of the West Goths, 395(?)-410, a member of the princely family of Baltha. He served under Theodosius as commander of the Gothic auxiliaries in the war against Eugenius and Arbogastes in 394; left the Roman service on the death of Theodosius, being elected king of the West Goths about the same time; invaded Greece in 396, and was compelled by Stilicho to retire to Epirus in 397; was appointed prefect of eastern Illyricum by Arcadius; invaded Italy in 400, and fought a drawn battle at Pollentia in 402 or 403 with Stilicho, who allowed him to escape to Illyricum; was made prefect of western Illyricum by Honorius; invaded Italy a second time in 408; and after twice besieging Rome captured and sacked it Aug. 24, 410. He died while preparing to invade Sicily and Africa, and was buried, with a vast treasure, in the bed of the river Busento.

Alaric II. Died near Poitiers, France, 507 A. D. A king of the West Goths, 484-507, defeated and slain by Clovis. He ordered the compilation of the code "Breviarium Alaricianum" or "Corpus Theodosianum" (so named from the xvi books of the Theodosian code which it contains).

Alaric Cottin. See *Cottin.*

Alarodians (al-a-rō'di-anz). See the extract.

> In Tubal and Meshech we must see representatives of the so-called Alarodian race, to which the modern Georgians belong. The race was once in exclusive possession of the highlands of Armenia, and the cuneiform inscriptions found there were the work of Alarodian princes who established a kingdom on the shores of Lake Van. About B. C. 600 Aryans from Phrygia entered Armenia, overthrew the old native dynasty, and imposed their rule upon the indigenous population. The bulk of the Armenians, however, still belongs to the old race, though the language they have adopted was that of their invaders. The Alarodians formed a family of related languages, of which the Georgian in the Caucasus is the best living representative.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 50.

Alarum for London, or The Siege of Antwerp. An anonymous play acted about 1599 (published in 1600), attributed to Lodge.

Alascans (a-las'kanz). A name given to the foreign Protestants in London during the reign of Edward VI., from the superintendent of the foreign (German, French, etc.) churches in London, John Laski, a Polish refugee and follower of Zwingli. See *Laski.*

Alasco (a-las'kō). An old astrologer in Scott's novel "Kenilworth," secretly in the employ of Richard Varney. Also called *Dr. Demetrius Doboobie.*

Alasco, John. See *Laski.*

Alashehr (ä-lä-shehr'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, the Philadelphia of Scripture, situated on the slope of Tmolus about 80 miles east of Smyrna, on the railway from Smyrna. It has considerable trade, and is the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Population (estimated), 8,000.

Alaska (a-las'kä), formerly **Russian America.** A territory of the United States, capital Sitka, bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, British America on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the south, and the Pacific and Arctic oceans, Bering Strait, and Bering Sea on the west. It includes many islands. Mount St. Elias is now placed in British America. Chief river, the Yukon. It has valuable fisheries, fur-trade, and extensive forests, and is supposed to have large mineral deposits. By act of Congress, 1884, it constitutes a civil and judicial district, with a governor, clerk, judge, attorney, and marshal. It was discovered by the Russians in 1741, and was settled by them in 1801. It was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000, by treaty of March 30, 1867, ratified by the United States Senate June 20, 1867. Area, 531,409 square miles. Population (1890), 32,052.

Alaska Peninsula. A peninsula in the territory of Alaska, extending into the Pacific, and partly inclosing Bering Sea, traversed by a volcanic range.

Alaska Strait. A sea passage between the mainland of Alaska and Kodiak Island.

Alasnam (a-las'nam). In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a man who became possessed of eight magnificent golden statues, and on searching for the ninth, which was more singular and precious still, discovered it in the person of a beautiful woman, whom he married.

Alassio (ä-läs'sē-ō). A small seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa about 48 miles southwest of Genoa. It is a bathing-place and winter health-resort.

Alastor (a-las'tor). 1. In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus as the avenger: also applied to any avenging deity or demon.—2. In medieval demonology, a spirit of evil, the executor of the sentences of the king of hell.—3. A poem by Shelley, published in 1816, named from its chief character, "Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude."

> The poet's self-centred seclusion was avenged by the Furies of an irresistible passion pursuing him to speedy ruin.
>
> *Preface to the Poem*, Dec. 14, 1815.

Alatau (ä-lä-tou'), or **Sungarian** (sung-gar'i-an) **Alatau.** A mountain-range in Semiryetchensk, Asiatic Russia, on the boundary between that government and the Chinese province of Ili, about lat. 44° 46' N. It reaches a height of about 11,000 feet.

Alatau, or Kusnetzky (köz-net'skē) **Alatau.** A range of mountains in the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, Siberia, extending about northeast and southwest.

Alatau, or Trans-Ili (tranz-ē'lē) **Alatau.** A mountain system in Semiryetchensk, Asiatic Russia, south of the river Ili. It reaches a height of over 15,000 feet.

Alatheus (a-la'thē-us), or **Odotheus** (o-do'thē-us). Died 386 A. D. An Ostrogothic general. On the death of Vithimir, 376, he became with Saphrax the guardian of Vithericus, king of the Greuthungi, the chief tribe of the Ostrogoths. Alatheus and Saphrax fought under the Visigoth Fridigern at the battle of Adrianople in 378.

Alatri (a-la'trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, about 45 miles east by south of Rome: the ancient Alatrium. There is an ancient temple beyond the Porta San Pietro, prostyle, with two Tuscan columns before the antæ, in plan 26 by 17 feet. At some time subsequent to its construction, a posticum was added, of similar disposition to the pronaos. Population, about 5,000.

Alatyr (ä-lä-ter'). A town in the government of Simbirsk, Russia, on the Sura about lat. 54° 53' N., long. 46° 30' E. Population, 10,092. Also *Alater.*

Álava (ä'la-vä). One of the Basque provinces in Spain, capital Vitoria, bounded by Biscay and Guipúzcoa on the north, Navarre on the east, Logroño on the south, and Burgos on the west. Area, 1,205 square miles. Population (1887), 92,893.

Álava, Miguel Ricardo de. Born at Vitoria, Spain, 1771: died at Barèges, France, 1843. A Spanish politician and general. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular campaign, at the close of which he had obtained the rank of brigadier-general; was president of the Cortes May, 1822; fought in the same year under Ballasteros and Murillo in support of the Cortes against the rebels; went into exile 1823, on the restoration of Ferdinand by French intervention; espoused the cause of Maria Christina against Don Carlos on the death of Ferdinand; was ambassador to London 1834 and to Paris 1835; and retired to France after the insurrection of La Granja.

Álava y Navarete (ä'lä-vä ē nä-vä-rā'tā), **Ignacio Maria de.** Born at Vitoria, Spain, about 1750: died at Chiclana, near Cadiz, May 26, 1817. A Spanish admiral and explorer. He is best known for his voyage of circumnavigation of the globe commenced in 1794, in which he explored the coasts of South America and the East Indies, and added largely to geographical knowledge. He commanded a squadron at Trafalgar, and in 1816 was made grand admiral and chief of marine.

Alazan (ä-lä'zän). A river in Transcaucasia, about 150 miles long, a northern tributary of the Kur.

Alb, or Alp. See *Swabian Jura.*

Alba (al'bä). Ancient Scotland north of the Forth and Clyde.

Alba (äl'bä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, on the Tanaro about 31 miles southeast of Turin: the ancient Alba Pompeja. It has a cathedral. Population, about 9,000.

Alba, Duke of. See *Alva.*

Alba de Liste, Count of. See *Henriquez de Guzman, Luis.*

Albacete (äl-bä-thā'tā). A province in the titular kingdom of Murcia, Spain, bounded by Cuenca on the north, Valencia and Alicante on the east, Murcia and Granada on the south, and Jaen and Ciudad Real on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and elsewhere a table-land. Area, 5,972 square miles. Population (1887), 229,492.

Albacete. The capital of the province of Albacete, about lat. 38° 58' N., long. 1° 55' W. It manufactures and exports cutlery. Population (1887), 20,794.

Alba de Tormes (äl'bä dā tōr'mās). A small town in the province of Salamanca, Spain, situated on the Tormes 17 miles south of Salamanca. Here, 1809, the French defeated the Spaniards.

Alba Longa (al'bä long'gä). In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, 15 miles southeast of Rome, the ancient center of the Latin League. Its foundation is traditionally ascribed to Ascanius and its destruction to Tullus Hostilius.

Alban (al'ban, or äl'ban) **Saint.** Protomartyr of Britain, 303. He is said to have been a native of Verulamium where he was put to death with the sword. The famous monastery of St. Alban was founded in his honor by King Offa about 795. His festival is celebrated in the Roman Church June 22, and in the Anglican Church on June 17.

Alban Lake. See *Albano.*

Alban Mountains (al'ban moun'tānz), It. **Monti Laziali.** A mountain group southeast of Rome, near Albano. Its highest point is Monte Cavo.

Albanenses (al-ba-nen'sēz). A small medieval sect, named from the city of Alba in Piedmont, which professed Manichean doctrines. They were closely allied to the Albigenses.

Albani (äl-bä'nē), or **Albano** (-nō), **Francesco.** Born at Bologna, Italy, March 17, 1578: died there, Oct. 4, 1660. A noted Italian painter.

Albani (äl-bä'ne), Mme. (**Marie Louise Cécilia Emma Lajeunesse**). Born at Chambly, near Montreal, 1850. A distinguished soprano singer, of French-Canadian parentage. Her family removed to Albany, New York (from which she took her assumed name), in 1864. She studied in Paris under Duprez, and in Milan under Lamperti, and made her début as an opera-singer in Messina in 1870. She married Ernest Gye in 1878.

Albani, Villa. A palace in the northern part of Rome, celebrated for its art collections.

Albania (al-bā'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἀλβανία.] In ancient geography, a country of Asia, lying west of the Caspian, north of Armenia, and east of Iberia, and corresponding nearly to the modern Baku and southern Daghestan in Russia. It was part of the Assyrian empire, and the theater of some of the wars of Sargon and Sennacherib.

Albania. [NL. *Albania*, Alb. *Shkyperi*, Turk. *Arnautlik*, F. *Albanie*, G. *Albanien.*] A region in the western part of European Turkey, bounded by Montenegro and Novi-Bazar on the north, Macedonia (with a vague frontier) and Thessaly on the east, Greece and the Gulf of Arta on the south, and the Ionian Sea, the Strait of Otranto, and the Adriatic on the west, corresponding in general to the vilayets Skutari, Janina, and part of Monastir, and largely to the ancient Illyria and Epirus. It was occupied by the Turks in the first part of the 15th century, revolted under Scanderbeg 1443-67, and was subdued by the Turks in 1478. Several rebellions against the Turks occurred about the beginning of the 19th century. Albania resisted the treaty of Berlin (1878) and the cession of territory to Montenegro in 1880. Population (estimated), 1,500,000 (?), 2,000,000 (?), principally Arnauts.

Albania, or Albany. An ancient name of the Scottish Highlands, fancifully derived from the mythical Albanact, son of Brute.

Albanian (al-bā'ni-an). The language of the Albanians. It is now commonly regarded as a member of the Aryan family. It exists only in modern dialects, but is supposed to be the descendant of the ancient Illyrian of which no records are extant. Also called *Skipetar*, from the native name of the people (*Shkypetar*, 'highlanders').

Albanian Gates. The defile of Derbend between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

Albano (äl-bä′no). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the slope of the Alban Mountains, 14 miles southeast of Rome, on the site of Pompey's Villa: the Roman Albanum. It passed to the Papal States in 1697. It contains the ruins of a pretorian camp built by Domitian, a large fortified inclosure, quadrilateral in plan. The walls are built of huge but rather thin blocks of stone. One of the gates remains. Population, about 6,000.

Albano, Lake of, or **Lago di Castello,** or **Alban Lake.** A small lake near Albano, Italy, noted for its picturesque scenery, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano.

Albano, Mount. See *Monte Cavo.*

Albany (âl′ba-ni). Same as *Breadalbane.*

Albany. The capital of the State of New York and of Albany County, situated on the west bank of the Hudson in lat. 42° 39′ 50″ N., long. 73° 44′ 56″ W. (Dudley Observatory), near the head of navigation. It is an important commercial city, the terminus of lines of steamers to New York and other river-ports, and of the Erie and Champlain canals, and a center of extensive systems of railroads. Besides the State Capitol, it contains the law and medical departments and the (Dudley) Observatory of Union University. It was settled by the Dutch in 1614, fortified (Fort Orange) in 1624, obtained a city charter in 1686, was the seat of a convention (under the lead of Franklin) to form a colonial union in 1754, and became the permanent capital of the State in 1797. Population (1890), 94,923.

Albany. The capital of Dougherty County, Georgia, situated on Flint River, at the head of navigation, 90 miles southwest of Macon. Population (1890), 4,008.

Albany. The capital of Linn County, Oregon, situated on the Willamette 63 miles southwest of Portland. Population (1890), 3,079.

Albany. A small seaport in western Australia, situated on King George Sound about lat. 35° S. It is a station of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company.

Albany, Countess of (**Louise Marie Karoline von Stolberg-Gedern**). Born 1753: died at Florence, Jan. 29, 1824. A German princess, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, prince of Stolberg-Gedern, and wife (married March 28, 1772) of the "Young Pretender" (Duke of Albany), and later the mistress of Alfieri.

Albany, Duke of. See *Stewart* (*Stuart*) and *Leopold.*

Albany, Duke of. A character in Shakspere's "King Lear," the husband of Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter.

Albany Regency. A name given to a clique of New York politicians who controlled the machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York from about 1820 to about 1854. Among its members were Van Buren, Marcy, Wright, and Dix.

Albany River. A river in Canada, about 500 miles in length, flowing into James Bay.

Albasin (äl′bä-sēn), or **Yaksa** (yäk′sä). A former fortified town in the Amur Territory, Siberia, on the northern bend of the Amur: a center of Russian colonization in the 17th century.

Albategnius (al-ba-teg′ni-us), **Mohammed ben Jabir.** Born in Mesopotamia about 850: died 929. A noted Arabian astronomer. He discovered the motion of the sun, and introduced into mathematical calculation the use of the sine, in place of the entire chord of the arc which had previously been employed. Among his works are commentaries on Ptolemy's "Almagest," a treatise on astronomy and geography, etc. One of his astronomical works was translated into Latin, under the title "De Scientia Stellarum" (Nuremberg, 1537).

Albay (äl-bī′). A town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. Population (1887), 11,986.

Albe (äl′be). The ancient Alba Fucentia, now a small village near Avezzano, in central Italy. It contains an ancient amphitheater of the usual Roman elliptical plan, 114 by 305 feet, estimated to have seated 20,000 people. The arena measures 68 by 159 feet.

Al-Beladori (al-bel″ä-dō′ri), **Abul Hassan Ahmed.** Died at Bagdad about 895. An Arabian historian, author of a history of the conquest of Syria, the island of Cyprus, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Egypt, Africa, Spain, Nubia, and the islands of the Mediterranean by the Arabs. He describes the condition of the conquered countries and various towns founded by the Moslems, among them Bagdad. Also *Albeladory.*

Albemarle (äl-be-märl′). See *Aumale.*

Albemarle. See *Albemarle Island.*

Albemarle, Duke of. See *Monk.*

Albemarle, Earl of. See *Keppel.*

Albemarle Club. A London club, established in 1874, composed of ladies and gentlemen. Headquarters, 13 Albemarle street. Membership, 750.

Albemarle Island. The largest of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific. Area, 1,650 square miles.

Albemarle Point. The early name of Charleston, South Carolina.

Albemarle Sound. A shallow body of water, about 55 miles long, in the northeastern part of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by sand beaches, and communicating with Pamlico Sound on the south through Croatan and Roanoke Sounds. It receives the Roanoke River, and is connected with Chesapeake Bay by the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Albemarle, The. A Confederate iron-clad ram, built on the Roanoke River about 30 miles below Weldon, North Carolina, during 1863. She did much damage to Union steamers during the spring of 1864, but was destroyed by Lieutenant W. B. Cushing during the night of Oct. 27 of that year. He attacked her in a small launch carrying a torpedo. Forcing his way within the chain of logs which formed part of her defense, he exploded the torpedo under the ram's overhang. She was afterward raised, towed to Norfolk, and in 1867 stripped and sold.

Albendorf (äl′ben-dôrf). A village and frequented place of pilgrimage (to the sanctuary of the New Jerusalem), in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Glatzer Neisse, northwest of Glatz.

Albenga (äl-beng′gä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, the Roman Albingaunum, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 44 miles southwest of Genoa. It contains a cathedral, an early Pointed church with sculpture of Runic type about the doorways. The baptistery is octangular, of the 10th century, with Corinthian columns, some early mosaics, and a curious tomb. The bridge over the Centa, the Ponte Lungo, between the railway-station and the town, is Roman. All the piers of its ten arches, and much of the upper work, are antique. There are also medieval walls. The town contains a gymnasium and an episcopal seminary.

Albères (äl-bãr′). The eastern ramification of the Pyrenees, between Spain and the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France.

Alberic (al′bėr-ik) **I.** Slain by the Romans about 925 at Orta, Italy. A Lombard nobleman, patrician (also called senator, consul, and prince) of the Romans and duke of Spoleto, expelled from Rome by Pope John X. He married Marozia, daughter of Theodora.

Alberic II. Died 954. A patrician and senator of the Romans, son of Alberic I. and Marozia.

Alberoni (äl-bā-rō′nē), **Giulio.** Born near Piacenza, Italy, May 31, 1664: died June 16, 1752. A statesman and cardinal, resident of the Duke of Parma at the Spanish court, negotiator of the marriage of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese, and prime minister of Spain, 1714 (or 1715) to 1719. His foreign policy led to the Quadruple Alliance and a war disastrous to Spain.

Albers (äl′berz), **Johann Friedrich Hermann.** Born at Dorsten, Westphalia, Nov. 14, 1805: died at Bonn, May 12, 1867. A German physician and professor at Bonn, author of "Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie" (1832–62), etc.

Albert (al′bėrt), G. **Albrecht** (äl′brecht), surnamed "The Bear," from his heraldic emblem. Born at Ballenstädt, Germany, about 1100 (1106?): died at Ballenstädt, Nov. 18, 1170. Margrave of Brandenburg, son of Otto the Rich, count of Ballenstädt. He received a grant of Lusatia 1125 (retaining it, however, but a few years), and of the Nordmark 1134; obtained the duchy of Saxony 1138, which he soon lost; attacked the Wends 1136-37 and later, and conquered a large part of their territory; and assumed the title of margrave of Brandenburg 1150.

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed "The Proud." Born 1158: died June 25, 1195. Margrave of Meissen from 1190 to 1195. In attempting to oppress his younger brother Dietrich, who had inherited Weissenfels, he incurred the enmity of the emperor Henry VI., and died by poison, administered, it is said, by an agent of the emperor.

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed "The Tall." Born 1236: died Aug. 15, 1279. Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, son of the first duke, Otto the Child. He was captured by the sons of the margrave Henry, Oct. 27, 1263, in the war of the Thuringian succession and was released in 1264, on the payment of 8000 marks in silver and the cession of the Guelph cities and castles on the Werra.

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed "The Bad." Died 1314. Landgrave of Thuringia after 1265, and margrave of Meissen from 1288 to 1293. By his second wife, Cunegonde of Eisenberg, he was persuaded to exclude his sons by his first marriage from the succession in Thuringia in favor of Apitz, his son by Cunegonde. A war followed in which he was taken captive by his son Frederick, and forced to sign a disadvantageous treaty at Rochlitz, Jan. 1, 1289.

Albert I., G. **Albrecht.** Born about 1250: slain by a conspiracy at Windisch on the Reuss, Switzerland, May 1, 1308. The eldest son of Rudolf I. of Hapsburg, duke of Austria 1282, and German king 1298–1308. He overthrew and killed his rival, Adolf of Nassau, at the battle of Gollheim, July 2, 1298.

Albert II., G. **Albrecht.** Born 1298: died 1358. Duke of Austria and son of Albert I. of Germany. He ruled the Austrian lands in common with his brother Otto from 1330, and after 1339 alone.

Albert III., G. **Albrecht.** Died 1395. Son of Albert II. of Austria. He ruled alone as duke of Austria from 1379.

Albert I., G. **Albrecht.** Born about 1317: died Feb. 18, 1379. The founder of the reigning house of Mecklenburg, created duke of Mecklenburg by the emperor Charles IV. in 1348. He came into possession of the duchy of Schwerin in 1358 by the extinction of the ducal house, and secured the election of his second son Albert, by his first wife Euphemia of Sweden, as king of Sweden in 1363.

Albert II., G. **Albrecht.** Died 1412. Son of Albert I. of Mecklenburg, elected king of Sweden in 1363. He was defeated by Queen Margaret of Denmark and Norway (widow of Hakon) at the battle of Falkoping, Sept. 21, 1389, and taken prisoner. In 1395 he was released and renounced the throne of Sweden

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed **Achilles,** and also **Ulysses,** from his valor and sagacity. Born at Tangermünde, Prussia, Nov. 9, 1414: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 11, 1486. An elector of Brandenburg, third son of Frederick I. on whose death (1440) he succeeded to the principality of Ansbach. He inherited the principality of Baireuth in 1464 from his brother John, and received the electorate of Brandenburg in 1470 from his brother Frederick II., whose hearing had been destroyed by the discharge of a cannon. He carried on successful wars with Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and resisted the attempt of the Teutonic Knights to repossess themselves of Neumark. He was the author of the "Dispositio Achillea," a family ordinance providing for the separation of Brandenburg and Ansbach-Baireuth, and establishing primogeniture in each, according to Hallam the first instance of the legal establishment of the custom of primogeniture.

Albert, G. **Albrecht.** Born at Ansbach, May 16, 1490: died March 20, 1568. Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach, last grand master of the Teutonic Knights, and first duke of Prussia: younger son of Frederick of Ansbach, who was the second son of Albert Achilles, elector of Brandenburg. He was elected grand master Feb. 13, 1511; made his entry into Konigsberg Nov. 22, 1512; carried on war with his suzerain, the king of Poland, 1519–1525, in a futile attempt to regain the independence of Prussia, the Ordensland of the Teutonic Knights; secured by the treaty of Cracow, April 8, 1525, the conversion of Prussia into a secular duchy, hereditary in his family, and formally introduced the Reformation July 6, 15[illegible]. He was aided in his political and ecclesiastical reforms by the advice of Luther. He was the founder of the University of Konigsberg (1544), the third Protestant university.

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed "The Bold." Born July 17, 1443: died at Emden, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1500. Duke of Saxony, younger son of Frederick the Gentle, and founder of the Albertine Saxon line. In the division of the Saxon dominions in 1485 he received Meissen.

Albert IV., G. **Albrecht,** surnamed "The Wise." Born Dec. 15, 1447: died March 18, 1508. Duke of Bavaria, third son of Albert III. After the death of his oldest brother John he became (1465) coregent with the second brother Sigismund, and later (1467) sole ruler.

Albert, G. **Albrecht.** Born June 28, 1490: died at Aschaffenburg, Sept. 24, 1545. The youngest son of the elector Johannes Cicero of Brandenburg, archbishop of Magdeburg 1513, archbishop and elector of Mainz 1514, and cardinal 1518. To him was intrusted the sale of indulgences in one district of Germany, and Tetzel acted as his commissioner. See *Tetzel, Luther.*

Albert, G. **Albrecht,** surnamed **Alcibiades.** Born at Ansbach, March 28, 1522: died at Pforzheim, Jan. 8, 1557. A margrave of Brandenburg, partizan and later opponent of the emperor Charles V. He was defeated by Maurice of Saxony at Sievershausen, in Lüneburg, July 9, 1553.

Albert, G. **Albrecht** or **Albert.** Born Nov. 13, 1559: died July, 1621. An archduke of Austria, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He was educated for the church, and became a cardinal [illegible] and archbishop of Toledo 1584. From [illegible] he was viceroy of Portugal, and was appointed governor of the Spanish Netherlands in 1596. In 1600 he was defeated by Maurice of Nassau at Nieuport, and concluded an armistice of 12 years with the Netherlands in 1609.

Albert, Count of Geierstein. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Anne of Geierstein," a restless intriguer and head of the Vehmgericht. Pursued by Charles of Burgundy, he takes refuge in a monastery and is known as the "Black Priest of St. Paul's." By order of the Vehmgericht he kills Charles of Burgundy in battle.

Albert. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," a young farmer who marries Charlotte, with whom Werther is in love. He represents Kestner, one of Goethe's friends. See *Werther*.

Albert (äl-bãr') (original name, **Alexandre Martin**). Born April 27, 1815: died Dec., 1892. A French mechanic, noted as a revolutionist and follower of Louis Blanc. He was a member of the provisional government Feb., 1848, and of the Constituent Assembly (convened May 4); was sentenced to deportation for complicity in the riot of May 15, 1848; and recovered his liberty by the amnesty of 1859. In 1870 he took a prominent part in the defense of Paris.

Albert (al'bėrt). In Sheridan Knowles's play "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," the real Lord Wilfrid, appearing as the Blind Beggar.

Albert (äl-bãr'), formerly **Ancre** (änkr). A town in the department of Somme, France, on the Ancre 28 miles northeast of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 6,169.

Albert (al'bėrt), G. **Albrecht** (äl'brecht), **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born Oct. 4, 1809: died Oct. 14, 1872. Prince of Prussia, fourth son of Frederick William III. He commanded in the fourth cavalry division in the Franco-Prussian war, and participated in the battles of Sedan, Artenay, and Orleans.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 3, 1817. Archduke of Austria, eldest son of Archduke Charles, noted as a soldier and military writer. He served in Italy 1848–1849, and as commander of the army of the south gained the victory of Custozza June 24, 1866. (See *Custozza*.) The same year he was made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel. Born at the Rosenau, near Coburg, Germany, Aug. 26, 1819: died at Windsor Castle, England, Dec. 14, 1861. Prince Consort of England, second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He married Queen Victoria Feb. 10, 1840, and was made prince consort June 25, 1857.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Kasimir.** Born at Moritzburg, near Dresden, July 11, 1738: died at Vienna, Feb. 11, 1822. Duke of Saxe-Teschen, an Austrian general, son of Augustus III. of Poland. He was defeated by Dumouriez 1792.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Friedrich August.** Born at Dresden, April 23, 1828. King of Saxony, son of King John of Saxony, whom he succeeded Oct. 29, 1873. As crown prince he commanded in the Franco-German war an army corps, and later the Army of the Meuse.

Albert Edward (al'bėrt ed'ward). Born at London, Nov. 9, 1841. Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Victoria. He married Princess Alexandra of Denmark March 10, 1863. In 1860 he made a tour of the United States and Canada, in 1862 of Egypt and Palestine, and in 1875–76 of British India.

Albert Victor Christian Edward. Born Jan. 8, 1864: died Jan. 14, 1892. Eldest son of Albert Edward, prince of Wales.

Albert the Great. See *Albertus Magnus*.

Albert Savarus (äl-bãr' sä-vä-rüs'). A tale by Balzac, published 1844, one of the "Scenes from Private Life." Savarus is said to be a portrait of the author. The book contains many details of his life and work.

Albert (äl'bert), **Joseph.** Born at Munich, March 5, 1825: died there, May 5, 1886. A German photographer, inventor of the Albertype.

Albert (äl-bãr'), **Paul.** Born at Thionville, Dec. 14, 1827: died at Paris, June 21, 1880. A French literary historian, professor at Poitiers, and later (1878) at the Collège de France: author of "La littérature française" (1872–75), "Histoire de la littérature romaine" (1871), etc.

Albert Edward Nyanza (nyan'zä). A lake in central Africa, south of Lake Albert Nyanza, and connected with the latter by the Semliki, discovered by Stanley in 1877 and revisited by him 1888–89. Its native name is Muta Nzige.

Albert Chapel. See *Windsor*.

Albert Embankment. See *Thames Embankment*.

Albert Hall. A covered amphitheater in London, finished in 1871. It measures [illegible] and [illegible] feet, the [illegible] of the dome [illegible], and it can [illegible] 8,000 persons. The exterior is of [illegible], with a [illegible] of colored tiles [illegible] representing the various peoples of the earth. It contains one of the largest existing [illegible].

Albert Lea (al'bėrt lē). The capital of Freeborn County, Minnesota, 97 miles south of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,305.

Albert Memorial. A monument, in London, erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe-Gotha, on the south side of Kensington Gardens, built from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. It consists of a colossal bronze statue of the prince seated beneath an ornate pinnacled canopy in the Pointed style which rises to a height of [illegible] feet. Statue and canopy rest on a basement bearing reliefs of artists of all countries and times. At the angles four pedestals project with groups of statuary representing Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, and Manufacture. Steps descend on all sides in pyramidal form, and at the lower angles are placed sculptures personifying the four chief regions of the earth — Europe, America, Asia, and Africa.

Albert Nyanza (al'bėrt nyan'zä). A lake in central Africa, intersected by lat. 2° N., long. 31° E., one of the main sources of the Nile, discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, March 14, 1864. Its length is 97 miles, and its area about 2,000 square miles.

Alberta (al-bėr'tä). A provisional district formed in 1882 in the Northwest Territories, Canada, bounded by Athabasca on the north, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia on the east, the United States on the south, and British Columbia on the west. It sends one representative to the Dominion Parliament. It is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Chief town, Calgary. Area, about 106,000 square miles. Population (1891), 26,123.

Alberti (äl-bãr'tē), **Leone Battista.** Born at Florence, Feb. 18, 1404: died at Rome, 1472. A noted Italian poet, musician, painter, sculptor, and architect, author of "De re Ædificatoria" (1485), etc.

Albertine Line (al'bėr-tin līn). The younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Albrecht*), duke of Saxony (1443–1500). He ruled jointly with his brother Ernst (see *Ernestine*) from 1464 to 1485, when they came into possession of Thuringia by inheritance, and agreed upon a division, Albrecht taking an eastern and a western portion, with the Ernestine lands intervening between them.

Albertinelli (äl-bãr-ti-nel'lē), **Mariotto.** Born at Florence, Oct. 13, 1474: died at Florence, Nov. 5, 1515. A Florentine painter, an associate and imitator of Fra Bartolommeo.

Albertrandy (äl-ber-trän'di), **John (Jan) Baptist.** Born at Warsaw, Dec. 7, 1731: died at Warsaw, Aug. 10, 1808. A Polish Jesuit and historian, of Italian parentage, librarian to Bishop Zaluski in Warsaw, and later to Stanislaus Augustus, and a notable collector of manuscripts relating to Polish history. He was appointed by Stanislaus bishop of Zenopolis.

Albertus Magnus (al-bėr'tus mag'nus). [L., 'Albert the Great.'] Born at Lauingen, Swabia, 1193 (according to some authorities 1205): died at Cologne, Nov. 15, 1280. A famous scholastic philosopher and member of the Dominican order. He studied in Padua and Bologna, taught philosophy and theology at Cologne (1229), taught at Paris (1245), and finally returned to Cologne. He was made bishop of Ratisbon in 1260, but soon resigned and retired to a convent where he died. Among his numerous pupils was Thomas Aquinas. He was famous for his extensive learning which gained for him his surnames "The Great" and "Doctor Universalis," and was even reputed to be a magician; but his modern critics differ greatly in their estimates of his attainments and ability. "He was the first scholastic who reproduced the philosophy of Aristotle systematically, with thoroughgoing consideration of the Arabian commentators, and transformed it in accordance with the dogmas of the church" — to the practical exclusion of Platonic influences. His works fill twenty-one volumes, and relate chiefly to physical science: they include a sort of encyclopedia of the learning of his times.

Albertville (al-bar-vēl'). A town in the department of Savoie, France, near the Arly, 23 miles northeast of Chambéry. Population (1891), 5,854.

Albi, or Alby (äl-bē'). The capital of the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Tarn: the ancient Albiga. It has a cathedral (of St. Cecilia) and an archiepiscopal palace, and is the seat of a bishopric. It was a stronghold of the Albigenses, to whom it gave their name. The cathedral is a unique monument, massively built of brick, with the base of its walls sloped outward, the openings all high above the ground, and otherwise fitted to serve not only as a church but as a citadel. It is chiefly of the 14th century. It has a massive and lofty western tower and a beautiful florid triple porch on the south side, lavishly carved in stone. The interior, without aisles or transepts, is 262 feet long, 62 wide, and 98 high, surrounded between the buttresses by 2 tiers of chapels. The celebrated 15th-century rood-loft and choir-screen are rich with delicate tracery and excellent figure and foliage sculpture. The roof and walls are covered with Italian frescos dating from about 1505. Population (1891), commune, 20,963.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz). A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the 12th and 13th centuries: so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichean errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that as sects they had in great part disappeared by the end of the 14th century. A crusade against them was preached by Pope Innocent III. in 1208, and was led by Arnold of Citeaux and Simon de Montfort. The war of extermination, which lasted for several years, was one of the bloodiest in history. Their doctrines are known chiefly from the writings of their orthodox enemies. Also called *Cathari*, and by many other names.

Albigeois (äl-bē-zhwä'). A former district of Languedoc, France, comprised in the modern department of Tarn.

Albin, or **Albyn** (al'bin). Another form of Albion.

Albina (al-bī'nä). A city in Multnomah County, Oregon, on the Willamette near Portland. Population (1890), 5,129.

Albingians (al-bin'ji-anz). [Properly *North Albingians*; LL. *Nordalbingi* (cf. L. *Albis*, the Elbe), G. *Nordalbingsch*.] A Saxon tribe living north of the Elbe (whence the name) in the present Holstein. They were first made known to Europe by the campaigns of Charlemagne in the 8th century. Their language was the Low German dialect of Holstein. With the other closely related dialects, Westphalian, Middle Saxon, and East Saxon, it forms the group specifically called Saxon.

Albini (äl-bē'nē), **Franz Joseph,** Baron von. Born at St. Goar, May 14, 1748: died at Dieburg, Jan. 8, 1816. A German statesman, head of the government of the electorate of Mainz during the French revolutionary period.

Albinovanus Pedo. See *Pedo*.

Albinus (al-bī'nus; G. pron. äl-bē'nös), or **Weiss** (vīs), **Bernhard Siegfried.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Feb. 24, 1697: died at Leyden, Sept. 9, 1770. A German anatomist, professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Leyden: author of "Tabulæ Sceleti et Musculorum Corporis Humani" (1747), etc.

Albinus (al-bī'nus), **Clodius** (**Decimus Clodius Ceionius Septimius A.**). Died after the battle of Lyons, 197 A. D. A Roman commander, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Gaul and Britain in 193 A. D., and probably recognized as Cæsar by Severus in 194: said to have been called "Albinus" from the fairness of his body. He was defeated by Severus in 197.

Albinus, Spurius Postumius. Roman consul 334 and 321 B. C., and commander at the defeat of the Caudine Forks.

Albion (al'bi-on), or **Alebion** (a-lē'bi-on). [Gr. 'Αλβίων or 'Αλεβίων.] In classical mythology, a son of Poseidon and brother of Dercynus or Bergion. He and his brother lost their lives in an attack on Heracles as the latter passed through their country (Liguria) with the oxen of Geryon.

Albion (al'bi-on). [L. *Albion*, Gr. 'Αλβίων, 'Αλουίων, from Old Celtic **Albion*, Ir. *Alba*, *Alpa*, *Elba* (gen. *Alban*, dat. acc. *Albain*), W. *Alban* (see *Albin*), lit. 'white land,' with reference to the chalk cliffs of the southern coast. Cf. *Alps*.] The ancient name of Britain: restricted in later poetic use to England. Alban and Albin were ancient names for the Highlands of Scotland.

Albion. The capital of Orleans County, New York, 43 miles northeast of Buffalo. Population (1890), 5,773.

Albion. A city in Calhoun County, southern Michigan, 38 miles south-southwest of Lansing. Population (1890), 3,763.

Albion and Albanius (al-bā'ni-us). An operatic entertainment by Dryden, produced in 1685, allegorically representing the chief events of King Charles II.'s reign. Albion was Charles himself and Albanius was James, duke of York. It was not printed till 1691.

Albion's England. A rimed chronicle of English history, by William Warner, published in 1586. It was seized as contraband by the order of the archbishop of Canterbury, for no reason that is now assignable.

Albion Knight. A comedy morality published in 1565. It turns on the want of concord between the lords temporal and the lords spiritual.

Albireo (al-bir'ẹ-ō). [Origin doubtful, but conjectured to be a corruption of *ab ireo* in the Latin version of the "Almagest."] The usual name for the yellow third-magnitude star β Cygni, in the beak of the swan. It is coarsely double with a fine contrast of color between the two components.

Albis (al'bis). The Latin name of the Elbe.

Albis (äl'bes). A low mountain-range in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, west of Lake Zürich. Its best-known summit is the Ütliberg.

Albistan (al-bi-stän'), or **Elbistan** (el-bi-stän'). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, on the Jihun 40 miles northeast of Marash. The sultan Bibars defeated here the Turks and Mongols in 1277. Population, 8,000 (?).

Albitte (äl-bēt'), **Antoine Louis.** Died 1812. A French radical revolutionist, member of the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was condemned to death for participation in the revolt of May 20, 1795, against the Convention, but succeeded in avoiding capture. Under the Directory he was appointed mayor of Dieppe, after the 18th Brumaire was engaged in military affairs, and finally perished in the retreat from Moscow.

Albizzi (al-bēt'sē). A noted Italian family, originally of Arezzo, which played a conspicuous part in Florentine affairs during the 14th and 15th centuries. They belonged to the democratic Guelph party.

Albizzi, Bartolommeo, L. **Bartholomæus Albicius Pisanus** ('of Pisa'). Born at Rivano in Tuscany: died at Pisa, Dec. 10, 1401. A noted Franciscan monk and religious writer: author of "Liber conformitatum sancti Francisci cum Christo" (first ed. folio, Venice, undated).

Albo, Joseph (äl'bō). Born at Soria in Spain: died there, 1444. A Jewish physician, theologian, and philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "Ikkarim" ("fundaments") which comprises a complete system of the Jewish religion.

Alboin (al'boin). Died at Verona in 573. King of the Lombards from about 553 (560?) to 573, son of Alduin, whom he succeeded. He destroyed the kingdom of the Gepidæ (566), and married Rosamunda, daughter of the slain king Cunimund. In 568 he conquered Italy as far south as the Tiber, and established the kingdom of the Lombards with Pavia as its capital. He was murdered at the instigation of Rosamunda, whom, at a carousal, he had ordered to drink from her father's skull. She is said to have employed for this purpose a common soldier (Helmichis, Alboin's shield-bearer) whom she first allowed to become her paramour, and to whom she then offered the choice of perishing through the jealousy of Alboin or of becoming his murderer. This story is probably unhistorical.

Albona (äl-bō'nä). A town in Istria, Austria-Hungary, 42 miles southeast of Trieste. Population (1890), commune, 10,379.

Alboni (äl-bō'nē), **Marietta.** Born at Cesena, Italy, March 10, 1823: died at Paris, June 23, 1894. A celebrated contralto singer. She studied under Madame Bertoletti and later under Rossini (Grove), and made her debut at the Communal Theater in Bologna with great success, appearing immediately afterward at La Scala in Milan. She sang in all the Continental and English cities and in America until 1867, when her husband, Count Pepoli, a Bolognese, died. In 1872 she reappeared in "Il Matrimonio Segreto" at the Italiens. In 1877 she married again an officer of the Garde Républicaine, M. Zieger.

Al Borak (al bō'rak). [Ar., 'lightning.'] A legendary animal, white in color, in size between a mule and an ass, with two wings, and of great swiftness, on which Mohammed is said to have made a nocturnal journey to the seventh heaven, conducted by the angel Gabriel.

Albornoz (äl-bōr'nōth), **Gil Alvarez Carillo de.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, about 1300: died at Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 24, 1367. A Spanish prelate (archbishop of Toledo) and soldier, a supporter of the papal authority in Italy.

Albovine (al'bō-vīn), **King of the Lombards.** A tragedy by Davenant, printed in 1629. The scene and the names of characters are the same as in his later poem "Gondibert."

Albracca (äl-bräk'kä). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," a castle of Cathay in which Angelica was besieged by Agricane.

Albrecht. See *Albert.*

Albrecht (äl'brecht). Lived about 1270. A German poet, author of the later "Titurel," a continuation of the "Titurel" of Wolfram von Eschenbach: generally, but probably wrongly, named Albrecht von Scharfenberg.

Albrecht, Wilhelm Eduard. Born at Elbing, Prussia, March 4, 1800: died at Leipsic, May 22, 1876. A German jurist, one of the seven Göttingen professors removed on account of liberalism in 1837.

Albrechtsberger (äl-brechts-ber'ger), **Johann Georg.** Born at Kloster-Neuburg, near Vienna, Feb. 3, 1736: died at Vienna, March 7, 1809. An Austrian musician, distinguished especially as a contrapuntist: author of "Gründliche Anweisung zur Komposition" (1790), etc.

Albrechtsburg (äl'brechts-börg). An extensive castle at Meissen, Saxony, founded in 1471 by the princes Ernst and Albert. It is a picturesque pile, dominated by towers and lofty roofs, and by the openwork spire of its Johanniskapelle. The large banqueting-hall is an imposing room, with wooden figures of Saxon princes. There is much excellent vaulting. Since 1863 the whole has been restored and decorated with historical frescos. For 150 years from 1710 the famous royal porcelain manufactory was conducted here.

Albreda (äl-brā'dä). A seaport in Senegambia, situated on the Gambia River 20 miles above Bathurst. Population, 7,000 (?).

Albret (äl-brā'), House of. A Gascon family which arose in the 11th century, and derived its name from the Château d'Albret. Its best-known members are Charles d'Albret, count of Dreux, who was killed in the battle of Agincourt in 1415; Louis d'Albret (died 1465), cardinal bishop of Cahors; Jean d'Albret, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with Catherine of Foix in 1484; Jeanne d'Albret (see below); and César-Phebus d'Albret, marshal of France and the last descendant of the house in the male line.

Albret, Jeanne d'. Born at Pau, France, Jan. 7, 1528: died at Paris, June 9, 1572. A queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre, and Margaret of Valois, wife of Antony of Bourbon, and mother of Henry IV. of France, noted as a supporter of the Huguenots.

Albright (âl'brīt), **Jacob.** Born near Pottstown, Pa., May 1, 1759: died 1808. An American Methodist clergyman, founder of the denomination named the "Evangelical Association."

Albrizzi (äl-brēt'sē), **Isabella Teotochi,** Countess d'. Born in Corfu, 1763: died at Venice, Sept. 27, 1836. A Venetian patroness of literature and art, called by Byron "the Madame de Staël of Venice": author of "Descrizione delle opere di Canova" (1809–25), etc.

Albucasis (al-bū-kā'sis), or **Abul-Casim** (ä-böl-kä-sēm'), or **Abul-Kasim el Zahrâwi.** Born at Zahrâ al Tasrîf, near Cordova, Spain: died at Cordova about 1106. An Arabian physician, author of "Al-Tasrif," a famous résumé of Arabian medical science. According to some he lived a century earlier. His work was partially translated into Latin and twice into Hebrew.

Albuera (äl-bö-ā'rä). A village in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 12 miles southeast of Badajoz. Here, May 16, 1811, the Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese army (30,000) under Beresford defeated the French (20,000) under Soult. The losses were nearly even.

Albufeira (äl-bö-fā'ē-rä). A small fishing port in the province of Algarve, Portugal, 21 miles west of Faro.

Albufera de Valencia (äl-bö-fā'rä dā vä-lān'thē-ä). A lagoon, about 10 miles long, 7 miles south of Valencia, in Spain. Its revenues belonged to Godoy, later to Suchet (Duke of Albufera), and after him to the Duke of Wellington.

Albula (äl'bö-lä). A pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, about 25 miles southeast of Coire, connecting the valleys of the Albula and Hinter-Rhein with that of the Inn. Its height is 7,595 feet.

Albumazar (al-bö-mä'zär). Born at Balkh, Turkestan, 805 (?): died at Wasid, central Asia, 885. A celebrated Arabian astronomer, author of numerous works, including an introduction to astronomy, a "Book of Conjunction," and a treatise on astrology. Latin translations of the first two appeared at Augsburg in 1489, and again at Venice, the former in 1506 and the latter in 1515. The work on astrology was printed at Venice under the title "Flores Astrologiæ" (date unknown), and reprinted at Augsburg in 1588. His name is given to the leading character, a knavish astrologer, in a university play (in English), named for him, by John Tomkis (or Tomkins), acted by the gentlemen of Trinity College, Cambridge, before King James I. in 1614. It is founded on "L'Astrologo" of Gian Battista del Porta, 1606. Dryden revived it in 1748. In 1734 a comedy called "The Astrologer" (produced in 1744) was founded on it by Ralph.

Albuquerque (äl-bö-kär'ke). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 24 miles north of Badajoz. Population (1887), 7,385.

Albuquerque. The capital of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande 58 miles southwest of Santa Fé: an important railroad center. It consists of two settlements, the old town (population (1890), 1,733) and the new town (population (1890), 3,785). The latter was founded in 1881. The old town dates from the 17th century.

Albuquerque, Affonso de, surnamed "The Great" and "The Portuguese Mars." Born at Alhandra, near Lisbon, 1452 (1453?): died at sea near Goa, India, Dec. 16, 1515. A celebrated Portuguese navigator and conqueror, the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. Appointed viceroy of India, he landed on the coast of Malabar in 1503, conquered Goa and afterward the whole of Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Islands, the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Ormuz. King Emmanuel appointed a personal enemy of Albuquerque to supersede him. On his return, he died at sea. He was an extraordinary man, and made the Portuguese name profoundly respected in the East.

Albuquerque, Duarte Coelho de. See *Coelho de Albuquerque, Duarte.*

Albuquerque, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duke of. See *Fernandez de la Cueva.*

Albuquerque, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez, Duke of. See *Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez.*

Albuquerque, Jeronymo de. Born about 1514: died at Olinda, near Pernambuco, about Feb. 25, 1594. A Portuguese soldier, leader in various wars against the Indians in Brazil, whither he went in 1535. In 1548 he was captured by the Cahetes tribe, but gained their good will and married the daughter of a chief.

Albuquerque Maranhão, Jeronymo de. Born at Pernambuco, 1548: died at Maranhão, Feb. 11, 1618. A Brazilian soldier, son of Jeronymo de Albuquerque and an Indian mother. He conquered Rio Grande do Norte from the Indians 1598-99 and Ceara in 1613. In Nov., 1615, he took Maranhão from the French, and was made captain-general of that colony.

Albuquerque, Mathias de. Said to have been born in Brazil: died at Lisbon, June 9, 1647. A Portuguese general, governor of Pernambuco in 1624, and, after the Dutch had taken Bahia (May, 1624), acting governor-general of northern Brazil. He recovered Bahia in 1625. After visiting Madrid he returned to Pernambuco, in Oct., 1629, as governor, and in Feb., 1630, abandoned Olinda and Recife (Pernambuco) to the Dutch. In Dec., 1635, he was ordered back to Madrid, whence he was sent to Portugal in disgrace. In 1640 Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke, and Albuquerque took a principal part in the war which followed. His decisive victory of Montijo or Campo Mayor (May, 1644) won for him the titles of Count of Allegrete and grandee of Portugal.

Albuquerque, Pedro d'. Born at Pernambuco about 1575: died at Pará, Feb. 6, 1644. A son of Jeronymo de Albuquerque Maranhão, appointed governor of Maranhão and Pará in 1642.

Albuquerque Coelho, Duarte d'. See *Coelho, Duarte d'Albuquerque.*

Albuquerque Coelho, Jorge d'. See *Coelho, Jorge d'Albuquerque.*

Alby. See *Albi.*

Albyn. See *Albion.*

Alcacer-do-Sal (äl-kä'ser-dọ-säl'). A trading town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Sado 50 miles southeast of Lisbon: the Roman Salacia. It has been the scene of various battles, particularly between Moors and Christians. Population, about 2,000.

Alcæus (al-sē'us). [Gr. Ἀλκαῖος.] A famous poet of Mytilene in Lesbos (about 611–580 B. C.), by some regarded as the first in rank of the lyric poets of Greece. He supported the nobles in their struggles with the tyrants of his native town, was banished, and led an eventful and wandering life. He was "the perfect picture of an unprincipled, violent, lawless Greek aristocrat, who sacrificed all and everything to the demands of pleasure and power" (*Mahaffy*). Fragments of his works remain.

Alcaforado (äl-kä-fō-rä'dō), **Francisco.** A Portuguese navigator who took part in the expedition (of which he wrote an account) of João Gonzales Zarco to the island of Madeira in 1420.

Alcalá de Chisbert (äl-kä-lä' dā chēs-bārt'). [*Alcalá*: Ar. 'castle.'] A town in the province of Castellon, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 65 miles northeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 5,751.

Alcalá de Guadaira (äl-kä-lä' dā gwä-ᴛʜī'rä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, situated near the Guadaira 7 miles east of Seville. It contains a Moorish castle, an unusually fine example, older than 1246, when the town was taken by the Christians. Population (1887), 9,055.

Alcalá de Henares (äl-kä-lä' dā ā-nä'rās). A town in the province of Madrid, Spain, near the site of the Roman Complutum, situated on the Henares 17 miles east by north of Madrid: the birthplace of Cervantes. It was formerly famous for its university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes, which was removed to Madrid in 1836. Population (1887), 13,543.

Alcalá de los Gazules (äl-kä-lä' dā lōs gä-thö'lās). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 30 miles east of Cadiz. Population (1887), 9,802.

Alcalá la Real (äl-kä-lä' lä rā-äl'). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, 27 miles northwest of Granada. Population (1887), 15,802.

Alcalá y Herrera, Alonso de. A Portuguese writer of Spanish origin, who published in 1641 five Spanish tales in each of which one of the five vowels is omitted. *Ticknor.*

Alcamenes, or **Alkamenes** (al-kam'e-nēz). [Gr. Ἀλκαμένης.] Born at Lemnos, of Attic descent, or at Athens: flourished about 448–404 B.C. A Greek sculptor, according to Pausanias the most skilful pupil of Phidias. The same author ascribes to him the centaur conflict on the western pediment of the temple of Zeus recently recovered at Olympia. This must have been a very early work of the master. His recorded works were statues of gods and heroes mainly. His Aphrodite "of the gardens" was one of the great statues of antiquity. His statue of ivory and gold of Æsculapius may be represented in the beautiful head in the British Museum, found at Melos.

Alcamo (äl'kä-mō). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 24 miles west-southwest of Palermo. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Segesta. Population, about 37,000.

Alcandre (al-kon'dr). A character in Mademoiselle de Scudéry's romance "Clélie": a flattering portrait of Louis XIV., then only about eighteen years of age.

Alcañiz (äl-kän-yēth'). A town in the province of Teruel, Spain, on the Guadalope 64 miles southeast of Saragossa. Population (1887), 7,781.

Alcantara (äl-kän'tä-rä). A western quarter, formerly a suburb, of Lisbon, noted for the victory gained there in 1580 by the Duke of Alva over the Portuguese.

Alcántara. [Ar., 'the bridge.'] A small town in the province of Cáceres, Spain, the ancient Norba Cæsarea, situated on the Tagus 31 miles northwest of Cáceres. The famous bridge of Trajan, over the Tagus, built in 105 A. D., exists to-day practically as the Romans left it. It is built without cement, and is one of the most imposing of masonry bridges. It is about 670 feet long, and 210 feet high from the river-bed, with six arches. The two central arches each have a span of 110 feet. A plain triumphal arch rises over the middle pier. Another notable structure is the monastery of the Knights of Alcantara, begun in 1506, and now in ruins. The florid Pointed church is divided by slender piers into lofty, gracefully vaulted aisles. The cloisters are fine, and the buildings, both for residence and for defense, of great extent and massiveness. Population, about 4,000.

Alcantara. A seaport in the province of Maranhão, Brazil, in lat. 2° 25′ S., long. 44° 25′ W.

Alcántara, Francisco Martin. Born in the province of Estremadura, probably about 1480: killed at Lima, Peru, June 26, 1541. A Spanish soldier, half-brother of Francisco Pizarro on the mother's side. He left Spain with Pizarro in 1529, and was with him during part of the conquest of Peru. He received a large inheritance which was unjustly taken from the younger Almagro. Alcantara was killed with Pizarro.

Alcantara, Doctor of. An operetta by Julius Eichberg produced in Boston in 1862, "the most successful work of any pretensions with an exclusively American reputation" (*Grove*).

Alcántara, Knights of. A religious and military order in Spain, created about 1156 by the brothers Don Suarez and Don Gomez de Barrientos to combat the Moors. In 1177 it was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. as a religious order of knighthood under Benedictine rule. It took its name from the fortified town of Alcántara, with whose defense it was intrusted about 1213, having hitherto been known as the order of the Knights of San Julian del Pereyro. In 1494–95 the grand mastership was vested in the crown, and in 1540 the knights received permission to marry. In 1835 the order ceased to exist as a spiritual body, though it still remains in its civil capacity.

Alcantara, Pedro de. See *Pedro I.* and *II.* of Brazil.

Alcatraz (äl kä-träz′). A small island north of San Francisco, the seat of a military prison.

Alcaudete (äl-kou-ᴛʜā′tā). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, situated on a tributary of the Guadalquivir 23 miles southwest of Jaen. Population (1887), 9,188.

Alcázar (äl-kä′thär). [Ar. *al qaer*, the castle.] 1. The palace of the Moorish kings and later of Spanish royalty at Seville. A large part is of the original Alhambresque architecture, and extremely beautiful, though restored and too highly colored. Other portions have been added by successive Spanish sovereigns, from Pedro the Cruel. The gardens were laid out by the emperor Charles V.

2. A palace in Segovia, Spain, originally Moorish, occupied by the sovereigns of Castile from the 14th century. It was a large and strong medieval castle, with picturesque towers and turrets, and contained rooms of much historical interest. It was burned in 1862, and has been restored.

Alcázar, Battle of. See *Battle of Alcázar*.

Alcázar de San Juan (äl-kä′thar da san hwän). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, a railway and manufacturing center. Population (1887), 9,557.

Alcazar-Quivir. See *Kassr el-Kebir*.

Alcazava Sotomayor, Simão de. Born about 1490: died on the east coast of Patagonia early in 1536. A Portuguese explorer, from 1522 in the service of Spain as a naval officer. In 1534 he fitted out at his own expense, two vessels and 240 men, with the object of reaching Peru by the Straits of Magellan. Leaving San Lucar Sept. 21, he touched at the Abrolhos Islands, Brazil, and arrived at the Straits in Jan., 1535; attempting to pass he was driven back by a storm and wintered at Puerto de los Lobos (probably St. Joseph's or St. Matthew's Bay). Thence he led a land expedition which crossed the country to the Andes, and was the first to explore the Patagonian plateau. Alcazava himself was obliged by weakness to return to the ship, where he was [illegible] murdered in a mutiny. Also *Alcazaba*, *Al*[illegible].

Alcedo (äl-thā′ᴛʜō), **Antonio de.** Born at Quito, 1735: date of death not recorded. A Spanish brigadier-general (1792) and geographer, son of Don Dionisio de Alcedo y Herrera, best known for his "Diccionario geográfico-histórico de las Indias occidentales ó América" (Madrid, 1786–89, 5 vols.). There is an English translation by Thompson, London, 1812–15. He served during part of his life in America.

Alcedo y Herrera (äl-thā′ᴛʜō ē er-rā′rä), **Dionisio de.** Born at Madrid, 1690: died there, 1777. A Spanish administrator. From [illegible] to [illegible] he was almost constantly in Spanish America, in various capacities. As president and captain-general of Quito ([illegible]) he aided the French commission sent to measure an arc of the meridian. From [illegible] to [illegible] he was captain-general of Tierra Firme and president of Panama. He published several works of considerable importance on the geography and history of South America.

Alceste. See *Alcestis*.

Alceste (äl-sest′). The principal character in Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope": a disagreeable but upright man who scorns the civilities of life and the shams of society. Wycherley has taken him as the model of his rude and brutal Manly in "The Plain Dealer."

Alceste. A pseudonym of several modern French writers, among them Alfred Assolant, Hippolyte de Castille, Louis Belmontet, and Édouard Laboulaye.

Alceste. A tragic opera by Gluck, first presented at Vienna, Dec. 16, 1767.

Alcester (âl′stėr). A town in Warwickshire, England, 19 miles south of Birmingham: the site of an ancient Roman encampment. Population (1891), 4,963.

Alcester, Baron. See *Seymour, Sir Frederick*.

Alcestis (al-ses′tis), or **Alceste** (al-ses′tē). [Gr. Ἄλκηστις, or Ἀλκέστη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ in Thessaly. When her husband was stricken with a mortal sickness she sacrificed her life for him, in accordance with the promise of Apollo that by this means he should be saved. According to one form of the legend she was allowed to return to the upper world by Persephone: according to another she was rescued by Hercules. She is the subject of a play by Euripides.

> The Alcestis is a curious and almost unique example of a great novelty attempted by Euripides — a novelty which Shakspere has sanctioned by his genius — I mean the mixture of comic and vulgar elements with real tragic pathos, by way of contrast. The play is not strictly a tragedy, but a melodrama, with a happy conclusion, and was noted as such by the old critics, who called the play rather comic, that is to say, like the new comedies in this respect. The intention of the poet seems to have been to calm the minds of the audience agitated by great sorrows, and to tone them by an afterpiece of a higher and more refined character than the satyric dramas, which were coarse and generally obscene.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 325.

Alchemb (al-kemb′). [Ar.] A rarely used name for the second-magnitude star α Persei, usually called *Marfak*, and sometimes *Algenib*.

Alchemist, The. A comedy by Ben Jonson acted by the King's Servants in 1610: a satire on the reigning folly of the time, the search for the philosopher's stone. It observes strictly the unities of time and place, and, in point of intellectual power, is regarded as the first of Jonson's plays. "The Empiric," a droll, was founded on it in 1676, and "The Tobacconist," a farce, in 1771. It was entered in the Stationers' Register in 1610, but was not published till 1612.

Alchfrith (älch′frith), or **Alchfrid** (-frid). A son of Oswiu, king of the Northumbrians, and Eanflæd, daughter of Eadwine. He was created under-king of the Deirans by his father; married Cyneburh, daughter of Penda, king of the Mercians; and joined his father in the defeat of Penda, 655, near the river Winwæd. He made unsuccessful war against his father, and probably fled to Mercia.

Alchiba, or **Alkhiba** (al-kē-bä′). [Ar., 'the tent,' a name given by some of the Arabians to the constellation Corvus.] The seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star α Corvi, which, however, is not the brightest in the constellation.

Alchymist (äl-ċhē-mēst′), **Der.** An opera by Spohr, composed about the end of 1829, and first performed at Cassel July 28, 1830. The libretto by Pfeiffer is based on a story by Washington Irving.

Alcibiades (al-si-bī′ạ-dēz). [Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης.] Born at Athens, about 450 B. C.: killed at Melissa, Phrygia, 404 B. C. A celebrated Athenian politician and general, the son of Cleinias and Deinomache, and a pupil and friend of Socrates. After his father's death at the battle of Coronea he was brought up in the house of Pericles who was his kinsman. He became leader of the radical party about 421, commanded the Athenian League 420–418, was appointed a commander of the expedition against Sicily in 415; and was accused of profanation in Athens, and fled to Sparta in the same year, becoming an open enemy of Athens. In 412, having become an object of suspicion at Sparta (his death had been resolved upon), he went over to the Persians. He was soon recalled by the Athenian army and commanded the Athenians in the victory over the Peloponnesians and Persians at Cyzicus 410, and in other successful battles. His failure at Andros and the defeat of his general at Notium in 407 caused him to be deposed from his command. After the battle of Ægospotami he sought refuge with Pharnabazus in Phrygia where he was treacherously put to death. He was celebrated for his great beauty and talents, and also for his self-will and unbridled insolence and capriciousness.

Alcibiades. A tragedy by Thomas Otway produced in 1675.

Alcibiades. A pseudonym used by Alfred Tennyson in "Punch."

Alcida: Greene's Metamorphoses. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, licensed in 1588, probably published in 1589. It consists of stories exposing the evils of women's pride and vanity.

Alcidamas (al-sid′a-mas). [Gr. Ἀλκιδάμας.] A Greek rhetorician, a native of Elæa in Asia Minor. He was a pupil of Gorgias, and between 432 and 411 B. C. resided at Athens where he gave instruction in eloquence, being the last of the purely sophistical school of rhetoricians. Two extant declamations are ascribed to him.

Alcide (äl-sēd′), **Baron de M . . .** A pseudonym used 1833–35 and in 1864 by Alfred de Musset.

Alcides (al′si-dēz). A patronymic of Heracles, who was a descendant of Alcæus.

Alcina (äl-chē′nä). A fairy, the embodiment of carnal delights, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso": the sister of Logistilla (reason) and Morgana (lasciviousness). When tired of her lovers she changed them into trees, beasts, etc., and was finally, by means of a magic ring, displayed in her real senility and ugliness. Compare *Acrasia*, *Armida*, and *Circe*.

Alcinous (al-sin′ō-us). [Gr. Ἀλκίνοος.] In Greek legend, a king of the Phæacians, in the island of Scheria, mentioned in the Odyssey. A considerable part of the poem (Books VI.–XIII.) is devoted to the events of Odysseus's stay in his dominions.

Alciphron (al′si-fron). [Gr. Ἀλκίφρων.] Lived probably in the last part of the 2d century A. D. A Greek epistolographer whose identity is uncertain, Alciphron being, perhaps, an assumed name. The letters attributed to him "are about 100 in number, and are divided into three books. They represent classes of the older Greek community, and are valuable from the glimpses which they give of social life, the materials being mostly derived from the remains of the middle and new comedy. The most lively are those supposed to be written by celebrated hetæræ, especially those from Glycera to Menander. The style is a careful imitation of the best Attic" (*K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III.). (*Donaldson.*)

Alciphron. A character in Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean," published in 1827. Moore also wrote a poem with this title, published in 1839.

Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher. A philosophical dialogue by Bishop Berkeley, written to expose the weakness of infidelity. It was composed while Berkeley was at Newport, R. I., and was published in 1732.

Alcira (äl-thē′rä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, on an island of the Jucar 20 miles south of Valencia. Population (1887), 18,448.

Alcmæon (alk-mē′ọn). [Gr. Ἀλκμαίων.] In Greek legend, the son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle and the leader of the Epigoni in the expedition against Thebes. In accordance with the command of his father, given when he joined the first expedition against Thebes, and the advice of the oracle, he slew his mother, and was driven mad and pursued by the Furies in consequence. Having, under false pretenses, obtained from Phegeus the Arcadian the necklace and robe of Harmonia (see *Harmonia*) for his wife Callirrhoe, he was waylaid and slain by Phegeus's order.

Alcmæon. A Greek natural philosopher, born at Crotona, Italy, in the 6th century B. C., especially noted for his discoveries in anatomy.

Alcmæonidæ (alk-mē-on′i-dē). A noble family of Athens, a branch of the family of the Neleidæ which came from Pylos in Messenia to Athens about 1100 B. C. Among the more notable members of the family are Alcmæon, an Athenian general in the Cirrhæan war; Megacles, a son of Alcmæon, and a rival of Pisistratus; Clisthenes, the legislator, son of Megacles; Pericles, the celebrated Athenian statesman, great-grandson of Megacles; and the scarcely less famous Alcibiades, cousin of Pericles. The family was banished for sacrilege about 596 B. C., on account of the action of the Alcmæonid archon Megacles who 612 B. C. put to death the participants in the insurrection of Cylon while they clung for protection to the altars. They returned through an alliance with Lycurgus, carried on with varying fortunes a struggle with Pisistratus and the Pisistratidæ, and were finally restored in 510 B. C.

Alcman, or **Alkman** (alk′man), or **Alcmæon.** [Gr. Ἀλκμάν, or Ἀλκμαίων.] The greatest lyric poet of Sparta. He flourished about the middle of the 7th century B. C., and was probably brought to Greece as a slave, in youth, from Sardis. "His six books contained all kinds of melos, hymns, pæans, prosodia, parthenia, and erotic songs. His metres are easy and various, and not like the complicated systems of later lyrists. On the other hand, his proverbial wisdom, and the form of his personal allusions, sometimes remind one of Pindar. But the general character of the poet is that of an easy, simple, pleasure-loving man. He boasts to have imitated the song of birds (fr. 17, 67) — in other words, to have been a self-taught and original poet." (*Mahaffy*, Hist. Greek Lit., I. 170.) Fragments of his writings are extant.

Alcmene (alk-mē′nē), or **Alkmene.** [Gr. Ἀλκμήνη.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Amphitryon and mother, by Zeus, of Heracles.

Alcobaça (äl-ko-bä′sä). A small town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 50 miles north of Lisbon. It contains a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1148, and believed to have been the largest of the order. The buildings now serve as barracks.

Alcock, or **Alcocke** (âl′kok), **John.** Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1430: died at Wisbeach, England, Oct. 1, 1500. An English prelate and scholar, successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, and founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1496.

Alcofribas Nasier (äl-ko-frē-bä' nä-syā'). An anagrammatic pseudonym of François Rabelais, once or twice shortened to the first word only.

Alcolea (äl-kō-lā'ä). A locality in the province of Cordova, Spain, on the Guadalquivir 8 miles northeast of Cordova, where, Sept. 28, 1868, the Spanish revolutionists, under Serrano, defeated the royalists. The battle resulted in the overthrow of Queen Isabella.

Alcor (al'kôr). [Ar., but uncertain; said to signify 'the rider.'] A small fifth-magnitude star very near to Mizar (ζ Ursæ Majoris). It is easily seen with the naked eye if the eye is normal, but not otherwise: hence sometimes used as a test of vision. It is called *Aliore* in the Latin version of the "Almagest."

Alcoran. See *Koran.*

Alcorn (al'kôrn), **James Lusk.** Born Nov. 4, 1816: died Dec. 20, 1894. An American politician, founder of the levee system of the State of Mississippi, Republican governor of Mississippi 1870–71, United States senator 1871–77, and unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1873.

Alcott (âl'kot), **Amos Bronson.** Born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799: died at Boston, March 4, 1888. An American philosophical writer and educator, one of the founders of the school of transcendentalists in New England. He was son of Joseph Chatfield Alcox, a small farmer and mechanic, and Anna Bronson: the family name was originally spelled *Alcocke.* His youth was spent in peddling books and other wares, interrupted by school-teaching, chiefly in Virginia and North and South Carolina. He returned to New England in 1823, and soon after opened an infant school in Boston where he later (1834–37) conducted a well known school in which the instruction was based upon the principles of self-analysis and self-education, the efforts of the teacher being directed to the development of the individuality of the pupil. He retired to Concord 1840, where he was intimately associated with Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Channing, and became dean of the Concord School of Philosophy. His chief works are "Orphic Sayings" contributed to the "Dial" (1840), "Tablets" (1868), "Concord Days" (1872), "Table-Talk" (1877), "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1882).

Alcott, Louisa May. Born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29, 1832: died at Boston, Mass., March 6, 1888. An American author, daughter of A. B. Alcott. She was a teacher in early life and an army nurse in the Civil War. Among her works are "Little Women" (1868), "Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869), "Little Men" (1871), "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag" (1872–82), "Rose in Bloom," etc.

Alcoy (äl-koi'). A city in the province of Alicante, Spain, lat. 38° 42′ N., long. 0° 27′ W.: an important manufacturing center (paper, etc.). It was the scene of a bloody insurrection of the Internationale in July, 1873. Population (1887), 30,373.

Alcudia (äl-kö'ᴛʜē-ä). A seaport on the northern coast of Majorca, Balearic Islands, formerly the chief fortress of the island. Population, about 2,000.

Alcudia, Duke of. See *Godoy, Manuel de.*

Alcuin (al'kwin), AS. **Ealhwine** (eälch'wi-ne). Born at York, England, 735: died at Tours, May 19, 804. An English prelate and scholar, abbot of Tours: also known as Albinus, Flaccus, and Albinus Flaccus. He was educated at York, and settled on the Continent in 782, on the invitation and under the protection of Charlemagne. He was master of the school of the palace and served as general superintendent of Charlemagne's schemes of ecclesiastical and educational reform. At the council of Frankfort in 794 he led the opposition to adoptionism, which the council condemned; and at the synod of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) in 799 he persuaded Felix, the leader of the adoptionists, to recant (his second recantation). Alcuin wrote on a great variety of subjects, including theology, history, grammar, rhetoric, orthography, dialectics, etc. About 802 he revised the Vulgate. He was also a poet.

Alcyone (al-sī'ō-nē). [Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] 1. In classical mythology: (*a*) The daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceÿx. After the loss of her husband she cast herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher. (*b*) A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.—2. A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades.

Alcyonius (al-si-ō'ni-us), or **Alcionius, Petrus.** Born at Venice, 1487: died at Rome, 1527. An Italian scholar, corrector of the press of Aldus Manutius, and professor of Greek at Florence: author of "Medicis legatus, sive de Exilio" (1522), etc.

Aldabella (äl-dä-bel'lä). 1. The wife of Orlando in Ariosto's poems, the sister of Oliviero and Brandimarte and daughter of Monodantes: in the old French and Spanish poems called *Alda* and *Auda.*—2. A character in Milman's play "Fazio": a handsome shameless woman who beguiles Fazio when he becomes rich, and after his execution is condemned to imprisonment in a nunnery for life through the interposition of Bianca, the wife of Fazio.

Aldabra Island (äl-dä'brä). A small island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 9° 23′ S., long. 46° 15′ E.

Aldan (äl-dän'). A river in the government of Yakutsk, Siberia, which rises near the Yablonoi Mountains, and joins the Lena about lat. 63° N., long. 130° E. Its length is about 1,300 miles.

Aldan Mountains. A spur of the Stanovoi Mountains, in eastern Siberia, near the river Aldan.

Aldana (äl-dä'nä), **Lorenzo de.** Born in Estremadura about 1500: died at Arequipa, Peru, probably in 1556. A Spanish soldier who served with Alvarado in Guatemala and Peru, and in 1536 went with Juan de Rada to reinforce Almagro in Chile. In 1554 he was with Alonzo de Alvarado in the campaign against Giron, and shared in the defeat at the Abancay (May 21, 1554). Authorities are not in accord as to the date of his death, Calancha placing it in 1571.

Aldborough (âld'bur″ō, locally â'bro̤). A small town in Yorkshire, England, the ancient Isurium, 16 miles northwest of York, noted for its Roman antiquities (the pavements, foundations, etc., of the ancient city).

Aldborough, or **Aldeburgh.** A watering-place in Suffolk, England, 21 miles northeast of Ipswich. Population (1891), 7,467.

Aldea Gallega do Ribatejo (äl-dā'ä gäl-lā'gä dö̤ rē-bä-tā'zhō). A town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal, near the Tagus 8 miles east of Lisbon.

Aldebaran (äl-de-bä-rän' or al-deb'a̤-ran). [Ar. *al-dabarān,* the follower or the hindmost, because in rising it follows the Pleiades.] The standard first-magnitude red star α Tauri. It is in the eye of the animal, and is the most conspicuous member of the group known as the Hyades. Also often called *Palilicium* (which see).

Aldegonde. See *Sainte-Aldegonde.*

Aldegrever (äl'de-grā-fer), or **Aldegraf** (äl'de-gräf), **Heinrich.** Born at Paderborn, Prussia, 1502: died at Soest, Prussia, 1562. A German engraver and painter.

Alden (âl'den), **James.** Born at Portland, Maine, March 31, 1810: died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1877. An American naval officer, appointed captain Jan. 2, 1863, commodore July 25, 1866, and rear-admiral June 19, 1871, and retired March 31, 1872. He served in the Mexican war, and commanded the Richmond in the New Orleans campaign of 1862, and the Brooklyn in Mobile Bay, 1864, and in the attacks on Fort Fisher.

Alden, John. Born in England, 1599: died at Duxbury, Mass., Sept., 1686. One of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a cooper of Southampton, who was engaged in repairing the Mayflower and became one of the party which sailed in her. He is said to have been the first to step on Plymouth Rock, though this honor is also assigned to Mary Chilton. He settled at Duxbury and in 1621 married Priscilla Mullens. The incidents of their courtship form the theme of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." He was a magistrate in the colony for more than 50 years, and outlived all the other signers of the Mayflower compact.

Alden, Joseph. Born at Cairo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1807: died at New York, Aug. 30, 1885. An American educator. He was professor of Latin (later of rhetoric and political economy) in Williams College 1835–53, professor of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette College 1853–57, president of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, 1857–62, and principal of the Albany (New York) Normal School 1867–72. He was also for a time editor of "The New York Observer," and was a prolific writer, chiefly of juvenile literature.

Aldenhoven (äl'den-hō-fen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 12 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. Here March 1, 1793, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg and Archduke Charles defeated the French, and Oct. [illegible], 1794, the French (about 85,000) under Jourdan defeated the Austrians (about [illegible]) under Clairfayt. Population, about [illegible].

Alderamin (al-der-a-mēn'). [Ar. *al-dhirā al-yamīn,* the right arm.] The usual name of the 2½-magnitude star α Cephei.

Alderney (âl'dėr-ni), F. **Aurigny** (ō-rēn-yē'). One of the Channel Islands, the ancient Aurinia or Riduna, situated northeast of Guernsey, and 7 miles west of Cape La Hague, in lat. 49° 43′ N., long. 2° 12′ W. (Braye Harbor). Length, 3½ miles; area, 4 square miles: noted for its breed of cattle. It contains the town of St. Anne. The government is vested in a judge, 6 jurats, and 12 representatives. Population (1891), [illegible].

Alderney, Race of, F. **Ras d'Aurigny.** A channel between Alderney and the French coast, dangerous from its currents.

Aldersgate (âl'dėrz-gāt). A gate in old London wall which stood in the reëntering angle of the old city between Newgate and Cripplegate and at the junction of Aldersgate street and St. Martin's lane. It is called Ealdred's gate (*Ealdredesgate*) in the (Latin) laws of Ethelred.

Aldershot (âl'dėr-shot). A town on the border of Surrey and Hampshire, England, 34 miles southwest of London, noted for its military camp (established 1855). Population (1891), 25,595.

Aldfrith (äld'frith), **Ealdfrith** (eäld'frith), or **Eahfrith** (eäh'frith). Died 705. King of the Northumbrians, an illegitimate son of Oswiu, and brother of Ecgfrith, whom he succeeded in 685.

Aldgate (âld'gāt). [Originally *Alegate*: meaning probably 'a gate open to all,' or 'free gate.'] The eastern gate of old London wall, situated near the junction of Leadenhall street, Houndsditch, Whitehall, and the Minories. It must have been one of the 7 double gates mentioned by Fitz Stephens (who died 1191), not one of the Roman gates. The great road to Essex by which provisions were brought to the Roman city crossed the Lea at Old-ford and entered the city with the Ermine (Erminer) street, not at Aldgate but at Bishopsgate. Aldgate may have been opened in the reign of King Eadgar or that of Edward the Confessor, but probably dates from the first years of Henry I., at which time Bow Bridge across the Lea at Stratford is supposed to have been built by his queen Matilda.

Aldhelm (äld'helm), Saint. Born 640 (?): died at Doulting, near Wells, England, May, 709. An English scholar and prelate, made bishop of Sherborne in 705. His best-known works are "De laude virginitatis," in prose, and a poem "De laudibus virginum."

Aldiborontephoscophornio (al-di-bo-ron-tē-fos-ko-for'ni-ō). A character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotonthologos." It was given as a nickname to James Ballantyne the printer, on account of the solemn pomposity of his manner, by Sir Walter Scott. See *Rigdumfunnidos.*

Aldiger (al'di-ger). In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a Christian knight and the brother of the enchanter Malagigi.

Aldine (al'din) **Press.** The press established at Venice by Aldus Manutius. See *Manutius.*

Aldingar (al'ding-gär), **Sir.** A ballad concerning a false steward who sought to take away the honor of his queen. In the ballad with this title from the Percy MS. the queen's name is Eleanor, the wife of Henry II., but the story occurs repeatedly in connection with historical personages of nearly all the European nations.

> Our conclusion would therefore be, with Grundtvig, that the ballads of Sir Aldingar, Ravengaard and Memering, and the rest, are of common derivation with the legends of St. Cunigund, [illegible], and that all these are offshoots of a story which, beginning far back in the infancy of the Gothic race and their poetry, is continually turning up now here and now there without having a proper home in any definite time or assignable place.
>
> *Child,* Eng. and Scottish Ballads, III. 241.

Aldingar. The prior of St. Cuthbert's Abbey in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Harold the Dauntless."

Aldini (äl-dē'nē), Count **Antonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1756: died at Pavia, Italy, Oct. 5, 1826. An Italian statesman, minister of the Italian republic and kingdom under the Napoleonic régime.

Aldini, Giovanni. Born at Bologna, Italy, April 10, 1762: died at Milan, Jan. 17, 1834. An Italian physicist, professor of physics at Bologna, brother of Antonio Aldini and nephew of Galvani.

Aldo Manuzio. See *Manutius.*

Aldo (äl'dō), **Father.** In Dryden's play "Limberham, or the Kind Keeper," an abandoned but kind-hearted old debauchee.

Aldobrandini (äl-dō-brän-dē'nē). A celebrated Florentine family, originally from the village of Lasciano, near Pistoja, established in Florence since the 12th century. Among its most important members are Giovanni A. (1525–73), died at Rome [illegible], an Italian cardinal; Silvestro A. [illegible] (1536–1605), pope with the title Clement VIII.; Pietro A. (1571–1621), an Italian cardinal, grandson of Silvestro A.; Silvestro A. [illegible] at Rome [illegible], an Italian cardinal [illegible]; A. [illegible], an Italian man of letters, son of Silvestro A., author of a Latin translation of Diogenes Laertius.

Aldobrandini, Ippolito. See *Clement VIII., Pope.*

Aldred (al'dred), or **Ealdred** (e-äl'dred), or **Alred** (al'red). Died at York, England, Sept. 11, 1069. An English ecclesiastic, made bishop of Worcester in 1044 and archbishop of York in 1060. About 1054 he was sent [illegible] by Edward the Confessor [illegible] Henry III. [illegible] Edward the [illegible] English bishop to make the pilgrimage [illegible]. According to some accounts [illegible] crowned Harold in 1066, but the coronation was probably performed by Stigand. He submitted to William I., whom he crowned, and over whom he is said to have exercised considerable influence.

Aldrich (âl'drich or al'drij), **Henry.** Born at Westminster, England, 1647: died at Oxford, England, Dec. 14, 1710. An English divine, writer, musician, and architect, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, from 1689: author of a logical compendium (1691) which long remained a popular text-book (ed. by Mansel).

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth. Born at Foster, R.I., Nov. 6, 1841. An American politician, member of Congress from Rhode Island 1879–81, and Republican senator from Rhode Island 1881–.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. An American poet, novelist, and journalist, editor of "Every Saturday" (Boston, 1870–74), and of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1881–90. His works include "Bells" (1855), "Ballad of Babie Bell" (1856), "Pampinea, and other Poems" (1861), "Poems" (1863, 1865), "Cloth of Gold and other Poems" (1874), "Flower and Thorn" (1876), "Story of a Bad Boy" (1870), "Marjorie Daw, and other People" (1873), "Prudence Palfrey" (1874), "Flower and Thorn. Later Poems" (1876), "The Queen of Sheba" (1877), "Rivermouth Romance" (1877), "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880), "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (1883), "Mercedes, and Later Lyrics" (1883), "Wyndham Towers" (1889), "The Sisters' Tragedy, and other Poems" (1891).

Aldridge (al'drij), **Ira.** Said to have been born at Bellair, near Baltimore, about 1810: died at Lodz, Poland, Aug. 7, 1866. A negro tragedian, surnamed the "African Roscius," in early life valet of Edmund Kean. Among his chief parts was Othello.

Aldringer (ält'ring-er), or **Aldringen** (ält'ring-en), or **Altringer** (ält'ring-er), Count **Johann.** Born at Thionville (Diedenhofen), Lorraine, Dec. 10, 1588: killed at Landshut, Bavaria, July, 1634. An Imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War. He succeeded Tilly as commander of the army of the League in 1632, and distinguished himself under Wallenstein at Nuremberg.

Aldrovand (al'dro-vand), **Father.** A Dominican, the warlike chaplain of Lady Eveline Berenger in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Betrothed."

Aldrovandi (äl-drō-vän'dē), L. **Aldrovandus** (al-dro-van'dus), **Ulisse.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 11, 1522: died at Bologna, May 10, 1605. A celebrated Italian naturalist, appointed professor of natural history at Bologna in 1560. At his instance the senate of Bologna established in 1568 a botanical garden, of which he was appointed director. He also served as inspector of drugs, in which capacity he published "Antidotarii Bononiensis Epitome" (1574). His chief work is a "Natural History" in 13 volumes, especially notable on account of the profusion and excellence of its illustrations. The last 7 volumes were published after his death.

Aldstone (ald'stun), or **Aldstone Moor,** or **Alston Moor.** A town in Cumberland, England, 20 miles southeast of Carlisle. Population (1891), 3,384.

Aldus Manutius. See *Manutius.*

Aleandro (äl-ā-än'drō), **Girolamo,** L. **Aleander, Hieronymus.** Born at Motta, near Venice, Feb. 13, 1480: died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1542. An Italian ecclesiastic (cardinal) and scholar, author of a "Lexicon græco-latinum" (1512), etc. He was several times papal legate or nuncio to Germany, and was an ardent opponent of the Reformation.

Aleardi (ä-lā-är'dē), **Aleardo** (originally **Gaetano**). Born at Verona, Italy, Nov. 4, 1812: died there, July 17, 1878. An Italian poet and patriot, an active partisan of the insurrection in Venetia 1848–49, imprisoned by the Austrians in 1852 and 1859. Best edition of his poems, Florence, 1862 (5th ed. 1878).

Alecsandri (äl-ek-sän'drē), or **Alexandri, Basil,** or **Vassili.** Born in Moldavia, July, 1821: died at Mircesti, Moldavia, Sept. 4, 1890. A Rumanian poet, politician, and journalist, active in politics after 1848, and for a short time (1859) foreign minister: author of lyric and dramatic poems in Rumanian, and of translations of Rumanian songs into French.

Alecto (a-lek'tō). [Gr. Ἀληκτώ, she who rests not.] In Greek mythology, one of the three Erinyes. See *Erinyes.*

Aleksin, or **Alexin** (ä-lek'sēn). A town in the government of Tula, Russia, situated on the Oka 85 miles south by west of Moscow. Population, 5,713.

Aleman (ä-lā-män'), **Mateo.** Born near Seville in the middle of the 16th century: died in Mexico about 1610 ?. A Spanish novelist, for many years controller of the finances to Philip II., author of the famous "La vida y hechos del picaro Guzman de Alfarache" (1599), etc. See *Guzman de Alfarache.*

Alemanni, Alemannic. See *Alamanni, the nation.*

Alemanni, Luigi. See *Alamanni, Luigi.*

Alemannia. See *Alamannia.*

Alembert (ä-loṅ-bãr'), **Jean Baptiste le Rond d'.** Born at Paris, Nov. 16, 1717: died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1783. A noted French mathematician, philosopher, and author. He was an editor of the "Encyclopédie," for which he wrote the introduction, the mathematical articles, and part of the biographies. In 1772 he became perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and in that capacity was the spokesman of the *parti des philosophes* of which Voltaire was the head. His principal works are "Traité de dynamique" (1743), "Traité de l'équilibre et du mouvement des fluides" (1744), "Recherches sur la précession des équinoxes et sur la nutation de l'axe de la terre" (1749), "Recherches sur différents points importants du système du monde" (1754), "Mélanges de philosophie et de littérature," "Éléments de philosophie," "Opuscules mathématiques" (1761–80), etc.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer** (ä-laṅ-kãr'). A small town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 29 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer.** A town in Brazil, on the Amazon opposite the mouth of the Tapajós. Population, 3,000.

Alemtejo (ä-laṅ-tā'zhō). A province of Portugal, bounded by Beira on the north, by Spain on the east, by Algarve on the south, and by Estremadura and the Atlantic on the west. It comprises 3 districts, Evora, Portalegre, and Beja. Area, 9,431 square miles. Population (1881), 367,169.

Alencar (a-lan-kär'), **José Martiniano de.** Born in Ceará, May 1, 1829: died at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12, 1877. A Brazilian jurist and novelist, best known from his stories of Indian and colonial life, among which are "O Guarany," "Iracema," and "O Sertanejo."

Alençon (ä-loṅ-soṅ'). A former countship and duchy of France, whose counts and dukes were prominent in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The duchy was an appanage of the house of Valois. See below.

Alençon. The capital of the department of Orne, France, situated at the junction of the Briante and Sarthe in lat. 48° 25′ N., long. 0° 5′ E. It has an important trade and manufactures of lace (the celebrated "point d'Alençon"), linen, and woolen goods. The town was often taken and retaken in the English and League wars. Captured by the Germans Jan. 16, 1871. Population (1891), 18,319.

Alençon, Duc d' (Charles de Valois). Died 1346. A brother of Philip VI. of France, killed in the battle of Crécy.

Alençon, Duc d' (Charles IV.). Born 1489: died April 11, 1525. A prince of the blood and constable of France, husband of Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. His cowardice caused the loss of the battle of Pavia in 1525 and the capture of Francis I.

Alençon, Duc d' (Jean II.). Died 1476. He supported the Dauphin against his father Charles VII., and was condemned to death in 1456, the sentence being, however, commuted to life imprisonment, followed by a pardon.

Alenio (a-lā'nē-ō), **Giulio.** Born at Brescia, Italy, about 1582: died 1649. An Italian Jesuit, a missionary in China.

Aleppo (ä-lep'ō). [Ar. *Haleb* or *Haleb-es-Shahba.*] The capital of the vilayet of Aleppo, situated on the Nahr-el-Haleb in lat. 36° 11′ 32″ N., long. 37° 9′ E.: the ancient Berœa. It has an extensive commerce, and manufactures of silk, etc. In 638 it was conquered by the Saracens; was the seat of a Seljuk sultanate 11th and 12th centuries; was captured by the Crusaders under Baldwin in 1170, was plundered by the Mongols and by Timur; was conquered and annexed by the Turks in 1517; suffered severely from plagues, and in 1170 and 1822 from earthquakes; and was the scene of an outbreak against the Christians in 1850. Population (estimated), 120,000.

Aleppo. A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey. Population, 994,604.

Aleppy. See *Alapalli.*

Aler (a'ler), **Paul.** Born at Saint-Guy in Luxemburg, Nov. 9, 1656: died at Duren, Germany, May 2, 1727. A German Jesuit, author of the school treatise "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1702), etc.

Aleshki (ä-lesh'kē). A town in the government of Taurida, Russia, near the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Population, 9,925.

Alesia (a-lē'shi-ạ). [Gr. Ἀλησία.] In ancient geography, the capital of the Mandubii in central Gaul, usually identified with Alise, famous for its defense by Vercingetorix (of whom Napoleon III. erected a colossal statue here) and capture by Julius Cæsar 52 B. C. See *Alise.*

Alesius (a-lē'shi-us) (properly **Aless**), **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1500: died at Leipsic, March 17, 1565. A Scottish Lutheran controversialist and exegete, early made a canon of St. Andrew's where he was educated. He was imprisoned a second time as a result of his reforming tendencies, and finally escaped to Germany in 1532, where he became the friend of Luther and Melanchthon and declared his adherence to the Augsburg Confession. In August, 1535, he returned to England, and was intimately associated with Cranmer and other English reformers. He returned to Germany in 1540, was appointed in the same year professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and played an important part in the German Reformation. Also *Alesse.*

Alessandri (ä-les-sän'drē), **Alessandro.** Born at Naples, about 1461: died 1523. An Italian jurist and antiquarian, author of "Dies geniales" (1522), etc.

Alessandri, Basil. See *Alecsandri.*

Alessandria (äl-es-sän'drē-ä). [Named for Pope Alexander III.] The capital of the province of Alessandria, situated at the junction of the Bormida with the Tanaro, lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. It is an important railway center and a strong fortress, and has flourishing trade and manufactures of woolen goods, linen, silk, etc. The town was built by the Lombard League against Frederick Barbarossa in 1168; was conquered by Sforza in 1522; was unsuccessfully besieged by the French in 1657; was taken by the Imperialists in 1707; was ceded to Savoy in 1713; was the capital of the French department of Marengo in the revolutionary period; was taken by Suvaroff in 1799; was occupied by the Austrians in 1821; became a Piedmontese military center 1848–49; and was occupied by the Austrians in 1849. Population, 30,000; commune (1891), 75,000.

Alessandria. A province in Piedmont, Italy. Area, 1,950 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 775,729.

Alessandria. A small town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 20 miles northwest of Girgenti.

Alessandria, Armistice of. An armistice agreed upon between Napoleon and the Austrian general Melas, June 16, 1800, after the battle of Marengo. The Austrians retired behind the Mincio, abandoning to the French every fortress in northern Italy west of that river. "It was an armistice more fatal [to the Austrians] than an unconditional surrender." *Fyffe,* Hist. of Mod. Europe.

Alessi (ä-les'se), **Galeazzo.** Born at Perugia, Italy, 1500 (1512?): died 1572. An Italian architect, builder of the church of Sta. Maria di Carignano (in Genoa), and of palaces and churches in Genoa, Milan, etc.

Alessio (a-les'sē-ō). A town in the vilayet of Skutari, European Turkey, situated on the Drin 20 miles southeast of Skutari: the ancient Lissus, founded by Dionysius. Scanderbeg died here. Population, about 3,000.

Alet (ä-lā'). A town in the department of Aude, France, on the Aude 15 miles southwest of Carcassonne. It contains a ruined cathedral.

Aletsch (ä'lech) **Glacier.** The largest glacier in Switzerland, 13 miles in length, situated in the canton of Valais, north of Brieg and south of the Jungfrau.

Aletschhorn (ä'lech-hôrn). A peak of the Bernese Alps, 13,773 feet high, near the Aletsch Glacier.

Aleut (al'e-öt). See *Unangun.*

Aleutian Islands (al-e-ö'shi-an ī'lạndz), or **Catharine Archipelago** (kath'ạ-rin är-ki-pel'ạ-gō). A chain of about 150 islands belonging principally to Alaska. It extends westward from the peninsula of Alaska, and separates Bering Sea from the Pacific Ocean. The islands were discovered by the Russians in the middle of the 18th century. Population (Aleuts), about 2,000.

Alexander (al-eg-zan'dėr). [Gr. Ἀλέξανδρος.] See *Paris.*

Alexander III., surnamed "The Great." Born at Pella, Macedonia, in the summer or autumn of 356 B. C.: died at Babylon, May or June, 323 B. C. A famous king of Macedon and conqueror, son of Philip and a pupil of Aristotle. He fought at the battle of Chæronea in 338; succeeded to the throne in 336; subjugated Thrace and Illyria in 335; and conquered and destroyed Thebes and subdued opposition in Greece in 335. In 334 he started on his eastern expedition, gained the victory of Granicus in 334 and of Issus in 333, captured Tyre and Gaza, occupied Egypt, and founded Alexandria in 332; overthrew the Persian Empire at Arbela in 331; conquered the eastern provinces of Persia 330–327; and invaded India in 326. He returned from India to Persia 325–324. He became a hero of various cycles of romance, especially in the middle ages. See *Alexander, Romance of.*

Alexander. A Greek, or native of Lyncestis in Macedonia (whence his surname "Lyncestes"), implicated with his brothers in the murder of Philip, 336 B. C. Because he was the first to do homage to Alexander the Great, the latter pardoned him and raised him to a high position in the army, but afterward put him to death for a treasonable correspondence with Darius.

Alexander. A celebrated commentator on Aristotle of the end of the 2d and beginning of the 3d century A. D., a native of Aphrodisias in Caria, whence his surname "Aphrodisiensis." He was also called "the Exegete." More than half of his numerous works are extant. The most notable is a treatise on Aristotle's views concerning fate and freewill.

Alexander, surnamed **Balas** (the Semitic *ba'al* perhaps signifies 'lord'). Killed in Arabia, 146 B. C. A person of low origin who usurped the Syrian throne in 150 B. C. He was overthrown in battle by Ptolemy Philometor and was murdered by an Arabian emir with whom he had taken refuge.

Alexander I. Died 326 B. C. King of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus and brother of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great. His youth was spent at the court of Philip of Macedonia, who made him king of Epirus. On her repudiation by Philip, Olympias sought refuge with Alexander, and it was at his marriage with Philip's daughter Cleopatra in 336 B. C. that Philip was assassinated by Pausanias. In 332 B. C. Alexander crossed over into Italy to aid the Tarentines against the Lucanians and Bruttii. He was treacherously killed by some Lucanian exiles at the battle of Pandosia.

Alexander II. King of Epirus, son of Pyrrhus and Lanassa, the daughter of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. He succeeded his father in 272 B. C. He was dispossessed of Epirus and Macedonia by Demetrius, whose father, Antigonus Gonatas, he had deprived of Macedonia; but Epirus was recovered by the aid chiefly of the Acarnanians.

Alexander, surnamed **Jannæus** (Heb. *Yannai*, an abbreviation of *Jonathan*). Born 128 or 129 B. C.: died 78 B. C. King of the Jews from 104 till 78 B. C., a younger son of John Hyrcanus.

Alexander, surnamed "The Paphlagonian." An impostor, a native of Abonoteichos (Ionopolis in Cappadocia), who flourished about the beginning of the 2d century. He posed as an oracle and wonder-worker, and attained great influence. His tricks were exposed by Lucian.

Alexander, Saint. Died at Alexandria, April 17, 326. The patriarch of Alexandria from 312. He condemned the heresy of Arius in his dispute with Alexander Baucalis, and attended the Council of Nicæa in 325 with his deacon St. Athanasius.

Alexander. A Greek medical writer born at Tralles in Lydia, in the 6th century.

Alexander I. Bishop of Rome, successor of Evaristus. Eusebius in his history gives as the date of his accession the year 109 A. D.; in his chronicle, the year 111 A. D. In both works he is assigned a reign of ten years.

Alexander II. (**Anselmo Baggio,** ML. **Anselmus Badajus**). Born at Milan: died April 20, 1073. Pope from 1061 to 1073, successor of Nicholas II. He strove to enforce the celibacy of the clergy and the extravagant pretensions of the papacy. His election did not receive the imperial sanction, and an antipope, Honorius II. (Cadolaus, bishop of Parma), was chosen by a council at Basel, but was later deposed by a council held at Mantua. Alexander was succeeded by Hildebrand under the name of Gregory VII.

Alexander III. (**Rolando Ranuci** of the house of **Bandinelli**). Born at Siena, Italy: died Aug. 30, 1181. Pope from 1159 to 1181. He carried out successfully the policy of Hildebrand in opposition to Frederick Barbarossa and Henry II. of England. Three antipopes, Victor IV., Pascal III., and Calixtus III., elected in 1159, 1164, and 1168, respectively, were confirmed by the emperor and disputed the authority of Alexander, who was compelled to seek refuge in France from 1162 to 1165. The contest between the pope and the emperor ended in the decisive defeat of the latter at the battle of Legnano, May 29, 1176. In 1177 a reconciliation took place at Venice, and in 1178 the antipope Calixtus III. abdicated. The contest with Henry II. of England ended in the humiliation of the king and the canonization of Thomas a Becket, who represented the papal claims of supremacy.

Alexander IV. (Count **Rinaldo di Segni**). Died at Viterbo, Italy, May 25, 1261. Pope from 1254 to 1261. He attempted to unite the Greek and Latin churches, established the Inquisition in France in 1255, and encouraged the orders of mendicant friars. The last years of his pontificate were spent at Viterbo, whither he had been driven by the factional struggles in Rome.

Alexander V. (**Pietro Philarghi**). Born at Candia: died at Bologna, May 3, 1410. Pope from June 26, 1409, to May 3, 1410. He was elected by the Council of Pisa, after the deposition of Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., with the understanding that he should reform the abuses of the church. He was, according to the general belief, poisoned by Balthasar Cossa, his successor under the name of John XXIII.

Alexander VI. (**Rodrigo Borgia**). Born at Xativa in Valencia, Jan. 1, 1431: died Aug. 18, 1503. Pope from Aug. 11, 1492, to Aug. 18, 1503. He was made cardinal and vice-chancellor in 1456 by his uncle Calixtus III., whom he also succeeded as archbishop of Valencia. His election to the pontificate is ascribed to bribery. His efforts were directed toward the aggrandizement of the temporal power of the papacy at the expense of the feudal vassals of the church, and toward the foundation for his family of a great hereditary dominion in Italy. In the furtherance of these plans two of his five illegitimate children by Rosa Vanozza (Cæsar and Lucretia Borgia) played important parts. May 4, 1493, Alexander issued his bull dividing the New World between Spain and Portugal. In 1494 he unsuccessfully opposed the entrance of Charles VIII. into Naples, but in 1495 he joined the league between the emperor, Milan, Venice, and Spain which drove Charles from Italy. May 23, 1498, the execution of Savonarola took place by his order, and in 1501 he instituted the censorship of books. He was poisoned, it is said, by a cup of wine intended for Cardinal Corneto.

Alexander VII. (**Fabio Chigi**). Born at Siena, Feb. 13, 1599: died May 22, 1667. Pope from April 7, 1655, to May 22, 1667. He was a patron of learning and art, and a poet. He promulgated a bull against the Jansenists, and, in 1662, in a conflict with Louis XIV., was deprived of Avignon. During his pontificate occurred the conversion to the Catholic faith of Christina, queen of Sweden, after her abdication (1654) of the Swedish crown.

Alexander VIII. (**Pietro Ottoboni**). Born at Venice, 1610: died Feb., 1691. Pope from 1689 till 1691. He condemned the doctrine of "philosophical sin," as taught by the Jesuit Bougot of Dijon; assisted Venice against the Turks; and enriched the Vatican library by the purchase of Queen Christina's collection of books and manuscripts.

Alexander of Hales. Born at Hales, Gloucestershire, England: died 1245. A noted English theologian and philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Irrefragabilis." He lectured at Paris and was a member of the order of Franciscans. His chief work is "Summa Theologiæ" (printed 1475).

Alexander has acquired a place in the roll of mediæval writers mainly by the accidents of his historic position. He was among the first to approach the labour of expounding the Christian system with the knowledge not only of the whole Aristotelian corpus, but also of the Arab commentators. He thus initiated the long and thorny debates which grew out of the attempt to amalgamate the Christian faith with a radically divergent metaphysical view. *Leslie Stephen*, Dict. Nat. Biog.

Alexander I. Born 1078 (?): died at Stirling, Scotland, April 27, 1124. A king of Scotland, the fourth son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister of Eadgar the Ætheling, and brother of Edgar whom he succeeded in 1107. He married Sibylla, a natural daughter of Henry I. of England.

Alexander II. Born at Haddington, Scotland, Aug. 24, 1198: died in Kerrera, Scotland, July 8, 1249. A king of Scotland, son of William the Lion whom he succeeded in 1214: surnamed "The Peaceful." He joined the English barons against John.

Alexander III. Born at Roxburgh, Scotland, Sept. 4, 1241: died near Kinghorn, Fife, Scotland, March 16, 1286. A king of Scotland, son of Alexander II. whom he succeeded in 1249. His army defeated the Norwegians in 1263, and aided Henry III. of England in 1264.

Alexander I. Born at St. Petersburg, Dec. 23, 1777: died at Taganrog, Russia, Dec. 1, 1825. Emperor of Russia, son of Paul whom he succeeded in 1801. He encouraged education and science, and the introduction of Western civilization; carried out many reforms, including the abolition of serfdom in the Baltic provinces; and promoted trade and manufactures. In 1805 he joined the coalition against Napoleon; was present at the battle of Austerlitz; joined Prussia against Napoleon in 1806, signed the Peace of Tilsit in 1807, and conquered Finland in 1808. A successful war was waged with Turkey 1806-12. In 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia (see *Napoleon*). Alexander was a leader in the coalition against France 1813-14; was present at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic in 1813, entered Paris in 1814, took part in the Congress of Vienna, became king of Poland in 1815, again entered Paris in 1815; formed the Holy Alliance in 1815, and took part in the conferences of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, Troppau in 1820, Laibach in 1821, and Verona in 1822. He married a princess of Baden.

Alexander II. Born April 29, 1818: died at St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881. Emperor of Russia, son of Nicholas I. whom he succeeded in 1855. He concluded the treaty of Paris 1856; proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs 1861, reorganized the army and the departments of administration and justice; and developed commerce and manufactures. He suppressed the Polish insurrection 1863-64, and carried on war with Turkey 1877-78. During the latter part of his reign he was closely allied with Germany and Austria. The attacks of the Nihilists led him to enter upon a reactionary policy in 1879, and he was finally assassinated by them. He married a princess of Hesse.

Alexander III. Born March 10, 1845: died at Livadia, Crimea, Nov. 1, 1894. Emperor of Russia, son of Alexander II. whom he succeeded March 13, 1881. He continued the reactionary policy of his father's reign. A meeting of the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria, at Skierniewice in Poland, Sept., 1884, cemented the personal union of these rulers for the time, but since the formation of the Triple Alliance (which see) in 1887 Russia has become a virtual ally of France. Alexander opposed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria at the time of his overthrow in 1886, and refused to recognize his successor Prince Ferdinand. (For the chief events in his reign, see *Russia*.) He married Princess Dagmar of Denmark in 1866.

Alexander I. Born April 5, 1857: died Nov. 17, 1893. Titular prince of Battenberg, the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He served in the Hessian army, and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 in the Russian army. He was elected prince of Bulgaria April 29, 1879; suspended the constitution and governed there 1881-83; became, by the revolution at Philippopolis, Sept., 1885, prince of Eastern Rumelia also; commanded in the repulse of the Servian invasion Nov., 1885, at the battles of Slivnitza, Dragoman, Pass, Tsaribrod, and Pirot; became acting governor-general of Eastern Rumelia April, 1886; and was overthrown by a conspiracy at Sofia Aug. 21, 1886, and abducted to Reni on the Danube. He was restored at the end of August by a counter-revolution, but abdicated in the beginning of Sept., 1886.

Alexander Bey. See *Scanderbeg*.

Alexander, Archibald. Born in Virginia, April 17, 1772: died at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1851. An American Presbyterian divine, president of Hampden Sydney College (Va.) 1796-1806, and professor at Princeton Theological Seminary 1812-51. He wrote "Evidences of Christianity" (1825), "Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Testament" (1826), "Outlines of Moral Science" (1852), etc.

Alexander, Barton Stone. Born in Kentucky, 1819: died at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15, 1878. An American military engineer and officer in the Civil War, brevetted colonel and brigadier-general March 13, 1865.

Alexander, Edmund B. Born at Haymarket, Va., Oct. 6, 1802: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1888. An American officer. He served in the Mexican war, commanded the Utah expedition 1857-58, and was brevetted brigadier-general Oct. 18, 1865.

Alexander, Sir **James Edward.** Born in Scotland, 1803: died April 2, 1885. A British soldier (general) and explorer, author of "Travels through Russia and the Crimea" (1830), "Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa" (1838), etc. He served in India and at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Burmese, Kafir, Crimean, and other wars. In 1836-37 he conducted an exploring expedition into central Africa.

Alexander, James Waddel. Born in Louisa County, Va., March 13, 1804: died at Red Sweet Springs, Va., July 31, 1859. An American Presbyterian clergyman, son of Archibald Alexander. He was professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Princeton College 1833-44, and of ecclesiastical history and church government in Princeton Theological Seminary 1844-51, and pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 1851-59.

Alexander, John. A pseudonym of Jeremy Taylor, used in 1642.

Alexander John (**Alexander John Cuza** or **Cusa**). Born at Hush, Moldavia, March 20, 1820: died at Heidelberg, Baden, May 15, 1873. Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia 1859, and of Rumania 1861: dethroned 1866.

Alexander, John W. Born at Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7, 1856. An American portrait-painter. He studied at Munich, at Paris, and in Italy, and is sociétaire of the Beaux Arts at Paris.

Alexander, Joseph Addison. Born at Philadelphia, April 24, 1809: died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 28, 1860. An American biblical scholar, son of Archibald Alexander, and professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. He wrote commentaries on Isaiah (1846-47), on the Psalms (1850), and on several books of the New Testament.

Alexander (ä-lek-sän'der), **Ludwig Georg Friedrich Emil.** Born July 15, 1823. Prince of Hesse, younger son of the grand duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt. He distinguished himself in the Russian military service, and later in the Austrian, commanding a south-German contingent against Prussia in 1866.

Alexander (al-eg-zan'der), Sir **William.** Born 1567 (?): died at London, Sept. 12, 1640. A Scottish poet and statesman, created earl of Stirling in 1633. Author of "Monarchicke Tragedies" (1603-07), "Parænesis to the Prince" (1604), "Doomesday," etc. (first part 1614), etc. He received Sept. [illegible] 1621 the grant of New Scotland (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), which he transferred to the [illegible]. In 1626 he was appointed secretary of state for Scotland.

Alexander, William. Born at New York, 1726: died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1783. An American major-general in the Revolutionary War, known as Lord Stirling, though his claim to the Stirling title and estate was pronounced invalid by the lords' committee on privileges in March, 1762. He entered the service as colonel of a militia regiment in 1775, commanded a brigade at the battle of Long Island in 1776, where he was taken prisoner, and also served at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Alexander, William Lindsay. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 24, 1808: died at Pinkieburn, near Edinburgh, Dec. 21, 1884. A Scottish Congregational clergyman and religious writer, a member of the Old Testament revision committee in 1870.

Alexander, Mrs. See *Hector, Annie*.

Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes. A comedy by John Lyly, printed in 1584, and reprinted as "Campaspe" in that year and in 1591. It is usually known by the latter title.

Alexander, Romance of. One of the most famous romances of the middle ages. [illegible] a companion of Alexander, wrote [illegible] the expedition of Alexander, but it is lost. [illegible] however, [illegible] supposed to have been written in Alexandria in the early part of the [illegible] century. [illegible] of the present [illegible] Valerius (before 340), the "Itinerarium Alexandri" [illegible] "Historia de preliis," by Archpresbyter Leo; and on these the later ones are based. It was translated into Syriac and Armenian in the 5th century. The Persians and Arabs made use of the myth, and in the 11th century Simeon Seth, keeper of the imperial wardrobe at the Byzantine court, translated it back from the Persian into the Greek.

[This] was translated into Latin, and from Latin even into Hebrew, by one who wrote under the adopted name of Jos. Gorionides, had very wide popularity, and became the groundwork of many French and English poems. Gerald de Barri mentions the Latin version which professed to be by an Æsopus or a Julius Valerius, and had a fictitious dedication to Constantine the Great. In the year 1200 Gaultier de Châtillon turned it into an Alexandreis, which was one of the best Latin poems of the Middle Ages; and, again, in 1236 Archbishop Qualichinus turned it into Latin elegiac verse. . . . A score of French poets worked upon the subject, and by translation and expansion produced that romance of Alexander of which the great French example was composed in or near the year 1184 by the trouvère Lambert li Cort, or le Court, of Chateaudun and Alexandre de Paris, named usually from Paris where he dwelt, and sometimes from Bernay where he was born. There are only fragments of the earliest French poem upon this subject, written in the eleventh century in octosyllabic verse by Alberic (Aubry) of Besançon. The larger and later romance of Lambert and Alexandre is of 22,000 lines in [illegible] books, and the twelve-syllabled lines are of the sort now called, as is generally supposed from their use in that poem, Alexandrines. . . . There is a German Alexandreis, written in six books, by Rudolph of Hohenems, a Swabian, between the years 1220 and 1254. Ulrich von Eschenbach translated the Alexandreis of Gaultier de Châtillon. The Alexander romance was adopted in Spain, Italy, and even in Scandinavia. An admirable free translation into English metre was made in the thirteenth century by an unknown author, who has been called Adam Davie. . . . But few mistakes can be more obvious.
Morley, English Writers, III. 286.

[Lamprecht, a priest, translated the French of Aubry, or Alberic, of Besançon into German, and called it the Alexanderlied, in the 12th century (about 1130). The Alexanders of the Austrian Siegfried was written about 1350. In the 15th century he again appeared as the hero of prose romances in Germany. Alexander myths are to be found in many other of the old French poems, and he becomes a knightly conqueror surrounded by twelve paladins. The poems do not properly form a cycle, as they are quite independent of one another.]

Alexander Column. A column erected at St. Petersburg in 1832 in honor of Alexander I. The polished shaft of red granite, 84 feet high and 14 in diameter, is remarkable as the greatest modern monolith. It supports a Roman-Doric capital of bronze, on which is a die bearing a figure of an angel with the cross. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze. The total height is 154½ feet.

Alexander Cornelius (kor-nē'lius). A Greek writer of the 1st century B. C., a native either of Ephesus or of Cotiæum in Lesser Phrygia: surnamed "Polyhistor" from his great learning. During the war of Sulla in Greece he was made prisoner and sold as a slave to Cornelius Lentulus, who brought him to Rome to become pedagogue of his children. He received the Roman franchise, and his gentile name either from Cornelius Lentulus or from L. Cornelius Sulla. He died at Laurentum, in a fire which destroyed his house. He wrote a geographico-historical account in 42 books of nearly all the countries of the ancient world, and many other works of which only the titles and fragments have been preserved.

Alexander Jagellon (ya-gel'lon). Born in 1461: died in 1506. King of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania, second son of Casimir IV. of Poland. He succeeded to the grand duchy at the death of his father in 1492, and was elected king of Poland at the death of his brother John Albert in 1501. He married Helena, daughter of Ivan III. of Russia, but was almost incessantly at war with his father-in-law. [illegible]

Alexander Karageorgevitch (kä-rä-gā-or'ge-vich). [*Karageorgevitch*, son of Black George. See *Czerny*.] Born at Topola, Servia, Oct. 11, 1806: died at Temesvar, Hungary, May 2, 1885. A son of Czerny George, elected prince of Servia in 1842 and deposed in 1858. He was succeeded by Prince Milosh Obrenovitch, who was in [illegible]

Alexander Nevski (nev'skē), Saint. Born at Vladimir, Russia, 1219: died Nov. 14, 1263. A Russian national hero and patron of St. Petersburg, prince of Novgorod and grand duke of Vladimir. [illegible]

Alexander Nevski, Cloister or **Monastery of.** A famous foundation of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg [illegible]

Alexander of the North. A surname of Charles XII. of Sweden.

Alexander Severus (se-vē'rus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Arce [illegible] in Phenicia [illegible] 205 A. D.: died [illegible] Roman emperor from 222 to 235, son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mamaea, and a cousin of Elagabalus by whom he was adopted in 221. He was killed by his mutinous soldiers in a campaign against the Germans on the Rhine. See *Mamæa*.

Alexander the Corrector. A pseudonym of Alexander Cruden.

Alexander and the Family of Darius. An important painting by Paolo Veronese, in the National Gallery, London.

Alexander's Feast. An ode by Dryden written in 1697, in honor of St. Cecilia's day.

Alexanderbad (äl-ek-sän'der-bäd), or **Alexandersbad** (äl-ek-sän'ders-bäd). A watering-place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge 21 miles northeast of Baireuth.

Alexander Archipelago. A group of islands on the coast of Alaska which includes Sitka and Prince of Wales islands.

Alexander I. Land. A region in the South Polar lands, about lat. 70° S., long. 75° W.

Alexandra (al-eg-zan'drạ̈). Died in 69 B. C. Queen of Judea from 78 B. C. to 69 B. C., consort of Alexander Jannaeus whom she succeeded.

Alexandra (Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie). Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 1, 1844. Daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark and wife of Albert Edward, prince of Wales, whom she married March 10, 1863.

Alexandra. The queen of the Amazons in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Alexandra. The 54th asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 10, 1858.

Alexandra Land. A vast region of Australia under the administration of South Australia, regarded as the same as the Northern Territory, or as that part of it which is included between lat. 16°–26° S. and long. 129°–138° E.

Alexandre (äl-ek-soñ'dr), **Aaron.** Born at Hohenfeld, Bavaria, about 1766: died at London, Nov. 16, 1850. A German chess-player, author of "Encyclopédie des échecs" (1837).

Alexandre le Grand (äl-ek-soñ'dr le groñ). A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1665. It was the cause of a serious quarrel between Molière and Racine, who both loved the same woman, an actress who played the part of Axiane.

Alexandretta (al-eg-zan-dret'ạ̈), Turk. **Skanderun,** or **Iskanderun** (from Arab. *Iskander*, Alexander (the Great)). A seaport in the vilayet of Adana, Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Iskanderun in lat. 36° 35′ N., long. 36° 10′ E., founded by Alexander the Great in 333 B. C.

Alexandria (al-eg-zan'dri-ạ̈), Arab. **Iskanderiyeh.** A famous seaport of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. (whence its name). It is situated at the northwestern extremity of the Delta on the strip of land which lies between the Mediterranean and Lake Mareotis. The modern city occupies what was anciently the island of Pharos, together with the isthmus now connecting it with the mainland where the ancient city stood. Alexandria was the capital of Egypt during the Ptolemaic period, and became an important seat of Greek culture and learning. In 30 B. C. it was annexed to Rome. It ranked as the second city of the Roman Empire, and continued to be the chief commercial city under the Byzantine empire. It was an important center of Christianity, and the seat of a patriarchate. In 641 it was taken by the Saracens under Amru, and was captured by the French in 1798, who were defeated near here by the British in 1801. (See *Aboukir*.) The present city was largely rebuilt under Mehemet Ali. It was bombarded by a British fleet of eight ironclads under Sir Frederick Seymour July 11, 1882, and deserted by the insurgents, and was taken by the British July 12. Population (1882), [illegible].

After the time of Alexander, Grecian literature flourished nowhere so conspicuously as at Alexandria in Egypt under the auspices of the Ptolemies. Here all the sects of philosophy first established themselves, numerous schools were opened, and, for the advancement of learning, a library was collected, which was supposed, at one time, to have contained 700,000 volumes, in all languages. Connected with the library there were extensive offices, in which the business of transcribing books was carried on extensively and with every possible advantage [illegible] on the one hand, and [illegible] on the other could insure. Nor did the literary fame of Alexandria decline under the Roman emperors. Domitian, as Suetonius reports, sent scribes to Alexandria to copy books for the restoration of those libraries that had been destroyed by fire. And it seems to have been for some centuries afterwards a common practice for those who wished to form a library, to employ the copyists at Alexandria. The conquest of Egypt by the [illegible] who burned the Alexandrian library [illegible] from that as from [illegible] which they occupied.
Putnam, Hist. Anc. Books, p. [illegible]

The library (according to many writers who discredit its sacking by the Arabs) was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. [illegible]

Alexandria. A small town on the coast of Asia Minor near the island of Tenedos. It contains important ruins of Roman thermæ. The structure measured 270 by 404 feet in plan, and had on three sides long halls, with columns, inside of which were smaller subdivisions. The walls of the interior were incrusted with ornamental marbles, and the vaults ornamented with glass mosaics. It is believed to date from the reign of Hadrian.

Alexandria. A town in southern Rumania, 50 miles southwest of Bukharest. Population (1889–90), 12,308.

Alexandria. A small manufacturing town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, situated on the Leven 15 miles northwest of Glasgow.

Alexandria. The capital of Rapides parish, Louisiana, situated on Red River 100 miles northwest of Baton Rouge. A Federal squadron in Banks's expedition passed the rapids here May, 1864, by means of a dam built by Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey. Population (1890), 2,861.

Alexandria. A town in Jefferson County, New York, situated on the St. Lawrence 32 miles southwest of Ogdensburgh. Population (1890), 3,601.

Alexandria. The capital of Douglas County, Minnesota, 125 miles northwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 2,118.

Alexandria. A city, port of entry, and the capital of Alexandria County, Virginia, situated on the Potomac 7 miles south of Washington. It was entered by Federal troops May 24, 1861. Population (1890), 14,339.

Alexandrian Codex, L. **Codex Alexandrinus.** An important manuscript of the Scriptures now in the British Museum, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the 5th century.

Alexandrian Saga. See *Alexander, Romance of.*

Alexandrina (al-eg-zan-drī'nạ̈), **Lake.** See *Victoria, Lake.*

Alexandrine War. A war (48–47 B. C.) between Julius Cæsar and the guardians of Ptolemy (elder brother of Cleopatra), in Egypt. It resulted in favor of Cæsar, who placed Cleopatra and her younger brother (the elder having died) on the Egyptian throne.

Alexandroff. See *Alexandrov.*

Alexandropol (al-ek-sän-drō'pol), or **Alexandrapol** (äl-ek-sän-drä'pol), formerly **Gumri.** A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Arpa 35 miles northeast of Kars. It is an important military post. Here, 1853, the Russians defeated the Turks. Population (1891), 24,250.

Alexandrov, or **Alexandroff** (ä-lek-sän'drof). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, 60 miles northeast of Moscow. Population, 5,692.

Alexandrovsk (äl-ek-sän'drofsk). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated near the Dnieper in lat. 47° 47′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. Population, 15,079.

Alexandrovsky (äl-ek-sän-drof'skē) **Mountains.** A mountain-range running east and west in the governments of Semiryetchensk and Syr-Daria, Asiatic Russia. Its greatest height is about 12,000 to 13,000 feet.

Alexas (a-lek'sas). A minor character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.

Alexei. See *Alexis.*

Alexiad (a-lek'si-ad), **The.** See the extract.

By the command of the Empress Irene, Nicephorus Bryennius, who had married her daughter the celebrated Anna Comnena, undertook a history of the house of Comneni which has come down to us with the title "Materials of History." Anna herself continued her husband's work when she retired after his death to the leisure of a convent. The imperial authoress entitled her book "The Alexiad." As its epic name denotes, it is merely a prolix biography of her father Alexis I. It is in fifteen books, and includes the period from 1069 to 1118. The work is interesting in itself to the student of history, but it is most generally known as having supplied Sir Walter Scott with the subject and some of the materials for the last and feeblest of his romances.
K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 399.
(*Donaldson.*)

Alexin. See *Aleksin.*

Alexinatz (ä-lek'si-näts). A town in Servia, situated near the Morava in lat. 43° 31′ N., long. 21° 41′ E., the scene of several contests between the Turks and Servians in 1876. Population (1890), 5,762.

Alexios. See *Alexius.*

Alexis (a-lek'sis). [Gr. Ἄλεξις.] Born at Thurii, Magna Græcia, Italy, about 390 B. C.: died about 288 B. C. A Greek dramatist, a master of the "middle comedy." He was a prolific writer, the author of 245 plays. Fragments of these, amounting to 1,000 lines, are extant. He was brought as a youth to Athens, and was a citizen of that city.

Alexis, or **Alexei.** Born in 1629: died in 1676. Czar of Russia, son of Michael Féodorovitch, the founder of the house of Romanoff, whom he succeeded in 1645. He waged a war with Poland from 1654 to 1667, acquiring possession of Smolensk and eastern Ukraine. In a war with Sweden from 1655 to 1658 he conquered a part of Livonia and Ingermanland, but was forced by domestic troubles to relinquish this territory at the treaty of Cardis, June 21, 1661. He extended his conquests to eastern Siberia, codified the laws of the various provinces of Russia, and by beginning to introduce European civilization, prepared the way for his son Peter the Great.

Alexis, or **Alexei.** Born at Moscow, Feb. 18, 1690: died in prison at St. Petersburg, July 7, 1718. The eldest son of Peter the Great and father of Peter II. He was condemned for high treason and imprisoned.

Alexis. An amorous shepherd in Fletcher's pastoral "The Faithful Shepherdess."

Alexis I.–V. See *Alexius*.

Alexisbad (ä-lek'sēs-bäd). A health-resort in the Harz, Anhalt, Germany, 18 miles south of Halberstadt, noted for mineral springs.

Alexius (a-lek'si-us), Saint. A saint (probably mythical) said to have been born at Rome about 350 A. D. According to the legend, he fled from his bride, a lady of high rank, on the wedding evening to the porch of the Church of Our Lady of Edessa, where he lived in chastity for seventeen years. He afterward returned to Rome and lived unrecognized in his father's house. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on July 17, and in the Greek on March 17.

Alexius, Saint. A Roman saint of the 5th century, said to have been a senator. He was the founder of the Alexians or Cellites.

Alexius I. Comnenus (kom-nē'nus), Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Born at Constantinople in 1048: died in 1118. Byzantine emperor from 1081 to 1118, nephew of Isaac Comnenus. He supplanted, by the aid of the soldiery, the emperor Nicephorus, who retired to a monastery, and defended the empire against the Petchenegs, the Turks, and the Normans. In his reign occurred the first Crusade. His life has been written by his daughter Anna Comnena. See *Alexiad*.

Alexius II. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Born in 1168 (?): died in 1183. Byzantine emperor from 1180 to 1183, son of Manuel whom he succeeded. He was deposed and strangled by Andronicus.

Alexius III. Angelus (an'je-lus), Gr. **Alexios Angelos.** Died in 1210. Byzantine emperor from 1195 to 1203. He usurped the throne of his brother Isaac II., but was deposed by an army of Crusaders who besieged Constantinople and reinstated Isaac II. with his son Alexius IV. as colleague. Alexius III. died in exile.

Alexius IV. Angelus, Gr. **Alexios Angelos.** Died in 1204. Byzantine emperor in 1203 and 1204, son of Isaac II. Angelus. He was put to death after a reign of six months by Alexius V.

Alexius V., or **Alexios,** surnamed **Dukas Murtzuphlos.** Died in 1204. A Byzantine emperor. He usurped the throne of Alexius IV. in 1204, but was driven from Constantinople by the Crusaders who had resolved on the partition of the empire. He was arrested in Morea, tried for the murder of Alexius IV., and executed.

Alexius I. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1222. Emperor of Trebizond from 1204 to 1222, grandson of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus I. At the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204 he made himself master of Trebizond, which he raised from the position of a province of the Byzantine empire to that of an independent empire.

Alexius II. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1330. Emperor of Trebizond from 1297 to 1330, son of Joannes II. whom he succeeded.

Alexius III. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1390. Emperor of Trebizond from 1349 to 1390, son of Basilius by Irene of Trebizond.

Alexius IV. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1446. Emperor of Trebizond from 1417 to 1446, son of Manuel III. and Eudocia of Georgia.

Aleyn, or **Alain.** [ME.: the mod. *Allen*.] See the extract.

> The good-livers go to service and are fed by the Holy Graal. The sinners on the contrary, not being thus fed, beg Josephes, Joseph's son, to pray for them, and he orders Brons's twelfth son, Aleyn or Alain le Gros, to take the net from the Graal table and fish with it. He catches one fish, which the sinners say will not suffice. But Aleyn having prayed satisfies them all with it, and is thenceforward called the Rich Fisher. Joseph dies and his body is buried at "Glay," while his son transmits the Graal to Aleyn. By Aleyn's instrumentality the pagan king Galafres, of the land of Foreygne, is converted and christened Alphasan. He is healed by looking upon the Graal, and builds Castle Corbenic, which is to be the repository and shrine of the Holy Cup, as Vespasian was healed by looking on the Veronica.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 167.

Aleyn. One of the Cambridge students or clerks of Cantebregge in Chaucer's "Reeve's Tale."

Alfadir (äl-fä'dir). [Icel. *Alfadhir*, All-father.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the many appellations of Odin as the supreme god of all mankind.

Alfana (al-fä'nä). The horse of Gradasso in "Orlando Furioso."

Al-Farabi (al-fä-rä'bē), **Abu Nasr Mohammed ibn Tarkhan.** Born at Farab, Turkestan, about 870: died at Damascus about 950. An Arabian philosopher of the school of Bagdad, famous for his great learning. He wrote an encyclopedia of the sciences and numerous treatises on the works of Plato and Aristotle.

Alfarache, Guzman de. See *Guzman*.

Alfaro (äl-fä'rō). A town in the province of Logroño, Spain, situated near the Ebro 60 miles northwest of Saragossa. Population (1887), 5,938.

Alfaro, Francisco de. Born at Seville about 1565: died at Madrid about 1650. A Spanish lawyer. He was successively fiscal of the Audience of Panama (1594), member of the Audience of Lima (about 1601), president of the Audience of Charcas (1632) and member of the Council of the Indies for some years before his death. The viceroy Montesclaros commissioned him to inquire into the condition of the Indians of Peru, and the result was a set of laws called the Ordinances of Alfaro, promulgated in 1612 and intended to prevent Indian slavery.

Alfasi (äl-fä'si), **Isaac ben Jacob.** [Ar. *Al-fasi*, Fez.] Born in Kala Hamad, near Fez, 1013: died at Tucena, 1103. A celebrated Jewish scholar and authority on the Talmud. He composed a sort of abbreviated Talmud which was much used by the Spanish Jews in place of the Talmud itself. Also called, after the initials of his name, *Rif*.

Alfeld (äl'felt). A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Leine 28 miles south of Hanover.

Alfeta (al'fe-tä). The name given in the "Almagest" and Alphonsine tables to the second-magnitude star *α* Coronæ Borealis. The star is more generally known as *Alphecca* or *Gemma*.

Alfheim (älf'hīm). [ON. *Ālfheimr*: *ālfr*, elf, and *heimr*, world.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of the light Elves. It was conceived to be near the sacred well of the Norns, at the foot of the ash Yggdrasil.

Alfieri (äl-fē-ä'rē), **Cesare, Marquis di Sostegno.** Born at Turin, Aug. 13, 1796: died at Florence, April 17, 1869. A Piedmontese statesman and political reformer, for a short time premier in 1848.

Alfieri, Count **Vittorio.** Born, of noble parents, at Asti in Piedmont, Jan. 17, 1749: died at Florence, Oct. 8, 1803. A celebrated Italian dramatist. At nine years of age he was placed in the Academy at Turin, at thirteen began the study of civil and canonical law, which he soon abandoned, and at fourteen came into possession of large wealth. From 1767 to 1775 he roamed adventurously over Europe, returning to Turin in the latter year. In 1775 his play "Cleopatra" was successfully produced. He then went to Tuscany to complete "Philip II." and "Polynices," two tragedies originally written in French prose which he now versified. While in Florence he formed a connection with the Countess of Albany, which endured for twenty years. He resided for a time in Rome, leaving it in 1783 for a period of travel: on his return he joined the countess in Alsace, living with her there and in Paris, where he went in 1787 to oversee a complete edition of his works. In 1792, at the outbreak of the Revolution, they returned to Florence where he passed the last eleven years of his life. He left 21 tragedies and 6 comedies, besides 5 odes on American Independence, various sonnets, and a number of prose works, among which are a "Panegyric on Trajan," "Essays on Literature and Government," and a "Defense of Louis XVI.," which includes a satirical account of the French Revolution. His tragedies are "Philip II.," "Polynices," "Antigone" (the sequel of "Polynices"), "Virginia," "Agamemnon," "Orestes," "The Conspiracy of the Pazzi," "Don Garzia," "Rosamunda," "Mary Stuart," "Timoleon," "Octavia," "Merope," "Saul," "Agis," "Sophonisba," "Myrrha," two tragedies on the elder and younger Brutus, and two on the subject of Alcestes. "Abel," which he called a "tramelogedia," is a sort of mixture of lyric and tragic poetry. He wrote six comedies which he attempted to make a vehicle for his political sentiments. They are satirical, not dramatic. They are "One," "Few," "Too Many," "The Antidote," "La Finestrina," and "The Divorce." They were never played. He also wrote an autobiography. He was a strict observer of the dramatic unities, and left out all secondary characters. His bold, vigorous, lofty, and almost naked style founded a new school in Italian drama. His works were first collected and published after his death by the Countess of Albany. The edition is in 35 volumes, published at Pisa 1805–15. Thirteen volumes contain his posthumous works.

Alfinger (al'fing-er), **Ambrosio de.** Died 1532. A German soldier, appointed in 1528 agent of the mercantile house of the Welsers (of Augsburg), which held Venezuela as a hereditary fief on condition of completing the conquest of the country for Castile and colonizing it. After ravaging the vicinity of Lake Maracaybo, he marched into the highlands of New Granada, and had nearly reached the rich country of the Chibchas when he died from a wound by an Indian arrow. His inroads were marked by horrible cruelties.

Alföld (ol'föld). [Hung., 'lowland.'] The great central plain of Hungary.

Alfonso (al-fon'sō) **I.,** or **Alphonso,** or **Alonzo** (ä-lon'zō). Born 693: died at Cangas, 757. King of Asturias 739–757, surnamed "The Catholic" on account of his zeal in erecting and endowing monasteries and churches. He was a son of Pedro, duke of Biscay, a descendant of the Visigothic kings, and son-in-law of Pelayo, king of Asturias, whose son Favila he succeeded. He is said to have wrested Leon, Galicia, and Castile from the Moors.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Died in Oviedo, 842. King of Asturias 791–842, surnamed "The Chaste." He defeated Mohammed, the Moorish governor of Merida, in 830.

Alfonso III., or **Alphonso.** Born 848: died 912. King of Asturias and Leon 866–910, surnamed "The Great," eldest son of Ordoño I. His reign was filled with internal struggles and external conflicts, especially with the Moors, over whom he was almost uniformly victorious. His successes extended his dominions from the Duero to the Guadiana. In 910 he abdicated in favor of his son Garcia on account of civil wars raised by his sons.

Alfonso IV., or **Alphonso.** Died 933 (?). King of Leon 924–927 (?), surnamed "The Monk," eldest son of Ordoño II. He abdicated on the death of his wife, in favor of his brother Ramiro, and retired to a cloister, was taken prisoner at Leon in an attempt to regain the throne, was blinded, and was confined till his death in the monastery of St. Julian.

Alfonso V., or **Alphonso.** Born 994: died 1027. King of Leon and Castile 999–1027, son of Bermudo II. whom he succeeded. He recaptured Leon, which had been lost during his minority, and was killed at the siege of Viseo.

Alfonso VI., or **Alphonso.** Born 1030: died 1109. King of Leon and, as Alfonso I., of Castile, surnamed "The Valiant," son of Ferdinand the Great whom he succeeded in Leon in 1065. He succeeded his brother Sancho in Castile in 1072. From 1068 until 1072, when Sancho died, the brothers were at war, and in 1071 Alfonso was defeated and taken prisoner at Valpellage (Golpeliera). In 1085 he captured Toledo from the Moors and was himself defeated near Zalaca by Yussuf ibn Tashfyn in 1086. His reign witnessed the exploits of the Cid.

Alfonso VII., King of Leon and Castile. See *Alfonso I.* (of Aragon).

Alfonso VIII., or **Alphonso** (**Alfonso Raymond**). Born 1106: died at Fresneda, Aug., 1157. King of Leon and, as Alfonso II. (or III.), king of Castile, 1126–57, son of Urraca, daughter of Alfonso VI. (and wife of Alfonso VII.), and Raymond of Burgundy, her first husband. He extended the frontiers of Castile from the Tagus to the Sierra Morena Mountains and proclaimed himself emperor of Spain in 1135.

Alfonso IX., or **Alphonso.** King of Leon 1188–1230, son of Ferdinand II. He gained a brilliant victory over Mohammed ibn Hud at Merida 1230. He was married first to Theresa, daughter of Sancho I. of Portugal, and later to Berengaria, daughter of the king of Castile: both marriages were dissolved by the Pope as being within the degree of affinity proscribed by the canon law.

Alfonso IX., or **Alphonso** (also reckoned as **VIII.** and as **III.**). Born 1155: died 1214. King of Castile 1158–1214, surnamed "The Noble" or "The Good," son of Sancho III. He was defeated by the Moors at Alarcos in 1195, and in alliance with Aragon and Navarre defeated the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212.

Alfonso X., or **Alphonso.** Born 1221: died at Seville, April 4, 1284. A celebrated king of Leon and Castile, 1252–82, surnamed "The Wise" and "The Astronomer," son of Ferdinand III. He laid claim to the duchy of Swabia and twice unsuccessfully attempted to secure the imperial crown: the first time he was defeated by Richard of Cornwall, and the second by Rudolf of Hapsburg. From 1261 to 1266 he waged war with the Moors with varying fortune. He was dethroned by his son Sancho in 1282. Alfonso is celebrated as the author of the code "Las Siete Partidas," the basis of Spanish jurisprudence, and for the Alphonsine tables, a set of astronomical observations compiled at his command.

> Alfonso, too, made the Castilian a national language by causing the Bible to be translated into it, and by requiring it to be used in all legal proceedings; and, first by his great Code and other works, gave specimens of prose composition which left all that had preceded them so far behind, that for all that has been done since, it seems, perhaps, greater than it has been permitted to any other Spaniard to render the prose literature of his country.
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> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 41.

Alfonso XI., or **Alphonso.** Died March 26, 1350. King of Leon and Castile 1312–50, surnamed "The Avenger" from his severity in repressing internal disorder; son of Ferdinand IV. He defeated the Moors of Morocco and Granada at Rio Salado, Oct. 30, 1340.

Alfonso XII., or **Alphonso.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 28, 1857: died at El Pardo, near Madrid, Nov. 25, 1885. The son of Isabella II., proclaimed king of Spain Dec. 30, 1874. He landed in Spain Jan. 1875, and suppressed the Carlist rising in 1876. In 1883 he visited Germany and was insulted by a mob in Paris on his return.

Alfonso XIII., or **Alphonso.** Born at Madrid, May 17, 1886. The son of Alfonso XII., proclaimed king under the regency of his mother (Maria Christina, daughter of the archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria) on the day of his birth.

Alfonso I., King of Naples. See *Alfonso V.* of Aragon.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Born 1448: died Nov. 19, 1495. King of Naples 1494–95, eldest son of Ferdinand I. and Isabella. He defeated the Florentines at Poggio 1479, and the Turks at Otranto 1481. Having rendered himself obnoxious to his subjects he abdicated (Jan. 23, 1495) in favor of his son Ferdinand II., when Charles VIII. of France threatened his capital.

Alfonso I., or **Affonso** (äf-fon′so), or **Alphonso.** Born about 1110: died Dec. 6, 1185. The first king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal, and Teresa of Castile. On his father's death in 1112 he became, under his mother's tutelage, count of Portugal, and was declared sole ruler in 1128. In that year he made successful war upon his mother, who refused to yield up the government, and upon her ally, Alfonso VIII., from whom he wrested the independence of Portugal. He was proclaimed king by his soldiers probably after the victory over the Moors at Ourique, July 26, 1139, took Santarem from the Moors in 1146, captured Lisbon in 1147; and was taken captive near Badajoz in 1167 by the Leonese and made to pay a heavy ransom (the surrender of all his conquests in Galicia).

Alfonso II., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born April 23, 1185: died March 25, 1223. King of Portugal 1211–23, surnamed "The Fat." He defeated the Moors at Alcacer do Sal in 1217.

Alfonso III., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born May 5, 1210: died Feb. 16, 1279. King of Portugal 1248–79. During his reign Algarve was incorporated in Portugal.

Alfonso IV., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born at Coimbra, Feb. 8, 1290: died May 28, 1357. King of Portugal 1325–57, surnamed "The Brave" and "The Fierce." He consented to the murder of Ines de Castro, secretly married to his son Pedro, who, in consequence, headed a revolt against his father. See *Castro, Ines de.*

Alfonso V., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born 1432: died at Cintra, Aug. 28, 1481. King of Portugal 1438–81, surnamed "The African" from his conquests in Africa: son of King Duarte (Edward). He defeated the Moors in Africa in 1458 and 1471, and was defeated at Toro in 1476 by Ferdinand the Catholic.

Alfonso VI., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born 1643: died Sept. 12, 1683. King of Portugal, second son of John IV. He succeeded to the throne in 1656 and was deposed in 1667.

Alfonso I., or **Alphonso.** King of Aragon and Navarre 1104–34, and, as Alfonso VII., king of Leon and Castile. He married Urraca, daughter and heiress of Alfonso VI. of Leon and Castile, in 1109. In 1118 he conquered Saragossa from the Moors.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Born 1152: died 1196. King of Aragon 1163–96, son of Raymondo V., count of Barcelona, and Petronilla, daughter of Ramiro II. of Aragon: especially noted as a patron of Provençal poetry.

Alfonso III., or **Alphonso.** Born 1265: died June 18, 1291. King of Aragon 1285–91, surnamed "The Magnificent," son of Pedro III. He granted in 1288 the "Privilege of Union" by which his subjects were permitted to bear arms and the right was given of citing the king himself before the Cortes.

Alfonso IV., or **Alphonso.** Born 1299: died 1336. King of Aragon 1327–36, surnamed "The Good." His entire reign was occupied by a war with the Genoese about the possession of Corsica and Sardinia.

Alfonso V., or **Alphonso.** Born 1385: died at Naples, June 27, 1458. King of Aragon and as Alfonso I., king of Sicily and Sardinia and of Naples: surnamed "The Magnanimous." He was the son of Ferdinand the Just, whom he succeeded in 1416 as king of Aragon and of Sicily and Sardinia. In 1420 he was adopted as heir and prospective successor by Joanna II. of Naples, but was disinherited in 1423 in favor of Louis of Anjou. He captured Naples in 1442 seven years after the death of Joanna, and enforced his claim to the succession. He was a patron of learning and a model of chivalric virtue.

Alfonso I., or **Alphonso,** of Este. Born 1476: died Oct. 31, 1534. Duke of Ferrara 1505–34. He commanded the papal troops in the war of the League of Cambrai in 1509, and fought against Pope Julius II. at Ravenna in 1512. He married Lucrezia Borgia in 1501.

Alfonso, Count of Poitou. Died 1271. Brother of Louis IX. of France, and ruler of Poitou and Toulouse.

Alfonso de Cartagena. See *Alphonsus a Sancta Maria.*

Alford (âl′ford), **Henry.** Born at London, Oct. 10, 1810: died at Canterbury, England, Jan. 12, 1871. An English divine, biblical scholar, poet, and general writer, a student and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and dean of Canterbury 1857–71. He was the author of an edition of the Greek Testament, "New Testament for English Readers," "Poems," "The Queen's English," etc.

Alford (originally **Griffiths**), **Michael.** Born at London, 1587: died at St. Omer, Aug. 11, 1652. An English Jesuit, author of various works on ecclesiastical history.

Alfort (äl-fôr′). A town in the department of Seine, France, on the Marne southeast of Paris, the seat of a national veterinary school established 1766. Population (1891), commune, 7,984.

Alfred (al′fred), or **Ælfred** (alf′rād), surnamed "The Great." Born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849: died Oct. 28, 901. King of the West Saxons 871–901, fifth and youngest son of Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons, and his wife Osburh (daughter of Oslac his cup-bearer), and brother of Æthelred whom he succeeded. He fought against the Danes in the defensive campaign of 871, serving under his brother Æthelred at Ashdown, Basing, and Merton, and commanded as king at Wilton. In 878 he receded before the Danes to Athelney, but later obtained a decisive victory over them at Ethandun. By the treaty of Wedmore, which followed, Guthrum consented to receive baptism and to retire north of Watling Street. Alfred fortified London in 886, and carried on a defensive war with the Danes 894–897, which ended in the withdrawal of the invaders, and in which, by the aid of ships of improved model the English for the first time gained a decided naval advantage over the vikings. His success against the Danes was due largely to his reform of the national fyrd or militia, by which half the force of each shire was always ready for military service. His administration was also marked by judicial and educational reforms. He compiled a code of laws, rebuilt the schools and monasteries, and invited scholars to his court. He was himself a man of learning, and translated into Saxon the "Ecclesiastical History" of the Venerable Bede, the "Epitome of Universal History" of Paulus Orosius, and the "Consolations of Philosophy" by Boethius, and corrected a translation of the "Dialogues" of Gregory the Great. The popular accounts of his life abound in legends which are devoid of historical foundation.

> It is not surprising that the great services of Alfred to his people in peace and in war should have led posterity to ascribe every institution, of which the beginning was obscure [such as the law of frank-pledge, the distribution of hundreds and tythings, and trial by jury], to his contrivance, till his fame has become almost as fabulous in legislation as that of Arthur in arms. *Hallam.*

Alfred the Great. A historical play by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1831.

Alfred, or **Alredus** (al-rē′dus), or **Aluredus** (al-ö-rē′dus), **of Beverley.** Lived about 1143. An English chronicler, author of "Annales sive Historia de gestis regum Britanniæ libris ix. ad annum 1129," a work occupied chiefly with the fabulous history of the country, and for the most part a compilation from earlier authorities.

Alfred, Prince (**Duke of Edinburgh**). Born Aug. 6, 1844. The second son of Queen Victoria: duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1893). He was elected king of Greece in 1862, but declined the offer.

Alfred Club. A club instituted in 1808 in Albemarle street, London.

Alfreton (al′fėr-ton). A town in Derbyshire, England, 13 miles northeast of Derby. Population (1891), 15,355.

Alfric. See *Ælfric.*

Alfures (al-fö′res), or **Alfuros** (al-fö′rōs), or **Alfura** (al-fö′rä). A descriptive name, signifying 'wild,' 'uncivilized,' given to certain native tribes of the north of Celebes, the Moluccas, Mindanao, and adjacent islands. They are generally classed with the Malays. Also *Haraforas.*

Algardi (al-gär′dē), **Alessandro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1602 (1598?): died at Rome, June 10, 1654. A noted Italian sculptor. His chief works are the monument of Leo XI. and a marble relief of Leo I. and Attila, both in St. Peter's, Rome.

Algarotti (al-gä-rot′tē), Count **Francesco.** Born at Venice, Dec. 11, 1712: died at Pisa, Italy, May 23, 1764. A noted Italian litterateur and art connoisseur.

Algarve (al-gär′vä). The southernmost province of Portugal, bounded by Alemtejo on the north, by Spain (from which it is separated by the Guadiana) on the east, and by the Atlantic on the south and west. It forms the district Faro, with the town of Faro as capital. It was partly conquered from the Moors by Sancho I., and was united with Portugal as a kingdom by Alfonso III. about 1250. Area, 1,873 square miles. Population (1881), 204,037.

Algau, or **Allgau** (al′gou). A popular name for the southwestern part of Bavaria with the neighboring portions of Wurtemberg and Tyrol; in an extended sense, the region between the Danube on the north, the Lech on the east, the Inn on the south, and the Ill and Lake Constance on the south.

Algauer Alps. A mountain group in Algau (northern Tyrol and southwestern Bavaria). Its highest point is the Parseyer Spitze, which is about 9,960 feet high. Among other points is the Grunten.

Al-Gazali (al-ga-zä′lē), or **Algazel** (al-gä′zel), **Abu Hamid Mohammed.** Born at Tus, Persia, 1058 (1059?): died 1111. An Arabian philosopher and theologian, for a time professor of theology and director of the school at Bagdad. He wrote "The Destruction of the Philosophers" and other works in defense of Moslem orthodoxy against the followers of Aristotle and other Greek philosophers.

> It appears that he contested the fundamental principles of the Platonic and Aristotelian schools, and denied the possibility of a known connexion between cause and effect; thus making a prelude to the celebrated argumentation of Hume. *Whewell,* Hist. Ind. Sciences, I. 251.

Algebar (al′je-bär). [Said to be from Ar. *al,* the, and *jabbâr* (Syr. *gaboro*), giant.] 1. An Arabic and poetical name of the constellation Orion.—2. Occasionally used to designate Rigel (β Orionis), the brightest star in the constellation.

Algeciras, or **Algeziras** (äl-Hā-thē′räs). [Ar. *al-jazira,* the island or peninsula.] A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 6 miles west of Gibraltar: the ancient Portus Albus. It has a considerable coasting-trade. It was the landing-place of the Arabs under Tarik in 711; was retaken from the Moors by Alfonso XI. of Castile in 1344 (?); and was the scene of engagements, July, 1801, between the British and Franco-Spanish fleets. It contains a notable aqueduct built by the Moors. The arches are pointed, elegant in profile, and of considerable height and span. The highest piers, in the middle, have on each side curious ogival flying buttresses. Population (1887), 12,381.

Algeiba, or **Algieba** (al-jē′bä). [Ar., said to represent *al jeb-hah,* the forehead; but if so a misnomer, as it is in the shoulder of the constellation.] The second-magnitude double star γ Leonis. By Ulugh Beigh the name *Algeiba* was applied to three stars, η, γ, and ζ Leonis.

Algemesi (äl-Hā-mā′sē). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 20 miles south of Valencia. Population (1887), 7,441.

Algenib (al′je-nib). [Ar. *al-jānib al-faras,* the flank of the horse.] The third-magnitude star γ Pegasi, at the extremity of the wing. The same name is also often given to α Persei, better known as *Mirfak.* See also *Alchemb.*

Algenubi (al-je-nö′bi). [Ar. *ra's al-'asad 'al-janūbīu,* the head of the lion, the southern: opposed to *al-'samāli,* the northern.] A name used, though rather rarely, for the third-magnitude star ε Leonis.

Alger, William Rounseville. Born at Freetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1822. A Unitarian clergyman and author. Among his works are "Introduction to the Poetry of the Orient," "Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment and Fancy of the East" (1856), "Friendships of Women" (1867), etc.

Algeria (al-jē′ri-ä). [Ar. *al-jazîra,* the island or peninsula; F. *Algérie,* G. *Algerien.*] A country in northern Africa, the ancient Numidia and eastern Mauritania, organized as a colonial possession of France in 1834 (conquest begun in 1830). It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, by Tunis on the east, by Sahara on the south, and by Morocco on the west, and is traversed by the Atlas range. It comprises three distinct regions: the Tell, or mountainous and cultivated region, in the north; the steppe region, with various shotts, or brackish lakes, in the center; and the Sahara, which extends indefinitely southward. The leading industry is agriculture, but the country also contains considerable mineral wealth (especially iron and copper), and exports wheat, barley, oats, wine, olive-oil, esparto grass, wool, fruits, and live stock. It is divided into three departments: Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, each with a civil territory and a military territory. The capital is Algiers. The government is vested in a governor general appointed from France, in the French Corps Legislatif, and in a Superior Council. Each province sends 1 senator and 2 deputies to the French Assembly. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, and the inhabitants are chiefly Berbers, Arabs, Europeans (largely French and Spaniards), Jews, Moors, and descendants of Turks. The country was annexed by Rome in large part in the 1st century B. C.; was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, and by the Saracens in the 7th; passed into the possession of the Turks in 1519; and was a piratical power from the 16th to the 19th century, becoming independent of Turkey in 1710. The office of dey was established in 1600. Defeated by the United States in 1815. Conquest by France, begun in 1830 with the taking of Algiers, was continued by the taking of Constantine in 1837, the subdual of the Kabyles, and the capture of Abd-el-Kader in 1847. Various insurrections occurred in later years. Area (excluding the Algerian Sahara), about 180,000 square miles. Population (1891), 4,124,732. See *Corsairs.*

Algesiras. See *Algeciras.*

Alghero (äl-gā′rō), or **Algheri** (-rē). A seaport in the province of Sassari, Sardinia, in lat. 40° 34′ N., long. 8° 19′ E. It has a cathedral. Population, about 9,000.

Algiers (al-jērz′). [F. *Alger,* Sp. Pg. *Argel,* It. *Algieri,* G. *Algier.* See *Algeria.*] A seaport, the capital of Algeria, situated on the Bay of Algiers in lat. 36° 47′ N., long. 3° 3′ E., founded by the Arabs about 935. It consists of a lower or European and an upper or Moorish quarter, and contains the Kasbah, or ancient fortress of the deys, situated about 500 feet above the sea, numerous mosques, a Catholic cathedral, and several Protestant churches. The harbor is spacious, safe, and well fortified. Algiers is a favorite winter health-resort. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Charles

V. in 1541; bombarded by the British in 1816; and occupied by the French in 1830. Population (1891), 82,585. See *Corsairs.*

'Algiers' is in Arabic 'Al-Gezair' ("the islands"), said to be so called from that in its bay; or, more probably, 'Al-Gezair' is a grammarian's explanation of the name 'Tzeyr' or 'Tzier,' by which the Algerians commonly called their city, and which is, I suspect, a corruption of the [name of the] Roman city Cæsarea (Augusta), which occupied almost the same site. It should be remarked that the Algerians pronounce the *gim* hard: not 'Al-Jezair.' Europeans spelt the name in all sorts of ways: Arger, Argel, Argeir, Algel, &c., down to the French Alger and our Algiers.

Poole, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 13.

Algiers. The middle province or department of Algeria. Population (1891), 1,468,127.

Algiers. A manufacturing suburb of New Orleans, situated on the Mississippi opposite New Orleans.

Algoa Bay (al-gō'ạ bā). A bay on the southern coast of Cape Colony, Africa.

Algol (al'gol). [Ar. *al-ghûl*, the ghoul or demon.] The remarkable second-magnitude variable star β Persei, in the head of Medusa, who is the monster referred to in the name.

Algonquian (al-gon'ki-an). [*Algonqu(in)* and *-ian.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied an area larger than that of any other stock in North America, reaching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains and from Churchill River of Hudson Bay at least as far south as Pamlico Sound in North Carolina. There were breaks in the continuity of its territory in and near the State of New York where an area was occupied by Iroquoian tribes, and one in Newfoundland where the Beothukan family dwelt. An advance to the south beyond the contiguous tribal territories was made by the Shawano or Shawnee tribe which had early separated from the main body. The Cheyenne and Arapaho, two allied tribes of this stock, also separated from their kindred on the north and forced their way west through hostile tribes across the Missouri River to the Black Hills country of South Dakota, and more recently into Wyoming and Colorado, thus forming the advance of the Algonquian stock in that direction, leaving the Siouan tribes in their rear and confronting those of the Shoshonean stock. In the immense area occupied by this stock the number of tribes which sometimes have been called villages, and sometimes were composed of several neighboring villages, was very large. Hundreds of names of these subordinate divisions with their situations are known, and also several confederacies which are more frequently mentioned by a collective name than by the names of the tribes composing them. Among these confederacies are the Abnaki, Illinois, Pennacook, Powhatan, and Siksika. The Cheyenne and Arapaho and the Sac and Fox, though essentially confederacies, are not designated as such under a special title. Excluding the five confederacies just mentioned, the principal tribes are Algonquin, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Conoy, Cree, Delaware, Fox, Kickapoo, Mahican, Massachuset, Menominee, Miami, Micmac, Misisaga, Mohegan, Montagnais, Montauk, Munsee, Nanticoke, Narraganset, Nauset, Nipmuc, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pamlico, Pequot, Piankishaw, Pottawotomi, Sac, Shawano, Wampanoag, and Wappinger. The Algonquian stock numbers now about 95,600, of whom about 60,000 are in Canada and the rest in the United States. As its tribes were met by the first French, English, and Dutch immigrants and for generations were closely connected with the colonial and revolutionary history of North America, the literature relating to them fills many volumes. Brief allusions to prominent historic events appear under some of the tribal names.

Algonquin, or **Algonkin** (al-gon'kin). [A French contraction of *Algomequin*, a word of the Algonkin language signifying 'those on the other side of the river,' i. e. the St. Lawrence River.] A collective term for a group of tribes of North American Indians of the valleys of the Ottawa River and of the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence, to near Quebec. They were early allies of the French in fighting the Iroquois by whom many were driven west where they became known as Ottawa. Some returned to Three Rivers, Quebec. There are about 4,700 in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Algorab (al-go-räb'), or **Algores** (al'gō-rēs). [Ar. *al-ghurâb*, the raven.] The third-magnitude star δ Corvi. See *Alchiba.* In this constellation the lettering of the stars does not at all correspond to their present brightness.

Algrind (al'grind). An anagram of *Grindal*, in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Al-Hakim ibn Otta (al-hä'kem ib'n ot'tä). Died about 780. An impostor who appeared as a prophet in Mero, the capital of Khorasan, in 774, surnamed Al-Mokenna (Mocanna, or Mukanna), "The Veiled One." He destroyed himself about 780 to avoid capture by an army which had been sent against him by the calif Mahdî. He has been made the subject of a poem by Moore, "Mokanna, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan."

Al-Hakim (äl-hä'kem) **II.** Born about the beginning of the 10th century: died Sept. 30, 976. Calif of Cordova 961–976, famous as a patron of literature and learning. He collected a large library (said to have contained 600,000 volumes), which formed the nucleus of the celebrated academy of Cordova, and founded colleges, mosques, and hospitals.

Alhama de los Baños (ä-lä'mä dā lōs bän'yōs). A town and watering-place, containing hot sulphur springs, in the province of Granada, Spain, 26 miles southwest of Granada. It was taken from the Moors in 1482. Population (1887), 7,899.

Alhama de Murcia (ä-lä'mä dā mör'thē-ä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 17 miles southwest of Murcia, noted for its sulphur springs. Population (1887), 7,203.

Alhamarides (ä-lä-mär'idz). The last Moorish dynasty in Spain. It ruled in Granada from the middle of the 13th century until 1492.

Alhambra (al-ham'brạ). [Ar. *al-hamra'u*, red.] A great citadel and palace founded in the 13th century above the city of Granada, Spain, by the Moorish kings. The hill inclosed by this once formidable fortress is 2,600 feet long and 700 wide; the high and thick walls are strengthened by great square towers, and there is a strong inner citadel. The palace, a large part of which was destroyed by Charles V. to make room for a Renaissance structure, is the finest example of Moorish art, and gives its name to the Alhambraic style. It consists of galleries and rather small rooms surrounding arcaded courts beautiful with fountains, flowers, and subtropical vegetation. The key-note of the style is the delicacy and elaboration of detail of its interior decoration, which is formed especially of endlessly varied arabesque patterns and Moslem inscriptions impressed on plaster or executed in wood, and delicately yet brilliantly colored. All is on a rather small scale; but the little marble columns are very finely cut, the coupled Ajimez windows are lovely in proportions and ornament, and the research of artistic effects of perspective is noteworthy.

Alhazen (äl-hä'zen). Born at Bassora: died at Cairo, 1038. An Arabian mathematician, author of commentaries on the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, a treatise "On Twilight," a "Thesaurus Opticæ," etc.

Alhena (al-hen'ạ). [Ar. *al-hen'ah*, a ring or circlet.] The third-magnitude star γ Geminorum, in the foot or ankle of Pollux. It is sometimes called *Almeisam.*

Ali (ä'lẹ̄). Born at Mecca about 600: killed at Kufa, 661. A cousin german and adopted son of Mohammed, and the fourth calif, 656–661: surnamed "The Lion of God." He was the son of Abu Talib, uncle of Mohammed, and he married Fatima, daughter of the Prophet. He was defeated by Moavya, the founder of the Ommiad dynasty, and assassinated. His sons Hassan and Hussein, who tried to regain the califate, were killed in 669 and 680 respectively. Their followers brought about the great schism which divides the Moslem world into two sects, the Sunnites and the Shiites. The latter, which include Persians and most of the Mohammedans of India, regard Ali as the first rightful calif, and venerate his sons as martyrs. He wrote lyric poems ("Diwan"), and a collection of proverbs is attributed to him.

Ali. Brother of the prince in the story of "Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Pari-Banou," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He marries the Princess Nourounnihar.

Ali Bey. Born in Abkhasia about 1728: died 1773. A Mameluke bey, ruler of Egypt, who declared himself independent of the Porte in 1768. He made many conquests in Arabia, Syria, etc., and was taken prisoner in battle in 1773.

Ali Bey. See *Badia y Leblich.*

Ali Pasha. Born at Tepeleni, Albania, 1741: beheaded at Janina, Feb. 5, 1822. An Albanian who became pasha of Janina in 1788. He subdued the Suliotes in 1803 and was made governor of Rumelia. He intrigued with France, Russia, and Great Britain against Turkey, and was compelled by the Turks to surrender at Janina, and assassinated

Ali Pasha. Born at Constantinople, 1815: died Sept. 6, 1871. A Turkish statesman and diplomatist, several times grand vizir since 1855. He was especially distinguished as the promoter of various reforms in the Turkish government.

Aliaska. See *Alaska.*

Aliata. See *Comanche.*

Ali Baba (ä'lẹ̄ bä'bä). A character in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in the story "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves": a poor wood-cutter who, concealed in a tree, sees a band of robbers enter a secret cavern, and overhears the magic words "open sesame" which open its door. After their departure he repeats the spell and the door opens disclosing a room full of treasures with which he loads his asses and returns home. His brother Cassim, who discovers his secret, enters the cave alone, forgets the word "sesame," and is found and cut in pieces by the robbers. The thieves, discovering that Ali Baba knows their secret, resolve to kill him, but are outwitted by Morgiana, a slave.

Ali Baba. An opera by Cherubini, founded on his "Koukourgi," produced at Paris 1833.

Alibamah, or **Alibami,** or **Alibamo.** See *Alibamu.*

Alibamu (ä-lē-bä'mö). [In the form *Alabama*, as the name of one of the United States, commonly but incorrectly translated 'here we rest': the name is first mentioned as that of a chief met by De Soto.] A tribe of the Creek Confederacy of North American Indians. The French came into conflict with them in 1702. There is now an Alibamu town on Deep Creek, Indian Territory, and some of the tribe live near Alexandria, Louisiana; over 100 are in Polk County, Texas. (See *Creek* and *Muskhogean.*) Also *Alibamo, Alibamah, Alibami.*

Alibaud (ä-lē-bō'), **Louis.** Born at Nîmes, France, May 2, 1810: guillotined at Paris, July 11, 1836. A Frenchman who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe, June 25, 1836.

Alibert (ä-lē-bãr'), **Jean Louis,** Baron. Born at Villefranche, Aveyron, France, May 12, 1766: died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1837. A French medical writer, author of "Traité complet des maladies de la peau" (1806–27), etc.

Alibunar Marsh. A large morass in the neighborhood of Alibunar in Croatia.

Alicante (ä-lē-kän'tā). A province in the titular kingdom of Valencia, Spain, bounded by Valencia on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Murcia on the south, and Albacete and Murcia on the west. Area, 2,098 square miles. Population (1887), 432,355.

Alicante. A seaport and the capital of the province of Alicante, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 38° 21′ N., long. 0° 29′ W.: the ancient Lucentum. It is one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean, and has an important export trade in wine and other products of eastern Spain. It was recovered from the Moors by Ferdinand III of Castile, ceded to Aragon in 1304, besieged and taken by the French 1709, besieged by the French 1812, and bombarded by the insurgents of Cartagena 1873. Population (1887), 39,658.

Alicata. See *Licata.*

Alice (al'is). **1.** The wife of Bath in Chaucer's tale of that name. Her "gossib," to whom she alludes, has the same name.—**2.** A lady in attendance on the Princess Katharine, daughter of the King of France, in Shakspere's "Henry V."—**3.** The principal female character in "Arden of Feversham."—**4.** A little girl through whose dream pass the scenes of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Behind the Looking-glass," two popular stories for children by Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson).

Alice, or The Mysteries. A novel by Bulwer, published in 1838: a sequel to "Ernest Maltravers."

Alicia (a-lish'iạ). **1.** One of the principal female characters in Rowe's tragedy "Jane Shore," a woman of strong passions who by her jealousy ruins her former friend Jane Shore.—**2.** The name given by Lillo in his "Arden of Feversham" to the Alice of the earlier version.

Alicudi (ä-lē-kö'dē), or **Alicuri** (ä-lē-kö'rē). The westernmost of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, in lat. 38° 35′ N., long. 14° 15′ E. It is 4 miles long.

Alides (al'idz). The descendants of Ali the fourth calif.

Aliena (ā-li-ē'nạ). The name assumed by Celia in Shakspere's "As you Like it" when she followed Rosalind disguised as a shepherdess. See *Alinda.*

Alifanfaron (ä-lē-fän'fä-ron). The emperor of the Island of Trapoban, mentioned by Don Quixote. When he sees two flocks of sheep coming toward him he says: "Know, friend Sancho, that yonder army before us is commanded by the Emperor Alifanfaron, sovereign of the Island of Trapoban; and the other . . . by . . . Pentapolin." See *Pentapolin.*

Aligarh (ä-li-gär'). A district in the Meerut division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,955 square miles. Population (1881), 1,073,106.

Aligarh, Fort. A fort in the district of Aligarh, defended by the Mahrattas and stormed by the British under Lake 1803.

Alighieri. See *Dante.*

Alijos (ä-lē'hōs). A group of small islands in the Pacific, west of Lower California.

Alikhanoff (ä-lē-chä'nof), originally **Ali Khan** (ä'lẹ̄ chän). Born in the Caucasus, 1846. A Russian officer, governor of the Merv oasis, noted for his share in gaining Merv for the Russians in 1884.

Alima (ä-lē'mạ). A right affluent of the Kongo River, having its head waters near those of the Ogowe, in French Kongo. It was discovered by Brazza in 1878, and is navigable as far as Leketi.

Alinda (a-lin'dạ). **1.** A character in Lodge's romance "Rosalynde," the story transferred by Shakspere into "As you Like it." Also the Celia of Shakspere's play.—**2.** The daughter of Alphonso in Fletcher's "Pilgrim."—**3.** The name assumed by young Archas when disguised as a woman, in Fletcher's "Loyal Subject."

Alioth (al′i-oth). [Ar., but of disputed derivation.] The name in the Alphonsine tables, and still in ordinary use, of the bright second-magnitude star ε Ursæ Majoris. The name is also sometimes (rarely) given to α Serpentis, and even to θ Serpentis.

Aliris. See *Feramorz.*

Aliscans (ä-lēs-koṅ′). [Also *Aleschans;* from L. *Elysii Campi*, Elysian Fields, referring to an ancient cemetery near Arles.] A chanson of the 12th century, dealing with the contest between William of Orange, the great Christian hero of the south of France, and the Saracens. It forms, according to custom, the center of a whole group of chansons dealing with the earlier and later adventures of the hero, his ancestors and descendants. Such are "Le couronnement Loys," "La prise d'Orange," "Le charroi de Nimes," "Le moniage Guillaume." The series formed by these and others is among the most interesting of these groups. *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 19.

Alise (a-lēz′). A small town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 30 miles northwest of Dijon. It is usually identified with Alesia.

Aliso (al′i-sō). A fortress near the river Lippe, built by the Romans under Drusus, 11 B. C., as a military center against the German tribes: variously identified with Elsen (near Paderborn), localities near Hamm, Dortmund, etc.

Alison, Alisoun. Old forms of *Alice.*

Alison (al′i-son), **Archibald.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1757: died at Colinton, near Edinburgh, May 17, 1839. A Scottish clergyman, author of "Essays," of which the most noted is that on "The Nature and Principles of Taste" (1790).

Alison, Sir **Archibald.** Born at Kenley, Shropshire, Dec. 29, 1792: died at Glasgow, May 23, 1867. A British lawyer and historian, son of Archibald Alison (1757–1839). He settled near Glasgow as sheriff of Lanarkshire in 1835, and was made a baronet in 1852. His principal works are a "History of Europe" (10 vols. 1833–42), "Criminal Law of Scotland," a life of Castlereagh, etc.

Alison, Sir **Archibald.** Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1826. A British general, son of Sir Archibald Alison (1792–1867). He served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol, in India during the mutiny, on the Gold Coast in the Ashanti expedition 1873–74, and in the military expedition to Egypt in 1882. He is the author of the treatise "On Army Organization" (1869).

Alisos (ä-lē′sōs), **Los.** A dry torrent in northwestern Chihuahua, where, in 1881, in a bloody encounter between the Mexican forces commanded by Colonel Garcia, and the Apaches led by Geronimo, the latter were defeated.

Alithea (al-i-thē′ạ). One of the principal characters in Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife," a woman of the world, brilliant and cool. She also appears in Garrick's "Country Girl."

Aliwal (al-ē-wäl′). A village in the Panjab, British India, near the Sutlej, in lat. 30° 55′ N., long. 75° 30′ E. Here, Jan. 28, 1846, the British under Smith defeated the Sikhs.

Aljubarrota (al-zhö-bar-ro′tä). A small place in Portugal, about 65 miles north of Lisbon. Here, Aug. 14, 1385, John I. of Castile was defeated by John I. of Portugal. The battle established the independence of Portugal.

Alkaid (al-kād′). [Ar. *al qaid al banât al-na'sh*, the governor of the mourners; by the Arabians the four stars which form the bowl of the "dipper" were called "the bier."] The bright second-magnitude star η Ursæ Majoris, at the extremity of the bear's tail, or "dipper-handle." It is more usually called *Benetnasch.*

Alkalurops (al-ka-lū′rops). [Ar. *al kalurops*, a transliteration of the Gr. [illegible], a herdsman's staff.] A seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star μ Boötis, situated in the staff which Boötes carries in his right hand. It is a [illegible] star.

Alkes (al′kes). [Ar. *al ka's*, the cup.] The [illegible]-magnitude star α Crateris.

Alkmaar (alk′mär). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated on the North Holland Canal 18 miles north of Amsterdam: noted as a cheese-market. It was [illegible] besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, and was the scene of a battle in 1799 between the French under Brune and the Anglo-Russians under the Duke of York. [illegible]

Alkmaar, Convention of. A convention concluded at Alkmaar, Oct. 18, 1799, by which the Anglo-Russian army under the Duke of York evacuated the Netherlands.

> [illegible] would have been [illegible] Netherlands [illegible] York [illegible] He was allowed to [illegible] conditions that Great Britain restored to the French 8,000 French and Dutch prisoners, and handed over in perfect repair all the military works which our own soldiers had erected at the Helder. *Fyffe*, Hist. Mod. Europe, I. 196.

Alkmaar, Heinrik von. Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A German translator of the poem "Reineke de Vos," published in Low German at Bremen 1498.

Alkoran. See *Koran.*

Alkoremmi (äl-kō-rem′mē). The palace of Vathek, in the story of that name by Beckford.

> He [Vathek] surpassed in magnificence all his predecessors. The palace of Alkoremmi which his father Motassem had erected on the hill of Pied Horses, and which commanded the whole city of Samarah, was in his idea far too scanty: he added, therefore, five wings or rather other palaces, which he destined for the particular gratification of each of his senses. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 20.

Alla (al′lạ), or **Ella** (el′lạ). The king in "The Man of Law's Tale," one of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." He marries the unjustly accused Constance.

Allah (al′ä). [Ar. *'allâh*, for *'al-'ilâh*, the God.] God.

Allahabad (äl-ä-hä-bäd′). [Hind., 'city of God.'] The capital of the Northwestern Provinces of British India and of the district and division of Allahabad, situated at the junction of the Jumna with the Ganges, in lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 81° 52′ E. It is the emporium for central Hindustan, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, the seat of an annual fair and an important railway center. Among the chief buildings are the citadel built by Akbar and one of the chief British strongholds in India, the Juma Masjid (mosque) and the serai of Khosru. Allahabad was taken by the British in 1765 and by them granted to the Emperor of Delhi and later to the Nawab of Oudh; it was ceded to the British in 1801. Population, including cantonment (1891), 175,246.

Allahabad. A district of the Allahabad division, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 82° E. Area, 2,833 square miles. Population (1881), 1,474,106.

Allahabad. A division of the Northwestern Provinces, British India. Area, 13,746 square miles. Population (1881), 5,754,855.

Allain-Targé (a-laṅ′tär-zhā′), **François Henri René.** Born at Angers, May 7, 1832. A French advocate, politician, and journalist, a friend of Gambetta and minister under him 1881–82. He was also minister of the interior in the Brisson ministry 1885.

Allamand (ä-lä-moṅ′), **Jean Nicolas Sébastien.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1713: died at Leyden, March 2, 1787. A Swiss scholar, professor of philosophy (1749) and later of natural history in the University of Leyden. He was the first to explain the phenomena of the Leyden jar.

Allan (al′an), **David.** Born at Alloa, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1744: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 6, 1796. A Scottish historical and portrait painter.

Allan, Sir **Hugh.** Born at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1810: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 9, 1882. A Scottish merchant, identified with Canadian mercantile interests, and founder of the Allan Line of steamships in 1856.

Allan, Sir **William.** Born at Edinburgh, 1782: died there, Feb. 23, 1850. A Scottish painter, best known from his pictures of Russian life and Scottish history. He was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1838.

Allancée (a-lan-sā′), **Le Seigneur d'.** A pseudonym of Alain Chartier.

Allapaha (a-lap′ạ-hä). A river in southern Georgia and northern Florida, a tributary of the Suwannee.

Allardice (al′ar-dis), **Robert Barclay.** Born 1779: died 1854. A British officer and pedestrian, known as "Captain Barclay."

> His [Captain Barclay's] most noted feat was walking one mile in each of 1,000 successive hours. This feat was performed at Newmarket from 1 June to 12 July, 1809. His average time of walking the mile varied from 14 m. 54 sec. in the first week to 21 min. 4 sec. in the last, and his weight was reduced from 13 st. 4 lb. to 11 stone. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Allatius (a-lā′shius) (**Leo Allacci**). Born at Scio, Greece, 1586: died Jan. 19, 1669. A Roman Catholic writer, author of "De Ecclesiæ occidentalis atque orientalis perpetua consensione, etc." (1648), etc.

Allatoona (al-a-tö′nä). A place in northern Georgia, about 35 miles northwest of Atlanta. Here, Oct. 5, 1864, the Federals under Corse defeated the Confederates under French. Loss of the Federals, 706; of the Confederates, [illegible].

Alle (äl′le). A river about 130 miles long, in the province of East Prussia, which joins the Pregel at Wehlau.

Alleber (äl-bãr′), **Henri d'.** A pseudonym of Henri de Lapommeraye.

Allectus (a-lek′tus). The prime minister of Carausius, "emperor" of Britain, and his murderer (293 A. D.). Allectus usurped the throne of Carausius and retained it for three years, but was defeated and slain by the Romans under a lieutenant of Constantius near London.

Allée Blanche (äl-lā′ bloṅsh). [F., 'White Walk.'] An Alpine valley south of Mont Blanc.

Allée Verte (äl-lā′ vert). [F., 'Green Walk.'] A double avenue of limes beginning at the western end of the Boulevard d'Anvers in Brussels and extending along the bank of the Willebroeck Canal. It was formerly a fashionable promenade.

Alleghany (al′ẹ-gā-ni) **Mountains.** A name given sometimes to the Appalachian Mountains (see *Appalachian*), and sometimes to that part of this system which lies west and south of the Hudson; but usually applied, in a restricted sense, to the chain which in Pennsylvania lies east of the Laurel Hill range. This chain crosses the western extremity of Maryland, traverses West Virginia, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia. Also *the Alleghanies.*

Alleghany River. See *Allegheny.*

Allegheny (al′ẹ-gen-i), or **Allegheny City.** A city in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburg. It is an important railroad center, has extensive manufactures, and is the seat of a Presbyterian and other theological seminaries. Population (1890), 105,287.

Allegheny, or **Alleghany, River.** The chief head stream of the Ohio River. It rises in Potter County, Pennsylvania, flows through Cattaraugus County, New York, reënters Pennsylvania, flows southwest, and unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. Its chief tributaries are French Creek, the Clarion, and the Conemaugh. Its length is about 350 miles, and it is navigable about 200 miles.

Allegheny College. An institution of learning at Meadville, Pennsylvania, incorporated in 1817. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Allegri, Antonio. See *Correggio.*

Allegri (äl-lā′grē), **Gregorio.** Born at Rome about 1580: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1652. An Italian composer.

> His name is most commonly associated with a "Miserere" for nine voices in two choirs, which is, or was till lately, sung annually in the Pontifical Chapel during the Holy Week, and is held to be one of the most beautiful compositions which have ever been dedicated to the service of the Roman Church. There was a time when it was so much treasured that to copy it was a crime visited with excommunication. Not that its possession was even thus confined to the Sistine Chapel. Dr Burney got a copy of it. Mozart took down the notes while the choir were singing it, and Choron, the Frenchman, managed to insert it in his "Collection" of pieces used in Rome during the Holy Week. Leopold I., a great lover of music, sent his ambassador to the Pope with a formal request for a copy of it, which was granted to him. *Grove*, Dict. of Music.

Alleguash (al′ẹ-gwosh), or **Allegash.** A river in northern Maine, a branch of the St. John.

Alleine, Edward. See *Alleyne.*

Alleine (al′en), **Joseph.** Born at Devizes, England, 1634: died Nov. 17, 1668. An English Puritan clergyman, ejected under the Uniformity Act of 1662: author of "An Alarm to the Unconverted" (1672), etc.

Alleine, Richard. Born at Ditcheat, Somerset, England, 1611: died Dec. 22, 1681. An English Puritan clergyman, ejected under the Uniformity Act of 1662: author of "Vindiciæ Pietatis" (1663), etc.

Alleine, William. Born at Ditcheat, Somersetshire, in 1614: died at Yeovil, Somersetshire, Oct., 1677. An English Puritan clergyman, brother of Richard Alleine. He was ejected under the Act of Uniformity of 1662; author of two books on the millennium, etc.

Allemaine (al-mān′). An obsolete name of Germany.

Allemand (äl-moṅ′), Comte **Zacharie Jacques Théodore.** Born at Port Louis, Mauritius, 1762: died at Toulon, March 2, 1826. A French naval commander.

Allen (al′en). A township in Michigan, 60 miles southwest of Lansing. Population (1890), 1,429.

Allen, Arabella. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a young lady, afterward Mrs. Nathaniel Winkle.

Allen, Barbara. See *Barbara Allen's Cruelty.*

Allen, Benjamin. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," "a coarse, stout, thick-set" young surgeon, "with black hair cut rather short and a white face cut rather long."

Allen, Bog of. A group of peat morasses, 372 square miles in extent, in Kildare and Queen's counties, Ireland.

Allen, Carl Ferdinand. Born at Copenhagen, April 23, 1811: died at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1871. A Danish historian, author of handbooks of Danish history, of a "History of the Three Northern Kingdoms" (1864–72), etc.

Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie, called **Grant Allen:** pseudonyms **Cecil Power, J. Arbuthnot Wilson.** Born at Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848. A British naturalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer.

Allen, Elisha Hunt. Born at New Salem, Mass., Jan. 28, 1804: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1883. A politician and diplomatist. He was a Whig member of Congress from Maine 1841–43, and for many years Hawaiian chief justice and minister to the United States.

Allen, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Chase**): pseudonym **Florence Percy.** Born at Strong, Maine, Oct. 9, 1832. An American poet and general writer. She is also known as Mrs. Akers Allen (from Paul Akers, the sculptor, her first husband).

Allen, Ethan. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737: died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 13, 1789. A noted American Revolutionary commander, colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys." He captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British May 10, 1775; was a prisoner 1775–78, and was later commander of Vermont militia. He wrote "Reason the only Oracle of Man" (1784).

Allen, Harrison. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1841. An American anatomist and naturalist. He was assistant surgeon in the United States army 1862–65, and professor (of comparative anatomy and medical zoology and later of physiology) in the University of Pennsylvania from 1865.

Allen, Henry. Born at Northampton, N. H., Feb. 2, 1748: died at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1784. The founder of a short-lived religious sect in Nova Scotia, named from him "Allenites." His peculiar doctrine related chiefly to the fall, and to the creation of the material world, which he regarded as a consequence of the fall.

Allen, Ira. Born at Cornwall, Conn., April 21, 1751: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1814. An American Revolutionary soldier and politician, brother of Ethan Allen. He took part in the battle of Bennington in 1777, was a member of the Vermont legislature 1776–77, secretary of state, treasurer, and surveyor-general; and was sent as a delegate to the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1792. Having been appointed major-general, he went in 1795 to Europe to purchase arms. On the return voyage he was captured by the English, and brought to England on a charge of supplying the Irish rebels with arms, and was acquitted only after a suit of eight years in the Court of Admiralty. He wrote "The Natural and Political History of Vermont" (1798), etc.

Allen, Joel Asaph. Born at Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838. An American naturalist, noted as a mammalogist. He was appointed assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge in 1870, and curator of the department of *Mammalia* and birds in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in 1885. He accompanied Agassiz in his expedition to Brazil in 1865.

Allen, John. Born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1771: died at Dulwich, England, April 10, 1843. A British political and historical writer, secretary to Lord Holland: author of "Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England" (1830), etc.

Allen, Philip. Born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 1, 1785: died at Providence, Dec. 16, 1865. An American politician, Democratic governor of Rhode Island 1851–53, and United States senator 1853–59.

Allen, Ralph. Born 1694: died at Bath, England, June 29, 1764. An English philanthropist, known chiefly as the friend of Fielding, Pope, and Pitt. He was of obscure birth, but acquired a fortune by devising (1720) a system of cross-posts for England and Wales, and made a liberal use of his wealth. He was the original of Allworthy in Fielding's "Tom Jones," and is well known from Pope's lines in the "Epilogue to the Satires of Horace":

> "Let humble Allen with an awkward shame
> Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Allen, Robert. Born in Ohio about 1815: died at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1886. An American soldier. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy (1836), and was brevetted major April 18, 1847, for gallant conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and major-general March 13, 1865. He became assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, July 28, 1866, and retired March 21, 1878.

Allen, Samuel. Born in England, about 1636: died at Newcastle, N. H., May 5, 1705. An English merchant, proprietor and governor of New Hampshire.

Allen, Thomas. Born at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 21, 1542: died at Oxford, England, Sept. 30, 1632. An English mathematician and antiquary, of great eminence in his day. He is best known from his collection of MSS. of astronomy, astrology, etc., copies of some of which are preserved.

Allen, or **Alan, William.** Born at Rossall, Lancashire, England, 1532: died at Rome, Oct. 16, 1594. An English cardinal and controversialist, a graduate of Oxford, appointed principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1556. He fled to Louvain in 1561, and founded the Catholic seminary at Douay, Sept. 29, 1568. In 1587 he was created cardinal by Sixtus V., and commissioned to reorganize ecclesiastical affairs in England after the kingdom should have been conquered by Philip II. He was implicated in various conspiracies against Elizabeth, and became the leader of the Spanish party among English Catholics.

Allen, William. Born at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1784: died at Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868. An American Congregational clergyman and author, president of Bowdoin College 1820–39.

Allen, William. Born at Edenton, N. C., 1806: died July 11, 1879. A lawyer and politician, Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1833–35, United States senator 1837–49, governor of Ohio 1874–76. He was the leading expounder of the "Ohio Idea" (which see).

Allen, William Francis. Born at Northborough, Mass., Sept. 5, 1830: died Dec., 1889. An American classical scholar. He was a graduate of Harvard (1851), and was appointed professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin in 1867. He was the author of a series of Latin text-books, etc.

Allen, William Henry. Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784: died at Plymouth, England, Aug. 15, 1813. An American naval commander. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was mortally wounded while in command of the Argus.

Allen, William Henry. Born at Manchester, Maine, March 27, 1808: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1882. An American educator. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College (1833), professor of natural philosophy and afterward of philosophy and English literature at Dickinson College, president of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, 1865–66, and president of Girard College 1850–62 and 1867–82.

Allen-a-Dale (al′en-ạ-dāl′). In the Robin Hood ballads, a brave, gaily dressed, and musical youth whom Robin Hood assisted to elope with his bride who was to be married against her will to an old knight. He is usually introduced as "chaunting a round de lay":

> The youngster was cloathed in scarlet red,
>   In scarlet fine and gay;
> And he did frisk it over the plain
>   And chanted a round-de-lay.
>
> *Child's Eng. and Scotch Ballads, V. 278.*

[He appears as Robin Hood's minstrel in Scott's "Ivanhoe."]

Allenburg (äl′len-börG). A small town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Alle 30 miles southeast of Königsberg.

Allendale (al′en-dāl). A town in Northumberland, England, 27 miles west of Newcastle.

Allendale. A township and town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, 67 miles southwest of Columbia. Population (1890), town, 3,144.

Allende (äl-yän′dā), **Ignacio.** Born in San Miguel el Grande (since named San Miguel de Allende, in his honor), Jan. 27, 1779: executed in Chihuahua, June 26, 1811. A Mexican patriot, son of a Spaniard, Narciso Allende, and a captain in the Spanish army. With his regiment he declared for Mexican independence Sept., 1810, and joined the insurrection of Hidalgo. He was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards May 21, 1811, and shot.

Allende. A hamlet and hacienda in southern Chihuahua, formerly called San Bartolomé, and the first Spanish establishment in Chihuahua (1570).

Allende, or **Allende San Miguel.** See *San Miguel de Allende.*

Allendorf (äl′len-dorf). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Werra 17 miles east of Cassel.

Allenstein (äl′len-stīn). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Alle 63 miles south of Königsberg. Near here, Feb., 1807, the French under Soult defeated the Russians and Prussians. Population (1890), [illegible].

Allentown (al′en-toun). A town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, 11 miles southeast of Trenton.

Allentown. A city, the capital of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh 50 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has extensive iron manufactures and a large trade in coal and iron, and is the seat of Allentown Female College and Muhlenberg College. Population (1890), [illegible].

Aller (äl′ler). A river in northern Germany which joins the Weser 18 miles southeast of Bremen. Its length is about 100 miles and it is navigable from Celle.

Allerheiligen (äl-ler-hī′li-gen). [G., 'All Saints.'] A ruined Premonstrant abbey in the Black Forest, Baden, near Oberkirch.

Allerheim (äl′ler-hīm) **on the Ries,** or **Allersheim** (äl′lers-hīm). A village 6 miles southeast of Nördlingen, Bavaria. Here, Aug. 3, 1645, the French under Condé defeated the Imperialists under Mercy (who fell). It is sometimes called the second battle of Nördlingen.

Allerton (al′ėr-tọn), **Isaac.** Born about 1583: died at New Haven, Conn., 1659. One of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a colonist at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620, and agent of the Plymouth Colony in Europe.

Allestree (âls′trẹ̄), or **Allestry, Richard.** Born at Uppington, Shropshire, England, March, 1619 (1621?): died at London, Jan. 28, 1681. An English royalist divine and scholar. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king and regius professor of divinity at Oxford in 1663, and provost of Eton College in 1665. Author of "Privileges of the University of Oxford," etc. (1647), and of several collections of sermons.

Allevard (al-vär′). A town in the department of Isère, France, situated on the Breda 23 miles northeast of Grenoble. Population (1891), commune, 2,850.

Alley, The. See *Change Alley.*

Alleyne (al′en), **Edward.** Born in the parish of St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1, 1566: died Nov. 25, 1626. A celebrated actor, and the founder of Dulwich College (incorporated 1619). He served with the Earl of Worcester's players, the Earl of Nottingham's (or the Lord Admiral's) company, and Lord Strange's players, and also engaged in various enterprises with Philip Henslowe. He is frequently mentioned with praise by contemporary writers. His name first appears as an actor in a list of the Earl of Worcester's players in 1586, and he was said by Nash in "Pierce Penilesse" in 1592 to be one of the four greatest English actors. His last known appearance was in 1603–04 when he delivered a reception address to James I. He is said to have excelled in tragedy. He built, with Henslowe, the "Fortune" Theater in 1600, in which he played at the head of the Lord Admiral's company. He began to build Dulwich College in 1613, and personally managed its affairs after its completion.

All Fools, or **All Fools but the Fool.** A tragi-comedy by Chapman, printed in 1605. It was first called "The World on Wheels" and registered in 1599. It is considered the best of his comedies.

All for Love, or The World Well Lost. A tragedy by Dryden produced in 1678. It is based on Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra." In this play he abandoned rime.

Allia (al′i-ạ̈), or **Alia** (ā′li-ạ̈). In ancient geography, a small river in Latium, Italy, the modern Aga, which joins the Tiber about 10 miles north of Rome. On its banks in 390 (388?) B.C., the Gauls under Brennus defeated the Romans. The battle was followed by the capture and sack of Rome.

Alliance, The. See *Farmers' Alliance.*

Alliance (a-lī′ans). A city in Stark County, Ohio, situated on the Mahoning River 48 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 7,607.

Allibone (al′i-bōn), **Samuel Austin.** Born at Philadelphia, April 17, 1816: died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 2, 1889. An American bibliographer, at one time librarian of the Lenox Library in New York city. He was the author of a "Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors" (3 vols. 1854–71; Supplement, by Dr. John Foster Kirk, 2 vols. 1891), and of various other works, including "Poetical Quotations" and "Prose Quotations."

Allier (äl-yā′). A department of France, capital Moulins, bounded by Cher on the northwest, Nièvre on the north, Saône-et-Loire on the east, Loire on the southeast, Puy-de-Dôme on the south, and Creuse on the west. It was formed chiefly from part of the ancient Bourbonnais. Area, 2,822 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Allier. A river in central France, the ancient Elaver, which rises in the mountains of Lozère, flows north, and joins the Loire 5 miles west of Nevers. Its length is about 220 miles, and it is navigable from Fontanes.

Alligator Swamp (al′i-gā-tor swomp). A large swamp in North Carolina, between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

Allingham (al′ing-ham), **William.** Born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, 1828: died 1889. An Irish poet. He published "Poems" (1850), "Day and Night" (1854), "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland" (1864), etc.

Allison (al′i-son), **William B.** Born at Perry, Wayne County, Ohio, March 2, 1829. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from Iowa 1863–71, United States senator 1873–, and candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1888.

All is True. A play, probably by Shakspere, an earlier form of "Henry VIII.," which is chiefly by Fletcher and Massinger, Shakspere's share in the latter not being large. It is founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle" and [illegible]. Wotton describes it as "the play of Henry VIII." and [illegible] says it was a new play "called All is True, representing some principal pieces of Henry VIII." [illegible] now embodied in "Henry VIII." [illegible] The Globe Theater caught fire during its performance, [illegible] 29, 1613, and the manuscript perished.

Allix (ä-lēks′), **Jacques Alexandre François.** Born Sept. 21, 1776: died Jan. 26, 1836. A French general and military writer. He served as a colonel at Marengo in 1800, and later in the service of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, was exiled from France July 24, 1815, and recalled in 1819. Author of "Système d'artillerie de campagne" (1827).

Allix, Pierre. Born at Alençon, France, 1641: died at London, March 3, 1717. A French Protestant divine and controversialist, an exile in London after 1685.

Allman (âl′man), **George James.** Born at Cork, 1812. A British zoölogist, regius professor of natural history and regius keeper of the Natural History Museum in the University of Edinburgh, 1855–70.

Alloa (al′o-ạ̈). A seaport in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 6 miles east of Stirling. Population (1891), 10,711.

Allobroges (a-lob′rọ̄-jēz). In ancient history, a Celtic people of southeastern Gaul, dwelling between the Rhône and the Isère, northward to Lake Geneva. They occupied also a tract on the western bank of the Rhone. The chief town of the tribe was Vienne. They were subjected to Rome 121 B. C.

> The Allobroges were Celts, though their name means 'those of another march or district': they were so called doubtless by some of their Celtic neighbours, but the name which they gave themselves is unknown.
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 5.

Allon (al′ọn), **Henry.** Born at Welton, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 13, 1818: died at London, April 16, 1892. An English Congregational clergyman and author, editor after 1865 of the "British Quarterly Review."

Allouez (ä-lö-ā′), **Claude Jean.** Born in France, 1620: died in Indiana, 1690. A French Jesuit in America. He explored the regions of Lake Superior and parts of the Mississippi valley, established a mission at Chegoimegon on Lake Superior in 1665, and rebuilt Marquette's abandoned mission at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1676.

Alloway Kirk (al′ō-wā kėrk). A ruined church in the parish of Ayr, Scotland, near the Doon, rendered famous by Burns in "Tam o' Shanter."

All Saints' Bay. A harbor on the coast of the state of Bahia, Brazil, in lat. 13° S., long. 38° 30′ W.

Allsop (âl′sop), **Thomas.** Born near Wirksworth, Derbyshire, April 10, 1795: died at Exmouth in 1880. An English stock-broker and author. He was the intimate friend of Coleridge, and was known as his "favorite disciple." He shared the theories and was also the friend of such men as Cobbett, Mazzini, etc.

All Souls College. A college of Oxford University, founded in 1437, by Archbishop Chichele, to provide masses for the souls of the departed, especially those killed in the Hundred Years' War. The first quadrangle, with its fine gate, remains as when first built; the chapel possesses a beautiful fan tracery and reredos. The second quadrangle, with its two towers, was built 1720. The statutes of the college were formally issued April 2, 1443.

Allstedt (äl′stet). A town in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, situated on the Rhone 32 miles north of Weimar. It is, with its territory, an enclave surrounded by Prussia and is situated in the Goldene Aue. Population, about 3,000.

Allston (al′ston), **Washington.** Born at Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779: died at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1843. An American painter. He was graduated at Harvard College (1800), studied at the Royal Academy and at Rome, and returned to the United States in 1809. His works cover a wide range, including portraits, genre, landscapes, marines, historical paintings, etc.

All's Well that ends Well. A comedy by Shakspere, played in 1601. Portions of this play were written not later than 1598, but the play as we have it was written after 1600, probably just before its production. It was first printed in the folio of 1623. The plot is from "Gilletta of Narbonne" in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," who took it in 1566 from the Decameron of Boccaccio. The story is followed closely, but the countess, the clown, Lafeu, and Parolles are Shakspere's own.

All-the Talents Administration. A name given ironically to the English ministry of 1806–07. Among the leading members were Grenville (premier), Fox (foreign secretary), Erskine, and Lords Fitzwilliam, Sidmouth, and Ellenborough.

Allwit (al′wit). A character in Middleton's "Chaste Maid in Cheapside," contented to be made a fool of.

Allworth (âl′wėrth), **Lady.** A rich widow in Massinger's play "A New Way to pay Old Debts."

Allworth, Tom. In Massinger's play "A New Way to pay Old Debts," a young gentleman, page to Lord Lovell.

Allworthy (âl′wėr-ŧhi), **Thomas.** In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a squire of large fortune, the foster-father of the foundling Tom Jones. He is depicted as a man of the most upright and attractive character, in sharp contrast to Squire Western. He is a portrait of Fielding's friend Ralph Allen.

Allyn (al′in), **Ellen.** A pseudonym of Christina Georgina Rossetti.

Alma (al′mạ̈). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the Queen of Body Castle: the soul dwelling in the body (the House of Temperance).

Alma. A pseudonym used by Miss C. M. Yonge in some of her novels.

Alma, or the Progress of the Mind. A poem by Prior.

Alma (äl′mä). A river in the Crimea, Russia, which flows into the Black Sea about 20 miles north of Sebastopol. Near its mouth, Sept. 20, 1854, the Allies (about 27,000 British under Lord Raglan, about 22,000 French under St. Arnaud, and 5,000–7,000 Turks) defeated the Russians (35,000–45,000) under Menshikoff. The loss of the Allies was about 3,400; that of the Russians about 5,000.

Almaach, or **Almak** (al′mak). [Ar., probably 'the boot.'] The fine second-magnitude triple star γ Andromedæ, in the foot of the constellation.

Almack's (âl′maks). 1. A gaming-club established by William Almack in Pall Mall, London, before 1763, afterward the Whig club known as "Brook's." "Among the twenty-seven original members of Almack's Club were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox, and it was subsequently joined by Gibbon, William Pitt, and very many noblemen." *S. L. Lee*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.

2. Famous assembly-rooms built by Almack in 1764, and opened Feb. 20, 1765, in King street, St. James. "At the beginning of this century admission to Almack's was described as 'the seventh heaven of the fashionable world,' and its high reputation did not decline before 1840." (*S. L. Lee*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.) These rooms are commonly called "Willis's," after the next proprietor.

Alma Dagh. See *Amanus*.

Alma Island (al′mạ̈ ī′lạnd). An island in the Saguenay River, Canada, at the outlet of Lake St. John.

Almada (äl-mä′dä). A port in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus opposite Lisbon.

Almaden (äl-mä-ŦHen′), or **Almaden de Azogue** (äl-mä-ŦHen′ dā ä-thō′gā). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, in lat. 38° 44′ N., long. 4° 52′ W.: the ancient Sisapon. It is celebrated for its quicksilver-mines, which were worked by the Romans and Moors and are now crown property. Population (1887), 8,165.

Almagest (al′mạ-jest), **The.** See the extract.

> The best known of the works of Ptolemy is his "Great Construction of Astronomy" (μεγαλη συνταξις της ἀστρονομιας) in thirteen books. To distinguish this from the work on astrology in four books only, or the "four-book construction" (τετραβιβλος συνταξις), the lengthened treatise on spherical astronomy was called ἡ μεγιστη συνταξις ("the greatest construction") or simply the μεγιστη, from which the Arabs, by prefixing their article, framed the title *Tahrir al Magisthi*, under which the book was published in A. D. 827, and from this is derived the name *Almagest* by which Ptolemy's great work is familiarly known. . . The *first* book lays down the mathematical principles of his system. . . . The *second* book deals with the problems connected with the determination of the obliquity of the sphere. In the *third* book he fixes the length of the year at 365¼ days and explains his celebrated theory of excentrics and epicycles. The *fourth* book treats of the moon, criticising the results obtained by Hipparchus. In the *fifth* he describes the astrolabe of Hipparchus with which that astronomer discovered the moon's second inequality, called by Bullialdus the *evection*. The *sixth* book treats of eclipses. The *seventh* treats of the stars, with reference to their movement from west to east, which Hipparchus had established; but by reducing this motion from 48″ to 36″ in a year Ptolemy increases the error of his predecessor. In the *eighth* book he gives, with slight variations, the celebrated catalogue of the stars drawn up, as we have seen, by Hipparchus, and introduces also a description of the Milky Way. The *ninth* book treats of the planets in general; the *tenth* of Venus; the *eleventh* of Jupiter and Saturn. In the *twelfth* he gives us the progressions and retrogradations of the planets, and in the *thirteenth* he discusses their movements in latitude, and the inclinations of their orbits.
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 264. [(*Donaldson.*)

Almagro (al-mä′grō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 14 miles southeast of Ciudad Real. It has noted lace manufactures and is the center of a district producing the wine of Valdepeñas. Population (1887), 8,712.

Almagro, Diego de. Born probably at Aldea del Rey, about 1475, but according to some accounts a foundling in Almagro, 1464: executed July 10 (12?), 1538. A Spanish soldier, one of the conquerors of Peru. He went to Panama with Pedrarias in 1514, and in 1525 joined Pizarro and Luque in an enterprise for conquest toward the south. He was in Panama when Pizarro discovered the coast of Peru in 1527, but when, after his return from Spain, Pizarro sailed for Peru (Jan., 1531), Almagro followed him in the same year with three vessels and 150 men, and joined him at Caxamarca about the middle of February, 1533, after the death of Atahualpa. Here a violent quarrel (the second) between them took place, but a reconciliation was effected and Almagro took an active part in the march on Cuzco. In 1535 he went to conquer Chile, of which he was made governor. He went as far south as Coquimbo, but finding nothing of the coveted riches, turned back, laid claim to Cuzco as the territory assigned to him, and seized the city by surprise (April 8, 1537), capturing Hernando and Gonzalo Pizarro. He was attacked by Alonzo Alvarado, who was captured with his whole army July 12, 1537. Almagro was finally defeated by Alonzo Pizarro at Las Salinas, near Cuzco, April 26, 1538, and he was soon after captured, tried, and beheaded.

Almagro, Diego de, surnamed "The Youth" or "Lad." Born at Panama, 1520: executed at Cuzco about Sept. 25, 1542. Son of Diego de Almagro and of an Indian mother. He accompanied his father to Chile (1535–36) and after his death lived in poverty at Lima. The conspirators who killed Francisco Pizarro (June 26, 1541) had met at his house, but it does not appear that he was actively engaged with them. They, however, proclaimed him governor of Peru, and part of the country submitted to him; but the royalists under Vaca de Castro defeated him at Chupas, Sept. 16, 1542. He was arrested next day and soon after beheaded.

Almahide (äl-mä-ēd′). A romance by Madeleine de Scudéry, founded on the dissensions of the Zegris and Abencerrages.

Almahyde (al′mạ-hīd). The Queen of Granada in Dryden's "Almanzor and Almahyde, or The Conquest of Granada." The name was taken from Madeleine de Scudéry's novel "Almahide."

Almain (al-mān′). [Early mod. E. also *Almayn*, *Almaigne*, etc., OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*, German, L. *Alamanni*, *Alemanni*: see *Alamanni*.] An old name for Germany.

Almali. See *Elmalu*.

Al-Mamun (äl-mä-mön′). Born 786: died 833. The seventh Abbasside calif of Bagdad, 813–833, a younger son of Harun-al-Rashid: "the father of letters and the Augustus of Bagdad" (Sismondi). Also *Al-Mamoun*, *Al-Mamon*, *Mamun*.

Almansa (äl-män′sä), or **Almanza** (äl-män′thä). A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, 59 miles southwest of Valencia. Population (1887), 9,686.

Almansa, or **Almanza, Battle of.** A victory gained by the French and Spanish under the Duke of Berwick over the allied British, Dutch, and Portuguese under Galway, April 25, 1707. It established Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

Al-Mansur (äl-män-sör′), or **Almansor** (al-man′sọr) (**Abu Jaffar Abdallah**). [Ar. *Al-Mansūr*, the Victorious.] Born about 712: died near Mecca, Oct. 18, 775. The second Abbasside calif, successor of his brother Abul-Abbas Al-Saffah in 754. His reign was marked by numerous revolts which were suppressed with great cruelty. He transferred the seat of government to Bagdad, which he built with great splendor. He was a patron of learning, and under his inspiration many Greek and Latin works, including Plato, Herodotus, Homer, and Xenophon, were translated into Arabic and other Oriental tongues.

Almansur, or **Almansor.** Born near Algeciras, Andalusia, 939: died 1002. The regent of Cordova under the sultan Hisham II. He reconquered from the Christians the territory south of the Douro and Ebro, extended his sway over a considerable portion of western Africa, and restored the waning power of the califate of Cordova. He is said to have starved himself to death, broken-hearted over the defeat, after fifty actions, of Calatanazar by the kings of Leon and Navarre and the Count of Castile.

Almanzor (al-man′zọr). The calif of Arabia in Chapman's "Revenge for Honor."

Almanzor and Almahyde, or The Conquest of Granada by the Spaniards. A heroic tragedy in two parts, by Dryden, produced in 1670. It was partly taken from Mademoiselle de Scudéry's "Almahide." It is usually known as "The Conquest of Granada." The character of Almanzor, a knight errant of extravagant egotism, is caricatured as Drawcansir in "The Rehearsal."

Almaraz (äl-mä-räth′). A small town in western Spain, on the Tagus 40 miles northeast of Caceres. The bridge over the Tagus was built in 1552. It is 580 feet long and 25 feet wide, and rises 134 feet above the water. It has only two arches, and resembles the great Roman works.

Almaric. See *Amalric of Bène*.

Alma-Tadema (äl′mạ̈-tä′de-mạ̈), **Laurence.** Born at Dronryp, Friesland, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836. A Friesian painter in England, noted especially for his representations of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman life. He settled in London in 1870 and was naturalized 1873. Among his works are "The Vintage," "Catullus," "The Siesta," "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," "Tarquinius Superbus," "Phidias," "An Audience at Agrippa's."

Almaviva (äl-mä-vē′vä), **Count.** A brilliant and too attractive nobleman in Beaumarchais's comedy "Le Barbier de Séville." He is the lover of Rosine, and succeeds with the aid of Figaro the barber, his former valet, in rescuing her from old Bartholo and marrying her himself. He appears in the "Mariage de Figaro," already tired of Rosine his wife, and in "La Mère Coupable" as an old and faded beau. He also appears in the operas by Paisiello and Rossini founded on "Le Barbier."

Al-Megnum. See *Bahalul*.

Almeida (äl-mā′ē-dä). A town in the province of Beira, Portugal, in lat. 40° 46′ N., long. 6° 50′ W. It was captured by the French in 1810, and retaken by Wellington in 1811.

Almeida, Francisco d'. Born at Lisbon about the middle of the 15th century: killed at Saldanha Bay, South Africa, March 1, 1510. A Portuguese commander, first viceroy of Portuguese India 1505–09. He conquered Kilwa, Cannanore, Cochin, Kalikut, Malacca, etc., and defeated the Egyptian fleet in 1509.

Almeida, Nicolao Tolentino. Born at Lisbon, 1745: died at Lisbon, 1811. A Portuguese poet and satirist. He published a collection of poems in 1802.

Almeida-Garrett (äl-mā′dä-gär-ret′ or -gär′-ret), **João Baptista d'.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, Feb. 4, 1799: died at Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1854. A Portuguese poet, dramatist, and politician. He was the author of the poetical works "Camões" (1825), "Dona Branca" (1826), "Adozinda" (1828), "Romanceiro" (1851–53), and of "Auto de Gil-Vicente" (1838), and other dramas.

Almeisam (al-mē-ī-säm′). [Ar. *al mëisân*, the proud marcher.] A seldom used name for γ Geminorum. See *Alhena*.

Almelo (äl-mā-lō′). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands. Population (1889), 8,354.

Almenara (äl-mā-nä′rä). A small town in the province of Lerida, Spain, 15 miles northeast of Lerida. Here, July 27, 1710, the Allies under Starhemberg and Stanhope defeated the Spanish.

Almeria (äl-mā-rē′ä). A mountainous province in Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Murcia on the northeast, the Mediterranean on the southeast, east, and south, and Granada on the west and northwest. It contains important lead-mines. Area, 3,302 square miles. Population (1887), 339,383.

Almeria. A seaport and the capital of the province of Almeria, situated on the Gulf of Almeria in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 2° 32′ W.: the Roman Portus Magnus. It exports lead, esparto, etc., has a cathedral, and is well fortified. It was an important emporium under the Moors. Population (1887), 36,200.

Almeria (al-mē′ri-ä). In Congreve's play "The Mourning Bride," the (supposed) widowed bride of Alphonso, prince of Valentia. It is she who utters the familiar words:

> "Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
> To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."
> *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 1 (ed. 1710).

Almodóvar, or **Almodóvar del Campo** (äl-mō-dō′vär del käm′pō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 21 miles southwest of Ciudad Real. Population (1887), 12,008.

Almodóvar (äl-mō-dō′vär), **Count of** (**Ildefonso Diaz de Ribera**). Born at Granada, 1777: died at Valencia, 1846. A Spanish statesman. He was imprisoned and exiled in the reign of Ferdinand VII., was afterward minister of war and president of the Cortes, and was minister of foreign affairs 1842–43.

Almodóvar del Rio (äl-mō-dō′vär del rē′ō). A small town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 13 miles southwest of Cordova.

Almogia (äl-mō-Hē′ä). A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, 12 miles northwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 8,346.

Almohades (al′mō-hādz). A Mohammedan dynasty in northern Africa and Spain, which superseded the Almoravides about the middle of the 12th century: so called from the sect of the Almoahedun (worshipers of one god), founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah. The family established itself in the provinces of Fez, Morocco, Tlemcen, Oran, and Tunis, and extended its conquests to Andalusia, Valencia, and a part of Aragon and Portugal. It sustained a decisive repulse at Las Navas de Tolosa, July 16, 1212, at the hands of Alfonso of Castile, aided by the kings of Aragon and Navarre, and became extinct in Spain in 1257 and in Africa in 1269

Almon (al′mon), **John.** Born at Liverpool, Dec. 17, 1737: died at Boxmoor, Dec. 12, 1805. An English publisher and political pamphleteer, a friend of John Wilkes.

Almonacid (äl-mō-nä-thēTH′). A small town situated on the Guazelate 13 miles southeast of Toledo, Spain. Here, Aug. 11, 1809, the French under Sebastiani defeated the Spanish under Venegas.

Almondbury (ä′mond-ber″i, locally äm′bri). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Calder, adjoining Huddersfield. Population (1891), 5,117.

Almonde (äl-mōn′dā), **Philippus van.** Born at Briel, Netherlands, 1646: died near Leyden, Jan. 6, 1711. A Dutch naval officer, made commander of the fleet on the death of De Ruyter in 1676. He accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688; commanded the Dutch fleet at La Hogue in 1692; and commanded, with Sir George Rooke, the allies at the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Vigo 1702.

Almonte (äl-mon′tā), **Juan Nepomuceno.** Born in Guerrero, 1812: died at Mexico, 1869. A Mexican general, of mixed Indian blood, said to have been an illegitimate son of the revolutionist Morelos. He served under Santa Anna in Texas, and was taken prisoner at the battle of San Jacinto. After his release he became secretary of state, and in 1841 was appointed minister to Washington. He entered a formal protest (1845) against the annexation of Texas, and demanded his passport. In 1845 he was a candidate for the presidency, and claimed to have been elected; he afterward contributed to the elevation of Paredes, and was his minister of war. In the war with the United States he fought at Buenavista, Cerro Gordo, and Churubusco. Under Santa Anna Almonte was a second time made minister to Washington, a position which he retained until 1860. Later he was minister to France, accompanied the French expedition to Mexico in 1862, and was a member of the regency appointed after the city of Mexico was taken. Maximilian made him grand marshal. He was the author of an excellent treatise on the geography of Mexico.

Almora (äl-mō′rä). A district in Kumâun division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 29° 35′ N., long. 79° 40′ E.

Almora. The capital of Almora district and Kumâun division, British India, in lat. 29° 35′ N., long. 79° 42′ E.

Almoravides (al-mō′ra-vīdz). A Mohammedan dynasty in northwestern Africa and Spain, founded by Abdallah ben Yasim (died 1058). His successor founded Morocco in 1062. The Almoravides under Yussuf defeated Alfonso VI. of Castile at Zalaca in 1086 and the dynasty was established in Spain. It was overthrown by the Almohades 1146–47.

> A new Berber revolution had taken place in North Africa, and a sect of fanatics, called the marabouts or saints (Almoravides, as the Spaniards named them), had conquered the whole country from Algiers to Senegal.
> *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 178.

Almqvist (älm′kvist), **Karl Jonas Ludwig.** Born at Stockholm, Nov. 28, 1793: died at Bremen, Sept. 26, 1866. A Swedish novelist and general writer. He was the author of "Tornrosens Bok" ("Book of the Thorn-Rose"), "Gabriele Mimanso," "Amalie Hillner," "Araminta May," "Kolumbine," "Marjam," etc.

Almuñecar (äl-mön-yā-kär′). A seaport in the province of Granada, Spain, 38 miles east of Malaga. Population (1887), 8,842.

Almy (al′mi), **John J.** Born April 25, 1815: died May 16, 1895. An American naval officer. He was appointed commodore Dec. 21, 1869, and rear-admiral Aug. 24, 1873, retired April 24, 1877 He had charge successively of the Union gunboats South Carolina, Connecticut, and Juniata during the Civil War.

Alnaschar (al-nash′ar or -nas′kär). The "Barber's Fifth Brother" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He invests his inheritance in glassware. While awaiting customers he fancies himself already a millionaire, and an incautious movement upsets his basket, breaking its contents and destroying all his prospects (hence the phrase "visions of Alnaschar," *i.e.*, counting one's chickens before they are hatched, day-dreams).

Alnilam (al-ni-lam′). [Ar. *al-nizâm*, the string of pearls.] The bright second-magnitude star ε Orionis, in the middle of the giant's belt.

Alnitak (al-ni-tak′). [Ar. *al-nitâk*, the girdle.] The fine triple second-magnitude star ζ Orionis, at the southeastern end of the belt.

Alnwick (an′ik). The capital of Northumberland, England, situated on the Alne in lat. 55° 25′ N., long. 1° 43′ W. Here, 1174, the English under Glanville defeated the Scots. Population (1891), 6,746.

A. L. O. E. A pseudonym (standing for 'A Lady of England') of Charlotte Maria Tucker.

Alogians (a-lo′ji-anz), or **Alogi** (al′o-jī). A heretical sect which existed in Asia Minor toward the end of the 2d century A. D. Little is known of them. They were called Alogi by Epiphanius because they rejected the doctrine of the Logos and the Gospel of John, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus. They also rejected the Apocalypse.

Aloidæ (a-lō-ī′dē), or **Aloiadæ** (a-lō-ī′a-dē), or **Aloadæ** (a-lō′a-dē). [Gr. Ἀλωεῖδαι, Ἀλωιάδαι, Ἀλωάδαι, sons of Aloeus.] In Greek mythology, two giants, Otus and Ephialtes, sons of Poseidon by Iphimedea, wife of Aloeus. Each of the brothers measured 9 cubits in breadth and 27 in height at the age of nine years, when, according to the Odyssey, they threatened the Olympian gods with war, and attempted to pile Mount Ossa on Olympus and Pelion on Ossa, but were destroyed by the arrows of Apollo. According to Homer they kept Ares imprisoned for thirteen months, until he was set free by Hermes. By other writers they are represented as having survived the attempt on Olympus, and as having fallen victims to their presumption in aspiring, Ephialtes to the hand of Hera and Otus for that of Artemis. In the island of Naxos, Artemis, in the form of a stag, ran between the brothers, who, aiming simultaneously at the animal slew each other. In Hades, as a further punishment, they were tied to a pillar with serpents, and perpetually tormented by the screeching of an owl.

Alompra, or **Aloung P'houra.** Born 1711: died 1760. The founder of the last dynasty of Burma (named from him). He reigned 1754–60.

Alonzo (a-lon′zō). 1. The King of Naples in Shakspere's "Tempest." He appears as Duke of Savoy and Usurper of the Kingdom of Mantua in the version of Dryden and Davenant.
2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Custom of the Country," a young Portuguese gentleman, the enemy of Duarte.—3. In Sheridan's translation of Kotzebue's "Pizarro," the commander of the army of Ataliba, king of Quito.

Alonzo. See *Doras*.

Alonzo of Aguilar. A brave Spanish knight who lost his life in trying to plant King Ferdinand's banner on the heights of Granada, in 1501. There are several Spanish ballads on the subject.

Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene. A ballad by "Monk" Lewis (M. G. Lewis).

Alopeus (a-lō′pē-us), **Maximilian.** Born at Viborg, Finland, Jan. 21, 1748: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 16, 1822. A Russian diplomatist, accredited minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia in 1790 by Catherine II.

Alora (ä-lō′rä) A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Guadalhorce 9 miles northwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 10,543.

Aloros (a-lō′ros). The first of the ten mythical kings who reigned over Babylonia before the deluge.

Alost (ä′lōst), or **Aelst,** or **Aalst** (älst). A city in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 16 miles northwest of Brussels. It has a trade in grain and hops, and manufactures lace, cotton, etc. It was taken by Turenne 1667. Population (1890), 25,544.

Aloysius (al-ō-iṣ′i-us), Saint (**Louis Gonzaga**). Died 1591. He is commemorated in the Roman Church June 21.

Alp (alp) The principal character in Byron's poem "The Siege of Corinth," a renegade shot in the siege.

Alp. The local name of the elevated and little inhabited meadow and pasture tracts of Switzerland and Tyrol. Also *Alm*.

Alp, or **Alb, Rauhe.** See *Rauhe Alp* and *Swabian Jura*.

Alp Arslan (älp ärs-län′). Born 1029: died 1072. A surname of Mohammed ben Daud, sultan of the Seljuk Turks, who reigned in Khorasan from 1059 to 1072. He succeeded his uncle Toghrul Beg as chief ruler of the empire in 1063, subdued Georgia and Armenia about 1064, and conquered Aleppo and defeated and took prisoner the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes near the Araxes in 1071, a victory which led to the establishment of the Seljuk empire of Rum.

Alpena (al-pē′nạ). The capital of Alpena County, Michigan, situated on Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, in lat. 45° 4′ N., long. 83° 26′ W. It is a center of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,283.

Alpes, Basses. See *Basses-Alpes*.

Alpes, Hautes. See *Hautes-Alpes*.

Alpes-Maritimes (alp mär-ē-tēm′). A department of France, capital Nice, bounded by Italy on the north and east, by the Mediterranean on the south, and by Var and Basses-Alpes on the west: noted for its mild climate and the health resorts on its coast. It was formed from the territory of Nice ceded by Italy in 1860 and from part of Var. Area, 1,482 square miles. Population (1891), 258,571.

Alph (alf). A sacred underground river in Xanadu, in Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan."

Alphard (al-färd′). [Ar. *al-fard*, the solitary, because there is no other conspicuous star very near it.] The second-magnitude star α Hydræ, or Cor Hydræ.

Alphecca (al-fek′kạ), or **Alphacca** (al-fak′kạ). [Ar. *al fekkah*, the (broken) cup or platter of a dervish: in allusion to the shape of the constellation.] A usual name of the second-magnitude star α Coronæ Borealis, more commonly known as *Gemma*, but also as *Pleta*.

Alphege, Saint. See *Ælfheah*.

Alphen (äl′fen), **Hieronymus van.** Born at Gouda, Netherlands, Aug. 8, 1746: died at The Hague, April 2, 1803. A Dutch poet and jurist.

Alpheratz (al-fe-räts′). [Ar. *surrat al faras*, the navel of the horse: the star having been reckoned as belonging to Pegasus.] The usual name of the second-magnitude star α Andromedæ, in the head of the constellation. It is also often called *Sirrah*.

Alpheus (al-fē′us), **Alpheius** (al-fī′us). [Gr. *Ἀλφειός*.] In Greek mythology, a river-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys. He is represented as originally a hunter who fell in love with the nymph Arethusa. She fled from him and transformed herself into a well, and upon this he became the river Alpheus. The details of the myth vary.

Alpheus. The principal river of the Peloponnesus, Greece, the modern Rufia, Ruphia, or Rouphia, emptying into the Ionian Sea. It flows in part of its course underground, and was for this reason fabled to flow under the sea to Sicily. Olympia was on its banks. Its northern and southern head streams both known as *Ruphia* (the northern also as *Ladon*), unite on the borders of the nomarchies of Messenia, Arcadia, Achaia, and Elis.

Alphirk (al-fėrk′). [Ar. *kawâkib-al-firq*, stars of the flock.] The third-magnitude double star β Cephei.

Alphonso. See *Alfonso.*

Alphonsus a Sancta Maria (äl-fon′sös ä sängk′tä mä-rē′ä), or **Alfonso de Cartagena** (äl-fon′sō dā kar-tä-Ħä′nä). Born at Cartagena, Spain, 1396: died July 12, 1456. A Spanish prelate and historian. He succeeded his father Paulus, as bishop of Burgos; was deputed in 1431 by John II. of Castile to attend the Council of Basel; and succeeded in reconciling Albert V. of Austria with Ladislaus, king of Poland. His principal work is a history of Spain from the earliest times down to 1496 (printed 1545).

Alphonsus of Lincoln (al-fon′sus ov ling′kon). A story resembling that of Hugh of Lincoln and Chaucer's "Tale of the Prioress," purporting to be composed in 1459, reprinted by the Chaucer Society in 1875. It is attributed by Hain and others to Alphonsus a Spina.

Alphonsus (al-fon′sus), **Emperor of Germany.** A tragedy attributed to Chapman, printed in 1654, after his death. It was played at Blackfriars in 1636, and was then a revival.

Alphonsus, King of Arragon, The Comical History of. A play by Robert Greene, written as early as 1592, and printed in 1599. It was called "comical" only because its end is not tragical.

Alpiew (al′pū). In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table," Lady Reveller's waiting-woman, a pert, adroit soubrette. The name is taken from *alpiew*, a term in the game of basset implying the continuance of the bet on a card that has already won.

Alpine Club. A club established in London in 1857 for those who are interested in the subject of mountains, as explorers, or artists, or for scientific purposes.

Alpini (al-pē′nē), L. **Alpinus, Prospero.** Born at Marostica, Venetia, Nov. 23, 1553: died at Padua, Italy, Feb. 6, 1617. An Italian botanist and physician, author of works on the natural history of Egypt, etc.

Alpnach (älp′näċh), or **Alpnacht** (älp′näċht). A commune in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, 8 miles southwest of Lucerne.

Alpnach, Lake. The southwestern arm of the Lake of Lucerne.

Alps (alps). [F. *Alpes*, It. *Alpi*, G. *Alpen*, etc., L. *Alpes*, Gr. Ἄλπεια, Ἄλπια, Ἄλβια, a Celtic name, 'the white mountains.' Cf. *Albion*.] The most extensive mountain system in Europe, comprising a part of southeastern France, most of Switzerland, a part of northern Italy, a part of southern Germany, and the western part of Austria-Hungary. It was anciently divided into the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Rhætian, Noric, Carnic, Venetian, and Julian Alps. The modern division is into the Western, Central, and Eastern Alps. The Western Alps include the Ligurian Alps, Maritime Alps, Cottian Alps, Graian Alps, Montagnes des Maures and Esterel Mountains, Mountains of Provence and of Vaucluse, Ventoux group, Alps of Dauphiné, [illegible] Alps of Savoy, and the Mountains of Chablais and Faucigny. The Central Alps include the Pennine Alps, Lepontine Alps, Rhætian Alps, Oetzthaler Alps, Bernese Alps, Fribourg Alps, [illegible] Alps, Uri and Engelberg Alps, Todi [illegible], Schwyz Alps, St. Gall and Appenzell Alps, Vorarlberg and Allgäu Alps, North Tyrolese and Bavarian Alps, [illegible] Alps, [illegible] Alps, Ortler Alps, Nonsberg Alps, Venetian Mountains, and [illegible] Alps. The Eastern Alps include the Zillerthal Alps, Hohe Tauern, Niedere Tauern, [illegible] Alps, Styrian Nieder Alps, Kitzbühel Alps, Salzburg Alps, Upper Austrian Alps, North Styrian Alps, Lower Austrian Alps, [illegible] Alps, [illegible] Alps, [illegible] Alps, Venetian Alps, Carnic Alps, Karawanken, [illegible] and Sannthal Alps, and Julian Alps. [illegible] the Bakony Forest, Mountains of Cilli, etc. The length of the range from the Pass of [illegible] to the Semmering Pass is over 600 miles, and its width from [illegible] miles. Its highest peak is Mont Blanc ([illegible] feet), on the borders of France and Italy; the next [illegible] Monte Rosa, and its average height [illegible] feet. The largest glacier in the Alps is [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] *Pennine, Maritime, Lepontine Alps*, etc.

Alps, Eastern. A division of the Alps which extends from the Brenner Pass eastward to the Semmering Pass. Oftentimes made to include all the Alps lying east of a line connecting Lake Constance with Lago Maggiore. See *Alps.*

Alps, Western. A division of the Alps which is separated from the Apennines by the Pass of Giovi (north of Genoa) and extends to the Pass of Great St. Bernard. Oftentimes made to include all the Alps lying west of a line connecting Lake Constance with Lago Maggiore. See *Alps.*

Alpujarras (äl-pö-Ħär′räs), or **Alpuxaras.** A mountainous region in the provinces of Granada and Almeria, Spain. It contains many romantic valleys. After the fall of the Moorish kingdom of Granada in 1492 it was the refuge of the Moriscos in Spain.

Al Rakim (al rä-kēm′). A fabulous dog that accompanied and guarded the Seven Sleepers. The name occurs in the Koran (in reference to the Sleepers) and has been variously interpreted as a brass plate, a stone table, the name of the dog, and the name of the valley in which the Sleepers' cave was situated.

Alredus, or **Aluredus.** See *Alfred of Beverley.*

Alright Island (âl rīt′ ī′land). One of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Alroy. See *Wondrous Tale of Alroy.*

Alsace (äl-zäs′), L. **Alsatia,** G. **Elsass.** A former government of eastern France. It formed after the Revolution the departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, and is now part (see *Alsace-Lorraine*) of the German Empire, comprising the districts (Bezirke) of Upper Alsace and Lower Alsace. It is bounded by the Rhine Palatinate on the north, by Baden (from which it is separated by the Rhine) on the east, by Switzerland on the south, and by France and German Lorraine on the west. The Vosges are on its western frontier. Its soil is fertile, and it has important iron- and coal-mines, and considerable manufactures. Its chief city is Strasburg. German is the language of the largest number of the inhabitants. It was a part of ancient Gaul and afterward of the Frankish kingdom. In the 9th and 10th centuries it was a part of Lotharingia, and later of the duchy of Swabia, and gradually came to be divided between imperial cities, bishops, and other spiritual rulers, etc. Part of it was conquered by France in the Thirty Years' War, and ceded to her in 1648. Strasburg was seized by Louis XIV. in 1681, and the remainder of Alsace was annexed to France in 1791. It was ceded to Germany in 1871 as a result of the Franco-German war.

Alsace, Lower, G. **Unter-Elsass.** A district of Alsace-Lorraine, occupying the northern portion of Alsace. The chief city is Strasburg. Area, 1,866 square miles. Population (1890), 621,505.

Alsace, Upper, G. **Ober-Elsass.** A district of Alsace-Lorraine, occupying the southern portion of Alsace. Its chief town is Mülhausen. Area, 1,370 square miles. Population (1890), 471,609.

Alsace-Lorraine (äl-zäs′lor-rān′), G. **Elsass-Lothringen.** An imperial territory (Reichsland) of the German Empire, capital Strasburg, bounded by Luxemburg, Prussia, and the Rhine Palatinate on the north, by Baden (from which it is separated by the Rhine) on the east, by Switzerland and France on the south, and by France on the west. It is traversed by the Vosges; soil generally fertile, producing grain, wine, tobacco, etc., and it has important iron- and coal-mines, and large manufactures of iron, cotton, etc. It is divided into 3 districts, Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace, and Lorraine. Its government is vested in the imperial government and in a provincial committee of 58 members. It sends 15 deputies to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion (78 per cent. of the population) is Roman Catholic. The prevailing language is German, except in Lorraine, where French is chiefly spoken. It was ceded by France to Germany in 1871, as a result of the Franco-German war. Area, 5,668 square miles. Population (1890), 1,603,506.

Alsatia. The Latin name of Alsace.

Alsatia (al-sā′shiä). Formerly a cant name (Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages (and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II.) led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the Alsatians. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English stock exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings. The name first occurs in Shadwell's plays "The Woman Captain" (1680) and "The Squire of Alsatia" (1688). See *Whitefriars.*

Alsatia, The Squire of. See *Squire.*

Alsea (al-sē′). [From *Alsi*, their name for themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians, which formerly occupied 20 villages on both sides of Alsea River, Oregon, and is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. One of these villages was Yahats. See *Yakonan.*

Alsen (äl′sen), Dan. **Als.** An island 20 miles long, in the Little Belt, lat. 55° N., long. 9° 50′ E., belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. Its chief town is Sonderburg. The inhabitants are chiefly Danish. It was a strategic point for the Danes in 1848–49, and was conquered by the Prussians under Herwarth von Bittenfeld, June 29, 1864. Area, 130 square miles. Population, about 24,000.

Alsfeld (äls′felt). A small town in the province of Upper Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, situated on the Schwalm 41 miles southwest of Cassel.

Alshain (al-shān′). A seldom used name for the fourth-magnitude star β Aquilæ.

Alshemali (al-she-mä′li). [Ar. *al-šemâli*, the northern. See *Algenubi.*] The fourth-magnitude star μ Leonis, in the head of the animal.

Alsi. See *Alsea.*

Al Sirat (äl si-rät′). [Ar., 'the road or way'; probably borrowed in Arabic from Latin *strata via.*] The bridge over which all must pass who enter the Mohammedan paradise. It is of inconceivable narrowness, finer than the edge of a razor; hence those burdened by sins are sure to fall off and are dashed into hell, which it crosses. The same idea appears in Zoroastrianism and among the Jews.

Alsleben (äls′lā-ben). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 30 miles south of Magdeburg.

Alsop (âl′sop), **Richard.** Born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 23, 1761: died at Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 20, 1815. An American author, one of the "Hartford Wits" and chief writer on the "Echo." He published "Monody on the Death of Washington," and other poems.

Alsop, Vincent. Died May 8, 1703. An English nonconformist divine and controversialist. He wrote "Antisozzo" (1675), "Mischief of Impositions" (1680), "Melius Inquirendum" (1679), etc.

Alsted (äl′stet), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Ballersbach, near Herborn, Prussia, 1588: died at Weissenburg, Transylvania, Nov. 8, 1638. A German Protestant theologian and voluminous writer, professor of philosophy (1615) and (1619) of theology at Herborn.

Alster (äl′ster). A small tributary of the Elbe which traverses Hamburg, forming two basins, one (the larger) outside the town (Aussen Alster), and one within it (Binnen Alster). The latter is surrounded with fine buildings and is a favorite pleasure-resort.

Alston, or **Alston Moor.** See *Aldstone.*

Alstroemer (äl′strė-mer), **Jonas.** Born at Alingsås, West Gothland, Sweden, Jan. 7, 1685: died June 2, 1761. A Swedish merchant, distinguished as a promoter of industrial reform in Sweden.

Alt. See *Aluta.*

Altahmo (äl-tä′mō). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on San Francisco bay, California. See *Costanoan.*

Altai (äl-tī′). A mountain system which lies partly in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, and is continued eastward into Mongolia. The highest elevation, the Bjelucha (White Mountain), is about 11,000 feet. The main range is also known as the Ektag Altai.

Altaic (al-tā′ik). A term applied to various "Turanian" or unclassified languages in northern Asia: usually in the compound *Ural-Altaic.* See *Turanian.*

Altai Mining District. A territory in the southern part of the government of Tomsk, Siberia, noted for mineral wealth. Its capital is Barnaul.

Altair (al-tãr′), or **Atair** (a-tãr′). [Ar. *al-nasr al-tair*, the flying eagle.] The standard first-magnitude star α Aquilæ.

Altamaha (âl ta-ma-hâ′). A river in Georgia which is formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, and flows into the Atlantic 55 miles southwest of Savannah. Its length is about 130 miles.

Altamirano (äl-tä-mē-rä′nō), **Ignacio Manuel.** Born in Guerrero about 1835: died in Italy, Feb., 1893. A Mexican poet, orator, and journalist, of pure Indian blood, said to have been a descendant of the Aztec monarchs. He was a member of the Constituent Congress of 1861, and joined the army during the French invasion, attaining the rank of colonel. He published "Clemencia," "Julia," etc.

Altamont (al′ta-mont). 1. In Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent," the much-wronged but forgiving husband of Calista (the Fair Penitent). He kills "that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario" who has wronged him.—2. In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," the name assumed by the returned convict Amory. He is the first husband of Lady Clavering and father of the emotional Blanche Amory.

Altamont, Frederick. See *Bunce, John.*

Altamura (äl-tä-mö′rä). A city in the province of Bari, Italy, 28 miles southwest of Bari. It contains a cathedral, founded by the emperor Frederick II. It is a 3-aisled church of basilican plan, with cylindrical pillars and round arches in the nave and pointed vaulting in the aisles. The west front is Romanesque in character, with a great rose and imposing lion-porch and much sculpture, especially scenes from the life of Christ.

Altar (äl-tär′), or **Altar de Collanes** (äl-tär′ dā kol-yä′nes), or **Capac-Urcu** (kä′päk ör′kö). A volcano in the eastern range of the Andes of Ecuador, east of Riobamba, 17,730 feet high (Reiss and Stübel).

Altar, The. See *Ara.*

Altaroche (äl-tä-rosh′), **Marie Michel.** Born at Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France, April 18, 1811: died at Vaux, May 14, 1884. A French journalist, poet, and dramatist: early editor of "Charivari."

Altas Torres (äl′täs tor′res). [Sp., 'high towers.'] See *Madrigal.*

Alt-Breisach. See *Breisach.*

Altdorf (Switzerland). See *Altorf.*

Altdorf (ält′dorf), or **Altorf** (äl′torf). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Schwarzach 13 miles southeast of Nuremberg. It was the seat of a university from 1623 to 1809, which was united in the latter year with that of Erlangen.

Altdorfer (ält′dor-fer), or **Altorfer** (äl′tor-fer), **Albrecht.** Born at Altdorf, Bavaria, 1488: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, 1538. A German painter and engraver. His chief work, "The Battle of Arbela," is at Munich.

Altea (äl-tā′ä). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, 25 miles northeast of Alicante. Population (1887), 5,790.

Altemira (al-tē-mī′rä). A tragedy by Lord Orrery, produced in 1702, after his death.

> It is a roar of passion, love (or what passed for it), jealousy, despair, and murder. In the concluding scene the slaughter is terrific. It all takes place in presence of an unobtrusive individual, who carries the doctrine of non-intervention to its extreme limit. When the persons of the drama have made an end of one another, the quietly delighted gentleman steps forward, and blandly remarks, that there was so much virtue, love, and honor in it all, that he could not find it in his heart to interfere though his own son was one of the victims.
>
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 153.

Alten (äl′ten), Count **Karl August von.** Born at Burgwedel, near Hanover, Oct. 20, 1764: died at Bozen, Tyrol, April 20, 1840. A Hanoverian general, commander of the "German Legion" in British service. He served in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and was Hanoverian minister of war and foreign affairs.

Alten Fiord (äl′ten fyôrd). A fiord on the northern coast of Norway, in lat. 70° N.

Altena (äl′te-nä). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Lenne 40 miles northeast of Cologne. It is noted for iron and steel manufactures, and for its castle. Population (1890), 10,488.

Altenahr (äl′ten-är). A village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr 30 miles south of Cologne. Near it is the ruined castle of Altenahr or Are, destroyed early in the 18th century.

Altenberg (äl′ten-berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge 21 miles south of Dresden: noted for its tin mines.

Altenburg (duchy). See *Saxe-Altenburg.*

Altenburg (äl′ten-börg). The capital (since 1826) of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, near the Pleisse 25 miles south of Leipsic. It contains a castle (founded in the 11th century), famous from the "Robbery of the Princes" in 1455. Ancient Saxon residence. Population (1890), 31,439.

Altendorf (äl′ten-dorf). A town near Essen, Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 17,815.

Altenesch (äl′ten-esh). A village in Oldenburg, Germany, near the mouth of the Ochtum 9 miles northwest of Bremen. Here in 1234 the Stedinger were nearly exterminated by the Crusaders.

Altenessen (äl-ten-es′sen). A coal-mining town near Essen, Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 12,295.

Altenkirchen (äl-ten-kēr′chen). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wied 34 miles southeast of Cologne.

Altenkirchen. An ancient countship in the neighborhood of Altenkirchen.

Alten-Ötting. See *Altötting.*

Altenstein (äl′ten-stīn), **Karl** (**Baron von Stein zum Altenstein**). Born at Anspach, Bavaria, Oct. 7, 1770: died at Berlin, May 14, 1840. A Prussian statesman, minister of finance 1808–1810, and minister of public worship 1817–38.

Altenstein. A summer castle of the dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Thuringian forest 10 miles south of Eisenach, noted in the history of Boniface and of Luther (1521).

Altenzelle (äl-ten-tsel′le). A former Cistercian monastery near Nossen, in Saxony, secularized in 1544.

Alterati (It. pron. äl-te-rä′tē), **The.** A private musical academy, founded in 1568 at Florence by seven Florentine noblemen. It devoted itself to the cultivation of the musical drama, and under its auspices the first Italian opera was produced. See *Daphne.*

Alterf (al-tėrf′). [Ar.] The seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star λ Leonis, in the mouth of the animal.

Alter Fritz (äl′ter frits). [G., 'Old Fritz.'] A nickname of Frederick the Great.

Althæa (al-thē′ä), or **Althea.** [Gr. Ἀλθαία.] In Greek legend, a daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Tydeus, Meleager, and Deianeira.

Althea. The name under which Richard Lovelace poetically addressed a woman, supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell, who was also celebrated under the name of Lucasta.

Althen (F. pron. al toṅ′), **Jehan** or **Jean.** Born in Persia: died in France, 1774. A Persian, the son of a governor of a Persian province, who introduced the cultivation of madder into France. He was sold as a slave at Smyrna, but made his escape to France, bringing with him some seeds of madder, the exportation of which was forbidden under penalty of death.

Althing. See *Thing.*

Althorp, Viscount. See *Spencer*, third Earl.

Altilia (äl-tē′li-ä). A small place in central Italy about 20 miles north of Benevento. The Roman walls of the ancient town (the Samnite Sepinum), about two miles from the modern site, remain practically perfect. The plan is a square with rounded angles and a gate strengthened by massive square towers in the middle of each side, oriented toward the cardinal points. The masonry is reticulated, except that of the gate-arches. An inscription ascribes the construction to Nero.

Altin (äl-tēn′), or **Teletskoi** (tā-let-skoi′). A lake, 75 miles long and about 20 broad, in western Siberia, in lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 87° 30′ E., which empties into a tributary of the Obi.

Alting (äl′ting), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Emden, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1583: died at Groningen, Aug. 25, 1644. A German Protestant theologian, professor of dogmatics at Heidelberg (1613), and later (1627) of theology at Groningen. He opposed the Remonstrants in the synod of Dordrecht.

Alting, Jakob. Born at Heidelberg, Sept. 27, 1618: died at Groningen, Aug. 20, 1676. A son of J. H. Alting, professor of Oriental languages (1643) and of theology (1667) at Groningen. His works on Hebrew are notable.

Altis (al′tis). [Gr. Ἄλτις.] The sacred precinct and nucleus of the ancient Olympia, in Greece.

Altisidora (al′tis-i-dō′rä). A character in the "Curious Impertinent," an episode in "Don Quixote": an attendant of the duchess. She torments Don Quixote by pretending to be in love with him.

Altkirch (ält′kērch). A small town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 18 miles northwest of Basel: capital of the Sundgau.

Altmark (ält′märk). The nucleus of Brandenburg and the Prussian monarchy: known first as the Nordmark, now in the province of Saxony, Prussia. See *Nordmark* and *Brandenburg.*

Altmeyer (ält′mī-ėr), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Luxemburg, Jan. 24, 1804: died at Brussels, Sept. 15, 1877. A Belgian historian. Among his works are "Histoire des relations commerciales et politiques des Pays-Bas," etc., "Résumé de l'histoire moderne" (184[illegible]), and various works on Dutch and Belgian history, etc.

Altmühl (ält′mül). A river in Bavaria, the ancient Alcimona or Alemona, which joins the Danube at Kelheim 14 miles southwest of Ratisbon. It crosses the Franconian Jura. Its length is about 125 miles, and it is connected with the Main system by the Ludwigs-Canal at Dietfurt.

Alto-Douro (äl′tō-dō′rō). A region in the southern part of Traz-os-Montes and the northern part of Beira, Portugal, near the Douro, noted for its port wine.

Altofronto, Giovanni. See *Malevole.*

Alton (äl′ton), **Johann Samuel Eduard d′.** Born at St. Goar, Prussia, July 17, 1803: died at Halle, July 25, 1854. A German anatomist, son of J. W. E. d′Alton, author of "Handbuch der menschlichen Anatomie" (1848–50), etc.

Alton (äl′ton), **Johann Wilhelm Eduard d′.** Born at Aquileia, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 11, 1772: died at Bonn, Prussia, May 11, 1840. A German naturalist and engraver, author of "Naturgeschichte des Pferdes" (1810), "Vergleichende Osteologie" (1821–31).

Alton (âl′ton). A town in Hampshire, England, 25 miles north by east of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 4,671.

Alton. A city in Madison County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi 21 miles north of St. Louis. It has important manufactures and trade, and is the seat of Shurtleff College. Population (1890), 10,294.

Altona (äl′to-nä). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the right bank of the Elbe below Hamburg and adjoining it, in lat. 53° 33′ N., long. 9° 57′ E. It is the largest city in the province, and has extensive foreign and domestic trade and important manufactures. It was formerly the seat of an observatory which was removed to Kiel in 1874. It received the privileges of a city in 1664, and was burned by the Swedes 1713. Population (1890), 143,249.

Alton Locke (âl′ton lok), **Tailor and Poet.** A story by Charles Kingsley, published in 1850.

Altoona (al-tö′nä). A city in Blair County, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the base of the Alleghany Mountains, in lat. 40° 31′ N., long. 78° 25′ W., noted for the manufacture of locomotives and railway-cars. Population (1890), 30,337.

Altorf (äl′torf), or **Altdorf** (ält′dorf). The capital of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated near the Reuss and near the southeastern extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, on the St. Gotthard route, 20 miles southeast of Lucerne. It is celebrated in the legends of William Tell, to whom a statue was erected here in 1861. Population (1888), 2,551. See *Tell, William.*

Altorf (in Bavaria). See *Altdorf.*

Altorfer. See *Altdorfer.*

Altötting (ält-ėt′ting), or **Alten-Ötting** (äl′-ten-ėt′ting). A small town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, on the Mörn 51 miles northeast of Munich. It is a famous pilgrim resort on account of a miraculous image of the Virgin, which, it is said, was brought from the East in the 7th century.

Altranstädt (ält′rän-stet). A village of Prussian Saxony 9 miles southeast of Merseburg, where a treaty was concluded, 1706, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus II. of Saxony, by which the latter lost Poland. A treaty was also made here in 1707, between Charles XII. of Sweden and the emperor Joseph I., by which religious toleration was secured to the Protestants in Silesia.

Altrincham, or **Altringham** (al′tring-am). A town in Cheshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 12,424.

Altringer. See *Aldringer.*

Altstädten (ält′städ-ten), or **Altstetten** (ält′-stet-ten). A town in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, in lat. 47° 23′ N., long. 9° 32′ E. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1888), 8,430.

Altstrelitz (ält′strā-lits). The former capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated south of Neustrelitz.

Altvater Mountains (ält′fä-ter moun′tānz), or **Moravian Snow Mountains.** A group of mountains in the Sudetic system, situated in northern Moravia on the frontier of Austrian Silesia. The highest point, Gross Altvater, is about 4,890 feet high.

Altwasser (ält′väs-ser). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Polsnitz 41 miles southwest of Breslau. It has mines of coal, and was formerly a watering-place. Population (1890), [illegible].

Aludra (al-ö′dra). [Ar. *al-'adra*, the singular of *al-'adârâ*, the virgins, four stars near each other in Canis Major.] The third-magnitude star η Canis Majoris.

Alula (al′ū-lä) **Borealis** and **Australis.** [L., 'northern' and 'southern wing.'] The two fourth-magnitude stars ν and ξ Ursæ Majoris, which mark the southern hind foot of the beast. ξ, which is a fine binary star with a period of only 60 years, is also known as [illegible].

Alumbagh. See *Alambagh.*

Aluredus. See *Alfred of Beverley.*

Aluta (ä-lö′tä), or **Alt** (ält), or **Olt** (olt). A river which rises in eastern Transylvania, flows south and west, and breaks through the Carpathians at the Rothenthurm Pass, after which it flows south through Wallachia, and joins the Danube opposite Nicopolis. Its chief tributary is the Oltetz. Length, about [illegible] miles. [illegible] *Pont*.

Alva (al′vä; Sp. äl′vä), or **Alba** (al′bä), **Duke of** (**Fernando Alvarez de Toledo**). Born 1508: died at Thomar, Portugal, Jan. 12, 1582. A famous Spanish general. He [illegible] campaigns of the emperor Charles V. and of Philip II.; decided the victory of Muhlberg, 1547; was commander against Metz in 1552 and later in Italy; was sent as governor to the Netherlands in 1567, and there became notorious for his cruelty; established the "Council of Blood" (which see); put to death Egmont, Hoorn, and many others; and was generally successful against William of Orange down to 1572. He returned to Spain in 1573 and conquered Portugal in 1580.

Alva de Liste, or **Alva de Aliste, Count of.** Same as *Alba de Liste.* See *Henriquez de Guzman, Luis.*

Alvarado (äl-vä-rä'ᴛʜō), **Alonso de.** Born at Burgos about 1490: died in Peru, 1556. A Spanish cavalier who in 1518 joined Cortez and served in the conquest of Mexico. Of his early life nothing is known. In 1534 he went to Peru with Pedro de Alvarado (who was not related to him), remained with Pizarro, and was sent to conquer Chachapoyas, a region on the upper Marañon. Called back by the revolt of Inca Manco, he was detached with 400 men to relieve Cuzco. Almagro, meanwhile, had seized that city, and Alvarado's refusal to acknowledge him led to a battle at the river Abancay, July 12, 1537, where Alvarado was defeated and captured with his whole force. He escaped from Cuzco at the end of the year, joined Pizarro, and commanded his cavalry at the battle of Las Salinas, April 26, 1538, capturing Almagro next day. He then returned to Chachapoyas and carried his conquests eastward to the Huallaga. He joined Vaca de Castro in 1541, took part in the campaign against the younger Almagro, and was at the battle of Chupas, Sept. 16, 1542. Soon after he went to Spain, received the title of marshal, and returned with Gasca in 1546. He was a judge in the military court which condemned Gonzalo Pizarro and Carbajal to death. Gasca made him governor of Cuzco, and in 1553 he was sent to govern Charcas, where he put down a rebellion. On the rebellion of Giron, Alvarado marched against him with 1,000 men (Nov., 1553), but was defeated at Chuquinga, near the river Abancay, May 21, 1554. It is said that the mortification of this defeat caused his death.

Alvarado, Diego de. Died in Spain, 1540. A Spanish soldier, either brother or uncle of Pedro de Alvarado, who went with him to Peru in 1534.

Alvarado, Pedro de. Born in Badajoz, 1485: died at Guadalajara, Mexico, June 4, 1541. A Spanish cavalier, famous as a companion of Cortés in the conquest of Mexico. He went to the West Indies in 1510, and in 1511 joined the expedition of Velasquez to Cuba, where he received a grant of land. In 1518 he commanded a vessel in the expedition of Grijalva to Yucatan, and in the following year followed Cortés in the Mexican conquest. He was present at the seizure of Montezuma, and when Cortés went to meet Narvaez, Alvarado was left in command of the force at Mexico. During Cortés's absence the Mexicans rose and besieged the Spaniards. In the disastrous nocturnal retreat (the *noche triste*, July 1, 1520) Alvarado commanded the rear-guard and escaped with difficulty, saving his life, according to the tradition, by leaping a great gap in the causeway, at a spot still called "Alvarado's Leap." In the subsequent operations and the siege of Mexico he took a prominent part. In Dec., 1523, he was sent with 420 Spaniards and a large force of Indians to conquer Guatemala: after a desperate battle with the Quiche Indians near Quezaltenango he marched to Utatlan, burned that town after conquering the inhabitants (April, 1524), defeated another army near Lake Atitlan, and founded the old city of Guatemala, July 25, 1524. He returned to Spain to meet charges of defrauding the royal treasury and was acquitted, and returned to Guatemala in 1530 as governor, with a large number of colonists. In 1534 he headed an expedition of 400 men against Quito, claiming that that region was not included in the grant made to Pizarro and was thus open to conquest. Landing on the coast, he led his men over the mountains in a terrible march during which large numbers perished. Near Riobamba he met the forces of Almagro and Benalcazar, and was induced to retire, receiving, it is said, a large sum of gold from Pizarro: most of his men remained. Returning to Guatemala he took part in the conquest of Honduras, which was added to his government. In 1540 he went to Mexico, was engaged in subduing a revolt in Jalisco, and died there from wounds received by a fall with his horse.

Alvarenga (äl-vä-reng'gä), **Manuel Ignacio da Silva.** Born in São João d'el Rei, Minas Geraes, 1758: died at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1, 1812. A Brazilian poet. His songs and odes are among the finest in the Portuguese language.

Alvarenga Peixoto, Ignacio José de. Born in Rio de Janeiro about the end of 1748: died in Angola early in 1793. A Brazilian poet and revolutionist. For taking part in the revolutionary conspiracy of 1789 he was condemned to death (1792), but the sentence was commuted to deportation to Angola.

Alvares (äl'vä-res), or **Alvares Corrêa** (ko-rā'yä), **Diogo.** Died near Bahia, Oct. 5, 1557. A Portuguese (generally known by his Indian name Caramurú) who in 1510 was shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil near Bahia. He succeeded in gaining the friendship of the Tupinambá Indians, and subsequently brought about friendly relations between them and the first Portuguese colonists.

Alvarez (äl'vä-res), **Francisco.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal: died after 1540. A Portuguese traveler in Abyssinia, author of "Verdadeira Informaçam do Preste João das Indias" (1540, "True Information about Prester John of the Indies").

Alvarez (äl'vä-reth), **Juan.** Born at Concepcion de Atoyac (now Ciudad Alvarez), Jan. 27, 1780: died Aug. 21, 1867. A Mexican general. He joined the revolt of Morelos in Nov., 1810, and was prominent in the civil wars and in the war with the United States. In Feb., 1854, he began the revolt at Acapulco which spread until Santa Anna fled from the country in Aug., 1855. Alvarez was made acting president at Cuernavaca, Oct. 4, 1855; but unable to reconcile the conflicting cabals, he transferred the office to Comonfort, Dec. 8, 1855, and returned to his home at Acapulco. He aided Juarez against the French, and was commander of the 5th army division when he died.

Alvarez, Don. In Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian," a former counselor to Don Sebastian, at the period of the play a slave.

Alvary (äl-vä'ri) (**Achenbach**), **Max.** A tenor singer, son of the painter Andreas Achenbach, born at Düsseldorf in 1858. He first appeared in Weimar, removing to New York in 1884. After several successful seasons, he returned to Hamburg in 1889.

Alvear (äl-ve-är'), **Carlos Maria.** Born in Buenos Ayres about 1785: died in Montevideo about 1850. He received a military education in Spain, and in 1812 became a member of the constitutional assembly of the Platine states. He joined the party of Posadas; was sent to command the besieging army at Montevideo, which capitulated in June, 1814; was worsted in a struggle with Artigas, and in Jan., 1815, succeeded Posadas as supreme director, but was soon deposed by a mutiny of the troops. He commanded the Argentine forces against the Brazilians in Uruguay, 1826, and won the indecisive victory of Ituzaingó, Feb. 20, 1827. He was minister to the United States in 1823. During the dictatorship of Rosas he was banished.

Alvensleben (äl'vens-lā-ben), **Albrecht,** Count **von.** Born at Halberstadt, Prussian Saxony, March 23, 1794: died at Berlin, May 2, 1858. A Prussian politician and diplomatist. As minister of finance, 1836–42, he developed the Zollverein (which see).

Alvensleben, Gustav von. Born in Eichenbarleben, Prussian Saxony, Sept. 30, 1803: died at Gernrode in the Harz, June 30, 1881. A Prussian general of infantry, chief of staff in the military department of the Rhine provinces and Westphalia. He served in the staff 1866, and commanded an army corps 1870–71, distinguishing himself at Sedan and elsewhere.

Alvensleben, Gustav Hermann von. Born at Rathenow, Brandenburg, Jan. 17, 1827. A Prussian lieutenant-general. He participated in the wars against Denmark and Austria, and commanded an Uhlan regiment in the Franco-Prussian war, distinguishing himself in the battles of Colombey-Nouilly, Vionville, and Gravelotte.

Alvensleben, Konstantin von. Born at Eichenbarleben, Prussian Saxony, Aug. 26, 1809: died at Berlin, March 27, 1892. A Prussian general, brother of Gustav von Alvensleben, commander of the 3d army corps in the war of 1870–71, at Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, the investment of Metz, on the Loire, and elsewhere.

Alves Branco (äl'ves bräng'kọ̈), **Manoel.** Born at Bahia, June 7, 1797: died at Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1855. A Brazilian lawyer and statesman. He entered political life as deputy in 1830, and soon became a leader of the liberal party. He was chosen senator in 1837, was five times minister (1835, 1837, 1840, 1844, and 1846), and was premier May, 1847, to Jan., 1849. In Dec., 1854, he was created Visconde de Caravellas.

Alvinczy (äl'vin-tsē), or **Alvinzi, Joseph,** Baron von Barberek. Born at Alvincz, Transylvania, Feb. 1, 1735: died at Budapest, Nov. 25, 1810. An Austrian field-marshal. He served in the Seven Years' War, attaining the rank of colonel; unsuccessfully attempted to storm Belgrad in 1789; distinguished himself at Neerwinden in 1793, was defeated at Hondschooten 1793, commanded on the upper Rhine, became commander in Italy in 1796, and was defeated by Bonaparte at Arcole 1796 and at Rivoli 1797.

Alvord (al'vord), **Benjamin.** Born at Rutland, Vt., Aug. 18, 1813: died Oct. 16, 1884. An American general and military writer. He served in the Mexican war, attaining the rank of brevet major (Aug. 15, 1847), and in the Civil War. He became brevet brigadier-general April 9, 1865, and brigadier-general and paymaster-general Aug. 1, 1876.

Alwaid (al-wīd'). [Ar. *al 'awāid*, the sucking camel-colts (this star, with three others near it, being so called by the Arabs).] The second-magnitude star β Draconis, in the monster's eye. It is called *Rastaban* on some star-maps.

Alwar (al'wär), or **Ulwar** (ul'wär). A state of Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 76° 30′ E. It is under British control. Area, 3,051 square miles. Population (1891), 767,786.

Alwar. The capital of the state of Alwar, in lat. 27° 34′ N., long. 76° 35′ E. Population (1891), 52,398.

Alxinger (älk'sing-er), **Johann Baptist von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 24, 1755: died at Vienna, May 1, 1797. An Austrian poet, secretary of the imperial court theater (1794). He published "Gedichte" (1780, 1784), "Doolin von Mainz" (1787), "Bliomberis" (1791). His writings were collected in ten volumes in 1812.

Alyattes (a-li-at'ēz). [Gr. Ἀλυάττης.] A king of Lydia who reigned about 617–560 B. C., the father of Crœsus. He made various conquests in Asia Minor, and carried on war against Cyaxares of Media. His tomb north of Sardis, near Lake Gygæa, was one of the most notable monuments of antiquity.

> If the measurements of Herodotus are accurate, and modern travellers appear to think that they do not greatly overstep the truth, the tomb of Alyattes cannot have fallen far short of the grandest of the Egyptian monuments. Its deficiency as respects size must have been in height, for the area of the base, which alone our author's statements determine, is above one-third greater than that of the Pyramid of Cheops. As, however, the construction was of earth and not of stone, a barrow and not a pyramid, it would undoubtedly have required a less amount of servile labour than the great works of Egypt, and would indicate a less degraded condition of the people who raised it than that of the Egyptians in the time of the pyramid builders.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 363.

Alypius (a-lip'i-us). The (unidentified) author of a Greek treatise on the elements of music. "The work consists wholly, with the exception of a short introduction, of lists of the symbols used (both for voice and instrument) to denote all the sounds in the forty-five scales produced by taking each of the fifteen modes in the three genera (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic)." *Smith*, Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Alz (älts). A tributary of the Inn, in Upper Bavaria, the outlet of the Chiemsee.

Alzei, or **Alzey** (ält'sī). A town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, situated on the Selz 19 miles southwest of Mainz. It is an old Roman town, and is noted in the Nibelungen cycle. It was sacked by Spinola in 1620, and by the French 1688–89. Population (1890), 5,801.

Alzirdo (ält-sēr'dō). In "Orlando Furioso," the king of Tremizen, defeated by Orlando.

Alzire (äl-zēr'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced Jan. 27, 1736, in which he contrasted the virtues of the noble natural man and those of Christianized and civilized man. The heroine, Alzire, is a noble Peruvian captive.

Alzog (ält'sōɢ), **Johannes.** Born at Ohlau, Silesia, June 29, 1808: died at Freiburg, Baden, Feb. 28, 1878. A German Roman Catholic church historian, professor at Posen, Hildesheim, and Freiburg. He was the author of "Lehrbuch der Universalkirchengeschichte" (1840, "Manual of General Church History"), "Grundriss der Patrologie," etc.

Alzubra (al'zụ̈-brạ̈). [Ar.] The rarely used name of a little star of the fifth magnitude, 72 Leonis, in the animal's hind quarters.

Amadah (ä-mä'dä). A place in Nubia on the bend of the Nile near Derr, noted for the temple of Thothmes III.

Amadeo (ä-mä-dā'ō), **Giovanni Antonio.** Born near Pavia about 1447: died Aug. 27, 1522. The most remarkable of the Lombard sculptors. He was associated early with the Mantegazze in the works of the façade of the Certosa. With his brother Protasius he also made the tomb of San Lanfranco in the church of that saint near Pavia. He made the monument to Medea Colleone (or Coleoni) at Basella near Bergamo, and the chapel and tomb of Colleone himself at Bergamo, 1509. In 1490 he was appointed chief architect of the Certosa at Pavia, and made a new design for the façade which was subsequently carried out by his successors. He constructed the cupola of the cathedral at Milan, and two important monuments of the chapel of the Borromei at Isola Bella.

Amadeus (am-ạ-dē'us), It. **Amadeo** (ä-mä-dā'ō). Born May 30, 1845: died at Turin, Jan. 18, 1890. Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel II., elected king of Spain Nov., 1870. He entered Madrid Jan. 2, 1871, and abdicated Feb. 11, 1873.

Amadeus V. Born at Bourget, Savoy, 1249: died 1323. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Great," who reigned from 1285 to 1323, and was the ancestor of the house of Savoy (later Italian dynasty). He increased the possessions of Savoy by marriage and conquest, and was made prince of the empire 1313.

Amadeus VI. Born 1334: died 1383. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Green Count," a grandson of Amadeus V. He reigned 1343–83, and acquired various territories in Piedmont and elsewhere.

Amadeus VII. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Red," a son of Amadeus VI. He reigned 1383–91, and acquired Nice.

Amadeus VIII. Born at Chambéry, Savoy, Sept. 4, 1383: died at Geneva, Jan. 7, 1451. A count (later duke) of Savoy, son of Amadeus VII. He succeeded as count in 1391, was created duke in 1416 and abdicated in 1434. He was elected pope in 1439, and reigned as Felix V. 1440–49.

Amadeus, Lake. A salt lake, about 150 miles long, on the boundary of South Australia and western Australia, about lat. 24° S.

Amadis of Gaul (am'ạ-dis ọv gâl). The legendary hero of a famous medieval romance of chivalry, the center of a cycle of romances: the oldest of the heroes of chivalry. He is represented as the illegitimate son of Perion, king of Gaul, and Elisena, princess of Brittany. He was exposed soon after birth, by his mother, to the sea in a cradle; was picked up by a Scottish knight; was educated at the court of the king of Scotland; and fell in love with Oriana, daughter of Lisuarte, king of England, whom he eventually married. After being knighted he returned to Gaul, and during the rest of his life performed there and elsewhere a number of wonderful exploits.

> It is to Herberay that the famous romance of Amadis of Gaul owes most of its fame. According to the most probable story, the Amadis was originally translated by the Spaniard Montalvo from a lost Portuguese original of the fourteenth century. There is absolutely no trace of a French original, the existence of which has been assumed by French critics. In form the Amadis is a long prose roman d'aventures, distinguished only from its French companions and predecessors by a somewhat higher strain of romantic sentiment, and by a greater abundance of giants, dwarfs, witches, and other condiments, which, even in its most luxuriant day, the simpler and more academic French taste had known how to do without. It had been continued in the Spanish by more than one author and was a very voluminous work when, in 1540, Herberay undertook to give a French version of it. He, in his turn, had continuators, but none who equalled his popularity or power. . . . The book became immensely popular. It is said that it was the usual reading book for foreign students of French for a considerable period and it was highly thought of by the best critics (such as Pasquier) of its own and the next generation. It had moreover a great influence on what came after it. To no single book can be so clearly traced the heroic romances of the early seventeenth century. *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 236.

Amadis of Greece. A continuation of the seventh book of "Amadis of Gaul," though it is the ninth, not the eighth book of the series. It was in Spanish, and said to be by Feliciano de Silva. It relates the exploits of the son of Lisuarte of Greece who was the son of Esplandian, the son of Amadis (of Gaul).

> [Mr. Southey] has mentioned that in Amadis of Greece may be found the original of the Zelmane of Sidney's "Arcadia," the Florizel of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," and Masque of Cupid in the "Faery Queene."
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 378.

Amadis de Grèce. An opera by Lamotte, produced in 1704.

Amadu, Sultan. See *Bambara*.

Amager (ä′mä-ger), or **Amak** (ä′mäk). An island of Denmark, in the sound, opposite Copenhagen. Area, 29 square miles. Population (1890), 19,700.

Amaimon (a-mī′mon), or **Amaymon** (a-mī′-mon), or **Amoymon** (a-moi′mon). In medieval demonology, one of the four kings of hell, of which he governed the eastern portion. Asmodeus is his lieutenant and first prince of his realm. Shakspere alludes to him in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," ii. 2, and "1 Hen. IV.," ii. 4.

Amalarius (am-a̤-lā′ri-us). Died 837. A deacon and priest in Metz, who became abbot of Hornbach, and was head of the church at Lyons during the deposition of Agobard, 835–837. His work "De ecclesiasticis officiis" describes the order of service observed in the Roman Church in the 9th century.

Amalasontha (am″a̤-la̤-son′thä), or **Amalasuentha**, or **Amalasuntha**, or **Amalaswintha.** Born 498: killed 535 (534?). Daughter of Theodoric, king of the East Goths, and regent of the East-Gothic kingdom 526–535 (534?).

Amalecite (a-mal′e-sīt). A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly of New Brunswick. See *Abnaki*.

Amalek (am′a-lek). A grandson of Esau and prince of an Arab tribe: also, the people descended from him. In biblical history the Amalekites are represented as a nomadic tribe. In the time of Abraham they are mentioned as inhabiting the district southwest of the Dead Sea (Gen. xiv. 7); in the Mosaic period they are spread out over the entire desert of et-Tih as far as the Egyptian boundary and the Sinaitic peninsula (Ex. xvii. 8–16; Num. xiii. 30); later they extended their settlements into the territory of the tribe of Ephraim (Judges xii. 15). They attacked the Israelites when wandering through the desert, were driven off by Joshua and were doomed to extermination (Ex. xvii. 8–16; Deut. xxv. 17–19). Saul defeated them but did not annihilate them (1 Sam. xxx.), and the last of them were killed by 500 Simeonites on the mountain of Seir (1 Chron. iv. 43).

Amalekites (am′a̤-lek-īts). See *Amalek*.

Amalfi (ä-mäl′fē). A seaport in the province of Salerno, Italy, on the Gulf of Salerno 22 miles southeast of Naples. It has manufactures of paper, macaroni, etc., and contains a cathedral (see below) and a Capuchin monastery (now a hotel). It was founded, according to tradition, in the 4th century, had at first a republican constitution under elective princes, and became an important commercial center in the middle ages. It contained the oldest MS. of the Pandects (which see), and was the birthplace of Gioia, inventor of the compass. The cathedral is a picturesque church in the Norman-Saracenic style, in masonry of alternate dark and light courses, essentially of the early 11th century. There is a three-aisled vestibule of two bays; the nave has mosaics, antique columns, and a richly carved and gilded roof. The crypt contains the relics of St. Andrew. The bronze doors of the chief portal, which bear several reliefs, were cast at Constantinople in 1066. Population, about 5,000.

Amalfitan Code or **Tables.** [ML. *tabula Amalfitana*.] The oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first Crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

Amalia (ä-mä′lē-ä). **Anna.** Born at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Oct. 24, 1739: died at Weimar, April 10, 1807. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, wife of Duke Ernest, and mother of Duke Karl August. She was regent 1759–75, and is celebrated as a patroness of literature and art, especially as the friend of Wieland, Herder, and Goethe.

Amalie (ä-mä′lē-e), or **Amalia, Marie Friederike.** Born Dec. 21, 1818: died May 20, 1875. Princess of Oldenburg, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Augustus, and wife of Otho, King of Greece (married Nov. 22, 1836).

Amalie (ä-mä′lē-e), **Marie Friederike Auguste.** Duchess in Saxony: pseudonym **Amalie Heiter.** Born Aug. 10, 1794: died Sept. 18, 1870. A German dramatist, sister of King John of Saxony: author of "Der Oheim," "Die Fürstenbraut," "Vetter Heinrich," etc.

Amalings (am′a̤-lingz). A royal Gothic family said to have ruled over the Goths till the division of the nation into Ostrogoths and Visigoths, when they ruled over the Ostrogoths till the extinction of the male line in Theodoric the Great, 526. Also *Amals*.

> The kings [of the Goths] were chosen by the voice of the assembled people from certain great families, two of which, the Amalings and the Balthings, are known to us by name. The Amalings were said to be descended from a hero [the fourth in descent from Gaut, the eponymous ancestor of the Goths] whose deeds had earned for him the title of Amala, "the mighty"; the name of the Balthings is derived from the same root as our English word "bold." . . . The Amalings became the royal line of the Ostrogoths, while the Visigoths chose their kings from the Balthings. *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 13.

Amalric of Bène (ä-mäl-rēk′ o̤v bān), or **Amaury of Chartres** (ä-mō-rē′ o̤v shärt′r). Born at Bène, near Chartres, France: died about 1206. A French theologian and mystical philosopher, accused by the ecclesiastical authorities of pantheism. See *Amalricians*.

Amalricians (am-al-rish′ianz). The followers of Amalric (Amaury) of Bène (in the diocese of Chartres), a pantheist who was condemned by the University of Paris (in which he was a professor of logic and exegesis), by the Pope, and by a synod of Paris. Ten of them were burned as heretics.

Amals. See *Amalings*.

Amalthæa (am-al-thē′ä̤), or **Amalthea.** [Gr. Ἀμάλθεια.] In Greek mythology, the nurse of Zeus, probably a goat. In Roman legend, the Sibyl who sold to Tarquin the Sibylline books.

Amambara (ä-mäm-bä′rä). A tributary of the Niger, south of the Binué.

Amana (ä-mä′nä), or **Abana** (ab′a̤-nä̤). [Heb., 'faithful, steady.'] A river which rises in the Anti-Lebanon and flows through Damascus (2 Ki. v. 12): the modern Nahr Barada. The name is also applied to the district of the Anti-Lebanon (Cant. iv. 81).

Amanda (a-man′dä̤). In Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Shift," and in its continuation by Vanbrugh "The Relapse," a virtuous and charming woman, deserted by Loveless, to whom she was married very young, but whose love she regains.

Amandola (ä-män′dō-lä). A town in the province of Ascoli, Italy, 45 miles south of Ancona.

Amants magnifiques (ä-moṅ′ män-yē-fēk′), **Les.** A sort of dramatic potpourri by Molière, written at the order of the king in 1670.

Amanus (a-mā′nus). [Gr. Ἀμανός.] In ancient geography, a mountain group, the modern Alma Dagh, a branch of Mount Taurus, on the borders of Cilicia and Syria.

Amanvillers (ä-moṅ-vē-yãr′). A village northwest of Metz of which the name is sometimes given to what is commonly called the battle of Gravelotte.

Amapala (ä-mä′pä-lä). A seaport on the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast of Honduras. It exports Central American products.

Amarakantaka (am″a-ra-kan′ta-kä). [Skt., 'peak of the immortals.'] A place of pilgrimage in India, in the table-land east of the Vindhyas.

Amarakosha (am″a-ra-kō′shä). [Skt., 'the immortal vocabulary, or the vocabulary of Amara.'] A celebrated vocabulary of the classical Sanskrit, ascribed to Amarasinha.

Amarant (am′a-rant). A giant killed in the Holy Land by Guy of Warwick.

Amaranta (am-a-ran′tä). In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Spanish Curate," the wife of Bartolus, "as cunning as she 's sweet."

Amarante (ä-mä-rän′te). A small town in northern Portugal, north of Oporto.

Amaranth (am′a-ranth), **Lady.** A character in O'Keefe's farce "Wild Oats."

Amarapura (am′a̤-ra-pö′rä̤). A decayed town of Burma, on the Irawadi 6 miles northeast of Ava. It contains the former royal palace. It was built in 1783, and was for many years capital of Burma.

Amarasinha (am′a-ra-sin′hä̤). The author of the Amarakosha. His date is uncertain, but it is believed by Weber not to be earlier than the 11th century A. D.

Amaravati (a-ma-rä′va-tē). In Hindu mythology, the capital of Indra's heaven, in the vicinity of Meru.

Amargoza (ä-mär-gō′zä) **River.** A small river in eastern California, which flows into Death Valley.

Amari (ä-mä′rē), **Emerico.** Born at Palermo, May 9, 1810: died there, Sept. 20, 1870. An Italian publicist. He was appointed professor of criminal law in the University of Palermo in 1841. Author of "Critica di una scienza delle legislazioni comparate" (1857).

Amari, Michele. Born at Palermo, July 7, 1806: died at Florence, July 16, 1889. An Italian historian, statesman, and Orientalist, member of the Italian senate. His chief works are "La guerra del Vespro Siciliano" (1841), "Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia" (1853–73).

Amarillas (ä-mä-rēl′yäs). See *Ahumada*.

Amarinna (ä-mä-rin′nä). See *Amharic*.

Amar-Sin (ä-mär′sin). ['Sin (i. e. the moon-god) sees.'] A Babylonian king of the old-Babylonian period, residing in Ur. His name is found on several archaic cuneiform inscriptions which, however, do not give much information concerning his person or reign.

Amaru, Tupac. See *Tupac Amaru*.

Amarushataka (a-ma-rö-sha′ta-kä̤). An erotic poem in Sanskrit, mystically interpreted, in a hundred stanzas, written by a king named Amaru, but by some attributed to the philosopher Sankara, who assumed the dead form of that king in order to converse with his widow.

Amar y Borbon (ä-mär′ ē bor-bōn′), **Antonio.** A Spanish general who, from 1803 to 1810, was viceroy of New Granada. He was imprisoned at Bogotá, July 20, 1810, and in August was sent out of the country by the revolutionary junta.

Amaryllis, Amarillis (am-a̤-ril′is). [L. *Amaryllis*, Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς.] 1. A shepherdess or country maiden in the "Idyls" of Theocritus and "Eclogues" of Vergil.—2. In Spenser's "Colin Clout 's Come Home Again," a personage described with adulation, intended for Alice Spenser, Countess of Derby, with whose family Spenser claimed an alliance. It was for her that Milton wrote his "Arcades."—3. In Fletcher's pastoral "The Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess who is in love with Perigot, and uses foul means to part him from Amoret.—4. In Buckingham's "Rehearsal," a female character intended to cast ridicule on Dryden. The part was taken by Ann Reeve, whose intrigue with Dryden was noticed in the play.

Amasa (am′a̤-sä̤). [Heb., 'burden.'] A son of Abigail, sister of David, and Jether, an Ishmaelite. He joined Absalom in his rebellion, and was made commander of his forces. After his defeat he was pardoned by David and offered the command of the army in place of Joab. Later Joab treacherously slew him.

Amasia (ä-mä′sē-ä̤). A city in the vilayet of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 40° 40′ N., long. 35° 50′ E., on the Yeshil-Irmak: the later residence of the kings of Pontus, and the birthplace of Strabo. Population, about 30,000.

Amasis, Amosis. See *Aahmes*.

Amat (ä-mät′), **Felix.** Born at Sabadell, near Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 10, 1750: died near Salent, Sept. 28, 1824. A Spanish ecclesiastic and writer, archbishop of Palmyra *in partibus infidelium*. He became confessor to Charles IV. in [illegible] and is the author of an ecclesiastical history, [illegible] de la Iglesia de Jesu Cristo [illegible].

Amat, Manuel de. Born in Catalonia about 1705: died at Barcelona about 1780. A Spanish general and administrator. He served with distinction in Africa, Italy, and the Peninsula; was captain-general of Chile 1755–61, and viceroy of Peru 1761–76. In 1767 he carried out the decree for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Amateur Casual, The, or **Amateur Lambeth Casual.** The pseudonym of James Greenwood, an English reporter on the "Pall Mall Gazette," who, under this name, recounted his adventures in the casual ward in a London workhouse.

Amathus (am′a̤-thus). [Gr. Ἀμαθοῦς.] In ancient geography, a city of Phenician origin on the southern coast of Cyprus, near the site of the modern Limasol. It contained a sanctuary of Aphrodite.

Amati (ä-mä'tē). A celebrated Italian family of violin-makers which flourished at Cremona in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its most noted members were Andrea, his sons Antonio and Geronimo, and Nicolo, son of Geronimo.

Amatitlan (ä-mä-tē-tlän'). A town in Guatemala, Central America, south of Guatemala. Population (1889), 7,500.

Amatitlan Lake. A lake, 9 miles long, in southern Guatemala, near Amatitlan.

Amatongaland. See *Tongaland.*

Amatus Lusitanus (a-mā'tus lū-si-tā'nus). Born 1511: died 1568. A Portuguese physician, of Hebrew descent. He is said to have been the second author to describe the valves in the veins. He wrote an account of seven hundred remarkable cases in medicine and surgery (1551–66).

Amaury of Chartres. See *Amalric of Bène.*

Amaury (a-mā'ri or ä-mō-rē') **I.**, or **Amalric** (am-al'rik). Born 1135: died 1173. King of Jerusalem (Count of Joppa), a younger son of Baldwin II., and the successor of his brother Baldwin III., 1162. He invaded Egypt in 1168, marching as far as Cairo, but was driven out by Saladin, by whom he was put upon the defensive in 1170.

Amaury II., or **Amalric** (of Lusignan). Died 1205. King of Cyprus 1194, and titular king of Jerusalem 1198 (through his marriage with Isabella, widow of Henry, count of Champagne). He was unable to maintain himself against the Moslems, and died at Ptolemais.

Amaury, Giles. The grand master of the Templars in Scott's tale "The Talisman." He conspired against King Richard and was killed by Saladin.

Amaxiki, Amaxichi. See *Lerkas.*

Amaziah (am-a-zī'ä). [Heb.] The son of Joash, king of Judah 797–792 B. C. (840?–811? B. C.).

Amazirghs (a'mä-zergz). The Berbers of northern Morocco.

Amazon (am'a-zon). [Pg. *Rio Amazonas*, Sp. *Rio de las Amazonas*, F. *Fleuve des Amazones*, G. *Amazonenstrom*; formerly *Orellana*; in its upper course *Marañon* or *Tunguragua*, in its middle course *Solimoes*.] The principal river of South America, and the largest in the world. It has two chief head streams. One is the Marañon (Tunguragua) which rises in Peru about lat. 10° 30′ S.; the other is the Ucayale (which has for its southernmost head stream the Apurimac). The Ucayale rises in Peru about lat. 15° S. The Marañon (Amazon) flows northwest between ranges of the Andes, turns east near lat. 5° S., enters Brazil about long. 70° W., and after discharging water through several narrow channels into the Lower Tocantins or Pará River, thus cutting off the island of Marajó, flows into the Atlantic near the equator. It is connected on the north with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare and Negro. The basin of the Amazon comprises about 2,500,000 square miles. Its leading tributaries are, on the north the Napo, Iça, Japurá, and Negro; on the south the Huallaga, Javary, Jutahy, Juruá, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu. Its length, to the source of the Apurimac, is probably about 3,300 miles, though often given as 4,000. It is navigable about 2,300, for steamships about 2,200 miles. The width of the main mouth is 50 miles, and at the Peruvian frontier the river is 1 mile wide. The mouth was discovered by Pinzon in 1500, and Orellana descended it in 1541. Steamers first plied on it in 1853. In 1867 it was made a free highway to all nations.

Amazonas (ä-mä-zō'näs). The largest state of Brazil, capital Manáos, occupying the northwestern part of the country and bordering on Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. It is largely occupied by forests. Area (claimed), 753,439 square miles. Population (1888), 80,654.

Amazonas. A department of northern Peru, west of Loreto. Area, 14,129 square miles. Population, about 34,000.

Amazonas. A territory in southern Venezuela, bordering on Brazil. Area (claimed, including a vast amount of disputed territory), 99,628 square miles. Population (1891), 45,197 (a mere estimate, as there are hardly any civilized inhabitants).

Amazonia (am-a-zō'ni-ä). A name sometimes given to the valley of the Amazon.

Amazons (am'a-zonz). [L. *Amazon*, Gr. Ἀμαζών, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, from ἀ- priv., without, and μαζός, breast: a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1. In Greek legend, a race of women supposed to have dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea, or near the Caucasus Mountains. The Amazons and their country were favorite themes in Greek poetry and art. They were represented as forming a state from which men were excluded, and devoting themselves to war and hunting, and as being often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age.

But it is in the famous legend of the Amazons that we must look for the chief evidence preserved to us by classical antiquity of the influence exercised by the Hittites in Asia Minor. The Amazons were imagined to be a nation of female warriors, whose primitive home lay in Kappadokia, on the banks of the Thermodon, not far from the ruins of Boghaz Keui. From hence they had issued forth to conquer the people of Asia Minor and to found an empire which reached to the Ægean Sea. The building of many of the most famous cities on the Ægean coast was ascribed to them,—Myrina and Kyme, Smyrna and Ephesos, where the worship of the great Asiatic goddess was carried on with barbaric ceremonies into the later age of civilised Greece. Now these Amazons are nothing more than the priestesses of the Asiatic goddess, whose cult spread from Carchemish along with the advance of the Hittite armies. She was served by a multitude of armed priestesses and eunuch priests; under her name of Ma, for instance, no less than six thousand of them waited on her at Komana in Kappadokia. Certain cities, in fact, like Komana and Ephesos, were dedicated to her service, and a large part of the population accordingly became the armed ministers of the mighty goddess. Generally these were women, as at Ephesos in early days, where they obeyed a high-priestess, who called herself the queen-bee. When Ephesos passed into Greek hands, the goddess worshipped there was identified with the Greek Artemis, and a high-priest took the place of the high-priestess. *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 78.

2. A fabled tribe of female warriors said to have existed in South America. The report originated in an Indian myth which was found from the West Indies to Paraguay, and still exists among the Caribs and others: it is interesting from its relation to the Old World myth.

Amazons, The. An earlier English form of the Portuguese name of the Amazon River, still in occasional use.

Amazons, Battle of. See *Battle of Amazons.*

Ambala (äm-bä'lä), or **Umballa** (um-bal'ä). A division of the Panjab, British India. Area, 4,014 square miles. Population (1881), 1,729,043.

Ambala. A district in the division of Ambala, intersected by lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 77° E. Area, 2,628 square miles. Population (1881), 1,067,263.

Ambala. The capital of the division and district of Ambala, situated in lat. 30° 24′ N., long. 76° 49′ E., an important station on the Sind, Panjab, and Delhi Railway. Population, including cantonment (1891), 79,294.

Ambalema (äm-bä-lā'mä). A town in the state of Tolima, Colombia, situated on the Magdalena 55 miles west of Bogotá. It is the center of an extensive tobacco district. Population, 973.

Ambassadors, The. A painting by Holbein the younger, in the National Gallery, London. It is believed to represent Dinteville, French ambassador at St. James's in 1533, and Nicolas Bourbon, a poet. It was formerly thought to portray Sir Thomas Wyatt with Leland.

Ambassi, or **Ambasse.** See *São Salvador.*

Ambato (äm-bä'tō). A town of Ecuador, 65 miles south of Quito. Population (1889), about 14,000.

Ambelakia (äm-be-lä'kē-ä). A small town in the vale of Tempe, Thessaly, 18 miles northeast of Larissa.

Amber (am'bėr). A decayed town near Jeypore, India, the former capital of the state of Jeypore.

Amberg (äm'berG). A town in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Vils 32 miles northwest of Ratisbon: the former capital of the Upper Palatinate. It has manufactures of iron, arms, beer, etc. A victory was gained here by the Austrians under the archduke Charles over the French under Jourdan, Aug. 24, 1796. Population (1890), 18,985.

Amber Islands, or **Electrides** (ē-lek'tri-dēz). [Gr. αἱ Ἠλεκτρίδες.] A name given by the Greeks in later times to the islands in the North Sea off Denmark, Germany, and Holland. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 41.

Amber Witch, The. An opera by W. V. Wallace, words by Chorley, first produced in London Feb. 28, 1861. It was founded on a popular German romance of the same name by Meinhold, published in 1843.

Ambert (oṅ-bãr'). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated near the Dore 37 miles southeast of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of cheese and paper. Population (1891), commune, 7,907.

Ambiorix (am-bī'ō-riks). A chief of the Eburones in Gaul, famous in the campaigns against the Romans 54–53 B. C.

Ambitious Statesman, The, or The Loyal Favorite. A tragedy by Crowne, acted in 1679.

Ambitious Stepmother, The. A tragedy by Nicholas Rowe, printed in 1700.

Ambleside (am'bl-sīd). A town in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, 1 mile north of Lake Windermere, noted for its picturesque scenery. Near it are Rydal Mount, Fox How, Grasmere, etc. It contains Roman antiquities. Population (1891), 2,360.

Ambleteuse (oṅ-bl-tėz'). A decayed seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 miles north of Boulogne.

Amboella (am-bwā'lä). A Bantu people living in the interior of Africa, near the head streams of the Zambesi, about lat. 15° S., long. 19° E.

Amboim (äm-bwing'). See *Mbuiyi.*

Ambois (oṅ-bwä'), **Bussy d'.** The principal character in Chapman's play of that name: a self-confident and arrogant adventurer, with some real loftiness of character.

Ambois, Clermont d'. The brother of Bussy d'Ambois, a scholar and philosopher. He is the central figure in Chapman's play "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois." He commits suicide after the death of his patron Guise.

Amboise (oṅ-bwäz'). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 14 miles east of Tours. It is famous for its castle, a favorite residence of the Valois kings occupying a high rock-platform from which rise its 3 cylindrical, cone roofed towers. Two towers built at the base of the rock, 42 feet in diameter and over 100 feet high, contain spiral passages by which horses and vehicles can mount to the platform above. In the gardens is the Chapel of St. Hubert, one of the richest existing examples of the florid Pointed. Here Leonardo da Vinci is buried. It was the scene of the Conspiracy of Amboise in 1560. Later it became a political prison. Abd-el Kader was confined in it 1847–52. It is now the property of the Comte de Paris. Population (1891), commune, 4,480.

Amboise, Conspiracy of. An unsuccessful conspiracy of Huguenots under La Renaudie to seize the king (Francis II.), first at Blois and afterward at Amboise in 1560, and remove him from the influence of the Guises. Condé was the real chief of the conspirators.

Amboise, Edict of. An edict of pacification between the French Catholics and Huguenots, authorizing (1563) the Reformed worship in the houses of the nobility, throughout all the domains of the justiciary nobles, and in one city of each bailiwick. It ended the first war between the two parties.

Amboise, Georges d'. Born at Chaumont-sur-Loire, France, 1460: died at Lyons, 1510. A French statesman and cardinal, minister of Louis XII. 1498, and director of his foreign policy.

Amboise, League of. See *Amboise, Conspiracy of.*

Amboyna (am-boi'nä). [Malay *Ambun.*] One of the chief islands of the Moluccas, situated in lat. 3° 41′ S., long. 128° 10′ E., consisting of two parts connected by a narrow isthmus. Its chief product is cloves. It was settled by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and was taken by the Dutch, to whom it now belongs, in 1605. Length, 32 miles. Area, 264 square miles. Population, 31,510.

Amboyna. A residency of the Dutch East Indies, comprising Amboyna, Ceram, Banda Islands, Timor-Laut, etc.

Amboyna. A seaport, capital of the island and residency of Amboyna. Population, about 9,000.

Amboyna, or The Cruelties of the Dutch to the English Merchants. A tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1673. Part of the plot was taken from one of the Italian novels of Cinthio, the 10th of the fifth decade, and part has reference to occurrences of the time.

Ambracia (am-brā'shi-ä). [Gr. Ἀμβρακία, earlier Ἀμπρακία.] The ancient name of Arta (which see).

Ambracian Gulf (am-brā'shi-an gulf). See *Arta, Gulf of.*

Ambree (am'brē), **Mary.** A woman who is said to have fought at the siege of Ghent in 1584 to revenge her lover's death. She is frequently mentioned in old ballads, and is the subject of one preserved by Percy. Ben Jonson refers to her in the "Epicœne" and "Tale of a Tub" and in "The Fortunate Isles," where he quotes the words of this ballad. Fletcher also mentions her in "The Scornful Lady." The ballad in Percy's "Reliques" is often quoted by the writers of Jonson's time, and, like him, they frequently gave the name of Mary Ambree to any remarkable virago who adopted man's attire.

Ambriz (äm-brēz'). A coast town of Portuguese Angola, West Africa, and capital of the "concelho" (county) of the same name. Its chief export is coffee which is brought down from the Mutemu and Encoge mountains. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1855. Population, about 2,500 of mixed African origin, mostly from Loanda.

Ambrones (am-brō'nēz). [L. *Ambrones* (Livy), Gr. Ἄμβρωνες (Strabo).] A German tribe mentioned by Livy and Strabo in connection with the Teutones, whose near neighbors they seem to have been on the North Sea, and with whom they were allied in the Cimbrian wars. They suffered a crushing defeat by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C. There is no certain record of their subsequent fate.

Ambros (äm'brōs), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Mauth, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1816: died at Vienna, June 28, 1876. An Austrian composer and writer on music. His chief literary work is a "Geschichte der Musik" (1862–78), a very high authority in its department.

Ambrose (am'brōz), L. **Ambrosius** (am-brō'zi-us), **of Alexandria.** Died about 250. A Roman nobleman, a friend of Origen.

Ambrose, L. **Ambrosius,** Saint. Born at Trèves, Gaul, probably 340: died at Milan, April, 397. One of the fathers of the Latin Church. He was educated at Rome, appointed consular prefect in Upper Italy about 369, and elected (while a civilian and unbaptized) bishop of Milan in 374. He was the champion of the Catholics against the Arians and pagans. For his cruelty in the massacre of Thessalonica the emperor Theodosius was excommunicated by Ambrose and forced to do penance. Among his works are "De officiis ministrorum," "Hexaemeron," hymns, etc. He is the reputed author of the Ambrosian ritual.

He was elected, while still an unbaptized catechumen and governor of the province, to the post of Bishop of Milan, having entered the church with his troops to quell the fury of the partisans of the two rival candidates. While he soothed the people with his wise words, a little child, so the story runs, suddenly called out "Ambrose is Bishop"; the words were caught up and carried round the church by the rapturous acclamation of the whole multitude. *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 187.

Ambrose, Isaac. Born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, England, 1604: died 1664. An English nonconformist divine and devotional writer, author of "Looking unto Jesus" (1658).

Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius. A painting by Rubens, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The archbishop, in full canonicals, stands with his attendants before the door of the cathedral, and forbids the emperor to enter.

Ambrose's Tavern. An old tavern in Edinburgh, now destroyed, the scene of Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Its location was the site of the new Register House, in the rear of the old Register House; and it is approached from West Register Street by the narrow alley running now between the new Register House and the new Café Royal. *Hutton,* Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 55.

Ambrosian Library (am-brō'zian lī'brā-ri). [Named for St. Ambrose.] A library at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609. It contains 164,000 printed volumes and 8,100 MSS.

Ambrosiaster (am-brō'zi-as-tėr), or **Pseudo-Ambrosius** (sū″dō-am-brō'zius). ['The spurious Ambrosius.'] The name usually given to the unknown author of "Commentaria in XIII. Epistolas B. Pauli," which has found its way into the Benedictine edition of the works of Ambrose. The author is sometimes identified with the Roman deacon Hilary.

Ambrosio, or the Monk. A romance by Matthew Gregory Lewis, published in 1795. A second edition was issued in which many objectionable passages were omitted. He gained the sobriquet of "The Monk" and "Monk Lewis" from this book.

Ambrosius. See *Ambrose.*

Ambrosius (am-brō'zius), or **Ambrose,** Father. The last abbot of St. Mary's, Edward Glendinning, in Scott's novel "The Abbot."

Ambrosius Aurelianus (am-brō'zius â-rē-li-ā'nus), Welsh **Emrys.** Lived about 440. A leader of the Romans and Romanized Britons, said to have been a descendant of Constantine, elected emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain under Honorius. He drove back the Saxon invaders and confined Hengist for some years to the Isle of Thanet.

Ambundu (äm-bön'dö). See *Kimbunda.*

Ameland (ä'me-länt). An island in the North Sea, north of the province of Friesland, Netherlands, to which it belongs. Length, 13 miles.

Amelia (ä-mä'lē-ä). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 45 miles north of Rome: the ancient Ameria. It has a cathedral.

Amelia (a-mē'liä). Born Aug. 7, 1783: died Nov. 2, 1810. An English princess, the fifteenth and youngest child of George III.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of that name (published 1751), a virtuous and devoted wife, said to be the portrait of Fielding's own wife. She is represented as having suffered an injury to her nose (like Mrs. Fielding), which impaired her popularity among Fielding's readers. Thackeray considered her "the most charming character in English fiction."

Amelia. See *Sedley, Amelia.*

Amelia Island (a-mē'liä ī'land). A small island off the northeastern coast of Florida.

Amélie-les-Bains (ä-mä-lē'lā-ban'). [Formerly *Arles-les-Bains:* the name was changed in 1840 in honor of the wife of Louis Philippe.] A health-resort in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 20 miles southwest of Perpignan. It has sulphur springs.

Amelot de la Houssaye (äm-lō dė lä ö-sā'), **Abraham Nicolas.** Born at Orléans, France, Feb., 1634: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1706. A French publicist, author of "Histoire du gouvernement de Venise" (1676), etc.

Amelotte (äm-lot'), **Denis.** Born at Saintes, France, March 15, 1606: died at Paris, Oct. 7, 1678. A French theologian, author of a translation of the New Testament (1666–68).

Amen. See *Amun.*

Amends for Ladies. A play by Nathaniel Field, published in 1618.

Amenemhat (ä-men-em'hät) **I., Se-hotep-ab-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the founder of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2466 B. C. (Brugsch). He was a successful ruler and general, and founded the temple of Amun in Thebes. There is considerable documentary evidence concerning his reign. Also *Amenemha.*

Amenemhat II., Nub-kau-Ra. An Egyptian king, the third of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2400 B. C., and of whom little is known. Also *Amenemha.*

Amenemhat III., Maa-en-Ra. An Egyptian king, the sixth of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2300 B. C. (Brugsch). He constructed Lake Mœris and the Labyrinth. (See *Mœris, Labyrinth.*) Inscriptions of his time have been found on the rocks in the peninsula of Sinai. There is also a mark (with an inscription) on the rocks of Semneh showing the height of the inundation of the Nile in the 14th year of his reign. (See *Nile.*) Also *Amenemha.*

Amenemhat IV., Maat-kheru-Ra. An Egyptian king, the seventh of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2266 B. C. (Brugsch). Also *Amenemha.*

Amenhotep (ä-men-hō'tep) **I.,** or **Amenophis** (am-e-nō'fis), **Ser-ka-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the second of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1666 B. C. (Brugsch). He was successful in campaigns in Ethiopia (Kush) and Libya. Also *Amenhetp.*

Amenhotep II., or **Amenophis, Aa-kheperu-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the seventh of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1566 B. C. (Brugsch). He made a successful campaign in Asia, which is commemorated in an inscription in a temple at Amadah in Nubia. There are also inscriptions bearing his name in the temple of Amun at Karnak. Also *Amenhetp.*

Amenhotep III., or **Amenophis, Maat-neb-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the ninth of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1500 B. C. (Brugsch). He was a successful warrior and a great builder. The two colossal statues of Memnon near Thebes are portrait-statues of him. See *Memnon.*

Amenophis III. was as great in peace as in war. In his reign Egypt lost none of her military prestige, and from some large scarabæi—one of which is in the Gizeh Palace—we learn that under his rule Egypt stretched from Mesopotamia to the country of Karo in Abyssinia. At the same time that he consolidated the empire left him by preceding monarchs, Amenophis raised along the banks of the Nile monuments which for their grandeur and the perfection of their workmanship are unsurpassed. The temple at Gebel-Barkal, in the Sûdan, was erected by this king; so also was that at Soleb, near the third cataract—and souvenirs of him may be found at Assûan, Elephantiné, Gebel-Silsileh, El-Kab, Tûrah, the Serapeum at Memphis, and Serbût-el-Hadim. He added considerably to Karnak, and built that portion of the temple at Luxor that bears his name. He also erected on the left bank of the Nile—opposite to Luxor—a sacred edifice which once must have been one of the most important in Egypt. Destroyed completely by causes unknown to us, all that is now left of it are the two enormous colossi—called by the Arabs Sanamat—which originally stood at the entrance. *Mariette,* Outlines, p. 39.

Amenhotep IV., or **Amenophis, Khu-n-Aten** ('splendor of the sun's disk'). An Egyptian king, the tenth of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1466 B. C. (Brugsch). He was an innovator in religion, substituting the new worship of Aten (the sun's disk) for that of Amun and the other Egyptian deities. He also moved the capital from Thebes to a place in middle Egypt, the modern Tel-el-Amarna.

Ameni (ä-mä'nē), or **Amenemhat.** An Egyptian official under Usertesen I. An inscription recording the events of his life has been found in a rock tomb at Beni-Hassan. It contains a reference to a famine which has, by some, been supposed to be that which occurred during Joseph's sojourn in Egypt.

Amenities of Literature. A work by Isaac D'Israeli, completed in 1841.

Amenophis. See *Amenhotep.*

Amenthes. See *Amenti.*

Amenti (ä-men'tē). In Egyptian mythology, the under world; the world of the dead.

Ameria (a-mē'ri-ä). The ancient name of Amelia in Italy.

America (a-mer'i-kä). [It. Sp. Pg. *America,* F. *Amérique,* G. *Amerika,* from NL. *America* (1507), after *Americus Vespucius* (It. *Amerigo Vespucci*), the supposed discoverer. See *Vespucci.*] The western continent, or grand division of the earth, comprising North America, South America, and adjacent islands. See *North America* and *South America.* It was visited by the Northmen about 1000 (?) and was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The mainland was probably reached by Cabot in 1497. (See *Columbus, Cabot.*) The name *America* was proposed by Waldseemüller, a teacher of geography in the college of Saint-Dié among the Vosges, in a treatise called "Cosmographiæ," published in 1507. Length, about 10,000 miles; greatest breadth, over 3,000 miles. Area (estimated), about 15,700,000 square miles. Population (estimated 1891), 121,713,000.

America. A wooden keel schooner-yacht designed and built by George Steers of New York, for Commodore J. C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club, in 1851. Her original dimensions were: length over all, 100 feet 6 inches; length on water-line, 90 feet 4 inches; beam, 22 feet 6 inches; draught, 11 feet 6 inches. In 1851, at the time of the World's Fair in London, Commodore Stevens, having crossed the Atlantic in the America, entered her in the race of Aug. 22 open to yachts of all nations for a £500 cup. The course was around the Isle of Wight, and the America beat the whole fleet of 18 yachts by about 7 miles. Aug. 28 she sailed a race with the English schooner Titania over a 40-mile course, beating her out of sight. The cup (£500) which she won in 1851 was given (1857) to the New York Yacht Club and made a prize open to challenge by yachts of all nations. There have been (1893) eight unsuccessful attempts to recover it.

America, British. See *British America.*

America, Central. See *Central America.*

America, North. See *North America.*

America, Russian. An old name for Alaska.

America, South. See *South America.*

America, Spanish. See *Spanish America.*

American Colonization Society, The. A society organized at Washington, District of Columbia, Jan. 1, 1817, for the purpose of colonizing free American negroes. It purchased in 1821 a tract of land near Cape Mesurado, Africa, where it founded the colony of Liberia, which became an independent republic in 1847.

American Cousin, Our. A drama by Tom Taylor, produced in 1858. In this play E. A. Sothern made a name by his clever development of the originally small part of Lord Dundreary.

American Party, or **Know-nothing Party.** In United States politics, a party which advocated the control of the government by native citizens. As it was at the outset a secret fraternity and its members refused to give information concerning it, they received the name of "Know-nothings." In 1855 it discarded its secret machinery. The party nominated Fillmore for President in 1856, and was powerful for several years. (See under *Antimasonic Party.*)

American Philosophical Society. A scientific society founded at Philadelphia by Franklin in 1744, reorganized in 1768, and united with the Jesuits or Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge in 1769, the date of its definite establishment. Franklin was its first president.

Americus (a-mer'i-kus). The capital of Sumter County, Georgia, 75 miles southwest of Macon. Population (1890), 6,398.

Amerigo Vespucci. See *Vespucci.*

Amerling (ä'mer-ling), **Friedrich.** Born at Vienna, April 14, 1803: died at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1887. An Austrian portrait-painter.

Amersfoort (ä'mers-fort). A town in the province of Utrecht, Netherlands, on the Eem 26 miles southeast of Amsterdam. It was an important seat of the Jansenists, and has a noted Church of St. Mary. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1889), commune, 15,449.

Ames (āmz), **Adelbert.** Born at Rockland, Maine, Oct. 31, 1835. An American general in the Civil War. He was graduated from West Point in 1861, and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and others. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and major-general of the regular army 1866, and promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel July 28, 1866. He was provisional governor of Mississippi 1868–70, Republican United States senator from that State 1870–74, and its governor 1874–76.

Ames, Fisher. Born at Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758: died at Dedham, July 4, 1808. A noted American orator, statesman, and political writer. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1774, began the practice of law at Dedham in 1781, was a member of the Massachusetts ratifying convention in 1788, and was a Federal member of Congress from Massachusetts 1789–97. He declined the presidency of Harvard College in 1804. He wrote the "Laocoon" and other essays to rouse the opposition against France.

Ames, Joseph. Born at Yarmouth, England, Jan. 23, 1689: died at London, Oct. 7, 1759. An English antiquary and bibliographer, publisher of "Typographical Antiquities" (1749, ed. by Herbert 1785–90). This work is the "foundation of English bibliography."

Ames, Joseph. Born 1816: died 1872. An American painter, chiefly noted for his portraits.

Ames, Mrs. (**Mary Clemmer,** later Mrs. **Hudson**). Born at Utica, N. Y., 1839: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1884. An American writer, and the Washington correspondent of the New York "Independent." She published novels, poems, sketches, etc.

Ames, Oakes. Born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1804: died May 8, 1873. An American manufacturer, capitalist, and politician. He was interested in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1863–1873, and was censured by the House for his connection with the Credit Mobilier (which see).

Ames (Latinized **Amesius**), **William.** Born at Ipswich, England, 1576: died at Rotterdam, Nov., 1633. An English Puritan theologian and casuist residing in the Netherlands. He wrote "Medulla Theologiæ," "De Conscientia" (1632), "Coronis," etc.

Amesbury (āmz′ber-i). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimack 34 miles north of Boston. It was the residence of Whittier. Population (1890), 9,798.

Amesha Spentas, mod. Pers. **Amshaspands.** [Pers., 'Immortal Holy Ones.'] The seven supreme spirits of Avestan theology. At their head, as their creator, stands Ahuramazda. The others are moral or physical abstractions. They are Vohu Manah, 'good mind,' Asha Vahishta, 'best righteousness,' Khshathra Vairya, 'the wished-for kingdom,' Spenta Armaiti, 'holy harmony,' Haurvatat, 'wholeness, saving health,' Ameretat, 'immortality.' In the later religion they became guardian geniuses respectively of the flocks, fire, metals, the earth, waters, and trees. They are related to Ahuramazda as are the Adityas in Vedic theology to Varuna. See *Adityas*.

Amestris (a-mes′tris). See the extract.

> Amestris, the daughter of Otanes according to Herodotus, of Onophas according to Ctesias, was the favourite wife of Xerxes, and bore him at least five children. Her crimes and cruelties are related by Ctesias at some length, and are glanced at by Herodotus. She may be the Vashti of Esther, whose disgrace was perhaps only temporary. She lived to a great age, dying, as it would seem, only a little before her son Artaxerxes.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 258.

Ameto (ä-mā′tō). A prose idyl of Boccaccio, with poetical interludes. Seven nymphs over whom Ameto, a young hunter, presides recount the story of their loves, and each story concludes with eclogues, which were the first in the Italian language.

Amga (äm′gä). A river of eastern Siberia, about 500 miles in length, which joins the Aldan in about lat. 63° N., long. 134° E.

Amhara (äm-hä′rä). The central province of Abyssinia, including Dembea, Begemeder, Lasta, Medja, Gojam. The capital is Gondar.

Amharic (äm-här′ik), or **Amarinna** (ä-mä-rin′ä). The language of the Abyssinian province Amhara, and of Shoa: since the 14th century the court and official language of Abyssinia. As long as the ancient Geez flourished, Amharic was only a provincial dialect of southern Abyssinia. Within the last three centuries it has been sometimes used in writing, with adapted Ethiopian characters. It is a Semitic language with an intermixture of African words.

Amherst (am′ėrst). A district in Tenasserim division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 16° N., long. 98° E. Area, 15,189 square miles. Population, 235,738.

Amherst. A seaport in the Amherst district, founded by the British in 1826. It has been superseded in importance by Maulmain.

Amherst. A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 20 miles north of Springfield, the seat of Amherst College and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Population (1890), 4,512.

Amherst, Jeffrey (Baron **Amherst**). Born at Riverhead, England, Jan. 29, 1717: died at Montreal, in Kent, Aug. 4, 1797. An English field-marshal. As major-general he served in the attack on Louisburg in July, 1758, at Ticonderoga in July, 1759, and at Montreal in Sept., 1760. He was appointed governor-general of British North America in 1761, governor of Virginia in 1763, governor of Guernsey in 1770, and lieutenant-general and acting commander-in-chief of the army in 1772 (commander-in-chief in 1793). He was created Baron Amherst in 1776 (recreated in 1788), general in 1778, and field-marshal in 1796.

Amherst, William Pitt (Earl **Amherst**). Born Jan., 1773: died 1857. An English statesman and diplomatist, nephew of Jeffrey Amherst. He was ambassador to China 1816–17, governor-general of India 1823–28, and carried on the first Burmese war 1824–26.

Amherst College. An institution of learning situated at Amherst, Massachusetts. It was opened in 1821 and incorporated in 1825, and is controlled chiefly by Congregationalists. The present (1895) number of students is about 400.

Amherstburg (am′ėrst-bėrg). A town in Essex County, Ontario, Canada, situated at the entrance of the Detroit River into Lake Erie, 20 miles south of Detroit. Population, about 2,000.

Amhurst (am′ėrst), **Nicholas.** Born at Marden, in Kent, Oct. 16, 1697: died at Twickenham, April 12, 1742. An English poet and pamphleteer, editor of the political journal "The Craftsman." He was expelled from St. John's College, Oxford, for irregular conduct, or according to his own account for the liberality of his opinions, and revenged himself by satirizing the university in "Terræ Filius," a prose work, and "Oculus Britanniæ," a poem.

Amias (am′i-as), or **Amyas.** In Book IV of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the captive lover of Æmilia, a squire of low degree.

Amici (a-mē′chē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Modena, Italy, March 25, 1784 (1786?): died at Florence, April 10, 1863. An Italian optician and astronomer. He produced a dioptric or achromatic microscope which bears his name.

Amicis, De. See *De Amicis*.

Amida (a-mi′dä). In ancient geography, a Roman city on the site of the modern Diarbekr.

Amidas (am′i-das) and **Bracidas** (bras′i-das). Twin brothers whom Artegal reconciles in the fifth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Amidas, Philip. Born at Hull, England, 1550: died about 1618. An English navigator. He explored, with Barlow, the North Carolina coast in 1584. See *Barlow*.

Amie (ā′mi). In Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd," a gentle shepherdess in whose mouth are put the words:

> I grant the linnet, lark, and bullfinch sing,
> But best the dear good angel of the Spring,
> The nightingale. ii. 2.

Amiel (ā′mi-el). In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended for Edward Seymour, speaker of the House of Commons, who was an adherent of the Prince of Orange and the head of the house of Seymour.

Amiel (ä-mē-el′), **Henri Frédéric.** Born at Geneva, 1821: died 1881. A Swiss scholar and poet, appointed professor of esthetics and of French literature at the Academy of Geneva in 1849, and of moral philosophy in 1853. Parts of his "Journal intime" were published after his death (2 vols. 1882–84). He studied at Berlin 1844–48.

Amiens (ä-mē-aṅ′). The capital of the department of Somme, France, situated at the junction of the Selle with the Somme in lat. 49° 55′ N., long. 2° 18′ E.: the ancient Samarobriva. It was the capital of ancient Picardie and is now one of the leading manufacturing and commercial centers of France. The cathedral of Amiens, begun in 1220, is in purity and majesty of design perhaps the finest existing medieval structure. It is 469 feet long, 213 across the transepts, and about 140 in height of nave-vaulting. The incomparable façade has 3 huge porches covered with the richest sculpture, 2 galleries, the lower arcaded, the upper filled with statues of kings, and a great rose and gable between two low square towers. The transepts have superb roses 40 feet in diameter above traceried arcades filled with colored glass. The great portal of the south transept is famous for its sculpture. The interior is simple and most impressive. The 110 late Pointed choir-stalls are probably unexcelled, and the radiating apsidal chapels are of exceptional beauty. The slender wooden central spire is 361 feet high. Population (1891), 83,654.

Amiens, Battle of. A victory gained Nov. 27, 1870, by the Germans under Manteuffel over the French. It was followed by the taking of Amiens Nov. 28, and the surrender of its citadel Nov. 30.

Amiens, Council at. See *Amiens, Mise of*.

Amiens, Mise of. The award pronounced Jan. 23, 1264, by Louis IX. of France, to whom the question as to the obligation of Henry III. to observe the Provisions of Oxford had been referred at the Council of Amiens, Dec. 16, 1263.

> By this award the King of France entirely annulled the Provisions of Oxford, and all engagements which had been made respecting them. Not content with doing this in general terms, he forbade the making of new statutes, as proposed and carried out in the Provisions of Westminster, ordered the restoration of the royal castles to the king, restored to him the power of nominating the officers of state and the sheriffs, the nomination of whom had been withdrawn from him by the Provisions of Oxford; he annulled the order that natives of England alone should govern the realm of England, and added that the king should have full and free power in this kingdom as he had had in time past. All this was in the king's favor. The arbitrator, however, added that all charters issued before the time of the Provisions should hold good, and that all parties should condone contumacies and injuries arising from the late troubles. *Stubbs*, Early Plantagenets, p. 202.

Amiens, Treaty of. A peace concluded at Amiens, March 27, 1802, between Great Britain on one side, and France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic on the other. England restored all conquests except Ceylon and Trinidad; the Ionian Republic was acknowledged; the French were to abandon Rome and Naples; and Malta was to be restored to the Knights of St. John.

Amiens (ā′mi-enz). In Shakspere's "As you Like it," a gentleman in attendance on the duke.

Amin (ä-mēn′). The eldest son of Harun-al-Rashid in "The Three Ladies of Bagdad" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He marries Amine.

Amina (a-mē′nä). The principal character in Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula."

Aminadab (a-min′a-dab). A name often used by the older dramatists to designate a Quaker.

Aminadab Sleek. See *Sleek, Aminadab*.

Amine (ä-mēn′). 1. In the story of "Sidi Nouman" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the wife of Sidi Nouman. Her habit of eating only a few grains of rice, at table, arouses his suspicions, and he discovers her feasting at night with a ghoul.

2. In the story of "The Three Ladies of Bagdad" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," Zobeide's sister. Without knowing his rank, she marries Amin, eldest son of Harun-al-Rashid.

Aminta (ä-min′tä). A pastoral drama by Tasso, produced in 1573.

> But an epoch in the history of the pastoral drama is marked by the Aminta of Torquato Tasso, acted at Ferrara in 1573. This celebrated poem is simple in plot; but its design is allegorical, and the Arcadia presented is a reflexion of the Ferrara court, the poet himself appearing as one of the shepherds (Tirsi). *Ward.*

Aminte (ä-maṅt′). 1. See *Cathos*.—2. The neighbor of Sganarelle in Molière's "L'Amour Médecin."

Amintor (a-min′tor). One of the principal male characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy." His weakness and irresolution in love are explained, but not compensated for, by his fantastic loyalty to his king.

Amiot, or **Amyot** (ä-mē-ō′), **Joseph.** Born at Toulon, France, 1718: died at Peking, 1794. A French Jesuit missionary (in China) and Orientalist. He wrote "Mémoires concernant l'histoire, les sciences, et les arts des Chinois" (1776–91), "Dictionnaire tatar-mantchou-français" (1789), etc.

Amirante Islands (am′i-rant ī′landz). A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the British, situated southwest of the Seychelles about lat. 5°–7° S.

Amirkot, Amerkote (äm-ėr-kōt′). A town in Sind, British India, 94 miles east of Haidarabad.

Amis et Amiles (ä-mēs′ āt ä-mē′les). A chanson de geste, in 3,500 lines, dating probably from the 12th century. Its theme is the adventures of two noble friends Amis and Amiles. They escape the treachery of the felon knight Hardre; the niece of Charles, Lubias, is bestowed on Amis, and his daughter, Bellicent, falls in love with Amiles; the latter is accused of treason by Hardre, and is saved by Amis who fights in his stead and slays his accuser; and Amiles and Bellicent are married. Amis, having forsworn himself in aiding Amiles, is punished by an attack of leprosy, of which he is cured by the blood of the children of Amiles who are slain by their father for this purpose: the children, however, are miraculously restored to life. Also known as *Amys and Amyloun*.

> Amis et Amiles is the earliest vernacular form of a story which attained extraordinary popularity in the middle ages, being found in every language and in most literary forms, prose and verse, narrative and dramatic. This popularity may partly be assigned to the religious and marvellous elements which it contains, but is due also to the intrinsic merits of the story. The chanson . . . is written, like Roland, in decasyllabic verse, but, unlike Roland, has a shorter line of six syllables and not assonanced at the end of each stanza. *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 16.

Amis (ä′mis) **the Parson.** A comic poem in Middle High German, composed by an Austrian (Der Stricker), probably about 1230.

Amistad (ä-mēs-täᴛʜ′) **Case.** The case of the United States against the Spanish vessel Amistad. This vessel, while coming from Africa in 1839 with a cargo of kidnapped negroes, was seized by the negroes near Cuba and taken to the coast of Connecticut, and there captured by a United States vessel. On a libel for salvage the United States Supreme Court held on appeal that the negroes were free and not pirates.

Amisus (a-mī′sus). The ancient name of Samsun.

Amlet (am′let), **Dick** or **Richard.** In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," a gamester, the son of a garrulous old woman who combines the trade of selling paint, powder, and toilet luxuries to ladies with a less respectable one. He attempts with her assistance to pass himself off as a fine gentleman, but only produces the impression of a footman raised from the ranks.

Amlet, Amleth. Same as *Hamlet*.

Amlet, Mrs. See *Amlet, Dick*.

Amlwch (am′lŏk). A seaport in Anglesey, Wales, 56 miles west of Liverpool, noted for its (Parys) copper-mines. Population (1891), 5,567.

Amman (äm′män), **Jost.** Born at Zürich, Switzerland, about 1539: died at Nuremberg, March, 1591. A Swiss wood-engraver and painter. He came to Nuremberg in 1560, where he probably worked until his death. He is chiefly known for his engravings, especially his wood-engravings, and left no less than 550 prints, of which the most noted are a set of 115 wood-prints of arts and trades, printed at Frankfort in 1586.

Amman, Johann Konrad. Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1669: died at Warmond, near Leyden, about 1725. A Swiss physician and writer on instruction for deaf-mutes. His chief works are "Surdus loquens" (1672), "Dissertatio de loquela" (1700), etc.

Amman, or **Ammann, Paul.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 30, 1634: died Feb. 4, 1691. A German physician and botanist. He was appointed professor of botany at Leipsic in 1674, and of physiology in 1682, and was the author of "Praxis Vulnerum lethalium" (1690), "Character naturalis Plantarum" (1676), etc.

Amman (äm-män′). A ruined town northeast of the Dead Sea, the ancient Rabboth Ammon or Philadelphia. It contains a Roman theater about 360 feet in diameter, in part excavated from a hillside.

Ammanati (äm-mä-nä′tē), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Settignano, near Florence, June 18, 1511: died at Settignano, April 22, 1592. An Italian architect and sculptor. His most noted work is the "Ponte della Trinità" at Florence.

Ammen (am′en), **Daniel.** Born May 15, 1820. An American admiral. He entered the navy as midshipman July 7, 1836, was made executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron at the outbreak of the Civil War, and commanded the Seneca in the attack on Port Royal Nov. 7, 1861, and the Patapsco in that on Fort Macallister March 3, 1863. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral June 4, 1878. He wrote "The Atlantic Coast" ("The Navy in the Civil War" series, 1883).

Ammen, Jacob. Born Feb. 7, 1808: died Feb. 6, 1894. An American general in the Civil War. He was graduated from West Point in 1831, resigned from the army in 1837, became captain of volunteers April 18, 1861, took part in the West Virginia campaign under McClellan, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers July 16, 1862, and was in command of the district of East Tennessee April 10, 1864,–Jan. 14, 1865, when he resigned.

Ammer (äm′mer), or **Amper** (äm′per). A river in Upper Bavaria, which rises in the Alps, traverses the Ammersee, and joins the Isar 30 miles northeast of Munich. It receives the outlet of the Starnbergersee. Length, about 125 miles.

Ammergau. See *Ober-Ammergau.*

Ammerland (äm′mėr-länd). A small district in the western part of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany.

Ammersee (äm′er-zā). A lake in Upper Bavaria, 10 miles long, traversed by the Ammer. It lies west of the Starnbergersee.

Ammianus (am-i-ā′nus) **Marcellinus.** Born at Antioch, Syria, about 330 A. D.: died about 395. A Greek historian, author of a history of Rome (in Latin), covering the period 96 A. D.–378. The part for 96–352 is lost. He wrote probably between 380–390.

Ammon. See *Amun.*

Ammon (am′ọn). The eponymic ancestor of a people, the children of Ammon, or Ammonites, frequently mentioned in the Old Testament: according to the account in Genesis, the son of Lot by his younger daughter was Ben-Ami (Gen. xix. 38).

Ammon, or **Amon,** or **Amun,** Saint. Born about 285, in lower Egypt: died 348. The founder of the settlement of hermits in Nitria. See *Nitria.*

Ammon (äm′mōn), **Christoph Friedrich von.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Jan. 16, 1766: died at Dresden, May 21, 1850. A German Protestant preacher and rationalistic theologian. He was appointed professor (1789) at Erlangen, later (1794) at Göttingen, and again (1804) at Erlangen.

Ammon, Friedrich August von. Born at Göttingen, Sept. 10, 1799: died May 18, 1861. A German ophthalmologist, son of C. F. von Ammon. He became professor in the surgical and medical academy at Dresden in 1829, and royal privy medical counselor in 1844.

Ammonias (a-mō′ni-as). [Gr. Ἀμμωνίας.] An architect who, according to an epigram of the Anthology, restored the Pharos of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Anastasius, about the end of the 5th century A. D. He is also credited with the construction of an aqueduct.

Ammonius (a-mō′ni-us). Born about 170 A. D.: died after 243. An Alexandrian philosopher, the founder of the Neoplatonic school, surnamed "Saccas" or "Saccophorus" ('the sack-bearer'), from his occupation, in early life, as a porter. Plotinus, Longinus, and Origen were his pupils. According to Porphyry he was born a Christian, but this is denied by Eusebius and Jerome.

Ammonius. An Alexandrian philosopher, of the second half of the 5th century A. D., a commentator on Aristotle.

Ammonoosuc (am-ọ-nö′suk), **Lower.** A river in New Hampshire, about 100 miles long, which rises near Mount Washington and joins the Connecticut 7 miles north of Haverhill.

Amol (ä-mōl′), or **Amul** (ä-möl′). A city in the province of Mazanderan, Persia, situated on the Heraz in lat. 36° 20′ N., long. 52° 23′ E. It was very important in the middle ages. Population, 10,000.

Amometus (am-ọ-mē′tus). A Greek writer of uncertain date, author of a poetical description of a nation of "Attacori," dwelling beyond the Himalayan range, resembling the ancient account of the Hyperboreans.

Amon (ā′mon). In Old Testament history: (*a*) A governor of Samaria in the time of Ahab (Amos vii.). (*b*) The son of Manasseh and king of Judah 642–640 B. C. He was assassinated through a court conspiracy, and was succeeded by his son Josiah.

Amon. See *Amun.*

Amon, or **Aimon,** or **Haymon.** See *Aymon.*

Amöneburg (ä-mėn′e-börG). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Ohm 7 miles east of Marburg. It was formerly a strong fortress.

Amontons (ä-môn-tôn′), **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1663: died Oct. 11, 1705. A French physicist. He was the inventor of a system of telegraphy by means of signals from one station to another through a series.

Amoo. See *Amu-Daria.*

Amoor. See *Amur.*

Amor (ā′mor). [L., 'love.'] Same as *Eros.*

Amoraim (ä-mō′rä-ēm). [Aram., 'expounders.'] The rabbis who commented upon the Mishna, and thus evolved the Gemara, which with the Mishna constitutes the Talmud. The period of the Amoraim begins after the death of the patriarch rabbi Judah I. and extends to the close of the Talmud, *i. e.*, about 200–500 A. D.

Amoret (am′ọ-ret). 1. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the twin sister of Belphœbe, the impersonation of the grace and charm of female beauty. Brought up by Venus in the Courts of Love, she becomes the wife of Sir Scudamore, but is not insensible to the passion of Corflambo (sensual love). (See *Busirane.*) Also *Amoretta.*

2. In Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess in love with and loved by Perigot, and enduring many trials with sweetness and constancy.

Amoretta (am-ọ-ret′ạ̈). See *Amoret,* 1.

Amorgos (a-môr′gos). [Gr. Ἀμοργός.] An island, 21 miles long, in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, 16 miles southeast of Naxos. It is mountainous and fruitful. Population, about 2,000.

Amorites (am′ọ-rīts). [Probably from Heb. *amîr,* mountain-top, the mountaineers (Num. xiii. 29).] A name used in the Old Testament in general for the Canaanites as well as for a subdivision of the Canaanites. Biblical critics assert that in the set of documents known as J (Jahvist) all the pre-Israelitish inhabitants of Palestine are called Canaanites, while in the documents known as E (Elohist) (by others R=Redactor) they are called Amorites. This general use of the term *Amorite* finds further confirmation in the recently suggested reading of a geographical term in the cuneiform inscriptions, *mat Amurri* 'country of the Amorites,' which denominates in the inscriptions Phenicia and Syria in general, particularly Palestine: it was previously read *mat Aharri.* Even in the restricted sense it is obvious that they were one of the chief races of Canaan. As early as the 15th century B. C. they seem to have been antagonists of the Hittites. They appear on the Egyptian monuments as *Amorri*; they lived east of the Jordan where Sihon and Og, their kings, were defeated by Moses. The land thus conquered became the property of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh. Those west of the Jordan were conquered by Joshua, and their territory was given to the tribe of Judah.

Amorous Bigot, The. A comedy by T. Shadwell, produced in 1690.

Amorous Complaint Made at Windsor, An. A poem attributed to Chaucer.

Amorous La Foole, Sir. See *La Foole.*

Amorous Prince, The. A play by Mrs. Aphra Behn, adapted from Davenport's "City Night-Cap," produced and printed in 1671.

Amorphus (a-môr′fus). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Cynthia's Revels," a traveler and affected talker. He is a liar and braggart, and an arbitrator of quarrels, but no fighter.

Amory (ā′mō-ri), **Blanche.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a worldly, frivolous, and selfish girl, whose real name is Betsy. She en- [illegible] possible.

> [illegible] an instant, but subsided and gave place to the next sham emotion.
> *Thackeray,* Pendennis, II. xxxv.

Amory, Thomas. Born 1691 (?): died Nov. 25, 1788. An English writer, author of "Memoirs containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain, etc." (1755), "Life of John Buncle, Esq." (1756–66), etc. He has been called the "English Rabelais."

> "John Buncle" is virtually a continuation of the memoirs. The book is a literary curiosity, containing an extraordinary medley of religious and sentimental rhapsodies, descriptions of scenery, and occasional fragments of apparently genuine autobiography. "The soul of Rabelais," says Hazlitt, who never gets names right, "passed into John (Thomas) Amory."
> *Leslie Stephen,* Dict. Nat. Biog.

Amos (ā′mos). [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew prophet, a contemporary of Isaiah and Hosea, and a native of Tekoah, near Bethlehem.—2. One of the books of the Old Testament, the third of the minor prophets.

> The humble condition of a shepherd following his flock on the bare mountains of Tekoa has tempted many commentators, from Jerome downwards, to think of Amos as an unlettered clown, and to trace his "rusticity" in the language of his book. To the unprejudiced judgment, however, the prophecy of Amos appears one of the best examples of pure Hebrew style. The language, the images, the grouping are alike admirable; and the simplicity of the diction, obscured only in one or two passages by the fault of transcribers (iv. 3; ix. 1), is a token, not of rusticity, but of perfect mastery over a language which, though unfit for the expression of abstract ideas, is unsurpassed as a vehicle for impassioned speech.
> *W. R. Smith,* Prophets of Israel, p. 125.

Amos, Sheldon. Born about 1835: died near Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1886. An English jurist and publicist. He was professor of jurisprudence at University College, London, 1867–79, and author of "Capital Punishment in England" (1864), "Codification in England and the State of New York" (1867), "Difference of Sex as a Topic of Jurisdiction and Legislation" (1870), "Policy of the Contagious Diseases Acts Tested" (1870), "A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence" (1872), etc.

Amosis. See *Amasis.*

Amoskeag (am-os-keg′). See *Pennacook.*

Amour Médecin (ä-mör′ mād-san′), **L′.** A comedy by Molière, produced in 1665 at Versailles. In this play he ridicules pedantry and charlatanism in the medical profession, against which he had a spite.

Amoy (ä-moi′). A seaport in the province of Fuhkien, China, situated on the island of Amoy opposite Formosa, in lat. 24° 27′ N., long. 118° 4′ E. It is a free haven, and has one of the best harbors in the country. It exports tea, sugar, opium, etc. It was captured by the British in 1841, and became open to British commerce in 1842. Population (1888), 96,000.

Amoymon. See *Amaimon.*

Amper. See *Ammer.*

Ampère (oṅ-pãr′), **André Marie.** Born at Lyons, Jan. 22, 1775: died at Marseilles, June 10, 1836. A French physicist and mathematician, famous for his investigations in electrodynamics. He was professor at the Polytechnic School in Paris and later in the Collège de France, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His chief works are "Recueil d'observations électro-dynamiques" (1822), and "Théorie des phénomènes électro-dynamiques."

Ampère, Jean Jacques Antoine. Born at Lyons, Aug. 12, 1800: died at Pau, France, March 27, 1864. A French literary historian, son of A. M. Ampère, professor in the Collège de France, and a member of the French Academy. He was the author of "Histoire littéraire de la France [illegible] "Histoire romaine à Rome" [illegible] "L'empire romain à Rome" [illegible] et Dante."

Ampersand (am′per-sand). A peak of the Adirondacks situated south of the Saranac Lakes. It is 3,450 feet in height.

Ampezzaner (äm-pet-sä′nėr) **Alps.** A group of the Dolomite Alps on the borders of southern Tyrol and Italy.

Ampezzo (äm-pet′sō). The upper valley of the Boita, situated in Tyrol and the Italian border 26 miles southeast of Brixen. Its chief town is Cortina di Ampezzo (or Ampezzo di Calore). Population (commune), about 3,000.

Ampezzo. A town in the province of Udine, Italy, 32 miles northwest of Udine. Population, about 2,000.

Ampfing (ämp′fing). A village in Upper Bavaria, [illegible] miles west of Mühldorf.

Ampfing, Battle of. 1. See *Mühldorf.*—2. A victory gained by the Austrians [illegible]

Amphialus [illegible] and virtuous son of the wicked Cecropea, and the lover of [illegible]

Amphiaraus (am″fi-ạ-rā′us). [Gr. Ἀμφιάραος.]

In Greek mythology, a seer and hero of Argos, who took part in the Argonautic expedition, the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

Amphiareion (am″fi-a-rī′on). A sanctuary and oracle of Amphiaraus, near Oropus, in Bœotia, Greece. Amphiaraus was one of the Seven who marched against Thebes, and was here swallowed up by the earth at the will of Zeus, to save him in his flight. The sanctuary occupies a narrow area on the bank of a torrent; it includes a temple and altar, a large portico, a long range of bases for votive statues, and a theater whose plan and stage structure are interesting. All the existing ruins are of Hellenistic date. The oracle enjoyed great renown, and the deified seer had a high reputation for healing sickness. Excavations have been made here since 1884 by the Archæological Society of Athens.

Amphictyony (am-fik′ti-on-i), or **Amphictyonic League** (am-fik-ti-on′ik lēg). [From Gr. *ἀμφικτίονες*, dwellers around, neighbors.] In Greek history, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylæ. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the famous oracular sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo and over the surrounding region, and conducted the Pythian games; and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many comparatively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

Amphilochus (am-fil′ō-kus). [Gr. Ἀμφίλοχος.] In Greek legend, a seer, son of Amphiaraus and brother of Alcmæon: one of the Epigoni.

Amphion (am-fī′on). [Gr. Ἀμφίων.] In Greek mythology, a skilful musician, son of Zeus and Antiope, twin brother of Zethus, and husband of Niobe. The brothers slew Dirce, who had ill-treated their mother, by causing her to be dragged to death by a bull. They took possession of Thebes, and when the walls were building, the stones moved of their own accord to their places under the influence of Amphion's lyre.

Amphipolis (am-fip′ō-lis). [Gr. Ἀμφίπολις.] In ancient geography, a city in Macedonia, on the Strymon, 3 miles from the Ægean, in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 23° 51′ E. Originally a Thracian town, it was colonized by Athens about 436 B. C., and was captured by Sparta in 424 B. C. Near it the Spartans under Brasidas defeated the Athenians under Cleon 422 B. C. It later became a Macedonian and then a Roman possession.

Amphissa (am-fis′ä). [Gr. Ἄμφισσα.] In ancient geography, a town of the Ozolian Locrians, Greece, 10 miles northwest of Delphi.

Amphitrite (am-fi-trī′tē). [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη.] 1. In Greek mythology, the goddess of the sea, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Poseidon. —2. An asteroid (No. 29) discovered by Marth, at London, March 1, 1854.

Amphitruo. See *Amphitryon*.

Amphitryon (am-fit′ri-on), or **Amphitruo** (am-fit′rö-ō). [Gr. Ἀμφιτρύων.] In Greek legend, a son of Alcæus, king of Trœzen, and husband of Alcmene. To secure Alcmene (who would not wed him until the death of her brothers, who were slain by the Taphians, was avenged) he undertook, for his uncle Creon, to catch the Teumessian fox, which by a decree of fate could not be captured, by the help of an Athenian dog which fate had decreed should catch every animal it might pursue. Fate extricated itself from its perplexity by turning both animals into stone. He attacked the Taphians but could not overcome them so long as the chief Pterelaus, who was rendered immortal by his golden hair, lived. Comaetho, daughter of Pterelaus, cut off his hair for love of Amphitryon, and he perished. The application of the name Amphitryon to a host is from that part of the story where Jupiter assumes the former's shape in order to visit Alcmene. He gives a feast and is interrupted by the real Amphitryon. This gives rise (in Molière's [illegible]) [illegible] which is settled by the phrase "[illegible] Amphitryon où l'on dîne" [illegible].

Amphitryon, or **Amphitruo.** 1. A play of Plautus, "with a mythological comic marvellous plot, treated with complete mastery over the language and with sparkling humor. Its original and the time of its composition are unknown" (*Teuffel and Schwabe*).

It is more of a [illegible] than a comedy, and is full of humour. It [illegible] Jupiter and Alcmene [illegible] [illegible] Archippus [illegible]

2. A comedy by Molière, [illegible] a free version of Plautus's play.—3. An opera by Sedaine, produced in 1788.—4. A comedy by Andrieux, produced in 1782.

Amphitryon, or The Two Socias. A comedy by Dryden, produced in 1690: an altered version of Molière's play.

Amplepuis (oṅ-ple-pwē′). A town in the department of Rhône, France, 29 miles northwest of Lyons. It has manufactures of cotton and muslin. Population (1891), commune, 7,113.

Ampsivarii (amp-si-vā′ri-ī), or **Amsivarii.** [L. *Ampsivarii* (Tacitus); cf. L. *Amisia*, the Ems.] A German tribe described by Tacitus as originally neighbors, in the region of the Ems, of the Chauci who had driven them out. In the year 58 A. D. they appeared on the Rhine whence they were dislodged by the Romans, and were thought to have been annihilated. They reappeared, however, in the 4th century in incursions into Roman territory. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Ampthill (ampt′hil). A small town in Bedfordshire, England, 40 miles northwest of London.

Ampthill, Baron. See *Russell, William Odo.*

Ampudia (äm-pö′dē-ä), **Pedro de.** A Mexican general, in command of the Mexican army on the Rio Grande at the beginning of the Mexican war, 1846. As commander at Monterey he surrendered to General Taylor Sept. 24, 1846.

Ampurdan (äm-pör-dän′). A valley-plain in the province of Gerona, Spain, in the vicinity of Figueras.

Amraoti (äm-rä-ō′tē), or **Amrawati** (äm-rä-wä′tē). A district in East Berar, Haidarabad Assigned Districts, India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 78° E. Area, 2,759 square miles. Population (1881), 575,328.

Amraoti. A town in Amraoti district, lat. 20° 56′ N., long. 77° 44′ E.

Amraphel (äm′rä-fel). A king of Shinar (southern Babylonia) who, allied with Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, and two other kings, marched, in the time of Abraham, against the five kings of the Vale of Siddim (Gen. xiv.). He is identified by some with Hammurabi who reigned about 2200 B. C., by others with his father Sin-muballit, whose name is sometimes read Amarpal: all this is, however, very uncertain.

Amri (am′rī). In the second part of Dryden and Tait's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended to represent Heneage Finch.

Amrita (am-rē′tä). [Sometimes *Amreeta*; Skt. *amrita*, prop. adj., immortal, = Gr. *ἄμβροτος*, whence ult. E. *ambrosia*.] In Hindu mythology, a god (masc.); the water of life (neuter); ambrosia. In the latter sense the term is variously applied in the Vedas, but especially to the soma juice. In later legend it was the water of life produced at the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas give the story with variations. The gods, worsted by the demons, repaired to Vishnu, asking new strength and immortality. He bade them churn the ocean for the Amrita and other lost treasures. Collecting all plants and herbs, they cast them into the sea of milk, which they churned, using Mount Mandara as a churning-stick and the serpent Vasuki as a rope, while Vishnu himself was the pivot. From the sea came the sacred cow, Surabhi, Varuni, goddess of wine, Parijata, the tree of paradise, the Apsarases, the moon, poison, Sri, the goddess of beauty, and Dhanvantara, physician of the gods.

Amrit (am′rēt). A ruined town on the coast of Phenicia, 30 miles north of Tripolis: the ancient Marathus. It contains important antiquities. The Burdj el-Bezzak is an ancient Phenician tomb built of huge blocks of stone. It is square, with a plain massive cornice, and terminated in a pyramid, now ruined. The original height was 32 feet. It contains two chambers, one over the other, with niches for corpses. Another tomb at Amrit is one of the most elaborate of surviving Phenician works. The base is square and on it rest three superposed circular drums, each smaller than that below. The top drum terminates in domical form, and the two upper drums have a cornice of combined dentils and serrations. A molding of concave curve connects the lowest and middle drums. On the corners of the base stand four rude lions issuing from the lowest drum. The height is about 33 feet. The so-called "monolithic" house is a structure with walls for the most part hewn from the solid rock. It is isolated by the cutting away of the rock behind. The chief front is about 97 feet long and [illegible] high. The interior shows holes for wood roofing-beams. The Maabed is an old Phenician temple consisting of a small cella, open on one side to exhibit the sacred image, and raised on a square base or die. The roof is a great slab hewn to the form of a flat arch on the under side, the whole forming a miniature and simplified Egyptian temple. The total height is [illegible] feet. The cella was originally surrounded by a colonnaded court. There are also ruins of a stadium with ten tiers of seats on one side all rock-hewn, on the other partly built up of masonry. It now measures [illegible] by 111 feet, but has probably lost some of its length.

Amritsar (am-rit′sar), or **Umritsir** (um-rit′sėr). A division in the Punjab, British India. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1881), 2,729,109.

Amritsar. A district in the division of Amritsar, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 75° E. Area, 1,574 square miles. Population (1881), [illegible].

Amritsar, or **Umritsir** (um-rit′sėr). The capital of the Amritsar district and division, in lat. 31° 40′ N., long. 74° 45′ E.: one of the most important commercial and manufacturing cities in northern India. It is the religious center of the Sikhs, and contains a Sikh temple attended by 500 to 600 priests. Population, including cantonment (1891), 136,766.

Amru ben-el-Ass (äm′rö ben-el-äs′), or **Amer.** Died about 663 A. D. An Arab general and statesman. He conquered Syria during the reign of the calif Abu-Bekr, and Egypt 639–641, in that of Omar. By his statesmanlike reorganization of the conquered provinces, and by the excellence of his administration, he did much to reconcile the inhabitants to Islam. The story that, at the taking of Alexandria, he gave the order to destroy the celebrated Alexandrine library, is probably unhistorical.

Amru-el-Kais (äm′rö-el-kīs′). Lived at the beginning of the 7th century. An Arabian poet, hostile to Mohammed. His "Moallakât" was translated by Sir W. Jones, 1782.

Amrum (äm′röm), or **Amrom** (äm′rōm). One of the North Friesian Islands in the North Sea, west of Schleswig. Its length is 6 miles.

Amsancti, or **Ampsancti, Vallis** (äm-sänk′tē väl′lēs). A valley in the province of Avellino, Italy, near Frigento, in lat. 41° N., long. 15° 7′ E., noted for its sulphurous lake and cave.

Amsdorf (äms′dorf), **Nikolaus von.** Born at Torgau, Germany, Dec. 3, 1483: died May 14, 1565. A German Protestant reformer. He was the intimate friend of Luther, whom he accompanied to Leipsic in 1519 and to Worms in 1521, and whom he aided in the translation of the Bible. He was instrumental in introducing the Reformation into Magdeburg in 1524, into Goslar in 1528, and elsewhere; was consecrated bishop of Naumburg by Luther in 1542, but was driven from his see in 1546 in the Smalkaldic war, and was a prominent opponent of Melanchthon in the adiaphoristic controversy.

Amsler (äms′ler), **Samuel.** Born at Schinznach, Aargau, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1791: died at Munich, May 18, 1849. A German engraver. Among his noted works are the "Triumphal March of Alexander the Great" (after Thorwaldsen), the "Triumph of Religion in the Arts" (after Overbeck), etc.

Amsteg, or **Amstäg** (äm′stäg). A village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated on the St. Gotthard route 27 miles southeast of Lucerne.

Amstel (äm′stel). A small river in the Netherlands, which flows through Amsterdam and empties into the Y.

Amstelland (äm′stel-länt). Formerly, the name given to the region which lies near the Amstel.

Amsterdam (am′stėr-dam). [Orig. *Amstelledamme*, dam of the Amstel.] A city in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, built on marshy ground (traversed by canals connected by numerous bridges) at the junction of the Amstel and Y, in lat. 52° 22′ N., long. 4° 5′ E.: the chief commercial city and the capital of the Netherlands, and one of the leading seaports of Europe. It has communication by the North Sea Canal and North Holland Canal with the North Sea. It is a market for colonial products, including sugar, coffee, spices, rice, tobacco, etc., has ship-building industries and important manufactures of sugar, sails, tobacco, beer, etc., and is especially famous for diamond-cutting and -polishing. It was founded at the beginning of the 13th century, became of great importance on the decline of Antwerp about 1585–95, and was the first commercial city of Europe in the 17th century. It was entered by the French in 1795, and belonged to the French Empire 1810–13. It contains various important buildings, museums, etc. Population (1891), 426,914.

Amsterdam. A city in Montgomery County, New York, situated on the Mohawk 30 miles northwest of Albany. It has important manufactures of knit goods. Population (1890), 17,336.

Amsterdam. A small uninhabited island in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 37° 51′ S., long. 77° 32′ E.

Amsterdam, New. An old name for New York (city).

Amstetten (äm′stet-ten). A small town in Lower Austria, situated on the Ips 28 miles east by south of Linz.

Amucu (ä-mö-kö′), **Lake.** A small lake in British Guiana, about lat. 3° 40′ N., connected with the Essequibo and, through the Branco, with the Amazon. According to Schomburgk this was the so-called Lake Parima connected with the myth of El Dorado.

Amu Daria (ä-mö′ där′yä), Ar. **Jihun** (jē′hön), or **Gihon.** The principal river of Central Asia: the ancient Oxus. It rises as the Ak-Su in the eastern Pamir near the frontier of eastern Turkestan; flows generally west to near long. 66° E., separating in part of its course Bokhara from Afghanistan; flows then northwest and empties by a delta into the southern part of the Sea of Aral. It is generally thought to have emptied into the Caspian Sea in ancient and even in medieval times. Among its tributaries are, among those on the right, the Wakhsh (or Surghab) and Kafirnagan, and on the left the Pendj, Kokcha, and Kunduz. At Tchardjui it is crossed by the Transcaspian Railway. Its length is about 1,400 miles, and it is navigable by vessels about 800 miles.

Amun (ä′mön). [Egypt., 'the hidden or veiled one.'] An Egyptian deity. He is variously represented as a ram with large curving horns, as a being with a ram's head and a human body, and as a man enthroned or standing erect. In art his figure is colored blue. On his head he wears the royal symbol and two long feathers, and in one hand he carries a scepter and in the other the sign of life. His chief temple and oracle were on an oasis in the Libyan desert near Memphis. Also *Amen*, *Ammon*, *Amon*, and *Hammon*. See the extract.

But after the rise of the Theban dynasty the supreme form under which Ra was worshipped was Amun, "the hidden one." In course of time he absorbed into himself almost all the other deities of Egypt, more especially Ra and Khnum. He reigns over this earth, as his representatives, the Pharaohs, over Egypt, and inspires mankind with the sense of right. He is called Khem as the self-begetting deity, "the living Osiris" as the animating principle of the universe. On his head he wears a lofty crown of feathers, sometimes replaced by the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt or the ram's head of Khnum, and Mut and Khunsu form with him the trinity of Thebes.
Sayce, Anc. Empires, p. 63.

Amunátegui (ä-mö-nä'tā-gwē), **Miguel Luis.** Born Jan. 11, 1828: died Jan. 22, 1888. A Chilean historian, associated, in the production of most of his works, with his brother, Gregorio Victor Amunátegui. Among these are "Memoria sobre la reconquista española" (1850) "Compendio de la historia política y eclesiástica de Chile" (1856), "Descubrimiento y conquista de Chile" (1862), "Los precursores de la independencia de Chile" (1872-73).

Amur, or **Amoor** (ä-mör'). A river in Siberia formed by the junction of the Shilka and Argun, about lat. 53° N., long. 121° E. It flows generally southeast, then northeast, and then east, and it enters the Gulf of Saghalin. In part of its course it forms the boundary between Siberia and Mantchuria. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Sungari and Usuri; on the left, the Zeya, Bureya, Kur, Gorin, and Im. Its length, including the Argun, is about 2,700 miles, and it is navigable for about 2,400 miles.

Amur. A province in eastern Siberia, situated north of the river Amur, ceded by China to Russia in 1858. Its capital is Khabarovka. Area, 172,848 square miles. Population (1891), 87,705.

Amurath (ä-mö-rät') **I.**, or **Murad.** Born 1319: killed Aug. 27, 1389. Sultan of Turkey 1359–89, son of Orkhan. He completed the organization of the janizaries, begun by his father, and was the first of the Ottoman sultans who made conquests in Europe. In 1361 he occupied Adrianople, which he made the capital of his European dominions, took Sofia in 1382, and defeated the princes of Servia and Bosnia in the battle of Kosovo 1389. He was killed after the engagement by a wounded Servian who, it is said, started from among the dead, and plunged a dagger into his breast as he surveyed the field of battle.

Amurath II., or **Murad.** Born about 1403: died 1451. Sultan of Turkey 1421–51, son of Mohammed I. He unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople in 1423, carried on war against the Hungarians under Hunyady and the Albanians under Scanderbeg, defeated the Hungarians at Varna in 1444 and Kossova in 1448, and subdued the Morea in 1446.

Amurath III., or **Murad.** Born 1546: died 1595. Sultan of Turkey 1574–95, son of Selim II. He continued the war against Austria with varying success, and took Luristan, Georgia, Shirvan, Tabriz, and part of Azerbaijan from Persia in 1590.

Amurath IV., or **Murad.** Born about 1611: died 1640. Sultan of Turkey 1623–40. He captured Bagdad from the Persians in 1638.

Amurath V., or **Murad.** Born 1840. Sultan of Turkey May to Aug., 1876, nephew of Abdul-Aziz. He was dethroned Aug. 31, 1876.

Amussat (ä-mü-sä'), **Jean Zuléma.** Born at St. Maixent, Deux-Sèvres, France, Nov. 21, 1796: died May 14, 1856. A French surgeon and surgical writer, author of "Torsion des artères" (1829), etc. He invented a probe used in lithotrity.

Amyas Leigh, Sir. See *Leigh*.

Amyclæ (a-mī'klē). [Gr. Ἀμύκλαι.] In ancient geography, a town in Laconia, Greece, 3 miles south of Sparta, the legendary seat of Tyndareus. It long retained its Achæan population. According to a tradition the inhabitants of Amyclæ had been so often alarmed by false reports of the hostile approach of the Spartans that all mention of the subject was forbidden: hence when they did come no one dared to announce the fact, and the town was captured. "Amyclæan silence" thus passed into a proverb.

Amymone (am-i-mō'nē). [Gr. Ἀμυμώνη.] In Greek legend, a daughter of Danaus.

Amynta (a-min'tä). A character in D'Urfé's romance "Astrea."

Amyntas (a-min'tas) **I.** [Gr. Ἀμύντας.] Died about 498 B. C. King of Macedonia, son of Alcetas, and fifth in descent from Perdiccas, the founder of the dynasty. He presented earth and water in submission to Megabazus, whom Darius, on the return from his Scythian expedition, had left at the head of 80,000 men in Europe.

Amyntas II. King of Macedonia 394–370 B. C., nephew of Perdiccas II. He succeeded his father in Upper Macedonia; obtained the crown of Macedonia proper in 394 by the murder of Pausanias, son of the usurper Aëropus; was driven from Macedonia by Argæus, the son of Pausanias, supported by Bardylis, an Illyrian chief: and was restored by the Thessalians, with whom he had taken refuge.

Amyntas III. Died 336 B. C. King of Macedonia 360–359, grandson of the preceding. He was an infant at the death of his father (360 B. C.), and was excluded 359 B. C. from the throne by the regent, his uncle Philip, at whose court he was brought up, and whose daughter he married. He was executed by Alexander the Great for a conspiracy against the king's life.

Amyntas, or The Impossible Dowry. A pastoral drama of the Italian type by Thomas Randolph, first printed in 1638. It has no connection in plot with Tasso's "Aminta."

Amyntor, Gerhard von. A pseudonym of Dagobert von Gerhardt, a German novelist.

Amyot (ä-me-ō'), **Jacques.** Born at Melun, France, Oct. 30, 1513: died at Auxerre, France, Feb. 6, 1593. A French writer. He was tutor to Charles IX. and Henri of Anjou, grand almoner, bishop of Auxerre, and commander in the Order of the Holy Ghost. He is known chiefly by his translations of "Theagenes and Chariclea" (1547), of the works of Diodorus Siculus (1554), of "Daphnis and Chloe" and Plutarch's "Lives" (1559), and of Plutarch's "Morals" (1572).

Amyot, Joseph. See *Amiot*.

Amyraut (ä-me-rō'), or **Amyrault** (L. **Amyraldus**), **Moïse.** Born Sept., 1596: died 1664. A French Protestant theologian, professor at Saumur 1633–64. He was charged with Arminianism, and although he was acquitted at the synods of Alençon (1637) and Charenton (1644), the "Formula Consensus Helvetica" (1657) was directed chiefly against him.

An or **On.** See *Heliopolis*.

Anabaptists (an-a-bap'tists). [From Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, rebaptize.] Those Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Münzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialistic kingdom of New Zion or Mount Zion at Munster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character in other respects, probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonites*.

Anabara (ä-nä-bä-rä'). A river in Siberia which flows into the Arctic Ocean west of the Lena.

Anabasis (a-nab'a-sis). [Gr. *ἀνάβασις*, a going up, an expedition inland.] A celebrated account by Xenophon, in seven books, of the campaign of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes II. of Persia, and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, 401–399 B. C., after the death of Cyrus at Cunaxa. See *Cyrus*.

The title means "a march *up* (*from the coast*)" into the interior, and properly applies only to the first part, as far as the battle at Cunaxa. . . . Cyrus was killed (Sept., 401). The remaining and larger part of the work ought rather to be called *catabasis*, the march *down* to the sea. Soon after the death of Cyrus, the Persian satrap Tisaphernes treacherously seized five of the Greek generals. The Greeks were now in terrible danger. That night Xenophon — who had not hitherto been either an officer or a private soldier, but simply an "unattached" volunteer, . . . awoke the surviving leaders, and in a midnight council of war gave them heart, by his plain earnest eloquence, to take measures for the common safety. Next day, formed in a hollow square with the baggage in the center, they began the retreat. Moving along the Tigris, past the site of the ancient Nineveh and the modern Mosul, they came into the country of the Carduchi, or Kurds, who, like modern Kurds, rolled down stones on them from the top of their mountain-passes; then through Armenia and Georgia. At last one day in the 11th month (Feb., 400 B. C.) Xenophon, who was with the rear guard, heard a great shouting among the men who had reached the top of a hill in front. He thought they saw an enemy. He mounted his horse, and galloped forward with some cavalry. As they came nearer they could make out the shout: it was "*The sea! the sea!*" There, far off, was the silver gleam of the Euxine. After the long, intense strain of toil and danger, the men burst into tears. Like true Greek children of the sea they knew now that they were in sight of home. Two days [illegible] brought them to the coast at Trapezus, a Greek city, the modern Trebizond; there they sacrificed to the gods, especially to Zeus the Preserver and Heracles the Guide. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 110.

Anabasis of Alexander the Great. An important historical work by Arrian, in seven books, all of which, with the exception of a few pages, has survived. It begins with the accession of Alexander, and describes his campaigns and victories.

Anacáona (ä-nä-kä'ō-nä). [A Haitian name meaning 'golden flower.'] An Indian princess, sister of Behechio [illegible] cacique of Haiti when [illegible] 1492. [illegible] received [illegible] (1498). [illegible] his tribe, and friendly [illegible] until 1503. In that year [illegible] forces, but in the midst of a festival in their honor they attacked her village, massacred a great number of Indians, and carried her to Santo Domingo, where she was hanged.

Anacapri (ä-nä-kä'prē). 1. The western part of the island of Capri, Italy.—2. A small town on the island of Capri.

Anacharsis (an-a-kär'sis). [Gr. Ἀνάχαρσις.] A Scythian prince, brother of Saulius, king of Thrace, a contemporary of Solon. He visited Athens where he obtained a great reputation for wisdom. On returning to Thrace he was slain by his brother. By some he was reckoned among the seven sages.

Anacharsis Clootz. See *Clootz*.

Anacletus (an-a-klē'tus), or **Cletus** (?), **I.**, Saint. Died 91 (?) A. D. Bishop of Rome, said by some to have been elected 83 A. D.

Anacletus II. Antipope in opposition to Innocent II., 1130–38.

Anaconda (an-a-kon'dä). A city in Deerlodge County, Montana. Population (1890), 3,975.

Anacreon (a-nak'rē-on). [Gr. Ἀνακρέων.] Born in Teos about 563 B. C.: died about 478 B. C. A famous Greek lyric poet who sang chiefly the praises of love and wine. He was driven with his townspeople, by Harpagus, from Teos to Abdera, thence he went to the court of Polycrates in Samos and later to Athens. "He was the courtier and laureate of tyrants. He won his first fame with Polycrates, at whose death Hipparchus fetched him to Athens in a trireme of fifty oars. Between Bacchus and Venus he spent his days in palaces, and died at the ripe age of eighty-five at Teos, choked, it is reported, by a grape-stone — a hoary-headed roué." *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 318.

The great body of his fragments, and the numerous copies of his poems, speak of love as an engrossing amusement, of feasting as spoilt by earnest conversation, nay even of old age with a sort of jovial regret. His poetry is no longer the outburst of pent up passion, but the exercise of a graceful talent, the ornament of a luxurious leisure. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 197.

Anacreon. An opera in two acts by Cherubini, words by Mendouze, produced in Paris Oct. 4, 1803.

Anacreon of the Guillotine. A nickname of Barère de Vieuzac.

Anacreon Moore. A nickname of Thomas Moore.

Anacreon of Persia. A surname given to Hafiz.

Anadarco, Anadarko. See *Nadarko*.

Anadoli. See *Anatolia*.

Anadyomene (an-a-di-om'e-nē). [Gr. Ἀναδυομένη, rising (from the sea).] A surname of Aphrodite, in allusion to her origin from the sea.

Anadyr, or **Anadir** (an-a-dēr'). A river in eastern Siberia, which flows into the Gulf of Anadyr about lat. 65° N. Its length is about 450 miles.

Anadyr, Gulf of. An arm of Bering Sea, east of Siberia.

Anagni (ä-nän'yē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 36 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Anagnia, capital of the Hernici. It has a cathedral and has often been the residence of the popes. Population, about 8,000.

Anahuac (ä-nä'wäk). [Nahuatl, signifying 'within the water.'] A name originally used to designate the low water-bordered coastal lands (*tierras calientes*) of Mexico, and now generally applied to the greater part of the central table-land, or to that portion of it, in the region of the City of Mexico, which holds the valley lakes (Texcoco, Chalco, etc.), and extends eastward to the mountain wall of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Anahuac has been stated to be the name for the supposed Indian empire of the Mexicans at the time of the Spanish conquest. [illegible] as there was no empire, but only [illegible] tribes. The name has, therefore, [illegible] a definite geographical significance.

Anaides (a-nā'i-dēz). [Gr. ἀναιδής, shameless.] In Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a fashionable rattler and impudent gallant. Thomas Dekker imagined that in this character he was [illegible]. Others, however, think Marston was intended.

Anaitis (a-nā'i-tis), **Anait** (a-nīt'). A Syrian goddess whose worship was introduced [illegible] Greeks and the west. She was [illegible] with Artemis, Aphrodite, Cybele, etc. [illegible] she appeared under the name of [illegible].

Anak (ā'nak). [Heb. [illegible]] In the Old Testament [illegible] of a three or race of giants [illegible] see), or a collective name [illegible]

Anakim (an'a-kim). In the Old Testament, the sons of Anak, a race of giants dwelling in southern Palestine.

[illegible]

salem bore their name, and they were confounded with the Titanic races buried under the sea.

Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), I. 191.

Anam. See *Annam.*

Anambas Islands (ä-näm'bäs ī'landz). A group of small islands east of the Malay Peninsula and west of Borneo.

Anammelech (a-nam'e-lek). [Babylonian *Anu-malik*, Anu the counselor.] A divinity of the Babylonian Sepharvites, whose worship they continued to practise in Samaria (2 Ki. xvii. 31). Anu was the god of heaven, and stood at the head of the Babylonian pantheon.

Anandagiri (ä-nan-da-gē'rē). A follower of Sankara. He lived about the 10th century and wrote a Sankara vijaya ('triumph of Sankara'), in which are related at length the polemics of the master against forty-eight different sects. It is an apocryphal romance of no historic worth.

Anandalahari (ä-nan-da-lä'ha-rē). [Skt., 'the wave of joy.'] A poem ascribed to Sankara. It is a hymn of praise to Parvati, wife of Siva, mingled with mystical doctrine.

Ananias (an-a-nī'as). [Gr. Ἀνανίας, Heb. *Hananiâh*.] A Jewish Christian of Jerusalem who with his wife Sapphira was struck dead for fraud and lying. Acts v.

Ananias. A Jewish Christian of Damascus, a friend of Paul.

Ananias. A Jewish high priest 48–59 A. D., before whom St. Paul was tried.

Ananias. In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," a hypocritical puritan deacon of Amsterdam.

Ananieff (ä-nän'yef). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, in lat. 47° 47′ N., long. 29° 57′ E. Population, 13,312.

Ananus (an'a-nus). High priest of the Jews, the son of Seth. He was appointed by Cyrenius and removed by Valerian, and is apparently the Annas mentioned in the gospels.

Ananus. High priest of the Jews, son of the preceding. He held office for three months in 62 A. D., and was removed by King Agrippa at the demand of the Pharisees because of his attempt to revive Sadduceeism, and was put to death 67 A. D. by the Zealots.

Anapa (ä-nä'pä). A seaport and naval station in the Black Sea district, Caucasus, Russia, on the Black Sea in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 37° 20′ E. Population (1889), 10,614.

Anaphi (ä-nä'fē). An island of the Cyclades, Greece, lat. 36° 21′ N., long. 25° 48′ E., east of Santorin: the ancient Anaphe. Length, 7 miles.

Anaquito (ä-nä-kē'tō). A plain about a mile from Quito, Ecuador, where the army of Gonzalo Pizarro defeated that of the viceroy Vasco Nuñez Vela aided by Benalcazar, Jan. 18, 1546. Vela was killed, and Benalcazar severely wounded.

Anargha Raghava (a-när'ghä rä'gha-vä). A drama of the 13th or 14th century by Murari Misra, of which Raghava or Rama is the hero.

Anarkali (än-är'kä-li). An important suburb of Lahore, British India.

Añasco (än-yäs'kō), **Pedro de.** Born at Lima, 1550: died at Tucuman, April 12, 1605. A Peruvian Jesuit. He left several works on the language of the Indians among whom he had labored.

Anasitch (ä-nä-sich'). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the south side of Coos Bay, Oregon. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Anastasia (an-as-tā'shi-ä), Saint. **1.** A Christian martyr slain during the reign of Nero (54–68 A. D.). She is said to have been a pupil of St. Peter and St. Paul. Her martyrdom is commemorated on April 15. **2.** A Christian martyr who perished in the persecution by Diocletian 303 (?) A. D. The date of her commemoration in the Latin Church is Dec. 25, in the Greek Dec. 22.—**3.** Died 597. A Greek saint who lived in Alexandria disguised as a monk for 28 years.

Anastasian Law. A law of the emperor Anastasius I. (506), directed against usurers.

Anastasius [illegible] **I.**, Saint. [Gr. Ἀναστάσιος.] Bishop of Rome 398–402. He condemned the writings of Origen and [illegible] Rufinus, the antagonist of Jerome [illegible], although he is said to have [illegible] who had [illegible] the controversy.

Anastasius II. Pope 496–498. He endeavored to put an end to the schism between the sees of Constantinople and Rome arising from the Acacian controversy, and wrote a letter of congratulation to Clovis, king of the Franks, on his conversion to Christianity.

Anastasius III. Pope 911–913.

Anastasius IV. (**Conrad**). Pope 1153–54. His administration was disturbed by the movements of Arnold of Brescia and his followers.

Anastasius I., surnamed **Dicorus.** Born at Dyrrachium about 430: died 518. Byzantine emperor 491–518. He was raised to the throne by an intrigue with the empress Ariadne whom he married after the death of the emperor Zeno, her husband, without male issue. As a Eutychian he opposed the orthodox who rose in arms under Vitalianus but were bought off by the faithless promise of a general council.

Anastasius II. (**Artemius**). Byzantine emperor 713–716. He was deposed by the fleet which he had sent to the coast of Syria to destroy the naval stores of the Arabs, but which was repulsed, mutinied under its commander John, and proclaimed Theodosius III. emperor. He was put to death in 721 (719 ?) by Leo III. for conspiring against the throne.

Anastasius. Died 753. Patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728 ?)–753. He was elected by the influence of the emperor Leo Isaurus, and favored the Iconoclasts, for which he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory III.

Anastasius, surnamed **Bibliothecarius** ('The Librarian'). Died 886. Librarian of the Vatican and abbot of Sta. Maria Trans-Tiberim at Rome. He was sent to Constantinople to arrange a marriage between the daughter of Louis II. and a son of Basil of Macedonia in 869, and while there assisted the papal ambassador in attendance at the eighth ecumenical council by his knowledge of Greek. His fame rests upon his numerous translations from the Greek and his supposed connection with the "Liber Pontificalis" (which see).

Anastasius Grün. See *Auersperg.*

Anasuya (a-na-sö'yä). [Skt., 'charity.'] In Hindu mythology and drama: (*a*) The wife of the Rishi Atri, very pious and austere, and possessed of miraculous powers. When Sita visited Atri and herself at their hermitage in the forest south of Chitrakuta, she gave Sita an ointment with which to keep herself beautiful forever. (*b*) A friend of Shakuntala.

Anathoth (an'a-thoth). In biblical geography, a city of Benjamin in Palestine, the birthplace of Jeremiah. The traditional site is Kenyet el-'Enat, about 10 miles northwest of Jerusalem; but the true site is probably 'Anata, about 3 miles northeast of that city.

Anatolia (an-a-tō'li-ä). [Turk. *Anadoli*, NGr. Ἀνατολή, eastern land.] A large region of Asiatic Turkey, nearly identical with Asia Minor. There was a theme (province) of Anatolia in the Byzantine empire situated in the interior of Asia Minor.

Anatomy of Abuses, The. A work by Philip Stubbes, published in 1583 in two parts. It is a curious account of the social customs of the time.

Anatomy of Melancholy, The. A famous work by Robert Burton (1577–1640), published in 1621, under the pseudonym "Democritus Junior," and frequently republished and abridged. The sixth edition is the last which contains changes by the author: it was published shortly after his death from an annotated copy. The work is the result of many years of humorous study of men and of books, and abounds in quotations from authors of all ages and countries. It is divided into three parts which treat (1) of the causes and symptoms of melancholy, (2) of its cure, and (3) of erotic and religious melancholy.

Its literary history is rather curious. Eight editions of it appeared in half a century from the date of the first, and then, with other books of its time, it dropped out of notice except by the learned. Early in the present century it was revived and reprinted with certain modernisations, and four or five editions succeeded each other at no long interval. The copies thus circulated seem to have satisfied the demand for many years, and have been followed without alteration in a finely-printed issue of recent date. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 429.

Anaxagoras (an-aks-ag'ọ-rạs). [Gr. Ἀναξαγόρας.] Born at Clazomenæ, Ionia, about 500 B. C.: died at Lampsacus, Mysia, about 428 B. C. A Greek philosopher, for a long time resident in Athens where he became the friend and teacher of Pericles, Thucydides, and Euripides, and whence he was banished on a charge of impiety. He is reckoned as a disciple of Anaximander and is famous as the first of the old Greek natural philosophers to introduce intelligence or reason (νοῦς) as a metaphysical principle in the explanation of the world. He regarded it not as creative but as regulative, as that which brought order out of the original chaos. Fragments of his writings have been preserved.

Anaxarchus (an-aks-är'kus). [Gr. Ἀνάξαρχος.] A Greek philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, who flourished about 340 B. C. He attended Alexander in his Asiatic campaigns, and is said to have consoled the king after the murder of Clitus by maintaining that a king can do no wrong.

Anaxarete (an-aks-ar'e-tē). [Gr. Ἀναξαρέτη.] In Greek legend, a maiden of Cyprus whose lover Iphis in despair hanged himself at her door. For her indifference Venus changed her into a stone statue. The story is also told with changed names.

Anaxilaus (an-aks-i-lā'us). [Gr. Ἀναξίλαος.] A Pythagorean philosopher and physician of the 1st century B. C., banished as a magician from Italy by Augustus 28 B. C.

Anaxilaus, or **Anaxilas** (an-aks'i-las). Died 476 B. C. Tyrant of Rhegium about 494 B. C.

Anaximander (an-aks-i-man'dėr). [Gr. Ἀναξίμανδρος.] Born at Miletus about 611 B. C.: died about 547 B. C. A Greek physical philosopher (the second of the Ionian school) and mathematician, a friend and pupil of Thales. He taught that the principle (ἀρχή, a word which he first used in this sense) of things is a substance of indeterminate quality and limitless quantity (ἄπειρον), "immortal and imperishable," out of which all things arise and to which all return. This substance, according to some accounts, he regarded as having a nature intermediate between that of water and air. He was probably the author of the first philosophical treatise in Greek prose.

Anaximenes (an-aks-im'e-nēz). [Gr. Ἀναξιμένης.] Born at Miletus: lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, the third of the Ionian school, a contemporary and friend of Thales and Anaximander, and usually reckoned as a disciple of the latter. He regarded air as the principle (ἀρχή) of things.

Anaximenes. Born at Lampsacus: lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek rhetorician, historian, and companion of Alexander the Great: the probable author of an extant treatise on rhetoric (Ῥητορικὴ πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον), the only existing work on the subject prior to Aristotle.

Anaya (ä-nä'yä), **Pedro Maria.** Born at Huichapan, 1795: died at Mexico, March 21, 1854. A Mexican general. He joined the Spanish army as a cadet in 1811, followed the defection of Iturbide in 1821, and was a captain under Filisola in Nicaragua, 1823. In 1833 he became brigadier-general. Adhering to the federalist party, he was forced to leave the country. He invaded Tabasco in Nov., 1840, with federalist forces from Texas and Yucatan, but was defeated at Cometan, May 15, 1841, and fled to Yucatan. Under Herrera (1845) he was minister of war. He adhered to Santa Anna, and while the latter was resisting the advance of Scott, was acting president April 2 to May 20, 1847. He commanded the Mexican force of 800 men which defended the convent of Churubusco, and only surrendered after his ammunition was exhausted (Aug. 20, 1847). In 1852 he was secretary of war under Arista, served three days in the administration of Ceballos, and on Santa Anna's restoration (1853) was made postmaster-general, a position which he held until his death.

Ancachs (än-kächs'). A maritime department of Peru, north of Lima, corresponding to the colonial *intendencia* of Huaylas.

Ancæus (an-sē'us). [Gr. Ἀγκαῖος.] In Greek classical legend: (*a*) A son of Poseidon. He was told by a seer that he would not live to enjoy the wine from a vineyard which he had planted. He, however, lived to have wine of his own growth and, in scorn of the prophet, raised a cup of it to his mouth. The seer replied, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and at the same instant a tumult arose over a wild boar in the vineyard. Ancæus put down the cup, and was killed in an attempt to destroy the animal. (*b*) A son of the Arcadian Lycurgus, and one of the Argonauts. He was killed in the Calydonian hunt.

Ancelot (oṅs-lō'), **Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe.** Born at Havre, France, Feb. 9, 1794: died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1854. A French dramatist, elected a member of the Academy in 1841. He was the author of "Louis IX." (1819), "Le maire du palais" (1823), "Fiesque" (1824), "Olga" (1828), "Elizabeth d'Angleterre" (1829), "Marie de Brabant" (1825), "Épitres familières," etc.

Ancelot, Mme. (**Marguerite Louise Virginie Chardon**). Born at Dijon, France, March 15, 1792: died at Paris, March 21, 1875. A French dramatist and novelist, wife of J. A. Ancelot. Her "Théatre complet" (1848) contains twenty plays, of which "Marie ou trois époques" is her chief work. Among her novels the most popular were "Renée de Varville" (1853) and "La nièce du banquier" (1853).

Ancenis (oṅ-se-nē'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire 17 miles northeast of Nantes. Population (1891), commune, 5,141.

Anchieta (än-shyā'tä), or **Anchietta, José de.** Born in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 1533: died at Beritigbá, Espirito Santo, June 9, 1597. A Jesuit missionary, called the "Apostle of Brazil." He became a Jesuit in 1551, and in 1553 was sent as a missionary to Brazil, where he spent the remainder of his life in arduous labors and travels, often among savage tribes of Indians. From 1578 to 1585 he was provincial of his order in Brazil. Anchieta wrote an Indian grammar, and various letters on Brazil which have been published in modern times.

Anchises (an-kī'sēz). [Gr. Ἀγχίσης.] In Greek legend, a prince of the royal house of Troy, son of Capys and father (by Aphrodite) of Æneas.

Ancienne-Comédie, Rue de l'. See *Rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie.*

Ancient Mariner, The. A poem by Coleridge, published in the "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 as his principal contribution to the book, Wordsworth writing most of the other poems.

Ancillon (oṅ-sēl-yôṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Metz, July 28, 1659: died at Berlin, July 5, 1715. A French historian and littérateur, a Protestant refugee in Berlin: son of David Ancillon.

Ancillon, David. Born at Metz, March 17, 1617:

died at Berlin, Sept. 3, 1692 A French Protestant divine, a refugee in Germany after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Ancillon, Jean Pierre Frédéric. Born at Berlin, April 30, 1767: died April 19, 1837. A Prussian statesman and historian, a descendant of Charles Ancillon, minister of foreign affairs 1832.

Anckarström (äng'kär-strėm), **Johan Jakob.** Born May 11, 1762: executed at Stockholm, April 27, 1792. A Swede who assassinated Gustavus III., March 16, 1792. He was first a court page, and then a soldier, leaving the army in 1783 with the rank of captain. In 1790 he was arrested and imprisoned for seditious speech, but was finally set free. He moved to Stockholm in that year, and formed a conspiracy for the murder of the king, which was effected two years later. See *Gustavus.*

Anckarswärd (äng'kär-svärd), **Karl Henrik,** Count. Born at Sweaborg, April 22, 1782: died at Stockholm, Jan. 25, 1865. A Swedish soldier and statesman. He joined the revolutionary party in 1809, but, being opposed to the policy of Bernadotte, was retired from the army (1813), in which he held the post of colonel. He became a member of the Riksdag 1817, where as leader of the opposition he distinguished himself by the bitterness of his attacks on the government.

Anclam. See *Anklam.*

Ancona (än-kō'nä). A province in the compartimento of the Marches, eastern Italy. Area, 762 square miles. Population (1891), 272,417.

Ancona. [L. *Ancona*, Gr. Ἀγκών, from ἀγκών, a bend, angle: in allusion to its situation in a bend of the coast.] A seaport, capital of the province of Ancona, Italy, situated on the Adriatic Sea in lat. 43° 37′ N., long. 13° 31′ E. It is the chief seaport between Venice and Brindisi, a railway center, a naval station, and the terminus or port of call of several steamship lines, and exports grain, hemp, lamb- and goatskins, silk, etc. It contains a cathedral and Roman antiquities (mole and arch of Trajan). It was colonized by Syracusans about 390 B. C., became a Roman naval station, was destroyed by the Goths and restored by Narses, and was again destroyed by the Saracens. In the middle ages it was a republic. It was annexed to the Papal States in 1532; taken from the French by the Allies in 1799; taken by the French in 1805, but restored to the Papal States on the fall of Napoleon; held by the French 1832-38, and taken by the Austrians from the revolutionists in 1849. The Papal army under Lamoricière surrendered at Ancona to the Sardinians in 1860. The cathedral is of the 10th century except the façade, which is of the 13th, and has a magnificent Pointed recessed doorway covered by a porch whose columns rest on couched lions. The interior has 10 columns from the ancient temple of Venus, and several fine tombs. The ancient dome at the crossing is dodecagonal. Population (1891), estimated, commune, 55,000.

Ancona. A medieval march (mark) of Italy, extending from Tronto on the Adriatic northwest to San Marino, and west to the Apennines. It was afterward part of the Papal States, and passed with them to the kingdom of Italy.

Ancre (oṅ'kr), **Marquis d', Baron de Lussigny** (**Concino Concini**). Assassinated at Paris, April 14, 1617. A Florentine adventurer, marshal and chief minister of France at the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII.

Ancren Riwle (angk'ren röl; ME. pron. ängk'ren rü'le). The "Rule of Anchoresses," a work on the rules and duties of monastic life. It was written, first in English and afterward in Latin, for a society of anchoresses (three in number) at Tarente, or Tarrant-Kaines (Kaineston or Kingston), near Crayford Bridge in Dorsetshire; and is ascribed to Simon of Ghent (died 1315), bishop of Salisbury in 1297. Five manuscripts are extant. It was edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. James Morton in 1853.

Ancrum Moor (an'krum mör), **Battle of.** A victory gained 1544, about 5 miles northwest of Jedburgh, Scotland, by the Scots under the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleugh over the English under Evers.

Ancud (än-köᴛʜ'), or **San Carlos** (sän kär'lōs). A seaport, capital of the province of Chiloé, Chile, situated on the island of Chiloé in lat. 41° 52′ S., long. 73° 49′ W. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population (1885), 3,665.

Ancus Marcius (ang'kus mär'shius). The fourth king of Rome (640-616 B. C.), a grandson of Numa and the reputed founder of Ostia, fortifier of the Janiculum, and builder of a bridge over the Tiber.

Ancy-le-Franc (oṅ-sē'lė-froṅ'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, 29 miles east of Auxerre. It has a noted chateau.

Ancyra (an-sī'ra̤). [Gr. Ἄγκυρα, associated by legend with ἄγκυρα, anchor.] An ancient town of Galatia (originally of Phrygia) in Asia Minor, founded, according to the legends, by Midas, son of Gordius :: the modern Angora, or Engareh, or Engüri. It became the chief town of the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe which settled in Galatia about 277 B. C., and passed into the possession of Rome 25 B. C., when it received the name of Sebaste Tectosagum. It had an important trade. (See *Angora.*) The temple of Augustus in Ancyra contained a famous inscription in Latin and Greek (Monumentum, or Marmor, Ancyranum: discovered in 1554), a transcript of the record of his deeds which Augustus ordered in his will to be cut on bronze tablets for his mausoleum. An ecclesiastical council was held here about 314, which passed twenty-five canons relating chiefly to the treatment of those who had betrayed their faith or delivered up the sacred books during the Diocletian persecution.

Ancyrean (an-si-rē'a̤n) **inscription.** See *Ancyra.*

Andagoya (än-dä-gō'yä), **Pascual de.** Born in the province of Álava about 1495: died at Manta, Peru, June 18, 1548. A Spanish soldier. He went with Pedrarias to Darien (1514), and was engaged in many explorations. In 1522 he was appointed inspector-general of the Indians, and about the same time made an expedition southward into a province called Birú, between the river Atrato and the Pacific. Here he had the first tidings of the Inca empire. In 1540 he went as governor to a province called New Castile, on the Pacific side of New Grenada, but became involved in a boundary quarrel with Sebastian de Benalcazar, was imprisoned, and lost his government. Andagoya wrote an account of his travels, which is one of the most important historical authorities for that period.

Andalucía, Nueva. See *Nueva Andalucía.*

Andalusia (an-da-lö'zi-a̤), Sp. **Andalucía** (än-dä-lö-thē'ä). [The name is derived from that of the Vandals (= *Vandalusia*).] A captaincy-general in southern Spain, comprising the modern provinces Almeria, Jaen, Granada, Cordova, Malaga, Seville, Cadiz, and Huelva. It is traversed by the Sierra Nevada and other mountain-ranges, and belongs in large part to the basin of the Guadalquivir. From the fertility of its soil it has been called the "garden" and "granary" of Spain; it is also rich in minerals. It was a part of the Roman Bætica, was overrun by the Vandals in the 5th century, and became the nucleus of the Moorish power and their last stronghold against the Christians.

Andaman Islands (an'da̤-man ī'la̤ndz), or **Andamans** (an'da̤-manz). A group of islands belonging to Great Britain, and a penal colony since 1858, situated in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal in lat. 10° 30′-14° N., long. 93° E. It comprises the Great Andaman group and the Little Andaman group. The chief islands are North, Middle, and South Andaman, and Rutland. The natives number 3,000 to 5,000. Area, 1,760 square miles. Population (1881), of convicts, 11,758.

Andaste. See *Conestoga.*

Andechs (än'deks). A village in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ammersee southwest of Munich, noted for its castle, later a monastery and place of pilgrimage.

Andeer (än'dãr). A village near the southern end of the Via Mala, canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Andelys (oṅ-dlē'), **Les.** A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Seine 19 miles southeast of Rouen, consisting of Grand-Andelys and Petit-Andelys. It has manufactures of cloth, etc., and contains the Château Gaillard (which see), built by Richard the Lion-Hearted. Population (1891), commune, 6,040.

Andenne (oṅ-den'). A manufacturing town in the province of Namur, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 10 miles east of Namur. Population (1890), 7,075.

Anderab (än-dėr-äb'), or **Inderab** (in-dėr-äb'). A town in Afghan Turkestan, situated on the river Anderab on the northern slope of the Hindu-Kush, 85 miles northeast of Kabul. Population, about 6,000.

Anderida (an-der'i-da̤). A Roman encampment in England, generally identified with Pevensey. In 491 it was destroyed by the South Saxons.

Andermatt (än'der-mät), or **Ursern** (ör'sern). [It. *Orsera.*] A village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, 32 miles southeast of Lucerne, situated near the junction of the St. Gotthard route with the Furka Pass route (by the Ursern valley) and the Oberalp route. It is an important tourist center. Population, about 700.

Andernach (än'dėr-näch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine 12 miles northwest of Coblentz: the Roman Antunnacum, or Antonacum. It has a trade in millstones and tufa. Charles the Bald was defeated here in 876 by the son of Louis the German, and here Otto I defeated the dukes of Franconia and Lorraine in 939. It passed to the archbishopric of Cologne and became an important electoral city. Population (1890), [illegible]

Andersen (än'dėr-sen), **Hans Christian.** Born at Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805: died at Copenhagen, Aug. 4, 1875. A Danish novelist and poet, best known as a writer of fairy tales and of travels. He went to Copenhagen [illegible] [illegible] Nikolai [illegible] a vaudeville, was performed. The novels "Improvisatoren" ("The Improvisator") and "Kun en Spillemand" ("Only a Fiddler") followed. In 1835 appeared the first of the 'Tales' ('Eventyr') which, with the 'Billedbog uden Billeder' ('Picture-book without Pictures'), has principally established his fame abroad. His autobiography, 'Mit Livs Eventyr,' appeared after his death. His collected works, 'Samlede Skrifter,' were published 1854-76.

Anderson (an'dėr-so̤n). The capital of Madison County, Indiana, situated on the West Fork of White River 34 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 10,741.

Anderson. The capital of Anderson County, South Carolina, 97 miles northwest of Columbia. Population (1890), 3,018.

Anderson, Sir **Edmund.** Born at Flixborough or Broughton, Lincolnshire, 1530: died Aug. 1, 1605. An English jurist, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas 1582-1605. He was a bitter opponent of the Puritans.

Anderson, James. Born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739: died Oct. 15, 1808. A Scottish economist and agricultural writer. "He is specially noticeable as having published in 1777 a pamphlet called 'An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the Corn Bill proposed for Scotland,' which contains a complete statement of the theory of rent generally called after Ricardo." *Leslie Stephen*, in Dict. of Nat. Biog.

Anderson, John. Born at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 1726: died Jan. 13, 1796. A Scottish physicist. He was professor (1756) of Oriental languages and later (1760) of natural philosophy at Glasgow, and the founder of Anderson's University at Glasgow (now comprising also a medical school).

Anderson, John. Born Oct. 4, 1833. A Scottish zoölogist. He was appointed superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta in 1865, and scientific officer on expeditions to western China in 1868 and 1874. In 1881 he was sent by the trustees of the Indian Museum to investigate the marine zoology of the Mergui Archipelago, and retired from the service of the Indian government in 1887. His writings consist chiefly of scientific papers and reports to the government.

Anderson, Joseph. Born near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1757: died at Washington, April 17, 1837. An American lawyer, politician, and officer in the Revolutionary War. He was United States senator from Tennessee 1797-1815, and first comptroller of the treasury 1815-36.

Anderson, Martin Brewer. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 12, 1815: died at Lake Helen, Fla., Feb. 26, 1890. An American educator, a graduate of Waterville College, and president of the University of Rochester 1853-88.

Anderson, Mary Antoinette (Mrs. **Navarro**). Born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1859. An American actress. She made her first appearance on the American stage as Juliet, at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1875, and played with success in Great Britain and America until the early part of 1889, when she retired from the stage.

Anderson, Rasmus Björn. Born at Albion, Wis., Jan. 12, 1846. A Scandinavian scholar, professor of Scandinavian languages in the University of Wisconsin, and (1885-89) United States minister to Denmark. He has written "America not Discovered by Columbus," "Norse Mythology," etc.

Anderson, Richard Henry. Born in South Carolina, Oct. 7, 1821: died at Beaufort, S. C., June 26, 1879. An American general in the Confederate service. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of the city of Mexico, was promoted captain in 1855, resigned in 1861 to accept a brigadier's commission in the Confederate service, and was promoted lieutenant-general in 1864. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, etc.

Anderson, Robert. Born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, July 7, 1750: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 20, 1830. A Scottish critic, editor of "A Complete Edition of the Poets of Great Britain" (14 vols. 1792-1807).

Anderson, Robert. Born near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805: died at Nice, Oct. 27, 1871. An American general famous for his defense of Fort Sumter. He was graduated at West Point in 1825; served in the Black Hawk, Seminole, and Mexican wars, was appointed major in 1857, became commander of the troops in Charleston Harbor in Nov., 1860, [illegible] from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter [illegible] by the Confederates [illegible] April [illegible], 1861, and evacuated the fort April 14. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1861 [illegible] with the rank of brevet major-general. He translated works on artillery from the French.

Anderson, Rufus. Born at North Yarmouth, Maine, Aug. 17, 1796: died at Boston, May 30, 1880. An American Congregational [illegible], secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions [illegible], and the author of several works on missions.

Andersonville (an'dėr-son-vil). A village in Sumter County, Georgia, 62 [illegible] of Macon. During the Civil War it contained a Confederate military prison, opened in 1864. It was under the superintendency of Wirz, who was tried by a United States commission in 1865, and executed for cruelty and mismanagement. Over 12,000 prisoners died (1864–65) in the prison.

Anderssen (än'ders-sen), **Adolf.** Born at Breslau, July 6, 1818: died at Breslau, March 13, 1879. A noted German chess-player.

Andersson (än'ders-son), **Karl Johan.** Born in Wermland, Sweden, 1827: died in the Ovakuambi region, southern Africa, July 5, 1867. A Swedish explorer in South Africa. He accompanied F. Galton in 1850 from Walfisch Bay through Damaraland to Ovambo land. In 1853 and 1854 he continued alone and reached Lake Ngami. On his return to Europe he published "Lake Ngami, or Four Years' Wanderings in Southwest Africa" (1855). In 1856 he worked in the Swakop mines as inspector; then went on a new exploration as far as the Okavango River in 1859. This is described in his "Okavango River" (1861). For some time he settled in Otyimbingue as an ivory-trader. In 1866 he undertook his last journey to the Kunene River, but was obliged by sickness to retrace his steps.

Andersson, Lars. See *Andreä, Laurentius.*

Andersson, Nils Johan. Born in Småland, Feb. 20, 1821: died at Stockholm, March 27, 1880. A Swedish botanist, author of works on the botany of Scandinavia and Lapland.

Andes (an'dez), Sp. **Los Andes,** or **Cordilleras de los Andes** (kor-dēl-yā'räs dā lōs än'das). [Sp., 'the chains of the Andes': said to be so named from Peruv. *anta*, copper.] The principal mountain system of South America. It extends from Cape Horn to the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, and comprises the Patagonian Andes, the Chilean Andes (which lie partly in the Argentine Republic), the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes (each with two ranges nearly parallel), the Ecuadorian Andes, and the Colombian Andes (with three main ranges) branching eastward into the Venezuelan Andes. The range rises abruptly from the Pacific coast and contains many celebrated volcanoes. Among the chief summits are Aconcagua, Sorata, Illimani, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Tolima, etc. (see these names). Its length is about 4,500 miles, its average width about 100 miles, and its average height about 12,500 feet. On its eastern slope rise the head waters of the Amazon. It is rich in gold, silver, and other metals.

Andes. In ancient geography, a village near Mantua, Italy, famous as the birthplace of Vergil.

Andesians (an-dē'zi-anz), or **Antesians** (an-tē'zi-anz). A general name for a number of native tribes in the Andes region. Its significance is geographical rather than ethnographical.

Andhaka (an'dha-kä). In Hindu mythology, a demon, son of Kasyapa and Diti, having a thousand arms and heads, two thousand eyes and feet, and called Andhaka because he walked like a blind man, though he saw well. Siva slew him when he tried to carry off the tree of paradise from heaven.

Andijan (an-di-jän'). A town in Ferghana, Russian Central Asia, situated near the Syr-Daria 75 miles northeast of Khokand. Population, about 30,000.

Andkhui (änd-kö'e), or **Andkho** (änd-kō'). A town in Afghan Turkestan, 90 miles northwest of Balkh, the seat of a small khanate dependent on Afghanistan. Population (estimated), 15,000.

Andlaw-Birseck (änt'läv-bērs'ek), **Franz Xaver von.** Born at Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 6, 1799: died Sept. 4, 1876. A German diplomatist. He was the author of "Erinnerungsblätter aus den Papieren eines Diplomaten" (1857), "Mein Tagebuch 1811–61" (1862), etc.

Andö (än'dė). The northernmost of the Lofoten Islands, 35 miles long, northwest of Norway.

Andocides (an-dos'i-dēz). [Gr. Ἀνδοκίδης.] Born at Athens, 467 (?) B. C.: died about 391 B. C. An Athenian politician and orator. See the extract.

> Andocides . . . was banished from Athens in 415 on suspicion of having been concerned in a wholesale sacrilege, the mutilation, in one night, of the images of the god Hermes which stood before the doors of houses and public buildings. He made unsuccessful application for a pardon, first in 411 B. C., during the reign of the Four Hundred, and [illegible], when he addressed the Assembly in the extant speech *On his Return*. From 415 to 403 he lived [illegible] life [illegible] Italy, Greece, Ionia, and Cyprus. [illegible] the general amnesty allowed him to return to Athens. [illegible] charges against him [illegible] in his extant speech *On the Mysteries* [illegible] that he had violated the Mysteries of Eleusis [illegible] Corinthian war [illegible] parts, [illegible] speech *On the Peace with Lacedaemon* [illegible] ing Athens to accept the terms offered by Sparta. [illegible] speech *Against Alcibiades* [illegible] [illegible]

Andorra (än-dor'rä), F. **Andorre** (oṅ-dor'). A state in the Pyrenees, surrounded by the department of Ariège (France) and the province of Lérida (Spain). It is a semi-independent republic under the suzerainty of France and the bishop of Urgel in Spain, governed by [illegible]

The language is Catalan; the religion Roman Catholic. Area, 175 square miles. Population (estimated), 6,000.

Andover (an'dō-vėr). A town in Hampshire, England, 13 miles northwest of Winchester. Population (1891), 5,852.

Andover. A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 22 miles northwest of Boston, the seat of Andover Theological Seminary (a Congregational seminary founded in 1807), Phillips Academy, and the Abbot Female Academy. Population (1890), 6,142.

Andrada (än-drä'dä), **Antonio de.** Born about 1580: died at Goa, March 19, 1634. A Portuguese missionary in the East Indies and Tibet, author of "Novo descobrimento do Grão Catayo, ou dos Reynos de Tibet" (1626).

Andrada, Diogo Payva de. Born 1528: died 1575. A Portuguese theologian, sent as a delegate by Dom Sebastian to the Council of Trent. He wrote "Orthodoxarum Quæstionum libri X, etc., contra Kemnitii petulantem audaciam" (1564), etc.

Andrada, Gomes Freire de. Born in Portugal, 1684: died at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 1, 1763. A Portuguese administrator. From 1733 until his death he was governor of Rio de Janeiro, then comprising most of southern Brazil, and the period of his administration was the most prosperous in the colonial history of that country. In 1758 he was made count of Bobadella.

Andrada e Silva (än-drä'dä ē sēl'vä), **José Bonifacio de** (generally known as **José Bonifacio**). Born in Santos, São Paulo, June 13, 1765: died near Rio, April 6, 1838. A Brazilian statesman and a noted mineralogist. He took a leading part in the revolutionary movement in Brazil, and on Jan. 16, 1822, was made minister of the interior and of foreign affairs. It was by his advice that Pedro I. decided to throw off allegiance to Portugal. He was exiled to Europe Nov. 12, 1823, and returned in 1829.

Andrada Machado e Silva, Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de. Born in Santos, Nov. 1, 1773: died in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5, 1845. A Brazilian statesman, brother of José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva. He was involved in the rebellion of 1817 at Pernambuco, and was imprisoned until 1821. In the Brazilian constituent assembly of 1823 he led the radicals, and in Nov., 1823, was banished (with his two brothers) to France. He returned in 1828, was elected deputy 1835 and during succeeding years, and was one of the liberal leaders. He was one of the first ministers of Pedro II., and in 1845 entered the senate. He was a brilliant orator, and has been called "the Mirabeau of Brazil."

Andrade Neves (än-drä'dä nā'ves), **José Joaquim de.** Born at Rio Pardo, Rio Grande do Sul, Jan. 22, 1807: died at Asuncion, Paraguay, Jan. 6, 1869. A Brazilian general, distinguished in the war in Rio Grande do Sul (1835–45), and especially as a cavalry commander in the Paraguayan war (1867–69). In Oct., 1867, he was created baron of Triumpho.

Andrássy (on'drä-shē), **Gyula (Julius),** Count. Born at Zemplin, Hungary, March 8, 1823: died at Volosca, Istria, Feb. 18, 1890. A noted Hungarian statesman. He entered the Hungarian diet in 1847, was appointed governor of the county of Zemplin in 1848, took part in the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49, remained in exile till 1857, reentered the Hungarian diet in 1861, was premier of the Hungarian ministry 1867–71, and minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary 1871–79, framed the Andrássy Note to the Porte in 1876, was a leading member of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and negotiated with Bismarck the German-Austrian alliance in 1879.

Andrássy Note, The. A declaration relating to the disturbed state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawn up by the governments of Austria, Russia, and Germany with the approval of England and France, and presented to the Porte, Jan. 31, 1876. It demanded the establishment of religious liberty, the abolition of the farming of taxes, the application of the revenue derived from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the needs of these provinces, the institution of a commission composed equally of Christians and Mohammedans to control the execution of these reforms and the improvement of the agrarian population by the sale of waste lands belonging to the state.

André (F. pron. oṅ-drā'), or **Andreas, Bernard,** of Toulouse. A French poet and historian, poet laureate in the reign of Henry VII. of England (the first laureate appointed by an English king), tutor of Arthur, prince of Wales, and royal historiographer. He was blind, but in spite of that misfortune attained a high degree of scholarship. He wrote a life of Henry VII.

André, Johann. Born at Offenbach, Hesse, March 28, 1741: died June 18, 1799. A German composer, musical director, and publisher, author of operas, instrumental pieces, etc.

André, Johann Anton. Born at Offenbach, Hesse, Oct. 6, 1775: died April 6, 1842. A noted German composer, musical director, and publisher, son of Johann André.

André (an'drā or an'drē), **John.** Born at London, 1751: executed at Tappan, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1780. A British officer, adjutant-general with rank of major in the Revolutionary War. He made the arrangements near Stony Point, as the representative of Sir Henry Clinton, with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point (Sept. 21, 1780), but was arrested on his return at Tarrytown, Sept. 23, and condemned as a spy.

André (oṅ-drā'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1834, named from its chief character.

Andrea (än-drā'yä), **Francisco José Soares de.** Born at Lisbon, Jan. 29, 1781: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2, 1858. A Portuguese-Brazilian general, a supporter of Brazilian independence. He went to Brazil in 1808; was adjutant-general in the Cisplatine campaign of 1827; commandant of Pará 1831; president and commandant of Pará 1835; and president of Santa Catharina 1839, of Rio Grande do Sul 1841, of Minas Geraes 1843, of Bahia 1845, and again of Rio Grande do Sul 1848. He attained the rank of marshal in the army, and was created baron of Caçapava.

Andrea, Girolamo. Born at Naples, April 12, 1812: died at Rome, May 14, 1868. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist. His liberalism in religion and politics (especially his leaning toward Italian unity) led to his suspension (1866) from his dignities by the papal Curia; but he was reinstated after a humble submission in 1867.

Andrea Doria. See *Doria.*

Andrea Pisano. See *Pisano.*

Andrea del Sarto. See *Sarto.*

Andreä (än'drā), **Jakob.** Born at Waiblingen, Würtemberg, March 25, 1528: died at Tübingen, Jan. 7, 1590. One of the chief Protestant theologians of the 16th century, appointed professor of theology and chancellor of the University of Tübingen in 1562. He was the principal author of the "Formula Concordiæ," and wrote over one hundred and fifty works, chiefly polemical.

Andreä, Johann Valentin. Born at Herrenberg, Würtemberg, Aug. 17, 1586: died at Stuttgart, June 24, 1654. A German Protestant theologian and satirical writer, grandson of Jakob Andreä. He was the author of "Menippus," a satire (1648), and works on the so-called Rosicrucians.

Andreä, Laurentius, or **Andersson, Lars.** Born 1480: died 1552. A Swedish reformer, chancellor of Gustavus Vasa. Together with Olaus Petri he translated the Bible into Swedish (1526), and was the principal agent in introducing the Lutheran Reformation at the diet of Westeras, 1527. In 1540 he was charged with having failed to disclose a conspiracy against the king, and was sentenced to death, but bought a pardon.

Andreanov Islands (än-drā-ä'nov ī'landz). A group of the Aleutian Archipelago.

Andreasberg (än-drā'äs-berg), or **Sankt Andreasberg.** A town and summer resort in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in the Harz 28 miles northeast of Göttingen. It has important silver-mines.

Andred's weald (an'dredz wēld), or **Andred's wold** (an'dredz wōld), modernized forms of AS. **Andredes weald** (än'drā-des weäld). A forest in England which formerly extended through a large part of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, and is now represented by the Weald. See the extract.

> The Andred's-Wold comprised the Wealds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, taking in at least a fourth part of Kent, "the Seven Hundreds of the Weald," and all the interior of Sussex as far as the edge of the South Downs, and a belt of about twelve miles in breadth between the hills and the sea. Lambarde describes the Weald of Kent as being "stuffed with heardes of deere and droves of hogges," and adds that "it is manifest, by the Saxon Chronicles and others, that beginning at Winchelsea it reached at length an hundred and twenty miles towards the west, and stretched thirty miles in braidth towards the north." *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 104, note.

Andree (än'drā), **Karl Theodor.** Born at Brunswick, Oct. 20, 1808: died at Wildungen, Aug. 10, 1875. A German geographer and journalist. He wrote "Nord-America" (1850–51), "Buenos Ayres und die Argentinische Republik" (1856), "Geographische Wanderungen" (1859), "Geographie des Welthandels" (1867–72), etc.

Andree, Richard. Born at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 26, 1835. A German geographer and ethnographer, son of Karl Theodor Andree (1808–75). His writings embrace a wide range of subjects.

Andreini (än-drā-ē'nē), **Francesco.** Lived about 1616. An Italian comedian and author, the leader of a troupe of actors which for some years enjoyed considerable reputation in Italy and France. He wrote "Le Bravure del Capitano Spavento" (1607), etc.

Andreini, Giovanni Battista. Born at Florence, 1578: died at Paris about 1650. An Italian comedian and poet, son of Francesco Andreini. He was the author of "L'Adamo," a sacred drama, from which Milton was said to have borrowed several scenes in his "Paradise Lost."

Andreini, Isabella. Born at Padua, 1562: died at Lyons, 1604. An Italian actress and writer, wife of Francesco Andreini: author of "Mirtilla," a pastoral fable (1588).

Andréossi, or **Andréossy** (oṅ-drā-ō-sē'). **An-**

toine **François,** Comte d'. Born at Castelnaudary, France, March 6, 1761: died at Montauban, Sept. 10, 1828. A French general and diplomatist, author of various military and scientific works. He served in the wars of the Revolution and under Bonaparte, took part in the event of the 18th Brumaire, and was ambassador in London, Vienna, and Constantinople.

Andrés (än-dres'), **Juan.** Born at Planes, Spain, Feb. 15, 1740: died at Rome, Jan. 17, 1817. A Spanish Jesuit and scholar. He wrote "Dell' Origine, dei Progressi e dello stato attuale d'ogni Letteratura" (1782–99, "On the Origin, Progress, and Present Condition of all Literature"), etc.

Andrew (an'drö), Saint. [Formerly also *Andrew, Andro;* ME. *Andrew*, OF. *Andreu*, F. *Andrieu, André*, LL. *Andreas*, Gr. Ἀνδρέας, lit. 'manly,' from ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus, a brother of Simon Peter and an apostle to the Gentiles. He is honored by the Scotch as their patron saint, and by the Russians as the founder of their church. He suffered martyrdom by crucifixion. His symbol is the so-called St. Andrew's cross (X). He is commemorated in the Roman, Greek, and Anglican churches on Nov. 30.

Andrew I. King of Hungary 1046–60. He carried on wars with the Germans 1046–52, and with his brother Bela. In the latter war he was killed.

Andrew II. King of Hungary 1205–35 (1236 ?). He took part in the fifth Crusade in 1217, and "gave his people a constitution which organized a state of anarchy by decreeing in his Golden Bull (1222) that if the king should violate the privileges of the nobility they should be permitted to resist him by force, and such resistance should not be treated as rebellion" (*Duruy*, Middle Ages, p. 491).

Andrew III. King of Hungary 1290–1301, grandson of Andrew II., and the last of the Árpád dynasty. On the murder of Ladislaus III. (IV.), the Pope claimed Hungary as a fief of the church, and invested Charles Martel, son of the King of Naples, with it, who was, however, defeated by Andrew at Agram, 1291.

Andrew, James Osgood. Born in Wilkes County, Ga., May 3, 1794: died at Mobile, Ala., March 1, 1871. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fact that he was a slave-owner led to a dispute in the church which resulted in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1846.

Andrew, John Albion. Born at Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818: died at Boston, Oct. 30, 1867. An American statesman, Republican governor of Massachusetts 1861–66, and one of the most active of the "war governors." He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, practised law in Boston, was a prominent antislavery advocate, was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and was appointed delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860.

Andrew of Crete (**Andreas Cretensis**). Born at Damascus, 660: died 732. An archbishop of Crete, and a writer of religious poetry. He took part in the Monothelite synod of 712, but afterward returned to orthodoxy. He is regarded as the inventor of the musical canon.

Andrew of Wyntoun. Born about the middle of the 14th century: date of death unknown. A Scottish chronicler, canon regular of the priory of St. Andrew's and prior of St. Serf's (1395). His "Oryginale Cronykil of Scotland," in rimed eight-syllabled verse, was finished between 1420 and 1424. See *Original Chronicle of Scotland.*

Andrewes (an'dröz), **Lancelot.** Born at Barking, England, 1555: died at London, Sept. 25, 1626. An English prelate and author, dean of Westminster, bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, and one of the translators of the Bible (1607–11). He wrote "Tortura Torti" (1609), manuals of devotion, etc.

Andrews (an'dröz), **Edward Gayer.** Born at New Hartford, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1825. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847, entered the Methodist ministry in 1848, and was elected bishop in 1872.

Andrews, Ethan Allen. Born at New Britain, Conn., April 7, 1787: died at New Britain, March 24, 1858. An American educator, editor of Latin text-books and of a "Latin-English Lexicon" (1850).

Andrews, James Pettit. Born near Newbury, Berkshire, England, about 1737: died at London, Aug. 6, 1797. An English antiquary and historian. He wrote a "History of Great Britain, etc." (1794–95), "Henry's History of Britain, Continued" (1796), etc.

Andrews, Joseph. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 17, 1806: died at Hingham, May 9, 1873. An American engraver.

Andrews, Joseph. See *Joseph Andrews.*

Andrews, Lancelot. See *Andrewes.*

Andrews, Stephen Pearl. Born at Templeton, Mass., March 22, 1812: died at New York, May 21, 1886. An American miscellaneous writer, author of works on language, law, phonography, and philosophy.

Andria (än'drē-ä). A city in the province of Bari, Italy, in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 16° 18′ E. It was a residence of the emperor Frederick II. Population, about 36,000.

Andria (an'dri-ä). A comedy by Terence (166 B. C.), an adaptation of a play of the same name by Menander.

Andrieux (oṅ-drē-ė'), **François Guillaume Jean Stanislas.** Born at Strasburg, May 6, 1759: died at Paris, May 9, 1833. A noted French dramatist. He was the author of "Les étourdis" (1787), "Molière avec ses amis" (1804), "La comédienne" (1816), "Brutus" (1830), etc.

Andriscus (an-dris'kus). A pretended son of Perseus, king of Macedon, and a claimant to the throne, defeated and sent captive to Rome 148 B. C.

Androclus (an'drọ-klus). Lived in the 1st century A. D. A Roman slave noted for his friendship with a lion. According to the story, Androclus was condemned to be slain by wild beasts, but the lion which was let out against him refused to touch him, and it was found that the animal was one which the slave, while escaping from his master in Africa, had found suffering from a thorn in his foot, and cured.

Andromache (an-drom'a-kē). [Gr. Ἀνδρομάχη.] In Greek legend, the wife of Hector and, after his death, of Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, and later of Helenus, brother of Hector. She was the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebæ in Cilicia, who, with his seven sons, was slain by Achilles when he captured Thebæ.

Andromache. A play of Euripides. See the extract.

> The Andromache . . . is one of the worst constructed, and least interesting, plays of Euripides. The date is uncertain, as it was not brought out at Athens perhaps not till after the poet's death, and is only to be fixed doubtfully by the bitter allusions to Sparta, with which it teems. It has indeed quite the air of a political pamphlet under the guise of a tragedy. It must, therefore, have been composed during the Peloponnesian war, possibly about 419 B. C. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 337.

Andromachus (an-drom'a-kus). [Gr. Ἀνδρόμαχος.] A physician of the emperor Nero (called "the elder," to distinguish him from his son), the first to bear the title of "Archiater," or chief physician. He was the inventor of a celebrated medicine and antidote (called from him "theriaca Andromachi").

Andromaque (oṅ-drō-mäk'). 1. A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1667.—2. An opera by Grétry, produced at Paris 1780.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dä). [Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. She was exposed to a sea-monster, was rescued by Perseus, and was changed, after her death, to a constellation.

> Another myth, seemingly so diverse — the story of the slaying of the dragon by Perseus and the rescue of Andromeda — was localised by the Greeks on the Phœnician coast. It proves to be a lunar eclipse myth, ultimately Babylonian, a Greek translation of the Phœnician version of the combat of Bel Merodach with the dragon Tiamat, and the rescue of the moon goddess Istar from the black dragon who threatened to devour her. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 303.

Andromeda. A northern constellation surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz.

Andromède (oṅ-drō-mād'). A play by Corneille, first acted in 1650.

Andronica (än-drō-nē'kä). One of the handmaids of Logistilla (Reason) in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She represents fortitude.

Andronicus (an-drọ-nī'kus) **I. Comnenus.** [MGr. [illegible].] Born about 1110: died at Constantinople, Sept. 12, 1185. Byzantine emperor 1183–85, grandson of Alexius I. Comnenus. Having contrived to get himself appointed regent during the minority of Alexius II., he put the prince and his mother, the empress Maria, to death, and ascended the throne; but his cruelty and debauchery brought about a popular insurrection under Isaac Angelus, who put him to death after subjecting him to every species of indignity and torture.

Andronicus II. Palæologus. Born about 1259: died 1332. Byzantine emperor 1282–1328, son of Michael [illegible] Palæologus. [illegible]

Andronicus III. Palæologus. Born about 1296: died June 15, 1341. Byzantine emperor 1328–41, grandson of Andronicus II. whose throne [illegible] ed nearly the whole of [illegible]

Andronicus, Livius. Born at Tarentum about 284 B. C.: died about 204. An early Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth) and actor, the first writer who "clothed Greek poetry in a Latin dress." He was brought as a prisoner of war to Rome 272 B. C., and sold as a slave to M. Livius Salinator. He was manumitted and earned his living as a teacher of Latin and Greek. For his pupils' use he translated the Odyssey into Latin Saturnian verse. His plays, also, were translated from the Greek.

Andronicus, Marcus. In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," the brother of Titus and tribune of the people.

Andronicus, Titus. See *Titus Andronicus.*

Andronicus, surnamed **Cyrrhestes** (from his birthplace). A Greek astronomer, born at Cyrrhus, Syria, in the 1st century B. C., the builder of the "Tower of the Winds" (which see) at Athens.

Andronicus of Rhodes. A peripatetic philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who flourished during the 1st century B. C. He was head of the peripatetic school at Rome about 58 B. C.

Andros (an'dros). [Gr. Ἄνδρος.] The northernmost island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea 6 miles southeast of Eubœa, anciently a possession successively of Athens, Macedon, Pergamus, and Rome. Its length is 25 miles, and its greatest width 10 miles, and its surface is mountainous. Its chief product is silk. Population, about 22,000.

Andros. A small seaport, capital of the island of Andros, on its eastern coast.

Andros. A group of islands in the Bahamas, named from the chief island of the group, about lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 78° W.

Andros (an'dros), Sir **Edmund.** Born at London, Dec. 6, 1637: died at London, Feb. 27, 1714. An English colonial governor of New York 1674–81, and of New England (including New York) 1686–89. When the charters of the colonies were revoked he was conspicuous in an attempt to seize the charter of Connecticut (1687), which probably succeeded. (See *Charter Oak.*) He offended the colonists of New England by his tyranny and was seized April 18, 1689, in Boston and sent to England for trial; but the colonists' complaints were dismissed. He was governor of Virginia (where he founded William and Mary College) 1692–98, and governor of the island of Jersey 1704–06.

Androscoggin (an-dros-kog'in). A river whose head streams rise in northern New Hampshire and northern Maine, and which drains Lake Umbagog and the Rangeley Lakes, and joins the Kennebec 5 miles north of Bath. Its total length is about 175 miles.

Androtion (an-drō'ti-on). [Gr. Ἀνδροτίων.] An Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes and a pupil of Isocrates. All of his work has perished with the exception of a fragment preserved by Aristotle. He was attacked by Demosthenes in one of his early orations.

Andrugio (än-drö'jō). In Marston's "Antonio and Mellida," the noble but turbulent Duke of Genoa. He utters the famous speech beginning, "Why, man, I never was a prince till now."

Andrussoff (än'drös-sof), or **Andrussovo.** A village in the government of Smolensk, Russia, noted for the treaty of Andrussoff in 1667 between Russia and Poland, by which the latter ceded Kieff, Smolensk, and eastern Ukraine.

Andujar (än-dö-ḣär'). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 44 miles northeast of Cordova. It was the scene of an engagement between the French and Spanish [illegible] 1808. [illegible] Population [illegible]

Andvari (and'vä-rē). [Old Norse.] In Old Norse mythology, a dwarf who lived in the water in the form of a pike. He was caught by Loki and forced to give up his treasure, ultimately called from its possessors the Nibelung hoard. On the last ring, the Andvaranaut, later the Ring of the Nibelungs, he laid the curse of destruction to all who should own it.

Anegada (ä-ne-gä'dä). The northernmost of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in lat. 18° 45′ N., long. 64° 20′ W. Its length is 10 miles.

Anel (ä-nel'), **Dominique.** [illegible] about 1730. A French surgeon. He [illegible] improvements in the operations for [illegible] and fistula lacrymalis.

Anelida and Arcite (a-nel'i-dä and är'sīt). An unfinished poem by Chaucer. [illegible] from the Latin, and says at the close of the prologue:

[illegible]

[illegible] the inspiration of this poem. Miss Barrett (Mrs. Browning) modernized the poem about the middle of the 19th century. Anelida was the Queen of Armenia. In the poem is included "The Compleynt of Fair Anelida upon False Arcite," occasioned by the fact that the Theban knight (who is not the true Arcite of the "Knight's Tale") deserted her for another. The poem breaks off at the end of her complaint.

Anerio (ä-nā'rē-ō), **Felice.** Born at Rome about 1560: died about 1630. An Italian composer of sacred music who succeeded Palestrina, on the latter's death, as composer for the papal chapel.

Anerio, Giovanni Francesco. Born at Rome about 1567: died after 1613. An Italian composer, brother of Felice Anerio, maestro at the Lateran 1600–13. He wrote sacred music chiefly.

Anethan (än-toṅ'), **Julius (Jules) Joseph,** Baron d'. Born at Brussels, April 24, 1803: died there, Oct. 8, 1888. A Belgian Conservative politician, premier 1870–71.

Anethou, Pic d'. See *Nethou*.

Aneurin (an'ū-rin). Flourished about 600 A. D. (?). A Welsh bard, son of a chief of the Otadini or Gododin (a sea-coast tribe dwelling south of the Firth of Forth), and author of the epic "Gododin" (which see), the chief source of the very scanty information about him. He has been thought to be identical with Gildas the historian, or to be the son of Gildas (who was sometimes called *Euryn y Coed Aur*).

> Aneurin's great epic itself is wanting in all precision of detail. It is the history of a long war of races, compressed under the similitude of a battle into a few days of ruin, like the last fight in the Voluspa.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 346.

Anfossi (än-fos'sē), **Pasquale.** Born at Naples, 1736: died at Rome, 1797 (1795?). An Italian operatic composer, author of "L'Incognita perseguitata" (1773), etc.

Angami-Naga (än-gä'mē-nä'gä). A savage and warlike tribe in northern Assam.

Angara (än-gä-rä'). (**Upper Angara** and **Upper Tungusta.**) The chief tributary of the Yenisei, in southern Siberia. It rises northeast of Lake Baikal, traverses Lake Baikal, flows northwest and west, and joins the Yenisei above Yeniseisk. Its length is about 1,300 miles. It is navigable throughout almost its entire course.

Angel (ān'jel), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1815: died at Geneseo, N. Y,, Sept. 11, 1894. A lawyer and diplomatist, commissioner to China (1855) under President Pierce, and minister to Sweden and Norway under President Buchanan.

Angelica (an-jel'i-kä). 1. In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a beautiful but coquettish and faithless princess, daughter of Galaphron, king of Cathay. His unrequited love for her was the cause of Orlando's madness.—2. The principal female character in Congreve's play "Love for Love," a witty and piquant woman, and the author's favorite character.—3. A character in Farquhar's comedy "The Constant Couple," and also in its sequel, "Sir Harry Wildair."

Angelic Brothers. A community of Dutch Pietists, in the 16th century, who believed that they had attained that state of angelic purity in which there is "neither marrying nor giving in marriage": founded by George Gichtel.

Angelic Doctor, ML. **Doctor Angelicus.** A surname of Thomas Aquinas.

Angelico (än-jel'e-kō), **Fra.** See *Fiesole*.

Angelina (an-je-lī'nä). 1. In Dryden's tragicomedy "The Rival Ladies," a sister of Don Rhodorigo, in love with Gonsalvo. She disguises herself as a man and goes by the name of Amideo.—2. The heroine of Goldsmith's ballad "Edwin and Angelina," sometimes called "The Hermit," in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

Angelina. A pseudonym of Harriet Martineau.

Angélique (oṅ-zhā-lēk'). 1. One of the principal characters in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." She is the daughter of Argan, the imaginary invalid, who wishes to marry her to the son of the physician, M. Diafoirus, but is finally induced to give her to Cléante, the man she loves.

2. The wife of George Dandin, in Molière's comedy of that name. See *George Dandin*.

Angell (ān'jel), **James Burrill.** Born at Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. An American educator. He was graduated at Brown University and was professor of modern languages there 1853–60, editor of the Providence "Journal" 1860–66, president of the University of Vermont 1866–71, and president of the University of Michigan after 1871. He was United States minister to China 1880–81, and commissioner in negotiating treaties with that country.

Angell, Joseph Kinnicut. Born at Providence, R. I., April 30, 1794: died at Boston, May 1, 1857. An American legal writer. He was a graduate of Brown University 1813, editor of the "Law Intelligencer and Review" 1829–31, and reporter of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; author of "Treatise of the Right of Property in Tide Waters" (1826), "Inquiry Relative to an Incorporeal Hereditament" (1827), "A Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment" (1835), "On Adverse Enjoyment" (1837), "Treatise on the Common Law in Relation to Water Courses" (1840), "Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity and Admiralty" (2d ed. 1846), and with Samuel Ames of "Treatise on Corporations" (3d ed. 1846).

Angeln (äng'eln). A small district in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, lying between the Flensburg Fiord on the north, the Baltic on the east, and the Schlei on the south. It is noted for its fertility, and is supposed to have been the original home of the Angles.

Angelo, Michel. See *Michelangelo*.

Angelo (an'je-lō). 1. In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," the duke's deputy.

> The actor is here required to represent a man who is too little for the great, bold, and dangerous projects of an ambitious selfishness; too noble for the weak errors of a vain self-love, who wavers negatively between the two, who aspires after honour, who would be a master in his political vocation, a saint in his moral life, but who, in the hour of temptation, is found as false and tyrannical in the one as he is hypocritical and base in the other.
>
> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, [ed. 1880), p. 500.

2. In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," a goldsmith.

Angelo. A prose drama by Victor Hugo, first represented at the Théâtre Français, Paris, April 28, 1835. The scene is laid in Padua in the middle of the 16th century. It was translated into English by G. H. Davidson, and produced in London as "Angelo and the Actress of Padua."

Angelo, Sant', Castle of. The remodeled mausoleum of Hadrian in Rome. It is a huge circular tower about 230 feet in diameter on a basement about 300 feet square, with medieval chambers and casements excavated in its solid concrete, and three Renaissance stories added on its summit to serve the purposes of a citadel. Originally the mausoleum possessed a superstructure surrounded with columns and statues, and crowned with a cone of masonry. It is connected with the Vatican quarter by the Pont Sant' Angelo, built by Hadrian in 136, which originally had seven arches: two are now built up. Also *Hadrian's Mole*.

Angelus Silesius (an'je-lus si-lē'shi-us) (**Johannes Scheffler**). Born at Breslau, Prussia, 1624: died at Breslau, July 9, 1677. A German philosophical poet, author of "Cherubinischer Wandersmann" (1657), etc.

Angelus, The. A celebrated painting by J. F. Millet (1859). The time is evening; two peasants, a man and a woman, at the sound of the Angelus bell from a distant church, stop their work and stand in the field praying with bowed heads. In 1889 it was bought at auction by the American Art Association for 580,650 francs, which included tax, auctioneer's fees, etc. It was sold in 1890 to the agents of M. Chauchard for $150,000. He has signified his intention of presenting it to the Louvre at his death.

Angely (onzh-lē'), **Louis.** Born at Berlin about 1780 (1788?): died at Berlin, Nov. 16, 1835. A German actor and dramatist. His works, mainly adaptations of French plays, have been collected in four volumes (Berlin, 1842).

Angerapp (än'ge-räp). A head stream of the Pregel, in East Prussia, which drains the Mauersee.

Angerburg (äng'er-börg). A small town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Angerapp 60 miles southeast of Königsberg.

Ångermanelf (âng'er-män-elf). A river in Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia near Hernösand. It drains several lakes and forms many waterfalls. Its length is over 200 miles, and it is navigable in its lower course.

Ångermanland (âng'er-män-länd). A district in northern Sweden, mainly included in the modern Hernösand län.

Ångermann (âng'er-män). See *Angermanelf*.

Angermünde (äng'er-mün'de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 42 miles northeast of Berlin, on the Mündesee.

Angerona (an-je-rō'nä), or **Angeronia** (-ni-ä). In Roman mythology, a goddess whose attributes and powers are not definitely known. She was, perhaps, the goddess who releases from (or causes) anguish and secret grief. Her statue stood in the temple of Volupia (sensual pleasure), and she was represented with her finger upon her bound and sealed lips.

Angers (oṅ-zhā'). The capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Maine 5 miles from the Loire, in lat. 47° 28′ N., long. 0° 33′ W.: the Roman Juliomagus or Andecavia (Andegavia or Andecavum), a town of the Andecavi or Andes, a Gallic tribe. It has an extensive trade and varied manufactures. It was formerly the capital of Anjou and the seat of a university and a military college. It suffered severely in the Huguenot and Vendean wars. The cathedral of Angers is an interesting monument of the Angevin Pointed style, characterized particularly by the vaulting, which rises so much in every bay as to approach a domical form. There is a fine early sculptured west portal; the nave is 54 feet wide and 80 feet high; and there are long transepts, but no aisles. It contains splendid 13th-century glass, a beautiful wall-arcade beneath the windows, and very extensive and notable 14th-century tapestries bequeathed by King René. The castle, completed by St. Louis, is a huge trapezoid about half a mile in circuit, with seventeen massive cylindrical towers bossing its walls. Within the inclosure remain portions of the Renaissance palace of the counts of Anjou as well as the dungeons and many other interesting memorials of the medieval fortress. Population (1891), 72,669.

Angerstein (ang'er-stīn), **John Julius.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1735: died at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1823. An English merchant, philanthropist, and art amateur. The greater part of his very valuable collection of pictures was acquired by the British government in 1824, at an expense of £60,000.

Angerville, Richard. See *Bury, Richard de*.

Angevin Line or Dynasty. The early Plantagenet kings of England, from Henry II. to John: so called from their origin in Anjou.

Anghiera (än-gē-ā'rä), **Pietro Martire d',** or **Peter Martyr.** See *Martyr, Peter*.

Angilbert (ang'gil-bėrt), **Saint.** Born about 740 A. D.: died Feb. 18, 814. A Frankish poet, historian, and diplomatist, a councilor of Charles the Great, and abbot of Centula, or Saint-Riquier in Picardie (794). He was surnamed "the Homer of his age."

Angiras (an'gi-ras). In Vedic mythology, the alleged ancestor of the Angirases, represented as the author of the ninth Mandala of Rigveda, of a law-book, and of an astronomical manual.

Angirases, The. [Deriv. uncertain.] In Hindu mythology, a class of beings standing between gods and men. They are called the sons of heaven, sons of the gods. They appear in company with the gods, with the Asvins, Yama, the gods of the sun and the light. Agni is called the first and highest Angiras. At the same time the Angirases are called the fathers of men, and many families trace their descent from them. The hymns of the Atharvaveda are called Angirasas, and the Angirases were especially charged with the protection of sacrifices performed in accordance with the Atharvaveda.

Angkor (ang-kōr'). A ruined city near the frontiers of Cambodia and Siam, near Lake Bienho.

Anglante's knight. The name given to Orlando, lord of Anglante, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Angles (ang'glz). [In mod. use only as a historical term; L. *Anglus*, usually in pl. *Angli* (first in Tacitus), repr. the OTeut. form found in AS. *Angle*, *Ongle*, *Engle*, reg. *Engle*, pl. (in comp. *Angel-*, *Ongel-*), the people of *Angel*, *Angol*, *Angul*, *Ongul* (= Icel. *Öngull*), a district of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, in ref. to its shape.] A Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the 5th century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Friesians, crossed over to Britain, and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England*, in Anglo-Saxon *Engla land*, 'land of the Angles.'

Anglesea (ang'gl-sē), or **Anglesey** (ang'gl-sē). [AS. *Angles ēg*, 'Angle's island.'] An island and county of North Wales, which lies northwest of the mainland from which it is separated by Menai Strait. Its surface is generally flat. It was an ancient seat of the Druids, was conquered by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus in 61 A. D., and by Agricola in 78, and later became a Welsh stronghold. Its length is 22 miles, and its area 302 square miles. Population (1891), 50,079. See *Mona*.

Anglesea, Earl of. See *Annesley*.

Anglesey, Marquis of. See *Paget*.

Angleterre (oṅ-gle-tãr'). The French name of England.

Anglia (ang'gli-ä). A Latin name of England; specifically, that part of England which was settled by the Angles. See *East Anglia*.

Anglian (ang'gli-an). A name sometimes used for the old English (Englisc) or Anglo-Saxon of Anglia, the district of Britain first occupied by the Angles.

Anglo-Latin (ang-glō-lat'in). Middle or medieval Latin as written in England in the middle ages: the ordinary language of the church and the courts until the modern period. It is characterized by the liberal inclusion and free Latinizing of technical and vernacular English and Norman or Anglo-French terms.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak'sọn). [< ML. *Anglo-Saxones*, more correctly written *Anglosax-*

ones, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Angli et Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) as the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes confined to the people south of the Humber. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, with the general meaning.] 1. (*a*) Literally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons. The name is sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex – names which contain the form of *Saxon-* and Kent) of the country which came to be known from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the Conquest. (*b*) *pl.* The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people.—2. The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Friesic, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech.

Angol (än-gōl′). The capital of Malleco, Chile, in lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 73° W. It was the capital of the former territory of Angol. Population (1885), 6,331.

Angola (än-gō′lạ̈). [Pg. *Angola*, repr. the native name *Ngola*.] 1. The Ngola tribe.—2. The native Angola nation, of which the Ngola tribe was the principal.—3. The old Portuguese colony of Angola, founded in the boundaries of the ancient native kingdom of Angola, and called "Reino e Conquistas de Angola."—4. The modern Portuguese province of Angola, comprising the old kingdoms of Kongo, Angola, and Benguella, the new district of Mossamedes, and the latest accessions between the Kuangu and Kassai rivers. This province extends along the west coast of Africa from 6° to 17° south latitude, and inland as far as the Kuangu, Kassai, and Zambesi rivers. Its area is about 490,000 square miles; its population from three to five millions. The administration is in the hands of a governor-general, residing at Loanda, with district governors of Kongo, Benguella, and Mossamedes. Every district is subdivided into "concelhos" (counties) under military "chefes"; and the concelhos are subdivided into divisions under commandants, who are either natives or white traders. Angola is ruled by the same laws as Portugal, and the natives have exactly the same legal standing and right to vote as the white Portuguese. Angola is the only central African possession which has a large white population (about 6,000) and in which agriculture is flourishing on a large scale. See *Kimbundu, Umbundu, Ngola, Kongo.*

Angolalla (än-gō-läl′lä). One of the chief towns in Shoa, Abyssinia, about lat. 9° 38′ N.

Angora (an-go′rạ̈). A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey. Population (1887), 797,362.

Angora, Turk. **Enguri.** [Gr. Ἄγκυρα: see *Ancyra.*] The capital of the vilayet of Angora, situated on a head stream of the Sakaria, about lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 32° 50′ E.: the ancient Ancyra (which see). It was an ancient Galatian town, the capital of the Roman province of Galatia, and an important emporium on the route between Byzantium and Syria, and it is still one of the chief commercial places in Asia Minor. The district is especially celebrated for its breed of goats. A battle was fought at Angora, June 16, 1402, between Bajazet with 400,000 (?) Turks, and Timur (Tamerlane) with 800,000 (?) Mongols, in which Bajazet was defeated. As a result Asia Minor fell into the hands of Timur. Population, about 36,000.

> Bāyezīd himself, with one of his sons, was taken prisoner, and the unfortunate Sultan became a part of his victor's pageant, and was condemned in fetters to follow his captor about in his pomps and campaigns. The fact that he was carried in a barred litter gave rise to the well-known legend that he was kept in an iron cage.
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey.

Angornu (än-gor′nö), or **Angorno** (än-gor′nō), or **Ngornu** (n'gor′nö). A town in Bornu, Sudan, situated near Lake Chad, about lat. 12° 45′ N., long. 13° E., an important trading center. Population (estimated), 50,000.

Angostura (än-gos-tö′rä), or **Ciudad Bolivar** (sē-ö-däd′ bō-lē′vär). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Orinoco in lat. 8° 10′ N., long. 63° 50′ W., near the narrow pass of the river at the head of ocean navigation. It is an important commercial town. Population, about 11,000.

Angoulême (oṅ-gö-lām′). The capital of the department of Charente, France, situated on the Charente in lat. 45° 40′ N., long. 0° 10′ E.: the ancient Inculisma. It was the ancient capital of Angoumois and frequently an appanage of the royal house. During the Huguenot wars it was several times sacked. The cathedral of Angoulême is a highly interesting structure built in 1120, with wide nave and transepts domically vaulted, and no aisles. The crossing is surmounted by a beautiful ovoid dome on an octagonal drum. The west front has several tiers of arcades between low, conically capped towers, and bears much Romanesque figure-sculpture of great interest. The fine belfry, over the north transept, rises in six arcaded tiers, and resembles an Italian campanile. Population (1891), 36,690.

Angoulême, Duc d' (**Charles de Valois**). Born April 28, 1573: died Sept. 24, 1650. A French politician and general, an illegitimate son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet, made Duc d'Angoulême in 1619. He was imprisoned in the Bastille, 1605–16, for his intrigues with the Marquise de Verneuil. As a soldier he served with distinction at Arques and Ivry, and he directed the sieges of Soissons and La Rochelle. He is the reputed author of "Memoires" (1662).

Angoulême, Duc d' (**Louis Antoine de Bourbon**). Born at Versailles, Aug. 6, 1775: died at Göritz, June 3, 1844. The eldest son of Charles X. of France (Comte d'Artois) and Maria Theresa of Savoy, princess of Sardinia. He opposed Napoleon in the south of France on his return from Elba, was a commander in the French invasion of Spain in 1823, and was exiled in 1830.

Angoulême, Duchesse d' (**Marie Thérèse Charlotte**). Born at Versailles, Dec. 19, 1778: died Oct. 19, 1851. Daughter of Louis XVI. and wife of the Duc d'Angoulême, an active adherent of the ultra-royalists.

Angoumois (oṅ-gö-mwä′). A former division of western France, which, with Saintonge, formed a government previous to the Revolution. (Compare *Saintonge.*) It corresponds nearly to the department of Charente.

Angra (äng′grä). A seaport, capital of the Azores, situated on the southern coast of Terceira, in lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 27° 13′ W. It is the seat of a bishopric. It was surnamed "do heroismo" for its patriotic opposition to the pretender Dom Miguel, 1830–32. Population, about 11,000.

Angra Mainyu (än′grä mīn′yö). See *Ahura Mazda.*

Angra Pequena (äng′grä pā-ka′nä). [Pg., 'Little Bay.'] A region in the protectorate of German southwestern Africa, extending from Orange River northward to the Portuguese Angola north of Cape Frio (but excluding Walfisch Bay). It was acquired by the German Luderitz in 1883, and passed under German protection in 1884.

Angra Pequena. A harbor on the coast of the protectorate of Angra Pequena, in lat. 26° 28′ S., long. 14° 55′ E.

Angri (än′grē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 19 miles southeast of Naples. Population, about 10,000.

Ångström (âng′strėm), **Anders Jonas.** Born at Lödgö in Westernorrland, Sweden, Aug. 13, 1814: died June 21, 1874. A noted Swedish physicist. He was appointed in 1858 professor of physics at Upsal (where he had been connected with the astronomical observatory from 1843). Author of "Recherches sur le spectre solaire" (1868), etc.

Anguilla (ang-gwil′lạ̈), or **Snake Island.** [Sp. *Anguila.*] An island of the Lesser Antilles, in the British West Indies, which lies north of St. Martin in lat. 18° 13′ N., long. 63° 4′ W. Area, 35 square miles. Population (1891), 3,699.

Anguisciola (än-gwē′shō-lä), or **Angussola** (än-gös-sō′lä), **Sofonisba.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1530: died at Genoa 1626 (?). An Italian portrait-painter.

Angus (ang′gus). The ancient name of Forfarshire.

Angus, Earl of. See *Douglas.*

Angus. In Shakspere's "Macbeth," a thane of Scotland.

Anhalt (än′hält). A duchy of northern Germany and state of the German Empire. It is surrounded by Prussia and consists of two chief portions: an eastern (Dessau-Köthen-Bernburg), which is level, and a western (Ballenstedt), which is hilly and mountainous. It has also several enclaves. Its capital is Dessau, and its government a hereditary constitutional monarchy under a duke and landtag. It sends one member to the Bundesrat and two members to the Reichstag. It became an independent principality in the first part of the [illegible] century and was then divided and reunited. The present duchy was formed in [illegible] by the union of the duchies of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen and Anhalt-Bernburg. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population [illegible].

Anhalt Bernburg, Christian, Prince of. See *Christian.*

Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold, Prince of. See *Leopold.*

Anholt (än′hōlt). An island belonging to Denmark, situated in the Cattegat 47 miles north of Zealand. It is seven miles long.

Anholt. A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Yssel (on the Dutch frontier) 16 miles northwest of Wesel.

Anhwei (än-hwä′ē), or **Nganhwei** (n'gän-hwä′ē). A province of China, bounded by Kiangsu on the northeast, by Kiangsu and Chekiang on the east, by Kiangsi on the south, by Hupeh and Honan on the west, and by Honan on the northwest. Its capital is Nanking. It contains part of the green-tea district. Area, 48,461 square miles. Population, 20,596,288.

Ani. See *Anni.*

Aniagmut (a′ne-äg-möt), or **Kaviagmut** (kä′-ve-äg-möt). [Sing. *Aniagmu*, or *Kaviagmu.*] A tribe of Eskimo which occupies a part of the Alaskan Peninsula and Kadiak Island.

Anian (a-ni-än′). An early name of Bering Sea and Strait.

Anicet-Bourgeois (ä-nē-sa′ bör-zhwä′), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1806: died at Pau, Jan. 12, 1871. A French dramatist, author of vaudevilles, melodramas, etc.

Anicetus (an-i-sē′tus). Lived about 60 A. D. A freedman and tutor of Nero.

Anicetus. Bishop of Rome about 154–166 A. D.

Aniche, or **Aniches** (ä-nēsh′). A manufacturing and mining town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles west of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,765.

Aniello, Tommaso. See *Masaniello.*

Animuccia (ä-ne-mö′chä), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence about 1490 (?): died 1571. An Italian composer of sacred music. "He composed the famous 'Laudi,' which were sung at the Oratorio of S. Filippo after the conclusion of the regular office, and out of the dramatic tone and tendency of which the 'Oratorio' is said to have been developed. Hence he has been called the 'Father of the Oratorio.'" *Grove*, Dict. of Music.

Anio (ä′nē-ō), or **Aniene** (ä-nē-ā′ne), or **Teverone** (tā-vā-rō′ne). [L. *Anio* (*Aniēn-*) or *Anien*, Gr. Ἀνίων or Ἀνίης.] A river in central Italy, the ancient Anio, which joins the Tiber 3 miles north of Rome. It forms a waterfall 330 feet high near Tivoli, and its valley is noted for its beauty and antiquities.

Aniruddha (an-i-röd′dhạ̈). [Skt., 'uncontrolled.'] In Hindu mythology, a son of Pradyumna and grandson of Krishna. Usha, a Daitya princess, daughter of Bana, falling in love with him, had him brought by magic to her apartments at Sonitapura. Bana sent guards to seize them, but Aniruddha slew them with an iron club. Bana then secured him by magic. Krishna, Balarama, and Pradyumna went to rescue him and fought a great battle, in which Bana was aided by Siva and Skanda, the god of war. Bana was defeated, but, spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was taken home to Dvaraka with Usha as his wife.

Anjala. In Swedish history, an unsuccessful league of noblemen against Gustavus III., 1788.

Anjar (än-jär′). A small town in Cutch, India, lat. 23° 6′ N., long. 70° 5′ E.

Anjeles. See *Los Angeles* (Chile).

Anjengo (än-jeng′gō), or **Anjutenga** (än-jö-teng′gä). A seaport in Travancore, India, situated on the western coast in lat. 8° 40′ N., long. 76° 45′ E.

Anjer (än′yer). A seaport in Java, in lat. 6° 4′ S., long. 105° 53′ E. It was overwhelmed by a tidal wave following the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883.

Anjou (an′jö; F. pron. oṅ-zhö′). [L. *Andecavi*, *Andegavi*, a Gallic tribe; *urbs* or *civitas Andecava* or *Andecavorum*, their city.] An ancient government of France, capital Angers. It was bounded by Maine on the north, by Touraine on the east, by Poitou on the south, and by Brittany on the west. It comprised the department of Maine-et-Loire and small portions of adjoining departments. Anjou was united with Touraine in 1044, and with Maine in 1110. By the marriage of Geoffrey Plantagenet with Matilda, heiress of Henry I., Anjou, England, and Normandy were united in 1154 when Henry II. founded the Angevin house of Plantagenets. Anjou was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1204, and was united subsequently with Naples and Provence. It was annexed to the French crown in 1480 by Louis XI.

Anjou, Counts and **Dukes of.** The origin of the countship is referred to Ingelger, seneschal of Gatinais, who in 870 received from Charles the Bald that portion of the subsequent province of Anjou which lies between the Maine and the Mayenne. Among his descendants [illegible] count of Anjou, a crusader, who became king [illegible] [illegible] Fulk's son Geoffrey [illegible] married Matilda the daughter and heiress of Henry I. of England, and founded the English house of Plantagenet. (See *Henry II.*) The second house of Anjou was a branch of the royal family of France. King John of England forfeited [illegible] to Philip Augustus about 1203, and Anjou passed into the hands of [illegible] the brother of Louis IX., [illegible] house of Anjou on the throne of Naples. [illegible] II. of Naples gave Anjou and Maine to his son-in-law, Charles of Valois, and from 1290 the counts of Valois took the title of duke of Anjou and count of Maine. The son of Charles of Valois became king of France, as Philip VI. 1328, uniting Anjou to the crown. King John [illegible] it on his son Louis in 1356. The second house of Anjou became extinct in the direct line on the death of Charles, brother of René, 1481. The title of duke of Anjou has also been borne without implying territorial sovereignty, by Charles VIII. of France, by the four sons of Henry II., by the second son of Henry IV., by the two sons of Louis XIV., by Louis XV., and by Philip V. of Spain.

Ankarström. See *Anckarström.*

Anklam, or **Anclam** (än'kläm). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene 45 miles northwest of Stettin. It contains a military school. It was an ancient Hanseatic town, and was several times besieged in the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1890), 12,917.

Ankober (än-kō'ber), or **Ankobar** (-bär). The capital of Shoa, Abyssinia, in lat. 9° 34′ N., long. 39° 53′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Ankogel (än'kō-gel). A peak of the Hohe Tauern, about 10,700 feet high, on the borders of Salzburg and Carinthia, southeast of Gastein.

Ankori (än-kō'ri). An African highland, 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, between Albert and Victoria lakes. The population is dense, and the chiefs belong to the Huma tribe of Galla stock.

Ankt (ängkt). In Egyptian mythology, a goddess analogous to the Greek Hestia (Vesta).

Ann, Mother. See *Lee, Ann.*

Anna (an'ä), or **Anne** (an), Saint. [Of Heb. origin: same as *Hannah.*] According to tradition, the mother of the Virgin Mary. Her life and the birth of the Virgin are recorded in several of the apocryphal gospels. Her festival is kept in the Greek Church July 25, and in the Roman Church July 26.

Anna. In New Testament history, a prophetess of Jerusalem, noted for her piety. Luke ii. 36, 37.

Anna. One of the principal female characters in Home's play "Douglas."

Anna Bolena. An opera by Donizetti, produced at Milan in 1830.

Anna Carlovna (än'nä kär'lov-nä). See *Anna Leopoldovna.*

Anna Comnena (an'ä kom-nē'nä). Born at Constantinople, Dec. 1, 1083: died 1148. A Byzantine princess and historian, daughter of Alexius I. Comnenus. She wrote the "Alexiad" (which see).

Anna, Donna. One of the principal characters in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni."

Anna Ivanovna (än'nä ē-vä'nov-nä). Born Jan. 25, 1693: died Oct. 28, 1740. Empress of Russia 1730–40, daughter of Ivan V., brother of Peter the Great. She was elected by the Secret High Council, consisting of eight of the chief nobles, in preference to other claimants, after having promised important concessions to the nobility. She, however, foiled the attempt of the council to limit her power, exiled or executed its members, and surrounded herself with German favorites, of whom Biren or Biron, a Courlander of low extraction, was the leader.

Anna Karénina (än'nä kä-rā'nẹ-nä). A novel by Tolstoi, perhaps the most representative of his works. It first appeared serially, but with long intervals, in a Moscow review, and was published in 1878.

Anna Leopoldovna (än'nä lā-ō-pōl'dov-nä), or **Carlovna** (kär'lov-nä), **Elizabeth Catherine Christine.** Born Dec. 18, 1718: died March 18, 1746. Grand duchess, and regent of Russia 1740–41, daughter of Charles Leopold, duke of Mecklenburg, and wife of Anton Ulric, duke of Brunswick. On the death of the czarina Anna Ivanovna, Oct. 28, 1740, she became regent for her son Ivan, who had been appointed her successor by Anna, but was deprived of this post Dec. 6, 1741, by a conspiracy which deposed Ivan and placed Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, on the throne.

Anna Matilda (an'ạ ma-til'dạ). The name adopted by Mrs. Hannah Cowley, dramatist and poet, in a poetical correspondence with Robert Merry (who called himself "Della Crusca") in the "World." With two others of her school (the "Della Cruscans") she was held up to scorn by Gifford in his "Baviad and Mæviad," and the name "Anna Matilda" has passed into a synonym of namby-pamby verse and sentimental fiction. See *Laura Matilda.*

Anna Petrovna (än'nä pe-trov'nä). Born 1708: died 1728. Eldest daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I., wife of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and mother of Peter III.

Annabel (an'a-bel). [L. *Anna bella*, fair Anna.] A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" intended for the Duchess of Monmouth.

Annabella, Queen. In Scott's novel "The Fair Maid of Perth," the wife of King Robert III. and mother of Rothsay.

Annaberg (än'nä-berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge 18 miles southeast of Chemnitz. It is [illegible] manufacture [illegible] ribbons, etc., and is the center of a formerly important mining district. Population (1890), [illegible].

Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood. A novel by George Macdonald, published in 1866.

Annals of the Parish. A novel by John Galt, published in 1821.

Annam, or **Anam** (a-nam' or än-näm'). A French protectorate, capital Hué, in the eastern part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. It lies between Tongking on the north, the China Sea on the east, and French Cochin-China on the south. Its boundaries toward the west are undefined. It is rich in agricultural resources. The government is a monarchy, with a French resident. The inhabitants are Annamites (in the towns and along the coasts) and Moïs (in the hill districts), and the prevailing religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, spirit-worship, and Christianity. It was formerly a Chinese possession, and became independent in 1428. French Cochin-China was ceded to France 1862 and 1867. It became a French protectorate by a treaty signed in 1884. Tongking was ceded to France 1884. Area of Annam proper, about 27,020 square miles. Population (estimated), 5,000,000.

Annamaboe, or **Anamaboe** (ä-nä-mä-bō'). A seaport and British station on the Gold Coast, West Africa, 10 miles east of Cape Coast Castle. Population, about 5,000.

Annamitic, or **Anamitic** (an-am-it'ik). One of the languages of Cochin-China, originating from a native dialect mixed with Chinese, the compound dialect being most nearly related to the dialect of Canton.

Annan (an'an). A seaport and parliamentary and royal burgh in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated at the entrance of the Annan into Solway Firth, in lat. 54° 59′ N., long. 3° 15′ W. It is the birthplace of Edward Irving. Population (1891), 3,476.

Annan. A river, about 40 miles long, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, which flows into the Solway Firth at Annan.

Annandale (an'an-dāl). The valley of the Annan, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Annapolis (a-nap'ọ-lis). ['City of Anna,' Queen Anne.] A seaport, the capital of Maryland (and of Anne Arundel County), situated on the Severn, 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay, in lat. 38° 59′ N., long. 76° 29′ W., the seat of the United States Naval Academy, and of the Roman Catholic St. John's College. The town was founded in 1649, and it became a city in 1696. It was at first called Providence and Anne Arundel Town, and it was one of the seats of the Continental Congress (Nov., 1783, to June, 1784). Washington here resigned his commission as commander-in-chief, Dec., 1783. Population (1890), 7,604.

Annapolis. A seaport in Nova Scotia, near the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44° 43′ N., long. 65° 30′ W. It was founded by the French in 1604, and was ceded to the British in 1713. It was originally named Port Royal.

Annapolis Convention. A convention of twelve delegates from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, which met at Annapolis, Sept. 11, 1786, to promote commercial interests. It recommended the calling of another convention (the Constitutional Convention) in 1787.

Ann Arbor (an är'bọr). A city, the capital of Washtenaw County, Michigan, situated on Huron River 38 miles west of Detroit: the seat of the University of Michigan. Population (1890), 9,431.

Annas (an'ạs). [Heb., 'merciful.'] A high priest of the Jews, called *Ananus* (which see) by Josephus, according to whom he was appointed high priest by Quirinus, proconsul of Syria, about 7 A. D., and deposed by Valerius Gratus, procurator of Judea, in 14 A. D. He was followed by Ishmael, the son of Phabaeus, Eleazar, the son of Annas, and Simon, the son of Camithus, when Joseph, surnamed Caiaphas, the son-in-law of Annas, was elevated to the office about 27 A. D. In the New Testament (Luke iii. 2, John xviii. 13, Acts iv. 6) Annas is mentioned as high priest conjointly with Caiaphas. The first hearing of Jesus was before Annas, who sent him bound to Caiaphas.

Anne (an). Born at London, Feb. 6, 1665: died at Kensington, England, Aug. 1, 1714. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland 1702–14, daughter of James II. of England and Anne Hyde, and wife of Prince George of Denmark (married 1683). She was largely under the influence of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and later of Mrs. Masham. She sided with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution. Among the events of her reign were the War of the Spanish Succession and the union of England and Scotland.

Anne of Austria. Born at Madrid, Sept. 22, 1601: died Jan. 20, 1666. A queen of France, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and wife of Louis XIII. of France. She was regent 1643–61.

Anne of Bohemia. Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 11, 1366: died June 7, 1394. A queen of England, daughter of the emperor Charles IV., and wife of Richard II. of England.

Anne de Beaujeu (an de bō-zhė'). Born about 1462: died 1522. Daughter of Louis XI., and regent of France 1483–90.

Anne of Brittany (Bretagne). Born at Nantes, 1476: died at Blois, 1514. The daughter and heiress of Francis II., duke of Brittany, wife of Charles VIII. of France (1492) and, after his death, of his successor, Louis XII. (1499). Through her the last of the great fiefs of France was permanently united to the crown.

Anne of Cleves. Born at Cleves, Germany, 1515: died in England, 1557. A queen of England, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and fourth wife of Henry VIII. She was married in January, 1540, and divorced in July of the same year.

Anne of Denmark. Born at Skanderborg, Denmark, Dec. 12, 1574: died March 2, 1619. A queen of England and Scotland, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, and wife of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England).

Anne of Geierstein. A romance by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1829. The scene is laid mainly in Switzerland in the 15th century.

Anne Boleyn. A tragedy by Dean Milman, produced in 1821. See also *Anna Bolena.*

Anne of Savoy. Born 1320: died 1359. Empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V., duke of Savoy. She was married to the emperor Andronicus III. in 1337, and, after his death (1341), became regent during the minority of her son John V. Palæologus.

Anne, Sister. The sister of Bluebeard's last wife, Fatima. She watched for the cloud of dust which was to indicate the arrival of their brothers to rescue them. See *Bluebeard.*

Anne Ivanovna. See *Anna Ivanovna.*

Anne Page. See *Page.*

Anne Petrovna. See *Anna Petrovna.*

Annecy (än-sē'). The capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Lake of Annecy in lat. 45° 53′ N., long. 6° 8′ E., the former seat of the counts of Genevois. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, steel, etc. It contains an old castle, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace. Population (1891), 11,947.

Annecy, Lake of. A lake, 9 miles long, in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, near Annecy. Its outlet is by the Fier to the Rhône.

Annenkoff (än'en-kof), **Michael.** Born April 30, 1835. A Russian general and engineer who projected and superintended the construction of the Russian Transcaspian Railway.

Annenwullen (än'nen-vůl-len). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Dortmund. Population, about 7,000.

Annesley (anz'li), **Arthur.** Born at Dublin, July 10, 1614: died April 26, 1686. An English statesman, son of Sir Francis Annesley (Lord Mountnorris and Viscount Valentia in Ireland), created Earl of Anglesea in 1661. He sat in Richard Cromwell's parliament of 1658; was president of the council of state in 1660, aiding in the restoration of Charles II.; succeeded to his father's titles in 1660; and was lord privy seal 1672–82. He supported the parliamentary attack on James in a paper addressed to Charles II., entitled "The Account of Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, to your Most Excellent Majesty on the true state of your Majesty's government and kingdom" (1682).

Annesley (anz'li) **Bay,** or **Adulis** (ä-dö'lis) **Bay,** or **Zulla** (zöl'lä) **Bay.** An arm of the Red Sea on its western coast, southeast of Massowah, extending 30 miles inland.

Annette Ledru. See *Ledru.*

Anni (än'nē), or **Ani** (ä'nē). A ruined medieval city in the government of Erivan, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Arpachai about 28 miles southeast of Kars: the ancient capital of Armenia.

Annie Laurie. A song written by William Douglas of Kirkcudbright.

Anniston (an'is-ton). A manufacturing town in Calhoun County, Alabama, 60 miles east of Birmingham: the center of a great iron-mining region. Population (1890), 9,998.

Annius of Viterbo (an'i-us ọv vē-ter'bō). Born at Viterbo, Italy, about 1432: died Nov. 13, 1502. An Italian Dominican monk and scholar. He published a spurious collection of lost classics.

Anniviers (ä-nē-vē-ā'), **Val d',** G. **Einfischthal** (īn'fish-täl). An Alpine valley 20 miles long, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, which unites with the Rhône valley opposite Sierre. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Anno, Saint. See *Hanno.*

Annonay (an-no-nā'). A town in the department of Ardèche, France, 37 miles southwest of Lyons, noted for its manufactures of paper and glove-leather. Population (1891), commune, 17,626.

Annunciation, The. 1. A very beautiful picture by Andrea del Sarto, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence.—2. A painting by Luca Signorelli (1491), in the San Carlo Chapel of the Duomo at Volterra, Italy: one of the master's best works.—3. A picture by Titian, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice.—4. A characteristic Preraphaelite painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin was painted from Christina Rossetti.—5. A painting by Fra Angelico, with a *predella* beneath it of five subjects from the life of the Virgin. It was painted for San Domenico at Fiesole, and is now in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is a beautiful example of the master, the Virgin's face especially being charming.

Annunciation, Feast of the. March 25. Also called *Lady Day*.

Annus Mirabilis (an′us mi-rab′i-lis). [L., 'The Year of Wonders' (1666).] A poem by Dryden, descriptive of the Dutch war and the London fire of 1666 (published 1667).

Annweiler or **Anweiler** (än′vī-ler). A small manufacturing town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Queich 22 miles southwest of Speyer. Near it is the Annweiler Thal (Palatine Switzerland).

Anomœans (an-ō-mē′ạnz). [Gr. ἀνόμοιος, unlike, dissimilar.] A sect of extreme Arians in the 4th century. They held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. It was founded at Antioch, and was led by Aetius, and after him by Eunomius, whence its members were also called Aetians and Eunomians. Its tenets were finally condemned at the Council of Constantinople (381). See *Eudoxians*.

Anonymus Cuspiniani (ạ-non′i-mus kus-pin-i-ā′ni). [NL., 'the anonymous (manuscript) of Cuspinian.'] See the extract.

> Anonymus Cuspiniani is the uncouth designation of the mysterious MS. (also edited by Roncalli) which is our most valuable authority for the last quarter-century of the Western Empire. The MS. of this chronicle is in the Imperial Library at Vienna. It was first published by a certain Joseph Cuspinianus, a scholar of the Renaissance (who died in 1529), and hence the name by which it is technically known. It begins with a mere list of names of Consuls, very fragmentary, and of no great value. With the year 378, the point where St. Jerome's chronicle ends, "the Anonymous of Cuspinian" becomes more valuable. He begins to insert much fuller notices of passing events, and is exceedingly precise in mentioning the day of the month on which each event occurred. It would not probably be too much to assert that at least half of the dates recorded by historians who write of the accessions and depositions of the Roman Emperors in the fifth century, are due to the Anonymus Cuspiniani.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 211.

Anoobis. See *Anubis*.

Anoukis, or **Anouké**, or **Anaka.** See *Ankt*.

Anquetil (oṅk-tēl′), **Louis Pierre.** Born at Paris, Jan. 21, 1723: died at Paris, Sept. 6, 1808. A French historian. He wrote "Histoire de France" (1805), "Esprit de la ligue" (1767), "Précis de l'histoire universelle" (1797), etc.

Anquetil-Duperron (oṅk-tēl′dü-per-rôṅ′), **Abraham Hyacinthe.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1731: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1805. A French Orientalist, brother of L. P. Anquetil. His chief work is "Zend-Avesta."

Ans (oṅ or äns). A northwestern suburb of Liège, Belgium.

Ansarii (an-sā′ri-ī), or **Nossarii** (no-sā′ri-ī). An Arabian people in Syria, dwelling in the mountains between the Orontes north and Tripolis south. Number (estimated), 75,000.

Ansbach (äns′bäch). An ancient principality of Germany, ruled by margraves of the Hohenzollern house. It was united with Bayreuth in 1769, acquired by Prussia in 1791–92, ceded to Bavaria by Prussia in 1805, occupied by France in 1806, and ceded to Bavaria in 1810.

Ansbach (äns′bäch), or **Anspach** (äns′päch). The capital of Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Franconian Rezat 25 miles southwest of Nuremberg: formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Ansbach. Population (1890), commune, 14,258.

Anscharius. See *Ansgar*.

Ansdell (anz′del), **Richard.** Born at Liverpool, 1815: died April 20, 1885. An English artist, noted chiefly for paintings of animal life.

Anse (oṅs). A small town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Azergue near the Saône, 14 miles north-northwest of Lyons. It was an important place in the middle ages.

Ansedonia (än-sa-dō′ne-ä). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, on the coast near Orbetello: the ancient Cosa. It contains Etruscan fortifications, the most perfect in Italy, in plan approximately a square of about a mile in circuit. The lower part of the walls is of huge polygonal blocks so exactly fitted that a knife-blade cannot be inserted in the joints; the upper part is of approximately squared blocks and horizontal courses. The height reaches 30 feet, the thickness is about [illegible]. There are a number of large towers and three [illegible] gates.

Anselm (an′selm), Saint. Born at or near Aosta, Italy, 1033: died at Canterbury, April 21, 1109. A celebrated divine, founder of scholastic theology. He studied under Lanfranc at Bec where he assumed the monastic habit in 1060, was prior of Bec 1063–78, and its abbot 1078–93, and was archbishop of Canterbury 1093–1109. He stubbornly supported in a dispute with William II and Henry I. concerning the right of investiture, the policy inaugurated by Gregory VII. Chief works: "Monologion," "Proslogion," "Cur Deus Homo?" His day is celebrated in the Roman Church April 21.

Anselm of Laon. Born at Laon, France, about 1030: died July 15, 1117. A French theologian, author of an interlinear gloss on the Vulgate.

Anselme (oṅ-selm′), **Jacques Bernard Modeste d'.** Born at Apt, July 22, 1740: died 1812. A French general, commander of the army of the Var in 1792. He was suspended from his command and imprisoned 1793, on the charge of having permitted the pillage of the conquered county of Nice; but was set at liberty by the revolution of July, 1794, and lived in retirement till his death.

Anselme (oṅ-selm′). A character in the drama "L'Avare," by Molière.

Ansgar (ans′gạr), or **Anscharius** (ans-kā′ri-us). Born near Amiens, France, Sept. 9 (?), 801 A. D.: died at Bremen, Feb. 3, 865. A Frankish missionary to Denmark (827), Sweden (828–831), and northern Germany: called "The Apostle of the North." He was the first bishop of Hamburg (831). This bishopric was afterward (846) united with that of Bremen.

Anshumant. In Hindu mythology, a son of Asamanjas and grandson of Sagara. He brought back the horse carried off from Sagara's Asvamedha sacrifice, and discovered the remains of Sagara's sixty thousand sons who had been killed by the fire of Kapila's wrath.

Ansibarii. See *Ampsivarii*.

Anslo (äns′lō), **Reinier.** Born at Amsterdam, 1626: died at Perugia, May 10, 1669. A Dutch poet. He wrote "The Martyr Crown of St. Stephen," "The Plague at Naples," and "The Paris Wedding" (*i. e.*, the massacre of St. Bartholomew).

Anson (an′sọn), **George** (Lord **Anson**). Born at Shugborough, Staffordshire, April 23, 1697: died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy in 1712, became a captain in 1724, and from 1724 to 1735 was generally cruising on the coast of Carolina. In 1740 he commanded a squadron of six ships sent to the Pacific. Two ships were driven back by storms, one was lost at Cape Horn, and two others were destroyed as unseaworthy. In the remaining vessel, the Centurion, of 60 guns, he nearly destroyed the commerce of the Spanish colonies on the Pacific coast, blockaded ports, and even sacked and burned towns. He then crossed the Pacific, captured the Spanish treasure-ship on its way from Manilla to Acapulco (June 20, 1743), obtained booty to the value of £500,000, and reached England by the Cape of Good Hope in June, 1744. He was made rear-admiral, and in 1746 vice-admiral of the blue, with the command of the Channel fleet. On May 3, 1747, he intercepted a French convoy off Cape Finisterre, and gained a brilliant victory. In reward he was created Baron Anson. Thereafter he was engaged in organizing the navy, and was first lord of the admiralty from June, 1751, until Nov., 1756, and again from June, 1757, until his death. In June, 1761, he attained the highest naval rank as admiral of the fleet.

Ansonia (an-sō′ni-ạ). A city of New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on the Naugatuck River 10 miles west by north of New Haven. It has manufactures of copper, brass, and electrical goods, clocks, etc. Population (1890), 10,342.

Anspach (äns′päch), **Margravine of.** See *Berkeley, Elizabeth*.

Ansted (an′sted), **David Thomas.** Born at London, Feb. 5, 1814: died at Melton, May 20, 1880. An English geologist, professor of geology in King's College, London, 1840–53. He was the author of "Geology" (1844), "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863), etc.

Anster (an′stėr), **John.** Born at Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, 1793: died at Dublin, June 9, 1867. An Irish scholar and poet, regius professor of civil law in Trinity College, Dublin, 1837–67. He translated Goethe's "Faust" (1835, 1864).

Anstett (än′stet), **Johann Protasius von.** Born at Strasburg, 1766: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 14, 1835. A Russian diplomatist. He concluded with Prussia the convention of Kalisch, Feb. 28, 181[illegible] [illegible] sidy treaty [illegible] England with [illegible] [illegible] 181[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and from 181[illegible] [illegible] and minister plenipotentiary to the [illegible] Confederation.

Anstey (an′sti), **Christopher.** Born at [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Oct. 31, 1724: died at [illegible], [illegible], 1805. An English [illegible] poet [illegible] "New Bath Guide" (1766), etc.

Anstey, F. A pseudonym of T. A. Guthrie.

Anstruther (an′struth-ėr), **East** and **West.** Two royal burghs in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the coast 17 miles northeast of Edinburgh.

Anta, or **Antha** (an′tạ). The Egyptian name of the goddess Anaitis.

Antæus (an-tē′us). [Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] In Greek mythology, a Libyan giant and wrestler, son of Poseidon and Ge. He was invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother the earth. He compelled strangers in his country to wrestle with him, and built a house to Poseidon of their skulls. Hercules discovered the source of his strength, and lifting him into the air crushed him.

Antalcidas (an-tal′si-dạs). A Spartan admiral and politician who flourished in the first half of the 4th century B. C. He concluded with Persia the Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B. C.

Antananarivo. See *Tananarivo*.

Antar (an′tär) or **Antara** (än′tä-rä). An Arab warrior and poet who lived, probably, a little before the time of Mohammed. He is supposed to have been the author of one of the poems hung up in the Kaaba at Mecca, and the hero of a celebrated romance named from him, the author of which is unknown. (See *Asmai*.) Part of it was translated into English by Terrick Hamilton in 1820.

Antarctic Ocean. That part of the ocean which is included between the south pole and the Antarctic Circle. Among the lands, or supposed lands, discovered in this region, and by some assumed to be part of a great Antarctic continent, are Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, King Oscar II. Land, and Alexander I. Land. Graham Land has recently been shown to be archipelagic. Tracts of land and sea north of the Antarctic Circle, as the South Shetlands, are sometimes included. No trace of animal or vegetable life belonging to the land surface has yet been discovered in the Antarctic tract. Mount Erebus, active volcano, 12,367 feet; Mount Melbourne about 15,000 feet. Visited by Cook 1772–73, Weddell (to 75°), D'Urville 1839, Wilkes 1839, Ross 1841–42 (to lat. 78° 10′, the farthest point reached), the Challenger expedition 1874, and Larsen 1893.

Antares (an-tā′rēz). [Gr. Ἀντάρης (Ptolemy), from ἀντί, against, corresponding to, similar, and Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; *α* Scorpii.

Antelope Island, or **Church Island.** The largest island in Great Salt Lake, Utah. Length, about 18 miles.

Antenor (an-tē′nor). [Gr. Ἀντήνωρ.] In Greek legend, a Trojan, according to Homer the wisest of the elders. He was the host of Menelaus and Odysseus when they visited Troy, and strongly advised the Trojans to surrender Helen. His friendliness toward the Greeks in the end amounted to treason.

Antenor. Lived about 509 B. C. An Athenian sculptor who "made the first bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, which the Athenians set up in the Cerameicus. (B. C. 509.) These statues were carried off to Susa by Xerxes, and their place was supplied by others made either by Callias or by Praxiteles. After the conquest of Persia Alexander the Great sent the statues back to Athens, where they were again set up in the Cerameicus." *Smith*, Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Antequera (än-tā-kā′rä). A city in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Guadalhorce 25 miles north of Malaga: the Roman Antiquaria. It has manufactures of woolen goods and silks, tanneries, etc. It was captured from the Moors in 1410. Population (1887), 27,070.

Anteros (an′te-ros). [Gr. Ἀντέρως, from ἀντί, against, and ἔρως, love.] In Greek mythology, a son of Aphrodite and Ares and brother of Eros. He was the god of unhappy love, the avenger of unrequited affection: the opposite of *Eros*.

Anteros. Bishop of Rome 235–236, successor of St. Pontianus. He was a Greek by birth. According to Eusebius he was elected in 238, dying one month later, but most modern historians follow Baronius, as above.

Antesians. See *Indesians*.

Anthemius (an-thē′mi-us). [Gr. Ἀνθέμιος.] Born at Tralles, Lydia: died about 534. A Greek mathematician and architect. He was one of the architects employed by the emperor Justinian in building the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Anthemius. Emperor of the West 467–472 (472 ?), son of Procopius and son-in-law of the eastern emperor Marcian. He was [illegible] the West by the eastern emperor [illegible] [illegible] of Ricimer for [illegible] successor to [illegible] and was [illegible] at Rome. He became the father-in-law of Ricimer in 4[illegible], and was killed in a civil war which broke out between them.

Anthia (an-thī′ạ). [Gr. Ἀνθία.] The [illegible] in the romance "Ephesiaca," by Xenophon of Ephesus.

Anthology, The. [Gr. [illegible], a flower-gathering, [illegible] collection of small poems, [illegible] flowers, [illegible], [illegible] *legein*, gather, read.] A [illegible] thousand short Greek poems by [illegible]s.

written for the most part in the elegiac meter. In it every period of Greek literature is represented, from the Persian war to the decadence of Byzantium. The first Anthology was compiled by Meleager of Gadara in the 1st century B. C.: to this additions were made by Philippus of Thessalonica about 100 A.D. In the collection by Agathias of Myrina (6th century) the poems are (for the first time) arranged by subjects. See the extract.

> The Greek Anthology brings together epigrams and short pieces ranging over about 1,000 years,—from Simonides of Ceos (490 B. C.) to the sixth century of our era. Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople (1330 A. D.), put together a collection, founded on that of Agathias (550 A. D.), in seven books. This was the only one till, in 1606, the scholar Saumaise, better known as Salmasius, found a manuscript in the library of the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg, containing another Greek Anthology, put together by Constantinus Cephalas about 920 A.D. This is now known as the Palatine Anthology; and it is now seen that Planudes had, in large measure, merely rearranged or abridged it. Love, art, mourning for the dead, the whole range of human interests and sympathies, lend leaves to this garland of Greek song. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 160.

Anthon (an'thọn), **Charles.** Born at New York, Nov. 19, 1797: died at New York, July 29, 1867. An American classical teacher, professor of Greek in Columbia College. He edited Lemprière's "Classical Dictionary" (1841), and compiled a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (1843), and various classical text-books.

Anthony (an'tọ̄-ni), or **Antony** (an'tọ̄-ni), Saint, "The Great": L. **Antonius.** Born at Coma, Upper Egypt, about 251 A.D.: died about 356. An Egyptian abbot, called (by Athanasius) the founder of asceticism. He early adopted an ascetic mode of life, and in 285 retired altogether from the society of men, living first in a sepulcher, then for twenty years in the ruins of a castle, and finally on Mount Colzim. His sanctity attracted numerous disciples, whom he gathered into a fraternity near Fayûm, which at his death numbered 15,000 members. He was a friend and supporter of Athanasius. He was often (according to his own belief) sorely tempted in his solitude by the devil, who appeared in a great variety of forms, now as a friend, now as a fascinating woman, now as a dragon, and once broke through the wall of his cave, filling the room with roaring lions, howling wolves, growling bears, fierce hyenas, and crawling serpents and scorpions—scenes frequently depicted in Christian art. (See *Temptation of St. Anthony.*) His bones, discovered in 561 and brought first to Alexandria, then to Constantinople, and finally to Vienne in southern France, are said to have performed great wonders in the 11th century, during an epidemic of "St. Anthony's fire," an erysipelatous distemper, also called the "sacred fire." His day is Jan. 17 in the Roman Church.

Anthony (an'tọ̄-ni), **Henry Bowen.** Born at Coventry, R. I., April 1, 1815: died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 2, 1884. An American journalist and statesman. He was a graduate of Brown University 1833, many years editor of the Providence "Journal," Whig governor of Rhode Island 1849–51, Republican United States senator 1859–84, and several times president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Anthony, Susan Brownell. Born at South Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820. A social reformer, and agitator in behalf of female suffrage, temperance, and the civil rights of women.

Anthony of Padua, Saint. Born at Lisbon, Aug. 15, 1195: died near Padua, June 13, 1231. A Franciscan monk, theologian, and preacher in France and Italy. He taught at Montpellier, Toulouse, and Padua. According to the legend, he one day preached to a school of fishes and was heard with attention. In the Roman calendar his day is June 13. There is a noted painting of him by Murillo in the cathedral of Seville. The figure of the saint was cut from the picture by a thief in 1874, but was recovered in New York, and replaced very skilfully. There is also a painting of Anthony by Murillo in the museum at Seville. The saint kneels, with one arm about the infant Saviour, who is seated before him on an open book.

Anthony Absolute, Sir. See *Absolute.*

Anthony's Nose. A promontory near the southern entrance of the Highlands, New York, projecting into the Hudson between West Point and Peekskill.

Anti (än'tē). A province of the Inca empire of Peru, at the base of the eastern mountains, bordering the Ucayale valley: so called from the Indians who inhabited it. By some it has been supposed that the Andes took their name from this province.

Antibes (oñ-tēb'). A fortified seaport in the department of Alpes Maritimes, France, situated on the Mediterranean 13 miles southwest of Nice: the ancient Antipolis. It was a Greek colony from Marseilles. In 1746 it was bombarded by the Allies under Browne. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Antibes Legion. A foreign battalion at Rome during the French occupation of the city, supported by Pope Pius IX. It was formed at Antibes and composed chiefly of Frenchmen.

Antiburghers (an'ti-bėr"gėrz). The members of one of two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The parties were reunited in 1820.

Anticant, Dr. Pessimist. A pseudonym of Thomas Carlyle.

Anti-Corn-Law League. An association formed in 1839, with headquarters at Manchester, to further the repeal of the British corn-laws. Among the leaders were Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Joseph Hume, and Roebuck.

Anticosti (an-ti-kos'ti). A thinly inhabited island of British America, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in lat. 49°–50° N., long. 61° 40'–64° 30' W. It is swampy, rocky, and unfruitful. Its length is 135 miles and its greatest width about 35 miles.

Anticyra (an-tis'i-rạ̈). [Gr. Ἀντίκυρα, Ἀντίκυῤῥα, earlier Ἀντίκιῤῥα.] 1. In ancient geography, a city in Phocis, Greece, situated on the Corinthian Gulf in lat. 38° 23' N., long. 22° 38' E. It is noted for the hellebore (the ancient remedy for madness) obtained in its neighborhood.—2. A city in Thessaly, Greece, situated on the Sperchius in lat. 38° 51' N., long. 22° 22' E. It, also, was noted for its hellebore.—3. A city in Locris, Greece, situated near Naupactus in lat. 38° 24' N., long. 22° E.

Antietam (an-tē'tam). A small river in southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland, which joins the Potomac 6 miles north of Harper's Ferry. On its banks near Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, a battle (called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg) was fought between the Federals (87,164, of whom about 60,000 bore the brunt of the battle) under McClellan, and the Confederates (40,000 according to Lee, 45,000 to 70,000 according to Pollard, 97,000 according to McClellan) under Lee. The total loss of the Union army was 12,469 (2,010 killed); of the Confederates, 25,899. Other estimates of the Confederate loss are 9,000 to 12,000. Lee retreated across the Potomac on the 18th. The battle is variously described as a Federal victory and as indecisive.

Anti-Federal Party. In United States history, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. Soon after the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic-Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist Party.*

Anti-Federalists. See *Anti-Federal Party.*

Antigone (an-tig'ọ̄-nē). [Gr. Ἀντιγόνη.] In Greek legend, a daughter of Œdipus by his mother Jocaste. She accompanied Œdipus, as a faithful daughter, in his wanderings until his death at Colonus; she then returned to Thebes. According to Sophocles, Hæmon, the son of Creon (who in other accounts was then dead), fell in love with her. Contrary to the edict of Creon, she buried the body of her brother Polynices, who had been slain in single combat with his brother Eteocles, and (according to Sophocles) was shut up in a subterraneous cave where she perished by her own hand. Hæmon also slew himself. Other accounts of her life and death are given.

Antigone. 1. A celebrated tragedy by Sophocles, of uncertain date.—2. A tragedy by Alfieri, a sequel to "Polynices," published in 1783.

Antigonidæ (an-ti-gon'i-dē). [Gr. Ἀντιγονίδαι.] The descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. The principal members of the family were Demetrius I. (Poliorcetes), king of Macedonia (died 283 B. C.), son of Antigonus king of Asia; Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia (died 239 B. C.), son of Demetrius I.; Demetrius of Cyrene (died 250 B. C.), son of Demetrius I.; Demetrius II., king of Macedonia (died 229 B. C.), son of Antigonus Gonatas; Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia (died 220 B. C.), son of Demetrius of Cyrene; Philip V., king of Macedonia (died 179 B. C.), son of Demetrius II.; and Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by the Romans 168 B. C.

Antigonish (an-tig-ọ̄-nēsh'). A seaport, capital of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, situated on George Bay 38 miles east of Pictou.

Antigonus (an-tig'ọ̄-nus). [Gr. Ἀντίγονος.] Born about 80 B. C.: executed at Antioch 37 B.C. A king of Judea who reigned 40–37 B. C.: the last Maccabean king. He was defeated by Herod, the son of Antipater, and put to death by Antony as a common malefactor.

Antigonus. Born about 382 B. C.: killed at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C. One of the generals of Alexander the Great, surnamed "The One-Eyed." After the death of Alexander he received the provinces of Greater Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. He carried on war against Perdiccas and Eumenes, made extensive conquests in Asia, assumed the title of king in 306, and was overthrown at Ipsus by a coalition.

Antigonus. 1. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a lord of Sicilia.—2. In Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," an old and licentious king.

Antigonus Carystius (ka-ris'ti-us). Born in Carystos, Eubœa (whence his surname): lived about 250 B. C. A Greek writer, author of a work relating to natural history, portions of which are extant, valuable as containing quotations from lost writings.

Antigonus Doson (dō'sọn). [Gr. Δώσων, 'Going-to-Give': a surname said to have been applied to Antigonus "because he was always about to give, and never did."] Died 220 B. C. King of Macedon 229–220 B. C., nephew of Antigonus Gonatas, and son of Demetrius of Cyrene, the grandson of Antigonus, Alexander's general. He was appointed guardian of Philip, son of Demetrius II., and on the death of Demetrius (229 B. C.) he married his widow, and ascended the throne. He supported successfully Aratus and the Achæan League against Cleomenes, king of Sparta, and the Ætolians, and defeated the former at Sellasia 221.

Antigonus Gonatas (gon'a-tas). Born about 319 B. C.: died 239 B. C. Son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and king of Macedon 277–239. He suppressed the Celtic invasion and was temporarily driven from his land by Pyrrhus 273.

Antigua (än-tē'gwä). 1. An island in the colony of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, in lat. (St. John) 17° 6' N., long. 61° 50' W. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled in 1632. It exports sugar, rum, molasses, etc. The chief town is St. John. Length, 28 miles. Area, 108 square miles. Population, with Barbuda and Redonda (1891), 36,819.

2. See *Guatemala, Old.*

Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, The. A paper originated Nov. 20, 1797, by George Canning and contributed to by his friends, principally John Hookham Frere and George Ellis. It was edited by William Gifford, and the last number appeared July 9, 1798. Its avowed purpose was to ridicule the doctrines of the French Revolution and their advocates in England.

Anti-Jacobin Review, The. A monthly periodical started in 1798 by John Gifford: it came to an end in 1821. It had no connection with Canning's paper, and the names of the distinguished authors of the latter do not appear in it.

Antihuenó (än-tē-wā-nō'), or **Antigüenú** (än-tē-gwā-nö'). An Araucanian Indian of Chile who, in 1559, was made toqui or war-chief of the tribe. In 1563 he defeated and killed a son of the governor Villagra at Mariguenu, attempted to take Concepcion but failed, and drove the Spaniards from Cañete and Arauco, but was defeated and killed in an attack on Angol in 1564.

Anti-Libanus (an"ti-lib'ạ-nus), or **Anti-Lebanon** (an"ti-leb'ạ-non). [Gr. Ἀντιλίβανος.] A mountain-range of Syria, parallel to and east of the Lebanon range, and separated from it by the valleys of the Orontes and Litany. Its highest peak is Mount Hermon.

Antilles (än-til'ēz or än-tēl'). [Sp. *Antillas*, F. *Antilles*, G. *Antillen.*] A general name for the West Indies, excluding the Bahamas. The Greater Antilles comprise Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and Porto Rico; the Lesser Antilles comprise the remainder, to which the name was formerly restricted. See *West Indies.*

Antilochus (an-til'ọ̄-kus). [Gr. Ἀντίλοχος.] In Greek legend, a son of Nestor conspicuous in the Trojan war. He was a close friend of Achilles and was chosen to break to him the news of Patroclus's death. Memnon (or, in another account, Hector) slew him and Achilles avenged his death, as he did that of Patroclus. The three friends were buried in the same mound, and were seen by Odysseus walking together over the asphodel meadows of the under world.

Anti-Macchiavel (an"ti-mak'i-ạ-vel). An essay by Frederick the Great, respecting the duties of sovereigns, intended to confute the "Principe" of Macchiavelli. It was written before he became king, and was issued by Voltaire at The Hague in 1740.

Antimachus (an-tim'ạ-kus). [Gr. Ἀντίμαχος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan warrior mentioned in the Iliad.

Antimachus. A Greek epic and elegiac poet of Claros, a part of the dominion of Colophon (whence he was called "The Colophonian"), who flourished about 410 B. C. His chief work was the "Thebais," a voluminous epic poem. His elegy on Lyde, his wife or mistress, was highly praised in antiquity. He also published a special edition of Homer.

> "The Alexandrian critics constantly quote him, and greatly admired him, and he may fairly be regarded the model or master of the Alexandrian epic poets." *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 146.

Anti-Masonic Party (an"ti-mạ̄-son'ik pär'ti). In American politics, a political party which opposed the alleged influence of freemasonry in civil affairs. It originated in western New York after the kidnapping of William Morgan in 1826, who had threatened, it was said, to disclose the secrets of the order. A national convention nominated Wirt for the presidency in 1831; but the organization was soon after absorbed by the Whigs. Anti-Masonic influence continued for some time powerful in local matters. An American Party, organized in 1875, revived the principles of the Anti-Masons, but has had very few adherents.

Antin (oñ-tañ'), **Duc d'** (**Louis-Antoine**

de Pardaillan de Gondrin). Born 1665: died at Paris, Dec. 2, 1736. A French courtier, legitimate son of Madame de Montespan. He gained the favor of Louis XIV. and the dauphin, and was a member of the regency under the Duke of Orleans.

Antinori (än-tē-nō'rē), Marchese **Orazio.** Born at Perugia, Oct. 28, 1811: died at Marefia, Aug. 26, 1882. An African traveler and zoölogist. After a successful career as scientist and patriot, and a journey through Syria and Asia Minor, he went to Egypt in 1859. He explored, with Poggia, the Upper Nile regions (1860–61) and returned to Italy with rich collections. He was one of the founders of the Italian Geographical Society. In 1869 he explored Bogo-land, north of Abyssinia. In 1876 he led an important scientific expedition into Shoa and established the station Marefia where he died. The thorough zoölogic exploration of Shoa is due to him.

Antinous (an-tin'ō-us). [Gr. Ἀντίνοος.] Born in Bithynia, Asia Minor: lived in the reign of Hadrian 117–138 A. D. A page, attendant, and favorite of the emperor Hadrian. He drowned himself in the Nile, probably from melancholy. Of the many representations of Antinous in ancient art, the statue from the villa of Hadrian, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, is considered the finest. It represents a well-formed nude youth whose bowed head and melancholy look seem to portend his untimely fate. There is a colossal statue of Hadrian's favorite in the Vatican, Rome, in the character of Bacchus, ivy-crowned and holding a staff or scepter. The head, somewhat stern in expression, is among the finest of the type. The full paludamentum is modern, the ancient drapery having been in bronze.

Antioch (an'ti-ok). [L. *Antiochia*, Turk. *Antakia*; Gr. Ἀντιόχεια, named from Ἀντίοχος, Antiochus, father of Seleucus.] A city in the vilayet of Aleppo, Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Orontes about 15 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 36° 11′ N., long. 36° 10′ E. It was founded by Seleucus about 300 B. C., was the capital of Syria until 65 B. C., and rose to great splendor. It was called "the Crown of the East," and "Antioch the Beautiful." Under the early Roman Empire it was a famous emporium, the most important after Rome and Alexandria, and one of the earliest and most influential seats of Christianity, the center of a patriarchate. It was the scene of a serious riot in A. D. 387, suppressed by Theodosius. It was often ravaged by earthquakes (especially in A. D. 115, 341, 458, 507–508, 525–526), was destroyed by Chosroes in 540 and by the Saracens in 638, and was besieged and taken by the Crusaders in 1098. From 1099 until its capture by the Egyptian sultan in 1268 it was the seat of a Christian principality. It passed to the Turks in 1516. It is now an unimportant town (Antakia) with few relics of antiquity. In 1872 it was devastated by an earthquake. Population, 12,000.

Antioch. In ancient geography, a city in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of Pisidia and Pamphylia in lat. 38° 16′ N., long. 31° 17′ E., founded by Seleucus. It received a Roman colony and was called Cæsarea. It is noted in St. Paul's history.

Antioch College. An institution of learning, at Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio (incorporated in 1852). It is controlled by the Disciples of Christ.

Antioche. A chanson de geste of the group entitled "Le Chevalier au Cygne." It narrates the exploits of the Christian host in attacking and then defending Antioch.

Antioche (oṅ-tē-ōsh'), **Pertuis d'.** An arm of the Bay of Biscay, west of the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, between the islands of Ré and Oléron.

Antiochus (an-tī'ō-kus) **I.** [Gr. Ἀντίοχος.] Died about 30 B. C. King of Commagene, a petty principality between the Euphrates and Mount Taurus, capital Samosata, at one time a part of the Syrian kingdom of the Seleucidæ. He concluded a peace with Pompey 64 B. C., and later (49 B. C.) supported him in the civil war with Cæsar.

Antiochus II. King of Commagene, successor of Mithridates I. He was summoned to Rome and executed, 29 B. C., for having caused the murder of an ambassador sent to Rome by his brother.

Antiochus IV., surnamed **Epiphanes.** A king of Commagene, apparently a son of Antiochus III. He was a friend of Caligula, who in A. D. 38 restored to him the kingdom of Commagene, which had been made a Roman province at the death of his father A. D. 17. Subsequently, however, he was deposed by Caligula, but was restored on the accession of Claudius, A. D. 41. He was finally deprived of his kingdom A. D. 72.

Antiochus I., surnamed **Soter.** [Gr. σωτήρ, deliverer.] Born about 323 B. C.: killed 261 B. C. King of Syria 280 (281?)–261, son of Seleucus Nicator. It is said that when he fell sick through love of Stratonice, the young wife of his father, the latter, on the advice of the physician Erasistratus, resigned Stratonice to his son, and invested him with the government of Upper Asia, allowing him the title of king. On the death of his father, Antiochus succeeded to the whole of his dominions, but relinquished his claims to Macedonia on the marriage of Antigonus Gonatas to Phila, the daughter of Seleucus and Stratonice.

Antiochus II., surnamed **Theos.** [Gr. θεός, divine, = L. *divus*, as an imperial title.] Killed 246 (247?) B. C. King of Syria, son of Antiochus I. whom he succeeded in 261 B. C. He became involved in a ruinous war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, during which Syria was further weakened by the revolt of the provinces of Parthia and Bactria, Arsaces establishing the Parthian empire about 250 B. C., and Theodotus the independent kingdom of Bactria about the same time. Peace was concluded with Egypt 250 B. C., Antiochus being obliged to reject his wife Laodice, and to marry Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy. On the death of Ptolemy (247 B. C.), he recalled Laodice, who shortly caused him to be murdered, and also Berenice and her son. The connection between Syria and Egypt is referred to in Daniel xi. 6.

Antiochus III. Born about 238 B. C.: died 187 B. C. King of Syria 223–187 B. C., surnamed "The Great," the most famous of the Seleucidæ. He was the son of Seleucus II., and grandson of Antiochus II., and succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus at the age of fifteen. His surname "The Great" was earned by the magnitude of his enterprises rather than by what he accomplished. He subdued his rebellious brothers Molo and Alexander, satraps of Media and Persis, 220 B. C., and was forced (after having undertaken an aggressive war against Ptolemy Philopator) by the battle of Raphia, near Gaza, to relinquish his claims to Coele-Syria and Palestine 217 B. C. He defeated and killed Achæus, the rebellious governor of Asia Minor, 214 B. C.; attempted to regain the former provinces Parthia and Bactria 212–205 B. C.; and was compelled to recognize the independence of Parthia 205 B. C. The victory of Paneas, 198 B. C., gave him the Egyptian provinces of Cœle-Syria and Palestine. He, however, made peace with Ptolemy Epiphanes, to whom he betrothed his daughter Cleopatra, promising Cœle-Syria and Palestine as a dowry. He conquered the Thracian Chersonese from Macedonia 196 B. C.; received Hannibal at his court 195 B. C.; carried on a war with the Romans 192–189 B. C., who demanded the restoration of the Egyptian provinces and the Thracian Chersonese; was defeated at Thermopylæ 191, and at Magnesia 190; and sustained naval losses at Chios 191, and at Myonnesus 190. He purchased peace by consenting to the surrender of all his European possessions, and his Asiatic possessions as far as the Taurus, the payment of 15,000 Eubœan talents within twelve years, and the surrender of Hannibal, who escaped, and by giving up his elephants and ships of war. Antiochus was killed by his subjects in an attempt to plunder the rich temple of Elymais to pay the Romans, an event which, as also his defeat by the Romans, is supposed by some to be referred to in Daniel xi. 18, 19.

Antiochus IV., surnamed **Epiphanes.** Died 164 B. C. King of Syria 175–164 B. C.: son of Antiochus III. He reconquered Armenia, which had been lost by his father, and made war on Egypt 171–168 B. C., recovering Coele-Syria and Palestine. The policy of Antiochus of rooting out the Jewish religion, in pursuance of which he took Jerusalem by storm 170 B. C. (when he desecrated the temple) and again in 168 B. C. led to the successful revolt under Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, 167 B. C.

Antiochus V., surnamed **Eupator.** [Gr. εὐπάτωρ, of a noble sire.] Died 162 B. C. King of Syria 164–162 B. C., son of Antiochus IV. whom he succeeded at the age of nine years, under the guardianship of Lysias. He concluded a peace with the Jews, who had revolted under his father, and was defeated and killed by Demetrius Soter (the son of Seleucus Philopator) who laid claim to the throne.

Antiochus VII., surnamed **Sidetes.** Died 121 B. C. King of Syria 137–128 B. C., second son of Demetrius Soter. He carried on war with the Jews, taking Jerusalem in 133 B. C., after which he concluded peace with them on favorable terms and was killed in a war with the Parthians.

Antiochus VIII., surnamed **Grypus.** [Gr. γρυπός, hook-nosed.] Died 96 B. C. King of Syria 125–96 B. C., second son of Demetrius Nicator.

Antiochus XIII., surnamed **Asiaticus.** King of Syria, the son of Antiochus X.: the last of the Seleucidæ. He took refuge in Rome during the mastery of Tigranes in Syria 83–69 B. C.; was given possession of the kingdom by Lucullus 69 B. C.; but was deprived of it by Pompey 65 B. C.

Antiochus. 1. In Shakspere's "Pericles," the king of Antioch.—2. In Massinger's "Believe as You List," the king of Lower Asia, a fugitive, the son of a daughter of Charles V. of Portugal.

Antiochus of Ascalon. Born at Ascalon, Palestine: lived in the first half of the 1st century B. C. An eclectic philosopher, founder of the so-called fifth Academy. He studied under the Stoic Mnesarchus and under Philo, and while Cicero was studying at Athens (79 B. C.) acted as his instructor. He attempted to revive the doctrines of the old Academy.

Antiope (an-tī'ō-pē). [Gr. Ἀντιόπη.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A daughter of the Bœotian river-god Asopus, and mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. In other [illegible] the daughter of Nycteus of Hyria. She was [illegible] by Dirce, upon whom she took vengeance in a frightful way. See *Dirce*. (*b*) A sister or daughter of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus.

Antioquia (än-tē-ō'kē-ä). 1. A department, capital Medellin, in the western part of the Republic of Colombia. The surface is [illegible] mountainous; the chief occupation is [illegible]. Area, 22,316 square miles. Population (1881), 500,000.—2. A town in this department, situated on the Cauca about lat. [illegible] N., long. 76° 7′ W. Population, [illegible].

Antiparos (an-tip'a-ros), or **Oliaros** (ō-lī'a-ros). An island of the Cyclades, 7 miles long, southwest of Paros, celebrated for a stalactite grotto.

Antipas, Herod. See *Herod Antipas*.

Antipater (an-tip'a-tėr). [Gr. Ἀντίπατρος.] Died 319 B. C. A Macedonian general. He was a pupil of Aristotle, served as minister and general under Philip of Macedon, and was appointed by Alexander regent of Macedonia 334 B. C. He suppressed the Thracian rebellion under Memnon 331; gained a victory over the Spartans near Megalopolis 331; was superseded as regent by Craterus, and ordered to conduct an army of recruits to Babylon in 323; received the regency of Macedonia at the death of Alexander in 323; defeated the revolted Athenians and their allies at Cranon in 322; invaded Ætolia in 322, and was appointed regent of the empire on the death of Perdiccas in 321.

Antipater, surnamed "The Idumean." Died 43 B. C. Procurator of Judea, governor of Idumea, and the father of Herod the Great. He secured, by his participation in the Alexandrine war (48 B. C.) the confirmation by Cæsar of his political tool Hyrcanus as high priest 47 B. C., and was himself appointed procurator of Judea about 46 B. C.

Antipater. Died 4 B. C. Son of Herod the Great by his first wife Doris. He is described by Josephus as a "mystery of wickedness," and was put to death for conspiring against the life of his father, after having previously succeeded, by arousing his father's suspicions, in bringing about the death of Alexander and Aristobulos, Herod's sons by Mariamne, his second wife.

Antipater, L. Cœlius. Lived about 123 B. C. A Roman jurist and historian, a contemporary of C. Gracchus, and the teacher of L. Crassus the orator. He wrote a history of the second Punic war, "loaded with rhetorical ornament but important in substance," fragments of which are extant.

Antiphanes (an-tif'a-nēz). [Gr. Ἀντιφάνης.] A Greek comic poet who lived between 404 and 330 B. C. He was the most distinguished writer of the so-called middle comedy, a period in the development of Greek comedy extending from about 390 to 338 B. C.

Antiphellos (an-ti-fel'os). [Gr. Ἀντίφελλος.] In ancient geography, a town on the southwestern coast of Lycia, Asia Minor. It contains a Lycian necropolis of rock-cut tombs, which are architecturally important because the façades are in exact reproduction of a framed construction of square wooden beams, with doors and windows of paneled work, and ceilings of round poles laid closely together. These tombs evidently represent ancient dwellings, and the imitation is carried out in some of the interiors. There is also an ancient theater, the cavea of which is well preserved, with 26 tiers of seats.

Antiphilus (an-tif'i-lus). [Gr. Ἀντίφιλος.] Lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. An Egyptian painter.

Antipholus of Ephesus (an-tif'ō-lus ov ef'e-sus), and **Antipholus of Syracuse** (sir'a-kūs). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," twin brothers, the first of a violent and the latter of a mild nature.

Antiphon (an'ti-fon). [Gr. Ἀντιφῶν.] Born at Rhamnus, Attica, about 480 B. C.: executed at Athens, 411 B. C. An Athenian orator and politician, the oldest of the "ten Attic orators." He was a member of the aristocratic party, and was condemned for his share in establishing the government by the 400. Fifteen of his orations are extant.

> Antiphon was the ablest debater and pleader of his day, and in his person the new Rhetoric first appears as a political power at Athens. He took a chief part in organising the Revolution of the Four Hundred, and when they fell was put to death by the people (411 B. C.) after defending himself in a masterpiece of eloquence. Of his 15 extant speeches, all relating to trials for homicide, 12 are mere sketches or studies, forming three groups of four each, in which the case for the prosecution is argued alternately with the case for the defence.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 111.

Antipodes Islands (an-tip'ō-dēz ī'landz). A cluster of small uninhabited islands in the South Pacific, in lat. 49° 42′ S., long. 178° 43′ E.: so called from their nearly antipodal position to Greenwich (near London).

Antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), **The.** A comedy by Richard Brome, printed in 1640.

Antipolis (an-tip'ō-lis). [Gr. Ἀντίπολις.] The ancient name of Antibes, in France.

Antipsara (an-tip'sa-rä). A small island near Ipsara.

Antiquary (an'ti-kwā-ri), **The.** 1. A comedy by Shackerley Marmion, printed in 1641. Part of O'Keeffe's play "Modern Antiques" was taken from this; also D'Urfé's "Madam Fickle," in which Sir Arthur Oldlove is a copy of Veterano the Antiquary.—2. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816: so named from its principal character, Jonathan Oldbuck the Antiquary.

Anti-Rent Party (an-ti-rent' pär'ti). In United States politics, a party in the State of New York which had its origin in [illegible] among the tenants under the patroon system in the eastern part of the State. [illegible] The matter was settled by compromise.

Antis (än'tēs), or **Campas** (käm'päz). The ancient Indian inhabitants of Anti. They were conquered by the Inca Yahuar-huaccac in the 14th century. Their few descendants wander in the forests about the head waters of the Ucayale, and are closely related to the Chunchos (which see). They live in huts and wear a long cotton robe.

Antisana (än-tē-sä'nä). A volcano of the Ecuadorian Andes, 35 miles southeast of Quito. Ascended by Whymper in 1880. Height (Whymper), 19,335 (Reiss and Stubel, 18,885) feet.

> It [Antisana] was formerly supposed to be the only great mountain, anywhere in the world, immediately upon the Equator, and it has become improbable that a loftier one will ever be discovered exactly upon the Line.
>
> *Whymper*, Travels amongst the Great Andes of the [Equator, p. 228.

Antisana. A village on the slope of Mount Antisana, one of the highest inhabited spots in the world. Height (Whymper), 13,306 (Reiss and Stübel, 13,370) feet.

Anti-Semitic Party. A political party whose chief aim is to hinder the spread of Hebrew (Semitic) influence in public affairs. Such parties have representatives in the Austrian Reichsrath and the German Reichstag.

Antistates (an-tis'ta-tēz). [Gr. Ἀντιστάτης.] A Greek architect, associated with Callæschrus, Antimachides, and Porinus in planning and beginning the great temple of Zeus at Athens in the time of Pisistratus (about 560 B. C.). This work was interrupted by the downfall of Pisistratus, resumed by the Roman architect Cossutius in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (175–164 B. C.), and finished by the emperor Hadrian. The unfinished building was compared by Aristotle with the pyramids of Egypt

Antisthenes (an-tis'the-nēz). [Gr. Ἀντισθένης.] Born at Athens about 444 B. C.: died at Athens after 371 B. C. An Athenian philosopher, founder of the school of the Cynics. He was a pupil of Socrates and taught in a gymnasium at Athens.

Anti-suyu (än'tē-sö'yö). [Quichua, 'country of the Antis.'] A name given by the Incas to that portion of their empire which lay east of Cuzco. It included Anti, and many other provinces inhabited by various tribes.

Antitactæ (an-ti-tak'tē). [Gr. ἀντιτάκτης (pl. ἀντιτάκται), a heretic.] A name given to the Antinomian Gnostics.

Anti-Taurus (an″ti-tâ'rus). [Gr. Ἀντίταυρος.] A range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, which lies northeast of and parallel to the Taurus, lat. 38–39° N., long. 36° E., regarded as a continuation of the Ala-Dagh.

Antium (an'shi-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 32 miles south of Rome: the modern Porto d'Anzio. It was a Volscian stronghold, and became a Roman colony in 338 B. C. Later it was a favorite Roman residence.

Antivari (än-tē'vä-rē), or **Bar** (bär). A town in Montenegro, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 42° 4′ N., long. 19° 7′ E. It was Venetian in the middle ages, and later Albanian. In 1878 it was conquered by Montenegro, and was ceded by Turkey in the same year.

Antofagasta (än-tō-fä-gäs'tä). A province of northern Chile, conquered from Bolivia in 1879. Area, 60,968 square miles. Population, 35,851.

Antofagasta. A seaport situated on Morena Bay in lat. 23° 41′ S., long. 70° 25′ W. In the vicinity are rich saltpeter deposits. In 1879 it was occupied by Chile, and was ceded by Bolivia in 1884. A railroad crosses the Andes from this point to the plateau of Bolivia. Population, about 8,000.

Antogast (än'tō-gäst). A small watering-place in Baden, on the slope of the Kniebis near Oberkirch.

Antoine de Bourbon (oṅ-twän' dė bör-bôṅ'). Born April 22, 1518: died Nov. 17, 1562. A son of Charles de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, husband of Jeanne d'Albret (1548), and king of Navarre 1555.

Antommarchi (än-tom-mär'kō), **Francesco.** Born in Corsica about 1780: died April 3, 1838. An Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon at St. Helena. He wrote "Les derniers moments de Napoléon" (1823).

Antongil Bay (an-toṅ-zhēl' bā). A bay on the eastern coast of the northern part of Madagascar.

Anton Ulrich (än'tōn öl'rich). Born at Hitzacker in Lüneburg, Oct. 4, 1633: died March 27, 1714. Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and a novelist and poet. He wrote the romances "Die durchlauchtige Syrerin Aramena" (1669–73) and "Octavia" (1677).

Antonelli (än-tō-nel'lē), **Giacomo.** Born at Sonnino, Latium, Italy, April 2, 1806: died at Rome, Nov. 6, 1876. A noted Roman prelate and statesman. He became cardinal in 1847, and was president of the ministry 1847–48, and secretary of foreign affairs for the Papal States after 1850.

Antonello da Messina. Born at Messina, Sicily, about 1414: died at Venice about 1493. An Italian painter, said to have introduced painting in oils from the Low Countries into Italy.

Antonina (an-tọ-nī'nạ̈). [L.] The wife of Belisarius.

Antonine. See *Antoninus.*

Antonines (an'tọ-nīnz), **Age of the.** In Roman history, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. It was generally characterized by domestic tranquillity. See *Adoptive Emperors.*

Antoninus (an-tọ̄-nī'nus), **Itineraries of.** Two accounts of routes in the Roman Empire, said to have been edited in the time of (Antoninus) Caracalla. One related to routes in Europe, Asia, and Africa; the other to maritime routes. See *Itineraries.*

Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. See *Marcus Aurelius.*

Antoninus, Pillar of. See *Column of Marcus Aurelius.*

Antoninus, Wall of. See *Wall of Antoninus.*

Antoninus Liberalis (an-tọ̄-nī'nus lib-ẹ-rā'lis). Lived about 150 A. D. A Greek grammarian, author of a collection of tales of metamorphoses (ed. by Koch 1832).

Antoninus Pius (an-tọ̄-nī'nus pī'us) (**Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius**). Born near Lanuvium, Italy, Sept. 19, 86 A. D.: died at Lorium, Italy, March 7, 161 A. D. Emperor of Rome 138–161 A. D. He was consul and proconsul in Asia under Hadrian, and was adopted by Hadrian in 138. His reign was marked by general internal peace and prosperity. (See *Adoptive Emperors.*) It "was one of those periods which have been pronounced happy because they are barren of events, and the placid temper of the prince gave him the full enjoyment of the felicity of his people" (*Smith*, Hist. of the World).

Antonio (än-tō'nē-ō), **Sant', Church of.** A remarkable church in Padua, Italy, built by Niccolà Pisano in the 13th century, and combining Pointed forms with seven Byzantine domes modeled after those of St. Mark's at Venice. The aisles and chapels have groined vaults, and Pointed and round arches are used together. The church contains fine paintings and tombs and several magnificent chapels, among them the Cappella del Santo, whose marble reliefs are among the most notable of the Renaissance, and the Cappella San Felice, in the Venetian Pointed style, with admirable 14th-century frescos.

Antonio, Nicoláo. [NL. *Nicolaus Antonius.*] Born at Seville 1617: died 1684. A Spanish bibliographer and critic. He was appointed by Philip IV his general agent at Rome in 1659, and was made fiscal of the royal council at Madrid about 1677. He was the author of the "Bibliotheca Hispanica," an index of Spanish authors from the time of Augustus. It is in two parts, each of two folio volumes. He also published "Bibliotheca Hispanica Nova" (1672), and "Bibliotheca Vetus" (1696).

Antonio (an-tō'ni-ō). **1.** In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," the princely merchant who gives to the play its name. He is of a sensitive, susceptible, melancholy nature, with a presentiment of evil and danger. Being obliged to borrow money of Shylock to meet the needs of Bassanio, his friend, he is induced to sign a bond agreeing to forfeit a pound of flesh if he does not repay the money within a specified time. Not being able to pay, he nearly loses his life to satisfy the demands of the Jew. See *Shylock.*

2. In Shakspere's "Tempest," the usurping duke of Milan.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the father of Proteus.—**4.** The brother of Leonato, governor of Messina, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing."—**5.** A sea-captain devoted to Sebastian, in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—**6.** In Middleton's play "The Changeling," a secondary character who pretends for his own purposes to be an idiot or a changeling: from him the play takes its name.—**7.** In Webster's tragedy "The Duchess of Malfi," the steward of the household of the Duchess of Malfi. He is secretly married to her, an offense for which he is murdered by her brothers.—**8.** In Otway's play "Venice Preserved," a foolish speechmaker and senator whose buffooneries were intended to ridicule the first Earl of Shaftesbury. The part is omitted from the acting play on account of its indecency.—**9.** One of the principal characters in Marston's "Antonio and Mellida" and "Antonio's Revenge," the son of Andrugio, in love with Mellida.—**10.** In Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar," an old gentleman, supposed to be drowned, who returns in time to frustrate the schemes of the thievish Albumazar.—**11.** In Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian," a young Portuguese nobleman, a slave at the time the play begins. Dorax calls him "The amorous airy spark, Antonio."

Antonio and Mellida. A tragedy in two parts by Marston, printed in 1602. It had been played in 1601 and ridiculed by Ben Jonson in "The Poetaster" and "Cynthia's Revels." The second part is also known as "Antonio's Revenge."

Antonius, Saint. See *Anthony.*

Antonius, Marcus. See *Antony, Mark.*

Antonius (an-tō'ni-us), **Marcus.** Born 143 B. C.: killed at Rome, 87 B. C. A Roman orator, consul 99 B. C., and censor 97. He was put to death by the Marian party.

Antony (an'tọ̄-ni). A tragedy by Alexandre Dumas, produced in 1831.

Antony, Saint. See *Anthony.*

Antony, Mark, L. **Marcus Antonius.** Born about 83 B. C.: died at Alexandria in Aug., 30 B. C. A Roman triumvir and general, grandson of Marcus Antonius the orator. He served in Palestine and Egypt; was quæstor in 52 and tribune in 50; became a prominent adherent of Cæsar; and was expelled from Rome and fled to Cæsar, who thereupon commenced the civil war. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Pharsalia; was master of the horse in 47, and became consul in 44. He engaged in intrigues after Cæsar's death, and was denounced by Cicero; fled from Rome; formed with Octavian and Lepidus the 2d triumvirate in 43; defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42; summoned Cleopatra to Asia, and later followed her to Alexandria; and renewed the triumvirate in 40 and 37. From about 40 he lived chiefly in Alexandria with Cleopatra; conducted an unsuccessful expedition against Parthia; was defeated by Octavian at Actium 31; and fled to Egypt, where he committed suicide.

Antony and Cleopatra. A tragedy by Shakspere, written and produced in 1607, entered on the Stationers' Register in 1608, and printed in 1623. It was founded on North's "Plutarch," and in it Shakspere has followed history more minutely than in any other of his plays. The subject has been used by Dryden in "All for Love," and by Fletcher and Massinger in "The False One." The character of Mark Antony is incomparably stronger in Shakspere's play than in the others. Dryden makes him a weak voluptuary entirely given up to his passion for Cleopatra.

Antony Love, Sir, or The Rambling Lady. A comedy by Southerne, printed in 1684. Sir Antony is the Rambling Lady herself, who in male attire swaggers, fights duels, hobnobs with the men, and follows one whom she loves to France.

Antony of Padua. See *Anthony.*

Antraigues (oṅ-trāg'). A small picturesque town in the department of Ardèche, France, west of Privas.

Antraigues (oṅ-trāg'), **Comte d'** (**Emmanuel Louis Henri de Launay**). Born at Ville-Neuve, Ardèche, France, about 1755: assassinated near London, July 22, 1812. A French politician, author of "Mémoires sur les États-Généraux, etc." (1788). He was a deputy 1789, emigrated in 1790, and was later employed in various diplomatic missions.

Antrim (an'trim). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, by the North Channel on the east, by Down on the south, and by Londonderry and Lough Neagh on the west. It is hilly on the coast. The chief city is Belfast. Antrim was largely colonized from Scotland. Area, 1,191 square miles. Population (1891), 427,968.

Antrim. A town in County Antrim, 13 miles northwest of Belfast. Near it are Antrim Castle, Shane's Castle, and an ancient round tower, an unusual example of this characteristic type of medieval Irish structure. It is 95 feet high and 18 in diameter at the base, and tapers to the top, which is covered with a conical block replacing the original one, which was destroyed by lightning. The small, low door is raised about 10 feet above the ground, and has monolithic jambs and lintel. Antrim was the scene of a royalist victory over the Irish insurgents, June 7, 1798. Population, about 2,000.

Antuco (än-tö'kō). A small place in Biobio, Chile, about lat. 37° 30′ S. From it one of the chief passes (6,890 feet high) over the Andes leads to the Argentine Republic.

Antwerp (ant'wėrp). [Flem. *Antwerpen*, G. *Antwerpen*, F. *Anvers*, Sp. *Ambères.*] A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north, by Limburg on the east, by Brabant on the south, and by East Flanders on the west. The chief cities are Antwerp and Mechlin. Area, 1,093 square miles. Population (1893), 739,889, principally Flemish.

Antwerp. A seaport of Belgium, and the capital of the province of Antwerp, situated on the Schelde 60 miles from the North Sea, in lat. 51° 13′ N., long. 4° 24′ E. It is the chief commercial city of Belgium and one of the principal seaports of Europe, and also a strong fortress. It has extensive quays and docks, and is the terminus of the Red Star Steamship Line to New York, and of other steamship lines. The city was founded by the 7th century, and its most flourishing period was from the 14th to the 16th century. It suffered severely from the Inquisition, the "Spanish Fury" of 1576, and the "French Fury" of 1583. It was besieged by the Duke of Parma in 1584 and taken in 1585. The town was occupied by the French in 1794 and was recovered from France in 1814. The citadel was taken after a siege, by the French under Gérard from the Dutch under Chassé in 1832. The cathedral of Antwerp is the most important church in the

Low Countries. It was begun in 1352, and finished early in the 16th century. The exterior is marked by the graceful north tower and spire of the west front, 402 feet high. The south tower is incomplete. Over the crossing is a curious pyramidal stepped erection with a pointed bulbous top; to expose this to view the roofs of nave, choir, and transepts terminate at the quadrangle of the crossing which produces a strange effect. The windows are very large and richly traceried, but the general impression is bare. The simple interior is highly impressive, with admirable perspectives. It contains Rubens's famous paintings, the "Descent from the Cross," the "Elevation of the Cross," and the "Assumption." The dimensions are 384 by 471 feet, length of transepts 222, height of vaulting 130. The Musée Plantin-Moretus is a unique collection of everything pertaining to the early days of printing and to its later development in the house of the noted printer Plantin, who opened his office in 1555. The house itself is a highly interesting example of a Renaissance dwelling of the better burgher class, with its old furniture, tapestries, and ornaments, combined with business offices. It is built around a quaint court. The old printing-office, the proprietor's office, and the salesroom are preserved complete. Among the ninety portraits in the house are fourteen by Rubens and two by Van Dyck. Population (1893), 240,343.

Anu (ä'nö). In Hindu mythology, a son of King Yayati and Sarmishtha. When the curse of old age and infirmity was pronounced upon Yayati by Sukra, the father of his wife Devayani, Sukra consented to transfer it to any one of Yayati's five sons who would consent to bear it. Anu was one of the four who refused, and in consequence was cursed by his father, the curse being that his posterity should not possess dominion—a curse apparently not fulfilled.

Anu (ä'nö). The supreme god of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon. He was especially the god of heaven, and his consort Antu the "mother of the gods." His ancient seat of worship was in Uruk and later in Ur. In the time of the Assyrian ascendancy his cult fell into the background, though theoretically he maintained the first place in the hierarchy of the Assyro-Babylonian divinities.

Anubis (a-nū'bis). [Gr. Ἄνουβις.] In Egyptian mythology, the son of Osiris: often identified by the Greeks with Hermes. He is represented with a jackal's head, and was the ruler of graves and supervisor of the burial of the dead.

Anukis (ä-nö'kis). In Egyptian mythology, a goddess personifying the lower hemisphere: the same as *Ankt*.

Anunaki (ä-nö-nä'ki). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the spirits of the earth. With the Igigi, spirits of heaven, they constitute the "host of heaven and earth," subordinate to the higher gods, especially to Anu, the supreme god of heaven.

Anupshuhar (ä-nöp-shö'här). A town in the Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 70 miles southeast of Delhi.

Anuradhpura (ä-nö-radh-pö'rä). A sacred city of northern Ceylon, 60 miles west of Trincomalee.

Anville (oṅ-vēl'), **Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'.** Born at Paris, July 11, 1697: died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1782. A French geographer and chartographer. He was the author of "Atlas général" (1737–80), "États formés en Europe" (1771), etc.

Anwar-i-Suhail (än-wär'ē-sü-hīl'). [Pers., 'Lights of Canopus.'] The Persian version of the so-called "Fables of Bidpai or Pilpay," made about 1494 A. D. by Husain Waiz al-Kashifi. It is a simplified recast of that by Nasr Allah of Ghazni, made about 1130 from the Arabic Kalilah and Dimnah of Abdallah ibn al-Mogaffa, which in turn was made from the Pahlavi version by Barzoi of the Indian original, from which the Sanskrit Panchatantra and Hitopadesha were derived. The star Canopus is taken as representing wisdom.

Anything for a Quiet Life. A play by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1662.

Anzasca (än-tsäs'kä), **Val d'.** A picturesque Alpine valley in the province of Novara, Italy, east of Monte Rosa.

Anzin (oṅ-zaṅ'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 3 miles west of Valenciennes, the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1891), commune, 11,538.

Anzio, Porto d'. See *Antium*.

Aogemadaeca. A Parsi tract inculcating resignation to death: so called from its initial Avesta word *aogemaide*, 'we come.' It has the appearance of an Avesta text with Pahlavi translation and commentary.

Aomori Bay (ä-ō-mō'ri bā'). A large bay at the northern extremity of the main island of Japan.

Aonia (ā-ō'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἀονία.] In ancient geography, a district in Bœotia, Greece. The name is often used as synonymous with Bœotia.

Aornus (ā-ôr'nus). [Gr. Ἄορνος.] In ancient geography, a rock stronghold, situated near the Indus (near the river Kabul?), taken by Alexander the Great from native defenders 327 B. C.

Aosta (ä-os'tä). [F. *Aoste*.] A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea in lat. 45° 45' N., long. 7° 20' E., at the terminus of the Great St. Bernard and Little St. Bernard routes: the Roman Augusta Prætoria. It was the ancient capital of the Salassi, and became a Roman colony under Augustus. It has a cathedral and important Roman antiquities. The cathedral is of the 11th century, with later medieval and modern restorations. There are two imposing towers at the sides of the apse, and several interesting tombs in the plain interior. The Pretorian Gate (porta della Trinità) of the ancient Roman walls survives in fair condition. There are three arched passages: that in the middle is 27 feet wide, those on the sides 7½. The space between the two faces is nearly 40 feet. The arches are surmounted by a frieze and a range of corbels. There is also a Roman triumphal arch, an interesting and well-preserved monument. It is 84 feet wide and 65 high, with a single arch 28 feet high between coupled unfluted Corinthian columns. The arch has a Doric entablature, with triglyphs at the angles. The attic is destroyed. Population, about 5,000.

Aosta, Duke of. A title of Amadeus, king of Spain.

Aosta, Valley of. The upper valley of the Dora Baltea in northwestern Italy.

Apaches (ä-pä'chāz). [From the Cuchan and Maricopa *e'patch*, man, here applied in the sense of 'enemy.'] A people of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. In 1598 they occupied northwestern New Mexico, and between that date and 1629 roamed over the upper Gila drainage-area in southwestern New Mexico. In 1799 their range was from central Texas nearly to Colorado River, Arizona, and they have subsequently extended their raids as far south as Durango, Mexico. The names by which the principal Apache tribes and subtribes have been known to history are Arivaipa, Chiricahui, Coyotero, Faraone, Gileño, Jicarillo, Lipan, Llanero, Mescalero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Naisha, Pinal Coyotero, Tchikun, and Tchishi. The Apaches are now on reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and number about 6,200. See *Athapascan*.

Apafi. See *Abafi*.

Apalacha. See *Apalachi*.

Apalache. See *Apalachi*.

Apalachi (äp-ä-lä'chē), or **Apalache** (-che), or **Apalacha** (-chä). A tribe of North American Indians, known since 1526, formerly dwelling in and around St. Mark's River, Florida, and northward to the Appalachian range. In 1688 the towns of the tribe or division were mentioned in a petition to Charles II. of Spain. About 1702 they were broken up and scattered, and are now extinct or absorbed. Also *Appalachee*. See *Muskhogean*.

Apamea (ap-ạ-mē'ạ̈). [Gr. Ἀπάμεια.] In ancient geography, a city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in (about) lat. 38° 3' N., long. 29° 55' E.: the modern Dinair or Denair.

Apamea. In ancient geography, a city in Syria, situated on the Orontes 50 miles southeast of Antioch: the medieval Famieh, and the modern Qal'at el Mudiq, originally called Pharnake.

Apappus (a-pap'pus). See the extract.

> At Assuan, at El-Kab, at Kasr-es-Syed, at Sheik Said, at Zauwit-el-Meitin, at Sakkarah, and at Sân the name of Apappus frequently appears: and it may also be seen sculptured on the rocks at Wady Magharah, and at Hammâmat, a station on the road between Keneh and Kosseir. The name Apappus signifies, in Egyptian, a giant, and this may be the basis of a tradition which describes him as being nine cubits high, and also says that he reigned a hundred years.
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 11.

Apastamba (ä-pas-tam'bhạ̈). The author of Sutras connected with the Black Yajurveda and of a Dharmashastra. To him or his school are ascribed two recensions of the Taittiriyasamhita.

Apaturia (ap-ạ-tū'ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἀπατούρια.] In Greek antiquity, the solemn annual meeting of the phratries for the purpose of registering the children of the preceding year whose birth entitled them to citizenship. It took place in the month Pyanepsion (November), and lasted three days. The registration took place on the third day.

Apava (ä'pa-vạ̈). In the Brahmapurana and the Harivansa, Apava performed the office of the creator Brahma, and divided himself into two parts, male and female. These produced Vishnu, who created Viraj, who brought into the world the first man.

Apeldoorn (ä'pel-dōrn). A small town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Grift and Dieren Canal 17 miles north of Arnhem. Near it is the castle of Loo.

Apellas (a-pel'as). [Gr. Ἀπελλᾶς.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek sculptor.

Apelles (a-pel'ēz). [Gr. [illegible].] A famous Greek painter of the time of Philip and Alexander. Three cities claimed to be his birthplace, Colophon, Ephesus, and Cos. [illegible]

Apelt (ä'pelt), **Ernst Friedrich.** Born at Reichenau, Saxony, March 3, 1812: died at Jena, Oct. 27, 1859. A German philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at Jena. He was the author of "Epochen der Geschichte der Menschheit" (1845, 2d ed. 1852), "Theorie der Induktion" (1854), "Religionsphilosophie" (1860), etc.

Apemantus (ap-e-man'tus). In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," a cynical and churlish philosopher.

> Diogenes, in Lily's "Alexander and Campaspe," sat to the poet for Timon's contrast, the cynic Apemantus; the quick striking epigrammatic answers to questions which seem to be inserted here and there too much for the sake of eliciting witty replies, are quite on this model. The description of this antique fool is so perfect in its way that it is supposed Shakespeare must have seen the short sketch of a cynic which in Lucian's "Public Sale of Philosophers" is put into the mouth of Diogenes.
>
> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 781.

Apennines (ap'e-nīnz). [F. *Apennins*, It. *Apennini*, G. *Apenninen*, etc.; L. *Apenninus* or *Appenninus*.] The central mountain system of Italy. It forms the backbone of the peninsula and extends from the Ligurian Alps in the neighborhood of Savona southeastward to the extremity of the peninsula. Its length is about 800 miles and its average height about 4,000 feet. The highest point is Monte Corno (9,585 feet), in the Gran Sasso d'Italia.

Apenrade (ä'pen-rä-de). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Apenrade Fjord 35 miles north of Schleswig. Population (1890), commune, 5,361.

Apepa (ä-pā'pä). A shepherd king of Egypt who ruled at Avaris (Zoan) about 1700 B. C.: probably the Aphobis of Manetho, and perhaps a contemporary of Joseph.

Apepi (ä-pā'pē). In Egyptian mythology, the great serpent, the embodiment of evil (Typhon).

Aper (ä'per), **Aperiu** (ä-per-ē'ö), **Apuirai** (ä-pö-ē'rī). A name of an ancient people mentioned in the Egyptian records, and supposed by some to be the Hebrews, but probably an "Erythræan people in the east of the nome of Heliopolis, in what is known as the 'red country' or the 'red mountain'" (*Brugsch*).

Apfelstedt (äp'fel-stet). A small river in Thuringia which joins the Gera south of Erfurt.

Aphobis. See *Apepi*, 1.

Aphraates (af-rä'tēz), **Jacob.** Lived in the 4th century. One of the fathers of the Syrian Church, surnamed "The Persian Sage." After his conversion he lived in Edessa and later in Antioch. He was an opponent of Arianism, and is the author of a collection of homilies.

Aphrodisias (af-rō-dis'i-as). [Gr. Ἀφροδισιάς.] An ancient town of Caria, situated on the Menander: the modern Ghera. It contains the remains of an ancient hippodrome which coincide on one side with the city walls. Both ends are semicircular. The length is 919 feet, the breadth 270; the arena is 747 by 98 feet. There are 26 tiers of seats, divided into sections by flights of steps and bordered above by an arcaded gallery. There is also a Roman temple of Venus which is comparatively well preserved. It is Ionic, octastyle, pseudodipteral, with 15 columns on the flanks, in plan 60 by 119 feet. The peristyle columns are 35¾ feet high.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē). [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, associated by popular etym. with ἀφρός, foam, as if 'foam-born' (cf. *Anadyomene*).] In Greek mythology, the goddess of love and wedlock, according to one legend daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Dione, according to another risen from the foam of the sea at Cyprus, whence she is called Kypris. Many scholars give her an Asiatic origin and connect her with the Phenician Astarte (Assyro-Babylonian Istar) who corresponds to her. She was originally conceived as a power of nature and later specifically as the deity of reproduction and love. She sometimes appears as the wife of Hephæstus (Vulcan) and in her train are her son Eros (Amor) and the Graces. The chief seats of her worship were Paphos, Amathus, and Idalion on the island of Cyprus, Cnidus in Asia Minor, Corinth, and Eryx in Sicily. Among plants the myrtle, rose, and apple were especially sacred to her; among animals the ram, he-goat, dove, and swan. Of her representations in art the most famous are the replica of her statue of Cnidus by Praxiteles in the Glyptothek of Munich, the original statues of Melos in the Louvre, of Capua at Naples, the Medicean in Florence, and the Capitoline in Rome. The Romans identified Aphrodite with Venus, who was originally a Latin goddess of spring.

Aphrodite, Temple of. See [illegible] (Greece).

Aphroditopolis (af-rō-di-top'ō-lis). [Gr. [illegible], 'city of Aphrodite.'] The name of several cities in ancient Egypt. See [illegible].

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thär'tō-dọ-sē'tē). [MGr. [illegible], from Gr. [illegible], and [illegible], teach.] A Monophysite sect which existed from the 6th to the [illegible] century or later. [illegible]

Aphthonius (af-thō'ni-us). **Ælius Festus.** Lived about 300 A. D. A Greek rhetorician. He was the author of four books "de metris," which Marius Victorinus, about the middle of the 4th century, incorporated in his system of grammar.

Apia (a'pi-ạ). An old name of the Peloponnesus.

Apia (ä'pē-ä). A municipality and seaport, chief town of Upolu, Samoan Islands, situated in lat. 13° 49' S., long. 171° 48' W. It is the center of German commerce in the western Pacific, and is under the supervision of the German, British, and American consuls. On March 15, 1889, a hurricane visited the harbor of Apia, destroying the American men-of-war Vandalia and Trenton, and the German men-of-war Adler and Eber, with several merchant vessels. The American Nipsic and the German Olga were beached. Many lives were lost.

Apiacás (äp-ē-ä-käs'). The name of two Indian tribes of Brazil. (1) A horde of the Tupí race which, in historical times, has lived on the Upper Tapajós and Arinos; they are an agricultural people, and skilful canoe men, now reduced to a few thousand. (2) A small tribe on the Tocantins, which, by its language, appears to be allied to the Caribs.

Apianus (ä-pē-ä'nös), **Petrus**: Latinized from his German name, **Peter Bienewitz** (*G. biene*, L. *apis*, a bee). Born at Leysnick, 1495: died there, April 21, 1552. A German mathematician and cosmographer. He was professor of mathematics at Ingolstadt, and was created by Charles V. a knight of the German Empire. He wrote an astronomical work, but is best known for his volumes on cosmography, which contain some of the earliest maps of America.

Apicata (ap-i-kā'tạ). In Ben Jonson's play "The Fall of Sejanus," the wife of Sejanus, who put her away for Livia.

Apicius (a-pish'ius). **Marcus Gabius.** A famous Roman epicure who lived during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Having, it was said, spent one hundred million sesterces (about $3,600,000) in procuring and inventing rare dishes, he balanced his accounts and found that he had only ten million sesterces ($360,000) left. Unwilling to starve on such a pittance, he destroyed himself.

Apinji (ä-pēn'jē). A small Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, between the Ba-Kele and the Ashango.

Apion (ā'pi-on). [Gr. Ἀπίων.] A Greek grammarian and commentator on Homer, who flourished about the middle of the 1st century A. D.

Apis (ā'pis). [Gr. Ἆπις, Egypt. *Hapi*, the hidden one.] The Bull of Memphis, worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. He was supposed to be the image of the soul of Osiris, and was the sacred emblem of that god. Sometimes he is figured as a man with a bull's head. "There were many signs necessary for an Apis; . . . for instance, spots in the shape of a triangle on the forehead, and a half-moon on the breast. If such an Apis was discovered, it was led with rejoicings into Memphis: it was carefully tended, and after its death was buried with great costliness. He was zealously worshipped and gave oracles. He was looked on as the second life, or the son of Ptah, the soul or image of Osiris, born of a virgin cow. After his death he became Osiris-Apis or Serapis." *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion (trans.), p. 405.

Apo (ä'pō). A volcano in the central part of Mindanao, Philippines, over 10,000 feet high.

Apocalypse, The. See *Revelation.*

Apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fạ), **The.** [LL. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, from Gr. ἀπόκρυφος (neut. pl. ἀπόκρυφα, sc. γράμματα or βιβλία), hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccles. use, of writings, anonymous, of unknown or undetermined authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; from ἀποκρύπτειν, hide away, conceal, obscure, from ἀπό, away, and κρύπτειν, hide, conceal.] A collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew Bible, but are found with others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are: First and Second Esdras (otherwise Third and Fourth Esdras or Ezra, reckoning Nehemiah as Second Ezra or Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah), parts of Daniel (namely, Song of the Three Children, the History of Susanna, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon), the Prayer of Manasses, and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as fully canonical, though theologians of that church often distinguish them as deuterocanonical, on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books, limiting the name Apocrypha to the two first books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses and other books not in the above collection, namely, Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch, an additional (151st) Psalm, and the eighteen Psalms of Solomon. With these are often included certain pseudepigraphic books, such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name Apocrypha is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint.

Apodaca (ä-pō-dä'kä), **Juan Ruiz de.** Born at Cadiz, Feb. 3, 1754: died at Madrid, Jan. 11, 1835. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, ambassador to England 1808, captain-general of Cuba 1812–16, and viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), Aug., 1816, to Aug., 1822. By energy combined with a spirit of conciliation, he in a great measure repressed the revolutionists, defeating Mina, who was captured and executed (Nov., 1817), and driving Vicente Guerrero to the mountains. When Iturbide rebelled (1821) the viceroy was obliged to temporize, and the insurgents had gained important successes before he left. For this reason he is surnamed "the Unfortunate."

Apolda (ä-pol'dä). A town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 9 miles northeast of Weimar. It has manufactures of hosiery, woolen goods, machinery, dyes, bells, etc. Population (1890), 20,880.

Apollinare in Classe (ä-pol-lē-nä're in cläs'se), **San.** [See *Classis.*] A church at Ravenna, Italy, begun in 534, the most important existing early-Christian basilica in Italy. In plan it is 93 feet by 173, measuring inside, with nave and aisles separated by 24 gray marble columns with round arches, and a raised semicircular tribune. There is a clearstory of double round-arched windows, and the wooden roofs are open. The narthex, now walled up, originally had open arcades. Nave and aisles have painted medallion-friezes of busts of the bishops and archbishops of Ravenna. The vault and walls of the tribune are covered with splendid mosaics of the 6th and 7th centuries. The picturesque circular campanile is of brick, 120 feet high, with many round-arched windows.

Apollinare Nuovo (ä-pol-lē-nä're nö-ō'vō), **San.** A church at Ravenna, Italy, built by Theodoric in the 6th century. In plan it is 115 by 315 feet, with a single raised apse (bema), and a handsome narthex with a portico. The nave, 51 feet wide, with fine coffered ceiling, has 24 columns brought from Constantinople; the Corinthian capitals are surmounted by heavy Byzantine abaci. Above the arcades of the nave the walls are covered with very beautiful 6th-century mosaics.

Apollinarians (a-pol-i-nā'ri-anz). A religious sect deriving their name from Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea in the 4th century. Apollinaris denied the proper humanity of Christ, attributing to him a human body and a human soul, or vital principle, but teaching that the Divine Reason, or Logos, took in him the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle.

Apollinaris (a-pol-i-nā'ris), **Saint.** See the extract.

> The mythical founder-bishop of the Church of Ravenna was Saint Apollinaris, a citizen of Antioch, well versed in Greek and Latin literature, who, we are told, followed Peter to Rome, was ordained there by that Apostle, and eventually was commissioned by him to preach the Gospel at Ravenna. Before his departure, however, he had once passed a night in St. Peter's company at the monastery known by the name of the Elm ("ad Ulmum"). They had slept upon the bare rock, and the indentations made by their heads, their backs, and their legs were still shown in the 9th century.
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 444.

Apollinaris, surnamed "The Younger." Died about 390. Bishop of Laodicea, and founder of the sect of the Apollinarians.

Apollinaris Fountain (a-pol-i-nā'ris foun'tān). A mineral spring near Neuenahr, 25 miles northwest of Coblentz, Prussia, discovered in 1853. Its waters are largely exported.

Apollinaris Sidonius. See *Sidonius, Apollinaris.*

Apollino (ä-pol-lē'nō). A statue in the tribune of the Uffizi, Florence. It is an antique copy from a Greek original, probably of the 4th century B. C., representing an effeminate type of the youthful Apollo standing easily and gracefully.

Apollinopolis Magna (a-pol-i-nop'ọ-lis mag'nä). An ancient city of Egypt, near Edfu. See *Edfu.*

Apollo (a-pol'ō). [Gr. Ἀπόλλων, Doric Ἀπέλλων; associated in popular etym. with ἀπολλύναι, destroy, to which notion some of his attributes are due; prob. of Eastern origin. See quotations.] In Greek and later in Roman mythology, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the light- and life-giving influence, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun god Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing and patron of these arts, a mighty protector from evil, all-seeing and hence the master of prophecy, also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions unclothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the oracular tripod, the serpent, or the dolphin. He was the father of Æsculapius, to whom he granted his art of healing. Apollo was honored both locally and generally under many special titles, of which each had its particular type in art and literature, as, *Apollo Citharœdus* (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses, *Apollo Sauroktonos* (the lizard-killer), etc.

> The oldest epigraphic form of the name of Apollo is Aplu, which corresponds to the Semitic Ablu, the "son" of heaven, which was one of the titles of Tammuz the Syrian sun-god.
> *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 304.

> Beyond the boundaries of the Allobroges, the Gaulish Apollo appears to have been known all over the Celtic world, and he bore several names, of which the most important were Maponos, Grannos, and Toutiorix. Three inscriptions in honour of Apollo Maponos have been discovered in the north of England, and in one of them, found near Ainstable, in Cumberland, he is called Deus Maponus, without any allusion to Apollo. Fortunately the name Maponos offers no difficulty: it is the same word as the old Welsh mapon, now mabon, 'boy or male child,' which occurs, for example, in a Welsh poem in the Book of Taliessin, a manuscript of the 13th century: it is there applied to the infant Jesus, in a passage describing the coming of the Magi to him at Bethlehem. Thus it seems certain that some of the Celts worshipped an Apollo whom they described as an infant, and this is borne out by a group of inscriptions at the other extremity of the Celtic world of antiquity: I allude to the ancient province of Dacia, and especially Carlsburg and its neighbourhood, in Transylvania, where we find him styled Deus Bonus Puer Posphorus, Apollo Pythius, Bonus Puer Posphorus, or Bonus Deus Puer Posphorus. Our Maponos is in all probability the Bonus Puer attested by these inscriptions.
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 22.

Apollo Belvedere (a-pol'ō bel-vā-dā're). A famous statue in the Vatican, Rome. It is a fine antique copy of a Greek original in bronze — possibly an offering set up at Delphi (it may be in connection with the Diana of Versailles, in the Louvre), in commemoration of the divine aid which (by a natural convulsion) repelled the Gallic hordes from the Delphic sanctuary in 279 B. C. The god stands as a vigorous youth, undraped except for a chlamys clasped round the neck and thrown over the extended left arm, apparently having just discharged an arrow whose flight he watches. The theory that the left hand held an ægis is not supported.

Apollo Chresterios (a-pol'ō kres-tē'ri-os). [Gr. Ἀπόλλων χρηστήριος.] Apollo of oracles.

Apollo Citharœdus (a-pol'ō sith-a-rē'dus). [Gr. κιθαρῳδός, one who plays on the cithara, a harper.] 1. A statue in the Vatican, Rome. The god, strongly feminine in type, advances laurel-crowned and draped in long tunic and himation, as he touches the strings of his lyre. An attempt has been made to connect this statue with Nero's musical successes in Greece. 2. A notable antique marble statue in the Glyptothek, Munich. The figure is shrouded in full draperies of feminine type, including the long tunic with diplois. The lyre is held high against the left shoulder. The head is of late character.

Apollo Club. A famous club held in the 17th century at the Devil Tavern near Temple Bar. It was frequented by Ben Jonson, Randolph, Herrick, and others.

Apollo of Tenea. An archaic Greek statue in the Glyptothek at Munich, probably representing not Apollo but an athlete. It is important in sculpture as representing a type in a class, unknown until late years, of early Greek undraped statues characterized by the awkwardness of artistic infancy.

Apollo of Thera (thē'rạ). A statue of Apollo in the National Museum, Athens, a typical example of youthful manhood in Greek archaic sculpture. The figure is undraped.

Apollo Sauroktonos (a-pol'ō sâ-rok'tọ-nos). [Gr. Σαυροκτόνος, the lizard-slayer.] A statue in the Vatican, Rome. The god is represented as a beautiful youth, undraped, graceful, and feminine, about to transfix with a dart a lizard (a method of divination) which ascends a tree-trunk on which he leans. It is a reproduction of a work in bronze by Praxiteles.

Apollo Slaying the Python. A noted painting by Turner, in the National Gallery, London.

Apollodorus (a-pol-ọ-dō'rus). [Gr. Ἀπολλόδωρος.] Born at Athens: flourished about 404 B.C. The first of the great school of Greek painters, an elder contemporary of Zeuxis and Parrhasius. Pliny mentions a priest in adoration and an Ajax struck by lightning by this master. He seems to have been the first important painter to abandon the old schematic arrangements for the actual relations of nature. This was undoubtedly due to the discovery of perspective associated with the scene-painter Agatharcus and the philosophers Democritus and Anaxagoras.

> In a word, they [the Egyptians] discovered the laws of chiaroscuro, and with them the art of foreshortening, which is, in fact, perspective applied to the human figure. Greek tradition ascribes these great discoveries to an Athenian named Apollodorus, who flourished about four hundred and thirty years before our era.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 94.

Apollodorus. Born at Carystos, Eubœa: lived about 300–260 B. C. A Greek comic poet of the new Attic comedy. "He is remarkable as having afforded Terence the models of two plays, the 'Hecyra' and 'Phormio.'"

Apollodorus. Lived about 140 B. C. An Athenian grammarian, author of an (extant) "Bibliotheca," an important work on Greek mythology.

Apollodorus. Born at Damascus: died in the reign of Hadrian (117–138). An architect, the designer of the Forum and Column of Trajan at Rome, and of the stone bridge over the Danube about 105 A. D. He was banished and put to death by Hadrian.

Apollonia (ap-o-lō'ni-ạ). [Gr. Ἀπολλωνία, from Ἀπόλλων, Apollo.] In ancient geography, a city of Illyria, situated near the mouth of the Aous in lat. 40° 40' N., long. 19° 25' E.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, the port of Cyrene, Africa, in lat. 32° 56′ N., long. 22° E.: the modern Marsa Susa.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, a town in Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean between Joppa and Cæsarea: the modern Arsûf.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 27° 44′ E.: the modern Sizeboli.

Apollonia. A station on the British Gold Coast, West Africa.

Apollonius (ap-o-lō′ni-us). [Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος.] Lived in the time of Augustus. A noted Alexandrian grammarian, author of a "Homeric Lexicon" (ed. by Bekker 1833).

Apollonius, surnamed Dyscolus. [Gr. δύσκολος, ill-tempered.] Born at Alexandria: flourished during the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. A celebrated Alexandrian grammarian. Only a few of his numerous works are extant; that "On Syntax" (ed. by Bekker 1817) is the most famous. He and his son, Ælius Herodian, are called by Priscian the greatest of grammarians. He is said to have lived in extreme poverty.

Apollonius, surnamed Molon. Born at Alabanda, Caria: lived about 80 B. C. A Greek rhetorician, an instructor of Cicero and Cæsar.

Apollonius, surnamed Pergæus (from his birthplace). Born at Perga, Pamphylia, Asia Minor: lived in the second half of the 3d century B. C. A Greek geometrician educated at Alexandria, surnamed "The Great Geometer." His chief work is a treatise on "Conic Sections" (ed. by Halley 1710) in eight books, of which the first four are extant in Greek and all but the eighth in Arabic.

Apollonius, surnamed Rhodius ('of Rhodes'). Born at Alexandria or at Naucratis, about 235 B. C. A Greek epic poet, author of the "Argonautica." Being unsuccessful in Alexandria, he went to Rhodes (whence his surname) where he lectured on rhetoric, but later returned to the former city.

Apollonius. Born at Tralles, Caria: flourished, probably, at the beginning of the 1st century A. D. A Greek sculptor who, with his brother, carved the so-called Farnese Bull (which see).

Apollonius, surnamed Tyanæus (from his birthplace). Born at Tyana, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, about 4 B. C.: died about 97 (?) A. D. A Pythagorean philosopher and reputed magician and wonder-worker, whose life and supposed miracles have often been compared with those of Christ. "He studied first in the Greek schools at Tarsus, and was led to the adoption of the Pythagorean philosophy. This he combined with the legerdemain practised in some of the Asclepeia, and a journey to the old seats of magic in Babylonia and Persia, and to the confines of India, initiated him into the theurgic practices of the East." His life by Philostratus, which is largely, if not wholly, fabulous (and which was doubtless written for a controversial purpose), presents striking similarities with that of Jesus. Divine honors were paid to him in the 3d century, and his bust was placed by Alexander Severus in his lararium with those of Abraham, Orpheus, and Christ.

Apollonius of Tyre. 1. A Stoic philosopher living in the reign of Ptolemy Auletes, mentioned by Diogenes Laërtius as the author of a work on Zeno, and by Strabo as the author of another work which seems to have been a résumé of the philosophers and their writings from the time of Zeno.—2. The king of Tyre, in the romance named for him (which see).

Apollonius of Tyre, History of. An old Greek romance of uncertain date and authorship. Antiochus, king of Syria, to prevent his daughter's marriage, demands of her suitors, as the price of her hand, the solution of a riddle containing an allusion to his incestuous passion for her. This is accomplished by Apollonius of Tyre, whom Antiochus then seeks to slay. Apollonius escapes, marries the daughter of another king, and returns to take the sovereignty of Syria. The rest of the tale is occupied with the adventures of his daughter and wife.

Besides the Latin prose version already mentioned, the romance, or history, of Apollonius [of Tyre] was translated into Latin verse about the end of the twelfth century, by Godfrey of Viterbo, who introduced it in his Pantheon, or Universal Chronicle, as part of the history of Antiochus the Third of Syria. It was also inserted in the Gesta Romanorum which was written in the fourteenth century, and became soon after the subject of a French prose romance, which was the origin of the English Kynge Apolyne of Tyre, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1510. It was from the metrical version, however, of Godfrey of Viterbo that the story came to Gower, who has told it with little variation in his Confessio Amantis. Gower is introduced as speaking the prologue to each of the five acts of Pericles, Prince of Tyre; whence it may be presumed that the author of that play derived his plot from the English poet. The drama of Pericles, as is well known, has been the subject of much discussion; the composition of the whole, or greater part, of it having been attributed to Shakspeare by some of his commentators, chiefly on the authority of Dryden.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 84.

Apollos (a-pol′os). [Gr. Ἀπολλώς, a shortened form of Ἀπολλώνιος.] Flourished about the middle of the 1st century A. D. An Alexandrian Jew who came to Ephesus about 49 A. D., where he was converted by Aquila and Priscilla. He went to meet Paul at Corinth, and was with Paul at Ephesus when the First Epistle to the Corinthians was written. He was a man of great ability and attainments, and the attachment of his immediate disciples to him was such as almost to create a schism in the church.

Apollyon (a-pol′ion). [Gr. Ἀπολλύων, rendering the Heb. *Abaddon*: prop. adj. ἀπολλύων, destroying.] The angel of the bottomless pit mentioned in Rev. ix. 11. He is introduced by Bunyan in the "Pilgrim's Progress" and has a terrible combat with the pilgrim Christian.

Apologia Socratis. See *Apology of Socrates.*

Apologie for Poetrie. A work by Sir Philip Sidney, written in 1580 or 1581, published in 1595 after his death. It is a plea for the poet's art. Also *Defence of Poetrie.*

Apology for Actors, An. A work in three books by Thomas Heywood, published in 1612, and reprinted in 1658 by William Cartwright, with some alterations, under the title of "The Actors' Vindication."

Apology of Socrates. Plato's version of the defense of Socrates before his judges. (See *Socrates.*) A similar work attributed to Xenophon is spurious.

Apopi. See *Apepi.*

Apostate (a-pos′tāt), **The.** A surname of the Roman emperor Julian.

Apostate, The. A tragedy by Richard Lalor Sheil, produced in 1817. Junius Brutus Booth was celebrated as Pescara in this play.

Apostle Islands (a-pos′l ī′landz). A group of islands in the southwestern part of Lake Superior, belonging to Wisconsin.

Apostle of Andalusia, The. Juan de Avila.

Apostle of Ardennes, The. St. Hubert.

Apostle of Brazil, The. The Jesuit José de Anchieta.

Apostle of Free Trade, The. Richard Cobden.

Apostle of Germany, The. St. Boniface.

Apostle of Infidelity, The. Voltaire.

Apostle of Ireland, The. St. Patrick.

Apostle of Peru, The. The Jesuit Alonso de Barcena.

Apostle of Temperance, The. Theobald Mathew.

Apostle of the English, The. Augustine the missionary to England.

Apostle of the French, The. St. Denis.

Apostle to the Friesians, The. St. Willibrod, missionary to Friesland.

Apostle of the Gauls, The. St. Irenæus.

Apostle of the Gentiles, The. St. Paul.

Apostle of the Highlanders, The. St. Columba.

Apostle of the Indians, The. John Eliot.

Apostle of the Indies, The. St. Francis Xavier.

Apostle of the Iroquois, The. See *Piquet.*

Apostle of the North, The. 1. Ansgar.—2. Bernard Gilpin, an evangelist on the English border.

Apostle of the Peak, The. William Bagshaw, a preacher of Derbyshire.

Apostle of the Picts, The. St. Ninian.

Apostle of the Scots, The. John Knox.

Apostle of the Slavs, The. St. Cyril.

Apostles' Creed, The. A primitive creed of the Christian church, not of apostolic origin, but a product of the Western Church during the first four centuries, not now assignable to any individual author. It was originally a baptismal confession, and was intended to be a popular summary of apostolic teaching.

Apostolic Canons. Certain ordinances and regulations, usually reckoned as eighty-five in number, belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles.

Apostolic Constitutions. A collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, to ecclesiastical discipline, and to ceremonies, divided into eight books. They profess to be the work of the apostles, set down by Clement of Rome, but [illegible] times.

The first six books, which have a strong Jewish-Christian tone, are the original basis, and, according to recent investigations, were composed, with the exception of some later interpolations, at the end of the third century, in Syria (or Asia Minor). The seventh and eighth books, [illegible], however, [illegible] and date from the beginning of the fourth century, [illegible] from a period before the Council of Nicæa (325). The collection of the three parts into one whole may be the work of the author of the eighth book.

Schaff, History of the Christian Church, II. 185.

Apostolic Council, The. The first conference or synod of the Christian church. It was held at Jerusalem (about 50 A. D.) by the leaders of Jerusalem and Antioch to settle the personal relation between the Jewish and gentile apostles, to divide the field of labor between them, to decide the question of circumcision, and to define the relation between the Jewish and gentile Christians. Acts xv.

Apostolic Fathers, The. Those Christian writers who were contemporary with any of the apostles. They are Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Hermas, and Papias.

Apostolics (ap-os-tol′iks), or **Apostolicals** (ap-os-tol′i-kalz). In Spanish history, a political party which supported the Catholic Church and absolute government. It dated from the restoration of the Bourbons, and lasted till about 1833, when it was absorbed by the Carlists.

Apostolius (ap-os-tō′li-us), **Michael.** [MGr. Ἀποστόλιος.] Died in Crete about 1480. A Greek scholar of Constantinople, who fled to Italy in 1453.

Apostool (ä-pos-tōl′), **Samuel.** Born 1638: died about the beginning of the 18th century. A Dutch anabaptist preacher at Amsterdam. He became involved in a dispute in 1662 with his colleague Hans Galenus, who maintained that Christianity is not so much a body of dogma as a practical life. The formation of two parties, Galenists and Apostoolians or Apostoolists, resulted, which were reunited in 1801 under the name *Mennonites.*

Apotheosis of Augustus. The largest existing cameo, in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. It is of Roman workmanship, and is carved in a sardonyx nearly a foot across. There are 26 figures, among them Augustus, Æneas, Julius Cæsar, Tiberius, and Caligula.

Apotheosis of Venice. A masterpiece of Paolo Veronese, in the middle of the ceiling of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio of the ducal palace at Venice.

Apoxyomenos (a-pok-si-om′e-nos). [Gr. ἀποξυόμενος, scraping oneself (i. e. with the strigil).] The athlete with the strigil, a notable statue in the Vatican, Rome. It is an antique copy of a celebrated bronze of Lysippus, embodying that master's canon of the proportions of the human figure.

Appalachee Bay (ap-a-lach′ē bā). An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the western coast of Florida, about lat. 30° N., long. 84° 15′ W.

Appalachee Indians. See *Apalachi.*

Appalachia (ap-a-lach′i-ä). A region of 4,500 square miles in area in the western part of Virginia, lying west of the valley of Virginia.

Appalachian Mountains (ap-a-lach′i-an or ap-a-lā′chi-an moun′tānz). [Named from the *Appalachee* or *Apalachi* Indians.] A great mountain system in the eastern part of North America, which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to northern Alabama: often, but less properly, called the Alleghany Mountains, from its chief division. The system comprises the mountains of Gaspé Peninsula (St. Anne Mountains, Shickshock Mountains), the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, the Hoosac Range, the Taconic Range, the Adirondacks, the Helderberg Mountains, the Catskills, the Shawangunk Mountains, the Blue Ridge, the Alleghanies proper, South Mountain, the Blue Mountains, the Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge ranges, the Black Mountains, the Stone Mountains, the Bald Mountains, the Cumberland Mountains, the Great Smoky Mountains, the Unaka Mountains and some lesser groups. It contains large deposits of coal and iron. It is cut by the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Kanawha, Tennessee, and other rivers. Its length is about 1,500 miles, and its greatest width (in Pennsylvania) about 130 miles. Its highest point is Mitchell's Peak, in North Carolina, which is 6,710 feet high.

Appalachicola (ap-a-lach-i-kō′lä). A river of western Florida, formed by the union of the Flint and Chattahoochee, which flows into St. George's Sound, Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 45′ N., long. 85° W. It is about 90 miles long and is navigable.

Appalachicola Bay. An arm of St. George's Sound, at the mouth of Appalachicola River.

Appendini (äp-pen-dē′nē), **Francesco Maria.** Born near Turin, Nov. 4, 1768: died Jan., 1837. An Italian historian and critic.

Appenzell (äp′pen-tsel). ['The abbot's (Nortbert's) cell.'] A canton of German Switzerland, surrounded by the canton of St. Gall and divided into two half-cantons, Appenzell Inner Rhodes and Appenzell Outer Rhodes. It has [illegible] with the confederated cantons in 1452; was admitted into the [illegible]

Appenzell. The capital of the [illegible] Appenzell Inner Rhodes, in lat. 47° 20′ N., long. 9° 24′ E. It has [illegible] (1888), 4,477.

Appenzell Inner Rhodes, G. **Appenzell In-**

nerrhoden. A half-canton, capital Appenzell, occupying the southeastern portion of the canton of Appenzell. The religion is Roman Catholic and the language German. It sends one member to the National Council. Population (1888), 12,906.

Appenzell Outer Rhodes, G. **Appenzell Ausserrhoden.** A half-canton, capital Trogen, which occupies the northern and western parts of the canton of Appenzell. The religion is Protestant, and the language German. It sends three members to the National Council. Population (1888), 54,200.

Apperley (ap'ėr-li), **Charles James.** Born in Denbighshire, Wales, 1777: died at London, May 19, 1843. An English writer on sporting matters (under the pseudonym "Nimrod").

Appian (ap'i-an), L. **Appianus.** [Gr. Ἀππιανός.] Born at Alexandria: lived in Rome during the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. A Roman historian, author of a history of Rome (in Greek) in twenty-four books, of which eleven, and parts of others, are extant. It is a compilation from earlier writers.

Appiani (äp-pē-ä'nē), **Andrea.** Born at Milan, May 23, 1754: died at Milan, Nov. 8, 1817. A noted Italian fresco-painter.

Appian Way, L. **Via Appia.** The most famous of the ancient Roman highways. It ran from Rome to Brundisium (Brindisi), and is probably the first great Roman road which was formally undertaken as a public work. It was begun in 312 B. C. by Appius Claudius Cæcus, the censor, who carried it as far as Capua. The next stage of the work extended it to Beneventum, and it probably did not reach Brundisium until 244 B. C., when a Roman colony was inaugurated there. At present the Appian Way, for a long distance after it leaves Rome, forms one of the most notable memorials of antiquity in or near the Eternal City, bordered as it is by tombs and the ruins of monumental buildings. Long stretches of the pavement remain perfect, and show that the width of the roadway proper was only 15 feet.

Appiano (äp-pē-ä'nō). An Italian family, rulers of Piombino from the 14th to the 17th century. Its founder was Jacopo I., lord of Pisa 1392–98.

Appii Forum (ap'i-ī fō'rum). In ancient geography, a station on the Appian Way 40 miles southeast of Rome.

Appin (ap'in). A small district in Argyllshire, Scotland, lying along the eastern coast of Loch Linnhe.

Appius and Virginia (ap'i-us and vėr-jin'i-ä). A tragedy by Webster, printed in 1654. See *Appius Claudius* (under *Claudius*), and *Virginia*. The story, originally told by Livy, forms the first novel of the nineteenth day in the "Pecorone di Giovanni Fiorentino," published in 1558, and was reproduced in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure" (first ed. 1566) two centuries later. There is a version of it in the "Roman de la Rose." Chaucer tells it in "The Doctor's Tale," and Gower embodied it in his "Confessio Amantis." There was an earlier play, "The Tragical Comedy of Appius and Virginia," by an unknown author whose initials were R. B. It was probably acted as early as 1563, though not printed till 1575. John Dennis also wrote a tragedy with this name in 1709.

Appius Claudius. See *Claudius.*

Appleby (ap'l-bi). The capital of Westmoreland, England, situated on the Eden 28 miles southeast of Carlisle. Population (1891), 1,776.

Appleton. The capital of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, situated at the falls of Fox River in lat. 44° 18′ N., long. 88° 21′ W. It has manufactures of paper, etc. It is the seat of Lawrence University (Methodist Episcopal). Population (1890), 11,869.

Appleton (ap'l-ton), **Charles Edward Cutts Birch.** Born at Reading, England, March 16, 1841: died at Luxor, Upper Egypt, Feb. 1, 1879. An English journalist and man of letters. He was the founder of the "Academy" (the first number of which appeared Oct. 9, 1869) and its editor 1869–79.

Appleton, Daniel. Born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10, 1785: died at New York, March 27, 1849. An American bookseller and publisher, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Appleton, Jesse. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 17, 1772: died at Brunswick, Maine, Nov. 12, 1819. An American clergyman and educator, president of Bowdoin College 1807–19. He was father-in-law of President Franklin Pierce.

Appleton, John. Born at Beverly, Mass., Feb. 11, 1815: died at Portland, Maine, Aug. 22, 1864. An American politician and diplomatist. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1834, commenced the practice of law at Portland, Maine, 1837, was Democratic member of Congress from Maine 1851–53, and was appointed minister to Russia by President Buchanan in 1860.

Appleton, Nathan. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 6, 1779: died at Boston, July 14, 1861. An American manufacturer and political economist, brother of Samuel Appleton, and one of the three founders of the town of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1831–33 and 1842.

Appleton, Samuel. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., June 22, 1766: died at Boston, July 12, 1853. An American merchant and philanthropist. He established himself with his brother Nathan as an importer in Boston in 1794, and later engaged extensively in cotton manufacture at Waltham and Lowell.

Appleton, Thomas Gold. Born at Boston, March 31, 1812: died at New York, April 17, 1884. A prose-writer, poet, and amateur painter.

Appold (ap'gld), **John George.** Born at London, April 14, 1800: died at Clifton, Aug. 31, 1865. An English mechanician. He was the inventor of a form of centrifugal pump and of a break which was used in laying the first Atlantic cable.

Appomattox Court House (ap-o-mat'ọks kōrt hous). A village and the capital of Appomattox County, Virginia, situated about 25 miles east of Lynchburg. Here, April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered the Confederate army of Northern Virginia (about 26,000) to General Grant, practically ending the Civil War.

Appomattox River. A river of Virginia, joining the James River 20 miles southeast of Richmond. It is about 150 miles long, and is navigable for about 15 miles.

Apponyi (op'pōn-yē), Count **Antal György.** Born Dec. 4, 1751: died March 17, 1817. A Hungarian statesman, founder of the Apponyi Library at Presburg.

Apponyi, Count **Antal.** Born Sept. 7, 1782: died Oct. 17, 1852. A Hungarian diplomatist, son of Antal György Apponyi.

Apponyi, Count **György.** Born Dec. 29, 1808. A Hungarian statesman, grandson of Antal György Apponyi. He was court chancellor and conservative leader before the insurrection of 1848–49, and later nationalist leader.

Apponyi, Count **Rudolph.** Born Aug. 1, 1812: died at Venice, May 31, 1876. A Hungarian diplomatist, son of Antal Apponyi. He was appointed Austrian minister (1856) and ambassador (1860) at the court of St. James, was relieved in 1871, and was transferred to Paris in 1872.

Appuleia gens. In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names are Decianus, Pansa, and Saturninus.

Appuleius. See *Apuleius.*

Apraxin (ä-präk'sin), **Feodor.** Born 1671: died Nov. 10, 1728. A Russian admiral, the chief collaborator of Peter the Great in the founding of the Russian navy. He served with distinction in the wars against Sweden, Turkey, and Persia.

Apraxin, Stefan. Died in prison, Aug. 31, 1758. A Russian general, conqueror of the Prussians at Gross-Jägerndorf, Aug. 30, 1757. He was arrested for conspiracy.

Apricena (ä-prē-chā'nä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 25 miles north of Foggia. Population, about 5,000.

Apries (ā'pri-ēz). [Gr. Ἀπρίης, in LXX Οὐαφρῆ, Heb. *Hophrā*, Egypt. *Uahabra.*] A king of Egypt, the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, who reigned about 590–570 B. C.

> Nebuchadnezzar was still king of Babylon, while Apries had (in B. C. 588) succeeded his father, Psamatik II., as monarch of Egypt. The feud between the two powers was still raging, and Apries, about B. C. 570, determined on an invasion of Syria both by sea and land, with the object of aggrandizing his own country at the expense of the Babylonians. Herodotus tells us that his fleet engaged that of Tyre, while his land army attacked Sidon. Diodorus adds that he defeated the combined navies of Phœnicia and Cyprus in a great sea-fight, after which he took Sidon, and made himself master of the entire Phœnician seaboard. *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 182.

April (ā'pril). [ME. *Aprile, Aprille*, etc. (AS. rarely *Aprelis*), also and earlier *Averil, Averel, Averylle*, OF. *Avril*, F. *Avril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *Abril* = It. *Aprile* = D. *April* = MHG. *Aprille, Abrille, Abrelle, Aprill*, G. *April* = Dan. Sw. *April*, from L. *Aprilis* (sc. *mensis*, month), April; usually, but fancifully, regarded as if from **aperilis*, from *aperire*, open, as the month when the earth 'opens' to produce new fruits.] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With poets April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of its weather.

Apsaras (ap'sa-ras), pl. **Apsarases.** In Hindu mythology, one of a class of female spirits which reside in the breezes. They are wives of the Gandharvas, have the power of changing their forms, are fond of dice, and give good fortune in play. They are seldom mentioned in the Rigveda, while in the Atharvaveda they are objects of fear, regarded as occasioning madness, and incantations are used against them. Later works mention various classes with distinctive names. They are distinguished as *daivika*, 'divine,' or *laukika*, 'worldly,' the former ten, the latter thirty-four. These, like Urvasi, have visited heroes, and, like Menaka and Rambha, allured saints from their devotions. The Apsarases are Indra's hand-maidens, and conduct to his heaven warriors fallen in battle, where they become their wives.

Apsethus (ap-sē'thus). See the extract.

> According to the Philosophumena, Simon of Gitton in Samaria called himself a God, in imitation of a certain Apsethus who in Libya trained some parrots to say, "Apsethus is a god," and then let them loose. They flew abroad, all over Libya and as far as Greece. He obtained divine worship. But a clever Greek found out the trick, caught some of the parrots, and taught them to say, "Apsethus shut us up, and taught us to say, 'Apsethus is a god.'" He let them fly to Libya. Upon which the Libyans burned Apsethus as an impostor. This is an old story told of Hanno the Carthaginian. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 54, note.

Apsheron (äp-shā-ron'). A peninsula in Transcaucasia, Russia, which projects into the Caspian Sea and terminates in Cape Apsheron, in lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 50° 25′ E. It is noted for its petroleum-wells (in the vicinity of Baku) and its mud volcanoes.

Apsley House. The residence of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner in London. It was built for Lord Bathurst in 1785, purchased by the government in 1820, and presented to the Duke of Wellington as part of the national reward for his services. It contains a picture-gallery with several pictures by Velasquez, a Correggio, several Wouvermans, a Parmigiano, etc.

Apt (äpt). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, situated on the Calavon 28 miles east by south of Avignon: the ancient Apta Julia (a city of the Vulgientes). It contains important Roman antiquities and a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 5,725.

Apuan (ap'ụ-ạn) **Alps.** A chain of the northern Apennines, situated near Carrara, Italy. It is separated from the main range of the Apennines by the upper valleys of the Serchio and Magra.

Apuleius, or **Appuleius** (ap-ụ-lē'us), **Lucius.** Born at Medaura, Numidia, about 125 A. D. A Roman Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, author of a famous romance, the "Metamorphoses, or The Golden Ass." He also wrote an "Apology," philosophical works, etc. See *Golden Ass, The.*

Apulia (ạ-pū'li-ạ̈), It. **Puglia** (pö'lyä). In ancient geography, a region in Italy between the Apennines and the Adriatic, south of the Frentani and east of Samnium, conquered by Rome in the 4th century B. C. Later it included the Messapian Peninsula. It was made a duchy under the Normans in the middle of the 11th century. The ancient inhabitants were the Dauni, Peucetii, and Salentini or Messapians.

Apulia (ä-pö'lē-ä). A compartimento of the modern kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce. It is one of the least prosperous districts of Italy. Area, 7,376 square miles. Population (1891), 1,778,323.

Apure (ä-pö-rā'). A river in western Venezuela, one of the principal tributaries of the Orinoco, which it joins in lat. 7° 35′ N., long. 66° 50′ W. Its length is about 600 miles, and it is navigable in its lower part.

Apurimac (ä-pö-rē-mäk'). [Quichua *apu*, chief, and *rimac*, oracle.] A department in the interior of southern Peru. Population, about 140,000.

Apurimac. The southernmost head stream of the Ucayale, and hence of the Amazon, in Peru, rising about 15° 10′ S., and flowing north. From the confluence of the Mantaro (12° S.) it is called the Ené to its junction with the Perené; thence to the Ucayale it is known as the Tambó. The entire length to the Ucayale is about 500 miles.

Apus (ā'pus). [NL., from Gr. ἄπους, without feet.] One of the southern constellations formed in the 16th century, probably by Petrus Theodori; the Bird of Paradise. It is situated south of the Triangulum Australe, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Aquæ Calidæ (ā'kwē kal'i-dē). [L., 'hot springs.'] In ancient geography: (*a*) The modern Vichy. (*b*) A place in Mauretania Cæsariensis, south of Cæsarea. (*c*) Same as *Aquæ Solis.*

Aquæ Sextiæ (ā'kwe seks'ti-ē). [L., 'springs of Sextius' (C. Sextius Calvinus, proconsul).] The Roman name of Aix, France. Scene of the great victory of Marius over the Teutones, Ambrones, and some other Germanic tribes, B. C. 102.

Aquæ Solis (ā'kwē sō'lis). [L., 'springs or baths of the sun.'] The Roman name of Bath, England.

> A city remarkable for its splendid edifices, its temples, its buildings for public amusement, and still more so for its medicinal baths. For this latter reason it was called Aquæ Solis, the Waters of the Sun, and for the same cause its representative in modern times has received the name of Bath. Remains of the Roman bathing-houses have been discovered in the course of modern excavations. Among its temples was a magnificent one dedicated to Minerva, who is supposed to have been the patron goddess of the place. *Wright*, Celt, Roman, and Saxon, p. 143.

Aquambo (ä-kwäm-bō'). A region on the Gold Coast, Africa, about lat. 6°–7° N., long. 1° E.

Aquapim (ä-kwä-pēm'). A region on the Gold Coast, Africa, about lat. 6° N., long. 0°.

Aquarius (a-kwā'ri-us). [L., 'the Water-bearer.'] A zodiacal constellation supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.

Aquaviva (ä-kwä-vē'vä), **Claudio.** Born Sept. 14, 1543: died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1615. An Italian ecclesiastic, general of the Jesuits 1581–1615, noted for his administrative ability.

Aquednek (a-kwed'nek), or **Aquidneck** (a-kwid'nek). [Amer. Ind.] The early name of the island of Rhode Island.

Aqueduct of Arcueil. See *Arcueil.*

Aqueduct of Valens. An aqueduct in Constantinople, finished 378 A. D., and still in use. The main bridge is 2,000 feet long and 75 high, and consists of two tiers of arches of about 30 feet span.

Aquila. An early Christian who, with his wife Priscilla, was employed at Ephesus in instructing Apollos, who, though "instructed in the way of the Lord," needed to have it "more accurately set forth."

Aquila. Born in Pontus: lived about 130 A. D. A Jewish proselyte, surnamed "Ponticus" from his birthplace. He was a disciple of Rabbi Akiba, and made a slavishly literal translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, which superseded the Septuagint among Greek-speaking Jews.

Aquila (ä'kwē-lä), **Johannes Kaspar.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Aug. 7, 1488: died at Saalfeld, Nov. 12, 1560. A German Protestant theologian, an assistant of Luther in the translation of the Old Testament. He became pastor at Saalfeld in 1527, and was outlawed by Charles V., 1548, for his violent opposition to the Interim, but saved himself by flight, returning after the treaty of Passau (1552) to his pastorate at Saalfeld.

Aquila (ä'kwē-lä). A province in the compartimento of Abruzzi and Molise, Italy: formerly called Abruzzo Ulteriore II. Area, 2,484 square miles. Population (1891), 374,882.

Aquila, or **Aquila degli Abruzzi.** The capital of the province of Aquila, situated on the Aterno in lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 13° 25′ E. It is the seat of a trade in saffron, and the center of important routes over the Apennines. It was built by the emperor Frederick II. Here, June 2, 1424, the Aragonese under Braccio da Montone were defeated by the allied (papal, Milanese, and Neapolitan) army under Jacob Caldora; Braccio was mortally wounded. Population, about 20,500.

Aquila et Antinous (ak'wi-lä et an-tin'ō-us). [L., 'the Eagle and Antinous.'] A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinous, the page of the emperor Hadrian.

Aquilant (ä-kwi-länt'). The brother of Gryphon, descended from Olivero, a character in Boiardo and Ariosto. The brothers were brought up by two fairies.

> Their fame in arms o'er all the world was blown.

Aquileia (ä-kwē-lā'yä), mod. also **Aglar** (äg-lär'). A town in the crownland of Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic, 22 miles northwest of Trieste. It contains a cathedral (11th century). It was one of the chief cities of the Roman Empire, an emporium, and the key of Italy on the northeast, colonized by Rome about 181 B. C. In 452 A. D. it was destroyed by Attila's forces. It was the scene of various church councils, and became the seat of an important patriarchate in the 6th century. Population, about 2,000.

> The bishoprics which have most historical importance are those which at one time or another stood out in rivalry or opposition to Rome. Such was the patriarchal see of Aquileia, whose metropolitan jurisdiction took in Como at one end and the Istrian Pola at the other. The patriarchs of Aquileia, standing as they did on the march of the Italian, Teutonic, and Slavonic lands, grew, unlike most of the Italian prelates, into powerful temporal princes. *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 171.

Aquilin (ak'wi-lin). The horse of Raymond, in the "Jerusalem Delivered" by Tasso. His sire was the wind.

Aquillia gens (a-kwil'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician and plebeian clan or house of great antiquity, whose family names under the Republic were Corvus, Crassus, Florus, Gallus, and Tuscus.

Aquillius (a-kwil'i-us), **Manius.** A Roman general, consul 101 B. C., and commander in the war against the slaves in Sicily. He was accused of maladministration 98 B. C., but acquitted, and was defeated in the war against Mithridates 88 B. C., and barbarously slain.

Aquilo (ak'wi-lō). [L.] The north wind.

Aquinas (a-kwī'nas), **Thomas,** Saint, or **Thomas of Aquino.** Born at Rocca Sicca, near Aquino, Italy, 1225 or 1227: died at Fossa Nuova, near Terracina, Italy, March 7, 1274. A famous Italian theologian and scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Angelicus," "Father of Moral Philosophy," and (by his companions at school) the "Dumb Ox." He entered the Dominican order; studied at Cologne under Albertus Magnus; and taught at Cologne, Paris, Rome, Bologna, and elsewhere. His followers were called "Thomists." His chief work is the "Summa Theologiæ." His complete works were published in 1787, and, under the auspices of Pope Leo XIII., in 1883.

Aquino (ä-kwē'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 55 miles northwest of Naples: the seat of a bishopric. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, and Pescennius Niger, and gave his name to Thomas Aquinas.

Aquitaine (ak-wi-tān'). [F., also in another form *Guienne* or *Guyenne;* from L. *Aquitania.*] An ancient division of southwestern France, lying between the Garonne and the Loire. A West-Gothic kingdom was founded there in the first part of the 5th century. It was conquered by Clovis 507–511, became a duchy about 700(?), and was thoroughly conquered by Charles the Great, and made a kingdom (including all southern Gaul and the Spanish March) for his son Louis. In 838 Neustria was united to it, and it became soon after a duchy and one of the great fiefs of the French crown. Gascony was united to it in 1052. In 1137 it passed temporarily to France, by the marriage of Eleanor with Louis VII. of France, but in 1152 was united (by the marriage of Eleanor with Henry) to Normandy and Anjou, and in 1154 to England, which retained it under John. It became nominally a French fief in 1258 (?), and was freed from French vassalage and granted to Edward III. in 1360. Part of it was recovered from the English in the reign of Charles V., but was won back by Henry V. It was finally conquered by the French 1451–53. It included (as Guienne) properly Bordelais, Rouergue, Périgord, Quercy, Agénois, and Bazadois, and comprised nearly the modern departments Gironde, Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Compare *Guienne.*

Aquitania (ak-wi-tā'ni-ä). [L., named from the *Aquitani,* a people of Gaul.] The southwestern division of Gaul, as described by Julius Cæsar, comprising the region between the Pyrenees and Garonne. By Augustus it was extended to the Loire northward, and made a Roman province. See *Aquitaine.*

Aquitanian Sea (ak-wi-tā'ni-an sē). An occasional name of the Bay of Biscay.

Ara (ā'rä). [L., 'an altar.'] One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations; the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

Arabah (ä'rä-bä). A valley or wady between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah.

Arabat (ar-ä-bät'). A small place in the Crimea, Russia, at the head of the peninsula of Arabat.

Arabat, Tongue of. A long and narrow peninsula which separates the Sea of Azov from the Sivash.

Arabat Bay. An arm of the Sea of Azov.

Arabella (ar-a-bel'ä). **1.** The romantic female Quixote in Mrs. Lennox's novel of that name. —**2.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Arabella Stuart. See *Stuart, Arabella.*

Arabella Zeal. See *Zeal.*

Arabgir (ä-räb-gēr'), or **Arabkir** (ä-räb-kēr'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 39° N., long. 38° 40′ E. Population, 25,000.

Arabi Pasha (ä-rä'bē pash'â), **Ahmed.** Born about 1837. An Egyptian officer and revolutionary leader. He organized the national party of Egypt in opposition to the Anglo-French control; took part in the deposition of the ministry in 1881, and became minister of war in 1882. He withdrew the budgets from the English and French controllers, an act which resulted in the bombardment of Alexandria by the English, July 11, and the defeat of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882. He was taken prisoner at Cairo, and exiled to Ceylon.

Arabia (a-rā'bi-ä), Turk. and Pers. **Arabistan** (ä-räb-ē-stan'). [Also *Araby, Arabie,* from F. *Arabie:* probably 'the desert' (Heb. *arābāh*); L. *Arabia,* Gr. Ἀραβία, Sp. Pg. It. *Arabia,* G. *Arabien,* etc.] A peninsula with the shape of an irregular triangle between Persia, Syria, Egypt, and Ethiopia, bounded on the west by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, and on the north by a portion of Syria. The Greeks and Romans divided Arabia into A. Petræa (the stony), A. Deserta (the desert), and A. Felix (the happy). Modern geographers recognize from 8 to 12 districts, the smaller part in the Hejaz, along the coast of the Red Sea, including the Haramain (the sacred territory of Mecca and Medina); Yemen on the southern coast of the same sea (biblical Sheba); Hadramaut (Hazarmaveth), the province east of Yemen situated toward the Indian Ocean; Oman and Hasa, the southern and southern halves of the coast on the Persian Gulf; Nejd, or Central Arabia; and the Syrian desert. The area of the country is about 1,200,000 square miles. One third of this is a sandy desert. It has no permanent rivers, the rivulets that flow from the hills losing themselves in the sand. It contains [illegible] and meadows, and is especially famed for [illegible] the high plateau of the Nejd, which [illegible] the level of the sea, [illegible] camels. The principal [illegible] with about [illegible] inhabitants; [illegible] Persian Gulf, in Oman, with [illegible] and Aden, the key to the Red Sea, in Yemen, with 42,000 inhabitants. Other important cities are Mecca and Medinah, with 45,000 and 20,000 inhabitants respectively. The population is about 5,000,000, of whom one fifth are Bedouins or dwellers in tents, the remaining four fifths being sedentary. The races which have peopled the country are divided into three sections: the old, "lost" Arabs (*al Arabu l-baïdah*) who are supposed to have lived in the mythical prehistoric period; the pure Arabs (*al Arabu l-Aribah*), who claim to be descended from Qahtan (*i. e.,* the Yoktan of the Old Testament, Gen. x. 25), and the mixed Arabs (*al Arabu l-mutaribah*), who claim to be descended from Ishmael. The period preceding the era of Mohammed is characterized by the formation of local monarchies and federal governments of a rude form. The religion of that period had elements of fetishism, and animal and ancestor worship. The Koran enumerates ten idols of pre-Islamitic times. But in the midst of the old idolatry there had arisen some perception of a supreme god, Allah, the other gods being termed his children. Mecca with its Kaaba was the center of Arab worship under the guardianship of the noble tribe of Koreish. Out of Mecca and the Koreishites came Mohammed (570–632), who by his new religion consolidated the Arabs into a theocracy, so that on his death the Arab peninsula was, with a few exceptions, under one scepter and one creed. He was succeeded (632) by Abu-Bekr, the father of his favorite wife, Ayesha, his title being calif, or successor. Abu-Bekr was followed by Omar (634–644), who conquered Syria, Persia, and Egypt. He was followed by Othman (644–656), who in turn was succeeded by Ali, the prophet's nephew and son-in-law. All of these except Abu Bekr died at the hands of assassins. Next came the dynasty of the Omayyads (661–750), with fourteen princes, having their capital at Damascus. During the reign of Yezid I., the second prince (679–683), a rebellion took place which split the Mohammedan world into two great sects, the Sunnites and Shiites. The Omayyads conquered other portions of Asia and Africa, and even invaded France (732). Their most important achievement was the conquest of Spain in 711, under the reign of Walid I. (705–715), the sixth of the dynasty. Spain soon became independent of the main Arab realm (later under the Moors). In the Orient the Omayyads succumbed to Ibrahim and his brother, Abul Abbas, who founded the dynasty of the Abbassides (750–1258). During this period the Arabian power reached its highest point. The most celebrated rulers of this dynasty were Abu Jaffar, surnamed Al Mansur (754–775), founder of Bagdad, the capital of the Abbassides, and Harun-al Rashid (786–809), who is well known in Arabic literature, and who had diplomatic relations with Charlemagne. But it was under the Abbassides that the disintegration of the Arabic empire began. In 909 the Fatimites (*i. e.,* the descendants of Ali and Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed) established themselves in northern Africa and founded in 972 the califate of Egypt, with Cairo as its capital. The dynasty of the Abbassides came to an end with the capture of Bagdad by the Mongols in 1258. Hedjaz in the west and Yemen in the south are Turkish provinces. Oman is an independent sultanate. Nejd and other districts are under the influence of the Wahhabees, a politico-religious faction named after Mohammed bin-Abdul Wahhab, who arose about 1740 as a reformer. Aden has been held by the English since 1839.

Arabia Deserta (a-rā'bi-ä de-zėr'tä). [L., 'uninhabited Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the northern and central portions of Arabia.

Arabia Felix (a-rā'bi-ä fē'liks). [L., 'flourishing Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the region in the southeast and south of Arabia, or perhaps the peninsula proper.

Arabia Petræa (a-rā'bi-ä pe-trē'ä). [L., 'rocky Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of Arabia.

Arabian Gulf. The Red Sea.

Arabian Sea. A part of the Indian Ocean, nearly corresponding to the ancient Mare Erythræum, which is bounded by Africa on the west, Arabia on the northwest, Persia and Baluchistan on the north, and India on the east, and is connected with the Red Sea by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and with the Persian Gulf by the Strait of Oman. Its chief arms are the Gulfs of Aden, Oman, Cutch, and Cambay; its islands, Sokotra, and the Lakkadiv Islands.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments, or **A Thousand and One Nights.** A collection of Oriental tales of which the plan and title are very ancient. The source of some of the stories has been traced, others are traditional. Masudi in 943 speaks of a Persian work "A Thousand Nights and a Night." Mohammed ibn Ishaq in his Al Fihrist in 987 alludes to it as well known to him. In the course of centuries it had been added to and taken from to a great extent, and in 14[illegible] it was reduced to its present form in Egypt, probably in Cairo. The tales show their Persian, Indian, and Arabian origin. The modern editions are: Antoine Galland's from the oldest known MS. (French) published in Paris in 1704–1[illegible], in twelve volumes; [illegible] translation; E. W. Lane's English translation, which [illegible] scholarly, published in 1840; [illegible] 1882–84; and Sir Richard Burton's [illegible] ten volumes printed by the Kama Shastra Society [illegible] [illegible] added in 1886–88. Lady Burton [illegible] treated for popular reading [illegible]

Arabic (ar'a-bik). One of the Semitic [illegible] languages, of which, with the Himyaritic and Ethiopic languages, it constitutes the southern branch. It is the language of the Koran, and has largely contributed from its vocabulary to Persian, Hindustani, and Turkish, [illegible] and other tongues. This Semitic language invaded Africa long after its sister language, the Punic, had disappeared.

It came in by Suez, across the Red Sea, and over the Indian Ocean from Muscat. It has superseded the Hamitic Egyptian, spread over the Sahara to Lake Chad and the Senegal, and in East Africa it has strongly impregnated the Suahili. In Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli it is the superior language, and from one end of the Sudan to the other it is the sacred language of the Mohammedans. Nowhere in Africa is the Arabic spoken in its classical form, but in a variety of dialects, the principal of which are the Egyptian, the Maghreb, in Northwest Africa, the Sudani in the Sudan, and the Muscat dialect in East Africa.

Arabicus Sinus (a̤-rab′i-kus sī′nus). A Roman name of the Red Sea.

Arabs. See *Arabia.*

Araby (ar′a̤-bi). A poetical form of *Arabia.*

Aracajú (ä-rä-kä-zhö′). The capital of the state of Sergipe, Brazil, situated near the coast, 190 miles northeast of Bahia. Population, about 3,000.

Aracan. See *Arakan.*

Aracatí, or **Aracaty** (ä-rä-kä-tē′). A seaport in the state of Ceará, Brazil, in lat. 4° 35′ S., long. 37° 48′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Aracena (ä-rä-thē′nä). A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 53 miles northwest of Seville. Population (1887), 6,040.

Arachne (a̤-rak′nē). [Gr. Ἀράχνη, identified with ἀράχνη, a spider.] In Greek legend, a Lydian maiden who challenged Athene to a contest in weaving, and was changed by her into a spider.

Arachosia (ar-a-kō′shi-ä). In ancient geography, a region in ancient Persia corresponding to part of the modern Afghanistan.

Ara Cœli, Church of. [L., 'altar of heaven.'] See *Santa Maria in Ara Cœli.*

Arad (or′od), **New.** A town in the county of Temes, Hungary, across the river from Old Arad. Population (1890), 5,555.

Arad, or **Old Arad.** A royal free city in the county of Arad, Hungary, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 21° 16′ E.: a railway center, the chief emporium in southeastern Hungary, and an important fortress. It has a large trade in grain, wine, tobacco, spirits, and cattle. In the revolution of 1849 it played an important part; it was taken from the Austrians after a long siege; was surrendered by the Hungarians Aug., 1849; and was the scene of the military executions by Haynau, Oct. 6, 1849. Population (1890), 42,052.

Aradus (ar′a̤-dus). See *Arvad.*

Araf (ä′räf), **Al.** [Said to be derived from Ar. *arafa*, part, divide.] The partition between Heaven and Hell described in the Koran (Surah vii. 44). It is variously interpreted. "Some imagine it to be a sort of limbo for the patriarchs and prophets, or for the martyrs and those who have been most eminent for sanctity. Others place here those whose good and evil works are so equal that they exactly counterpoise each other and therefore deserve neither reward nor punishment; and these, say they, will on the last day be admitted into Paradise after they shall have performed an act of adoration, which will be imputed to them as a merit, and will make the scale of their good works to preponderate. Others suppose this intermediate space will be a receptacle for those who have gone to war without their parents' leave and therein suffered martyrdom; being excluded from Paradise for their disobedience, and escaping hell because they are martyrs." *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

Arafat (ä-rä-fät′). A sacred mountain of the Mohammedans, situated about 15 miles southeast of Mecca, Arabia.

Arafura Sea (ä-rä-fö′rä sē). That part of the ocean which lies north of Australia, east of Timor, and southwest of Papua.

Arafuras. See *Alfures.*

Arago (är′a̤-gō; F. pron. ä-rä-gō′), **Dominique François.** Born at Estagel, near Perpignan, France, Feb. 26, 1786: died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1853. A French physicist and astronomer, noted especially for his experiments and discoveries in magnetism and optics, and for his skill as a popular expounder of scientific facts and theories. He was engaged with Biot in geodetic measurements in the Pyrenees and Balearic Islands 1806–1808, was imprisoned by the Spaniards and later by the Algerian corsairs, was finally released in 1809, became a member of the Academy and professor of analytical geometry at the Polytechnic School in 1809, lectured in Paris on astronomy 1812–45, and was appointed chief director of the observatory and perpetual secretary of the Academy in 1830. In the same year he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 a member of the provisional government. With Gay-Lussac he was the founder (1816) of the "Annales de chimie et de physique." He is still known popularly from his "Éloges historiques" upon deceased members of the Academy, which he delivered as secretary of that body.

Arago, Etienne. Born at Perpignan, France, Feb. 9, 1802: died at Paris, March 6, 1892. A French dramatist, journalist, politician, and poet, brother of Dominique François Arago: author of "Les Aristocrates" (1847), etc.

Arago, Jacques Etienne Victor. Born at Estagel, near Perpignan, March 10, 1790: died in Brazil, Jan., 1855. A French traveler and writer, brother of Dominique François Arago: author of "Voyage autour du monde" (1843), etc.

Aragon (ar′a̤-gon). An ancient kingdom, now a captaincy-general of Spain, capital Saragossa, bounded by France on the north, by Catalonia on the east, by Valencia on the south, and by New Castile, Old Castile, and Navarre on the west, comprising the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. It is traversed by mountains and intersected by the Ebro. During the middle ages it was one of the two chief Christian powers in the peninsula. In 1035 it became a kingdom; was united to Catalonia in 1137; rose to great influence through its acquisitions in the 13th and 14th centuries of Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia, and the Sicilies; and was united with Castile in 1479 through the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile. Area, 17,973 square miles. Population (1887), 910,830. Formerly also *Arragon.*

Aragon. A river, about 125 miles long, which rises in the Pyrenees, flows west and southwest through Aragon and Navarre, and joins the Ebro at Milagro.

Aragona (ä-rä-gō′nä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 8 miles north of Girgenti. There are sulphur-mines in its vicinity. Population, about 9,000.

Aragua (ä-rä′gwä). A noted valley in northern Venezuela, east of Lake Valencia. It gave name to a former province of Venezuela.

Araguarí (ä-rä-gwä-rē′). A river in northern Brazil which flows into the Atlantic north of the Amazon.

Araguaya (ä-rä-gwī′ä). A river of central Brazil which rises about lat. 18° 30′ S., flows north, is separated in its middle course for a long distance into two arms, and joins the Tocantins about lat. 6° S. Its length is about 1,000 miles, and it is navigable for about 750 miles.

Araish. See *El-Araish.*

Arakan, or **Aracan** (ä-rä-kän′). A division in the northern part of British Burma, ceded to the British in 1826. Population, 488,565.

Arakan. A decayed city in the division of Arakan, in lat. 20° 42′ N., long. 93° 24′ E.

Araktcheyeff (ä-räk-chā′yef), Count **Alexei.** Born Oct. 4, 1769: died at Grusino, government of Novgorod, Russia, May 3, 1834. A Russian general and minister of war (1806), the organizer of the military colonies in Russia 1822–25.

Aral Sea (ar′al sē), or **Sea of Khuwarizm.** A brackish inland sea of Russian Central Asia, in lat. 43° 42′–46° 44′ N., long. 58° 18′–61° 46′ E. It receives the waters of the Amu-Daria and Sir-Daria, but has no outlet and is thought to have been formerly dry, the Amu-Daria and Sir-Daria then discharging into the Caspian Sea. The Aral is generally shallow (maximum depth 37 fathoms), and is veiled by storms. Its length is 225 miles, greatest width 185 miles, height above sea-level about 160 feet, and area 24,500 square miles. It is decreasing in size.

Aram (ā′ram), or **Aramea**, or **Aramæa** (ar-a-mē′ä). [L. *Aram*, Gr. Ἀράμ, Heb. *'Arâm*; L. **Aramæa* (sc. *regio*). The common etymology 'highland' is very doubtful.] The biblical name of the country extending from the western frontiers of Babylonia to the highlands of western Asia. The inhabitants of this country are called Arameans. The Septuagint and Vulgate render the name by Syria. The Old Testament mentions six divisions of the country, among them being Aram Naharaim (Gen. xxiv. 10), *i. e.*, of the two rivers; Mesopotamia, probably the territory between the Euphrates and the Chabor where the Judean exiles were settled (2 Ki. xvii. 6); Paddanaram, probably the designation for the flat country in northern Mesopotamia; and Damascus. In the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions the names Aramu, Arumu and Arimu are used, but only of Mesopotamia and the peoples on the western bank of the Euphrates. The principal river of Aram was the Orontes. The Arameans were in race, language, and religion Semitic. As early as the period of the Judges an Aramean king extended his conquests to Palestine (Judges iii. 8, 10). David took Damascus from them, but Solomon was obliged to restore it. The last king of Damascus, Rezin, allied himself with Pekah, king of Israel, against Judah, but succumbed to Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria (734–732 B.C.). Aram Naharaim appears on Egyptian monuments and in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets under the form Naharina. Thothmes I. and III. and Amenophis III. conquered it several times; but after repeated attacks it finally fell to the Assyrians. The Arameans became an important factor in the Assyrian state; their language seems to have become the common speech of trade and diplomacy, and gradually supplanted Assyrian in Assyria and Hebrew in Palestine. See also *Syria.*

Aram (ā′ram), **Eugene.** Born at Ramsgill, Yorkshire, 1704: died Aug. 6, 1759. An English scholar, executed for fraud and the murder of Daniel Clark, committed in Knaresborough in 1745. He taught at Knaresborough and elsewhere, and was arrested while acting as usher in a private school at Lynn Regis. The testimony of an accomplice, Houseman, through whom Clark's skeleton was discovered in a cave near Knaresborough, secured Aram's conviction. On his trial he defended himself with unusual ability. He was self-taught, but attained a very considerable knowledge of languages, and has been credited with the discovery of the affinity of the Celtic to other European tongues; he also disputed the then almost universally accepted direct derivation of Latin from Greek. He has been highly idealized in a novel by Bulwer (pub. 1832), and his arrest is the theme of a well-known poem by Hood ("Dream of Eugene Aram"). A play, "Eugene Aram," by W. G. Wills, was produced by Henry Irving in 1873.

Aramea, or **Aramæa.** See *Aram.*

Arameans, or **Aramæans.** See *Aram.*

Aramaic (ar-a̤-mā′ik). One of the Semitic family of languages, properly a general term for all the northern Semitic dialects, and so including the so-called Chaldaic or Chaldean, and Syriac or Syrian. Some portions of the "Hebrew" Scriptures (Ezra, and Daniel, and parts of other books) are in Aramaic. Also *Aramean.*

Araminta (ar-a̤-min′tä). 1. In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the wife of Moneytrap, an extravagant, luxurious woman with a marked leaning toward "the quality."—2. The principal female character in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."

Aramis (ä-rä-mēs′). One of the "Three Musketeers," in Dumas's novel of that name. He is the mildest and most gracious of the trio, and finally enters the church. The name is an assumed one, his real name being known only to the captain of the Musketeers.

Aran (ä-rän′), **Valle de** or **Val de.** A valley in the Pyrenees, in the province of Lerida, Spain, northeast of the Maladetta group: the source of the Garonne.

Aran, or **Arran, Islands** (ar′an ī′landz). Three islands at the entrance of Galway Bay, western coast of Ireland: Inishmore (length 8 miles), Inishmain, Inisheer: about lat. 55° N.

Arana, Diego Barros. See *Barros Arana, Diego.*

Aranda (ä-rän′dä) **Count of (Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea).** Born at Saragossa, 1718: died 1799 (1794?). A Spanish statesman and diplomatist. As president of the Council of Castile he effected the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. Later he was ambassador to France.

Aranda de Duero (ä-rän′dä dā dwā′rō). A town in the province of Burgos, Spain, situated on the Duero 57 miles east of Valladolid. Population (1887), 5,719.

Arango y Parreno (ä-räng′gō ē pär-rā′nō), **Francisco de.** Born at Havana, May 22, 1765: died at Guines, March 21, 1837. A Cuban lawyer. He was twice the representative of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes, was councilor of state, and held other public offices; but he is best known for his numerous works on economical questions connected with Cuba.

Aranjuez (ä-rän-hweth′). A town in the province of Madrid, Spain, situated on the Tagus 28 miles south of Madrid. It was a favorite royal residence, and was the scene of the outbreak of the revolution of March, 1808, which overthrew Godoy and compelled Charles IV. to abdicate. Population (1887), 9,649.

Aranjuez, Peace of. A treaty of alliance against England concluded between France and Spain, 1772.

Aransas Bay (a-ran′za̤s bā). An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, northeast of Corpus Christi Bay.

Aransas Pass. A strait, the entrance to Aransas Bay.

Arany (or′ony), **János.** Born at Nagy-Szalonta, Hungary, March 2, 1817: died at Budapest, Oct. 22, 1882. A Hungarian poet. He became professor of the Hungarian language and literature in the Reformed Gymnasium at Nagy-Korös in 1854, director of the Kisfaludy Society in 1860, and member of the Hungarian Academy in 1858 (secretary 1864–78). He was the author of the humorous poem "Az elveszett alkotmány" ("The Lost Constitution," 1843), the epic trilogy "Toldi" (1847–80), etc.

Arany, László. Born at Nagy-Szalonta, March 24, 1844. A Hungarian poet, son of János Arany.

Aranyos (or′on-yọ̄sh). [Hung. *arany*, gold.] A gold-bearing river in western Transylvania, which flows easterly to join the Maros. Its length is about 80–90 miles.

Aranza (a-ran′zä̤), **Duke.** The principal character in Tobin's comedy "The Honeymoon."

Arapaho, or **Arapahoe** (a̤-rap′a̤-hō). [Properly a plural form: but the plural *Arapahoes* is used. The name is said by Schoolcraft to signify 'tattooed people.'] A tribe of North American Indians living chiefly on the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, but also ranging from the Yellowstone to the Rio Grande. There are 1272 at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, and 885 at Shoshone Agency, Wyoming. See *Algonquian.*

Arapiles (ä-rä-pē′les). A village near Salamanca, the principal scene of the battle of Salamanca, 1812.

Arar (ā′rä̤r). [L., also *Araris.*] The ancient name of the river Saône.

Ararat (ar′a-rat). The ancient name of a district in eastern Armenia between the rivers

Araxes and the lakes Van and Urumiah; also used for all Armenia, and for the mountain-ridge in the south of that country. The usual statement that Noah's ark rested on Mount Ararat has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads "on the mountains of Ararat." In the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions the country is mentioned under the name Urartu, and many expeditions of the Assyrian kings against it are enumerated. The Greeks called the Armenians Alarodians (Herod. III. 94).

Ararat (ar'a-rat). [Heb. *'Ararât*, Samaritan *Hararât*. The Ar. name is *Massis*, Turk. *Aghri-Dagh*, Pers. *Kuhi-Nuh* (Noah's Mountain).] A volcanic mountain which rises in two summits (Great Ararat and Little Ararat) from the plain of the Araxes, in lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 44° 20′ E.: the traditional resting-place of Noah's ark (see above). It lies on the confines of Russian, Turkish, and Persian Armenia, the summit belonging to Russia. The mountain was partly altered by an earthquake in 1840. It was ascended by Parrot in 1829, and since that time by Bryce and others. The height of Great Ararat is about 17,000 feet (17,325—Parrot); that of Little Ararat, 12,840 feet.

Ararat. A town in Ripon County, Victoria, Australia, situated on Hopkins River 55 miles northwest of Ballarat. It contains gold-fields. Population, about 4,000.

Araros (ar'a-ros). [Gr. Ἀραρώς.] An Athenian comic poet, the son of Aristophanes. He brought out his father's "Plutus" 388 B. C., and appeared as an original poet 375 B. C.

Aras (ä-räs'). A river, the ancient Araxes, which rises in Turkish Armenia, flows through Transcaucasia, forms part of the boundary between Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur about lat. 39° 55′ N., long. 48° 25′ E. Its length is 400–500 miles.

Aratus (a-rā'tus). [Gr. Ἄρατος.] Lived about 270 B. C. A Greek poet, said to have resided during the latter part of his life at the court of Antigonus Gonatas, and to have devoted himself to the study of physic, grammar, and philosophy. He "was the author of an astronomical epic which Cicero translated, entitled 'Prognostics of the Weather' (*Diosêmeia*). It is from Aratus that St. Paul, addressing the Athenians, quotes the words 'For we are also his offspring' (Acts xvii. 28)" (*Jebb*, Greek Lit.).

Aratus. [Gr. Ἄρατος.] Born at Sicyon, Greece, 271 B. C.: died 213 B. C. A Greek statesman and general. He liberated Sicyon from the usurper Nicocles in 251; was elected strategus of the Achæan League in 245 for the first time; took the citadel of Corinth in 243; was defeated in a succession of campaigns by the Spartans under Cleomenes; formed an alliance with Antigonus of Macedon, who defeated Cleomenes at the battle of Sellasia 221 B. C.; and carried on an unsuccessful defensive war against the Ætolians 221–219 B. C. He composed commentaries in thirty books (all now lost) which brought the history of Greece down to the year 220 B. C. He is said to have been poisoned by Philip of Macedon.

Arauca (ä-rou'kä). A river in Colombia and western Venezuela, a tributary of the Orinoco.

Araucana (ä-rou-kä'nä). A heroic poem, in thirty-seven cantos, by the Spanish poet Alonso de Ercilla. It is partly a geographical and statistical account of the province of Araucania and partly the story of the expedition for the conquest of Araucania in which the author took part.

Araucania (ä-rou-kä'nē-ä). A region in southern Chile which included the territory south of the Biobio River to the Gulf of Ancu—that is, nearly the modern provinces of Biobio, Arauco, Malleco, Cautin, and Valdivia. See *Araucanians*.

Araucanians (ar-â-kā'ni-anz), or **Araucanos** (ä-rou-kä'nōs). [Said to be derived from a verb of their language, *aucani*, to be savage, unconquerable.] A tribe of Indians in southern Chile. They were very numerous and warlike, and successfully resisted the Incas in the 15th century. From the time when their territory was first invaded by Valdivia (1544) they waged a continual war against the Spaniards. Valdivia himself was killed by them (1553), as was one of his successors, Martin Garcia Loyola (1598), and twice the whites were completely driven from their territory. The tribe still numbers over 20,000. Originally they were roving and very savage, but they now practise agriculture and have considerable herds. Few of them are Catholics.

Arauco (ä-rou'kō). A province (capital Lebu) in southern Chile. Area, 4,248 square miles (formerly larger). Population (1891), 86,236.

Arauco. A fort and town of Chile, south of Concepcion, and originally about 6 miles from the sea: founded by Valdivia in 1552. During the early Araucanian wars it was a post of great importance. Besieged by the Indians, it was abandoned and destroyed in 1553; rebuilt by Mendoza, 1559, again abandoned when attacked by Antihueno, 1563; rebuilt in 1566 and withstood what might be called a continuous siege from 1559 to 1590, when it was removed to the present site on the coast. The modern town is a port of some importance. Population, about 4,000.

Araujo Lima (ä-rou'zhö lē'mä), **Pedro de.** Born at Antas, Pernambuco, Dec. 22, 1793: died at Rio de Janeiro, June 7, 1870. A Brazilian statesman, regent of Brazil during the minority of the emperor Pedro II., April 22, 1838, to July 23, 1840. The emperor created him viscount of Olinda in 1841, and marquis of Olinda in 1854. He was senator, and several times prime minister (1848–1849, 1857–58, 1862–64, 1865–66).

Araujo de Azevedo (ä-rou'zhö de ä-zä-vä'dō), **Antonio de.** Born near Ponte de Lima, May 14, 1754: died at Rio de Janeiro, June 21, 1817. A Portuguese statesman and diplomatist. He was made minister of war and foreign affairs, July, 1804, and toward the end of 1807 prime minister. It was by his advice that the Portuguese court fled to Brazil (Nov., 1807). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro (March, 1808), he resigned, remaining a member of the Council of State, and in 1815 was created conde de Barca. In 1814 he was minister of marine, and in 1817 was again called to be prime minister, holding the position until his death.

Araujo Porto-Alegre (ä-rou'zhö por'tö-ä-la'-gre), **Manoel de.** Born at Rio Pardo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Nov. 29, 1806: died at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30, 1879. A Brazilian poet, painter, and architect: author of a collection of poems entitled "Brazilianas."

Arausio (a-râ'shi-ō). [Gr. Ἀραυσίων.] A town of the Cavari, the modern Orange, France.

Aravalli, or **Aravali** (ar-a-väl'ē), or **Aravulli** (ar-a-vul'i) **Hills.** A range of mountains in Rajputana, India, about 300 miles in length, extending from northeast to southwest. Its highest point is Mount Abu (about 5,000 feet).

Arawaks (ä'rä-wäks). A tribe of Indians, now reduced to a few thousand, living in a semi-civilized state in British Guiana, near the coast. Formerly they were very numerous, and they appear to have occupied most of the West Indian islands with the coasts of Guiana and part of Venezuela. At the time of the conquest they had been driven out of the Lesser Antilles by invasions of the Caribs, but were found by Columbus in Haiti, and it is probable that the first Indians discovered by him in the Bahamas were of the same race. The Arawaks were a gentle, well-disposed people, practising agriculture, but with little civilization. They were constantly forced to defend themselves against the Caribs. Also written *Arrawacs*, *Arwakas*, *Arruagues*.

Arawan (ä-rä-wän'). An oasis and trading center in the French Sahara, 140 miles northwest of Timbuktu.

Araxes (a-rak'sēz). [Gr. Ἀράξης.] The ancient name of the Aras and perhaps of other streams flowing into the Caspian Sea.

Araxes (Aras) seems to have been a name common in the days of Herodotus to all the great streams flowing into the Caspian, just as Don has been to all the great Scythian rivers (*Tan*-ais, *Dan*-aper or *Dn*iepr, *Dan*aster or *Dn*iestr, *Don*au, *Don*-aub or *Dan*-ube, &c.), and as Avon is to so many English streams. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 9, note.

Arbaces (är'ba-sēz or är-bā'sēz). [Gr. Ἀρβάκης.] The founder of the Median empire. He reigned about 876–848 B. C.

Arbaces. 1. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "King and No King," the King of Iberia, whose nature is a compound of vainglory and violence.—2. A character in Dr. Arne's opera "Artaxerxes."—3. In Byron's "Sardanapalus," the Governor of Media, who became, in place of Sardanapalus, the king of Nineveh and Assyria.

Arbaïlu (är-bä-ē'lö). [Assyr., 'city of the four gods.'] Same as *Arbela*.

Arbasto (är-bas'tō) **the Anatomie of Fortune.** A novel by Robert Greene, printed in 1584.

Arbate (är-bät'). 1. A character in Molière's comedy "La Princesse d'Élide."—2. A character in Racine's play "Mithridate."

Arbe (är'bā), Slav. **Rab** (räb). An island, about 14 miles long, in the Adriatic Sea 35 miles southeast of Fiume, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

Arbedo (är-bā'dō). A village in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, 2 miles northeast of Bellinzona. Here, 1422, the Swiss defeated the Milanese ("battle of St. Paul").

Arbela (är-bē'lä). [See *Arbaïlu*.] In ancient geography, a town in Assyria, lat. 36° [illegible]′ N., long. 44° [illegible]′ E., the modern Arbil, Erbil, or Ervil. It was an early seat of the worship of Istar and a place of considerable importance. Near it, at Gaugamela, the Macedonians under Alexander the Great defeated the Persians under Darius about [illegible] in 331 B. C. This battle led to the final overthrow of the Persian empire.

Arber (är'ber). The highest group of the Böhmerwald, situated in Bavaria about 50 miles east of Ratisbon. The height of the Grosser Arber is about 4,780 feet.

Arber's English Garner. A series of selections of English prose and poetry [illegible], printed by Edward Arber [illegible] printed originals, ranging [illegible] 1402 to 1715. They are mostly [illegible], and short pieces, given with modern spelling. The series of "English Reprints" follows the original spelling.

Arber's English Reprints. A series of reprints of English prose and poetry in 30 numbers, in 14 volumes (1st ed. 1868), ranging from 1516 to 1712. These are somewhat longer than the pieces printed in the "Garner."

Arbil (är-bēl'). See *Arbela*.

Arblay (är'blā), **Madame d'** (**Frances Burney**). Born at Lynn Regis, England, June 13, 1752: died at Bath, England, Jan. 6, 1840. A noted English novelist. She was the daughter of Dr. Burney, the musician, and the wife (married July 31, 1793) of General d'Arblay. She wrote "Evelina, or a Young Lady's Entrance into the World" (1778), "Cecilia" (1782), "Edwy and Elvina," a tragedy (acted March 21, 1795), "Camilla" (1796), "Love and Fashion," a comedy (1800), "The Wanderer" (1814), "Memoirs of Dr. Burney" (1832), "Letters and Diaries" (5 vols. 1842, 2 vols. 1846). From 1786 to 1791 she occupied a subordinate position at court.

Arboga (är-bo'gä). A town in the län of Westerås, Sweden, situated on the Arboga near Lake Mälar, 76 miles northwest of Stockholm. It was formerly of great importance, the seat of many councils and diets. Population (1890), 4,576.

Arbogast (är'bō-gast), or **Arbogastes** (är-bō-gas'tēz). Died 394 A. D. A Frankish general in the Roman service. Valentinian II. was slain by his order while participating in the athletic sports of the soldiers, and Eugenius, a client of Arbogast, was proclaimed emperor. He was defeated by Theodosius in 394, on the Frigidus north of Aquileia, and after marching about the mountains for two days fell upon his sword, and so perished.

Arbois (är-bwä'). A town in the department of Jura, France, in lat. 46° 55′ N., long. 5° 45′ E., famous for its wines. It is the birthplace of Pichegru. Population (1891), 4,355.

Arbois de Jubainville (är-bwä'dėzhü-bañ'vēl), **Marie Henri d'.** Born at Nancy, Dec. 5, 1827. A French archæologist.

Arboleda (är-bō-lā'ᴛʜä), **Julio.** Born in Barbacoas, 1817: died Nov. 12, 1862. A Colombian poet and revolutionist. He early took rank among the first poets of Spanish America, but the manuscript of his greatest work, "Gonzalo de Oyon," was destroyed by a personal enemy, and only portions which had been copied were published. In 1860 he joined the revolt in Antioquia, became its leader, and in alliance with Moreno, president of Ecuador, carried on a war against Mosquera and the federalists. The states of western Colombia adhered to him, and he assumed the supreme power; but in the midst of his success he was assassinated.

Arbon (är'bōn). A town in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Constance 16 miles southeast of Constance.

Arbrissel or **Arbrisselles** (är-brē-sel'), **Robert d'.** Born at Arbrissel or Arbrisses, Brittany, 1047: died Feb. 25, 1117. A French ecclesiastic, the founder of the order of Fontevrault. He was appointed vicar-general of the Bishop of Rennes in 1085; became professor of theology at Angers in 1089; and two years later retired to the forest of Craon, where he founded the abbey of De Rota. Later he founded the celebrated abbey of Fontevrault, near Poitiers, after which the order was named.

Arbroath (är-brōᴛʜ'), or **Aberbrothock** (ab-ėr-broth'ok), or **Aberbrothwick** (ab-ėr-broth'-ik). A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 17 miles northeast of Dundee. It has manufactures of jute, flax, linen, etc. Near it is a ruined abbey, founded in 1178. Population (1891), 22,821.

Arbues (är-bö-ās'), **Pedro.** Born at Epila, Aragon, 1442: died Sept. 17, 1485. A Spanish Augustinian monk, appointed by Torquemada an inquisitor of Aragon 1484. He was fatally wounded in the night of Sept. 14–15, 1485, as the result of a conspiracy of the relatives of his victims.

Arbuthnot (är'buth-not; Sc. pron. är-buth'not), **John.** Born at Arbuthnot, Scotland, 1667: died at London, Feb. 27, 1735. A British physician, wit, and man of letters. He studied at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Anne Oct. 30, 1705, and physician in ordinary Nov. 11, 1709. The Tory ministry employed him as a political writer, and he joined with Swift, Pope, Gay, and Parnell to form the Scriblerus Club about 1714. His chief works are "Law is a Bottomless Pit; or, History of John Bull" (1712), "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus" (mainly Arbuthnot's) (1741).

Arbuthnot, Marriot. Born 1711: died at London, Jan. 31, 1794. An English admiral, commander of the fleet in the siege and capture of Charleston in 1780. He became an admiral of the blue in 1793.

Arc (ärk). A river in the department of Savoie, France, which joins the Isère at [illegible]. Its length is about [illegible] miles.

Arc, Joan of. See *Joan of Arc*.

Arcachon (är-kä-shôn'). A watering-place in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Bassin d'Arcachon 35 miles southwest of Bordeaux. It is [illegible] as a place for sea-bathing. Population (1891), [illegible] 7,910.

Arcades (är'ka-dēz). [Gr. Ἀρκάδες, Arcadians.] A mask, by Milton, acted shortly after "Comus" in 1634, and printed in 1645.

Arcadia (är-kā'di-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἀρκαδία, from Ἀρκάς, Arcadian.] In ancient geography, a region in the heart of the Peloponnesus, bounded by Achaia on the north, by Argolis on the east, by Laconia and Messenia on the south, and by Elis on the west. It is nearly surrounded and is intersected by mountains, and was proverbial for its rural simplicity. Its cities Tegea, Mantinea, etc., formed a confederation about 370–360 B. C.

> The history of the rise in modern literature of an ideal Arcadia — the home of piping shepherds and coy shepherdesses, where rustic simplicity and plenty satisfied the ambition of untutored hearts, and where ambition and its crimes were unknown — is a very curious one, and has, I think, been first traced in the chapter on Arcadia in my "Rambles and Studies in Greece." Neither Theocritus nor his early imitators laid the scene of their poems in Arcadia; this imaginary frame was first adopted by Sannazaro. *Mahaffy*, Hist. Classical Greek Lit., I. 420.

Arcadia (är-kä-dē'ä). A nomarchy of modern Greece. Area, 2,028 square miles. Population (1889), 148,285.

Arcadia (är-kā'di-ạ̈). 1. A description of shepherd life, in prose and verse, by Sannazaro, written toward the end of the 15th century. Though itself not a pastoral romance, it appears to have first opened the field to that species of composition. 2. A pastoral romance by Sir Philip Sidney, published in 1590, but written in 1580–81. Its whole title is "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia." Although the scenes are artificial, the freshness of Sidney's style gives reality and interest to it. 3. A romance by Robert Greene, published in 1589. It is formed on the model of Sidney's celebrated pastoral, which, though it was not printed till some years after the publication of Greene's Arcadia, had been written a considerable time before it. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 557. 4. A pastoral romance by Lope de Vega, modeled on Sannazaro, which, though written long before, was not printed till 1598.—5. A pastoral play by Shirley, printed 1640, having been acted some time previously. This is a dramatization of Sir Philip Sidney's romance.

Arcadius (är-kā'di-us). [Gr. Ἀρκάδιος.] Born in Spain 383 (377?) A. D.: died May 1, 408. Byzantine emperor 395–408, the elder of the two sons of Theodosius and Flaccilla. He succeeded, under the guardianship of Rufinus, to the eastern half of the empire on the death of his father and the permanent division of the Roman Empire. Rufinus claimed the civil government also of the Western Empire, and was murdered in 395 by Gainas, commander of the Gothic mercenaries at Constantinople, who acted under the instructions of Stilicho, the guardian of Arcadius's brother Honorius, emperor of the West. Arcadius now fell under the influence of the eunuch Eutropius, supported by Gainas. After the death of Eutropius (399) and of Gainas (401) he was governed entirely by his dissolute wife Eudoxia. In this reign Alaric settled with his West Goths in Illyria, and was appointed *dux in Illyricum orientale*.

Arcady (är'ka-di). An obsolete or poetical form of *Arcadia*.

Arcagnolo. See *Orcagna*.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (ärk dė trē-ôṅf' dü kä-rö-sel'). [F., 'triumphal arch of the tilting-yard.'] A triumphal arch built by Napoleon I. at Paris, in commemoration of his victories of 1805–06, in the square inclosed by the Tuileries and the Louvre. It imitates, on a smaller scale, the Arch of Constantine at Rome. It has a large archway between two small ones, flanked by Corinthian columns, an entablature, and a high attic. Reliefs over the small archways represent incidents of the campaigns, over the columns are placed statues of soldiers of the empire, and in the spandrels of the large archway are sculptured Victories. On the summit is a group in bronze representing a four-horse chariot. The height is 48 feet, the width 63½.

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile (ärk dė trē-ôṅf' dė la-twäl'). [F., 'triumphal arch of the star.'] A triumphal arch, the largest existing, at the head of the Champs Élysées, Paris. It was begun in 1806 by Napoleon I., but not finished until 1836. The structure is 146 feet wide, 160 high, and 72 deep. Its chief fronts are pierced with a single archway 67 feet high and 46 wide, and the ends have smaller archways. The spandrels of the large archway are adorned with Victories by Pradier, and flanked by large rectangular panels representing military episodes, as do the reliefs of the frieze. Above the heavy cornice there is an attic with shields bearing titles of victories. Against the four piers of the fronts are placed pedestals, upon which are colossal high reliefs representing (east front) triumph of Napoleon and Peace of Vienna 1810, by Cortot; departure of troops for the frontier in 1792, by Rude; (west front) blessings of peace (1815), and resistance of France to invasion (1814), both by Etex. The vaults are inscribed with the names of battles won by France and of Republican and Imperial officers.

Arcesilaus (är-ses-i-lā'us), or **Arcesilas** (är-ses'i-las). [Gr. Ἀρκεσίλαος, Doric Ἀρκεσίλας.] Born at Pitane, Æolis, about 316 B. C.: died about 241 B. C. A Greek skeptical philosopher, founder of the second Academy.

Arch (ärch), **Joseph.** Born at Barford, Warwickshire, England, Nov. 10, 1826. An English social reformer, founder of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union in 1872.

Arch of Augustus, or **Porta Romana.** A fine simple Roman triumphal arch at Rimini, Italy, built in 27 B. C. in honor of the restoration of the Flaminian Way. It is of white travertine, 45.9 feet high and 28.8 thick, with a single arch 29.5 feet high and 26.9 wide. A Corinthian fluted column on each side of the archway supports an entablature, above which there is a low pediment. In the spandrels are medallions of divinities.

Arch of Constantine. An arch in Rome built 312 A. D. in honor of Constantine's triumph over Maxentius. It has a large central archway between two smaller ones, and four Corinthian columns on each front. The attic bears a long inscription. Much of its abundant sculpture was taken from the destroyed Arch of Trajan; that of Constantine's artists, associated with it, is much inferior.

Arch of Drusus. An arch (wrongly named) built by Caracalla to carry an aqueduct for the supply of his thermæ over the Via Appia near the gate of San Sebastiano. It is built of travertine, incrusted with white marble, and decorated with Composite columns, and originally had on each side an entablature and a pediment. The style is very poor.

Arch of Hadrian. A triumphal gateway at Athens, probably built by Hadrian, between the old city and his new quarter. It is 59 feet high, with a single arch 20 feet high. Above the arch there is an attic with three large openings, originally closed. Above the central opening there is a pediment. The arch was decorated on each side with Corinthian columns.

Arch of Janus Quadrifrons. An arch in the Velabrum, Rome, at the northeastern extremity of the Forum Boarium. It is a four-way arch of marble, largely built of older architectural fragments, late in period and degraded in style. The interior is covered with a simple groined vault. The four fronts bear 32 niches for statues of divinities, and on the massive piers 16 blind niches flanking the archways. The attic is destroyed. The structure was used in antiquity as a kind of financial exchange.

Arch of Septimius Severus. An arch in the Roman Forum, dedicated 203 A. D., in commemoration of victories over the Parthians. It is of Pentelic marble, with a central arch and two side arches, flanked by four Corinthian columns on each face. There are panels over the side arches and a frieze above all with reliefs of Roman triumphs. The attic bears inscriptions.

Arch of Titus. An arch in Rome, built in commemoration of the taking of Jerusalem. It has a single archway, the opening flanked on each face by four Composite columns. The spandrels bear Victories in relief, and on the high attic is the dedicatory inscription. The vault is richly coffered and sculptured, and the interior faces of the piers display reliefs of Titus in triumph, with the plunder of the temple at Jerusalem, in which the seven-branched candlesticks are conspicuous.

Arch of Trajan. 1. An arch over the Appian Way at Benevento, Italy, dedicated A. D. 114, and one of the finest of ancient arches. It is of white marble, 48 feet high and 30½ wide, with a single arch measuring 27 by 16½ feet. On each face there are four engaged Corinthian columns, with an entablature, above which is a paneled attic. The arch is profusely sculptured with reliefs illustrating Trajan's life and his Dacian triumphs. There are Victories in the spandrels and dedicatory inscriptions on the central panels of the attic. 2. An arch erected at Ancona A. D. 112. It is of white marble, and stands at the end of the breakwater built by Trajan, and is perhaps the best proportioned of all Roman triumphal arches. It has a single opening 46 by 29½ feet, two engaged Corinthian columns on the face of each pier, and a high attic above the entablature.

Archangel (ärk-ān'jel), or **Archangelsk** (är-chäng'gelsk). The largest and northernmost government of Russia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, the White Sea, the Ural Mountains, Finland, and the governments of Vologda and Olonetz. The surface is generally level, sterile in the north and covered with forests in the south. Area, 331,505 square miles. Population (1887), 340,251.

Archangel, or **Archangelsk.** A seaport, the capital of the government of Archangel, situated on the Dwina near the White Sea in lat. 64° 32′ N., long. 40° 33′ E.: the chief commercial town in the north of Russia, and long the only Russian seaport. The harbor is open from May to September. Archangel exports grain, flax, linseed, pitch, skins, tar, etc. It was visited by the English in 1553, and an English factory was built. A Russian fort was built in 1584. The town was blockaded by the British in 1854 and in 1855. Population, 17,80[illegible].

Archangel Bay, or **Gulf of Archangel.** An arm of the White Sea near Archangel.

Archas. The person in Fletcher's "The Loyal Subject" who gives to the play its name: a general of the Muscovites whose loyalty is of that exaggerated description that bears all kinds of outrage from an unworthy king. Young Archas, the son of the general, disguises himself as a woman, and takes the name of Alinda.

Archdale (ärch'dāl), **John.** An English colonial official, governor of North Carolina about 1695–96.

Archelaus (är-kė-lā'us). [Gr. Ἀρχέλαος.] One of the Heraclidæ, the traditional founder of the Macedonian royal house.

Archelaus. Lived about 450 B. C. A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school, said to have been the instructor of Socrates and Euripides: surnamed "Physicus" ('the physicist') from his devotion to physical science. He regarded heat and cold as the principles of generation.

Archelaus. Died 399 B. C. King of Macedon 413–399 B. C., the natural son of Perdiccas II. He was a patron of Hellenic art and literature, and attracted to his court Zeuxis, Euripides, and Agathon, and invited Socrates, who declined.

Archelaus. A Cappadocian general in the service of Mithridates. He was defeated by Sulla at Chæronea in 86 B. C., and at Orchomenus in 85, and deserted to the Romans in 81.

Archelaus. King of Egypt 56 or 55 B. C., a son of Archelaus of Cappadocia. He became high priest at Comana 63 B. C., and secured the hand of Berenice, queen of Egypt, by representing himself to be the son of Mithridates Eupator. He was defeated and slain by the Romans after a reign of six months.

Archelaus. King of Cappadocia from about 34 B. C. to 17 A. D., a grandson of Archelaus (about 56 B. C.). He owed his elevation to Mark Antony, who was captivated by the charms of Archelaus's mother, Glaphyra. He sided with Antony in the war with Octavian; was suffered, after the defeat of Antony, to retain his kingdom, to which was subsequently added part of Cilicia and Lesser Armenia; and was summoned to Rome by Tiberius, where he was detained till his death.

Archelaus. Died at Vienna, Gaul. Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea about 3 B. C.–7 A. D., a son of Herod the Great. He was deposed by Augustus.

Archelaus. Lived probably in the 1st century A. D. A Greek sculptor. A bas-relief, the "Apotheosis of Homer," carved by him, is in the British Museum.

Archenholz (är'chen-hōlts), Baron **Johann Wilhelm von.** Born near Dantzic, Sept. 3, 1743: died near Hamburg, Feb. 28, 1812. A German historian. He wrote "Geschichte des siebenjährigen Kriegs" (1793, "History of the Seven Years' War"), etc.

Archer (är'chėr), **Branch T.** Born 1790: died Sept. 22, 1856. A Texan revolutionist and politician. He removed to Texas in 1831, presided over the "Consultation" Nov. 3, 1835, was a member of the first Texan congress 1836, was sent to Washington where he became speaker of the House and was secretary of war, 1839–42.

Archer. In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a friend of Aimwell who pretends to be his servant in order to further the success of the stratagem. He carries on various lively adventures on his own account. See *Aimwell*.

Archer, The. See *Sagittarius*.

Archer River. A river in Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Archias (är'ki-ạs), **Aulus Licinius.** [Gr. Ἀρχίας.] A Greek poet, a native of Antioch (from about 120 B. C.). Cicero defended him (61 B. C.) against the charge of assuming Roman citizenship illegally, in an oration (pro Archia poeta) from which chiefly he is known.

Archibald (är'chi-bâld), Sir **Adams George.** Born at Truro, Nova Scotia, May 18, 1814: died at Halifax, Dec. 14, 1892. A Canadian politician and jurist, secretary of state for the Dominion of Canada 1867–68, and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories 1870–1873. He was knighted in 1885.

Archidamus (är-ki-dā'mus) **II.** [Gr. Ἀρχίδαμος.] King of Sparta 469 to about 427 B. C. He led the Peloponnesian army against Athens in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

Archidamus III. King of Sparta from 361 to 338 B. C. He defeated the Arcadians and Argives in the "Tearless Battle," 367, and was killed in battle in 338.

Archidamus. A Bohemian lord in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Archigenes (är-kij'e-nēz). [Gr. Ἀρχιγένης.] A Greek physician, a native of Apamea in Syria, who practised in Rome in the time of Trajan (98–117 A. D.): the most celebrated of the eclectics. He was the author of a treatise on the pulse, to which Galen added a commentary.

Archilochus (är-kil'ọ̄-kus). [Gr. 'Ἀρχίλοχος.] A Greek lyric poet of Paros who flourished about 700 B. C. (the date is much disputed). He was famous for his satiric iambic poetry. "The Emperor Hadrian judged that the Muses had shown a special mark of favor to Homer in leading Archilochus into a different department of poetry." (*Smith*.) The invention of elegiacs was attributed to him. See *Callinus*.

> He [Archilochus] was born of a good family at Paros, but lived, owing to poverty, a life of roving adventure, partly, it appears, as a mercenary soldier, partly as a colonist to Thasos; nor do his wanderings appear to have been confined to eastern Hellas, for he speaks in praise of the rich plains about the Siris in Italy (frag. 21). He was

betrothed to Neobule, the youngest daughter of Lycambes, his townsman; but when she was refused him, probably on account of his poverty, he vented his rage and disappointment in those famous satires which first showed the full power of the iambic metre, and were the wonder and the delight of all antiquity. He ended his life by the death he doubtless desired, on the field of battle. In coarseness, terseness, and bitterness he may justly be called the Swift of Greek literature. But even the scanty fragments of Archilochus show a range of feeling and a wideness of sympathy far beyond the complete works of Swift.
Mahaffy, Hist. Classical Greek Lit., I. 159.

Archilochus, if not absolutely the inventor, was the creator of these two metres, the iambic and trochaic, as truly as Homer was the creator of the heroic measure.
Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 279.

Archimage (är'ki-māj), or **Archimago** (är-ki-mä'gō). 1. The impersonation of Hypocrisy in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a magician and a compound of deceit and credulity. He deceives Una by assuming the appearance of the Red Cross Knight, but his falsehood is exposed. The whole story is taken from Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," ii. 12.
2. The personification of Indolence in Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

Archimedes (är-ki-mē'dēz). [Gr. Ἀρχιμήδης.] Born at Syracuse about 287 B. C.: died at Syracuse, 212 B. C. The most celebrated geometrician of antiquity. He is said to have been a relative of King Hiero of Syracuse, to have traveled early in life in Egypt, and to have been the pupil of Conon the Samian at Alexandria. His most important services were rendered to pure geometry, but his popular fame rests chiefly on his application of mathematical theory to mechanics. He invented the water-screw, and discovered the principle of the lever. Concerning the latter the famous saying is attributed to him, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the world" (δὸς ποῦ στῶ και τον κοσμον κινησω). By means of military engines which he invented he postponed the fall of Syracuse when besieged by Marcellus 214–212, whose fleet he is incorrectly said to have destroyed by mirrors reflecting the sun's rays. He detected the admixture of silver, and determined the proportions of the two metals, in a crown ordered by Hiero to be made of pure gold. The method of detecting the alloy, without destroying the crown, occurred to him as he stepped into the bath and observed the overflow caused by the displacement of the water. He ran home through the streets naked crying *heureka*, "I have found it." He was killed at the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.

Archipelago (är-ki-pel'ạ-gō), **Greek.** The various islands and groups of islands in the Ægean Sea. See *Ægean Sea.*

Archipelago, Indian or **Malay.** The various islands in the eastern hemisphere lying between Australia and the southeast coast of Asia, including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Molucca, Lesser Sunda, and Philippine islands.

Archipelago, Duchy of. Same as *duchy of Naxos.*

Archon (är'kon). In Dryden's poem "Albion and Albanius," a character intended to represent Monk.

Archytas (är-kī'tas) **of Tarentum.** [Gr. Ἀρχύτας.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek Pythagorean philosopher, mathematician, and general, who enjoyed in antiquity a great reputation for his learning and virtues. He was drowned in the Adriatic.

Arcis-sur-Aube (är-sē'sür-ōb'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Aube 17 miles north of Troyes. It was the birthplace of Danton. Here a battle was fought, March 20 and 21, 1814, between the French under Napoleon and the Allies under Schwarzenberg. Napoleon was unsuccessful in his attempt to prevent the junction of Schwarzenberg and Blücher, and retreated, leaving the route to Paris open, with the intention of attacking the Allies in the rear. Population, about 3,000.

Arcite (är'sīt). A Theban knight. For account of him see Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite." The Arcite of Chaucer's "Anelida and Arcite" is not the same knight.

Arco (är'kō). A small town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sarca, near Lake Garda, 16 miles southwest of Trent: a noted winter resort. It contains a castle and the town palace of the counts.

Arco della Pace (är'kō del'lạ̈ pä'che). [It., 'arch of the peace.'] An arch in Milan, Italy, begun in 1807 in honor of Napoleon, and completed in 1838 in commemoration of the Peace of 1815. There is a large central arch flanked by smaller ones, and each front is ornamented by four Corinthian columns and an entablature. Above the attic is a fine bronze group of the goddess Peace in a six-horse chariot, and at the four angles are mounted Victories. The wall-spaces are covered with sculptured reliefs.

Arco dei Leoni (är'kō dā'ē lā-ō'nē). [It., 'arch of the lions.'] A Roman double-arched gateway in Verona, probably of the 3d century A. D., one arch of which is destroyed. It is of light and graceful proportions. On each side of the arch there is a Corinthian column; above there is a story with three openings between pilasters. The top story had columns with spiral fluting, one of which remains.

Arcole (är'kō-le), or **Arcola** (är'kō-lä). A village in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Alpone 15 miles southeast of Verona. Here a victory was gained by the French (about 15,000) under Napoleon (Masséna and Augereau, division commanders) over the Austrians (about 40,000) under Alvinczy, Nov. 15, 16, and 17, 1796, which prevented the relief of Mantua. It was fought largely in the swamps near Arcole. Population, 2,000 to 3,000.

Arçon (är-sôn'), **Jean Claude Eléonore Le Michaud d'.** Born at Pontarlier, France, 1733: died July 1, 1800. A French military engineer and writer, author of "Considérations militaires et politiques sur les fortifications" (1795), etc. He devised the floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

Arcos de la Frontera (är'kōs dā lä fron-tā'rä). A town and strong fortress in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Guadalete 30 miles northeast of Cadiz. It was a Roman town, and was long a frontier town of Castile, toward Granada. Population (1887), 16,199.

Arcot (är-kot'). [Tamil *Arkat, Arucati*, six forests.] A city in the district of North Arcot, British India, situated on the Pâlar in lat. 12° 54′ N., long. 79° 24′ E., once the capital of the Carnatic. It was taken by Clive in 1751 and defended by him in 1751 against the French and natives. Later it was successively held by the French, British, and Hyder Ali, and was ceded to the British in 1801. Population, about 50,000.

Arcot, or **Arkat, North.** A district in Madras, British India, about lat. 13° N. Area, 7,256 square miles. Population, 1,817,814.

Arcot, or **Arkat, South.** A district in Madras, British India, about lat. 12° N. Area, 4,873 square miles. Population, 1,814,738.

Arco-Valley (är-kō-fä'lī), Count **Ludwig.** Born in Bavaria, 1843: died at Berlin, Oct. 15, 1891. A German diplomatist, secretary of legation at Washington 1871–72, and minister to the United States 1888–91. His marriage with the actress Janisch (1872) caused his dismissal from the imperial service, to which he was restored on separating from his wife.

Arctic Ocean. A part of the ocean which lies about the North Pole, is partially inclosed by Europe, Asia, North America, and Greenland, communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Bering Strait, and is open to the Atlantic. It is generally regarded as extending southward to the Arctic Circle. Among the lands in it are Greenland, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Jan Mayen, New Siberia, Wrangel Land, Banks Land, Prince Patrick Island, Melville Island, Victoria Land, King William Island, Prince of Wales Land, Bathurst Island, North Somerset, Cockburn Island, Grinnell, North Devon, Baffin Land, Ellesmere Land, etc. Among its arms or divisions are Kotzebue Sound, Beaufort Sea, Melville Sound, McClintock Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Lancaster Sound, Baffin Bay, Smith Sound, White Sea, Kara Sea, Barentz Sea, Gulf of Obi, Yenisei Gulf, Taimyr Bay, Long Strait. Highest point reached, 83° 24′ (Greely's expedition).

Arctic Explorers. See under *Frobisher, Davis, Barentz, Hudson, Baffin, Scoresby, Cook, Barrow, Parry, Franklin, Banks, Ross, McClure, McClintock, Kane, Hall, Hayes, Payer, Markham, Nordenskjöld, Schwatka, De Long, Greely, Nares, Nansen, Peary, Grinnell, Fox.*

Arctic, The. A first-class passenger steamship belonging to the Collins Line (the first American line of steamships), which was sunk by collision in the Atlantic in 1854.

Arctinus (ärk-tī'nus). [Gr. Ἀρκτῖνος.] A Greek poet of Miletus (about 776 B. C.), author of the cyclic poem "Æthiopis": the "oldest certainly known epic poet." He was said to be a pupil of Homer.

Arcturus (ärk-tū'rus). [L., from Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arcturus, lit. 'bear-ward,' from ἄρκτος, a bear, the Great Bear, and οὖρος, ward, guard, keeper.] A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Bootes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers *α Boötis*.

Arcueil (är-key'). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Bièvre 1 mile south of the fortifications of Paris: the ancient Arcus Julianus. Near it are the ruins of an ancient Roman aqueduct on the site of which another was built in 1613–24 to convey water to the gardens of the Luxembourg. On top of this aqueduct another was built in 1868–72. Population (1891), [illegible].

Arcy-sur-Cure (är-sē'sür-kür'). A village in the department of Yonne, France, situated near Vermenton: famous for its stalactite grottos.

Ardabil (är-da-bēl'), or **Ardebil** (är-de-bēl'). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on the Kara-Su [illegible] 38° 14′ N., long. 48° 19′ E. Population, [illegible].

Ardahan (är-da-hän'). A fortress in Russian Armenia, situated on the Kur 41 miles northwest of Kars: stormed by the Russians May, 1877, and ceded to Russia by Turkey 1878.

Ardashir (är-da-shēr'). The real founder of the Sassanian dynasty, surnamed "i Papakan," the son of Papak. He reigned from 211 or 212 A. D. to 241 or 242. Beginning with Papak's kingdom about Istakhr he subdued Kerman and Susiana. In 224 he defeated and killed Ardavan, the last Parthian emperor, from which time he called himself "king of kings." While Istakhr was in theory the capital, his real capital consisted of Ctesiphon and Veh-Ardashir (Seleucia) on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The important fact in his career is his effective patronage of the Zoroastrian religion.

Arda Viraf. See the following.

Arda Viraf Namak (är'dä vē-räf nä-mäk'). ['The Book of Arda Viraf.'] A favorite religious book among the Parsis, written in Pahlavi. In the reign of Shapur II., since doubts still existed as to the truth of the Zoroastrian religion the Dasturs resolved to send one among them to the land of the dead to bring back certainty. Seven were chosen, and these chose three and these again one, Arda Viraf. Viraf drank three cups filled with a narcotic (mang), and slept until the seventh day, during which time he made a journey guided by Sraosha, "the angel of obedience," and Ataro Yazad, "the angel of the fire," through heaven and hell. The rewards of the one and the punishments of the other are minutely described. Neither author nor date is known, but the book belongs undoubtedly to Sassanian times.

Ardea (är'dẹ-ạ̈). [L.; Gr. Ἀρδέα.] In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, 24 miles south of Rome. It was the chief town of the Rutulians, and later a Roman colony.

Ardebil. See *Ardabil.*

Ardèche (är-dash'). A department of France, capital Privas, bounded by Loire on the north, by Drôme (separated by the Rhone) on the east, by Gard on the south, and by Lozère and Haute-Loire on the west: formed chiefly from the ancient Vivarais. It is mountainous, containing the culminating point of the Cévennes, and is rich in iron, coal, and other minerals. Area, 2,134 square miles. Population (1891), 371,269.

Ardèche. A small river in the department of Ardèche, France, which joins the Rhone 26 miles northwest of Avignon.

Ardei, or **Ardai** (är'dī). The western part of the Haar, a range of hills in Westphalia north of the Ruhr.

Ardekan (är-de-kän'). A town in Persia, 135 miles east of Ispahan. Population, 8,000 to 9,000.

Ardelan (är-de-län'). A district in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, about lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 47° E.

Ardelia (är-dē'liạ̈). A pseudonym of Anne Finch, countess of Winchelsea.

Arden, Enoch. See *Enoch Arden.*

Arden (är'dẹn). An English forest which in former times extended through Warwickshire and other midland counties of England. Malone and other editors of Shakspere have held that the Forest of Arden of "As you Like it" was the Forest of Ardennes in French Flanders. Wherever the scene of the play was laid, it is evident from the allusions to Robin Hood and the bits of description that it is the English forest that Shakspere meant, though the characters are French.

Arden of Feversham. 1. A tragedy first printed (anonymously) in 1592, and at one time attributed to Shakspere. According to Fleay, who dates it 1585, there is some ground for attributing it to Kyd. Tieck translated it into German as Shakspere's work.

"It is a domestic tragedy of a peculiarly atrocious kind, Alice Arden, the wife, being led by her passion for a base paramour, Mosbie, to plot, and at last carry out the murder of her husband. Here it is not that the versification has much resemblance to Shakspere's, or that single speeches smack of him, but that the dramatic grasp of character both in principals and in secondary characters has a distinct touch of his almost unmistakable hand. Yet both in the selection and in the treatment of the subject the play definitely transgresses those principles which have been said to exhibit themselves [illegible] so strongly in the whole great body of his undoubted plays."
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. [illegible]

2. A tragedy, founded on the earlier one, by George Lillo in 1736. It was played first in 1759. It was practically unfinished and was altered and revised by Dr. John Hoadley in 1762. It was produced in this form in 1790.

Ardennes (är-den'). A department of France, capital Mézières, bounded by Belgium on the north and northeast, by Meuse on the east, by Marne on the south, and by Aisne on the west: formed largely from part of the ancient Champagne. It produces iron, marble, slate, etc. Area, 2,020 square miles. Population (1891), 324,923.

Ardennes, Forest of. [L. *Arduenna Silva.*] In ancient times, a large forest in Gaul which extended from the Rhine at Coblentz to the Sambre; now restricted to southern Belgium and a part of northeastern France, the present Ardennes, a plateau rich in minerals and timber. See *Arden.*

Ardennes, Wild Boar of. A nickname of the ferocious William de la Marck (died 1485). He figures in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

Ardeshir. See *Ardashir.*

Ardhanari. [Skt., 'Half-woman.'] In Hinduism, a form in which Siva, half male and half female, typifies the male and female energies.

Arditi (är-dē'tē), **Luigi.** Born at Crescentino, in Piedmont, July 22, 1822. An Italian violinist and composer. He was director of opera at Vercelli 1843; traveled in America 1846-56; was conductor at Her Majesty's Theater, London, 1858; and conductor of Italian opera at St. Petersburg and Vienna. He has composed operas ("I Briganti," "La spia," "Il Corsaro"), overtures, waltzes ("Il Bacio"), etc.

Ardnamurchan (ärd-na-mėr'ċhan). A peninsula in the northwestern part of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Ardnamurchan Point. A promontory at the northwestern extremity of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Ardoch (är'doċh). A parish in southern Perthshire, Scotland, 12 miles north of Stirling. It has noted Roman military antiquities (the best-preserved Roman camp in Great Britain), and is the probable site (Wright) of the victory of Agricola over the North Britons 84 A. D.

Ardore (är-dō're). A small town in the province of Reggio, Calabria, Italy, 32 miles northeast of Reggio.

Ardoye (är-dwä'). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 29 miles southwest of Ghent. Population (1890), 6,144.

Ardres (ärd'r). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 miles southeast of Calais. Near here was the meeting on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (which see) between Francis I. and Henry VIII. in 1520. See *Balinghem.*

Ardrossan (är-dros'an). A seaport and watering-place in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 26 miles southwest of Glasgow. It exports coal and iron. Population (1891), 5,209.

Ardshir. See *Ardashir.*

Arduin (ärd'win), or **Ardoin,** or **Ardoino** (är-dō-ē'nō), or **Ardwig** (ärd'viG). Died 1015. King of Italy or Lombardy 1002–13, and marquis of Ivrea. He was proclaimed king of Italy in Pavia on the death of Otho III., but was overthrown by Henry II.

Ardven (ärd'ven). In the poems of Ossian, a name given to a region on the western coast of Scotland.

Ardys (är'dis). Son of Gyges, king of Lydia. Assurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B. C.), relates in his annals that Gyges rebelled against him, but that his son Ardys, in consequence of the invasion of Lydia by the Cimmerians, submitted to him and invoked his help.

Are (ä're). A ruined castle near Altenahr, in the Rhine Province, Prussia.

Are (ä're), or **Ari** (ä'rē), **Thorghilsson.** Born 1067 (1068?): died 1148. An Icelandic historian, surnamed "Fróthi." He wrote "Islendinga bok" (lost), "Konunga bok" (lost), and "Landnama bok" ("Book of Settlements," extant)

Arecibo (ä-rā-sē'bō). A seaport on the northern coast of Porto Rico. Population (1889), 11,187.

Arecunas (ä-rā-kö'näs). A tribe, or rather race, of South American Indians. They wander in the region between the Amazon, Orinoco, and Rio Negro, especially in southeastern Venezuela and on the Rio Branco, and are savages of a low grade, fierce warriors and cannibals. By their language they appear to be related to the Caribs.

Areius (a-rī'us). [Gr. Ἄρειος.] A Stoic or Pythagorean philosopher of Alexandria, the friend and preceptor of Augustus Cæsar. He is said to have overcome the latter's hesitation to put to death Cæsarion, the reputed son of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra, by a parody of Homer's famous praise of monarchy: "It is no good thing, a multitude of Cæsars" (Plut. "Antony").

Arelate (ar-e-lā'te). 1. A Roman colony and military post near the modern Pechlarn, on the Danube. 2. The Roman name of Arles.

Arena Chapel, The, It. **Cappella Annunziata dell' Arena.** A chapel in Padua, Italy. It is a plain vaulted building without aisles, [illegible] its series of frescos by Giotto, which were begun in 1306, and cover all the interior walls [illegible]. The frescos illustrate New Testament history, and also give allegorical representation of the Virtues and Vices. [illegible]

Arenales (ä-rā-nä'les), **Juan Antonio Alvarez de.** Born in 1770: died about 1831. An Argentine general of the war for independence. He served under San Martin in the invasions of Chile and Peru, and in the latter country led two expeditions to the interior (Dec., 1820, and May, 1821). In the first of these he defeated and captured the Spanish general O'Reilly (Dec. 6, 1820). In 1822 he commanded the garrison of Lima.

Arenberg (ä'ren-berG), or **Aremberg** (ä'rem-berG), Prince **August Marie Raymond von.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 30, 1753: died there, Sept. 26, 1833. An Austrian general, brother of Engelbert Ludwig von Arenberg. He was elected to the French States-General 1789, and was a friend of Mirabeau, upon whose death he emigrated to Austria. He obtained the rank of major-general in the Austrian army, and was employed by the Austrian government in negotiations with the French.

Arenberg, Engelbert Ludwig, Duke of. Born July 3, 1750: died at Brussels, March 7, 1820. He lost his possessions west of the Rhine by the Peace of Lunéville (1801), receiving Meppen and Recklinghausen in compensation (1803).

Arenberg, Karl Leopold, Duke of. Born 1721: died 1775. A commander in the Austrian service, son of Leopold Philipp Karl Arenberg. He led the right wing of the Austrians at Hochkirchen in 1758, and was defeated by Wünsch in 1759.

Arenberg, Leopold Philipp Karl, Duke of. Born 1690: died 1754. A commander in the Austrian service. He fought under Prince Eugene at Belgrad in 1717, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1737, with the command of the army in Flanders.

Arenberg-Meppen (ä'ren-berG-mep'en). A German duchy, forming the circle (kreis) of Meppen, province of Hanover, Prussia.

Arenberg-Meppen, Prosper Ludwig, Duke of. Born April 28, 1785: died Feb. 27, 1861. A son of Engelbert Ludwig von Arenberg. He became duke of Arenberg in 1803, was deprived of his sovereignty by Napoleon in 1810 (receiving in 1813, as an indemnification, a rental of 240,800 francs), and was reinstated in 1815.

Arendal (ä'ren-däl). A seaport in the stift of Christiansand, Norway, situated at the mouth of the Nid-Elv 40 miles northeast of Christiansand: sometimes called "Little Venice." It exports woodenware and iron. Population (1891), 4,447.

Arenenberg (ä-rā'nen-berG). A castle of the Bonapartes, situated in the canton of Thurgovie, Switzerland, on the Unter See 6 miles west of Constance.

Arensburg (ä'rens-börG). A seaport in the island of Ösel, Livonia, Russia, situated on the southern coast. Population, about 3,000.

Arenys de Mar (ä-rā-nēs' dä mär). A seaport in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 29 miles northeast of Barcelona.

Areopagite, The. See *Dionysius.*

Areopagitica (ar″ē-ō-pa-jit'i-kä), **or Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.** A pamphlet by John Milton, published in 1644. "The most splendid argument, perhaps, the world had then witnessed in behalf of intellectual liberty." *Prescott,* Hist. Ferd. and Isa., III. 191 (1856).

Areopagus (ā-rē-op'a-gus). [Gr. Ἄρειος πάγος, 'Martial hill,' i. e. 'Hill of Mars (Ares).'] A low rocky hill at Athens continuing westward the line of the Acropolis, from which it is separated by a depression of ground. On the south side near the top there is a flight of fifteen rock-cut steps, and portions of the summit are hewn smooth to form platforms, doubtless for altars. Upon this hill sat the famous court of the same name, which originally exercised supreme authority in all matters, and under the developed Athenian constitution retained jurisdiction in cases of life and death and in religious concerns, and exercised a general censorship. From the slope of the Areopagus St. Paul delivered his address to the Athenians (Acts xvii.), who were probably assembled on the border of the Agora below. At the base of the steep rock, on the northeast side, there is a deep and gloomy cleft, at the bottom of which lies a dark pool of water. This was the famed Shrine of the Furies (Eumenides). The Areopagus was named from the tradition that here Ares (Mars) was put to trial for the slaying of Halirrhotius; here too Orestes received absolution for killing Clytemnestra.

Arequipa (ä-rā-kē'pä). A department in southern Peru. Area, 39,336 square miles. Population, about 180,000.

Arequipa. The capital of the department of Arequipa, Peru, situated on a plain near the foot of the Misti volcano 7,611 feet above the sea, in lat. 16° 24′ S., long. 71° 31′ W. It is connected by rail with the port of Mollendo, 107 miles distant, and with Lake Titicaca, [illegible] miles, and another road is building to Cuzco. The plain, watered by irrigation, is very fertile, and the city has a large trade. It is an episcopal town, and the seat of a university and two colleges or schools. Arequipa was founded by Pizarro in 1540. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes, and was almost entirely destroyed by that of Aug. 13, 1868. In 1856 and 1857 the city was in rebellion against the government of President Castilla. The cathedral is a large building which has replaced the original cathedral, [illegible]. The very wide front is divided at intervals by large Composite columns, between which there are two superposed orders with their entablatures. The central part of the front is crowned by a low pediment filled with sculptures. In the lower story there is no opening but the great round-arched central portal. The façade is flanked by two excellent towers which rise above it in two stages, with [illegible] grouped at the angles, and each with a single round arch in every face. The towers are crowned by low Pointed spires. Population, about 30,000.

Arequipa, or Misti (mēs-tē'). A semi-active volcano of the Andes, 19,200 feet high, near the city of Arequipa. Ascended by Pickering.

Ares (ā'rēz). [Gr. Ἄρης.] In Greek mythology, the god of war (son of Zeus and Hera), typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

> Ares, the warrior-god of the Greeks, has been identified by Professor Sayce with Uras, the warrior-god of the Babylonians, whose title, "the lord of the pig," helps to explain an obscure Greek myth which tells us that Ares slew Adonis by taking the form of a wild boar, the sun-god being slain by the tusk of winter.
>
> *Isaac Taylor,* Aryans, p. 303.

Areson (ä're-son), **Jon.** Born 1484: died 1550. An Icelandic poet and Roman Catholic bishop.

Aretæus (ar-ē-tē'us). [Gr. Ἀρεταῖος.] Born in Cappadocia: lived in the 1st (2d?) century A. D. A celebrated Greek physician and medical writer. He was the author of a treatise on the causes, symptoms, and cure of acute and chronic diseases, in eight books, of which only a few chapters are lost.

Arete (a-rē'tē). [Gr. Ἀρήτη.] In the Odyssey, the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians: "a noble and active superintendent of the household of her husband."

Arete. A companion of Cynthia, in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a dignified grave lady, personifying Virtue or Reasonableness.

Arethusa (ar-ē-thū'sä). [Gr. Ἀρέθουσα.] A name of various springs in ancient Greece, especially of one on the island of Ortygia in the harbor of Syracuse. With it was connected the legend that Arethusa, a nymph of Elis, while bathing in the Alpheus was pursued by her lover, the river-god, and fled from him to Ortygia, whither he followed under sea and overtook her.

Arethusa. In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Philaster," a princess, a woman of the greatest self-abnegation and womanly devotion.

Aretin (ä-re-tēn'), Baron **Christoph von.** Born at Ingolstadt, Dec. 2, 1773: died at Munich, Dec. 24, 1824. A Bavarian political and legal writer. He was appointed librarian of the Centralbibliothek at Munich 1806, but was forced to resign on account of the sensation caused by his treatise "Die Pläne Napoleons und seiner Gegner in Deutschland" ("The Plans of Napoleon and his Opponents in Germany," 1809).

Aretin, Baron **Karl Maria von.** Born at Wetzlar, July 4, 1796: died at Berlin, April 29, 1868. A Bavarian historical writer, son of Christoph von Aretin.

Aretino, Guido. See *Guido d'Arezzo.*

Aretino, Leonardo. See *Bruni, Leonardo.*

Aretino (ä-rā-tē'nō), **Pietro.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, April 20, 1492: died at Venice, Oct. 21, 1556. An Italian writer of satirical sonnets and comedies, styled "The Scourge of Princes."

Aretino, Spinello. See *Spinello.*

Arezzo (ä-ret'sō). A province in Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,273 square miles. Population (1891), 242,922.

Arezzo. The capital of the province of Arezzo, Italy, the ancient Arretium, near the junction of the Arno and Chiana, 38 miles southeast of Florence: the birthplace of many distinguished men, including Mæcenas, Guido Aretino, Petrarch, Pietro Aretino, and Vasari. It was one of the twelve ancient Etruscan cities, the terminus of the Via Flaminia, and contains notable Etruscan and medieval antiquities. It was colonized by adherents of Sulla. During the middle ages it was Ghibelline and antagonistic to Florence. The cathedral is a remarkable building, though ineffective outside, and with unfinished façade. The imposing interior, without transepts, is one of the best of the Italian Pointed style. Population (1891), estimated, 43,000.

Arfak (är'fäk). A mountain group in the northwestern part of Papua.

Arfe y Villafane (är'fā ē vēl-yä-fä'nā), **Juan de.** Born 1535: died about 1603. A Spanish silversmith and sculptor.

Arga (är'gä). A small river in Navarre, Spain, a tributary of the Aragon.

Argæus (är-jē'us), **Mount.** [Gr. Ἀργαῖος.] The ancient name of the Arjish-Dagh.

Argalia (är-gä-lē'ä). The brother of Angelica in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." He was killed by the Spanish knight Ferrau, and his ghost reappears in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He had an enchanted lance which overthrew everyone whom it touched, and which finally came into the possession of Astolpho.

Argall (är'gal), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Bristol, England, 1572 (?): died 1626. An English adventurer, deputy governor of Virginia 1617–19. He went to Virginia as a trader in 1609 and conducted Lord Delaware thither in 1610, returning to England in 1611. He was at Jamestown again in 1612, and during this year abducted Pocahontas. (See *Pocahontas.*) He reduced the French settlements on the coast of Acadia and Maine in 1613, and in 1614 sailed for England, returning later as deputy governor.

Argalus (är'ga-lus). In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the husband of Parthenia. He was killed by Amphialus in single combat.

Argalus and Parthenia. A pastoral tragedy by Henry Glapthorne, printed in 1639.

Argam (är-gäm'), or **Argaum** (är-gäm'). A village in Berar, British India, about lat. 21° 5′ N., long. 76° 55′ E. Here Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington) defeated the Mahrattas Nov. 29, 1803.

Argan (är-goṅ'). The principal character in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," a hypochondriac whose mind is divided between his diseases, his remedies, and his desire to reduce his apothecary's bill.

Argand (är-goṅ'), **Aimé.** Born at Geneva about the middle of the 18th century: died in Switzerland, Oct. 24, 1803. A Swiss physician and chemist, inventor of the "Argand lamp." His first lamp was made in England about 1782.

Argandab (är-gän-däb'). A river in Afghanistan, about 35 miles long, which joins the Helmund west of Kandahar.

Argante (är-gan'te). A giantess in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the personification of licentiousness.

Argante (ar-goṅt'). The father of Octavia and Zerbinetta, in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin." He is fooled into giving up his plans and falling into those of his son and daughter, by Scapin.

Argantes (är-gan'tes). In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the bravest of the infidel knights.

Arganthonius (är-gan-thō'ni-us). [Gr. Ἀργανθώνιος.] In ancient geography, a mountain-ridge in Bithynia, Asia Minor, near the Propontis.

Argel (är-нel'). The Spanish name of Algiers.

Argelander (är'ge-län-der), **Friedrich Wilhelm August.** Born at Memel, Prussia, March 22, 1799: died at Bonn, Feb. 17, 1875. A noted German astronomer, professor successively at Åbo, Helsingfors, and Bonn. He wrote various astronomical works, including "Über die eigene Bewegung des Sonnensystems" (1837), and "Untersuchungen über die Eigenbewegung von 250 Sternen" (1869).

Argenis (ar'je-nis). A romance by John Barclay, published in 1621: said to have been written in "rivalry of the Arcadia." Argenis is the daughter of King Meliander of Sicily, and the story consists in an account of the war waged for her hand by Lycogenes, a Sicilian rebel, and Poliarchus, prince of Gaul.

> We are informed in a Latin life of Barclay that it was a favorite work of Cardinal Richelieu, and suggested to him many of his political expedients. Cowper, the poet, recommends Argenis to his correspondents, Mr. Rose and Lady Hesketh, as "the most amusing romance that ever was written." "It is," says he in a letter to the former, "interesting in a high degree — richer in incident than can be imagined — full of surprises which the reader never forestalls, and yet free from all entanglement and confusion. The style, too, appears to me to be such as would not dishonor Tacitus himself."
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 347.

Argensola (är-нen-sō'lä), **Bartolomeo Leonardo de.** Born at Barbastro, Aragon, 1562: died Feb. 4, 1631. A Spanish poet and historian, author of "Conquista de las Islas Molucas" (1609), etc. He became rector of Villahermosa in 1588, was for a time chaplain to the empress Maria, and about 1616 succeeded his brother Lupercio Leonardo de Argensola as historiographer of Aragon.

Argensola, Lupercio Leonardo de. Born Dec., 1559: died 1613. A Spanish tragic and lyric poet, brother of Bartolomeo Leonardo de Argensola. He became historiographer of Aragon in 1599, and secretary to the count of Lemos, viceroy of Naples, 1610.

Argenson (är-zhoṅ-sôṅ'), **Marc René Voyer d'.** Born 1652: died May 8, 1721. A French politician, president of the council of finance and keeper of the seals 1718–20. He became a member of the French Academy in 1718.

Argenson, René Louis Voyer, Marquis d'. Born Oct. 18, 1694: died Jan. 26, 1757. A French statesman and writer (son of Marc René Voyer d'Argenson), secretary of foreign affairs 1744–47. He wrote "Considérations sur le gouvernement de la France" (1764), etc.

Argenson, Marc Pierre de Voyer, Comte d'. Born Aug. 16, 1696: died at Paris, Aug. 22, 1764. A French statesman, brother of René Louis Voyer. He became intendant of Paris 1740, and was secretary of war 1742–57. He was a friend of Voltaire, to whom he furnished the material for the "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Argenson, Marc Antoine René Voyer, Marquis de Paulmy. Born Nov. 22, 1722: died Aug. 13, 1787. A French diplomatist and man of letters, son of René Louis Voyer. He collected the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal," consisting of 100,000 volumes, which he sold to the Comte d'Artois in 1785, and published "Mélanges tirés d'une grande bibliothèque" (1779–87), etc.

Argentan (är-zhoṅ-toṅ'). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated on the Orne 21 miles north by west of Alençon. It has manufactures of gloves, etc., and has long been noted for its lace. It contains an ancient castle. Population (1891), commune, 6,247.

Argentario (är-jen-tä're-o), or **Argentaro.** A promontory in Tuscany, Italy, which projects into the Mediterranean south of Grosseto.

Argentat (är-zhoṅ-tä'). A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Dordogne 14 miles southeast of Tulle. Population (1891), commune, 3,087.

Argenteuil (är-zhoṅ-tėy'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 6 miles northwest of Paris. It has a ruined priory, founded 656, at one time a nunnery of which Heloise was abbess. Population (1891), commune, 13,339.

Argentière (är-zhoṅ-tē-ãr'). A village in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, 6 miles northeast of Chamonix, noted for the glacier of Argentière in the vicinity.

Argentière, Glacier d'. One of the largest glaciers in the Mont Blanc group, east of Chamonix.

Argentina (är-jen-tē'nä; Sp. pron. är-нen-tē'nä). Same as *Argentine Republic.*

Argentina de Guzman. The name commonly used in quoting the historical work "La Argentina: Historia de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata," by Ruy Diaz de Guzman.

Argentina, La. A historical poem written by Barco Centenero.

Argentine (är'jen-ten). A city in Wyandotte County, Kansas, on the Kansas River close to Kansas City: noted for silver- and lead-smelting. Population (1890), 4,732.

Argentine (är'jen-tēn) **Republic,** formerly **Argentine Confederation.** [Sp. *República* (or *Confederacion*) *Argentina*, the 'Silver Republic.'] A republic of South America, capital Buenos Ayres, lying between Bolivia and Paraguay on the north, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay (separated by the Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Uruguay), and the ocean on the east, the ocean and Chile on the south, and Chile (separated from it by the Andes) on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and contains the Pampas in the center, and the Gran Chaco in the north. The chief river system is that of the Rio de la Plata. Its chief products are hides, wool, tallow and other animal products, maize, wheat, flax, linseed, sugar, Paraguay tea, and live stock. There are 14 provinces and 9 territories. The government is vested in a president and a legislature comprising 30 senators and 86 deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and the language Spanish. The inhabitants are chiefly Argentines (of Spanish descent), with many immigrants (largely Italian; also Spanish, French, etc.), Indians, and Gauchos. The country was colonized by Spain in the middle of the 16th century. The revolutionary movement began in 1810; independence was proclaimed in 1816 under the name United Provinces of La Plata (changed to Argentine Confederation in 1825); dictatorship of Rosas 1835–52; Buenos Ayres was separated from the confederation 1852–1859; Brazil and Argentina were allied in war with Paraguay 1865–70. By a treaty in 1881 Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego were divided between it and Chile. A financial crash occurred in 1890. The peak of Aconcagua is now within the Argentine boundary. Area, about 1,100,000 square miles. Population, estimated (1892), 4,257,000.

Argenton-sur-Creuse (är-zhoṅ-toṅ'sur-krėz'). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Creuse 18 miles southwest of Châteauroux. Population (1891), 5,657.

Argentoratum (är-jen-to-rā'tum). [L., also *Argentorate*, Gr. Ἀργεντόρατον, an Old Celtic name, 'stone of Argantos.'] The Roman name of Strasburg.

Arginusæ (är-ji-nū'sē). [Gr. [illegible].] A group of small islands off the coast of Asia Minor, southeast of Lesbos. Near here the Athenian fleet under Conon defeated the Spartans under Callicratidas 406 B. C.

Argives (är'jīvz). [L. *Argivi*, from Gr. [illegible] ([illegible]), from [illegible], Argos.] The Greeks of Argolis. From the important part played by them under their king Agamemnon in the Trojan war their name is extended by Homer to all the Greeks.

Argo (är'gō). An island in the Nile, between New Dongola and the third cataract.

Argo (är'gō). [Gr. Ἀργώ.] In Greek legend, the ship which bore the Argonauts. See *Argonauts.*

Argo Navis (är'gō nā'vis). [L., 'the ship Argo.'] An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It contains Canopus, after Sirius the [illegible]

Argolicus Sinus, E. **Argolic Gulf.** See *Nauplia, [illegible]*

Argolis (är'go-lis). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a [illegible], Greece, surrounded by Sicyonia, Corinthia, the Ægean (with the Saronic and Argolic gulfs), Laconia, and Arcadia, containing the plain of Argos and the cities of Argos and Mycenæ.

Argolis and Corinth. A nomarchy of modern Greece, in the northeastern part of the Morea. Area, 1,442 square miles. Population (1889), 144,836.

Argonautica (är-go-nâ'ti-kä). [L., from Gr. Ἀργοναυτικά, 'deeds of the Argonauts.'] An epic poem by Apollonius of Rhodes. See the extract.

> Apollonius Rhodius (194 B. C.) wrote the Argonautica, an epic in four books on Jason's "Voyage in the Argo" to win the golden fleece. It is the work of a learned Homeric scholar who has not the Homeric feeling for the heroic age; it is artificial, and somewhat cold; but there is some fine dramatic painting; the poem is full of literary interest, and is the best of its class that the Alexandrian age has left.
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> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 149.

Argonauts (är'go-nâtz), **The.** [Gr. Ἀργοναῦται, from Ἀργώ, their ship.] In Greek legend, the heroes who sailed to Colchis in the ship Argo to carry off the Golden Fleece. The expedition took place not long after the Trojan war. Jason was its leader, and it included demigods and heroes from all parts of Greece. See *Golden Fleece, Jason, Medea.*

Argonne (är-gôn'), or **Forest of Argonne.** A rocky plateau on the borders of Lorraine and Champagne, France, containing several difficult defiles which lead from the basin of the Meuse to that of the Seine famous in the "Argonne Campaign" of Dumouriez in 1792.

Argos (är'gos). [Gr. τὸ Ἄργος.] A city in Argolis, Greece, situated about 5 miles from the Argolic Gulf, in lat. 37° 38′ N., long. 22° 43′ E.: the leading Dorian city prior to the middle of the 8th century B. C. It remained an important town in later times, was often at variance with Sparta, and flourished under the Romans. It was ruled by the legendary dynasties of Inachus, Danaus, and Pelops. It produced many noted sculptors. It contains the remains of an ancient theater. The upper tiers of seats of the cavea are rock-hewn; below these are tiers of masonry. Twenty tiers in all survive, the lowest consisting of thrones of honor. There are remains of a Roman stage, and of several modifications of the Greek stage-structure. An underground passage ran from behind the proscenium to the middle of the orchestra, as at Eretria, etc. There are important remains of the Heraion, or sanctuary of Hera, the national shrine of Argolis, which lay at some distance from the city. The temple was rebuilt after a fire in the 5th century B. C., a little below the old site, as a Doric hexastyle peripteros about 65½ by 130 feet. The cult-statue was an admirable chryselephantine work by Polycleitus. The Heraion has been in course of excavation since 1892 by the American School at Athens, to which is due nearly all our knowledge of the architectural and sculptural remains of both temples and their peribolos, as well as a very valuable collection of archaic terra-cottas. Population (1889), 9,814.

Argostoli (är-gos'tō-lē). A seaport and capital of Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, Greece, situated on the western coast in lat. 38° 12′ N., long. 20° 29′ E. It has a flourishing trade, and is the seat of a metropolitan. Population (1889), 9,085.

Argout (är-gö'), **Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Comte d'.** Born Aug. 27, 1782: died Jan. 15, 1858. A French politician and financier. He became a peer of France 1819; acted as mediator between Charles X. and the popular leaders July, 1830; and was appointed governor of the Bank of France 1834, and minister of finance 1836. Later in the same year he was reappointed governor of the bank, continuing to hold the post under the republic of 1848.

Argovie (ar-go-vē'). The French name of Aargau.

Arguelles (är-gwel'yes), **Augustin.** Born at Ribadesella, Asturias, Spain, Aug. 28, 1776: died at Madrid, March 23, 1844. A Spanish liberal statesman, a prominent member of the Cortes, imprisoned 1814–20, minister of the interior 1820–21, and exiled 1823–32. He was the guardian of Queen Isabella.

Arguin (är-gö-ēn'). A small island west of Africa, in lat. 20° 25′ N., long. 16° 37′ W., claimed by France.

Argun (är-gön'). One of the two chief head streams of the Amur. It rises as the Kerulen in Mongolia, traverses Lake Dalai-Nor, flows along the boundary between Mongolia and Siberia, and unites with the Shilka to form the Amur about lat. [illegible] Its length is about 1,000 miles.

Arguri (är-gö'rē). A former village in Russian Armenia, on the northern slope of Ararat, buried by an earthquake and landslide from Ararat in 1840.

Argurion (är-gū'ri-on). [Gr. ἀργύριον, money.] A semi-allegorical personification of money, in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels." The [illegible] expanded in "The Staple of News" as Lady Pecunia.

Argus (är'gus). [Gr. [illegible], 'the All-seeing.'] In [illegible] of Io, slain by Hermes [illegible] hundred eyes.

Argyle. See *Argyll.*

Argyll (är-gīl'), **Earl of, Duke of.** See *Campbell.*

Argyll, or **Argyle.** A county in western Scotland, the second in size, bounded by Inverness on the north, by Perth, Dumbarton, and the Firth of Clyde on the east, and by the Atlantic and the North Channel on the south and west. It is much indented by lochs and firths, which form Kintyre and other peninsulas, and includes the islands Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Staffa, Ulva, Rum, Coll, Tiree, Jura, Islay, Gigha, etc. The surface is generally mountainous. Within it are Lochs Shiel, Sunart, Eil, Linnhe, Awe, Fyne, etc. The leading industries are the rearing of cattle and sheep, the quarrying of building-stone, lead-mining, and fishing (herring, salmon, and trout). Area, 3,213 square miles. Population (1891), 75,945.

Argyro-Castro (är'gē-rō-käs'trō). A town in Albania, vilayet of Janina, Turkey, in lat. 40° 12' N., long. 20° 12' E. Population (estimated), 5,000.

Argyropoulos (är-gē-rō-pö'los), **Johannes.** Born at Constantinople about 1416: died at Rome about 1486. A Greek scholar, professor of the Peripatetic philosophy in Florence (1456) and in Rome (1471). Among his pupils were Piero and Lorenzo de' Medici, Politian, and Reuchlin. He translated Aristotle into Latin.

Argyropoulos, Perikles. Born at Constantinople, Sept. 17, 1809: died at Athens, Dec. 22, 1860. A Greek politician and publicist, professor of law in the University of Athens.

Aria (ā'ri-ạ). [L. *Arīa*, Gr. Ἀρία or Ἀρεία.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia corresponding nearly to western Afghanistan and eastern Khorasan: often confounded with Ariana.

Ariadne (ar-i-ad'nē). [Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus the clue by means of which he found his way out of the labyrinth, and went with him to the Island of Dia (Naxos), where, according to the common account, she was abandoned by Theseus, and became the wife of Dionysus.

2. An asteroid (No. 43) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, April 15, 1857.

Ariadne. Died 515 A. D. A Byzantine empress, daughter of Leo I. She was married to Zeno, who became emperor 474, and after his death (491) became the wife of Anastasius I.

Ariadne, Sleeping. See *Sleeping Ariadne.*

Arialdus (ā-ri-al'dus). Died June 28, 1066. A deacon and reformer in the church of Milan, murdered by the emissaries of the Archbishop of Milan whose excommunication he had secured from the Pope. He was canonized by Pope Alexander II.

Ariana (ā-ri-ā'nạ). [L. *Ariāna*, Gr. Ἀριανή.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia, of vague boundaries, extending from Media on the west to the Indus on the east, and from Hyrcania and Bactriana on the north to the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea on the south.

Ariane (ä-rē-än'). A tragedy by Corneille, composed in 1672.

Ariano (ä-rē-ä'nō), or **Ariano di Puglia** (ä-rē-ä'nō de pol'yä). A town in the province of Avellino, Italy, situated among the Apennines 50 miles northeast of Naples. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 14,000.

Arians (ā'ri-anz). The followers of Arius, a deacon of Alexandria, who in the 4th century maintained, in opposition to both Sabellianism and Tritheism, that the Son is of a nature similar to (not the same as) the Father, and is subordinate to him. The tendency of these doctrines was toward the denial of the divinity of Christ. The Arian discussion raged fiercely in the 4th century, and though Arianism was condemned by the Council of Nicæa (325) the heresy long retained great importance theological and political. The strongholds of the Arians were in the East and among the Goths and other barbarians who were converted by Arian missionaries. See *Socinians.*

Arias de Avila (ä-rē'as de ä've-lä), **Pedro.** See *Avila.*

Arias de Saavedra (ä-rē'as de sä-ä-vä'drä), **Hernando.** Born in Asuncion about 1550: died in Santa Fé de la Vera Cruz about 1625. A Spanish statesman, three times governor of Paraguay, which then comprehended all the Spanish settlements of the Plata and Paraná.

Arias Montanus (ä-rē'as mon-tä'nus), **Benedictus.** Born in Estremadura, Spain, 1527: died at Seville, 1598. A Spanish Orientalist, editor of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible, 1568–73.

Arica (ä-rē'kä). A former province of Peru in the department of Moquegua, on the coast between lat. 18° and 19° S. In 1883 it was ceded to the Chileans, and by the treaty ratified May 8, 1884, Arica and Tacna were to be held by them for ten years, the inhabitants at the end of that time to decide to which country they will belong, the other country to receive an indemnity. Area, about 11,000 square miles. Population (1876), [illegible]; now (1893) considerably increased.

Arica (ä-rē'kä). A town and port of Peru, capital of the province of the same name. It is important, principally, as the seaport of Tacna, with which it is connected by a railroad. The harbor is a roadstead protected by a point and a small island. The town was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1868 and 1877. The Chileans blockaded and bombarded Arica April, 1880, and took it by assault June 7. Population, about 4,000.

Ariccia (ä-rē'chä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, nearly adjoining Albano: the Latin Aricia. Population, about 2,000.

Arici (ä-r[illegible]'chē), **Cesare.** Born at Brescia, July 2, 17[illegible] died there, July 2, 1836. An Italian didactic poet. He was appointed professor of history and literature in the lyceum at Brescia in 1810, and professor of the Latin language in 1824.

Arichat (ä-rē-shät'). A small seaport on Madame Island, off the southern coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Arickarees. See *Arikara.*

Arided (ar'i-ded). [Ar. *al-ridf*, 'the hindmost,' the star being in the tail of the constellation.] The second-magnitude star *α* Cygni, more frequently called *Deneb Cygni.*

Ariège (ä-rē-āzh'). A department in France, capital Foix, bounded by Haute-Garonne on the west and north, by Aude on the east, and by Pyrénées-Orientales, Andorra, and Spain on the south: corresponding in general to the ancient county of Foix. It is rich in iron, and has various other mineral products. Area, 1,890 square miles. Population (1891), 227,491.

Ariège. A river in southern France which rises in the Pyrenees, flows past Tarascon and Foix, and joins the Garonne near Toulouse: the Latin Aurigera. Its length is about 100 miles.

Ariel (ā'ri-el). [Heb., 'Lion of God': used as an epithet in the Old Testament: rendered 'lion-like' in 2 Sam. xxiii. 20, 1 Chron. xi. 22.] **1.** One of the chief men sent by Ezra to procure ministers for the sanctuary. Ezra viii. 16.—**2.** Used in Isa. xxix. as a name for Jerusalem.—**3.** In cabalistic angelology, one of the seven princes of angels, or spirits who preside over the waters under Michael the arch-prince.—**4.** "An ayrie spirit" in Shakspere's "Tempest."—**5.** One of the rebel angels in Milton's "Paradise Lost."—**6.** A sylph, guardian of Belinda, in Pope's "Rape of the Lock." This particular spirit was the chief of those whose

> "Humble province is to tend the fair . . .
> To save the powder from too rude a gale,
> Nor let the imprison'd essences exhale . . .
> . . . to curl their waving hairs,
> Assist their blushes and inspire their airs."

Aries (ā'ri-ēz). [L., 'a ram.'] **1.** One of the zodiacal constellations.—**2.** The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, March 21, and leaves April 20. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries has moved completely out of the sign of the same name, which is now occupied by the constellation Pisces.

Arikara (a-rē'kä-rạ), or **Ricara** (rē'kä-rä), or **Ree** (rē). A tribe of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians, living on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. They number 448. See *Caddoan.* Also *Arickaree.*

Arimaspians (ar-i-mas'pi-anz). [Gr. Ἀριμασποί, according to Herodotus a Scythian word meaning 'one-eyed.'] In classical mythology, a one-eyed people of Scythia. They were at war with the Griffins whose gold they sought.

Arimathea (ar-i-ma-thē'ạ). In scriptural geography, a town in Judea, Palestine, of undetermined location: probably the Ramah of 1 Sam. i. 1, 19.

Arimathea, Joseph of. See *Joseph of Arimathea.*

Ariminum (a-rim'i-num). The Latin name of Rimini.

Arimazes (ar-i-mā'zēz), or **Oriomazes** (ō-ri-ō-mā'zēz). The commander of a fortress, called the Rock (Kohiten ?), in Sogdiana, near the pass of Kolugha or Derbend. He surrendered to Alexander 328 B. C., who found in the fortress Roxana, the daughter of the Bactrian chief Oxyartes.

Arinos (ä-rē'nōs). A river in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, about 400 miles long. It joins the Juruena, forming the Tapajos, and is separated by short portages from the head streams of the Paraguay.

Ariobarzanes (ā-ri-ō-bär-zā'nēz) **I.,** surnamed **Philoromæus.** [Gr. φιλορώμαιος, friendly toward the Romans.] A king of Cappadocia who lived about the beginning of the 1st century B.C. He was several times expelled by Mithridates and restored by the Romans.

Ariobarzanes II., surnamed **Philopator.** [Gr. φιλοπάτωρ, loving one's father.] King of Cappadocia, son of Ariobarzanes I. whom he succeeded about 63 B.C.

Ariobarzanes III., surnamed **Eusebes** and **Philoromæus.** [Gr. εὐσεβής, pious; φιλορώμαιος, friendly toward the Romans.] Died 42 B. C. A son of Ariobarzanes II. whom he succeeded about 51 B. C. He aided Pompey against Cæsar in the civil war, but was pardoned by Cæsar. He was put to death by Cassius.

Ariobarzanes I. Satrap of Pontus in the 5th century B. C., father of Mithridates I.

Ariobarzanes II. King of Pontus 363–337 B. C., son and successor of Mithridates I. He revolted from Artaxerxes 362 B. C., and founded the independent kingdom of Pontus.

Ariobarzanes III. King of Pontus 266–240 (?) B. C., son of Mithridates III.

Ariobarzanes. A satrap of Persis who, after the battle of Gaugamela, 331 B. C., secured the pass of the Persian Gates. Alexander was able to force the pass only by stratagem.

Arioch (ar'i-ok). [Probably Babylonian *Eriaku*, servant of the moon-god.] **1.** A king of Ellasar, one of the four kings who at the time of Abraham made an attack on the cities in the valley of Siddim (Gen. xiv.). In the book of Judith (i. 6) he is called king of Elam; identified by some with Erim-agu, king of Larsa.

2. Captain of the guard of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 14 f.).—**3.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost" (vi. 371), one of the rebellious angels overthrown by Abdiel.

Ariodantes. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the lover of Geneura, princess of Scotland.

Arion (a-rī'on). [Gr. Ἀρίων.] A Greek poet of Lesbos who flourished probably about 700 B. C. (later dates are given), and was famous as a player upon the cithara. He lived chiefly at the court of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. According to the legend Arion, while returning from a musical contest in Sicily in which he had been victor, was thrown into the sea by the sailors, but was saved and carried to Tænarus by dolphins which had gathered about the ships to listen to his lyre.

Arion, though a Lesbian by birth, belongs by art rather to the Dorian school. His great work was to give the dithyramb, or choral hymn to Dionysus, a finished choral form, by fixing the number (50) of the cyclic or circular chorus that was to sing it, grouped round the altar, and by dividing the singing and acting parts clearly from each other. We have a fragment by him [also ascribed to another poet], addressed to Poseidon, and telling of Poseidon's servants, the dolphins, who had wafted the poet safely to land, when he had lost his course at sea. A fable grew up that certain wicked sailors had thrown Arion overboard, and that the dolphins, charmed by his songs, had saved him. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 62.

Arion. In Greek legend, a fabulous horse, the offspring of Poseidon by Demeter (or, in other accounts, Gæa or a harpy) who to escape him had metamorphosed herself into a mare. It was successively owned by Copreus, Oncus, Heracles, and Adrastus. It possessed marvelous powers of speech, and its right feet were those of a man.

Arion. A pseudonym of William Falconer.

Ariosto (ä-rē-ōs'tō or ar-i-os'tō), **Ludovico.** Born at Reggio, northern Italy, Sept. 8, 1474: died at Ferrara, Italy, June 6, 1533. A celebrated Italian poet, author of "Orlando Furioso." He was forced by his father, who was commander of the citadel of Reggio, to study law; but at length, being allowed to follow his inclinations, studied the classics, having a strong inclination toward poetry. As early as 1495 he wrote several comedies. Two of them, the "Cassaria" and "Suppositi," were acted about 1512. These attracted the attention of Cardinal Ippolito of Este, who took him into his service, where he remained till 1517, when he entered that of the cardinal's brother, Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, by whom he was employed as governor of the district of Garfagnana 1522–25. The province was distracted by banditti, but his government was satisfactory to his sovereign and his people for three years. He then declined an embassy to Pope Clement VII., and passed the last years of his life at Ferrara writing comedies and correcting his "Orlando Furioso" (which see), publishing the completed edition a year before his death, which was due to consumption. His seven satires, in the Horatian style, were published in 1534, after his death. They are gay, easy, and full of Epicurean philosophy. His comedies are placed next to those of Macchiavelli by most Italian critics.

Ariosto of the North. Sir Walter Scott.

Ariovistus (ā-ri-ō-vis'tus). Lived about 60 B.C. A German chief who crossed the Rhine and invaded Gaul, aiding the Sequani against the Ædui, and was defeated by Julius Cæsar near Mülhausen 58 B. C.

Arish. See *El-Arish.*

Arishkerd (a-rish'kerd), **Plain of.** A plain in Asiatic Turkey, west of Mount Ararat and north of the Ala-Dagh, about the head waters of the East Euphrates.

Arista (ä-rēs'tä), **Mariano.** Born in San Luis Potosí, July 26, 1802: died at sea near Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 7, 1855. A Mexican general. He commanded the army of northern Mexico and Texas 1846, and was defeated by General Taylor at Palo Alto (May 8) and Resaca de la Palma (May 9), after which he was recalled. He was minister of war under Herrera (1848), and was elected president of Mexico Jan. 8, 1851. To avoid a civil war he resigned in Jan., 1853, and soon after went to Europe.

Aristæus (ar-is-tē′us). [Gr. Ἀρισταῖος.] In Greek mythology, a beneficent deity, protector of husbandmen and shepherds.

Aristæus. A native of Cyprus, an official in the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to a letter ascribed to him (but a forgery), he was sent by Ptolemy to Jerusalem to obtain from Eleazar, the high priest, a copy of the Pentateuch and seventy elders to translate it into Greek. See *Septuagint.*

Aristagoras (ar-is-tag′ọ-rạs) **of Miletus.** [Gr. Ἀρισταγόρας.] Died 497 B.C. A Persian governor of Miletus, and leader in the Ionian revolt against Persia in 500 B.C.

Aristander (ar-is-tan′dėr). [Gr. Ἀρίστανδρος.] A celebrated soothsayer of Alexander the Great.

Aristarchus (ar-is-tär′kus), or **Aristarchos** (-kos). [Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος.] Born at Samos: lived between 280–264 B.C. A noted Greek astronomer of the Alexandrian school. His only extant work is a treatise on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon.

Aristarchus, or **Aristarchos.** Born at Samothrace: flourished about the middle of the 2d century B.C.: died in Cyprus. A noted Alexandrian grammarian and critic, the most celebrated of antiquity. His most notable work was a recension of Homer. The text he established and his division of the poems into books are substantially those which have come down to us.

Aristarchus, or **Aristarchos.** An associate of the apostle Paul 51–57 A.D. He was a native of Thessalonica, accompanied Paul in several of his missionary journeys, and was his "fellow prisoner" in Rome. (Acts xix. xx. xxvii.) He is represented by the Greek Church as bishop of Apamea in Phrygia, and by the Roman as bishop of Thessalonica.

Ariste (ä-rēst′). The brother of Chrysale, in "Les Femmes Savantes" by Molière.

Aristeas (ạ-ris′tẹ-ạs). [Gr. Ἀριστέας.] A Greek poet, assigned to various periods, from the 6th century B.C. to the time of Homer, and the reputed author of an epic poem, the "Arimaspea," in three books. The accounts of his life are fabulous; he is represented as a magician who rose after death, and whose soul could occupy or abandon his body at will.

Aristides, or **Aristeides** (ar-is-tī′dēz). [Gr. Ἀριστείδης.] A Greek writer of the 2d century B.C., author of a romance, the "Milesiaca" or "Milesian Tales," a prose work in six or more books. He was the founder of Greek romance and "the title of his work is supposed to have given rise to the term 'Milesian' as applied to works of fiction" (*Smith*).

Aristides, or **Aristeides** (ar-is-tī′dēz). Died probably at Athens about 468 B.C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, son of Lysimachus: surnamed "The Just." He was one of the ten generals in the year of the battle of Marathon (490), and chief archon in 489; was constantly opposed to Themistocles; and was ostracized in 483. He took part in the victory of Salamis (480), was Athenian commander at the victory of Platæa (479), carried through civic reforms (477), and was chief founder of the Delian League (about 477).

Aristides, or **Aristeides, Quintilianus** (kwin-til-i-ā′nus). The (Greek) author of a treatise on music (printed in the collection of Meibomius 1652) who lived, probably, in the 1st century A.D. His work is the most important ancient book on the subject.

Aristides, or **Aristeides, of Thebes.** A Greek painter, son or brother, and in either case the pupil, of Nicomachos, and a contemporary of Apelles. He was preëminently the painter of the ἤθη and πάθη, or the expression of the mind and passions of man.

Aristides, or **Aristeides, Publius Ælius,** surnamed **Theodorus.** Born at Adriani in Mysia, 117 A.D.: died at Smyrna about 180 A.D. A celebrated Greek rhetorician, a friend and adviser of Marcus Aurelius. His father Eudæmon was a priest of Jupiter, and he himself became a priest of Æsculapius at Smyrna.

Aristippus (ar-is-tip′us). [Gr. Ἀρίστιππος.] Born at Cyrene, Africa: lived about 380 B.C. A Greek philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and the founder of the Cyrenaic School. See *Cyrenaics.*

Aristippus, or The Jovial Philosopher. A play by Thomas Randolph, printed in 1630.

Aristo (ä-rēs′tō). The brother of Sganarelle, in Molière's "École des Maris."

Aristobulus (a-ris-tọ-bū′lus). [Gr. Ἀριστόβουλος.] Lived in the 4th century B.C. A general of Alexander the Great, and the historian of his Asiatic expedition.

Aristobulus. Lived about 160 B.C. An Alexandrian Jew and Peripatetic philosopher.

Aristobulus I. Son of John Hyrcanus, and king of Judea 105–104 B.C. His Hebrew name was Judah. He is said to have been the first of the Hasmoneans to assume the title of king. During his [illegible] he extended Judea in the regions of Iturea and Trachonitis, and forced Judaism on the conquered peoples.

Aristobulus II. Died about 48 B.C. Son of Alexander Jannæus, designated by his mother, the queen-regent Alexandra, high priest, while to his elder brother Hyrcanus II. the throne was bequeathed. After her death a contest took place between the two brothers which brought Pompey for the first time to Jerusalem (63 B.C.); he defeated Aristobulus and led him captive to Rome.

Aristobulus III. A Jewish prince, grandson of Hyrcanus II., brother of Mariamne, and thus brother-in-law of Herod I. He was made high priest by Herod, but, fearing his great popularity, Herod had him assassinated (about 30 B.C.). He was the last male representative of the Hasmonean family.

Aristodemus (a-ris-tọ-de′mus). [Gr. Ἀριστόδημος.] Lived in the 8th century B.C. A Messenian national hero in the first war against Sparta. He offered his daughter's life in response to an oracle, for the preservation of the Messenian state; and when her lover, in order to save her, declared that she was with child by him, killed her and opened her womb to refute the lie. He was made king about 729 B.C.; but although he gained a victory over the Spartans 724 B.C., was unable to continue the war, and killed himself on his daughter's tomb before 722 B.C.

Aristogiton, or **Aristogeiton** (a-ris-tọ-jī′ton). [Gr. Ἀριστογείτων.] See *Harmodius.*

Aristomenes (ar-is-tom′ẹ-nēz). [Gr. Ἀριστομένης.] Lived in the 7th century B.C. A Messenian national hero in the second war against Sparta 645–630 (685–668). He was surprised in Eira, the last stronghold of the Messenians, by the Spartans, and compelled to surrender, but was allowed to depart with his men. He died in Rhodes at the court of his son-in-law Damagetus, and is said to have twice sacrificed the hecatomphonia, prescribed for one who with his own hand had killed one hundred of his enemies in battle.

Ariston (a-ris′ton), or **Aristo** (a-ris′tō). [Gr. Ἀρίστων.] Born at Chios: died 250 B.C. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno and later, according to Diogenes Laertius, of the Platonist Polemo. He was called the "Siren" from his eloquence, and "Phalantus" from his baldness. Of the various branches of philosophy he recognized only ethics as a legitimate study.

Aristonicus (a-ris-tō-nī′kus), or **Aristonikos** (-kos). [Gr. Ἀριστόνικος.] A natural son of Eumenes II. of Pergamus. When Attalus III., the successor of Eumenes, died, bequeathing the kingdom of Pergamus to the Romans, Aristonicus disputed the inheritance with the latter, defeating and taking prisoner P. Licinius Crassus 131 B.C. He was himself defeated and taken prisoner 130 B.C. by M. Perperna, was carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of M. Aquilius, the successor of Perperna; and was beheaded.

Aristophanes (ar-is-tof′a-nēz). [Gr. Ἀριστοφάνης.] The greatest of the Greek comic poets. He was born probably between 450 and 446 B.C., and died not later than 380 B.C. He "was an aristocrat who ridiculed radicalism and the advanced democracy, but spared the vices of his associates and his party. . . . In matters of religion he was a great defender of orthodoxy against the new physical school, and was never weary of attacking Socrates and Euripides for their breaking up of the old faith" (*Mahaffy*). His first play, the "Revellers" or "Banqueters," was produced in 427 B.C., and obtained the second prize; the "Babylonians" in 426; the "Acharnians" in 425, with the first prize; the "Knights" in 424, with the first prize; the "Clouds" in 423; the "Wasps" in 422, with the second prize; the "Peace" in 419, with the second prize; "Amphiaraus" in 414, with the second prize; the "Birds" in 414, with the second prize; "Lysistrata" in 411; the "Thesmophoriazusæ" in 410; the first edition of the "Plutus" in 408; the "Frogs" in 405, with the first prize; the "Ecclesiazusæ" about 393; and the second edition of the "Plutus" in 388. Of these the "Acharnians," "Knights," "Clouds," "Wasps," "Peace," "Birds," "Lysistrata," "Thesmophoriazusæ," "Plutus," "Frogs," and "Ecclesiazusæ" are extant.

> Aristophanes was not only a great satirist but a great poet. His comedies unite elements which meet nowhere in literature. There is a play of fancy as extravagant as in a modern burlesque; the whole world is turned topsy-turvy; gods and mortals alike are whirled through the motley riot of one great carnival. There is a humour as delicate, a literary satire as keen, as the most exquisite wit could offer to the most subtle appreciation. And there are lyric strains of a wild woodland sweetness hardly to be matched save in Shakspere. Aristophanes clung to the old traditions of Athens with a sort of jovial, unreasoning toryism. Demagogues, philosophers, rhetoricians were his abomination. His ideal was the plain sturdy citizen of the good old school who beat the Persian at Marathon. He claims for himself, and justly, that he is out-spoken on the side of virtue against vice. But his personal judgments must be taken with reserve.
>
> *Jebb,* Greek Lit., p. [illegible]

Aristophanes of Byzantium. A celebrated Alexandrian grammarian and critic, pupil and successor of Zenodotus and instructor of the great critic Aristarchus. Only fragments of his works have survived. He edited Homer and other Greek poets, and introduced the system of marking accents in order to preserve the true pronunciation of Greek, which was rapidly becoming corrupt.

Aristophanes, The English. Samuel Foote.

Aristophanes, The French. Molière.

Aristophanes' Apology. A poem by Browning, published in 1875. It is the sequel to "Balaustion's Adventure."

Aristotle (ar′is-totl). [Gr. Ἀριστοτέλης.] Born at Stagira, in Chalcidice, 384 B.C.: died at Chalcis, in Eubœa, 322 B.C. The most famous and influential of Greek philosophers, the founder of the Peripatetic school. He was the son of Nicomachus, physician and friend of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. In his eighteenth year he went to Athens and became a pupil of Plato, with whom he remained for twenty years. After the death of Plato he went to Atarneus, as a guest of Hermias (whose sister or niece, Pythias, he afterward married), and remained there three years; then he went to Mytilene. In 343 (342) he was summoned to the court of Macedon to undertake the education of Alexander (afterward "the Great"), then thirteen years old. In 335 (334) he returned to Athens where he founded his school (see *Peripatetic*) and produced the greater part of his scientific works. He taught in the Lyceum. On the death of Alexander the uprising against the Macedonians forced Aristotle to flee from Athens to Chalcis in Eubœa, where he died. His numerous writings (the number of which is variously given, but was certainly very large) dealt with all the then known branches of science. They were partly in the form of dialogues, fragments of which have survived ("Eudemus"). These have been called his *exoteric* ('public,' 'suited for the general public'), and his other, more strictly scientific, works his *esoteric* ('private,' 'suited for private instruction') writings. His extant works (which have been imperfectly preserved) fall into four groups: the logical, the metaphysical and those relating to natural science, the ethical, and the "Poetics" and "Rhetoric." They include the "Topics," "Analytics" ("Prior" and "Posterior"), "Sophistical Refutations," "Rhetoric," "Metaphysics," "Politics," "Poetics," "On Animals," "On Parts of Animals," "On Generation of Animals," "On the Soul," "On Locomotion of Animals," "Meteorologics," "Nicomachean Ethics," etc. Various works ascribed to him are spurious. A genuine treatise by him on the constitution of Athens was discovered in 1891 at the British Museum in a heap of papyrus rolls. The manuscript was probably written later than the 14th year of Domitian (from 95–100 A.D.). It is an almost complete text. The first Latin translation of his works, with notes, is that of the Arabian Averroes (1100: Venice, 1489); the first edition in Greek is that of Aldus Manutius (1495–98). Aristotle's influence upon the development of philosophy and science has been very great, especially during the centuries which preceded the birth of modern knowledge and scientific method. He was "the philosopher" *par excellence.* His works were the text-books of the schools, and his opinions on all matters authoritative. See *Organon, Nicomachean Ethics, Metaphysics.*

Aristoxenus (ar-is-tok′se-nus). [Gr. Ἀριστόξενος.] Born at Tarentum, Italy: lived about 320 B.C. A Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school, and writer on music: the founder of a school of musicians named, for him, the Aristoxeneans.

Arius, or **Areius** (ar′i-us), or **Areios** (-os). [Gr. Ἄρειος.] Born in Libya (or Alexandria?) about 256 A.D.: died suddenly in Constantinople, 336 A.D. A celebrated presbyter of Alexandria, the founder of Arianism. See *Arians.* He was excommunicated for heresy by a provincial synod at Alexandria in 321, and defended his views (which were condemned) before the Council of Nicæa in 325.

Arivaipa (ä-rẹ-vī′pä). A tribe of North American Indians living at the San Carlos agency, White Mountain reservation, Arizona, identified with the Pinaleño, also called the Tchikun, who have been classed as a subdivision of the Chiricahua. See *Apaches.*

Arizona (ar-i-zō′nä). [Said to be a corruption of Pima or Papago *arizon,* little creeks.] A Territory of the United States, capital Phœnix, bounded by Utah on the north, New Mexico on the east, Mexico on the south, and California and Nevada (partly separated by the Colorado River) on the west, and extending from lat. 31° 20′ to 37° N., and from long. 109° to 114° 45′ W. Its surface consists of table-lands traversed by mountain-ranges, and it contains important mines of gold, silver, copper, etc. Arizona was explored by the Spaniards in the 16th century, was acquired from Mexico in 1848, and an additional part by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, and was organized as a Territory in 1863. It has often been disturbed by wars with Apaches and other Indians. Area, 113,020 square miles. Population (1890), 59,620.

Arizpe (ä-rēth′pā). [From Opata *arit,* ant.] A town in Sonora, Mexico, formerly the capital of that state, situated on the right bank of the Sonora River. It was probably the site of an Opata village as early as 1540. The Mission of Arizpe dates from about 1640, and is one of the oldest in the Sonora River valley. At present (1893) the town has not over 4,000 inhabitants.

Arjish-Dagh (ar-jesh′däg′). An extinct volcano, the ancient Argæus, the highest mountain in Asia Minor, situated in the vilayet of Angora in about lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. Its height is 13,100 feet.

Arjish Lake. The northeastern arm of Lake Van, Asiatic Turkey.

Arjuna (är′jö-nä; Hind. pron. ur′jö-nä). In Hindu mythology: (*a*) One of the chief heroes of the Mahabharata, the third reputed son of Pandu, son of Indra and Kunti. [illegible] generous, and [illegible] sister of Krishna. After performing numerous marvelous exploits he retired from the world to the Himalayas. (*b*) See *Kartavirya.*

Arkab (är′kab). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star β Sagittarii. The name is not much used.

Arkadelphia (är-ka-del′fi-ä). The capital of Clark County, Arkansas, situated on the Ouachita River, 63 miles southwest of Little Rock. Population (1890), 2,455.

Arkadia. See *Arcadia.*

Arkansas (är′kan-sâ or är-kan′zas). One of the Southern States of the United States, capital Little Rock, bounded by Missouri on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi (separated by the Mississippi) on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Indian Territory and Texas on the west, and extending from lat. 33° to 36° 30′ N., and from long. 89° 40′ to 94° 42′ W. Its surface is in general level or rolling, and hilly in the west, with the Ozark Mountains in the northwest, and is traversed by the river Arkansas. The leading occupation is agriculture and the chief productions are cotton and Indian corn. Arkansas has 75 counties, sends 6 representatives and 2 senators to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. It was first settled by the French in 1685, formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, was organized as a Territory in 1819, was admitted to the Union in 1836, seceded May 6, 1861, and was readmitted June, 1868. Area, 53,850 square miles. Population (1890), 1,128,179.

Arkansas. The second largest tributary of the Mississippi. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows east through Colorado and Kansas, and southeast through Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi at Napoleon. Its length is about 2,000 miles, and its extreme width about 1 mile. It is navigable about 800 miles.

Arkansas City. A town in Cowley County, southern Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 8,347.

Arkansas Post. A village in Arkansas County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas River 73 miles southeast of Little Rock. It was captured by the Federals Jan. 11, 1863.

Arklow (ärk′lō). A seaport in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, situated at the mouth of the Avoca 39 miles south of Dublin. The Irish insurgents, about 30,000, defeated the royal troops near here June 10, 1798.

Arkona (är-kō′nä), or **Arkon** (är′kon), **Cape.** The northernmost point of the island of Rügen, Prussia, projecting into the Baltic Sea. It contained a Wendish sanctuary.

Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Sir **Richard.** Born at Preston, England, Dec. 23, 1732: died at Cromford, Derbyshire, England, Aug. 3, 1792. An English inventor and manufacturer, a barber by trade. He invented the cotton-spinning frame (patented 1769), and established factories at Cromford and elsewhere, being the first to employ machinery on a large scale as a substitute for hand labor in textile manufactures. His claim to the invention was disputed by Highs, or Hayes, a reed maker at Bolton, in 1785, and a verdict was rendered against him: Highs's claim is now, however, generally conceded to be fraudulent. Arkwright was knighted by George III. in 1786.

Arlanza (är-län′thä). A small river in northern Spain, a tributary of the Arlanzon.

Arlanzon (är-län-thōn′). A small river in northern Spain, a tributary of the Pisuerga and subtributary of the Douro.

Arlberg (ärl′berG). A pass on the border of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 5,895 feet high.

Arlberg Tunnel. A tunnel under the Arlberg, forming part of the railway which runs from Bludenz in Vorarlberg via Landek to Innsbruck. It is about 6½ miles long, and was opened in 1884.

Arlecchino and **Arlequin.** See *Harlequin.*

Arles (ärlz), **Kingdom of.** In medieval history, a kingdom which was formed by the union of the kingdoms of Transjurane Burgundy and Cisjurane Burgundy in 933. In 1032 its territories were annexed to the Holy Roman Empire. (See *Burgundy, Cisjurane,* and *Transjurane.*) Cisjurane Burgundy, formed in 879, is sometimes called the kingdom of Arles.

Arles (ärlz, F. pron. ärl). A city in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the left bank of the eastern arm of the Rhone near its mouth, in lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 4° 37′ E.: the Roman Arelate or (under Constantine the Great) Constantina. It is especially noted for its antiquities, which include a Roman amphitheater (the largest in France), a Roman theater (where the Venus of Arles was found), a Roman obelisk, a Roman cemetery (Aliscamps), a forum, and a palace of Constantine. (See below.) It was called the "Gallic Rome" from its importance, was a favorite residence of Constantine, was the seat of several church councils, and became the capital of the kingdom of Arles in [illegible]. From 11[illegible] to 1251 it was a republic, and then became subject to Charles of Anjou, and followed the fortunes of Provence. The amphitheater is built of excellent masonry, and is one of the best-preserved structures of the kind. The exterior shows 2 stories of 60 arches, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian. There were 43 tiers of seats and 3 concentric corridors. The ancient podium of the arena is almost entire. The axes of the ellipse are 459 and 341 feet. The three square towers are parts of the fortification of the 8th century, erected either by the Moors or by Charles Martel. The Roman theater is of unusual size and richness of ornament. Two Corinthian columns of the back wall of the stage remain standing, with the bases of others, and the lower portion of the wall, with its doors and niches. Some of the tiers of seats also remain, and part of the exterior wall of the cavea, with arches, columns, and rich entablature. The cathedral (of St. Trophinus) has a plain early-Romanesque nave and Flamboyant choir. The remarkable western portal shows a great semicircular arch whose tympanum bears a figure of Christ and the emblems of the Evangelists. Population (1891), 24,288.

Arlincourt (är-lañ-kör′), **Charles Victor Prévot, Vicomte d′.** Born at the Château de Mérantris, near Versailles, Sept. 28, 1789: died at Paris, Jan. 22, 1856. A French poet and novelist, author of "Le solitaire" (1821), etc.

Arline (är′lēn). The Bohemian Girl, in Balfe's opera of that name.

Arlington, Earl of. See *Bennet, Henry.*

Arlington (är′ling-ton). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 6 miles northwest of Boston. Population (1890), 5,629.

Arlington. A village in Alexandria County, Virginia, opposite Washington. It contains a national cemetery.

Arlington House. A mansion on the heights opposite Washington, District of Columbia, in the midst of the national cemetery. It was once the property of General Washington, and descended through Parke Custis to the Confederate general Robert E. Lee who married his daughter in 1831. It was occupied as headquarters by the Union army, the estate being a camp of the troops. It became the property of the United States government.

Arlon (är-lôñ′), Flem. **Aarlen** (är′len). The capital of the province of Luxemburg, Belgium, 15 miles northwest of Luxemburg: the Roman Orolaunum Vicus. Near here the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Beaulieu, April 16 and 17, 1794. Population, (1890), 8,029.

Armada (är-mä′dä), **The Invincible** or **The Spanish.** A great fleet sent by Philip II. of Spain against England in 1588. It consisted of 129 (or more) vessels, 19,295 soldiers, and 8,460 sailors, and was commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. It was met and defeated by the English fleet of about 80 vessels, under Lord Howard of Effingham, in the English Channel and Strait of Dover, in Aug., 1588.

Armadale (är′ma-dāl). A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1866.

Armado (är-mä′dō), **Don Adriano de.** In Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," a verbose, fantastical Spanish military braggart. His prototype is found in old Italian comedy.

Armageddon (är-ma-ged′on), or **Har-Mageddon** (här-ma-ged′on). [Heb. See the definition.] A name used in Rev. xvi. 16, and signifying 'the mountain of Megiddo.' The reference in the passage in Revelation is probably to Megiddo, but some refer it to the plain of Esdraelon in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battle-field. See *Esdraelon.*

Armagh (är-mä′). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Lough Neagh on the north, Down on the east, Louth on the south, and Tyrone and Monaghan on the west: sometimes called the "Orchard of Ireland." The surface is hilly and undulating, and low in the north and south. Armagh has manufactures of linen and cotton. Area, 512 square miles. Population (1891), 143,289.

Armagh. A city and parliamentary borough in the county of Armagh, 34 miles southwest of Belfast, the seat of an Anglican archbishop (primate of Ireland) and a Roman Catholic archbishop. It was the ancient metropolis of Ireland and a seat of learning. The cathedral of Armagh, the metropolitan church of the Primate of Ireland, is a late-Pointed structure recently well restored. It was sacked by O'Neill in 1564. Population (1891), 8,303.

Armagnac (är-män-yäk′). In medieval history, a district in southern France corresponding in general to the department of Gers. It was made a countship in the 10th century, and was united to the crown in the 16th century. The counts and their adherents were conspicuous in the 15th century. See *Armagnacs.*

Armagnac, Bernard VII., Comte d′. Died June 12, 1418. A French partizan leader of the Armagnacs (which see) in the civil war against the Burgundians. He was made constable and chief minister of France in 1415, and was murdered in prison by the mob shortly after the capture of Paris by the Burgundians.

Armagnac, Jean V., Comte d′. Born about 1420: died 1473. A political agitator, grandson of Bernard VII. He formed an incestuous union with his sister Jeanne Isabelle, which brought upon him the censure of the church and deprivation of his possessions by Charles VII. He was reinstated after the death of Charles, joined the League of the Public Weal against Louis XI. in 1465, and was put to death by the royalists at the capture of the castle of Lectoure.

Armagnac War (G. often corrupted to **Armegeckenkrieg**). The contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of the emperor Frederick III. and the Swiss in 1444, which ended in the total defeat of the Armagnacs at St. Jakob on the Birs, Aug. 26, 1444.

Armagnacs (är-män-yäks′), **The.** 1. The party of the house of Orleans, opponents of the house of Burgundy during the reign of Charles VI.: so named from Bernard of Armagnac, their leader.—2. Bands of lawless mercenaries, consisting chiefly of natives of the county of Armagnac, trained in the civil wars between the Armagnac and Burgundian parties. To rid France of them they were sent by Charles VII. to aid the emperor Frederick III. in enforcing his claims against the Swiss in 1444.

Armançon (är-moñ-sôñ′). A river in France, about 100 miles long, which joins the Yonne east of Joigny.

Armand, Charles. See *Rouarie, Marquis de la.*

Armande (är-moñd′). One of the learned ladies in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes." She loves Clitandre, but he loves her sister Henriette who is not a femme savante.

Armande Béjart. See *Béjart.*

Armansperg (är′mänz-perG), Count **Joseph Ludwig von.** Born at Kötzting, in Lower Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1787: died at Munich, April 3, 1853. A Bavarian statesman, president of the regency of Greece 1833–35, and chancellor of state 1835–37.

Armatoles (är′ma-tōlz), or **Armatoli** (är-ma-tō′li). A body of irregular Greek (Christian) local militia, in the employ of the sultans from the 15th century to the Greek revolution in 1821. The Armatoles had existed in the Byzantine empire, and had served, in a measure, to protect the Greek population from the Franks, Albanians, and Servians. The institution was accepted by the sultans and incorporated in their administration. After the Peace of Belgrad (1739) the power of the Armatoles was attacked by the Porte, and it steadily declined. Large numbers of them joined the Greeks in the war of independence.

Armed Soldier of Democracy, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Armellina (är-me-lī′nä). The shrewd maidservant of Antonio, in Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar." She is loved and finally won by Trincalo. See *Trincalo.*

Armendariz de Toledo, Alonso Henriquez de. Born in Navarre, 1543: died in Mexico, Nov. 5, 1628. A Spanish Franciscan friar. He was successively vicar-general of Peru, bishop of Sidonia (1603), bishop of Cuba from 1610 to 1623, and bishop of Michoacan in Mexico from 1624 until his death.

Armendariz (är-men-dä′rēth), **José de, Marquis** of Castellfuerte. Born at Rivagorza, Navarre, about 1670: died about 1740. A Spanish general. He commanded at the battle of Lagudina in Estremadura, May, 1709, and led the charge which broke the enemy's left at the battle of Villaviciosa, Dec. 10, 1710; commanded in Aragon and took part in the siege of Barcelona; was governor of Tarragona; thence passed to Sicily where he commanded at the siege of Malazzo and bore the brunt of the battle of Francavilla at the head of the royal guards; on his return to Spain was made governor of Guipuzcoa; and shortly after was named viceroy of Peru, reaching Lima in May, 1724. He returned to Spain in 1736.

Armendaris, Lope Diaz de. See *Diaz de Armendaris.*

Armenia (är-mē′ni-ä). [F. *Arménie,* G. *Armenien.* The name *Armenia* (*Armaniya*) first occurs in a Persian cuneiform inscription of Darius Hystaspis (521–486 B. C.). Its origin is in doubt. The native name was *Biaina,* the original of the modern *Van.*] The classical name of the Hebrew Ararat, Assyrian Urartu, the country which extends from the shores of Lake Van between the Upper Euphrates and Media, forming the juncture between the high plateau of Iran and the table-land of Asia Minor. Its greatest extent was from 37°–49° E. long. and 37° 30′–42° N. lat., or from the Taurus, the northeastern parts of Mesopotamia, and the Kurdish Mountains to the Caucasus and Georgia. The territory east of the Euphrates was called Great Armenia, and that to the west Little Armenia. The country is characterized by gloomy mountains, deep valleys, and a climate very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. Only two of its mountains are mentioned by the ancients by name: the Taurus, and the Paryadres in the north on the boundaries of Pontus. Several important rivers have their source in Armenia: the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Kyros (modern Kur), and the Araxes (modern Aras). Urartu appears in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions as one of the countries of Nairi, which subsequently gained the supremacy over the rest. Its kings carried on almost incessant war with Assyria. Expeditions against it with varying results are mentioned by the Assyrian kings Shalmanezer II. (860–824 B. C.), Shalmanezer III. (782–772 B. C.), Assurdan III. (772–755 B. C.), and Tiglath-Pileser II. (745–727 B. C.). That it was not permanently and thoroughly subjugated by Assyria is shown by the fact that the murderers of Sennacherib fled (681 B. C.) to that country (Isa. xxxvii. 38, 2 Ki. xix. 37). The oldest inscriptions found in Armenia are in Assyrian script and language. Later on, after Sarduris I. (in the Assyrian text Sedurri), 835 B. C., the cuneiform script was employed with the native language. The monuments in this language, known as "Vannic Inscriptions," were deciphered by Professor A. H. Sayce. According to him the people of Urartu constituted one of the Hittite tribes. The language, though inflectional, had no connection with either the Semitic or the Indo-European families of speech, and seems to have been the ancestor of the modern Georgian. As that language was spoken in Armenia as late as 640 B. C., the invasion of the Aryans, who are the forefathers of the modern Armenians, could not have taken place until after this date. After the Assyrian period Armenia became a dependency of Persia and Media. Alexander the Great conquered it along with the Persian empire, and after his death it became a province of the kingdom of the Seleucidæ. From 149 B. C. to 428 A. D. the dynasty of the Arsacidæ governed it under the nominal supremacy of Parthia and Rome. Then it was ruled by Persian, Byzantine, and Arabic governors until in 859 the dynasty of the Bagratides (descended from a noble Jewish family) arose, which came to an end in 1045. The last refuge of Armenian independence was destroyed by the Mamelukes in 1375. Since then the Armenians have been without an independent state, their country being divided between Persia, Turkey, and Russia. They still have an independent church, with the seat of government at Constantinople. See *Ararat*.

Armenia Major, Armenia Minor. See *Armenia*.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an). 1. An inhabitant of Armenia.—2. The language prevalent in Armenia, and belonging to the Aryan family. It was formerly classed with Persian as belonging to the Iranian group, but is now separated as the sole extant member of an independent Aryan language. See *Armenia*.

Armentières (är-moṅ-tē-ār'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Lys near the Belgian frontier, 9 miles northwest of Lille. It has manufactures of table-linen and cloth. Population (1891), commune, 28,638.

Armfelt (ärm'felt), Baron (Count) **Gustav Mauritz.** Born at Åbo, Finland, April 1, 1757: died at Zarskoe-Selo, Russia, Aug. 19, 1814. A Swedish general and statesman, distinguished in the war against Russia 1788–90. Later he was regent, was exiled and restored, and held high commands and offices. He entered the Russian service in 1811.

Armfelt, Karl Gustav. Born in Ingermannland, Nov. 9, 1666: died in Finland, Oct. 24, 1736. A Swedish general. He entered the French service in 1685, returned to Sweden in 1700, was intrusted by Charles XII. with the defense of Finland in 1713, was overpowered by Galitzin at Storkyro in 1714, was sent on a disastrous expedition to the north of Norway in 1718, and was commander-in-chief in Finland at his death.

Armgart (ärm'gärt). A poem (named from its chief character, a woman of great sensibility and imaginative power) by George Eliot, first published in "Macmillan's Magazine" for July, 1871.

Armida (är-mē'dä), or **Armide** (är-mēd'). 1. An enchantress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She used her charms to seduce the Crusaders from their vows and duty. Her palace, surrounded by magnificent pleasure-grounds, was so luxurious and splendid that "the gardens of Armida" have become a synonym for gorgeous luxury. She also possessed a magic girdle which surpassed even the cestus of Venus in its power. Her voluptuous witchery was finally destroyed by a talisman brought from the Christian army, and Rinaldo, who had been enslaved by her, escaped. She followed him, and he finally defeated her in battle, persuaded her to become a Christian, and became her knight. 2. The title of operas by Lulli (produced in 1686), Traetta (Vienna, 1760), Jommelli (Naples, 1771), Gluck (Paris, 1777), Cherubini (1782), and Rossini (Naples, 1817).

Armin (är'min), **Robert.** Lived about 1610. An English actor and dramatist, author of "Nest of Ninnies" (1608; reprinted by the Shaksperian Society 1842). He was famous as an actor of Shakspere's clowns and fools, and was in the first cast of Ben Jonson's "Alchemist" in 1610.

Armine (är-mēn'), **Ferdinand.** The lover of Henrietta Temple, in Disraeli's romance of that name.

Arminians (är-min'i-anz). The followers of Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen, 1560–1609), a Protestant divine of Leyden. They presented their doctrines in a "remonstrance" (1610: whence they are also called *Remonstrants*). See *Harmensen* and *Remonstrants*.

Arminius (är-min'i-us). [L. *Arminius* (Tacitus), supposed to represent an early Teutonic form of the mod. G. *Hermann*.] Born 18 B. C.: died 21 A. D. A German chieftain, prince of the Cherusci, and the liberator of Germany from the Roman dominion. He entered the Roman military service, and became a Roman citizen of the equestrian order. On his return he organized a revolt of the Cherusci and defeated the governor Quintilius Varus in the Teutoburg forest 9 A. D. He was defeated by Germanicus on the Campus Idistavisus 16 A. D., but succeeded in maintaining the independence of the right bank of the Rhine. He overthrew Marboduus (Marbod), chief of the Suevi, who had made himself master of several neighboring tribes. He was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy against him among the German chiefs.

Arminius. See *Harmensen*.

Arminiusquelle (är-mēn'ē-ös-kvel'le). [G., 'Arminius's, or Hermann's, Spring.'] A noted warm spring at Lippspringe, in the Teutoburgerwald, Germany.

Armistead (är'mis-ted), **George.** Born at Newmarket, Va., April 10, 1780: died at Baltimore, April 25, 1818. An American officer who served with distinction at the capture of Fort George from the British, May 27, 1813. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his gallant defense of Fort McHenry, Sept. 13, 1814.

Armistead, Lewis Addison. Born at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 18, 1817: died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. A Confederate general, son of General Walker Keith Armistead. He served in the Mexican war 1846–47, became brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861, and was killed in the charge of Pickett's division at the battle of Gettysburg.

Armistead, Walker Keith. Born about 1785: died at Upperville, Va., Oct. 13, 1845. An American engineer and general, brother of George Armistead. He was graduated from West Point in 1803, superintended the defenses of Norfolk, Va., 1808–11, was chief engineer to the army of the Niagara in the War of 1812, superintended the defenses of Norfolk and the Chesapeake 1813–18, was brevetted brigadier-general in 1828 for ten years' service in one grade, and served in the Florida war 1836–37.

Armisticio (är-mēs-tē'thē-ō). A former territory of Venezuela, now forming the western part of the state of Bolivar. Its area was 7,153 square miles. It is almost uninhabited except by wild Indians.

Armorica (är-mor'i-kä). [L. *Armorica, Aremorica* (of old Gaulish origin), land by the sea.] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of France, comprising, in general, the region which lies between the mouths of the Seine and Loire. It was restricted in the middle ages to Brittany.

Armorican (är-mor'i-kan). Same as *Breton*, one of the Celtic tongues.

Armory of Germany. An epithet applied to Suhl, Prussia, on account of its manufactures of firearms.

Armstrong (ärm'strông), **Archibald** (**Archie**). Born at Arthuret in Cumberland, or at Langholm in Roxburghshire: died 1672. The celebrated jester of King James I. He is introduced in Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Armstrong, John. Born in Ireland, 1725: died at Carlisle, Pa., March 9, 1795. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war 1755–56, commanded the expedition against the Indian village of Kittanning in 1755, became brigadier-general in the Continental army March 1, 1776, resigned April 4, 1777, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress 1778–80 and 1787–88.

Armstrong, John. Born at Carlisle, Pa., 1758: died 1843. An American general, politician, and diplomatist, son of John Armstrong. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was the author of the "Newburg Addresses" to the army in 1783. He was United States senator from New York 1801–02 and 1803–04, minister to France 1804–10 (part of the time minister to Spain), and secretary of war 1813–14. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1812. Among his works is a history of the War of 1812.

Armstrong, John or **Johnnie.** A Scottish freebooter, the chief of a band of over 150 men, and the brother, apparently, of the Laid of Mangerton, the chief of his name. He levied blackmail almost as far as Newcastle, and was a terror to the inhabitants. When, about 1529, James V. undertook to suppress the turbulence of the Border marauders or March men, Johnnie Armstrong, one of the most notorious of them, appeared before him with 36 of his band, well equipped and mounted, and offered his services. The king showed him no favor, but had him and all his men hanged upon trees near Hawick. The injustice of this treatment was the theme of several popular ballads. "Armstrong's Good Night" was said to have been composed by one of the band. This ballad, with two entitled "Johnie Armstrang," is to be found in "Child's English and Scottish Ballads." The Scottish champion swordsman whose story is told by Scott in "The Laird's Jock" seems to have been the son of the above mentioned Laird of Mangerton. William Armstrong (about 1530) known as "Kinmont Willie," and William Armstrong (fl. [illegible]) known as "Christie's Will," were both noted freebooters, and belonged to the same family.

Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. Born in the Hawaiian Islands, Jan., 1839: died at Hampton, Va., May 11, 1893. An American officer in the Civil War, founder and principal of the Hampton Institute (Virginia) for negroes and Indians.

Armstrong, William George, Baron. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Nov. 26, 1810. An English engineer and inventor of the Armstrong gun, a breech-loading cannon (1854–58). He was created first baron Armstrong in 1887.

Army and Navy Club. 1. A club established in London in 1838 for the association of commissioned officers of all ranks in either branch of the service, at 36 Pall Mall, S. W. 2. A similar club established in New York in 1871.

Arnaldus Villanovanus (är-nal'dus vil'ạ-nō-vā'nus). See *Arnold of Villanova*.

Arnason (är'nä-son), **Jón.** Born at Reykjavik, Iceland, Nov. 13, 1819: died Aug. 17, 1888. An Icelandic writer. He was for many years librarian of the public library of Iceland, and published, with Grimson, "Popular Legends of Iceland" (1862–64).

Arnau (är'nou). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 65 miles northeast of Prague: an important center of linen and paper manufacture. Population (1890), commune, 4,124.

Arnaud (är-nō'), **Henri.** Born at La Torre, Piedmont, 1641: died at Schönberg, 1721. A Waldensian clergyman and patriot. He was the military leader in a campaign against the French and Savoyards 1689–90, described in his "Histoire de la glorieuse rentrée des Vaudois dans leurs vallées." He later conducted the Waldensian exiles to Germany.

Arnaud, St., Leroy de. See *Leroy de Saint-Arnaud*.

Arnauld (är-nō'), **Agnès.** Born 1594: died 1671. A French Jansenist nun, a sister of Antoine Arnauld. She was the author of "L'Image d'une religieuse parfaite et d'une imparfaite" (1660), and "Le chapelet secret du Saint Sacrement" (1663).

Arnauld, Angélique, or **Angélique de Saint-Jean.** Born Nov. 28, 1624: died Jan. 29, 1684. A French Jansenist nun, niece of Jacqueline Marie Arnauld, and daughter of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly, made abbess of Port-Royal in 1678: author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Port-Royal, etc." (1742), etc.

Arnauld, Antoine. Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1560: died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1619. A French advocate. He acquired great celebrity by his speech against the Jesuits in favor of the University of Paris in 1594.

Arnauld, Antoine, surnamed "The Great Arnauld." Born at Paris, Feb. 16, 1612: died at Lüttich, Aug. 8, 1694. A French philosopher and Jansenist theologian, son of Antoine Arnauld. He wrote "De la fréquente communion" (1643), "La perpetuité de la foi" (1669–72), etc.

Arnauld, Henri. Born at Paris, 1597: died at Angers, June 8, 1694. A French Jansenist ecclesiastic, brother of Antoine Arnauld (1612–94). He became bishop of Angers in 1649, and was one of the four bishops who refused to sign the acceptance of the Pope's bull condemning the "Augustinus" of Jansenius.

Arnauld, Jacqueline Marie, or **Marie Angélique de Sainte-Madeleine.** Born Sept. 8, 1591: died Aug. 6, 1661. A French Jansenist nun, abbess of Port-Royal, sister of Antoine Arnauld (1612–94).

Arnauld d'Andilly (är-nō'doṅ-dē-yē'), **Robert.** Born at Paris about 1588: died at Port-Royal, Sept. 27, 1674. A French advocate and theological writer, brother of Antoine Arnauld.

Arnauld de Villeneuve. See *Arnold of Villanova*.

Arnault (är-nō'), **Antoine Vincent.** Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1766: died near Havre, Sept. 16, 1834. A French dramatist, fabulist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Marius à Minturnes" (1791), "Germanicus" (1817), etc.

> Arnault's short moral poems are not so much fables as what used to be called in English "emblems." The most famous of these, which of itself deserves to keep Arnault's memory green, is "La Feuille."
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 401.

Arnauts (är'nâts). The Turkish name for the Albanians.

Arndt (ärnt), **Ernst Moritz.** Born at Schoritz, Rügen, Prussia, Dec. 26, 1769: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1860. A German poet and general writer, professor at Greifswald and later at Bonn. He wrote "Versuch einer Geschichte der Leibeigenschaft in Pommern und Rügen" (1803), "Der Geist der Zeit" (1807), etc. Among his songs are "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland," "Was blasen die Trompeten," etc. He was one of the leading patriots in the Napoleonic epoch.

Arne (ärn), **Michael.** Born in 1741: died Jan. 14, 1786. Musician and composer, son of Dr. Arne. He wrote the music for Garrick's "Cymon" (1767), "The Belle's Stratagem" (1780), and other plays, and some very popular songs, "The Highland Laddie," etc.

Arne, Susanna Maria. See *Cibber*.

Arne, Thomas Augustine. Born at London, March 12, 1710: died at London, March 5, 1778. An English composer. He wrote several operas, [illegible] and "Eliza" (1742–44), "Artaxerxes" [illegible] "Abel" [illegible] "Judith" (1764), [illegible] songs, the song "Rule Britannia" in the "Masque of Alfred" (1740), [illegible] Sally," etc. He was the author as well as composer. He was created doctor of music by the University of Oxford, July [illegible]

Arneb (är'neb). [Ar. *al-arnab*, the hare.] The third-magnitude star α Leporis. Sometimes called *Arsh*.

Arneburg (är'ne-börg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 40 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population, about 2,000.

Arneth (är'net), **Alfred von.** Born at Vienna, July 10, 1819. An Austrian historian, son of Joseph Calasanza von Arneth. His works include histories of Prince Eugene (1858–59), Maria Theresa (1863–79), etc.

Arneth, Joseph Calasanza von. Born Aug. 12, 1791: died Oct. 31, 1863. An Austrian archæologist and numismatist. He became director of the cabinet of numismatics and antiquities at Vienna in 1840, and was the author of "Synopsis numorum antiquorum" (1837–42), etc.

Arnheim, Baroness of. See *Geierstein, Anne of.*

Arnhem (ärn′hem), or **Arnheim** (ärn′hīm). The capital of the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Rhine in lat. 51° 58′ N., long. 5° 52′ E.: probably the Roman Arenacum. It has important transit trade and various manufactures. It was an ancient Hanseatic town, and was taken by the Dutch in 1585, by the French in 1672 and 1795, and by the Prussians in 1813. Sir Philip Sidney died at Arnhem in 1586. Population (1889), commune, 49,869.

Arnhem, Cape. A headland at the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Arnhem Bay. An indentation on the coast of the Northern Territory, South Australia.

Arnhem Land. A district in the Northern Territory, South Australia.

Arnim (är′nim), Count **Adolf Heinrich von.** Born April 10, 1803: died Jan. 8, 1868. A Prussian politician and historical writer. He was the leading cabinet minister March 19–29, 1848, and was appointed to a hereditary seat in the Herrenhaus in 1854, where he supported the interests of the landed nobility.

Arnim, Elizabeth (or **Bettina**) **von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 4, 1785: died at Berlin, Jan. 20, 1859. A German writer, wife of Ludwig Achim von Arnim and sister of Clemens Brentano, noted for her correspondence (largely spurious) with Goethe, 1807–11.

Arnim, Count **Harry Karl Kurt Eduard von.** Born at Moitzelfitz, Pomerania, Prussia, Oct. 3, 1824: died at Nice, France, May 19, 1881. A German diplomatist, ambassador at Rome 1864–70, and at Paris 1872–74. He took a leading part in the negotiations preliminary to the treaty of Frankfort May 10, 1871; was appointed ambassador at Paris Jan. 9, 1872, and recalled March 2, 1874, on account of differences of opinion with Prince Bismarck; was assigned to Constantinople March 19; and was dismissed from the diplomatic service May 15 for publishing his Roman despatches. On Dec. 15 he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, on the charge of having filched state documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris, but escaped punishment by having previously removed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the German courts; and on Oct. 5, 1876, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for lese-majesty in publishing an anonymous pamphlet against the chancellor, entitled "Pro nihilo, Vorgeschichte des Arnim-Prozesses" (1875). He died in exile.

Arnim, Baron **Heinrich Alexander von.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 13, 1798: died at Düsseldorf, Jan. 5, 1861. A Prussian diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Brussels 1840–46, and at Paris 1846–48, and was minister of foreign affairs March 21 to June 8, 1848.

Arnim, or **Arnheim,** Baron **Johann** (or **Hans**) **Georg von.** Born at Boitzenburg, Brandenburg, Prussia, 1581: died at Dresden, April 18, 1641. A German diplomatist and general in the Thirty Years' War, in the service of the Imperialists, and later of the Protestants.

Arnim, Karl Otto Ludwig von. Born at Berlin, Aug. 1, 1779: died at Berlin, Feb. 9, 1861. A German writer of travels.

Arnim, Ludwig Joachim (commonly **Achim**) **von.** Born at Berlin, June 26, 1781: died at Dahme, Prussia, Jan. 31, 1831. A German novelist and poet. From all parts of Germany he collected folk-songs which were published, 1806–08, in conjunction with Clemens Brentano, under the title "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" ("The Boy's Wonder-Horn"). He was the author of several novels and tales, the most celebrated among them the historical novel "Die Kronenwächter" ("The Guardians of the Crown"). His collected works were published by his wife, with an introduction by William Grimm, 1839–48, in 20 volumes.

Arno (är′nō), or **Arn** (ärn), or **Aquila** (ak′wi-lä). [OHG. *arn*, L. *aquila*, eagle.] Born about 750: died Jan. 24, 821. A German ecclesiastic and diplomatist, the friend of Alcuin, appointed archbishop of Salzburg in 798. He is said to have converted many Avars and Wends, to have presided at several synods, including the Council of Mentz 813, and to have enjoyed the esteem of Charlemagne and Leo III. He wrote, together with Benedict the Deacon, the "Congestum (Indiculum) Arnonis," a list of all the churches, villages, etc., in the archbishopric of Salzburg.

Arno (är′nō). A river in Tuscany, Italy, about 140 miles long: the Roman Arnus. It rises in the Apennines, flows south, west, northwest, and then west, and empties into the Mediterranean 6 miles southwest of Pisa. Florence and Pisa are situated on it.

Arno, Val d'. The fruitful valley of the upper Arno.

Arnobius (är-nō′bi-us), surnamed **Afer.** Born in Numidia: lived about 300. A rhetorician and Christian apologist. His chief work is entitled "Adversus Gentes" ("Against the Gentiles," ed. by Reifferscheid, 1875).

Arnobius. Lived about 460. A Semi-Pelagian ecclesiastic of Gaul, author of a "Commentary on the Psalms."

Arnold (är′nǫld), (**Robert**) **Arthur.** Born May 28, 1833. An English journalist, miscellaneous writer, and Liberal politician: brother of Sir Edwin Arnold. He was editor of the "Echo," and is the author of "From the Levant," "Through Persia by Caravan," "Social Politics," "Free Land," etc.

Arnold, Benedict. Born 1615: died 1678. An early colonial governor of Rhode Island.

Arnold, Benedict. Born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1741: died at London, June 14, 1801. An American Revolutionary general and traitor. He was commissioned colonel 1775, and took part in the capture of Ticonderoga; commanded the expedition through the Maine wilderness against Quebec in 1775; was wounded at the siege of Quebec; was made brigadier-general; commanded at a naval battle on Lake Champlain in 1776, defeated the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut, 1777; and was made major-general. In the Burgoyne campaign he served with distinction at the first battle of Saratoga 1777, and decided the second battle of Saratoga (where he was wounded). He was appointed commander of Philadelphia 1778; was tried before a court martial on various charges, and reprimanded by Washington 1780. Appointed commander of West Point in 1780, he planned with André the surrender of that place to the British. The plan was discovered through the capture of André, and Arnold escaped to the British, receiving the rank of major-general in the British army and subsequently conducting expeditions against Virginia and New London, Connecticut, 1781. The latter part of his life was spent chiefly in London.

Arnold (är′nōlt), **Christoph.** Born at Sommerfeld, near Leipsic, Dec. 17, 1650: died April 15, 1695. A German astronomer, noted for observations of the comets of 1682 and 1686, and of the transit of Mercury in 1690.

Arnold (är′nǫld), Sir **Edwin.** Born June 10, 1832. An English poet, journalist, and Orientalist. He was educated at King's College (London) and at Oxford, became principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Puna, India, and later served on the staff of the "Daily Telegraph," London. Among his poems are "Light of Asia" (1878), "Light of the World" (1890), "Indian Song of Songs" (1875), "Indian Poetry," "Pearls of the Faith," "The Song Celestial," "Lotus and Jewel."

Arnold, George. Born at New York city, June 24, 1834: died at Strawberry Farms, N. J., Nov. 3, 1865. An American poet and man of letters. He contributed to "Vanity Fair," "The Leader," and other periodicals, and was the author of "Poems" (edited, with biographical sketch, by William Winter, 1870).

Arnold (är′nōlt), **Gottfried.** Born at Annaberg, Saxony, Sept. 5, 1666: died at Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, May 30, 1714. A German Pietist theologian and church historian. "He was the first to use the German language instead of the Latin in learned history: but his style is tasteless and insipid." *Schaff.*

Arnold (är′nǫld), **Isaac Newton.** Born at Hartwick, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1815: died at Chicago, April 24, 1884. An American politician, Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1861–65. He wrote a life of Abraham Lincoln (1866, revised ed. 1885), a life of Benedict Arnold (1880), etc.

Arnold (är′nōlt), **Johann Georg Daniel.** Born at Strasburg, Feb. 18, 1780: died there, Feb. 18, 1829. An Alsatian jurist and poet, appointed professor of Roman law in the University of Strasburg in 1811. He wrote the comedy "Der Pfingstmontag" (1816), etc.

Arnold, Matthew. Born at Laleham, Middlesex, England, Dec. 24, 1822: died at Liverpool, April 15, 1888. A noted English critic and poet, son of Thomas Arnold. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College (Oxford), and became a fellow of Oriel. He was made lay inspector of schools in 1851, and was appointed professor of poetry in Oxford in 1857. He visited the United States in 1883 and 1886. His works include poems (1848), "Empedocles on Etna" (1853), poems (1854, 1867), "Essays in Criticism" (1865), "Study of Celtic Literature" (1867), "Literature and Dogma" (1873), "Culture and Anarchy," "Last Essays on Church and Religion" (1877), "Mixed Essays," "St. Paul and Protestantism," "Friendship's Garland," "Higher Schools and Universities in Germany."

Arnold, Richard. Born at Providence, R. I., April 12, 1828: died on Governor's Island, N. Y. harbor, Nov. 8, 1882. An American general in the Civil War, son of Lemuel H. Arnold. He served in the Peninsula campaign 1862, commanded a cavalry division in General Banks's Red River expedition 1864, and received brevet ranks for gallantry in the engagements of Savage Station, Port Hudson, and Fort Morgan.

Arnold, Samuel Greene. Born at Providence, R. I., April 12, 1821: died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 12, 1880. An American politician and historian, several times lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and United States senator 1862–1863: author of a "History of Rhode Island."

Arnold, Samuel. Born at London, Aug. 10, 1740: died at London, Oct. 22, 1802. An English composer of operas and oratorios. He became organist and composer to the Chapel Royal in 1783, and conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1789. Among his numerous works are "The Maid of the Mill" (1765), "The Cure of Saul" (1767), "Abimelech" (1768), "The Resurrection" (1773), and "The Prodigal Son" (1773).

Arnold, Thomas. Born at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 13, 1795: died at Rugby, June 12, 1842. A noted English educator and historian, famous as head-master of Rugby (1828–42). He was educated at Winchester and Oxford (Corpus Christi College), and became fellow of Oriel in 1815. In 1819 he settled at Laleham, near Staines, and occupied himself with preparing young men for the universities. He was appointed professor of modern history at Oxford in 1841. Among his works are a "History of Rome" (3 vols. 1838–43), "Lectures on Modern History" (1842), "Sermons" (1829–34), and an edition of Thucydides (1830–35).

Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. Born at Stamford, England, 1800: died at Lyndon, Rutlandshire, March 9, 1853. An English clergyman and writer of classical text-books. With Rev. J. E. Riddle he issued an English-Latin lexicon (1847), based on the German work of C. E. Georges.

Arnold, Thomas. Born 1823. An English scholar, son of Thomas Arnold (1795–1842). He is the author of a "Manual of English Literature," and editor of Wyclif, Beowulf, Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, etc.

Arnold, William Delafield. Born at Laleham, near Staines, England, April 7, 1828: died at Gibraltar, April 9, 1859. A son of Thomas Arnold and brother of Matthew Arnold. He was educated at Rugby, and was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1847. In 1848 he went to India as ensign, and became assistant commissioner in the Panjab, and (1856) director of public instruction. He wrote the novel "Oakfield" (1853), under the pseudonym "Punjabee."

Arnold of Brescia. Born at Brescia, Italy, about 1100: executed at Rome, 1155. An Italian religious reformer and political agitator. During a popular insurrection at Rome, 1146, he preached the deposition of the Pope and the restoration of the ancient republic. An interdict of the city by Adrian IV. compelled him to seek refuge in Campania 1155. He was delivered to the Pope by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa and executed.

Arnold of Villanova, F. Arnauld de Villeneuve. Born about 1240: died 1313. A physician, alchemist, and astrologer, whose nationality is unknown. He taught at Paris, Barcelona, and Montpellier, and has been incorrectly accredited with the discovery of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, which, according to Hoefer, were known before his time.

Arnold of Winkelried. See *Winkelried.*

Arnold von Melchthal. See *Melchthal.*

Arnoldi (är-nōl′dē), **Wilhelm.** Born Jan. 4, 1798: died Jan. 7, 1864. A German Ultramontane ecclesiastic, installed as bishop of Treves in 1842. He displayed at Treves an alleged "coat" of Christ in 1844, which attracted a large number of pilgrims to the city, and gave rise to the German Catholic movement under Ronge.

Arnolfo di Cambio (är-nōl′fō dē käm′bē-ō), or **Arnolfo di Lapo** (lä′pō). Born at Colle, Tuscany, about 1232: died at Florence, 1300. A Tuscan architect and sculptor, employed on the churches of Santa Croce (1295) and Santa Maria del Fiore (1298) in Florence.

> To comprehend what Arnolfo did for Florence we have but to look down upon that fair city and note that all the most striking objects which greet the eye, the Duomo, the Palazzo Vecchio, Santa Croce, or San Michele, and the walls which surround the city, are his work.
>
> *Perkins*, Tuscan Sculptors, I. 53.

Arnolphe (är-nōlf′). A cynical and morose man in Molière's "École des Femmes." He is imbued with the idea that a woman can only be good and virtuous in proportion as she is ignorant. He brings up a young girl, Agnes, on these principles with the view of marrying her; but this system results in making her so ignorant that she says and does the most adventurous things without a blush. His warnings teach her exactly how to deceive him, and she marries her younger lover, Horace.

Arnon (är′non). In scriptural geography, a small river (the modern Wâdy Mojib) flowing into the Dead Sea. It formed the boundary between the Moabites on the south and the Amorites (and later the Israelites) on the north.

Arnon (är-nôṅ′). A tributary of the Cher, lying chiefly in the department of Cher, France.

Arnot (är′not), **William.** Born at Scone, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1808: died at Edinburgh, June 3, 1875. A Scottish minister and theological writer. He was ordained minister of St. Peter's Church in Glasgow in 1838, joined Dr. Chalmers's Free Church movement in 1843, and became minister of a Free Church congregation in Edinburgh in 1863.

Arnott (är′not), **Neil.** Born at Arbroath, Scotland, May 15, 1788: died at London, March 2, 1874. A British physician, physicist, and inventor. He wrote "Elements of Physics" (Vol. I., 1827; Part I., Vol. II., 1829, frequently reprinted), "Warming and Ventilation," etc., and invented a form of stove and the water-bed.

Arnould (är-nö′), **Madeleine Sophie.** Born at Paris, Feb. 14, 1744: died 1803. A French actress and opera-singer (1757–78), "the most admired artist of the Paris Opera" (*Grove*).

Arnsberg (ärnz'berG). A governmental district in the province of Westphalia, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,342,677.

Arnsberg. A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr in lat. 51° 25' N., long. 8° 4' E.: the ancient capital of Westphalia, and a seat of the Vehmgerichte. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), commune, 7,414.

Arnstadt (ärn'stät). A manufacturing town in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, situated on the Gera 11 miles southwest of Erfurt: one of the oldest towns in Thuringia. It has an ancient castle and a Rathaus. Population (1890), 12,818.

Arnswalde (ärns'väl-de). A manufacturing town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 40 miles southeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 7,507.

Arnulf (är'nulf). Born about 850: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Dec. 8, 899. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, illegitimate son of Karlmann, king of Bavaria. He was elected king of the East Franks in 887, was crowned emperor in 896, defeated the Normans near Louvain in 891, fought with the Moravians, and invaded Italy and stormed Rome in 895.

Arnulf of Rheims. See *Silvester II.*

Arnway (ärn'wā), **John.** Born in Shropshire, 1601: died in Virginia, probably in 1653. An English royalist clergyman and writer, archdeacon of Lichfield and Coventry. He was exiled and took refuge at The Hague, and later accepted an invitation to preach in Virginia. He wrote the "Tablet" (1650), a reply to Milton's "Eikonoklastes," and "Alarum to the Subjects of England" (1650).

Arod (ā'rod). [Heb. *'ārōd*, perhaps 'wild ass.'] 1. A son of Gad (Num. xxvi. 17), also called *Arodi* (Gen. xlvi. 16).—2. In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," part ii., a character intended for Sir William Waller.

Arok-Szállás (o'rok-säl'äsh). A town in the county of Jázygien, Hungary, 45 miles northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 11,189.

Arolas (ä-rō'läs), **Juan.** Born at Barcelona, June 20, 1805: died at Valencia, Nov. 25, 1849. A Spanish poet, author of "Poesias caballerescas y orientales" (1840–50), etc.

Arolsen (ä'rol-sen). The capital of the principality of Waldeck, Germany, 22 miles west by north of Cassel. It contains the princely castle with rich collections, and is the birthplace of Rauch and Kaulbach. Population (1890), 2,620.

Arona (ä-rō'nä). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 38 miles northwest of Milan. It contains a noted colossal bronze and copper statue of Cardinal Carlo Borromeo. Population, about 3,000.

Arona, Juan de. See *Paz Soldan y Unanue, Pedro.*

Arondight (ā'ron-dīt). In medieval legends, the sword of Lancelot of the Lake.

Aroostook (a-rös'tůk). A river in northern and northeastern Maine, which joins the St. John in western New Brunswick: length over 100 miles.

Arouet. See *Voltaire.*

Arpachshad (är-pak-shad'), or **Arphaxad** (är-fak'sad). 1. Third son of Shem (Gen. x. 22, 24; xi. 10).—2. A Semitic tribe and country, usually considered the same as Arrapachitis, on the upper Zab northeast of Nineveh.

Arpad (är-päd'). A city in northern Syria, about 15 miles north of Aleppo: the modern Tel-Erfād. In the Old Testament it is always mentioned in conjunction with Hamath, modern Hamah, on the Orontes (*e. g.*, Isa. x. 9, Jer. xlix. 23). In the Assyrian inscriptions it is called *Ar-pad-da*. It was taken by Tiglath-Pileser II. in 740 B. C., after a siege of three years.

Árpád (är'päd). Died 907 A. D. The Magyar national hero, founder of the Árpád dynasty in Hungary about 890.

Árpád dynasty. A dynasty of Hungarian sovereigns, ruling as kings from 1000 to 1301.

Arpasia (är-pā'shiä). A Grecian princess, in Rowe's tragedy "Tamerlane."

Arphaxad. See *Arpachshad.*

Arpi (är'pī), or **Argyrippa** (är-ji-rip'ä). In ancient geography, a city of Apulia, Italy, in lat. 41° 31' N., long. 15° 33' E.

Arpino. See *Cesari, Giuseppe.*

Arpino (är-pē'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated near the Garigliano in lat. 41° 40' N., long. 13° 37' E.: the ancient Arpinum, the birthplace of Marius and Cicero. It was originally a Volscian town, and received the Roman franchise 302 B. C., and the suffrage 188 B. C. Population, about 5,000.

Arquà (är-kwä'). A village 13 miles southwest of Padua, Italy: the place where Petrarch died (1374).

Arquebusiers of St. Andrew. A fine painting by Frans Hals (1633) in the town hall at Haarlem, Holland. It comprises 14 figures, colonel, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, and sergeants, and is admirable in color and expression.

Arquebusiers, Gild of. See *Gild of Arquebusiers.*

Arquebusiers, Syndics of the. See *Syndics of the Arquebusiers.*

Arques (ärk). A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, at the junction of the Arques and Béthune, 3½ miles from Dieppe. It contains a famous ruined castle. A victory was gained here by Henry IV. over the Duke of Mayenne, Sept. 21, 1589.

Arrah (är'rä). A town in Bengal, British India, 35 miles west of Patna. In 1857 it was successfully defended against the Sepoy rebels. Population (1881), 42,998.

Arrah na Pogue. A play by Dion Boucicault, produced in 1865.

Arraignment of Paris, The. A play, something between a pageant and a mask, which was published anonymously in 1584, but was certainly written by Peele. It was at one time attributed to Shakspere.

Arrakis (ar'ra-kis). [Ar. *ar-raqiṣ*, the trotting camel. See *Alrakis*.] The fourth-magnitude double-star μ Draconis, in the Dragon's tongue.

Arran (ar'an). [Gael. *Aran.*] An island of Scotland, in the county of Bute, west of the Firth of Clyde. Its length is about 20 miles, its greatest breadth about 10 miles, and its area 165 square miles. Population over 5,000.

Arran (islands of Ireland). See *Aran.*

Arran, Earl of. See *Hamilton, James.*

Arras (är-räs'). The capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Scarpe in lat. 50° 17' N., long. 2° 46' E.: the Roman Nemetocenna, or Nemetacum of the Atrebates, later Atrabatæ. It is a strong fortress and the seat of a bishopric, has an active trade in grain, oil, etc., and manufactures of lace, beet-sugar, etc., and was formerly noted for its tapestry. Among its buildings are a cathedral, a hôtel de ville, and a museum. Arras was the capital of the Atrebates, and later of Artois, belonged in the later middle ages to Burgundy and passed with the Netherlands to Spain, was taken by the French in 1640; was vainly besieged by the Spaniards in 1654, and was ceded to France in 1659. Birthplace of Robespierre. Population (1891), [illegible].

Arras, Lines of. Fortifications extending from Arras to Bouchain on the Schelde, crossed by Marlborough 1711.

Arras, Treaties of. 1. A treaty concluded between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians in 1414.—2. A treaty between Charles VII. of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy, concluded in 1435.—3. A treaty between Louis XI. of France and Maximilian I., concluded in 1482. France was to receive Artois, Franche-Comté, and other territories.

Arrate y Acosta (är-rä'te ē ä-kos'tä), **José Martin Félix.** Born at Havana, 1697: died there in 1766. A Cuban historian. He studied law in Havana and Mexico, and was regidor of Havana from 1734, and alcalde in 17[illegible]. In 1762 he assisted in defending the city against the English. His "Llave del Nuevo Mundo y Antemural de las Indias Occidentales," a history of Cuba, commenced in 1761, was published in 1830.

Arrawaks. See *Arawaks.*

Arrebo (är-e-bō'), **Anders Christensen.** Born in Æroe, Jan. 2, 1587: died at Vordingborg, Denmark, March 12, 1637. A Danish poet, author of "Hexaemeron" (1641 and 1661), etc. He was styled "the father of Danish poetry": he introduced into it the renaissance then spreading from Italy.

Arrée (ar-rā'), **Monts d'.** A mountain-group in the department of Finistère, France, culminating in Mont St.-Michel, about 1,275 feet high.

Arrest (är-rest'), **Heinrich Ludwig d'.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1822: died at Copenhagen, June 14, 1875. A German astronomer, appointed professor at Leipsic in 1852 and at Copenhagen in 1857, noted for his discoveries of comets and [illegible].

Arretium [illegible]. An ancient and powerful city of Etruria, the modern Arezzo (which see). [illegible]

Arrhidæus [illegible]. Killed 317 B. C. Half-brother of Alexander the Great, and one of his successors, put to death by order of Olympias.

Arria [illegible]. Died 42 A. D. The wife of Cæcina Pætus. Her husband [illegible] to death for being privy to a conspiracy against Claudius: as he hesitated to destroy himself in obedience to the command of the emperor, she stabbed herself and handed him the dagger with the words, "Pætus, it does not pain me."

Arriaga (ar-re-ä'gä), **Pablo José de.** Born at Vergara, Spain, 1562: perished in a shipwreck near Havana, Cuba, 1622. A Spanish Jesuit and author. He spent most of his life in Peru, where he was rector of the Jesuit College of Arequipa, and afterward first rector of the College of San Martin at Lima. His best-known and most valuable work is "Extirpacion de la Idolatria de los Indios del Peru."

Arrian (ar'i-an), **L. Flavius Arrianus** (flā'vi-us ar-i-ā'nus). [Gr. Ἀρριανός.] Born at Nicomedia, Bithynia, about 100 A. D.: died at an advanced age in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. A noted Greek historian and philosopher. He edited the "Lectures of Epictetus," and published an abstract of his philosophy, and was the author of a history of the Asiatic expedition of Alexander the Great (see *Anabasis*), of a treatise on India, of a "Voyage around the Euxine," etc. He was both a Roman and an Athenian citizen, and in the former capacity filled several important magistracies. Hadrian appointed him governor of Cappadocia A. D. 136, and while holding this office he defeated the invading Alani. He was raised to the consular rank by Antoninus Pius in A. D. 146. The remainder of his life was spent in dignified retirement as priest of Ceres and Proserpine in his native city.

Arriaza (ar-re-ä'thä), or **Arriaza y Superviela, Juan Bautista de.** Born at Madrid, 1770: died there in 1837. A Spanish poet, author of "Emilia" (1803), "Poesías patrioticas" (3d ed. 1815), and "Poesías líricas" (6th ed. 1829–1832). He was a strenuous supporter of the absolute monarchy, and was made a councilor and chamberlain by Ferdinand VII.

Arrigal (ar'i-gal). A mountain in the northern part of Donegal, Ireland, the highest in the county.

Arrivabene (ar-rē-vä-bā'ne), **Ferdinando.** Born at Mantua, Italy, 1770: died there, June 29, 1834. An Italian jurist and miscellaneous author. He was thrown into prison at Sebenico, Dalmatia, in 1800 by the Austrian government, on political reasons, and published a protest, "Lettera ai Sebenicesi," which created a great sensation. Later he was made president of a court of justice at Brescia.

Arrivabene, Count **Giovanni.** Born at Mantua, Italy, June 24, 1787: died at Mantua, Jan. 11, 1881. An Italian patriot and political economist. He was arrested by the Austrian government in 1820 for having participated in the disturbances of the Carbonari, and fled the country. He returned to Italy in 1860, where he was created a senator and was for a long time the president of the Italian Association of Political Economy.

Arröe. See *Æröe.*

Arrom (är-rom'), **Cecilia Böhl von Faber, Madame de:** pseudonym **Fernan Caballero.** Born at Morges, Switzerland, 1796: died at Seville, Spain, April 7, 1877. A Spanish novelist, author of "La familia di Alvareda" (1850), etc.

Arrot. The weasel in "Reynard the Fox."

Arroux (är-rö'). A tributary of the Loire, about 75 miles long, lying chiefly in the department of Saône-et-Loire. It flows past Autun.

Arrow, The. See *Sagitta.*

Arrow (ar'ō), **Lake.** A small lake in County Sligo, Ireland.

Arrow Lake, Upper and **Lower.** Expansions of the Columbia River in British Columbia.

Arrowpoint (ar'ō-point), **Catharine.** In George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda," a girl accomplished to a point of exasperating thoroughness, but possessing much good sense.

Arrowsmith (ar'ō-smith), **Aaron.** Born at Winston, Durham, July 14, 1750: died at London, April 23, 1823. A noted English geographer and chartographer. He published a "Chart of the World on Mercator's projection" [illegible] "Map of North America" (1822), [illegible] "Atlas of Southern India" (1822), etc.

Arrowsmith, John. Born 1790: died at London, May 1, 1873. An English geographer and chartographer, a nephew of Aaron Arrowsmith. He was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society. He produced [illegible].

Arroyo de China (ar-ro'yō de chē'nä). [Sp., [illegible].] A former name of Concepcion del Uruguay, in the Argentine Republic.

Arroyo Hondo (är-rō'yō hon'dō). [Sp., 'deep gorge.'] The name of two deep cañons or gorges in New Mexico, one [illegible] Taos a distance of about [illegible] miles, the other running 5 miles south of Santa Fé toward the Santa Fé Creek. On the [illegible] are the ruins of two ancient villages of the Tehuas called [illegible].

Arroyo Molinos (är-rō'yō mō-lē'nōs). A village in Spain, 15 miles [illegible]: the scene of a British victory over the French [illegible] 1811.

Arru Islands. See *Aru Islands.*

Arruda da Camara (är-rö'dä dä kä'mä-rä), **Manoel.** Born in Alagoas, 1752: died at Pernambuco, 1810. A Brazilian botanist, author of various works on the economic botany of Brazil. He studied medicine in France, and during the latter part of his life was a practising physician in Pernambuco.

Arsaces (är'sa-sez or är-sa'sēz) **I.** [L.; Gr. Ἀρσάκης.] The founder of the Parthian kingdom. He is variously represented as the chief of a nomad tribe of Scythians, Bactrians, or Parthians who about 250 B. C. headed a revolt of the Parthians against Syria, and established the independent kingdom of Parthia (250 B. C.–226 A. D.).

Arsacidæ (är-sas'i-dē). 1. A dynasty of Parthian kings, established by Arsaces I. about 250 B. C. and overthrown by the Persians 226 A. D. The most noteworthy of the Arsacidæ are Phraates III. (died 60 (?) B. C.), Orodes I. (died 37 (?) B. C.), Phraates IV. (died 4 (?) A. D.), Artabanus II. (died 44 A. D.), Vologeses I. (died 90 (?) A. D.), and Chosroes (died 122 (?) A. D.). 2. A dynasty of Armenian kings founded (probably) by Valarsaces, brother of Arsaces III., king of Parthia in 149 B. C. The history of the dynasty is obscure. See *Armenia.*

Arsames (är'sa-mēz). [Gr. Ἀρσάμης.] 1. The father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius.—2. A son of Darius and a commander in the army of Xerxes.—3. An illegitimate son of Artaxerxes Mnemon. *Smith.*

Arschot. See *Aerschot.*

Arsenius (är-sē'ni-us), surnamed "The Great." [Gr. Ἀρσένιος.] Born about 354: died 450 (449?). A famous Egyptian monk. He was tutor to the sons of the emperor Theodosius the Great, Arcadius and Honorius, about 383–394, and a hermit in the monastic wilderness of Scetis in Egypt 394–434. Driven from Scetis in 434 by an irruption of barbarians, he went to Troe, near Memphis, and remained there till 444; then spent three years in the island of Canopus, and finally returned to Troe where he died. He is honored by the Greek Church on May 8, by the Latin on July 19.

Arsenius, surnamed **Autorianus.** Died 1267. Patriarch of Constantinople 1254–61. He was appointed, with George Muzalon, by Theodore Lascaris II. guardian of the latter's son John IV., but was deposed and banished to Proconnesus by the emperor Michael VIII. Palæologus, to whom he refused to grant absolution for usurping the throne and putting out the eyes of John IV.

Arsh. See *Arash.*

Arsinoë (är-sin'ō-ē). [Gr. Ἀρσινόη.] 1. Born 316 B. C. Daughter of Ptolemy I. of Egypt, wife of Lysimachus and, afterward, of Ptolemy II.—2. Lived about 280 B. C. The daughter of Lysimachus, and first wife of Ptolemy II.—3. Lived about 220 B. C. The wife of Ptolemy IV. Philopator, by whose order she was put to death.—4. Killed at Miletus, 41 B. C. Queen of Egypt in 47 B. C., put to death by Mark Antony at the instigation of her sister Cleopatra.—5. In Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope," a woman whose age and ugliness have forced her to give up the admiration of men: she assumes a hypocritical and prudish species of piety.—6. An opera by Thomas Clayton, produced in 1705. It was composed of a number of Italian songs which he brought with him from Italy and adapted to the words of an English play by Peter Motteux called "Arsinoe, Queen of Cyprus." He called it his own composition. According to Doran it was the first attempt to establish opera in England as it was produced in Italy.

Arsinoë. In ancient geography, a town near the head of the Gulf of Suez, in lat. 30° 3′ N., long. 32° 34′ E.

Arsinoë. In ancient geography, a town in Lower Egypt, situated near Lake Mœris 34 miles southwest of Memphis. Also called *Crocodilopolis.*

Ars-sur-Moselle (är-sür-mō-zel'), G. **Ars-an-der-Mosel.** A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Moselle 5 miles southwest of Metz.

Arta (är'tä). A river of Albania and Greece, the ancient Arachthus, which forms (since 1881) part of the boundary between Greece and Turkey, and flows into the Gulf of Arta 8 miles below Arta.

Arta, or **Narda** (när'dä). A town in the nomarchy of Arta, Greece, situated on the river Arta in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 20° 59′ E.: the ancient Ambracia. It was colonized by Corinthians about 640 B. C., was taken by the Romans 189 B. C., and was ceded to Greece by Turkey in 1881. Population (1889), [illegible].

Arta. A town in the eastern part of Majorca, Balearic Islands. Population (1887), 5,893.

Arta, Gulf of. An inlet of the Ionian Sea, the ancient Ambracian Gulf, lying between Albania on the north and Greece on the south. Its length is about [illegible] miles, and its greatest breadth about 10 miles.

Artabasdes (är-ta-bas'dēz), or **Artabazes** (är-ta-bā'zēz). [Gr. Ἀρταβάσδης (Strabo), Ἀρταβάζης (Plutarch).] A son of Tigranes the Great (king of Armenia), co-ruler with his father, and his successor about 55–34 B. C.

Artabazes. See *Artabasdes.*

Artabazus (är-ta-bā'zus). [Gr. Ἀρτάβαζος.] A Persian general distinguished in the campaigns of 480 and 479 B. C. He retreated to Asia after the defeat of Platæa.

Artabazus. In Xenophon's "Cyropedeia," a Median, a friend and adviser of Cyrus.

Artabazus. Lived about 362–328 B. C. A Persian satrap of western Asia under Artaxerxes III., against whom he rebelled. He was pardoned and fought at Arbela under Darius.

Artachshast (är-tak-shast'), or **Artachshasta** (är-tak-shas'tä). [Old Pers. *Artakshatza* (on the Babylonian monuments *Artakshatsu* and *Artakshassu*), from *arta*, great, and *kshatza*, or *kshathra*, kingdom.] In passages of the Old Testament (Ezra iv. 7, 8; vi. 14; vii. 1, 11, 21; Neh. ii. 1, v. 14, xiii. 6), a name referring to Artaxerxes I. Longimanus (465–425 B. C.) of the Persian Achæmenian dynasty, the son and successor of the Xerxes who undertook the memorable expedition for the subjugation of Greece. In the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes (459–458) Ezra came with a colony of exiles to Jerusalem authorized by the king to reëstablish the worship of the temple (Ezra vii. 12 ff.). But when the Jews started to build walls around the city, Artaxerxes was persuaded to suspend the work. In 446–445 Nehemiah went to Jerusalem empowered to rebuild the walls and gates of the city. Artaxerxes continued the war against the Greeks.

Artagnan (är-tän-yoṅ'), **D'.** One of the principal characters in "The Three Musketeers" by Dumas, and also in its sequels "Twenty Years After" and "Bragelonne." He is a young Gascon of an adventurous yet practical nature, with a genius for intrigue, who goes up to Paris to seek his fortune with an old horse, a box of miraculous salve given to him by his mother, and his father's counsels. His career is one of hairbreadth escapes (with death, in the end, on the field of battle) in the society of "The Three Musketeers," Athos, Porthos, and Aramis.

Artaguette (är-tä-get'). Killed 1736. A French military leader under Bienville, colonial French governor of Louisiana. He had subdued the Natchez Indians, and was engaged in fighting the Chickasaws, who, in connection with English traders from the Carolinas, defied French authority on the Mississippi, when he was wounded and captured in an attack upon the Chickasaw strongholds. He was burned at the stake.

Artamène (är-tä-mān'), **or The Grand Cyrus.** A romance by Mademoiselle Scudéry, published in 1650 in 10 volumes. Artamène is intended for the great Condé.

Artaphernes (är-ta-fėr'nēz). [Gr. Ἀρταφέρνης.] Lived about 500 B. C. A brother of Darius Hystaspis by whom he was appointed satrap of Sardis. He interfered ineffectually in behalf of Hippias, the expelled tyrant of Athens, and took part in the war against the revolted Ionians.

Artaphernes. Son of the preceding. He commanded, with Datis, the Persian army which invaded Greece in 490 B. C., and led the Lydians in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece in 480.

Artaxaminous (är-taks-am'i-nus). The King of Utopia, a character in "Bombastes Furioso," a burlesque opera by W. B. Rhodes.

Artaxata (är-taks'a-tä). [Gr. Ἀρτάξατα, Arm. *Artashat.*] In ancient geography, the capital of Armenia in the 2d and 1st centuries B. C., situated in the plain of the Araxes, probably northeast of Ararat. It is said to have been built, in accordance with the plan of Hannibal, by Artaxias I., 180 B. C.; was destroyed by Nero's general Corbulo in 58 A. D.; and was restored by Tiridates I.

Artaxerxes (är-taks-erks'ēz) **I.** [Gr. Ἀρταξέρξης, Ἀρτοξέρξης. See *Artachshast* and *Ardashir.*] King of Persia 465–425 (424?) B. C., son of Xerxes: surnamed "Longimanus" ('the Long-handed') from the excessive length of his right hand. His forces were defeated on sea and land in 449 B. C. in the double action of Salamis in Cyprus. See *Artachshast.*

> There is every reason to believe that he was the king who sent Ezra and Nehemiah to Jerusalem, and sanctioned the restoration of the fortifications.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod.

Artaxerxes II. King of Persia 405–361 (359?) B. C., son of Darius II.: surnamed "Mnemon" (Gr. Μνήμων) from the excellence of his memory. He was defeated by his younger brother Cyrus (who was killed in the battle) at Cunaxa in 401, and concluded the Peace of Antalcidas with Sparta in 387. During his reign the worship of Anaitis was adopted from the Babylonians by the Persians.

Artaxerxes III. King of Persia 361 (359?)–338 B. C., son of Artaxerxes II.: surnamed "Ochus." He reconquered Egypt and reduced Phœnicia, and was poisoned by the eunuch Bagoas, his chief minister.

Artaxerxes. An opera by Arne, produced in 1762. The libretto was translated from Metastasio's "Artaserse."

Artedi (är-tā'dē), **Peter,** Latinized as **Petrus Arctedius.** Born in Sweden, Feb. 22, 1705: died at Leyden, Sept. 27, 1735. An eminent Swedish naturalist, especially noted as an ichthyologist. He became an intimate friend of Linnæus at Upsal (1728–32), and the two reciprocally bequeathed to each other their manuscripts and books in the event of death. Artedi was accidentally drowned at Leyden, and his manuscripts, according to the agreement, came into the hands of Linnæus, who published the "Bibliotheca Ichthyologia" and "Philosophia Ichthyologica," together with a life of the author, 1738.

Artegal (är'tē-gal). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight errant, the impersonation of justice, supposed to be intended to represent Lord Grey, Spenser's patron. Sometimes spelled *Arthegal.*

Artemas (är'tē-mas). [Gr. Ἀρτεμᾶς.] A companion of St. Paul and, according to tradition, bishop of Lystra.

Artemidorus (är″tē-mi-dō'rus), surnamed **Daldianus** ('of Daldis' in Lydia). [Gr. Ἀρτεμίδωρος, gift of Artemis.] Lived about 170 A. D. A Greek writer, author of a work "The Interpretation of Dreams" (ed. by Hercher 1864).

Artemidorus of Cnidos. In Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar," a teacher of rhetoric.

Artemidorus of Ephesus. Lived in the 2d century A. D. (?). A Greek geographer.

Artémire (är-tā-mēr'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced in 1720. It was not successful, and the author preserved the best of it in "Mariamne," which was produced in 1724.

Artemis (är'tē-mis). [Gr. Ἄρτεμις.] In Greek mythology, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination, but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswomen Hecate and Selene. In art Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and majestic, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

Artemis. A court lady in Dryden's comedy "Marriage A-la-Mode."

Artemis, Temple of. See *Ephesus.*

Artemisia (är-tē-mish'iä). [Gr. Ἀρτεμισία.] Queen of Caria 352–350 B. C. In memory of her husband Mausolus, she built at Halicarnassus the mausoleum which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. (See *Mausolus.*) To give further proof of her affection she is said to have mixed her husband's ashes with a precious liquid and to have drunk the potion so prepared.

Artemisia. Queen of Halicarnassus, and vassal of Persia, distinguished in the battle of Salamis, 480 B. C.

Artemisium (är-tē-mish'ium). [Gr. Ἀρτεμίσιον, temple of Artemis.] A promontory in northern Eubœa, Greece, near which occurred an indecisive naval battle between the Greeks under Eurybiades and the Persians under Achæmenes, 480 B. C.

Artemus Ward. See *Ward, Artemus.*

Artenay (ärt-nā'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles north of Orléans, the scene of German victories Oct. 10 and Dec. 3 and 4, 1870.

Artevelde (är'te-vel-de), **Jacob van.** Born at Ghent about 1285: died at Ghent, July 24, 1345. A Flemish popular leader, surnamed the "Brewer of Ghent," who, about 1337, became ruwart or president of Flanders, which was in revolt against Count Louis of Flanders and Nevers. He formed an alliance with Edward III. of England against France in 1338, induced the Flemings to recognize Edward as king of France in 1340; and was killed in a popular tumult, because, as it was said, he had attempted to secure the succession in Flanders for the Black Prince. His surname was derived from the fact that, although an aristocrat by birth, he was enrolled in the Gild of Brewers.

Artevelde, Philip van. Born about 1340: died at Roosebek, Belgium, Nov. 27, 1382. A Flemish popular leader, son of Jacob van Artevelde. He was chosen ruwart or president of Flanders in 1381, in the course of a revolution against Louis III., Count of Flanders, whom he defeated at Bruges, May 3, 1382. He was conquered and slain by Charles VI. at Roosebek, Nov. 27, 1382.

Artevelde, Philip van. A play by Sir Henry Taylor (published 1834): an attempt to revive the traditions of the tragic school of Marlowe and Shakspere.

Artful Dodger, The. See *Dawkins, John.*

Arth (ärt). A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, the starting-point of a railway up the Rigi.

Arthénice (är-tā-nēs'). An anagram of "Catherine" (Marchioness de Rambouillet), invented by the poets Malherbe and Racine.

Arthur (är'thụr). [ME. *Arthur*, *Arthour*, from OF. *Arthure* (ML. *Arthurus*, *Arturus*), from W. *Arthur*, earlier *Artus*, conjectured to be from Old Celtic (Old Ir.) *art* (*artra-*), stone. The extant Ir. *Artur* is from E. or W.] A British chieftain who lived in the 6th century. He fought many battles, and was finally killed at the battle of Mount Badon, near Bath, 520 A.D. He was buried at Glastonbury. In the time of Henry II., according to Geraldus Cambrensis and others, his remains were discovered there. Nennius, a Breton monk, left in the 10th century a short Latin chronicle which is the earliest authentic account we have of him. He is celebrated in Welsh, Breton, and old French romance, but his actual existence and deeds have very little to do with the origin of the cycle of romances to which his name is given, as around him myths relating probably to some remote ancestor or ancestors have crystallized.

Arthur, King. In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb," a "passionate sort of king," husband to Dollallolla, of whom he is afraid, and in love with Glumdalca.

Arthur, Count or Duke of Brittany. Born at Nantes, France, March 29, 1187: killed at Rouen, France, April 3, 1203. Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet. murdered probably by order of his uncle, King John.

Arthur, Sir **George.** Born at Plymouth, June 21, 1784: died Sept. 19, 1854. An English colonial governor in British Honduras, Van Diemen's Land, Canada, and Bombay.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Prince, Duke of Connaught. Born May 1, 1850. Third son of Queen Victoria.

Arthur, Chester Alan. Born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830: died at New York, Nov. 18, 1886. The twenty-first President of the United States. He was graduated at Union College in 1848; taught school; practised law in New York city; was appointed on the staff of the governor of New York in 1861, became inspector-general and quartermaster-general of New York troops in 1862; and was collector of the port of New York 1871-78. In 1880 he was elected (Republican) Vice-President, and held that office from March, 1881, to Sept. of the same year, when he succeeded Garfield (who died Sept. 19, 1881), and served as President from Sept. 20, 1881, to March 4, 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination in 1884.

Arthur's. A London club established in 1765. It was named from the keeper of White's Chocolate House who died in 1761.

Arthur's Seat. A hill, 822 feet in height, which overlooks Edinburgh from the east.

Arthur's Show. A representation, principally an exhibition of archery, by fifty-eight city worthies who called themselves by the names of the Knights of the Round Table, referred to in Shakspere's Henry IV., II. iii. 2. 300. *Aldis Wright.*

Arthurian Cycle of Romances, The. A series of romances relating to the exploits of Arthur and his knights. They were "Breton romances amplified in Wales and adopted at the court of the Plantagenets as the foundation of the epic of chivalry." Geoffrey of Monmouth (about 1140) may perhaps be considered as the source of the legends. He collected or invented in such a manner as to give a chivalric interest to his material, on which the great mass of later romance was based or grafted. From about 1150 poems were sung by wandering minstrels on the adventures of Arthur and his knights. The French prose "Morte Arthur" was not compiled till the latter half of the 13th century, and had not originally this name. It was an abridgment and consolidation, by Rustighello (or Rusticien) of Pisa, of a number of the prose romances which grew from these poems. The English "Morte Arthur" of Sir Thomas Malory is thought to have been translated from some earlier compilation, perhaps that of Helie de Borron. The stories of Arthur, Guinevere, Merlin, The Round Table, Lancelot, The Holy Grail, Tristan, Perceval, Meliadus, Guiron, Ysaie le Triste, and Arthus de Bretagne are the principal romances both British and French in this cycle. There is a large number of minor poems and prose romances which deal with special episodes.

Artichofsky (är-tē-shov'skē), or **Arciszewski** (ärt-sē-shev'skē), **Crestofle d'Artischau.** Born in Poland about 1585: date of death not recorded. A Polish soldier who entered the service of the Dutch West India Company in 1623, and distinguished himself in the wars with the Portuguese in Brazil, 1631-39. He returned to Holland in 1637, and in Dec., 1638, was sent back in command of a reinforcement, with a rank so high that it conflicted with the powers of the governor Maurice of Nassau. A quarrel ensued, and in 1639 Artichofsky was ordered back to Holland.

Article 47, L'. A drama by Adolphe Belot, from a romance, produced in 1871.

Articles of Confederation. See *Confederation.*

Articles of Smalkald. See *Smalkaldic.*

Artifice, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre.

Artigas (är-tē'gäs), **José.** Born near Montevideo, Uruguay, 1755: died in Paraguay, Sept. 23, 1851. A South American revolutionary general, and dictator of Uruguay, 1811-20.

Artois (är-twä'). [From L. *Atrebates* (sing. *Atrebas*), *Atrebatenses*, a Celtic tribe who inhabited the district in the time of Cæsar.] An ancient province of northern France, capital Arras, corresponding nearly to the department of Pas-de-Calais. It was a county under Flemish rule in the middle ages; was annexed to France under Philip Augustus in 1180; was made a countship by St. Louis in 1237 for his brother Robert; passed to Philip the Bold of Burgundy in 1384; on the death of Charles the Bold was temporarily taken by Louis XI. of France (1477); passed by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy (1477) with Maximilian of Austria to the Hapsburgs; and was ceded in part to France in 1659, the cession being completed in the treaties of Nimeguen 1678-79.

Artois, Comte d'. The title of Charles X. of France previous to his accession to the throne.

Artotyrites (är-to-tī'rīts). [LL. *Artotyritæ*, pl., from Gr. ἀρτότυρος, bread and cheese, from ἄρτος, bread, and τυρός, cheese.] A sect in the primitive church which used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate.

Artsmilsh (ärts'milsh). A collective name for several tribes of North American Indians living on Shoalwater Bay and Willopah River, Washington, including the Copalis, Marhoo, Nasal, and Querquelin: they have been classed with the Lower Chinook. See *Chinookan.*

Artus. See *Arthur.*

Aru, or **Arru** (ä-rö'), or **Aroe,** or **Arroe** (ä-rö') **Islands.** A group of islands, southwest of Papua, intersected by lat. 6° S., long. 134° 30′ E., nominally under Dutch control. Population (estimated), 25,000, of mixed Papuan races.

Aruba. See *Oruba.*

Arundel (ar'un-del). A town of Sussex, England, situated on the Arun (whence the name) 19 miles west of Brighton, famous for its castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. Population (1891), 2,644.

Arundel, Earl of. See *Howard.*

Arundel, Thomas. Born 1353: died 1414. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1396–1414, an active opponent of the Lollards. He was impeached and banished in 1397, and restored in 1399.

Arundel. The horse of Sir Bevis in the old romances.

Arundel House. 1. A house belonging to Lord Arundel, which formerly stood near Highgate, London. Lord Bacon died there in 1626. —2. A noted mansion, on the Strand, London, where Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, and Howard streets now are. In its gardens were originally placed the Arundelian Marbles.

Arundel Society. An English society for the promotion of art, founded at London in 1849.

Arundelian (ar-un-dē'lyan), or **Oxford, Marbles.** Part of a collection of ancient sculptures and antiquities formed by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, presented to the University of Oxford in 1667. It includes the Parian Chronicle, a marble slab detailing events in Greek history.

Aruns (ā'runz), **Tomb of.** A structure so named, just outside of the city of Albano, Italy. It consists of a large rectangular base of masonry, containing a chamber, and surmounted by a massive cone with four small cones at the angles. The character of the dentil cornice and other ornament shows that it is Roman and not very early.

Aruwimi (är-ö-wē'mē). A right affluent of the Kongo, 1,800 miles long, which joins the Kongo in 2° N. lat. and 23° E. long. It runs through a thick forest region. On its banks was Stanley's famous Yambuya camp.

Aruwimi. A station in the Kongo Free State, on the Kongo below Stanley Falls, at the mouth of the river Aruwimi: founded in 1884.

Arvad (är'vad), or **Aradus** (ar'a-dus). A Phenician city, situated on a rocky island, 2 miles from the coast, north of Sidon: founded by fugitives from that place (Strabo, XVI. 2. 13 f.). It is mentioned in Ezek. xxvii. 11 and 1 Mac. xv. 23. After Tyre and Sidon it was the most important city in Phenicia. Remains of its walls still exist. It is represented by the village of Ruad.

Arval Brothers (är'val bruᵺ'erz). [L. *Fratres Arvales*, from *arvum*, a field.] In Roman antiquities, a priesthood of 12 members, including the emperor, who offered public sacrifices for the fertility of the fields.

Arve (ärv). A river in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, which rises in the Col de Balme, traverses the valley of Chamonix, and joins the Rhône 1 mile south of Geneva. Its length is about 55 miles.

Arveyron (är-vā-rôn'). A tributary of the Arve, the outlet of the Mer de Glace, which joins the Arve in the valley of Chamonix.

Arviragus (är-vir'ạ-gus). 1. A knight, the husband of Dorigen, in the "Franklin's Tale," by Chaucer. See *Dorigen.*—2. A mythical son of Cymbeline. In Shakspere's "Cymbeline" he is the real son of Cymbeline, brought up as Cadwal, the son of Belarius, who is disguised as Morgan.

Arwidsson (är'vēds-son), **Adolf Ivar.** Born at Padasjoki, Finland, Aug. 7, 1791: died at Viborg, Finland, June 21, 1858. A Swedish poet. He published a collection of Swedish folk-songs (1834-42).

Aryabhata (är-yạ-bhä'tạ). A Hindu astronomer. Of his writings there are extant the Dasagitisutra and the Aryashtasata (dasagiti, 'ten poems,' Aryashtasata, 'eight hundred distichs of Arya'). According to his own account he was born at Kusumapura (Pataliputra) in 476 of our era. His fame spread to the West. He is believed by Weber to be the Andubarius or Ardubarius who is represented in the "Chronicon Paschale" (A. D. [illegible]) edited under Heraclius (A. D. 610-641) as the earliest Hindu astronomer. He is the Arabic Arjabahr. He teaches also a quite peculiar numerical notation by means of letters. The larger work, "Aryasiddhanta," belongs to a later age, perhaps to the 14th century.

Aryan (är'yạn or ar'ian). 1. A member of the Eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between Mesopotamia and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. [This is the older, more scientific, and still widely current use of the word. More recent, but increasingly popular, is the second use.]

2. An Indo-European or Indo-German or Japhetite; a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) as its Eastern or Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its Western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of peoples are akin; that is to say, they are descendants of one original tongue, once spoken in a limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

As (as), pl. **Æsir** (ā'sėr). [ON. *āss*, pl. *æsir*, with a fem. *āsynja*, pl. *āsynjur*.] In Old Norse mythology, a member of one of the principal races of gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. There were two races of gods, the Ases (Æsir) and the Vans (Vanir), who dwelt in Vanaheim (ON. *Vanaheimr*). They were originally at war with each other, but were subsequently reconciled, and several of the Vans (Heimdall, Njord, Frey, and Freyja) were received into Asgard.

Asa (ā'sạ). King of Judah about 920-873 B. C. (Duncker), son of Abijam or Abijah. He endeavored to extirpate idolatry from the land, and in the thirteenth year of his reign defeated the Cushite king Zerah, who had penetrated into the vale of Zephathah.

Asakasa (ä-sä-kä'sä) **Pagoda.** A picturesque Buddhist tower in Tokio, Japan. It consists of five square red-lacquered stages with widely projecting roofs upturned at the corners, from which bells are suspended, and is surmounted by a tall looped finial.

Asama-Yama (ä-sä'mä-yä'mä). A volcano, about 8,200 feet high, in the main island of Japan, northwest of Tokio.

Asaph (ā'saf). [Heb. *Āsāph.*] 1. A Levite, a son of Barachiah (1 Chron. vi. 39, xv. 17), a noted musician in the time of David, later celebrated as a poet and prophet. From him the choristers of the temple were called the "sons of Asaph." Twelve of the psalms are ascribed to him.

2. Saint. Abbot and bishop of Llanelwy (later St. Asaph's), in North Wales, about 590. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on May 1.—3. The name under which Tate wrote of Dryden in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

Asben. See *Air.*

Asbjörnsen (äs-byėrn'sen), **Peter Christen.** Born at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 15, 1812: died 1885. A Norwegian man of letters and zoölogist. He wrote "Norske Folke-Eventyr" (1842-44; "Norwegian Folk-tales"), fairy tales relating to Norwegian life, etc.

Asboth (as'both; Hung. pron. osh'bōt), **Alexander Sandor.** Born at Keszthely, Hungary, Dec. 18, 1811: died at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1868. A Hungarian-American general. He served with Kossuth in the Hungarian rebellion of 1848-49, removed with him to the United States in 1851, [illegible] volunteer service at the outbreak of the Civil War [illegible] commanded divisions under Frémont and [illegible], took part in the battle of Pea Ridge and in the battle of [illegible] [illegible] in 1866, with the brevet rank of major-general. He was United States minister to the Argentine Republic from 1866 till his death.

Asbury (az'ber-i), **Francis.** Born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, Aug. [illegible] 1745: died at Spottsylvania, Virginia, March 31, 1816. The first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was sent by Wesley as a missionary to America [illegible]

Asbury Park. A watering-place in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated on the Atlantic Ocean 6 miles south of Long Branch, and [illegible] miles south of New York.

Ascagne (äs-cäny'). The name given to the daughter of Alberto, in Molière's comedy "Le Dépit Amoureux." She is substituted for her brother Ascagne, who is dead, and appears in his dress. Unfortunately she does not assume the heart of a man, but falls in love with Valère whom she contrives to marry secretly.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'a-fus). [Gr. Ἀσκάλαφος.] In Greek legend, a son of Acheron, transformed into an owl.

Ascalon (as'ka-lon), or **Ashkelon**, or **Askelon.** [Gr. Ἀσκάλων, Heb. *Ashqelôn.*] One of the five chief cities of Philistia, situated on the Mediterranean 39 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Its site is marked by the modern village of Asgalan. Near it were the temple and sacred lake of Derketo. It is mentioned in Phenician and Assyrian inscriptions, in the latter under the form *Isqaluna;* the names of four of its kings (Sidka, Sarludari, Rukibti, and Mitinti) appear in the annals of Sennacherib (705-681 B. C.) and Esarhaddon (680-668 B. C.). Herod I., whose birthplace it was, adorned the city with many edifices. In the 11th century (Aug. 12, 1099) it was the scene of a victory of the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon over a superior army sent by the sultan of Egypt to recapture Jerusalem. It was taken by the Crusaders (1153) and by Saladin in 1187, and destroyed 1270.

Ascalon. The sword of St. George, in the "Seven Champions."

Ascania (as-kā'ni-ä), **Lake.** In ancient geography, a lake, 11 miles long, in Bithynia, Asia Minor (the modern Lake Isnik), which discharges into the Sea of Marmora. Nicæa was situated at its eastern extremity.

Ascanio (as-kä'nio). 1. The son of Don Henriques, in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Spanish Curate": a modest, affectionate boy of an almost feminine tenderness.—2. A page in Massinger's "Bashful Lover." See *Maria.*—3. A page in Dryden's play "The Assignation."

Ascanius (as-kā'ni-us), or **Iulus** (i-ū'lus). In classical legend, the son of Æneas and the ancestor of the Roman Julii.

Ascapart (as'ka-pärt), or **Ascabart** (as'ka-bärt). A giant in the romance of "Bevis of Hampton." Bevis conquered him. He is said to have been 30 feet high. There are frequent allusions to him in the Elizabethan writers.

Ascelon. See *Ascalon.*

Ascension (as-then-se-ōn'). [Sp.] A recent settlement 12 miles south of the boundary line of New Mexico, the scene of a bloody disturbance. Ruins of considerable interest exist in the vicinity along the Casas Grandes River.

Ascension Bay. A small inlet on the eastern coast of Yucatan.

Ascension Island. A volcanic island in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated in lat. 7° 55′ S., long. 14° 25′ W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501 and named Conception Island, and rediscovered on Ascension day, 1508, when the present name was given to it. It was occupied by Great Britain in 1815. Its length is 7 miles and its area 35 square miles. Population (1889) 140.

Asch (äsh). A town in northwestern Bohemia, near the German frontier, 15 miles northwest of Eger. It has important manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, and silk. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Aschaffenburg (ä-shäf'fen-börg). A former principality of Germany, ceded to Bavaria in 1814. It now forms with Lower Franconia a governmental district of Bavaria.

Aschaffenburg. A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 23 miles southeast of Frankfort: an old Roman fortress. It has a castle (with library and picture-gallery) and contains interesting Roman antiquities. It formerly belonged to the [illegible] of Mainz and was long one of the residences of the electors. A victory was gained near Aschaffenburg by the Prussian army of the Main over the allied troops under Neipperg, July 14, 1866. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Ascham (as'kam), **Roger.** Born at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, 1515: died at London, Dec. 30, 1568. A noted English classical scholar and author. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B. A. Feb., 1534), where he [illegible] taught at the university, [illegible] tutor to the Princess Elizabeth 1548-50, and was Latin secretary to Mary and Elizabeth 1553-[illegible]. His chief works [illegible] "Toxophilus" (a treatise on archery, [illegible]) and "The Scholemaster" [illegible]. See these [illegible].

Aschbach (äsh'bäch), **Joseph von.** Born at Höchst, Prussia, April 29, 1801: died at Vienna, April 25, 1882. A German historian: appointed professor of history in the University of Bonn in 1842, and in the High School of Vienna 1853. Besides a number of historical works relating chiefly to Spain under the Moors, he published (1868) the treatise "Roswitha und Conrad Celtes," in which he attempted to prove that the works ascribed to Roswitha were written by Celtes. This assertion has been disproved by Köpke and Waitz.

Aschersleben (äsh-ers-lā'ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Eine near the Wipper, 28 miles southwest of Magdeburg: the ancient capital of the countship of Askanien. It has varied and important manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 22,865.

Asclepiades (as-kle-pī'a-dēz). [Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδης.] Lived about 100 B. C. A Bithynian physician. He practised in Rome and attained there a great reputation, due chiefly to his avoidance of powerful remedies, and attention to diet, exercise, bathing, and the whims of his patients.

Ascoli (äs'ko-le), or **Ascoli Piceno** (pē-chā'nō). The capital of the province of Ascoli Piceno, Italy, situated on the Tronto in lat. 42° 51′ N., long. 13° 35′ E.: the ancient Asculum Picenum, a stronghold of the Piceni. It is the seat of a bishop and has important trade and various manufactures. It gave the signal for the Marsic war in 90 B. C., and was captured by the Romans in 89 B. C. Population (1891), commune, 29,000.

Ascoli, Graziadio Isaia. Born at Görz, July 16, 1829. An Italian comparative philologist. He is the originator and the chief representative in Italy of the Ario-Semitic theory, which supposes a close connection between the Aryan and Semitic families of languages. In the treatise "Studj orientali e linguistici" he has endeavored to prove the presence of Semitic elements in the Etruscan dialect. He is the editor of "Archivio glottologico italiano."

Ascoli Piceno. The southernmost province of the Marches, in eastern Italy. Area, 796 square miles. Population (1891), 215,563.

Ascoli Satriano (sä-trē-ä'nō). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 2 miles south of Foggia: the ancient Asculum Apulum. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 6,000.

Asconius Pedianus (as-kō'ni-us ped-i-ā'nus), **Quintus.** Born perhaps at Padua, Italy, about 2 B. C.: died about 83 A. D. A noted Roman commentator on Cicero's speeches.

Ascot Heath (as'kot hēth). A race-course in Berks, England, 6 miles southwest of Windsor. Annual meetings are held here in June.

Ascræan Sage (as-krē'an sāj). A name given by Vergil to Hesiod, who was a native of Ascra in Bœotia, Greece.

Asculum (as'kū-lum). The Latin name of Ascoli.

Ascutney Mountain (as-kut'ni moun'tān). A mountain in Windsor County, Vermont, 30 miles southeast of Rutland. Height, 3,320 feet.

Asdrubal. See *Hasdrubal.*

Aselli (ä-sel'le), **Asellio** (ä-sel'lē-ō), or **Asellius** (a-sel'i-us), **Gaspare.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1581 (?): died at Pavia, Italy, 1626. An Italian anatomist, the discoverer of the lacteal vessels: author of "De Lactibus, etc." (1627), etc.

Aselli (a-sel'li). [L., 'the little asses,' which stand on each side of Præsepe, the manger.] The two fifth-magnitude stars γ and δ Cancri, γ being the northern one.

Asenappar (ä-se-nap-pär'). [Probably a corruption of *Asurbanipal*, Sardanapalus of the Greeks, who reigned 668-626 B. C. See *Asurbanipal.*] A ruler, mentioned in Ezra iv. 10, who had transplanted certain tribes to the cities of Samaria. Also *Asnapper.*

Asfi. See *Safi.*

Asgard (as'gärd). [ON. *Āsgardhr: āss*, god, and *gardhr*, garth.] The realm of the gods and goddesses in Old Norse mythology: also called *Asaheim* (ON. *Āsaheimr*), the world of the gods. It was apparently located in the heavens above the earth. Asgard contained different regions as well as separate abodes. The principal of these was Valhöll (Valhalla) the assembly-place of the gods and heroes, in the region called *Gladsheim* (ON. *Gladhsheimr*).

Asgill (as'gil), **John.** Born 1659: died 1738. An English lawyer and pamphleteer, expelled, on a charge of blasphemy, from the Irish House of Commons in 1703, and from the English House of Commons in 1707.

Ash (ash), **John.** Born at Dorsetshire, England, about 1724: died at Pershore, England, 1779. An English lexicographer, compiler of an English dictionary (2 vols., London, 1775). He was a Baptist minister.

Ashangi Lake (ash-an'gē lāk). A small lake in eastern Abyssinia, near lat. 12° 30′ N.

Ashango (a-shan'gō). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo (Gabun), half way between the coast and Franceville. Their country is a plateau 500 to 700 meters high, covered with forest, in which the Obongo pygmies hide.

Ashango Land. A country in western Africa, about lat. 2° S., long. 12° 30′ E. Among the inhabitants is a race of dwarfs (visited by Du Chaillu).

Ashanti (ä-shän'tē), or **Ashantee** (a-shan'tē), or **Sianti** (sē-än-tē'). A kingdom in western Africa, capital Kumassi, which lies north of the Gold Coast from about long. 1° to 2° W. The soil is fertile and the country exports palm-oil, gold-dust, etc. The government is an aristocratic despotism: it has frequently been involved in disputes with the British. Area, about 10,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 1,000,000.

Ashanti. An important African nation north of the British Gold Coast, West Africa. The nation and the language of Ashanti have not the same boundaries as the kingdom. Some tribes speaking another language are subject to the King of Ashanti, while some tribes of Ashanti stock and speech are independent of him. The language belongs to the Nigritic group, and is spoken between the Asini and Tanno rivers on the west, the Volta River on the east, and the Kong Highland on the north. The native name of the language is Otshi. Its principal dialects are: Akan, the court dialect; Akwapim, the literary dialect, intelligible to all; Bron, northeast of Akan; Fanti, spoken around Cape Coast Castle. The chiefs of villages constitute the nobility, from which the king chooses his officers. The people have attained a certain degree of civilization. Ashanti is famous for its gold and able goldsmiths. In 1874 England conquered Kumassi, the capital, but failed to occupy the country.

Ashanti War. A war between Great Britain and Ashanti, 1873-74. Ashanti was invaded by the British army under Wolseley, who conquered and burned Coomassie (Kumassi) Feb., 1874, and exacted a favorable treaty.

Ashbel (ash'bel). A son of Benjamin. Gen. xlvi. 21.

Ashbourne, or **Ashbourn** (ash'bėrn). A town in Derbyshire, England, 14 miles northwest of Derby. Population (1891), 3,810.

Ashbourne, Baron. See *Gibson, Edward.*

Ashburton (ash'bėr-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, 18 miles southwest of Exeter. Population (1891), 5,516.

Ashburton, Baron. See *Baring* and *Dunning.*

Ashburton, Mary. The principal female character in Longfellow's prose romance "Hyperion."

Ashburton River. A river in western Australia which flows into the Indian Ocean about lat. 23° S.

Ashburton Treaty. A treaty concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States. The present boundary between Maine and Canada was established, and provision was made for the suppression of the African slave-trade and the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. The commissioners were Lord Ashburton for Great Britain, and Daniel Webster for the United States.

Ashby (ash'bi), **Turner.** Born at Rose Hill, Fauquier County, Va., 1824: died June 6, 1862. A noted Confederate general in the Civil War. He raised a regiment of cavalry at the beginning of the Civil War, became a brigadier-general 1862, and was killed in a skirmish preliminary to the battle of Cross Keys, Va.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (ash'bi-del-a-zöch'). A town in Leicestershire, England, 16 miles northwest of Leicester. It contains a ruined castle in which Mary Stuart was confined. Population (1891), 9,228.

Ashdod (ash'dod). [Heb., 'stronghold.'] One of the five cities of the Philistine confederacy, and a seat of the worship of Dagon the fish-god (1 Sam. v. 5), between Gaza and Jaffa. It was strategically important because of its location on the highway to Egypt. It was assigned to the tribe of Judah (Josh. xv. 47), but was never subdued by the Israelites. It was conquered by the Assyrians under Sargon 722-705 B. C., and in the annals of Esarhaddon, 680-668 B. C., is mentioned (under the form *Asdudu*) as paying homage to the Assyrian king. Psammetichus king of Egypt 666-610 B. C., took it from the Assyrians (Herod. II. 157). It is, however, mentioned as an independent power in alliance with others against Jerusalem at the time of Nehemiah (iv. 7). It was destroyed by the Maccabees (1 Mac. v. 68, x. 84), and afterward restored by Gabinius 55 B. C. (Josephus, "Antiquities," XIV. v. 3). Its site is marked by the modern village of Esdud.

Ashdown (ash'doun), AS. **Æscesdun** (as'kes-dūn). A locality in Berkshire, England (not the modern Ashdown), where Ethelred and Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in 871.

Ashe (ash), **John.** Born 1720: died 1781. An American officer in the Revolutionary War, defeated by the British under General Prevost at Brier Creek, 1779.

Ashe, Samuel. Born 1725: died 1813. An American jurist and politician, a brother of John Ashe, chief justice and governor of North Carolina.

Ashehoh (ä-zhe-hō'), or **Ajeho** (ä-zhe-hō'), or **Alchoku** (al-cho-kō'). A city of Manchuria, Chinese Empire, about lat. 46° N., long. 126° 30′ E. Population (estimated), 40,000.

Asher (ash'ėr). [Heb., 'blessed.'] 1. Son of the patriarch Jacob and of Zilpah.—2. A Hebrew tribe, of northwestern Palestine, which occupied in general the sea-shore from Carmel northward.

Asherah. See *Ashtoreth.*

Ashestiel (ash′es-tēl). A house on the southern bank of the Tweed, a few miles from Selkirk, occupied by Sir Walter Scott 1804–11, before he removed to Abbotsford. His autobiography to July, 1792, found in an old cabinet at Abbotsford and known as "The Ashestiel Memoir," introduced by Lockhart in his "Life," was dated 1808 and written here.

Asheville (ash′vil). The capital of Buncombe County, in the western part of North Carolina. It is a well-known health-resort. Population (1890), 10,235.

Ashford (ash′fọrd). A town in the county of Kent, England, 13 miles southwest of Canterbury. Population (1891), 10,728.

Ashi (ash′i), **Rabbi.** Born at Babylon: lived about 400. The first and chief editor of the Talmud.

Ashingdon (ash′ing-dọn). A village in Essex, England, 33 miles northeast of London. See *Assandun.*

Ashkelon. See *Ascalon.*

Ashkenaz (ash-ke-naz′). 1. A descendant of Japhet.—2. A North Asiatic people mentioned in Jer. li. 27 with Minni and Ararat: probably the name of the district south of Lake Urumiyeh and identical with Asguza (for *Asgunza*) in the cuneiform inscriptions.—3. Applied in rabbinical literature and by the modern Jews to Germany.

Ashland (ash′land). The capital of Ashland County, Ohio, 52 miles southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 3,566.

Ashland. A town in Boyd County, northeastern Kentucky, on the Ohio River. Population (1890), 4,195.

Ashland. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 40 miles northwest of Reading. It has various manufactures, and is the center of an important anthracite coal region. Population (1890), 7,347.

Ashland. The capital of Ashland County, Wisconsin, situated on a bay of Lake Superior 62 miles southeast of Duluth. It is an important port and railroad terminus of recent growth. Population (1890), 9,956.

Ashley Cooper. See *Shaftesbury.*

Ashley (ash′li), **Chester.** Born at Westfield, Mass., June 1, 1790: died at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1848. An American politician, Democratic United States senator from Arkansas 1844–48.

Ashley. A borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, south of Wilkesbarre. Population (1890), 3,192.

Ashley River. A small river in South Carolina, at whose mouth Charleston is situated.

Ashmodai. See *Asmodeus.*

Ashmole (ash′mōl), **Elias.** Born at Lichfield, England, May 23, 1617: died at London, May 18, 1692. An English antiquary, founder of the Ashmolean Museum (which see) at Oxford: author of "Institutions, Law and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter" (1672).

Ashmolean Museum. A museum at Oxford University, founded by Elias Ashmole in 1679. The building was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682.

Ashmun (ash′mun), **George.** Born at Blandford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1804: died at Springfield, Mass., July 17, 1870. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1845–51, and president of the National Republican Convention in 1860.

Ashmun, Jehudi. Born at Champlain, N. Y., April, 1794: died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1828. A chief organizer of the colony of Liberia, western Africa, 1822–28.

Ashochimi (ash-ō-chē′mi), or **Wappo** (wä′pō). A tribe of North American Indians whose former range extended in California from the geysers to the Calistoga hot springs and in Knight's Valley. See *Yukian.*

Ashraf (äsh-räf′), or **Eshref** (esh-ref′). A town in Mazanderan, Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea about lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 53° 32′ E. It was a favorite residence of Abbas the Great. Population, 5,000.

Ashraf, Gulf of. Same as *Astrabad Bay.*

Ashtabula (ash-ta-bū′lä). A manufacturing village in Ashtabula County, Ohio, situated on Ashtabula River, near Lake Erie, 50 miles northeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 8,338.

Ashtaroth (ash′ta-roth). In biblical geography, a city of Bashan, Syria, east of the Sea of Galilee: probably the same as Ashteroth-Karnaim, modern Tel-Asherah, 4 miles from Edrei.

Ashtavakra (ash-tä-va′krä). In Hindu legend, the hero of a story in the Mahabharata. His father Kahoda, devoted to study, neglected his wife. Ashtavakra, though still unborn, rebuked him, and the angry father condemned the son to be born crooked (thence the name, from *ashtan*, eight, and *vakra*, crooked). At the court of Janaka, king of Mithila, Kahoda was defeated in argument by a Buddhist sage and was drowned in accordance with the conditions. In his twelfth year Ashtavakra set out to avenge his father, and worsted the sage, who declared himself to be a son of Varuna sent to obtain Brahmans to officiate at a sacrifice. Kahoda was restored to life, and commanded his son to bathe in the Samanga River, whence the boy became perfectly straight. In the Vishnu Purana some celestial nymphs see Ashtavakra performing penance in the water and worship him. He promises them a boon and they ask the best of husbands. When he offers himself, they laugh in derision at his crookedness. He cannot recall his blessing, but condemns them to fall into the hands of thieves.

Ashteroth. See *Ashtoreth.*

Ashton (ash′tọn), **Lady.** The wife of Sir William and mother of Lucy, the "bride of Lammermoor," in Scott's novel of that name.

Ashton, Lucy. The bride of Lammermoor in Scott's novel of that name, the daughter of Sir William and Lady Ashton. Betrothed to Edgar Ravenswood, she is forced by her mother to marry another, and dies, a maniac, on her wedding-night. (See *Ravenswood.*) The leading characters of this novel also appear in Donizetti's opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," and in several dramas founded upon the incidents of the story.

Ashton, Sir William. In Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the Lord Keeper of Scotland, father of Lucy.

Ashton-in-Makerfield (ash′tọn-in-mak′ėr-fēld). A coal-mining and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 15 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,379.

Ashton-under-Lyne (ash′tọn-un′dėr-līn′). A town in Lancashire, England, 6½ miles east of Manchester, noted for its cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 40,494.

Ashtoreth (ash′tọ-reth). The goddess of fecundity and love of the Canaanites, equivalent to Ishtar of the Assyro-Babylonians, the female counterpart of Baal: the Greek Astarte. These two deities held the first place in the Phenician pantheon. Baal was identified with the sun and Ashtoreth with the moon, and she is often represented under the symbol of the crescent. The chief seat of her worship was Sidon. The pomegranate and the dove were sacred to her. In Ascalon she was worshiped under the name of Derceto. (See *Ascalon.*) The favorite places of her worship were sacred groves, and she herself was often adored under the symbol of a tree, the *asherah* (translated 'grove') often denounced in the Old Testament. Her cult in later times was combined with immorality.

Ashuapmouchouan River (ash-wäp′möch-ö-an′ riv′ėr). The middle course of the Saguenay River, in Quebec, Canada, flowing into Lake St. John.

Ashuelot (ash′we-lot). A river in southwestern New Hampshire, a tributary of the Connecticut.

Ashui. See *Assyria.*

Ashur. See *Asur* and *Assyria.*

Ashwanipi (ash-wan-ē′pi), **Lake.** A lake near the source of the Ashwanipi River.

Ashwanipi River, or **Grand River.** A river in Labrador flowing into Hamilton Inlet.

Asia (ā′shiạ̈ or ā′zhiạ̈). [F. *Asie*, G. *Asien.* Perhaps from the Semitic stem *aṣa*, to go out, going out, rise of the sun: G. *Morgenland.*] 1. A continent of the eastern hemisphere, the largest grand division of the world. It is bounded by the Arctic on the north, Bering Strait (which separates it from North America) on the northeast, the Pacific on the east, and the Indian Ocean on the south. The Red Sea separates it from Africa, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Suez (now pierced by a canal), and the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas separate it in part from Europe. The European boundary is vague, but is roughly represented by the Ural and Caucasus. Asia extends from lat. 1° 16′ N. to 77° 40′ N., and long. 26° 3′ E. to 169° 40′ W. The chief divisions of the mainland are Korea, Asiatic Russia, the Chinese empire, the French possessions and protectorates, Siam, British India, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia. With the ancients the name also embraced the [illegible] part of Africa known to them, and it was only after the Nile began to be considered as a dividing river that the countries west of it were separated from Asia, while Egypt was still included in it. Moreover, the knowledge of the ancients with regard to Asia never reached far beyond the boundaries of the Perso-Macedonian empire. The parts south of the Himalaya were called India; those to the north Scythia; [illegible] the west was termed Upper and Lower Asia, the [illegible] the dividing line between both. In the [illegible] Asia designated the parts of the [illegible] excepting Syria, [illegible] the greatest part of Asia Minor. In the New Testament the Roman province, namely, the western part of the peninsula of Asia Minor, [illegible] which was bequeathed to the republic by Attalus, king of Pergamum (133 B. C.). In Asia it is assumed [illegible] of mankind [illegible] according to the legends of the oldest [illegible] Hindukush. Western Asia was, and is still, occupied by Semites. The Indo-Germanic branch of the human family occupied in ancient time the highlands of Iran and the [illegible] of the Oxus and Jaxartes, while Asia Minor was the meeting-point of both Semites and Aryans. Asia was the seat of many splendid ancient civilizations (the Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, etc.), and in it originated the great religions of the world, Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. Parts of it have in all ages been the theater of notable conquests. In modern times it has to a considerable extent fallen under the control of the Turks, Russians, British, and French. The principal physiographic divisions of Asia are the Siberian and Turanian lowlands (steppes, in part), the desert regions of Arabia, Persia, and Mongolia, the plateau of the Deccan, and the vast mountain complex which centers about the Pamir and in various branches traverses the greater part of the continent south and southeast of Turkestan and Siberia. Mount Everest in the Himalaya, 29,002 feet, is the culminating point of the globe. Rivers of the first magnitude are numerous, the longest being the Yangtse, Yenisei, and Obi. Area, with islands (estimated) 17,2[illegible] square miles. Population (estimated), 825,954,000. 2. See *Asia Minor.*—3. A Roman province, formed in 129 B. C., comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.

Asia, Central. See *Central Asia.*

Asia, Russian. See *Asiatic Russia.*

Asia Minor (mi′nor). [L., 'Lesser Asia'; F. *Asie Mineure*, G. *Kleinasien.*] A peninsula of western Asia which lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the north, the Ægean Sea on the west, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south. The eastern boundary is vague. The chief divisions in ancient times were Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, and Pontus. (See these names.) It is a part of Asiatic Turkey and corresponds generally to Anatolia. The surface is in the main a plateau, traversed by the Taurus and other ranges. The chief rivers are the Sakaria, Kizil Irmak, Sihun, Mendere, and Sarabat. It was the seat of Troy, Lydia, and other ancient powers, and of Ionian Greek civilization, and its possession has been disputed by Persia, Macedon, Syria, Rome, the Byzantine empire, Parthia, the Saracens, the Seljuks, and the Turks.

> Asia Minor contained anciently, according to Herodotus, fifteen races or nations. Of these four occupied the southern region; namely, the Cilicians, the Pamphylians, the Lycians, and the Caunians; four lay to the west of the great table-land, either upon or very near the coast, the Carians, the Lydians, the Mysians, and the Greeks; four bordered on the Euxine, the Thracians, Mariandynians, Paphlagonians, and Cappadocians; and three, finally, dwelt in the interior, the Phrygians, the Chalybes, and the Matieni. . . . Such were the political divisions of Asia Minor recognized by Herodotus. A century later Ephorus made an enumeration which differs from that of Herodotus but in two or three particulars. "Asia Minor," he said, "is inhabited by sixteen races, three of which are Greeks, and the rest barbarian, not to mention certain mixed races which are neither the one nor the other. The barbarian races are the following: Upon the coast, the Cilicians, the Lycians, the Pamphylians, the Bithynians, the Paphlagonians, the Mariandynians, the Trojans, and the Carians; in the interior, the Pisidians, the Mysians, the Chalybians, the Phrygians, and the Milyans.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 381–386.

Asiago (ä-sē-ä′gō). The chief place in the Sette Communi, province of Vicenza, Italy, 38 miles northwest of Padua. Population, about 6,000.

Asiatic Russia. Those regions of Asia which are under Russian rule. They include Transcaucasia, Siberia, and Russian Central Asia (Turkestan and the Transcaspian Province).

Asinara (ä-sē-nä′rä). An island, 11 miles long, off the northwestern coast of the Island of Sardinia, belonging to the province of Sassari: the ancient Insula Herculis (Island of Hercules).

Asinara, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, off the northwestern coast of the Island of Sardinia.

Asinarus (as-i-na′rus). In ancient geography, a small river in the province of Syracuse, Sicily: the modern Fiume di Noto, or Falconara. Near here the Syracusans defeated the Athenians 413 B. C.

Asinia gens (a-sin′i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house, originally from Teate, the principal town of the Marrucini. Its family names were Agrippa, Celer, Dento, Gallus, Pollio, and Saloninus.

Asinius. See *Pollio.*

Asinius Gallus. See *Gallus*, [illegible]

Asir, or **Asyr** (ä-sēr′). A mountainous region in western Arabia, between Hejaz on the north and Yemen on the south, inhabited by Wahabis.

Asisi. See *Assisi.*

Asius (ā′shi-us). An early Greek poet [illegible] quoted by Duris [illegible] of the old Athenians [illegible] (*Mahaffy*, Hist. of Class. Greek Lit. [illegible])

Ask (ask) and **Embla** [illegible] and *Embla.*] In Old Norse [illegible] man and woman, created in Midgard by the three gods Odin, Hænir, and Lodur (Old Norse

Lodhurr), out of trees found on the sea-shore. Odin gave them life, Hænir sense, and Lodur blood and color.

Askabad (äs-kä-bäd'). A place in the Turkoman Steppe, Russian Central Asia, about lat. 37° 50′ N., long. 58° 20′ E.: an important station on the Transcaspian Railway. Population, about 7,000.

Askanien (äs-kä'ni-en). An ancient countship of Germany, named from the castle of Askanien near Aschersleben.

Aske (ask), **Robert.** Executed 1537. The leader of the Yorkshire insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (which see).

Askelon. See *Ascalon.*

Askew, or **Ascue** (as'kū), **Anne.** Born at Stallingborough, Lincolnshire, England, 1521: burned at Smithfield, London, July 16, 1546. An English woman accused of heresy in regard to the sacraments.

Askja (äsk'yä). A volcano in the interior of Iceland. It was in eruption in 1875.

Asklepios. See *Æsculapius.*

Aslauga's Knight (a-slou'gaz nit). [G. *Aslauga's Ritter.*] A story by Baron de La Motte Fouqué, published in German in the autumn of 1814, and translated into English in Carlyle's "German Romance." Aslauga is a spirit chosen by the Knight in preference to any earthly lady-love. She appears to him at important moments in his career, and he dies fancying himself clasped in her arms and shrouded in her wonderful golden hair.

Asmai (**Abu Saïd Abd-el Melek ibn Koraïb El-Asmai**). Born at Basra about 740 A. D.: died about 830. An Arabian littérateur and preceptor to Harun-al-Rashid. He probably wrote the romance "Antar."

Asmodeus (as-mọ-dē'us or as-mō'dē-us). [Heb. *Ashmodai*: derived by some from Heb. *šāmad*, to destroy: probably of Persian origin.] In later Jewish demonology, a destructive demon. In the book of Tobit he is said to have loved Sara and to have destroyed in succession her seven husbands, appearing as a succubus on their bridal nights. He is hence jocularly spoken of as the destroyer of domestic happiness. When, however, Sara was married to the son of Tobit, Asmodeus was driven away by the fumes from the burning heart and liver of a fish (hence the allusion in 'Paradise Lost,' iv. 168). King Solomon, in his search for the mysterious and miraculous Shamir, ordered Asmodeus, who knew the secret, to be brought to him. He resisted the summons violently, upsetting trees and houses. A poor widow begging him not to injure her little hut, he turned aside so sharply that he broke his leg and has been a "diable boiteux" (lame devil) ever since. Le Sage made him the hero of his romance "Le Diable Boiteux," from which Foote took his play "The Devil on Two Sticks." He appears in the former as the companion of Don Cleofas, whom he takes with him in his wonderful flight over the roofs of Madrid showing him by his diabolical power the insides of the houses as they fly over them. In the novel he is a witty, playful, malicious creature. He is also introduced in Wieland's "Oberon."

Asmoneans, Hasmoneans. [From *Asmonai*, the first of the dynasty.] See *Maccabees.*

Asnapper (as-nap'ėr). See *Asnappar.*

Asnen (äs'nen), **Lake.** A lake in southern Sweden, south of Wexiö.

Asnières (ä-nē-ãr'). A suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 1 mile northwest of the fortifications. Population, about 15,000.

Asoka (a-sō'kä), or **Piyadasi** (pi-yä-dä-si). A king of the Maurya dynasty of Magadha, son of Bindusara, and grandson of Chandragupta, B. C. 263-226. In consequence of a quarrel with his father, he went away to Rajputana and the Panjab. Returning at the moment of his father's death he massacred his brothers and obtained the throne. In time he extended his sway over Hindustan, the Panjab, and Afghanistan, while he claimed to rule also over South India and Ceylon. Converted by a miracle, he openly adopted Buddhism and became the Buddhist Constantine. Especially noted are his edicts enjoining the practical morality of Buddhism, which are engraved in different Prakrit dialects on pillars or rocks in various parts of India. Prinsep, their first decipherer, and Lassen refer them to the time of Asoka, but Wilson thinks they were engraved "at some period subsequent to B. C. 205."

Asola (ä-sō'lä). A small town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 19 miles northwest of Mantua.

Asolando (ä-sō-län'dō): **Facts and Fancies.** A volume of poems by Robert Browning, published in London Dec. 12, 1889, the day on which the poet died in Venice.

Asolo (ä'sō-lō). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, 33 miles northwest of Venice: the ancient Acelum. Population, about 5,000.

Asopus (a-sō'pus). [Gr. Ἀσωπός.] In ancient geography: (a) A small river in Bœotia, Greece, flowing into the Euripus in northern Attica: the modern Oropo. (b) A small river in Sicyonia, Greece, flowing into the Corinthian Gulf 4 miles northeast of Sicyon: the modern Hagios Georgios.

Asopus. In Greek mythology, the god of the river Asopus (in Sicyonia). He was struck by a thunderbolt from Zeus.

Asotus (a-so'tus). [Gr. ἄσωτος, profligate.] In Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a foolish and prodigal coxcomb, the parasite of Amorphus whom he imitates in every way.

Aspar (as'pär). Died 471. A general of the Eastern Empire, the son of Ardaburius. He was an Alan by extraction. As early as 424 he went with his father on the expedition to Italy which overthrew the usurper Joannes and established the young Valentinian on the throne of his uncle Honorius. He was consul in 434. "He was called 'First of the Patricians'; he stood on the very steps of the throne, and might have been Emperor himself, but he was an Arian." *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 450.

Asparagus Gardens, The. A low place of public entertainment, not far from Pimlico. It is to this that Brome refers in his "Sparagus Garden" (which see).

Aspasia (as-pā'shi-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἀσπασία, lit. 'welcome.'] Born at Miletus, Ionia: flourished about 440 B. C. A celebrated Milesian woman of great talents and beauty, who removed to Athens in her youth, and became the mistress of Pericles. Her house was the center of literary and philosophical society at Athens, and her ascendancy over Pericles was such that the war with Samos in behalf of Miletus, 440 B. C., was frequently ascribed to her influence. She was also said to have written part of Pericles's famous funeral oration over the soldiers who fell in the campaign of 431 B. C. She was accused by the comic poet Hermippus of impiety 432 B. C., but was saved by the intervention of Pericles, whose eloquence and personal influence procured her acquittal. After the death of Pericles, 429 B. C., she attached herself to Lysicles, a democratic leader. The son of Pericles by Aspasia was legitimated by a decree of the people, took his father's name, and was executed, with five other generals, after the victory of Arginusæ.

Aspasia, or **Aspatia.** One of the principal characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy." She is betrothed to Amintor and is deserted by him.

Aspasius (as-pā'shius). Born at Ravenna, Italy: flourished about 225 A. D. A Roman rhetorician and sophist.

Aspe (äs'pā). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 21 miles west of Alicante. Population (1887), 7,297.

Aspe (äsp), **Vallée d'.** A valley, department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, near the Spanish frontier, traversed by one of the main routes across the Pyrenees. It formed a medieval republic under the protection of Béarn.

Aspen (as'pen). A silver-mining town in Pitkin County, Colorado, west of Leadville. Population (1890), 5,108.

Aspendos (as-pen'dos), **Aspendus** (-dus). [Gr. Ἄσπενδος.] In ancient geography, a city of Pamphylia, Asia Minor, on the Eurymedon about lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 31° 16′ E. It contains a Roman theater, which is the best-preserved of all ancient structures of the kind. The cavea is quite intact. There is also a Roman aqueduct which crosses the valley by a long range of arches.

Asper (as'pėr). [L., 'rough, harsh.'] 1. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," a character which he designed as a portrait of himself.

> He is of an ingenious and free spirit, eager and constant in reproof, without fear controlling the world's abuses. One whom no servile hope of gain, or frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite, either to time, place, or opinion.
>
> *Jonson*, in Dram. Pers. Every Man out of his Humour.

2. The pseudonym of Johnson in the "Rambler," and under which he abused Garrick.

Asperg (äs'perG), or **Asberg** (äs'berG). A town in the Neckar circle, Württemberg, 9 miles north of Stuttgart. Population, about 2,000.

Aspern (äs'pern). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the north bank of the Danube 5 miles northeast of Vienna.

Aspern, Battle of, or **Battle of Essling.** A victory gained at Aspern and Essling, May 21 and 22, 1809, by the Austrians under Archduke Charles (80,000) over the French under Napoleon (40,000 and later 80,000). The loss of the Austrians was about 24,000; that of the French considerably more, including Lannes.

Aspinwall (as'pin-wâl), **William.** Born at Brookline, Mass., May 23, 1743: died April 16, 1823. An American physician. He fought as a volunteer in the battle of Lexington, became a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and afterward established the practice of vaccination in America.

Aspinwall, William H. Born at New York, Dec. 16, 1807: died there, Jan. 18, 1875. An American merchant, the chief promoter of the Panama Railroad, whose eastern terminus is named for him.

Aspinwall, or **Colon** (kō-lōn'). A seaport on the low island of Manzanilla, close to the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, in lat. 9° 22′ N., long. 79° 55′ W.: the terminus of the Panama Railroad. It was founded in 1855 by W. H. Aspinwall, and was burned by insurgents in 1885. Population, about 3,000.

Asphaltites (as-fal-tī'tēz), **Lake.** [L. *Lacus asphaltites*, Gr. Λίμνη Ἀσφαλτῖτις, lake of asphalt or bitumen.] An ancient name of the Dead Sea.

Aspidiske (as-pi-dis'kē), or **Asmidiske** (as-mi-dis'kē). [Gr. ἀσπιδίσκη, a little shield.] The fourth-magnitude star ι Argus, situated in the shield which ornaments the vessel's poop. There is some confusion in the lettering of the stars of this constellation, and some star-maps assign this name to ξ instead of ι.

Aspramonte (äs-prä-mon'te). An Italian epic poem, by an unknown author, which appeared at Milan in 1516, a year after "Orlando Furioso." The subject is the defeat of the Saracens by the French when the former came over in large numbers under Garnier, king of Carthage, to sack Rome: this they accomplished, and went across to France where Charlemagne and all the great paladins defeated them near Aspramonte (Aspremont).

Aspre (äs'pr), **Konstantin, Baron d'.** Born 1789: died 1850. An Austrian general, distinguished in the Italian campaigns of 1848–49.

Aspromonte (äs-prō-mon'te). A mountain in Calabria, Italy, 10–20 miles northeast of Reggio, nearly 7,000 feet in height. Near it Garibaldi was defeated and captured by Italian troops under Pallavicini, Aug. 29, 1862.

Aspropotamo (äs-prō-pot'ä-mō). The modern name of the river Achelous.

Assab (äs-säb'). A bay in the Red Sea, in lat. 13° N., long. 42° 50′ E. Since 1881 it has belonged, with adjacent villages, to Italy.

Assad (as'sad). In the story of "Prince Amgiad and Prince Assad," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of Camaralzaman and Haiatalnefous.

Assal (äs-säl'). A salt lake in eastern Africa, near the Gulf of Tajurrah, Gulf of Aden, 600 feet below the sea-level.

Assam (as-sam'). A chief commissionship of British India, situated in the Brahmaputra valley: the chief seat of tea-culture in India. It was ceded by Burma in 1826. Area, 46,341 square miles. Population (1891), 5,476,833.

Assandun (as-san'dun). A locality, identified with Ashingdon, Essex, England, where in 1016 Edmund Ironsides was defeated by Canute.

Assassination Plot. A conspiracy against the life of William III. of England, by Sir George Barclay, Charnock, and Parkyns, detected in 1696.

Assassins, The. A military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The chief of the sect is best known by the denomination *old man of the mountain* (Arabic *sheikh al-jebal*, chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the Crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272.

Assaye, or **Assye** (äs-sī'). A village of Haidarabad, British India, about lat. 20° 18′ N., long. 75° 55′ E. Here 9,500 British under Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) defeated more than 50,000 Mahrattas Sept. 23, 1803. The loss of the British was about 1,800.

Assche, or **Asche** (äs'ċhe). A small town in Brabant, Belgium, 9 miles northwest of Brussels.

Asselyn (äs'se-lin), **Jan,** surnamed **Krabbetje.** Born at Antwerp (?) about 1610: died at Amsterdam, 1660. A Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and battles.

Assemani (äs-sä-mä'nē), **Giuseppe Aloysio.** Born at Tripoli, Syria, about 1710: died at Rome, Feb. 9, 1782. A Syrian Orientalist, nephew of Giuseppe Simone Assemani, professor of Oriental languages at Rome.

Assemani, Giuseppe Simone. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1687: died at Rome, Jan. 14, 1768. A Syrian Orientalist, custodian in the Vatican library: author of "Bibliotheca orientalis Clementino-Vaticana" (1719-28), etc.

Assemani, Simone. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1752: died 1821. A Syrian scholar, professor of Oriental languages at Padua: author of works on Oriental numismatics.

Assemani, Stefano Evodio. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1707: died 1782. A Syrian Orientalist, nephew of Giuseppe Simone Assemani, custodian in the Vatican library. His works include "Bibliothecæ Mediceo-Laurentianæ et Palatinæ cod., etc." (1742), "Acta Sanctorum Martyrum" (1748), etc.

Assembly, National. In French history, the first of the Revolutionary assemblies, in session 1789–91. The States-General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly, and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution (whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly*).

Assembly of Fowls. See *Parliament of Fowles.*

Assembly of Ladies, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer, but now considered spurious: an imitation of the "Parliament of Fowles."

Assen (äs'sen). The capital of the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, 16 miles south of Groningen. Near it are famous antiquities. Population (1889), commune, 9,148.

Assens (äs'sens). A town in the island of Fünen, Denmark, situated on the Little Belt 21 miles southwest of Odense. Population, about 3,000.

Asser (as'ėr). Died at Sherborne, England, 909(?) A. D. A Welsh monk, bishop of Sherborne and companion of Alfred the Great. He wrote a "Life of Alfred" (ed. by Wise 1722).

Asshur. See *Ashur.*

Assideans (as-i-dē'anz). See *Chasidim.*

Assignation, The, or Love in a Nunnery. A comedy by Dryden, performed in 1672.

Assing (äs'sing), **Ludmilla.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 22, 1821: died at Florence, March 25, 1880. A German authoress, editor of various works of Varnhagen von Ense (her uncle) and of Alexander von Humboldt. She was sentenced, 1863–64, to imprisonment for libel by the Prussian government.

Assini (äs-sē'nē). A small French protectorate on the western coast of Africa, west of the British Gold Coast, on a river of the same name.

Assiniboia (as″in-i-boi'ä). A provisional district in the Northwest Territories, Canada, formed in 1882. It is bounded by Saskatchewan on the north, Manitoba on the east, the United States on the south, and Alberta on the west. Its chief town is Regina. Assiniboia sends two representatives to the Dominion Parliament. It is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Area, 89,535 square miles. Population (1891,) 30,285.

Assiniboin (a-sin'i-boin). [From the Ojibwa *asinni*, stone, and *bwa*, the Ojibwa name for the Dakota, the compound meaning 'Stone Dakotas.'] A tribe of North American Indians, an offshoot of the Pabakse gens of the Ihanktonwanna: called *Hohe* (hō'hā) by the Dakota. They number 3,008, and live in the northwest territory of British North America and also in Montana. See *Ihanktonwanna* and *Siouan.*

Assiniboine, or Assiniboin. A river in the southern part of British America, which joins the Red River of the North at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Length, about 500 miles.

Assinie (äs-sē-nē'). [F.] See *Assini.*

Assisi, or Asisi (ä-sē'sē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 12 miles southeast of Perugia, famous as the birthplace of St. Francis: the Umbrian Assisium. It is also the birthplace of Propertius and Metastasio. Near it are Roman ruins. It contains a temple of Minerva, a fine Roman hexastyle Corinthian prostyle portico, with its low pediment complete, now attached to the Church of Santa Maria della Minerva, of which the vaulted cella still forms the chief part. The temple dates from Augustus and is good in its proportions and the details of the ornament. The Church of San Francesco, begun 1228, consists of two parts, the Upper Church and the Lower Church. The former, 225 feet long, consists of a single nave of five bays with a rose-window of great beauty. The walls are covered with frescos, chiefly by Cimabue (story of the Old and New Testaments) and Giotto (life of St. Francis). The latter series is famous, and exhibits in the highest degree the painter's individuality, dramatic quality, and directness of conception. The Lower Church is wider than the other, low and crypt-like; it contains interesting tombs, fine painted glass, and many frescos, among them some of Giotto's most admired works. The chief of these are the Virtues and the Glorification of St. Francis, and a beautiful Madonna, on gold ground.

Assiût, or Assiout. See *Siut.*

Assize of Clarendon. An English ordinance, issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes into the administration of justice.

Assizes of Jerusalem. Two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon, the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were conceived with a wisdom and enlightenment beyond their age, and were based on contemporary French law and customs.

Assize of Northampton. An English ordinance, a reissue and expansion of the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton in 1176 (22 Hen. II.), drawn up in the form of instructions to the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, reliefs, dower, etc.

Assmannshausen (äs'mäns-hou-zen). A village in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 16 miles west of Mainz, celebrated for its red and white wines.

Associated Counties, The. In English history, a name given to the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, because they combined, 1642–46, to join the Parliamentary side in the civil war, and to keep their territory free from invasion.

Assollant, or Assolant (ä-sō-loṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Alfred.** Born at Aubusson, March 20, 1827: died at Paris, March 4, 1886. A French novelist and journalist. He brought a charge of plagiarism against Victorien Sardou, alleging that the latter's play "Oncle Sam" was taken from Assollant's "Scenes de la Vie des Etats-Unis." The charge was referred to a commission of authors who gave a verdict in favor of M. Sardou.

Assommoir (ä-som-mwär'), **L'.** [F., 'the bludgeon.'] A novel by Zola, published in 1877.

Assos (as'os). [Gr. Ἄσσος.] In ancient geography, a city situated on the Gulf of Adramyttium, Mysia, in lat. 39° 29′ N., long. 26° 22′ E. The site is now occupied by the Turkish village of Behram. It was thoroughly explored and excavated by the Archæological Institute of America 1881–82, with the important result of illustrating the architectural and topographical development of a minor Greek city with a completeness comparable with the body of information supplied by Pompeii concerning Roman towns under somewhat similar conditions. The remains studied include very extensive fortifications of successive periods, temples ranging from the archaic Doric to foundations dating within the Christian era, a theater, baths, porticos, a gymnasium, private dwellings in great variety, a remarkable and highly adorned street of tombs, and a Greek bridge.

Assouan. See *Assuan.*

Assuan, or Asswan, or Assouan (äs-swän'). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile near the first cataract, in lat. 24° 5′ N., formerly supposed to be on the tropic of Cancer: the ancient Syene. It is noted for its granite. It was the place of banishment of Juvenal.

Assuay. See *Azuay.*

Assumption. See *Asuncion.*

Assumption of the Virgin. 1. A masterpiece of Titian in the Accademia, Venice, one of the most renowned of existing paintings. The Virgin ascends toward the throne, wafted on glowing clouds and surrounded by ranks of rejoicing angels. The apostles look up in amazement from the earth below.
2. A powerful painting by Titian, in the cathedral of Verona, splendid and characteristic in coloring.—3. Frescos by Correggio in the dome of the cathedral of Parma, Italy. They occupy the entire octagon, and are famous for their grace and the beauty of their color and golden light. They are now damaged by moisture.
4. A painting by Rubens, in Antwerp Cathedral, Belgium. The Virgin, surrounded by angels, is borne up to heaven in glory; the apostles and women are gathered about the empty tomb below. The coloring is less brilliant than is usual with Rubens.
5. A painting by Perugino, in the Accademia, Florence. The Virgin is in face and form one of Perugino's most beautiful figures; the four saints in the foreground, too, are admirable.
6. A large and important painting by Guido Reni, in Bridgewater House, London.—7. A fine fresco by Gaudenzio Ferrari, in the Church of San Cristoforo at Vercelli, Italy. The figures of the Father, the Virgin, the angel, and the apostles, especially, are of grand conception.
8. A painting by Murillo, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin floats upward, resting on clouds, with bands of cherubs above and below her. This picture excels in the qualities of grace and purity of expression which characterize many of Murillo's works.
9. One of the most admired paintings of Guercino (1623), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin, with face uplifted, is borne upward on a cloud, surrounded by angels. The apostles stand about her tomb below.

Assur (as'ör), or **Ashur** (ash'ėr). [See *Assyria.*] 1. The original name of Assyria and of its earliest capital.—2. See *Asur.*

Assye. See *Assaye.*

Assynt (as'int), **Loch.** A lake, 7 miles long, in the southwestern part of Sutherland, Scotland, noted for its picturesqueness.

Assyria (a-sir'i-ä). [OPers. *Athura*, Gr. Ἀσσυρία, L. *Assyria*, F. *Assyrie*, G. *Assyrien*; in the cuneiform inscriptions *Assur*; in the Old Testament *Asshur.*] An ancient Asiatic state, which at the period of its greatest power covered a territory of about 75,000 square miles, bounded by Armenia on the north, the Lower Zab on the south, the Zagros Mountains on the east, and the Euphrates on the west. In Gen. x. 2 the name is given to a small district about 25 by 17 miles on the left bank of the Tigris. The name of the country was derived from that of the city Assur, situated about 60 miles south of the modern Mosul and marked by the ruins of Kileh-Shergat. This city is not mentioned in the Old Testament, but it survived Nineveh, being still in existence in the time of Cyrus the conqueror of Babylon. The name, besides being given to the city and country, was also applied to the national god, being always spelled *Aśur* in this connection. The Persians called the city Athura. The Greeks comprised in the name *Assyria*, or its shortened form *Syria*, the entire territory between Babylonia and the Mediterranean, sometimes applying it even to Babylonia. The northern and eastern portions of the country were mountainous, but the greater part was flat, being an extension of the Babylonian plains. Its principal rivers were the Tigris, the Upper and Lower Zab, the Kurnib, the Khoser, and the western Khabur. It was a fertile country, and abounded in all sorts of animals: among others, the stag, roebuck, wild bull, and lion. The hunting of the lion was the favorite sport of the Assyrian kings. According to Genesis (x. 8–12, 22) the Assyrians were descendants of Shem and emigrants from Babylon. Their Semitic-Babylonian origin is fully attested by their sculptures and inscriptions. Their language is, apart from a few dialectical and orthographical variations, identical with Babylonian, and closely akin to Hebrew. Assyria derived its civilization from Babylonia. Its religion was the same as that of the mother country, with the exception of the national god Ashur, who was placed at the head of the pantheon. Assyrian architecture was a slavish copy of that of Babylonia. Although stone abounded in the former, bricks continued to be used in imitation of the practice in Babylonia, where no stone existed. The Babylonian emigrants who established Assyria probably set out about 2000 B. C. The first Assyrian rulers of whom we hear were Belkapkapu, Isma-Dagan, and his son Samsi Ramman (1816 B. C.). For the next 300 years nothing is known of the condition of Assyria. In the 15th century B. C. Assyria was involved in a war with Babylonia, then under the rule of the non-Semitic Kassites. War continued between the two countries for a long time with varying success. Finally, however, Assyria became supreme and Babylonia the vassal state. The chief maker of Assyria's glory was Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120–1100 B. C.), who conquered the city of Babylon, other cities of Babylonia, and penetrated as far as the Mediterranean. His more important successors were Asur-dan II. (930–911 B. C.); Asurnazirpal (884–860 B. C.); Shalmaneser II. (860–824 B. C.), who came in contact with Damascus and Israel; Tiglath-Pileser III. (*Phul* in the Old Testament) 745–727 B. C., whose power extended to the confines of Egypt and who put the crown of Babylon on his head; Sargon (722–705 B. C.), the conqueror of Samaria, who defeated the Egyptians at Raphia; Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.); and Esarhaddon (680–668 B. C.). These last two kings mark the height of Assyrian power, and Esarhaddon was enabled by his conquests to add to his name the title king of Upper and Lower Egypt and Ethiopia. Under Asurbanipal (the Sardanapalus of Greek writers), 668–626 B. C., the decline of the empire began. In some respects this reign was most prosperous and brilliant: it was the golden age of art and literature. Under this reign too Susa was conquered and destroyed. But signs of the approaching break-up were seen in the constant uprisings of the oppressed nations. The downward course was rapid. Once, about 625, Assyria succeeded in repelling the attack of the Medes and Persians under Phraortes; but when his son Cyaxares in union with Nabopolassar of Babylon repeated the attack (608 B. C.), Nineveh fell and the Assyrian power entirely disappeared.

Assyrian Canon. See *Eponym Canon.*

Ast (äst), **Georg Anton Friedrich.** Born at Gotha, Germany, Dec. 29, 1778: died at Munich, Oct. 31, 1841. A German philologist and philosophical writer.

Astacus (as'ta-kus). [Gr. Ἄστακος.] In ancient geography, a Greek colony in Bithynia, Asia Minor, near Nicomedia.

Astacus, Gulf of. Same as *Gulf of Nicomedia* or of *Ismid.*

Astarte (as-tär'tē). See *Ashtoreth.*

Astarte. The woman guiltily beloved by Manfred (in Byron's "Manfred"), and for whom he suffers an undying remorse.

Astell (as'tel), **Mary.** Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, 1668: died 1731. An English writer. She was the author of "A Serious Proposal to Ladies," published anonymously (1694–97). The 'proposal' was for the erection of a monastery or house of religious retirement, to be conducted under the rules of the Church of England: a scheme which later brought upon its author considerable abuse, as in the "Tatler" [illegible] where she appears under the name of Madonella.

Aster (as'ter), **Ernst Ludwig von.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 5, 1778: died at Berlin, Feb. 10, 1855. A German military engineer. He planned the fortresses of Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Asterabad. See *Astrabad.*

Asterius (as-tē'ri-us). 1. Lived in the first part of the 4th century A. D. An Arian theologian of Cappadocia.—2. Lived about 400 A. D. A bishop of Amasia, in Pontus, noted as a writer of "Homilies."

Asterope (as-ter'ō-pē). [Gr. [illegible]] One of the Pleiades, composed of two stars each of 7½ magnitude, and just too faint to be seen by most eyes without [illegible]. It is sometimes regarded as the [illegible], but more usually Pleione is so considered. See [illegible].

Asti (äs'tē). A city in the province of Alessandria, Italy, the ancient Asta Pompeia, situated at the junction of the Borbore and Tanaro 28 miles southeast of Turin. During the middle ages it was a powerful republic. It has important trade, and is noted for the wines produced in its vicinity. It is the birthplace of Alfieri. It has a cathedral chiefly of the 13th century. The fine façade has alternate courses of white stone and red brick, with three trefoil-headed sculptured doorways. There is a handsome lateral porch with statues, an octagonal lantern, and a square round-arched campanile. The transepts have pentagonal ends, and apses on the east side. Population, about 17,000.

Astié (äs-tē-ā'), **Jean Frédéric.** Born at Nérac, Lot-et-Garonne, France, Sept. 21, 1822. A French Protestant clergyman, and writer on theological, philosophical, and historical subjects. He was pastor of a French-Swiss church in New York 1848-53, removed to Paris, and later (1856) became professor of theology and philosophy at Lausanne. Among his works is a "Histoire de la république des États-Unis" (1865).

Astier (äs-tē-ā'), **Paul.** In Daudet's "Struggle for Life," an unscrupulous egoist.

Astle (as'l), **Thomas.** Born Dec. 22, 1735: died at Battersea Rise, near London, Dec. 1, 1803. An English paleographer and antiquary, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London in 1783. He wrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing" (1784), etc.

Astley (ast'li), Sir **Jacob,** afterward **Baron Astley.** Born 1579: died at Maidstone, England, Feb., 1652. An English royalist general in the first civil war. He served at Edgehill, Gloucester, Naseby, and elsewhere, and was defeated and taken prisoner at Stow in 1646.

Astley, Philip. Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, 1742: died at Paris, 1814. A well-known horse-tamer. He began as a cabinet-maker; joined Elliott's regiment of light horse in Holland as a rough-rider in 1759, and finally settled in London, and developed a prosperous business as the proprietor of circuses there and in other cities. The circus and hippodrome, well known as "Astley's," was situated on the Surrey side of the Thames, not far from Westminster Bridge: it is now known as "Sanger's Amphitheater."

Astolat (as'to-lat). In the Arthurian romances, a name of Guildford, Surrey, England.

Astolfo, or **Astolpho** (as-tol'fō). 1. An important character in the Charlemagne romances and in the "Orlando Innamorato" and "Orlando Furioso." The most notable of his knightly feats and adventures is his journey to the moon, where he enters the Valley of Lost Things, and among a mass of broken resolutions, lovers' tears, days lost by idlers, etc., finds Orlando's lost wits in a vessel larger than all the others. He was permitted to take them back to Orlando. Pope, in the "Rape of the Lock," speaking of the same place, says:

> "Where the heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,
> And beaux' in snuff boxes and tweezer cases."

He was also the possessor of a wonderful horn which spread universal terror when it was sounded.

2. The king of Lombardy in an episode in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is introduced in the "Tale of Astolpho and Jocundo," two men who, finding their wives false, took a remarkable method to procure a true one.

Astolphus, See *Aistulf.*

Aston (as'ton), **Antony.** Flourished about 1712-31. An English actor, prompter, and dramatic writer.

Aston Hall. An old hall in the Elizabethan style, near Birmingham, England, recently repaired and now a museum, having been sold by the owner, Mr. Charles Holt Bracebridge, to the town of Birmingham. This is said to be the original of Irving's "Bracebridge Hall."

Aston Manor. A manufacturing town immediately north of Birmingham, England. Population (1891), 68,639.

Astor (as'tor), **John Jacob.** Born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, July 17, 1763: died at New York, March 29, 1848. A German-American merchant. He emigrated to the United States in 1783, established himself shortly at New York in the fur trade, became the largest dealer in musical instruments in the United States, and profited by New York realty and during the war of 1812 in government securities. He conceived the scheme of connecting the fur trade with the Pacific by a line of trading posts extending from the Great Lakes along the Missouri and Columbia, at whose mouth he founded Astoria in 1811. At his death his fortune was estimated at $20,000,000. He left $400,000 for founding the Astor Library.

Astor, William Backhouse. Born at New York, Sept. 19, 1792: died at New York, Nov. 24, 1875. An American capitalist, son of John Jacob Astor. He gave $550,000 to the library founded by his father.

Astor, William Waldorf. Born 1848. A diplomatist and author, grandson of William Backhouse Astor. He was United States minister to Italy 1882-85, and is the author of "Valentino" (1885), "Sforza" (1889).

Astor Library. A library in the city of New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, and opened in 1854. It is a reference library only, and contains about 260,000 volumes.

Astor Place Riot. A serious riot in New York, May 10, 1849, between the partizans of the actors Edwin Forrest and Macready. The latter was acting at the time in the Astor Place Opera House. It was suppressed by the militia. Twenty-two were killed and thirty-six wounded.

Astoreth. See *Ashtoreth.*

Astorga (äs-tor'gä). A town in the province of Leon, Spain, the ancient Asturica Augusta, situated on the Tuerto 29 miles southwest of Leon. The Roman city walls are still in large part perfect, and present a curious spectacle with their long series of projecting semicircular towers which do not rise above the curtains. Population (1887), 5,350.

Astorga (äs-tor'gä), Baron **Emmanuele d'.** Born at Naples, Dec. 11, 1681: died in Bohemia, Aug. 21, 1736. An Italian musician, composer of a celebrated "Stabat Mater" (1713), a pastoral opera, "Dafne," etc.

Astoria (as-tō'ri-ä). The capital of Clatsop County, Oregon, situated on the Columbia 75 miles northwest of Portland: founded as a fur-trading station by John Jacob Astor (for whom it was named) in 1811. Its leading industry is salmon-canning. Population (1890), 6,184.

Astoria. A former village of Long Island, New York, now a part of Long Island City.

Astrabacus (as-trab'a-kus). [Gr. Ἀστράβακος.] See the extract.

> The hero-temple of Astrabacus is mentioned by Pausanias in his description of Sparta (III. xvi. § 5). An obscure tradition attaches to him. Astrabacus, we are told, and Alopecus his brother, sons of Irbus, grandsons of Amphisthenes, great-grandsons of Amphicles, and great-great-grandsons of Agis, found the wooden image of Diana Orthia which Orestes and Iphigenia had conveyed secretly from Tauris to Lacedæmon, and on discovering it were stricken with madness (ib. § 6). The worship of Astrabacus at Sparta is mentioned by Clemens (Cohort. ad Gentes, p. 35). It is conjectured from his name [literally 'ass-keeper'] that he was "the protecting genius of the stable."
>
> *Rawlinson,* Herod., III. 433, note.

Astrabad (äs-trä-bäd'), or **Asterabad** (äs-ter-ä-bäd'). A province of northern Persia, adjoining Mazanderan on the west. Population (estimated), 80,000.

Astrabad, or **Asterabad.** The capital of the province of Astrabad, situated in lat. 36° 50' N., long. 54° 25' E. It was formerly an important town. It was captured by Timur in 1384. Population (estimated), 5,000 to 15,000.

Astrabad Bay, or **Gulf of Ashraf** (äsh-räf'). The southeasternmost bay of the Caspian Sea.

Astræa, or **Astrea** (as-trē'ä). [Gr. Ἀστραία, fem. of ἀστραῖος, starry.] 1. In classical mythology, the goddess of justice, daughter of the Titan Astræus and Eos, or of Zeus and Themis. In the golden age she lived among men, and in the brazen age was the last of the gods to leave them. She departed for the sky where she shines as the constellation Virgo. 2. An asteroid (the fifth) discovered by Hencke at Driesen, Dec. 8, 1845.—3. See *Astrée.*

Astræa, The Divine. A nickname of Mrs. Aphra Behn.

Astræa Redux (as-trē'ä rē'duks). [L., 'Astræa brought back.'] A poem by Dryden celebrating the restoration of Charles II., first published in 1660.

Astrakhan (as-tra-chän'). A government of southeastern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Saratoff and Samara, the Kirghiz Steppe, the Caspian, Caucasia, and the province of the Don Cossacks. It is largely a barren steppe. Area, 91,327 square miles. Population 932,539.

Astrakhan. The capital of the government of Astrakhan, situated on an island in the delta of the Volga, about lat. 46° 25' N., long. 47° 55' E. It has extensive commerce by the Volga and Caspian, and is the chief port for the latter; it has also a large transit trade with Persia and Transcaucasia, various manufactures, valuable fisheries, etc. It was formerly the capital of a Tatar state, and was conquered by Russia 1554. Population, 73,710.

Astrea. See *Astræa.*

Astrée (as-trā'). A pastoral romance by Honoré D'Urfé. See the extract.

> In imitation of Montemayor and Cervantes, whose romances had become so popular in the peninsula, Honoré D'Urfé (1567-1625), a French nobleman, wrote his Astrée, a work which, under the disguise of pastoral incidents and characters, exhibits the amatory history of his own family and the amours at the court of Henry the Great. The first volume, dedicated to that monarch, appeared, probably in [illegible] edition, no copy of the first edition is known; in [illegible] the [illegible] part, the same year and the third, which is addressed to Louis XIII., was given to the world ten or twelve years subsequent to the publication of the [illegible]. The Duke of Savoy was depositary of the fourth part, which remained in manuscript at the death of the author, and was transmitted on that event to Mademoiselle D'Urfé. She confided it to Baro, the secretary of her deceased relative, who published it two years after the death of his master, with a dedication to Mary of Medicis, and made up a fifth part from memoirs and fragments also placed in his hands. The whole was printed at Rouen, 1647, in five volumes. . . . For more than forty years it furnished the subject for nearly all dramatic compositions (Segraisiana, p. 144-5), while poets confined their efforts to expressing in verse what D'Urfé had made the personages of his romance utter in prose.
>
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 378, 392, note.

Astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), **The,** or **The Conclusions of the Astrolabe.** An unfinished prose treatise by Chaucer, written by him for the instruction of his son Lewis, then ten years old. It is inferred that it was written in 1391. This is not proved, however; and of the child nothing more is known than that in the introduction to this treatise Chaucer mentions him by name and gives his reasons for the "enditing" of the work for him. It contains some very slight autobiographical allusions, but is essentially a translation of the work of the Arabian astronomer Messahala (8th century) from a Latin version.

Astrolabe Bay. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the northeastern coast of Papua.

Astroni (äs-trō'nē). The crater of an extinct volcano 5 miles west of Naples.

Astropaliá (äs-trō-pä-lē-ä'). A modern Greek name of Stampalia.

Astrophel (as'trō-fel). 1. The name assumed by Sir Philip Sidney in the series of sonnets entitled "Astrophel and Stella," which is his greatest literary work. These sonnets, 110 in number, chronicle the growth of Sidney's love for Stella (Penelope Devereux, sister of Essex, afterward Lady Rich). See *Stella.*

2. An elegy written by Spenser on the death of Sir Philip Sidney.

Astruc (äs-trük'), **Jean.** Born March 19, 1684: died at Paris, March 5, 1766. A French medical writer and professor. His most celebrated work is "Conjectures sur les mémoires originaux, dont il paroit que Moyse s'est servi pour composer le livre de la Genèse" (Brussels, 1753), in which he divided the book of Genesis into two parts on the basis of the use of Elohim or Yahveh (Jehovah) as the name of God, holding that this difference in usage pointed to the fact that Genesis was made up of two parallel, independent narratives. His memoir formed the starting-point of modern criticism of the Pentateuch.

Astudillo (äs-tö-ᴛʜēl'yō). A small town in the province of Palencia, Spain, 26 miles southwest of Burgos.

Astulphus. See *Aistulf.*

Astura (äs-tö'rä). 1. A small river south of Rome, which rises near Velletri and flows into the Mediterranean.—2. A small town near the mouth of this river.

Asturias (äs-tö'rē-äs). [L. *Asturia,* from *Astur,* pl. *Astures,* the name of the people.] An ancient province of northwestern Spain, officially called Oviedo since 1833. See *Oviedo.* It was the nucleus of the Spanish kingdom. The Christian kingdom of Asturias was founded about 718 by Pelayo, and was merged in the kingdom of Leon in the 10th century.

Asturias, Prince of. A title of the heir to the Spanish throne, first assumed in 1388.

Astyages (as-tī'a-jēz). [Gr. Ἀστυάγης; in the inscriptions *Ishtuvegu* according to Abydenus, in Eusebius *Asdahages,* supposed to represent Zend *Aj-dahak,* the biting snake.] The son and successor of Cyaxares, king of the Medes 584-549 B. C. In the latter year Cyrus the Great dethroned him and united Media with Persia. According to Herodotus, Astyages was the grandfather of Cyrus.

Astyanax (as-tī'a-naks). In Greek legend, the son of Hector and Andromache. Also called *Scamandrius.*

Astypalæa (as-ti-pa-lē'ä). The ancient name of Stampalia.

Asuncion (ä-sön-thē-ōn'), or **Assumption** (a-sump'shon). [Sp. *Asuncion,* Assumption (sc. of the Virgin).] The capital of Paraguay, situated on the Paraguay in lat. 25° 16' 29" S., long. 57° 42' W., founded by Juan de Ayolas Sept., 1536. It was taken by the Brazilians Jan. 5, 1869. Population (1887), 34,072.

Asur (as'ėr). The ancient national god of Assyria. Also *Assur.*

> The form of religion prevalent in Assyria is wholly Babylonian, with one important exception. Supreme over the old Babylonian Pantheon rises the figure of a new god, the national deity of Assyria, its impersonation Assur. Assur is not merely primus inter pares, merely the president of the divine assembly, like Merodach: he is their lord and master in another and more autocratic sense. Like the Yahveh of Israel he claims to be "king above all gods," that "among all gods" there is none like unto himself.
>
> *Sayce,* Anc. Babylonians, p. 122.

Asura (a'sö-rä). [Skt., from *asu,* spirit, and so 'spiritual.'] A word designating especially the difference between celestial and mundane existence, and then a spirit of life, God; later, a demon, as if *a-sura,* a not-god, whence by popular etymology *sura,* god.

Asurbanipal (ä-sör-bä'ni-päl). [Assyrian *Asur-banu-pal*, the god Ashur creates or makes the son.] King of Assyria 668–626 B. C., son of Esarhaddon and grandson of Sennacherib, the last of the great kings of the vigorous Sargonide dynasty. The Greeks called him Sardanapalus; in the Old Testament (Ezra iv. 10) he is mentioned under the name *Asenappar* (which see), 'the great and majestic.' His reign was marked by great external prosperity and splendor, and the flourishing of art and literature, but also by frequent revolts and disturbances, which shook the huge empire to its foundations and foreboded its near fall, which took place a score of years after his death (608 B. C.). At the beginning of his reign he had to suppress a revolt in Egypt instigated by the dethroned Ethiopian king Tarhaka or Tarqu (the Tirhakah mentioned in the Old Testament, 2 Ki. xix. 9, Isa. xxxvii. 9). But the most significant uprising was that of the coalition of Babylonia, Arabia, Ethiopia, Phœnicia, and Palestine, brought about by his own brother Shamash-shum-ukin (the Greek Saosduchinos), the viceroy of Babylonia, which was also quelled by Asurbanipal. Of his victories and conquests may be especially mentioned the capture and destruction of Susa, after many expeditions, between 646 and 640 B. C. Asurbanipal held together the Assyrian empire under his iron scepter with great rigor, not shrinking from the most atrocious cruelties inflicting punishment on so-called "rebels." Under his protection and promotion Assyrian art, especially architecture, attained the height of its development, and literature celebrated its golden age. Being of a literary turn of mind, or, as he expresses himself, "endowed with attentive ears" and inclined to the study of "all inscribed tablets," he caused the collecting and re-editing of the whole cuneiform literature then in existence, and the tablets, well arranged and marked, were deposited in the royal library of his palace. A great part of this library was discovered in the ruins of that palace on the mound of Kuyunjik, and transferred to the British Museum, and to it is due the larger part of our present knowledge of Assyrian history and civilization.

Asur-bel-nisesu (ä'sör-bel-nē-sā'sö). [Assyrian, 'the god Ashur is the lord of his people.'] King of Assyria about 1480 B. C. He is the first Assyrian king about whom some definite and certain knowledge is preserved. He is mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions as having entered into a treaty with Karaindash, king of Babylonia.

Asur-dan (ä'sör-dän) **I.** [Assyrian, 'the god Ashur is judge.'] King of Assyria about 1208–1150 B. C. He conducted a victorious campaign against the Babylonian king Zamma shum-iddina, and conquered many cities. He had the temple of Anu and Ramman in the city of Assur, which was threatening to fall, torn down, without, however, rebuilding it. This was done by Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120–1100 B. C.).

Asur-dan II. King of Assyria about 930–911 B. C., son and successor of Tiglath-Pileser II.

Asur-dan III. King of Assyria 772–754 B. C. The most interesting event recorded of his reign is the mention of an eclipse of the sun at Nineveh in 763. As this is confirmed by the calculations of astronomers, who fix the date thereof on the 15th of June, 763, it has served as a basis for the establishment of the whole chronology of western Asia.

Asur-etil-ilani-ukinni (ä'sör-ā-tēl-ē-lä'nē-ö-kē'nē). [Assyrian, 'Asur, the lord of gods, has established me.'] King of Assyria from 626 B. C., son and successor of Asurbanipal. Under him began the downfall of the Assyrian empire, inaugurated by an invasion of the Scythians. How long he reigned is not known. His son and successor Sin-shar-ishkun ('the moon-god has established the king'), the Sarakos of the Greeks, was the last king of Assyria.

Asur-nadin-sum (ä'sör-nä'dēn-söm). [Assyrian, 'Asur is the giver of the name.'] Eldest son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria 705–681 B. C. He was established by his father king of Babylonia, but was made captive by Hallus, king of Elam.

Asurnazirpal (ä'sör-nä'zēr-päl). [Assyrian *Asur-naçir-pal*, Asur is the protector of the son.] King of Assyria 884–860 B. C. He was one of the greatest and most warlike of Assyrian kings, and inaugurated a period of prosperity and power of the Assyrian empire. He made numerous and successful campaigns especially to "the countries of Nairi" (see *Armenia*) and Syria, and extended the boundaries of Assyrian dominion westward. His victorious expeditions were marked, according to his own annals, by atrocious cruelties and barbarous devastations. He also distinguished himself by works of peace. He rebuilt Calah, which he made his capital, adorning it with a temple of Adar (the god of war), his favorite divinity, and a palace for himself, and constructed a canal. The ruins of his buildings excavated show a great advance in architecture and sculpture over the preceding period.

Asur-nirari (ä'sör-nē-rä'rē). [Assyrian *Asur-nirâri*, the god Asur is my helper.] King of Assyria 754–745 B. C.

Asvalayana. A Sanskrit author, represented as a pupil of Saunaka. He was the author of a ritual treatise, the Asvalayanasutras.

Asvamedha. [Skt., 'the horse-sacrifice.'] A ceremony the antiquity of which reaches back into Vedic times. It was then performed by kings desirous of offspring. As described in the Mahabharata, it implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse of a particular color was consecrated and let loose to wander for a year. If the liberator of the horse subdued all the countries through which the horse passed, he returned with the horse in triumph, and a great festival was held, at which the horse was sacrificed really or figuratively. It was believed that a hundred Asvamedhas would enable the offerer to dethrone Indra.

Asvatthaman. In Hindu mythology, a son of Drona and Kripa, and a general of the Kauravas. He and two others were the sole effective survivors of the Kaurava host after the great battle of the Mahabharata.

Asvin (as'vin). In Vedic mythology, properly an adjective meaning 'provided with horses,' 'consisting of horses,' in which sense it is used in a number of Vedic passages. As a substantive signifying 'horse-tamer' it is applied to Agni and to Agni and Indra, and as a masculine dual *Asvinau*, 'the two charioteers,' to two gods of light who are the first to appear in the eastern sky upon a golden chariot drawn by winged steeds, or birds. They are deliverers, bestowers of gifts, healers, and already in the Veda are the physicians of the gods. Later they are the constant attendants of Indra and paragons of beauty. They also appear as the Twins in the zodiac. They are the Dioscuri, the Castor and Pollux, of Greco-Roman mythology.

As You Find It. A comedy by Charles Boyle, the fourth earl of Orrery, printed in 1703.

As You Like It. A comedy by Shakspere, which existed in some shape in 1600. *Furness.* Malone and others (Fleay, Hunter, etc.) think it was produced in 1599. No copy of it is known to exist earlier than the folio of 1623. It was founded on Lodge's romance "Rosalynde." In the comedy the characters of Touchstone, Audrey, and Jaques are Shakspere's, otherwise he has followed Lodge quite closely.

> There is on this Date of Composition a happy unanimity, which centers about the close of the year 1599: if a few months carry it back into 1598 or carry it forward almost to 1601, surely we need not be more clamorous than a parrot against rain over such trifles.
>
> *Furness*, App. to As you Like it, p. 304.

Ata. An ancient Egyptian king, the fourth of the 1st dynasty.

Atacama (a-tä-kä'mä), **Desert of.** An extensive rocky and rainless region in the northern part of Chile.

Atacama. A northern province of Chile, capital Copiapó. It is rich in copper, nitrates, silver, gold, salt, and various minerals. Area about [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible]. Atacama was formerly a maritime department of Bolivia. It is largely a rocky waste. It was occupied by the Chileans in 1879.

Atahualpa (ä-tä-wäl'pä), or **Atahuallpa,** or (erroneously) **Atabalipa** (ä-tä-bä'li-pä). Born probably at Cuzco about 1495: executed at Cajamarca, Aug. 29, 1533. An Inca sovereign of Peru, son of the Inca Huaina Capac. His mother was Tuta Palla, a native of Quillaco, or according to others Pacchas, a princess of Quito. By the Inca laws he was illegitimate, and his younger half-brother, Huascar, was heir to the throne; but when Huaina Capac died (Nov., 1525) he left the northern part of the kingdom, or Quito, to Atahualpa, Huascar retaining the rest. A war broke out between the two (1530), and resulted in the defeat and capture of Huascar (spring of 1532), leaving Atahualpa master of the whole empire. He was on his way from Quito to be crowned at Cuzco when he met Pizarro and his soldiers at Cajamarca (Nov. 15, 1532). A friendly interview was arranged, and Atahualpa entered the great square of Cajamarca with many thousand unarmed attendants. Suddenly the Spaniards fell on them, massacred a great number, and seized Atahualpa (Nov. 16). The Inca offered to fill a room half full of gold as a ransom, and an amount equal in value to $15,000,000 was actually collected. Meanwhile Pizarro attempted to treat with Huascar, but Atahualpa privately sent orders to have him slain. Charged with this and with attempting to incite an insurrection against the Spaniards (a charge afterward shown to be false), he was tried and executed by strangling.

Atakapa (ä-tä-kä'pä), or **Tuckapa** (tuk'a-pä). A tribe of North American Indians. See *Attacapan*.

Ataki (ä-tä'kē). A small town in the northern part of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Dniester.

Atala (a-ta-lä'). A romance by Chateaubriand which first appeared in the newspaper "Le Mercure de France" in 1801. The scene is laid in North America. Atala, the daughter of a North American Indian chief, falls in love with Chactas, the chief of another tribe, who is a prisoner, delivers him from death, and flees into the desert with him. She has been brought up a Christian, [illegible] vowed to virginity by her mother, and is faithful to this vow through [illegible] temptation, and finally poisons herself [illegible].

Atalanta (at-a-lan'tä), or **Atalante** (at-a-lan'tē). [Gr. Ἀταλάντη.] 1. In Greek legend, a maiden whose story appears in two versions: (*a*) In the Arcadian version, a daughter of Zeus by Clymene, exposed by her father in infancy, suckled by a bear, brought up by a party of hunters, [illegible] a beautiful [illegible] with [illegible] she took part in the Calydonian hunt, was the first [illegible] received from Meleager the head [illegible]. She was also connected with the Argonautic expedition, and married Melanion. (*b*) In the Bœotian version, a daughter of Schœneus, son of Athamas, [illegible] and very swift of foot. She was warned by an oracle not to marry, and rid herself of her suitors by challenging them to a race, overtaking them, and slaying them with a spear in the back. Hippomenes [illegible] by throwing before her in the race [illegible] given to him by Aphrodite, which she stopped to pick up, and so failed to win. Because Hippomenes failed to give thanks to Aphrodite, the goddess changed the pair into lions.

2. An asteroid (No. 36) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Oct. 5, 1855.

Atalanta in Calydon (kal'i-don). A classical tragedy by Algernon Charles Swinburne, published in 1864.

> The truest and deepest imitation of the spirit of Æschylus in modern times is not to be sought in the stiff formalism of Racine or Alfieri, but in the splendid Atalanta in Calydon of Mr. Swinburne, whose antitheism brings him to stand in an attitude between human freewill and effort on the one side and ruthless tyranny of Providence on the other, not approached in poetry (so far as I know) from Æschylus' day down to our own.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 277.

Atalantis (at-a-lan'tis), **The New.** See *New Atalantis*.

Ataliba (at-a-lē'bä). In Sheridan's translation of Kotzebue's "Pizarro," the king of Quito (Inca of Peru).

Atalide (at-a-lēd'). In Racine's tragedy "Bajazet," a princess in love with Bajazet. She kills herself on hearing of his assassination, instigated by her rival Roxana, reproaching herself with being in some sort the cause.

Atali Tsalaki. See *Cherokee*.

Atall (at'al). In Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant," the son of Sir Harry Atall. He courts Clarinda under the disguise of Colonel Standfast, falls in love with Silvia and makes love to her as Mr. Freeman, and finally discovers that she is the woman to whom he had been betrothed by his father years before.

Atall, Sir Positive. In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Sullen Lovers or The Impertinents," a foolish knight who pretends to understand everything, and will not permit any one in his company to understand anything. He is a caricature of Sir Robert Howard.

Atargatis (at-är-ga'tis). [L., from Gr. Ἀταργάτις, a Syrian goddess whose name appears also in the form *Derceto*, Gr. Δερκετώ.] A goddess of the Hittites, worshiped in Carchemish, corresponding to Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Canaanites (Assyro-Babylonian Ishtar). At Ascalon she was worshiped under the name of Derceto in the form of a woman terminating in a fish. She also had a temple in Ephesus, and her numerous retinue of priestesses, which the Greeks found there, is supposed to have given rise to the myth of the Amazons.

Ataulf, Ataulphus. See *Atawulf*.

Atawulf (at'a-wulf). Died 415 (417). King of the West Goths, brother-in-law of Alaric I. whom he succeeded in 410. He evacuated Italy in 412, conquered Aquitaine in Gaul, formed a treaty with the emperor Honorius whose sister Placidia he married in 414; crossed into Spain to subdue a revolt of the Vandals and Suevi against the empire; and was assassinated at Barcelona. Also written *Ataulf*, *Athaulf*, *Adaulf*, *Ataulphus*, etc.

> Under Alaric's successor, Athaulf, the first foundations were laid of that great West-Gothic kingdom which we are apt to look on as specially Spanish, but which in truth had its first beginning in Gaul, and which kept some Gaulish territory as long as it lasted.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog.

Atbara (ät-bä'rä). The largest tributary of the Nile with the exception of the Blue Nile. It rises near Lake Dembea in Abyssinia, flows in a northwesterly direction, and joins the Nile south of Berber. Its chief affluent is the Takazze. Length, about 500 miles.

Atcha. See *Atka*.

Atchafalaya (ach-af-a-lī'ä). An outlet of the Red and Mississippi rivers, in southern Louisiana, about 150 miles long.

Atcheen, or **Atchin.** See *Achin*.

Atchinsk (ä-chēnsk'). A town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Tchulym 100 miles west of Krasnoyarsk. Population, about 7,000.

Atchison (ach'i-son), **David R.** Born at Frogtown, Ky., Aug. 11, 1807: died in Clinton county, Mo., Jan. 26, 1886. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Missouri 1843–[illegible], president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and pro-slavery leader in the Kansas [illegible].

Atchison. The capital of Atchison County, Kansas, situated on the Missouri [illegible] west of Leavenworth. It is an important railway center, and has manufactures of flour, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 13,963.

Ate (ā'tē). [Gr. Ἄτη, a personification of [illegible] strife.] 1. In Greek mythology, a daughter of Zeus (Homer) or of Eris, strife (Hesiod), the goddess of infatuation [illegible] and Nemesis.

2. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a hag, [illegible] and slanderer, friend of Duessa.

Atella (a-tel'ä). In ancient geography, a town in Campania, Italy, 10 miles north of Naples. See *Aversa*.

Atellan plays (a-tel'an plāz). Early Roman comedies so named from Atella, a small town in Campania, from which they were derived. Originally simple and coarse farces, they were gradually raised to (burlesque) comedy.

Atellanæ fabulæ (at-e-lā'nē fab'ū-lē). See *Atellan plays*.

Aten (ä'ten). In Egyptian mythology, the sun's disk. The worship of Aten was introduced by Amenhotep IV.

> The son and successor of Thothmes IV. found it necessary to support himself by entering into matrimonial alliance with the king of Naharina. The marriage had strange consequences for Egypt. The new queen brought with her not only a foreign name and foreign customs, but a foreign faith as well. She refused to worship Amun of Thebes and the other gods of Egypt, and clung to the religion of her fathers, whose supreme object of adoration was the solar disk [Aten]. The Hittite monuments themselves bear witness to the prevalence of this worship in Northern Syria. The winged solar disk appears above the figure of a king which has been brought from Birejik on the Euphrates to the British Museum; and even at Boghaz Keui, far away in Northern Asia Minor, the winged solar disk has been carved by Hittite sculptors upon the rock.
> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 21.

Atena (ä-tā'nä). A small town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 45 miles southeast of Salerno.

Aterno (ä-ter'nō). The upper course of the river Pescara, in central Italy.

Atessa (ä-tes'sä). A town in the province of Chieti, Abruzzi, Italy, 24 miles southeast of Chieti. Population, about 10,000.

Atfalati (ät-fä'lä-ti). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly living from about Wappatoo Lake to the present site of Portland, Oregon, but now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 28 in 1890. *Atfalati* is the name which they give themselves. Also called *Fallati, Sualatine, Tualatim, Tuhualati, Twalati, Wappatoo*.

Ath (ät), or **Aath** (ät), or **Aeth** (ät). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Dender 30 miles southwest of Brussels. It has a flourishing trade and manufactures. Formerly it was a fortress, and has several times been besieged. Population (1890), [illegible].

Athabasca (ath-a-bas'kä). [N. Amer. Ind., 'place of hay and reeds': properly *Athapasca*.] A provisional district in the Northwest Territories, Canada, lying north of Alberta and east of British Columbia.

Athabasca, or **Elk River**. A river in British North America which rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows generally northeast, crosses the western end of Athabasca Lake, and unites with Peace River to form Slave River. It is properly the upper course of the Mackenzie. Length, about 600 miles.

Athabasca Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 59° N., long. 110° W. It receives the Athabasca River, and its outlet is by the Slave River through the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean. Length, 230 miles. Breadth, 20–30 miles.

Athabasca Pass. A pass over the Rocky Mountains, in British North America, between Mounts Brown and Hooker.

Athabascans. See *Athapascans*.

Atha-ben-Hakem. See *Mokanna*.

Atha Melik (ä'thä mä'lik), **Ala-ed-Din** (ä-lä-ed-dēn'). Born in Khorasan, Persia, about 1227: died at Bagdad, 1282. A Persian historian, author of "Conquest of the World."

Athalaric (a-thal'a-rik), or **Athalric** (a-thal'rik). Born 517: died 534. A Gothic prince, son of Eutharic or Eutharic and Amalasuntha, daughter of Theodoric I. On Theodoric's death in 526 he became king of the East Goths in Italy under Amalasuntha's regency.

Athalia. 1. An opera by Handel, produced in 1733.—2. An opera by Mendelssohn, produced in 1844.

Athaliah (ath-a-lī'ä). [Heb., 'Yahveh is mighty.'] The daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel, and wife of Jehoram, king of Judah. On the death of her husband and that of her son and successor, Ahaziah, she usurped the throne of the kingdom of Judah [illegible]. In order to remove all rivals she put to death all the male members of the royal house. Joash [illegible] escaped. She was put to death by command of Jehoiada [illegible].

Athalie (a-ta-lē'). [F. for *Athaliah*.] A tragedy composed by Racine for the scholars of Saint-Cyr, but not performed there. The subject was from sacred history, and it was his last dramatic work. It was written at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, was first performed [illegible] at Versailles with choruses, and [illegible] been produced from time to time with music by various [illegible] composers. Athalie was one of Rachel's greatest parts.

Athamas (ath'a-mas). [Gr. Ἀθάμας.] In Greek legend, a son of Æolus, king of Thessaly, and Enarete, and king of the Minyæ in the Bœotian Orchomenus. He was the father, by Nephele, the cloud-goddess, of Phrixus and Helle. He united himself with Ino, daughter of Cadmus, and was thereupon abandoned by Nephele, who in revenge brought a drought upon his land and carried away her children through the air on a golden fleeced ram. In the transit Helle fell into the sea, thereafter named for her "Hellespont." He was later visited with madness by Hera and slew his son Learchus and persecuted Ino who, with her other son Melicertes, threw herself into the sea. Finally he settled in a part of Thessaly named for him the "Athamanian plain," and wedded Themisto.

Athanagild (a-than'a-gild), L. **Athanagildus** (a-than-a-gil'dus). Died 567 A. D. A king of the West Goths. He ascended the throne in 554 by the aid of a Byzantine fleet, and in return for this service ceded to the emperor Justinian all the seaboard towns from Valencia to Gibraltar. Of his two daughters Brunehilde and Galeswintha, the former was married to Sigebert, king of Austrasia, and the latter to Chilperic, king of Neustria.

Athanaric (a-than'a-rik). Died 381. A chief of a tribe of West Goths in Dacia. He was defeated by the emperor Valens in 369, and remained quiet six years, when the pressure of the Huns compelled him to take up arms once more against the empire. He died at Constantinople, whither he had gone to conclude a treaty with Theodosius.

Athanasian Creed. One of the three great creeds of the Christian church, supposed at one time to have been composed by Athanasius. The name was probably given to it during the Arian controversy in the 6th century, Athanasius being the chief upholder of the system of doctrine opposed to the Arian system. It is included in the Greek, Roman, and English services, but is not retained in the American Book of Common Prayer. It is also called "Quicunque vult," from its first words.

Athanasius (ath-a-nā'shi-us), Saint. Born at Alexandria about 296 A. D.: died there, 373. One of the fathers of the Christian church, and the chief defender of the orthodox faith against Arianism: surnamed "The Father of Orthodoxy." He was made a deacon by Alexander, the patriarch of Alexandria, in 319; accompanied Alexander to the Synod of Nice in 325; secured by his eloquence and zeal the formulation on the part of the synod of the Nicene Creed against the Arians; was made patriarch of Alexandria in 328; was deposed by the Synod of Tyre in 335, and exiled to Treves by Constantine I. in 336; was reinstated by Constantine II. in 338; was deposed by Constantius in 340, taking refuge with Julius I., bishop of Rome, through whose influence his doctrines were approved by the synods of Rome (341) and Sardica (343); returned to Alexandria in 346; was condemned by the Council of Milan in 355, and again expelled by Constantius in 356; returned in 362 and was expelled by Julian in the same year, taking refuge in Upper Egypt; returned to Alexandria in 364, and was expelled by Valens in 365, returning in 366. His works were edited by the Benedictines (1698), and by Migne in the "Patrologia." His memory is celebrated in the Eastern and Latin churches on May 2.

Athapascan (ath-a-pas'kan), or **Tinneh** (ti-nā'). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, in three primary divisions, the northern, the Pacific, and the southern. The northern division includes tribes of British North America and Alaska among which are the Ah-tena, Kaiyuh-khotana, Knaiakhotana, Koyukukhotana, Kutchin, Montagnais, Montagnards, Takulli, and Unakhotana. The Pacific division is composed of tribes of Washington, Oregon, and California, including the Chasta Costa, Chetco, Hupa, Kalts'ereatunne, Kenesti, Kwalhiokwa, Kwatami, Micikqwutmetunne, Mikono tunne, Naltunne tunne, Owilapsh, Qwinctunnetun, [illegible], Tceme, Tcetlestcan tunne, Tlatskanai, Tolowa, Tutu, and Yukitce. The southern division consists of the various Apache and Navajo tribes in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico. While some of the Oregon tribes have fought the United States, its more notable opponents have been the Apache, under such famous leaders as Cochise, Mangus, Colorado, and Geronimo. The present (189[illegible]) number of this stock is 32,899, of whom about 8,595, constituting the northern division, are in Alaska and British North America; about 895, comprising the Pacific division, are in Washington, Oregon, and California; and about 23,409, belonging to the southern division, are in Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. Besides these are the Lipan and some refugee Apache in Mexico. For the Athapasca proper, see *Montagnais*.

Atharvan (a-t'här'van). In Vedic mythology, the priest of fire (Agni) and Soma, and then, viewed as a definite person, the first priest in primeval times who brings down fire from heaven, offers soma, and prays. With miraculous power he subdues the demons, and he receives from the gods heavenly gifts. As a singular or as a plural the word also designates 'the spells of Atharvan,' the Atharvaveda.

Atharvaveda (a-t'hār-va-vā'dä). [Skt., 'Veda of the Atharvans.'] The fourth of the Vedas. It never attained in India the high consideration of the other Vedas or came to be universally acknowledged as a Veda. To the student, however, its interest is only second to that of the Rik. It is a historical, not a liturgical collection. It goes by a variety of names which seem at least in part fabricated to give it a dignity to which it had no fair claim. It was called the Veda of the Atharvans and the Angirases to bring it into connection with ancient and venerated Indian families, and 'Veda of the Atharvans' has come to be its most familiar name. It is also called *Brahmaveda*, where brahma means 'sacred utterance' in the sense of 'charm, incantation.' It comprises nearly six thousand verses in about seven hundred and thirty hymns, which are divided into twenty books. The first eighteen books are arranged upon a like system, of which the length of the hymn is the principle. A sixth of the mass is not metrical, but consists of prose akin to the Brahmanas. Of the remainder one sixth is found also in the Rik, and five sixths are peculiar to the Atharvan. As compared with the first nine books of the Rik, the tenth book of the Rik and the Atharvan are the product of a later period. In the former the gods are regarded with love and confidence; in the latter with cringing fear. The Atharvan knows a host of imps and hobgoblins, and offers them homage to induce them to abstain from harm. The most prominent characteristic is the multitude of incantations spoken by the person to be benefited or by the sorcerer for him. The Atharvan seems in the main of popular rather than of priestly origin, and forms an intermediate step to the superstitions of the ignorant mass.

Athaulf. See *Ataulf*.

Atheist, The, or The Second Part of The Soldier's Fortune. A comedy by Otway, first acted in 1684.

Atheist's Tragedy, The, or The Honest Man's Revenge. A play by Cyril Tourneur, conjectured (by Fleay) to have been acted between 1601 and 1604, and printed in 1611. It was founded on Boccaccio's "Decameron," vii. 6.

Athelard of Bath. See *Adelard*.

Athelney (ath'el-ni), **Isle of**. [AS. *Æthelinga ig*, isle of nobles.] A marsh near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, the refuge of Alfred the Great in 878. He founded here a Benedictine abbey in 888.

Athelstan (ath'el-stan), or **Æthelstan**. Born 895: died 940. King of the West Saxons and Mercia 925–940, a son of Edward the Elder: surnamed "The Glorious." He defeated the Danes and Celts at Brunanburgh in 937. Through the marriage of his sisters, he was brother-in-law to Charles the Simple, king of the West Franks; Louis, king of Lower Burgundy; Hugh, the Great Duke of the French; and the emperor Otto the Great.

Athelstane (ath'el-stān). In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the Thane of Coningsburgh, suitor of Rowena, called "The Unready," from the slowness of his mind.

Athena. See *Athene*.

Athenæum (ath-e-nē'um). [Gr. Ἀθήναιον.] A famous school or university at Rome, founded by the emperor Hadrian. It was named for Athens, and was situated on the Capitoline Hill.

Athenæum, The. A London club established in 1824. It was designed for the "association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of Science, Literature, or the Arts." Its headquarters are at 107 Pall Mall, S. W.

Athenæus (ath-e-nē'us). [Gr. Ἀθήναιος.] A Greek grammarian, rhetorician, and philosopher of Naucratis, Egypt, who flourished about 200 A. D.: author of "Deipnosophistæ" (ed. by Meineke 1859). See *Deipnosophists*.

Athenagoras (ath-e-nag'ō-ras). [Gr. Ἀθηναγόρας.] Born at Athens: flourished about 176 A. D. A Greek Platonist philosopher and Christian, author of an apology or intercession in behalf of the Christians, addressed to the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Commodus. He states and refutes the accusations of atheism, cannibalism, and incest made against the Christians in his day. A treatise on the resurrection of the dead is also attributed to him.

Athenais. See *Eudocia*.

Athene (a-thē'ne), or **Athena** (-nä). [Gr. Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηνᾶ.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sciences, and righteous war; particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens: identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness, embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom, and was clothed with the ægis, symbolizing the dark storm-cloud, and armed with the resistless spear—the shaft of lightning.

> Professor Max Muller, for instance, had identified *Athena*, the great deity of the Ionian Greeks, with the Vedic *dahana*, the "dawn" creeping over the sky. The philological difficulty was considerable and scholars are now inclined to believe that Athena was not the dawn but the lightning.
> *Taylor*, Aryans p. 305.

Athene Parthenos (a-thē'nē pär'the-nos). [Gr. Ἀθήνη παρθένος, Athene the virgin.] A notable Roman reduced copy, in the National Museum, Athens, of the great chryselephantine statue of Athene by Phidias in the Parthenon. Artistically the copy is poor, but from its evidently careful reproduction of details it is historically highly important.

Athene Polias (a-thē'nē pol'i-as). [Gr. Ἀθήνη πολιάς Athene, guardian of the city (Athens).] A notable original Greek statue, in the Villa

Albani, Rome. The goddess, in her usual full drapery and ægis, has a lion-head drawn over her head in place of a helmet. The proportions are somewhat short, as in the older sculpture, and the statue is dated by experts in the 5th century B. C.

Athene, Temple of. See *Assos*, *Ægina*, *Athens*, *Syracuse*.

Athenian Bee, The. An epithet applied to Plato, a native of Athens, in allusion to the sweetness of his style.

Athenion (a-thē'ni-on). A leader in the second servile insurrection in Sicily, 103–99 B. C. He is said to have been the commander of banditti in Cilicia, where he was captured and sold as a slave into Sicily. He was chosen leader of the insurgents in the western part of the island, made an unsuccessful attack on Lilybæum, joined Tryphon (Salvius), king of the rebels, by whom he was for a time thrown into prison, fought under Tryphon in the battle with L. Licinius Lucullus, and on the death of Tryphon became king. He was slain in battle by the hand of M. Aquillius who put down the revolt.

Athenodorus (a-then-ọ-dō'rus). [Gr. *Ἀθηνόδωρος*.] Born at Tarsus, Asia Minor: lived in the 1st century B. C. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, a friend of the emperor Augustus: surnamed "Cananites," from Cana, in Cilicia, his father's birthplace.

Athenodorus. A Greek statuary, one of the collaborators on the group of the "Laocoön." See *Laocoön*.

Athens, Duke of. See *Brienne*.

Athens (ath'enz). [Gr. Ἀθῆναι, Homer (Odyssey, vii.80) Ἀθήνη, L. *Athenæ*, F. *Athènes*, G. *Athen*, It. *Atene*; origin unknown: traditionally from Ἀθήνη, the goddess.] The capital and largest city of Greece and the chief city of Attica, situated about 5 miles from its seaport Piræus (on the Saronic Gulf), in lat. 37° 58′ N., long. 23° 44′ E. The ancient city grew up around the Acropolis. The other noted hills were the Areopagus and Pnyx. Long walls joined the city to its port. The modern city has extended northeastward toward Lycabettus, and contains, besides the palace and government buildings, a university, a museum, and foreign (American, French, German, etc.) schools for classical studies. Athens was founded, according to the old account, by an Egyptian colony led by Cecrops. It became the chief place in Attica, with Pallas Athene as its especial divinity, and was ruled by kings, among whom Erechtheus, Theseus, and Codrus were famous. It was then (from the legendary date B. C. 1132) ruled by the nobles (Eupatrids), and had archons as magistrates, who were successively perpetual, decennial, and after 683 B. C. annual. The laws of Draco were enacted in 624 B. C., and those of Solon in 594 B. C. Pisistratus became tyrant in 560, and his sons were expelled in 510. The reforms of Cleisthenes (509) made Athens a pure democracy: popular assemblies of all citizens made the laws. The glorious period began with the Persian wars, in which Athens took a leading part, as at Marathon 490, and Salamis 480. The city was temporarily held by the Persians in 480. Under Themistocles, immediately after, the long walls were built. Athens became the head of the Confederacy of Delos in 477 (?), and for a short period had an extensive empire and was the first power in Greece. The "Age of Pericles" (about 461–429) was noted for the adornment of the city. The Peloponnesian war, 431–404, resulted in the displacement of Athens by Sparta in the hegemony of Greece. Athens was taken by Sparta in 404 and an aristocratic faction was put in power, but moderate democracy was restored by Thrasybulus in 403. Athens under Demosthenes resisted Macedon, but was overthrown at the battle of Chæronea 338, and was generally after this under Macedonian influence. It was subjugated by Rome in 146 B. C., and pillaged by Sulla in 86 B. C. It continued to form part of the Roman and later of the Byzantine empire. Conquered by the Latin Crusaders in 1205, it became a lordship and soon a duchy under French, Spanish, and Italian rulers successively till its conquest by the Turks in 1456. It was devastated by a Venetian bombardment in 1687, and also in the War of Liberation in 1821–27. It became the capital of the new kingdom of Greece in 1834. Population (1889), 107,251. (See *Greece*, *Peloponnesian War*, *Persian Wars*, *Solon*, *Pericles*, etc.) The following are among the important structures of the ancient and the modern city: *Dionysiac Theater*, a theater on the southern slope of the Acropolis, where all the famous Greek dramas were produced. It was originally of wood, and was not completed in stone until about 340 B. C. The existing remains of orchestra and stage-structure are modifications of Roman date. The front wall of the stage bears excellent reliefs of Bacchic myths. The diameter of the cavea is about 300 feet: it has one præcinction, and is divided by radial stairways into 13 wedge-shaped sections. The lowest tier consists of seats of honor cut from marble in the form of chairs. *Gate of the Old Market*, or *New Agora*, a gate built with gifts from Julius Cæsar and Augustus. The west front is Doric, tetrastyle, the columns, 26 feet high and 4 in base-diameter still supporting their entablature and pediment. The middle intercolumniation, for the passage of vehicles, is 11½ feet wide, the others 4½. *Long walls*, two massive fortification walls extending from the ramparts of the city to those of the Piræus, at a distance apart, except near their diverging extremities, of about 550 feet. (See above.) They made the ports and the metropolis practically one huge fortress, and assured Athenian supplies by sea while rendering possible Athenian naval triumphs at times when the Spartans held their land without the walls. They were destroyed when Athens fell before Sparta toward the end of the 5th century, but were restored in 393 B. C. by Conon. The long walls follow the crests of the group of hills southwest of the Acropolis, and run southwest. The northern wall, which was the longer, measured about 5 miles. There was at least one cross-wall to guard against the forcing of the passage. On most maps there is shown a third wall, called the Phaleric wall, starting from the south side of Athens, near the Ilissus, and extending to the east side of the Bay of Phalerum. No vestige of such a wall has however, been discovered, nor has any trace of an ancient port been found at the so-called Old Phalerum, at the eastern end of the bay. It is very improbable that such a wall ever existed, and it is safe to assume that Phalerum lay at the western end of the bay. *Old Temple of Athena*, between the Erechtheum and the Parthenon. Its foundations were recognized and studied by Dörpfeld in 1886. It was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 12 columns on the flanks, and measured 70 by 137 feet. A number of the column drums, capitals, and other architectural elements are built into the north wall of the Acropolis. The temple had a large cult-cella toward the east, behind which there was a treasury with two chambers opening on a vestibule. A notable authority (Penrose) combats Dörpfeld's restoration, and suggests that the temple may have been Ionic, of 8 by 16 columns: but the Dörpfeld theory may be taken as demonstrated. This temple remained standing certainly until 406 B. C., and probably until the reign of Hadrian and later. It is of unusual historical and archæological importance. *Panathenaic Stadium*, a stadium still practically complete except for its sheathing of marble. The arena measures 109 by 670 feet, and is bordered on its long sides and its semicircular east end by the slopes which supported the seats (about 60 tiers) for the spectators. There were at intervals 29 flights of steps to give access to the seats. *Academy of Sciences*, a beautiful building in Pentelic marble lately completed in the classical Greek style for the accommodation of a learned body modeled after the French Institute. *Convent of Daphni*, a convent founded by the French dukes of Athens in the 13th century. (See also *Arch of Hadrian*; *Dexileos, Monument of*; *Erechtheum*; *Hegeso, Monument of*; *Lysikrates, Choragic Monument of*; *Nike Apteros, or Wingless Victory, Temple of*; *Odeum of Herodes*; *Olympieum or Temple of Olympian Zeus*; *Parthenon*; *Propylæa*; *Theseum*; *Tower of the Winds*.) The topographical features of ancient Athens are described under their names.

Athens. The capital of Athens County, Ohio, situated on the Hocking River 35 miles west of Marietta. It is the seat of Ohio University (founded 1804). Population (1890), 2,620.

Athens. A city in Clarke County, Georgia, situated on the Oconee 62 miles northeast of Atlanta. It has a large trade in cotton and cotton manufactures, and is the seat of the University of Georgia (founded 1801). Population (1890), 8,639.

Athens. The capital of McMinn County, Tennessee, 50 miles northeast of Chattanooga. Population (1890), 2,224.

Athens. A borough in Bradford County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna near the New York border. Population (1890), 3,274.

Athens of America, The, or **The Modern Athens.** An epithet of Boston, Massachusetts.

Athens of Ireland, The. An epithet of the city of Cork, and also of Belfast.

Athens of the North, The. Edinburgh: so called from its resemblance, topographically and intellectually, to Athens; also, an occasional epithet of Copenhagen.

Athens of Switzerland, The. An occasional epithet of Zürich.

Athens of the West, The. Cordova, Spain, which was an intellectual center from the 8th to the 13th century.

Atherstone (ath'er-stone). A town in Warwickshire, England, 17 miles northeast of Birmingham. Population, about 4,000.

Atherstone, Edwin. Born at Nottingham, April 17, 1788: died at Bath, England, Jan. 29, 1872. An English poet and prose-writer. He was the author of "The Last Days of Herculaneum," etc.

Atherton (ath'ėr-tọn), **Charles Gordon.** Born at Amherst, N. H., July 4 (?), 1804: died at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 15, 1853. An American politician, Democratic member of Congress from New Hampshire 1837–43, and United States senator 1843–49 and 1853. He introduced the so-called "Atherton gag," a resolution which provided that all bills or petitions on the subject of slavery should be laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred," and which remained in force 18[illegible]

Atherton, John. Born at Bawdrip, Somersetshire, 1598: died at Dublin, Dec. 5, 1640. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, hung for unnatural crime.

Atherton, or **Chowbent** (chou'bent). A manufacturing and mining town in Lancashire, England, 10 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 15,833.

Atherton Gag. See *Atherton, Charles Gordon.*

Atherton Moor, Battle of. A victory gained near Bradford, England, 1643, by the Royalists under the Earl of Newcastle over the Parliamentarians under Ferdinando Fairfax.

Athesis (ath'e-sis). The Latin name of the Adige.

Athias (ä-tē'äs), **Joseph.** Died 1700. A Jewish printer of Amsterdam, publisher of editions of the Hebrew Bible (1661–67).

Athlete, The. A Greek statue, held to be a copy of the famous Doryphorus (spear-bearer), the canon or type of Polyclitus, found at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The undraped figure is rather short and heavy, but is admirably proportioned and in simple, unpretending pose.

Athlit (ath'lēt). A town in Galilee (Palestine), on the Mediterranean south of Haifa. It contains the Castle of the Pilgrims, a splendid fortress established by the Templars in the early part of the 13th century. It occupies a promontory projecting into the sea, whose isthmus is cut by glacis, double ditch and massive walls with rectangular towers. Within the inclosure there are vaulted magazines, ruins of a hexagonal church, a fine hall of the Palace of the Templars, and other remains.

Athlone, Earl of. See *Ginkel*.

Athlone (ath-lōn'). A parliamentary borough in Westmeath and Roscommon, Ireland, situated on the Shannon in lat. 53° 25′ N., long. 7° 51′ W. It was taken from the Irish by General Ginkel in June, 1691. Population of parliamentary borough (1881), 6,901.

Athol, or **Athole,** or **Atholl** (ath'ol). A hilly district in northern Perthshire, Scotland. Area, about 450 square miles.

Athol (ath'ol). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on Miller's River 33 miles west of Fitchburg. Population (1890), 6,319.

Athor, or **Athyr.** See *Hathor*.

Athos (ath'os). [Gr. Ἄθως, Ἄθων.] The easternmost peninsula of Chalcidice in Macedonia. It projects into the Ægean Sea and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus (pierced by a canal during the invasion of Xerxes). On it were the ancient cities Olophyxus, Charadriæ, Apollonia, Acrothoum, and Cleonæ. Length, 30 miles.

> It is believed that, with the exception of the dwellings of Pompeii, some buildings in Athos are the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 14.

Athos, Mount. [Gr. Ἄθως, Ἄθων, NGr. Ἅγιον ὄρος, the holy mount, It. *Monte Santo*.] A mountain at the extremity of the peninsula of Athos, famous since the early middle ages for its communities of monks, which form a sort of republic tributary to Turkey. Height, 6,350 feet.

Athos (ä-thōs'). One of the "Three Musketeers" in Dumas's novel of that name. See *Trois Mousquetaires, Les.*

Athy (a-thī'). A town in the county of Kildare, Ireland, 39 miles southwest of Dublin.

Atia, or **Attia, gens** (at'i-ạ̈ jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Balbus, Labienus, Rufus, and Varus.

Atilia, or **Atillia, gens** (a-til'i-ạ̈ jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician and plebeian clan or house whose family names under the Republic were Bulbus, Calatinus, Longus, Regulus, and Serranus. The first member of this gens who became consul was M. Atilius Regulus, 335 B. C.

Atimuca. See *Timuquanan.*

Atin (ā'tin). The personification of strife in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Atina (ä-tē'nä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 70 miles southeast of Rome. Population, about 4,000.

Atitlan (ä-tē-tlän'). A volcano in Guatemala near Lake Atitlan. Height, 11,849 feet.

Atitlan, Lake. A lake in Guatemala, Central America, 50 miles west of Guatemala, noted for its great depth. It has no outlet.

Atka (at'kä). The largest of the Andreanov Islands, Aleutian Archipelago.

Atkarsk (at-kärsk'). A town in the government of Saratoff, eastern Russia, 55 miles northwest of Saratoff. Population, about 7,000.

Atkins (at'kinz), **John.** Born 1685: died 1757. An English surgeon who, in 1721, accompanied the ships Swallow and Weymouth on a voyage to West Africa and America, returning in 1723. He published the "Navy Surgeon" ([illegible]) and "A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil and the West Indies" ([illegible]).

Atkins, Tommy. See *Tommy Atkins*.

Atkinson (at'kin-son), **Edward.** Born at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827. An American economist and statistician. He is the author of [illegible] "National Domain [illegible]," [illegible] United States (1880)," Railroads of the United States [illegible]

Atkinson, Henry. Born in North Carolina, [illegible]: died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June [illegible] An American general. He defeated the [illegible] at Bad Axe River in Black Hawk's war, [illegible]

Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. Born in Yorkshire, England, March 6, 1799: died at Lower Walmer, Kent, Aug. 13, 1861. An English artist and traveler. He was the author of "Oriental and Western Siberia" (1858), "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor" (1860), etc.

Atkinson, Sergeant. A character in Fielding's "Amelia." With his devotion to Booth and Amelia, and his self-sacrificing generosity, he is an embodiment of goodness of heart.

Atkyns (at′kinz), **Richard.** Born 1615: died 1677. An English writer on the history of printing: author of "The Original and Growth of Printing, etc." (1664).

Atkyns, Sir **Robert.** Born in Gloucestershire, 1621: died Feb. 18, 1709. An English jurist, and chief baron of the exchequer: author of "Parliamentary and Political Tracts" (1734), etc.

Atlanta (at-lan′tä). The capital of Georgia and of Fulton County, situated in lat. 33° 45′ N., long. 84° 25′ W. It is an important railway center, and has an extensive trade in cotton, tobacco, etc., and manufactures of cotton, iron, flour, etc. It is the seat of Atlanta University (colored), founded about 1845. Atlanta was taken by Sherman Sept. 2, 1864, and was partly burned previous to his departure on his "March to the Sea" (Nov. 15, 1864). It became the State capital in 1868. There was a cotton exposition at Atlanta in 1881. Population (1890) 65,533.

Atlanta, Battle of. A victory gained east of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, by the Federals under Sherman over the Confederates under Hood (who had made a sortie from the city). Federal loss, about 3,600 (including General McPherson).

Atlantes (at-lan′tēz). [Pl. of Ἄτλας.] In Greek architecture, colossal male statues used instead of columns to support an entablature.

Atlantes (ät-län′tes). A magician, in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando," who lived on Mount Carena in a castle surrounded with a wall of glass where he educated the young Rogero.

Atlantic (at-lan′tik). The capital of Cass County, Iowa, situated on East Nishnabatone River 47 miles east of Omaha. Population (1890), 4,351.

Atlantic City. A seaside resort in Atlantic County, New Jersey, 60 miles southeast of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 13,055.

Atlantic Ocean. [F. *Mer Atlantique*, G. *Atlantisches Meer*, L. *Atlanticum mare*, Gr. τὸ Ἀτλαντικὸν πέλαγος, ἡ Ἀτλαντικὴ θάλασσα, the sea of Atlas, originally applied to the sea beyond Mount Atlas in northwest Africa, from Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), Mount Atlas.] That part of the ocean which is bounded by the Arctic Circle on the north, Europe and Africa on the east, the Antarctic Ocean on the south, and America on the west. It is sometimes regarded as terminating at lat. 40° S., the part southward being reckoned as belonging to the so-called Southern Ocean. Its chief currents are the Gulf Stream, East Greenland Current, Labrador Current, Equatorial Current, South Connecting Current, Guinea Current, and Brazilian Current. Length, 10,000 miles; average breadth 3,000 miles; average depth, about 15,000 feet.

Atlantis (at-lan′tis). [L. *Atlantis*, Gr. ἡ Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος, the Atlantic Isle, from Ἄτλας, Mount Atlas.] A mythical island in the Atlantic Ocean, northwest of Africa, referred to by Plato and other ancient writers, which with its inhabitants was said to have disappeared in a convulsion of nature.

Atlantis, The New. See *New Atlantis*.

Atlas (at′las). [Gr. Ἄτλας, lit. 'the supporter' (of the sky), from ἀ- euphonic and τλᾶν (√τλα-) = L. *tollere*, bear up, support.] 1. In Greek mythology, a Titan, brother of Prometheus and Epimetheus, son of Iapetus and Clymene (or Asia), and father (by Pleione) of the Pleiades and (by Æthra) of the Hyades, and also (in Homer) of Calypso. According to Hesiod he was condemned by Zeus, for his part in the battle of the Titans, to stand at the western extremity of the earth, near the dwelling-place of the Hesperides, upholding the heavens with his shoulders and hands. His station was later given to be in the Atlas Mountains in Africa. According to a later account, he was the father of the Hesperides, [illegible] the Hesperides belonged. The details of the myth vary greatly.

It is believed [illegible] Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature," vol. i. pp. [illegible]) that there was a confusion in the Greek mind with respect to Atlas. The earlier writers (Homer, Hesiod, [illegible]) [illegible] the Peak of Teneriffe, of which they had some indistinct knowledge [illegible]. The later [illegible] acquainted with the [illegible] placed Atlas in Africa [illegible] they found there [illegible] north-western Africa [illegible] the Peak [illegible] Atlas [illegible] the western [illegible] Algeria. [illegible] eastern and the western extremity of the Atlas chain.

Rawlinson, Herod., III. [illegible], note.

2. The fourth-magnitude star 27 Pleiadum, at the eastern extremity of the "handle" of the group.

Atlas, Witch of. See *Witch of Atlas*.

Atlas Mountains. A mountain system in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, sometimes regarded as limited to Morocco. Its highest summit, Jebel Ajashi, in Morocco, is 14,600 feet high. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Atm (ätm), **Atmu** (ät′mö), or **Tmu** (tmö). In Egyptian mythology, the setting sun, a double of Ra, represented in human form, worshiped at Northern On, or Heliopolis.

Atna. See *Ahtena*.

Atna (at′nä) **River,** or **Copper River.** A river in Alaska which flows into the Pacific west of Mount St. Elias.

Atnah (at′nä). [From a Takulli word meaning 'stranger.'] A tribe of North American Indians dwelling on Fraser River, British Columbia: to be distinguished from the Ahtena of the Athapascan stock. See *Salishan*.

Atooi. See *Kauai*.

Atossa (a-tos′ä). [Gr. Ἄτοσσα.] 1. The daughter of Cyrus, king of Persia, and wife successively of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspis.

Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, and wife successively of her brother Cambyses, of the Pseudo-Smerdis, and of Darius, is known to us chiefly from Herodotus and Æschylus. There is no mention of her in the Inscriptions nor by any historical writer of repute, except Herodotus and such as follow him. According to one account she was killed by Xerxes in a fit of passion.

Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 226.

2. A poetical name given to the first Duchess of Marlborough by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

Atrato (ä-trä′to). A river in Colombia which flows into the Gulf of Darien in lat. 8° N., long. 77° W. Its length is about 275 miles, and it is navigable for over half its course.

Atrebates (a-treb′a-tēz or at-re-bā′tēz). In ancient history, a tribe of Belgic Gaul, dwelling chiefly in the later Artois. It joined the confederation against Julius Cæsar. One branch dwelt in Britain near the Thames.

Adventurers from Gaul probably led the way into England; and the names Brigantes and Parisi in Durham and east Yorkshire, Cenomanni in East Anglia, and Atrebates in Berkshire, belong equally to the continental districts of Bregenz, Paris, Maine, and Arras. There is some reason, from local names and language, to connect these Gaulish tribes with the Kymric rather than with the Erse variety of the Kelts. *Pearson*, Hist. Eng., I. 5.

Atrek (a-trek′), or **Attruck** (a-truk′). A river in northern Persia, and on the boundary between Persia and the Transcaspian territory of Russia. It flows into the Caspian Sea in lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 54° 10′ E. Length, about 250 miles.

Atreus (ā′trös). [Gr. Ἀτρεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Mycenæ, son of Pelops and father of Agamemnon. He slew the sons of Thyestes and was slain by Ægisthus.

Atri (ä′trē). A town in the province of Teramo, Abruzzi, Italy, 14 miles southeast of Teramo: the ancient Adria or Hadria.

Atri (ä′trē). A river in Bengal, British India, which joins the Ganges at Pubna.

Atri (a′trē). In the Veda, one of the most frequently named rishis of primeval times. He enjoys the help of Indra, Agni, and the Asvins in all kinds of need. He frees the sun from the power of the asura Svarbhanu. He is one of the seven rishis (in the sky the seven stars of the Great Bear). To him are ascribed a number of hymns in the fifth Mandala of the Rigveda.

Atridæ (a-trī′dē). The sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atrides (a-trī′dēz). [Gr. Ἀτρείδης, a patronymic, from Ἀτρεύς.] A son of Atreus, especially Agamemnon.

Atropatene (at′rō-pa-tē′nē). In ancient geography, a mountainous district of Media, corresponding in general to the modern province of Azerbaijan, Persia.

Atropos (at′rō-pos). [Gr. Ἄτροπος, inflexible, from ἀ- priv. and τρέπειν, turn.] In Greek mythology, that one of the three Mœræ (Gr. Μοῖραι), or Fates, who severs the thread of human life. See *Fates*.

Atsugé (at-sö-gā′). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. Also called *Hat Creek Indians*, *Palamoh*. See *Palaihnihan*.

Attacapan (a-tak′a-pan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, named from the Atakapa, its principal tribe. In [illegible] but eight individuals of the entire stock, all members of the Atakapa tribe, were known to survive. Of these three resided at Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, the remainder in western Texas. The other tribes of the stock were the Coco and [illegible]. The Atakapa were accused of cannibalism, and their tribal name is derived from a Choctaw term signifying 'man-eater.'

Attacapas. [Pl.] See *Attacapan*.

Attakapas (a-tak′a-pâ). A popular name for a district in southern Louisiana comprising the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Vermilion, Iberia, and Lafayette.

Attalia (at-a-lī′ä). The ancient name of Adalia.

Attalus (at′a-lus) **I.,** or **Attalos** (-los). [Gr. Ἄτταλος.] Died 197 B. C. King of Pergamon 241–197. He carried on war with the Galatians, Syria, and Macedon, and was allied with Rome in the latter part of his reign. Votive groups were set up by him on the Acropolis at Athens, in honor of his victory over the Gauls. These groups, of figures of about half life-size, were: (1) Battle of the Gods and Giants; (2) Combat between Athenians and Amazons; (3) Victory of Marathon; (4) Destruction of the Gauls by Attalus. Four figures from these groups are in the Museo Nazionale at Naples: a Fallen Giant, a Dead Amazon, a Fallen Persian, and a Dying Bearded Gaul.

Attalus II., or **Attalos.** Born 220 B. C.: died 138 B. C. King of Pergamon 159–138, son of Attalus I. He was an ally of Rome.

Attalus III., or **Attalos.** Died 133 B. C. King of Pergamon 138–133 B. C., nephew of Attalus II. By his will he left his kingdom to the Romans.

Attalus, or **Attalos.** Died about 336 B. C. A Macedonian general, assassinated by order of Alexander the Great.

Attalus. Lived about 325 B. C. A Macedonian officer in the service of Alexander the Great.

Attalus, Flavius Priscus. Emperor of the West. He was probably an Ionian by birth, was prefect of Rome when the city was taken by Alaric in 409, and was proclaimed emperor by Alaric in opposition to Honorius. He was deposed by Alaric in 410, and was banished to Lipari by Honorius in 416.

Attar (ät-tär′), or **Athar** (**Mohammed ibn Ibrahîm Ferîd-Eddîn**). Born near Nishapur, Persia, 1119: died 1202 (1229?). A Persian poet and mystic. He wrote forty poetical works, admired for elegance of style and insight into the Sufi doctrines. He is said to have been killed at a great age by a Mongol soldier.

Attendorn (ät′ten-dorn). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Bigge 43 miles northeast of Cologne. Population, about 2,000.

Atterbom (ät′tėr-bom), **Peter Daniel Amadeus.** Born at Åsbo, Östergötland, Sweden, Jan. 19, 1790: died July 21, 1855. A Swedish poet, professor (first of philosophy and later of esthetics) at Upsala. He was the leader of the Phosphorists (which see), editor of the "Phosphoros," and later of the "Poetisk kalender." He wrote "Lycksalighetens Ö," a romantic drama (1824–27, "The Fortunate Island"), "Svenska siare och skalder" (1841–55, "Swedish Seers and Bards"), etc.

Atterbury (at′ėr-bėr-i), **Francis.** Born at Milton, Buckinghamshire, March 6, 1662: died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1732. A noted English divine, politician, and controversialist. He was appointed bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster 1713, and banished as a Jacobite in 1723.

Attercliffe (at′ėr-klif). A small town in Yorkshire, England, northeast of Sheffield.

Attersee (ät′er-zā), or **Kammersee** (käm′mer-zā). The largest lake of Upper Austria, situated in the Salzkammergut 20 miles east of Salzburg. Its outlet is by the Ager into the Traun. Length, about 13 miles.

Attic (at′ik). One of the dialects of ancient Greek, spoken in Athens and the surrounding district (Attica). It was the most highly cultivated of the Hellenic dialects.

Attica (at′i-kä). [Gr. ἡ Ἀττική, earlier Ἀκτική, from ἀκτή, a headland, a promontory.] In ancient geography, a division of central Greece, bounded by Bœotia (partly separated by Cithæron) on the northwest, the Gulf of Egripos (separating it from Eubœa) on the northeast, the Ægean on the east, the Saronic Gulf on the southwest, and Megaris on the west. It contains several mountains (Cithæron, Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus) and the plain of Attica watered by the Cephissus and Ilissus. Its chief city was Athens, with whose history it is in general identified.

The names of the Attic tribes were Erechtheis, Ægeis, Pandionis, Leontis, Acamantis, Œneis, Cecropis, Hippothoontis, Æantis, and Antiochis; the heroes being Erechtheus, Ægeus, Pandion, Leos, Acamas, Œneus, Cecrops, Hippothoon, Ajax, and Antiochus. The order given is that observed upon the monuments.

Rawlinson, Herod., III. 266, note.

Attica. A city in Fountain County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 70 miles northwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 2,320.

Attica and Bœotia. A nomarchy of modern Greece. Capital, Athens. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population (1889), 257,764.

Attic Bee, The. A surname of the Greek tragic poet Sophocles, and also of Plato.

Attic Muse, The. An epithet of the Greek historian Xenophon.

Atticus (at'i-kus), **Titus Pomponius.** Born at Rome, 109 B. C.: died March, 32 B. C. A Roman scholar and bookseller, an intimate friend of Cicero, best known from the letters addressed to him by the great orator. His chief work was "a synchronistic Roman history in the somewhat meagre form of tables, probably with the addition of the contemporary history of foreign peoples which had acquired importance in connection with that of Rome, and, as a supplement, the pedigrees of the chief Roman families" (*Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 269).

Atticus Herodes, Tiberius Claudius. Born at Marathon, Greece, about 104 A. D.: died about 180. A celebrated Greek rhetorician and public benefactor. He erected at his own expense many public works at Athens, Corinth, Olympia, and elsewhere, and restored several decayed towns in various parts of Greece.

Attigny (ä-tēn-yē'). A small town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Aisne 22 miles south by west of Mezières, important in the Merovingian and Carolingian periods.

Attike. See *Attica.*

Attila (at'i-lä). [LL. *Attila*, OHG. *Azzilo*, *Ezzilo*, MHG. G. *Etzel*, Icel. *Atli*, Hung. *Ethele.*] Died 453 A. D. A famous king of the Huns, son of Mundzuk and brother of Bleda, together with whom he ascended the throne in 433: surnamed the "Scourge of God" by medieval writers, on account of the ruthless and widespread destruction wrought by his arms. On the death (assassination?) of his brother in 445 he became sole ruler and extended his sway over German as well as Slavonic nations, including the East Goths, Gepidæ, Alani, Heruli, Longobards, Thuringians, and Burgundians. He laid waste the provinces of the Eastern Empire south of the Danube 442–447, exacting from Theodosius II. a tribute of six thousand pounds of gold, and establishing the annual subsidy at two thousand pounds; laid claim to one half of the Western Empire as the betrothed husband of Honoria, the sister of Valentinian, who years previously had sent him her ring and the offer of her hand in marriage; invaded Gaul in 451, in alliance with Genseric, king of the Vandals, and was defeated in the same year by the Roman general Aetius with the aid of the West-Gothic king Theodoric at Châlons-sur-Marne; invaded Italy in 452, destroying Aquileia, but retired without attacking Rome, being, according to the legend, dissuaded from sacking that city by Pope Leo I.; and died, probably from the rupture of a blood-vessel, on the night of his marriage with a Gothic maiden named Ildico or Hilda. He appears in German legend, notably in the Nibelungenlied, as Etzel, who, in his turn, is the Atli of the heroic lays of the elder Edda. Between Etzel and Atli there are differences as well as correspondences. According to the Edda, Atli, who married Gudrun, the widow of Sigurd (the Siegfried of the Nibelungenlied), possessed a kingdom in the South. He is, however, nowhere called a king of the Huns. *Hunaland*, located in the south of Germany, is here a possession of Sigurd's ancestors, the Volsungs, and he himself is frequently called the "Hunnish." In the Nibelungenlied the land of the Huns is located in the east, and belongs to Etzel as king. In the later legend, as in this case, the whole external circumstances of Attila have been transferred to Etzel, and the historical and legendary person are regarded as one. Atli, on the other hand, has nothing in common with Attila, although the Old Norse material apparently came originally from German sources. There are other differences between the Germanic Atli and Etzel that are not due to the confusion of the latter with Attila the Hun. The earliest material of the legend was probably from two separate sources, a German and a Gothic, which were ultimately fused together. The crushing defeat of the Burgundians by Attila, 451, by transference made what was probably at bottom only a feud between two families into the fearful climax in the second part of the Nibelungenlied.

Attila. 1. A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1667.—2. An opera by Verdi, produced in Venice in 1846.

Attila, or The Triumph of Christianity. An epic poem in twelve books, by W. Herbert (London, 1838), with a historical preface, on the career of Attila from his defeat on the Catalaunian plains (451) till his death (453).

> Preternatural machinery, both celestial and infernal, is supplied on a liberal scale. The most useful part of the book to a historical student is the second half of it, "Attila and his Predecessors, an Historical Treatise." Here all the materials for writing the life of Attila are collected with great industry, but there is no sufficient separation between the precious and the vile.
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> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 40.

Attinghausen (ät'ting-hou-zen). A small village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated on the Reuss 20 miles southeast of Lucerne, celebrated in the William Tell legend.

Attiret (ä-tē-rā'), **Jean Denis.** Born at Dôle, France, July 31, 1702: died at Peking, Dec. 8 (17 ?), 1768. A French painter, and Jesuit missionary in China.

Attis. See *Atys.*

Attius. See *Accius.*

Attius (at'i-us), or **Attus** (at'us), **Navius.** An augur under Tarquinius Priscus.

> This augur forbade the king to carry out his intention of creating three new centuries of horsemen, which were to have been called after his own name, and placed on an equal footing with the Ramnes, Titienses, and Luceres. Tarquin, in mockery of the augur's art, said: "Tell me now by thy auguries whether the thing I have now in my mind may be done or not." "It may," replied Attius Navius, after he had consulted the gods by augury. "Well, then," rejoined the king, "it was in my mind that thou shouldst cut this whetstone in two with this razor." The augur took the razor and severed the whetstone; Tarquin desisted from his scheme and learnt to respect the omens. The whetstone and razor were buried under a sacred covering in the Comitium, and a veiled statue of Att[i]us Navius was afterwards set up over the spot.
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> *Smith*, Hist. of the World, II. 190.

Attiwendaronk. See *Neuter.*

Attleborough (at'l-bur-ọ). A town in Norfolk, England, 14 miles southwest of Norwich. Population, 5,047.

Attleborough. A town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, 31 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,577.

Attock (at-tok'), or **Atak** (a-tak'). A fort and strategic point in the Panjab, British India, situated on the Indus in lat. 33° 54' N., long. 72° 15' E., built by Akbar in 1581. It is at the head of navigation. The Indus is crossed here by a railway bridge.

Attruck. See *Atrek.*

Attucks (at'ukz), **Crispus.** Died at Boston, March 5, 1770. A half-breed Indian or mulatto, the alleged leader of the mob at the "Boston massacre," March 5, 1770, in which he was the first to fall.

Attwood (at'wůd), **Thomas.** Born at London, Nov. 23, 1765: died at Chelsea, March 24, 1838. An English musician, a pupil of Mozart, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and composer to the Chapel Royal (1796). He was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society. His works comprise songs, glees, anthems, music for the stage, etc. He was buried beneath the organ of St. Paul's.

Attys. See *Atys.*

Atuamih (ä-tö-ä'mē), or **Hamefkuttelli** (hä-mef-kö-tel'e). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan.*

Atum. See *Atmu.*

Atures (ä-tö'rez). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Orinoco at one of its principal cataracts, about lat. 5° 38' N.

Atwater (at'wâ-tėr), **Lyman Hotchkiss.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1813: died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17, 1883. An American clergyman, educator, and editor of the "Princeton Review." He was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy at Princeton in 1854, and later (1869) of logic and moral and political science.

Atwood (at'wůd), **George.** Born 1746: died at London, July 11, 1807. A noted English mathematician. On leaving Cambridge (1784), after having been fellow and tutor of Trinity College, he was given a sinecure as patent searcher of the customs by William Pitt as an indirect remuneration for executing the calculations connected with the revenue. He wrote "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies, etc." (1784), "A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches" (1801), etc. In the former of these works occurs the first description of the well-known "Atwood's machine" for exhibiting the action of gravity.

Atys, or **Attis** (at'is). A mythical personage in the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele (Rhea), son of the Lydian supreme god Manes, or of Nana, daughter of the river-god Sangarius, and beloved of Cybele. He met his death in early youth at a pine-tree which received his spirit, while from his blood sprang violets. A tomb was raised to him on Mount Dindymene, in the sanctuary of Cybele, the priests of which had to be eunuchs. A festival of orgiastic character, lasting three days, was celebrated in his honor in the spring. A pine-tree covered with violets was carried to the shrine of Cybele as a symbol of the departed Atys. Then, amidst tumultuous music and the wildest exhibition of grief, the mourners sought for Atys on the mountains. On the third day he was found, and the rejoicing which followed was as extravagant as the mourning which preceded. The myth may be considered as the counterpart of the Greek legend of Aphrodite and Adonis, which itself is borrowed from the Semitic legend of Tammuz and Ishtar. According to Rawlinson the name means 'under the influence of Ate,' *i. e.*, 'judicially blind.'

Au. See *Ao.*

Aubagne (ō-bany'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Huveaune 10 miles east of Marseilles. Population (1891), 8,154.

Aubanel (ō-ba-nel'), **Joseph Marie Jean-Baptiste Théodore.** Born at Avignon, France, March 26, 1829: died there, Oct. 31, 1886. A French publisher and writer in the Provençal language, author of the poem "The Pomegranate Opened," in Provençal (1860), etc.

Aube (ōb). A department of France, capital Troyes, bounded by Marne on the north, Haute-Marne on the east, Côte-d'Or on the south, Yonne on the southwest, and Seine-et-Marne on the west, formed from parts of the old Champagne and Burgundy. It is fertile in the southeast, produces wine, etc., and has manufactures of iron, wool, cotton, and linen. It comprises 5 arrondissements. Area, 2,317 square miles. Population (1891), 255,548.

Aube. A river in France which rises in the plateau of Langres, and joins the Seine 25 miles northwest of Troyes. Length, about 125 miles.

Aubé (ō-bā'), **Jean Paul.** Born at Longwy, Lorraine, July 4, 1837. A noted French sculptor. In 1847 he came with his father to Paris; in 1849 he entered "La Petite École" at the age of twelve, where he was associated with Dalou, Barrias, Delaplanche, and others. In 1856 he entered the atelier of Duret, professor at the École des Beaux Arts, and later that of Dantan, with whom he remained five years. He served in the National Guard during the Franco-Prussian war.

Aubenas (ōb-nä'). A town in the department of Ardèche, southern France, situated on the Ardèche 14 miles southwest of Privas: noted for its silk trade and manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 7,824.

Auber (ō-bãr'), **Daniel François Esprit.** Born at Caen, Normandy, Jan. 29, 1782: died in Paris, May 13, 1871. A French operatic composer. Among his works are "Le Maçon" (1825), "La Muette de Portici" (1828), "Fra Diavolo" (1830), "Le Dieu et la Bayadère" (1830), "Lestocq" (1834), "Le Cheval de Bronze" (1835), "Le Domino Noir" (1837), "Les Diamants de la Couronne" (1841), "Haydée" (1847), "Manon Lescaut," "La Fiancée du Roi des Garbes," "Le Rêve d'Amour" (1869), etc.

Auberge Rouge (ō"bãrzh-rözh'), **L'.** [F., 'The Red Inn.'] A tale by Balzac, written in 1831.

Auberlen (ou'ber-len), **Karl August.** Born at Fellbach, Nov. 19, 1824: died at Basel, May 2, 1864. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology in the University of Basel 1851–1864.

Aubert, Alexander. Born at London, May 11, 1730: died at Wygfair, St. Asaph, Oct. 19, 1805. An English astronomer.

Aubertin (ō-ber-tań'), **Charles.** Born at St. Dizier, Dec. 24, 1825. A French scholar, appointed rector of the Academy of Poitiers in 1874. He has published "Étude critique sur les rapports supposés entre Sénèque et Saint-Paul" (1857), "L'Esprit public au XVIII siècle" (1872), "Les origines de la langue et de la poésie françaises" (1875), and "Histoire de la langue et de la littérature françaises au moyen-âge" (1876–78), etc.

Aubervilliers (ō-ber-vē-lyā'). A suburb of Paris, 1 mile north of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 25,022.

Aubigné, Françoise d'. See *Maintenon, Madame de.*

Aubigné, Merle d'. See *Merle d'Aubigné.*

Aubigné (ō-bē-nyā'), **Théodore Agrippa d'.** Born near Pons, Saintonge, France, Feb. 8, 1552: died at Geneva, April 29, 1630. A French Huguenot historian, satirist, and soldier, in the administrative service of Henry IV. He wrote "Histoire universelle 1550–1601" (1616–20), "Histoire secrète," satires, etc.

Aubin (ō-bań'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, in lat. 44° 32' N., long. 2° 15' E. Population (1891), commune, 9,052.

Aublet (ō-blā'), **Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée.** Born at Salon, Provence, Nov. 4, 1720: died at Paris, May 6, 1778. A French botanist. In 1752 he went to Mauritius, where he spent several years. From 1762 to 1764 he traveled in French Guiana, and in the latter year was in Santo Domingo. The results of his voyages were published in 1775 in his "Histoire des plantes de la Guiane française" (4to, 2 vols. text, 2 of plates), containing also descriptions of species from Mauritius, and many notes of general interest.

Aubrac (ō-bräk'). A mountain-group in the departments of Aveyron and Lozère, France, connected with the system of the Cevennes. Its highest point is nearly 4,800 feet.

Aubrey (â'bri), **Mr.** 1. The principal character in Samuel Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year," afterward succeeding to the title of Lord Drelincourt. A reserved and elegant country gentleman with an income of ten thousand a year, the loss and subsequent recovery of which form the main interest of the book.

2. In Cumberland's play "The Fashionable Lover," the father of Augusta Aubrey. He returns in time to reward those who have befriended her.

Aubrey, Augusta. The principal female character in Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover," persecuted by Lord Abberville, but finally married to Francis Tyrrel.

Aubrey, John. Born at Easton Pierse, Wiltshire, March 12 (Nov. 3?), 1626: died in June, 1697. An English antiquary, author of "Miscellanies," a collection of [illegible] and other tales of the supernatural. He assisted Anthony à Wood in preparing [illegible] Oxford (1674). Parts of the [illegible] material left by him have been edited.

Aubry (ō-brē'), **Claude Charles,** Comte d'. Born at Bourg-en-Bresse, Oct. 25, 1773: died Oct. 19, 1813. A French general. He fought with distinction in the campaigns of 1812-13, was rewarded with the title of count and promoted to general of a division for his services in restoring the bridge over the Beresina, and was fatally wounded at the battle of Leipsic.

Aubry de Montdidier (ō-brē' de mon-de-dyä'). A French gentleman of the court of Charles V. who was murdered in 1371 in the forest of Montargis by another courtier, Richard de Macaire. It is said that the murderer would have escaped but for the fidelity of Aubry's dog, which followed him continually until, the attention of the king having been called to it, he ordered that Macaire should fight with his accuser the dog. Macaire was armed with a club, but was pulled down by the dog and confessed his crime. The subject has been dramatized and sung in ballads in French, German, and English.

Auburn (â'bėrn). The hamlet described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," commonly identified with Lissoy, County Westmeath, Ireland.

Auburn. The capital of De Kalb County, Indiana, situated on Cedar Creek 22 miles north of Fort Wayne. Population (1890), 2,415.

Auburn. A city and the capital of Androscoggin County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin 34 miles north of Portland, opposite Lewiston. It has manufactures of cotton, boots and shoes, etc. Population (1890), 11,250.

Auburn. A city and the capital of Cayuga County, New York, situated at the outlet of Owasco Lake in lat. 42° 55' N., long. 76° 40' W., the seat of a State prison, conducted on the "silent" (or "Auburn") system, and of a Presbyterian theological seminary, chartered 1820 and opened in 1821. Population (1890), 25,858.

Auburn, Mount. See *Mount Auburn.*

Aubusson (ō-bü-sôn'). A town in the department of Creuse, France, situated at the Creuse in lat. 45° 56' N., long. 2° 10' E., noted for its carpets. Population (1891), commune, 6,672.

Aubusson, Pierre d'. Born in France, 1423: died at Rhodes, July 13, 1503. Grand master of the Knights of St. John 1476-1503. He successfully conducted the heroic defense of Rhodes against the Turks in 1480.

Aucassin et Nicolette (ō-kä-san' ā nē-ko-let'). 1. A French romance of the 13th century, named from the hero and heroine. See the extract.

> The finest prose tale of the French middle ages, Aucassin et Nicolette. In this exquisite story Aucassin, the son of the Count of Beaucaire, falls in love with Nicolette, a captive damsel. It is very short, and is written in mingled verse and prose. The theme is for the most part nothing but the desperate love of Aucassin, which is careless of religion, which makes him indifferent to the joy of battle and to everything except "Nicolette ma très douce amie," and which is of course at last rewarded. But the extreme beauty of the separate scenes makes it a masterpiece.
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 147.

2. An opera by Grétry, first produced in 1780.

Auch (ōsh). The capital of the department of Gers, France, situated on the Gers in lat. 43° 38' N., long. 0° 36' E.: the ancient Elimberrum or Eliberris, later Augusta Auscorum, a flourishing town, capital of the Ausci. It was the chief town of Gascony and Armagnac, and the seat of an archbishop. It has a large trade in wine, brandy, etc., and various manufactures. The cathedral of Auch, begun under Charles VIII. in the florid Pointed style, is one of the most interesting churches of southern France. The classical portico was added by Louis XIV. The imposing interior, [illegible] feet long and 87 high, displays fine Renaissance glass of the 16th century; the stalls, carved with [illegible] and canopies, which are among the handsomest in France. Population (1891), 14,582.

Auchinleck (ach-in-lek' or af-flek'). A village in Ayrshire, Scotland, 28 miles south of Glasgow.

Auchmuty (ak'mū-ti), **Samuel.** Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1722: died at New York, March 6, 1777. A loyalist Episcopal clergyman, rector of Trinity Church, New York city.

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel. Born at New York, 1756 (1758?): died at Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 11, 1822. A British general, son of Samuel Auchmuty. During the American Revolution he served in the English army, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Later he served with distinction in India, at the Cape and in Egypt (1800-01), and for the latter services was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1806 he was promoted to brigadier-general and was sent with reinforcements to Beresford at Buenos Ayres. On arriving there he found that the city had been reconquered by the patriots and Beresford had surrendered. He made a descent on the eastern shore, and attacked Montevideo and took it by storm, after a bloody fight (Feb. 3, 1807). Auchmuty was shortly after superseded by General Whitelocke, under whom he served in the disastrous campaign against Buenos Ayres. In 1810 he became major-general, and from 1810 to 1813 he served with distinction in India and Java. In 1821 he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland.

Auchterarder (äch-tėr-är'dėr). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, 13 miles southwest of Perth.

Auckland. See *Bishop-Auckland.*

Auckland (âk'land). A former province in the northern part of North Island, New Zealand.

Auckland. A seaport, capital of the county of Eden, New Zealand, situated on Hauraki Gulf in lat. 36° 50' S., long. 174° 49' E.: the former capital of New Zealand. It has one of the best harbors in New Zealand, and contains a college and cathedral. Population (1891), 28,613, or 51,127 with suburbs.

Auckland, Earl of. See *Eden.*

Auckland Islands. A group of uninhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean, south of New Zealand, in lat. 50° 30' S., long. 166° 13' E., claimed by Great Britain. They were discovered by the British in 1806.

Audæus (â-dē'us), **Audius** (â'di-us), or **Udo** (ū'dō). Born in Mesopotamia: died in Scythia about 370 A. D. The founder, about 330, of a rigid monastic sect in Scythia, which subsisted about a hundred years. He was an anthropomorphist, and observed Easter on the 14th of Nisan, according to the Jewish fashion.

Aude (ōd). A department of France, capital Carcassonne, bounded by Tarn and Hérault on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Pyrénées-Orientales on the south, Haute-Garonne on the northwest, and Ariège on the west. It formed part of ancient Languedoc. There are outliers of the Pyrenees in the south and of the Cevennes in the north. It comprises 4 arrondissements. Area, 2,436 square miles. Population (1891), 317,372.

Aude. A river in southern France which rises in the Pyrenees and flows into the Mediterranean Sea 11 miles east of Narbonne. Carcassonne is situated on it. Length, about 125 miles.

Audebert (ōd-bãr'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rochefort, France, 1759: died at Paris, 1800. A French naturalist and artist.

Audefroy le Bastard (ōd-frwä' lė bäs-tär'). See the extract.

> By far the best of them [romances] are those of Audefroy le Bastard, of whom nothing is known, but who, according to the late M. Paulin Paris, may be fixed at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Audefroy's poems are very much alike in plan, telling for the most part how the course of some impeded true love at last ran smooth. They rank with the very best mediæval poetry in colour, in lively painting of manners and feelings and in grace of versification.
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 63.

Audenarde. See *Oudenarde.*

Audh. See *Oudh.*

Audhumla (ou-dhöm'lä). [Icel.] The cow, in the Old Norse cosmogony, from whose udders flowed the milk which nourished the first created being, the giant Ymir, and his race. She licked out of the salty ice a being, Buri, whose son, Borr, was the father of Odin.

Audians (â'di-anz). A monastic sect founded by Audius or Audæus, a Syrian, in the 4th century. Audius, after unsuccessful attempts to improve the morals of the clergy, separated from the church and was irregularly appointed bishop. Various heretical opinions were attributed to the sect.

Audience. [Sp. *Audiencia.*] Originally, a superior court of Spain. The audience as established in the Spanish colonies of America had very extensive powers, frequently in legislative and administrative matters as well as in judicial ones. In the latter respect it was the superior of crown governors, but inferior to the viceroy. In criminal suits its decisions admitted of no appeal; in civil cases an appeal lay to the Council of the Indies only where the amount involved was large. The audience properly consisted of four *oidores* (auditors or judges), one of whom, as president, virtually ruled the rest. In regions governed by a viceroy, the president of the audience commonly exercised the viceregal functions in case of temporary vacancy. Elsewhere, as in Charcas, he governed the country as a province, subject to a viceroy in another place. The audiences could appoint temporary governors and remove them. In the case of crown governors and captains-general their powers were often so nearly balanced by those of the audience as to give rise to constant disputes. The first audience established in America was that of Santo Domingo. Later there were audiences of Panama, Los Reyes (Lima), Confines (Central America), New Spain, Charcas, Chile, Bogota, etc. See these names.

Audierne (ō-de-ãrn'). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 22 miles west of Quimper. Population (1891), 3,401.

Audiffredi (ou-dē-frā'dē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Saorgio, near Nice, 1711: died July 3, 1794. An Italian astronomer and bibliographer.

Audiffret (ō-dē-frā'), **Marquis d' (Charles Louis Gaston).** Born at Paris, Oct. 10, 1787: died at Paris, April 28, 1878. A French financier and government official, author of "Système financier de la France" (1840), etc.

Audiffret-Pasquier (ō-dē-frā' päs-kyā'), **Duc d' (Edme Armand Gaston).** Born at Paris, Oct. 23, 1823. A French statesman, president of the Senate 1876-79.

Audley (âd'li), **Hugh.** Died 1662. An English money-lender and miser who amassed a large fortune largely at the expense of improvident young gallants.

Audley, or **Audeley, James de.** Born about 1316: died at Fontenay-le-Comte, 1369. An English commander in the wars of Edward III., noted for his bravery.

Audley, Thomas (Baron Audley of Walden). Born in Essex, England, 1488: died at London, April 30, 1544. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons 1529-33, and lord chancellor of England 1533-44.

Audouin (ō-dö-aṅ'), **Jean Victor.** Born at Paris, April 27, 1797: died at Paris, Nov. 9, 1841. A noted French entomologist. He wrote a "Histoire des insectes nuisibles à la vigne" (1842), etc.

Audran (ō-droṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1594: died at Paris, 1674. A noted French engraver. His prints, which are numerous, are marked "C," later "K."

Audran, Claude. Born at Paris, 1597: died at Lyons, 1677. A French engraver, brother of Charles Audran.

Audran, Claude. Born at Lyons, 1639: died at Paris, 1684. A French painter, second son of the engraver Claude Audran.

Audran, Claude. Born at Lyons, 1658: died 1734. A French painter, eldest son of Germain Audran: an instructor of the painter Watteau.

Audran, Gérard. Born at Lyons, 1640: died at Paris, 1703. An engraver, third son of the elder Claude Audran, celebrated especially for his engravings of Lebrun's historical paintings. He wrote "Proportions du corps humain" (1693).

Audran, Germain. Born at Lyons, 1631: died 1710. A French engraver, nephew of Charles Audran.

Audran, Jean. Born at Lyons, 1667: died at Paris, 1756. A French engraver, third son of Germain Audran. His best-known work is "The Rape of the Sabines," after Poussin.

Audrey (â'dri). [Also *Audry, Awdry,* etc., a reduced form of AS. *Æthelthryth* (ML. *Etheldritha*), St. Audrey, from whose name comes also the word *tawdry.*] 1. In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," an awkward country girl.—2 (or **Awdrey**). A bride, in Jonson's "Tale of a Tub," a bright and perverse little person.

Audubon (â'dū-bon), **John James.** Born near New Orleans, May 4, 1780: died at New York, Jan. 27, 1851. A noted American ornithologist, of French descent, chiefly celebrated for his drawings of birds. He was educated in France, where he was a pupil of the painter David, and on his return to the United States made various unsuccessful attempts to establish himself in business in New York, Louisville, and New Orleans. His time was chiefly devoted to his favorite study, in the pursuit of which he made long excursions on foot through the United States. His chief work, the "Birds of America," was published, 1827-30, by subscription, the price of each copy being $1,000. In 1831-39 he published "Ornithological Biography" (5 volumes). His "Quadrupeds of America" (chiefly by John Bachman and Audubon's sons) appeared 1846-54.

Aue (ou'e). The name of various small rivers in Germany. See *Aa.*

Aue. A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Mulde 14 miles southeast of Zwickau. Population (1885), 4,364.

Aue, Hartmann von. See *Hartmann von Aue.*

Auenbrugger von Auenbrug (ou-en-brög'er fon ou'en-brög), **Leopold.** Born at Gratz, Styria, Nov. 19, 1722: died at Vienna, May 17, 1809. A German physician, inventor of the method of studying internal diseases by percussion: author of "Inventum Novum ex Percussione, etc." (1761).

Auerbach (ou'er-bäch). A small town in the Franconian Jura, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, 31 miles northeast of Nuremberg.

Auerbach. A manufacturing town in the governmental district of Zwickau, Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 15 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 6,004.

Auerbach, Berthold. Born at Nordstetten, Würtemberg, Feb. 28, 1812: died at Cannes, France, Feb. 8, 1882. A noted German novelist, poet, and author, of Hebrew birth. He studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, and was imprisoned in 1836 in the fortress of Hohenasperg for participation in the Burschenschaft. Among his works are a translation of Spinoza, "Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten" (1843; "Village Tales of the Black Forest"), "Die Frau Professorin" (1847), "Barfüssele" (1856, "Little Barefoot"), "Joseph im Schnee" (1860), "Edelweiss" (1861), "Auf der Höhe" (1871, "On the Heights"), "Das Landhaus am Rhein" (1869), "Waldfried" (1874), "Brigitta" (1880), etc.

Auerbach, Heinrich (originally **Stromer**). Born at Auerbach, Bavaria, 1482: died 1542. A German medical professor, famous as the builder of "Auerbach's Keller."

Auerbach's Keller (**Cellar**). A wine-cellar in Auerbach's Hof ('tavern') in Leipsic (No. 1 Grimmaische Strasse), famous from its connection with the Faust legends, with Goethe's "Faust," and with the academic years of the youthful Goethe. There are two mural paintings of the 16th century under the arches, one of which represents Faust seated with others at a table with a goblet in his hand: a black dog watches him. The other shows Faust, astride of a wine-cask, being whisked by the agency of the demon through the open door. The pictures and inscriptions have been several times restored.

Auersberg (ou'ers-berG). One of the chief mountains of the Erzgebirge, Saxony, 20 miles southeast of Zwickau.

Auersperg (ou'ers-perG), Count **Anton Alexander von**: pseudonym **Anastasius Grün.** Born at Laibach, Carniola, April 11, 1806: died at Gratz, Styria, Sept. 12, 1876. A noted Austrian poet and statesman, member of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, and later of the Austrian Reichsrat. Among his works are "Der Letzte Ritter" (1830, "The Last Knight"), "Spaziergange eines Wiener Poeten" (1831, "Promenades of a Viennese Poet"), "Schutt" (1835, "Ruins"), "Gedichte" (1837), "Volkslieder aus Krain" (1850), "Robin Hood" (1864), and (posthumously) "In der Veranda: eine dichterische Nachlese" (1876). His collected works were published in 1877.

Auersperg, Prince **Adolf Wilhelm Daniel.** Born July 21, 1821: died at his castle Goldegg in Lower Austria, Jan. 5, 1885. An Austrian statesman, brother of Prince Karl Wilhelm Auersperg, premier of the Cisleithan ministry 1871–79.

Auersperg, Prince **Karlos.** Born May 1, 1814: died Jan. 4, 1890. An Austrian statesman, several times from 1861 president of the upper chamber of the Reichsrat.

Auerstädt, or **Auerstedt** (ou'er-stet). A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 14 miles northeast of Weimar. A famous victory was gained here Oct. 14, 1806, by the French (35,000) under Davout over the Prussians (50,000) under the Duke of Brunswick (Frederick William III. present). The loss of the French was 7,500; of the Prussians, over 10,000 (including the Duke of Brunswick). On the same day Napoleon defeated another Prussian army at Jena. See *Jena.*

Auerstädt, Duc d'. See *Davout.*

Auerswald (ou'ers-vält), **Alfred von.** Born at Marienwerder, Dec. 16, 1797: died at Berlin, July 3, 1870. A Prussian official and politician, minister of the interior in Camphausen's cabinet, March 29–June 14, 1848.

Auerswald, Hans Adolf Erdmann von. Born Oct. 19, 1792: died Sept. 18, 1848. A Prussian general, brother of A. von Auerswald. He was killed, with Prince Lichnowski, by rioters at Frankfort.

Auerswald, Rudolf von. Born Sept. 1, 1795: died at Berlin, Jan. 15, 1866. A Prussian official and politician. He was intrusted with the formation of a cabinet, June 10, 1848, on the resignation of Camphausen, remaining in office till Sept. 10.

Auf der Höhe (ouf der hė'e). A novel by Berthold Auerbach, published in 1871 (translated into English as "On the Heights"). The scene is laid in southern Germany.

Auffenberg (ouf'en-berG), **Joseph,** Baron **von.** Born at Freiburg in Breisgau, Aug. 25, 1798: died there, Dec. 25, 1857. A German soldier (in the service of Austria and then of Baden) and dramatic poet. On a journey to Spain, 1832, he was severely wounded by robbers near Valencia, was nursed in the Convent del Cid at Valencia through a long convalescence, and in his will made the convent his heir. He became seneschal of Baden in 1839. Chief works: "Alhambra" (1829–30) and "Das Nordlicht von Kasan."

Aufidia gens (â-fid'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Lurco and Orestes. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was Cn. Aufidius Orestes, 71 B. C.

Aufidius (â-fid'i-us), **Tullius.** In Shakspere's "Coriolanus," the general of the Volscians.

Aufidus (â'fi-dus). The Latin name of the Ofanto.

Aufrecht (ouf'recht), **Theodor.** Born at Leschnitz, Upper Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822. A German philologist, noted especially as a Sanskritist. He collaborated with Kirchhoff in the publication of the "Umbrische Sprachdenkmaler" (1849–51) founded, with A. Kuhn, the "Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung" (1852), and aided Max Müller in editing the Rigveda. In 1862 he became professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Edinburgh, and was professor at Bonn 1875–89.

Augarten (ou'gär-ten). A public garden in Vienna, situated in the Leopoldstadt suburb between the Danube and the Donau Canal. It is noted as the place where many musical masterpieces were first performed. It was opened in 1775, at first only a garden; then a concert room was built, and in 1782 morning concerts were started by Marten, an entrepreneur, in association with Mozart. From this time until 1830 the place was a resort for music-lovers, but interest dwindled and the place is now, as at first, a garden for walking and lounging. *Grove.*

Auge (â'jē), or **Augeia** (â-jī'ä). [Gr. *Αὔγη, Αὐγεία.*] In Greek mythology, a priestess of Athene, mother by Heracles of Telephus.

Auge (ōzh), or **Vallée d'Auge.** A district in the eastern part of the department of Calvados, Normandy.

Augeas (â'jē-as or â-jē'as), or **Augeias** (â-jī'as). [Gr. *Αὐγέας* or *Αὐγείας.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Helios (or of Phorbas) and Hermione, king of the Epeians in Elis, and one of the Argonauts. He was the owner of an enormous herd of cattle, including twelve white bulls sacred to the sun. The cleaning of his stable or farm-yard was one of the labors of Hercules (Heracles). He was slain by Hercules.

Augean stable. See *Augeas.*

Auger (ō-zhā'), **Athanase.** Born at Paris, Dec. 12, 1734: died there, Feb. 7, 1792. A French classical scholar and ecclesiastic. He translated, among other classics, Demosthenes, Æschines, and Isocrates. His principal work is a treatise "De la constitution romaine."

Augereau (ōzh-rō'), **Pierre François Charles,** Duc de Castiglione. Born Nov. 11, 1757: died near Melun, France, June 12, 1816. A French marshal, distinguished in the Italian campaigns of 1796–97, particularly at Lodi, Castiglione, and Arcole. He played an important part in the coup d'état of 18th Fructidor, 1797; was a member of the Council of 500 in 1799; became commander of the army in Holland in 1800; was appointed marshal in 1804; forced an Austrian corps to surrender 1805; served with distinction at Jena (1806) and Eylau (1807); commanded in Catalonia in 1809; and fought at Leipsic 1813. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII.

Aughrim. See *Aghrim.*

Augier (ō-zhē-ā'), **Guillaume Victor Emile.** Born at Valence, France, Sept. 17, 1820: died at Croissy (Seine-et-Oise), Oct. 25, 1889. A French dramatist, member of the Academy in 1857. His most important works are "L'Aventurière," in verse (1848); "Gabrielle," in verse (1849); "Le gendre de M. Poirier" (4 acts, 1854; in collaboration with Jules Sandeau), the best modern French comedy: "Les effrontés" (5 acts, 1861); "Le fils de Giboyer" (5 acts, 1862); "Maître Guérin" (5 acts, 1864); "Paul Forestier" (in verse; 4 acts, 1868); "Les Fourchambault" (3 acts, 1878).

Auglaize (â'glāz). A river in western Ohio, a tributary of the Maumee.

Augsburg (âgz'bėrg; G. pron. ougs'börG). The capital of the governmental district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Wertach with the Lech, in lat. 48° 22′ N., long. 10° 54′ E.: an important commercial and railway center for South Germany. It has manufactures of cotton, woolens, machinery, etc., and an important book-trade. It was built by the emperor Augustus as Augusta (whence the modern name) Vindelicorum about 15 B. C., and was the chief city of Rhætia. It fell under Frankish, and later under Swabian rule, and became a free imperial city (1276), the leading member of the Swabian League, the seat of several diets, and an important center of German commerce and art. It suffered severely in the Smalcaldic war, Thirty Years' War, and War of the Spanish Succession. In 1806 it passed to Bavaria. The cathedral of Augsburg is of early Romanesque foundation but was altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. It has a choir at each end. The eastern choir has on each side a splendid sculptured portal of the 14th century. It contains much interesting church furniture, 11th century bronze doors with Old Testament and mythological reliefs, beautiful glass, and fine paintings. The late-Pointed cloister is noteworthy. Population (1890), 75,629.

Augsburg, Bishopric of. A former "immediate" bishopric of the German Roman Empire, secularized in 1803. It passed to Bavaria.

Augsburg Confession. [L. *Confessio Augustana.*] The chief Lutheran creed, prepared by Melanchthon and read before the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

Augsburg, Diet of. Convened April 8, 1530, opened June 20, and closed in Nov. It was summoned by Charles V., in an invitation dated at Bologna, Jan. 21, 1530, for the purpose of settling the religious dispute in Germany, and to prepare for war against the Turks.

Augsburg Interim. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. It was proclaimed by Charles V., May 15, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants.

Augsburg, League of, July 9, 1686. A treaty between Holland, the emperor, the kings of Sweden and Spain, and the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate, for the purpose of maintaining, as against France, the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen.

Augsburg, Religious Peace of, Sept. 25, 1555. A treaty between the Lutheran and Catholic estates of Germany, concluded at a diet held in Augsburg in conformity with the Convention of Passau. It secured the triumph of the Reformation by providing that the individual states of the empire should be permitted to prescribe the form of worship within their limits. The benefits of this peace, however, were not extended to the Calvinists.

Augur (â'gėr), **Christopher Colon.** Born at New York, 1821. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, led a division under Banks at Cedar Mountain, commanded the left wing of the army in the siege of Port Hudson, was promoted brigadier general in 1869, and was retired in 1885.

Augur, Hezekiah. Born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1791: died at New Haven, Jan. 10, 1858. An American sculptor, and the inventor of a wood-carving machine.

Augurs, The Mask of. A mask by Ben Jonson, acted in 1622.

August (â'gust). [From ME. *August, Augst,* also *Aust,* after OF. *Aoust,* mod. F. *Août* = Sp. Pg. It. *Agosto* = D. *Augustus* = G. Dan. *August* = Sw. *Augusti* = Russ. *Avgustu* = Gr. *Αὔγουστος,* from L. *Augustus* (sc. *mensis,* month), August: so named by the emperor Augustus Cæsar in his own honor, following the example of Julius Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding month, July. The earlier name of August was *Sextilis* (from *sextus* = E. *sixth,* it being the sixth month in the old calendar).] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned the first month of autumn in Great Britain, but the last of summer in the United States.

August, Elector of Saxony. See *Augustus.*

August (ou'göst), **Emil Leopold.** Born 1772: died 1822. Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg 1804–22, a patron of art and literature, and author of the idyllic work "Kyllenion."

August, Ernst Ferdinand. Born at Prenzlau, Feb. 18, 1795: died at Berlin, March 25, 1870. A German scientist, the inventor of the psychrometer.

August, Friedrich Eberhard, Prince of Würtemberg. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Jan. 24, 1813: died Jan. 12, 1885. Uncle of Charles I. of Würtemberg, and general in the Prussian service. He served with distinction at the battles of Königgrätz, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

August, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Prince of Prussia. Born Sept. 19 1779: died July 19, 1843. A nephew of Frederick the Great, and a distinguished officer in the Napoleonic wars.

August, Paul Friedrich. Born July 13, 1783: died Feb. 27, 1853. Grand duke of Oldenburg, 1829–53.

August, Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia. Born Aug. 9, 1722: died June 12, 1758. A Prussian general, brother of Frederick the Great.

Augusta (â-gus'tä). [L., fem. of *Augustus,* which see.] A title conferred as a supreme honor upon women of the Roman imperial house. It was first borne by Livia, then by Antonia, grandmother of Caligula, and first as consort of the emperor by Agrippina, wife of Claudius. Later it was bestowed, with the consent of the emperor, upon others beside the consort of the reigning Cæsar.

Augusta (ou-gös'tä), **Marie Luise Katharina.** Born at Weimar, Germany, Sept. 30, 1811: died at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1890. The second daughter of Karl Friedrich, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, and Princess Maria Paulovna, and wife (1829) of William I., afterward emperor of Germany.

Augusta (â-gus'tä). The Roman town on the site of London.

Augusta. See *Aosta.*

Augusta (â-gus'tä). The capital of Richmond County, Georgia, situated on the Savannah, at the head of navigation, in lat. 33° 28′ N., long. 81° 54′ W. It has a large cotton trade, and important manufactures, especially of cotton, and is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia. It was besieged and taken by the American troops in 1781. Population (1890), [illegible]

Augusta. A village in Hancock County, Illinois, 34 miles northeast of Quincy.

Augusta. The capital of Maine and of Kennebec County, situated on the Kennebec, at the head of navigation, in lat. 44° 19′ N., long. 69° 50′ W. It has manufactures of cotton, etc., and a United States arsenal. Population (1890), 10,527.

Augusta Auscorum (â-gus'tä âs-kō'rum). The ancient name of Auch in France, the capital of the Ausci, whence the name.

Augusta Emerita (ē-mer'i-tä). The ancient name of Merida, in Spain. "It was built in B. C. 23

by Publius Carisius, the legate of Augustus, who colonized it with the veterans of the 5th and 10th legions whose term of service had expired (*emeriti* [whence the name]) at the close of the Cantabrian war." *Smith*

Augusta Prætoria (prē-tō'ri-ạ). The Roman name of Aosta.

Augusta Rauracorum (râ-rạ̈-kō'rum). The Roman name of Augst, Switzerland.

Augusta Suessionum (swes-i-ō'num), or **Suessonum** (swe-sō'num). The Roman name of Soissons.

Augusta Taurinorum (tâ-ri-nō'rum). The Roman name of Turin, the capital of the Taurini (whence the name).

Augusta Trevirorum (trev-i-rō'rum). The Roman name of Treves, capital of the Treviri (whence the name).

Augusta Trinobantum. See *Londinium*.

Augusta Ubiorum (ū-bi-ō'rum). A Roman name of Cologne, named from the Ubii.

Augusta Veromanduorum (ver-ọ-man-dū-ō'rum). The Roman name of St. Quentin, in France, the capital of the Veromandui (whence the name).

Augusta Vindelicorum (vin-del-i-kō'rum). The Roman name of Augsburg, the capital of Vindelicia or Rhætia Secunda.

Augusta Victoria. Born Oct. 22, 1858. Daughter of Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and empress of Germany.

Augustan History, The. A collection (date and authorship unknown) of lives of the Roman emperors from Hadrian to Numerianus. The lives bear the names of Ælius Spartianus, Julius Capitolinus, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio (all of whom wrote as early as the time of Diocletian), Ælius Lampridius, and Flavius Vopiscus (early in the 4th century).

Augustenburg (ou-gös'ten-börG). A castle in the island of Alsen, Schleswig-Holstein, whence the house of Augustenburg was named.

Augustenburg Line. A branch of the royal house of Denmark and Oldenburg founded by Ernst Günther (1609–89), son of Duke Alexander (died 1627). To this line belong Caroline Amalie, queen of Christian VIII. of Denmark, and the German empress Augusta Victoria.

Augustin. See *Augustine*.

Augustina. See *Agustina*.

Augustine (â-gus'tin or â'gus-tin), Saint, L. **Aurelius Augustinus.** Born at Tagaste, Numidia, Nov. 13, 354 A. D.: died at Hippo, Numidia, Aug. 28, 430. The most celebrated father of the Latin Church. He was educated at Madaura and Carthage, taught rhetoric at Tagaste and Carthage, and removed to Rome in 383, and to Milan in 384, where he became a friend of Ambrose. Originally a Manichean, he was converted to Christianity, largely through the influence of his mother Monica, and was baptized by Ambrose in 387. In 395 he was made bishop of Hippo. He was the champion of orthodoxy against the Donatists and Pelagians. His most famous works are his autobiography entitled "Confessiones" (397), and "De Civitate Dei," "On the City of God" (426).

Augustine, or **Austin** (âs'tin), Saint. Died at Canterbury, England, May 26, 604 A. D. A Benedictine monk sent by Pope Gregory I. as missionary to Kent in 597: surnamed "The Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons." He became the first archbishop of Canterbury about 600.

Augustine, Life of St. A series of seventeen frescos by Benozzo Gozzoli (1465), in the choir of San Agostino, in San Gimignano, Italy. The finest are the "Death of Santa Monica" and the "Burial of St. Augustine."

Augustodunum (â-gus-tō-dū'num). [L., 'hill of Augustus.'] The capital of the ancient Ædui, on the site of the modern Autun.

Augustonemetum. The Roman name of the modern Clermont, in France.

Augustoritum (â-gus-tor'i-tum). [L., 'ford of Augustus.'] The Roman name of the modern Limoges, the capital of the Lemorices, a Gallic tribe.

Augustowo (ou-gös-tō'vō), or **Augustow** (ou-gös'tov). A town in the government of Suwalki, Russian Poland, situated on a small lake and on the Netta, about lat. 53° 50′ N., long. [illegible] E. Population, 9,176.

Augustulus (â-gus'tū-lus), **Romulus.** [L., 'little Augustus.'] The last Roman emperor of the West, 475–476 A. D., son of Orestes who deposed the emperor Julius Nepos, and seized the government of the empire, while he had the title of emperor conferred on his son. Augustulus was compelled by Odoacer to abdicate [illegible] He was called Romulus from his maternal grandfather [illegible] Augustus [illegible] (*Smith*, Hist. of the World.) Augustus was popularly changed to the diminutive Augustulus in derision of the emperor's youth.

Augustus (â-gus'tus). [L., 'reverend,' 'venerable,' orig., prob., 'consecrated by augury.'] A title conferred by the senate in 27 B. C. upon Octavianus, the first Roman emperor. It was assumed by succeeding emperors, at first on the suggestion of the senate, but later as an official title. Until the time of Marcus Aurelius, who bestowed it upon Lucius Verus, and later upon Commodus, it was held only by the reigning emperor. Under Diocletian the title was held both by the emperor of the West and the emperor of the East, their colleagues assuming the title of Cæsar.

Augustus (**Caius Octavius,** called later **Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus**). Born at Velitræ (?), Latium (or at Rome ?), Sept. 23, 63 B. C.: died at Nola, Campania, Aug. 19, 14 A. D. The first Roman emperor, son of C. Octavius by Attia, daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Cæsar, made by Julius Cæsar his chief heir. After Cæsar's death he went from Epirus to Rome (spring of 44 B. C.); gained the influence of Cicero, the senate, and the people against Antony; was reconciled with Antony and formed with him and Lepidus the second triumvirate in 43; took part in the proscription of 43, and in the victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42; carried on the Perusian war 41–40; became more closely allied with Antony (40), and ruler over the West; renewed the triumvirate in 37; subdued Sextus Pompey in 36; and defeated Antony and Cleopatra at Actium in 31, remaining sole ruler of the Roman dominion. In 28 he was made Princeps Senatus, and received the title of "Augustus" in 27. Augustus preserved the republican forms, but united in his own person the consular, tribunician, proconsular, and other powers. His generals carried on various wars in Spain, Africa, Germany, etc., but the Roman advance in the last-named country received a definite set-back through the defeat of Varus by Arminius in 9 A. D. Under Augustus Roman literature reached its highest point, and the temple of Janus was closed. The birth of Jesus Christ also occurred in his reign.

Augustus, G. **August** (ou'göst). Born July 31, 1526: died Feb. 12, 1586. Elector of Saxony 1553–86, brother of Maurice whom he succeeded. Originally a Calvinist, he was induced by his wife Anna of Denmark to embrace Lutheranism, and was one of the chief instruments in securing the adoption of the "Formula Concordiæ" 1580.

Augustus II., G. **August, Frederick**, G. **Friedrich** (as Saxon elector, **Frederick Augustus I.**, G. **Friedrich August**). Born at Dresden, May 12, 1670: died at Warsaw, Feb. 1, 1733. Elector of Saxony 1694–1733, surnamed "The Strong." He was elected king of Poland 1697; joined Peter the Great and Denmark against Charles XII. 1700; invaded Livonia in the same year; was defeated by the Swedes at Riga 1701 and at Klissow 1702; was deposed from the Polish throne through the influence of Charles XII. in 1704; and was reinstated in 1709, after the defeat of Charles at Pultowa.

Augustus III., G. **August, Frederick**, G. **Friedrich** (as Saxon elector, **Frederick Augustus II.**, G. **Friedrich August**). Born at Dresden, Oct. 17, 1696: died at Dresden, Oct. 5, 1763. Elector of Saxony, son of Augustus II. whom he succeeded as elector in 1733: he was elected king of Poland the same year. He supported Prussia in the first Silesian war. In the second Silesian war he sided with Austria, being compelled at its close (Peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745) to pay to Prussia a war indemnity of one million rix-dollars. He became involved in the third Silesian (or Seven Years') war 1756–63 through a secret treaty with Austria. The electorate during the whole of the war was occupied by the Prussians.

Augustus Frederick. Born in London, Jan. 27, 1773: died at Kensington, London, England, April 21, 1843. Prince of Great Britain and Ireland and Duke of Sussex, the sixth son of George III. He was a patron of literature and art, and president of the Royal Society 1830–39.

Augustus, Arch of. See *Arch of Augustus*.

Augustus and Livia, Temple of. A Roman Corinthian temple in Vienne, France. It is hexastyle pseudoperipteral, and placed on a raised basement measuring 49 by 88 feet, with a flight of steps in front. The height is 57 feet. The building was transformed into a church in the middle ages and injured, but is well restored.

Aujila (ä-jē'lä or ou-jē'lä). An oasis in the Libyan desert, Africa, about lat. 29° N., on the route between Egypt and Murzuk, noted for its dates.

Auk (âk). A tribe of North American Indians living in Stephens Passage and on Admiralty and Douglas islands, Alaska. They number 640. See *Koluschan*.

Auld Lang Syne. A song by Burns, written about 1789.

Auld Reekie (äld rē'ki). Edinburgh: so named because of its smokiness, or from the uncleanliness of its streets.

Auld Robin Gray. A ballad by Lady Anne Barnard, published in 1772. It was written to an old Scottish tune "The Bridegroom Grat," which has been superseded by a modern English air. (*Grove*.) She afterward wrote a second part in which Robin considerately dies and Jenny marries Jamie.

Aulia gens (â'li-ạ jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan, probably plebeian, whose only family name was Cerretanus. Q. Aulius Cerretanus held the consulship twice in the Samnite war, 323 and 319 B. C.

Aulic Council. In the old German Empire, the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1501, and organized under a definite constitution in 1559, modified in 1654. It finally consisted of a president, a vice-president, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants: the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German Empire in 1806. The title is now given to the council of state of the emperor of Austria.

Aulich (ou'lich), **Ludwig.** Born at Presburg, 1795: died at Arad, Oct. 6, 1849. A Hungarian general in the revolution of 1848–49. He was surrendered to the Austrians after the capitulation of Vilagos Aug. 13, 1849, and was hung as a rebel.

Aulick (â'lik), **John H.** Born at Winchester, Va., 1789: died at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1873. An American naval officer. He entered the navy as a midshipman 1809, commanded the Vincennes 1847; was for a time commander of the East India squadron; and was retired April 4, 1867, with the rank of commodore.

Aulintac (â-lin'tak). A tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting a village of the same name under Santa Cruz Mission, California. See *Costanoan*.

Aulis (â'lis). [Gr. Αὐλίς.] In ancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Bœotia, Greece, in lat. 38° 24′ N. It was the rendezvous of the Greek fleet in the expedition against Troy.

Aulne. See *Aune*.

Aulnoy, d'. See *Aunoy, d'*.

Aumale (ō-mäl'), in the middle ages **Albamarla**, E. **Albemarle** (äl-be-märl'). A countship of France, formed by William the Conqueror in 1070. It passed to various families, finally to that of Lorraine, and was created a duchy in 1547. By marriage it passed to the house of Savoy, from whom it was purchased by Louis XIV. in 1675 for his illegitimate son the Duc du Maine.

Aumale. A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, France, 37 miles northeast of Rouen: the Roman Alba Marla, Albamarla, or Aumalcum. Population (1891), 2,219.

Aumale. A town in the province of Algiers, Algeria, 58 miles southeast of Algiers. Population (1891), commune, 5,706.

Aumale, Duc d' (**Claude de Lorraine**). Born 1526: died 1573. A French Roman Catholic partizan leader in the civil wars.

Aumale, Duc d' (**Charles de Lorraine**). Born 1556: died 1631. One of the French Leaguers, commander at the battles of Arques and Ivry, son of Claude de Lorraine.

Aumale, Duc d' (**Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d' Orléans**). Born at Paris, Jan. 16, 1822. The fourth son of Louis Philippe. He served with distinction in the army in Algeria 1840–47; was governor-general of Algeria 1847–48; became a member of the Assembly 1871, and of the French Academy; and was appointed general of division in 1872. In 1873 he was president of the Bazaine tribunal. In 1886 he was expelled from France. He has published "Histoires des Princes de Condé" (1869), "Institutions militaires de la France" (1867), etc.

Aumont (ō-môñ'), **Jean d'.** Born 1522: died Aug. 19, 1595. A French general, appointed marshal of France in 1579. He was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., on the death of Henry III., in 1589, and was made governor of Champagne and later of Bretagne. He fought in the battles of Arques and Ivry.

Aungervyle, Richard. See *Bury, Richard de*.

Aunoy (ō-nwä'), or **Aulnoy** (ō-nwä'), **Comtesse d'** (**Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville**). Born about 1650: died 1705. A French writer of tales, romances, and memoirs, best known from her fairy stories. She wrote "Histoire d'Hippolyte, Comte de Douglas" (1690), "Contes des fées" (1710), "Contes nouveaux" (1715), etc. Most of her fairy tales are borrowed from the "Nights" of Straparola.

Among her works are the "Yellow Dwarf" and the "White Cat" stories which no doubt she did not invent, but to which she has given their permanent and well-known form. She wrote much else, memoirs and novels which were bad imitations of the style of Madame de la Fayette, but her fairy tales alone are of value.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 326.

Aune, or **Aulne** (ōn). A river in Brittany, France, which flows into the Roads of Brest. Length, about 70 miles.

Aunis (ō-nēs'). The smallest of the ancient governments of France, lying between Poitou on the north and Saintonge on the south, and principally comprised in the department of Charente-Inférieure. It was conquered by Louis VIII. 1223–26. In general it shared the fortunes of Aquitaine.

Aurai (ō-rā´), or **Ahurei** (ä-ō-rā´). A seaport on the island of Rapa (or Oparo), Austral Islands, South Pacific, a coaling-station of the Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney Line. It is a French possession.

Aurangabad. [Hind. *Aurangābād*, city of Aurung-Zebe.] A city in the Nizam's dominions, in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 75° 21′ E., the former Mogul capital and the favorite residence of Aurung-Zebe, now partly in ruins. Population (1881), 20,500.

Aurangabad (ou-rung-gạ-bäd´), or **Aurengabad,** or **Aurungabad.** A district in the Nizam's dominions, British India. Area, 6,159 square miles.

Auray (ō-rā´). A seaport in the department of Morbihan, France, situated on the Auray 10 miles west of Vannes. Near it is St. Anne, a place of pilgrimage. It is an important center of oyster-culture. Population (1891), commune, 6,236.

Auray, Battle of. A victory gained 1364 by Jean V., duke of Brittany, and Sir John Chandos over the French under Charles de Blois and Duguesclin.

Aurelia (â-rē´lyạ̈). **1.** In Marston's "Malcontent," the duchess, a dissolute, proud woman, whose character is depicted in Marston's highest strain.—**2.** A pretty but impertinent and affected coquette in Dryden's comedy "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer."

Aurelia gens (â-rē´lyạ̈ jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Cotta, Orestes, and Scaurus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Aurelius Cotta (252 B. C.).

Aurelian (â-rē´lyạn) (**Claudius Lucius Valerius Domitius Aurelianus**). Born probably at Sirmium, Pannonia, about 212 A. D.: killed near Byzantium, 275. Emperor of Rome 270–275. He was of obscure birth, and rose from the rank of a private to the highest post in the army; was designated by Claudius as his successor; and defeated the Alamanni 271, and Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 272–273. He was called by the senate the "Restorer of the Roman Empire."

Aurelian, Wall of. See *Wall of Aurelian.*

Aurelianus (â-rē-li-ā´nus), **Cælius.** Born perhaps in Numidia: lived in the 2d century A. D. A Roman physician, author of a treatise in 8 books on chronic and acute diseases. To the former 3 books were devoted, and to the latter 5.

Aurelius, Marcus. See *Marcus Aurelius.*

Aurelius (â-rē´lyus). An amorous squire in Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale." See *Dorigen.*

Aurelius Victor (vik´tọr). A Roman historian of the 4th century A. D. He was the author of a brief history of the emperors (the "Cæsares") to near the end of the reign of Constantius, and perhaps, of a so-called "Epitome" in which the history is brought down to the death of Theodosius I. A later, unknown hand added to the "Cæsares" the "Origo gentis Romanæ" and the "De viris illustribus" which have been ascribed to him.

Aurelle de Paladines (ō-rel´ dė pä-lä-dēn´), **Claude Michel Louis.** Born at Malzieu, Lozère, France, Jan. 9, 1804: died at Versailles, Dec. 17, 1877. A French general. He served in Algeria and the Crimean war; defeated the Germans under Von der Tann near Coulmiers, Nov. 9, 1870; and was defeated at Beaune-la-Rolande Nov. 28, and before Orléans Dec. 2–4.

Aurengabad. See *Aurangabad.*

Aureng-Zebe, or The Great Mogul. A rimed tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1675, read by Charles II. in manuscript, and partly revised by him.

Aurich (ou´rich). A governmental district of the province of Hanover, Prussia. Population (1890), 218,004.

Aurich. A town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in lat. 53° 28′ N., long. 7° 27′ E.: the chief town of East Friesland. Population (1890), 5,640.

Aurifaber (as L. â-ri-fā´bėr, as G. ou-rē-fä´bėr) (Latinized from **Goldschmied**), **Johann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1517: died at Breslau, Oct. 19, 1568. A German Lutheran divine, appointed professor of theology at Rostock in 1550, on the recommendation of Melanchthon.

Aurifaber (Latinized from **Goldschmied**), **Johann.** Born 1519: died at Erfurt, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1575. A German Lutheran divine, a friend and assistant of Luther, and editor of his works.

Auriga (â-rī´gạ̈). [L., a charioteer; as constellation, the Wagoner.] A northern constellation, the Charioteer or Wagoner, containing the splendid star Capella. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. He is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation figure coincident in position with the Charioteer.

Aurigny (ō-rē-nyē´). The French name of Alderney.

Aurillac (ō-rēl-yäk´). The capital of the department of Cantal, France, situated on the Jordanne in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 2° 25′ E. It has diversified manufactures and an active trade. Annual horse-races occur here in May. Population (1891), 15,824.

Aurinia (â-rin´i-ạ̈). The Roman name of Alderney.

Aurivillius (â-ri-vil´i-us, in G. pron. ou-rē-vēl´lē-ōs), **Karl.** Born at Stockholm, 1717: died 1786. A Swedish Orientalist.

Auronzo (ou-ron´dzō). A commune in the province of Belluno, Italy, near the Austrian frontier 31 miles northeast of Belluno. Its chief town is Villagrande.

Aurora (â-rō´rạ̈). [L., the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier **Ausosa*, Gr. *αὔως* (Doric), *ἠώς* (Ionic), *ἕως* (Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn, Skt. *ushas*, **ushasa*, dawn, from the root *ush*, burn.] In Roman mythology, the goddess of the dawn: called Eos by the Greeks. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

Aurora. **1.** A fresco by Guido Reni, in the Palazzo Rospigliosi, Rome. Aurora, scattering flowers, advances before the chariot of Phœbus, who is attended by the Hours.

2. A fresco by Guercino, on the ceiling of a casino of the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. The dawn-goddess advances through the air in a chariot, pursuing the fleeing Night. The Hours scatter dew before her, and genii flowers.

Aurora. A city in Kane County, Illinois, situated on the Fox River 39 miles west of Chicago. It has railroad shops, and manufactures of machinery, flour, etc. Population (1890), 19,688.

Aurora. A manufacturing town in Dearborn County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio River 22 miles southwest of Cincinnati. Population (1890), 3,929.

Aurora Leigh (â-rō´rạ̈ lē). A narrative poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1857, named from its heroine. It was written at the Casa Guidi in Florence.

Aurungabad. See *Aurangabad.*

Aurung-Zeb (â´rung-zeb´), or **Aurang-Zebe,** or **Aureng-Zebe.** [Hind., 'ornament of the throne.'] Born Oct. 20, 1619: died at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 21, 1707. Emperor of Hindustan 1658–1707, surnamed "Alum-Geer" or "Alam-Gîr" ('conqueror of the world'): third son of the emperor Shah Jehân. He became governor of Deccan in 1638, and usurped the throne in 1658, after having murdered his two elder brothers Dara and Shuja and imprisoned his father and younger brother. He incorporated the vassal states Bejapoor and Golconda in the empire 1685–87, and is regarded by the Mussulmans of India as one of their greatest monarchs, although his religious intolerance impaired the resources of the country.

Aurva (our´wä). In Hindu mythology, a rishi, son of Urva, grandson of Bhrigu. In a persecution of his race which did not spare even the unborn child, Aurva Bhagava was miraculously preserved and brought to birth. The fire of his wrath threatened to destroy the world, when at the intercession of the manes of his ancestor he sent this fire into the ocean, where it has since remained.

Au Sable (ō sä´bl). A river in Michigan which flows into Lake Huron north of Saginaw Bay.

Au Sable. A small river in northeastern New York which flows from the Adirondacks and empties into Lake Champlain.

Au Sable Chasm. A deep, narrow, and picturesque chasm formed by the Au Sable River near Keeseville, New York.

Auscha (ou´shä). A small town in northern Bohemia, east of Leitmeritz.

Auschwitz (ou´shvits), Pol. **Oswiecim** (os-vye-āt´sēm). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sola 31 miles west of Cracow, the seat of the Polish duchies of Auschwitz and Zator until 1773. Population (1890), 5,414.

Ausci (â´si), or **Auscenses** (â-sen´sēz). An Aquitanian tribe conquered by P. Crassus in 56 B. C. They gave name to Augusta Auscorum, the modern Auch.

Ausonia (â-sō´ni-ạ̈). In ancient geography, the country of the Ausones, Italy, restricted in historical times to a territory on the borders of Campania and Latium: poetically, the Italian peninsula.

Ausonius (â-sō´ni-us), **Decimus Magnus.** Born at Burdigala (Bordeaux, France) about 310 A. D.: died about 394. A Latin Christian poet and man of letters. He was appointed tutor to Gratianus, and later to political offices, including the consulate (379).

Auspicius (â-spish´ius), Saint. Died about 474. Bishop of Toul, said to have been one of the most learned prelates of his time. An epistle in Latin verse addressed by him to Count Arbogastes is extant.

Auspitz (ou´spits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 34 miles northeast of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 3,654.

Aussa (ou´sä). A place in Adal, eastern Africa, about lat. 11° 30′ N.

Aussee (ou´sā). A small town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, on the head streams of the Traun 38 miles southeast of Salzburg. It has noted salt-works, and is a watering-place.

Aussig (ou´sig), or **Labem** (lä-bem´). A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Biela and Elbe 44 miles north of Prague. It has an important trade in coal, and manufactures of chemicals, woolens, etc. Here, June 15, 1426, the Hussites defeated the Saxons. Population (1891), [illegible].

Austen (âs´ten), **Jane.** Born at Steventon, Hants, England, Dec. 16, 1775: died at Winchester, July 18, 1817. A famous English novelist, daughter of George Austen, rector of Deane and Steventon. She lived in Bath (1801), Southampton (1805), Chawton near Alton (1809), and Winchester (May, 1817), and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. Her works are "Sense and Sensibility" (published 1811), "Pride and Prejudice" (1813), "Mansfield Park" (1814), "Emma" (1816), "Northanger Abbey" (1818), "Persuasion" (1818). Her letters were edited by Lord Brabourne in 1884.

Auster (âs´tėr). [L.] The south wind.

Austerlitz (ous´ter-lits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Littawa 12 miles east of Brünn. Here, Dec. 2, 1805, the French (about 60,000) under Napoleon (Soult, Lannes, Murat, Bernadotte) overthrew the Russo-Austrian army (over 80,000) under Kutusoff, called the "Battle of Three Emperors," from the presence of the emperors Alexander I., Francis, and Napoleon. The loss of the French was about 12,000, that of the Allies over 30,000. The battle was followed by the Peace of Presburg between France and Austria. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Austerlitz, Sun of. The bright sun which dispersed the clouds and mist on the morning of the battle of Austerlitz, proverbial as a symbol of good fortune.

Austin (âs´tin), **Alfred.** [*Austin* and *Austen* are ult. contracted forms of *Augustine.*] Born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. An English poet, critic, journalist, and lawyer. He was graduated at the University of London in 1853, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1857, was correspondent at Rome of the London "Standard" during the ecumenical council of the Vatican in 1870, and at the headquarters of the King of Prussia during the Franco-German war, and became editor of the "National Review" on its establishment in 1883. Among his works are "The Human Tragedy" (1862), "Savonarola" (1881), "At the Gate of the Convent," etc.

Austin, Mrs. (**Jane Goodwin**). Born 1831: died March 30, 1894: married Loring H. Austin in 1850. An American authoress. She has published, among other works, "Outpost" (1866), "Cipher" (1869), "A Nameless Nobleman" (1881), "Nantucket Scraps" (1882).

Austin, John. Born at Creeling Mill, Suffolk, March 3, 1790: died at Weybridge, in Surrey, Dec., 1859. A noted English lawyer and writer on jurisprudence, professor of jurisprudence at the University of London (University College) 1826–32. He wrote "Province of Jurisprudence Determined" (1832), "Lectures on Jurisprudence" (1861–63).

Austin, Jonathan Loring. Born at Boston, Jan. 2, 1748: died at Boston, May 10, 1826. An American Revolutionary patriot. He was sent to Paris, 1777, with despatches to Dr. Franklin announcing the surrender of General Burgoyne, and remained two years with Franklin as his private secretary.

Austin, Moses. Born at Durham, Conn., about 1764 (?): died June 10, 1821. An American pioneer in Texas. He obtained about 1820 permission from the Mexican government to establish in Texas an American colony of 300 families, but died before the project could be accomplished. The colony was, however, founded by his son Stephen F. Austin.

Austin, Samuel. Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1760: died at Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 4, 1830. An American Congregational clergyman, president of the University of Vermont 1815–21.

Austin, Mrs. (**Sarah Taylor**). Born at Norwich, England, 1793: died at Weybridge, Surrey, Aug. 8, 1867. An English writer, wife of John Austin, best known as a translator from the French and German (of Ranke, Guizot, Niebuhr, etc.).

Austin, Stephen Fuller. Born at Austinville, Va., Nov. 3, 1793: died at Columbia, Tex., Dec. 25, 1836. The founder of the State of Texas, son of Moses Austin. He established in 1821 on the site of the present city of Austin the colony contemplated by his father; was sent as commissioner to Mexico [illegible] to urge the admission of Texas into the Mexican [illegible] as a separate State, and was imprisoned there [illegible] to June 18[illegible]; and was appointed in [illegible] commissioner to the United States to secure the recognition of Texas as an independent State.

Austin, William. Born 1587: died Jan. 16, 1634. An English lawyer and writer on religious and miscellaneous subjects. His works, published posthumously, are "Devotionis Augustinianæ Flamma, or Certayne Devout, Godly, and Lerned Meditations, etc." (1635) "Hæc Homo, wherein the Excellency of the Creation of Woman is described by way of an Essay" (1637), and a translation of Cicero's "Cato Major."

Austin, William. Born at Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1778: died there, June 27, 1841. An American lawyer and writer, author of the tale "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," etc.

Austin. The capital of Mower County, Minnesota, situated on Cedar River 97 miles south of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,901.

Austin. The capital of Lander County, Nevada, 146 miles northeast of Carson City. Population (1890), 1,215.

Austin. The capital of Texas and of Travis County, situated on the Colorado River in lat. 30° 18′ N., long. 97° 40′ W. It is a railroad center and the seat of a State university and other institutions. It was founded by Stephen F. Austin, pioneer (1793–1836). Population (1890), 14,475.

Austin Friars. The monastery of the Friars Eremite of the order of St. Augustine, on the north side of Broad street, Old London, founded by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253. The ground was considered especially sacred, and the tombs were equal in beauty to those of Westminster Abbey. Here were buried Hubert de Burgh; Edmund Plantagenet, half-brother of Richard II.; those who fell in the battle of Barnet; Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, beheaded 1397; the Earl of Oxford, beheaded 1463; and Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521. At the dissolution the spire was destroyed and the monuments sold by the Marquis of Winchester. The nave was walled up, and is now used as a church by the Dutch residents of London. It was damaged by fire in 1862. Little of the old church remains in the present building. The order is also called *Augustinians.*

Austral Islands (âs′tral ī′landz). See *Tubuai Islands.*

Australasia (âs-tra-lā′shä or -zhä). [NL., 'southern Asia,' from L. *australis*, southern, and *Asia.*] A division of Oceanica, comprising Australia, Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Bismarck Archipelago, and some lesser islands: often regarded as comprising only the Australian colonies of Great Britain, including New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji: sometimes equivalent to *Oceanica.*

Australasian Federation. A proposed federal union of the British Australian colonies. A deliberative body, the Federal Council, met in 1886. A national convention at Sydney in 1891, under the presidency of Sir Henry Parkes, adopted resolutions and drafted a "Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia." This bill is (1893) under consideration by various colonial parliaments.

Australia (âs-trā′liä), formerly **New Holland.** [F. *Australie*, G. *Australien*, NL. *Australia*, 'Southland,' from L. *australis*, south, southern.] An island continent and possession of Great Britain, south of Asia, extending from lat. 10° 41′ to 39° 8′ S., and from long. 113° to 153° 30′ E. It is bordered by the Pacific on the east, by the Indian Ocean on the northwest, west, and southwest, and is separated from Papua by Torres Strait on the north, and from Tasmania by Bass Strait on the south. Its principal natural features are mountains along the eastern and southern coasts (Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, Liverpool Range, etc.), the Murray River system in the southeast, the lake district in the south, and extensive desert regions in the interior. The chief products are wool, wheat, maize, and other cereals, hay, cotton, sugar, wine, etc. It is also rich in gold, silver, copper, and coal. Its political divisions are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia (with Northern Territory), and Western Australia; and its chief cities Melbourne and Sydney. In 1606 it was visited by Spanish and Dutch explorers, and was explored by Cook 1770–77. The first settlement was at Port Jackson in 1788. Gold was discovered in 1851. Among the explorers of Australia have been Bass, Flinders, Oxley, Sturt, Eyre, Leichhardt, Burke, Wills, Stuart, Warburton, Forrest, Giles, etc. Area, 2,944,628 square miles. Population, chiefly of British descent (1891), 3,118,125; aborigines about 60,000.

The natives of Australia were all, when discovered, and still (when uninfluenced by the teaching of missionaries) remain, on much the same low level of civilization. The men, like the fauna of this continent, appear in some respects to belong to an older world than ours. They are not only in an extremely rudimentary stage of material culture, but they show few if any signs of ever having been in a much higher condition. No people have less settled homes; destitute of that rude agriculture practised by the natives of the other South Sea Islands, the tribes wander over large expanses of country, urged by the necessities of the chase and attracted now here, now there, by the ripening of wild berries or by the presence of edible roots. Hence houses they have none, and their temporary shelters or gunyahs are of the rudest and most fragile character. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate their barbarous condition than the entire absence of native pottery and of traces of ancient pottery in the soil. They have scarcely made any progress in domesticating animals. Their government is a democracy of the fighting men, tempered by the dictates of birraark, or sorcerers, and by the experience of the aged. Yet their social customs, rules of marriage, and etiquette are of a complexity apparently more ancient than even the similar rules among North American Indians, Kaffirs, and Polynesians. *Lang*, Myth., etc., II. 1.

Australian Alps. A mountain-range in the eastern part of Victoria and New South Wales, nearly parallel with the coast, containing the highest point in Australia, Mount Kosciusko, 7,336 feet.

Australian Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Australian.*

Austrasia (âs-trā′siä or -ziä). [ML., from OHG. *ōstar*, eastern. See *Austria.*] The eastern kingdom of the Merovingian Franks from the 6th to the 8th century A. D. It embodied an extensive region on both sides of the Rhine, with Metz as its capital.

Austria (âs′tri-ä). [G. *Österreich*, F. *Autriche*, ML. *Austria*; from OHG. *Ostarrīh*, G. *Oesterreich*, eastern kingdom.] 1. An archduchy in the western part of Austria-Hungary, comprising the crownlands of Upper and Lower Austria (which see): the nucleus of the Hapsburg dominions. The emperor is its hereditary archduke. It was originally the Ostmark formed by Charles the Great 799, destroyed by the Magyars, reërected by Henry I. in 928, and made a duchy in 1156. Until 1246 it was under the Babenberg dynasty (which see), and came under the rule of the Hapsburgs in 1282. Salzburg was united with it administratively from 1814 until 1849.

2. The eastern division of the ancient Carolingian kingdom of Italy, corresponding to the later Venetia.—3. The Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, comprising Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Trieste, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia.—4. The dominions of the house of Hapsburg, called officially the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. See *Austria-Hungary.*—5. Same as *Austrasia.*

Austria, Lower. [G. *Nieder-Österreich* or *Österreich-unter-der-Enns.*] A crownland in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, forming the eastern portion of the archduchy of Austria. It is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the north, Hungary on the east, Styria on the south, and Upper Austria on the west. It is mountainous in the south, and is traversed by the Danube. The chief city is Vienna. The prevailing language is German, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic. Area, 7,654 square miles. Population (1890), 2,661,799.

Austria, Upper. [G. *Ober-Österreich* or *Österreich-ob-der-Enns.*] A crownland in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, capital Linz, forming the western portion of the archduchy of Austria, bounded by Bavaria and Bohemia on the north, Lower Austria on the east, Styria and Salzburg on the south, and Bavaria and Salzburg on the west. It is mountainous, especially in the south, and is traversed by the Danube. The inhabitants are Germans, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 4,631 square miles. Population (1890), 785,831.

Austria, House of. See *Hapsburg, House of.*

Austria-Hungary (âs′tri-ä-hung′gä-ri) (officially, the **Austro-Hungarian Monarchy**; loosely and popularly, **Austria**). [G. *Österreich-Ungarn*, or *Österreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie.*] An empire of Europe, capital Vienna, one of the "Great Powers," bounded by Germany (partly separated from it by the Erzgebirge and Sudetic Mountains) and Russia (partly separated from it by the Vistula) on the north, Russia and Rumania on the east, Rumania (separated from it by the Carpathians), Servia (partly separated from it by the Danube), and Montenegro on the south, the Adriatic Sea and Italy (mainly separated from it by the Alps) on the southwest, and Switzerland and Germany (partly separated from it by the Inn and the Böhmerwald) on the west. It extends from lat. 42° to 51° N., and from long. 9° 30′ to 26° 20′ E. Politically the monarchy is divided into the Cisleithan division, comprising Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Küstenland, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukowina, which are represented in the Reichsrat, which meets at Vienna, and is composed of an Upper House and a Lower House of 353 members; and the Transleithan division, comprising Hungary (including Transylvania), Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume, represented at Budapest by the Diet, composed of a House of Magnates and a House of 453 Representatives. Legislation for the monarchy as a whole is vested in the Delegations (60 members from each of the two parliaments). Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria-Hungary. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The inhabitants belong to various races whose relations are exceedingly complicated. The Slavs (Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Servians, and Croatians) lead, numerically forming about one half of the whole; the Germans constitute one fourth, the Magyars less than one sixth, and the Rumans about one fifteenth. There are also Jews, Bulgarians, Armenians, Italians, Gipsies, Ladins. The religion of the majority is Roman Catholic: there are several millions of Protestants, and about an equal number belong to the Greek Church. The country produces grain of all kinds (especially wheat), wine, beets, potatoes, fruits, timber, hemp, flax, tobacco; has manufactures of iron, glass, cotton, linen, wool, and silk; and is very rich in mineral resources, including gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, coal, lead, copper, salt, zinc, and coal. It is on the whole unfavorably situated for commerce. The south and west of Austria belonged to the Roman Empire. The country was at various times overrun by the Goths, Huns, Lombards, Avars, etc. The nucleus was the March of Austria, which was erected by Charles the Great, remade by Henry the Fowler, and constituted a duchy in 1156. To this Styria was united in 1192. The Babenberg dynasty (which see) was extinguished in 1246, and was followed after some years by the Hapsburg line. (See *Hapsburg.*) Rudolf of Hapsburg (the ruler of various districts in Switzerland, Alsace, Swabia, and Breisgau) was elected emperor of Germany in 1273. In 1282 he conferred Austria, Styria, and Carniola (having wrested them from Ottocar II. of Bohemia in 1276) upon his sons. Carinthia was acquired in 1335, Tyrol in 1363, and Trieste in 1382. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors of Germany began in 1438. Austria was made an archduchy in 1453. Bohemia, with Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, was added to the Hapsburg dominions in 1526. In the same year began the rule of the Hapsburgs in Hungary, at that time mainly in the possession of the Turks, who were not completely dispossessed until 1718. Austria took the leading part in the Thirty Years' War, and at its close (1648) had to cede her possessions in Alsace to France; she also took part in the War of the Spanish Succession, and acquired in 1714 the Spanish (Austrian) Netherlands, Milan, Mantua, Naples, and Sardinia (the latter was exchanged for Sicily in 1720). By the treaties of 1735 and 1738 Naples and Sicily were ceded to the Bourbons, part of northwestern Italy was ceded to Sardinia, and Austria received Parma and Piacenza. The accession of Maria Theresa in 1740 led to the War of the Austrian Succession. The greater part of Silesia was ceded to Prussia in 1742; and by the treaty of 1748 Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were ceded to Don Philip. Austria also took a leading part in the Seven Years' War. By the first partition of Poland, 1772, she acquired Galicia and Lodomeria. Bukowina was acquired in 1777, and Bavaria ceded the Innviertel in 1779. War was waged with France 1792–97. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, 1797, Austria lost the Austrian Netherlands and Lombardy, but received Venice, Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia. New Galicia (afterward lost) was obtained in the third partition of Poland, 1795. War with France was carried on 1799–1801, resulting in the treaty of Lunéville (1801), by which the previous treaty was confirmed. Members of the Hapsburg family received cessions in the arrangements of 1803. The emperor Francis took the title of "Emperor of Austria" in 1804. A disastrous war with France broke out in 1805, and Austria was forced to cede (1805) Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Breisgau, various territories in Swabia, etc., Venetia, Dalmatia, etc., to France and French allies, and received Salzburg and Berchtesgaden. The dissolution of the German Empire took place in 1806. War with France again occurred in 1809, and Austria ceded in the same year Carniola, Trieste, Croatia, part of Carinthia, etc., Salzburg, the Innviertel, etc., and part of Galicia, to Napoleon. Austria joined the Allies against Napoleon in 1813. By the Congress of Vienna (1815) she regained many of her former dominions, including Tyrol, the Illyrian territories, Venetia, and Lombardy. She became the head of the German Confederation (1815–66), a member of the Holy Alliance, and a leader in the European reactionary movement. Revolutionary movements in Austrian and Italian dominions 1848–49 were repressed, and a rebellion in Hungary which took place at the same time was subdued with the aid of Russia. The Republic of Cracow was annexed in 1846. By the war of 1859 against France and Sardinia, Austria lost Lombardy and her influence in Italy. She joined with Prussia in a war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 Prussia, in alliance with Italy, made war upon Austria, and completely defeated her at Königgrätz. She was obliged to retire from the Germanic Confederation and to cede Venetia to Italy. The formation of the dual monarchy took place in 1867. In 1878 the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina was given to Austria-Hungary. In 1883 Austria entered into the Triple Alliance with Germany and Italy. Area, 240,942 square miles. Population (1890), 41,359,204.

Austrian Hyena, The. A nickname given to Julius Jakob von Haynau, from his cruelties in Italy and Hungary. His flogging of women at the capture of Brescia, and his severity to the defeated Hungarians in 1849, roused such indignation that he barely escaped with his life when on a visit to the brewery of Barclay and Perkins, London.

Austrian Rigi. A name sometimes given to the Schafberg in Austria.

Austrian Succession, War of the. The war between Austria and England on the one side, and France, Bavaria, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, etc., on the other, which broke out on the succession of Maria Theresa (daughter of the emperor Charles VI.) to the Austrian lands in 1740. The states whose adhesion to the Pragmatic Sanction (which see) Charles VI. had secured took up arms to despoil Maria Theresa of her dominions. The conflict with Prussia which was terminated in 1742 is known as the first Silesian war (which see). England became allied with Austria 1741, and King George II. defeated the French at Dettingen 1743. The second Silesian war, in which Saxony, originally the ally of Prussia, joined Austria, followed in 1744–45. French victories were gained at Fontenoy 1745, Raucoux 1746, and Lawfeld 1747. The American phase of the war between England and France is known as King George's war. The expedition of the Young Pretender in Scotland and England 1745–46 was a diversion in the French favor. Russia joined Austria in 1747. The war was ended by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, and a mutual restitution of conquests, except in regard to Austria, which came out of the struggle with the loss of Silesia, as well as of Parma and Piacenza.

Austrian Switzerland. A name sometimes given to the Salzkammergut in Austria, on account of its picturesque scenery.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. [G. *Österreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie.*] The official name (since 1867) of Austria-Hungary.

Austro-Prussian War. See *Seven Weeks' War.*

Austro-Sardinian War. See *Italian War of 1859.*

Auteuil (ō-tèy'). A former village, now a portion of Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine east of Boulogne, noted as the place of residence of Boileau, Molière, Helvetius, Talleyrand, Thiers, and other distinguished people.

Authentic Doctor, The. A title given to the schoolman Gregory of Rimini (died 1358).

Author (â'thor), **The.** A comedy by Foote, produced and printed in 1757. See *Cadwallader.*

Author's Farce, The. A play by Fielding, produced in 1730, and revived in 1734, with amusing ridicule of the Cibbers.

Autire (ou-ti-rā'), or **Hoteday** (hō-te-dā'). A tribe or division of North American Indians which lived in the valley of the Shasta River, California. In 1851 it had 19 villages with an estimated population of 1,140. See *Sastean.*

Autocrat of the Breakfast-table, The. A series of papers by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published serially in the first twelve numbers of the "Atlantic Monthly," and together in 1858. The autocrat (Holmes himself) discourses on matters in general with a genial philosophy from his position at a boarding-house breakfast table. He used this signature also in other works.

Autodidactus (â"tō-di-dak'tus), **The, or the Natural Man.** [Ar. *Hai-Ibn-yoqtân*; L. *autodidactus*, 'self-taught.'] A psychological romance by the Arabian philosopher Ibn-Tofail (died 1188). In it the author "supposes a child thrown upon a desert island at its birth, and there growing to manhood, who comes by himself to the knowledge of nature, not only in its physical but also in its metaphysical aspect, and even of God." A Latin translation was published in Europe by the English Orientalist Edward Pococke under the title "Philosophus Autodidactus" (1671). It was translated into English by S. Ockley (1711), and into German by J. G. P. (Prilius), 1726.

Autolycus (â-tol'i-kus). [Gr. Αὐτόλυκος.] Born at Pitane, in Æolis: lived about 350 B. C. A Greek astronomer, author of treatises "On the Motion of the Sphere" and "On Fixed Stars."

Autolycus. In Greek legend, a son of Hermes (or Dædalion) and Chione, and father of Anticleia, the mother of Odysseus. He was a famous thief, and possessed the power of making himself and the things that he stole invisible, or of giving them new forms.

Autolycus. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a witty thieving peddler, a "snapper up of unconsidered trifles." He indulges in grotesque self-raillery and droll soliloquizing on his own sins.

Automedon (â-tom'e-don). [Gr. Αὐτομέδων.] In Greek legend, the son of Diores, and, according to Homer, the comrade and charioteer of Achilles. In another account, he had an independent command of ten ships in the Trojan war. Vergil makes him the companion in arms of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.

Autran (ō-troṅ'), **Joseph Antoine.** Born at Marseilles, June, 1813: died there, March 6, 1877. A French poet, author of "La Fille d'Eschyle," a tragedy which gained him a seat in the Academy.

Autriche (ō-trēsh'). The French name of Austria.

Autricum (â'tri-kum). The Roman name of a town of the Celtic Carnutes: the modern Chartres.

Autronia gens (â-trō'ni-ạ̈ jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house whose only known family name is Pætus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulate was P. Autronius Pætus, 65 B. C.

Autun (ō-tuṅ'). A city in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Arroux 42 miles southwest of Dijon: the ancient Augustodunum (whence the name). It contains many Roman antiquities, the medieval Cathedral of St. Lazare, theological seminaries and collections, and has varied manufactures and some trade. The Roman town which was the seat of a noted school of rhetoric was destroyed by Tetricus in 270, and rebuilt by Constantius Chlorus and Constantine: later it was sacked by northern invaders, Saracens, Normans, etc. The cathedral is in great part early Romanesque, with fine western pyramid-capped towers flanking a beautiful porch of two bays in which opens the round-arched portal with an impressive Last Judgment in its tympanum. The ornamental details of the interior are largely copied from the local Roman remains. There is a lofty 15th-century spire at the crossing; its great stone pyramid is hollow from base to apex. Among the Roman remains are the Porte d'Arroux, a Roman gateway of fine masonry, with two large arches flanked by small ones, and surmounted by an arcade of high, narrow arches between Corinthian pilasters; the Porte St. André, a Roman gateway of similar character to the Porte d'Arroux, but more massive, with two large and two small arches below, and an upper arcade of ten arches displaying Ionic pilasters; and the temple of Janus, so called, a massive square Roman tower, in reality a defensive outwork of the ancient fortifications. It has two tiers of openings. Population (1891), commune, 15,187.

> But the special glory of which Autun was specially to boast itself, the possession of the Flavian name, has utterly passed away; but for the witness of Eumenius itself, the world might have wholly forgotten that Autun had ever borne it. Autun has been for ages as little used to the name Flavia as Trier has been used to the name of Augusta. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, 4th ser., p. 97.

Autunois (ō-tü-nwä'). A former division of Burgundy, corresponding in general to the modern department of Saône-et-Loire and part of Côte-d'Or.

Auvergne (ō-vãrny'). [From *Arverni.*] An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Bourbonnais on the north, Lyonnais on the east, Languedoc on the southeast, Guienne on the southwest, and Limousin and Marche on the west; corresponding to the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and part of Haute-Loire. Capital, Clermont. It was a county and then a duchy, and was finally united to the French crown in 1532.

Auvergne, Countess of. A minor character in Shakspere's "Henry VI.," part 1.

Auvergne, Mountains of. A branch of the Cévennes Mountains, situated chiefly in the departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme, France. They are volcanic in structure. The chief peaks are Puy-de-Sancy (6,185 feet high), Plomb du Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme.

Auverney (ō-ver-ne'), **Victor d'.** A pseudonym used by Victor Hugo about 1829.

Aux Cayes. See *Cayes.*

Auxentius (âks-en'shius). Died 374. An Arian bishop of Milan 355–374, who was condemned by the synod held at Rome 370, although he enjoyed the favor of the imperial court. He sustained himself in his see till his death.

Auxerre (ō-sãr'). The capital of the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne in lat. 47° 48' N., long. 3° 32' E.: the Roman Autissiodurum (whence the name), a town of the Senones; later the capital of the ancient Auxerrois. It is noted for its wines, and has varied manufactures. The cathedral of Auxerre is a beautiful 13th-century building with some later modifications. The transepts have magnificent portals and great traceried windows. The piers of the portals of the façade are covered with panels bearing reliefs of Old Testament subjects, and the interior is beautifully proportioned and ornamented. It possesses splendid medieval glass. The length is 330 feet, the height of vaulting 92 feet. Population (1891), 18,036.

Auxerrois (ō-sãr-wä'). An ancient county of France, capital Auxerre, formerly part of the duchy of Burgundy. It was incorporated in France under Louis XI.

Auxois (ō-swä'). A medieval countship in Burgundy, corresponding to the arrondissement of Avallon in the department of Yonne and the arrondissement of Sémur in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Auxonne (ō-son'). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, on the Saône 20 miles southeast of Dijon, strongly fortified by Vauban. Population (1891), commune, 6,695.

Auxonnois (ō-son-wä'). A former small district of France, whose capital was Auxonne.

Auzout (ō-zö'), **Adrien.** Died 1691. A French mathematician, astronomer, and maker of telescopes, inventor of the filar micrometer.

Auzoux, Théodore Louis. Born at Saint Aubin d'Escroville in 1797: died at Paris, May 7, 1880. A French physician, inventor of a method of making paste models of anatomical preparations.

Ava (ä'vä). The former capital of Burma, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 21° 52' N., long. 96° 1' E.: now largely in ruins.

Avallenau, The. [W., 'of the apple-trees.' See quotation under *Avalon.*] A poem ascribed to the ancient Merlin. "The poem is considered by Mr. Stephens to be founded on a tradition of seven Scottish chiefs who were changed to sprites in the Wood of Celyddon. It may have been written in the latter part of the reign of Owain Gwynedd, and been intended to [illegible] allusion to affairs of the year [illegible]. It includes also a notion of the return of Cadwaladr, which was one of the inventions of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and attests the wide popularity of his fiction [illegible]. Apple-trees were chosen by the poet because the [illegible] history appeared. Fairy land was known among the earliest Welsh as Ynys yr Avallon, the Island of the Apple-trees, which English romancers, not knowing the meaning of Avallon, or not being so much impressed as the Welsh by the beauty of a blossoming apple-orchard, [illegible] Avalon." *Morley*, Eng. Writers, III. [illegible]

Avallon (ä-väl-loṅ'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, on the Cousin 27 miles southeast of Auxerre: the Roman Aballo. Gives name to a red Burgundy wine. Population (1891), commune, 6,076.

Avalokiteshvara (a"va-lō-ki-tāsh'wa-ra). [Skt., 'the Lord who looks down from on high.'] One of the two Bodhisattvas (see that word), the other being Manjushri, who had become objects of worship among the followers of the Great Vehicle at least as early as 400 A. D. They are not mentioned in the Pitakas or in the Lalita Vistara, or in the older Nepalese and Tibetan books, and are the invention of Buddhists seeking gods to replace those of the Hindu Pantheon. Avalokiteshvara is the personification of power, the merciful protector of the world and of men. Somewhat later his power was separated from his protecting care, and the former more specially personified as the Bodhisattva Vajradhara, 'the bearer of the thunderbolt,' or Vajrapani, 'he who has the thunderbolt in his hand,' both formerly epithets of Indra. This new being, with the other two Bodhisattvas, forms the earliest triad of northern Buddhism, Vajrapani being the Jupiter Tonans, Manjushri the deified teacher, and Avalokiteshvara the spirit of the Buddhas present in the church. These beings and one or two other less conspicuous Bodhisattvas had become practically gods, though the original teaching of Gautama knew nothing of God, taught that Arahats were better than gods, and acknowledged no form of prayer.

Avalon (av'a-lon), or **Avallon,** or **Avelion** (a-vel'ion), or **Avilion** (a-vil'ion). [W. *Ynys yr Avallon*, island of apples.] In Celtic mythology, the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, an earthly paradise in the western seas. The great heroes, such as Arthur and Ogier le Dane, were carried there at death, and the fairy Morgana or Morgan le Fay holds her court there. It is often called the *Vale of Avalon* or *Avilion*.

> Of all the qualities of Tir Tairngire abundance of apples, the only important fruit known to the northern nations, seems to have been the only one which conveyed the highest notion of enjoyment. Hence the soul-kingdom was called by the Welsh the island of apples, *Ynys yr Avallon*, and sometimes *Ynysvitrin* or *Ynysgutrin*, Glass Island, a name which identifies it with the Teutonic *Glasberg*. When these names passed into other languages untranslated, so that their meaning became obscured or forgotten, the kingdom of the dead was localized at Glastonbury, the Anglo-Saxon *Glæstinga burh*. There, according to legend, Arthur lies buried; but another popular tradition has it that he was carried away to the island of Avallon by his sister the fairy Morgana, the Morgue la Fae of French Romance. . . In the romance of Ogier le Danois, when Ogier, who Morgue la Fae determines shall be her lover, arrives at the palace of Avallon, he finds there besides Morgana her brother King Arthur and her brother Auberon, the Oberon of fairy romance, and Mallabron, a sprite of the sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 325.

Avalon Peninsula (av'ạ-lon pẹ-nin'ṣụ-lạ̈). The peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland, on which St. John's is situated, connected with the rest of the island by a narrow isthmus.

Avalos, Ferdinando Francesco d'. See *Pescara, Marquis of.*

Avalos, Gil Ramirez de. See *Davalos.*

Avare, L'. [F., 'the miser.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1668. The plot was borrowed from the "Aulularia" of Plautus. Fielding founded his "Miser" upon it.

Avaricum (a-var'i-kum). The Roman name of the chief city of the Bituriges, a Gallic tribe: the modern Bourges.

Avaris. See *Zoan.*

Avars (ä'varz). 1. A people of Ural-Altaic stock, allied to the Huns, who appeared on the Danube about 555 A. D., and settled in Dacia. They aided Justinian and later assisted the Lombards against the Gepidæ, occupied Pannonia, and later Dalmatia, and invaded Germany, Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula. Their power was broken by Charles the Great about 796, and they disappeared with the establishment of the Moravians and Magyars.

2. A people, probably allied to the Lesghians, who dwell in Daghestan.

Avasaxa (ä-vä-säk'sä). A mountain in Finland, near Torneå, resorted to by tourists in summer on account of the view obtained there of the midnight sun.

Avatcha (a-vä'chä), or **Avatchinskaya** (a-vä-chin'skä-yä). A volcano in Kamtchatka, in lat. 53° 15' N., long. 158° 50' E., about 8,000 feet high.

Avatcha Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of Kamtchatka, on which Petropavlovsk is situated.

Avebury (āv'ber-i), or **Abury** (ā'ber-i). A small village in Wiltshire, England, 6 miles west of Marlborough, noted for its megalithic antiquities. Near by is the barrow called Silbury Hill.

Avedik (av'e-dik). Lived about 1700. A patriarch of Armenia who, at the instance of the French ambassador, was deposed by the Porte and exiled to Chios. See the extract.

Hammer mentions the banishment of the Armenian patriarch to Chios, for opposing the influence of France and asserts that he was kidnapped by order of the French ambassador and carried to the isle of St. Marguerite, near Antibes, where he died. But it appears that this patriarch, whose name was Avedik, was not in reality taken to St. Marguerite, but was secretly transported from Marseilles to the abbey of Mont St. Michel, where he was intrusted to the safe keeping and zealous teaching of the monks, in whose custody he remained completely secluded from the world for three years. He was then removed to the Bastille. The terror of imprisonment for life in that celebrated place overcame his fortitude, and he declared himself a convert to Catholicism, yet he was detained in France until his death. The complaints of the sultan against this outrage on the law of nations caused the French ambassador at Constantinople to deny the transaction, and he even attempted to persuade the Porte that the Spaniards were the man-stealers who had kidnapped the unfortunate Avedik. At last, to avoid a rupture with Turkey, Louis XIV. formally announced that Avedik was dead, though he was still languishing in a French prison.
Finlay, Hist. Greece, V. 239, note.

Aveiro (ä-vā'rọ̄). A district in the northwestern part of the province of Beira, Portugal.

Aveiro. A seaport, capital of the district of Aveiro, situated at the mouth of the Vouga 35 miles south of Oporto: the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 7,000.

Aveiro, Duke of (José Mascarenhas). Born 1708: executed Jan. 13, 1759. A Portuguese nobleman, condemned to death for alleged participation in the attempted murder of the king in 1758.

Avé-Lallemant (ä-vā'läl-mon'). **Robert Christian Berthold.** Born at Lübeck, July 25, 1812: died there, Oct. 10, 1884. A German traveler in South America.

Aveline (äv-lēn'), **Le sieur.** A pseudonym of Voltaire.

Avellaneda (ä-vā-lyä-nā'ᴛʜä), **Alonso Fernandes de.** The name assumed by the writer of a spurious "second volume of the Ingenious Knight Don Quixote de la Mancha," which appeared in 1614 before the genuine "second part" by Cervantes was published. Its authorship has been assigned to Luis de Aliaga, the king's confessor, and also to Juan Blanco de Paz, a Dominican friar. The book contains vulgar abuse of Cervantes, and is in turn ridiculed by him in the later chapters of "Don Quixote."

Avellaneda y Arteaga (ä-vā-lyä-nā'ᴛʜä ē är-tā-ä'gä), **Gertrudis Gomez de.** Born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, March 23, 1814: died in Madrid, Feb. 2, 1873. A Cuban authoress. Most of her life was passed in Spain, where she was twice married. Her lyrics are greatly admired. She wrote several successful dramas. Of her novels the best known are "Dos Mujeres," "Espatolino," and "El Mulato Sab," a kind of Cuban "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Some of her works are published over the pseudonym "La Peregrina."

Avellaneda, Nicolas. Born in Tucuman, Oct. 1, 1836: died Dec. 26, 1885. An Argentine statesman, journalist, and author of several historical and economical works. He was professor of political economy in the University of Buenos Ayres, minister of public instruction during the administration of Sarmiento, 1868-74, and succeeded that statesman as president of Argentina, 1874-80.

Avellino (ä-vel-lē'nō), formerly **Principato Ulteriore** (prin-chē-pä'tō öl-tā-rē-ō're). A province in Campania, Italy. Area, 1,172 square miles. Population (1891), 410,457.

Avellino. The capital of the province of Avellino, 29 miles northeast of Naples, celebrated for its hazel-nuts and chestnuts: the seat of a bishopric. It retains the name, but is not on the exact site, of the ancient Abellinum, a city of the Hirpini destroyed in the wars of the Greeks and Lombards. It has several times been damaged by earthquakes. Population (1891), 26,000.

Avellino, Francesco Maria. Born at Naples, Aug. 14, 1788: died Jan. 10, 1850. An Italian archæologist and numismatist. He became professor of Greek in the University of Naples in 1815, director of the Museo Borbonico in 1839, and was editor of "Bullettino archeologico Napolitano" 1843-48.

Avenare. See *Ibrahim ben Meir ibn Ezra.*

Avenbrugger. See *Auenbrugger.*

Avenches (ä-vonsh'), G. **Wifflisburg** (vif'lis-borg). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 7 miles northwest of Fribourg: the Roman Aventicum, the ancient capital of the Helvetii. It has remains of an amphitheater, various other Roman relics (including a Corinthian column), and a castle.

Avenel (av'nel), **Mary.** One of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery," the wife of Halbert Glendinning. She reappears in "The Abbot."

Avenel, Julian. The usurper of Avenel Castle and the uncle of Mary Avenel in Scott's novel "The Monastery."

Avenel, Knight of. See *Glendinning, Halbert.*

Avenio (a-vē'niō). The Roman name of a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis: the modern Avignon.

Aventine (av'en-tin). [L. *Mons Aventinus*, It. *Monte Aventino.*] The farthest south of the seven hills of ancient Rome, rising on the left bank of the Tiber, south of the Palatine. Below it to the northeast lay the Circus Maximus, and to the east the thermæ of Caracalla.

Aventinus (av-en-tī'nus) (originally **Thurmayr, Johannes**). Born at Abensberg, Bavaria, 1477 (?): died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Jan. 9, 1534. A Bavarian historian, author of "Annalium Boiorum libri VII.," etc.

Averell (a've̤-rel), **William Woods.** Born at Cameron, Steuben County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1832. An American general and inventor. He was graduated at West Point in 1855; distinguished himself during the Civil War as a leader of cavalry raids in Virginia 1863 and 1864; and resigned May 18, 1865, with the brevet rank of major-general. Among his inventions are a process of manufacturing cast-steel directly from the ore, an asphalt pavement, and various electrical appliances.

Averno (ä-ver'nō), L. **lacus Avernus** (a̤-vėr'-nus). [Gr. Ἄορνος λίμνη, lit. 'the birdless lake': it being said that its exhalations killed the birds flying over it. But this is prob. a popular etym. due to the accidental resemblance of the name to the Gr. ἄορνος, birdless.] A small lake in Campania, Italy, 9 miles west of Naples, anciently believed to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Its circumference is nearly 2 miles, and it is about 200 feet deep.

Averroës (a-ver'ō-ēz), or **Averrhoës** (**Abul Walid Mohammed ben Ahmed ibn Roshd**). Born at Cordova about 1126 (1120 ?): died at Morocco, Dec. 12, 1198. A distinguished Spanish-Arabian philosopher, physician, and commentator on Aristotle. He belonged to a noted family of jurists, and himself held judicial positions. His works are numerous, and cover the fields of medicine, philosophy, natural history, astronomy, ethics, mathematics, and jurisprudence. Many of them were translated into Latin and Hebrew.

Avers (ä'vers), or **Averser Thal** (ä'ver-ser täl). An alpine valley in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, west of the Upper Engadine: a tributary to the valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

Aversa (ä-ver'sä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 9 miles north of Naples, noted for its white wine and fruits. It was founded by the Normans, about 1029, near the site of the ancient Atella. Population, about 20,000.

Averulino, Antonio. See *Filarete.*

Averysboro, or **Averysborough** (ā'ver-iz-bur″ō). A village in Harnett County, North Carolina, 32 miles south of Raleigh. Here, March 16, 1865, the Federals under Sherman repulsed the Confederates under Hardee. Loss of Federals, 554; of Confederates, 865.

Aves (ä'ves). ['Bird' islands.] A group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, southeast of Buen Ayre.

Avesnes (ä-vān'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Helpe 26 miles southeast of Valenciennes. It was fortified by Vauban. Population (1891), 6,495.

Avesta (a̤-ves'tä̤). The Bible of Zoroastrianism and the Parsis. The name comes from the Pahlavi *avistak*, which possibly means 'knowledge.' The name "Zendavesta" arose by mistake from inverting the Pahlavi phrase Avistak va Zand, 'Avesta and Zend,' or 'the Law and Commentary.' Zend, 'knowledge, explanation,' referring to the later version and commentary in Pahlavi. The present Avesta is but a remnant of a great literature. It includes (1) the Yasna, a collection of liturgical fragments and of hymns or Gathas; (2) the Vispered, a liturgical collection; (3) the Vendidad, a collection of religious laws; (4) the Yashts, mythical fragments devoted to various Mazdayasnian divinities; and (5) different prayers known under the names Nyayish, Afringan, Gah, Sirozah, and six various other fragments. The Yasna, 'sacrifice, worship,' is the chief liturgical work. In it are inserted the Gathas, 'hymns,' verses from the sermons of Zoroaster. These are written in an older dialect. They form the oldest and most sacred part of the Avesta. The Vispered contains invocations to "all the lords" (vispe ratavo). The Yashts (from yasht, 'worship by praise') are twenty-one hymns to the divinities "Yazatas or Izads." The Vendidad, or 'law against the devas or demons' (vidaeva data), is a priestly code like the Pentateuch. The present form of the Avesta belongs to the Sassanian period. According to the record of Khusro Anoshirvan (reigned 531-579), King Valkhash, one of the last of the Arsacida, ordered a search for all surviving writings, and required the priests to aid with their oral tradition. The texts were re-edited under successive Sassanian rulers, until under Shapur II. (A. D. 309-379) the final redaction was made by his prime minister Aturpat Maraspend.

Avesta (ä-ves'tä). A mining town in Kopparberg län, Sweden, situated on the Dal-elf 38 miles southeast of Falun.

Avestan. See *Zend.*

Aveyron (ä-vā-rôn'). A department of southern France, bounded by Cantal on the north, Lozère and Gard on the east, Hérault and Tarn on the south, and Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Tarn on the west, formed from the ancient Rouergue (in Guienne). Its capital is Rodez. Area, 3,376 square miles. Population (1891), 400,467.

Aveyron. A river in southern France which joins the Tarn 9 miles northwest of Montauban. Length, about 150 miles. On it are Rodez and Villefranche.

Avezac (äv-zäk'), **Auguste Geneviève Valentin d'.** Born in Santo Domingo, 1777: died Feb. 15, 1851. An American lawyer and diplomatist of French descent. He was chargé d'affaires at The Hague 1831 and 1845-49, and member of the New York legislature 1841-45; author of "Reminiscences of Edward Livingstone.

Avezzano (ä-vet-sä'nō). A town in the province of Aquila, Italy, on the border of Lago di Fucino (now nearly drained) 53 miles east of Rome. Population, 6,000.

Aviano (ä-vē-ä'nō). A small town in the province of Udine, Italy, 46 miles northeast of Venice.

Avianus (ā-vi-ā'nus), or **Avianius** (-ni-us), **Flavius.** A Latin fabulist, probably of the 4th century A. D. He wrote forty-two fables in the manner of Æsop, in elegiac meter. The collection was used as a school-book, and was augmented, paraphrased, and imitated.

Avicebron. See *Salomon ibn Gebirol.*

Avicenna (av-i-sen'ä̤) (a corrupt form of **Ibn Sina**). Born at Afshena, Bokhara, Aug., 980: died at Hamadan, Persia, 1037. The most celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher, author of commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and of treatises on medicine based chiefly on Galen: surnamed the "Prince of Physicians." His works, most of which are brief, number over 100. His writings upon Aristotle were held in great esteem, and his "Canon of Medicine" (*Canon Medicinæ*, in Ar. *Kitab el-qânûni fi-ṭibbi*, 1593; L. trans. by Gerardus Cremonensis, 1595) was long regarded in Europe as one of the highest authorities in medical science.

Avicenna (Ebn Sina) was at once the Hippocrates and the Aristotle of the Arabians; and certainly the most extraordinary man that the nation produced. In the course of an unfortunate and stormy life, occupied by politics and by pleasures, he produced works which were long revered as a sort of code of science. In particular his writings on medicine, though they contain little besides a compilation of Hippocrates and Galen, took the place of both even in the universities of Europe; and were studied as models at Paris and Montpellier till the end of the 17th century, at which period they fell into an almost complete oblivion.
Whewell, Ind. Sciences, I. 279.

Avidius Cassius. See *Cassius, Avidius.*

Avienus (ā-vi-ē'nus), **Rufus Festus.** Lived probably about 370 A. D. A Roman poet. He wrote "Descriptio orbis terræ" (based on the "Periegesis" of Dionysios), "Ora maritima" (a description of the western and southern coasts of Europe), "Aratea phænomena" (a poetical translation of the "Phenomena" [Gr. *φαινόμενα*] of Aratus), "Aratea prognostica," etc.

Avigliana (ä-vēl-yä'nä). A small town in the province of Turin, Italy, 14 miles west of Turin.

Avigliano (ä-vēl-yä'nō). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Bianco northwest of Potenza. Population, 13,000.

Avignon (ä-vēn-yôṅ'). [In E. formerly *Avinion;* F. *Avignon*, It. *Avignone*, L. *Avenio*(*n*-), *Avennio*(*n*-), Gr. Αὐενιών.] The capital of the department of Vaucluse, France, situated on the east bank of the Rhône, in lat. 43° 57′ N., long. 4° 50′ E.: the Roman Avenio: called the "Windy City" and the "City of Bells." It has a large trade in madder and grain, and manufactures of silk, etc., and is the seat of an archbishopric and formerly of a university. It was a flourishing Roman town, and is celebrated as the residence of the popes 1309-76, to whom it belonged until its annexation by the French in 1791. At that time it was the scene of revolutionary outbreaks, and of royalist atrocities in 1815. It is associated with the lives of Petrarch, Laura, and Rienzi. Population (1891), 43,453. The cathedral of Avignon is in great part of the 11th century. There is an octagonal lantern with a dome of Byzantine appearance, and Pointed barrel-vaulting. The sculptured tombs of Popes John XXII. and Benedict XII. and the papal throne remain in the church, which is much modernized. The palace of the popes is an enormous castellated pile, built during the 14th century, with battlemented towers 150 feet high and walls rising to a height of 100 feet. Much remains in the interior, though now difficult of access owing to the use of the palace as barracks. The Pope's Chapel and that of the Inquisition are both frescoed, the latter by Simone Martini.

Ávila. A province of Spain, bounded by Valladolid on the north, Segovia and Madrid on the east, Toledo and Cáceres on the south, and Salamanca on the west. It is a part of Old Castile. Area, 2,981 square miles. Population (1887), 193,093.

Ávila. The capital of the province of Ávila, situated on the Adaja 58 miles northwest of Madrid. It has a cathedral and university.

The cathedral is of early-Pointed work, in part castellated for defense. The effect of both exterior and interior is plain and somewhat heavy: the good tracery of windows and cloister is much blocked up to exclude the light in the prevailing Spanish fashion. There are some beautiful sculptured tombs, and remarkable carved choir-stalls. The town walls are medieval. The circuit is practically complete. With its gates, very numerous semicircular towers, and its crowning of pointed battlements, it is one of the most picturesque of existing examples of the kind. Population (1887), 10,935.

Ávila (ä'vē-lä), **Alonzo de** (often written **Alonzo Dávila**). Born about 1485: died after 1537. A Spanish soldier and adventurer in America. He went to America, where his name first appears as commander of one of Grijalva's ships in the expedition of 1518 to the Mexican coast. In 1519 he joined Cortes: was one of his most trusted captains, marched with him to Mexico and against Narvaez, and in 1521 was his agent to the Audience of Santo Domingo, where he obtained important concessions. In June, 1522, he was sent to Spain with treasure and despatches: near the Azores his ships were captured by French corsairs, and the treasure was lost. Avila managed to have his despatches sent to Spain, but was himself kept a prisoner for several years. Finally ransomed, he returned to Spain, was appointed *contador* of Yucatan, and set out for that region as second in command of the expedition of Montejo (1527). Arrived there, he was appointed to lead an expedition to a region on the west coast, in search of gold. He provoked conflicts with the Indians, was unable to return, and, after terrible sufferings, made his way to Trujillo in Honduras. In 1537 he was engaged in another unsuccessful expedition to Yucatan.

Ávila, Gil Gonzalez de. See *Gonzalez Davila.*

Ávila, Juan de. Born at Almodóvar del Campo, Spain, 1500: died May 10, 1569. A Spanish pulpit orator who preached forty years in Andalusia, whence his surname "Apostle of Andalusia." Chief work: "Epistolario espiritual" (1578).

Ávila, Pedro Arias de, generally called **Pedrarias** (pā-drä'rē-as). Born at Arias, Segovia, Spain, 1442: died at Leon, Nicaragua, March 6, 1531. A Spanish soldier and administrator. After serving with distinction in the Moorish wars of Spain and Africa, he was sent (1514) with a large fleet and over 1,500 men to Darien as governor of Castilla del Oro, superseding Balboa, whom he imprisoned and tried on various charges. A reconciliation was effected, but later (1517) Balboa was accused (probably falsely) of planning a rebellion, tried, and executed in the governor's presence. Pedrarias's government was marked by rapacity and cruelty. In 1519 he founded Panama and made it his capital. He aided, or at all events encouraged, the enterprise of Pizarro and Almagro in search of Peru; but on the failure of the first expedition relinquished his share, forcing the partners to pay him an indemnity. In consequence of numerous complaints, Pedrarias was transferred to the governorship of Nicaragua in 1526.

Ávila y Zúñiga (ä'vē-lä ē thö'nyē-gä), **Luis de.** Born at Placencia, Spain, about 1490: died after 1550. A Spanish historian. He wrote "Commentarios de la guerra de Alemaña, hecha por Carlos V., 1546–47" (1547).

Avilés (ä-vē-lās'). A seaport in the province of Oviedo, Spain, in lat. 43° 38′ N., long. 5° 56′ W. Population (1887), 10,235.

Avilés (ä-vē-lās'), **Pedro Menendez de.** See *Menendez de Avilés.*

Avilés y del Fierro (ä-vē'lāth ē del fē-er'rō), **Gabriel, Marquis of Avilés.** Born about 1745: died at Valparaiso, Chile, 1810. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was colonel and afterward general in the Spanish army in Peru; took part in suppressing the rebellion of Tupac Amaru (1780–81); commanded the forces against Diego Tupac Amaru (1783); and was one of the judges who condemned the rebels to torture and death. He was successively president of Chile (1795 to 1799), viceroy of Buenos Ayres (1799 to 1801), and viceroy of Peru (1801 to 1806), attaining the military grade of lieutenant-general. He died while on his way from Peru to Spain.

Avilion. See *Avalon.*

Avisa (a-vī'sä). A volume of short poems by Henry Willobie or Willoughby. It was first printed in 1594, and prefixed to the second edition in 1596 are some verses which allude to Shakspere's "Rape of Lucrece." The poems exemplify the character of a chaste woman resisting all the temptations to which her life exposes her.

> The singular book known as Willoughby's Avisa, which, as having a supposed bearing on Shakespere, and as containing much of that personal puzzlement which rejoices critics, has had much attention of late years, is not strictly a collection of sonnets; its poems being longer and of differing stanzas.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 111.

Avisio (ä-vē'sē-o). An alpine valley in southern Tyrol, east of the Adige, and east and south of Botzen. It is subdivided into the Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa. Length, 60 miles.

Avisio. A small river of Tyrol which joins the Adige north of Trent.

Avison (av'i-son), **Charles.** Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1710 (?): died there, May 9, 1770. An English composer and writer on music. He is best known from his "Essay on Musical Expression" (1752), in which he placed German music below that of the French and Italians.

Avitus (a-vī'tus), **Marcus Mæcilius.** Died at Auvergne, 456 A. D. Emperor of the West 455–456. As master of the armies in Gaul he distinguished himself against the Huns and Vandals. He obtained the purple Aug. 15, 455, by the aid of Theodoric II., king of the West Goths, but was deposed by Ricimer after a reign of fourteen months.

Avitus, Alcimus Ecdicius or **Ecdidius,** Saint. Died 523 (525 ?). Archbishop of Vienne 490–523, probably a nephew (grandson according to Wetzer and Welte) of the emperor Avitus. He was the chief spokesman of the orthodox in a religious disputation with the Arians 499; converted Sigismund, king of Burgundy, from Arianism; and presided at the Council of Epaone (Epaune) in 517. His works include letters, homilies, and poems.

Aviz (ä-vez'). A small town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, situated on a tributary of the Zatas 75 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Aviz, Order of St. Benedict of. A Portuguese order of knighthood, originating in a military order founded by Alfonso I., 1143–1147, to suppress the Moors. It received the papal confirmation in 1162 as a religious order under the rules of St. Benedict. Aviz became the seat of the order in 1187. In 1789 it was transformed into an honorary order for the reward of military merit.

Avize (ä-vēz'). A small town in the department of Marne, France, 20 miles south of Rheims. It is a depot for champagne.

Avlona (äv-lō'nä), It. **Valona** (vä-lō'nä). A seaport in Albania, Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Avlona, Adriatic Sea, in lat. 40° 28′ N., long. 19° 30′ E.: the ancient Aulon (Gr. Αὐλών). Population, about 6,000.

Avoca (ä-vō'kä), or **Ovoca** (ō-vō'kä), **Vale of.** A valley in County Wicklow, Ireland, about 12 miles southwest of Wicklow, traversed by the river Avoca (formed by the Avonmore and Avonbeg): celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

Avogadro (ä-vō-gä'drō), Count **Amadeo.** Born at Turin, Aug. 9, 1776: died there, July 9, 1856. A noted Italian chemist and physicist, professor at the University of Turin. He was the discoverer of the law (named for him) that equal volumes of gas or vapor at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules.

Avola (ä'vō-lä). A seaport in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 12 miles southwest of Syracuse. Population, 12,000.

Avon (ā'von), or **East Avon.** [A common river-name, in other British forms *Aven*, *Evan*, *Aune*, *Anne*, *Auney*, *Inney*, etc.; from W. *afon*, Manx *avn*, Gael. *abhuinn*, water, cognate with AS. *éa*, Goth, *ahwa*, L. *aqua*, water, L. *amnis*, river. Cf. *Aa.*] A river in Wilts and Hants, England, which flows into the English Channel at Christchurch near the mouth of the Stour. It passes Salisbury. Length, about 65 miles.

Avon, or **Lower Avon,** or **Bristol Avon.** A river in Wilts and Somerset, England, and on the boundary between Somerset and Gloucester, flowing into Bristol Channel 7 miles northwest of Bristol. On it are Bath and Bristol. Length, about 80 miles: navigable for large vessels to Bristol.

Avon, or **Upper Avon.** A river which rises near Naseby, Northampton, England, forms part of the boundary between Northampton and Leicester, traverses Warwickshire, flows in Worcestershire, and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. It passes Rugby, Warwick, Stratford, and Evesham. Length, nearly 100 miles.

Avondale (ā'von-dāl). A suburb of Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Avonmouth (ā'von-mouth). A small seaport in Gloucestershire, England, at the mouth of the Avon northwest of Bristol.

Avont (ä'vont), **Pieter van den.** Born at Mechlin, 1600: died at Deurne, near Antwerp, Nov. 1, 1652. A Dutch historical and landscape painter, master of Antwerp Guild 1622–23.

Avranches (av-roṅsh'). A town in the department of Manche, France, situated near the Sée 30 miles east of St. Malo: the ancient Ingena, later Abrincatæ, a town of the Abrincatui, a Gallic tribe. It was formerly a bishop's seat and a fortress, and had a noted school under Lanfranc. The revolt of the Nu-Pieds (which see) broke out here 1639. Population (1891), commune, 7,[illegible].

Avranchin (äv-roṅ-shaṅ'). An ancient division of Normandy, France, forming part of the modern department of Manche.

Awadsi (ä-wäd'zē), or **Awaji** (ä-wä'jē). An island of Japan, lying between the main island and Sikoku.

Awe (â), **Loch.** A lake in Argyllshire, Scotland, 8 miles west of Inveraray, bordered by Ben Cruachan on the north. Its outlet is by the Awe into Loch Etive. Its length is about 23 miles.

Awo-Sima (ä'wo-sē'mä). A small island south of Tokio, Japan, formerly a Japanese penal settlement.

Ax (aks), or **Acqs** (äks). A small town in the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège at the foot of the Pyrenees, 21 miles southeast of Foix: celebrated for its hot sulphur baths. It was a Roman town.

Axayacatl (ä-tchä-yä-kä'tl), or **Axayacatzlin** (ä-tchä-yä katz-lēn'), also **Axajacatl.** [Literally, 'Face-in-the-Water.'] A war-chief or "emperor" of the Aztecs of Mexico from 1464 until his death in 1477. He was a nephew of Acamapichtli, and a celebrated warrior. He made raids in Tehuantepec and on the Pacific coast, and brought back great numbers of victims for the altars. Tochtepec and Huexotzinco were made tributaries of Mexico, and Tlatelolco was conquered. He was the father of Montezuma II. who reigned at the beginning of the Spanish conquest.

Axel. See *Absalon.*

Axenberg (äks'en-berG). A mountain in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, near the eastern shore of Urner Bay, Lake Lucerne, 18 miles southeast of Lucerne. At the foot is "Tell's Chapel."

Axenstrasse (äks'en-strä'se). A noted road leading along the eastern side of Urner Bay, in Switzerland, from Brunnen to Flüelen.

Axholme, or **Axholm** (aks'ōlm). An island in the northwestern part of Lincolnshire, England, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle. Its marshes were reclaimed by Flemings in the 17th century.

Axim (ä-shēng' or äks'im). A British station on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in lat. 4° 52′ N., long. 2° 15′ W.

Axius (aks'i-us). [Gr. Ἄξιος.] The ancient name of the Vardar.

Axminster (aks'min-stėr). [AS. *Axan mynster*, *Acsan mynster*, minster of the Axe (river).] A town in Devonshire, England, 24 miles east of Exeter, famous formerly for its carpet-manufactures. Population (1891), 4,985.

Axum (äk-söm'). An ancient town of Tigré, Abyssinia, in lat. 14° 8′ N., long. 38° 45′ E., noted for its antiquities. It was formerly the capital of Abyssinia, and a religious center.

Axumite Kingdom (aks'um-īt king'dum). An ancient name of the Ethiopian kingdom.

Ay, or **Aï** (ä'ē or ī). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 18 miles northwest of Chalons-sur-Marne: noted for its wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,701.

Ayacucho (ī-ä-kö'chō). [Quichua, 'corner of death': so called from an Indian battle which took place there in the 14th century.] A small plain in the valley of the Venda-Mayu streamlet, near the village of Quinua, about midway between Lima and Cuzco, Peru. It was the scene of the most memorable battle in the history of South America, in which a veteran force of 9,000 Spaniards under the viceroy La Serna, was defeated by 5,780 patriots under General Sucre, Dec. 9, 1824. The battle lasted about an hour: the viceroy himself was taken prisoner, his army was completely routed and forced to capitulate, and the independence of Spanish South America was finally secured.

Ayacucho. A department of Peru: corresponds to the colonial intendencia of Guamanga. Area, 25,789 square miles. Population, about 160,000.

Ayacucho. A city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, situated in a valley 7,900 feet above the sea. It is the ancient Guamanga founded by Pizarro in 1539: the name was changed in honor of the battle of Ayacucho. The city is the seat of a bishopric and has a university. Population, about 22,000.

Ayala (ä-yä'lä), **Adelardo Lopez de.** Born March, 1829: died Dec. 30, 1879. A Spanish dramatist and politician, president of the chamber under Alfonso XII. Among his dramas are "El tanto por ciento" (1861), "El nuevo Don Juan" (1863), "Consuelo" (1878), etc.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez de. Born in Murcia, Spain, 1332: died 1407. A Spanish poet, prose writer, and statesman. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Najera (1367) and carried to England. On his return he was made grand chancellor to Henry II. He was again made prisoner at the battle of Aljubarrota. "He was in some respects the first Spaniard of his age" (*Ticknor*). His principal works are a history, "Cronicas de los reyes de Castillas, etc.," and a poem "El Rimado de palacio."

Ayamonte (ä-yä-mon'tā). A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadiana in lat. 37° 13′ N., long. 7° 26′ W. Population (1887), 6,585.

Ayan (ä-yän'). A small seaport in the maritime province of Siberia, situated on the Sea of Okhotsk about 250 miles southwest of Okhotsk, in lat. 56° 17′ N., long. 138° 10′ E.

Ayas, or **Ayass** (ä'yäs). A small seaport in the vilayet of Adana, Asiatic Turkey, 30 miles southeast of Adana: the ancient Ægæ (Gr. Αἰγαί).

Ayasaluk, or **Ayasalouk** (ä-yä-sä-lök′). A village which occupies the site of the ancient Ephesus, Asia Minor.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, The. ['The again-biting of the inner wit,' or 'the remorse of conscience.'] A translation into the Kentish dialect in 1340, by Dan Michel of Northgate, Kent, a brother of the Cloister of St. Austin at Canterbury, from the French of Frère Lorens (called in Latin *Laurentius Gallus*), of a treatise composed by the latter in 1279 for the use of Philip III. of France, called "Le Somme des Vices et des Vertus." There are other versions both prose and metrical. It is thought that Chaucer's "Parson's Tale" was partly taken from the French treatise, and that he was not ignorant of Dan Michel's version. *Morris.*

Ayesha (ä-ye′shä). Born at Medina, Arabia, about 611: died about 678. The daughter of Abu-Bekr, and the favorite wife of Mohammed. She was married to the prophet as his third wife when only nine years old, and survived him by forty-six years, dying at the age of sixty-seven. Her father, who derived his name (Abu-Bekr, 'father of the virgin') from her, became the first calif (successor of Mohammed), and she herself was greatly revered by the Moslems, being called "the mother of the believers" (*Ummu-l-Mu'minin*), and exercised a considerable influence on the politics of Mohammedanism after the prophet's death.

Ayhuttisaht. See *Ehatisaht.*

Aylesbury (ālz′ber-i). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 38 miles northwest of London, noted for its laces and manufactures of straw. Population (1891), 8,674.

Aylesford (ālz′fọrd). A town in Kent, England, situated on the Medway 27 miles southeast of London. It is the birthplace of Sedley. There are British antiquities in the neighborhood. Here the Jutes under Horsa defeated the Britons in 455 A. D.

Ayliffe (a′lif), **John.** Born at Pember, Hampshire, 1676: died Nov. 5, 1732. An English jurist. He wrote "The Ancient and the Present State of the University of Oxford" (1714), "Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani, or a Commentary by way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England" (1726), "New Pandect of Roman Civil Law" (1734), etc. He was a graduate of Oxford (New College), and was expelled and deprived of his degrees in 1714 for slandering the university.

Ayllon, or **Aillon** (īl-yōn′), **Lucas Vasquez de.** Born about 1475: died in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1526. A Spanish lawyer, judge of the Audience of Santo Domingo from 1509. In 1519 he was sent by the Audience to Cuba to prevent Velasquez, governor of that island, from interfering with the expedition of Cortes in Mexico, but was unsuccessful. In 1520 he received a license to explore the coast of Florida, and sent a caravel there under Gordillo. Satisfied by his reports, Ayllon went to Spain, received a royal cedula to explore and settle 800 leagues of coast, and after sending a preliminary expedition under Pedro de Quexos (1525) he sailed from Hispaniola in June, 1526, with three ships and people for a colony. After running along the coast he fixed his settlement, called San Miguel, at the point where the English afterward founded Jamestown, Virginia. There he died of a fever, and quarrels in the colony led to its abandonment.

Aylmer (āl′mėr), **John.** Born at Tivetshall St. Mary, Norfolk, England, 1521: died at Fulham, near London, June 3, 1594. An English prelate, made bishop of London March, 1577. He was installed archdeacon of Stow in June, 1553, but on account of his heretical opinions was obliged to take refuge at Strasburg and Zurich until the accession of Elizabeth. He was an opponent of Puritanism, and was bitterly attacked in the Martin Marprelate tracts. His administration of his office made him exceedingly unpopular. He is supposed to be the "Morrell" ("the proude and ambitious pastour") of Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Aylmer, Lake. A lake in British America, northeast of Great Slave Lake.

Aymarás (ī-mä-räz′). [Originally applied to a small branch of the Quichuas, but by mistake transferred to this tribe.] A race of Indians, anciently and properly called *Collas*, who, in the earliest recorded times, occupied the region about Lake Titicaca and the neighboring valleys of the Andes. They had attained a considerable degree of civilization before they were subdued by the Incas in the 14th and 15th centuries. They dwelt in stone huts, had flocks of llamas, and practised agriculture. Their most formidable arms were slings and bolas or weighted lassos. Their language is related to the Quichua, and it has been supposed that this was the original stock from which the Quichuas and Incas were derived. The Aymaras are still very numerous, forming three fourths of the population of Bolivia, with a few in southern Peru. They speak their own language and cherish their ancient traditions, but are nominally Catholics.

Aymar-Vernay (ä-mär′vār-nā′), **Jacques.** Born 1662: died after 1692. A French peasant, famous as a successful impostor in divination.

Aymer (ā′mėr), or **Æthelmær, de Valence,** or **de Lusignan.** Died 1260. A younger son of Isabella, widow of King John of England, and Hugh, count of La Marche, her second husband: elected bishop of Winchester Nov., 1250.

Aymer de Valence. Died 1324. The third son of William of Valence, half-brother of Henry III. He succeeded to the earldom of Pembroke in 1296; led, as "Guardian of Scotland," the van in the attack on Robert Bruce in 1306, defeated the Scots at Methven; and was defeated by Bruce at Loudon Hill (1307). Under Edward II. he was one of the chief opponents of the favorite Gaveston, but he joined the king's party when Gaveston, after his capture in Scarborough Castle, was put to death, notwithstanding the fact that Pembroke had promised him his life.

Aymer, Prior. In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the prior of Jorvaulx Abbey, a fat and cautious voluptuary who is captured by Locksley.

Aymestrey, or **Aymestry** (ām′stri). A small place in Herefordshire, England, northwest of Leominster, noted for its limestone.

Aymon, or **Aimon** (ā′mon), or **Haymon** (hā′-mon). A partly imaginary character who appears in the old French romances, a prince of Ardennes, of Saxon origin, who took the title of Duke of Dordogne. He was the father of Renaud (Rinaldo), Guiscard (Guicciardo), Alard (Alardo), and Richard (Richardetto), the "four sons of Aymon" whose adventures were written in a chanson de geste of the 13th century (first printed in 1493), supposed to be by Huon de Villeneuve, under the title of "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon" (which see). The brothers appear in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and other French and Italian romances.

Ayora (ä-yo′rä). A small town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 50 miles southwest of Valencia.

Ayotla (ä-yōt′lä), or **Ayutla** (ä-yöt′lä), **Plan of.** The announcement of principles made by Mexican revolutionists at Ayotla in southern Mexico, March 1, 1854; hence, the name given to the revolution which resulted in the downfall of Santa Anna in 1855.

Ayr (ãr). A seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated at the mouth of the Ayr in the Firth of Clyde, in lat. 55° 27′ N., long. 4° 37′ W. Ayr and its vicinity are noted from their connection with Burns. Population (1891), 23,835.

Ayr. A river in Ayrshire, Scotland, which flows into the Firth of Clyde at Ayr. Length, 33 miles.

Ayr, or **Ayrshire** (ãr′sher). A county of Scotland, lying between Renfrew on the north, Lanark and Dumfries on the east, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown on the south, and the Firth of Clyde on the west. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame; is hilly and mountainous in the south and east; and has flourishing agriculture and manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool. Area, 1,128 square miles. Population (1891), 224,222.

Ayrer (ī′rer), **Jakob.** Died at Nuremberg, March 26, 1605. A German dramatic poet. His "Opus Theatricum" was published in 1618.

Ayres (ãrz), **Romeyn Beck.** Born at East Creek, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1825: died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1888. An officer in the Mexican and Civil wars. He was graduated from West Point in 1847; remained in garrison at Fort Preble during the Mexican war; took part in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Five Forks, and the battle on the Weldon Railroad, and obtained the brevet rank of major-general U. S. Army March 13, 1865. He was promoted colonel in the regular army Jan. 18, 1879.

Ayres de Cazal (ī′rez de kä-zäl′), **Manuel.** Born in 1754: died at Lisbon about 1823. A Portuguese historian. He took orders, and about 1780 went to Brazil where he was a prior of Crato in Goyaz; subsequently he lived in Rio de Janeiro, returning to Portugal in 1821. He wrote the "Corografia Brasilica" (Rio de Janeiro, 1817 and 1845), a work on the geography and history of Brazil, of great merit.

Ayrshire Bard or **Plowman, The.** Robert Burns.

Ayrton (ãr′tọn), **W. E.** Born in London, 1847. An English electrician and inventor, professor of natural philosophy and telegraphy at the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan, 1872–79. He was appointed professor of applied physics at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, in 1879, and chief professor of physics at the Central Institution, South Kensington, of the City and Guilds of London Institute in 1884. With Professor Perry he constructed ammeters, voltmeters, etc., and with Professor F. Jenkin and Professor Perry devised the system of automatic electric transport called 'telpherage.' His works include "On the Economical Use of Gas-engines for the Production of Electricity" (1885), "Electricity as a Motive Power" (1879), "Practical Electricity" (1887), and with Professor J. Perry, "Contact Theory of Voltaic Action" (1880), etc.

Ays (īz), or **Hais** (hīz). An extinct Indian tribe of eastern and southeastern Texas. They were met with, in the first half of the 18th century, in what is now the eastern part of Indian Territory.

Ayscue (as′kū), **Sir George.** Died about 1672. An English admiral, distinguished in the wars against the Dutch. Of his early life nothing is known. In 1646 he was a captain in the English fleet, and was one of those who adhered to the Parliament. In 1649 he was engaged on the Irish coast as admiral, and in 1651 was sent by Cromwell to America, in command of a squadron: he reduced Barbadoes and other islands which had remained faithful to the royalists, visited the coast of Virginia, and returned to England in 1652. On July 3, 1652, he had a fight with a large Dutch fleet in the Downs, and on Aug. 16 he encountered De Ruyter's fleet off Plymouth, both sides claiming the victory. From 1658 until the Restoration he was in Sweden, and on his return was made commissioner of the navy. He subsequently served against the Dutch, was captured in the engagement off the north Foreland, June, 1666, and only released when peace was declared, Oct., 1667.

Ayton (ā′tọn), or **Aytoun, Sir Robert.** Born at the castle of Kinaldie, near St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1570: died at London, Feb., 1638. A Scottish lyric poet.

Aytoun (ā′tọ̈n), **William Edmonstoune.** Born at Edinburgh, June 21, 1813: died near Elgin, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1865. A Scottish lawyer, poet, and man of letters. He was one of the editors of "Blackwood's Magazine," professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and sheriff of Orkney. He married (April, 1849) Jane Emily Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson (Christopher North). His chief works are "Lays of the Cavaliers" (1848), "Firmilian" (1854), "Bothwell" (1856), "Ballads of Scotland" (1858). He was associated with Theodore Martin in the production of the "Bon Gaultier Ballads" and the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe."

Ayub, or **Ayoub, Khan** (ä-yöb′ khän′). A younger son of Shere Ali, claimant to the Afghan throne after the death of his father (1879). He opposed the British and Abdurrahman Khan, was governor of Herat, and was overthrown by Abdurrahman Khan in 1881.

Ayutan. See *Comanche.*

Ayuthia (ä-yö′thė-ä). The former capital of Siam, situated on the Menam 45 miles north of Bangkok. It was sacked by the Burmese in 1767. Also *Yuthia, Juthia.*

Aywaille (ī-vīl′le). A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Amblève 14 miles southeast of Liège. Population (1890), 4,128.

Azamgarh. See *Azimgarh.*

Azangaro, or **Asangaro** (äs-än′gä-rō). A village of the department of Puno, Peru, in the basin of Lake Titicaca. In the time of the Incas it was an important place, and there are traditions that it was the hiding-place of a vast amount of their treasures. It was the center of operations of the revolutionist Tupac Amaru (1780), and he also is reported to have buried treasure in the village. To archæologists Azangaro is especially interesting for an ancient building, the Sondor-huasi, which was the residence of an Inca officer. It presents the only instance which has come down to us of the thatched roofs used by the Incas: this, far from being a rough covering, is an elaborate work of art and very serviceable.

Azani (a-zā′nī), or **Azanion** (a-zā′ni-on), or **Aizani.** [Gr. Ἀζανοί.] In ancient geography, a city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated in lat. 39° 16′ N. Its ruins are near the modern Chavdur-Hissar.

Azanza (ä-thän′thä), **Miguel José de.** Born at Aviz, Navarre, 1746: died at Bordeaux, France, June 20, 1826. A Spanish statesman and soldier. When a young man he traveled extensively in Spanish America. In 1795 he was minister of war. From May, 1798, to May, 1800, he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). He was minister of finance under Ferdinand VII., afterward member of the supreme junta, and presided over the junta at Bayonne in favor of Joseph Bonaparte. Under Joseph he was successively minister of justice, of the Indies, and of ecclesiastical affairs. After the fall of the Bonapartes he lived in retirement at Bordeaux. Mexicans call him "the Bonapartist viceroy."

Azara (ä-thä′rä), **Felix de.** Born at Barbunales, Aragon, May 18, 1746: died in Aragon, 1811. A Spanish naturalist and traveler, brother of Don José Nicolo de Azara. He entered the army and attained the rank of brigadier-general, taking part in the Algiers expedition, in which he was wounded (1775). From 1781 to 1801 he was in Paraguay as one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, and he devoted much of his time to studying the geography, history, and zoology of this region. The results were published in French, in a work on the quadrupeds of Paraguay and the Rio de la Plata, and in his "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale" (Paris, 1809, 4 vols. 8vo, with atlas).

Azara, José Nicolo de. Born 1731: died 1804. A Spanish diplomatist and art connoisseur, brother of Felix de Azara.

Azariah. See *Uzziah.*

Azay-le-Rideau (ä-zā′lė-rē-dō′). A small town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, near Tours. It contains a chateau, a very fine example of the Renaissance manor-house of the 16th century, with cylindrical flanking towers, high roofs, and dormer-windows.

Azazeel. See *Azaziel.*

Azazel (a-zä-zel′). A name which occurs in the ritual of the day of atonement, Lev. xvi. 8, 10–26. The high priest had among other ceremonies to cast lots upon two goats. One lot was inscribed "for Yahveh" (Jehovah), the other "for Azazel." The goat upon which the lot "for Yahveh" fell was offered as a sacrifice, while on the goat upon which the lot "for Azazel" had fallen the high priest laid his hands and confessed all the sins of the people. The goat was then led by a man into the desert, "unto a land not inhabited," and was there let loose. The authorized version renders Azazel on the margin by "scape goat"; the revised version has Azazel in the text and "or dismissal" on the margin. Various explanations of the word have been offered, such as, for instance, that it meant the goat sent away or let loose (taking it as a compound of *ez ozel*), or the place to which the goat was sent. The probable and plausible explanation, adopted by nearly all modern critics, is that which takes it as the proper name of an evil spirit popularly supposed to have its dwelling in the wilderness. This view is supported by the antithesis in which Azazel is put to Yahveh. The rite may be considered a survival of an older stage of religious belief, perhaps Egyptian, Azazel being a substitute for Typhon, who was also conceived as living in the desert. In Arabic writers (Qazwini, Hariz, etc.) Azazil is described as one of the jinns (genii) who for their transgression were taken prisoners by the angels. Azazil grew up among them and became their chief, until he refused to prostrate himself before Adam when he became Iblis (despair), the father of the Shaitans (evil spirits, Satans). This is reechoed in Milton's "Paradise Lost," where Azazel is represented as the standard-bearer of the infernal hosts, cast out from heaven and becoming the embodiment of despair. The identification of Azazel with Satan is also met in some of the church fathers. The etymology of the name is obscure.

Azaziel (a-zā′zi-el). **1.** In Faust's "Miraculous Art and Book of Marvels, or The Black Raven," the name of one of the chief princes of the infernal kingdom, of which Lucifer is the king.—**2.** A seraph in Byron's "Heaven and Earth." He loves Anah, a mortal, whom he carries away from earth.

Azcaputzalco (äz-kä-pöt-zäl′kō), or **Azcapozalco**, or **Atzcapozalco.** [Nahuatl, from *ezcatl*, the ant.] A village of Mexico about 5 miles northwest of the capital, with which it is connected by horse-cars. It was an old Aztec town, founded by the Tecpanecs on the western side of the lake of Tezcuco in 1168. At the time of the conquest it was the great market of Mexico, where there was a regular sale of produce and slaves. Cortes and his army took refuge there after the flight of the *noche triste.* It was the scene of a battle between the Spanish forces and those of Iturbide, Aug. 19, 1821: both sides claimed the victory.

Azeglio (äd-zāl′yō), **Marchese d' (Massimo Taparelli).** Born at Turin, Oct. 24, 1798: died at Turin, Jan. 15, 1866. An Italian statesman and author. He served in the Italian revolution of 1848; was premier of Sardinia 1849–52; and was Sardinian envoy to Romagna in 1859. He wrote the novels "Ettore Fieramosca" (1833), "Nicolò de' Lapi" (1841), "Degli ultimi casi di Romagna," and an autobiography (1867).

Azemilchus (a-zẹ̄-mil′kus). ['Mighty king' (?).] King of Tyre and Phenicia. During his reign Tyre, after a long siege, was conquered by Alexander the Great.

Azerbaijan (äz-er-bī-jän′), or **Aderbaijan.** A province of northwestern Persia, lying between Russia on the north, Turkey on the west, and Irak-Ajemi on the southeast: surface mountainous. It corresponds in general to the ancient Media Atropatene. The chief city is Tabriz. Area (estimated), 30,000 to 40,000 square miles. Population, 1,000,000.

Azevedo Coutinho (ä-zā-vā′dọ̈ kō-tē′nyọ̈), **José Joaquim da Cunha.** Born at Campos, Sept. 8, 1742: died in Portugal, Sept. 12, 1821. A Portuguese-Brazilian prelate. In 1794 he was made bishop of Pernambuco, and in 1818 inquisitor-general of Portugal and Brazil, the last who held this office. He was a noted defender of the interests of Brazil in Portugal, and was the author of several historical and economical works relating to that country.

Azevedo y Zúñiga, Gaspar de. See *Zúñiga y Azevedo.*

Azhi Dahaka (ä′zhi da-hä′kä). ['Destroying serpent.'] Originally, the cloud-serpent of Aryan mythology, the destroying serpent of the Avesta; later, in the heroic myths of the Iranians, an old king of Iran. In Firdausi, as Dahak, Dahhak, or Zohhak, he is the son of an Arab chief Mirdas and dwells in Mesopotamia. He makes a league with Ahriman, who prompts him to compass the death of his own father and succeed him. Ahriman feeds Dahak with flesh, though man had before lived on fruits. In return he wishes to kiss Dahak upon the shoulders, whence there grow in consequence two serpents. Each day two men are killed that the serpents may be fed with their brains. Attacking Iran, Dahak puts Jem to flight, slays him in China, and seizes the kingdom, which he holds during a thousand years of oppression and misrule. Overthrown by Kave and Feridun, he was chained by the latter in Mount Demavend, whence it is believed that he will at the end of time escape to spread destruction and be slain by Keresaspa.

Azibaal (a-zẹ̄-bä′al). ['My strength is the god Ba'al' (?).] King of Aradus (Arvad), Phenicia, appointed by Asurbanipal, the Assyrian king (668–626 B. C.).

Azim (ä′zim). A lover of Zelica in the "Veiled Prophet." He kills her by mistake for the latter.

Azimech (az′i-mek). [Ar. *as-simak:* meaning uncertain.] A name applied both to *a* Virginis (Spica) and to Arcturus, but rarely to the latter.

Azimgarh, or **Azamgarh** (a-zim-, ä-zam-gur′). A district in Benares division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,147 square miles.

Azimgarh. The chief town of the district of Azimgarh, situated on the Tons 55 miles northeast of Benares. Population, about 15,000.

Azincourt. See *Agincourt.*

Azo (äd′zō), or **Azzo** (äd′zō), **Porcius.** Died 1230 (1200 ?). An eminent Bolognese jurist, author of "Summa codicis," and "Apparatus ad codicem." He was a pupil of John Bassianus, and taught at the University of Bologna.

Azoff, or **Azof.** See *Azov.*

Azor (ä′zor). The name of the Beast in Marmontel's "Beauty and the Beast."

Azores (a-zorz′), or **Western Islands.** [Pg. *Açores*, F. *Açores*, G. *Azoren:* so called from the hawks (*açores*) found there.] A group of islands situated in the Atlantic 800 miles west of Portugal, in lat. 37°–40° N., long. 25°–31° 10′ W. They belong to Portugal, and form the province Açores, capital Angra, with three districts, Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada. There are nine islands: Sao Miguel, Santa Maria, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graziosa, Flores, and Corvo. The surface is volcanic and mountainous, and the soil fertile, producing oranges, wine, etc. The islands are a noted health-resort. They were occupied by Portugal in 1432, and colonized by Portuguese and Flemings in the 15th century. Area, 940 square miles. Population (1881), 269,401.

Azotus (a-zō′tus). [Gr. Ἄζωτος.] See *Ashdod.*

Azov, or **Azof**, or **Azoff** (ä′zof). A town in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Don near its mouth, in lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 39° 25′ E. It was taken from the Turks by Peter the Great in 1696, and annexed to Russia in 1774. Population, 16,581.

Azov, or **Azof**, or **Azoff, Sea of.** A sea south of Russia, communicating with the Black Sea by the Strait of Yenikale: the ancient Palus Maeotis. Its largest arm is the Gulf of Taganrog, and its chief tributary the Don. It is very shallow. Length, 220 miles. Width, about 80 miles. Area, 14,000 square miles.

Azpeitia (äth-pay′tē-ä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, on the Urola 15 miles southwest of San Sebastian. Population (1887), 6,616.

Azrael (az′ra-el). In Jewish and Mohammedan angelology, the angel who separates the soul from the body at the moment of death, for which he watches.

Aztec Calendar Stone. See *Stone of the Sun.*

Aztecas (az′tek-az). [Said to be derived from Nahuatl *aztlan*, place of the heron; but with equal probability from the name of a clan (the 'Heron' clan) which left its name to the place.] A surname of the Mexican branch of Nahuatl Indians of central Mexico. The name "Aztecs" has been much misused, every sedentary tribe having been conceived to be descendants of the people so named. In fact, they were a band of Indians who had gradually drifted into the valley of Mexico, from the north probably, and who, harassed by tribes of their own linguistic stock which had preceded them in the occupation of the shores of the lagoon of Mexico, finally fled to some islands in the midst of its waters for security. Improving upon this already secure position, they held their own and in the end turned upon their neighbors. From these petty tribal wars resulted, in the course of the 15th century, the confederacy between the Aztecs, the Tezcucans, and the Tecpanecans, which became at last formidable to all the aborigines of central Mexico up to the year 1519, when Cortes put an end to the power of the confederates of the valley plateau of Mexico. The word *Azteca* was only a surname, not the original designation of the tribe, and the supposed connection of the Mexicans with the New Mexican Pueblos can only be admitted when it is proved that the Pueblo languages are of one stock, and that that stock is radically connected with the Nahuatl of central Mexico.

Aztecs. See *Aztecas.*

Aztlan (äzt-län′). [Nahuatl, 'place of the Heron.'] A mythical site where the Aztecas are said to have dwelt, or whence they are represented as having started on their journey to the southward. Its location is not yet defined.

Azuaga (ä-thö-ä′gä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 57 miles northeast of Seville. Population (1887), 8,253.

Azuay (ä-thö-ī′), or **Assuay** (äs-sö-ī′). A province in southern Ecuador. Capital, Cuenca. Area, 3,875 square miles. Population (1889), 132,400.

Azucena (äd-zö-chā′nä). A character in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the old gipsy who stole Manrico.

Azulai (ä-zö-lī′), **Hayim David.** Born in Jerusalem: lived and died in Leghorn, Italy. A Jewish scholar of the 18th century. He wrote numerous works, the most celebrated being his bibliography, "Shem ha-Gedolim" ("The Names of the Great"), which enumerates more than 1,300 Jewish authors, and over 2,200 of their works.

Azuni (äd-zö′nē), **Domenico Alberto.** Born at Sassari, Sardinia, Aug. 3, 1749: died at Cagliari, Sardinia, Jan. 23, 1827. An Italian jurist and legal and historical writer. He published "Sistema universale dei principj del diritto marittimo dell' Europa" (1795), "Dizionario della giurisprudenza mercantile" (1786–88), "Histoire de Sardaigne" (1802), etc.

Baader (bä'der), **Franz Xaver von.** Born at Munich, March 27, 1765: died at Munich, May 23, 1841. A German scholar, appointed honorary professor of philosophy and speculative theology at the University of Munich in 1826: chiefly known from his philosophical writings. He devoted himself at first to the study of medicine and the natural sciences, held the position of superintendent of mines in Munich (1797), and published various scientific and technical works. His philosophy was conceived under Roman Catholic influences, and was theosophical in character. His philosophical works have been collected, under the editorship of Franz Hoffman, in 16 volumes (1850–60).

Baal (bā'al). [Phen. and Heb. *ba'al*, lord, master.] The supreme god of the Canaanites. The Assyro-Babylonian form of the name is *Belu*, Bel. He was conceived as the productive power of generation and fertility, his female counterpart Ashtoreth (Astarte, Ishtar) being the receptive. His statue was placed on a bull the symbol of generative power, and he was represented with bunches of grapes and pomegranates in his hands. He was also worshiped as the sun-god and was represented with a crown of rays. Offerings made to him were incense, bulls, and on certain occasions human sacrifices, especially children (Jer. xix. 5). The favorite places of his altars were heights and roofs of houses (Jer. xxxii. 29). His cult, like that of Ashtoreth, was attended by wild and licentious orgies. The various names and epithets of Baal occurring in the Old Testament and elsewhere were derived from his various aspects and the localities in which he was worshiped. So *Baal Zebub* (in the New Testament *Beelzebub*, 'lord of flies') in Ekron; *Baal Gad* ('lord of good luck') in Baal Gad (Josh. xi. 17, xii. 7) the modern Banias at the foot of Mount Hermon, *Baal Peor*, from the mountain in Moab. His general name among the Moabites was *Chemosh* (which see). *Moloch* ('king') was his name especially among the Ammonites. In Tyre he was worshiped as *Melcarth* ('king of the city'), identified by the Greeks with Hercules. He was *Baal Berith* ('lord of the covenant') in the confederacy of Shechem. Like the Hebrew *Jah* and *El* and the Assyro-Babylonian *Belu*, *Baal* entered largely into the composition of proper names. So, among numerous others, the names of the two celebrated Carthaginian generals in the Punic wars, *Hannibal* ('Baal is gracious') and *Hasdrubal* ('Baal is helpful'). The worship of Baal was introduced into Israel under Ahab and his wife, who was a Phenician princess.

Baal. A king of Tyre. He is mentioned in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions as having been made king of Tyre by Esarhaddon (king of Assyria 680–668 B.C.), but rebelled against him and joined Tirhakah, the Ethiopian king of Egypt. On his expedition against Egypt, Esarhaddon forced Baal to submit to the Assyrian sovereignty. Under Asurbanipal (668–626) Baal renewed his rebellion against Assyria, but was again obliged to submit.

Baalath (bā'al-ath). A town of Dan, situated probably on the site of the modern Belain, about 2 miles north of Beth-horon.

Baalbec, or **Baalbek** (bäl'bek), or **Baalbak** (bäl'bak). ['The city of Baal' or of 'the sun': Old Syriac *Ba'aldak*: the modern *Al-Bukaa* (the valley).] An ancient city of Syria, situated on the slope of Anti-Libanus 34 miles northwest of Damascus: the Greek Heliopolis ('city of the sun'), famous for its ruins. It was a center of the worship of Baal as sun-god: whence both the original and the Greek names. The city was a Roman colony (Colonia Julia Augusta Felix) under Augustus, and was adorned (great temple) by Antoninus Pius. Its fall began with its capture by the Arabs, and it was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1759. The city is famous for the ruins of the two great temples on its acropolis. The older portions of the acropolis wall, made of huge stones, are of Phenician or kindred origin, and date from the time when the worship of Baal was still supreme. All the structures, except the parts of the wall mentioned, are late Roman in type, and are very effective from their grouping, their great size, and the beauty of the materials. Baalbec has been known to Europeans since the 16th century, and its monuments have been studied and drawn by many explorers.

Baal Peor (bā'al pē'or). See *Baal*.

Baan (bän), or **Baen, Jan van der.** Born at Haarlem, Feb. 20, 1633: died at Amsterdam, 1702. A Dutch portrait painter. His son Jacob van der Baan (born at The Hague, March, 1672: died at Vienna, April, 1700) also practised the same art.

Baanites (bā'an-īts). The followers of Baanes, a Paulician of the 8th and early part of the 9th century.

Baar (bär). A town in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, 15 miles northeast of Lucerne.

Baar (bär), **The.** An elevated and broken region in southwestern Würtemberg and southeastern Baden, lying about the head waters of the Neckar and Danube.

Bab (bab), **Lady.** A character in the Rev. James Townley's farce-comedy "High Life Below Stairs," taken by Kitty, the maid of Lady Bab, who impersonates her mistress and is so called by her fellow-servants.

Bab (bäb), or **Bab-ed-Din** (bäb'ed-dēn'). A title first assumed by Mohammed Ali (put to death in 1850), founder about 1843 of the Persian sect named Babi, which revolted against the government in 1848. See *Babi*.

Bab Ballads, The. A volume of amusing verse by W. S. Gilbert, published in London 1868. These poems appeared originally in "Fun."

Baba (bä'bä), **Ali.** A character in the story of "The Forty Thieves" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who makes his way into the secret cave of the forty thieves by the use of the magic words "open sesame" (the name of a kind of grain).

Baba (bä'bä), **Cape.** A promontory at the western extremity of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Adramyttium.

Baba, Hajji. The principal personage in a novel by James Morier, "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," published in 1824.

Baba Abdalla (bä'bä äb-däl'lä). A blind man, in a story in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who becomes rich through the kindness of a dervish. His covetousness makes him demand also a box of magic ointment which, when applied to the left eye, reveals all hidden treasures, but when used on the right produces total blindness. Doubting this, he applies it to both, and loses sight and riches.

Bababalouk. The chief eunuch in Beckford's "Vathek," a most "royal and disgusting personage." The name is not original with him.

Babadag (bä-bä-däg'). A town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 28° 40′ E. Population, 3,101.

Babar. See *Baber*.

Babbage (bab'āj), **Charles.** Born near Teignmouth, Devonshire, Dec. 26, 1792: died at London, Oct. 18, 1871. A noted English mathematician, one of the founders, secretaries, and vice-presidents of the Astronomical Society, and professor of mathematics at Cambridge (1828–39). He is chiefly known as the inventor of a calculating machine which, after many years of toil and a large expenditure of money, he failed to perfect. He published a treatise "On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures" (1st ed. 1832), a table of logarithms, and many minor works.

Babbitt (bab'it), **Isaac.** Born at Taunton, Mass., July 26, 1799: died at Somerville, Mass., May 26, 1862. An American inventor and manufacturer, a goldsmith by trade, noted for the discovery of the anti-friction metal (an alloy of tin with copper and antimony) which bears his name.

Babcock (bab'kok), **Orville E.** Born at Franklin, Vt., Dec. 25, 1835: died June 2, 1884. An American general. He served as aide-de-camp to General Grant in the Civil War, and when Grant became President acted for a time as his private secretary. He was indicted in 1876 by the grand jury of St. Louis for complicity in revenue frauds, but was acquitted with the aid of a deposition by President Grant. He was promoted colonel July 25, 1866.

Babcock, Rufus. Born at North Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 18, 1798: died at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1875. An American Baptist clergyman. He was graduated from Brown University 1821, was president of Waterville College (Colby University), Maine, 1833–36, served as pastor of several Baptist congregations, and was the founder and editor of the "Baptist Memorial."

Babek (bä'bek). Died 837. A Persian rebel and religious leader, surnamed "Khoremi" ('the sensualist'), on account of the libertine principles which he inculcated. He was taken prisoner and put to death after having defeated for a time the entire force of the calif Motassem.

Babel (bā'bel). Same as *Babylon* (which see).

Bab-el-Mandeb (bäb-el-män'deb). [Ar., 'gate of tears,' from its dangerousness.] A strait, 20 miles wide, connecting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and separating Arabia from eastern Africa. In it is the island of Perim, occupied by the British.

Bab-el-Mandeb, Ras (Cape). The southwestern headland of Arabia, which projects into the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Babenberg (bä'ben-berG). A princely family of Franconia, prominent in the 9th and 10th centuries, whose castle stood on the site of the modern Bamberg. The Austrian dynasty of Babenberg, which ruled from about 976 to 1246, was formerly supposed to have been descended from this Franconian house.

Babenhausen (bä'ben-hou-zen). A small town in Bavaria, situated on the Günz 22 miles south-southeast of Ulm: the seat of a former imperial lordship.

Babenhausen. A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, on the Gersprenz 15 miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Baber (bä'bėr), or **Babar** (bä'bär), or **Babur** (bä'bör) (**Zehir-Eddin** (or **Zahir al din**) **Mohammed**). Born Feb. 4, 1483: died Dec. 28, 1530. A great-grandson of Timur: the founder of the so-called Mogul empire in India. He succeeded his father in Ferghana in 1494, conquered Kashgar, Kunduz, Kandahar, and Kabul, and in 1525 and 1526 India. He wrote in the Tatar language memoirs afterward translated into Persian and from that into various Western languages.

> This dynasty is commonly known as Mogul, both in and out of India; but Baber was for all practical purposes a Turk. His memoirs were written in Turkish; his army was chiefly Turkish; and he always speaks of the real Moguls with extreme dislike. The cause of the misnomer is that the name Mogul is in India loosely applied to all strangers from the North, much in the same way as that of Frank is, throughout the eastern world, to all strangers from the West. It is even applied to the Persians, with hardly more reason than the Persians themselves have for calling the Ottoman Turks Romans.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Saracens, p. 192.

Babes in the Wood. See *Children in the Wood*.

Babeuf (bä-bėf'), or **Babœuf, François Noël:** pseudonym **Caius Gracchus.** Born at St. Quentin, France, 1760 (1762?): died at Paris, May 28, 1797. A French agitator and communist. He founded a journal called "La Tribune du Peuple" (1794), in which he advocated absolute equality and community of property. In 1796 he organized a conspiracy against the Directory for the purpose of putting his theories into practice, but was betrayed, and executed, together with his principal accomplice, Darthe. His system of communism, known as *Babouvisme*, is set forth in his principal works, "Cadastre perpetuel" (1789) and "Du système de population" (1794).

Babi (bäb'ē), or **Babists** (băb'ists). A Persian sect of Mohammedans, so called from *bab*, 'a gate,' the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him. It was founded about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz. On the accession of the shah Nasr ed-Din 1848 the sect broke out into revolt proclaiming the Bab as universal sovereign, and was put down only after several Persian armies had been routed. The Bab was executed 1850. An attempt on the life of the shah in 1852 by three Babists occasioned a terrible persecution, in spite of which the sect survives. The Babi form a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic, and Jewish ideas, inculcate a high morality, discountenance polygamy, forbid concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy, recognize the equality of the sexes, and encourage the practice of charity, hospitality, and abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds.

Babia-Gura (bä'byä-gö'rä). A group of the Carpathians, near the borders of Hungary and Galicia, southwest of Cracow.

Babieça. The name of the Cid's horse.

Babinet (bä-bē-nā'), **Jacques.** Born at Lusignan, France, March 5, 1794: died at Paris, Oct. 21, 1872. A French physicist, meteorologist, and astronomer.

Babington (bab'ing-ton), **Anthony.** Born at Dethick, Derbyshire, Oct., 1561: executed Sept. 20, 1586. An English Roman Catholic conspirator. He was page for a time to Mary Queen of Scots during her imprisonment at Sheffield, and later leader (under the guidance of various Catholic priests, particularly of John Ballard) of a conspiracy for the murder of Elizabeth, the release of Mary, and a general rising of the Catholics.

Babism (bäb'izm). The religion of the Babi (which see).

Babley, Richard. See *Dick, Mr.*

Babo (bä'bō), **Josef Marius von.** Born at Ehrenbreitstein, Jan. 14, 1756: died at Munich, Feb. 5, 1822. A German dramatic poet. He became professor of fine arts at Munich 1778, and at his death was a theatrical manager in the same city. He was the author of the historical tragedy "Otto von Wittelsbach" (1781), etc.

Babócsa (bo'bō-cho). A town in the county of Sümeg, Hungary, situated near the Drave.

Babœuf. See *Babeuf.*

Baboon (ba-bön'), **Lewis** and **Philip.** Characters in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," representing, respectively, Louis XIV. and Philip of Bourbon, duc d'Anjou.

Babrius (bā'bri-us), or **Babrias** (bā'bri-as), or **Gabrias** (gā'bri-as). [Gr. Βάβριος, Βαβρίας, or Γαβρίας.] A Greek writer of the 1st century B. C., who put into choliambic verse the fables attributed to Æsop.

Babua (bä'bwä), or **A-babua** (ä-bä'bwä). An African tribe of the Kongo State, south of the Welle River.

Ba-Bumantsu (bä-bö-män'tsö). See *Bushmen.*

Babur. See *Baber.*

Babuyan Islands (bä-bö-yän' ī'landz). A group of small islands in the Philippines, north of Luzon.

Babylas (bab'i-las), or **Babyllus** (-lus), or **Babila** (-lä), Saint. Died 250. Bishop of Antioch from about 237 to 250, in which latter year he suffered martyrdom. In the Catholic Church his day is Jan. 24; in the Greek Sept. 4.

Babylon (bab'i-lon). In ancient geography, the capital of Babylonia, situated on the Euphrates in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 44° 30′ E.; Babel. The etymology of the name is, as ascertained by many passages in the cuneiform inscriptions *bab ili*, gate of God. The explanation of Gen. xi. 9, 'confusion,' from the Hebrew *balal*, is, as in many other instances, based on a popular etymology. Its Persian name was *Babirus.* It was situated in the south on the Euphrates, and its ruins are spread out on both sides of the river. Babylon was one of the oldest cities of Mesopotamia (compare Gen. x. 10), and was the undisputed capital of Babylonia at the time of the Elamite conquest (2300 B. C.), remaining this till the end. As capital of the country it shared in all its vicissitudes, and was the principal aim of the Assyrian invasions. It was first conquered by the Assyrian king Tukulti-Adar about 1300 B. C.; then by Tiglath-Pileser I. (about 1110 B. C.). Of Shalmaneser II (860–824 B. C.) and his son and grandson it is recorded that they victoriously entered Babylon and sacrificed there to the gods. It was customary with the Assyrian kings, in order to be recognized as fully legitimate kings, to go to Babylon and there perform the mysterious ceremony termed by them "seizing the hands of Bel." Sennacherib sacked it 690 B. C., and completely razed it to the ground. His son and successor Esarhaddon undertook, eleven years later, the restoration of the city. But it was under Nabopolassar, the founder of the new Babylonian empire, 625–604 B. C., and especially under his successor Nebuchadnezzar, 604–561 B. C., that it became "Babylon the great." The ruins, now covering both banks of the Euphrates, are those of the Babylon of these kings and their successors, and convey some idea of its former magnitude and splendor. Nebuchadnezzar, who took more pride in the buildings constructed under his auspices than in his victorious campaigns, concentrated all his care upon the adorning and beautifying of his residence. To this end he completed the fortification of the city begun by his father Nabopolassar, consisting in a double inclosure of mighty walls, the inner called *Imgur-Bel* ('Bel is gracious'), the outer *Nimitti-Bel* ('foundation of Bel'). The circumference of the latter is given by Herodotus (178 ff.) as having been about 55 miles (480 stades), its height about 340 feet, and its thickness about 85 feet. Ctesias (in Diod. Sicul. II. 7 ff.) gives somewhat smaller numbers. According to both these writers the wall was strengthened by 250 towers and pierced by 100 gates of brass (compare also Jer. l. 15; li. 53, 58). The city itself was adorned with numerous temples, chief among them Esagila ('the high-towering house'), temple of the city and of the national god Merodach (Babylonian *Marduk*) with his spouse Zarpanit. In the neighborhood of it was the royal palace, the site of which was identified with the ruins of Al-Kasr. Sloping toward the river were the Hanging Gardens, one of the seven wonders, the location of which is in the northern mound of ruins, Babil. The temple described by Herodotus is that of Nebo in Borsippa, not far from Babylon, which Herodotus included under Babylon, and which also in the cuneiform inscriptions is called "Babylon the second." This temple which in the mound of Birs Nimrud represents the most imposing ruin of Babylonia, is termed in the inscriptions *Ezida* ('the eternal house'), an ancient sanctuary of Nebo (Assyrian *Nabu*), and was restored with great splendor by Nebuchadnezzar. It represents in its construction a sort of pyramid built in seven stages, whence it is sometimes called "temple of the seven spheres of heaven and earth," and it is assumed that the narrative of the "tower of Babel" in Gen. xi. was connected with this temple. Concerning Babylon proper Herodotus mentions that it had wide streets lined with houses of three and four stories. In the conquest of Cyrus, 538 B. C., the city of Babylon was spared. Darius Hystaspis razed its walls and towers. Xerxes (486–465 B. C.) despoiled the temples of their golden statues and treasures. Alexander the Great wished to restore the city, but was prevented by his early death. The decay of Babylon was hastened by the foundation in its neighborhood of Seleucia, 300 B. C., which was built from the ruins of Babylon. The last who calls himself in an inscription "king of Babylon, restorer of Esagila and Ezida," was Antiochus the Great (223–187 B. C.). In the time of Pliny (23–79 A. D.) Babylon was a deserted and dismal place. In the figurative language of the Apocalypse *Babylon* is used for the city of the Antichrist.

Babylon. In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, on the Nile opposite the Pyramids.

Babylon. A town on the south shore of Long Island, in Suffolk County, New York, 30 miles east of Brooklyn. Population (1890), 6,035.

Babylon, Modern. A name frequently given to London.

Babylonia (bab-i-lō'ni-ä). See *Babylon.*

Babylonian Captivity. 1. The period of the exile of the Jews in Babylon: usually reckoned as 70 years, though the actual period from the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem to the return was not more than 50 years. In 605 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar attacked Jerusalem and carried off many prisoners. In 597 the city was again attacked and the king Jehoiachin, his household and 10,000 of the flower of the nation, were carried away. In 586 the city was captured after a siege, the city and temple were burned, and the inhabitants massacred. The survivors were carried off to Babylonia. This was the beginning of the Babylonian captivity proper. In 536, Cyrus, after capturing Babylon, granted the exiles permission to return; and a colony of 42,300 persons availed itself of the privilege. 2. That period in the history of the papacy in the 14th century when the popes, exiled from Italy, lived at Avignon under French influences. Their stay in France lasted about 70 years.

Babylonica (bab-i-lon'i-kä). An ancient romance in thirty-nine books, by Iamblichus, a Syrian rhetorician of the time of Trajan. It existed in manuscript until near the end of the 17th century, when it was destroyed by fire. An epitome of it is given by Photius. It narrates the adventures of two lovers, Rhodanes and Sinonis, in their flight from King Garmus of Babylon, and their attempt to evade his two eunuchs, Damas and Saca, sent in pursuit of them.

Baca (bā'kä), **Valley of.** [Heb., 'valley of balsam-trees']. A valley referred to in the Old Testament (Ps. lxxxiv. 6), probably El-Bakei'a, between Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Bacairís, or **Bakairís,** or **Bacahirís** (bä-kä-ē-rēz'), or **Bacurís** (bä-kö-rēz'). An Indian tribe of central Brazil, living about the head waters of the Xingú and Jurueña. A few hundred have submitted to the whites and serve as herdsmen and laborers. They have no intercourse with the wild Bacairis who are much more numerous. The latter, who were first visited by Von den Steinen in 1886, go naked, live partly by agriculture, and have permanent villages. By their language they are classed with the Carib stock.

Bacapa, Saint Ludovicus. [Pima, from *vatki*, ruined building or house.] An abandoned mission in southeastern Arizona, founded in the latter part of the 17th century, and often confounded with Vacapa (now Matape) in central Sonora.

Bacau. See *Bakau.*

Bacbuc (bäk-bük'). The priestess of the temple in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

Baccarat (bäk-kä-rä'). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe 15 miles southeast of Lunéville: celebrated for its glass-works. Population (1891), commune, 5,723.

Bacchæ (bak'ē), **The.** [Gr. Βάκχαι, the Bacchanals.] A play of Euripides, assigned to a late period in the life of the dramatist. It was composed for the court of Archelaus, and is founded on the punishment of Pentheus, "who, with his family, jeers at the worship of Dionysus, and endeavors to put it down by force. His mother Agave, and her sisters, are driven mad into the mountains where they celebrate the wild orgies of Bacchus with many attendant miracles. Pentheus, who at first attempts to imprison the god and then to put down the Bacchanals by force of arms, is deprived of his senses, is made ridiculous by being dressed in female costume and led out by the god to the wilds of Cithæron, where he is torn in pieces by Agave and other princesses." (*Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 373.)

Bacchiadæ (ba-kī'a-dē). [Gr. Βακχιάδαι.] A ruling family of Corinth, a branch of the Heraclidæ: so named from Bacchis, king of Corinth 926–891 B. C. They ruled Corinth first under a monarchical form of government, then as a close oligarchy from 926 B. C. till their deposition by Cypselus, about [illegible]

Bacchiglione (bak-ke-lyō'ne). A river in northeastern Italy which flows past Vicenza and Padua and empties into the Gulf of Venice. Length, about 80 miles.

Bacchus (bak'us). [L., Gr. Βάκχος, another name of Dionysus, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called Ἴακχος, prob. related to ἰάχειν, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of Dionysus was celebrated.] In classical mythology, a name of Dionysus, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its bad qualities. It was the current name of this god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was especially characteristic of Bœotia, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount Cithæron, and extended to those of the neighboring Parnassus. In Attica the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis, and reached its highest expression in the choragic literary contests, in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine. In early art, and less commonly after the age of Phidias, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely draped. After the time of Praxiteles he appears almost universally, except in archaistic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the thyrsus, the wine-cup, and the panther.

Bacchus and Ariadne. A noted painting by Titian (1523), in the National Gallery, London. Bacchus descends from his leopard-chariot, attended by satyrs and mænads, while Ariadne turns away startled. The background is of woodland, meadow, and sea, glowing with color and light, harmonious, and beautiful in form.

Bacchylides (ba-kil'i-dēz). [Gr. Βακχυλίδης.] A Greek lyric poet of the second rank, living in the 5th century B. C., a native of Iulis in the island of Ceos, a nephew and pupil of Simonides and a contemporary and rival of Pindar. He lived for a time at the court of Hiero in Syracuse. Fragments of his works have survived.

Bacciocchi, Elisa. See *Bonaparte.*

Bacciocchi (bä-chok'kē), **Felice Pasquale,** Prince of Lucca, Piombino, etc. Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, May 18, 1762: died at Bologna, April 27, 1841. The husband of Elisa Bonaparte and brother-in-law of Napoleon I.

Baccio della Porta. See *Bartolommeo, Fra.*

Bach (bäch), Baron **Alexander von.** Born at Loosdorf, Lower Austria, Jan. 4, 1813. An Austrian Ultramontane statesman, minister of justice 1848 (July 19, Oct. 8, and Nov. 21), and of the interior 1849–59, and later ambassador at Rome.

> The Concordat negotiated by Bach with the Papacy in 1855 marked the definite submission of Austria to the ecclesiastical pretensions which in these years of political languor and discouragement gained increasing recognition throughout Central Europe.
>
> *Fyffe*, Hist. of Mod. Europe, III. 156.

Bach, Heinrich. Born Sept. 16, 1615: died at Arnstadt, July 10, 1691. A member of the famous Bach family of musicians, organist at Arnstadt (1681), and father of the musicians Johann Christoph and Johann Michael Bach.

Bach, Johann Christian. Born at Erfurt, 1640: died at Erfurt, 1682. A member of the Bach family of musicians, son of Johannes Bach of Erfurt, who was a great-uncle of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Bach, Johann Christian. Born at Leipsic, 1735: died at London, 1782. A son of Johann Sebastian Bach, surnamed "the Milanese" and "the English" from his residence in Milan (where he was organist of the cathedral 1754–1759) and in London (1759–82). He composed operas, masses, Te Deums, etc.

Bach, Johann Christoph. The name of several members of the noted family of musicians. (*a*) Born 1613: died at Arnstadt 1661. A German musician, grandfather of Johann Sebastian Bach. (*b*) Born at Erfurt, 1645: died at Arnstadt 1693. An uncle of Johann Sebastian Bach, court musician to the Count of Schwarzburg. (*c*) Born 1643: died 1703. A son of Heinrich Bach of Arnstadt and uncle of the first wife of Johann Sebastian Bach. He was court organist at Eisenach, and one of the most noted members of the Bach family. (*d*) Born 1671: died 1721. The brother of Johann Sebastian Bach, organist at Ohrdruf.

Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. Born at Leipsic, 1732: died at Bückeburg, 1795. A son of Johann Sebastian Bach, kapellmeister to Count Schaumburg at Bückeburg.

Bach, Johann Michael. Born 1648: died at Arnstadt, 1694. A son of Heinrich Bach, and the father-in-law of Johann Sebastian Bach: a composer of note, and an instrument-maker.

Bach, Johann Sebastian. Born at Eisenach, March 21, 1685: died at Leipsic, July 28, 1750. An organist, and one of the greatest of composers of church music. At the [illegible] orphan he went to live with his brother Johann Christoph, organist at Ohrdruf, and at fifteen entered the [illegible] school at Lüneburg. He became violinist in the court band of Prince Johann Ernst at Weimar [illegible] at Arnstadt in 1704, organist at Mühlhausen in 1707, court organist at Weimar in 1708, [illegible] the Prince of Anhalt-Köthen [illegible] the Thomas Schule and organist at the two churches at Leipsic 1723 [illegible] to the Elector of Saxony 1736, [illegible] honorary kapellmeister to the Duke of Weissenfels. His works—chiefly church and piano music—are numerous. He was twice married, and had seven children by his first wife and thirteen by the second.

Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. Born at Weimar, March 14, 1714: died at Hamburg, Dec. 14, 1788. A distinguished composer, son of Johann Sebastian Bach. He went to Berlin in 1737, and in 1740 entered the service of Frederick the Great as court musician, remaining in this position until 1767; he then went to Hamburg. He was a voluminous composer of piano-music, oratorios, etc.; he also wrote on the theory of piano-playing.

Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. Born at Weimar, 1710: died at Berlin, July 1, 1784. The eldest son of Johann Sebastian Bach, organist of the Church of St. Sophia in Dresden (1733) and of St. Mary's at Halle (1747–1767). He was an organist and composer of great ability, but was of dissolute habits. He died in want and degradation.

Bacharach (bä'chä-räch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 24 miles above Coblentz: famous for its wines. Near it is the castle Stahleck, an ancient residence of the palatines.

Bache (bāch), **Alexander Dallas.** Born at Philadelphia, July 19, 1806: died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 17, 1867. An American physicist, son of Richard Bache and grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was a graduate of West Point 1825; professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania 1828–41; the organizer of Girard College 1836, and its first president; and superintendent of the Coast Survey 1843–67. He wrote "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard College," and various scientific papers.

Bache, Francis Edward. Born at Birmingham, England, Sept. 14, 1833: died there, Aug. 24, 1858. An English composer, author of music for the pianoforte, operas, songs, etc.

Bache, Franklin. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1792: died there, March 19, 1864. An American physician and chemist, a cousin of Alexander Dallas Bache. He was professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute 1826–32, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1831–41, and in Jefferson Medical College 1841–64. With Dr. Wood he prepared a "Pharmacopœia," (1830), which was the foundation of the "United States Pharmacopœia" and "United States Dispensatory." He was editor, with Dr. Wood, of the "Dispensatory" 1833–64.

Bache, Richard. Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 12, 1737: died in Berks County, Pa., July 29, 1811. Son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, postmaster-general of the United States 1776–82.

Bache, Sarah. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1744: died Oct. 5, 1808. Daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and wife of Richard Bache.

Bachelor of Salamanca, The (F. "Le bachelier de Salamanque, ou les mémoires de Don Chérubin de la Ronda"). A romance by Le Sage. According to a statement of the author in the first edition (1736) it was taken from a Spanish manuscript; but this was not really the case. It was his last novel. (*Bachelor* here means a "bachelor of arts.")

Bachergebirge (bä'chėr-ge-bėr'ge). A mountain group in southern Styria, south of the Drave, an eastern continuation of the Karawanken.

Bachian. See *Batjan*.

Bachman (bak'man), **John.** Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1790: died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1874. An American clergyman and naturalist, an associate of Audubon in his "Quadrupeds of North America."

Bachmann (bäch'män), **Gottlob Ludwig Ernst.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 1, 1792: died April 15, 1881. A German classical philologist, professor of classical philology in the University of Rostock 1833–65.

Bacis (bā'sis), or **Bakis** (bā'kis). [Gr. Βάκις.] In Greek legend, a name given to several seers or prophets, the most celebrated of whom was the Bœotian Bacis whose oracles were delivered at Heleon in Bœotia. Specimens of these (spurious) oracles, in hexameter verse, have been preserved.

Back (bak), **Sir George.** Born at Stockport, Cheshire, Nov. 6, 1796: died at London, June 23, 1878. An English admiral and Arctic explorer. He accompanied Franklin to the Spitzbergen Seas in the Trent (1818), to the Coppermine River (1819–22), and the Arctic coast of America (1825–27), and to the Mackenzie River (1825–27). He conducted an expedition overland, and discovered the Great Fish or Back River (1833–35), and commanded the Terror in an Arctic expedition (1836–37). He was created admiral in 1857. His chief works are "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River" and "Narrative of an Expedition in H. M. S. Terror."

Back Bay, The. An expansion of the Charles River, now largely filled in and forming a wealthy quarter of Boston, Massachusetts.

Backbite (bak'bīt), **Sir Benjamin.** A slanderer in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal."

Backergunge (bäk'er-gunj), or **Bakerganj,** or **Bakarganj** (bäk'ar-ganj). A district in the Dacca division, Bengal, British India, in the Ganges delta. Area, 3,649 square miles. Population (1881), 1,900,889.

Backhuysen (bäk'hoi-zen), or **Bakhuyzen, Ludolf.** Born at Emden, in East Friesland, Dec. 18, 1631: died at Amsterdam, Nov. 17, 1708 (1709?). A Dutch marine painter.

Backnang (bäk'näng). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, on the Murr 15 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 6,767.

Bäckström (bāk'strėm), **Per Johan Edvard.** Born at Stockholm, Oct. 27, 1841: died there, Feb. 12, 1886. A Swedish poet and dramatist. He was editor of "Teater och Musik" (1876) of "Nu" (1877), and of "Post och Inrikes Tidningar" (from 1878 to his death), and author of the tragedy "Dagvard Frey" (1877), etc.

Backtischwah. See *Bakhtishwa*.

Backus (bak'us), **Isaac.** [ME. *bakhous*, AS. *bæchūs*, bake-house.] Born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, 1724: died Nov. 20, 1806. An American Baptist minister, author of a "History of New England, with Special Reference to the Baptists" (1777–96), etc.

Backwell (bak'wel), **Edward.** Died 1683. A London goldsmith and alderman who played an important part in financial affairs under Cromwell and Charles II. He is regarded as the chief founder of the banking system in England.

Bacler d'Albe (bäk-lār dälb'), **Louis Albert Ghislam, Baron.** Born at Saint-Pol, Pas-de-Calais, France, Oct. 21, 1762: died at Sèvres, Sept. 12, 1824. A French painter, chartographer, and soldier. He served with distinction under Napoleon 1796–1814, especially as director of the topographical bureau, and attained (1813) the rank of brigadier-general. His best-known work is a picture of the battle of Arcole, in which he took part.

Bac-ninh (bäk-nēny'). A town in Tonkin, in the delta of the Red River northeast of Hanoi. Near it several engagements in the French war in Tonkin took place in 1884.

Bacolor (bä-kō-lōr'). A town in Luzon, Philippine Islands, northwest of Manila. Population (1887), 12,978.

Bacon (bā'kon), **Anthony.** Born 1558: died May, 1601. An English diplomatist, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife, and brother of Francis Bacon. He attached himself (1593) to the Earl of Essex, and followed his fortunes until his death, acting for seven years as his private foreign secretary.

Bacon, Delia. Born at Tallmadge, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1811: died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1859. An American writer, sister of Leonard Bacon. Her best known work is the "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded" (1857), in which she attempted to prove that the plays attributed to Shakspere are the work of Francis Bacon and others.

Bacon, Ezekiel. Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1776: died at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1870. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1807–13, and first comptroller of the United States Treasury 1813–15.

Bacon, Francis. Born at York House, London, Jan. 22, 1561: died at Highgate, April 9, 1626. A celebrated English philosopher, jurist, and statesman, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, created Baron Verulam July 12, 1618, and Viscount St. Albans Jan. 27, 1621: commonly, but incorrectly, called *Lord Bacon*. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, April 1573 to March 1575, and at Gray's Inn 1576; became attached to the embassy of Sir Amias Paulet in France in 1576; was admitted to the bar in 1582, entered Parliament in 1584, was knighted in 1603, became solicitor-general in 1607, and attorney-general in 1613, was made a privy councilor in 1616, lord keeper in 1617 and lord chancellor in 1618, and was tried in 1621 for bribery, condemned, fined, and removed from office. A notable incident of his career was his connection with the Earl of Essex, which began in July, 1591, remained an intimate friendship until the fall of Essex (1600–01), and ended in Bacon's active efforts to secure the conviction of the earl for treason. (See *Essex*.) His great fame rests upon his services as a reformer of the methods of scientific investigation, and though his relation to the progress of knowledge has been exaggerated and misunderstood, his reputation as one of the chief founders of modern inductive science is well grounded. His chief works are the "Advancement of Learning" published in English as "The Two Books of Francis Bacon of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning Divine and Humane" in 1605; the "Novum organum, sive indicia vera de interpretatione naturæ," published in Latin, 1620, as "second part" of the (incomplete) "Instauratio magna"; the "De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum" published in Latin in 1623; "Historia Ventorum" (1622), "Historia Vitæ et Mortis" (1623), "Historia Densi et Rari" (posthumously, 1658), "Sylva Sylvarum" (posthumously, 1627), "New Atlantis," "Essays" (1597, 1612, 1625), "De Sapientia Veterum" (1609), "Apothegms New and Old," "History of Henry VII." (1622). Works edited by Ellis, Spedding, and Heath (7 vols. 1857); Life by Spedding (7 vols. 1861, 2 vols. 1878). See *Shakspere*.

Bacon, John. Born at London, Nov. 24, 1740: died there, Aug. 4, 1799. An English sculptor. Among his works are monuments to Pitt (Guildhall and Westminster Abbey), Dr. Johnson and Howard (St. Paul's), and Blackstone (All Souls, Oxford).

Bacon, Leonard. Born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19, 1802: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 24, 1881. An American Congregational clergyman, editor, and author. He was pastor in New Haven (1st church 1825–81), professor and lecturer (1871) in New Haven Theological Seminary (1866–81), one of the founders of the "New Englander," and one of the founders and editors of the New York "Independent."

Bacon, Nathaniel. Born 1593: died 1660. An English Puritan lawyer, member of Parliament 1645–60, and master of requests under Cromwell and Richard Cromwell. He was the author of a "Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England" (1647–51).

Bacon, Nathaniel. Born in England about 1642: died Oct., 1676. An Anglo-American lawyer, son of Thomas Bacon of Friston Hall, Suffolk, England. He emigrated to Virginia, settled on the upper James, and became a member of the governor's council. He was chosen by the Virginians, who were dissatisfied with Governor Berkeley's Indian policy, to lead an expedition against the Indians, but was refused a commission by the governor. He nevertheless invaded the Indian territory in 1676, but was proclaimed a rebel by Governor Berkeley, was captured, tried before the governor and council, and acquitted. The enthusiasm which Bacon's cause awakened was taken advantage of to demand the abolition of exorbitant taxes, the recently imposed restrictions on the suffrage, and other evils. Having been proclaimed a rebel a second time by the governor, Bacon captured and destroyed Jamestown, but died before he could accomplish his projects of reform.

Bacon, Sir **Nicholas.** Born at Chiselhurst, Kent, 1509: died at London, Feb. 20, 1579. An English statesman, father of Francis Bacon. He was graduated B. A. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1527; was called to the bar in 1533; became solicitor of the Court of Augmentations in 1537; attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1546; and was lord keeper of the great seal from Dec. 22, 1558, to his death, exercising after April 14, 1559, the jurisdiction of lord chancellor.

Bacon, Roger. Born at or near Ilchester, Somersetshire, about 1214: died probably at Oxford in 1294. A celebrated English philosopher. He was educated at Oxford and Paris (whence he appears to have returned to England about 1250), and joined the Franciscan order. In 1257 he was sent by his superiors to Paris where he was kept in close confinement for several years. About 1265 he was invited by Pope Clement IV. to write a general treatise on the sciences, in answer to which he composed his chief work, the "Opus Majus." He was in England in 1268. In 1278 his writings were condemned as heretical by a council of his order, in consequence of which he was again placed in confinement. He was at liberty in 1292. Besides the "Opus Majus," his most notable works are "Opus Minus," "Opus Tertium," and "Compendium Philosophiæ." See Siebert, "Roger Bacon," 1861; Held, "Roger Bacon's Praktische Philosophie," 1881, and L. Schneider, "Roger Bacon," 1873.

Bacon's Rebellion. See *Bacon, Nathaniel*.

Baconthorpe (bā'kon-thôrp), or **Bacon,** or **Bacho, John.** Died 1346. An English Carmelite monk and schoolman, surnamed "the Resolute Doctor."

Bacos. See *Cacos*.

Bacsányi (bo'chan-yē), **János.** Born at Tapoleza, western Hungary, May 11, 1763: died at Linz, May 12, 1845. A Hungarian poet, prose-writer, and journalist. He founded, with Baróti and Kazinezy, a journal, the "Magyar Museum," in 1788.

Bactra. See *Balkh*.

Bactria (bak'tri-ạ̈), or **Bactriana** (bak-tri-ā'nạ̈). [From *Bactra*.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, north of the Paropamisus Mountains on the upper Oxus, nearly corresponding to the modern district of Balkh in Afghanistan. The population was Aryan in race; the capital Zariaspa or Bactra, now Balkh. Bactra was the cradle of the Persian religion which Zarathushtra (Zoroaster) reformed about 600 B. C. (?). At a very early period it was the center of a powerful kingdom which was conquered by the Medes, and together with these by the Persians, and then by Alexander. It was a part of the kingdom of the Seleucidæ, and from 256 B. C. for about 100 years an independent Greco-Bactrian kingdom which extended to the Kabul River and the Indus. Bactria belonged to the Sassanidæ until about 640 A. D., and has since been under Mohammedan rule.

Bactrian Sage, The. Zoroaster, who was a native of Bactria.

Bacup (bak'up). A manufacturing and mining town in Lancashire, England, situated 16 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 23,498.

Baczko (bats'kō), **Ludwig von.** Born at Lick, East Prussia, June 8, 1756: died March 27, 1823. A German historical writer and novelist.

Badagry (bä-dä-grē'). A town in West Africa, near Lagos. It was formerly the capital of a native kingdom and a great slave-port.

Badajoz (bäd-a-hōs'; Sp. bä-ᴅä-ᴛнōth'). A province of Estremadura, western Spain, popularly called Lower Estremadura. Area, 8,687 square miles. Population (1887), 480,418.

Badajoz. The capital of the province of Badajoz, situated on the Guadiana near the Portuguese frontier, in lat. 38° 49' N., long. 6° 56' W.: the Roman Pax Augusta, or Batallium. It is strongly fortified and has a cathedral and castle. It has belonged at various times to the Moors, Castile, and Portugal. It is the birthplace of Morales. Badajoz has often been besieged, the most notable of these events being (1) the unsuccessful siege by the Allies in 1705, when it was defended by the French and Spanish; (2) its siege by the French under Soult, who captured it March, 1811; (3) three sieges by the British, April–May, 1811, May–June, 1811, and March–April, 1812. It was stormed and taken by them April 6, 1812. Population (1887), 27,279.

Badakshan (bäd-äk-shän'). A territory in central Asia, about lat. 36°–38° N., long. 69°–72° E., bounded by the Amu-Daria on the north, the Hindukush on the south, and Kunduz on the west, especially noted for its rubies. It is inhabited largely by Tajiks. Capital, Faizabad. Population (estimated), 100,000.

Badalocchio (bä-dä-lok'kē-ō), **Sisto,** surnamed **Rosa.** Born at Parma, 1581: died at Bologna, 1647. An Italian painter and engraver, a pupil and assistant of Annibale Carracci.

Badalona (bä-ᴅä-lō'nä). A seaport in the province of Barcelona, Spain, northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 15,974.

Badcock (bad'kok), **John.** A writer on pugilistic and sporting subjects, who wrote between 1816 and 1830 under the pseudonyms of "Jon Bee" and "John Hinds." In 1830 he edited the "Works of Samuel Foote," with remarks, notes, and a memoir (under the name of Jon Bee).

Baddeley (bad'li), **Robert.** Born probably in 1733: died in 1794. An English actor. He was originally the cook of Samuel Foote, and went on the stage before 1761. He was the original Moses in the "School for Scandal." In his will he left the revenue of his house in Surrey for the support of an asylum for decayed actors, and also the interest of one hundred pounds to provide wine and cake for the actors of Drury Lane Theater on Twelfth Night. This is still done.

> Since 1843, then, the term of "Their," or "Her Majesty's Servants," is a mere formality, as there is no especial company now privileged to serve or solace royalty. Mr. Webster, who occupies Garrick's chair in the management of the Theatrical Fund, tells me, that Baddeley was the last actor who wore the uniform of scarlet and gold prescribed for the "gentlemen of the household" who were patented actors; and that he used to appear in it at rehearsal. He was proud of being one of their "Majesties' servants"; a title once coveted by all nobly-aspiring actors. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, II. 416.

Baddeley, Sophia. Born at London in 1745: died at Edinburgh in 1786. The wife of Robert Baddeley, and an actress and singer.

Badeau (ba-dō'), **Adam.** Born Dec. 29, 1831: died March 19, 1895. An American officer (captain and brevet brigadier-general, United States army) and writer, military secretary to General Grant 1864–69, and later in the consular service. He has written "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1867–81), "Grant in Peace" (1886), "The Vagabond Papers" (a volume of literary sketches and dramatic criticism, 1859), etc.

Badebec (bäd-bek'). The wife of Gargantua in the romance of "Pantagruel" by Rabelais. She was the mother of Pantagruel, at whose birth she died, owing to the surprising number of mules, camels, dromedaries, wagons, and provisions of every kind which she brought forth at the same time.

Bad-Elster. See *Elster.*

Baden (bä'den). [F. *Bade.*] A grand duchy of southern Germany, and a state of the German Empire, the fourth in area and fifth in population: capital Carlsruhe. It is bounded by Hesse and Bavaria on the north, Bavaria on the northeast, Wurtemberg on the east, Switzerland (separated mainly by Lake Constance and the Rhine) on the south, and Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate (separated by the Rhine) on the west. It produces grain, wine, tobacco, hemp, potatoes, hops, and chicory; manufactures clocks, wooden ware, cotton and silk goods, chemicals, cigars, machinery, straw hats, brushes, paper, etc.; and abounds in mineral springs. It comprises the four districts of Constance, Freiburg, Carlsruhe, and Mannheim. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy under a grand duke, and a Landtag with an upper house and a chamber of 63 representatives. Baden sends 3 representatives to the Bundesrat and 14 to the Reichstag. About two thirds of the population are Roman Catholic, one third Protestant. Its ancient inhabitants were the Alamanni, and it formed a part of the duchy of Alamannia. Its rulers have been descendants of the house of Zähringen (a place near Freiburg). They ruled as margraves, with a separation in the 16th century into the lines Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, which were reunited in 1771. Baden entered the Fürstenbund in 1785, received accession of territory in 1803, and became an electorate. It was allied with Napoleon; received further accessions in 1805; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806; became a grand duchy and again received increase of territory; joined the Allies in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815; and received a constitution in 1818. It was the scene of revolutionary proceedings in 1848, and of the outbreak of revolution in May, 1849, which was suppressed by the aid of Prussian troops in July. It sided with Austria in 1866, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. Area, 5,821 square miles. Population (1890), 1,657,867.

Baden, or **Baden-Baden.** [G., 'baths.'] A town and watering-place in Baden, in the valley of the Oosbach 18 miles southwest of Carlsruhe, famous for its hot medicinal springs: the Roman Civitas Aurelia Aquensis. It is a place of annual resort of about 50,000 people, and was formerly noted for its gambling establishments (closed 1872). It was long the capital of the margraviate of Baden. Population (1890), commune, 13,884.

Baden, or **Baden bei Wien** (bä'den bī vēn). A town and watering-place of Lower Austria, situated in a valley of the Wienerwald 14 miles southwest of Vienna, noted for its hot sulphur springs, known to the Romans. Population (1890), commune, 11,263.

Baden, or **Oberbaden** (ō'ber-bä'den). [G., 'Upper Baden.'] A town and watering-place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Limmat 14 miles northwest of Zürich, noted for its hot sulphur baths, known to the Romans: the Roman Aquæ Helveticæ. It was the meeting-place of the Swiss diet for three centuries. Population, about 4,000.

Baden, Jacob. Born at Vordingborg, May 4, 1735: died at Copenhagen, July 5, 1804. A Danish philologist and critic, appointed professor of eloquence and the Latin language at Copenhagen in 1780. He founded the "Kritisk Journal" in 1768, and published "Grammatica Latina" (1782), etc.

Baden, Margrave of. See *Louis William I.,* Margrave of Baden.

Baden, Treaty of. A treaty between the German Empire and France, concluded at Baden, Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1714, which, with the treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt, ended the War of the Spanish Succession. The Peace of Ryswick was ratified, the electors of Bavaria and Cologne were reinstated in their lands and dignities, and Landau was left in the possession of France.

Baden-Baden. See *Baden.*

Baden-Powell (bā'den-pou'l), Sir **George Smyth.** Born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1847. An English politician and publicist. He was appointed joint commissioner with Colonel Sir W. Crossman, in 1882, to inquire into the administration, revenues, and expenditure of the British West India colonies; assisted Sir Charles Warren in his diplomatic relations with the native chiefs of Bechuanaland in 1885; spent the winter of 1886–87 in Canada and the United States investigating the fishery dispute; and was made joint commissioner with Sir George Bowen, in 1887, to arrange the details of the new Malta constitution. He was British commissioner in the Bering Sea inquiry, 1891; and British member of the Joint Commission, Washington, 1892. Author of "New Homes for the Old Country" (1872), "Protection and Bad Times" (1879), "State Aid and State Interference" (1882), etc.

Badenweiler (bä'den-vī-ler). A village and watering place in Baden, near Müllheim, southwest of Freiburg. It contains ruins of Roman baths, one of the most interesting existing examples. There are two parts, corresponding in their subdivisions, one for men and one for women. Each part has a large atrium or outer court, whence there is access to the apodyterium or dressing-room, the caldarium, or hot-air bath; the frigidarium, or cold bath; and the tepidarium, or warm bath. The entire structure measures 318 by 99 feet; the walls, pavements, and steps remain in position. The date assigned is the 2d century A. D.

Bader (bä'der), **Joseph.** Born Feb. 24, 1805: died 1883. A German writer on the history, etc., of Baden. He was editor of the periodical "Badenia" 1839–64.

Badger (baj'er), **Squire.** A character in Fielding's "Don Quixote in England."

Badger, George Edmund. Born at Newbern, N. C., April 13, 1795: died at Raleigh, N. C., May 11, 1866. An American politician. He was secretary of the navy 1841 and Whig United States senator from North Carolina 1846–55.

Badger, George Percy. Born 1815: died Feb. 21, 1888. An English Orientalist, compiler of an English-Arabic lexicon (1881).

Badghis (bäd-ghēz'). A district in Afghanistan, north of Herat. By the recent delimitation it is included in the Russian dominions.

Badham (bad'am), **Charles.** Born at Ludlow, Shropshire, July 18, 1813: died at Sydney, Australia, Feb. 26, 1884. An English classical scholar and teacher, appointed professor of classics and logic in the University of Sydney in 1867. He published editions of various Greek classics, "Criticism applied to Shakspere" (1846), etc.

Badia (bä-dē'ä). A small town in the province of Rovigo, Italy, situated on the Adige 29 miles southwest of Padua.

Badia Calavena (bä-dē'ä kä-lä-vā'nä). A small town in the province of Verona, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Verona, the chief place in the "Tredici Communi."

Badiali (bä-dē-ä'lē), **Cesare.** Born at Imola, Italy: died there, Nov. 17, 1865. A celebrated Italian bass singer.

Badia y Leblich (bä-ᴛнē'ä ē lāb-lēch'), **Domingo.** Born 1766: died 1818. A Spanish traveler in northern Africa and the Orient: better known by his Mussulman name of Ali Bey.

Badikshis (bä-dek-shēz'). [Pl.] An Afghan tribe of Aryan origin.

Badinguet (bä-dañ-gā'), afterward **Radot** (rä-dō'). Died 1883. A Moor in whose disguise Napoleon III. escaped from the fortress of Ham 1846: hence, a nickname of Napoleon III.

Badius (bä'dē-ös), **Jodocus** or **Josse,** surnamed **Ascensius** (from his birthplace). Born at Asche, near Brussels, 1462: died 1535. A Flemish printer and writer. He established at Paris a printing-house, the "Prælum Ascensianum," about 1499.

Bad Lands. Certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like fields of desolate ruins. The name was first applied, in its French form *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota along the White River, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.

Badman (bad'man), **The Life and Death of Mr.** A work by John Bunyan, published in 1680.

Badminton (bad'min-tọn). The residence of the dukes of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, England, 15 miles northeast of Bristol.

Badminton. A cup made of special and sweetened claret, named for the Duke of Beaufort (of Badminton), who was a patron of pugilistics; hence, in the prize-ring, blood, the slang name for which is "claret."

Badminton, The. A coaching and sporting club of 1,000 members, established in London in 1876.

Badon (bā'dọn), **Mount,** L. **Mons Badonicus** (monz ba-don'i-kus). The scene of a battle said to have been gained by King Arthur over the Saxon invaders in 520 (?): variously identified with Badbury Rings (Dorset), a hill near Bath, and Bouden Hill (near Linlithgow).

Badoura (ba-dö'ra). The principal character in the story of the "Amours of Prince Camaralzaman and the Princess Badoura," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Their story is a proverbial one of love at first sight.

Badrinath. See *Bhadrinath.*

Badroulboudour (ba-dröl'bö-dör'). The wife of Aladdin in the story of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Bæbia gens (bē'bi-ạ jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Dives, Herennius, Sulca, and Tamphilus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus (182 B. C.).

Bæda (bē'dä). See *Bede.*

Baedeker (bad'e-ker), **Karl.** Born 1801: died 1859. A German publisher, noted as the founder of a series of guide-books.

Baegna Elv (bāg'nä elv). The chief head stream of the Drammen (or Drams) Elv, in southern Norway.

Baele (bä-ā'le). A Nigritic tribe, northeast of Lake Chad. It is pastoral and nomadic, owning camels, sheep, and goats. It is half heathen and half Mohammedan.

Baena (bä-ā'nä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 25 miles southeast of Cordova: the Latin Baniana or Biniana. Population (1887), 12,036.

Baena (bä yā'nä), **Antonio Ladislau Monteiro.** Born in Portugal about 1790: died at Pará, March 28, 1850. A Portuguese-Brazilian author. He was an officer in the Portuguese [illegible] the Brazilian army [illegible] years were spent in Pará, where [illegible] military expedition [illegible] Cabanaes rebels 1835–36. Subsequently he studied [illegible] the Amazon valley. His [illegible] geographic [illegible] province of Pará [illegible] on that region.

Baer (bãr), **Karl Ernst von.** Born in Esthonia, Russia, Feb. 28, 1792: died at Dorpat, Nov. 28,

1876. A celebrated Russian naturalist, especially noted for his researches in embryology. He was appointed extraordinary professor of zoology at Konigsberg in 1819 (and two years later ordinary professor), and succeeded Burdach as director of the Anatomical Institute. In 1829 he went to St. Petersburg as member of the Academy, returned to Konigsberg in 1830, and again went to St. Petersburg in 1834 as librarian of the Academy. His chief works are the "Entwickelungsgeschichte der Tiere" (1828–37), and "Untersuchungen uber die Entwickelung der Fische" (1835).

Baerle (bär'le), **Cornelius van.** The tulip-fancier in Dumas's story "La Tulipe Noire."

Baerle, Gaspard van. See *Barlæus.*

Baert (bä-ãr'), **Alexandre Balthazar François de Paule, Baron de.** Born at Dunkirk about 1750: died at Paris, March 23, 1825. A French politician and geographer. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, in which he vainly exerted himself to save Louis XVI. He wrote "Tableau de la Grande Bretagne, etc." (1800), etc.

Bætica (bē'ti-kä). In ancient geography, the southernmost division of Hispania (Spain).

Bætis (bē'tis), or **Bætes** (bē'tēz). The Roman name of the Guadalquivir.

Baeyer (bā'yėr), **Adolf.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 31, 1835. A German chemist, son of Johann Jakob Baeyer. He became professor of chemistry at Strasburg in 1872, and succeeded Liebig at Munich in 1875. He is the discoverer of cerulein, eosin, and indol.

Baeyer, Johann Jakob. Born at Müggelsheim, near Köpenick, Nov. 5, 1794: died at Berlin, Sept. 10, 1885. A Prussian soldier and geometer. He fought as a volunteer in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; joined the army in 1815; and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1858. He conducted several important geodetic surveys, and in 1870 became president of the Geodetic Institute at Berlin. He published various geodetical works.

Baez (bä'āth), **Buenaventura.** Born at Azua, Hayti, about 1810: died in Porto Rico, March 21, 1884. A statesman of Santo Domingo. He cooperated with Santa Anna in the establishment of the Dominican Republic, and was president from 1849 to 1853, when he was overturned and expelled by Santa Anna. He retired to New York, but Santa Anna being driven out in 1856, he was called back and again elected president. In June, 1858, he was again supplanted by Santa Anna. Elected a third time in 1865, he was supplanted in 1866 by a triumvirate headed by Cabral. Baez was recalled and made president a fourth time in 1868. After various negotiations he signed with President Grant two treaties (Nov. 29, 1869) one for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, and the other for the cession of the bay of Samaná. The annexation scheme was, ostensibly at least, approved by the people of Santo Domingo, but the United States Senate refused to ratify it. The failure of this resulted in renewed disorders, and the fall of Baez.

Baeza (bä-ā'thä). A town in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 22 miles northeast of Jaen: the Roman Beatia. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of a university. It was a flourishing Moorish city, and was sacked by St. Ferdinand in the 13th century. Population (1887), 13,911.

Baffin (baf'in), **William.** Died Jan. 23, 1622. An English navigator and explorer. He was pilot of the Discovery, Captain Robert Bylot, which in 1615 was despatched by the Muscovy Company to North America in search of the northwest passage. The expedition resulted in the discovery of the bay between Greenland and British America which has since received the name of Baffin Bay. An account of the expedition, written by Baffin, was printed by Purchas, who, however, took great liberties with the text. The original manuscript, with map, is in the British Museum, and was edited for the Hakluyt Society in 1849 (Rundall, "Narratives of Voyages towards the North-west"). Baffin was killed while serving in the allied English and Persian armies against the Portuguese in the island of Kishm in the Persian Gulf.

Baffin Bay (baf'in bā). A sea passage communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Smith Sound, and lying west of Greenland: explored by Baffin 1616. Also *Baffin's Bay.*

Baffin Land (baf'in land). An extensive territory in the Arctic regions, lying west of Baffin Bay. Also *Baffin's Land.*

Baffo (baf'fō), surnamed "The Pure." Lived about 1580–1600. A Venetian lady, sultana and counselor of the sultan Amurath III.

Bafing (bä'feng). One of the chief headstreams of the river Senegal.

Bagamoyo (bä-gä-mō'yō). A port, town, and the greatest commercial center of German East Africa, south of the Kingani River opposite Zanzibar. It is a meeting-place of inland roads and caravans. A railroad is building (1895) to the neighboring Dar-es-salaam. Population, 20,000 to 25,000, consisting of Arabs, Hindus, and Africans.

Ba-ganda (bä-gän'dä). See *Ganda.*

Bagaudæ (ba-gâ'dē). A body of Gallic peasants in rebellion against the Romans at intervals from about 270 A. D. to the 5th century.

Bagby (bag'bi), **Arthur Pendleton.** Born in Virginia, 1794: died at Mobile, Alabama, Sept. 21, 1858. An American politician. He was governor of Alabama 1837–41, United States senator from Alabama 1841–48, and United States minister to Russia 1848–49.

Bagby, George William. Born in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1828: died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1883. A physician, journalist (became editor of the Lynchburg "Express" in 1853, and of the "Southern Literary Messenger" in 1859), and humorist. He wrote under the pseudonym "Mozis Addums."

Bagdad, or **Baghdad** (bäg-däd', commonly bag'dad). [Pers., 'gift of God.' The name *Bag-da-da* is found in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, and appears to be of Aramean origin.] A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in the lower valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, between Persia and Arabia.

Bagdad, or **Baghdad.** The capital of the vilayet of Bagdad, situated on the Tigris in lat. 33° 20′ N., formerly a city of great importance and still the seat of considerable commerce. It has manufactures of leather, silk, cotton and woolen goods. It was founded in 762 by Abu Jaffar, surnamed "Al-Mansur" ('the Victorious'), second calif of the dynasty of the Abbassides, and it was the capital of the Abbassides for five hundred years, bearing the name of Mansurijeh, also Dar-es-Selam ('Dwelling of Peace'), which latter name it still has in official documents of the Ottoman government. Under the Abbassides it became a celebrated center of Arabic learning and civilization, and the glory and splendor of the eastern world. During the height of its prosperity it harbored a million and a half people within its walls. It declined with the decay of the Abbassidian califate, and came at the fall of this dynasty, in 1258, into the hands of the Mongols. It is still the capital of the Turkish province Mesopotamia. Population, 180,000.

Bage (bāj), **Robert.** Born at Darley, Derbyshire, England, Feb. 29, 1728: died at Tamworth, England, Sept. 1, 1801. An English novelist. He was a paper-manufacturer by trade, and did not begin to write before the age of fifty-three. He wrote "Mount Henneth" (1781), "Barham Downs" (1784), "Hermsprong, or Man as he is not" (1796), etc.

Bagehot (baj'ọt), **Walter.** Born at Langport, Somersetshire, Feb. 3, 1826: died there, March 24, 1877. A noted English economist, publicist, and journalist. He was graduated at the University of London 1846, was called to the bar in 1852, and was editor of the "Economist" 1860–77. He wrote "The English Constitution" (1867), "Physics and Politics, etc." (1869), "Lombard Street, etc." (1873), "Literary Studies" (1879), "Economic Studies" (1880), "Biographical Studies" (1881), etc.

Baggara (bäg'gä-rä). A Hamitic but Arabic-speaking tribe of the upper Nile valley. They are nomads, hunters, Egyptian soldiers, and slave-raiders. See *Shilluk.*

Baggesen (bäg'e-sen), **Jens (Emmanuel).** Born at Korsör, Denmark, Feb. 15, 1764: died at Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1826. A Danish poet, author of "Comic Tales" (1785), "Labyrinthen" (1792), "Parthenais" (1804), etc.

Baghdad. See *Bagdad.*

Baghelkhand (bä-gel-kund'). The collective name of several native states in central India, the most important of which is Rewah.

Bagheria (bä-ge-rē'ä), or **Bagaria** (bä-gä-rē'ä). A town on the northern coast of Sicily, 8 miles east of Palermo. Population, 12,000.

Baghirmi (bä-gēr'mē). An important African kingdom, southeast of Lake Chad on the Shari River, between Bornu and Wadai, and subject to the latter. The country is a fertile plain. The population is mixed: the mass is Nigritic; the higher class are pastoral Fulahs and trading Arabs. Islam was introduced in the 16th century, but many are still pagan. Capital, Massenya. The language is called *Bagrima*; it is related to Kuka and distinct from Kanuri. Population, about 1,000,000.

Baghistan (bäg-is-tän'). The ancient name of Behistun.

Bagida (bä-gē'dä). A town in German Togoland, West Africa. Here Nachtigal hoisted the German flag in 1884.

Bagimont's Roll (baj'i-monts rōl). A list of the ecclesiastical benefices of Scotland and their valuation in the latter part of the middle ages. "It took its name from an Italian churchman, Boiamund (or Bagimont) of Vicci, a canon of the cathedral of Asti in Piedmont, who was sent by the Pope to Scotland in 1274 to collect the tithe or tenth part of all the church livings, for a Crusade." *Chambers's Encyc.*, I. 657.

Bagirmi. See *Baghirmi.*

Bagley (bag'li), **John Judson.** Born at Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832: died at San Francisco, July 27, 1881. An American politician, Republican governor of Michigan 1873–77.

Baglivi (bal-yē'vē), **Giorgio.** Born at Ragusa, Sicily, 1669: died at Rome, 1707. An Italian physician, professor of anatomy and medicine in the College de Sapienza at Rome. He was the founder of the system of "solidism" in medicine, as opposed to Galenism or humorism. His medical writings were held in high esteem and were frequently reprinted.

Bagnacavallo, Bartolommeo. See *Ramenghi.*

Bagne (bäny), or **Bagnes** (bäny), **Val de.** An alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, southeast of Martigny, traversed by the Dranse.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bän-yãr'dė-bē-gōr'), or **Bagnères-d'Adour** (bän-yãr'dä-dör'). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Adour 13 miles south of Tarbes: the Roman Aquæ Bigerrionum Balneariæ. It is one of the chief Pyrenean watering-places on account of its hot springs (sulphate of lime, etc.). Population (1891), commune, 8,638.

Bagnères-de-Luchon (bän-yãr'dė-lü-chôṅ'), or **Luchon.** A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 71 miles southwest of Toulouse, near the Spanish frontier: the Roman Balneariæ Lixovienses. It is one of the chief watering-places in the Pyrenees, and is celebrated for its warm salt and sulphur springs. Population (1891), commune, 3,528.

Bagnet (bag'net), **Mr.** and **Mrs. Joseph.** Characters in Charles Dickens's novel "Bleak House." Bagnet is an ex-artilleryman, devoted to the bassoon. Their children Malta, Quebec, and Woolwich are named from the stations where they were born.

Bagni di Lucca (bän'yē dē lök'kä). [It., 'baths of Lucca.'] A watering-place in Italy, 13 miles northeast of Lucca, noted for hot springs. Population, 9,000.

Bagni di San Giuliano (bän'yē dē sän jö-lē-ä'nō). A town and watering-place in Italy, northeast of Pisa.

Bagnigge Wells. A place of amusement in London which formerly (time of George II.) lay at the east of Gray's Inn Road, nearly opposite what is now Mecklenburg Square and northeast of St. Andrew's burying ground. It "included a great room for concerts and entertainments, a garden planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and provided with walks, a fish-pond, fountain, rustic bridge, rural cottages and seats. The admission was threepence."

Bagno a Ripoli (bän'yō ä rē'pō-lē). An eastern suburb of Florence.

Bagno in (or **di**) **Romagna** (bän'yō ēn (or dē) rō-män'yä). A town and watering-place in the Apennines, Italy, 37 miles northeast of Florence.

Bagnoles (bän-yōl'). A small watering-place in the department of Orne, France, northwest of Alençon.

Bagnoli (bän-yō'lē). A small town in the province of Avellino, Italy, 45 miles east of Naples.

Bagnols-les-Bains (bän-yōl'lā baṅ'). A watering-place in the department of Lozère, France, on the Lot east of Mende. It has sulphur springs.

Bagnols-sur-Cèze (bän-yōl'sür-sāz'). A town in the department of Gard, France, on the Cèze 25 miles northeast of Nîmes. Population (1891), 4,454.

Bagnuolo (bän-yö-ō'lō), **Count (Giovanni Vicenzo Sanfelice).** Born about 1590: died about 1650. A Neapolitan soldier. In 1624 (Naples being then under Philip IV. of Spain) he commanded a contingent of troops from his country sent with others to the relief of Bahia, Brazil, then threatened by the Dutch. He distinguished himself greatly in the following campaigns ultimately commanded at Bahia, and in 1638 repelled an attack upon that city. For this service he was made a prince in Naples.

Bagoas (ba-gō'as). [Gr. Βαγώας.] Died about 336 B. C. An Egyptian eunuch, in the service of Artaxerxes Ochus of Persia, who for a short time usurped the virtual sovereignty of the empire. He put to death Artaxerxes Ochus (338) and Arses (336), but was himself compelled to drink a poison which he had intended for Arses's successor Codomannus.

Bagoas. A favorite eunuch of Alexander the Great.

Bagot (bag'ọt), Sir **Charles.** Born at Blithfield, Staffordshire, England, Sept. 23, 1781: died at Kingston, Canada, May 18, 1843. A British diplomatist. He became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1807, minister to France in 1814, ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1820, ambassador to Holland in 1824, and governor-general of the Canadas in 1842.

Bagot, Sir **William.** Lived about the end of the 14th century. An English statesman, minister of Richard II. He was one of the council (with Bussy, Green, and Scrope) left in charge of the kingdom when Richard departed for Ireland in 1399.

Bagradas (bag'ra-das). The ancient name of the river Medjerda (which see).

Bagratians. See *Bagratidæ.*

Bagratidæ (ba-grat'i-dē). A dynasty of Armenian monarchs which lasted from the 9th to the 11th century. See *Armenia.*

Bagration (bä-grä-tsē-ōn'), Prince **Peter.** Born 1765: died 1812. A Russian general, descended from a Georgian princely family. He served with distinction against the Turks and Poles, and in 1799 in Italy (Cassano) and Switzerland; opposed Murat at Hollabrunn, Nov. 16, 1805; served at Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, and in Finland; was commander-in-chief in Turkey in 1809; was defeated near Mohileff, July 23, 1812; and was mortally wounded at Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812.

Bagrima. See *Baghirmi.*

Bagshaw (bag'shâ), **Edward.** Died 1662. An English Royalist politician and author. Originally a Puritan, he sat in the Parliament convened by Charles I. at Oxford 1644, was taken prisoner in the same year by the Parliamentary army, and languished in the King's Bench prison at Southwark till 1646. While in prison he wrote, among other works, "De monarchia absoluta" (1659).

Bagshot (bag'shot). A village in Surrey, England, 10 miles southwest of Windsor.

Bagshot Heath. A tract of land on the border of Surrey and Berkshire, England.

Bagstock (bag'stok), **Major Joe.** "A wooden-featured, blue-faced" officer, a friend of Mr. Dombey, in Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son." He calls himself "J. B.," "Old J. B.," "tough old Joe," and says "Joe is rough and tough, sir! blunt, sir, blunt is Joe."

Bahalul (bä-hä-löl'). The court fool of Harun-al-Rashid: surnamed "Al-Megnum" ('the Crazy').

Bahama Bank (ba-hā'mä bangk), **Great.** A bank or area of shoal water between Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

Bahama Bank, Little. A bank north of Great Bahama Island.

Bahama Channel, Old. The part of the ocean between Cuba and the southern part of the Bahamas. Also called *Gulf of Florida.*

Bahamas (ba-hā'mäz), formerly **Lucayos** (lö-kī'ōs). A group of islands in the British West Indies, southeast of Florida. The principal islands are Great Abaco, Great Bahama, Andros Island, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island, Watling's Island, Long Island, Great Exuma, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Mariguana, and Great Inagua. The group contains also many keys and reefs. The capital is Nassau. The Bahamas were discovered by Columbus in 1492; were occupied by the British in 1629; and were finally secured to them in 1783. Area, 5,450 square miles. Population (1891), 47,565.

Bahar. See *Behar.*

Baharites (ba-har'īts), or **Baharides** (ba-har'īdz). A Mameluke dynasty which reigned over Egypt from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 14th century.

Bahawalpur (bä-hä-wäl-pör') or **Bhawalpur** (bhä'wäl-pör or bhâl-pör'). A feudatory state in the Panjab, British India, under British supervision, extending from lat. 28° to 30° N., and from long. 70° to 74° E. Area, 17,285 square miles. Population, 650,042.

Bahawalpur. The capital of the state of Bahawalpur, near the Sutlej. Population, about 13,000.

Bahia (bä-ē'ä). A state of Brazil, bounded by Piauhy, Pernambuco, and Sergipe on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Espirito Santo and Minas Geraes on the south, and Goyaz on the west. It is noted for its tobacco, coffee, and sugar. Area, 164,649 square miles. Population (1893), about 2,000,000.

Bahia, or **São Salvador da Bahia** (souṅ säl-vä-dōr' dä bä-ē'ä). A seaport, capital of the state of Bahia, situated on All Saints' Bay in lat. 13° 1′ S., long. 38° 32′ W. It is the second city of the country; has a large harbor; comprises an upper and a lower town; and is the seat of an archbishopric. It has regular steamship communication with various European and American ports; exports sugar, tobacco, etc.; and has flourishing manufactures. It was peopled in 1536, but abandoned; was refounded in 1549; and was the colonial capital of Brazil until 1763. Population (1892), estimated, with suburbs, 200,000.

Bahia de Todos os Santos or **Bay of All Saints.** The harbor of Bahia, Brazil. In old works the name is frequently applied to the city.

Bahia Honda (bä-ē'ä ōn'dä). [Sp., 'deep bay.'] A small harbor in northwestern Cuba, west of Havana.

Bahlapi (bäċh-lä'pē). See *Chuana.*

Bahlingen. See *Balingen.*

Bahman (bä'man), **Prince.** The eldest son of the Sultan of Persia, a character in the story of "The Two Envious Sisters" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He left with his sister when starting out on his adventures a magical knife: if it kept bright she would know that he was safe, if a drop of blood appeared on it, that he was dead.

Bahn (bän). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Thue 66 miles northeast of Berlin. Population, about 3,000.

Bähr (bãr), **Johann Christian Felix.** Born at Darmstadt, June 13, 1798: died at Heidelberg, Nov. 29, 1872. A German philologist and historian. He wrote "Geschichte der romischen Literatur" (1828: supplements 1836-37, 1840), etc., and edited the fragments of Ctesias (1825).

Bahraich (bä-rīch'). A district in the Fyzabad division, in Oudh, British India. Area, 2,741 square miles. Population (1881), 878,048.

Bahraich, or **Bharech.** A town in Oudh, British India, 65 miles northeast of Lucknow.

Bahrdt (bärt), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Bischofswerda, in Saxony, Aug. 25, 1741: died near Halle, April 23, 1792. A German theologian, noted for his extreme rationalism. He was professor of biblical philology at Leipsic 1766–68, of biblical antiquities at Erfurt 1768–71, of theology (and pastor) at Giessen 1771–75, and became director of Von Salis's Philanthropin at Marschlinz in 1775, a post which he held fourteen months. He was superintendent-general and pastor at Dürkheim when (1778) he was declared by the imperial aulic council incapable of holding an ecclesiastical office and forbidden to publish any writing. Taking refuge in Prussia, he lectured on philosophy and philology at Halle 1779–89. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment (1789) for having published the pasquinade "Das Religionsedict, ein Lustspiel" (1788). His remaining years were devoted to the management of a tavern of questionable repute.

Bahrein (bä-rān'), or **Aval** (ä-väl'), **Islands.** A group of islands in the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, about lat. 26° N., long. 50° E. The chief island is Samak (length about 30 miles); the capital Manama. The islands are celebrated for their pearl fisheries.

Bahr-el-Abiad (bähr-el-ä-bē-äd'). The White Nile.

Bahr-el-Azrak (bähr-el-äz'räk). The Blue Nile.

Bahr-el-Ghazal (bähr-el-ghä-zäl'). One of the chief western tributaries of the White Nile. Also a dry emissary of Lake Chad.

Bahya ben Joseph ben Pakoda. Lived in Saragossa, Spain, in the 11th century. A Jewish religious author and poet. He is best known by his work "Duties of the Heart," which he wrote in Arabic (translated into Hebrew under the title "Hobath ha Lebaboth"), containing meditations and exhortations on the spiritual side of religion. It holds a place among the Jews similar to that of the "Imitation of Christ" among Christians. It was translated into Spanish (1610), and an English translation is now (1893) in course of preparation.

Baiæ (bā'yē). [Gr. Βαῖαι.] See *Baja.*

Baiburt (bī-bört'). A town in the vilayet of Erzrum, Asiatic Turkey, 66 miles northwest of Erzrum, on the Masset. It has an important strategic and commercial position. Population, 6,000.

Baidar (bī-där'). A village and valley near the southern extremity of the Crimea, Russia.

Baïf (bä-ēf'), **Jean Antoine de.** Born at Venice, 1532: died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1589. A French poet, natural son of Lazare de Baïf, a friend of Ronsard and a member of the "Pléiade."

Baikal (bī'käl), Tatar **Bai-kul.** ['Rich sea.'] The largest fresh-water lake of Asia, situated in southern Siberia on the border of Irkutsk and Transbaikalia. Its chief tributaries are the upper Angara, Selenga, and Barguzin, and its outlet is the lower Angara to the Yenisei. Length 397 miles. Average width, 45 miles. Area, 12,500 square miles.

Baikal Mountains. A range of mountains west and northwest of Baikal.

Baikie (bā'ki), **William Balfour.** Born at Kirkwall, Orkney, Aug. 27, 1825: died at Sierra Leone, Dec. 12, 1864. A surgeon (assistant surgeon in the royal navy 1848–51), explorer and pioneer in the valley of the Niger, Africa. He was appointed surgeon and naturalist of the Niger exploring expedition (1854), and succeeded to the command of the vessel (the Pleiad) on the death of its captain. The expedition ascended the river 250 miles beyond the highest point before reached.

Bailan (in Syria). See *Beilan.*

Bailey (bā'li), **Gamaliel.** Born at Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807: died at sea, June 5, 1859. An American abolitionist, editor of the "National Era" at Washington.

Bailey, James Montgomery. Born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841: died at Danbury, Conn., March 4, 1894. An American humorist, editor of the "Danbury News."

Bailey, Joseph. Born at Salem, Ohio, April 28, 1827: killed in Newton County, Mo., March 21, 1867. An American general in the Civil War. While lieutenant-colonel in the Red River expedition, 1864, he constructed a dam (Bailey's dam) above Alexandria to insure the passage of the fleet, for which service he was made brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress. He settled in Newton County, Missouri, was appointed sheriff, and was assassinated in the discharge of his duty.

Bailey, Nathan or **Nathaniel.** Died at Stepney, June 27, 1742. An English lexicographer and schoolmaster, author of "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary," first published in 1721. A supplement appeared in 1727, and a folio edition in 1730, with the title "Dictionarium Britannicum . . . collected by several hands . . . revised and improved with many thousand additions by N. Bailey." The dictionary, based on the work of Kersey, Cocker, Phillips, Blount, and others, has often been republished, and it has served as the foundation of other works of the kind, including Johnson's.

Bailey, Philip James. Born at Basford, Nottinghamshire, April 22, 1816. An English poet. He has written "Festus" (1839), "Angel World" (1850), "Mystic" (1855), "The Age," "Universal Hymn" (1867), etc.

Bailey, Samuel. Born at Sheffield, 1791: died Jan. 18, 1870. An English writer on philosophy and political economy.

Bailey, Theodorus. Born at Chateaugay, N. Y., April 12, 1805: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1877. An American rear-admiral. He entered the navy in 1818, and became lieutenant in 1827, commander in 1849, and captain in 1855. He was second in command in the naval attack on the defenses of New Orleans in 1862 and was sent by Admiral Farragut, April 25, to demand the surrender of the city. He was made commodore in 1862, and in the same year was appointed commander of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, in which post he is said to have taken over 150 blockade-runners in eighteen months. He was made rear-admiral July 25, 1866, and placed on the retired list Oct. 10, 1866.

Bailiff's Daughter of Islington, The. An old ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques" and Ritson's "Ancient Songs." It is a tale of the true love of a squire's son and a bailiff's daughter.

Bailleul (bä-yė'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 17 miles northwest of Lille. Population (1891), 13,276.

Baillie (bā'li), Lady **Grizel** (**Grizel Hume**). Born at Redbraes Castle, Berwickshire, Dec. 25, 1665: died Dec. 6, 1746. A Scottish poet, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, first earl of Marchmont.

Baillie, or **Bailly, Harry.** The host of the Tabard Inn in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "He is a shrewd, bold, manly, well-informed fellow with a blabbing shrew for a wife." Shakspere's "Mine Host of the Garter" in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is said to have been taken from him. He is sometimes called "Henry Bailif."

Baillie, Joanna. Born at Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1762: died at Hampstead, England, Feb. 23, 1851. A Scotch dramatist and poet. She wrote "Plays on the Passions" (1802–36), in which she delineates the principal passions of the mind, each passion being made the subject of a tragedy and a comedy; and was the author of the poems "Lines to Agnes Baillie on her Birthday," "The Kitten," and "To a Child."

Baillie Nicol Jarvie. See *Jarvie.*

Baillie, Robert. Born at Glasgow, 1599: died July, 1662. A Scotch Presbyterian divine and controversialist, author of "Letters and Journals, 1637–62," etc. This work is "for Scotland much what Pepys and Evelyn are for England. They are especially valuable in relation to the assembly of 1638 and the assembly of Westminster" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Baillie, Robert, of Jerviswood. Executed at Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1684. A Scottish patriot, condemned for alleged complicity in the "Rye House Plot" (which see).

Baillon (bä-yôṅ'), **Ernest Henri.** Born at Calais, Nov. 30, 1827. A French botanist, author of "Histoire des plantes" (1866–85), etc.

Baillot (bä-yō'), **Pierre Marie François de Sales.** Born at Passy, near Paris, Oct. 1, 1771: died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1842. A French violinist. He was a pupil of Viotti, became professor of the violin in the Conservatory of Music at Paris 1795, and performed in Russia, Holland, and England. He wrote "Art du Violin" (1835).

Baillou (bä-yö') (L. **Ballonius**), **Guillaume de.** Born 1538: died 1616. A French physician. He was appointed by Henry IV. first physician to the Dauphin in 1601, and is reputed to have been the first to make known the nature of croup. He wrote "Adversaria medicinalia," etc.

Bailly (bä-yē'), **Antoine Nicolas.** Born June 6, 1810: died Jan. 1, 1892. A French architect. He was appointed to a position in the administration of the city of Paris in 1834 and became architect to the French government in 1844. He has built the [illegible] at Paris, reconstructed the cathedral at Digne, and erected the new Tribunal de Commerce at Paris.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain. Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1736: executed at Paris, Nov. 12, 1793. A noted French astronomer and politician. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the French Academy; president of the Third Estate and of the National Assembly in 1789; and mayor of Paris 1789–91. He wrote "Histoire de l'astronomie" (1775–87), "Essai sur l'origine des fables et des religions anciennes" (1799), "Mémoires," etc.

Bailundo (bä-lön'dō). The Portuguese name of Ombalundu, a country and kingdom on the high plateau northeast of Benguela, Angola. The natives of Bailundo are taller than those [illegible] of Bihe (Bié) and not very [illegible]. The two tribes speak dialects of the same language and are known by the general name of Ovimbundu. They are the great traders and carriers who bring the products of central Africa to Benguela. See [illegible]

Baily (bā'li), **Edward Hodges.** Born at Bristol, England, 1788: died at London, May 22, 1867. A noted English sculptor.

Baily, Francis. Born at Newbury, Berkshire, April 28, 1774: died at London, Aug. 30, 1844.

A distinguished English astronomer, reformer of the Nautical Almanac, and reviser of star-catalogues. He wrote a "Journal of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America in 1796 and 1797" (edited by De Morgan, 1856), "Tables for the Purchasing and Renewing of Leases" (1802), "Doctrine of Interest and Annuities" (1808), etc.

Baimenas. An Indian tribe of Sinaloa. Their language has been lost.

Bain (bān), **Alexander.** Born at Watten, Caithness, 1810: died 1877. A Scottish mechanician, inventor of the automatic chemical telegraph (1843).

Bain, Alexander. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1818. A Scottish philosophical writer. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen and became professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian University of Glasgow in 1845, examiner in logic and moral philosophy for the University of London (1857-62, 1864-69), professor of logic in the University of Aberdeen (1860-80), and lord rector there (1881). His chief works are "The Senses and the Intellect" (1855), "The Emotions and the Will" (1859), "Mental and Moral Science" (1868), "Logic" (1870), "Mind and Body," "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" (1866), "Education as a Science," essays on J. S. Mill, etc.

Bainbridge (bān′brij), **Christopher.** Born at Hilton, Westmoreland, 1464 (?): died at Rome, July 14, 1514. A noted English prelate. He was made bishop of Durham in 1507, archbishop of York in 1508, ambassador to the Pope in 1509, cardinal (St. Praxedis) in 1511 by Julius II., and legate and commander of a papal army. He was poisoned by one of his own chaplains, probably at the instigation of a rival, the Bishop of Worcester.

Bainbridge, John. Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, 1582: died at Oxford, 1643. An English physician and astronomer.

Bainbridge, William. Born at Princeton, N.J., May 7, 1774: died at Philadelphia, July 28, 1833. An American naval officer, appointed commodore in 1812. He served as lieutenant-commandant in the quasi-war with France in 1798, and was captured by the French; commanded the Philadelphia in the Tripolitan war, and was obliged to surrender her, Nov. 1, 1803, after she had become fast on a rock in a position such that she could not use her guns, was given command (1812) of a squadron composed of the Constitution, Essex, and Hornet, and as commander of the Constitution captured the British frigate Java Dec. 29, 1812. On his return he took charge of the Charlestown navy yard. In 1815 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and in 1819, in the Columbus, took command of the squadron in that sea, returning in 1821. He later was stationed at Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

Bain-de-Bretagne (bañ′dė-brė-täny′). [F., 'bath of Brittany.'] A town and watering-place in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, south of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 4,907.

Baines (bānz), **Edward.** Born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, Feb. 5, 1774: died Aug. 3, 1848. An English journalist and politician, proprietor and editor of the "Leeds Mercury," and author of histories of Yorkshire and Lancashire, etc.

Baines, Sir **Edward.** Born at Leeds, 1800: died there, March 2, 1890. An English journalist, statesman, and philanthropist, son of Edward Baines.

Baines, Matthew Talbot. Born Feb. 17, 1799: died Jan. 22, 1860. An English politician, eldest son of Edward Baines, appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, in 1855.

Baines, Thomas. Born at King's-Lynn, Norfolk, England, 1822: died at Durban, Port Natal, May 8, 1875. An English artist and African explorer. He arrived at Cape Colony in 1842, accompanied the British army throughout the Kafir war 1848-51, explored northwest Australia under Augustus Gregory 1855-56, was artist and storekeeper to the Livingstone Zambesi expedition in 1858, went with Chapman from the southwest coast to the Victoria Falls in 1861, and lectured in England 1864-1868. He wrote "Explorations in Southwestern Africa" (1864), and "The Gold Regions of Southeastern Africa" (1877).

Baini (bä-ē′nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Rome, Oct. 21, 1775: died May 10, 1844. An Italian priest, musical critic, and composer: author of a life of Palestrina.

Bains-en-Vosges (bañ′zoñ-vōzh′), or **Bains-les-Bains** (bañ′lā bañ′). A town and watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, 16 miles southwest of Epinal. It has hot baths. Population (1891), commune, 2,591.

Bairaktar (bī-räk-tär′). A title of Mustapha (1755-1808), grand vizir of Mahmud II.

Bairam, or **Beiram** (bī-räm′). The name of two Mohammedan feasts. The great Bairam (Id-ul-Kebir) forms the concluding ceremony of the pilgrimage to Mecca, and is celebrated on the tenth day of the twelfth month. Each householder who is able to do so sacrifices a sheep, the flesh of which is divided into three portions: one for the family, one for relatives, and one for the poor. The lesser Bairam is celebrated at the termination of the fast of the month of Ramadan. It is a season of great rejoicing at which presents and visits are exchanged.

Baird (bārd), **Absalom.** Born at Washington, Pa., Aug. 20, 1824. An American general. He was graduated from West Point in 1849; became captain in the regular army in 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862; served as division commander at Chattanooga in 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign of 1864; and became brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1865.

Baird, Charles Washington. Born at Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 28, 1828. A Presbyterian clergyman, son of Robert Baird. He has written works on the Presbyterian liturgies, local histories, and a "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" (1885).

Baird, Sir **David.** Born at Newbyth, Dec., 1757: died Aug. 29, 1829. A British general. He served in British India 1780-89, where he was wounded and imprisoned by Hyder Ali for nearly four years; returned to India as lieutenant-colonel in 1791; took Pondicherry in 1793; was made major-general (at the Cape) in 1798; led the storming column at the capture of Seringapatam May 4, 1799; commanded an expedition to Egypt in 1801; led (then lieutenant-general) an army to recapture the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; served in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; was sent to Spain to reinforce Moore in 1808; and was wounded at Corunna in 1809.

Baird, Henry Carey. Born at Bridesburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1825. An American (protectionist) political economist and publisher, nephew of Henry C. Carey.

Baird, Henry Martyn. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1832. A son of Robert Baird, professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York: author of a "History of the Rise of the Huguenots" (1879), etc.

Baird, Robert. Born in Fayette County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798: died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 15, 1863. An American clergyman and historical writer. He wrote "A View of Religion in America" (1842), "History of the Temperance Societies" (1836), a "History of the Albigenses, Waldenses, and Vaudois," etc.

Baird, Spencer Fullerton. Born at Reading, Pa., Feb. 3, 1823: died at Wood's Holl, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887. A noted American naturalist. He was appointed professor of natural sciences at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1845; assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1850, secretary in 1878; and United States commissioner of fish and fisheries in 1871. His works (including scientific papers) are very numerous (over 1,000 titles); among them are a "Catalogue of North American Reptiles" (1853), "Birds of North America" (with Cassin and Lawrence, 1860), "Mammals of North America," "History of North American Birds" (with Brewer and Ridgeway, 1874-84), etc.

Baireuth. See *Bayreuth.*

Baise, or **Bayse** (bāz). A river in southern France which joins the Garonne west of Agen. Length, about 100 miles.

Baiter (bī′ter), **Johann Georg.** Born at Zürich, May 31, 1801: died there, Oct. 10, 1877. A Swiss classical philologist. He was professor in the University of Zurich 1833-49, and prorector of the gymnasium of Zurich 1849-65. He published, with Sauppe, an edition of the "Oratores Attici" (1839-50), and, with Orelli, the "Fabellæ iambicæ" of Babrius (1845).

Baitul. See *Betul.*

Baius. See *Bajus.*

Baja (bä′yä). A seaport in Campania, Italy, near Cape Misenum on the Gulf of Pozzuoli, west of Naples: the ancient Baiæ. It was formerly a great seaport and the leading Roman watering-place, especially in the times of Horace, Nero, and Hadrian. It was famous for its luxury, and contained the villas of many celebrated Romans. It was plundered by the Saracens. Among the antiquities of Baja are: (1) A *temple of Diana,* so called, in reality part of a Roman bath. It is octagonal without, circular within, with a pointed dome 97 feet in diameter. The walls have four ornamental niches. The structure is in *opus incertum* cased in masonry of brick and stone. (2) A *temple of Mercury,* so called, in reality part of a Roman bath, three subdivisions of which survive. The chief of these is the frigidarium, or cold bath, a circular domed structure 144 feet in diameter, with a circular opening at the apex, as in the Pantheon at Rome. The two others are rectangular and vaulted, the vault of one having excellent ornament in relief. (3) A *temple of Venus,* so called, in fact part of a Roman bath, an octagonal buttressed structure of *opus incertum* cased in brick and *opus reticulatum,* circular within, 98 feet in diameter, and domed. It has eight windows above, four doors below, and had lateral chambers containing stairs.

Baja (bo′yo). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated near the Danube 93 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 19,485.

Bajada del Paraná. See *Paraná.*

Bajazet (baj-a-zet′) **I.,** or **Bayazid,** or **Bajasid** (bä-yä-zēd′). [Turk. *Bayazid.*] Born 1347: died 1403. Sultan of the Turks 1389-1403, son of Amurath I.: surnamed "Ilderim" ("lightning") on account of his rapid movements. He conquered Bulgaria and a great part of Asia Minor, Macedonia, Servia, and Thessaly, defeated the allied Hungarians, Poles, and French at Nicopolis 1396, and was defeated by Timur at Angora 1402 and held prisoner by him until his death. He is said to have been carried about in an iron cage, but this is a mere invention of later writers. Bajazet's (alleged) treatment by Timur forms the most powerful portion of Marlowe's "Tamburlane" and also of Rowe's "Tamerlane." He is shown in an iron cage and fed with broken scraps like a dog.

Bajazet II. Born 1447: died 1512. Turkish sultan 1481-1512, son of Mohammed II. He was engaged in almost uninterrupted warfare with Hungary, Poland, Venice, Egypt, and Persia; was deposed by his son Selim; and died soon after by poison.

Bajazet. A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 4, 1672. Bajazet in this play is the brother of the sultan Amurath, and the necessity of choosing between the throne with Roxane and death with Atalide whom he loves forms the most striking part of the play.

Bajazet, Mosque of. A mosque in Constantinople, finished in 1505, one of the finest examples of Moslem architecture. The fore court has elegant Pointed arcades of marble, with capitals of jasper and *verde antico.* There are four doorways of Persian type, and a graceful octagonal fountain in the middle of the court. The interior displays excellent proportions and details.

Bajmok (boi′mok). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, southwest of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 7,151.

Bajura. The standard of Mohammed.

Bajza (boi′zo), **Joseph.** Born at Szücsi, Hungary, Jan. 31, 1804: died March 3, 1858. A Hungarian poet, critic, and historian. He was appointed director of the National Theater at Pesth in 1837, and became editor of the "Ellenor" in 1847, and of Kossuth's "Hirlap" in 1848.

Bakacs (bo′koch), **Tamás.** Died 1521. A Hungarian prelate and statesman. By Vladislaus II. he was made chancellor and archbishop of Gran and later (1500) became cardinal primate of Hungary and papal legate. He received permission from the Pope (1513) to undertake a crusade against the Turks, but the army which he raised was, under the leadership of George Dosa, diverted to an attack on the nobility. It was subdued 1514 by John Zápolya.

Bakalahari (bä-kä-lä-hä′rē). A tribe of the Bechuanas dwelling in the Kalahari desert of South Africa.

Bakankala (bä-kän-kä′lä). See *Bushmen.*

Bakarganj. See *Backergunge.*

Bakasekele (bä-käs-se-kā′le). See *Bushmen.*

Bakau (bä-kou′), or **Bacau,** or **Bakeu.** A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Bistritza 55 miles southwest of Jassy. It is a railway center. Population, 12,675.

Bake (bä′ke), **Jan.** Born at Leyden, Sept. 1, 1787: died March 26, 1864. A Dutch classical philologist and critic. He was professor of Greek and Roman literature in the University of Leyden 1817-57 and published, with Geel, Hamaker, and Peerlkamp, the "Bibliotheca critica nova" (1825-31).

Bakel (bä-kel′). A fortified town and trading station in Senegal, French West Africa, situated on the Senegal about lat. 15° N.

Baker (bā′kėr), **Edward Dickinson.** Born at London, England, Feb. 24, 1811: killed Oct. 21, 1861, at the battle of Ball's Bluff. An American politician and soldier. He was Whig member of Congress from Illinois 1845-46; colonel in the Mexican war and brigade commander; member of Congress from Illinois 1849-51; and Republican United States senator from Oregon 1860-61. He commanded, as colonel, a brigade at Ball's Bluff.

Baker, George Augustus. Born in New York city, 1821: died there, April 2, 1880. An American portrait-painter.

Baker, Mrs. (**Harriette Newall Woods**): pseudonym **Mrs. Madeline Leslie.** Born at Andover, Mass., 1815. An American writer of juvenile stories, wife of Rev. S. R. Baker and daughter of Rev. Leonard Woods.

Baker, Henry. Born at London, May 8, 1698: died at London, Nov. 25, 1774. An English naturalist and poet, son-in-law of Defoe. He is best known as the author of "The Microscope Made Easy" (1743), and "Employment for the Microscope" (1753).

Baker, John Gilbert. Born at Guisborough, Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834. An English botanist. He became assistant curator of the herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1866, and in 1882 lecturer and demonstrator in botany to the Apothecaries' Company.

Baker, Lafayette C. Born at Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1826: died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1868. An American brigadier-general, head of the bureau of secret service in the Civil War. He organized the pursuit of Wilkes Booth, and was present at his death. He wrote a "History of the United States Secret Service in the Late War" (1868).

Baker, Sir **Richard.** Born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, about 1568: died at London, in the Fleet Prison, Feb. 18, 1645. An English writer, author of "Chronicle of the Kings of England" (1641), and of various devotional and other works. He died in destitution due to his becoming surety for debts owed by relatives of his wife. His literary work was all done in the Fleet. See *Chronicle of the Kings of England.*

Baker, Sir Samuel White. Born at London, June 8, 1821: died at Newton Abbot, England, Dec. 30, 1893. An English traveler. He founded a settlement and sanatorium at Ceylon in 1847; was in the Turkish railway service; left Cairo for the sources of the Nile in 1861; explored the Blue Nile region 1861–62; started from Khartum in 1862; discovered Lake Albert Nyanza March 14, 1864; commanded an Egyptian expedition in central Africa, 1869–73, for the suppression of the slave-trade and annexation of territory to Egypt; and traveled in Cyprus, Syria, India, etc. He has written "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon" (1854), "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon" (1855), "The Albert Nyanza, etc." (1866), "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, etc." (1867), "Ismailia etc." (1874), "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879," "Wild Beasts and their Ways" (1890).

Baker, Thomas. Born at Lanchester, Durham, Sept. 14, 1656: died at Cambridge, July 2, 1740. An eminent English antiquary. He left a valuable collection of materials in forty-two manuscript volumes relating to the history of Cambridge: twenty-three volumes are in the Harleian collection (British Museum) and the remaining nineteen in the library of Cambridge University.

Baker, Valentine (Baker Pasha). Born 1825: died at Tel-el-Kebir, Nov. 17, 1887. An English officer, brother of Sir Samuel White Baker. He was a colonel in the British army; was in the Turkish service during the war of 1877–78; was Egyptian commander in the Sudan after the defeat of Hicks Pasha 1883; and was defeated by Osman Digma in the battle of Tokar, Feb. 4, 1884.

Baker, Sir William Erskine. Born at Leith, Scotland, 1808: died in Somersetshire, Dec. 16, 1881. A British military and civil engineer in India. He was promoted major-general in 1865, and general in 1887.

Baker, William Mumford. Born at Washington, June 27, 1825: died at Boston, Aug. 20, 1883. A Presbyterian clergyman and novelist, son of Daniel Baker. He wrote "Inside: a Chronicle of Secession" (1866), "Oak-Mot" (1868), "The New Timothy" (1870), "His Majesty Myself" (1879), "Blessed Saint Certainty" (1881), etc. He sometimes used the pseudonym George F. Harrington.

Baker, Mount. A volcanic peak in the Cascade Mountains, in northern Washington, near the Canadian frontier. Height, about 11,000 feet.

Baker, The, and the Baker's Wife. Nicknames given to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette because they gave bread to the hungry mob at Versailles, Oct. 6, 1789.

Bakerganj. See *Backergunge*.

Bakeu. See *Bakau*.

Bakewell (bāk'wel). A town in Derbyshire, England, on the Wye 22 miles northwest of Derby. Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall are in the vicinity. Population (1891), 11,266.

Bakhmut (bäċh-möt'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, 135 miles east of Yekaterinoslaff. Population, 15,477.

Bakhtchisarai (bäċh-chē-sa-rī'). A town in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, 16 miles southwest of Simferopol. It was the capital of the Tatar khans, and contains their residence. Population, 15,644.

Bakhtishwa (bäċh-tish'wä), **Giabril ben Giurgis ben.** Died about 828. A Greek Nestorian, a member of a family of noted physicians, who became physician to Harun-al-Rashid in 805. He was the first to present to the Arabians translations of the Greek works on medicine. Also *Bakhtichuua, Bactishua, Bocht Jesu.*

Bakhtiyari (bäċh-tē-yä'rē) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in western Persia, west of Ispahan.

Bakhtiyari. A nomadic, semi-independent people in Luristan and Khuzistan, western Persia, allied to the Kurds.

Bakhuyzen, or **Bakhuizen.** See *Backhuysen*.

Bakke-Bakke. See *Pygmies*.

Bakony (bok'ōny) **Forest,** G. **Bakonyerwald.** A hilly volcanic region in Hungary, south and west of the Danube, southwest of Budapest, and north of Lake Balaton. It had formerly extensive forests, and was noted as a resort for robbers. Its highest point is about 2,300 feet.

Baku (bä-kö'). A government in Transcaucasia, Russia, west of the Caspian Sea. Area, 15,095 square miles. Population (1892), 768,536.

Baku. A seaport, capital of the government of Baku, situated on the Caspian Sea, on the southern coast of the Apsheron Peninsula, in lat. 40° 23' N., long. 49° 52' E., famous as a center of petroleum production. It has an extensive trade in petroleum, grain, etc.; is one of the leading Russian naval stations; and is connected with Caspian ports and by rail with the Black Sea. From ancient times it has been a place of the fire-worshipers. It belonged to the Persians and Turks, and was taken by the Russians in 1806. Population (1891), 92,601.

Ba-Kuandu (bä-kwän'dö). See *Bushmen*.

Ba-Kuise (bä-kwē'se). See *Bushmen*.

Ba-Kume (bä-kö'me). See *Dualla*.

Bakúnin (bä-kön'yen), **Michael.** Born at Torzhok, Russia, 1814: died at Bern, July 1, 1876. A Russian socialist and political agitator, regarded as the founder of Nihilism. He took part in the revolutionary movement in Germany, especially at Dresden 1848–49; was exiled to Siberia in 1851; escaped to Japan and arrived in England in 1861; and founded the Alliance of the Social Democracy in 1869, which was absorbed the same year by the International. On account of his extreme views he was expelled from the latter at The Hague congress in 1872.

Bala (bä'lä). A town in Merionethshire, Wales, 20 miles southwest of Denbigh.

Bala (bä'lä), **Lake.** A small lake in Merionethshire, Wales, near Bala. Its outlet is the Dee.

Balaam (bā'lam). [Heb., 'the destroyer.'] A prophet of Pethor, in Mesopotamia, mentioned in the Book of Numbers. The Moabite king Balak sent for him to curse the Israelites, who had already conquered Bashan and the land of King Sihon, and were threatening Moab. See the story in Num. xxii., xxiii.

Balaam. A character in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for the Earl of Huntingdon.

Balaclava. See *Balaklava*.

Baladan (bä-lä-dän'). Mentioned in 2 Ki. xx. 12, Isa. xxxix. 1, as father of Merodach-baladan (Assyrian *Marduk-abal-iddina*, the god Merodach gave the son). The latter was king of Babylonia 721–710 B. C., a contemporary of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, and Hezekiah, king of Judah, to the latter of whom he sent presents and congratulations upon his recovery. Baladan is probably shortened from Merodach-baladan.

Balafré (bä-lä-frā'), **Le.** [F., 'the scarred.'] **1.** The name given to Henri and François, the second and third dukes of Guise, from sword-cuts which scarred their faces.—**2.** See *Lesly, Ludovic*.

Balagansk (bä-lä-gänsk'). A small town in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara northwest of Irkutsk. Near it is a noted cave.

Balaghat (bä-lä-gât'), or **Balaghaut.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 21°–23° N., long. 80°–81° E. Population (1881), 340,554.

Balaguer (bä-lä-gãr'), **Vittorio.** Born at Barcelona, Dec. 11, 1824. A Catalan poet, historian, and novelist. He became keeper of the archives at Barcelona in 1854, and soon after professor of history. Author of "Trovador de Montserrat" (1850), "Don Juan de Serravalle" (5th ed. 1875), and "Historia politica y literaria de los trovadores" (1878–80).

Balaguer (bä-lä-gãr'). A town in the province of Lerida, Spain, situated on the Segre 25 miles northeast of Lerida. Population, about 4,000.

Balahissar (bä-lä-his'sär). A ruined town in Asia Minor, near the Sangarius, 85 miles southwest of Angora, on the supposed site of the ancient Pessinus.

Balak (bā'lak). [Heb., 'destroyer.'] In Old Testament history, a king of the Moabites. See *Balaam*.

Balak. A character in Dryden and Tate's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for Dr. Burnet.

Balakhany (bä-lä-ċhäny'). A small town north of Baku, Caucasia, noted for its petroleum springs.

Balakhna (bä-läċh'nä), sometimes **Balatchna** (bä-läċh'nä). A small town in the government of Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia, situated on the Volga northwest of Nizhni-Novgorod, noted for shoemaking.

Balaklava, or **Balaclava** (bäl-ä-klä'vä). A small seaport in the Crimea, Russia, about 8 miles southeast of Sebastopol: the ancient Symbolon Portus, and the medieval Cembalo. A Greek colony was settled here by Catherine II. It was the headquarters of the Allies in the Crimean war. A series of engagements between the Russians and the Allies took place near Balaklava Oct. 25, 1854. General Liprandi, with about 12,000 Russians, took some redoubts committed to about 250 Turks, which commanded the causeway to the English port of Balaklava, and threatened the port itself. The attack was averted by a brilliant charge of the Heavy Brigade led by General Scarlett. Through a misconception of the [illegible] Lord Raglan's order, Lord Lucan [illegible] the cavalry, ordered Lord Cardigan, with the Light Brigade, to charge the Russian artillery at the extremity of the valley in the plain of Balaklava. With [illegible] the Light Brigade [illegible] the guns in front and routed the Russian cavalry. Of 670 horsemen 198 returned. The [illegible] the subject of a well-known poem by Tennyson.

Ba-Lala (bä-lä'lä). See [illegible].

Balami (bal-a-mē'). A learned vizir of the Samanide Abu Salih Mansur ben Nuh. He collected [illegible] traditions, and in 963 wrote a Persian abridgment of the great Arabic [illegible]

Balan (ba-lon'). **1.** An early French version of the romance of "Fierabras," which appears in English as "The Sowdan of Babylon." Balan is the Sowdan and the father of the knight Fierabras or Ferumbras. He was conquered by Charlemagne.

2. In Arthurian legend, the brother of Balin. See *Balin* and *Balan*.

Balance, The. See *Libra*.

Balance, Justice. The father of Sylvia in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer," one of the principal characters.

Balantes (bä-län'tes). A heathen tribe, of the Nigritic branch, in Portuguese Guinea, West Africa.

Balarama (ba-la-rä'mä). In Hindu mythology, the elder brother of Krishna. In the Mahabharata he teaches Duryodhana and Bhima the use of the mace. Though inclining to the Pandavas, he refuses to side with them or the Kauravas, but, upon witnessing the foul blow struck by Bhima in the contest with Duryodhana, he is scarcely restrained by Krishna from falling upon the Pandavas. He died just before Krishna, as he sat under a banian in the vicinity of Dvaraka. The Puranas add many incidents. Balarama is, according to the Vaishnavas, an incarnation of Vishnu.

Balard (bä-lär'), **Antoine Jérôme.** Born at Montpellier, Sept. 30, 1802: died at Paris, March 31, 1876. A French chemist. He became professor of chemistry in the College of France in 1851. He discovered bromine in 1826.

Balaruc (bä-la-ruk'). A small watering-place in the department of Hérault, France, on the Étang de Thau.

Balashoff (bä-lä-shof'). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, on the Khoper 120 miles west of Saratoff. Population (1889), 11,030.

Balasore. See *Balasur*.

Balassa (bol'osh-sho), **Bálint (Valentine).** Born 1551: died 1594. A Hungarian poet.

Balassa-Gyarmath (bol'osh-sho-dyor'mot). The capital of the county of Nógrád, Hungary, 42 miles north of Budapest. Population (1890), 7,738.

Balasur (bal-a-sor'). A seaport, capital of the district of Balasur, in Orissa, British India, near the coast. Population, about 20,000.

Balaton (bol'ot-on), **Lake,** G. **Plattensee** (plät'ten-zā). The largest lake in Hungary, situated 50 miles southwest of Budapest. Its outlet is by the Sio and Sarviz to the Danube. Length, 45 miles. Breadth, 6 to 10 miles.

Balaustion's Adventure (ba-lâs'chonz adven'tūr). A poem by Robert Browning, published 1871. Balaustion is a Greek girl of Rhodes. Her story is continued in "Aristophanes' Apology."

Balawat (bä-lä-wät'). A mound of ruins about 15 miles east of Mosul and 9 miles from Nimrud. It attained some importance in the history of Assyriology through the discovery made there by the excavator Hormuzd Rassam in 1877, of bronze plates which served as covers of gates to the court of the royal palace of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria 860–824 B. C. The plates are decorated in repoussé work with bas-reliefs representing scenes of war, games, sacrifices, and with inscriptions containing a concise record of the first nine years of the reign of that king. They are now in the British Museum.

Balbek. See *Baalbec*.

Balbi (bäl'bē), **Adriano.** Born at Venice, April 25, 1782: died at Padua, March 14, 1848. An Italian geographer and statistician, author of "Atlas ethnographique du globe" (1826), "Abrégé de géographie" (1832), etc.

Balbi, Gasparo. A Venetian traveler. He spent the years 1579–88 in India. On his return to Venice he published "Viaggio nelle Indie Orientali" (1590), which was inserted by the brothers De Bry in their collection of voyages (1606).

Balbinus (bal-bī'nus), **Decimus Cælius.** Killed 238. A Roman orator, poet, and statesman, of noble birth, appointed by the senate joint emperor (Augustus) of Rome with Pupienus Maximus, 238, in opposition to Maximin, who was shortly after killed by his own soldiers at the siege of Aquileia. Balbinus and his colleague were murdered by the pretorians at Rome before the beginning of August in the same year, after having reigned since about the end of April.

Balbo (bäl'bō), Count **Cesare.** Born at Turin, Nov. 21, 1789: died there, June 3, 1853. An Italian statesman and writer, premier of Sardinia in 1848. He wrote "Storia d'Italia" (1830), "Vita di Dante" (1839), "Delle speranze d'Italia" (1844), etc.

Balboa (bäl-bō'ä), or **Balvoa, Miguel Cabello de.** Born in Archidona about 1525: died, probably in Peru, after 1586. A Spanish historian. He served as a soldier in the French wars [illegible] took orders, and went to America [illegible] at Bogotá, and later in Peru [illegible]. He wrote "Miscelánea Antártica," [illegible] which [illegible]. A French translation was published in the Ternaux-Compans collection, as "L'Histoire du Pérou."

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez. Born at Xeres de los Caballeros, 1475: died at Acla, near Darien, 1517 or 1518. A Spanish soldier, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean. In 1500 he went to America with the expedition of Rodrigo Bastidas, and was left by him at Española. In 1510 he went to Darien where he was later elected alcalde in a new settlement formed by his advice. In 1512 he received from Pasamonte king's treasurer at Santo Domingo, a commission to act as governor. Balboa made numerous explorations, generally conciliating the Indians, and from them he learned that there was a great sea to the south (the Pacific), and far southward a country rich in gold, where the people were civilized (Peru). Determined to discover these he set out from Darien with part of his force Sept. 1, 1513, and after an adventurous journey reached, on Sept. 25, a mountain from which he first saw the Pacific. The shore itself was attained on Sept. 29, and Balboa, entering the water, took possession for the kings of Castile. He returned to Darien Jan. 29, 1514. In the same year (June 30) Pedro Arias de Ávila (called Pedrarias) arrived as governor of the colony. The relations of the two men were unfriendly, but Balboa obtained permission to explore the South Sea. Cutting the timbers for his ships on the Caribbean side, he transported them with immense labor across the isthmus, and had launched two vessels when he was arrested by Pedrarias, on a charge of contemplated revolt, and beheaded.

Balbriggan (bal-brig′an). A watering-place in County Dublin, Ireland, 20 miles northeast of Dublin. It has manufactures of stockings, etc. Population, about 2,000.

Balbuena (bäl-bwā′nä), **Bernardo de.** Born in Val de Peñas, 1568: died in Porto Rico, 1627. A Spanish prelate and poet. Most of his life was passed in Mexico, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and he became bishop of the latter island in 1620. He is best known for his epics "El Bernardo" and "La Grandeza Mexicana," and his principal poem "El Siglo de Oro" ('The Age of Gold').

Balbus (bal′ bus), **Lucius Cornelius.** Born in Gades: flourished in the 1st century B. C. A Roman politician, surnamed "Major" to distinguish him from his nephew Lucius Cornelius Balbus. He served in Spain in the war against Sertorius, and was made a Roman citizen in 72 B. C. His right to the citizenship was successfully defended by Cicero in 55 B. C. He sided with Cæsar against Pompey, being intrusted with the management of the former's affairs at Rome; and, on the death of Cæsar, attached himself to Octavius, under whom he obtained the consulship 40 B. C.

Balbus, Lucius Cornelius. A Roman politician, surnamed "Minor" to distinguish him from his uncle Lucius Cornelius Balbus. He was questor to the propretor Asinius Pollio in Further Spain 44–43 B. C., where he acquired a large fortune through oppression and exaction; became subsequently governor of Africa, and enjoyed a triumph 19 B. C., in consequence of a victory over the Garamantes.

Balcarce (bäl-kär′sā), **Antonio Gonzalez.** Born at Buenos Ayres in 1774: died there, Aug. 5, 1819. A Spanish-American soldier. He served in the defense of Buenos Ayres (1807), and was captured by the British; joined the revolutionary movement of May, 1810; and was sent with an army to aid the patriots of Upper Peru (1811). He was disastrously defeated by Goyeneche at the battle of Huaqui (June 20, 1811).

Balcarce, Juan Ramon. Born at Buenos Ayres, 1773: died at Entre Rios about 1833. An Argentine general, brother of A. G. Balcarce. In 1818 and again in 1820, he was for a short time governor of Buenos Ayres, in 1824 was a member of the constituent assembly, in 1827 minister of war and marine, and in Dec., 1832, was elected governor of Buenos Ayres, but in Nov. 1833, was driven out by Rosas.

Balchen (bâl′chen), Sir **John.** Said to have been born Feb. 4, 1670, at Godalming in Surrey: died 1744. An English naval officer, commander of various vessels 1697–1728, promoted admiral of the white in 1743. He perished in the wreck of the Victory in the Channel on the night of Oct. 4, 1744.

Bald Heads. See *Comanche.*

Bald Mountain (bâld moun′tạn). A peak in the Front Range, Colorado. Height, about 12,500 feet.

Baldassare (bäl-däs-sä′re). In Donizetti's opera "La Favorita," the head of the monastery of St. Jacopo di Compostella.

Baldegger See (bald′eg-er zā). A small lake in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 11 miles north of Lucerne.

Baldenburg (bäl′den-börg). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 80 miles southwest of Dantzic.

Balder (bâl′dėr). 1. See *Baldur.*—2. A poem by Sydney Dobell, published in 1854.

Balder Dead. A poem by Matthew Arnold. Johannes Ewald the Danish poet, also published a dramatic poem with the title in 1775.

Balderstone (bal′der-stōn), **Caleb.** In Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor," the old servant of the Master of Ravenswood. He supplies the comic note in this tragic tale with his faithful but ludicrous efforts to uphold the honor of the family.

Balderstone, Thomas (called **Uncle Tom**). In Charles Dickens's tale "Mrs. Joseph Porter," the uncle of Mrs. Gattleton.

Baldi (bäl′dē), **Bernardino.** Born at Urbino, June 6, 1553: died at Urbino, Oct. 10, 1617. A noted Italian scholar, mathematician, poet, and general writer.

Baldinucci (bäl-dē-nö′chē), **Filippo.** Born at Florence, 1624: died Jan. 1, 1696. A Florentine art critic. He wrote "Notizie de' professori del disegno da Cimabue 1260–1670" (1681–1688).

Baldock (bâl′dok), **Ralph de.** Died 1313. Bishop of London (1304) and lord chancellor (April, 1307). He was removed on the accession of Edward II.

Baldock, Robert de. Died 1327. An English lord chancellor (1323) under Edward II. He was overthrown with the De Spencers, and died in London as the result of ill treatment by a mob.

Baldovinetti (bäl-dō-vē-net′tē), **Alessio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 14, 1427: died there, Aug. 29, 1499. A noted Florentine painter and worker in mosaics.

Baldovini (bäl-dō-vē′nē), **Francesco.** Born at Florence, Feb. 27, 1635: died Nov. 18, 1716. An Italian poet, author of "Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo, etc." (1694), etc.

Balducci (bäl-dö′chē), **Francesco.** Born at Palermo: died at Rome, 1642. One of the best of the Anacreontic poets of Italy. He wrote "Canzoni Siciliani," in the Sicilian dialect, etc.

Balduin. See *Baldwin.*

Baldung (bäl′döng), **Hans.** Born at Gmünd, Swabia, 1476 (?): died at Strasburg, 1545. A German painter, surnamed "Grün" ('green'), from his use of that color in his draperies.

Baldur (bâl′dör), or **Balder** (bâl′dėr). [ON. *Baldr*; AS. *bealdor*, OHG. *balder*, prince, lord.] In Old Norse mythology, a son of Odin, and one of the principal gods. Baldur's characteristics are those of a sun-god. He is the "whitest" of the gods, and so beautiful and bright that a light emanates from him. He is the wisest, most eloquent, and mildest of the Ases. His dwelling is Breidablik (ON. *Breidhablik*). His wife is Nanna. He is finally slain, at the instigation of Loki by a twig of mistletoe in the hands of the blind god Hodur (ON. *Hodhr*). Baldur is specifically a Northern god; among the other Germanic races there is no existing record of him whatsoever.

Baldwin (bâl′dwin) **I.,** surnamed "Bras de Fer" ('Iron Arm'). [OFl. *Baldwin*, *Balduin*, bold friend: L. *Balduinus*, F. *Baldwin* or *Baudouin*, It. *Balduino*, G. *Balduin*.] Died 879 (877 ?). The first count of Flanders, son-in-law of Charles the Bold of France.

Baldwin II. Died 918. Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin I. He married Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great of England.

Baldwin V., surnamed **Le Débonnaire.** Died 1067. Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin IV., father-in-law of William of Normandy whom he accompanied in the invasion of England, and regent of France 1060–67.

Baldwin I. Born 1058: died in Egypt, March, 1118. King of Jerusalem. He was a brother of Godfrey of Bouillon whom he accompanied on the first Crusade (1096–99), and whom he succeeded as king of Jerusalem. He conquered Acre in 1104, Beirut in 1109, and Sidon in 1110.

Baldwin II. Died Aug. 21, 1131. Count of Edessa, king of Jerusalem 1118–31. In his reign the military orders of St. John and the Templars were established for the defense of the Holy Land.

Baldwin III. Born 1129: died at Tripolis, Feb. 10, 1162. King of Jerusalem 1143–62. He lost Edessa to Emadeddin Zenki (Zenghi), emir of Mossul, in 1144, an event which gave rise to the second Crusade (1147–49).

Baldwin IV., surnamed "The Leper." King of Jerusalem 1173–83, son of Amaury. He gained a signal victory over Saladin in the plain of Ramah, Nov. 25, 1177, and again near Tiberias in the early summer of 1182. He was succeeded by his nephew Baldwin V., who died in 1185.

Baldwin I. Born at Valenciennes, 1171: died 1206. Emperor of Constantinople; as Count of Flanders, Baldwin IX. He joined the fourth Crusade in 1201. The Crusaders supported by the Venetian fleet, at the request of Alexius, son of the Byzantine emperor Isaac Angelus, who had been dethroned by his brother, captured Constantinople, and replaced Alexius and his father in 1203. As the emperor was unable to fulfil his compact with the Crusaders which called for a union of the Greek with the Roman Church and the payment of large sums of money, hostilities broke out, in consequence of which the Latin empire was erected, with Baldwin as emperor, in 1204. He was defeated and made prisoner by the Bulgarians in 1205.

Baldwin II. Born 1217: died 1273. Emperor of Constantinople 1228–61, son of Pierre de Courtenay, and a nephew of Baldwin I. He was deposed by Michael Palæologus, an event which marked the fall of the Latin empire.

Baldwin. Died at Acre, Syria, Nov. 19, 1190. Archbishop of Canterbury. He became bishop of Worcester in 1180, was translated to the see of Canterbury in 1184, crowned Richard I. in 1189, and set out upon the third Crusade in 1190.

Baldwin, Count. The father of Biron and Carlos in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage," an unyielding, self-willed man.

Baldwin, Abraham. Born at Guilford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1754: died at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1807. An American politician. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress; member of the Constitutional Convention 1787; member of Congress from Georgia 1789–99; United States senator 1799–1807; and president *pro tempore* of the Senate 1801 and 1802.

Baldwin, Charles H. Born in New York city, Sept. 3, 1822: died there, Nov. 17, 1888. An American naval officer, appointed rear-admiral in 1883. He served in the Mexican war on the Congress, and was commander of the Clifton of the mortar-fleet at New Orleans, under Farragut, and at Vicksburg, in 1862. He was later ordnance inspector at the Mare Island navy-yard. He retired Sept. 3, 1884.

Baldwin, Henry. Born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1780: died at Philadelphia, April 21, 1844. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1817–22, and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1830–44.

Baldwin, Matthias William. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 10, 1795: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1866. An American inventor, noted as an improver and manufacturer of locomotive engines.

Baldwin, Roger Sherman. Born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1793: died there, Feb. 19, 1863. An American politician and jurist. He was governor of Connecticut 1844–45, United States senator 1847–51, and member of the "Peace Congress" in 1861.

Baldy (bâl′di) **Peak.** 1. A peak 12,660 feet high, northeast of Santa Fé, New Mexico, forming a part of the southernmost spur of the Rocky Mountains called the Santa Fé range. The same name is also given to a peak of the mountains north of Jemez, properly called Sierra de la Jara (Reed Mountains).

2. A peak in the Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado.

Bale (bāl), **John.** Born at Cove, near Dunwich, in Suffolk, Nov. 21, 1495: died at Canterbury, 1563. An English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, bishop of Ossory (1552). He was the author of moralities (religious plays) and the compiler of a chronological catalogue of British writers, "Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum Summarium" (1548). He was nicknamed "Bilious Bale" on account of his bad temper.

Bâle. See *Basel.*

Balearic Islands (bal-ẹ̄-ar′ik ī′lạndz). [L. *Balearicus*, adj., from *Baliares*, less prop. *Baleares*, Gr. Βαλλιαρεῖς, Βαλεαρίδες, etc., G. *Balearen*, F. *Baléares*.] A group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, situated east of Valencia. It comprises Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentera (the ancient Pityusæ), and some smaller islands. The group forms a province, with Palma as capital. It was long a possession of Carthage; was acquired by Rome in 123 B. C., and formed the kingdom of Mallorca from 1276 till its union with Aragon in 1343. The chief products are oil, wine, and fruit. The inhabitants were famous in ancient times as slingers. Area, 1,860 square miles. Population (1887), 312,646.

Baléchou (bä-lā-shö′), **Jean Joseph Nicolas.** Born at Arles, 1715 (?): died at Avignon, Aug. 18, 1765. A noted French engraver. His best work is a full-length portrait of Augustus III., king of Poland.

Balen (bä′len), **Hendrik van.** Born at Antwerp, 1575: died there, July 17, 1632. A Flemish historical painter.

Balestier (bal-es-tēr′), **Charles Wolcott.** Born at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1861: died at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 6, 1891. An American journalist, novelist, and publisher. He was the author of "A Patent Philtre" (1884), "The Naulahka," with Rudyard Kipling (1892), "Benefits Forgot" (1893, in "The Century Magazine"), and other works.

Balestra (bä-les′trä), **Antonio.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1666: died there, April 21, 1740. An Italian painter of the Venetian school.

Balfe (balf), **Michael William.** Born at Dublin, May 15, 1808: died at Rowney Abbey, Oct. 20, 1870. An operatic composer, violinist, and singer. His works include "I Rivali di se stessi" (1830), "Siege of Rochelle" (1835), "The Maid of Artois" (1836), "Catherine Grey" (1837), "Joan of Arc" (1837), "Diadeste" (1838), "Falstaff" (1838), "Keolanthe" (1841), "Le Puits d'Amour" (1843), "Bohemian Girl" (1843), "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon" (1844), "L'Etoile de Séville" (1845), "Maid of Honour" (1847), "Sicilian Bride" (1852), "Rose of Castile" (1857), "Satanella" (1858), "Il Talismano," the Italian version of his last opera, "The Knight of the Leopard" (1874).

Balfour (bal′för or bal′fėr), **Alexander.** Born at Monikie, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 1, 1767: died Sept. 12, 1829. A Scotch poet and novelist. He wrote "Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer" (1819), "Contemplation and other Poems" (1820), "Farmer's Three Daughters" (1822), "The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave" (1823), "Highland Mary" (1827).

Balfour, Arthur James. Born July 25, 1848. A British Conservative politician, nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was president of the Local Government Board 1885–86; secretary for Scotland 1886–87; chief secretary for Ireland 1887–91; and first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons 1891. He has written a "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" (1879), etc.

Balfour, Clara Lucas (Clara Liddell). Born in the New Forest, Hampshire, Dec. 21, 1808: died at Croydon, July 3, 1878. An English writer. She lectured on temperance and other topics, and was the author of numerous works designed chiefly to promote the temperance cause.

Balfour, Francis Maitland. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 10, 1851: died in the Alps, July 19 (?), 1882. A British biologist (brother of Arthur James Balfour), lecturer (1876) on and professor (1882) of animal morphology at Cambridge. He wrote "Development of Elasmobranch Fishes" (1878) and "Comparative Embryology" (1880–81). His works were edited by Foster and Sedgwick (4 vols.) in 1883. He was killed with his guide during an ascent of the Aiguille Blanche de Penteret.

Balfour, Sir **James.** Died 1583. A Scotch judge and political intriguer. He was implicated in the plot to assassinate Beaton, and was imprisoned after the surrender of the castle of St. Andrew's (June, 1547) in the French galleys, where he had John Knox as a companion. He was also commonly reputed to have drawn up the bond for Darnley's murder, and to have provided the house, which belonged to his brother, in the Kirk o' Field, where the murder was accomplished. In the same year (1567) he was appointed by Queen Mary governor of Edinburgh Castle, which he shortly after betrayed to Murray. He accomplished the destruction of the regent Morton, who was executed, 1581, for the murder of Darnley. He was one of the authors, if not the chief author, of "Balfours Practicks," the earliest text-book on Scottish law.

Balfour, Sir **James.** Born 1600: died 1657. A Scotch antiquary and historian, author of "Annals of the History of Scotland from Malcolm III. to Charles II."

Balfour, James. Born at Pilrig, near Edinburgh, 1705: died 1795. A Scottish philosophical writer, professor of moral philosophy (1754) and of law (1764) at Edinburgh.

Balfour, John (Lord **Balfour of Burleigh**). Died 1688. A Scotch nobleman of little note, mistaken by Sir Walter Scott (in "Old Mortality") for another man of the same name. See *Balfour of Burley*.

Balfour, John Hutton. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 15, 1808: died there, Feb. 11, 1884. An eminent Scottish botanist and physician. He was appointed professor of botany at Glasgow University in 1841, and at Edinburgh in 1845, and emeritus professor in 1879. Author of a manual of botany (1848), a class-book (1852), "Phyto-Theology" (1851), etc.

Balfour, Nisbet. Born at Dunbog, county of Fife, Scotland, 1743: died there, Oct., 1823. A British soldier, appointed lieutenant-general in 1798 and general in 1803, conspicuous for his services during the Revolutionary War. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle on Long Island, the capture of New York, and the battles of Elizabethtown, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was appointed commandant of Charleston 1779.

Balfour, Robert. Born about 1550: died about 1625. A Scotch philologist and philosophical writer, professor of Greek in the College of Guienne, and principal (about 1586) of that institution. He wrote "Commentaries on the Logic and Ethics of Aristotle" (1618–20), etc.

Balfour of Burley, John. A Covenanter, a character in Scott's novel "Old Mortality," historically taken from a real John Balfour of Kinloch, but by Scott confused with John Balfour of Burleigh (died 1688). The latter was not a Covenanter.

Balfrush (bäl-frösh'), or **Barfrush** (bär-frösh'). A town in Mazanderan, Persia, on the Bawal, near the Caspian Sea, 89 miles northeast of Teheran. It is an important emporium for commerce between Russia and Persia.

Balgowrie (bal-gou'ri), **Brig o'.** A very picturesque structure at Aberdeen, Scotland, consisting of a single high and wide-pointed arch spanning the Don. It dates from 1320.

Balguy (bâl'ge), **John.** Born at Sheffield, England, Aug. 12, 1686: died at Harrowgate, Sept. 21, 1748. An English divine and controversialist. He wrote "Letter to a Deist," "Foundation of Moral Goodness," etc.

Bali (ba'li; Hind. pron. bal'i). In Hindu mythology, a Daitya who had attained sovereignty over the three worlds, but lost it when he promised Vishnu, in his dwarf incarnation, as much land as he could measure with three strides. Vishnu met the condition, and banished Bali to the under world, where he reigned.

Bali (bä'lē). A mountainous and volcanic island of the Sunda group, east of Java. It is in part annexed to Dutch possessions and in part under Dutch influence (7 minor states). The religion is Hinduism; the language allied to Javanese. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,100 square miles. Population, [illegible].

Bali Strait. A strait which separates Java from Bali.

Balikesri (bä-lē-kes'rē). A town in the vilayet of Khudavendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, 112 miles southwest of Constantinople. Population, about 12,000.

Balin (bä'lēn). In Hindu mythology, the monkey king of Kishkindhya, who was slain by Rama, and whose kingdom was given to his brother Sugriva, the ally of Rama.

Balin (ba'lin) and **Balan** (bā'lan). In the "Morte d'Arthur," two brothers, born in Northumberland, each renowned for valor. Balin was called "Le Sauvage." They finally slew each other "by mishap," and were buried in one tomb. Tennyson has a poem with the title "Balin and Balan," giving the story in a modified form.

Balingen (bä'ling-en), sometimes **Bahlingen.** A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Eyach 38 miles southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,355.

Balinghem (bä-lañ-gañ'). A small place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, near Calais, noted as the place of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (1520).

Baliol (bā'li-ol or bal'yol), or **Balliol** (bal'i-ol), **Edward de.** Died 1363. Eldest son of John de Baliol and Isabel, daughter of John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, and claimant to the throne of Scotland. He landed in Scotland in 1332, and after a brilliant campaign of seven weeks was crowned at Scone Sept. 24, but three months later was surprised at Annan by Archibald Douglas, and driven across the border. He was restored by Edward III. of England, through whose assistance he gained the battle of Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333. After 1338 Edward being occupied in the French war, Baliol maintained a nominal footing in Scotland till the return of David Bruce in 1341.

Baliol, or **Balliol, John de.** Died about 1269. The founder of Balliol College, Oxford. He was a regent of Scotland during the minority of Alexander III., until deprived of the post, on a charge of treason, in 1255, through the influence of Henry III., with whom he sided in the barons' war 1263–65. He gave, about 1263, the first lands for the endowment of the college which bears his name, an endowment which was increased by his will and also by the gifts of his widow Devorguilla. "He died in 1269, and although his widow Devorguilla continued to pay the weekly allowances, she did not until 1282 take steps for giving a permanent character to the House of Balliol." *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 71.

Baliol, John de. Born 1249: died 1315. King of Scotland, son of John de Baliol (died 1269). With Bruce and Hastings he became one of the principal claimants of the Scottish crown on the death of Margaret, the Maid of Norway, 1290, basing his claim upon the right of his maternal grandmother, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion and grandson of David I. (see *Bruce, Robert*). He was recognized as the proper heir by Edward I. of England, to whom the claims of the disputants were referred for arbitration; was crowned at Scone, Nov. 30, 1292; and rendered homage to Edward as feudal superior; made an alliance with Philip the Fair of France 1295; ravaged Cumberland 1296; and renounced his allegiance to Edward; was compelled to renounce his crown to Edward during the latter's invasion of Scotland the same year; was imprisoned, with his son Edward, in England till 1299; and died in exile.

Baliol, Mrs. Martha Bethune. A refined and cultivated old lady who is supposed to relate some of the "Chronicles of the Canongate" to Mr. Chrystal Croftangry in Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Baliol College. See *Balliol College*.

Balisarda (bä-lē-sär'dä). In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the sword stolen from Orlando by Brunello and given to Rogero. It could cut through even enchanted objects.

Balize (ba-lēz'), or **Belize** (be-lēz'). **1.** See *British Honduras*.—**2.** A seaport and capital of British Honduras, situated on the Gulf of Honduras. It was first settled by the English about 1667. Population, about 5,000.

Balkan Peninsula (bal-kan' or bal'kan pe-nin'sū-lä). In its widest sense, the southeasternmost peninsula of Europe, including the regions south of the Save and Danube. It comprises Dalmatia, parts of Croatia and [illegible], Herzegovina, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, part of Rumania, European Turkey, and Greece. [illegible] In the usual narrower sense, including [illegible] European Turkey, Montenegro, and [illegible] Greece, without the Morea [illegible] it is coextensive with the Balkan states.

Balkan, or **the Balkans.** A mountain system in southeastern Europe, the ancient Hæmus or Æmus (Gr. [illegible]), which extends from the sources of the Timok [illegible] Servia and Bulgaria [illegible] to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea. It forms the main boundary between Bulgaria proper and Eastern Rumelia, and is subdivided into the Etropol Balkan, the Kotcha Balkan, etc. The chief passes are the Nadir Derbend, Karnabad, Iron Gate, Shipka, and Trojan. The Balkan was the scene of severe fighting in the Russo-Turkish wars of 1828–29 and 1877–78. Its highest point is about 7,800 feet.

Balkan States. See *Balkan Peninsula*.

Balkash (bäl-käsh'), or **Balkhash,** or **Dengis.** A salt lake in Russian Central Asia, about lat. 45°–47° N., long. 74°–79° E. Its chief tributary is the Ili. Height above sea-level about 780 feet; length, 340 miles; greatest width, 55 miles; area, about 7,800 square miles. It has no outlet.

Balkh (balkh). A for the most part desert region in central Asia, belonging to Afghanistan, south of the Amu-Daria and north of the Hindu-Kush. It corresponds nearly to the ancient Bactria. Its inhabitants are of Uzbeg stock.

Balkh. The chief city of Balkh, situated on the river Balkh in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 66° 40′ E.: the ancient Bactria: called the "Mother of Cities." It is associated with the history of Zoroaster. It was destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1220, later by Timur. Population, 15,000 (?).

Balkhan (bal-khän') **Bay.** A bay on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, about lat. 40° N.

Balkhan Mountains. A group of mountains east of Balkhan Bay, near the Transcaspian Railway.

Balkis (bal'kis). The Arabian name of the Queen of Sheba who came to see the glory of Solomon.

Ball (bâl), **Ephraim.** Born at Greentown, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1812: died at Canton, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1872. An American inventor and manufacturer of plows, mowers (the Buckeye machine), and harvesters.

Ball, John. Died at St. Albans, England, July 15, 1381. An English priest who took a prominent part in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381. He accepted, in the main, the doctrines of Wyclif, modified by views of his own, and made himself popular, especially by preaching the equality of gentry and villeins. He was several times committed to the Archbishop of Canterbury's prison, and was excommunicated by Archbishop Islip. He was committed, probably about the end of April, 1381, to the archbishop's prison at Maidstone, and one of the first acts of the insurgents was to set him at liberty. He preached at Blackheath on the text

"When Adam dalf and Eve span,
Who was thanne a gentilman?"

After the death of Tyler at Smithfield, he fled to the midland counties, but was taken at Coventry, and executed at St. Albans in the presence of the king. He was called the "Mad Priest."

Ball, Sir **Robert Stawell.** Born at Dublin, July 1, 1840. A British astronomer. He became professor of applied mathematics and mechanism in the Royal College of Science for Ireland 1867, and professor of astronomy in the University of Dublin and royal astronomer of Ireland 1874. He has written "Story of the Heavens" (1886), "Starland," etc.

Ball, Thomas. Born at Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1819. An American sculptor. Among his works are a statue of Webster (New York), "Emancipation" (Washington), statue and busts of Everett, Choate, etc.

Ball, Valentine. Born at Dublin, July 14, 1843. A British geologist, and explorer in southern Asia. He was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey of India in 1864, was professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin 1881–83, and became director of the Science and Art Museum in 1883.

Ball, The. A comedy by Shirley and Chapman, licensed in 1632 and published in 1639.

Ballachulish (bal-a-chö'lish), or **Ballahulish.** A village in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Levin 23 miles northeast of Oban. Near it are slate-quarries.

Balladino (bal-la-dē'nō), **Antonio.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered," a "pageant poet" intended to ridicule Anthony Munday.

Ballagi (bol'log-e), **Maurice** (originally **Moritz Bloch**). Born March 18, 1815: died Sept. 1, 1891. A Hungarian philologist and Protestant theologian, best known from his grammars and dictionaries of the Hungarian language. He was professor of theology at Szarvas 1841–48, 1851–55, and at Pesth 1855–78.

Ballantine (bal'an-tin), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, 1808: died there, Dec., 1877. A Scottish poet, painter on glass, and manufacturer of stained glass. He wrote [illegible] (1843), "The Miller of Deanhaugh" (1845), "Essay on Ornamental Art" (1847), "Poems" [illegible], etc.

Ballantrae (bal-an-trā'). A fishing town in Ayrshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Stinchar 30 miles southwest of Ayr.

Ballantyne (bal'an-tīn), **James.** Born at Kelso, Scotland, 1772: died Jan. [illegible], 1833. A Scottish printer and publisher, the friend and business associate of Sir Walter Scott. See *Aldiborontiphoscophornio*.

Ballantyne, James Robert. Born at Kelso, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1813: died Feb. 16, 1864. A British Orientalist. He was superintendent of the government Sanskrit College at Benares 1845–61, librarian of the East India office 1861–64, and author of grammars of Hindustani, Hindi, Mahratta, and Sanskrit, and numerous other works.

Ballantyne, John. Born at Kelso, Scotland, 1774: died at Edinburgh, June 16, 1821. A Scotch writer and publisher, brother of James Ballantyne. See *Rigdumfunnidos*.

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. Born at Edinburgh, April 24, 1825: died 1894. A British writer of juveniles. He was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company 1841–47.

Ballarat (bal-a-rat′). A city in the province of Victoria, Australia, 66 miles northwest of Melbourne. In its vicinity are celebrated gold-mines, discovered in 1851. Next to Melbourne it is the leading city in the colony. It consists of Ballarat East and Ballarat West. Population (1891), 46,053.

Ballare (bal-lä′rē). A district in Madras, British India, between the Nizam's dominions on the north, and Mysore on the south. Area, 11,007 square miles. Population (1881), 1,336,696.

Ballari. The capital of the district of Ballari, in lat. 15° 10′ N., long. 76° 55′ E. Population, including cantonment (1891), 59,467.

Ballenstedt (bäl′len-stet). A town in Anhalt, Germany, at the foot of the Lower Harz, 36 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has a castle, the former residence of the dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg. Population, about 4,000.

Ballesteros (bal-yes-tā′rōs), **Francisco.** Born at Saragossa, 1770: died at Paris, June 29, 1832. A Spanish general and patriot. He was minister of war for a short time in 1815, and vice-president of the provisional ministry 1820. He was exiled after the French invasion of 1823.

Ballia (bal′li-ä). A district in the Benares division, Northwestern Provinces, British India.

Ballina (bäl-i-nä′). A port in the county of Mayo, northwestern Ireland, situated on the river Moy, near its mouth, 29 miles southwest of Sligo. It was taken by the French Aug., 1798. Population (1891), 4,846.

Ballinasloe (bal-i-na-slō′). A town in counties Roscommon and Galway, Ireland, on the Suck 35 miles east of Galway. Population, (1881), 4,772.

Balling (bäl′lēng), **Karl Joseph Napoleon.** Born at Gabrielshütte, Saaz, Bohemia, April 21, 1805: died at Prague, March 17, 1868. A Bohemian chemist.

Ballinrobe (bal-in-rōb′). A small town in County Mayo, Ireland, situated on the Robe 27 miles north of Galway.

Balliol. See *Baliol*.

Balliol College. A college of Oxford University, England, reputed to have been founded by Sir John Baliol and his wife Devorguilla, parents of John Baliol, king of Scotland, between 1263 and 1268. The oldest of the existing buildings dates from the 15th century. The south front has recently been rebuilt, in the main in the style of the 15th century.

Between the original foundation and the beginning of the sixteenth century Balliol College had received no less than three codes of statutes, those issued by the Lady Devorguilla de Balliol in 1282, those issued by Sir Philip de Somerville in 1340, and those issued by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, in 1364. Two other Bishops of London had moreover intervened in the course of the fifteenth century to redress particular grievances. Inasmuch, however, as some of the enactments of the third code were ambiguous and others inconvenient, the society sought and obtained from Pope Julius II. a commission empowering the Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, or either of them, to revise the statutes throughout. The work was accomplished by Bishop Fox in 1507. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 414.

Ballivian (bäl-yē-vē-än′), **Adolfo.** Born at La Paz, Nov. 17, 1831: died Feb., 1874. A Bolivian statesman, son of General José Ballivian. He was a colonel in the army, but headed the party of opposition to the military rulers who for a long time governed Bolivia; he was kept in exile until his party elected him president (1873). He died soon after his inauguration.

Ballivian, José. Born at La Paz, May, 1804: died at Rio de Janeiro in 1852. A Bolivian soldier and statesman. In 1841 he headed the army which defended Bolivia against the invasion of Gamarra, gaining the battle of Yngavi (Nov. 20, 1841) in which Gamarra was killed, and soon after was elected president of Bolivia, holding the office until the end of 1847, when he was deposed by the revolution of Belzu and exiled.

Ballo in Maschera (bäl′lō ēn mäs′ke-rä), **Un.** [It., 'A Masked Ball.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced in Rome, Feb. 17, 1859. It was originally called *Gustavo III.*, but during its rehearsal Orsini made his attempt to kill Napoleon III., and the title was thought too suggestive.

Ballon d'Alsace (bä-lôṅ′ dal-zäs′), or **Welscher Belchen** (vel′sher bel′chen). One of the principal summits of the Vosges, near the border of France and Alsace, 25 miles northwest of Mülhausen. Height, 4,080 feet.

Ballon de Guebwiller (bä-lôṅ′ dė geb-vēl-lãr′), or **Ballon de Soultz**, G. **Gebweiler** (geb′vī-lėr) (or **Sulzer**) **Belchen.** The highest summit of the Vosges, in Upper Alsace, west of Guebwiller and north of Thann. Height, 4,677 feet.

Ballou (ba-lö′), **Hosea.** Born at Richmond, N. H., April 30, 1771: died at Boston, Mass., June 7, 1852. An American Universalist clergyman, one of the founders of American Universalism, pastor of the Second Universalist Society in Boston 1817–52.

Ballou, Hosea. Born at Halifax, Vt., Oct. 18, 1796: died at Somerville, Mass., May 27, 1861. An American Universalist clergyman, first president of Tufts College: a grandnephew of Hosea Ballou (1771–1852).

Ballou, Maturin Murray. Born April 14, 1820: died March 27, 1895. An American journalist and writer, son of Hosea Ballou the younger. He has been the editor and proprietor of "Ballou's Monthly," part proprietor and, after 1872, editor for several years of the "Boston Daily Globe" and other journals. Author of "Due West," "Due South," "The New Eldorado," "Biography of Rev. Hosea Ballou," etc.

Ball's Bluff (bâlz bluf). A bluff in Virginia, on the Potomac River 33 miles northwest of Washington. Here, Oct. 21, 1861, 1,900 Federals under Colonel Baker were defeated by the Confederates under General N. G. Evans. Federal loss, 894. Confederate loss, 302. Colonel Baker was killed.

Ballston Spa (bâl′ston spä). A watering-place in Saratoga County, New York, 6 miles southwest of Saratoga Springs. It has several noted mineral springs. Population (1890), 3,527.

Bally-. [Ir. *baile*, a town, place.] An element in many Irish place-names, meaning 'town.'

Ballycastle (bal-i-kås′l). A small seaport in County Antrim, Ireland, 43 miles northwest of Belfast.

Ballymena (bal-i-mē′nä). A town in County Antrim, Ireland, 23 miles northwest of Belfast, on the Braid, noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 8,655.

Ballymoney (bal-i-mō′ni). A town in County Antrim, Ireland, situated on a tributary of the Bann 40 miles northwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 2,975.

Ballyshannon (bal-i-shan′on). A seaport in County Donegal, Ireland, situated on the Erne, near its mouth, 20 miles northeast of Sligo. Population (1891), 2,840.

Balmaceda (bäl-mä-thā′ᴛʜä), **José Manuel.** Born at Santiago in 1838: died there, Sept. 19, 1891. A Chilean statesman. He was a pronounced liberal, and acquired great popularity as a leader of the Reform Club and after 1870 as a deputy to the Chilean Congress. In 1878 he was minister to Argentina, and in 1881 was made foreign minister by Santa Maria. He was elected president by a great majority in 1886, at once instituted numerous reforms, and began an elaborate system of railroads and other public works. Dissensions in his own party culminated in a war between the president and Congress. After numerous engagements he was defeated and, unable to escape from Santiago, remained concealed in the Argentine legation until in a fit of desperation he shot himself.

Balmawhapple (bal-ma-hwap′l). In Scott's novel "Waverley," an obstinate Scottish laird, a Jacobite: his name is Falconer of Balmawhapple.

Balme, Col de. See *Col de Balme*.

Balmez (bäl′meth), or **Balmes** (bäl′mes), **Jaime Luciano.** Born at Vich in Catalonia, Aug. 28, 1810: died there, July 9, 1848. A Spanish publicist and philosophical writer. He founded a political journal, "El Pensamiento de la Nacion" (an organ of the clerical and monarchical party), at Madrid in 1844.

Balmoral Castle (bal-mor′al kås′l). A residence of Queen Victoria in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the Dee about 45 miles west of Aberdeen. The property was purchased in 1852, and the castle was erected 1853–55, in Scottish baronial style.

Balmung (bäl′mông). Siegfried's sword, in the "Nibelungenlied."

Balnaves (bal-nav′es), **Henry.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire (date unknown): died 1579. A Scotch Protestant reformer. He wrote "The Confession of Faith, Conteining how the Troubled Man Should Seeke Refuge at his God, etc.," which was revised and prefaced by John Knox.

Balnibarbi (bal-ni-bär′bi). A land visited by Gulliver in his travels, as related by Swift. It was "occupied by projectors."

Balsamo, Joseph. See *Cagliostro, Count de*.

Balsham (bâl′sham), **Hugh de.** Died 1286. An English prelate, bishop of Ely, and founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Balta (bäl′tä), **José.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1816: killed at Lima, July 26, 1872. A Peruvian soldier and statesman. He retired from the army with the rank of colonel in 1855; was minister of war for a short time in 1865; was one of the leaders of the insurrection which drove out the unconstitutional president Prado in 1868; was regularly elected president of Peru Aug. 2, 1868, and served for four years; and was murdered in a military mutiny.

Balta. A city in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Kodyma in lat. 47° 55′ N., long. 29° 35′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Population, 27,419.

Balta-Limani (bäl′tä-lē-mä′ni), **Convention of.** A treaty concluded in 1849 at Balta-Limani (on the Bosporus), between Turkey and Russia, granting to the latter certain rights in the Danubian principalities for seven years.

Baltard (bäl-tär′), **Louis Pierre.** Born at Paris, July 9, 1765: died Jan. 22, 1846. A French architect and engraver of architectural and other subjects.

Baltard (bäl-tär′), **Victor.** Born at Paris, June 19, 1805: died Jan. 14, 1874. A French architect, son of Louis Pierre Baltard. He was government architect of the city of Paris, and author of "Monographie de la Villa Medicis" (1847), etc.

Baltazarini (bäl-täd-zä-rē′nē), or **Baltagerini** (bäl-tä-je-rē′nē). Flourished about the middle of the 16th century. An Italian musician, the first violinist of his time. He became intendant of music and first valet de chambre to Catherine de' Medici, who gave him the name Beaujoyeulx. He apparently first introduced the Italian dances into Paris, and founded the modern ballet.

Balthazar, or **Balthasar** (bal-thā′zär). [The Greek form of *Belshazzar* (which see).] The name of various personages. (*a*) One of the three Magi who came from the East to worship the infant Jesus. See *Cologne*. (*b*) Chaucer's name for Belshazzar in "The Monk's Tale." (*c*) A merchant in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors." (*d*) The name assumed by Portia as a doctor of law in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." (*e*) A servant of Portia in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." (*f*) A servant of Don Pedro in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." (*g*) A servant of Romeo in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet." (*h*) The proud and hot-tempered father of Juliana in Tobin's "Honeymoon." (*i*) One of the principal characters in Julius Eichberg's opera "The Doctor of Alcantara."

Balthings (bäl′tingz). See *Amalings*.

Balti. See *Baltistan*.

Baltia (bal′shi-ä). An (unidentified) island off the coast of Scythia, mentioned by ancient writers (Pliny and others). It gave name to the Baltic Sea. Pythias calls it *Basilia*.

Baltic (bâl′tik). See *Baltic Sea*.

Baltic, Battle of the. See *Copenhagen*.

Baltic Port, G. **Baltischport.** A small seaport in Esthonia, Russia, on the Gulf of Finland west of Reval.

Baltic Provinces. The collective name for Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, three governments of Russia bordering on the Baltic. They contain an important German element, but the larger part of the population consists of Esthonians and Letts. They have been largely Russianized in recent years.

Baltic Sea. [F. *Mer Baltique*, It. *Mare Baltico*, NL. *Mare Balticum*, prob. from Lith. *baltas*, white, *balti*, be white. Other names are G. *Ostsee*, east sea, Dan. *Östersøen*, Sw. *Östersjön*, L. *Mare Suevicum*, Swedish sea, *Pelagus Scythicum*, Scythian sea, or *Sinus Codanus*, Gothic (?) gulf.] An arm of the Atlantic, inclosed by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark. It communicates with the North Sea by the Skager Rack, Cattegat, Sound, Great Belt, and Little Belt. Its chief islands are Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laaland, Falster, Moen, Alsen, Fehmarn, Bornholm, Rugen, Usedom, Wollin, Oland, Gothland, Osel, Dago, Stockholm Archipelago, and Aland Archipelago. Its chief arms are the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, Kurisches Haff, Frisches Haff, Gulf of Dantzic, Pomeranian Haff, Lubeck Bay, and Kiel Bay. Its chief tributaries are the Finland lake system, the Neva (with Lake Ladoga), Narova (with Lake Peipus), Duna, Niemen, Vistula, Oder, Dal Elf, Ljusnan, Ångerman Elf, Umeå Elf, Pitea Elf, Stora Lulea Elf, and Torneå Elf. Length, about 900 miles. Greatest width, about 200 miles. Area, about 184,000 square miles.

Baltimore (bâl′ti-mōr), **Lord.** See *Calvert*.

Baltimore. A small seaport in County Cork, Ireland, near Cape Clear, at the southern extremity of the island.

Baltimore. A seaport, the principal city of Maryland, situated on Patapsco River near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, in lat. 39° 18′ N., long. 76° 37′ W.: one of the chief Atlantic seaports: surnamed "the Monument City." It has a large export trade in breadstuffs, tobacco, cotton, provisions, oysters, coal, etc.; large manufactures of flour, woolen and cotton goods, cigars and tobacco, iron and steel, clothing, etc.; and important oyster fisheries. It is an important railroad center and the terminus of steamboat lines. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric, and contains the Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody Institute. The city was laid out about 1730, and was incorporated as a city in 1796. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British 1814, and was the scene of a conflict, April 19, 1861, between the Baltimore mob and Federal troops (6th Massachusetts and 7th Pennsylvania). Population (1890), 434,439.

Baltistan (bäl-tē-stän'), or **Balti** (bäl'tē), or **Little Tibet.** A province of Cashmere, capital Iskardo, situated on the upper Indus north of Cashmere proper. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, of Tibetan and Aryan stock, and number about 60,000.

Baltjik (bält-jēk'). A seaport of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea 22 miles northeast of Varna. Population (1888), 4,272.

Baltzer (bält'zer), **Johann Baptista.** Born at Andernach, Prussia, July 16, 1803: died at Bonn, Oct. 1, 1871. A German Roman Catholic theologian, noted for his opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility, which led to his suspension from his ecclesiastical office in 1870. He became professor of dogmatics at Breslau in 1830, and was suspended in 1860.

Baltzer, Wilhelm Eduard. Born at Hohenleine, circle of Merseburg, Germany, Oct. 24, 1814: died at Durlach, Baden, June 24, 1887. A German clergyman, and writer on theology and philosophy, noted as a vegetarian.

Baluchistan (bal-ö-chis-tän'), or **Beluchistan,** or **Biluchistan.** [Pers., 'country of the Baluchis.'] A territory of Asia, bounded by Afghanistan on the north, India on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, and Persia on the west. It is largely a desert, and is traversed by mountain-ranges. Its chief divisions include Khelat, Jalawan, Sarawan, Mekran, Lus, and Kachh-Gundava. It is subject to the Khan of Khelat, receives a British subsidy, and is under British control in its foreign affairs. There is a British garrison at Quettah. The Indo-Afghan Railway extends to Quettah (since 1887) and beyond. The leading tribes are the Brahoes and Baluchis; the prevailing religion, Sunnite Mohammedanism. Baluchistan has several times been invaded by British forces in connection with the Afghan wars. Area (estimated), 130,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 400,000.

Baluchistan, British. See *British Baluchistan.*

Balue (bä-lü'), **Jean de la.** Born at Poitiers, 1422: died at Ancona, Oct., 1491. A French cardinal and politician, imprisoned for his misdeeds by Louis XI. in an iron cage (1469–80) of Balue's own invention. He was liberated after eleven years through the influence of Pope Sixtus IV., went to Rome, was sent back to France as legate *a latere*, and finally, on the death of the Pope, again retired to Rome, where he was made bishop of Orléans and of Præneste.

Baluze (bä-lüz'), **Étienne.** Born at Tulle, France, Dec. 24, 1630: died at Paris, July 28, 1718. A French historian. He wrote "Francorum Capitularia Regum" (1677), "Epistolæ Innocentii papæ III." (1682), "Conciliorum nova Collectio" (1683), "Les Vies des Papes d'Avignon" (1693), "Historia Tutelensis" (1717), etc.

Balwhidder (bal'hwiꟸн-ėr), **Rev. Micah.** A kind-hearted, sincere, but prejudiced Scottish minister in Galt's "Annals of the Parish."

Baly. See *Bali.*

Balzac (bäl-zäk'), **Honoré de.** Born at Tours, France, May 16, 1799: died at Paris, Aug. 18, 1850. A celebrated French novelist. After attending school in Tours and Paris he became a lawyer's clerk. His inclination to write was strongly opposed by his family, but, "in order to get his hand in," he composed a dozen novels. These appeared either anonymously or under a nom de plume, and when republished often received an entirely different title. Some of them were excluded by Balzac from the complete collection of his works; others he absolutely disowned. After a disastrous venture in publishing, printing, and type-casting, he sold out his entire stock and fell back on his pen to pay off his debts. His first novel of real merit, "Le dernier Chouan ou la Bretagne en 1800," was published in 1829; then followed "La physiologie du mariage" and the first of the "Contes drolatiques" (1830), "La peau de chagrin" (1830), "La femme de trente ans" (1831), "Eugenie Grandet," "Le medecin de campagne," and "l'Histoire des Treize" (1833), "Seraphita," "La recherche de l'absolu," and "Le Pere Goriot" (1835), "Le lys dans la vallee" (1836), "Illusions perdues" (1837), "Histoire de la grandeur et de la decadence de Cesar Birotteau" and "Le cabinet des antiques" (1838), etc. For the stage Balzac did not write with success: "Vautrin," "Les Ressources de Quinola," "Pamela Giraud," and "La Maratre" had very short runs; but "Le Faiseur," or "Mercadet," a comedy finished and put upon the stage by d'Ennery after Balzac's death, has been included since 1869 in the repertoire of the Theatre Français. Balzac's ventures in publishing were, as has been said, unsuccessful: "La Chronique de Paris" (1835) lived but one year, and "La Revue Parisienne" (1840) ended with the third number. Returning undaunted to a collective edition of "La comedie humaine," Balzac published "Ursule Mirouet" and "Memoires de deux jeunes mariees" in 1842, "Une tenebreuse affaire" in 1843, "Albert Savarus," "Un debut dans la vie," "La muse du departement," and "Modeste Mignon" in 1844; but he did not complete the task he had undertaken. "Les Chouans" and "Une passion dans le désert" are the only parts extant of the "Scenes de la vie militaire." His latest productions, "Les parents pauvres" ("La cousine Bette," "Le cousin Pons") and "Les paysans"), are among his best. On March 14, 1850, he married a widow, Madame Hanska, member of a noble Polish family, with whom he had opened a correspondence in 1833, and whom he had subsequently met in Vienna, Geneva, and St. Petersburg. He died in Paris, just after his return from the wedding-trip. Balzac is considered the chief of the realistic school of French novelists.

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de. Born at Balzac, near Angoulême, 1597: died there, Feb. 18, 1654. A noted French writer. He published "Letters" (1624), "Le Prince" (1631), "Discours" (1644), "Le Barbon" (1648), and "Aristippe." He is regarded as the foremost prose-writer of his time.

Bam (bäm). A town in Kirman, southern Persia, 115 miles southeast of Kirman.

Ba-Mangwato (bä-mäng-gwä'tō). See *Chuana.*

Bamba (bäm'bä). See *Mbamba* and *Kongo Nation.*

Bambara (bäm-bä'rä). A country of western Africa, in the upper valley of the Niger, about lat. 10°–15° N. The chief town is Segu. The country has been opened lately to French influence. Population (chiefly Mandingo), estimated, 2,000,000.

Bambara. A tribe of French Senegambia, of the Nigritic branch, settled about the head waters of the Niger River. It belongs to the Mande nation. Once a great negro kingdom, it broke up, in 1864, into three divisions, Kaseta, Massina, and Beledugu. In 1890 their sultan, Amadu, and his capital, Segu Sikoro, were conquered by the French, and the country was annexed. This is a fertile, undulated plain. The people have adopted Mohammedan civilization, and weave excellent cotton cloth.

Bamberg (bäm'berG). A city of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Regnitz, near its entrance into the Main, 33 miles northwest of Nuremberg. It has important trade and manufactures, the castle of the former prince-bishops, the old and new palaces, the Church of St. Michael, and an art gallery, and was formerly the seat of a university. The cathedral of Bamberg, one of the most interesting of German Romanesque structures, was founded by the emperor Henry II. in 1004, but modified in the 12th century. There are four towers, each of eight stages and 265 feet high; the two at the west end display fine openwork. There are five admirably sculptured portals; the sculptures of the splendid chief portal represent the Last Judgment, with the apostles and prophets, and the church and synagogue. The effective interior possesses a richly carved choir-screen and highly interesting medieval tombs. There is an impressive early-Romanesque crypt, and a western choir with transepts, which date from 1274. The cathedral is 312 feet long, 92 wide, and 86 high. Population (1890), 35,815.

Bamberg, Bishopric of. A former bishopric and state of the German Empire, now comprised in northern Bavaria. It was founded by the emperor Henry II. in 1007, secularized in 1801, and annexed to Bavaria in 1803.

Bamberg Conference. A conference of the middle German states at Bamberg May 25, 1854. Its object was to determine the policy of these states in relation to that of Prussia and Austria with reference to the Eastern Question.

Bamberger (bäm'berg-er), **Ludwig.** Born at Mainz, July 22, 1823. A German politician and economist. He took part in the revolutionary movement 1848–49, was a member of the National Liberal party in the German Reichstag 1871–80, and with other disaffected National Liberals, seceded from the party in 1880 to form the later Liberal Union.

Bamboccio (bäm-boch'ō). See *Laar, Peter van.*

Bamborough (bam'bur-ō). A village on the coast of Northumberland, England, 16 miles southeast of Berwick, celebrated for its castle, founded by Ida about 547, and often noted in medieval wars.

Bambuk, or **Bambouk** (bäm-bök'). A region in Senegambia, Africa, between the upper Senegal and the Faleme, about lat. 12° 30'–14° N., long. 10° 30'–12° 15' W. It contains iron and gold. The inhabitants are Mandingoes.

Bamian (bä-mē-än'). A valley in Afghanistan, northwest of Kabul, in lat. 34° 50' N., long. 67° 40' E. It is an ancient seat of Buddhist worship, and is famous for its colossal idols carved in the rock (highest, 173 feet), and other antiquities.

Bammaku, or **Bammakou** (bä-mä'kö). Once an important native town on the upper Niger, West Africa. It is now headquarters of the French domination on the upper Niger. The natives have withdrawn.

Bamo. See *Bhamo.*

Bampton (bamp'ton), **John.** Born about 1689: died 1751. An English divine, and the founder at Oxford of the "Bampton Lectures" on divinity. The first lecturer was chosen in 1779.

Bampur (bam-pör'). A town and region in southern Persia.

Bamra (bäm'rä). A feudatory state in connection with the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 1,988 square miles. Population (1881), 81,286.

Ban (ban). In the Arthurian romance, a king of Brittany, the father of Launcelot du Lac, and the brother of Bors, king of Gaul. He was the friend of Arthur, and with Bors came from Brittany to aid him in battle.

Bana (bä'nä). In Hindu mythology, a Daitya with a thousand arms, who was a friend of Siva and an enemy of Vishnu. His daughter Usha, loving Aniruddha, Krishna's grandson, had him brought to her by magic. In the rescue the arms of Bana were cut off by Krishna's weapons. Upon Siva's intercession Bana was spared.

Banack. See *Bannock.*

Banagher (ban'a-Her). A town in King's County, Ireland. It is on the Shannon River. It is to the superiority of this town that the phrase "That bangs Banagher, and Banagher bangs the world" alludes.

Banal Frontier. A part of the former "Military Frontier" of the Austrian empire.

Banana (bä-nä'nä). The seaport of the Kongo State. The trading-factories and state houses are built on a land-spit. In 1890, 152 ships called, but since the ocean steamers began to go straight up to Matadi, the starting-point of the railroad, Banana has lost most of its commercial importance. The headquarters of the great Dutch firm have been removed to Cabinda and Kisanga, in Portuguese territory.

Banana Islands. A group of small islands off the coast of Sierra Leone, Africa, belonging to Great Britain.

Bananal (bä-nä-näl'), or **Santa Anna** (sän'tä ä'nä). An island in the river Araguaya, Brazil. Length, 220 miles. Greatest width, 50 miles.

Ba-Nano (bä-nä'nō). A generic name, meaning 'Highlanders,' given to the natives of the Caconda and Bihe plateau, east of Benguella, West Africa.

Banaras. See *Benares.*

Banas (ba-näs'). A river of Rajputana, India, which flows generally northeast, and joins the Chambal. Length, about 300 miles.

Banas. A river of India which flows southwest into the Ran of Kachh.

Banat (bä-nät'). [Hung. *bán*, lord, chief.] A region in southern Hungary situated between the Maros on the north, the Theiss on the west, and the Danube on the south. It comprises the counties of Temes, Torontál, Krassó, and part of the former "Military Frontier." Its chief town is Temesvár. It formed an Austrian crownland (the Servian waywodeship and Temeser Banat) 1849–60.

Banattee. See *Bannock.*

Banbridge (ban'brij). A town in County Down, Ireland, 22 miles southwest of Belfast, noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 4,901.

Banbury (ban'bėr-i). A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Cherwell 22 miles north of Oxford. Its ancient cross, noted in nursery rime, was destroyed in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. It was famous for its ale and cakes, and for its cheese which was proverbially regarded as consisting of nothing but "paring." Hence the allusions in Shakspere and other writers to persons thin as a Banbury cheese. Insurgents were defeated here by troops of Edward IV. in 1469. It was twice besieged in the civil war. Population (1891), 12,767.

Banbury Man. A Puritan. From the frequent allusions in the writers of the 16th and 17th centuries the town would seem to have been chiefly inhabited by them. Swift speaks of a Banbury saint, meaning a particularly rigid or even hypocritical Puritan. The name or epithet "Banbury" was applied in a depreciatory sense before the Puritan times. Thus Latimer, in a letter to Henry VIII. about 1528, speaks of "laws, customs, ceremonies and Banbury glosses," apparently meaning 'silly,' 'useless.'

Banca (bang'kä). An island east of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch, famous for tin-mines. Capital, Muntok. Length, 135 miles. Area, 4,446 square miles. Population, about 58,000.

Banca, Strait of. A strait between Sumatra and Banca.

Banco (bän'kō), **Nani d'Antonio.** Born in Siena about 1374: died about 1420. A Florentine sculptor, a pupil of Donatello. About 1402–1408 he completed the Porta della Mandorla on the north side of the Duomo commenced by Niccolò d'Arezzo. The angels of this door are very characteristic. There are many of his works about Or San Michele.

Bancroft (bang'kroft or ban'kroft), **Aaron.** Born at Reading, Mass., Nov. 10, 1755: died at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 19, 1839. An American clergyman, father of George Bancroft. He wrote a "Life of George Washington" (1807), etc.

Bancroft, Edward. Born 1744: died 1821. An English chemist, naturalist, traveler, and novelist. In early life he several times visited North and South America. Later he made some important discoveries in dyeing and calico-printing. He published an "Essay on the Natural History of Guiana" (1769), "Charles Wentworth" (a novel, 1770), and works on calico-printing (1794 and 1813).

Bancroft, George. Born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800: died at Washington, Jan. 17, 1891. An American historian, statesman, and diplomatist. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1817; studied at Gottingen; was tutor of Greek in Harvard; opened with Cogswell the famous Round Hill school at Northampton in 1823; was collector of the port of Boston 1838–41; was Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1844; was secretary of the navy 1845–46 (established the Naval Academy at Annapolis), and was

United States minister to Great Britain 1846–49, and minister to Berlin 1867–74. He wrote a "History of the United States" (10 vols.: vol. 1 published 1834; vol. 10, 1874; centenary edition, 6 vols., 1876); a "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States" (2 vols. 1882; revised edition of the entire history, 6 vols., 1883–84), etc.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. Born at Granville, Ohio, May 5, 1832. An American historian. In 1852 he established an extensive book business in San Francisco; and began to collect books and documents relating to the Pacific States, acquiring 60,000 volumes, tracts, and manuscripts (including the purchased collection of Mr. Squier, and a large part of that of the emperor Maximilian of Mexico). Upon this library, which was elaborately indexed, he founded his "History of the Pacific States," designed to embrace a history of Central America, Mexico, and the States of the Pacific slope northward to Alaska, to be completed in 39 volumes. Those on the Indian tribes, on Central America, and on Mexico are completed; the others are in course of publication (1893).

Bancroft, Richard. Born at Farnworth, Lancashire, England, Sept., 1544: died at Lambeth, Nov. 2, 1610. An English prelate, a vigorous opponent of Puritanism. He became bishop of London in 1597, was a leader in the Hampton Court Conference 1604, and was archbishop of Canterbury 1604–10.

Banda (bän'dä). A district in the Allahabad division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, about lat. 25°–26° N., long. 81° E. Area, 3,061 square miles. Population (1881), 698,608.

Banda. The capital of the Banda district, situated on the Ken River 97 miles west of Allahabad. Population (1881), 28,974.

Banda Islands. A group of twelve small islands in the Molucca Archipelago, situated 70 miles south of Ceram: a Dutch possession. Its chief products are nutmegs and mace. The seat of government is Banda Neira.

Banda Oriental (bän'dä ō-rē-en-täl'). The common name in the Platine region for the territory now comprehended in Uruguay (which see).

Banda Sea. A sea in the East Indies, east of the Sunda Sea, north of Timur-Laut, and south of Ceram.

Bandaisan (bän-dī-sän'). A volcano in the main island of Japan, about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 140° E. It underwent a disastrous eruption July 15, 1888.

Bandarra (bän-där'rä), **Gonçalo Annes.** Born early in the 16th century: died at Lisbon, 1556. A Portuguese cobbler and rimer, surnamed, on account of his prophecies and thaumaturgical character, "The Portuguese Nostradamus." He was condemned by the Inquisition in 1541, but escaped with his life.

Banded Peak (ban'ded pēk). A summit in southern Colorado. Height, 12,860 feet. Also called Mount Hesperus.

Bandel (bän'del), **Joseph Ernst von.** Born at Ansbach, May 17, 1800: died at Neudegg, near Donauworth, Sept. 25, 1876. A German sculptor, designer of the statue of Hermann near Detmold (completed 1875).

Ban-de-la-Roche. See *Steinthal.*

Bandelier (ban-de-lēr'), **Adolph Francis Alphonse.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1840. A Swiss-American archæologist. He has been employed by the Archæological Institute of America in explorations in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Bandelkhand. See *Bundelkhand.*

Bandello (bän-del'lō), **Matteo.** Born at Castelnuovo, Piedmont, 1480: died at Agen, France, 1562. An Italian prelate (bishop of Agen 1550) and novelist. His tales (1554–73) furnished subjects for Shakspere, Massinger, and others.

Bande Noire (bond nwär). [F., 'black band.'] 1. One of various infantry companies in the French service in the 16th century. — 2. In France, speculators who, especially during the Revolution, purchased confiscated church property and ancient estates and buildings, and often destroyed time-honored relics for the purpose of using the material in the erection of new structures.

Bandettini (bän-det-tē'nē), **Teresa.** Born at Lucca, Aug. 12, 1763: died 1837. An Italian poet and improvvisatrice. Her works include "La Morte di Adonide," "Il Polidoro," "La Rosmunda," etc. She married (1789) Pietro Landucci.

Bandiera (bän-dē-ā'rä), **Attilio.** Born at Naples, 1817. **Bandiera, Emilio.** Born at Naples, 1819. Two Italian patriots, sons of Admiral Bandiera, executed by the Neapolitan government at Cosenza, July 25, 1844, for an attempted rising on the coast of Calabria. They had previously formed a conspiracy for an attack on Sicily which had failed.

Bandinelli (bän-dē-nel'lē), **Bartolommeo** or **Baccio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 7, 1488: died there, Feb. 7, 1560. An Italian painter and sculptor, son and pupil of the Florentine goldsmith Michelangelo Bandinelli di Viviano: a would-be rival of Michelangelo. He made the copy of the Laocoön in the Uffizi, and the Hercules of the Palazzo Vecchio.

Bandini (bän-dē'nē), **Angelo Maria.** Born at Florence, Sept. 25, 1726: died 1800. An Italian scholar, antiquary, and librarian of the Laurentine Library. He wrote a life of Amerigo Vespucci (1745), a catalogue of Greek, Latin, and Italian manuscripts in the Laurentine Library (1764–78), a "Dissertatio de saltationibus veterum," etc.

Bandon (ban'don), or **Bandonbridge** (ban'don-brij). A town in County Cork, Ireland, 16 miles southwest of Cork. Population (1881), 3,997.

Bandon. A small river in County Cork, Ireland, which flows into Kinsale Harbor.

Bandtke (bänt'ke), or **Bandtkie** (bänt'kye), **Jan Wincent.** Born at Lublin, Poland, 1783: died at Warsaw, 1846. A Polish jurist, brother of Jerzy Samuel Bandtke, professor of law at Warsaw, and author of a history of Polish law (1850), etc.

Bandtke, or **Bandtkie, Jerzy Samuel.** Born at Lublin, Poland, Nov. 24, 1768: died at Cracow, June 11, 1835. A Polish historian and grammarian, librarian and professor at Cracow (1811–35), and author of a history of the Polish nation (1820), etc.

Banér (bä-nãr'), or **Banier,** or **Banner, Johan.** Born at Djursholm, near Stockholm, June 23, 1596: died at Halberstadt, Germany, June 20, 1641. A Swedish general in the Thirty Years' War. He commanded the right wing at Breitenfeld, Sept. 17, 1631; was made field-marshal after the death of Gustavus Adolphus; and gained the victories of Wittstock, Oct. 4, 1636, and Chemnitz, April 14, 1639.

Banff (banf). A county of Scotland, bounded by Moray Firth on the north, Aberdeenshire on the east and south, and Elginshire and Inverness-shire on the west. Its surface is mountainous except near the coast. Area, 641 square miles. Population (1891), 64,167.

Banff. A seaport and chief town of Banffshire, Scotland, situated 40 miles northwest of Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Deveron. The parliamentary burgh includes the neighboring seaport of Macduff. Population (1891), 3,871.

Bang (bäng), **Peder Georg.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 7, 1797: died April 2, 1861. A noted Danish jurist and statesman, professor of law at Copenhagen, secretary of the interior 1848–1849, and premier 1854–56.

Bangala (bän-gä'lä). See *Ngala* and *Mbangala.*

Bangalur (bang-ga-lör'), or **Bangalore** (bang-ga-lôr'). A district in Maisur, India. Area, 2,901 square miles.

Bangalur. The chief city of Maisur, India, situated in lat. 12° 58′ N., long. 77° 38′ E. It has considerable trade, and manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. It was fortified by Hyder Ali, and was taken from Tippu Saib (by storm) by the British under Cornwallis, 1791. Population (1891), 180,366.

Bangkok (bang-kok'). The capital of Siam, situated on the river Menam, about 20 miles from its mouth, in lat. 13° 44′ N., long. 100° 31′ E.: the chief commercial city of the country. The houses are built largely in the river. On the mainland are the royal palace and many Buddhist temples. Its trade is largely in Chinese hands. The chief exports are rice, sugar, hides, cotton, silk, ivory, pepper, sesame, cardamoms, etc. It became the capital after the destruction of Ayuthia. The Great Pagoda of Wat-ching at Bangkok is, in its general concave-conoid form, similar to the Burmese pagodas, but is much more frankly polygonal in plan, and is ornamented with the most elaborate exuberance in both color and carving. Instead of terminating in a sharp finial, it ends in a tall hexagonal prism with a domical top. At the base and toward the summit there are large rectangular niches with lavish adornment of flame-tongued pinnacles. Population, 400,000 (?).

Bangla (bang'glä). Same as *Faizabad,* in Oudh.

Bangor (ban'gor). [W., 'high choir.'] A city and seaport in Carnarvonshire, Wales, situated on Menai Strait 9 miles northeast of Carnarvon. It contains a cathedral lately restored, and is the seat of the University College of North Wales. Population (1891), 9,892.

Bangor. A seaport and watering-place in County Down, Ireland, situated at the entrance to Belfast Lough, 12 miles northeast of Belfast. Population, about 3,000.

Bangor. A seaport in Penobscot County, Maine, situated on the west bank of the Penobscot, in lat. 44° 48′ N., long. 68° 47′ W., at the head of navigation. It is one of the principal lumber depots of the world, and has a considerable trade and ship-building interests. It became a city in 1834. It is the seat of a Congregational theological seminary, which was incorporated in 1814, was opened at Hampden in 1816, and was removed to Bangor in 1819. Population (1890), 19,103.

Bangorian Controversy. A controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on March 31, 1717, by Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world." He argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers to the Christian ministry.

Bangor-iscoed. A small town in Flintshire, Wales, situated on the Dee 14 miles south of Chester, formerly famous for its monastery.

Bangweolo (bang-wē-ō'lo), or **Bemba** (bem'bä). A lake in central Africa, about lat. 11° S., long. 30° E. It receives the Chambesi on the east. It was formerly supposed to give origin to the Luapula, the upper course of the Kongo, but the researches of Delcommune and Franqui show that that stream flows around it on the south, and not through it. It was discovered in 1868 by Livingstone, who died near its shore in 1873.

Banholo, or **Banhuolo, Count.** See *Bagnuolo.*

Banias (bä-ni-as'). A village of Palestine about 45 miles southwest of Damascus. Also *Paneas.* Its castle is a fortress of the Crusaders, occupying a platform about 300 by 1,200 feet. The plan resembles a figure 8, bordered by numerous rectangular and semicircular towers connected by thick curtain-walls. The eastern extremity constituted the donjon, and still displays a hall 30 by 100 feet, complete except in its vaulting.

Banim (bā'nim), **John.** Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, April 3, 1798: died near Kilkenny, Aug. 13, 1842. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. He wrote the tragedies "Damon and Pythias" (produced 1821) and "The Prodigal," the "O'Hara Tales" (in collaboration with his brother Michael), "The Nowlans," etc.

Banim, Michael. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1796: died at Booterstown, Dublin County, Ireland, Aug. 30, 1874. An Irish novelist, brother of John Banim, and his collaborator in the writing of the "O'Hara Tales."

Banjaluka, or **Banialuka** (bän-yä-lö'kä). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Verbas in lat. 44° 40′ N. It has been the scene of various battles between the Turks and Austrians. Population (1885), 11,357.

Banjermassin (bän-yėr-mäs'in), or **Banjarmassin.** A Dutch residency in southeastern Borneo, formerly a sultanate.

Banjermassin. The chief town of the residency of Banjermassin, situated near the coast.

Banjumas (bän-yö-mäs'). The capital of the residency of Banjumas, island of Java, situated in lat. 7° 32′ S., long. 109° 17′ E.

Banjuwangis (bän-yö-wäng'gis). A seaport in eastern Java, situated in lat. 8° 13′ S., long. 114° 23′ E.

Bankbán (bonk'bän). A Hungarian drama by Katona, produced in 1827. It is named from the hero, a Hungarian governor and rebel against the queen, who lived about 1214.

Banker-Poet, The. A surname of Samuel Rogers, and also of Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Bankes's horse. See *Banks's horse.*

Bankrupt, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1773. See *Riscounter, Sir Robert.*

Banks (bangks), Mrs. **George Linnæus** (**Varley**). Born at Manchester, March 25, 1821. An English novelist and poet. Her works include the novels "God's Providence House" (1865), "Stung to the Quick" (1867), and "The Manchester Man" (1876); also the collection of poems "Ripples and Breakers" (1878).

Banks, John. Born about 1650: died after 1696. An English dramatist of the period of the Restoration. He wrote "The Rival Kings" (1677), "The Destruction of Troy" (acted 1678, printed 1679), "The Unhappy Favorite" (1682), "The Innocent Usurper" (1683: published 1694), "The Island Queens" (1684: acted 1704 as "The Albion Queens"), "Virtue Betrayed" (1692), and "Cyrus the Great" (1696).

Banks, Sir Joseph. Born at London, Feb. 13, 1744: died at Isleworth, June 19, 1820. An English naturalist, especially distinguished as a botanist, and a patron of science. He equipped the ship Endeavour, and accompanied Cook's first expedition 1768–71, visited Iceland 1772, and was president of the Royal Society 1778–1820. His herbarium and library are in the British Museum. He wrote "A Short Account of the Causes of the Disease called the Blight, Mildew, and Rust" (1805), etc.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. Born at Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816: died there, Sept. 1, 1894. An American politician and general. In early life he was a machinist, editor, and lawyer; served in the Massachusetts legislature; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853–57, elected first as a coalition Democrat, then as a Know-nothing, and later as a Republican; was speaker of the House 1856–57; and was Republican governor of Massachusetts 1858–61. In 1861 he was commissioned major-general of volunteers; commanded a corps on the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862; commanded at the battle of Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; succeeded Butler in command at New Orleans at the end of 1862; invested Port Hudson and captured it July, 1863; commanded the Red River expedition in 1864; was defeated at Sabine Cross Roads; and gained a victory at Pleasant Hill. He was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1865–73; was defeated as Liberal-Republican candidate for Congress in 1872; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1875–77, and again 1889–91; and was United States marshal.

Banks, Thomas. Born at Lambeth, England, Dec. 29, 1735: died at London, Feb. 2, 1805. A noted English sculptor.

Banks, Thomas Christopher. Born 1765: died at Greenwich, England, Sept. 30, 1854. An English lawyer and genealogist. He published a "Manual of the Nobility" (1807), "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England" (1807-09: vol. 4 in 1837), and numerous minor works.

Banks, The. See *Grand Banks*.

Bankside (bangk'sīd). That portion of the Thames bank which lies on the south side between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges. In the time of the Tudors it "consisted of a single row of houses, built on a dike, or levee, higher both than the river at high tide and the ground behind the bank. At one end of Bank Side stood the Clink Prison, Winchester House, and St. Mary Overies Church. At the other end was the Falcon Tavern with its stairs, and behind it were the Paris Gardens. . . . A little to the west of the Clink and behind the houses stood the Globe Theatre, and close beside it the Bull-baiting." *Besant*, London, p. 356.

Banks Islands. A group of small islands in the South Pacific, northeast of the New Hebrides: named (as were the following four) for Sir Joseph Banks.

Banks Land. A large island in the Arctic Ocean northwest of Prince Albert Land and southwest of Melville Island.

Banks Peninsula. A peninsula on the eastern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.

Banks Strait. A sea passage in the Arctic Ocean, separating Banks Land from Melville Island.

Banks Strait. A strait separating Tasmania from the Furneaux Group to the northeast.

Banks's horse. A celebrated trick-horse named Morocco, the property of a man named Banks who lived about the beginning of the 17th century. He could perform tricks with cards and dice and dance at his master's command. In 1600 or 1601 Banks is said to have made him "override the vane of St. Paul's Cathedral" in the presence of an enormous crowd. The first mention of him occurs about 1590. He is alluded to by Raleigh, Armin, Gayton, and many others, and there are references to him in the plays of the period.

Sir Kenelm Digby says, "He would restore a glove to the due owner, after the master had whispered the man's name in his ear; would tell the just number of pence in any piece of silver coin newly showed him by his master." Bankes showed his horse upon the continent, and in France had a narrow escape from the Capuchins, who suspected him of being in league with the devil. There was a report that he fell a victim to a similar suspicion at Rome. Ben Jonson, in his epigram, speaks of

"Old Banks the juggler, our Pythagoras,
Grave tutor to the learned horse; . . ."

Hudson, Note to Love's Labour 's Lost.

Bankura (bäng-kö-rä'). A district of the Bardhwan division, Bengal, British India, in lat. 23° N., long. 87° E. Area, 2,621 square miles. Population (1881), 1,041,752.

Bankura. The capital of the Bankura district, situated on the Dhalkisor River 100 miles northwest of Calcutta. Population, about 16,000.

Bann (ban). A river of northeastern Ireland which flows through Lough Neagh, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Coleraine. Length, about 90 miles.

Bannacks. See *Bannock*.

Bannatyne (ban'a-tīn), **George.** Born in Scotland, 1545: died about 1608. A collector of early Scottish poetry. His manuscript collection is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It has been printed in part by Allan Ramsay and Lord Hailes, and completely by the Hunterian Club.

Bannatyne Club. A Scottish literary club, named from George Bannatyne, founded under the presidency of Sir Walter Scott in 1823, and dissolved in 1859. It was devoted to the publication of works on Scottish history and literature.

Bannister (ban'is-tėr), **Charles.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1738 (?): died at London, Oct. 26, 1804. An English actor and bass singer.

Bannister, John. Born at Deptford, England, May 12, 1760: died at London, Nov. 7, 1836. A noted English comedian, the son of Charles Bannister.

Bannock (ban'ok). [Pl., also *Bannocks*; a corruption of *Pan-i'ti*, the tribal designation used by the people themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians, also called "Robber Indians." It was divided into two geographically distinct divisions, the first of which claimed the territory between lat. 42° and 45° and from long. 113° to the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, while the second division, or northern Bannock, claimed all of the southwestern portions of Montana, into which they had been forced by the Blackfeet. The southern branch was by far the more populous. In 1869 the Bannock of Salmon River numbered but 350, in 50 lodges, having been largely reduced by smallpox and the inroads of the Blackfeet. Upon the establishment of Wind River reservation in 1869 about 600 southern Bannock were placed on it, and in the same year 600 others were assigned to Fort Hall reservation. Most of the latter subsequently wandered away, but in 1874 returned with the Shoshoni and scattered Bannock of southeast Idaho. There are now (1893) 514 on Fort Hall reservation, and 7 on Lemhi reservation, Idaho. (See *Digger* and *Shoshonean*.) Also *Banack*, *Banatter*, *Bonack*, *Bonnack*, *Panack*, *Panasht*, *Panaique*, *Ponack*, *Ponashita*, *Punnak*.

Bannockburn (ban'ok-bėrn). A village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 3 miles south of Stirling. Here, June 24, 1314, the Scots (about 30,000) under Robert Bruce totally defeated the English (about 100,000) under Edward II. The loss of the English was about 30,000. At Sauchieburn, in the vicinity, James III of Scotland was defeated and slain by rebellious nobles in 1488.

Bannu (ban-nö'), or **Banu.** A district in the Panjab, British India, about lat. 33° N., long. 71° E. Area, 3,868 square miles. Population (1881), 332,577.

Bañolas (bän-yo'läs). A town in the province of Gerona, Spain, 8 miles north of Gerona. Population (1887), 5,021.

Baños de Bejar (bän'yōs dā bā-ʜär'). [Sp., 'baths of Bejar.'] A watering-place in Spain, situated on the borders of Salamanca and Caceres, 50 miles south of Salamanca.

Banquo (bang'kwō). The thane of Lochaber in Shakspere's tragedy "Macbeth." He is a general in the king's army with the same rank as Macbeth, and with the same ambitions, but is of a quieter nature and more discretion. He is killed by order of Macbeth on account of the future promised to him by the Weird Sisters, namely that Banquo's posterity should reign. In one of the most powerful scenes of the play his ghost appears to the guilty Macbeth while unseen by the other banqueters.

Banquo and Fleance, though named by Holinshed, followed by Shakspere, are now considered by the best authors to be altogether fictitious personages. Chalmers says, "History knows nothing of Banquo, the thane of Lochaber, nor of Fleance his son." Sir Walter Scott observes that "early authorities show us no such persons as Banquo and his son Fleance; nor have we reason to think that the latter ever fled further from Macbeth than across the flat scene according to stage direction. Neither were Banquo and his son ancestors of the house of Stuart." Yet "Peerages" and "Genealogical Charts" still retain the names of Banquo and Fleance in the pedigree of the Royal Houses of Scotland and England. *Furness*, Shak. Var.

Banswara (bän-swä'rä). A small tributary state in Rajputana, British India, about lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 74° 30′ E.

Bantam (bän-täm' or ban'tam). [Malay and Javanese *Bantan*.] A decayed seaport of Java, 61 miles west of Batavia, formerly of great commercial importance.

Bantia (ban'shi-ä). In ancient geography, a town in southern Italy, southeast of Venusia and northeast of the modern Potenza.

Banting (ban'ting), **William.** Born 1797: died at Kensington, March 16, 1878. A London undertaker who, in 1863, in a pamphlet entitled "A Letter on Corpulence," recommended a course of diet for the reduction of corpulence, which has been named from him "banting." The diet recommended was originally prescribed for Banting by William Harvey, and consists of the use of lean meats principally, and abstinence from fats, starch, and sugar.

Bantry (ban'tri). A seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated near the head of Bantry Bay, 39 miles west-southwest of Cork. Population, about 2,000.

Bantry Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic on the southwestern coast of Ireland, in County Cork. Length, 25 miles.

Bantu (bän'tö). The homogeneous family of languages spoken, with the exception of the Hottentot, Bushmen, and Pygmy enclaves, throughout the vast triangle between Kamerun, Zanzibar, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Ba-ntu* (or *aba-ntu*, *bantu*, etc.) signifies in almost all these languages "the people," and has therefore been adopted to denote the whole family. All the Bantu languages are clearly derived from one mother-tongue: though they differ in their vocabulary, their grammar is practically one. Although [illegible] the Bantu family [illegible] relatively few [illegible] languages, such [illegible] South Africa, the Kafir and Zulu, the Sechuana [illegible] of the Kunene River [illegible] from Loanda to the Kuanza River [illegible] from the [illegible] River to [illegible] Stanley Pool [illegible] Kioko language, from the confluence of the [illegible] Lake Bangweolo [illegible] the Kongo River [illegible] Stanley Pool [illegible] Gaboon and southern Kamerun [illegible] Victoria Nyanza, the [illegible] to the far west [illegible] *Bantu* is also used to [illegible] both the [illegible] and the [illegible] and *Abantu* [illegible]

Banville (bon-vēl'), **Théodore Faullain de.** Born March 14, 1823: died March 13, 1891. A French poet, dramatist, and novelist. He was the son of an officer in the navy, and early devoted himself to literature, publishing in 1842 a volume of verse, entitled "Les Cariatides," which attracted attention. He published "Odes funambulesques" (1857), etc., and also wrote extensively for the stage. His most successful play, "Gringoire," was published in 1866. In 1882 appeared "Mes souvenirs," in which he portrayed some of his contemporaries.

Banyuls-sur-Mer (bän-yül'sür-mãr'). A seaport in the department of Pyrenées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean, near the Spanish frontier, 20 miles southeast of Perpignan. It produces fine Roussillon wine. Population (1891), commune, 3,119.

Banyumas. See *Banjumas*.

Banz (bants). A Benedictine abbey, now a castle, near Lichtenfels, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, founded about 1058.

Bapaume (ba-pōm'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 14 miles south of Arras. Here, Jan. 2 and 3, 1871, the Germans under Von Goeben gained a victory over the French under Faidherbe. Population (1891), 3,001.

Baphomet (baf'ō-met). The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshiping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the signification of baptism of wisdom (as if from Gr. [illegible], baptism, and [illegible], wisdom), baptism of fire, in other words, the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination. But this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a corrupted form of *Mahomet*, a name which took strange shapes in the middle ages.

Baps (baps), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son," a dancing-master, "a very grave gentleman."

Baptist, The. See *John*.

Baptista (bap-tis'tä). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," a rich gentleman of Padua, the father of Katharine.

Baptistery of San Giovanni. A baptistery at Florence, Italy, remodeled by Arnolfo di Cambio in the 13th century. It is octagonal in plan (108 feet in diameter), the exterior is in white and black marble, with arcades and inlaid panels, and the interior is domed, with a small lantern. It is famous for its three magnificent double gates in bronze, of which that on the south is by Andrea Pisano (1330), and those on the north and east by Ghiberti (1403-24). Andrea's gate has a beautiful wreathed framing of leaves, flowers, and birds, and twenty-eight panel reliefs of the story of John the Baptist. The north Ghiberti gate has also twenty-eight reliefs, mostly of the life of Christ, and the chief gate, that toward the east, has in richly ornamented framing ten reliefs from the Old Testament.

Baquedano (bä-kā-ᴛʜä'nō), **Manuel.** Born in Santiago, 1826. A Chilean soldier. He began the Peruvian campaign of 1879 as a brigadier-general under Escala, and in 1880 succeeded that general in command of the army of invasion, conducting the Tacna and Lima campaigns with an almost uninterrupted series of victories, the Peruvian forces being inferior. For his services he was made generalissimo of the Chilean army.

Bär, Karl Ernst von. See *Baer*.

Bar (bär). An ancient territory in eastern France, whose capital was Bar-le-Duc. It was a county and later a duchy, was united with the duchy of Lorraine in 1475, was annexed by France in 1659, and was restored in 1661 to Lorraine, whose fortunes it followed.

Bar. A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Rov in lat. 49° 5′ N., long. 27° 40′ E. Population, 13,434.

Bar. See [illegible].

Bar, Confederation of. A union of Polish patriots, led by members of the nobility, formed at Bar, 1768, against the Russian influence and the dissidents. It carried on war against the Russians, [illegible] was suppressed by the Russians [illegible] 1772.

Bara (bä-rä), **Jules.** Born at Tournay, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1835. A Belgian liberal politician, minister of justice 1865-70 and 1878-84.

Baraba (bä-rä-bä'), or **Barabinska** (bä-rä-bin'skä). A steppe in western Siberia, situated between the rivers Obi and Irtish, in the governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and [illegible].

Bara Banki (bä-ra bän'kē). A district in the Lucknow division, Oudh, British India, about lat. 27° N., long. 81° 30′ E. Area, 1,768 square miles. Population (1881), 1,026,788.

Barabas, Barabbas [illegible] of the father [illegible] and insurrectionist [illegible] prisoner instead of that of Jesus [illegible] of Pilate by the Jews.

Barabas. The Jew of Malta in Marlowe's play of that name. He is not only the incarnation [illegible] death in a caldron of boiling oil prepared for another. This character was originally played by Alleyne.

Baraboo (bãr′a-bö). The capital of Sauk County, Wisconsin, situated on the Baraboo River 35 miles northwest of Madison. Population (1890), 4,605.

Barabra (bä-rä′brä), or **Berabra.** [Ar.] The collective name of the Nubians who inhabit the Nile valley from Assuan to Wadi Halfa.

Baracoa (bä-rä-kō′ä). A decayed seaport near the eastern extremity of Cuba.

Barada (bä-rä′dä). A river of Syria which rises in Anti-Libanus, flows through Damascus, and is lost in the desert: the ancient Abana.

Baradas (bä-rä-dä′), **Count.** A conspirator against Cardinal Richelieu in Bulwer's play "Richelieu."

Baradla. See *Agtelek.*

Baraguay d'Hilliers (bä-rä-ga′ dē-ya′), **Achille.** Born at Paris, Sept. 6, 1795: died at Amélie-les-Bains, France, June 6, 1878. A French marshal, son of Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers. He became governor of the military school of Saint-Cyr 1833; was governor of Constantine, Algeria, 1843–44; commanded the French forces in Rome in 1849; became marshal in 1854; commanded an army corps in the Italian war of 1859, and became commandant of Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, but was removed Aug. 12, 1870.

Baraguay d'Hilliers, Louis. Born at Paris, Aug. 13, 1764: died at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1813. A French soldier, made general of brigade in 1793, and general of division in 1797. He served as chief of staff to General Custine, fought in Italy under Napoleon 1796–97; was made commandant of Venice; served under Macdonald in 1799; commanded in Tyrol in 1809; and led a division in the Russian campaign of 1812.

Barak (bä-räk′). A river in British India which joins the Brahmaputra from the east near its mouth.

Baralt (bä-rält′), **Rafael Maria.** Born at Maracaybo, July 2, 1814: died at Madrid, Jan. 2, 1860. A Venezuelan historian and soldier, resident in Spain after 1843. He wrote "Resumen de la Historia antigua y moderna de Venezuela" (Paris, 1841 *et seq.*: the last two volumes with the collaboration of Ramon Diaz), etc.

Baramula (bä-ra-mö′la). A locality in the western part of Cashmere, on the Jhelum west of Srinagar. Near it is the famous gorge of the Jhelum.

Baranoff (bä-rä′nof), **Alexander Andrevitch.** Born 1746: died 1819. A Russian trader, first governor of Russian America. He founded a trading colony on Bering Strait in 1796, and took possession of the island in the Sitka group which afterward bore his name in 1799, founding there a factory and fortress. He was ennobled by the emperor Alexander.

Baranoff. See *Sitka Island.*

Barante (bä-roṅt′), **Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de.** Born at Riom, France, June 10, 1782: died Nov. 22, 1866. A French statesman, historian, and general writer, son of Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de Barante. He held various offices under the Empire and Restoration, and was ambassador to Turin and St. Petersburg under Louis Philippe. Among his works are "Tableau de la littérature française au dix-huitième siècle" (1808), translations of Schiller's dramatic works and of "Hamlet," "Histoire des ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois" (1824–26), "Histoire de la convention nationale" (1851–53), and "Histoire du Directoire" (1855).

Barante, Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de. Born at Riom, Dec. 10, 1745: died May 20, 1814. A French writer, father of the preceding, author of an "Examen du principe fondamental des Maximes," prefixed to an edition of La Rochefoucauld's "Maxims" (1798), etc.

Barante, Prosper Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de. Born at Paris, Aug. 27, 1816: died there, May 10, 1889. A French senator, grandson of the preceding.

Barataria (bä-rä-tä-rē′ä). The island city over which Sancho Panza, in "Don Quixote," was made governor. At his inauguration feast every dish was snatched away untasted, so that he starved in the midst of abundance. Disgusted with the joys of government, after a short trial, he abjured his ephemeral royalty, preferring his liberty.

Barataria Bay (bar-a-tā′ri-a bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the southeastern coast of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi. Length, about 15 miles.

Barathron (bar′a-thron). [Gr. βάραθρον, a pit.] A steep ravine on the western slope of the Hill of the Nymphs, at Athens, outside of the ancient walls, rendered more precipitous by ancient use of it as a quarry. This was the "pit" into which the bodies of criminals were thrown in antiquity after execution or in some cases while still living.

Baratier (bä-rä-tēr′), **Johann Philipp.** Born at Schwabach in Anspach, 1721: died 1740. A German scholar noted for his extraordinary precociousness. He is said to have read and written German and French at four years of age, Latin at five, and Greek and Hebrew at seven. He compiled a Hebrew dictionary at twelve, and published a French translation of the Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela at thirteen.

Baraya (bä-rä′yä), **Antonio.** Born at San Juan de Jeròn in 1791: executed at Bogotá, July 20, 1816. A New Granadan general. He joined the revolutionists in 1810, and was one of the members of the first independent Junta. He was captured by Morilla and shot as a rebel.

Baraza (bä-rä′thä), or **Barax** (bä-rä′), **Cypriano.** Born in France, 1642: died in Mojos, Bolivia, Sept. 16, 1702. A Jesuit missionary who, in 1674, was the first to visit the Mamoré region, in what is now northern Bolivia. He founded the celebrated missions of Loreto and Trinidad; and was murdered by the Baures Indians in the forests east of the Mamore.

Barbacena (bär-bä-sā′nä). A small town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, northwest of Rio de Janeiro.

Barbacena, Marquis of. See *Caldeira Brant Pontes, Felisberto.*

Barbacoas (bär-bä-kō′äs). A small town in the state of Cauca, Colombia, near the southwestern corner.

Barbadillo (bär-bä-dēl′yō), **Alfonso Salas.** Born at Madrid about 1580: died 1630. A Spanish writer of note, author of tales, poems, and numerous comedies.

Barbados, or **Barbadoes** (bär-bā′dōz). An island of the British West Indies, in the Windward group, situated east of St. Vincent, in lat. 13° 4′ N., long. 59° 37′ W. Its chief exports are sugar, rum, and molasses. The capital is Bridgetown. It is governed by governor, executive committee, legislative council, and House of Assembly. It was colonized in 1625. Length 21 miles; width, 15 miles. Area, 166 square miles. Population (1891), 182,306.

Barbalho Bezerra (bär-bäl′yö be-zer′rä), **Luiz.** Born at Pernambuco, 1601: died at Rio de Janeiro, 1644. A leader of the Portuguese in the war with the Dutch at Pernambuco and Bahia, 1630–40. For illegal acts he was called to Portugal in 1640 and for a time imprisoned, but was subsequently pardoned and employed in the war with Spain. In 1643 he returned to Brazil as governor of the *capitania* of Rio de Janeiro.

Barbara (bär′ba-rä), Saint. [L. *Barbara*, Gr. Βαρβάρα, It. and Sp. *Barbara*, F. *Barbe.*] A virgin martyr and saint of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, martyred at Nicomedia (?), Bithynia, about 235 A. D. (or 306?). She is commemorated in the Greek and Roman churches on Dec. 4.

Barbara. In Charles Dickens's tale "The Old Curiosity Shop," "a little servant girl, very tidy, modest, and demure, but very pretty too": afterward Mrs. Kit Nubbles.

Barbara Allen's Cruelty. An old ballad, given in Percy's "Reliques," relating the cruelty to her lover, and subsequent remorse, of Barbara Allen. There is another version called "Bonny Barbara Allan," which is not so popular.

Barbarelli. See *Giorgione.*

Barbarossa (bär-ba-ros′ä). [It., 'Red-beard.'] See *Frederick I.*, "Barbarossa," Emperor of Germany.

Barbarossa, Horuk. Died 1518. A Mohammedan corsair, a native of Mytilene, who conquered and became the ruler of Algiers about 1517. He was defeated and slain by an army sent against him by the (later) emperor Charles V., 1518. Also written *Urug, Aruch, Arouj, Horush,* and *Horuc.*

Barbarossa, Khair-ed-Din, or **Kheyr-ed-Din.** Died at Constantinople, 1546. Brother of Horuk whom he succeeded 1518 as Bey of Algiers. Having surrendered the sovereignty of Algiers to the Turkish sultan Selim I. in order to gain support against the Spaniards, he was appointed governor-general, and received 1519 a reinforcement of 2,000 janizaries. He made himself master of Tunis, but in 1535 the emperor Charles V. besieged and captured the city and liberated a vast number of Christian slaves. He was appointed high admiral of the Ottoman fleets 1537, and in conjunction with Francis I. captured Nice 1543.

Barbaroux (bär-ba-rö′), **Charles Jean Marie.** Born at Marseilles, March 6, 1767: guillotined at Bordeaux, June 25, 1794. A noted Girondist orator and politician, a lawyer by profession. He led the Marseilles battalion in the attack on the Tuileries Aug. 10, 1792, and was a Girondist deputy to the National Convention. He was proscribed May 31, 1793, as a royalist and enemy of the republic.

Barbary, Roan. The favorite horse of Richard II. See Shakspere's "Richard II.," v. 5.

Barbary (bär′ba-ri). [Formerly *Barbaria*, F. *Barbarie*, ML. L. *Barbaria*, MGr. Βαρβαρία, land of barbarians, or foreigners, applied in L. to Italy (as distinguished from Greece), Persia, Phrygia, Scythia, Gaul, etc.] A general name for the regions along or near the northern coast of Africa, west of Egypt, comprising Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Fezzan.

Barbason (bär′ba-son). A fiend referred to in Shakspere's "Henry V.," act ii., scene 1, and "Merry Wives of Windsor," act ii., scene 2.

I am not Barbason; you cannot conjure me. Hen. V.

Barbastro (bär-bäs′trō). A town in the province of Huesca, northeastern Spain, situated on the Vero 60 miles east-northeast of Saragossa. It has a cathedral. Population (1887), 8,280.

Barbauld (bär′bäld), Mrs. (**Anna Letitia Aikin**). Born at Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, June 20, 1743: died at Stoke-Newington, March 9, 1825. An English poet and essayist, daughter of Rev. John Aiken and the wife of Rev. Rochemont Barbauld. She wrote "Poems" (1773), "Hymns in Prose for Children," "The Female Spectator" (1811), a poem "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven" (1812), etc.

Barbazan (bär-bä-zoṅ′), **Arnauld Guilhelm de.** Died 1432. A French general in the service of Charles VII., surnamed the "Knight without Reproach." He defeated the combined English and Burgundian army at La Croisette 1430, in consequence of which he was made governor of Champagne and Brie, with the title of Restorer of the Kingdom and Crown of France.

Barbazon. See *Barbison.*

Barbe-Bleue (bärb′blė′). [F., 'Bluebeard.'] 1. A comedy by Sedaine, with music by Grétry, produced in Paris in 1789.—2. An opera bouffe, words by Meilhac and Halévy, music by Offenbach, produced in 1866.—3. See *Bluebeard.*

Barbé-Marbois. See *Marbois.*

Barber (bär′bėr), **Francis.** Born at Princeton, N. J., 1751: died at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1783. An American officer (lieutenant-colonel) in the Revolutionary War. He taught at Elizabethtown 1769–76, having among his pupils Alexander Hamilton. In 1781 he was selected by Washington to quell the mutiny of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops.

Barber, John Warner. Born at Windsor, Conn., 1798: died 1885. An American historical writer, author of "History and Antiquities of New England, New York, and New Jersey," 1841, etc.

Barber, Mary. Born in Ireland (?) about 1690: died 1757. An English poet, best known as a friend of Swift.

Barber of Seville, The. See *Barbier* and *Barbiere.*

Barber Poet. An epithet of Jacques Jasmin.

Barberini (bär-be-rē′ne). A Roman princely family named from Barberino di Val d'Elsa, near Florence, in Tuscany. Its power and wealth were established by Carlo Maffeo Barberini, Pope Urban VIII., who made his brother, Antonio, and two nephews, Francesco and Antonio, cardinals, and gave to a third nephew, Taddeo, the principality of Palestrina. The family has a magnificent palace and library at Rome.

Barberini, Francesco. Born at Barberino, Tuscany, 1264: died 1348. An Italian poet and jurist, author of "Documenti d'Amore" (printed 1640).

Barberini, Maffeo. See *Urban VIII.*

Barberini faun. An ancient statue now in the Glyptothek, Munich, Bavaria. It formerly belonged to the Barberini family at Rome.

Barberini Palace. A palace in Rome, near the Quirinal, begun by Urban VIII., and finished in 1640. It is noted for its art treasures.

Barberini vase. See *Portland vase.*

Barberino (bär-be-rē′nō). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, 18 miles south of Florence.

Barberino di Mugello (bär-be-rē′nō dē mö-jel′lō). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, 17 miles north of Florence.

Barberton (bär′bėr-ton). The largest town in the Transvaal, South Africa, about 150 miles west of Delagoa Bay. Population (1887), about 15,000.

Barbès (bär-bā′), **Armand.** Born at Pointe-à-Pître, Guadeloupe, Sept. 18, 1809: died at The Hague, June 26, 1870. A French revolutionist. He was sentenced to death (commuted to perpetual imprisonment) for complicity in the attack on the Conciergerie May 12, 1839; was released by the February Revolution 1848; was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for participation in the attempt to overthrow the National Assembly May 15, 1848; and was restored to liberty in 1854. Author of "Deux jours de condamnation à mort" (1848).

Barbeu-Dubourg (bär-bė′dü-bör′), **Jacques.** Born at Mayenne, Feb. 12, 1709: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1779. A French physician, naturalist, and philosophical writer. He wrote botanical and medical works, "Petit code de la raison humaine" (1774), "Chronographie" (1753), "Le calendrier de Philadelphie" (1778), etc.

Barbey d'Aurevilly (bär-bā′dō-re-vē-yē′), **Jules Amédée.** Born at Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte, Manche, France, Nov. 2, 1808: died at Paris, April 23, 1889. He came to Paris in 1851, and founded, with Escudier and Granier de Cassagnac, "Le reveil." He wrote "Une vieille maitresse" (1851), "L'Ensorcelee" (1874), "Le pretre marie" (1865).

Barbeyrac (bär-bā räk′), **Jean.** Born at Béziers, France, March 15, 1674: died March 3, 1744. A French writer on law, translator of Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and of Nations."

Barbezieux (bär-be-zē-ê′). A town in the department of Charente, France, 20 miles southwest of Angoulême. Population (1891), commune, 4,104.

Barbiano (bär-bē-ä′nō), **Alberico,** Count. Died 1409. An Italian general. He formed, about 1379, the first regular company of Italian as opposed to foreign mercenaries in Italy. In this company, called the "Company of St. George," were trained some of the best generals of the time. Barbiano became grand constable of Naples in 1384.

Barbican (bär′bi-kan). A locality in London, so called, as the name indicates, from a former watch-tower of which nothing now remains. Milton lived here in 1646–47, and here he wrote some of his shorter poems. *Wheeler,* Familiar Allusions.

Barbié du Bocage (bär-bē-ā′ dü bō-käzh′), **Jean Denis.** Born at Paris, April 28, 1760: died there, Dec. 28, 1825. A French geographer and philologist.

Barbier (bär-bē-ā′), **Antoine Alexandre.** Born at Coulommiers, Seine-et-Marne, France, Jan. 11, 1765: died at Paris, Dec. 6, 1825. A French bibliographer, author of a "Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes" (1806–08), etc.

Barbier, Henri Auguste. Born at Paris, April 29, 1805: died at Nice, Feb. 13, 1882. A French poet. His best-known work is "Les Iambes" (1831), a series of satires, political and social, occasioned by the revolution of 1830. The most famous is "La Curée," a satire on the scramble for place under the Orleanist government.

Barbier, Paul Jules. Born at Paris, March 8, 1822. A French dramatic poet and librettist. He published the drama "Un poëte" in 1847, and since 1850 has worked much in collaboration with Michel Carré, as in "Cora ou l'esclavage" (1866), etc.

Barbier de Séville (bär-bē-ā′ dė sā-vēl′), **Le.** [F., 'Barber of Seville.'] **1.** A comedy by Beaumarchais, first composed in 1772 as a comic opera. It was refused, and in 1775, after various vicissitudes, appeared in its present form as a comedy. It is in this play that Figaro makes his first appearance. **2** (It. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*). An opera bouffe, after Beaumarchais's comedy, the music by Paisiello, first played in St. Petersburg in 1780 and in Paris in 1789.— **3** (It. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*). An opera bouffe, after Beaumarchais's play, words by Sterbini, music by Rossini, presented in Rome in 1816 and in Paris in 1819. It was hissed on the first night, but grew in favor and became one of the most popular operas ever written. Other operas of this name founded on the same play have been produced.

Barbieri, Giovanni Francesco. See *Guercino.*

Barbieri (bär-bē-ā′rē), **Paolo Antonio.** Born 1596: died 1640. A Bolognese painter of animals, fruits, and flowers, brother of Guercino.

Barbison (bär-bi-sôṅ′). A small village near the forest of Fontainebleau. It is noted as being one of the favorite haunts of what is known as the Fontainebleau group of painters. See *Fontainebleau.*

Barbon (bãr′bon), or **Barebone** (bãr′bōn), or **Barebones** (bãr′bōnz), **Praisegod.** Born about 1596: died 1679. An English Baptist preacher, leather-dealer, and politician. He became a member of Cromwell's "little parliament" of 1653, named, by its enemies, for him, "Barebone's Parliament." He is said (probably erroneously) to have had two brothers named respectively "Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save," and "If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hadst-been-damned" (familiarly abbreviated to "Damned").

Barbosa (bär-bō′sä), **Duarte.** Born at Lisbon: died May 1, 1521. A Portuguese navigator. He visited India and the Moluccas, and prepared a manuscript account of his journey, which was printed by Ramusio in Italian as "Sommario di tutti li regni dell' Indie orientale," the original Portuguese being printed by the Lisbon Academy in the "Noticias Ultramarinas" in 1813. He accompanied Magellan in the voyage around the world, and was killed soon after the death of his chief in the island of Cebu.

Barbosa Machado, Diogo. Born at Lisbon, March 31, 1682: died 1770. A Portuguese bibliographer. He wrote a biographical and critical notice of Portuguese writers, "Bibliotheca Lusitana, etc." (1741–1759).

Barbotan (bär-bō-toṅ′). A watering-place in the department of Gers, France, situated near the Douze 38 miles west-southwest of Agen. It has hot mineral springs.

Barbou (bär-bö′). A noted French family of printers which flourished from about 1540 to 1808. The most famous were Jean, the founder of the family; Hugues, his son; and Joseph Gerard (about the middle of the 18th century).

Barbour (bär′bėr), **James.** [An archaic form of *Barber.*] Born in Orange County, Va., June 10, 1775: died near Gordonsville, Va., June 8, 1842. An American statesman. He was admitted to the bar 1794; became United States senator from Virginia 1815; resigned, 1825, on being appointed secretary of war by President John Quincy Adams, and was minister to England 1828–29.

Barbour, John. Born about 1316: died March 13, 1395. A Scottish poet, archdeacon of Aberdeen, and an auditor of the exchequer. His chief poem is "The Bruce" (1375; edited by Skeat for the E. E. T. S. 1870–77). See *Bruce, The.*

Barbour, John S. Born in Culpeper County, Va., Aug. 8, 1790: died there, Jan. 12, 1855. An American politician, Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1823–33.

Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo. Born at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, July 12, 1811: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1889. An American legal writer.

Barbour, Philip Pendleton. Born in Orange County, Va., May 25, 1783: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1841. An American politician and jurist, brother of James Barbour. He was member of Congress from Virginia 1814–25; speaker of the House 1821–23; member of Congress 1827–30; one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for vice-president in 1832; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1836–41.

Barbox Brothers (bär′boks bruᴛʜ′ėrz), and **Barbox Brothers and Co.** A story and its sequel by Charles Dickens, included in "Mugby Junction," an extra Christmas number of "All the Year Round," 1866.

Barboza, Domingos Caldas. See *Caldas Barboza.*

Barboza, Francisco Villela. See *Villela Barboza.*

Barbuda (bär-bö′dạ). An island of the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, situated 30 miles north of Antigua, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. It is a political dependency of Antigua. Length, 10 miles. Population, about 800.

Barby (bär′bē). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, 17 miles southeast of Magdeburg. It was the seat of a former countship. Population (1890), commune, 5,471.

Barca (bär′kạ), or **Barcas** (bär′kạs). A surname, meaning (probably) 'lightning,' of several Carthaginian generals. The most noted was Hamilcar.

Barca, Conde de. See *Araujo de Azevedo, Antonio de.*

Barca (bär′kạ). A vilayet of the Turkish empire (since 1879), in northern Africa, bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, Egypt on the east, and the Gulf of Sidra on the west: a part of ancient Cyrenaica. A small part of it is very fertile; the remainder is largely a desert. Capital, Bengazi. Area, about 60,000 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Barca. In ancient geography, a city of Cyrenaica, Africa, situated near the coast: one of the cities of the Pentapolis.

Barca. A river in eastern Africa which flows toward the Red Sea south of Suakim.

Barca. A district north of Abyssinia, about lat. 16° N., near the upper course of the river Barca.

Barcellona (bär-chel-lo′nä). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 22 miles west by south of Messina. Population, about 14,000.

Barcelona (bär-se-lō′nạ; Sp. pron. bär-thā-lō′-nä). A province in Catalonia, Spain, bounded by Gerona on the northeast, the Mediterranean Sea on the southeast, and Lerida and Tarragona on the west. Area, 2,985 square miles. Population (1887), 899,264.

Barcelona. A seaport and capital of the province of Barcelona, situated on the Mediterranean between the mouths of the Llobregat and Besos, in lat. 41° 22′ N., long. 2° 11′ E.: the ancient Barcino or Barcelo (Roman *Colonia Faventia Julia Augusta Pia Barcino*), said to have been founded or rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, and named for him: called in the middle ages Barcinona or Barchinona (Ar. *Barchaluna*). It is the second city in Spain, and one of the principal commercial places in the peninsula, and a strong fortress. It has regular steam communication with the Mediterranean ports, Great Britain, and South America. It is the seat of a noted university, founded in [illegible]. It was an important Roman and Gothic city, became the capital of the Spanish March, was governed by counts of [illegible], and was annexed (12th century) to Aragon. It was a great commercial and literary center in the middle ages; came for a short time under French rule in [illegible], returned to Spain in [illegible], was occupied by France in [illegible], and was restored to Spain by the Peace of Ryswick; was taken by Peterborough in 1705, was [illegible] by the Duke of Berwick in 1714, was taken by the French in 1808, and held until 1814, and has been the [illegible] insurrections (1835–36, 1840–43, Progressist [illegible] Federalist 1874). It was the seat of [illegible] 1887. The Column of Columbus [illegible] of the Rambla and marine Paseo [illegible] bronze, 197 feet high, supporting a statue of the discoverer, and rising from a stone pedestal ornamented with bronze reliefs and Victories and surrounded with marble statues. The cathedral of Barcelona is of the 14th century. The interior is highly picturesque in its perspectives, and impressive in its effects of light. Close to the west end there is a beautiful octagonal lantern. From here extends the nave, from the capitals of whose lofty piers the vaulting-ribs spring directly. The clearstory consists merely of a row of small roses. The aisles are almost as high as the nave, and the church is lighted by windows in the deep galleries over the side chapels. There are two beautiful Romanesque doors belonging to an older cathedral, and a light and spacious Gothic cloister, with fountains. Population (1887), 272,481.

Barcelona. A town in Venezuela, situated near the Caribbean Sea 160 miles east of Caracas. Population, about 11,000.

Barceloneta (bär-tha-lo-na′tä). A maritime suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Barcelonnette (bär-se-lon-net′). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, situated on the Ubaye 32 miles east-southeast of Gap. It has suffered severely in the wars of the frontier. Population (1891), commune, 2,000.

Barcena, or **Barzena** (bär-thā′nä), **Alonso de.** Born at Baeza, 1528: died at Cuzco, Jan., 1598. A Spanish Jesuit, called the "Apostle of Peru." He was sent to Peru in 1570, and was one of those employed to instruct the young Inca Tupac Amaru before his execution. The remainder of Barcena's life was spent in laboring among the Indians of Peru, Charcas, Tucuman, and the Gran Chaco. He wrote a polyglot work on their languages, which is supposed to be lost.

Barcia (bär-thē′ä), **Andres Gonzalez.** Born at Madrid, 1670: died there, Nov. 4, 1743. A Spanish historian. He was one of the founders of the Spanish Academy, and held various honorary offices. He wrote "Ensayo cronologico para la historia general de la Florida" (Madrid, 1723), and edited an extensive series of historical works relating to America, with the general title "Historiadores primitivos de Indias." This includes reprints of Herrera, Oviedo, Gomara, Zarate, Garcilaso, Torquemada etc.

Barcino (bär′si-nō). The ancient name of Barcelona, Spain.

Barclay (bär′klạ), **Alexander.** Born probably in Scotland about 1475: died at Croydon, England, 1552. A British poet, author of "The Ship of Fools," "Eclogues," etc. See *Ship of Fools.* He was a monk of Ely and Canterbury, priest in the College of Ottery St. Mary, vicar of Much Badew in Essex, and rector of All Hallows, Lombard street, London.

Barclay (bär-klā′), **John.** Born at Pont-à-Mousson, France, Jan. 28, 1582: died Aug. 15, 1621. A Scottish poet, a son of William Barclay. He wrote "Satyricon" (1603; second part 1607), "Sylvæ" (Latin poems, 1606), "Apologia" (1611), "Icon Animorum" (1614), and the "Argenis" (which see).

Barclay (bär′klā), **John.** Born at Muthill, in Perthshire, 1734: died at Edinburgh, July 29, 1798. A clergyman of the church of Scotland, founder of the sect "Barclayites," or "Bereans."

Barclay, John. Born in Perthshire, Dec. 10, 1758: died Aug. 21, 1826. A Scotch anatomist, lecturer on anatomy at Edinburgh. He wrote "A New Anatomical Nomenclature" (1803), "The Muscular Motions of the Human Body" (1808), "A Description of the Arteries of the Human Body" (1812), etc.

Barclay, Robert. Born at Gordonstown, Morayshire, Scotland, Dec. 23, 1648: died at Ury, Kincardineshire, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1690. A Scottish writer, a member of the Society of Friends. He wrote the "Apology for the True Christian Divinity" (1678), a standard exposition of the doctrines of the sect. He was one of the proprietors, and nominal governor, of East New Jersey.

Barclay, Thomas. Born at Unst, in Shetland, June, 1792: died at Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 23, 1873. A Scottish divine, principal of the University of Glasgow 1858–73.

Barclay (bär-klā′), **William.** Born in Scotland about 1546: died at Angers, July 3, 1608. A Scotch jurist, professor of civil law at Pont-à-Mousson and Angers: author of "De regno et regali potestate" (1600), "De potestate papæ" (1609), etc.

Barclay-Allardice, Robert. See *Allardice, Robert Barclay.*

Barclay de Tolly (bär′klā dė to′lē), **Prince Michael Andreas.** Born at Luhde-Grosshoff, Livonia, Dec. 27 (N. S.), 1761: died May 26 (N. S.), 1818. A Russian field-marshal, of Scotch descent. He served in the wars with Turkey, Sweden, and Poland; commanded the [illegible] at Pultusk; was wounded at Eylau 180[illegible] [illegible] the war with Sweden [illegible] across the Gulf of Bothnia [illegible] minister of war 1810, and commanded against Napoleon in 1812. After [illegible] Kutusoff. He served with [illegible] at Bautzen [illegible] of the Russian contingent in 18[illegible] [illegible] Leipsic, and in France.

Barclay Sound (bär′klā sound). [From its discoverer, Captain Barclay, an English trader.] An inlet of the Pacific on the southwestern coast of Vancouver Island.

Barco Centenera (bär′ko then-tā-nä′rä), **Martin del.** Born at Logrosan, Spain, 1535: died at Lisbon, 1604. A Spanish ecclesiastic. He went to the Plata in 1572, witnessed the founding of Buenos Ayres (1580), traveled extensively, visiting Peru in 1582, and became archdeacon of Paraguay. After 1596 he resided in Lisbon, Portugal, where his poem "La Argentina" was published in 1602. It is a chronicle in verse of the Platine conquests, of great historical value in parts, but with little poetical merit.

Bar-Cocheba (bär-kok′e-bä), or **Bar-Cochba** (bär-kok′bä), or **Barcochebas** (bär-kok′e-bäs). [Aram., 'son of the star': cf. Num. xxiv. 17.] A Hebrew whose real name was Bar Coziba (from the town Coziba), the heroic leader of the Jewish insurrection against the Romans, 132–135 A. D. He was believed by many Jews to be the Messiah, was proclaimed king, and maintained his cause against Hadrian for two years, but was overthrown amid the slaughter of over half a million Jews, and the destruction of 985 villages and 50 fortresses. Jerusalem was destroyed and Ælia Capitolina founded on its ruins. After his failure his name was interpreted to mean 'son of lies.'

Bard (bärd), **Samuel.** Born at Philadelphia, April 1, 1742: died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821. An American physician and medical writer, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York 1813-21.

Bard, The. A poem by Gray, published in 1758. It begins with the familiar phrase "Ruin seize thee, ruthless King."

Bard, It. **Bardo** (bär′dō). A village in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea 38 miles north of Turin. Its fort commands the St. Bernard passes, and resisted Napoleon's passage of the Alps in 1800.

Bardas (bär′das). [MGr. Βάρδας.] Died at Kepos, in Caria, Asia Minor, April 21, 866. A Byzantine politician. He was the brother of the empress Theodora, and, on the death of her husband, the emperor Theophilus, was appointed one of the tutors of her son Michael III. He killed his colleague Theoctistes, confined Theodora in the monastery of Gastria, and persuaded Michael to confer on him the title of Cæsar; but was superseded in the favor of the emperor by Basil the Macedonian, and was assassinated.

Bardell (bär-del′), **Mrs. Martha.** An accommodating landlady who let lodgings to Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," and brought a suit for breach of promise against him.

Barderah (bär′de-rä). A town in Somali Land, East Africa, situated on the river Juba about lat. 2° 30′ N.

Bardesanes (bär-de-sā′nēz), or **Bardaisan** (bär-di-sän′). Born at Edessa, Mesopotamia, about 155 A. D.: died 223. A Syrian scholar. He was the author of mystic hymns of a Gnostic character, which were employed by the Syrian Christians for more than two centuries, when they were driven out of use by the more orthodox work of Ephrem the Syrian. Of his numerous works only a dialogue on fate survives.

Bardhwan. See *Burdwan.*

Bardi (bär′dē), **Bardo di.** In George Eliot's novel "Romola," a blind Florentine scholar, the father of Romola.

Bardi. A small town in the province of Piacenza, Italy, 32 miles west southwest of Parma.

Bardili (bär-dē′lē), **Christoph Gottfried.** Born at Blaubeuren, in Würtemberg, May 28, 1761: died at Stuttgart, June 5, 1808. A German philosopher. He was professor of philosophy in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the expounder of a system of rational realism which exerted considerable influence upon later metaphysical speculation (Schelling, Hegel). His "Grundriss der ersten Logik" (1800) is notable for its criticism of Kant.

Bardo (bär′dō). A castle near Tunis, the seat of the government of Tunis.

Bardolph (bär′dolf). 1. A character in Shakspere's plays "Henry IV.," parts I. and II., "Henry V.," and "Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a [illegible] hanger-on, one of Falstaff's dissolute and amusing [illegible], called 'The Knight of the Burning Lamp' by Falstaff on account of his red nose: a creature like Nym and Pistol without honor or principle. 2. (Bardolph, Lord.) A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part II.

Bardonnechia (bär-don-nek′ē-ä), F. **Bardonnèche** (bär-don-nāsh′). A place in the province of Turin, Italy, situated at the Italian entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Bardoux (bär-dö′), **Agénor.** Born at Bourges, Jan. 15, 1829. A French politician and writer. He was minister of public [illegible] till the resignation of President MacMahon [illegible] was appointed senator for life. [illegible]

Bardowiek (bär′dō-vēk). A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Ilmenau 24 miles southeast of Hamburg. It has a famous cathedral. It was important in the early middle ages; was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189; and became later the chief trading town in northern Germany.

Bardsey (bärd′zi). A small island of Wales, off the southwestern point of Carnarvonshire.

Bardwan. See *Burdwan.*

Barea (bä′re-ä). A heathen tribe, pressed in between Egypt and Abyssinia, and between the Kunama and Bishari tribes. It has occupied its present habitation from the earliest period. The language is generally held to be Hamitic, but mixed.

Barebones, Praisegod. See *Barbon, Praisegod.*

Barèges (bär-āzh′), or **Barèges-les-Bains** (bär-āzh′lā-bañ′). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 23 miles south of Tarbes. It is a summer resort noted for its mineral (sulphate of soda) baths.

Bareilly (bar-ā′lē), or **Bareli.** A district in the Rohilkhand division, Northwest Provinces, British India, about lat. 28° 30′ N., long. 79° 30′ E. Area, 1,614 square miles. Population (1881), 1,030,936.

Bareilly. The capital of the Bareilly district, near the Ramganga, 135 miles east of Delhi. It was held by the mutineers 1857–58. Population (1891), including cantonment, 121,039.

Barentin (bä-roñ-tañ′). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 11 miles northwest of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 4,418.

Barentz (bä′rents), **Willem.** Died in the Arctic regions, June 20, 1597. A Dutch Arctic navigator, commander of several exploring expeditions to Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, 1594–97. In his first voyage, which was an attempt to discover a passage to China through the Arctic Ocean, he reached lat. 77° or 78°; on his last (1596–97), in which Spitzbergen was discovered, he reached lat. 80° 11′.

Barentz Sea. [From Willem Barentz.] That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies between Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and the mainland.

Barère de Vieuzac (bä-rãr′ dė vē-ė-zäk′), **Bertrand.** Born at Tarbes, France, Sept. 10, 1755: died Jan. 13, 1841. A French lawyer, politician, and agitator. He was deputy to the Constitutional Assembly in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792, president of the Convention during the trial of Louis XVI., member of the Committee of Public Safety; and deputy in the Hundred Days of 1815.

Barés, or **Barrés** (bä-rās′). A tribe of Indians now located in northern Brazil and Venezuela, on the upper Rio Negro and Cassiquiare. It appears that they formerly occupied much of the region bordering the Negro and that they were very numerous. They are an agricultural and unwarlike people, living in fixed villages. By their language they are related to the Arawak stock. The remnants are imperfectly civilized and some of them are nominally Catholics.

Baretti (bä-ret′tē), **Giuseppe Marc' Antonio.** Born at Turin, April 25, 1719: died at London, May 6, 1789. An Italian writer and lexicographer. He wrote "Lettere famigliari" (1762) and compiled an English-Italian and Italian-English dictionary (1760), a Spanish-English dictionary (1778), etc.

Barfleur (bär-fler′). A small seaport in the department of Manche, France, 15 miles east of Cherbourg. It was an important port in the middle ages.

Barfrush, or **Barfurush.** See *Balfrush.*

Barfod (bär′fot), **Paul Frederik.** Born at Lyngby, in Jutland, April 7, 1811. A Danish historian. He was a member of the Rigsdag 1849-69, and was afterward appointed assistant in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. Author of "Fortællinger af Fædrelandets Historie" (4th ed. 1874), etc.

Barfuss (bär′fös), **Hans Albrecht, Count von.** Born 1635: died near Beeskow, Prussia, Dec. 27, 1704. A Prussian field-marshal. He fought with distinction in the imperial army against the Turks at Salankamen, Aug., 1691.

Barga (bär′gä). A town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 26 miles north of Pisa. Population, about 3,000.

Bargiel (bär′gēl), **Woldemar.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 3, 1828. A German composer. He was appointed professor at the Conservatory of Cologne in 1859, kapellmeister and director of the School of Music at Rotterdam in 1865, and teacher at the Royal High School of Music in Berlin in 1874.

Bargrave (bär′grāv), **Mrs.** The woman to whom the ghost of Mrs. Veal appears in Defoe's narrative of "Mrs. Veal's Ghost."

Bargylus. See *Casius.*

> Bargylus, a mountain tract of no very great elevation, intervening between the Orontes valley to the east and the low plain of Northern Phœnicia to the west. It is mainly of chalk formation, but contains some trap and serpentine in places. [illegible] which flow eastward and westward, to the Orontes or to the Mediterranean. *Rawlinson,* Phœnicia, p. 16.

Barham (bar′am), **Richard Harris.** Born at Canterbury, England, Dec. 6, 1788: died at London, June 17, 1845. An English clergyman and poet. He wrote the "Ingoldsby Legends" (1840), a collection of burlesque poems, "a cross between Hood's whimsicality and that of Peter Pindar" (*Stedman*). A second series was published in 1847, and a third, edited by his son, in the same year.

Bar-Hebræus. See *Abulfaraj.*

Bari (bä′ri). A Nigritic tribe of the eastern Sudan, near Lado and Gondokoro on the White Nile. They are agricultural and pastoral, living in round grass huts. The men go naked. The language seems to be related to Dinka, and has a grammatic gender. The Nyangbara is said to be a dialectal variation of Bari with Madi admixtures.

Bari (bä′rē), formerly **Terra di Bari** (ter′rä de bä′re). A province in Apulia, Italy, on the Adriatic, noted for its fertility. Area, 2,300 square miles. Population (1891), 764,573.

Bari. A seaport, the capital of the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 16° 51′ E.: the ancient Barium. It has a good harbor and important trade. It was held in the 9th century by the Saracens; was taken from the Greeks by the Normans under Robert Guiscard in 1071; and was destroyed in the 12th century. Later a duchy, and annexed to the kingdom of Naples in 1558. The cathedral of Bari was founded 1034, and has been remodeled. It is three-aisled, with a handsome dome at the crossing and a lofty Norman campanile. The façade has arcades and rich bands of sculpture. There is an early and lofty circular baptistery. The Church of San Nicola, founded in 1087, is a most interesting pilgrimage church, three-aisled, with round arcades springing from cylindrical shafts, and very rich in sculptured tombs and other works of art. The remarkable crypt, with several ranges of round arches supported on columns of varied style, resembles a section of the mosque of Cordova. Population (1891), commune, 72,000.

Bariatinski (bär-yä-tēn′skē), or **Barjatinskij, Prince Alexander.** Born 1815: died at Geneva, March 9, 1879. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the Caucasus and the Crimean war distinguishing himself as commander in the Caucasus by the final defeat of Shamyl in 1859. Also *Bariatynski.*

Baring (bā′ring or bãr′ing), **Alexander,** first **Baron Ashburton.** Born at London, Oct. 27, 1774: died at Longleat, Wilts, England, May 13, 1848. An English merchant and statesman, second son of Sir Francis Baring. He was president of the Board of Trade 1834-35, and as special commissioner to the United States negotiated the Ashburton treaty in 1842.

Baring, Sir **Evelyn.** Born Feb. 26, 1841. An English financier and diplomatist. He was appointed one of the comptrollers-general representing England and France in Egypt in 1879, and became finance minister of India in 1880, and minister at Cairo in 1883. He was created Baron Cromer in 1892.

Baring, Sir **Francis.** Born at Larkbear, near Exeter, England, April 18, 1740: died at Lee, in Kent, Sept. 11, 1810. An English financier, founder of the house of Baring Brothers and Co. He wrote "Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England" (1797), etc.

Baring, Sir **Francis Thornhill.** Born at Calcutta, April 20, 1796: died at Stratton Park, Sept. 6, 1866. An English statesman, eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, created Baron Northbrook Jan. 4, 1866. He was a lord of the treasury Nov., 1830,–June, 1834; chancellor of the exchequer Aug., 1839,–Sept., 1841; and first lord of the admiralty 1849–52.

Baring-Gould (bãr′ing göld′), **Sabine.** Born at Exeter, England, 1834. An English clergyman and writer. His works include "Iceland, etc." (1861), "The Book of Werewolves" (1865), "Post-Medieval Preachers" (1865), "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" (1866-67), "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief" (1869-70), "Lives of the Saints" (1872-77), "Some Modern Difficulties, etc." (1874), "Mehalah," "John Herring," and other novels, etc.

Baringo (bä-ring′gō), **Lake.** A small lake in central Africa, northeast of Lake Victoria Nyanza, discovered by J. Thomson in 1883. It has no outlet.

Barisal (bä-re-säl′). The capital of the district of Backergunge, British India, situated 125 miles east of Calcutta.

Bar-Jesus. See *Elymas.*

Barjols (bär-zhol′). A town in the department of Var, France, 30 miles north of Toulon, called the "Tivoli of Provence" on account of its picturesque surroundings. Population (1891), 2,378.

Barka. See *Tigre.*

Barkal (bär′käl). A hill with noted inscriptions, situated on the Nile, below the fourth cataract, near the ancient Meroe or Napata.

Barker (bär′kėr), **Fordyce.** Born at Wilton, Franklin County, Maine, May 2, 1818: died in New York city, May 29, 1891. An American physician and medical writer. He became professor of midwifery in the New York Medical College in 1850, and professor of clinical midwifery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1860.

Barker, George Frederic. Born at Charlestown, Mass., July 14, 1835. An American physician and chemist. He became professor of natural sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania in

1864, professor of physiological chemistry and toxicology in the Yale Medical School in 1867, and professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1873.

Barker, Jacob. Born on Swan Island, Maine, Dec. 7, 1779: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1871. An American financier and politician. He was employed by the government, on the outbreak of the war of 1812, to raise a loan of $5,000,000.

Barker, James Nelson. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1784: died at Washington, D. C., March 9, 1858. An American politician, poet, and playwright. He was comptroller of the United States treasury 1838–58.

Barker, John. Born at Smyrna, March 9, 1771: died Oct. 5, 1849. A British consul in Syria, and consul-general in Egypt. He is best known aside from his political services, from his attempts, as a horticulturist, to promote the cultivation of Western fruits in the East.

Barker, Joseph. Born at Bramley, near Leeds, England, May 11, 1806: died at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15, 1875. An Anglo-American preacher and political agitator. He was expelled from the Methodist New Connexion in 1841, on theological grounds, and established a sect known as "Barkerites." Later he adopted deistical opinions, but finally returned to the orthodox point of view. In 1847 he visited America, on his return supported the Chartist agitation, was arrested at Manchester (1848), and at the same time was elected to Parliament. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, where he identified himself with the Abolition movement. He was a lecturer and a voluminous writer.

Barker, Matthew Henry. Born at Deptford, England, 1790: died June 29, 1846. An English journalist and novelist, best known from his sea tales. He wrote "Land and Sea Tales" (1836), "Topsail sheet Blocks" (1838), "Life of Nelson" (1836), "The Victory, or the Wardroom Mess" (1844), etc.

Barker, Thomas. Born near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, 1769: died at Bath, England, Dec. 11, 1847. An English painter of landscapes and historical subjects. His son, Thomas Jones Barker (1815–82), was also a noted painter. His best-known picture is "The Woodman."

Barking (bär'king). [ME. *Berkyng*, AS. *Beorcingas*, orig. a tribe name, 'descendants of Beorc.'] A town in the county of Essex, England, situated on the Roding 7 miles east of London. It was celebrated in the middle ages for its abbey for Benedictine nuns, founded about 670. Population (1891), 14,301.

Barkis (bär'kis), **Mr.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a bashful carrier who marries Peggotty. He conveys his intentions to her by sending her, by David, the message "Barkis is willin'."

Barksdale (bärks'dāl), **William.** Born in Rutherford County, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1821: died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1853–61; joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil War; and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He fell while leading an assault of his brigade on the Federal position at the Peach Orchard in the second day's fight at Gettysburg.

Barksteed (bärk'stēd), or **Barksted** (bärk'sted), **William.** Flourished about 1611. An English actor and poet. His name appears instead of Marston's on "The Insatiate Countess" in some copies, and for this reason, and on account of "Hiren" (which see), he is noticed.

We know little of Barksteed, but it is probable that he is to be identified with the William Barksted, or Backsted, who was one of Prince Henry's players in August 1611 (Collier's "Memoirs of Edward Alleyn," p. 89), and belonged to the company of the Prince Palatine's players in March 1615-16 (ibid., p. 126). He is the author of two poems, which display some graceful fancy (though the subject of the first is ill-chosen), "Myrrha the Mother of Adonis," 1607, and "Hiren and the Fair Greek," 1611. *Bullen.*

Barlaam (bär'lä-äm), **Bernard.** Died about 1348. A Calabrian monk, of Greek descent, a scholar of high repute in his day, noted for the part he took in various theological disputes, especially for his attack upon the Hesychasts of Mount Athos. In 1339 he was sent by the emperor Andronicus III. on a mission to the Pope in connection with the desired reunion of the Latin and Greek churches. He became associated with Petrarch and other scholars, and was instrumental in the restoration of Greek learning in the West.

Barlaam, Saint. An Eremite of Sinai, counselor of Josaphat, in the romance "Barlaam and Josaphat."

Barlaam and Josaphat. A romance, written probably by St. John of Damascus (Damascenus), a Syrian monk, in the 8th century, translated into Latin before the 13th century. It recounts the adventures of Barlaam, a monk of the wilderness of Sinai, in attempting (successfully) to convert Josaphat (or Joasaph), the son of a king of India, to Christianity and asceticism. The incidents of the story were probably taken from an Indian source. That part of the plot of Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice" which relates to the choosing of the casket came originally from this romance through the "Speculum Historiale" of Vincent of Beauvais (about 1290), the "Cento Novelle Antiche," sixty-fifth tale, Boccaccio's "Decameron," the "Golden Legend," and the "Gesta Romanorum." An English translation of this was printed by Wynkyn de Worde about [illegible], which contained the "Story of the Three Caskets." It is considered probable that Shakspere used one of Richard Robinson's reissues (there were six between 1577 and 1601). Rudolf von Ems wrote a poem of the same name and subject in the 13th century, probably based on Damascenus.

Barlæus (bär-lē'us) (**Gaspard van Baerle**). Born at Antwerp, Feb. 12, 1584: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1648. A Dutch historian. He was a professor of logic at the University of Leyden (1617), and of philosophy and rhetoric at the Athenæum in Amsterdam (1631). His "Rerum per octennium in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum" (Amsterdam, 1647; 2d ed., with additions by Piso, Cleves, 1660) is one of the standard authorities on the wars between the Dutch and Portuguese in Brazil.

Barlaymont (bär-lā-môn'), or **Barlaimont, Charles,** Count of. Died 1579. A Dutch statesman in the service of Philip II. in the Netherlands. He was a member of the *consulta* of the regent Margaret of Parma.

Bar-le-Duc (bar-le-dük'), or **Bar-sur-Ornain** (bär-sür-or-nan'). The capital of the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Ornain in lat. 48° 46' N., long. 5° 10' E. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. It is the birthplace of the great Duke of Guise and of Oudinot. Population (1891), commune, 18,761.

Barletta (bär-let'tä), **Gabriello.** Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A Dominican monk of Naples, noted as a preacher. He preached in the manner of Abraham a Sancta Clara, endeavoring to correct by ridicule which degenerated into vulgarity.

Barletta. A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, 35 miles northwest of Bari: the ancient Bardoli, and the Barolum of the middle ages. It has a cathedral and castle. It was besieged by the French in 1503. Population, about 32,000.

Barley (bär'li), **Clara.** In Dickens's novel "Great Expectations," a pretty girl who marries Herbert Pocket.

Barley, Old Bill. A drunken and gouty old man, the father of Clara Barley.

Barleycorn (bär'li-kôrn), **John** or **Sir John.** The personification of malt liquor, as being made from barley. There is a ballad in which he appears as a person.

Barlow (bär'lō), or **Barlowe, Arthur.** Born about 1550: died about 1620. An English navigator. With Amidas he conducted Raleigh's exploring expedition to America in 1584.

Barlow, Francis Channing. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834. An American lawyer and soldier. He joined the Federal volunteer service at the outbreak of the Civil War, and became brigadier-general in 1862 and major-general in 1865. He participated (as colonel) in the battles of Fair Oaks and Antietam, and commanded a division in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House and in the assault on the defenses of Petersburg.

Barlow, Joel. Born at Reading, Conn., 1754: died near Cracow, Poland, Dec. 24, 1812. An American poet and politician, one of the "Hartford Wits." He resided abroad, chiefly in France, 1788–1805, where he identified himself with the Girondist party; was consul to Algiers 1795–97, and was United States minister to France 1811–12. Author of "The Vision of Columbus" (1787, enlarged as "The Columbiad," 1807), "Hasty Pudding," and "Advice to the Privileged Orders" (Part I 1792, Part II 1795).

Barlow, Henry Clark. Born at Newington Butts, Surrey, May 12, 1806: died at Salzburg, Austria, Nov. 8, 1876. An English physician and scholar, noted as a student of Dante. He wrote "Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia" (18[illegible]), etc.

Barlow, Peter. Born at Norwich, England, Oct., 1776: died March 1, 1862. An English mathematician, optician, and physicist. He wrote "An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers" (1811), "A New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" (1814), "New Mathematical Tables" (1814), "An Essay on the Strength of Timber and other Materials" (1817), "Essay on Magnetic Attractions" (18[illegible]), etc. He was the inventor of the lens which bears his name.

Barlow, Samuel Latham Mitchell. Born at Granville, Hampden County, Mass., June 5, 1826: died at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., July 10, 1889. An American [illegible]. He collected an important library of Americana, which was [illegible] at auction in 1890 [illegible]. [illegible] on Columbus [illegible] 1884 (privately printed).

Barlow, William. Died 1568. An English Protestant prelate and controversialist, bishop successively of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester. [illegible] pamphlets which he afterward repudiated.

Barlow, William. Born at St. David's, Wales: died 1625. An English [illegible] of Salisbury, son of William Barlow, bishop of St. David's. He wrote "The Navigators' Supply" (1597), a work on navigation treating largely of compasses. "Science is indebted to Barlow for some marked improvements in the binnacle of compasses at sea, for the discovery of the difference between iron and steel for magnetic purposes, and for the proper way of touching magnetic needles, and of cementing loadstones." *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

Barmbeck (bärm'bek). A suburb of Hamburg.

Barmecides (bär'mē-sīdz). A Persian family so named from its founder, Barmak or Barmek, probably a native of Khorasan, who acquired power under the calif Abd-ul-Malik. His grandson, Yahya, became vizir to the calif El-Mahdy, and tutor of Harun-al-Rashid. Yahya's son Jaffar was vizir to Harun, and by his eminent services contributed to the glory of his master's reign, but fell under his displeasure and was put to death 802, together with nearly all of the Barmecide family.

Barmecide's Feast. A feast where the dishes were empty and everything was imaginary: hence, any tantalizing illusion: in allusion to the story of "The Barber's Sixth Brother" in "The Arabian Nights," in which a rich Barmecide gives a dinner of this description to Shacabac, a starving wretch, and obliges him to pretend that he eats what is set before him. When it comes to pretending to drink wine, Shacabac feigns drunkenness and knocks the Barmecide down, and the latter, with a pleasing sense of humor, not only forgives him but heaps benefits upon him.

Barmen (bär'men). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 24 miles northeast of Cologne. It is divided into Ober, Mittel, and Unter Barmen. It is an important manufacturing center, and is closely connected with Elberfeld. See *Elberfeld.* Population (1890), commune, 116,144.

Barmouth (bär'muth). A watering-place in Merionethshire, Wales, situated at the mouth of the Maw 31 miles southeast of Carnarvon. Population (1891), 2,045.

Barmstedt (bärm'stet). A small town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Krückau 21 miles northwest of Hamburg.

Bärn (bārn). A town in Moravia, 16 miles north-northeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), 3,585.

Barnabas (bär'na-bas), Saint. [Aram., 'son of prophecy.'] The surname of the Cyprian Levite Joses, or Joseph, an apostle of the Christian church. He was one of the first to sell his land for the benefit of the community; introduced Paul after the latter's conversion; taught, with Paul, at Antioch; undertook with him a missionary journey to Cyprus and various cities in Asia Minor; was sent, with him, to Jerusalem by the church at Antioch to consult the apostles and elders on the question of circumcision; and, when about to undertake a second missionary journey with Paul, separated from him owing to a difference arising out of Barnabas's determination to take his sister's son, Mark, with him. He was, according to the legend, martyred at Cyprus 61 A.D. His day is celebrated by the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches on the 11th of June, and his symbol is a rake, as his day occurs in the time of the hay harvest. It was formerly a great feast among the English people.

Barnabas, The Epistle of. An anonymous epistle, containing no mention of the readers for whom it was intended, dating from an early period of the church. It was intended for persons in danger of Judaizing, and emphasizes the separation of Christianity from Judaism. Its authorship was ascribed to Barnabas (the apostle) in the early church, but some modern critics assign it to a post-apostolic writer, perhaps a converted Jew of Alexandria.

Barnaby (bär'na-bi). [Formerly *Barnabie, Barnabee*, from F. *Barnabé*, from LL. *Barnabas*, etc.] A form of *Barnabas.*

Barnaby Rudge (bär'na-bi ruj). A novel by Charles Dickens. At first, came out in parts, [illegible] was published in book form in 1841. [illegible] on the Gordon riots. Barnaby, a half-witted [illegible] friend of Grip the raven [illegible] the riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned.

Barnacle (bär'na-kl), **Lord Decimus Tite.** A pompous and windy peer, with a family connection in the Circumlocution Office, in Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit." Clarence, an empty-headed, and Ferdinand, a well-dressed and agreeable young man, his sons, are also employed in the office.

Barnadine (bär'na-din). A character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure": a prisoner, sullen and savage, careless of past, present, and future.

Barnard (bär'närd), Lady **Anne.** Born Dec. 8, 17[illegible]: died May 6, 1825. A Scottish poet, daughter of the Earl of Balcarres. She published the ballad "Auld Robin Gray" [illegible] and a sequel to it.

Barnard, Daniel Dewey. Born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 16, 1797: died at Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1861. An American politician and diplomatist. He was member of Congress from New York [illegible]

Barnard, Edward Emerson. [illegible], Tenn., Dec. 16, 18[illegible]. [illegible] which have been reported in the "Sidereal Messenger," "Observatory," "Science Observer," and "Astronomische Nachrichten." His most notable discovery is that of the fifth satellite of Jupiter, made at the Lick Observatory Sept. 9, 1892.

Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. Born at Sheffield, Mass., May 5, 1809: died at New York, April 27, 1889. An American educator, scientist, and author. He was professor in the University of Alabama 1837–54; president of the University of Mississippi 1856–61; and president of Columbia College 1864–89. He was United States commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and assistant commissioner-general at that of 1878.

Barnard, John. Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1681: died Jan. 24, 1770. An American Congregational clergyman, minister in Marblehead 1716–70. He published numerous sermons, "A History of the Strange Adventures of Philip Ashton" (1725), etc.

Barnard, Sir **John.** Born at Reading, England, 1685: died at Clapham, Aug. 29, 1764. An English merchant, financier, and politician.

Barnard, John Gross. Born at Sheffield, Mass., May 19, 1815: died at Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1882. An American military engineer and general, brother of Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard. He served in the Mexican war (brevetted major May, 1848); surveyed the isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1850, and the mouths of the Mississippi in 1852; was superintendent of the United States Military Academy 1855–56; was chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac 1862 and 1864, and was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. He wrote numerous scientific and military papers.

Barnard Castle. A town in the county of Durham, England, situated on the Tees 21 miles southwest of Durham. It is named from its castle, which was built in the 12th century, and is the chief scene of Scott's poem "Rokeby."

Barnard's Inn. One of the inns of Chancery in Holborn, London. The society is of very great antiquity: the hall itself was certainly in existence in 1451, and probably much earlier. The house began to be used as an inn of Chancery about 1454. In 1893 it was announced to be destroyed.

Barnaul (bär′noul). A town in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Barnaulka and Obi 240 miles southwest of Tomsk. It is the chief mining center in western Siberia. Population, 17,484.

Barnaval, Louis. A pseudonym of Charles De Kay.

Barnave (bär-näv′), **Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie.** Born at Grenoble, France, Oct. 22, 1761: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 29, 1793. A French revolutionist and orator. He was deputy to the Third Estate in 1789, and president of the National Assembly in 1790; conducted the king on his return from Varennes in 1791; and was arrested for alleged treason in 1792.

Barnay (bär′nī), **Ludwig.** Born at Pesth, Hungary, Feb. 11, 1842. A German actor. He first appeared on the stage at Trautenau in 1860, and has since played chiefly in German cities. He visited the United States in 1882. His principal rôles are Essex, Egmont, Tell, and Acosta.

Barnby (bärn′bi), **Joseph.** Born at York, Aug. 12, 1838. An English organist, composer, and conductor. He was made director of musical instruction at Eton College in 1875, and in 1886 was made conductor at the Royal Academy of Music. Among his works are songs, anthems, the oratorio "Rebekah," etc.

Barnegat Bay (bär′ne-gat bā). A bay east of New Jersey, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Barnegat Inlet. Length, about 25 miles.

Barnegat Inlet (bär′ne-gat in′let). A strait connecting Barnegat Bay with the Atlantic.

Barnes (bärnz), **Albert.** Born at Rome, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1798: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1870. An American Presbyterian clergyman and biblical commentator, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia (1830–67). He is best known by his "Notes" on the New Testament, Job, Psalms, Isaiah, etc. He was tried for heresy and acquitted.

Barnes, Barnabe. Born in Yorkshire, 1569 (?): died 1609. An English poet, son of the Bishop of Durham. In 1593 he published a collection of love-poems, sonnets, and madrigals, entitled "Parthenophil and Parthenophe."

Barnes, James. Born May 4, 1807: died at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1869. A Federal general in the Civil War. He served at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, commanded a brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865.

Barnes, Joseph K. Born at Philadelphia, July 21, 1817: died at Washington, D. C., April 5, 1883. An American surgeon. He became surgeon-general of the United States army in 1864, received the brevet rank of major-general in 1865, and was placed on the retired list in 1882.

Barnes, Joshua. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1654: died Aug. 3, 1712. An English classical scholar and antiquarian, appointed professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1695. He was a voluminous writer, but is not in high repute as a scholar. His "Gerania, or the Discovery of a Better Sort of People, anciently discoursed of, called Pygmies," is his best known work. He published an edition of Homer (1710).

Barnes, Robert. Born near Lynn, Norfolk, 1495: executed at Smithfield, July 30, 1540. An English Protestant divine, burned as a heretic.

Barnes, Thomas. Born about 1785: died May 7, 1841. An English journalist, editor of the London "Times" 1817–41.

Barnes, William. Born in Dorsetshire, Feb. 22, 1800: died at Winterbourne Came, Oct., 1886. An English poet, philologist, and clergyman. He is best known by his three series of "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire Dialect" (1844, 1847, and 1862). He wrote also various philological works.

Barnet (bär′net), or **Chipping Barnet** (chip′ing bär′net). A town in Hertfordshire, England, 11 miles north of London. A victory was gained here, April 14, 1471, by the Yorkists under Edward IV. over the Lancastrians under Warwick. Warwick and many Lancastrians were slain, and Edward IV. was reestablished on the throne. Population (1891), 5,410.

Barnett (bär′net), **John.** Born at Bedford, England, July 15, 1802: died April 17, 1890. A music director, singing-master, and composer, author of numerous songs and operettas, best known from his operas "The Mountain Sylph" (1834) and "Farinelli" (1838). In 1841 he retired to Cheltenham and devoted himself to vocal training. His father was a Prussian who changed his name from Bernhard Beer, and his mother a Hungarian.

Barnett, John Francis. Born Oct. 16, 1837. An English composer, nephew of John Barnett. He is author of the cantatas "The Ancient Mariner" and "Paradise and the Peri," and of the oratorio "Raising of Lazarus," and of three important works, "The Good Shepherd," "The Building of the Ship," and "The Harvest Festival," produced at the Brighton, Leeds, and Norwich festivals in 1876, 1880, 1881.

Barnett, Morris. Born in 1800: died in 1856. An English comedian and musical critic. He acquired some reputation as a writer of plays, particularly "The Serious Family," which he adapted from "Le Mari à la Campagne."

Barneveld (bär′ne-velt). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, 17 miles northwest of Arnhem. Population, 7,096.

Barneveld (in full **Jan van Olden-Barneveld**). Born at Amersfoort, Netherlands, 1547 (1549?): beheaded at The Hague, May 13, 1619. A Dutch statesman. He became grand pensionary of Holland in 1586; negotiated the treaty with Spain in 1609; sided with the Remonstrants, and was arrested by Maurice of Nassau for treason in 1618, and condemned. A tragedy was written on this subject and acted in Aug., 1619, which was first printed from manuscript by Bullen and announced by him as a play of Chapman's, but afterward as by Fletcher and Massinger.

Barney (bär′ni), **Joshua.** Born at Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1759: died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1818. An American naval officer in the Revolutionary War. He became a lieutenant in 1776; captured, while in command of the Hyder Ali, the British sloop of war General Monk, April 8, 1782; was sent to France with despatches for Franklin in 1782; was a captain in the French service 1795–1800; commanded in Chesapeake Bay 1814, and was taken prisoner at Bladensburg in the same year.

Barney. In Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist," a villainous-looking Jew waiter, with a cold in his head, at the "Three Cripples."

Barnfield (bärn′fēld), **Richard.** Born at Norbury, in Shropshire, 1574: died 1627. An English poet. He was the author of "The Affectionate Shepherd" (1594), "Cynthia" (1595), "The Encomium of Lady Pecunia," with "The Complaint of Poetry," "Conscience and Covetousness," and "Poems in Divers Humors" (1598). In the last are the poems "If Music and Sweet Poetry Agree" and "As it Fell Upon a Day," which appeared in "The Passionate Pilgrim," and were long attributed to Shakspere.

Barni (bär′nē), **Jules Romain.** Born at Lille, June 1, 1818: died 1878. A French republican politician and writer on philosophy. His chief works are a "Histoire des idées morales et politiques en France au XVIII^e siècle" (1866), and translations from Kant.

Barnim (bär′nem). The ancient name of a region in the Mittelmark of Brandenburg, north and northeast of Berlin.

Barnivelt (bär′ni-velt), **Esdras, Apothecary.** Under this pseudonym a key to the "Rape of the Lock" was published shortly after the poem itself. It was attributed to Pope, and also to Arbuthnot. *Cushing.*

Barnsley (bärnz′li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Dearne 13 miles north of Sheffield. It has varied manufactures. Population (1891), 35,427.

Barnstaple (bärn′sta-pl). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated on the Taw 35 miles northwest of Exeter. It has some trade, and was formerly of greater importance. Population (1891), 13,058.

Barnstable. A seaport in eastern Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Bay 69 miles southeast of Boston. It has fisheries and coasting-trade. Population (1890), 4,023.

Barnum (bär′num), **Phineas Taylor.** Born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810: died at Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 1891. A famous American showman. He became proprietor of Barnum's Museum in New York city in 1841; managed Jenny Lind's concert tour through America 1850–51; established his circus in 1871; was a member of the Connecticut legislature 1865–69; and was elected mayor of Bridgeport in 1875. Among the curiosities which he exhibited were Joyce Heth, Washington's reputed colored nurse; General Tom Thumb, with whom he gave entertainments in the United States and Europe, including the English and most of the continental courts; Commodore Nutt, Admiral Dot, the Woolly Horse, the What is It, Jumbo, and the Sacred White Elephant of Siam. Besides lecturing on temperance and other popular subjects, he wrote "The Humbugs of the World" (1865), "Struggles and Triumphs, or Forty Years' Recollections" (1869), etc.

Barnum, William H. Born at Boston Corners, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1818: died at Lime Rock, Conn., April 30, 1889. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Connecticut 1867–1876; United States senator from Connecticut 1876–79; and chairman of the Democratic National Committee 1880 and 1884.

Barnwell, George. See *George Barnwell.*

Barnwell (bärn′wel), **Robert Woodward.** Born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 10, 1801: died at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 25, 1882. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1829–33; a United States senator 1850–51; a commissioner from South Carolina to confer with the Federal Government regarding the secession of the State, 1860; a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States 1861–62; and a senator from South Carolina in the Confederate Congress 1862–66.

Baroach. See *Broach.*

Barocchio, Giacomo. See *Vignola.*

Barocci (bä-roch′ē), or **Baroccio, Federigo.** Born at Urbino, Italy, 1528: died there, Sept., 1612. An Italian painter of the Roman school.

Baroche (bä-rōsh′), **Pierre Jules.** Born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1802: died in Jersey, Oct. 29, 1870. A French advocate and statesman. He was minister of the interior 1850; minister of foreign affairs 1851; president of the Council of State 1852; minister of justice and public worship 1863–69.

Baroda (bä-rō′dä). A district in Gujarat, British India. Area, 1,906 square miles. Population (1881), 654,989.

Baroda. A native state of India under British supervision, ruled by a Mahratta Gaikwar. Area, 8,226 square miles. Population (1891), 2,415,396.

Baroda. The capital of the state of Baroda, situated near the Viswamitri in lat. 22° 16′ N., long. 73° 14′ E. It has considerable trade. Population (1891), including cantonment, 116,420.

Ba-Rolong. See *Chuana.*

Baron (bä-rôn′) (originally **Boyron**), **Michel.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1653: died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1729. A celebrated French actor, a leading star of the French stage, which he abandoned from 1691 to 1720. He wrote, it is said with the aid of others, seven comedies, among them "L'Audrienne" and "L'Homme à bonnes fortunes," his best.

Baron, The Old English. See *Old English Baron, The.*

Baronius (ba-rō′ni-us), or **Baronio** (bä-rō′ne-ō), **Cesare.** Born at Sora, Campania, Oct. 30, 1538: died June 30, 1607. A Roman Catholic church historian. He became cardinal in 1596, and was librarian of the Vatican. His chief work is his "Annales ecclesiastici a Christo nato ad annum 1198" (1588–93).

Barons, War of the. An insurrection of English barons under Simon de Montfort against the arbitrary government of Henry III., 1263–1265. Its chief incidents were the victory of Montfort at Lewes in 1264 and the capture of the king, and the defeat and death of Montfort at Evesham in 1265.

Barons' Wars, The. A poem by Drayton. It was first published in 1596 under the title of "Mortimeriados," and republished with many alterations in 1603 under its present title.

Barossa, or **Barosa.** See *Barrosa.*

Barotse (bä-rot′se). A kingdom of the upper Zambesi, South Africa, in lat. 15° S., long. 23° E.

Barozzi (bä-rot′sē), **Giacomo.** See *Vignola.*

Barquisimeto (bär-kä-sē′ma-tō). A city in Venezuela, 155 miles west of Caracas. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Population (1891), 28,918 (with the district).

Barr (bär), Mrs. (**Amelia Edith Huddleston**). Born at Ulverston, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1831. An Anglo-American novelist. She is the author of "Romance and Reality," "Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Friend Olivia" (1889), etc.

Barr. A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated 18 miles southwest of Strasburg, at the foot of the Vosges. It has considerable manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 5,678.

Barra (bar'ä). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in lat. 57° N. The inhabitants are chiefly Gaelic Roman Catholics. Length, 8 miles. Width, 5 miles. Population, about 1,800.

Barra (bär'rä). A small eastern suburb of Naples.

Barra, or **Barr.** A petty kingdom of West Africa, near the mouth of the Gambia. The ruling race is Mandingo; the chief town, Barrinding. Population, about 200,000.

Barrackpur (bar-ak-pör'). A town and military station in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hooghly 15 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 17,000.

Barradas (bär-rä'däs), **Isidro.** Born in the Canary Islands about 1775: died at New Orleans about 1841. A Spanish general. In 1824 he commanded the land forces assembled at Havana with the object of reconquering Mexico. In July, 1829, the fleet under Laborde landed Barradas and 3,000 men on the coast of Tampico. They were attacked by Santa Anna, and after several engagements were forced to capitulate, Sept. 11, 1829.

Barrafranca (bär-rä-frän'kä). A small town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, Italy, 47 miles west of Catania.

Barragan (bär-rä-gän'), **Miguel.** Born in Valle del Mais, San Luis Potosí, 1789: died at Mexico, March 1, 1836. A Mexican general. In 1821 he was one of the officers who supported the defection of Iturbide. As commandant of Vera Cruz he forced the capitulation of San Juan de Ulua, the last Spanish fort in Mexico (Nov. 18, 1825). He was vice-president under Santa Anna, 1835, and, during his absence, acted as president until his death.

Barra Islands. The group of small islands in the southern part of the Outer Hebrides, chief of which is Barra.

Barrande (bä-rond'), **Joachim.** Born at Saugues, Haute-Loire, France, 1799: died at Frohsdorf, Oct. 5, 1883. A French Austrian paleontologist, author of "Système silurien du centre de la Bohème" (1852), etc.

Barranquilla (bär-rän-kēl'yä), or **Baranquila.** A seaport in the northern part of the Republic of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena near its mouth. Population (1892), 15,000.

Barras (bä-räs'), **Paul Jean François Nicolas,** Comte de. Born at Echempoux in Provence, June 30, 1755: died at Chaillot, near Paris, Jan. 29, 1829. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the Third Estate in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792; commanded a division at the capture of Toulon in 1793; took a leading part in the overthrow of Robespierre in 1794; was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and commander-in-chief on the 13th Vendemiaire, 1795; became a member of the Directory in 1795 and dictator in 1797; and retired from office in 1799. His memoirs were published in 1895.

Barre (bär), **Antoine le Fèvre de la.** Born about 1605: died at Paris, May 4, 1688. A French general and author. In 1667 he was appointed lieutenant-general and sent against the English in the West Indies, where he was generally successful. From 1682 to 1685 he was governor of Canada. He wrote a "Description de la France equinoxiale," etc.

Barré (bä-rā'), **Isaac.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1726: died at London, July 20, 1802. A British officer and politician of French descent. He served with distinction at the battle of Quebec 1759. In Parliament, which he entered in 1761, he gained a considerable reputation as an orator, especially in invective. He has been suggested as the possible author of the letters of Junius. His name forms a part of the name of *Wilkes-Barre*, now *Wilkesbarre*, in Pennsylvania.

Barre (bar'i). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 22 miles northwest of Worcester. Population (1890), 2,239.

Barre. A town in Washington County, Vermont, 5 miles southeast of Montpelier. Population (1890), village, 4,146.

Barrelier (bär're-lē-ā'), **Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1606: died Sept. 17, 1673. A French botanist. He wrote "Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam et Italiam observatæ, etc." (1714), etc.

Barren River, or **Big Barren River.** A river in Kentucky which joins Green River northwest of Bowling Green. Length, about 120 miles.

Barrère (bä-rãr'), **Pierre.** Born at Perpignan about 1690: died there, Nov. 1, 1755. A French naturalist and traveler. He studied medicine and botany, and from 1722 to 1725 traveled in French Guiana; and after his return was professor of botany at Perpignan. He wrote several works on the natural history and geography of French Guiana.

Barreto de Menezes (bär-rā'tọ̈ dė me-nā'zezh), **Francisco.** Born about 1600: died after 1663. A Portuguese soldier. In 1647 he was appointed chief of the Portuguese forces at Pernambuco with the rank of Mestre de Campo. He gained brilliant victories in 1648 and 1649 and finally forced the capitulation of Recife (Pernambuco), Jan. 27, 1654. From April, 1648, to Aug., 1656, he was governor of Pernambuco, and from the latter date to June 24, 1663, captain-general of Brazil.

Barrett (bar'et), **Lawrence.** Born at Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1838: died at New York, March 21, 1891. An American actor of Irish parentage. He first appeared on the stage at Detroit in 1853 as Murad in "The French Spy"; appeared in New York Jan. 19, 1857, as Clifford in "The Hunchback"; was leading actor in the Boston Museum in 1858; enlisted in 1861 and served for a time as captain of Company B, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers; was a partner of Lewis Baker in the management of the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, 1863–64; and from that time continued as a star actor and manager. From 1886 until his death he was closely associated with Edwin Booth. He produced a number of new plays. He published a Life of Edwin Forrest in 1881, and a Life of Edwin Booth in "Actors and Actresses of the Time."

Barrett, Wilson. Born in Essex, Feb. 18, 1846. An English actor. He first appeared on the stage at Halifax. He has been manager of various theaters at Leeds, England, and London (Court Theater, Princess's). In 1884 he first appeared in London as Hamlet; the play ran for 117 nights. In 1889 he visited America.

Barrhead (bär-hed'). A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 7 miles southwest of Glasgow.

Barri (bar'i), **Giraldus de.** See *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

Barrias (bä-rē-ä'), **Félix Joseph.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1822. A French painter, especially of historical subjects.

Barricades, Days of the. [F. *Journées des Barricades.*] In French history, a name given to several insurrections in Paris (May 12, 1588, Aug. 26–27, 1648, also to the insurrections in 1830, 1848, etc.).

Barrie (bar'i), **James Matthew.** Born at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, May 9, 1860. A Scottish writer. He was for some time a journalist in London. He has written "Better Dead" (1887), "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" (1888), "A Window in Thrums" (1889), "My Lady Nicotine" (1890), "The Little Minister" (1890).

Barrier Reef, Great. A coral reef extending about 1,000 miles parallel with the northeastern coast of Australia, at a maximum distance of 100 miles: chief passage, Raines Inlet.

Barrier Treaty. A treaty fixing the frontier of a country; especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, determining the relations of the Dutch and the Austrians in the strategic towns of the Low Countries.

Barrière (bä-re-ār'), **Théodore.** Born at Paris, 1823: died there, Oct. 16, 1877. A French dramatist, a prolific writer.

Barriers, Battle of the. A victory gained by the Allies over the French under the walls of Paris, March, 1814.

Barrili (bär-rē'lē), **Antonio Giulio.** Born at Savona, 1836. An Italian novelist and publicist. He accompanied Garibaldi to Tyrol in 1866, participated in the Roman campaign of 1867, and became editor of "Il Movimento" in 1860, and of "Il Caffaro" (Genoa) in 1872. Author of the novel "I Rossi e i Neri" (1871), etc.

Barrington (bar'ing-ton), **Daines.** Born 1727: died March 14, 1800. An English lawyer, naturalist, and antiquary, fourth son of the first Viscount Barrington. He wrote "Observations on the Statutes" (1766), "The Naturalist's Calendar" (1767), etc.

Barrington, George. Born at Maynooth, Ireland, May 14, 1755: died about 1840. A writer on Australian topics, transported to that colony as a pickpocket in 1790, and emancipated in 1792. His most notable exploit was that of the robbing of Prince Orloff, in Covent Garden Theater, of a snuff-box said to be worth about £[illegible]. When "The Revenge" by Young was presented in Sydney by actors most of whom were convicts, Barrington wrote the prologue containing the famous lines:

> "True patriots we; for be it understood,
> We left our country for our country's good."

He also wrote "A Voyage to Botany Bay, etc." (1801), "The History of New South Wales, etc." ([illegible]), "The History of New Holland" ([illegible]), and other works.

Barrington, John Shute, first Viscount Barrington. Born at Theobalds in Hertfordshire, 1678: died at Becket in Berkshire, Dec. 14, 1734. An English lawyer and polemical writer. He was the son of Benjamin Shute, [illegible] inheriting the estate of [illegible] Barrington [illegible] Essex, he, in compliance with the [illegible] will, assumed his name. He was created [illegible] Newcastle in the county of Dublin [illegible] of Ardglass in the county of Down (Irish peerage) in 1720. He wrote "The Rights of Protestant Dissenters" (1704; second part 1705), "A Dissuasive from Jacobitism" (1713), "Miscellanea Sacra" ([illegible]).

Barrington, Sir Jonah. Born in Queen's County, Ireland, 1760: died at Versailles, France, April 8, 1834. An Irish judge. He was the author of "Personal Sketches" (1827, 3d vol. 1832), "Historic Memoirs of Ireland" (1832), "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" (1833).

Barrington, Samuel. Born 1729: died 1800. An English admiral, fifth son of the first Viscount Barrington. He served with distinction in the West Indies.

Barrington, Shute. Born at Becket, Berkshire, May 26, 1734: died March 25, 1826. An English prelate, sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, bishop of Llandaff, and later of Salisbury and of Durham.

Barrington, William Wildman, second Viscount Barrington. Born Jan. 15, 1717: died Feb. 1, 1793. An English statesman, eldest son of the first Viscount Barrington. He was secretary at war 1755–61, chancellor of the exchequer 1761–62, and secretary at war 1765–78.

Barrios (bär're-ōs), **Gerardo.** Born at San Salvador about 1810: died there, Aug. 29, 1865. A Central American general. He was an adherent of Morazan, and took part in the war in Nicaragua in 1844. In 1857 he commanded the Salvadorian troops sent to Nicaragua against Walker. The same year he returned and fomented an unsuccessful revolution against President Campos. In 1860 he became president of Salvador by regular election, but was deposed in 1863 by Carrera, president of Guatemala. In 1865 he attempted a war against Duenas, the successor whom Carrera had imposed, but was captured and shot.

Barrios, Justo Rufino. Born at San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Guatemala, about 1834: died near Chalchuapa, Salvador, April 2, 1885. A statesman of Guatemala. After 1867 he opposed President Cerna, and in 1871 took a prominent part in his overthrow. From June 4, 1873, until his death Barrios was, by successive elections, president of Guatemala. He secured order and prosperity, initiated railroads, telegraphs, and other improvements, and secured religious freedom. In 1882–83 he visited the United States and Europe. His scheme of forcing a confederation of the Central American states led to a war with Salvador. Barrios invaded that country and was killed in an assault on Chalchuapa.

Barron (bar'on), **James.** Born in Virginia about 1768: died at Norfolk, Va., April 21, 1851. An American commodore. When in command of the Chesapeake (1807) he refused to surrender three alleged British deserters demanded by Captain Humphreys of the British ship Leopard, and was attacked (in time of peace) and captured (June 22). The Chesapeake was taken unprepared, and fired only one gun during the action. Barron was court-martialed, and deprived of his rank and pay for five years. On his return to duty he was refused an active command, with the result that a duel was fought between him and Commodore Decatur (who had opposed him) in 1820, and the latter was killed.

Barron, Samuel. Born in Virginia, 1765: died Oct. 29, 1810. An American commodore, brother of James Barron. He commanded a squadron in the Tripolitan war in 1805.

Barros (bär'rōs), **João de.** Born at Vizeu, Portugal, 1496: died near Pombal, 1570. A noted Portuguese historian. He wrote "O Imperador Clarimundo," a romance of chivalry, "Asia" (1552–1615), a history of Portuguese conquests in the Orient, and other works.

> The Asia is the first great work which contains authentic information relating to the rich and extensive countries separated from Europe by such an immense expanse of waters, and of which, previous to the inquiries of our author, we possessed such very vague and contradictory accounts. He is still considered as the chief authority and foundation for subsequent writers, not only in the history of all Portuguese discoveries and of the earliest communications of Europe with the East, but in all geographical and statistical knowledge relative to the Indies.
> *De Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, II. [illegible]

Barros Arana, Diego. Born at Santiago in 1830. A Chilean historian. His first treatise, [illegible] appeared in 1850, [illegible] a succession of important works. [illegible] works are the "Historia de la independencia de Chile" (Santiago, 1854 to 1858, 4 vols.), [illegible] "Vida y viajes de Hernando de Magallanes," and "Historia general de Chile" ([illegible] 1884 [illegible]). He has edited the "Colección de Historiadores Primitivos de Chile," and the "Purén indómito," a historical poem of the Araucanian war.

Barrosa (bär-rō'sä), or **Barossa,** or **Barosa.** A small place near Cadiz, Spain, where, March 5, 1811, the British under Graham defeated the French under Victor.

Barrot (bä-rō'), **Camille Hyacinthe Odilon.** Born at Villefort, department of Lozère, July 19, 1791: died at Bougival, France, Aug. 6, 1873. A French advocate and statesman. He was leader of the opposition under Louis Philippe, and minister of justice 1848–49.

Barrot, Victorin Ferdinand. Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1806: died there, Nov. [illegible]. A French Bonapartist politician, brother of Camille Hyacinthe Odilon Barrot, elected life senator in 1877.

Barrow (bar'ō), Mrs. (**Frances Elizabeth Mease**): pseudonym **Aunt Fanny.** Born at

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1822: died at New York, May 7, 1894. An American writer. She married James Barrow junior, in 1841. She wrote the series "Little Pet Books" (1860), "Good Little Hearts," etc. (1864), "Nightcap Series," "The Pop-Gun Stories," and "The Six Mitten Books."

Barrow, or **Barrowe, Henry.** Died April 6, 1593. An English religious reformer, regarded as one of the founders of Congregationalism. He was imprisoned in 1586, and executed on a charge of sedition.

Barrow, Isaac. Born at London, 1630: died at London, April, 1677. A noted English theologian, classical scholar, and mathematician. He was educated at Cambridge (scholar of Trinity 1647, and fellow 1649), traveled on the Continent (1655–59), was appointed professor of geometry at Gresham College, and in 1663 first Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge (resigned 1669 in favor of Newton), was chaplain to Charles II., and became master of Trinity College in 1672. Among his works are "Lectiones Opticæ et Geometricæ" (1669, 1670–74), "Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy" (1680). The best edition of his theological works is that of Rev. A. Napier (1859).

Barrow, Sir **John.** Born near Ulverston in Lancashire, June 19, 1764: died at Camden Town, near London, Nov. 23, 1848. An English writer, secretary of the admiralty, and a traveler in the service of the government in China and the Cape. He was a promoter of Arctic exploration (Barrow Straits, Cape Barrow, and Point Barrow were named for him), and chief founder of the Royal Geographical Society. Among his works are "Travels in South Africa" (1801–04), "Travels in China" (1804), "Voyage to Cochin-China" (1806), "History of Arctic Voyages" (1818), "Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions" (1846), autobiography, etc.

Barrow. A river in Leinster, Ireland, which flows into Waterford Harbor. Length, about 100 miles.

Barrow, Cape. A headland on the northern coast of British North America, projecting into Coronation Gulf, about lat. 68° N., long. 111° W. It was named for Sir John Barrow.

Barrow, Point. A headland on the northern coast of Alaska, projecting into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° 23′ 31″ N., long. 156° 21′ 40″ W. It was named for Sir John Barrow.

Barrow-in-Furness (bar′ō-in-fer′nes). A seaport in Furness, Lancashire, England, 50 miles northwest of Liverpool. It has had a rapid recent development, due to the iron mines in the vicinity, and the development of iron and steel manufactures, etc. Population (1891), 51,712.

Barrow Strait. A channel in the Arctic regions of North America, communicating with Melville Strait on the west, Lancaster Sound on the east, Regent Inlet on the southeast, and Peel Sound on the south: discovered by Parry in 1819, and named for Sir John Barrow. Width, about 50 miles.

Barrows (bar′ōz), **Elijah Porter.** Born at Marshfield, Conn., Jan. 5, 1817. An American religious writer. He was professor of Hebrew at Andover Seminary, 1853–66, and accepted a similar appointment at Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1872.

Barrundia (bär-rön′dē-ä), **José Francisco.** Born in Guatemala, 1779: died at New York, Aug. 4, 1854. A Central American statesman. He took an early and prominent part in the movement against Spain, and in 1813 was condemned to death, but escaped and concealed himself for six years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Central America 1823–24, and introduced the decree by which slavery was abolished. From June 29, 1829, to Sept. 16, 1830, he was president of Central America. In 1851, when Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua attempted to form a confederation, Barrundia was chosen president, but the union was dissolved next year. In 1854 Barrundia came to the United States as envoy from Honduras, with the avowed object of offering the annexation of that country to the authorities at Washington, but he died suddenly before anything was done. He was greatly respected.

Barry (bar′i), Sir **Charles.** Born at Westminster, May 23, 1795: died at Clapham, May 12, 1860. An English architect, designer of the Houses of Parliament, London.

Barry, Edward Middleton. Born at London, June 7, 1830: died there, Jan. 27, 1880. An English architect, son of Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Covent Garden Theater, etc.

Barry, Elizabeth. Born in 1658: died Nov. 7, 1713. An English actress. She went on the stage under the patronage of the Earl of Rochester, and was the creator of more than one hundred [illegible] tress. Her Monimia [illegible] reputation. She retired from the stage [illegible] buried at Acton. [illegible] Barry was known as [illegible] the great Mrs. Barry.

Barry, Gerald. See *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

Barry, James. Born at Cork, Ireland, Oct. 11, 1741: died at London, Feb. 22, 1806. An Irish painter of historical and mythological subjects. He was notorious for his violent temper, which led to his being deprived of his professorship of painting at the Royal Academy and his expulsion from that body. [illegible] views, and carried his theory of the [illegible] so far as to present all the figures in his [illegible] Death of General Wolfe nude.

Barry (bä-rē′), **Comtesse du (Jeanne Bécu,** wrongly **Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier).** Born in Champagne, 1746 (or 1743): guillotined at Paris, Dec. 6, 1793. The mistress of Louis XV. after 1768, notorious for her prodigality.

Barry (bar′i), **John.** Born at Tacumshane, County Wexford, Ireland, 1745: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1803. An American naval commander, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Philadelphia about 1760, and on the outbreak of the war was given command of the Lexington, and captured the British tender Edward in 1776. In 1778 he took command of the Raleigh, which was captured, a few days after sailing, by the British ship Experiment. Barry escaped and entered the army. In command of the Alliance (1781) he captured the British ships Atalanta and Trepassy, and later in the same year conveyed Lafayette and Noailles to France. He was appointed commodore in 1794.

Barry, John Stetson. Born at Boston, Mass., March 26, 1819: died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1872. An American Universalist clergyman and historical writer, brother of William Barry. He wrote a "History of Massachusetts" (1855–1857).

Barry, John Wolfe. Born 1836. An English civil engineer, son of Sir Charles Barry. He was appointed by the government on the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works (1886) and on the Western (Scottish) Highlands and Islands Commission (1889). Author of "Railway Appliances: Details of Railway Construction" (1876), etc.

Barry, Martin. Born at Fratton, Hants, England, March 29, 1802: died at Beccles, Suffolk, April 27, 1855. An English physician, noted as an embryologist. He made (1843) the discovery of the presence of spermatozoa within the ovum.

Barry, Patrick. Born in Ireland, 1816: died at Rochester, N. Y., June 23, 1890. An American horticulturist and pomologist. He was editor of the "Genesee Farmer" 1844–52, and of the "Horticulturist" 1852–54; prepared the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, and published "A Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (1851).

Barry, Spranger. Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1719: died at London, Jan. 10, 1777. An Irish actor, a rival of Garrick. He first appeared on the stage Feb. 15, 1744, in Dublin. He was one of the best actors of his time, and excelled in tragedy, though he occasionally played in comedy. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Barry, Mrs. (**Ann Street**). Born at Bath, England, 1734: died Nov. 29, 1801. An English actress, wife of Spranger Barry. When very young she married an actor named Dancer, and first appeared on the stage about 1756 under that name. She married Barry in 1768. After his death she remained on the stage, marrying in 1778 a Mr. Crawford. She was considered the equal of Mrs. Woffington and Mrs. Cibber in tragedy, and to have surpassed both in comedy. She was buried near Barry in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Barry, William Farquhar. Born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1818: died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1879. An American brigadier-general of volunteers. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac 1861–62, participating in the siege of Yorktown and in the engagements at Gaines's Mill, Mechanicsville, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing; and held a similar post under General Sherman 1864–66, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns.

Barry, William Taylor. Born at Lunenburg, Va., Feb. 5, 1785: died at Liverpool, England, Aug. 30, 1835. An American politician and jurist. He was member of Congress 1810–11; served in the war of 1812; was United States senator 1815–16; became judge of the Kentucky Supreme Court in 1816; was postmaster-general 1829–35, and was the first incumbent of that office invited to sit in the cabinet; and was appointed minister to Spain in 1835.

Barry. A small island of Glamorganshire, Wales, in the Bristol Channel southwest of Cardiff.

Barry. A famous St. Bernard dog which saved forty lives on Mount St. Bernard. His stuffed skin is exhibited in the museum at Bern.

Barry Lyndon (bar′i lin′don), **Memoirs of.** A novel by Thackeray, first published in "Fraser's Magazine," beginning in 1844, as "The Luck of Barry Lyndon." It is an exhibition of a scoundrel of the most finished rascality.

Barsac (bär-sak′). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 21 miles southeast of Bordeaux. It is noted for its wine. Population (1891), commune, 2,998.

Barsad, John. See *Pross, Solomon.*

Barsine. See *Statira*, 3.

Barsumas (bär-sö′mas), or **Barsuma** (-mä). A bishop of Nisibis in Mesopotamia and metropolitan (435–489), the chief founder of the Nestorian Church in eastern Asia.

Bar-sur-Aube (bär-sür-ōb′). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Aube 30 miles east of Troyes. Population (1891), commune, 4,342.

Bar-sur-Aube, Battle of. A victory gained by the Allies under Schwarzenberg over the French under Macdonald and Oudinot, Feb. 27, 1814.

Bar-sur-Seine (bär-sür-sān′). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Seine 18 miles southeast of Troyes. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Allies in 1814. Population (1891), commune, 3,237.

Bart (bärt; F. pron. bär), or **Barth,** or **Baert, Jean.** Born at Dunkirk, 1651: died there, April 27, 1702. A French naval hero. He served first under De Ruyter, but entered the French service at the beginning of the war with Holland. As his ignoble birth prevented promotion in the regular navy, he became captain of a privateer, but so distinguished himself against the Dutch and English that Louis XIV. appointed him successively lieutenant, captain, and (1697) commander of a squadron.

Bartan (bär-tän′). A small town in Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea 48 miles northeast of Erekli.

Bartas (bär-tä′), **Guillaume de Salluste du.** Born at Montfort, near Auch, 1544: died 1590. A French poet. He served under Henry of Navarre in war and diplomacy, and died from wounds received at the battle of Ivry. His most noted work is "La premiere semaine" or "La creation." It passed through thirty editions in a few years, and was translated into English by Sylvester. He also wrote "Judith," "Uranie," "La seconde semaine," etc.

> All that was wanting to make Du Bartas a poet of the first rank was some faculty of self-criticism; of natural verve and imagination as well as of erudition he had no lack, but in critical faculty he seems to have been totally deficient. His beauties, rare in kind and not small in amount, are alloyed with vast quantities of dull absurdity.
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 211.

Bartenland (bär′ten-länd). A region in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, south of Königsberg.

Bartenstein (bär′ten-stīn). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Aller 34 miles southeast of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 6,442.

Bartenstein, Johann Christoph, Baron **von.** Born at Strasburg, 1689: died at Vienna, Aug. 6, 1767. An Austrian statesman. He was the chief instrument in securing the consent of Europe to the pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., and was appointed by Maria Theresa (1751) tutor to her son who ascended the throne as Joseph II.

Bartfeld (bärt′feld), Hung. **Bártfa** (bärt′fo). A town in the county of Sáros, northern Hungary, situated on the Topla 40 miles north of Kaschau. Population (1890), 5,069.

Barth (bärt), **Heinrich.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 16, 1821: died at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1865. A noted German traveler. He was educated in Berlin; traveled (1845–48) through Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, etc.; started with Richardson and Overweg from Tripoli in 1850; visited (1850–55) the Sahara, Bornu, Adamawa, Kanem, Baghirmi, Sokoto, Timbuktu, etc.; discovered the Binue June 18, 1851; and traveled later in Asia Minor, Turkey, etc. His works include: "Wanderungen durch die Kustenlander des Mittelmeers" (1849, "Journeys through the Border Lands of the Mediterranean"), "Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord- und Centralafrika" (1855–58, "Journeys and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa"), works on the dialects of central Africa (1862–64), and travels in Asia Minor and European Turkey.

Barth, Jean. See *Bart.*

Barth, Kaspar von. Born at Küstrin, Brandenburg, June 21, 1587: died at Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1658. A German classical philologist. He is said to have read and elucidated nearly all the Greek and Roman authors. He published "Adversaria," in 60 books.

Barth. A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 15 miles west of Stralsund. Population (1890), commune, 5,578.

Barthélemy (bär-tāl-mē′), **Auguste Marseille.** Born at Marseilles, 1796: died there, Aug. 23, 1867. A French satirical poet and prose-writer. He wrote many works, chiefly in collaboration with Méry.

Barthélemy, François, Marquis **de.** Born at Aubagne, France, Oct. 20, 1747: died at Paris, April 3, 1830. A French diplomatist and politician. He was minister to Switzerland in the beginning of the Revolution; member of the Directory (deposed 1797), and later senator.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques. Born at Cassis, near Marseilles, Jan. 20, 1716: died at Paris, April 30, 1795. A French antiquarian and man of letters. He was the author of "Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grece" (1788), "Reflexions sur l'alphabet et la langue de Palmyre" (1754), "Essai d'une paléographie numismatique," "Amours de Caryte et de Polydore," a romance (1760), etc.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire (saṅ-tē-lãr′), **Jules.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1805. A French statesman, philosopher, and Orientalist, professor in the Collège de France and member of the Institute. He became a member of the Assembly in 1848, refused to recognize the coup d'état of 1851, and under the third republic has been deputy and senator, and minister of foreign affairs 1880–81. Among his works are a translation of Aristotle (1839–44), "Sur les Védas" (1854), "Du Bouddhisme" (1855), "Mahomet et le Coran" (1865), "Pensées de Marc Aurèle" (1876), "Philosophie des deux Ampères" (1866), "Étude sur François Bacon" (1890), etc.

Barthez (bär-tās'), or **Barthès** (bär-tās'), **Paul Joseph.** Born at Montpellier, France, Dec. 11, 1734: died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1806. A noted French physician and medical writer. Author of "Nouveaux éléments de la science de l'homme" (1778), "Nouvelle mécanique des mouvements de l'homme et des animaux" (1798), etc.

Barthold (bär'told), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 4, 1799: died Jan. 14, 1858. A German historian. He became professor of history at Greifswald in 1834. Among his works are "Der Römerzug König Heinrich's von Lützelburg" (1830–31), "Geschichte von Rügen und Pommern" (1839–45), "Geschichte des grossen deutschen Kriegs vom Tode Gustav Adolfs ab" (1843), and "Geschichte der deutschen Städte" (1850–52).

Bartholdi (bär-tol-dē'), **Frédéric Auguste.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, April 2, 1834. A noted French sculptor. Among his works are the statue of Lafayette in Union Square, New York city, and the great statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

Bartholdy (bär-tōl'dē), **Jakob Salomon.** Born at Berlin, May 13, 1779: died at Rome, July 27, 1825. A German diplomatist, art-collector, and patron of art: author of "Der Krieg der Tiroler Landleute" (1814), etc.

Bartholin (bär'tō-lēn), **Kaspar.** Born at Malmö, Sweden, Feb. 12, 1585: died at Copenhagen, July 13, 1629. A Danish physician and scholar. He became professor of oratory in the University of Copenhagen in 1611, of medicine in 1615, and of theology in 1624. He wrote a text-book on anatomy which was highly esteemed in the 17th century, "Institutiones anatomicæ" (1611).

Bartholin, Thomas. Born Oct. 20, 1616: died Dec. 4, 1680. A Danish physician and scholar, son of Kaspar Bartholin. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Copenhagen in 1646, and of medicine 1647–61. He wrote on anatomy and medicine, and revised (1641) his father's "Institutiones anatomicæ."

Bartholo (bär-tō-lō'). In Beaumarchais's comedy "Le Barbier de Séville," an old doctor who has become the type of the jealous guardian. He proposes to marry his ward Rosine, who is enamoured of Count Alma Viva. He afterward appears in "Le Mariage de Figaro" as a less important character.

Bartholomäussee. See *Königssee.*

Bartholomew (bär-thol'ọ-mū), Saint. [Heb., 'son of Tolmai'; Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος, L. *Bartholomæus*, F. *Barthélemy*, It. *Bartolomeo*, Sp. *Bartolomé*, Pg. *Bartolomeu*, G. *Bartholomäus*, *Barthel*.] One of the twelve apostles, probably identical with Nathaniel. Little is known of his work. According to tradition he preached in various parts of Asia including, according to Eusebius, the borders of India, and was flayed alive and then crucified, head downward, at Albanopolis in Armenia. His memory is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Aug. 24; in the Greek Church on June 11. His emblem is a knife.

Bartholomew, Saint, Massacre of. An organized slaughter of French Huguenots in Paris and the provinces, instigated by Catherine de' Medici, commencing on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. The number of victims is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Among them was Coligny.

Bartholomew Bayou (bär-thol'ọ-mū bī'ö). A river which rises in Arkansas, near Pine Bluff, and joins the Ouachita in northern Louisiana. Length, about 250 miles.

Bartholomew Fair. 1. A fair formerly held at Smithfield, London, on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24 (O. S.). It was first held in 1133; in 1691 it was shortened from 14 to 4 days; in 1753, owing to the change in the calendar, it was held on the 3d of September; in 1840 it was removed to Islington; and in 1855 it came to an end. It was originally the great cloth-fair of the kingdom and a market for all kinds of goods. Its provision for popular amusements, however, gradually destroyed its character as a market, and it became simply a resort for unbridled license. The Bartholomew pig, so often alluded to in old writers, was a chief dainty at the fair.

2. A comedy by Ben Jonson, acted first in 1614 and published in 1631. It is a satire on puritanism, and naturally roused opposition; after the Restoration, however, it was received with applause. See *Busy, Zeal-of-the-Land.*

Bartholomew's Hospital. A hospital in Smithfield, London, founded in 1123.

Bartholomew the Great, Saint. A church in the city of London, founded in 1123, and chiefly in the Norman style. The existing church consists of the choir, transepts, and one bay of the nave; the remainder of the nave, which was probably later, was destroyed by Henry VIII. The handsome Decorated Lady chapel was long used as a factory, but has lately been repurchased and restored. The church was founded by Rahere, and his tomb is on the north side of the sanctuary: it is of a later date than his effigy which is placed upon it.

Bartlett, Elisha. Born at Smithfield, R. I., 1804 (or 1805 ?): died there, July 18, 1855. An American physician. He was professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York 1851–55.

Bartlett, John. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 14, 1820. An American book-publisher and editor. He became a member of the publishing house of Little, Brown and Co., in Boston, 1863, of which since 1878 he has been the senior partner. He compiled a collection called "Familiar Quotations: Being an Attempt to Trace to their Sources Passages and Phrases in Common Use" (1855; a ninth revised edition appeared in 1891), a concordance to Shakspere (1894).

Bartlett, John Russell. Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1805: died at Providence, May 28, 1886. An American antiquarian and historian. He was engaged in business in New York city 1837–49; was appointed commissioner to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1850; and was secretary of state for Rhode Island from 1855 until 1872. He wrote a "Dictionary of Americanisms" (1850; revised edition 1877), a "Bibliography of Rhode Island" (1864), "Literature of the Rebellion" (1866), "Primeval Man" (1868), etc.

Bartlett, Joseph. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 10, 1762: died at Boston, Oct. 20, 1827. A satirical poet, author of "Physiognomy," recited before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1799. His life was that of an adventurer.

Bartlett, Josiah. Born at Amesbury, Mass., 1729: died 1795. An American patriot and statesman. He was a member of the committee of safety of New Hampshire in 1775; member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776; chief justice of New Hampshire; and president and governor of New Hampshire 1790–94.

Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. Born at Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 25, 1817. An American educator and Congregational clergyman. He was professor of philosophy and rhetoric in Western Reserve College 1846–52, professor of biblical literature in Chicago Theological Seminary 1858–77, and president of Dartmouth College 1877. He wrote "From Egypt to Palestine" (1879), and several religious works.

Bartlett, William Henry. Born at London, March 26, 1809: died Sept. 13, 1854. An English draftsman, traveler, writer, and editor. He illustrated works on Palestine, Switzerland, America, etc., and was the author and illustrator of "Walks about Jerusalem" (1844), "Forty Days in the Desert" (1848), "The Nile Boat" (1849), "Pictures from Sicily" (1853), "The Pilgrim Fathers" (1853), etc.

Bartley (bart'li), **Mordecai.** Born in Fayette County, Pa., Dec. 16, 1783: died at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1870. An American politician, member of Congress from Ohio 1823–31, and Whig governor of Ohio 1844–46.

Bartol (bär-tol'), **Cyrus Augustus.** Born at Freeport, Maine, April 30, 1813. An American Unitarian clergyman, pastor since 1861 of the West Church in Boston. He is the author of "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (1850), "Pictures of Europe" (1855), "Radical Problems" (1872), and of various other ethical and religious works.

Bartoli (bär'tō-lē), **Adolfo.** Born at Fivizzano, Nov. 19, 1833. An Italian historian of literature. He was associated in the editorial management of the "Archivio storico italiano" (1856–59), and became a professor in the Istituto de Studii Superiori at Florence in 1874. Author of "Storia della litteratura italiana" (1877).

Bartoli, Daniello. Born at Ferrara, Feb. 12, 1608: died at Rome, Jan. 13, 1685. An Italian historian and physicist, rector of the College of Jesuits at Rome. He wrote an important "Istoria della compagnia di Gesù" (1653–73) and various physical treatises ("Del suono," 1680, "Della tensione e pressione," 1677).

Bartoli, Pietro Santi, surnamed **Perugino.** Born about 1635: died at Rome, Nov. 7, 1700. An Italian engraver and painter, a pupil of Nicolas Poussin.

Bartoli. See *Bartolus.*

Bartolo. See *Bartolus.*

Bartolommeo (bär-tō-lom-mā'ō), **Fra** (**Baccio della Porta**). Born at Savignano, Tuscany, 1475: died at Florence, Oct. 6, 1517. A celebrated painter of the Florentine school. He was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli, and was greatly influenced by the study of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He was [illegible] in 1500. During his last years he was associated with Raphael.

Bartolozzi (bär-tō-lot'sē), **Francesco.** Born at Florence, Sept. 21, 1727: died at Lisbon, March 7, 1813. An Italian engraver. He studied engraving six years in Venice under [illegible] Wagner; went to London in 1764, where he was appointed engraver to the king; became an original member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and removed to Lisbon in 1802, to take charge of the National Academy at Lisbon.

Bartolus (bär'tọ-lus). Born at Sasso Ferrato, Duchy of Urbino, Italy, 1314: died July, 1357. A noted Italian jurist. He was professor of civil law at Perugia; author of extensive commentaries on the Corpus Juris Civilis; and founder of the school of the Postglossators or Bartolists.

Bartolus. In Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Spanish Curate," a greedy, unprincipled lawyer, the husband of Amaranta.

Barton (bär'ton), **Andrew.** Died Aug. 2, 1511. A noted Scottish naval commander in the service of James IV. He obtained letters of marque against the Portuguese; but as his capture of Portuguese merchantmen inflicted damage on the trade of London, he was attacked by Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Howard and killed in a desperate engagement in the Downs. The incident is celebrated in the ballad of "Sir Andrew Barton."

Barton, Benjamin Smith. Born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10, 1766: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1815. An American physician, naturalist, and ethnologist. He wrote "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1797), etc.

Barton, Bernard. Born at Carlisle, England, Jan. 31, 1784: died at Woodbridge, Feb. 19, 1849. An English poet, a member of the Society of Friends, surnamed "The Quaker Poet": best known as a friend of Lamb.

Barton, Clara. Born at Oxford, Mass., 1830. An American philanthropist. She entered the military hospital service at the beginning of the Civil War, was placed in charge of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James in 1864; assisted at the beginning of the Franco-German war the Grand Duchess of Baden in the organization of military hospitals; superintended the supplying of work to the poor in Strasburg in 1871, and the distribution of supplies to the destitute in Paris in 1872; organized the American Red Cross Society in 1881, and became its president; was appointed superintendent of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Massachusetts, in 1883; and as president of the Red Cross Society superintended the expedition of relief to the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1884, and in 1893 was put in charge of the relief for the sufferers from the cyclone on the South Atlantic coast.

Barton, Elizabeth. Born 1506 (?): died April 20, 1534. An English impostor, called the "Nun" or "Maid of Kent." She was attacked in 1525, while in domestic service at Aldington, Kent, with a hysterical disease, accompanied by religious mania and trances. She recovered, but, under the direction of the monk Edward Bocking, simulated her former condition for the purpose of religious deception. She was admitted to the priory of St. Sepulchre, Canterbury, in 1527, with Bocking as her confessor, and began to prophesy about political questions and to denounce the opponents of the Catholic Church, gaining great influence even in high quarters. She prophesied against the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn, and after the marriage declared that, like Saul, Henry was no longer king in the sight of God. This caused her arrest in 1533, and she was executed at Tyburn with Bocking and several other priests and friars implicated in the imposture and convicted of treasonable conspiracy.

Barton, Frances (Fanny). See *Abington, Mrs.*

Barton, Mary. See *Mary Barton.*

Barton, Thomas Pennant. Born at Philadelphia, 1803: died there, April 5, 1869. An American book-collector, son of Benjamin Smith Barton. He collected a valuable Shaksperian library, which was acquired after his death by the Public Library of Boston.

Barton, William. Born at Warren, R. I., May 26, 1748: died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 22, 1831. An American Revolutionary officer. He planned and, with 38 men, executed the capture of the British general Robert Prescott, July 10, 1777, at his headquarters in a farm-house near Newport, R. I.

Barton, William Paul Crillon. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1786: died there, Feb. 29, 1856. An American botanist, a nephew of Benjamin Smith Barton. He wrote "Flora of North America" (1821–23), "Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany" (1827), "Medical Botany," etc.

Barton-on-Irwell (bär'ton-on-ėr'wel). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell 5 miles west of Manchester.

Barton-upon-Humber (bär'ton-u-pon-hum'ber). A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Humber 7 miles southwest of Hull. Population (1891), 5,226.

Bartram (bär'tram), **John.** Born in Chester County, Pa., March 23, 1699: died at Kingsessing, Pa., Sept. 22, 1777. A noted American botanist. He founded in 1728 at Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, the first botanical garden in America.

Bartram, William. Born at Kingsessing, Pa., Feb. 9, 1739: died there, July 22, 1823. An American botanist and ornithologist, son of John Bartram. He spent [illegible] (1791).

Bartsch (bärtsh), **Johann Adam Bernhard von.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 17, 1757: died there, Aug. 21, 1821. An Austrian engraver, author of "Le peintre-graveur," etc.

Bartsch, Karl. Born at Sprottau, Silesia, Feb. 25, 1832: died Feb. 19, 1888. A distinguished German philologist, appointed professor of German and Romance philosophy at Rostock in 1858, and professor at Heidelberg in 1871. He was the author of works on the Provençal language and literature, of the "Chrestomathie de l'ancien français," of editions of the "Nibelungenlied," "Wolfram von Eschenbach," and other medieval German works, etc.

Bartsch. A river in Prussia which joins the Oder near Gross-Glogau in Silesia. Length, about 100 miles.

Ba-Rua (bä-rö'ä). See *Garenganze* and *Luba*.

Baruch (bā'ruk). [Heb., 'blessed': the equivalent of 'Benedict.'] **1.** A Jew who repaired a part of the wall of Jerusalem, about 446 B. C. (Neh. iii. 20).—**2.** The amanuensis and faithful friend of the prophet Jeremiah.

Baruch, Book of. An apocryphal book of the Old Testament bearing the name of the friend of Jeremiah, assigned by most critics to the later part of the Maccabean period.

Baruth (bä'röt). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 33 miles south of Berlin.

Bärwalde-in-der-Neumark (bār'väl-de-in-der-noi'märk). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 50 miles east-northeast of Berlin.

Bärwalde-in-Pommern (-pom'mern). A small town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 32 miles south of Köslin.

Bärwalde (Brandenburg), **Treaty of.** A treaty made Jan. 13, 1631, between France and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Gustavus was to receive an annual subsidy of 1,200,000 livres from France, in return for which he was to maintain, at his own expense and under his own direction, an army of 30,000 infantry and 6,000 horse in the war against the emperor. He also received an advance of 300,000 livres, exclusive of the annual subsidy, as compensation for past expenses. The treaty was to stand for five years.

Bary (bä'rē), **Heinrich Anton de.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Jan. 26, 1831: died at Strasburg, Jan. 19, 1888. A German physician and botanist, noted especially for his researches in cryptogamic botany. He became professor of botany at Freiburg in 1855, at Halle in 1867, and at Strasburg in 1872.

Barye (bä-rē'), **Antoine Louis.** Born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1795: died there, June 25, 1875. A famous French sculptor, especially of animals. His father was a master silversmith from Lyons. At first he worked with an engraver named Fourier and a goldsmith named Biennais. Conscripted in 1812, he served as a topographical engineer, and is said to have modeled several relief maps now in the French War Office. In 1816 he studied sculpture with Bosio and drawing with the painter Gros. In 1819 he presented himself at a concours of the Beaux Arts, with a "Milo di Crotona" which won the second prize. In 1820 he lost the second prize. In 1823–33 he worked for Fauconnier, jeweler to the Duchesse d'Angoulême. At this time he began to devote himself more particularly to animals. In the exhibition of 1831 Barye exhibited the now celebrated "Tiger Devouring a Crocodile." M. Lefuel, who succeeded Visconti as architect of the Louvre, employed Barye to make four groups for the pavilion on the Place du Carrousel. Barye was an officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Institute, and professor at the Jardin des Plantes.

Barygaza (bar-i-gä'zä). In ancient geography, a city of India, situated at the mouth of the Nerbudda, on the site of the modern Baroach.

Barzillai (bär-zil'ā-ī or bär'zi-lā). [Heb., 'smith, iron-worker.'] **1.** In Old Testament history, a wealthy Gileadite who aided David when he fled from Absalom (2 Sam. xvii. 27). Hence —**2.** The name given to the character representing the Duke of Ormond, the friend of Charles II., in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."

Barzu-Nameh (bär'zö-nä'me). A Persian epic poem, modeled on the Shahnamah: author unknown.

Bas. See *Batz*.

Ba-sá (bä-sä'). See *Dualla*.

Basa-Komi (bä-sä-kō'mē). See *Nupe*.

Basantello (bä-sän-tel'lō), or **Basentello** (bä-sen-tel'lō). A small place near Taranto, Italy. It gives name to the battle in which Otto II. was overthrown by the Greeks and Saracens, July 13, 982, although recent investigations show that the battle-field lay in some unidentified locality south of Cotrone.

Basarjik. See *Bazardjik*.

Baschi (bäs'kē), **Matteo.** Born at Urbino: died at Venice, 1552. An Italian monk and visionary, founder of the order of the Capuchins.

Basco (bas'kō). The largest island of the Admiralty group.

Bascom (bas'kom), **Henry Bidleman.** Born at Hancock, N. Y., May 27, 1796: died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8, 1850. An American bishop (1850) of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, 1842–50.

Bascom, John. Born at Genoa, N. Y., May 1, 1827. An American educator and philosophical writer, president of the University of Wisconsin 1874–87. He has written "Political Economy" (1859), "Æsthetics" (1862), "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1865), "Principles of Psychology" (1869), "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871), "Philosophy of English Literature" (1874), "Natural Theology," "Problems in Philosophy," etc.

Basedow (bä'ze-dō), **Johann Berend** (**Bernhard**). Born at Hamburg, Sept. 11, 1723: died at Magdeburg, July 25, 1790. A German teacher and educational reformer. He became teacher in an academy at Soroe, in Denmark, in 1753, and in the gymnasium at Altona in 1761; published the "Elementarwerk" (1774) (with 100 copperplates, mostly by Chodowiecki), containing the exposition of a new system of primary education; and opened a model school, called the Philanthropin, at Dessau in 1774, from the management of which he retired in 1778.

Basel (bä'zel), F. **Bâle** (bäl). The eleventh canton of Switzerland, divided into the two half-cantons of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land. Area, 177 square miles. Population (1888), 135,690.

Basel, F. **Bâle** (bäl), and formerly **Basle.** [LL. *Basilia.*] The chief city of the half-canton of Basel-Stadt, the third in size in Switzerland. It is situated on the Rhine at its bend northward, in lat. 47° 33′ N., long. 7° 36′ E., and comprises Great Basel on the left and Little Basel on the right bank of the river. It contains a university, and is the chief commercial and banking city of the country, and has also important manufactures, especially of silk ribbons. It is the ancient Roman Basilia, became a part of the German Empire in 1032, joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501, and early sided with the Reformation. It has long been noted as a literary and art center. Its many contests with the land of Basel ended in war in 1831, the interference of the Federal troops, and the separation of the two half-cantons in 1833. The cathedral of Basel, an interesting building of red sandstone, with twin openwork spires, was founded in 1010 and rebuilt in the middle of the 14th century. The north portal, with statues and reliefs, belongs to the original structure. The west front is of the 14th century. The spacious interior contains a noteworthy rood-loft, medieval church furniture, and some historic tombs. The cloister is large and picturesque. The Rathaus, or town hall, is a picturesque battlemented building erected in 1508, in a late-Pointed style. It has an interior court, with a belfry, and a quaint little spire on the ridge of the roof. It is arcaded below, and in the second story has a series of rectangular windows in groups of three, the central lights the highest. The façade bears curious mural paintings. The council-chamber is well decorated. Population (1893), 75,114.

Basel, Confession of. **1.** A Reformed confession, drafted by Œcolampadius, and revised by Myconius, published in 1534.—**2.** The first Helvetic Confession (which see).

Basel, Council of. A council held at Basel July 23, 1431,–May 7, 1449, the last of the three great reforming councils of the 15th century. It was called by Pope Martin V. and by his successor Eugenius IV.; had as its main objects the union of the Greek and Latin churches, the reconciliation of the Bohemians, and the reformation of the church; deposed (June 25, 1439) Eugenius IV. who refused to acknowledge its authority; and elected (Oct. 30, 1439) Amadeus, duke of Savoy, pope, who took the name of Felix V. (resigned 1449). The ultramontanes reject this council altogether, while the Gallican Church acknowledges the first twenty-five of its forty-five sessions.

Basel, Treaty of. **1.** A treaty concluded April 5, 1795, between France on the one hand, and Prussia on the other. Prussia agreed to withdraw from the coalition against France, which was to continue in possession of the Prussian territory west of the Rhine until peace should be concluded with the empire, while a line of demarcation fixed the neutrality of northern Germany. In a secret article it was stipulated that, on conclusion of a general peace, if the empire should cede to France the principalities west of the Rhine, Prussia should cede its territory in that district, and receive compensation elsewhere.
2. A treaty concluded July 22, 1795, by which Spain ceded Santo Domingo to France.

Basel-Land (bä'zel-länd). A half-canton of Switzerland, bounded by Alsace on the northwest, Baden (separated by the Rhine) on the north, Aargau on the east, and Solothurn and Bern on the south. It sends three members to the National Council. The language is German and the prevailing religion Protestant. It was separated from Basel-Stadt in 1833. Area, 163 square miles. Population (1888), 61,941.

Basel-Stadt (bä'zel-stät). A half-canton of Switzerland, composed of the city of Basel and three villages on the right bank of the Rhine. The language is German. Population (1888), 73,749.

Basento (bä-sen'tō), or **Basiento** (bä-sē-en'tō). A river in southern Italy which flows into the Gulf of Taranto 27 miles southwest of Taranto: the ancient Casuentus. Length, about 90 miles.

Baserac (bä-se-räk'). A village of Opata Indians situated on the upper Yaqui River in eastern Sonora, south of Babispe. It contains the ruins of a once important Jesuit mission founded about 1645.

Basevi (bä-sā'vē), **George.** Born at London, 1794: died at Ely, Oct. 16, 1845. An English architect. His chief work, the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, was begun by him in 1837, continued by R. C. Cockerell, and completed by E. M. Barry in 1874. He was accidentally killed while inspecting the western bell-tower of Ely Cathedral.

Basford (bas'fǫrd). A manufacturing town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Lene 3 miles north-northwest of Nottingham. Population (1891), 30,383.

Bashan (bā'shan). [Gr. Βασάν, Heb. *Bashan*, soft or rich soil.] A district of Palestine east of the Jordan, reaching from the river Arnon in the south to Mount Hermon on the north, and bounded on the west by the Hauran. At the time of the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan the whole of this region was inhabited by the Amorites. It was conquered by the Israelites and allotted to the tribe of Manasseh (Num. xxxii. 33, Deut. iii. 13, Josh. xiii. 29 ff.), and afterward its inhabitants were deported to Assyria (2 Ki. xv. 30). During the Roman period the country was divided into five provinces: Iturea and Gaulonitis (modern Jaulan), and to the east of these Batanea, to the northeast Trachonitis (modern Lajah) and Hauranitis. The fertility of the country is proverbially mentioned in the Old Testament (Deut. xxxii. 14, Ps. xxii. 12, Jer. l. 19, Micah vii. 14).

Bashful Lover, The. A play by Massinger (licensed in 1636). In some old catalogues it is ascribed to B. J., or Ben Jonson: in Fleay's opinion, through some confusion with the "City Madam."

Bashi (bä-shē') **Islands.** A group of small islands between Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines.

Bashi-Bazouk (bash'i-ba-zök'). [Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, one who is in no particular dress or uniform, an irregular soldier or civilian, from *bashi*, head, head-dress, dress and appearance, and *bozuq*, spoilt, disorderly, bad, from *boz*, spoil, damage, destroy.] A volunteer and irregular auxiliary serving in connection with the Turkish army for maintenance, but without pay or uniform. Bashi-bazouks are generally mounted, and because unpaid frequently resort to pillage. They are also at the command of municipal governors, and when detailed to accompany travelers or expeditions through the country they expect not only to be "found," but to be suitably rewarded with bakshish.

Bashkirs (bäsh'kērz). A tribe of mixed Finnish and Tatar race, inhabiting the governments of Orenburg, Perm, Samara, Ufa, and Vyatka, in Russia. Subjugated by Russia in the 18th century. Numbers (estimated), 75,000 Sunnite Mohammedans.

Bashkirtseff (bäsh-kērt'sef), **Maria Constantinovna.** Born at Gavrontsi, government of Pultowa, Russia, Nov. 23 (N. S.), 1860: died Oct. 31, 1884. A Russian artist and author. She left many studies and some finished pictures influenced by Bastien-Lepage. Parts of her diary were published in 1887.

Basiasch. See *Baziás*.

Basil (bā'zil or baz'il), L. **Basilius** (ba-sil'i-us). [Gr. Βασίλειος or Βασίλιος, kingly, royal; L. *Basilius*, It. Sp. Pg. *Basilio*, F. *Basile*.] Born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, 329 A. D.: died there, Jan. 1, 379. One of the fathers of the Greek Church, bishop of Cæsarea and metropolitan of Cappadocia 370–379: surnamed "The Great." He studied at Constantinople under Libanius, and at Athens in the schools of philosophy and rhetoric, in the company of his friend Gregory Nazianzen, and then returned to Cæsarea as a rhetorician. About 361 he retired to Pontus and entered upon the monastic life. In 364 he was made presbyter, and in 370 bishop. He was a powerful supporter of the orthodox faith in the struggle with Arianism, and a distinguished preacher. His works include commentaries on the Scriptures, five books against Eunomius, homilies, etc. The standard edition is that of Garnier (1721–30), reprinted by Migne (1857). His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on June 14, and in the Greek Church Jan. 1.

Basil, L. **Basilius.** A native of Ancyra, and bishop of that city 336–360: one of the leaders of the Semi-Arians. He was deposed in 360 by the Synod of Constantinople, and exiled to Illyricum, where he probably died.

Basil I., L. **Basilius.** Born 813 (826?): died 886. Byzantine emperor 867–886, the founder of the Macedonian dynasty: surnamed "The Macedonian." He was of obscure origin, but succeeded in winning the favor of Michael III. by whom he was raised to the dignity of Augustus in 866, and intrusted with the administration of the empire. Having in the mean time incurred the enmity of Michael, he assassinated the emperor and usurped the throne 867. He improved the administration of the empire, drove the Saracens out of Italy in 885, and began the collection of laws called "Constitutiones Basilicæ," or simply "Basilica," which was completed by his son Leo.

Basil II., L. **Basilius.** Born about 958: died 1025. Byzantine emperor 976–1025: surnamed "The Slayer of the Bulgarians." He was the elder son of Romanus II. of the Macedonian dynasty, succeeded, with his brother Constantine, the usurper Joannes Zimisces, and is notable as one of the greatest generals of the time. He began a war with Bulgaria in 987, which resulted in 1018 in the incorporation of that kingdom with the Byzantine empire.

Basil, L. **Basilius.** A Bulgarian physician and monk, the leader of the heretical sect of the Bogomiles. He was put to death by burning in 1118.

Basilan (bä-sē'län). An island of the Sulu Archipelago, west of Mindanao. Length, 41 miles.

Basile (bä-zēl'). A slanderer who figures in Beaumarchais's comedies "Le Barbier de Séville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro." His name has become proverbial for this type of character.

Basilicata (bä-sē-lē-kä'tä). A compartimento of southern Italy, containing one province, Potenza. See *Potenza.*

Basilicon Doron (ba-sil'i-kon dō'ron). [Gr. *βασιλικὸν δῶρον*, the royal gift.] A work on the divine right of kings, written by James I. of England and VI. of Scotland.

Basilides (bas-i-lī'dēz). [Gr. Βασιλείδης.] A noted Gnostic of the 2d century (died about 138 A. D.), probably a Syrian, the founder of a heretical sect. See *Basilidians.* About his life little is known. He appears to have taught in Alexandria and elsewhere in Egypt, and perhaps in Persia. He claimed to be a disciple of Glaucias, an interpreter of Peter, and to be in possession of the secret traditions of that apostle. He wrote commentaries on the gospel in twenty-four books, extracts from which have been preserved.

Basilidians (bas-i-lid'i-anz). The followers of Basilides, a teacher of Gnostic doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the 2d century. They discouraged martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, were much given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross immorality. "The Gnosticism of Basilides appears to have been a fusion of the ancient sacerdotal religion of Egypt with the angelic and demoniac theory of Zoroaster." *Milman*, Hist. of Christ., II. 68.

Basilisco (bas-i-lis'kō). A character in the old play "Soliman and Perseda," referred to in Shakspere's "King John," i. 1, 244: a boaster whose name has become proverbial.

Basiliscus (bas-i-lis'kus). [Gr. Βασιλίσκος, a little king.] Emperor of the East 475–477 A. D. He was the brother-in-law of Leo I. by whom he was appointed commander of the expedition to Carthage against Genseric, king of the Vandals, in 468. He was defeated, and was banished by the emperor to Thrace. He dethroned Zeno, Leo's successor, but was himself deposed by Zeno, and died in prison. In his reign the great library of Constantinople was destroyed by fire.

Basiliskos (bas-i-lis'kos). Ptolemy's name for the first-magnitude white star *α* Leonis, now ordinarily known as Regulus, a Latin translation of Basiliskos.

Basilius. See *Basil.*

Basilius (ba-sil'i-us), **Valentinus.** A noted German alchemist, who lived about the beginning of the 15th century. He made important discoveries in chemistry, notably those of antimony and muriatic acid. Author of "Currus triumphalis Antimonii."

Basilius. The lover of Quiteria in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He gets her away from Camacho by a stratagem. See *Camacho.*

Basilius. The Prince of Arcadia, in love with Zelmane, in Sidney's romance "Arcadia."

Basing, Baron. See *Sclater-Booth, George.*

Basing House (bā'zing hous). A former residence of the Marquis of Winchester, situated east of Basingstoke. It is famous for its long defense by the Royalists against the Parliamentarians, in the English civil war. It was taken by Cromwell Oct., 1645, and destroyed.

Basingstoke (bā'zing-stōk). A town in Hampshire, England, 47 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 7,960.

Baskerville (bas'kėr-vil), **John.** Born at Wolverley, Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1706: died at Birmingham, Jan. 8, 1775. A famous English printer and type-founder. In early life he followed various pursuits: footman, stone-cutter, calligrapher, teacher, and maker of japanned ware. About 1750 he turned his attention to type-founding and printing, and was elected printer to the University of Cambridge for 10 years in 1758. His first work was a famous edition of Vergil (1757); other noted specimens of his art are editions of Milton (1758 and 1759), the Prayer-Book (1760: four eds., and others in subsequent years), Juvenal (1761), Horace (1762), the Bible (1763), and a series of Latin authors (1772–73).

Basle. See *Basel.*

Basnage de Beauval (bä-näzh' dė bō-väl'), **Henri.** Born at Rouen, Aug. 7, 1656: died in Holland, March 19, 1710. A French jurist, a brother of Jacques Basnage. He was an advocate in Rouen, and took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Author of "Histoire des ouvrages des savants" (1687), etc.

Basnage de Beauval, Jacques. Born at Rouen, Aug. 8, 1653: died at The Hague, Dec. 22, 1723. A French Protestant theologian and historian, pastor at Rotterdam and The Hague, and diplomatist. His chief historical works are "Histoire de l'église depuis Jésus-Christ jusqu'à présent" (1699), "Histoire des Juifs, etc." (1706), "Dissertation historique sur les duels et les ordres de chevalerie" (1720), "Histoire de la religion des églises réformées" (1690).

Basque Provinces. The provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, in Spain, united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Part of Navarre is also comprised in the district of the Basques. The Basque district in France comprises the arrondissements of Bayonne and Mauléon, in the department of Basses-Pyrénées. See *Basques.*

Basques (bäskz). A race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque Provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.

> The singular Basque or Euskarian language, spoken on both slopes of the Pyrenees, forms a sort of linguistic island in the great Aryan ocean. It must represent the speech of one of the neolithic races, either that of the dolichocephalic Iberians or that of the brachycephalic people whom we call Auvergnats or Ligurians. Anthropology throws some light on this question. It is now known that the Basques are not all of one type, as was supposed by Retzius and the early anthropologists, who were only acquainted with the skulls of the French Basques. Broca has now shown that the Spanish Basques are largely dolichocephalic. The mean index of the people of Zarous in Guipuzcoa is 77.62. Of the French Basques a considerable proportion (37 per cent.) are brachycephalic, with indices from 80 to 83. The mean index obtained from the measurements of fifty-seven skulls of French Basques from an old graveyard at St. Jean de Luz is 80.25. The skull shape of the French Basques is therefore intermediate between that of the Auvergnats on the north, and that of the Spanish Basques on the south.
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> *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 217.

Basra (bäs'rä), or **Bassora** (bäs'sō-rä), or **Bussorah** (bus'sō-rä). [Pers. and Ar. *Basrah.*] A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Shat-el-Arab 55 miles from the Persian Gulf. It was founded in 632, was a considerable medieval emporium and Arabic literary center, and has increased in importance recently, owing to the development of steam navigation. Population, about 50,000.

Bass (bas), **George.** Born at Asworthy, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire: died 1812 (?). An English navigator. He discovered Bass's Strait in 1798, and in the same year circumnavigated Tasmania.

Bassa (bäs'sä), or **Basa.** A tribe of Liberia, West Africa, of the Nigritic branch, dwelling on the Sess River and the seaboard. They belong to the same ethnic and linguistic cluster as their eastern neighbors, the Kru-men.

Bassadore (bäs-sä-dor'). A British station at the western end of the island of Kishm, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Bassæ (bas'ē). [Gr. Βάσσαι.] A place in Arcadia, Greece, near Phigalia. It is noted for its ruined temple of Apollo Epicurius, built in the second half of the 5th century B. C. by Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 15 columns, in plan 41 by 125 feet, the cella with pronaos and opisthodomos of two columns *in antis*. In the interior of the cella six piers project from each side wall, their faces formed by Ionic three-quarter columns. A portion toward the back of the cella has no piers, and has a door in the side wall facing the east: it is probable that this was the cella proper, and that the main part of the cella was merely a monumental court, open to the sky — a unique arrangement. The famous frieze, about two feet high (now in the British Museum), surrounded the interior of the cella, above the architrave: it is in high relief and represents combats of Greeks with Amazons and with Centaurs.

Bassam (bäs-säm'; F. pron. bäs-soṅ'), or **Great Bassam.** A place on the Ivory Coast, Upper Guinea, Africa, in French territory.

Bassanes (bas'a-nēz). A jealous nobleman in Ford's tragedy "The Broken Heart." He exhibits traces of original strength and shrewdness through a cloud of impure and weak ravings.

Bassanio (ba-sä'ni-ō). In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," a Venetian nobleman, the friend of Antonio, and Portia's successful suitor.

Bassano (bäs-sä'nō), **Duke of.** See *Maret, Hugues Bernard.*

Bassano. A town in the province of Vicenza, Italy, situated on the Brenta 28 miles north of Padua. It has a cathedral. It is the birthplace of the Da Ponte family. A victory was gained here Sept. 8, 1796, by the French under Bonaparte over the Austrians under Wurmser. Population, [illegible].

Bassano, Francesco (originally **Francesco da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1548: died at Venice, July 4, 1591. An Italian painter of the Venetian school, eldest son of Jacopo Bassano.

Bassano, Jacopo (originally **Jacopo da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1510: died there, Feb. 13, 1592. An Italian painter of the Venetian school, noted as one of the earliest of Italian genre painters.

Bassano, Leandro (originally **Leandro da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1558: died at Venice, 1623. An Italian portrait-painter, third son of Jacopo Bassano.

Bassantin (bas'an-tin), **James.** Died 1568. A Scotch astronomer and mathematician: author of an "Astronomique Discours" (1557), etc.

Basse (bas), or **Bas, William.** Died about 1653. An English poet, best known from his "Epitaph on Shakespeare," a sonnet first attributed to Donne.

Bassée (bä-sā'), **La.** A town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles west-southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 3,907.

Bassein (bäs-sān'). A small island on the western coast of India, north of Bombay.

Bassein. A decayed city on the island of Bassein.

Bassein, or **Bassim** (bäs-sēm'). A district in the Irawadi division, British Burma, situated on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 15°–18° N., long. 94°–96° E. Area, 7,047 square miles. Population (1881), 338,883.

Bassein, or **Bassim.** The chief town of the district of Bassein, situated on Bassein River in lat. 16° 45′ N., long. 94° 50′ E. It has an important trade in rice. It was stormed by the British May 19, 1852. Population, about 28,000.

Bassein River. One of the mouths of the Irawadi.

Basselin (bäs-laṅ'), **Olivier.** Born in the Val-de-Vire, Normandy: died about 1418. A French poet, a fuller by trade. He was the author of a large number of gay songs "which show his talent and his ignorance of the rules of art." Only a few have come down to us. They were called *Vaux-de-Vire* (whence *vaudevilles*), from their place of origin.

Bassenthwaite (bas'en-thwāt), **Lake.** A lake in Cumberland, England, 3 miles northwest of Keswick. Length, 4 miles.

Basses (bas'ez), **Great.** A ledge of rocks situated south of Ceylon, in lat. 6° 11′ N., long. 81° 39′ E.

Basses, Little. A ledge of rocks south of Ceylon, and northeast of the Great Basses.

Basses-Alpes (bäs-zälp'). A department of southeastern France, capital Digne, bounded by Drôme on the northwest, Hautes-Alpes on the north, Italy and the Alpes-Maritimes on the east, Var and Bouches-du-Rhône on the southwest, and Vaucluse on the west. It formed part of Provence. Area, 2,685 square miles. Population (1891), 124,285.

Basses-Pyrénées (bäs-pē-rā-nā'). A department of southwestern France, capital Pau, bounded by Landes on the north, Gers on the northeast, Hautes-Pyrénées on the east, Spain on the south and southwest, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It was formed from Béarn and part of the Basque region. Area, 2,943 square miles. Population (1891), 425,027.

Basset (bas'et). A swindler in Cibber's "Provoked Husband."

Basse-Terre (bäs'tãr'). [F., 'low land.'] The capital of the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, situated on the western coast. The name is given also to the westernmost of the island portions of Guadeloupe. Population (1890), 8,790.

Basse-Terre. The capital of St. Christopher, British West Indies. Population, 7,000.

Bassett (bas'et), **Richard.** Born in Delaware: died 1815. An American politician. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention 1787, United States senator from Delaware 1789–93, and governor of Delaware [illegible]–1801.

Basset-Table (bas'et-tā'bl), **The.** A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, first acted in 1705, and published the next year. It is a clever hit at the fashionable gambling habit of the day.

Bassi (bäs'sē), **Laura Maria Caterina.** Born at Bologna, Oct. 29, 1711: died Feb. 20, 1778. A learned Italian lady, noted for her attainments in experimental philosophy and languages.

Bassi, Fra **Ugo** (originally **Giovanni**). Born in 1801: died in 1849. A noted Italian [illegible]. He entered the order of St. Barnabas in 18[illegible] [illegible] in 18[illegible]. His sermons [illegible] effect, people throwing down their [illegible] walk [illegible]. In 1848 he joined Gavazzi [illegible] and later joined Garibaldi at Rome [illegible] preaching until he was taken prisoner by the Austrians and shot. He was [illegible]

Bassianus (bas-i-ā'nus). In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," a brother of Saturninus and son of the late Emperor of Rome.

Bassigny (bä-sēn-yē'). A small former division of France, lying partly in Lorraine and partly in Champagne, in [illegible] Langres.

Bassim. See *Bassein.*

Bassino (ba-sē'nō). The perjured husband in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of that name.

Bassiolo (bas-i-ō'lō). The gentleman usher, a character in Chapman's play of that name, a foolish, conceited busybody.

Bassompierre (bä-sôṅ-pyãr'), **François**, Baron **de.** Born at the Château d'Harouel, in Lorraine, April 12, 1579: died Oct. 12, 1646. A French diplomatist and soldier, made marshal of France in 1622. He served in the imperial army against the Turks in 1603, at the siege of Château-Porcien in 1617, was wounded at Rethel, and took part in the sieges of Saint Jean d'Angely, Montpellier, and La Rochelle. Through the enmity of Richelieu he was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained until 1643. He was noted for his amours, and, on his arrest, is said to have destroyed 6,000 love-letters. He wrote "Mémoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre, etc." (1665).

Bassora. See *Basra.*

Bass Rock (bäs rok). An islet, one mile in circumference, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, near North Berwick. It was held by the Jacobites against William III., 1691–94.

Bass Strait. A channel between Australia and Tasmania, named for George Bass. Length, about 200 miles. Breadth, about 140 miles.

Bassuto. See *Basutoland.*

Bassville (bäs-vēl'), or **Basseville, Nicolas Jean Hugon,** or **Husson, de.** Died at Rome, Jan. 13, 1793. A French journalist and diplomatist. He was editor of the "Mercure National" when he became secretary of legation at Naples (1792). Summoned to Rome soon after, he was killed by the populace for attempting, under orders from the French government, to display the republican cockade.

Bast (bȧst). In Egyptian mythology, a lioness-headed or cat-headed goddess. In her especial city, Bubastis (Egypt. *Pa-Bast*), she appears to have held a supreme place like that of Neith at Saïs. Seven hundred thousand Egyptians visited her shrine yearly. "Bronze images of Bast were sold in immense numbers at Bubastis, as silver shrines of Diana were at Ephesus" (*Mariette*).

Bastan. See *Baztan.*

Bastar (bus'tär). A feudatory state connected with the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, British India, in lat. 18°–20° N., long. 80° 30′–82° 15′ E. Area, 13,062 square miles. Population (1891), 310,884.

Bastard of Orleans. [F. *Bâtard d'Orléans.*] Comte Jean de Dunois (1402–68), an illegitimate son of Louis, brother of Charles VI.

Bastards. See *Khoikhoin, Griqua.*

Bastarnæ (bas-tär'nē), or **Basternæ** (bas-tėr'nē). [L. (Livy) *Bastarnæ*, Gr. (Strabo) Βαστάρναι.] A Germanic tribe. They appear in history in the 2d century B.C., as auxiliaries of Perseus against the Romans in the third Macedonian war, in the region about the Black Sea north of the Danube, whither they had come from their original seat, apparently on the upper Vistula. During the succeeding centuries they were in frequent conflict with the Romans, but disappear in the 3d century. They appear to have been the first Germanic people to leave their old homes in the north, and were the forerunners, accordingly, of the movement southward that afterward became general.

Bastei (bas-tī'). A rocky height in the Saxon Switzerland, situated on the Elbe 6 miles east of Pirna. Height, 875 feet.

Basternæ. See *Bastarnæ.*

Bastetani (bas-te-tā'nī), or **Bastitani** (bas-ti-tā'nī). A Spanish people, possibly Iberian, hardly Phenician, who occupied the coast of Hispania Bætica.

Basti (bas-tē'). A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, about lat. 27° N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,753 square miles. Population (1881), 1,630,612.

Bastia (bas-tē'ä). A seaport on the northeastern coast of Corsica, in lat. 42° 41′ N., long. 9° 27′ E. It is the chief commercial place in the island and was formerly the capital. It was taken by the British in 1745. Population (1891), [illegible].

Bastian (bas'tyan), **Adolf.** Born at Bremen, June 26, 1826. A Prussian ethnologist. He studied law, medicine, and the natural sciences at various German universities, [illegible] surgeon, and (1851–66) traveled to Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Colombia, Central America, [illegible] parts of China, India, and Persia, Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, [illegible] the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa, and (at a later time) the Malay Islands, [illegible] Asia, the Caspian and Black seas, and [illegible]. In 1866 he was appointed professor of ethnology at Berlin and director of the Ethnological Museum. He succeeded Virchow as president of the Berlin Anthropological Society, and was the principal organizer and president of the African Society, which gave a great impetus to German exploration in Africa. Among his important published works are "Der Mensch in der Geschichte" (3 vols. 1860), "Sprachvergleichende Studien" (1870), "Die Culturländer des Alten Amerika" (1878), and numerous papers in the periodicals of scientific societies. With Hartmann he founded the "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie" in 1869.

Bastian (bas'tyan), **Henry Charlton.** Born at Truro, Cornwall, April 26, 1837. An English physician and biologist, professor of pathological anatomy and clinical medicine in University College, London: noted as a pathologist (nervous system) and as a defender of the doctrine of spontaneous generation. He has written "Origin of Lowest Organisms" (1871), "Beginnings of Life" (1872), "Evolution and the Origin of Life" (1874), "The Brain as an Organ of Mind" (1880), etc.

Bastiat (bäs-tyä'), **Frédéric.** Born at Bayonne, France, June 29, 1801: died at Rome, Dec. 24, 1850. A noted French political economist, deputy to the Constituent and Legislative assemblies 1848. He was an influential opponent of the protective system and of socialism. Among his works are "De l'influence des tarifs français et anglais sur l'avenir des deux peuples" (in the "Journal des Économistes"), "Sophismes économiques" (1846), "Propriété et loi," "Justice et fraternité" (1848), "Protectionnisme et communisme" (1849), "Capital et rente" (1849), "Harmonies économiques" (1849).

Bastide (bäs-tēd'), **Jules.** Born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800: died there, March 3, 1879. A French journalist and politician, a leader in the unsuccessful insurrection of 1832. He was condemned to death for taking part in the émeute on the occasion of the funeral of General Lamarque, June 5, but escaped to London. In 1834 he returned, and in the revolution of 1848 was made minister of foreign affairs. He wrote "La république française et l'Italie en 1848" (1858), "Guerres de religion en France" (1859), etc.

Bastien-Lepage (bäs-tyaṅ'lė-päzh'), **Jules.** Born at Damvillers, Meuse, France, Nov. 1, 1848: died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1884. A noted French painter. At sixteen years of age he went to Paris where he partly supported himself by entering the postal service. He entered the atelier of Cabanel, with whom he remained until 1870. During the war he enlisted in a company of francs-tireurs. After the war was over he returned to Damvillers to paint. On returning to Paris he supported himself by working for the illustrated papers. Returning to Damvillers in the summer of 1873, he painted his grandfather's portrait, which was one of the successes of the Salon of 1874. He received a third-class medal in 1874. In the Salon of 1875 his "First Communion" gained a second-class medal. In 1880 he exhibited the great picture of Joan of Arc, now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Bastille (bas-tēl'), **The.** [In spelling and pron. conformed to mod. F.; from ME. *bastile, bastille, bastele, bastel*, etc., from OF. (and mod. F.) *bastille*, from ML. *bastile*, pl. *bastilia*, a tower, fortress, from *bastire* (whence OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir* = Pr. OSp. *bastir* = It. *bastire*), build, of unknown origin; referred by Diez to Gr. βασταζειν, raise, support.] A celebrated state prison in Paris. The first stone was laid April 22, 1370. There were at first only two round towers 75 feet high, flanking the city gate. Afterward two more were added to the north and south and a parallel line was built to the west; four others were afterward added to these. These towers were united by walls of the same height and a moat dug around the whole, forming a quadrangle, the inner court of which was 162 feet long and 72 feet wide. The terrors of the Bastille as a state prison reached their culmination during the ministry of Richelieu (1624–42), when Leclerc du Tremblay was commandant. In the reign of Louis XI. cages of iron had been constructed and the vaults beneath the towers, being on a level with the water in the moat, were especially dreaded. From the beginning of the revolution the Bastille was an especial mark for the vindictiveness of the populace. On July 14, 1789 it was attacked by a mob which, after several unsuccessful attempts, forced it to surrender. De Launey, the commandant, was disarmed and conducted toward the Hôtel de Ville; at the Place de Grève he was killed and his head mounted on a pike. After the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1790) the old building was razed. See *Place de la Bastille.*

Baston (bas'ton), **Robert.** An English poet, born near Nottingham toward the end of the 13th century. He was a Carmelite monk, and prior of the abbey of Scarborough.

> He [Baston] is said to have been taken to Scotland by King Edward II. to celebrate the English triumphs, but he was captured by the Scotch, and they required of him as ransom a panegyric upon Robert Bruce. His "Metra de Illustri Bello de Bannockburn" were appended by Hearne to his edition of Fordoun's "Scotichronicon."
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, VI. 1[illegible]9.

Bastuli (bas-tū'lī). An ancient people in southern Spain, identified by Strabo with the Bastetani.

Basutoland (ba-sö'tō-land). A native colony in South Africa, capital Maseru, under the direct administration of the British imperial government. It is bounded by the Orange Free State on the west and north, Natal on the east, and Cape Colony on the south. Its surface is mountainous, and it is traversed by the Orange River. Its inhabitants are Basutos allied to the Kaffirs. It is governed by a British resident commissioner and the high commissioner for South Africa. In 1868 it was taken under British protection; was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871; was at war with the British 1880–81; and was taken under direct British control in 1884. Area, 10,293 square miles. Population (1891), 218,902.

Bastwick (bast'wik), **John.** Born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593: died 1654. An English physician and Protestant theological controversialist. He was imprisoned and fined by the Star Chamber in 1634 on account of his "Flagellum Pontificis," and in 1637 for his "Letanie of Dr. John Bastwicke" in which he roundly denounced episcopacy. He was released in 1640 and his fine returned to him.

Batalha (bä-täl'yä). A town in the district of Leiria, Portugal, situated on the Liz north-northeast of Lisbon. It is famous for its Dominican monastery, which was begun in 1388 and finished in 1515. It is the great exemplar of the Portuguese florid Pointed style, and though not the architectural marvel that it has been called, is beautiful and interesting. The church, in proportions a cathedral, has a lofty and dignified interior, not over-ornate. There is no triforium. To the south opens the Founder's Chapel, with a rich octagonal lantern and the royal tombs. The unfinished chapel of Dom Manuel, behind the choir, is massive in design and marked by exuberance of surface-ornament. The same style characterizes the cloister, the intricate tracery of whose arches is unparalleled elsewhere. Population, about 3,000.

Batan-el-Hajar. See *Batn-el-Hajar.*

Batang (ba-tang'). A small island in the Strait of Singapore, south of Singapore.

Batanga (bä-täng'gä). A region on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Bight of Biafra. It is partly under German and partly under French control.

Batangas (bä-tän'gäs). A seaport in the southern part of Luzon, Philippines. Population (1887), 35,587.

Batan Islands (bä-tän' ī'landz). A group of small islands between Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines.

Batava Castra (ba-tā'vä kas'trä). [L.: so named because it was the station (camp) of the ninth Batavian cohort.] A Roman fort on the site of the modern Passau.

Batavi (ba-tā'vī). A German tribe, a branch of the Chatti. They inhabited the Insula Batavorum in Roman times, were subjugated, probably by Drusus, and became the allies of the Romans (serving in the Roman armies, especially as cavalry). Later they took part in the rising under their own countryman, Civilis. They were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks.

Batavia (ba-tā'vi-ä). Originally, the island of the Batavi (Insula Batavorum), then the entire region inhabited by the Batavi; later, Holland, and then the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Batavia. A seaport and the capital of the Dutch East Indies, situated on the northern coast of Java in lat. 6° 8′ S., long. 106° 49′ E.: the chief commercial city in the East Indies. It comprises the old city, long notorious for its unhealthfulness, and the suburbs (Weltevreden the seat of government, etc.). It exports coffee, rice, sugar, spice, and other East Indian products. It was settled in the beginning of the 17th century, and was held by the British from 1811 to 1814. Population (1891), old and new city, 104,590.

Batavia. A town in Kane County, Illinois, situated on Fox River 32 miles west of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,543.

Batavia. A town in western New York, situated on Tonawanda Creek 36 miles east of Buffalo. Population (1890), 7,221.

Batavian Republic. A republic formed by France out of the Netherlands in 1795. It existed until 1806.

Batavorum Insula (bat-a-vō'rum in'sū-lä). [L., 'Island of the Batavians.'] In the time of Tacitus, a name given to an island in the Low Countries, formed by the Rhine, Waal, and Meuse.

Batbie (bä-bē'), **Anselme Polycarpe.** Born at Seissan, France, May 31, 1828: died at Paris, June 30, 1887. A French politician and legal and economical writer. He became professor of administrative law in the University of Paris in 1862, and senator for the department of Gers in 1871, voting with the Right Center. Author of "Doctrine et jurisprudence en matière d'appel comme abus" (1852), "Précis du cours de droit public et administratif" (4th ed. 1876), and "Nouveau cours d'économie politique" (1864–65).

Batchelor's Banquet, The. A pamphlet by Dekker, first published in 1603, and four or five times reprinted. It is based on an old French satire of the 15th century, "Les Quinze Joyes de Mariage," but is so treated as to be almost an original work.

Batchian. See *Batjan.*

Bateman (bāt'man), **Hezekiah Linthicum.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1812: died at London, March 22, 1875. An actor and theatrical manager. He was the lessee of the Lyceum Theater in London from 1871 till his death.

Bateman, Kate Josephine. Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1842. An actress, daughter of Hezekiah Linthicum Bateman. She appeared with her younger sister as "the Bateman Sisters" about 1851. In 1863 she began to play Leah at the Adelphi in London; in 1866 married Mr. George Crowe; in 1868 returned to the stage under her maiden name, playing Lady Macbeth, Medea, Juliet, and Queen Mary in Tennyson's drama (in 1876), and has since taken the direction of one of the London theaters.

Baten Kaitos (ba'ten kī'tos). [Ar. *bat'n kaitos*, the belly of the whale, *kaitos* being an Arabic transliteration of the Gr. κῆτος.] The third-magnitude star ζ Ceti.

Bates (bāts). A soldier in the king's army, in Shakspere's "Henry V."

Bates, Arlo. Born at East Machias, Maine, Dec. 16, 1850. An American author and journalist. His wife Harriet L. (Vose) wrote under the pseudonym "Eleanor Putnam." He became editor of the "Boston Sunday Courier" in 1880, and is the author of "The Pagans" (1884), "Old Salem" (1886), etc.

Bates, Charlotte Fiske. Born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1838. An American poet. She assisted Longfellow in compiling his "Poems of Places," edited the "Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (1882), and is the author of "Risk, and Other Poems" (1879), etc.

Bates, Charley. A young thief in the employ of Fagin, in Charles Dickens's story "Oliver Twist."

Bates, David. Born about 1810: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1870. An American poet. He wrote the familiar poem "Speak Gently." His poems were published in book form under the title "The Eolian" (1848).

Bates, Edward. Born at Belmont, Goochland County, Va., Sept. 4, 1793: died at St. Louis, March 25, 1869. An American statesman and jurist. He was member of Congress from Missouri 1827–1829; unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1860; and attorney-general 1861–64.

Bates, Henry Walter. Born at Leicester, England, Feb. 18, 1825: died at London, Feb. 16, 1892. An English naturalist and traveler. In 1848 he went to the Amazon in company with Mr. A. R. Wallace; at first with him, and afterward alone, he traveled over all parts of the Brazilian Amazon. Returning to England in 1859, he published his "Naturalist on the River Amazons" (1863). He also wrote a handbook of Central and South America, etc.

Bates, Joshua. Born at Weymouth, Mass., 1788: died at London, Sept. 24, 1864. A banker of the house of Baring Brothers and Co., chief founder of the Boston Public Library, 1852–58.

Bates College. A coeducational institution of learning at Lewiston, Maine, controlled by the Freewill Baptists. It originated in the Maine State Seminary, chartered in 1855, which was rechartered in 1864 as a college, and named after one of its patrons, Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, Massachusetts. It has (1892–93) 8 professors and 165 students. Connected with it are the Nichols Latin School and the Cobb Divinity School.

Bath (bàth). [ME. *Bath*, *Bathe*, AS. *Bathan*, *Bathum*, prop. dat. pl. of *bæth*, bath, *æt thæm bathum*, or *æt thæm hātum bathum*, 'at the hot baths' or springs.] A town in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Avon in lat. 51° 24′ N., long. 2° 22′ W.: the Roman Aquæ Solis ('baths of the sun'). It is one of the leading watering-places of England, noted for its saline and chalybeate hot springs. It contains Roman baths and other Roman antiquities (See below.) In the Roman period it was an important watering-place, was destroyed by the Saxons, and was developed in the 17th and especially in the 18th century through the influence of Beau Nash. The abbey church of Bath, an excellent example of the Perpendicular style, was begun about 1500. It has been called "the Lantern of England," from the number and size of its traceried windows. The plan presents a square chevet and narrow transepts. The west window is good, as is the restored fan-vaulting of the interior. The church is 225 feet long, the central tower 162 feet high. Of the Roman thermæ five large halls remain, one of them 68 by 110 feet, and several smaller ones, with the arrangements for heating beneath the floors. One of the piscinæ retains its ancient lining of lead. Population (1891), 51,843.

Bath. A city and port of entry, the capital of Sagadahoc County, in Maine, situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 69° 49′ W.: one of the principal shipbuilding centers in the country. It has important commerce and a fine harbor. It was incorporated in 1780. Population (1890), 8,723.

Bath. The capital of Steuben County, New York, situated on the Cohocton River 56 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), 3,261.

Bath (bàth), **Colonel.** An inflexibly punctilious but kind-hearted character in Fielding's "Amelia."

Bath, Earl of. See *Pulteney, William.*

Bat-ha (bä'tä). The chief river of Wadai, Sudan. It flows westward into Lake Fittri.

Bathányi. See *Batthyányi.*

Bathgate (bàth'gat). A town of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 19 miles west of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 5,330.

Báthori (bä'to-rē), **Elizabeth.** Died in 1614. A Hungarian princess, niece of Stephen Báthori, king of Poland, wife of a Hungarian count Nádasdy, notorious for her crimes. With the aid of her attendants she killed from time to time young girls (said in different accounts to number from eighty to several hundred) in order to use their blood as a bath to improve her complexion. She was imprisoned for life, and her accomplices were maimed and burned.

Báthori, Sigismund. Died 1613 at Prague. A nephew of Stephen Báthori, prince of Transylvania 1581–98.

Báthori, Stephen. Born 1522: died 1586. A Hungarian noble, prince of Transylvania (1571–1576) and king of Poland (1575–86). He was crowned in 1576.

Baths of Caracalla. Baths in ancient Rome, begun by Severus 206 A. D. The thermæ proper occupied a space of 750 by 375 feet, in a large square inclosure bordered by porticos and connected foundations. The remains include walls, arches, and vaults, which are among the most imposing ruins of ancient Rome, and portions of the figured mosaic pavement.

Baths of Diocletian. Roman baths begun by Diocletian, situated in Rome near the Viminal.

Baths of Titus. Baths constructed by the emperor Titus in Rome, northeast of the Colosseum.

Bathsheba (bath-shē'bä or bath'she-bä). [Heb., 'daughter of an oath.'] 1. The wife of Uriah the Hittite, sinfully loved by David: afterward the wife of David and the mother of Solomon. 2 Sam. xi. Hence — 2. The Duchess of Portsmouth, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the favorite of Charles II.

Bathurst (bath'ėrst). A town of New South Wales, 100 miles west-northwest of Sydney: the central point of a gold district. Population (1891), 9,162.

Bathurst. A seaport and chief town of Gloucester County, New Brunswick, situated on the Bay of Chaleur.

Bathurst. The capital of British Gambia, West Africa, built on the Island St. Mary near the mouth of the Gambia River. Its commerce is mostly in the hands of French firms. Population, 6,000.

Bathurst, Allen, first Earl Bathurst. Born at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1684: died at Cirencester, Sept. 16, 1775. An English statesman, a friend of Pope, Swift, Prior, Congreve, and Sterne. To him Pope addressed the third of his "Moral Essays."

Bathurst, Henry, second Earl Bathurst. Born May 2, 1714: died Aug. 6, 1794. An English politician, son of the first Earl Bathurst. He was lord chancellor of England (1771–78) and lord president of the council (1779–82).

Bathurst, Henry, third Earl Bathurst. Born May 22, 1762: died 1834. An English statesman, son of the second Earl Bathurst. He was president of the Board of Trade 1809–12, secretary for war and the colonies 1812–27; and president of the council 1828–30. The following were named for him.

Bathurst Inlet. An inlet extending south from Coronation Gulf into British America, in lat. 67° N., long. 108° W.

Bathurst Island. A large island in the Arctic Ocean, intersected by lat. 76° N., long. 100° W.

Bathurst Island. An island north of Australia, and west of Melville Island. It belongs to the northern territory of South Australia.

Bathycles (bath'i-klēz), or **Bathykles.** [Gr. Βαθυκλῆς.] Born at Magnesia: lived about 560 B. C. A Greek sculptor. He constructed a throne for the colossal statue of the Amyclæan Apollo in Laconia.

Bathyllus (ba-thil'us) of Alexandria. Lived about 20 B. C. A freedman of Mæcenas, noted as a comic dancer in the "pantomimi."

Batignolles (ba-tēn-yōl'). A northwestern quarter of Paris.

Batjan (bät-yan'), or **Batchian** (bach-yän'). One of the Molucca Islands, situated southwest of Gilolo, in lat. 0° 45′ S., long. 127° 40′ E. It is under Dutch sovereignty. Area (estimated), 800 to 900 square miles.

Batlle (bat'lye), **Lorenzo.** Born at Montevideo, 1812. An Uruguayan general and statesman. During the nine years' siege of Montevideo by Oribe, Batlle belonged to the "Defensa," or Montevidean party, commanding one of the bodies of infantry in the garrison, and leading various raids into the interior. He was minister of war under Flores, provisional president 1865–68, and was elected president [illegible], 1868. During his term there were frequent revolts and a great financial crisis. He gave up the office in 1872 and resumed his duties as general.

Batley (bat'li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Leeds. It has manufactures of woolens and shoddy. Population (1891), 28,719.

Batn-el-Hajar (bat'n-el-hä'jär). A region in Nubia, on both sides of the Nile above the second cataract, about lat. 21°–22° N.

Batonapa (ba-to-nä'pä). [Opata language, 'place where the water boils,' from the hot springs at the foot of the [illegible].] A hill a few miles south of Banamichi on the Sonora River, overgrown with dense [illegible], but covered with the remains of ancient Indian fortifications consisting of [illegible] of stone. They were [illegible] by the Opata of the valley of Banamichi as a place of refuge in case of attack.

Baton Rouge (bat'on rözh). [F., 'red staff': so named, it is said, from a red boundary mark which separated the lands of the Indians from those of the whites.] The capital of the State of Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi River 75 miles northwest of New Orleans. It was captured by the Federals May 12, 1862, and on Aug. 5 following the Union brigadier-general Thomas Williams, with less than 2,500 men, repulsed an attack by the Confederate major-general John C. Breckinridge with about 5,000 men, the Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing being 383, the Confederate, 456. It was the capital from 1849 to 1862, and again became the capital in 1880. Population (1890), 10,478.

Batory. See *Báthori.*

Batoum. See *Batum.*

Batrachus (bat'ra-kus), or **Batrachos** (-kos). [Gr. βάτραχος, frog.] A Greek architect and sculptor at Rome in the time of Augustus.

Batrachomyomachia (bat'ra-kō-mī-ō-mā'ki-ä). [Gr. Βατραχομυομαχία, the battle of the frogs and mice.] An ancient Greek mock epic, in hexameters, of which 316 lines are extant. It was formerly attributed to Homer, and by some modern critics to Pigres, brother of Artemisia, queen of Caria.

> The plot is witty, and not badly constructed. A mouse, after escaping from the pursuit of a cat, is slaking its thirst at a pond, when it is accosted by a frog, King Puff-cheek, the son of Peleus (in the sense of muddy), who asks it to come and see his home and habits. The mouse consents, but the sudden appearance of an otter terrifies the frog and makes him dive, leaving the mouse to perish after sundry epic exclamations and soliloquies. A bystanding mouse brings the tidings to the tribe, who forthwith prepare for war, and arm themselves, sending a formal declaration to the frogs. The deliberations of Zeus and Athena, as to what part they will take in the war, are really comic, and a very clever parody on Homer. Then follows quite an epic battle, with deliberate inconsistencies, such as the reappearance of several heroes already killed. The frogs are worsted, and the victorious mice are not even deterred by the thunder of Zeus, but are presently put to flight by the appearance of an army of crabs to assist the defeated frogs. The German destructive critics think the extant poem was put together from fragments of earlier mock epics of the same kind. But of this we have no evidence.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 90.

Bats, Parliament of. See *Parliament.*

Batta (bät'tä). See *Masa* and *Kongo.*

Báttaszék (bat'to-shek). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, 50 miles west of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 8,153.

Battenberg (bat'ten-bėrc). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Eder 44 miles west-southwest of Cassel. It gives name to the Battenberg family.

Battenberg, Alexander of. See *Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria.*

Battenberg, Henry, Prince of. Born Oct. 5, 1858. Younger brother of Alexander of Battenberg. He married Princess Beatrice of Great Britain in 1885, and was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight.

Battersea (bat'ėr-sē). A suburb of London, situated on the south side of the Thames, 4 miles southwest of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 150,458.

> The name of Peter's Eye or Island still lingers in that of Battersea on the opposite side of the river, which was part of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter's Abbey at Westminster. It was formerly famous for its asparagus beds.
>
> *Hare*, Walks in London, II. [illegible]

Battersea Park. One of the more recent London parks. It faces Chelsea Hospital, and is on the Surrey side of the Thames. It contains a fine subtropical garden, and cricket-grounds, and is encircled by a path for equestrians.

Battery (bat'ėr-i), **The.** A park of about 20 acres at the southern extremity of New York city, on or near the site of an old Dutch fort. It was at one time a fashionable quarter, but is now frequented by the poor of the lower part of the city. See *Castle Garden.*

Batteux (ba-tė'), **Charles.** Born near Vouziers, France, May 6, 1713: died at Paris, July 14, 1780. A French littérateur, chiefly noted as a writer on æsthetics. [illegible]

Battey (bat'i), **Robert.** Born at Augusta, Georgia, Nov. 26, 1828. An American physician and surgeon. He was professor of obstetrics [illegible] 1872 what has since been known as "Battey's operation" [illegible] the removal of the ovaries.

Batthyányi (bot'yän-yē), Prince **Karl von.** Born 1697: died April 15, 1772. A Hungarian field-marshal. He played a prominent part [illegible] of the Austrian Succession, and distinguished himself [illegible] the victory over the French and Bavarians at Pfaffenhofen, April 15, 1745.

Batthyanyi, Count **Louis.** Born at Presburg, April 9, 1809: died at Pesth, Oct. 6, 1849. A Hungarian statesman. He was premier of Hungary March–Sept. 1848. After [illegible] took part in public affairs, chiefly [illegible] with great moderation, but on the entrance of the Austrians into Pesth he was arrested and at the end of the war executed.

Battiadæ (ba-tī'a-dē). [Gr. *Βαττιάδαι*, from *Βάττος*, Battus.] A dynasty of rulers in Cyrene, which reigned from the 7th to the 5th century B. C. They were as follows, according to Rawlinson: Battus I. (founder of the city), 631-591; Arcesilaus I. (his son), 591-575; Battus II. (the Happy, his son), 575-555; Arcesilaus II. (the Ill-tempered, his son), 555(?)-540(?); Battus III. (the Lame, his son), 540(?)-530(?); Arcesilaus III. (his son), 530(?)-515(?); Pheretima, regent, 515(?)-514(?); Battus IV. (the Fair, son of Arcesilaus III.), 514(?)-470(?). Arcesilaus IV. (his son) ascended the throne about 470, gained a Pythian victory 466, and lived perhaps till nearly 431.

Battle (bat'l), **Mrs.** A character in Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

> "A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game," this was the celebrated wish of old Sarah Battle (now with God), who next to her devotions loved a good game of whist. *Charles Lamb*, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

Battle (bat'l). [Orig. *Bataille*: "thæt mynster æt thære Bataille," 'the minster at the Battle' (AS. Chron. an. 1094), Battle Abbey.] A town in the county of Sussex, England, 7 miles northwest of Hastings. It contains an abbey (Battle Abbey), founded by William I. (1067) in gratitude for his victory at Hastings. The remains include considerable portions of the monastic buildings (in part fitted as a residence of the Duke of Cleveland), fragments of the cloisters and refectory, and the ruins of the large church. The entrance is by a splendid fortified medieval gate. See *Senlac*. Population (1891), 3,153.

Battle above the Clouds. A popular name of the Battle of Lookout Mountain (which see), Nov. 24, 1863.

Battle at Sea. A painting by Tintoret in the Museum at Madrid, representing an attack on Christian ships by Moslem corsairs. In the foreground a strenuous hand-to-hand combat rages around a beautiful female figure. The coloring is rich and strong.

Battle Bridge, King's Cross. In old London, a locality marked by a bridge across the Upper Fleet or Holborn, supposed to have derived its name from a battle between Suetonius and Boadicea, or, more probably, between Alfred and the Danes.

Battle Creek. A city in Calhoun County, southern Michigan, 108 miles west of Detroit on the Kalamazoo River. Population (1890), 13,197.

Battle Hill. A height in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, the scene of a part of the Battle of Long Island.

Battle Monument. A memorial structure in Baltimore, Maryland, built in 1815 to commemorate the soldiers who were engaged in the defense of the city against the British troops in September, 1814. The total height of the monument is 72 feet. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions.

Battle of Alcazar, The. A play by Peele, acted in 1588-89 and printed in 1594. Under this name Peele writes of a battle fought in Barbary between Sebastian, king of Portugal, and Abdelmelek, king of Morocco, which really took place in 1578 at Alcacer Quibir or Al Kasr al Kebir.

Battle of Amazons. A painting by Rubens, in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The subject is the victory of Theseus over the Amazons on the Thermodon. The chief struggle is on a bridge, upon which the Greeks are charging, while the Amazons begin to flee at the opposite end. Horses and riders, dead and wounded, are falling or are cast down into the stream.

Battle of Dorking, The. See *Dorking*.

Battle of the Baltic, The. A lyric by Thomas Campbell.

Battle of the Books. A satirical work by Jonathan Swift, written in 1697. It is his contribution to the famous Bentley and Boyle controversy, and is a [illegible] composition.

Battle of the Frogs and Mice. See *Batrachomyomachia*.

Battle of the Giants. An epithet applied to the battle of Marignano or Melegnano, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515, in which Francis I. of France defeated the Duke of Milan and the Swiss: so called from the obstinacy with which it was fought, and the superior character of the troops on both sides.

Battle of Hastings, The. 1. See *Hastings* and *Senlac*. 2. A poem by Chatterton, written about 1768. He wrote two poems of the same name, the first of which he acknowledged, but asserted that the second, a very much longer one, was by Rowley from the [illegible]. 3. The last tragedy written by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1778.

Battle of Issus. 1. See *Issus*. 2. A celebrated ancient mosaic from the House of the Faun at Pompeii, now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It is about 16 × 8 feet, formed of small cubes of marble, and represents with much life and vigor the king Alexander and Darius in active combat with both horse and foot.

Battle of the Kegs. A mock-heroic poem by Francis Hopkinson, occasioned by an episode in the Revolutionary War.

Battle of the Nations. See *Nations*.

Battle of Prague, The. A piece of music composed by Kotzwara. It was published in 1792, and is what is known as program music, describing the battle between the Prussians and Austrians before Prague in 1757.

Battle of the Spurs. See *Spurs*.

Battle of the Standard. See *Standard, Battle of the*.

Battle of the Thirty. See *Thirty*.

Battleford (bat'l-fọrd). A town in Saskatchewan, Canada, situated at the junction of Battle River with the Saskatchewan. It was formerly the capital of the Northwest Territories.

Battus (bat'us), or **Battos** (bat'os). [Gr. *Βάττος*.] A Greek of Thera, the leader of a colony to Cyrene about 630 B. C., and its first king. There were later kings of the same name. See *Battiadæ*.

Batu (bä-tö'). A group of small islands west of Sumatra, near the equator, inhabited by Malays. The largest is 45 miles in length. They belong to the Netherlands.

Batucos (bä-tö'kōz). [A southern Pima name.] An extinct tribe of the southern Pimas or Nébomes of central Sonora. They were sedentary, their dwellings were of a better class (of adobe), and they dressed more substantially than their southern neighbors of Yaqui stock. The pueblo of Batuco still exists, but the population has become Mexicanized, and the language is mostly lost.

Batuearis (bä-tö-ā-ä'rēz). An Indian tribe of Sinaloa, now extinct.

Batu Khan (bä-tö khän'). Died about 1255. A grandson of Jenghiz Khan, and Mogul ruler of Kipchak. He defeated Henry, duke of Lower Silesia, at Wahlstadt in 1241, and Bela IV., king of Hungary, on the Sajo in 1242, and held Russia in subjection ten years.

Batum (ba-töm'), or **Batoum.** A seaport in Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 39′ N., long. 41° 36′ E. It has the best harbor on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and is the chief commercial place in Transcaucasia, exporting timber, hides, wax, etc. It is connected by railway with Tiflis. The modern town stands near the site of the ancient Petra, earlier Bathys. It was ceded to Russia in 1878. Population (1891), 10,167.

Batuta, Ibn. See *Ibn Batuta*.

Batyushkoff. See *Batiushkoff*.

Batz (bäts), or **Bas** (bäs). A small island in the English Channel, belonging to the department of Finistère, France, 14 miles northwest of Morlaix.

Batz, Bourg de. A small town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the coast 14 miles west of St. Nazaire. It has important salt-works.

Baubo (bâ'bō). [Gr. *Βαυβώ* or *Βαβώ*.] In Greek mythology, a personage connected with the Eleusinian myth of Demeter, developed chiefly under the influence of Orphism. According to the myth the goddess (see *Demeter*), in search of her daughter, came to Baubo, who offered her something to drink which was refused. Thereupon Baubo, indignant, made an indecent gesture which caused Demeter to smile and accept the gift. In a fragment of an Orphic hymn the same act is attributed to a servant Iambus. Baubo came to have a place in the nocturnal mysteries of Eleusis. Goethe makes her symbolize gross sensuality in the second part of "Faust."

Baucher (bō-shā'), **François.** Born at Versailles, 1796: died at Paris, March 14, 1873. A French hippologist. He invented a new method of training saddle-horses, of which the chief feature is a method of suppling the horse's neck and jaw by a progressive series of flexions of the muscles, so that the animal ceases to bear or pull on the bit. He wrote "Méthode d'équitation" (1842).

Baucis (bâ'sis). [Gr. *Βαυκίς*.] In Greek legend, a Phrygian woman who, with her husband Philemon, showed hospitality to Zeus and Hermes when every one else had refused them admission. They were saved from an inundation with which the country was visited by the gods, and were made priests in the temple of Zeus. Wishing to die together, they were changed at the same moment into trees. Swift wrote a poem on the subject.

Baucis. A Greek poetess of Tenos, a friend of Erinna and a disciple of Sappho. An epitaph upon her by Erinna is extant.

Baucis and Philemon. A poem by Swift, published in 1707.

Baudelaire (bōd-lãr'), **Pierre Charles.** Born at Paris, April 9, 1821: died there, Aug. 31, 1867. A French critic and poet of the Romantic school. He was graduated from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, in 1839. In 1845 and 1846 he published volumes entitled "Le Salon," in which he criticized the annual art exhibition at Paris, and which established his reputation as a critic. He also wrote "Fleurs du Mal" (1857, prosecuted as immoral: expurgated edition 1861), "Théophile Gautier" (1859), "Les paradis artificiels, opium et haschich" (1861), translations of Poe's works, etc. His complete works were published in four volumes in 1869.

Baudelocque (bōd-lok'), **Jean Louis.** Born at Heilly, Picardy, 1746: died at Paris, 1810. A French surgeon. He studied under Solayrès, and became accoucheur of the Hospital de la Maternité. Author of "L'Art des Accouchements" (1781).

Baudens (bō-doṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Lucien.** Born at Aire, Pas-de-Calais, April 3, 1804: died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1857. A French surgeon. He became surgeon in the French army in Algeria in 1830, where he founded a hospital in which he taught surgery and anatomy for nine years. He returned to France in 1841, becoming director of the military hospital of Val-de Grace, and serving as member of the sanitary commission of the army in the Crimean war. He wrote "Nouvelle méthode des amputations" (1842), and "La guerre de Crimée, etc." (1857).

Baudin des Ardennes (bō-daṅ' dā zär-den'), **Charles.** Born at Sedan, 1792: died at Ischia, June 7, 1854. A French naval officer. He served with distinction against the English 1808-12. After the Hundred Days he engaged in trade, but returned to the navy on account of reverses in 1830. In 1838 he was sent to Santo Domingo with the commissioners who were to demand indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects; and, shortly after, with the grade of rear-admiral, he was empowered to secure a similar indemnity from Mexico. His demands being refused, he bombarded the fort of San Juan de Ulua, Vera Cruz (Nov. 27, 1838), forced its abandonment next day, and on Dec. 5 occupied Vera Cruz after a hot fight, but soon withdrew; he then blockaded the port until the French demands were settled by a treaty. On his return to France he was made vice-admiral; commanded on South American coasts 1840; was prefect of Toulon 1840-47, and president of the Bureau of Longitude after 1848. Shortly before his death he became full admiral.

Baudin, Nicolas. Born at Île de Ré, 1750: died in Mauritius, Sept. 16, 1803. A captain in the French navy, and naturalist. He conducted an exploring expedition to Australia, an account of which was published by Peron in "Voyage aux terres Australes par les corvettes Géographe et le Naturaliste" (1807).

Baudissin (bou'dis-sēn), **Wolf Heinrich Friedrich Karl,** Count **von.** Born at Rantzau, Jan. 30, 1789: died at Dresden, April 4, 1878. A German littérateur, contributor to the German translation of Shakspere edited by Schlegel and Tieck. The plays translated by him are "Henry VIII.," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Taming of the Shrew," "Comedy of Errors," "Measure for Measure," "All 's well that Ends well," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Troilus and Cressida," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Love's Labour 's Lost," "Titus Andronicus," "Othello," and "Lear." He also published "Ben Jonson und seine Schule" (1836), translations of a number of old English dramas.

Baudour (bō-dör'). A small town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, near Mons, noted for its pottery.

Baudricourt (bō-drē-kör'), **Jean de.** Died at Blois, May 11, 1499. A French marshal. He served successively under Charles the Bold, Louis XI., and Charles VIII., was sent as ambassador to the Swiss cantons in 1477, was made governor of Burgundy and Besançon in 1481, and became a marshal of France in 1486.

Baudrier (bōd-rē-ā'), **Sieur de.** A pseudonym of Jonathan Swift.

Baudrillart (bōd-rē-yär'), **Henri Joseph Léon.** Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1821: died there, Jan. 24, 1892. A French political economist. He became editor of the "Constitutionnel," and later of the "Journal des Economistes." Among his works are "Manuel d'economie politique" (1857), "Des rapports de la morale et de l'économie politique" (1860), "Publicistes modernes" (1862), "Histoire du luxe" (1878-80), etc.

Baudrillart, Jacques Joseph. Born at Givron, Ardennes, France, May 20, 1774: died at Paris, March 24, 1832. A noted French writer on forestry.

Baudry (bō-drē'), **Paul Jacques Aimé.** Born at La Roche-sur-Yon, Vendée, France, Nov. 7, 1828: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1886. A French painter of historical subjects and portraits, and also of decorative works. Of the last the best-known are in the foyer of the Grand Opera at Paris (1866-74). He became a member of the Institute in 1870.

Bauer (bou'er), **Anton.** Born at Marburg, Aug. 13, 1772: died at Göttingen, June 1, 1843. A German jurist. He became professor at Göttingen in 1813, and privy judiciary councilor in 1840. Among his works is "Grundsätze des Kriminalprozesses" (1805), a revised edition of which was published under the title of "Lehrbuch des Strafprozesses" (1835).

Bauer, Bruno. Born at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809: died at Rixdorf, near Berlin, April 13, 1882. A German philosophical, theological, and historical writer of the Hegelian school, noted as an exponent of extreme rationalism. He was the author of "Religion des Alten Testaments" (1838), "Kritik der evangelischen Geschichte des Johannes" (1840), "Das entdeckte Christenthum" (1843), "Geschichte der Französischen Revolution" (1847), "Geschichte der Politik, Kultur und Aufklärung des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1843-45), "Die Apostelgeschichte" (1850), "Kritik der Paulinischen Briefe" (1850), "Christus und die Cäsaren" (1877), etc.

Bauer, Edgar. Born at Charlottenburg, Oct. 7, 1820: died at Hannover, Aug. 18, 1886. A German publicist, brother of Bruno Bauer: author of numerous historical and polemical works of radical tendency. He was imprisoned (1843–48) on account of his "Streit der Kritik mit Kirche und Staat."

Bauer, Karoline. Born at Heidelberg, March 29, 1807: died at Zürich, Oct. 18, 1877. A noted German actress, morganatic wife (1829) of Leopold (later King of the Belgians) under the name of Countess Montgomery. She returned to the stage when Leopold became king, and finally abandoned it in 1844: in this year also she married a Polish count. She was famous both in comedy and tragedy.

Baüerle (boi'er-le), **Adolf.** Born at Vienna, April 9, 1786: died at Basel, Sept. 20, 1859. An Austrian dramatist and novelist. He founded the "Wiener Theaterzeitung" (1806), and was the author of the comedies "Die falsche Primadonna" (1818), "Der Freund in der Noth," etc., and of various novels, including "Therese Krones" (1854), "Ferdinand Raimund" (1855), both of which appeared under the pseudonym Otto Horn.

Bauernfeind (bou'ern-fīnd), **Karl Maximilian von.** Born at Arzberg, Bavaria, Nov. 18, 1818. A German geodesist and engineer. He became professor of geodesy and engineering in the School of Engineering at Munich in 1846, and is the inventor of a prism for measuring distances which bears his name. Author of "Elemente der Vermessungskunde" (1856–58), etc.

Bauernfeld (bou'ern-feld), **Eduard von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 13, 1802: died there, Aug. 9, 1890. An Austrian dramatist. Among his works are "Die Bekentnisse" ("Confessions," 1834), "Bürgerlich und Romantisch" (1835), "Grossjahrig" (1846), "Moderne Jugend" (1869), "Des Alcibiades Ausgang," etc.

Baugé (bō-zhā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Couesnon 22 miles northeast of Angers. It was the scene of a French victory by Marshal de la Fayette over the English in 1421. Population (1891), commune, 3,623.

Bauges (bozh), **Les.** A plateau in the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, France, between Chambéry and the Lake of Annecy.

Bauhin (bō-aṅ'), **Gaspard.** Born at Basel, Jan. 17, 1560: died there, Dec. 5, 1624. A noted botanist and anatomist of French descent, professor of anatomy and botany, and later of medicine, at the University of Basel.

Bauhin, Jean. Born at Basel, 1541: died at Montbéliand, 1613. A physician and naturalist, brother of Gaspard Bauhin.

Baum (boum), **Friedrich.** Died at Bennington, Vt., Aug. 18, 1777. A German officer in the British service in the Revolutionary War. He was defeated by Colonel Stark and fatally wounded in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.

Baumannshöhle (bou'mäns-hèl-e). A stalactite cave in the Lower Harz, in Brunswick, 5 miles southeast of Blankenburg, near the Bode.

Baumé (bō-mā'), **Antoine.** Born at Senlis, France, Feb. 26, 1728: died Oct. 15, 1804. A noted French chemist and pharmacist. He was the discoverer of many improvements in the arts and in chemical science, and author of "Éléments de pharmacie" (1762), "Chimie expérimentale et raisonnee" (1773), etc.

Baumeister (bou'mīs-ter), **Johann Wilhelm.** Born at Augsburg, April 27, 1804: died at Stuttgart, Feb. 3, 1846. A noted German veterinary surgeon, animal-painter, and writer on the care and training of domestic animals. He was professor at the Veterinary School in Stuttgart 1839–46.

Baumgarten (boum'gär-ten), **Alexander Gottlieb.** Born at Berlin, July 17, 1714: died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, May 26, 1762. A noted German philosopher of the Wolfian school, appointed professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1740. He was the founder of the science of esthetics, and exerted a lasting influence upon the terminology of metaphysics, especially in the German language. Kant held him in great esteem as a metaphysician, and for a long time employed Baumgarten's works as the foundation of his lectures. He wrote "De nonnullis ad poema pertinentibus" (1735), "Æsthetica Aeroamatica" (1750–58), "Metaphysica" (1739), etc.

Baumgarten, Hermann. Born April 28, 1825: died June 19, 1893. A German historian and publicist, professor of history in the University of Strasburg 1872–89. He has written a "Geschichte Spaniens zur Zeit der Franzosischen Revolution" (1861), "Geschichte Spaniens vom Ausbruch der Französischen Revolution bis auf unsere Tage" (1865–71), "Karl V. und die deutsche Reformation" (1889), etc.

Baumgarten, Konrad. One of the Unterwalden patriots, famous in the William Tell legend.

Baumgarten, Michael. Born at Haseldorf, Holstein, March 25, 1812: died at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 21, 1889. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Rostock 1850–58. He was elected to the Reichstag in 1874, 1877, and 1878.

Baumgarten, Sigmund Jakob. Born at Wolmirstedt, near Magdeburg, March 14, 1706: died at Halle, July 4, 1757. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Halle 1730–57.

Baumgarten-Crusius (-krö'zē-ös), **Ludwig Friedrich Otto.** Born at Merseburg, July 31, 1788: died at Jena, May 31, 1843. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Jena from 1812. He was the author of "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1831–32), "Kompendium der Dogmengeschichte" (1840–46), etc.

Baumgartner (boum'gärt-ner), **Andreas,** Baron **von.** Born at Friedberg, Bohemia, Nov. 23, 1793: died near Vienna, July 30, 1865. An Austrian scholar and politician. He became professor of physics at the University of Vienna in 1823, was minister of commerce, trade, and public works, 1851–1855; and became president of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna in 1851.

Baumgartner, Gallus Jakob. Born at Altstätten, Switzerland, Oct. 18, 1797: died at Saint Gall, Switzerland, July 12, 1869. A Swiss historian and politician. He wrote "Die Schweiz in ihren Kämpfen und Umgestaltungen von 1830–50" (1853–66), etc.

Baumgärtner (boum'gärt-ner), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Oct. 21, 1798: died at Baden-Baden, Dec. 11, 1886. A noted German physiologist, professor of clinical medicine at Freiburg 1824–62. He was the author of "Beobachtungen uber die Nerven und das Blut" (1830), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie" (1853), etc.

Baumstark (boum'stärk), **Anton.** Born at Sinzheim, Baden, April 14, 1800: died March 28, 1876. A German classical philologist, professor of philology in the University of Freiburg 1836–71.

Baumstark, Eduard. Born at Sinzheim, Baden, March 28, 1807: died April 8, 1889. A German political economist and politician, a brother of Anton Baumstark.

Baur (bour), **Albert.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 13, 1835. A German historical painter of the Düsseldorf school, professor of history-painting at Weimar 1872–76.

Baur, Ferdinand Christian. Born at Schmiden, near Canstatt, June 21, 1792: died at Tübingen, Dec. 2, 1860. A distinguished German Protestant theologian and biblical critic, the founder of the "Tübingen School," professor at Blaubeuren, and, after 1826, professor of theology at Tübingen. He was noted for profound scholarship, strength in constructive criticism, and boldness in innovation. His theories of apostolic and post-apostolic Christianity were revolutionary, resolving its history into a speculative process of conflicting tendencies (Petrinism and Paulinism) from which the supernatural and miraculous is eliminated. Among his works are "Das manichaische Religionssystem" (1831), "Die christliche Gnosis, etc." (1835), "Die christliche Lehre von der Versohnung" (1838), "Die christliche Lehre von der Dreieinigkeit" (1841–43), "Der Gegensatz des Katholizismus und Protestantismus," "Paulus" (1845), "Lehrbuch der christlichen Dogmengeschichte" (1847), "Kritische Untersuchungen uber die kanonischen Evangelien" (1847), "Das Markus-Evangelium" (1851), "Das Christenthum und die christliche Kirche der drei ersten Jahrhunderte" (1853).

Baur, Gustav Adolf Ludwig. Born at Hammelbach, June 14, 1816: died at Leipsic, May 22, 1889. A German Protestant theologian. He became professor of theology in the University of Leipsic in 1870.

Baurés (bou-rās'). A tribe of Indians in northern Bolivia, occupying the forest region about the rivers Mamoré and Baurés, ranging eastward to the Guaporé. Formerly very numerous and powerful, they now number a few thousand, most of them gathered into mission villages and mixed with other tribes. By their language they resemble their neighbors the Moxos, and in a broader sense they belong to the great Arawak stock. They are agricultural and have fixed villages.

Baurés (bou-rās'). A river in eastern Bolivia, a tributary of the Guaporé.

Bause (bou'ze), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Halle, Jan. 5, 1738: died at Weimar, Jan. 3, 1814. A noted German engraver on copper. He was for a time professor of this art at the Academy of Art in Leipsic.

Bausk (bousk). A town in the government of Courland, Russia, situated at the junction of the Musse and Memel 40 miles south of Riga. Population, 7,085.

Bausset (bō-sā'), **Louis François de.** Born at Pondicherry, India, Dec. 14, 1748: died at Paris, June 21, 1824. A French ecclesiastic and man of letters. He became bishop of Alais in 1784, and cardinal in 1817; and was the author of a "Histoire de Fénelon" (1808–09), "Histoire de Bossuet" (1814), etc.

Bautzen (bout'sen). A governmental district in the kingdom of Saxony, corresponding nearly to Upper Lusatia. Area, 953 square miles. Population (1890), 370,739.

Bautzen, Wendish **Budissin** (the official name until 1868). The capital of the governmental district of Bautzen and of Upper Lusatia, situated on the Spree 32 miles east of Dresden: one of the chief towns of ancient Lusatia. It has various manufactures and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. Population (1890), 21,516.

Bautzen, Battle of. A victory gained by Napoleon, May 20 and 21, 1813, with about 140,000 troops (under Ney, Oudinot, Soult, and others: Ney with his 40,000 men was not present on the 20th) over the allied Russians and Prussians—about 90,000. The loss of the French was about 20,000; that of the Allies, about 13,000.

Baux (bō), **Les.** A small town near Arles, France, remarkable for its castle and stone buildings. It was the capital of a powerful medieval countship.

Bavaria (ba-vā'ri-ạ̈), G. **Bayern** or **Baiern** (bī'ern), F. **Bavière** (bäv-yãr'). [ML. *Bavaria*, from *Boarii*, a tribe connected in name with the Boii. See *Bohemia*.] A kingdom of southern Germany, the second in area and population of the states of the German Empire. It consists of two unequal and disconnected parts, the larger eastern and the smaller western. The former or main portion is bounded by Prussia on the northwest, the Thuringian states on the north, the kingdom of Saxony on the northeast, Bohemia (separated by the Böhmerwald) on the east, Upper Austria and Salzburg on the east, Tyrol (separated by the Alps) on the south, Lake Constance on the southwest, and Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse on the west. It extends from lat. 47° 16' to 50° 33' N., and from long. 9° to 13° 48' E. The western portion is the Palatinate, west of the Rhine, bordering on Hesse, Prussia, and Alsace-Lorraine. The country produces wheat, rye, oats, and other cereals, hops, potatoes, tobacco, wine, flax, etc.; has mines of coal, iron, and salt; and has important and varied manufactures. It exports timber, wine, hops, grain, beer, etc. Bavaria contains 8 government districts (*Regierungs-Bezirke*): viz., Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon, Swabia and Neuburg, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, and Lower Franconia. The capital is Munich. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a king, an upper house, and a chamber of 159 deputies. Bavaria sends 6 representatives to the Bundesrat and 48 to the Reichstag, and furnishes 2 army corps to the imperial army. Over seven tenths of the population are Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants were formerly identified with the Boii. The southern part belonged to the Roman Empire. The League of the Boarii was formed from various German tribes. Bavaria was ruled by its dukes, the Agilolfinger, from about 560–788. It came under the supremacy of Austrasia, and in 788 its duke, Tassilo III., was deposed, and it was incorporated with the Frankish empire. Later it was one of the four great German duchies (and extended farther to the east and south (e. g., to Italy) than at present). The duchy of Bavaria passed to Welf IV. (I.) in 1070. In 1180, after the fall of Henry the Lion, it was granted by Frederick Barbarossa to the (present) Wittelsbach dynasty. It was one of the circles of the empire. Duke Maximilian I. received the electoral dignity in 1623. The Upper Palatinate was annexed in 1628. The Rhine Palatinate was united with Bavaria in 1777. In 1806 Bavaria became a kingdom and joined the Confederation of the Rhine. It was obliged to cede territory by the imperial delegations enactment of 1803; but received Würzburg, Bamberg, Augsburg, etc., and in 1805 Tyrol and other territories. It received Salzburg, etc., in 1809, but was obliged to cede Tyrol and Salzburg in 1814. In 1813 it joined the Allies. It received a constitution in 1818. It sided with Austria in 1866, was the scene of several conflicts, and was obliged to pay an indemnity and make a small cession of territory to Prussia. It made a treaty with the North German Confederation in 1870, and entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 29,282 square miles. Population (1890), 5,594,982.

Bavaria. A bronze statue, 67 feet high, in the Theresienwiese, near Munich, designed by Schwanthaler. It was built by order of Ludwig I., and was finished in 1850. It stands before the Ruhmeshalle (Hall of Fame) and holds a wreath above its head. There is an interior ascent by a spiral iron staircase of sixty steps to the head, through apertures in which there is a fine view.

Bavaria, Lower, and **Bavaria, Upper.** See *Lower Bavaria* and *Upper Bavaria*.

Bavarian Alps. That part of the Alps which lies in southern Bavaria and in the adjoining lands of the Austrian empire.

Bavarian Circle. One of the ancient ten circles of the old German Empire, now included in Bavaria and neighboring parts of Austria.

Bavarian Forest. A mountainous region in the eastern part of Bavaria, north of the Danube, noted for its forests. It is a part of the Bohemian Forest.

Bavarian Rigi. See *Rigi*.

Bavarian Succession, War of the. A war between Austria on one side, and Prussia, Saxony, and Mecklenburg on the other, 1778–79, due to the extinction of the Bavarian electoral house. It was ended (without fighting) by the Peace of Teschen, 1779.

Bavay, or **Bavai** (bä-vā'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles east of Valenciennes. It is built on the site of Bagacum, the ancient capital of the Nervii.

Baveno (bä-vä'no). A small town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the western shore of Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands.

Baviad (bā'vi-ad), **The.** A satire on the "Della Cruscans" (which see), by William Gifford, published in 1794, and republished with "The Mæviad" (which was first published in 1795) on the same subject in 1797. The latter also attacked some of the minor dramatists of the time. The names *Baviad* and *Mæviad* are taken from those of two inferior poets (see *Bavius*) mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues," iii 9:

> "He may with foxes plough and milk he-goats,
> Who praises Bavius or on Mævius dotes."

Bavian (bä-vē-än'). A place to the northeast of Khorsabad, in Mesopotamia. Near it was discovered a rock with an inscription containing a record of Sennacherib's battle against the Elamite-Babylonian coalition at Halule, a city on the lower Tigris, 691 B. C.

Bavieca (bä-vē-ā'kä). The favorite horse of the Cid.

Bavier (G. bä-vēr'; F. bäv-yā'), **Simon.** Born at Chur, Graubünden, Sept. 16, 1825. A Swiss statesman. He was federal president in 1882, and became minister to Rome in 1883. Author of "Die Strassen der Schweiz" (1878).

Bavius (bā'vi-us). Died in Cappadocia, 35 B. C. An inferior Roman poet, an enemy of Vergil and Horace. His name is always associated with that of Mævius, who shared his feelings toward those greater poets and his lack of poetical ability. See *Baviad.*

Bawian (bä-we'än), or **Bawean.** A small island in the Java Sea, between Java and Borneo, belonging to the Dutch.

Bawr (bour), **Baroness de** (**Alexandrine Sophie Goury de Champgrand,** by her first marriage (dissolved by divorce) **Comtesse de Saint-Simon**). Born (of French parents) at Stuttgart, 1776: died at Paris, 1861. A French novelist and dramatist. She wrote "Argent et Adresse" (1802), "Le Rival obligeant" (1805), "L'Argent du voyage" (1809), "Le double stratagème" (1813), "Auguste et Frédéric" (1817), "Histoire de la musique" (1823), etc.

Baxter (baks'tėr), **Andrew.** [The surname *Baxter* is from *baxter*, ME. *bakster*, AS. *bæcestre*, baker.] Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1686 (1687?): died at Whittingham, near Edinburgh, April 23, 1750. A Scottish metaphysician. His chief work is an "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul" (1733).

Baxter, Richard. Born at Rowton, Shropshire, England, Nov. 12, 1615: died at London, Dec. 8, 1691. A noted English nonconformist divine. He was ordained in 1638, was chosen lecturer at Kidderminster in 1640, and about 1645 became a chaplain in Cromwell's army. He subsequently favored the Restoration, and on the accession of Charles II. in 1660 was appointed chaplain to the king, but left the Church of England on the passage of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, when he retired to Acton. In May, 1685, he was tried by Jeffreys on the charge of libeling the established church, and was fined five hundred marks, for non-payment of which he was detained in prison until Nov., 1686. His chief works are "The Saints' Everlasting Rest" (1650), "A Call to the Unconverted" (1657), "Methodus Theologiæ" (1671), and "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ" (1696).

Baxter, Robert Dudley. Born at Doncaster, Feb. 3, 1827: died May 20, 1875. An English statistician. He became a solicitor in 1842 and a partner in the law firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton at Westminster in 1866. He wrote "The National Income" (1868), "The Taxation of the United Kingdom" (1869), "The National Debts of the Various States of the World" (1871), "Local Government and Taxation" (1874), etc.

Baxter, William Edward. Born at Dundee, 1825: died at London, Aug. 10, 1890. A British politician, traveler, and author. He became secretary to the admiralty under Mr. Gladstone in 1868, and was secretary to the treasury 1871-73. Author of "America and the Americans" (1855).

Bay City. A city, the capital of Bay County, eastern Michigan, situated on the Saginaw River, near its mouth, 110 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 27,839.

Bay Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Honduras, belonging to Honduras. The largest is Ruatan.

Bay of Islands. A bay on the northern coast of the North Island, New Zealand.

Bay Psalm Book, The. The earliest New England version of the Psalms. Its title is "The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre." It was printed in 1640, and was the first book published in the British American colonies, though not, as has been claimed, in the New World, for there had existed a printing-press in the city of Mexico one hundred years before. It was the joint production of Richard Mather, Thomas Welde, and John Eliot. Eleven copies are known to be extant.

Bayamo (bä-yä'mō). A town in the interior of eastern Cuba, 25 miles east of Manzanillo. Population (1887), 17,676.

Bayard (bā'ard; F. pron. bä-yär'). The name of the legendary horse given by Charlemagne to the four sons of Aymon. He possessed magical powers, and the remarkable faculty of lengthening himself to accommodate all his four masters at once, and many wonders are told of him. He is said to be still alive in the forest of Ardennes where he can be heard neighing on midsummer day. Boiardo introduces him in "Orlando Innamorato," Ariosto in "Orlando Furioso," and Tasso in "Rinaldo," who is Renaud or Regnault, one of the four sons. The name became a common one for any horse, and is alluded to in many proverbial sayings the origin of which seems to be forgotten. "As bold as blind Bayard" is a proverb as old as the 14th century, applied to those who do not look before they leap.

Bayard (bā'ärd; F. pron. bä-yär'), **Chevalier de** (**Pierre du Terrail**). Born near Grenoble about 1475: killed at the river Sesia, Italy, April 30, 1524. A French national hero, called "the knight without fear and without reproach," distinguished in the Italian campaigns of Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. He was especially renowned for his bravery at the battles of Guinegate (1513) and Marignano (1515) and the defense of Mézières (1521).

Bayard (bī'ärd), **James Asheton.** Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1767: died at Wilmington, Aug. 6, 1815. An American statesman. He was Federal member of Congress from Delaware 1797–1803; United States senator 1805-13; and commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Bayard, James Asheton. Born at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1799: died there, June 13, 1880. An American politician, son of James Asheton Bayard. He was Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1851–64 and 1867–1869.

Bayard, Jean François Alfred. Born at Charolles, Saône-et-Loire, March 17, 1796: died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1853. A French dramatic writer. He is said to have written, partly in conjunction with others, 225 pieces. Among them are "La reine de seize ans" (1828), "Le gamin de Paris" (1836), etc.

Bayard, Nicholas. Born at Alphen, Holland, about 1644: died in New York city, 1707. An American colonial officer, secretary of New York province in 1673 (under the Dutch), and mayor of New York city (under Governor Dongan). He was a member of the governor's council, and drew up the Dongan charter (which see).

Bayard, Richard Henry. Born at Wilmington, Del., 1796: died at Philadelphia, March 4, 1868. An American Whig politician, a son of James Asheton Bayard, United States senator from Delaware 1836-39 and 1839–45, chargé d'affaires at Brussels 1850–53.

Bayard, Thomas Francis. Born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. An American statesman, a son of James Asheton Bayard. He was Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1869-85, president *pro tempore* of the Senate 1881, member of the Electoral Commission 1877, unsuccessful in obtaining the nomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency 1880 and 1884, and secretary of state 1885-89. He was appointed ambassador to England in 1893, and was the first to hold that diplomatic rank.

Bayazid. See *Bajazet.*

Bayazid (bī-ä-zēd'), or **Bayezid** (bī-e-zēd'). A small town in the northeastern corner of Asiatic Turkey, south of Mount Ararat. It was taken by the Russians in the wars of 1828, 1854, and 1877.

Bayer (bī'er), **August von.** Born at Rorschach on Lake Constance, May 3, 1803: died at Carlsruhe, Feb. 2, 1875. A German painter of historical and architectural subjects.

Bayer, Gottlieb Siegfried. Born 1694: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1738. A German Orientalist. He became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities at St. Petersburg in 1726.

Bayer, Johann. Born at Rain, in Bavaria, about 1572: died at Augsburg, 1660. A German astronomer and Protestant preacher, surnamed from his eloquence "os protestantium" ("the Protestants' mouthpiece"). He was the author of "Uranometria" (1603; enlarged and reprinted under the title "Cœlum stellatum christianum" (1627). This work was the first complete and convenient chart of the heavens representing the then existing state of astronomical knowledge. Bayer was the first to adopt the method of designating the stars by the Greek letters, etc., in the order of their magnitude.

Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich: pseudonym **Robert Byr.** Born at Bregenz, Austria, April 15, 1835. An Austrian novelist. He entered the military academy at Neustadt in 1849, became lieutenant in a regiment of hussars at Milan in 1857, and retired from military service in 1862. Among his works are "Kantonnementsbilder" (1860), "Österreichische Garnisonen" (1863), "Anno Neun und Dreizehn" (1865), a number of social political novels, as "Der Kampf ums Dasein" (1869), and the dramas "Lady Gloster" (1869), and "Der wunde Fleck" (18[illegible]).

Bayern. The German name of Bavaria.

Bayerwald. See *Bayrischer Wald.*

Bayes (bāz). A character in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal," a dramatic coxcomb. He was at first called Bilboa, and was intended to ridicule Sir Robert Howard; but the piece having been laid aside for several years, and Sir Robert having meanwhile become a very good friend of Buckingham, the character was altered to fit Dryden, who at this time appeared a fit object for satire. The name *Bayes* refers to the laureateship.

Bayes no Poetaster. See *Two Kings of Brentford.*

Bayes's Troops, Like. A phrase referring to the foot-soldiers and hobby-horses who fight a battle in Buckingham's "Rehearsal." When all are killed it is a question how they are to go off the stage. Bayes replies: "As they came on, upon their legs." Whereupon they are obliged to revive and walk off.

Bayeux (bä-yė'). [F. *Bayeux*, LL. *Baiocas*, *Baiocasses*, *Bajocasses*, L. *Badiocasses*, Gr. *Οὐαδικάσιοι*, orig. a Celtic tribe name, explained as 'great conquerors,' otherwise as 'blond-haired.'] A town in the department of Calvados, Normandy, France, situated on the Aure 17 miles northwest of Caen: the Roman Augustodurus. It was the chief town of Gallic Baiocasses, was called Baiocum or Baiocasses (whence the modern name) in the early middle ages, and was the capital of the Frankish Baiocassinus, later Bessin. It is famous for the Bayeux Tapestry (which see). The cathedral of Bayeux is a very handsome structure of the 12th and 13th centuries. The west front has lofty twin spires, graceful arcades, and fine gabled and sculptured portals. There is a beautiful vaulted porch on the south side, besides the rich portal and great traceried window of the transept. The lower part of the nave is of richly ornamented Romanesque round arches. Population (1891), 8,102.

Bayeux Tapestry. A strip of linen 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the Library at Bayeux, France, embroidered with episodes of the Norman conquest of England from the visit of Harold to the Norman court until his death at Senlac, each with its title in Latin. The work is of great archæological interest from its details of costume and arms. It is believed to have been made by Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror.

Bayle (bāl), **Gaspard Laurent.** Born at Vernet, Provence, Aug. 8, 1774: died at Paris, May 11, 1816. A French physician and medical writer.

Bayle, Pierre. Born at Carlat, in Foix, France, Nov. 18, 1647: died at Rotterdam, Dec. 28, 1706. A noted French skeptical philosopher and critic. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Sedan in 1675, and at the Protestant academy of Rotterdam in 1681, and was removed (on account of his skeptical opinions) from his professorship in 1693. He was an influential leader of the modern skeptical movement, and is chiefly known as the compiler of the famous "Dictionnaire historique et critique" (1696), in which that tendency found clear expression. Among his other works are "Cogitationes rationales de Deo, anima, et malo," "Pensées sur la comète, écrites à un docteur de la Sorbonne" (1682), "Commentaire philosophique sur ces paroles de l'Evangile" (1686). In 1684 he established a sort of journal of literary criticism, "Nouvelles de la république des lettres," which was maintained for several years.

Baylen (bī-len'), or **Bailen.** A town in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 25 miles north of Jaen. Population (1887), 8,580.

Baylen, Capitulation of. A capitulation (July 22, 1808) by which the French general Dupont and his army surrendered to the Spaniards under Castaños, and the French forces were to be allowed to leave Spain. The Junta of Seville refused to ratify the capitulation, and all the French except the superior officers were sent to the galleys at Cadiz.

Baylen, Duke of. See *Castaños.*

Bayley (bā'li), **James Roosevelt.** Born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1814: died at Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1877. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was made first bishop of Newark in 1853, and was archbishop of Baltimore 1872-77. He wrote a "History of the Catholic Church in New York" (1853), etc.

Bayley, Sir **John.** Born at Elton, Huntingdonshire, Aug. 3, 1763: died near Sevenoaks, Kent, Oct. 10, 1841. An English jurist and legal and religious writer. He became judge of the King's Bench in 1808, was removed to the Court of Exchequer in 1830, and resigned from the bench in 1834. He wrote "A Short Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Cash Bills, and Promissory Notes" (1789), etc.

Bayley, Richard. Born at Fairfield, Conn., 1745: died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1801. An American physician, appointed professor of anatomy in Columbia College in 1792, and of surgery in 1793.

Baylies (bā'liz), **Francis.** Born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1783: died there, Oct. 28, 1852. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1821–27. He wrote a "Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth" (1830).

Baylor (bā'lôr), **Frances Courtenay** (Mrs. **Belger**). Born at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 20, 1848. An American novelist. She has written "The Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side," two short magazine stories which were published in book form as one narrative under the title "On Both Sides" (1886) and other works.

Bayly (bā'li), **Ada Ellen:** pseudonym **Edna Lyall.** Born at Brighton, England. An English novelist. Among her works are "Won by Waiting" (1879), "Donovan" (1882), "Autobiography of a Slander" (1887), "Knight Errant" (1887), "A Hardy Norseman" (1889).

Bayly (bā′li), **Thomas Haynes.** Born at Bath, England, Oct. 13, 1797: died at Cheltenham, April 22, 1839. An English song-writer, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote "Perfection," and other plays, many popular songs (among them "The Soldier's Tear," "I'd be a Butterfly," "We met—'t was in a Crowd"), and the tales "The Aylmers," "A Legend of Killarney," etc.

Bayne (bān), **Peter.** Born in Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830. A Scotch littérateur and journalist.

Baynard's (bā′närdz) **Castle.** A strong fortification on the Thames just below Blackfriars, founded by Baynard, a follower of William the Conqueror, and forfeited to the crown by one of his successors. It was burned in the Great Fire, 1666.

Baynes (bānz), **Thomas Spencer.** Born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 24, 1823: died at London, May 30, 1887. A British philosophical writer, appointed professor of logic, rhetoric, and metaphysics at St. Andrew's in 1864. He was assistant editor of the London "Daily News," and editor of the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Bayonne (bā-yon′; F. pron. bä-yon′). A seaport in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated at the junction of the Nive and Adour, near the Bay of Biscay, in lat. 43° 29′ N., long. 1° 29′ W. It is a fortress, and its citadel was fortified by Vauban. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. The population is largely Spanish and Basque. It is noted for its hams. A celebrated interview was held here in 1565 between Charles IX., Elizabeth of Spain, Alva, and Catherine de' Medici, at which (it is alleged) the St. Bartholomew massacre was planned. The cathedral of Bayonne is of the 13th and 14th centuries, with modern spires. There is beautiful medieval glass, and two fine sculptured portals. The 13th-century cloister has been in part inclosed and transformed into an additional aisle in the church. Population (1891), 27,192.

Bayonne (bā-yon′). A port and city in Hudson County, New Jersey, situated between New York and Newark bays 6 miles southwest of New York. It has chemical works, etc. Population (1890), 19,033.

Bayonne, Convention of. A convention concluded May 10, 1808, between France and the grand duchy of Warsaw.

Bayonne, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Bayonne, May, 1808, between Napoleon and Charles IV. of Spain. The latter renounced his right to the Spanish throne.

Bayonne Decree. A decree issued by Napoleon I. at Bayonne, April 17, 1808, directing the seizure of all American vessels then in the ports of France.

Bayou State (bī′ö stāt), **The.** An epithet sometimes applied to Mississippi.

Bayreuth (bī′roit), or **Baireuth.** A former German burgraviate and principality, now in the northern part of Bavaria. It was united to Ansbach in 1769; was acquired by Prussia 1791–92; was lost by Prussia in 1805; and was ceded to Bavaria in 1809.

Bayreuth, or **Baireuth.** The capital of the province of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Red Main in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 11° 35′ E. It contains the Wagner Theater, the old and new palaces, and the residences of Richter and Richard Wagner. It is now noted for its musical festivals. Formerly it was the residence of the margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach. Population (1890), 24,556.

Bayreuth Festival. A musical festival held at Bayreuth, for the representation of Wagner's works, in the National Theater (opened by Wagner in 1876).

Bayrhoffer (bīr′hof-fėr), **Karl Theodor.** Born at Marburg, 1812: died at Jordan, Wis., Feb. 3, 1888. A German philosophical writer, publicist, and revolutionary politician. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg 1838–46, member of the Landtag of Hesse in 1848, and president of the chamber in 1850, and later removed to the United States (Wisconsin).

Bayrischer Wald (bī′re-sher väld), or **Bayerwald** (bī′er-väld). An extension of the Böhmer Wald in eastern Bavaria.

Bayswater (bāz′wâ-tėr). [From Baynard's Watering Place.] A part of London lying north of Kensington Gardens. The original Bayswater was a hamlet near what is now Gloucester Terrace. *Lotto*.

Baza (bä′thä). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, 57 miles northeast of Granada: the ancient Basti and the medieval Bastiana. It was an important Moorish city and was captured by Isabella in 1489. It was the scene of a victory of the French under Soult over the Spaniards Aug. 10, 1810. There are hot springs in its vicinity. Population (1887), 11,[illegible].

Bazaine (bä-zān′), **François Achille.** Born at Versailles, Feb. 13, 1811: died at Madrid, Sept. 23, 1888. A French marshal. He served in Algeria, and in Spain against the Carlists; commanded the Foreign Legion in the Crimean war; commanded a division in the Italian war of 1859, and distinguished himself at Solferino; took part in the Mexican expedition, and became commander-in-chief in Mexico in 1863; was made marshal in 1864; withdrew from Mexico in 1867, and was made commander of the Imperial Guard in 1869. He commanded a corps at the beginning of the Franco-German war, was made commander of the Army of the Rhine Aug., 1870, and was defeated before Metz, at Gravelotte, etc., and besieged in Metz, which he surrendered, with 173,000 men, Oct. 27, 1870. For this surrender he was tried before a tribunal under the presidency of the Duc d'Aumale, and condemned to degradation and death. The sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, and he was incarcerated near Cannes Dec., 1873, whence he escaped Aug. 9–10, 1874. He resided later in Madrid, and wrote several works on the Metz episode.

Bazalgette, Sir **Joseph William.** Born 1819: died March 15, 1891. An English engineer. As chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works he designed and executed (1858–65) the system of drainage now in operation in London, as also (1863–74) the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea embankments.

Bazan, Don Cæsar de. See *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

Bazard (bä-zär′), **Saint-Amand.** Born at Paris, Sept. 19, 1791: died at Courtry, near Montfermeil, July 29, 1832. A French socialist, organizer of Carbonarist societies, and adherent of Saint-Simon.

Bazardjik. A town in Bulgaria, 27 miles north of Varna. It was captured by the Russians in 1774 and 1810.

Bazarof (bäz-ä′rof). A brutal but original medical student in Turgenief's "Fathers and Sons." He is the representative of young Russia with aspirations toward progress. In him is first formulated the original theory of Nihilism. He takes pride in absolute negation.

Bazas (bä-zäs′). A town in the department of Gironde, France, 33 miles southeast of Bordeaux. It figured in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), 4,948.

Bazeilles (bä-zāy′). A village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, France, near the Meuse. It was destroyed by the Bavarians Sept. 1, 1870.

Baziás (bo′zi-äsh). A small town in Hungary, situated on the Danube 45 miles east of Belgrad.

Bazigars (bä-zē-gärz′). A nomadic race widely diffused in Hindustan, allied, perhaps, to the gipsies of Europe.

Bazin (bä-zan′). The lackey of Aramis in "The Three Musketeers" by Dumas.

Bazin (bä-zań′), **Antoine Pierre Louis.** Born 1799: died 1863. A French Orientalist. He published "Théâtre chinois," "Grammaire mandarine," etc.

Bazin, Jacques Rigomer. Born at Mans, 1771: died Jan. 20, 1820. A French publicist, man of letters, and democratic politician. He was the author of pamphlets published under the title "Le Lynx" (1814) and "Suite du Lynx" (1817), "Jacqueline d'Olysbourg" (1803), a melodrama, "Charlemagne" (1817), a tragedy, "Seïde" (1816), a novel, etc.

Bazoche (bä-zōsh′), or **Basoche, La.** An association of clerks connected with the parliament of Paris. It watched over the interests of its members, and performed farces satirizing the parliament. It arose at the beginning of the 14th century, and was suppressed in 1791, but has recently been revived.

Baztan, or **Bastan** (bäs-tän′). A valley in the Pyrenees, in the northern part of the province of Navarre, Spain. It is traversed by the Bidassoa.

Bazzard (baz′ärd), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood," a clerk to Mr. Grewgious, and author of a tragedy which gives him a baleful influence over his master.

Bazzi, Giovanni Antonio. See *Sodoma.*

Beach, Hicks. See *Hicks Beach.*

Beach (bēch), **Moses Yale.** Born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1800: died at Wallingford, July 19, 1868. An American inventor and journalist, proprietor of the New York "Sun."

Beachy Head (bē′chi hed). A chalk headland on the coast of Sussex, England, projecting into the English Channel, in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 0° 13′ E. Its height is 575 feet.

Beachy Head, Battle of. A naval victory gained near Beachy Head by the French under Tourville over the allied English and Dutch under Torrington, June 30 (N. S. July 10), 1690.

Beacon Hill (bē′kon hil). An elevation north of Boston Common. It was named from the beacon fire which was formerly lighted upon it.

Beacon Street. A street in Boston, Mass., which extends from Tremont street along the north side of the Common and Public Gardens westward. It is noted as a street of residences and its name is a synonym for the wealth and culture of the city.

Beaconsfield (bē′konz-fēld or bek′onz-fēld). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated 25 miles west northwest of London. It was the home and burial-place of Waller and of Edmund Burke. Population (1891), 1,773.

Beaconsfield, Earl of. See *Disraeli.*

Beadle, Harriet. See *Tattycoram.*

Beagle (bē′gl), **Sir Harry.** A fox-hunting English squire in Colman's comedy "The Jealous Wife."

Beagle Channel. A strait in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, which extends east and west in lat. 55° S.

Beagle, The. The ship in which Darwin made his voyage as naturalist. She was a 10-gun brig of 235 tons, commanded by Captain Fitzroy. She sailed Dec. 27, 1831, and returned Oct. 2, 1836. She had previously been used in surveying-work on the South American coast. See *Darwin, Charles.*

Beale (bēl), **Lionel Smith.** Born at London, 1828. An English physiologist and microscopist, professor of medicine at King's College, London, also of physiology and morbid anatomy, and later of pathological anatomy. He is the author of "How to Work with the Microscope," "Protoplasm, or Life, Matter, and Mind," "On Life and on Vital Action in Health and Disease," etc.

Beale, Mary. Born in Suffolk, England, 1632: died at London, Dec. 28, 1697. An English artist, noted as a portrait-painter.

Beall (bēl), **John Young.** Born in Virginia, Jan. 1, 1835: died on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Feb. 24, 1865. A Confederate spy and guerrilla. He commanded a body of men who, disguised as passengers, seized the Lake Erie steamer Philo Parsons Sept. 19, 1864, and subsequently captured and sank another boat, the Island Queen. He was arrested at Suspension Bridge, New York, Dec. 16, 1864, was tried at Fort Lafayette by a military commission, and, in spite of a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, dated Dec. 24, 1864, in which the Confederate government assumed the responsibility for Beall's action, was convicted and hanged.

Bear Flag Battalion. An American corps, in the early history of California, which was active in expelling the Mexicans.

Bear Island. A small island in the Arctic Ocean, south of Spitzbergen.

Bear Islands. A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, about long. 161° E.

Bear Lake. A lake about 20 miles long, situated on the border of southeastern Idaho and northeastern Utah.

Bear Lake, Great. See *Great Bear Lake.*

Bear Mountain. A hill, about 750 feet in height, situated in the northeastern part of Dauphin County, eastern central Pennsylvania. There are coal deposits in its vicinity.

Bear River. A river in northern Utah and southern Idaho, which falls into Great Salt Lake, in lat. 41° 28′ N., long. 112° 17′ W. Length, about 400 miles.

Beard (bērd), **George Miller.** Born at Montville, May 8, 1839: died in New York city, Jan. 23, 1883. An American physician, author of "Stimulants and Narcotics," "Eating and Drinking," "Hay Fever," etc.

Beard, James Henry. Born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1812: died at Flushing, N. Y., April 4, 1893. An American artist, brother of W. H. Beard, best known as a painter of animals.

Beard, William H. Born at Painesville, Ohio, April 13, 1825. An American painter, chiefly of humorous animal pictures.

Beardstown (bērdz′toun). The capital of Cass County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River in lat. 40° N. Population (1890), 4,226.

Béarn (bā-ärn′). [LL. *Benearnum.*] An ancient province of southern France, capital Pau, corresponding nearly to the department of Basses-Pyrénées. In the middle ages it was a viscounty. It passed to the Albret (Navarre) family [illegible], and with Henry of Navarre to France. It was formally incorporated with France in 1620.

Beardsley (bērdz′li), **Eben Edwards.** Born at Stepney, Conn., 1807: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1891. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and historian. He became rector of St. Thomas's Church, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1848, and was the author of "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut," etc.

Beardsley, Samuel. Born at Hoosic, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1790: died at Utica, N. Y., May 6, 1860. An American politician [illegible]. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York [illegible] and 1843–44, [illegible] court of New York 1844–47, and chief [illegible].

Béarnais (bā-är-nā′), **Le.** A surname given to Henry IV. of France, who was a native of Béarn.

Beas (bē′äs), or **Bias** (bē′äs), or **Beypasha** (bā-pash′ä). Gr. **Hyphasis** (hif′a-sis). [Gr. Ὕφασις.] A river in the Panjab, British India, which joins the Satlaj 50 miles southeast of Lahore. Length, over 300 miles.

Beasley (bēz′li), **Frederick.** Born near Edenton, N. C., 1777: died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Nov. 2, 1845. An American clergyman and philosophical writer, professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania 1813–28.

Beata Beatrix. A painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the National Gallery, London. It is a portrait of the painter's wife, painted after her death, with a quotation given by Dante from Jeremiah, showing the grief in Florence at the death of Beatrice in 1290.

Beaton (bē′ton; Sc. pron. bā′ton), or **Bethune, David.** Born 1494: murdered at the castle of St. Andrew's, May 29, 1546. A Scottish prelate and statesman. He was several times ambassador to France, was made bishop of Mirepoix by Francis I. in 1537, became a cardinal in 1538; and was appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's and primate of Scotland in 1539, lord privy seal in 1528, and chancellor in 1543. He negotiated the marriage of James V. of Scotland with Magdalen, daughter of Francis I., and also his second marriage with Mary of Guise. After the death of James he was arrested, but later regained his liberty and power, especially opposing the proposed English marriage of Mary. He was a man of loose life and a violent persecutor of the Reformers. It was by his order that Wishart was arrested, tried, and burned at the stake.

Beaton, or **Bethune, James.** Died 1539. A Scotch prelate, uncle of David Beaton. He became archbishop of Glasgow in 1509, and of St. Andrew's in 1522, and was lord treasurer from 1505, and chancellor 1513–26. He played a conspicuous part in Scotch politics during the minority of James V., and, like his nephew, was a persecutor.

Beaton, or **Bethune, James.** Born 1517: died April 30, 1603. A Scotch Roman Catholic prelate, a nephew of David Beaton. He became archbishop of Glasgow in 1552, and was Scottish ambassador to France for many years previous to his death. He was a man of high character and attainments.

Beatrice (bē′a-tris or -trēs; It. pron. bā-ä-trē′-che). [L. *Beatrix*, making happy; F. *Béatrice*, *Beatrix*, It. *Beatrice*, Sp. Pg. *Beatriz*.] **1.** See *Portinari, Beatrice*.—**2.** In Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan," an innocent, modest girl, the antithesis of her gay sister Crispinella.—**3.** The gay and wayward niece of Leonato, and rebellious lover of Benedick, in Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing": a character of intrigue, gaiety, wit, and diversity of humor.—**4.** The principal character in Hawthorne's story "Rappaccini's Daughter." Her poison-fed beauty fills her lover with passion, horror, and finally despair when he sees that he himself has imbibed some of her fatal charm. See *Rappaccini*.

Beatrice. The capital of Gage County, southeastern Nebraska. It is situated on the Big Blue River. Population (1890), 13,836.

Beatrice Cenci (bā-ä-trē′che chen′chē). See *Cenci, Beatrice*.

Beatrice Cenci. A celebrated portrait by Guido Reni, in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome. It is a three-quarter face seen over the shoulder, with golden hair confined by a white turban; the expression is of grief and gentle resignation.

Beatrice-Joanna (bē′a-tris-jō-an′ä). In Middleton's play "The Changeling," a headstrong, unscrupulous, unobservant girl, intent on putting an unwelcome lover out of the way. She induces De Flores, whom she loathes, to murder him, and is confounded when her honor is demanded as a reward instead of money. Unable to escape him, she yields, but is finally killed by De Flores when discovery of the double crime is made. He also kills himself.

Beatrix (bē′a-triks). [See *Beatrice*.] The maid and confidante of the two sisters Theodosia and Jacintha in Dryden's comedy "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer."

Beatrix. A novel by Balzac, begun in 1839 and finished in 1844.

Beatrix Esmond. See *Esmond, Beatrix*.

Beattie (bē′ti; Sc. pron. bā′ti), **James.** Born at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland, Oct. 25, 1735: died at Aberdeen, Aug. 18, 1803. A Scotch poet, essayist, and philosophical writer. He was professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He wrote "Original Poems and Translations" (1760), "Judgment of Paris" (1765), "The Minstrel" (1771–74), "Essay on Truth" (1770), "Dissertations" (1783), "Elements of Moral Science," etc.

Beatty (bē′ti), **John.** Born near Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1828. An American general in the Civil War. He served in the Union army as a volunteer throughout the war, commanding a brigade in the three days' fight at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 2, 1863, and rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1868–73. Author of "The Citizen Soldier, or Memoirs of a Volunteer" (1879), etc.

Beau Brummel. See *Brummel*.

Beau Brummel (bō brum′el), **the King of Calais.** A play by William Blanchard Jerrold, brought out at the Lyceum Theater April 11, 1859. A play called "Beau Brummel" was also produced in New York in 1891 by Richard Mansfield.

Beau Didapper. See *Didapper*.

Beau Feilding. See *Feilding*.

Beau Hewit. See *Flutter, Sir Fopling*.

Beau Nash. See *Nash*.

Beau Nash (bō nash). A three-act comedy in prose by Douglas Jerrold, produced at the Haymarket and published in 1825.

Beau Sabreur, Le. See *Handsome Swordsman*.

Beau's Duel, The, or A Soldier for the Ladies. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1702. It was in part taken from Jasper Mayne's "City Match."

Beaucaire (bō-kār′). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Rhône, opposite Tarascon, 14 miles east of Nîmes: the ancient Ugernum. It is noted for its fair, and formerly had an extensive commerce. Population (1891), commune, 8,947.

Beauce (bōs). A district of France, included within the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Loir-et-Cher, famous for its production of wheat. Its chief town is Chartres.

Beauchamp (bō-shoṅ′), **Alphonse de.** Born at Monaco, 1767: died at Paris, June 1, 1832. A French historian and littérateur, charged with the supervision of the press under the Directory. He wrote a "Histoire des guerres de la Vendée" (1806), "Le Faux Dauphin" (1803), "Histoire de la conquête et des révolutions du Pérou" (1808), "Histoire du Brésil depuis sa conquête en 1500 jusqu'au 1810" (1815), "Vie de Louis XVIII." (1821), etc.

Beauchamp (bē′cham), **Philip.** [The surname *Beauchamp* exists also in the more correct spelling *Becham*, which represents the mod. pronunciation. *Beauchamp* follows the mod. F. spelling; OF. *Beuchamp*, *Beauchamp*, fair field.] A pseudonym of George Grote.

Beauchamp, Richard de, Earl of Warwick. Born at Salwarp, Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1382: died at Rouen, France, April 30, 1439. A noted English soldier and statesman, prominent in affairs of state during the reign of Henry V.

Beauchamp, Viscount. The title given by the Jacobites to Sir Frederick Vernon in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Rob Roy."

Beauclerc (bō-klärk′). [F. *beau clerc*, fine scholar.] A surname given to Henry I. of England, on account of his attainments as a scholar.

Beauclerk (bō′klärk), **Topham.** Born Dec. 17, 1739: died at London, March 11, 1780. An English gentleman of refined tastes and charming conversation, notable chiefly as the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and for his library of 30,000 volumes (sold at auction in 1781), which was rich in works relating to the English stage and English history.

Beaufort (bō-for′), or **Beaufort-en-Vallée** (bō-for′toṅ-väl-lā′). [F., 'fair fort' or 'castle.' Cf. *Belfort*.] A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 18 miles east of Angers. Its castle gave their title to the English Beauforts. Population (1891), commune, 4,492.

Beaufort (bō′fort). A seaport, capital of Carteret County, North Carolina, situated on an inlet of the Atlantic in lat. 34° 43′ N., long. 76° 40′ W. It has a good harbor. Population (1890), 2,007.

Beaufort (bū′fōrt). A seaport and watering-place, the capital of Beaufort County, South Carolina, situated on Port Royal Island in lat. 32° 26′ N., long. 80° 40′ W. It has a good harbor. A settlement here was attempted by the French in 1562, and was made by the English about 1680. It was captured by the Federals Dec. 6, 1861. Population (1890), 3,587.

Beaufort, Duc de. See *Vendôme, François de*.

Beaufort (bū′fort), Sir **Francis.** [The Eng. surname is from OF. *Beaufort*, the town, lit. 'fair fort.'] Born in Ireland, 1774: died at Brighton, Dec. 17, 1857. An English rear-admiral and man of science, hydrographer to the navy 1829–55. He wrote "Karamania, or a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor" (1817), etc.

Beaufort, Henry. Born at Beaufort Castle, Anjou: died at Winchester, England, April 11, 1447. An English prelate and statesman, natural son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford, and half brother of King Henry IV. He became bishop of Winchester (1405) and cardinal (1427), and was chancellor 1403–05, 1413–17, 1424–26. He was, during the minority of Henry VI., involved in a long contest for the ascendancy with his nephew, the Duke of Gloucester. He was president of the court which sentenced Joan of Arc to the stake.

Beaufort, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and of Derby. Born 1441: died 1509. The daughter of the first Duke of Somerset, wife successively of the Earl of Richmond, half-brother of Henry VI., of Henry Stafford, son to the Duke of Buckingham, and of Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby, and mother, by her first marriage, of Henry VII. She endowed Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and founded divinity professorships at both Oxford and Cambridge.

Beaugard (bō′gärd), **Captain.** The principal character in Otway's "Soldier's Fortune" and its sequel "The Atheist."

Beaugard, Old. The wild, extravagant father of Captain Beaugard in "The Atheist."

Beaugency (bō-zhoṅ-sē′). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire 16 miles southwest of Orléans. It suffered severely in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), commune, 4,313.

Beauharnais (bō-är-nā′), **Alexandre,** Vicomte **de.** Born in Martinique, May 28, 1760: guillotined at Paris, July 23, 1794. A French politician and general, husband of Joséphine (later empress). He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and general in the Army of the North, and was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal for treason.

Beauharnais, Eugène de, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstädt. Born at Paris, Sept. 3, 1781: died at Munich, Feb. 21, 1824. A French soldier and statesman, son of Alexandre de Beauharnais and Joséphine, afterward empress of France. He served with Napoleon in Egypt in 1798; was appointed viceroy of Italy in 1805; married the Princess Augusta Amelia of Bavaria in 1806; was adopted by Napoleon, and made heir apparent to the crown of Italy in 1806; gained the battle of Raab 1809; commanded an army corps in the Russian campaign in 1812, taking charge of the broken forces after the departure of Napoleon and the flight of Murat; decided the victory of Lutzen in 1813, and, when deprived of his viceroyalty by the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, retired to Bavaria, where he obtained, with the principality of Eichstadt, the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Beauharnais, Eugénie Hortense de. Born 1783: died 1837. Daughter of Alexandre de Beauharnais, wife (1802) of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III.

Beauharnais, François, Marquis **de.** Born at La Rochelle, Aug. 12, 1756: died at Paris, 1823. A French royalist politician, brother of Alexandre de Beauharnais.

Beauharnais, Joséphine de. See *Joséphine*.

Beaujeu, Anne de. See *Anne de Beaujeu*.

Beaujeu (bō-zhė′). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Ardière 31 miles north-northwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 3,290.

Beaujeu, Hyacinthe Marie L. de. Born at Montreal, Canada, Aug. 9, 1711: died July 9, 1755. A French officer in America. He succeeded Contrecour as commander of Fort Duquesne in 1755, planned the ambuscade which resulted in the defeat of Braddock, July 9, 1755, and fell at the first fire of the British.

Beaujolais (bō-zho-lā′). An ancient territory of France, in the government of Lyonnais, now comprised in the departments of Rhône and Loire. Its chief towns were Beaujeu and Villefranche. It was a barony and county, and was united to the crown by Francis I., and was later in the possession of the Orléans family. It is noted for its mines.

Beaujoyeulx. See *Baltazarini*.

Beaulea, or **Beauleah.** See *Rampur Beauleah*.

Beaulieu (bō-lē-ė′). [F., 'beautiful place.'] A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Dordogne 20 miles south of Tulle. Population (1891), commune, 2,359.

Beaulieu (bū′li). A village and abbey in Hampshire, England, 6 miles southwest of Southampton.

Beaulieu (bō-lē-ė′), **Jean Pierre,** Baron **de.** Born at Namur, Oct. 26, 1725: died near Linz, Dec. 22, 1819. An Austrian general. He served in the Seven Years' War; commanded at Jemappes in 1792, and as commander-in-chief in Italy was defeated by Napoleon (1796) at Montenotte, Millesimo, Montesano, Mondovi, and Lodi. He was succeeded by Wurmser.

Beaulieu-Marconnay (bō-lē-ė′ mär-ko-nā′), **Karl Olivier,** Baron **von.** Born at Minden, Sept. 5, 1811: died at Dresden, April 8, 1889. A German official and historical writer.

Beauly (bū′li). A village and ruined priory in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 9 miles west of Inverness.

Beauly Basin. The upper part of Inverness Firth, connected with Moray Firth, northwest of Inverness. Length, 9 miles.

Beaumains. See *Gareth.*

Beaumanoir (bō-mä-nwär′), **Jean de.** Lived in the middle of the 14th century. A French knight of Brittany. He is celebrated as the French commander in the "Battle of the Thirty" (which see), 1351, between Ploermel and Josselin, Brittany.

Beaumanoir, Sir Lucas de. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the grand master of the Knights Templar. He seizes Rebecca and tries her as a witch.

Beaumanoir, Philippe de. Born about 1250: died Jan. 7, 1296. A French jurist. He was *bailli* at Senlis in 1273, and at Clermont in 1280, and presided at assizes held in various towns. His chief work, highly esteemed in the study of old French law, is "Coutumes de Beauvoisis" (edited by De la Thaumassière 1690, and by Beugnot 1842).

Beaumarchais (bō-mär-shā′), **Pierre Augustin Caron de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 24, 1732: died there, May 18, 1799. A French polemic and dramatic writer. He was the seventh child of Charles Caron, master clock-maker. After an elementary schooling, he joined his father in the trade. Subsequently he assumed the name of Beaumarchais, in accordance with a usage prevalent in that century. His claim to the invention of a new escapement in clock-work being disputed, young Caron appealed to the Academy of Sciences and to public opinion, thereby attracting also the attention of the court. On the death in 1770 of the celebrated financier Duverney, who had taken Beaumarchais into partnership, a question of inheritance occasioned litigation. Beaumarchais conducted his own case, and to vindicate himself published four "Memoires" (1774–75) replete with wit and eloquence, which made him famous. His earlier attempts to write for the stage, "Eugenie" and "Les Deux Amis, ou le Négociant de Lyon," were failures. "Le Barbier de Séville" waited two years to be presented to the public, and the first performance, Feb. 23, 1775, was not very successful. Subsequently he altered and greatly improved the comedy. "Le Mariage de Figaro," begun in 1775 and completed in 1778, was suppressed for four years by the censure of Louis XVI. It was given for the first time April 27, 1784, and was immediately successful. It is the masterpiece of French comedy in the 18th century. His later plays, "Tarare" and "La Mère Coupable," barely deserve mention. During the War of American Independence Beaumarchais sent to the United States a fleet of his own, carrying a cargo of weapons and ammunition for the American colonists. His poverty during the latter part of his life was largely due to the difficulty he experienced in recovering payment from the United States. Beaumarchais is the hero of one of Goethe's plays, "Clavigo" (which see).

Beaumaris (bō-mär′is). [OF. *beau marais*, fair marsh. Formerly called *Bornover*.] A seaport and watering-place in Anglesea, Wales, situated on Beaumaris Bay 47 miles west by south of Liverpool. It has a castle, a large 13th-century fortress, built by Edward I. The long, low line of the interior walls is impressive, with their many towers, surmounted by the huge cylindrical towers of the main structure. The central court is extremely picturesque, surrounded by ruins of the chapel and the great hall, with finely traceried windows, and of the interesting residential buildings profusely draped with ivy. Population (1891), 2,202.

Beaumaris Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea, between Anglesea and Carnarvon, Wales.

Beaumelle (bō-mel′). A female character in Massinger and Field's play "The Fatal Dowry."

Beaumelle, Laurent Angliviel de la. Born at Valleraugue, Gard, France, Jan. 28, 1726: died at Paris, Nov. 17, 1773. A French man of letters, professor of French literature at Copenhagen 1749–51. In the latter year he went to Berlin, and in 1752 to Paris. His works brought him two periods of imprisonment in the Bastille and the active enmity of Voltaire.

Beaumont (bō-môṅ′). [F., 'fair mount'; L. *Bellus Mons*, or *Belmontium*.] A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 14 miles southeast of Sedan. Here, Aug. 30, 1870, the Germans under the Crown Prince of Saxony defeated a division of MacMahon's army.

Beaumont (bō′mont, formerly bū′mont), **Basil.** Born 1669: died Nov. 27, 1703. An English rear-admiral. He perished in the Downs in a terrible storm which destroyed 13 vessels, with 1,500 seamen.

Beaumont (bō-môṅ′), **Elie de.** See *Élie de Beaumont.*

Beaumont (bō′mont, formerly bū′mont), **Francis.** Born at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, in 1584: died March 6, 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. An English dramatist and poet. He entered Oxford Feb. 4, 1596, at the age of twelve. In 1600 he entered the Inner Temple, but apparently did not pursue his legal studies. In 1602 he published "Salmacis and Hermaphroditus," a poem after Ovid (his authorship of this poem is doubted by Bullen). His friendship for Ben Jonson probably began shortly after this, and from 1607 to 1611 his commendatory poems were prefixed to several of Jonson's plays. In 1613 Beaumont produced "A Masque for the Inner Temple," and about that time he married Ursula, daughter of Henry Isley of Sundridge in Kent. His close personal and literary intimacy with John Fletcher dated from about 1607. They lived together not far from the Globe Theatre on the Bankside, sharing everything in common. Till 1616 (1611 Bullen) they wrote together. The discussion of the separate authorship of the plays will be found under *Fletcher, John.* The Induction and the first two Triumphs in "Four Plays or Moral Representations in One" are usually ascribed entirely to Beaumont.

Beaumont, Sir George Howland. Born at Dunmow, Essex, England, Nov. 6, 1753: died Feb. 7, 1827. An English patron of art, connoisseur, and landscape-painter, one of the founders of the National Gallery at London.

Beaumont, Sir John. Born, probably at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, 1583: died April 19, 1627. An English poet, brother of Francis Beaumont. He wrote "Bosworth Field," sacred poems, "Crown of Thorns" (now lost), etc.

Beaumont de la Bonnière (bō-môṅ′ dė lä bon-yär′), **Gustave Auguste.** Born at Beaumont-la-Châtre, Sarthe, France, Feb. 16, 1802: died at Tours, Feb. 6, 1866. A French politician and man of letters. He was the author of "Du système penitentiaire aux Etats-Unis" (1832), "De l'esclavage aux États-Unis" (1840), "L'Irlande, politique, sociale, et religieuse" (1839), etc.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne (bō-môṅ′dė-lō-mäny′). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Gimone 22 miles west-southwest of Montauban. Population (1891), commune, 4,040.

Beaumont-sur-Oise (bō-môṅ′sür-wäz′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated on the Oise 18 miles north of Paris. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 3,099.

Beaune (bōn). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, eastern France, 24 miles southwest of Dijon. It has an extensive trade in Burgundy wines. The hospital of Beaune remains almost precisely as when completed in 1443. It has a picturesque doorway covered with a penthouse, a quaint court with two tiers of galleries, and a remarkably high, steep roof. The grande salle has a superb arched timber roof. Population (1891), 12,470.

Beaune-la-Rolande (bōn′lä-rō-loṅd′). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 19 miles northeast of Orléans. Here, Nov. 28, 1870, the Prussians under General von Voigts-Rhetz defeated the French under Aurelle de Paladines. The French loss was about 6,700. Population (1891), 1,792.

Beaupréau (bō-prā-ō′). [F., 'fair meadow.'] A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Evre 29 miles southwest of Angers. It was the scene of a Vendean victory 1793. Population (1891), commune, 3,857.

Beauregard (bō′re-gärd; F. pron bō-re-gär′ or bōr-gär′), **Pierre Gustave Toutant.** [F. *beau regard*, fair view.] Born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818: died there, Feb. 20, 1893. An American general. He graduated at West Point 1838; served with distinction in the Mexican war, being brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major for similar conduct at Chapultepec; was appointed superintendent at West Point in 1860, with the rank of colonel; resigned in 1861, on the secession of Louisiana from the Union, to accept an appointment as brigadier-general in the Confederate army; bombarded and captured Fort Sumter, April 12–13, 1861; commanded at the battle of Bull Run, July 21 (being raised in consequence of his services in this battle to the rank of general); assumed command of the army at Shiloh, on the fall of General A. S. Johnston, April 6, 1862; commanded at Charleston 1862–64; defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; and surrendered with Johnston in 1865. He was president of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company 1865–70, and became adjutant-general of Louisiana in 1878.

Beaurepaire (bō-rė-pãr′). A castle celebrated in Arthurian legend. Blanchefleur was besieged here and freed by Sir Perceval.

Beaurepaire-Rohan (bō-re-pãr′rō-oṅ′), **Henrique de.** Born 1818: died July, 1894. A French general and geographer. He wrote a "Descripção de uma viagem de Cuyabá ao Rio de Janeiro, etc." (1846), a topography of Matto Grosso, etc., and he was chief of the commission which prepared the map of Brazil published in 1878. In 1864 he was minister of war.

Beausobre (bō-sōbr′), **Isaac de.** Born at Niort, France, March 8, 1659: died at Berlin, June 6, 1738. A French Protestant theologian, pastor of a French church in Berlin. He was the author of an "Essai critique de l'histoire de Manichée et du Manichéisme" (1739, vol. 2, 1744), a translation of the New Testament into French from the original Greek, etc.

Beautemps-Beaupré (bō-toṅ′bō-prā′), **Charles François.** Born at Neuville-au-Pont, Marne, France, 1766: died 1854. A noted French hydrographer.

Beauty and the Beast. [F. *La Belle et la Bête.*] A story in which a daughter (Beauty, Zemire), to save her father's life, becomes the guest of a monster (Azor), who, by his kindness and intelligence, wins her love, whereupon he regains his natural form, that of a handsome young prince. The French version by Madame le Prince de Beaumont was published in 1757. She probably derived the plot from Straparola's "Piacevoli Notti," a collection of Italian stories published in 1550. There have been many English versions, of which the most noteworthy is Miss Thackeray's. The story gave Grétry the subject for his very successful opera "Zémire and Azor."

Beauvais (bō-vā′). The capital of the department of Oise, France, situated on the Thérain 43 miles north-northwest of Paris. It is the ancient Cæsaromagus, the capital of the Bellovaci (a Belgic tribe), whence its later name *Bellovacum* or *Belvacum* (used in *Beauvais*). In the middle ages it was a countship. Beauvais was defended against the English in 1433, and against Charles the Bold of Burgundy by the citizens under Jeanne Hachette in 1472. Many church councils have been held there. It is an important industrial and commercial center, and has manufactures of Gobelin tapestries, carpets, cotton, woolens, lace, buttons, brushes, etc. The cathedral of Beauvais is a fragment consisting merely of choir and transepts, begun in 1225 with the intention of surpassing all other existing churches. The plan failed owing to stinted expenditure on the foundations, which proved too weak for the stupendous superstructure. The choir, presenting the most beautiful 13th-century vaulting and tracery, is 104 feet long and 157 from vaulting to pavement. It possesses superb medieval glass. The great transepts are Flamboyant. Population (1891), 19,882.

Beauvais, Charles Théodore. Born at Orléans, France, Nov. 8, 1772: died at Paris, 1830. A French general and writer. He compiled "Victoires et conquetes des français," and edited "Correspondance de Napoleon avec les cours étrangeres," etc.

Beauvallet (bō-vä-lā′), **Léon.** Born at Paris, 1829: died there, March 22, 1885. A French littérateur, son of Pierre François Beauvallet.

Beauvallet, Pierre François. Born at Pithiviers, France, Oct. 13, 1801: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1873. A French actor and dramatic writer.

Beauvau (bō-vō′), **Charles Juste de.** Born at Lunéville, France, Sept. 10, 1720: died May 2, 1793. A marshal of France, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Beauvau, René François de. Born 1664: died Aug. 4, 1739. A French prelate, bishop of Bayonne, and later (1707) of Tournay, where he distinguished himself during the siege of 1709.

Beaux (bō), **Cecilia.** Born at Philadelphia. A contemporary American painter, a pupil (in America) of Van der Weilen and William Sartain, and (in Paris) of Henry, Bouguereau, Constant, and others.

Beaux Arts, Académie des. See *Academy.*

Beaux' Stratagem, The. A comedy by Farquhar, produced March 8, 1707: his best play.

Beauzée (bō-zā′), **Nicolas.** Born at Verdun, May 9, 1717: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1789. A French grammarian and littérateur.

Beaver (bē′vėr), **James Adams.** Born at Millerstown, Pa., Oct. 21, 1837. An American politician and general. He was colonel and brigade-commander in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War; was the (unsuccessful) Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1882; and was Republican governor of Pennsylvania 1887–91.

Beaver, Philip. Born at Lewknor, Oxfordshire, England, Feb. 28, 1766: died at Table Bay, South Africa, April 5, 1813. A captain of the English navy. He attempted unsuccessfully to colonize the island of Bulama, West Africa, 1792–93.

Beaver City. The chief town in Beaver County, Oklahoma.

Beaver Creek. A river in northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska, a tributary of the Republican River. Length, about 200 miles.

Beaver Dam. A city in Dodge County, Wisconsin, 59 miles northwest of Milwaukee. Population (1891), 4,222.

Beaver Dam Creek. See *Mechanicsville.*

Beaver Falls. A borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, situated near the junction of the Beaver and Ohio rivers, 26 miles northwest of Pittsburgh. It has various manufactures, and is largely controlled by the Harmony Society of Economy. Population (1890), 9,735.

Beaver Islands. A group of islands in the northern part of Lake Michigan, belonging to Manitou County, Michigan. The length of the largest (Big Beaver) is 24 miles.

Beaver River. A river in western Pennsylvania, formed by the union of the Mahoning and Shenango rivers. It joins the Ohio near Beaver Falls.

Beazley (bēz′li), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1786: died at Tunbridge Castle, Kent, Oct. 12, 1851. An English architect and dramatist, noted as a designer of theaters.

Bebek (beb′ek). A place in European Turkey on the Bosporus 6 miles northeast of Constantinople.

Bebel (bā′bel), **Ferdinand August.** Born at Cologne, Feb. 22, 1840. One of the leaders of the social democratic party [illegible]. In 1862 he joined the German [illegible] in that year under the lead [illegible] which resulted in the formation of the social-democratic party. In 1867 he was chosen deputy from the district of Glauchau-Meerane, in Saxony, to the constituent assembly of North Germany, and in 1871 was elected to the first Reichstag of the German Empire. In 1872 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of high treason against the German Empire, and to nine months' imprisonment on the charge of lese-majesty against the German emperor, in addition to which he was deprived of his seat in the Reichstag. He was reelected in 1873 to the Reichstag, in which with interruptions he has since represented various constituencies. Author of "Unsere Ziele," "Christenthum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau und der Socialismus," "Der deutsche Bauernkrieg," etc.

Bebenhausen (bā'ben-hou-zen). A Romanesque and Gothic Cistercian abbey, 3 miles north of Tübingen, Würtemberg, founded about 1185.

Bebra (bā'brä). A village and important railway junction in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, near the Fulda, 26 miles south-southeast of Cassel.

Bebutoff (bā-bö'tof), Prince **Vasili Osipovitch.** Born 1792: died at Tiflis, Transcaucasus, Russia, March 22, 1858. A Russian general, of Armenian descent. He defeated the Turks at Kadiklar, Dec. 1, 1853, and at Kuruk-Dere, Aug. 5, 1854.

Bec (bek). A ruined abbey at Bec-Helloin, near Brionne, department of Eure, France, famous as a seat of learning in the 11th century under the rule of Lanfranc and Anselm.

Beccafumi (bek-kä-fö'mē) (**Domenico de Pace**). Born near Siena, Italy, 1486: died at Siena, May 18, 1551. An Italian painter, surnamed "Meccherino" from his insignificant appearance. His best-known works are his designs for the decorations of the cathedral of Siena.

Beccari (bek'kä-rē), **Odoardo.** Born at Florence, Nov. 19, 1843. An Italian botanist, explorer in New Guinea, the East Indies, and East Africa. He founded the "Nuovo giornale botanico italiano" (1869) which, together with the "Bollettino della Società geografica italiana," contains most of his descriptions of travel and botanical discoveries.

Beccaria (bek-kä-rē'ä), **Cesare Bonesano,** Marchese **di.** Born at Milan, March 15, 1738: died at Milan, Nov. 28, 1794. An Italian economist, jurist, and philanthropist, professor in Milan. He was one of the earliest opponents of the death penalty. His most famous work is "Dei delitti e delle pene" ("On Crimes and Punishments," 1764: revised 1781), which was written from a humanitarian point of view and was very influential.

Beccaria, Giovanni Battista. Born at Mondovi, Piedmont, Oct. 3, 1716: died at Turin, May 27, 1781. An Italian mathematician and physicist, professor of physics at Turin, especially noted for his researches in electricity.

Beccles (bek'lz). A municipal borough in Suffolk, England, situated on the Waveney 17 miles southeast of Norwich. Population (1891), 6,669.

Beche, De la. See *De la Beche.*

Becher (beċh'er), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Speyer, 1635: died at London (?), Oct., 1682. A noted German chemist, economist, and physician. He was the author of numerous treatises, the most noted of which is the "Actorum laboratorii chymici Monacensis, seu physicæ subterraneæ libri duo" (1669). Of the three elements recognized by him in the composition of metals, and in general of minerals (a vitrifiable earth, a volatile earth, and an igneous principle), the last served as the foundation of the theory of Stahl.

Becher, Siegfried. Born at Plan, Bohemia, Feb. 28, 1806: died March 4, 1873. An Austrian economist and statistician. He became professor of history and geography in the Polytechnical Institute at Vienna, 18[illegible].

Bechstein (beċh'stīn), **Johann Matthäus.** Born at Waltershausen, in Gotha, Germany, July 11, 1757: died at Meiningen, Feb. 23, 1822. A German naturalist and forester, author of "Forst- und Jagdwissenschaft," etc.

Bechstein, Ludwig. Born at Weimar, Germany, Nov. 24, 1801: died at Meiningen, May 14, 1860. A Thuringian poet, folklorist, and novelist, nephew of Johann Matthäus Bechstein.

Bechuanaland (bech-ö-ä'nä-land). [*Bechuana* or *Bechuana*, the name of the people. See *Chuana.*] A region in South Africa, between Transvaal (South African Republic) and German Southwest Africa. It is partly a colony and partly a protectorate. The climate is good, but the soil is said to be more suitable for pasture than for agriculture. Vryburg is the capital. The military occupation and annexation by England took place in 1885. Area, 180,000 square miles (51,000 for the colony). Population (1891) [illegible] in the colony.

Beck (bek), **Christian Daniel.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 22, 1757: died Dec. 13, 1832. A German classical philologist. He was professor of Greek and Roman literature in the University of Leipsic (1825–32), and editor of the "Allgemeine Repertorium der neuesten in- und ausländischen Literatur" (1819–32). He published editions of Pindar, Aristophanes, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius, Plato, Cicero, and Calpurnius, "Commentarii historici decretorum religionis christianæ," etc.

Beck (bek), **James Burnie.** Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1822: died at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1890. An American statesman, Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky 1867–75, and United States senator 1877–90.

Beck, Johann Ludwig Wilhelm. Born at Leipsic, October 27, 1786: died there, Feb. 14, 1869. A German jurist, son of Christian Daniel Beck. He became professor of law at Königsberg in 1812, and president of the Court of Appeals at Leipsic in 1837.

Beck, Johann Tobias von. Born at Balingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 22, 1804: died Dec. 28, 1878. A German Protestant theologian, appointed professor of theology at Tübingen in 1843.

Beck, Karl. Born at Baja, Hungary, May 1, 1817: died at Währing, near Vienna, April 10, 1879. An Austrian poet. He was the author of "Nächte. Gepanzerte Lieder" (1838), "Der Fahrende Poet" (1838), "Stille Lieder" (1839), "Saul" (1841: a drama), "Janko" (1842), "Lieder vom armen Manne" (1846), "Aus der Heimath" (1852), "Mater Dolorosa" (1853), "Jadwiga" (1863), etc.

Beck, Madame. One of the principal characters in Charlotte Brontë's novel "Villette."

Becker (bek'er), **August.** Born at Klingenmünster, April 27, 1828: died at Eisenach, March 23, 1891. A German poet and novelist. He was editor of the "Isar-Zeitung" (1859–64), and is the author of "Des Rabbi Vermächtniss" (1866–67), "Hedwig" (1868), "Meine Schwester" (1876), etc.

Becker, August. Born at Darmstadt, Jan. 27, 1821: died at Düsseldorf, Dec. 19, 1887. A noted German landscape-painter.

Becker, Jakob. Born at Dittelsheim, near Worms, March 15, 1810: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 22, 1872. A German genre painter.

Becker, Jean. Born at Mannheim, May 11, 1833: died there, Oct. 10, 1884. A noted German violinist, member, with the Italians Masi and Chiostri and the Swiss Hilpert, of the Florentine Quartet.

Becker, Johann Philipp. Born March 19, 1809: died at Geneva, Dec. 9, 1886. A German political agitator and socialist.

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. Born at Liser, near Trier, Germany, April 14, 1775: died at Offenbach, Sept. 5, 1849. A noted German philologist and physician. He wrote "Ausführliche deutsche Grammatik," "Handbuch der deutschen Sprache," etc.

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. Born at Leipsic, July 17, 1804: died at Leipsic, Oct. 26, 1877. A German organist and writer on music, son of Gottfried Wilhelm Becker. His chief works are "Systematisch-chronologische Darstellung der musikalischen Literatur" (1836–39), "Die Hausmusik in Deutschland" (1840).

Becker, Karl Friedrich. Born at Berlin, 1777: died at Berlin, March 15, 1806. A German historian. He wrote "Weltgeschichte für Kinder und Kinderlehrer" (1801–05), "Erzählungen aus der Alten Welt" (1801–03), etc.

Becker, Mme. (**Christiane Luise Amalie Neumann**). Born at Krossen in Neumark, Dec. 15, 1778: died at Weimar, Sept. 27, 1797. A famous German actress, daughter of the actor Johann Christian Neumann, and wife of the actor Heinrich Becker. She acted in both comedy and tragedy, and was much admired by Goethe who, after her death, sang of her in the elegy "Euphrosine."

Becker, Nikolaus. Born at Bonn, Jan. 8, 1809: died Aug. 28, 1845. A German poet, author of the popular Rheinlied "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben" (1840), etc.

Becker, Oskar. Born at Odessa, June 18, 1839: died at Alexandria, July 16, 1868. A German medical student in the University of Leipsic who attempted to assassinate William I. of Prussia at Baden-Baden, July 14, 1861. He gave at the subsequent trial as the reason for his act that the king was unequal to the task of uniting Germany. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but, at the intercession of the King of Prussia, was released in 1866, on condition of leaving Germany.

Becker, Rudolf Zacharias. Born at Erfurt, Germany, April 9, 1752: died March 28, 1822. A popular German writer. He was the author of "Noth- und Hülfsbüchlein" (1787–98), "Mildheimisches Liederbuch," "Holzschnitte alter deutscher Meister," etc.

Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. Born at Dresden, 1796: died at Meissen, Sept. 30, 1846. A German classical archæologist, son of Wilhelm Gottlieb Becker, professor in the University of Leipsic. He was the author of "Gallus" (1838), "Charikles" (1840: both on ancient Greek and Roman life), "Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer" ("Manual of Roman Antiquities," 1843–46, continued 1849–64), etc.

Becker, Wilhelm Gottlieb. Born at Oberkallenberg, Saxony, Nov. 4, 1753: died at Dresden, June 3, 1813. A German archæologist and man of letters. His chief work is "Augusteum, Dresden's antike Denkmäler enthaltend" (1805–09).

Beckerath (bek'er-ät), **Hermann von.** Born at Crefeld, Dec. 13, 1801: died there, May 12, 1870. A Prussian politician, a member of the Frankfort Parliament, and minister of finance 1848–49.

Beckers (bek'erz), **Hubert.** Born at Munich, Nov. 4, 1806: died at Munich, March 11, 1889. A German philosophical writer, appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Munich in 1847. He has written extensively upon the philosophy of Schelling.

Becket, Thomas. See *Thomas of London.*

Beckford (bek'fọrd), **William.** Born in Jamaica, 1709: died at London, June 21, 1770. An English politician. He became lord mayor of London in 1762, and again in 1769. He was a friend and supporter of Wilkes. During his second mayoralty he acquired celebrity by a fearless impromptu speech made before George III., May 23, 1770, on the occasion of presenting an address to the king.

Beckford, William. Born at Fonthill, Wiltshire, Sept. 29, 1759: died May 2, 1844. An English man of letters, connoisseur, and collector, son of William Beckford, lord mayor of London. He was for many years member of Parliament, but is best known as the author of "Vathek" (which see). He wrote also "Letters" (1834), and two burlesques, "The Elegant Enthusiast" (1796) and "Amezia" (1797). His villa at Fonthill, upon which he expended over a million dollars, was famous as an instance of reckless extravagance and fanciful splendor.

Beckwith (bek'with), Sir **George.** Born 1753: died at London, March 20, 1823. An English lieutenant-general. He entered the army in 1771, and served in the North American war 1776–82. From 1787 to 1791 he was diplomatic agent of England in the United States, and was successively governor of Bermuda (April, 1797), and of St. Vincent (Oct., 1804). From Oct., 1808, to June, 1814, he was governor of Barbadoes, with command of the British forces in the Windward and Leeward islands; and during this time he reduced the French islands of Martinique (Jan. 30 to Feb. 24, 1809) and Guadeloupe (Jan. 28 to Feb. 5, 1810). He subsequently commanded in Ireland.

Beckwith, (James) Carroll. Born at Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 23, 1852. An American portrait and genre painter, a pupil of Carolus Duran. He became a member of the National Academy in 1894.

Beckx (beks), **Pierre Jean.** Born at Sichem, near Louvain, Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795: died at Rome, March 4, 1887. A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, general of the order of Jesuits 1853–84.

Becky Sharp. See *Sharp, Becky.*

Becon (bē'kọn), **Thomas.** Born in Norfolk, 1511 (1512?): died at London, 1567. An English ecclesiastic and writer. He was for a time a supporter of the Reformers in books written under the name of Theodore Basille, the doctrines of which, however, he was obliged to recant. He was chaplain to Lady Jane Seymour and to Cranmer under Edward VI., and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. His best-known work is "The Governaunce of Vertue."

Becquerel (bek-rel'), **Alexandre Edmond.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1820: died there, May 13, 1891. A French physicist, son of Antoine César Becquerel, noted for researches on the electric light, photography, etc.

Becquerel, Antoine César. Born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, Loiret, France, March 7, 1788: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1878. A French physicist, noted for his discoveries in electricity and in electro-chemistry. His chief works are "Traité expérimental de l'électricité et du magnétisme" (1834–40), "Traité d'électro-chimie" (1843), "Traité de physique." He served with the army in Spain 1810–12, abandoned his military career in 1815, and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to science.

Beczwa, or **Betchwa** (bech'wä). A river in eastern Moravia, a tributary of the March.

Beda. See *Bede.*

Bedamar (bed-ä-mär'). A Spanish statesman in Saint-Réal's "Conjuration des Espagnols contre la république de Venise," from which Otway took his "Venice Preserved." The character is a noble one, but is reduced to small proportions in Otway's play.

Bédarieux (bā-där-yė'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Orb 36 miles west of Montpellier. It has diversified manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 6,578.

Beddoes (bed'ōz), **Thomas.** Born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, April 13, 1760: died Dec. 24, 1808. An English physician and scientist. He was reader in chemistry to the University of Oxford (1788–92), and established at Bristol in 1798 a Pneumatic Institute for the treatment of disease by inhalation, in which he employed as his assistant Humphry Davy. Author of "Isaac Jenkins" (1793), "Hygeia, or Essays Moral and Medical" (1801–02), etc.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell. Born at Clifton, England, July 20, 1803: died at Basel, Jan. 26, 1849. An English poet and physiologist, son of Thomas Beddoes. He was the author of "The Bride's Tragedy" (1822), "Death's Jest-Book, or the Fool's Tragedy" (1850), "Poems" (1851).

Bede (bēd), or **Bæda,** surnamed "The Venerable." Born at Wearmouth, in Northumberland, probably in 673: died at Jarrow, May 26, 735. A celebrated English monk and ecclesiastical writer. He was educated at the monastery of St. Peter's at Wearmouth and at that of St. Paul's at Jarrow, in which latter institution he remained until his death. He was ordained a deacon in his nineteenth year, and became a priest in his thirtieth. He devoted his life to teaching and writing, and is said to have been master of all the learning of his time, including Greek and Hebrew. His chief work is "Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum." The first collective edition of his writings appeared at Paris 1544–45, which edition was reprinted in 1554. Both the original edition and the reprint are extremely rare.

Bede, Adam. The principal character in George Eliot's novel of that name, a young carpenter, a keen and clever workman, somewhat sharp-tempered and with a knowledge of some good books. He has an alert conscience, good common sense, and "well-balanced shares of susceptibility and self-control." He loves Hetty Sorrel, but finally marries Dinah Morris. (See *Morris, Dinah.*) He is said to be in part a portrait of George Eliot's father.

Bede, Cuthbert. The pseudonym of the Rev. Edward Bradley who wrote "Verdant Green" and other humorous works.

Bede, Lisbeth. The mother of Adam and Seth in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede."

Bede, Seth. The tender-hearted mystical brother of Adam Bede.

Bedeau (be-dō'), **Marie Alphonse.** Born at Vertou, near Nantes, France, Aug. 10, 1804: died at Nantes, Oct. 30, 1863. A French general. He served in Algeria; failed in an attempt to suppress the rising in Paris of Feb., 1848; became vice-president of the Constituent and Legislative assemblies; and was imprisoned at the coup d'état of 1851.

Bedel (bē'del), **Timothy.** Born at Salem, N.H., about 1740: died at Haverhill, N. H., 1787. An American officer in the Revolutionary War. He was in command of the force which was attacked by Brant's Indians at the Cedars, near Montreal, and which was surrendered without resistance by Captain Butterfield, the subordinate officer in command. The blame for this affair was thrown by General Arnold on Bedel, who at the time of the attack lay ill at Lachine.

Bedell (be-del'), **Gregory Townsend.** Born on Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1793: died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30, 1834. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and hymn-writer.

Bedell, Gregory Thurston. Born at Hudson, New York, Aug. 27, 1817: died at New York, March 11, 1892. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of Gregory Townsend Bedell. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York city 1843–59, and was consecrated assistant bishop of Ohio Oct. 13, 1859, and became bishop of that diocese in 1873; he resigned the office in 1889 on account of illness. Author of "Canterbury Pilgrimage to the Lambeth Conference," etc. (1878), "The Pastor," etc. (1880), and "Centenary of the American Episcopate" (1884).

Bedell, William. Born in Essex, England, 1571: died Feb. 7, 1642. An English prelate. He became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1627, and bishop of the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh in Ireland in 1629; resigned the see of Ardagh in 1633, in disapproval of pluralities; and, being imprisoned by the rebels in 1641, died in consequence of the treatment which he received.

Beder. See *Bedr.*

Bedford (bed'fọrd), or **Bedfordshire** (bed'fọrd-shir), abbreviated **Beds.** A midland county of England, bounded by Northampton on the northwest, Huntingdon on the northeast, Cambridge on the east, Hertford on the southeast, and Buckingham on the west. The surface is generally level, but is hilly in the south. Area, 461 square miles. Population (1891), 160,729.

Bedford. [ME. *Beddeford*, AS. *Bedanford*, Bedica's ford: *Bedica*, *Beadeca*, a proper name.] The capital of Bedfordshire, England, situated on the Ouse 45 miles north-northwest of London. It was the scene of a battle between the Britons and Saxons in 571. It had a castle in the middle ages. In Bedford jail Bunyan was imprisoned (1660–72 and 1675–76), and wrote "Pilgrim's Progress." Population (1891), 28,0[illegible].

Bedford. The capital of Lawrence County, Indiana, 65 miles south-southwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 3,351.

Bedford. The capital of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, 34 miles south of Altoona. Population (1890), 2,242.

Bedford, Duke of. See *Plantagenet, John.*

Bedford, Earls and Dukes of. See *Russell.*

Bedford (bed'fọrd), **Gunning S.** Born at Baltimore, Md., 1806: died in New York city, Sept. 5, 1870. An American physician. He was professor of obstetrics in the University of New York 1840–1862. He wrote "Diseases of Women and Children," "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics," etc.

Bedford Coffee House. A noted house formerly standing in Covent Garden, London, the resort of Garrick, Foote, Fielding, and others.

Bedford House. A fine mansion formerly standing in Belgrave Square, London, the residence of the Duke of Bedford.

Bedford Level. A flat tract of land situated on the eastern coast of England. It is about 60 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth, extending from Milton in Cambridgeshire to Boston in Lincolnshire, and from Peterborough in Northamptonshire to Brandon in Suffolk. It comprises nearly all the marshy district called the Fens and the Isle of Ely. It gets its name from Francis, earl of Bedford, who in 1634 undertook to drain it. Extensive drainage works have since been established, and the district affords rich grain and pasture lands. Area, 450,000 acres.

Bedford Square. A square in London, situated on the west of the British Museum, from which it is divided by Gower street.

Bedivere (bed'i-vēr), **Sir.** In the Arthurian cycle of romance, a knight of the Round Table. It was he who brought the dying Arthur to the barge in which the three queens bore him to the Vale of Avalon.

Bedlam (bed'lạm). [A corruption of *Bethlehem.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory, founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics.

Bedlam beggar. Same as *Abraham-man.*

Bedlington (bed'ling-tọn). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Blyth 11 miles north of Newcastle. Population (1891), 16,996.

Bedmar (bed-mär'), **Alfonso de la Cueva, Marquis de.** Born 1572: died Aug. 2, 1655. A Spanish diplomatist and prelate who, while ambassador of Philip III. to Venice, planned an unsuccessful conspiracy to destroy the republic, 1618. He became a cardinal 1622. His conspiracy is said to have suggested the plot of Otway's "Venice Preserved." See *Bedamar.*

Bednur (bed-nör'), or **Bednore** (bed-nōr'). A town in western Mysore, Hindustan, in lat. 13° 50′ N., long. 75° 5′ E. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, and by Tippu Sahib in 1783. Formerly it was the seat of a rajah.

Bedott (be-dot'), **Widow,** or **Widow Priscilla P. Bedott.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Frances Miriam (Berry) Whitcher in the "Widow Bedott Papers."

Bedouins (bed'ö-inz), or **Bedawi** (bed-ä-wē'). The nomadic Arabs, in distinction from the *fellahin*, or peasants, and the dwellers in towns, who usually call themselves "sons of the Arabs" (*Ibn-el Arab*). They are subdivided in tribes called *Kabileh*. Two principal groups may be distinguished: (1) *Bedawin* in the narrower sense, *i. e.*, Arabic-speaking tribes who occupy the deserts adjoining central and northern Egypt, or who are to be found in various regions of southern Nubia as a pastoral people; (2) *Bejas*, or *Bogas*, who range over the regions of Upper Egypt and Nubia situated between the Nile and the Red Sea, extending to the frontiers of the Abyssinian highlands. This second group consists of three different tribes, the Hadendoa, the Bisharin, and the Ababdeh. On the left bank of the Nile they are spread out as far as the boundaries of the Niger (lat. 9° N.). The territory occupied by them is called "Eddbai," and they number about [illegible] souls. The peninsula of Mount Sinai is also occupied by three Bedouin tribes, the Terabiyin, the Towara, and the Sawarkeh or El-Atash. The Bedouins live in tents. Their chief occupation is breeding cattle. Their figures are symmetrical and slender, their form and head delicate and graceful, and their complexion brownish-colored. They are courageous and warlike. They all profess Islam, but are lax in following its precepts, and are tolerant in their intercourse with non-Mohammedans.

Bedr (bed'r), or **Beder** (bed'er). A village in Arabia, between Medina and Mecca. It was the scene of the first victory of Mohammed over the Koreishites about the beginning of 624 A. D.

Bedreddin Hassan (bed-red-dēn' has'san). The son of Noureddin Ali in the story of that name in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Having been outwitted by a genie and adopted by a pastry-cook, he is discovered by the superior quality of the cheese-cakes he makes, and especially by his habit of putting no pepper in them, and restored to his family.

Bedretto (bā-dret'tō), **Val di.** An alpine valley in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, southwest of the St. Gothard.

Bedriacum (be-dri'a-kum), or **Bebriacum** (be-bri'a-kum). In ancient geography, a village of northern Italy, east of Cremona. The exact location is undetermined. Here, April, 69 A. D., the forces of Vitellius under Cæcina and Valens defeated the forces of Otho; later in 69 A. D. the forces of Vespasian, under Antonius, defeated the forces of Vitellius.

Beds (bedz). An abbreviation of Bedfordshire.

Bedwin (bed'win), **Mrs.** "A motherly old lady," Mr. Brownlow's housekeeper, who is kind to Oliver, in Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist."

Bee (bē), **Bernard E.** Born about 1823: died at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. A Confederate brigadier-general in the Civil War. He commanded a brigade of South Carolina troops at Bull Run, where he fell.

Bee, Jon. The pseudonym of John Badcock.

Bee, The. A periodical which appeared Oct. 6, 1759, eight weekly numbers only being published. Oliver Goldsmith was the author of nearly all the essays.

Beecher (bē'chėr), **Catherine Esther.** Born at East Hampton, L. I., Sept. 6, 1800: died at Elmira, N. Y., May 12, 1878. An American educator and writer, daughter of Lyman Beecher. She conducted a female seminary in Hartford, Conn., 1822–32, and was the author of "An Appeal to the People," "Common Sense applied to Religion," "Domestic Service," "Physiology and Calisthenics," etc.

Beecher, Charles. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 7, 1815. An American clergyman and writer, son of Lyman Beecher.

Beecher, Edward. Born at East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1803. An American Congregational clergyman and theological writer, son of Lyman Beecher.

Beecher, Harriet. See *Stowe.*

Beecher, Henry Ward. Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. A noted American Congregational clergyman, lecturer, reformer, and author, son of Lyman Beecher. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary, and was pastor in Lawrenceburg, Indiana (1837–39), of a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis (1839–47), and of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn (1847–87). He was one of the founders and early editors of the "Independent," the founder of the "Christian Union" and its editor 1870–81; and one of the most prominent of antislavery orators. He delivered Union addresses in Great Britain on subjects relating to the Civil War in the United States in 1863. He published "Lectures to Young Men" (1844), "Star Papers" (1855), "Freedom and War" (1863), "Eyes and Ears" (1864), "Aids to Prayer" (1864), "Norwood" (1867), "[illegible]," "Lecture Room Talks," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," "A Summer Parish," "Evolution and Preaching" (1885), etc.

Beecher, Lyman. Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12, 1775: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1863. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian. He was pastor in East Hampton, Long Island (1799–1810), Litchfield, Connecticut (1810–26), and Boston (1826–32), and president of Lane Theological Seminary (1832–51). He was noted as a temperance and antislavery reformer and controversialist. He wrote "Views in Theology," "Six Sermons on Temperance," etc.

Beecher, Thomas Kinnicut. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1824. An American Congregational clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, pastor at Elmira, New York, since 1854.

Beechey (bē'chi), **Frederick William.** Born at London, Feb. 17, 1796: died at London, Nov. 29, 1856. An English rear-admiral and geographer, son of Sir William Beechey. He was distinguished in Arctic exploration with Franklin, and as commander of an expedition in [illegible]. He wrote "Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole" (184[illegible]), etc.

Beechey, Sir **William.** Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 12, 1753: died at Hampstead, England, Jan. 28, 1839. A noted English portrait painter.

Beef-eaters (bēf'ē-terz). [Originally humorous.] A name given to the Yeomen of the Guard, whose function it has been, ever since 1485, when they first appeared in the coronation procession of Henry VII., to attend the sovereign at banquets and other state occasions. The Tower Warders are also called Beef-eaters, these having been sworn in as Yeomen Extraordinary of the Guard in the reign of Edward VI. The name is [illegible] by the Tower Warders [illegible].

Beefington (bē'fing-tọn), **Milor.** A fictitious English nobleman exiled by royal tyranny before the granting of the Magna Charta. He is introduced in "The Rovers," in the Anti-Jacobin, [illegible] by Frere, Canning, and Ellis.

Beefsteak Club. A club founded in the reign of Queen Anne (it was called a "new society" in 1709), believed to be the earliest club of this name. [illegible] dinner [illegible] ger, [illegible] private room at the theater [illegible] a beefsteak so appetizingly that Lord Peterborough proposed repeating the entertainment the next Saturday at the same hour. After the fire at Covent Garden in 1808 the Sublime Society met at the Bedford Coffee House, whence they removed to the Old Lyceum in 1809. When it was burned in 1830, they returned to the Bedford. When the Lyceum Theatre was rebuilt in 1838, a magnificent and appropriate room was provided for them (Timbs), where they met until 1867, when the dwindling society was dissolved. A Beefsteak Club was established at the Theatre Royal, Dublin by Sheridan, about 1749, of which Peg Woffington was president. There were also other clubs of the kind. The present Beefsteak Club in Toole's Theatre, London, was established in 1876.

Beelzebub (bē-el′ze-bub). [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Belzebub*; ME. *Belsebub*, L. *Beelzebub*, Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, Heb. *Ba'alzebub*, a god of the Philistines, the averter of insects, from *ba'al*, lord (Baal), and *zebub*, *z'bûb*, a fly.] **1.** A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies. See *Baal*.—**2.** In demonology, one of the Gubernatores of the Infernal Kingdom, under Lucifer. *Faust's Book of Marvels* (1469).—**3.** A name of the *Mycetes ursinus*, a howling monkey of South America.

Beemster (bām′stėr). A large polder in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 13 miles north of Amsterdam. Population, about 4,000.

Beer (bār), **Adolf.** Born at Prossnitz, Moravia, Feb. 27, 1831. An Austrian historian. His works include "Geschichte des Welthandels" (1860–1864), "Holland und der österreichische Erbfolgekrieg" (1871), "Die erste Teilung Polens" (1873–74), and various works on Austrian history.

Beer, Jacob Meyer. See *Meyerbeer, Giacomo.*

Beer, Michael. Born at Berlin, Aug. 19, 1800: died at Munich, March 22, 1833. A German dramatist, brother of Meyerbeer. His chief work is the tragedy "Struensee" (1829).

Beer, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Jan. 4, 1797: died at Berlin, March 27, 1850. A German banker and astronomer, brother of Meyerbeer. He published a map of the moon (1836).

Beerberg (bār′berG). The highest mountain of the Thüringerwald, Germany, 15 miles east-northeast of Meiningen. Height, about 3,160 feet.

Beers (bērz), Mrs. (**Ethelinda Eliot**: pseudonym **Ethel Lynn**). Born at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827: died at Orange, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1879. An American poet. She is best known as the author of the poem "All Quiet Along the Potomac," which originally appeared in "Harper's Weekly" for Nov. 30, 1861, under the title "The Picket Guard."

Beers, Henry Augustin. Born at Buffalo, N.Y., July 2, 1847. An American man of letters, appointed professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1880. He edited "A Century of American Literature" (1878), and is the author of a "Sketch of English Literature" (1886), "Nathaniel Parker Willis" ("American Men of Letters," 1885), etc.

Beersheba (bē′ėr-shē′bä or bē-ėr′she-bä). [Heb., 'well of swearing' or 'of seven.' Cf. Gen. xxi. 31 and xxvi. 23–33.] In ancient geography, a town at the southern extremity of Palestine, 44 miles southwest of Jerusalem. It became a seat of idolatry (Amos v. 5, viii. 14). It was reinhabited after the return from the captivity (Neh. xi. 27). In the period of the Roman Empire it was the seat of a garrison and later of a bishop. It was mentioned in the middle ages, and is identified with the ruins surrounding 1,000 large wells called by the Arabs *Bir es-Saba*, 'Well of the Lions.' It was one of the oldest places in Palestine, and is familiar in the phrase "From Dan to Beersheba"—that is, 'from one end of the land to the other.'

Beeskow (bās′kō). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 43 miles southeast of Berlin. Population, about 4,000.

Beethoven (bā′tō-ven), **Ludwig van.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, probably Dec. 16, 1770: died at Vienna, March 26, 1827. A celebrated German composer, of Dutch descent. He began his musical education at the age of four years under his father, and [illegible] in the court band of the Elector of Cologne. In [illegible] he was taught by Pfeiffer, [illegible] who lodged with his parents, [illegible] he filled various positions [illegible] organist, [illegible] of the opera band or orchestra. [illegible] the year the elector sent him to Vienna [illegible] at his expense. He was now about twenty-two, and [illegible] his lessons with Haydn principally in strict counterpoint. In 1794 Beethoven, dissatisfied with the lack of attention [illegible] Haydn, who was much occupied and who went to England that year, took lessons of Albrechtsberger, and from Schuppanzigh on the violin. He published his three trios known as Opus 1 in 1795, and from that time published his compositions with regularity. In 1801 the deafness which had previously troubled him began to increase. In 1814 lawsuits and other anxieties and worries [illegible], which with his now total deafness clouded his later years. On April [illegible], he made his last appearance in public. In [illegible] he moved into Schwarzspanierhaus in Vienna, where on December 2, 1826, his last illness began. Among his compositions are the three trios (1795), three piano sonatas (1796), "Adelaide" (1795), "Prometheus" and "Mount of Olives" (1802), "1st Symphony" (1800), "2d Symphony" (1802), "Kreutzer Sonata" (1803), "Eroica Symphony" (1804), "Fidelio" (1805–06: rewritten 1814), "4th Symphony" (1806), "Symphonies 5 and 6" (1808), "7th Symphony" (1812), "Battle Symphony" (1813), "8th Symphony" (1814), "Meeresstille" (1815), "9th Symphony" (1824), "Mass in D" (1824), etc.

Beets (bāts), **Nikolaas.** Born at Haarlem, Holland, Sept. 13, 1814. A Dutch poet. His works include the poems "Kuser" (1835), "Guy de Vlaming" (1837), "Ada van Holland" (1840), "Korenbloemen" (1853), etc.; and the prose writings "Camera Obscura" (1839), "Verscheidenheden, etc." (1858), "Stichtelijke Uren" (1848–60), etc.

Befana (bā-fä′nä), **The.** [It., corrupted from *epifania*, LL. *epiphania*, Epiphany.] An old woman in Italian folk-lore who is a sort of Wandering Jew and Santa Claus combined. She is the good fairy who fills the children's stockings with presents on Twelfth Night, or the feast of the Epiphany, Jan. 6. If the children have been naughty she fills the stockings with ashes; but she is compassionate, and will sometimes relent and return to comfort the little penitents with gifts. Tradition says that she was too busy sweeping to come to the window to see the Three Wise Men of the East when they passed by on their way to offer homage to the new-born Saviour, but said she could see them when they came back. For this lack of reverence she was duly punished, as they went back another way and she has been watching ever since. At one time her effigy was carried about the streets on the eve of the Epiphany, but the custom is mostly disused. She is used as a bugbear by Italian mothers.

Beg (beg), **Callum.** A minor character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Waverley," the foot-page of Fergus Mac-Ivor, in the service of Waverley.

Bega (bā′go). A river and canal in southern Hungary, a tributary of the Theiss.

Begas (bā′gäs), **Karl.** Born at Heinsberg, near Aachen, Sept. 30, 1794: died at Berlin, Nov. 24, 1854. A noted German painter of historical subjects and portraits. He was court painter, and professor at the Berlin Academy.

Begas, Oskar. Born at Berlin, July 31, 1828: died there, Nov. 10, 1883. A German historical and portrait painter, son of Karl Begas.

Begas, Reinhold. Born at Berlin, July 15, 1831. A German sculptor, son of Karl Begas.

Beggar's Bush, The. A comedy by Fletcher and others (Rowley and Massinger), performed at court in 1622, printed in 1647. It was long popular. Three alterations have appeared: one, "The Royal Merchant," an opera, in 1767, the last in 1815 under the title of "The Merchant of Bruges." Mr. Lewes says the plot is taken from a novel by Cervantes, the "Fuerza de la Sangre."

Beggar's Daughter. See *Bess* or *Bessee*, and *Beggar of Bethnal Green.*

Beggar's Opera, The. An opera by John Gay, produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields Jan. 29, 1728. It is said to have been suggested by a remark of Dean Swift to Gay "that a Newgate pastoral might make a pretty sort of thing." Gay was also said to have been induced to produce this opera from spite at having been offered an unacceptable appointment at court. It was intended as a satire on the effeminate style then recently imported from Italy, and was very successful. The songs were written for popular English and Scottish tunes, and were arranged and scored by Dr. Pepusch who composed the overture. The characters are highwaymen, pickpockets, etc., satirizing the corrupt political conditions of the day.

Beggar of Bethnal Green, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1834. It was abridged from "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green" (1828), which was based on the well-known ballad. See *Blind Beggar*, and *Bess*.

Beggars, The. See *Gueux*.

Beghards. See *Beguins*, 2.

Begon (bā-gôṅ′), **Michel.** Born at Blois, France, 1638: died at Rochefort, France, March 4, 1710. A French magistrate and administrator. He was a naval officer and successively intendant of the French West Indies, of Canada, and of Rochefort and La Rochelle. He was noted for his love of science, and the great genus of plants *Begonia* was named in his honor.

Beg-Shehr (beg′shehr′), or **Bey-Shehr** (bā′-shehr′), or **Bei-Shehr.** 1. A lake in Asia Minor, in lat. 37° 40′ N., long. 31° 40′ E. Length, about 25 miles.—2. A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the eastern shore of Lake Beg-Shehr.

Beguins, or **Beguines** (beg′inz). **1.** A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a life of poverty and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated in the 12th or 13th century, and formerly flourished in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy; and communities of the name still exist in Belgium. [Now generally written *Beguine*.]
2. [Only *Beguins*.] A community of men founded on the same general principle of life as that of the Beguines (see def. 1). They became infected with various heresies, especially with systems of illuminism, which were afterward propagated among the communities of women. They were condemned by Pope John XXII. in the early part of the 14th century. The faithful Beguins joined themselves in numbers with the different orders of friars. The sect, generally obnoxious and the object of severe measures, had greatly diminished by the following century, but continued to exist till about the middle of the 16th. Also called *Beghard*.

Béguinage (bā-gē-näzh′), **Grand.** [F.] A nunnery (of Beguins) in Ghent, Belgium, removed recently from its medieval site to a new one outside of the city. It forms a town by itself, walled and moated, with 18 convents, picturesque streets of small houses built in highly diversified medieval designs, and a handsome central church. The *Petit Beguinage* is similar.

Behaim (bā′hīm), or **Behem** (bā′hem), **Martin.** Born at Nuremberg about the middle of the 15th century: died at Lisbon, July 29, 1506. A celebrated navigator and cosmographer. From about 1484 he was in the service of Portugal, taking part in the expedition of Diogo Cam (1484) and others on the African coast. He was a friend of Columbus. The celebrated Nuremberg globe, still preserved in that city, was constructed by him in 1492, during a visit to his family; and is interesting as showing the idea of the world entertained by the first cosmographers, just previous to the discovery of America. Behaim was one of the inventors of the astrolabe.

Behaim, Michael. Born at Sulzbach, in Weinsberg, 1416: died there, 1474. A German meistersänger.

Beham (bā′häm), **Barthel.** Born at Nuremberg, 1502: died at Venice, 1540. A German engraver and painter.

Beham, Hans Sebald. Born at Nuremberg about 1500: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1550. A German painter and engraver, brother of Barthel Beham.

Behar (be-här′), **Bahar** (ba-här′), or **Bihar** (bi-här′). A province of Bengal, British India, in the basin of the Ganges in lat. 24°–28° N., long. 83°–89° E. It produces opium, indigo, rice, grain, sugar, etc., and has various manufactures. It has two divisions, Bhagalpur and Patna. Area, 44,139 square miles. Population (1891), 24,284,370.

Behar. A town in Behar, in lat. 25° 10′ N., long. 85° 35′ E. Formerly the residence of a governor. Population, about 48,000.

Behechio (bā-e-chē′ō). An Indian cacique of Xaragua, in the island of Hispaniola, at the time of its discovery. In 1495 he joined his brother-in-law, Caonabo, and other chieftains in war against the Spaniards. After the defeat of the Indians at the battle of the Vega Real (April 25, 1495) he retired to his own province, where he ruled conjointly with his sister, the celebrated Anacaona. Influenced by her, he made peace with Bartholomew Columbus (1498). He died about 1502.

Behem. See *Behaim.*

Behistun (be-his-tön′), or **Bisutun** (bē-sö-tön′). [Pers. *Behistūn*.] A rock in western Persia on the road from Hamadan (ancient Agbatana) to Bagdad, near the city of Kirmanshah. The rock, which rises nearly perpendicular to a height of 1,700 feet, has been noticed from ancient times as having on its surface mysterious figures and signs. Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, under great hardships and dangers, copied and afterward deciphered one of the greatest inscriptions in cuneiform characters. Three hundred feet above the base, on a polished surface, is sculptured a bas-relief picturing Darius with a long row of fettered prisoners, representatives of the subjugated nations. The bas-relief is surrounded by numerous columns of inscriptions, making in all over one thousand lines of cuneiform writing. The long account of Darius's reign is repeated three times in the different languages of the empire: in Persian, Assyrian, and the language of Susiana (Elam). The decipherment of this long trilingual inscription, executed by Sir Henry Rawlinson during the years 1835–37, formed an epoch in the history of Assyriology, as it put it on the basis of a science. By the Greeks this gigantic monument was attributed to Semiramis.

Behm (bam), **Ernst.** Born in Gotha, Jan. 4, 1830: died there, March 15, 1884. A German geographer and statistician. He was editor of Petermann's "Mitteilungen" (from 1856; editor-in-chief after 1878), of the statistical parts of the "Almanac de Gotha," and of the "Geographisches Jahrbuch" (1866–78).

Behmen. See *Böhme, Jakob.*

Behn (bān), **Aphra,** or **Afra,** or **Aphara.** Born at Wye, 1640: died at London, April 16, 1689. An English dramatic writer and novelist. She was the daughter of a barber, John Johnson, and wife of a Dutch gentleman named Behn, who died before 1666. In her youth she spent several years in the West Indies, where she made the acquaintance of the Indian who served as the model of her famous "Oroonoko" (which see). She wrote much, and "was the first female writer who lived by her pen in England." Among her dramatic works are "The Forced Marriage" (1671), "The Amorous Prince" (1671), "The Dutch Lover" (1673), "Abdelazar" (1677), "The Rover" (1677), "The Debauchee" (1677), "The Town Fop" (1677), "The False Count" (1682). She also published "Poems" (1684), etc.

Behr (bār), **Wilhelm Joseph.** Born at Sulzheim, Aug. 26, 1775: died at Bamberg, Aug. 1, 1851. A Bavarian publicist and liberal politician. He was professor of public law in the University of Würzburg 1799–1821, and was twice elected to the Bavarian Diet. He suffered imprisonment (1833–43) for alleged lese majesty, and became a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848.

Behring. See *Bering.*

Behring Island. See *Bering Island.*

Behring Sea. See *Bering Sea.*

Behring Strait. See *Bering Strait.*

Beïd (bā′id). [Ar. *bid*, the egg: this star and a few others around it form 'the ostrich's nest' of the Arabs.] The fourth-magnitude very white star *o* Eridani.

Beierland, or **Beyerland** (bī′êr-länt). An island in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, lying between the Oude Maas and the Hollandsch Diep and Haring Vliet.

Beilan (bā-län′). A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated near the summit of the Beilan Pass, in lat. 36° 30′ N., long. 36° 10′ E. Here, July 29, 1832, the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks.

Beilan, Pass of. See *Syrian Gates.*

Beilngries (bīln′grēs). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Ludwigs-canal, near the Altmühl, 29 miles west of Ratisbon.

Beira (bā′rä). A province of Portugal, bounded by Traz-os-Montes and Minho on the north, Spain on the east, Alemtejo and Estremadura on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. The surface is partly a plateau and partly mountainous. The popular divisions are Beira-Mar, Beira-Alta, and Beira-Baixa; the administrative districts, Aveiro, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Guard, and Vizeu. Capital, Coimbra. Area, 9,248 square miles. Population, 1,377,432.

Beirut, or **Beyrout,** or **Bairut** (bā-röt′). [F. *Beyrouth.*] A seaport in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Mediterranean near the foot of Lebanon, in lat. 33° 54′ N., long. 35° 31′ E.: the ancient Berytus. It is the chief seaport of Syria, and has a considerable commerce with Great Britain, France, Egypt, etc. It was an ancient Phenician town, and later a Roman colony (Augusta Felix), a noted seat of learning under the later empire, twice devastated by earthquakes. The Crusaders held it for many years; later it was occupied by Druses. It was conquered from the Turks by a Russian fleet in 1772, was held by the Egyptians in 1840, and was bombarded by the British fleet (Sept. 10–14) and occupied by the Allies. The American Presbyterian mission in Syria has its headquarters at Beirut. Exports madder, silk, wool, olive-oil, gums, etc. Population (1889), 105,400.

Bei-Shehr. See *Bey-Shehr.*

Beissel (bīs′sel), **Johann Conrad.** Born at Eberbach, Palatinate, Germany, 1690: died at Ephrata, Pa., 1768. A German mystic. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1720, and founded the German Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata in 1728.

Beit-el-Fakih (bāt′el-fä′kēʜ). [Ar., 'house of the learned.'] A town in Yemen, southwestern Arabia, near the Red Sea, situated 80 miles north of Mocha: noted for its coffee trade. Population, about 8,000.

Beith (bēth). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles southwest of Glasgow.

Beitzke (bīts′ke), **Heinrich Ludwig.** Born at Muttrin, in Pomerania, Feb. 15, 1798: died at Berlin, May 10, 1867. A German historian. His works include "Geschichte der deutschen Freiheitskriege" (1855), "Geschichte des russischen Kriegs im Jahre 1812" (1856), "Geschichte des Jahres 1815" (1865), etc.

Beja (bā′zhä). A town in the province of Alemtejo, southern Portugal, 85 miles southeast of Lisbon: the Roman Pax Julia. It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. Population, about 8,000.

Bejapur. See *Bijapur.*

Bejar (bā-ʜär′). A town in the province of Salamanca, Spain, situated 47 miles south of Salamanca on the Cuerpo de Hombro. It has manufactures of cloth. Population (1887), 12,120.

Béjart (bā-zhär′). The name of a family of comedians who played Molière's comedies and belonged to his troupe. There were four, Jacques, Louis, Madeleine, and Armande. Armande was born in 1645, and died in 1700. She was a charming actress, particularly in such parts as "Célimène" in "The Misanthrope." Molière married her in 1662. She was the sister and not the daughter of Madeleine Béjart, as was scandalously asserted, the latter having been his mistress. After Molière's death his wife married Guérin d'Estriché, and left the stage in 1694.

Bek (bek). An architect of Amenhotep IV., king of Egypt. He supervised the building of the city of Khuaten, modern Tel el-Amarna. The inscription on his tombstone has been preserved and deciphered.

Bek (bek), **Anthony.** Died 1311. An English prelate and commander. He was consecrated bishop of Durham 1285, and joined Edward I. in his expeditions against Scotland 1296 and 1298. He reduced, in the latter expedition, the castle of Dirleton, and commanded the second division of the English in the battle of Falkirk.

Beke (bēk), **Charles Tilstone.** Born at Stepney, England, Oct. 10, 1800: died at London, July 31, 1874. An English traveler and geographer. After traveling through Palestine, he explored Shoa and Gojam, Abyssinia, returning via Massowa, and received in 1846 a gold medal for his travels in Abyssinia. From 1847–60 he published a series of works on the languages of Abyssinia and the sources of the Nile. He made a second expedition to Bible lands, and wrote several books on Bible geography.

Békés (bā′kāsh). The chief town in the county of Békés, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Black and White Koros, in lat. 46° 46′ N., long. 21° 10′ E. Population (1890), 25,087.

Bekker (bek′er), **Balthazar.** Born at Metslanier, in Friesland, March 30, 1634: died July 11, 1698. A Dutch theologian. He was pastor of a Reformed congregation in Amsterdam 1679–92. He wrote a book, "De betoverde weereld," in which he advances views of demoniacal possession substantially the same as those held by modern rationalists.

Bekker, Elizabeth. Born at Vlissingen, Holland, July 24, 1738: died at The Hague, Nov. 4, 1804. A Dutch novelist, wife of Adrian Wolff. She wrote (conjointly with Agatha Deken) "Sara Burgerhart" (1790), "Willem Leevend" (1784), "Cornelia Wildschut" (1793–96), etc.

Bekker, Immanuel. Born at Berlin, May 21, 1785: died at Berlin, June 7, 1871. A distinguished German philologist, professor of philology in Berlin. He edited critical editions of Plato, the Attic orators, Aristotle, Sextus Empiricus, Thucydides, Theognis, Aristophanes, Herodotus, Pausanias, Polybius, Livy, Tacitus, etc., also of Byzantine, Provençal, and old French authors, and wrote "Anecdota græca," etc.

Bek Pak, Bed Pak, or **Hungry Desert.** A desert in Asiatic Russia, about lat. 46° N., long. 68°–73° E.

Bekri (bek′ri), **Al-, Obeid Abd-Allah.** An Arabian traveler and geographer, born in Andalusia, Spain, where he died in 1095.

Bel (bel). ['Lord.'] One of the most important of the Babylonian gods of Semitic origin. In the enumeration of the twelve great gods he holds the second place in the first triad. His importance in Assyria-Babylonia was about the same as that of Baal among the Canaanites, but he had no solar character. To him is ascribed the creation of the world, and especially of mankind, whence the Assyrian kings call themselves "governors of Bel," "rulers over Bel's subjects." He is also often entitled "father of the gods," and his spouse, Belit ('lady'), "the mother of the great gods." It is Bel who brings about the deluge and destroys mankind. His name occurs in Isa. xlvi. 1, Jer. l. 2. The principal seat of his worship was Nippur (modern Niffer), while the tutelary deity of the city of Babylon was Merodach (Marduk), who is often called Bel-Merodach, or simply Bel, and is alluded to in the passages of the Old Testament cited above. Bel being known as the supreme god of Babylonia, Herodotus considered the great Nebo temple of Borsippa as that of Bel. See *Baal.*

Bél (bāl), **Karl Andreas.** Born at Presburg, July 13, 1717: died at Leipsic, April 5, 1782. A Hungarian historian, son of M. Bél, professor of poetry at Leipsic. He was the author of "De vera origine et epocha Hunnorum, Avarorum, etc.," and editor of the "Acta Eruditorum," and of the "Leipziger gelehrte Zeitung" (1753–81).

Bél, or **Belius** (bē′li-us), **Matthias.** Born at Ocsova, March 24, 1684: died at Presburg, Aug. 29, 1749. A noted Hungarian historian. His works include "Hungariae prodromus," "Adparatus ad historiam Hungariae," "Notitia Hungariae," etc.

Béla (bā′lo) **I.** King of Hungary 1061–63. He strengthened the royal authority, suppressed the last pagan uprising, and introduced financial and commercial reforms.

Béla II. King of Hungary 1131–41. He acquired Bosnia.

Béla III. King of Hungary 1174–96. He married a sister of Philip Augustus of France.

Béla IV. King of Hungary 1235–70. Son of Andreas II. In his reign Hungary was invaded by the Mongols under Batu Khan.

Bela, or **Beila** (bā′lä). A town in Lus, southeastern Baluchistan, in lat. 26° 10′ N., long. 66° 25′ E.

Bel and the Dragon. One of the books of the Apocrypha (which see).

Belarius (be-lā′ri-us). A banished lord disguised under the name of Morgan in Shakspere's play "Cymbeline." He steals Arviragus and Guiderius, Cymbeline's sons, out of revenge; but when Cymbeline is made prisoner by the Romans, Belarius comes to his rescue and is reconciled and restores the princes.

Belbeis, or **Belbeys** (bel-bās′). A town in Lower Egypt, situated 30 miles northeast of Cairo. It was besieged by Crusaders under Amalric (1163–64) and taken by them in 1168. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Belbek (bel′bek). A small river in the Crimea, northeast of Sebastopol.

Belbella. See *[illegible]*.

Belch (belch), **Sir Toby.** The uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night."

> Of Sir Toby himself, the [illegible] a jolly, frolicsome old toper, [illegible] with a plentiful stock of wit [illegible] to keep it in motion, [illegible] best of Shakespearian [illegible] out of the same [illegible] staff holds his revels"; and that though "not Sir John, not a fainter sketch of him, yet he has an odd sort of a family likeness to him.
>
> *Hudson*, Int. to Twelfth Night.

Belchen (bel′chen). A German name for various summits of the Vosges, better known by their French name Ballon.

Belchen, Gebweiler. See *Ballon de Guebwiller.*

Belchen, Wälsche. See *Ballon d'Alsace.*

Belcher (bel′chėr), Sir **Edward.** Born in Nova Scotia, 1799: died March 18, 1877. A British admiral and explorer. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition in search of Sir John Franklin 1852–54. He wrote "Narrative of a Voyage round the World" (1843), "Last of the Arctic Voyages" (1855).

Belcher, Jonathan. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1681: died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Aug. 31, 1757. An American merchant and politician, governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire 1730–41, and appointed governor of New Jersey in 1747.

Belchite (bel-chē′tā). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Aguas-Vivas 25 miles south-southeast of Saragossa. Here, June 16–18, 1809, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake.

Belcredi (bel-krā′dē), **Richard,** Count **von.** Born Feb. 12, 1823. An Austrian politician, premier 1865–67.

Beled-el-Jerid (bel′ed-el-je-rēd′). A region in Tunis and Algeria, lying south of the Atlas range, and north of the Sahara.

Belem. See *Para.*

Belem (bā-lang′). A suburb lying to the west of Lisbon, Portugal. It contains a monastery founded in 1500, in commemoration of the voyage of Vasco da Gama, and now used as an orphan-asylum. It is one of the most florid examples existing of the Pointed style. The church, which contains the tombs of Camoens, Vasco da Gama, and many Portuguese sovereigns, is divided into three aisles of equal height by very slender and lofty columns; it has a raised choir at the west end, as in the Escorial and other Spanish churches.

Bel-epus. See *Belibus.*

Belerium (be-lē′ri-um). See the extract. Also said to be named from a Cornish giant Bellerus.

> [Posidonius's] visit to Cornwall, which he called "Belerium," a name afterwards appropriated by Ptolemy to the particular cliff now called Land's End.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 34.

Belerma. See *Durandarte.*

Belesta (be-les-tä′). A town in the department of Ariège, France, 18 miles east of Foix. It is noted for the intermittent spring of Fontestorbe.

Belfegor, Story of (**Novella di Belfegor**). A satirical tale by Macchiavelli (published in 1549) of the devil who takes refuge in hell to avoid a scold. It has frequently been translated, and was remodeled by La Fontaine. See *Belphegor.*

Belfast (bel-fäst′ or bel′fäst). A city, the capital of County Antrim, Ireland, situated at the entrance of the river Lagan into Belfast Lough, in lat. 54° 37′ N., long. 5° 57′ W. It is the second city in Ireland in population and the first in importance of manufactures and trade; the center of the linen manufacture and trade. It contains Queen's College (opened 1849), the Belfast Academy, Academical Institution, Presbyterian College, and other institutions. Population (1891), [illegible],896.

Belfast (bel′fast). A seaport, the capital of Waldo County, Maine, situated on the west side of Penobscot Bay, in lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 69° W. It has ship-building industries, fisheries, and considerable commerce and manufactures. It was [illegible] in 1773, and incorporated in 18[illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Belfast Lough (bel-fast′ loch). An inlet of the Irish Sea, northeast of Belfast, between counties Antrim and Down. Length, 12 miles.

Belfield (bel′fēld). A character in Miss Burney's "Cecilia," said to have been drawn from the "animated, ingenious, and eccentric Percival Stockdale."

Belfond (bel′fond). A courteous, good-tempered and accomplished gentleman in Shadwell's comedy "The Squire of Alsatia," extremely dissipated and nearly ruined by women. His elder brother is a vicious, obstinate, clownish boor.

Belford (bel′ford). The intimate friend of Lovelace, in Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Belfort (bel-fôr′), or **Béfort** (bā-fôr′). [F., 'fair fort.' Cf. *Beaufort.*] The capital of the territory of Belfort, France, situated on the Savoureuse, in lat. 47° 38′ N., [illegible] It has great strategic importance [illegible] Belfort [illegible] between France, Germany [illegible] by the [illegible] Bathilde [illegible] by Vauban. It [illegible] by the German [illegible] from Dec. 3, 18[illegible] the French government) with honors of war Feb. 16, 1871. It was retroceded to France by the treaty of 1871. Population (1891), 25,455.

Belfort, Battle of. A battle between the French and Germans, Jan. 15–17, 1871. The French, under Bourbaki, forced the Prussians under Von Werder, who were besieging Belfort, to take up a favorable position along the Lisaine, without raising the siege. Von Werder successfully defended his position, and compelled Bourbaki to retreat.

Belfort, Territory of, or **Haut-Rhin.** A territory or department of eastern France, bordering on Alsace, and formed after the war of 1870–71. Capital, Belfort. Area, 235 square miles. Population (1891), 83,670.

Belfort, Trouée de. A depression near Belfort, between the southern limit of the Vosges and the northern slope of the Jura. It is of great strategic importance.

Belfour (bel′fōr). The name under which Lady Bradshaigh carried on a correspondence with Richardson.

Belfry of Bruges, The. A poem by Longfellow.

Belgæ (bel′jē). In ancient history, a people in northern Gaul, mainly of Celtic origin, occupying what is modern Belgium, Luxemburg, northeastern France, southern Holland, and part of western Germany.

Belgæ. A personification of Holland in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She has 17 sons, the 17 provinces of Holland.

Belgam (bel-gäm′). A district in the southern division of the governorship of Bombay, British India, about lat. 16° N., long. 74°–76° E. Area, 4,657 square miles. Population (1881), 864,014.

Belgam. The chief town of the district of Belgam, 50 miles northeast of Goa. Population, about 32,000.

Belgard (bel′gärd). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, in lat. 54° N., long. 16° E., on the Persante. Population (1890), commune, 7,046.

Belgarde (bel-gärd′). A poor and proud captain, in Massinger's play "The Unnatural Combat," who, when told not to appear at the governor's table in his shabby clothes, arrives in full armor—all that he had beside.

Belger, Mrs. Fanny Courtenay (Baylor). See *Baylor*.

Belgica, or **Gallia Belgica** (gal′i-ä bel′ji-kä). [From the Belgæ.] A province of the Roman Empire in eastern and northeastern Gaul, extending northeastward of the province of Lugdunensis. The frontier here was the lower Seine, and followed nearly the line of the Marne.

Belgien (bel′gyen). The German name of Belgium.

Belgiojoso (bel-jō-yō′sō). A small town in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated near the Po 8 miles east by south of Pavia.

Belgiojoso, Princess of (Christina di Trivulzio). Born at Milan, June 28, 1808: died at Milan, July 5, 1871. An Italian author and patriot, exiled for participation in the revolution of 1848.

Belgique (bel-zhēk′), **La.** The French name of Belgium.

Belgium (bel′ji-um, commonly bel′jum). [From L. *Belgica*; F. *La Belgique*, G. *Belgien*.] A kingdom of Europe, bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, the Netherlands on the north, the Netherlands (separated by the Meuse), Prussia, and Luxemburg on the east, and France on the southwest and west. It is divided into 9 provinces: East Flanders, West Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Limburg, Liège, Luxemburg, Namur, and Hainaut. The capital is Brussels. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with king, senate, and chamber of representatives. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; the languages, French and Flemish. The surface is mostly level, but hilly in the southeast (the Ardennes [illegible]). It has flourishing [illegible], is very rich in coal and iron, has mines of [illegible] and has important [illegible] woolen, and cotton [illegible] It is the most thickly settled country in Europe. It was part of the Roman and Frankish dominions, and was divided in the middle ages into various counties, duchies, etc. Its cities, Ghent, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, etc., were great commercial and manufacturing centers in the 13th–16th centuries. It formed part of the later duchy of Burgundy, passed to the house of Hapsburg as the Spanish Netherlands, [illegible] with the northern provinces in the revolt of the 16th century, passed to Austria as the Austrian Netherlands in 1713, was conquered by France in 1794 and annexed to France, and was united with the Netherlands [illegible] Belgium revolted against Holland in 1830. The independence of Holland was obtained by the aid of France and Great Britain 1831–33. Limburg and Luxemburg were divided between Belgium and the Netherlands in 1839. Belgium has been the scene of many battles and sieges, as in the wars of the 17th century, the Spanish Succession, the Austrian Succession, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic wars. The Kongo Free State was mortgaged to Belgium in 1890. The constitution was reformed in a democratic direction in 1893. Area, 11,373 square miles. Population (1893), 6,195,355.

Belgorod. See *Bielgorod*.

Belgrad (bel-gräd′), or **Belgrade** (bel-grād′), Serv. **Bielgorod.** ['The White City.'] The capital of Servia, situated at the junction of the Save and Danube, in lat. 44° 47′ N., long. 20° 25′ E.: the ancient Singidunum. It is a center of trade between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula, and an important strategic point. It belonged at various times to the Roman and Byzantine empires, Avars, Bulgarians, and Servians; passed to Hungary about 1433; was taken by the Turks and held for short periods by Christians (by Austria 1718–1739); and became the capital of Servia in the beginning of the 19th century. The citadel was retained by the Turks (who bombarded the city in 1862) until 1867. Population (1891), 54,249.

Belgrad, Battles of. 1. A victory of the Hungarians under Hunyadi over the Turks, 1456.—2. Prince Eugene, who was besieging Belgrad, gained a decisive victory over a relieving army of 200,000 Turks, Aug. 16, 1717. In consequence Belgrad surrendered Aug. 18, 1717, and the peace of Passarovitz was concluded July 21, 1718.

Belgrad, Sieges of. The city has been besieged at various times: (*a*) By the Turkish sultan Amurath 1442 (?). (*b*) By the Turkish sultan Mahomet 1456. (*c*) By the Turkish sultan Soliman II. 1521: captured and annexed. (*d*) By the Imperialists under the Elector of Bavaria 1688: taken from the Turks. (*e*) By the Turks 1690: taken from the Imperialists. (*f*) By Prince Eugene 1717: stormed and taken. (*g*) By the Austrians under Laudon 1789: taken, but restored to the Turks 1791.

Belgrad, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Belgrad, Sept., 1739, between Turkey, Austria, and Russia. Russia renounced naval rights in the Black Sea, and restored to Turkey conquests in Moldavia and Bessarabia; Austria yielded territory in Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia, including Belgrad.

Belgrano (bel-grä′nō), **Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 3, 1770: died there, June 20, 1820. An Argentine general. Joining the movement of independence in 1810, he was sent with a small army to free Paraguay, but was unsuccessful. In 1812 he led an army against Upper Peru (the present Bolivia), defeating the Spaniards at Tucuman (Sept. 24, 1812) and Salta (Feb. 20, 1813), and advancing to Potosi, but was defeated at Vilcapujio (Oct. 1, 1813) and Ayouma (Oct. 26), and soon after was superseded by San Martin. He was restored to his command in 1815, but owing to sickness took little part in the subsequent movements.

Belgrave (bel′grāv). A parish in Leicestershire, England, immediately north of Leicester.

Belgrave Square. A square in Belgravia, London, designed by George Basevi. It is 684 feet long by 637 feet wide, and is named from Belgrave in Leicestershire, which belongs to the Duke of Westminster.

Belgravia (bel-grā′vi-ä). A fashionable district in the West End of London. It is bounded by Hyde Park, Green Park, Sloane street, and Pimlico. It was originally marshy ground and occupies in great part what was known as the Ebury Farm. In 1825 it was filled up with earth obtained in excavating St. Katharine's Docks, and residences were built. It derives its name from Belgrave Square which, with Eaton Square, Grosvenor Place, etc., is included in it.

Belial (bē′lial). [Early mod. E. also *Belyall*, ME. *Belial*, LL. (in Vulgate) *Belial*, Gr. *Βελίαλ*, Heb. *blīya'al*, used in the Old Testament usually in phrases translated, in the English version, "man of Belial," "son of Belial," as if *Belial* were a proper name equiv. to *Satan*; hence once in New Testament (Gr. *Βελίαρ*) as an appellative of Satan (2 Cor. vi. 15). But the Heb. *blīya'al* is a common noun, meaning worthlessness or wickedness.] The spirit of evil personified; the devil; Satan; in Milton, one of the fallen angels, distinct from Satan. In "Faust's Book of Marvels" (1469) he is called the Viceroy of the Infernal Kingdom under Lucifer or Satan.

Belianis (bā-lē-ä′nēs) **of Greece.** One of the continuations of the romance "Amadis of Gaul." It first appeared in Spanish, in 1547, and was written by Jeronimo Fernandez. In 1586 an Italian version appeared; in 1598 it was translated into English, and in 1625 into French.

Bel-Ibni (bel-ib′ni). [Assyr., 'the god Bel has created.'] Governor of Babylonia under Asurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B.C.).

Belibus (bel′i-bus). [Perhaps contracted from Babylonian *Bel-ipus*, 'Bel has made.'] King of Babylonia, appointed by Sennacherib, king of Assyria (705–681 B.C.).

Belidor (bā-lē-dor′), **Bernard Forest de.** Born in Catalonia, 1697 (1693?): died at Paris, Sept. 8, 1761. A noted French engineer. His works include "Architecture hydraulique" (1737–51), "Le bombardier français" (1731), "Traité des fortification" (1735), etc.

Believe as You List. A play licensed May 7, 1631. It is "unquestionably an alteration of the play of Massinger's which Herbert refused to license for its dangerous matter, the deposing of Sebastian of Portugal by Philip of Spain. Massinger altered Sebastian into Antiochus, Spain into Rome, etc., wrote an ironical prologue, and told his hearers to interpret as they liked 'Believe as you List'" (*Fleay*).

Bel Inconnu (bel an-ko-nü′), **Le.** [OF., 'The Fair Unknown.'] One of the secondary romances of the Round Table. It is by Renauld de Beaujeu. The hero is a young knight who appears before the Round Table and, on being questioned, says he has no name, his mother having always called him Beau-fils, whereupon Arthur commands that he be called Le Bel Inconnu. The romance was printed for the first time in Paris in 1860.

Belinda (be-lin′dä). 1. One of the principal characters in Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode."—2. A gay, witty, and sensible girl in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." She loves Heartfree, and marries him ostensibly to get her aunt, Lady Brute, out of a scrape. 3. A rich woman in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."—4. An affected fine lady in love with Bellmour, in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."—5. The principal character in Pope's serio-comic poem "The Rape of the Lock." Belinda's curl, stolen by her lover, flew to the skies, and became a meteor which

"Shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair."

Belinda was intended for Arabella Fermor, and the incident of the "Rape of the Lock" is founded on fact. 6. A proud but tender-hearted girl in love with Beverley, in Murphy's play "All in the Wrong."

Belinda. A novel by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1801.

Béline (bā-lēn′). The mercenary second wife of Argan in Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire." She pretends to love him, but her falsehood is discovered by his ruse of pretending to be dead, when she bursts into exclamations of joy.

Belinski. See *Bielinski*.

Bélisaire (bā-lē-zãr′). 1. A tragedy by Rotrou, produced in 1643.—2. A political romance by Marmontel, published in 1767.

Belisario (bā-lē-sä′rē-ō). An opera by Donizetti, in three acts, produced at Venice Feb. 7, 1836, at London April 1, 1837, and at Paris Oct. 24, 1843.

Belisarius (bel-i-sā′ri-us). [Slav. *Beli-tzar*, i.e. White Prince.] Born in Illyria, or Dardania (?), about 505: died March 13, 565. The greatest general of the Byzantine empire. He was general of the eastern armies 529–532; rescued Justinian by the suppression of the "Green" faction at Constantinople in 532; overthrew the Vandal kingdom in Africa 533–534; won famous victories over the Goths in Italy 534–540; conquered Sicily in 535, and southern Italy 536–537; conquered Ravenna in 540; conducted the war against the Persians 541–542; again took command against the Goths in Italy in 544; was superseded by Narses in 548; rescued Constantinople from northern (Bulgarian) invaders in 559; and was imprisoned a short time by Justinian about 563. The tale that in old age he was blind and obliged to beg his bread from door to door is false.

> The exploits of Belisarius, looked at in themselves, are enough to place him in the very first rank of military commanders; when we consider the circumstances under which they were achieved, he may fairly claim the first place of all. Hannibal is his only rival, as Heraclius had no Justinian to thwart him at home.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays.

Bélise (bā-lēz′). The sister of Philaminte in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes." She is gifted with remarkable self-appreciation, and thinks every man is in love with her.

Belit (be-lit′). [Babylonian, 'lady.'] One of the prominent female deities of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, wife of Bel. She is called "lady of the nations," "mother of the great gods." As goddess of the nether world her name is Allat. She is, however, sometimes identified with Ishtar, the Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Canaanites, the goddess of love and war. Belit seems to have also been used as an honorary title of any goddess.

Beliza (be-lē′zä). The waiting-woman of Doralice in Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode."

Belize. See *Balize*.

Belkin (bel-kēn′), **Ivan.** A nom de plume of Pushkin, the Russian poet.

Belknap (bel′nap), **Jeremy.** Born at Boston, Mass., June 4, 1744: died there, June 20, 1798. An American historian and Congregational clergyman. He wrote a "History of New Hampshire" (1784–1792), "American Biographies" (1794–98), "The Foresters, an American Tale" (1796), etc. He was the founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Belknap, William Worth. Born at Newburg, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1829: died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 11 (13?), 1890. An American politician and general. He served in the volunteer army throughout the Civil War, participating in the Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Georgia campaigns, and obtaining the rank of major general in 1865. He was collector of internal revenue in Iowa 1865–69, and Republican secretary of war 1869–76, resigning in consequence of charges of official corruption.

Bell (bel), **Acton.** Pseudonym of Anne Brontë.

Bell, Adam. An English outlaw, celebrated for his skill in archery, said to have lived in the time of Robin Hood's father. About him nothing certain is known. He is the hero of several old ballads, notably "Adam Bell, Clym of the Cloughe, and Wyllyam of Cloudesle," printed without date by William Copland about 1550. There are several allusions to him in dramatic literature. Shakspere alludes to him in "Much Ado about Nothing" and in "Romeo and Juliet," and Davenant in a poem called "A Long Vacation in London." Ben Jonson speaks of Clym o' the Clough in "The Alchemist." Percy and Ritson both adhere mainly to Copland's text, and Child reprints from Ritson with some improvements. The real person or persons of the name are thought by Child to have no connection with the hero of the ballads.

Bell, Alexander Graham. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847. An American physicist, son of Alexander Melville Bell. He came to the United States in 1872, and became a professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He first exhibited his apparatus for the transmission of sound by electricity, the telephone, in 1876. He invented the photophone, and has developed his father's system of "Visible Speech."

Bell, Alexander Melville. Born at Edinburgh, 1819. A Scottish-American educator, inventor of a method of phonetic notation called by him "visible speech," because the characters indicate by their form and position the physiological formation of the sounds. He has written "Visible Speech," "Principles of Phonetics," works on elocution and shorthand, and "World English," an adaptation of the Roman alphabet to the phonetic spelling of English.

Bell, Andrew. Born at St. Andrew's, Scotland, March 27, 1753: died at Cheltenham, England, Jan. 27, 1832. A clergyman of the Church of England, noted as the founder of the so-called "Madras system" of popular education. From 1774 till 1781 he lived in Virginia, and from 1787 till 1796 in India, where as superintendent of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum he developed his educational system, in which the pupils were led to teach one another under the direction of a master. His originality was disputed by Joseph Lancaster (see *Lancaster*) and the contest between their systems assumed considerable public importance. He wrote "An Experiment in Education made in the Asylum of Madras."

Bell, Sir Charles. Born at Edinburgh, Nov., 1774: died at Hallow Park, near Worcester, April 28, 1842. A distinguished British physiologist and anatomist, noted as the discoverer of the distinct functions of the sensory and motor nerves. He was the author of "Anatomy of Expression" (1806), "Anatomy of the Brain" (1811), "System of Comparative Surgery" (1807), etc.

Bell, Currer. A pseudonym of Charlotte Brontë.

Bell, Ellis. A pseudonym of Emily Brontë.

Bell, George Joseph. Born at Fountain Bridge, near Edinburgh, March 26, 1770: died 1843. A Scotch advocate, brother of Charles Bell. He published various works on the laws of Scotland.

Bell, Henry. Born at Torphichen Mill, near Linlithgow, Scotland, 1767: died at Helensburgh, Scotland, 1830. A Scotch engineer. He is famous as the builder of the steamship Comet which began to ply on the Clyde Jan., 1812, and thus as the originator of steam navigation in Europe. It has been asserted that Fulton derived his ideas of steam navigation from Bell.

Bell, Henry H. Born in North Carolina about 1808: drowned in the Osaka River, Japan, Jan. 11, 1868. An American rear-admiral. He became fleet-captain to Farragut in 1862, commanded a division of the fleet in the attack on the defenses of New Orleans, April 18–25; hauled down, in the midst of an angry mob, the State flag from the United States custom-house on the occupation of the city; commanded the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron for a time in 1863; and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1866.

Bell, Sir Isaac Lowthian. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 1816. An English manufacturer and politician. He founded, with his brothers Thomas and John Bell, the Clarence Iron Works on the Tees in 1852, and was member of Parliament for Hartlepool 1875–80. Author of "The Chemical Phenomena of Iron Smelting" (1872), and "Report on the Iron Manufacture of the United States, and a Comparison of it with that of Great Britain" (1877).

Bell, James. Born 1825. A British chemist. He became principal of the Somerset House Laboratory Inland Revenue Department, in 1875, and is the author of "Chemistry of Foods" (1881–84).

Bell, John. Born at Antermony, Scotland, 1691: died there, July 1, 1780. A Scotch traveler in European and Asiatic Russia, China, and Turkey. His "Travels" were published in 1763.

Bell, John. Born at Edinburgh, May 12, 1763: died at Rome, April 15, 1820. A Scotch surgeon and anatomist, brother of Charles Bell.

Bell, John. Born in Norfolk, England, 1811. An English sculptor. His works include "Eagle Slayer," "Andromeda," "Guards Memorial" (at Waterloo Place, London), "United States directing the Progress of America" (copy at Washington), etc.

Bell, John. Born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1797: died at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1869. A noted American politician. He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1827–41, speaker 1834–35, Whig secretary of war 1841, United States senator 1847–59, and candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for President in 1860. He received 39 electoral and 589,581 popular votes.

Bell, Peter. See *Peter Bell.*

Bell, Robert. Born at Cork, Ireland, Jan. 16, 1800: died at London, April 12, 1867. A British journalist, compiler, and general writer. His chief work is an "Annotated Edition of the British Poets" (1854–57).

Bell, Samuel. Born at Londonderry, N. H., Feb. 9, 1770: died at Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1850. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1819–23, and United States senator 1823–35.

Bell, Thomas. Born at Poole, Dorsetshire, England, Oct. 11, 1792: died at Selborne, Hants, March 13, 1880. An English dental surgeon and zoölogist. He was professor of zoölogy in King's College, London, 1836–80, a secretary of the Royal Society 1848–53; president of the Linnean Society 1853–61, and president of the Ray Society 1843–59. His works include a "Monograph of Testudinata" (1832–36), "History of British Quadrupeds" (1837), "History of British Reptiles" (1839), and "History of British Stalk-Eyed Crustacea" (1853), an edition of the "Natural History of Selborne" (1877), etc.

Bell Rock, or **Inchcape Rock.** A rock in the North Sea off the Firth of Tay, Scotland, in lat. 56° 26′ N., long. 2° 23′ W.

Bell, The. A noted old inn in Warwick Lane, London. Archbishop Leighton died suddenly here in 1684.

Bell, The. A noted inn at Edmonton, not far from London. It was to this spot that John Gilpin pursued his mad career in Cowper's ballad.

Bella (bel′lä), **Stefano della.** Born at Florence, May 18, 1610: died there, July 12, 1664. An Italian engraver. He was commissioned by Cardinal Richelieu to execute designs of and engrave the principal military events of the minority of Louis XIII. His works number more than fourteen hundred pieces.

Bella. A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 18 miles northwest of Potenza. Population, about 5,000.

Bella Wilfer. See *Wilfer, Bella.*

Bellac (be-läk′). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vincou 23 miles northwest of Limoges. Population (1891), commune, 4,903.

Bellacoola. See *Bilqula.*

Bellafront (bel′a-frunt). 1. The principal female character in Middleton and Dekker's "Honest Whore." She gives its name to the play, but turns out a true penitent, resisting the temptations of Hippolito, who at first reclaimed her from vice. She is a true wife to an unsatisfactory husband, Matheo.
2. The false mistress in N. Field's comedy of that name.

Bellaggio (bel-lä′jō). A town in the province of Como, Italy, situated at the separation of the Lake of Como into two arms, 15 miles northeast of Como. Population, about 3,000.

Bellair (bel-ãr′), **Count.** A character in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," a French officer, a prisoner at Lichfield. This part was cut out by the author after the first night's representation, and the words added to the part of Foigard.

Bellair, Old. An amorous old man who imagines he disguises his love for women, in Etheredge's comedy "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter."

Bellair, Young. The son of Old Bellair, a well-bred, polite youth of the period: a character in which Etheredge is said to have drawn his own portrait.

Bellaire (bel-ãr′). A manufacturing city in Belmont County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio River 5 miles south of Wheeling. Population (1890), 9,934.

Bellamira (bel-lä-mē′rä), **her Dream, or the Love of Shadows.** A tragicomedy in two parts by Thomas Killigrew. It is in the folio edition of his works published in 1664.

Bellamira, or The Mistress. A comedy by Charles Sedley, produced in 1678. The play was partly founded on the Eunuchus of Terence, and in it Sedley [illegible]

Bellamont, Earl of. See *Coote, Richard.*

Bellamy (bel′a-mi). 1. The lover of Jacintha in Hoadly's "Suspicious Husband."—2. In Dryden's play "An Evening's Love, or the Mock Astrologer," a young lively gallant, a friend of Wildblood. He disguises himself as an astrologer, and gives the second name to the play.

Bellamy, Edward. Born 1850. An American economist and journalist, the leading advocate of "nationalism." He has written "Looking Backward" (1888), etc.

Bellamy, George Anne. Born at Fingal, in Ireland, in 1731 (?): died at London (?), Feb. 16, 1788. An Irish-English actress. She was the daughter of a Mrs. Bellamy and Lord Tyrawley, who acknowledged her and supported her. She first appeared on the stage (Nov. [illegible], 1744) as Monimia in "The Orphan," and she rose rapidly in her profession, but never reached the first rank. In 1785 her "Apology" was brought out in five volumes, to which a sixth was added. Alexander Bicknell is believed to have written it from her material. The name George Anne was given her by mistake for Georgiana apparently, in her certificate of birth.

Bellamy (D. pron. bel′a-mi), **Jacobus.** Born at Flushing, Holland, Nov. 12, 1757: died March 11, 1786. A Dutch poet. He wrote patriotic and anacreontic poems, and is the author of the popular ballad "Roosje."

Bellamy (bel′a-mi), **Joseph.** Born at North Cheshire, Conn., 1719: died at Bethlehem, Conn., March 6, 1790. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, author of "True Religion Delineated" (1750), etc.

Bellamy, Lord. A character in Thomas Shadwell's comedy "Bury-Fair."

Bellano (bel-lä′nō). A town in northern Italy, situated on the eastern shore of the Lake of Como, 18 miles northeast of Como.

Bellaria (bel-lä′ri-ä). The wife of Pandosto in Greene's "Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time." She is the original of Hermione in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Bellario (bel-lä′ri-ō). In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Philaster," a page. She is Euphrasia in disguise, who follows the fortunes of Philaster with romantic tenderness and fidelity. It is a character which suggests Shakspere's Viola.

Bellario, Doctor. The erudite lawyer of Padua, as whose substitute Portia appears in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Bellarmine (bel-lär-mēn′). An impertinent fine gentleman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," the mercenary lover of Leonora.

Bellarmine (bel′är-min). A drinking-jug with the face of Cardinal Bellarmino on it, and the shape of which was supposed to resemble him: originated by the Protestants of Holland to ridicule him.

Bellarmino (bel-lär-mē′nō), E. **Bellarmine** (bel′är-min), **Roberto.** Born at Montepulciano, Tuscany, Oct. 4, 1542: died at Rome, Sept. 17, 1621. A noted Italian cardinal, and Jesuit theologian and controversialist. He was professor in Louvain and in the Roman College, and archbishop of Capua. His works include "Disputationes de controversiis fidei, etc." (1581), "Tractatus de potestate summi pontificis in rebus temporalibus" ("On the Pope's Temporal Sovereignty"), "Christianae doctrinae explicatio" (1603).

Bellary. See *Ballari.*

Bellaston (bel′as-ton), **Lady.** A fashionable demirep in Fielding's "Tom Jones," a sensual, profligate, and imperious woman.

Bellatrix (bel′a-triks). [L., the 'warrioress.'] A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is γ Orionis.

Bellay, Guillaume du. See *Langey, Seigneur de.*

Bellay (be-lā′), **Jean du.** Born 1492: died at Rome, Feb. 16, 1560. A French cardinal and diplomatist, brother of Guillaume du Bellay. He became bishop of Bayonne in 1526, bishop of Paris in 1532, and cardinal in 1535. He was [illegible], and is noted as the patron of Rabelais.

Bellay, Joachim du. Born at the Château de Liré, near Angers, about 1524: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1560. A French poet and prose writer, surnamed "the French Ovid," and "Prince of the Sonnet," one of the most noted members of the famous "Pléiade." He was [illegible] du Bellay, and for a time served [illegible]. He wrote "L'Olive" [illegible] (sonnets) [illegible] tion de la langue françoise" (a notable work in prose), etc. [illegible] adapted by Spenser.

Belle (bel), **Jean François Joseph de.** Born at Voreppe, Isère, France, May [illegible]: died June, 1802. A French general. [illegible] Santo Domingo, where he fell [illegible]

Belle Dame Sans Merci, La. [F., '[illegible] lady without mercy.'] 1. A French poem by Alain Chartier. It was translated into English by Richard Ros [illegible] has been attributed to him.
2. A poem by Keats.

Belle Fourche (bel fōrsh). [F., 'nice fork.'] A name given to the North [illegible] River in Wyoming [illegible]

Belle Hélène (bel ā-lān′), **La.** An opera bouffe, words by Meilhac and Halévy, music by Offenbach, produced [illegible]

Belle Jardinière (bel zhär-dēn-yãr′), **La.** [F., 'the pretty gardener.'] A Madonna and Child with St. John, by Raphael (1507), in his early manner, in the Louvre, Paris. A fair-haired Madonna is seated amid a beautiful conventionalized landscape, and the children stand and kneel at her knee. It is familiar in reproductions, and is one of Raphael's most pleasing works.

Belle Laitière (bel let-yãr′), **La.** [F., 'the pretty milkmaid.'] A painting by Wouverman, in the National Gallery, London. The composition is strong, the figures standing out dark against the bright landscape, and the coloring delicate.

Belle Mignonne, La. [F., 'the pretty darling.'] A name given in France in the 18th century to a skull illuminated with tapers and highly decorated, which was an accepted furnishing of a devout lady's boudoir. The queen was said to pray before the skull of Ninon de L'Enclos. *Lecky.*

Belle Plaine (bel plān). A city in Benton County, Iowa, 42 miles northwest of Iowa City. Population (1890), 2,623.

Belle-Alliance (bel äl-yoṅs′), **La.** A farm about 13 miles from Brussels, between Waterloo and Genappe, in Belgium. It was occupied by the center of the French infantry at the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815), Napoleon himself being stationed in the vicinity. By this name the Prussians designate the battle of Waterloo.

Belleau (bel-lō′), **Rémy.** Born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, Maine, France, 1528: died at Paris, March 16, 1577. A French poet, one of the most notable members of the "Pléiade" (which see). His life was spent in the service of René de Lorraine, marquis d'Elbeuf, and of his son Charles duc d'Elbeuf, whose tutor he was. He wrote "Petites Inventions" (short descriptive poems), "Bergeries" (1565: a mixture of prose and poetry), "Amours et Nouveaux eschanges de pierres precieuses" (1576) and various translations.

Bellefontaine (bel′fon″tān). The capital of Logan County, Ohio, 52 miles northwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 4,245.

Bellefontaine (bel-fon-tan′), **Benedict.** In Longfellow's poem "Evangeline," a wealthy farmer of Grand Pré, the father of Evangeline. He died of a broken heart when starting on his exile, and was buried on the seashore.

Bellefonte (bel′font). The capital of Centre County, Pennsylvania, situated on Spring Creek in lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 77° 49′ W. Population (1890), 3,946.

Bellegarde. A fortress on the Spanish frontier, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 18 miles south of Perpignan on the Col de Pertuis.

Bellegarde. A small town in the department of Gard, France, 10 miles southeast of Nîmes.

Bellegarde. A small town in the department of Ain, France, situated at the junction of the Valserine and Rhone, 16 miles southwest of Geneva, near the famous Perte du Rhône.

Bellegarde (bel-gard′), **Gabriel du Bac de.** Born at the Chateau de Bellegarde, diocese of Carcassonne, Oct. 17, 1717: died at Utrecht, Dec. 13, 1789. A French Jansenist theologian.

Bellegarde, Henri, Comte **de.** Born at Dresden, Aug. 29, 1756: died at Vienna, July 22, 1845. An Austrian general. He served in the campaigns of 1793–99, concluded with Napoleon the armistice of Leoben April 18, 1797, was commander-in-chief in the Venetian States in 1805, and was made field-marshal and governor of Galicia in 1806.

Bellegarde, Jean Baptiste Morvan de. Born at Piriac, near Nantes, Aug. 30, 1648: died at Paris, April 26, 1734. A French man of letters and member of the community of priests of St. Francis de Sales. To him is attributed the authorship of the "Histoire universelle des voyages" (1707).

Belle-Île- (or **Belle-Isle-**) **en-Mer** (bel-ēl′-on-mār′). [F., 'fair island in the sea.' The Breton name is *Guerveur*.] An island in the Bay of Biscay, belonging to the department of Morbihan, France, 8 miles south of Quiberon. Capital, Le Palais. It was taken by the British under Keppel in 1761, and restored to France in 1763. It was [illegible]. Length, 11 miles. Population [illegible].

Belle-Isle (bel′īl′). A small island in Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Belle-Isle, North. An island at the eastern entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, lat. 52° N., long. 55° 25′ W. It belongs to Great Britain.

Belle-Isle, South. An island situated northeast of Newfoundland, lat. 51° N., long. 55° 30′ W. Length, 8 miles.

Belle-Isle, Strait of. A sea passage separating Newfoundland from Labrador, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. Width, 12–20 miles.

Belle-Isle (bel-ēl′), **Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of.** Born at Villefranche, Aveyron, France, Sept. 22, 1684: died Jan. 26, 1761. A French marshal and politician. He shared with Broglie the command of the French forces in the War of the Austrian Succession, and captured Prague Nov. 26, 1741, but was forced by the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia at Breslau to retreat to Eger, Dec. 17, 1742. He became commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy in 1746, and was minister of war from 1757 to his death.

Bellême (bel-ām′). A small town in the department of Orne, France, 22 miles east of Alençon.

Bellenden (bel′en-den), or **Ballenden** (bal′en-den), or **Ballentyne** (bal′en-tīn). Born at Haddington, in Berwick, about the beginning of the 16th century: died at Rome, 1550 according to some, and as late as 1587 according to others. A Scottish poet and prose-writer, chiefly known as the translator of Hector Boece's "Historia Scotorum" (trans. 1533).

Bellenden, Edith. The heiress of Tillietudlem in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Old Mortality."

Bellenden, William. Died probably about 1633. A Scotch classical scholar.

Bellenz (bel′lents). The German name of Bellinzona.

Bellermann (bel′lėr-män), **Ferdinand.** Born at Erfurt, March 14, 1814: died at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1889. A German landscape-painter. He was employed by A. von Humboldt in Venezuela 1842–46.

Bellerophon (be-ler′ọ-fon), or **Bellerophontes** (be-ler-ọ-fon′tēz). [Gr. *Βελλεροφῶν*, *Βελλεροφόντης*.] In Greek legend, a son of Glaucus, king of Corinth (or, in some accounts, of Poseidon), and grandson of Sisyphus. He was the rider of Pegasus, the slayer of the monster Chimæra, and conqueror of the Solymi and Amazons. His exploits gained for him the daughter and one half the kingdom of Iobates, king of Lycia, but he later fell under the displeasure of the gods. According to Pindar his pride so increased with his good fortune that he attempted to mount to heaven on Pegasus; but Zeus maddened the horse with a gadfly, and Bellerophon fell and perished. He was worshiped as a hero at Corinth.

Bellerophon. **1.** A British line-of-battle ship of 74 guns and 1,613 tons. She served in the Channel squadron of 1793 and 1794, was disabled at the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798, and fought in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

2. One of the first armored war-ships, built according to the designs of Sir E. Reed, chief constructor of the British navy, and launched in 1866. Length, 300 feet; breadth, 56 feet; draught, 26.7 feet. She has an armored belt at the water-line 10 feet wide, and a high-decked central citadel with armored bulkheads at each end, mounting ten 12-ton guns. She has two 6½-ton guns behind armor in the bows, and one 6½-ton gun behind armor in the stern. The armor is 6 inches of iron on 16 inches of wood backing.

Bellerophon. An opera by Thomas Corneille, Fontenelle, and Boileau, the music by Lulli, produced in 1679.

Bellerus (be-le′rus). A Cornish giant in old English legend. Bellerium was the name given to the Land's End, supposed to be his home.

Bell Savage, or **Belle Sauvage.** A noted London tavern which formerly stood on Ludgate Hill. Its inn yard was one of those used in the 16th century as a theater and for bear-baiting and other spectacles. A printing-house now occupies the site.

Belle's Stratagem, The. A comedy by Mrs. Cowley, produced in 1780. It is still played. See *Hardy, Letitia.*

Belleval (bel-väl′), **Pierre Richer de.** Born at Chalons-sur-Marne, 1558: died at Montpellier, 1623 (1625?). A French physician and botanist, the inventor of an unsuccessful system of Greek botanical nomenclature. The genus *Richeria* was named for him by Villars.

Belleville (bel-vēl′). [F., 'fair city.'] A northeastern suburb of Paris.

Belleville. A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Rhône 26 miles north of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 2,892.

Belleville (bel′vil). A port of entry, capital of Hastings County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, in lat. 44° 10′ N., long. 77° 30′ W. It is the seat of Albert University. Population (1891), 9,914.

Belleville. The capital of St. Clair County, Illinois, 15 miles southeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 15,361.

Bellevue (bel-vü′). [F., 'beautiful view.'] A noted castle near Cassel in Germany. It contains a fine picture-gallery: among its chefs-d'œuvre are specimens of Holbein, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Dürer, Lorraine, Wouverman, Titian, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Murillo, and many others. Most of these were not accessible to the general public till [illegible].

Bellevue. A former royal castle, southwest of Paris, near Sèvres, built by Madame de Pompadour, and destroyed in the French Revolution.

Bellevue (bel-vū′). A village in Sandusky and Huron counties, Ohio, 14 miles south-southwest of Sandusky. Population (1890), 3,052.

Bellevue Hospital. A hospital situated at the foot of East 26th street in New York. It accommodates about 1,200 patients.

Belley (bel-lā′). A town in the department of Ain, France, 40 miles east of Lyons. It contains a cathedral and has Roman antiquities. There are noted cascades and quarries of lithographic stones in its vicinity. Population (1891), commune, 6,295.

Bellfounder (bel′foun-dėr). A Norfolk trotting horse brought to New York about 1831. Through his daughter, the Charles Kent mare, he became the grandsire of Hambletonian (10), and transmitted to him and his descendants the partially developed trotting tendency and action. He was a brown horse 15½ hands high. He trotted a mile in three minutes, and 17 miles in an hour.

Belliard (bel-yär′), Count **Augustin Daniel.** Born at Fontenay-le-Comte, Vendée, France, March 25, 1769: died at Brussels, Jan. 28, 1832. A French lieutenant-general, distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns, particularly at Borodino, 1812. He took part in the Egyptian campaign, and, as governor of Cairo, surrendered that place to the English June 27, 1801.

Bellicent (bel′i-sent). The half-sister of King Arthur, in the Arthurian romances. Tennyson alters her story somewhat in "Gareth and Lynette."

Bellin (bel-laṅ′), **Jacques Nicolas.** Born at Paris, 1703: died at Versailles, March 21, 1772. A French geographer and chartographer. He was officially charged with the preparation of maps of the coasts of the known seas. His work appeared in the "Neptune Français" (1753: the French coasts), "Hydrographie française" (1756: maps of all known coasts), "Petit Atlas Maritime," "Memoires sur les cartes des cotes de l'Amérique septentrionale" (1755), "Essais geographiques sur les Iles Britanniques" (1763), and similar works on Guiana, the Antilles, Santo Domingo, etc.

Belling (bel′ling), **Wilhelm Sebastian von.** Born at Paulsdorf, East Prussia, Feb. 15, 1719: died at Stolp, Pomerania, Nov. 28, 1779. A Prussian cavalry general, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Bellingham (bel′ing-am), **Richard.** Born in England, 1592 (?): died in Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1672. A colonial governor of Massachusetts. He emigrated to America in 1634, and was governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1641, 1654, and 1665–72. In 1641 he contracted a second marriage, performing the marriage ceremony himself, without proclamation of banns. He was presented by the great inquest for breach of the order of court; but, as he refused to vacate the bench, the other magistrates were at a loss how to proceed, and he escaped censure.

Bellini (bel-lē′nē), **Gentile.** Born about 1427: died Feb. 22, 1507. A painter of the Venetian school, son of Jacopo Bellini.

Bellini, Giovanni. Born after 1427: died Nov. 29, 1516. A noted painter of the Venetian school, son of Jacopo Bellini. His works are in all the principal art galleries. Among his scholars were Titian and Giorgione. His portrait, by himself, in the Capitol, Rome, ranks among the great portraits, and is a fine example of the Venetian school, older than the portrait in the Uffizi.

Bellini, Jacopo or **Giacomo.** Died about 1464. An Italian painter.

Bellini, Lorenzo. Born at Florence, Sept. 3, 1643: died Jan. 8, 1704. A distinguished Italian physician and anatomist, professor of philosophy and afterward of anatomy at Pisa. His collected works were published in 1708.

Bellini, Vincenzo. Born at Catania, Sicily, Nov. 3, 1802: died near Paris, Sept. 23, 1835. A famous Italian operatic composer. His works include "Bianca e Fernando" (1826), "Il Pirata" (1827), "La Straniera" (1829), "Zaira" (1829), "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi" (1830), "La Sonnambula" (1831), "Norma" (1831), "Beatrice di Tenda" (1833), "I Puritani" (1835)

Bellinzona (bel-lin-zō′nä), G. **Bellenz** (bel′-lents). The capital of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on the Ticino in lat. 46° 11′ N., long. 9° 1′ E. It occupies an important position on the St. Gotthard route near the commencement of the San Bernardino route. It is commanded by three castles, and was once strongly fortified. Population, about 3,000.

Bellisant (bel′i-sant). **1.** The mother of Valentine and Orson. She was banished by her husband Alexander, emperor of Constantinople, for supposed infidelity, and her sons were born in a wild forest.

2. One of the principal female characters in Massinger's "The Parliament of Love."

Bellius (bel′i-us), **Martinus.** The pseudonym under which was published a book entitled "De hæreticis, an sint persequendi, etc.," in "Magdeburg" (false for Basel), in 1554. It was published soon after Calvin's defense of the execution of Servetus, and was a plea for religious toleration. The authorship was ascribed to Castellio, who in fact wrote a part of the book under the pseudonym "Basilius Montfortius."

Bellman (bel'män), **Karl Mikael.** Born at Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1740: died Feb. 11, 1795. A noted Swedish lyrical poet. His works include "Fredman's Epistlar" ("Epistles," 1790), "Fredman's Sanger" ("Songs," 1791), etc.

Bellman of London, The. A satirical work by Dekker, published in 1608. It is founded on the "Ground Work of Coney Catching," which Fleay and others believe to have been also written by Dekker. The latter was taken largely from Harman's "Caveat for Cursitors." In the same year Dekker published a second part called "Lanthorne and Candlelight, or The Bellman's Second Night's Walke." In 1612 a fourth or fifth edition of the second part appeared, called "O per se O, or a new cryer of Lanthorne and Candlelight, Being an addition or lengthening of the Bellman's Second Night's Walke." A number of editions of the second part were published before 1648, all with differences. They are amusing descriptions of London rogues. Daborne wrote a play called "The Bellman of London" in 1613.

Bellman of Paris, The. A play by Dekker and John Day, licensed in 1623, but not printed.

Bellmour (bel'mör). **1.** The faithful friend of Jane Shore, in Rowe's tragedy of that name. —**2.** The lover of Belinda, in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."

Bello (bel'yō), **Andres.** Born at Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 30, 1780: died at Santiago, Chile, Oct. 15, 1865. A Spanish-American scholar and author. In 1810 he was sent to London with Bolivar as agent of the revolutionary government, and he remained there nearly twenty years. In 1834 he accepted a position in the foreign department of Chile. He edited the Chilian civil code; wrote a treatise on international law which was translated into several languages, and was several times chosen to arbitrate in international disputes, including one between the United States and Ecuador. In 1843 he became rector of the University of Chile.

Bellona (be-lō'nạ̈). [L. *Bellona*, from *bellum*, war.] **1.** In Roman mythology, the goddess of war, regarded sometimes as the wife and sometimes as the sister of Mars. She was, probably, originally a Sabine divinity, and her worship appears to have been introduced at Rome by a Sabine family the Claudii. She is represented as armed with shield and lance.

2. An asteroid (No. 28) discovered by Luther at Bilk, March 1, 1854.

Bellot (bel-ō'), **Joseph René.** Born at Paris, 1826: died 1853. A French naval officer, a volunteer in English expeditions to Arctic regions.

Bellot Strait. A strait in the Arctic regions of North America, between Boothia-Felix and the island of North Somerset.

Bellovaci (be-lov'ạ-sī). An important tribe of the Belgian Gauls, occupying a territory corresponding to the modern dioceses of Beauvais and Senlis, France: subdued by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C. Their chief town was Cæsaromagus (Beauvais).

Bellows (bel'ōz), **Henry Whitney.** Born at Walpole, N. H., June 11, 1814: died Jan. 30, 1882. An American Unitarian divine and writer, pastor of All Souls Church, New York. He was president of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Civil War.

Bellows Falls. A village in Windham County, Vermont, situated at the falls of the Connecticut 41 miles southeast of Rutland. Population (1890), 3,092.

Belloy (bel-wä'), **Pierre Laurent Buyrette de** (**Pierre Buyrette,** or **Buirette,** or **Burette**). Born at St. Flour, Cantal, France, Nov. 17, 1727: died at Paris, March 5, 1775. A French dramatist. His works include "Titus" (1759), "Zelmire" (1762), "Le Siege de Calais" (1765: his most notable work), "Gaston et Bayard" (1771), "Pierre le Cruel" (1772), etc.

Bells, The. 1. A poem by Edgar Allan Poe. —**2.** A dramatization from Erckmann-Chatrian's "Le Juif Polonais" by Leopold Lewis, produced in 1871. Henry Irving is successful in it as Mathias.

Bell-the-Cat. A popular surname of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus (died about 1514). At a deliberation of the nobles for the purpose of effecting the removal of Cochrane, James IV.'s obnoxious favorite, their predicament was compared to that of the mice which determined to hang a bell around the cat's neck, and the question was asked who would be brave enough to perform the act. To this Douglas replied: "I will bell the cat."

Belluno (bel-lö'nō). [L. *Belunum*.] The capital of the province of Belluno, Italy, situated on the Piave in lat. 46° 9′ N., long. 12° 13′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 18,000.

Belluno, ancient **Belunum** (be-lū'num). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,293 square miles. Population (1891), 175,919.

Belluno, Duke of. See *Victor-Perrin*.

Bel-Merodach. See *Merodach*, *Bel*, *Baal*.

Belmez (bel-māth'). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadiato 35 miles northwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,046.

Belmont (bel'mont). A village in Mississippi County, southeastern Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River 17 miles south of Cairo, Illinois. Here, Nov. 7, 1861, occurred an indecisive battle between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Pillow. The loss of the Federals was 485, that of the Confederates, 642.

Belmont, August. Born at Alzey, Germany, 1816: died at New York, 1890. A German-American banker and politician. He was Austrian consul at New York, United States minister to the Netherlands 1854–58, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee 1860–72. He was a patron of the turf and an art collector.

Belmont, Charles. A rakish young fellow in Moore's play "The Foundling." The part was played with great success by Garrick.

Belmont, Perry. Born at New York, Dec. 28, 1851. An American politician, son of August Belmont. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1881–87.

Belmontet (bel-môṅ-tā'), **Louis.** Born at Montauban, France, March 26, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 14, 1879. A French poet, and Bonapartist partizan. His works include "Les Tristes" (1824), "Le souper d'Auguste" (1828), "Une fête de Néron" (tragedy, written with Soumet, 1829), etc.

Bel-Nirari (bel-ne-rä'rē). [Assyr., 'the god Bel is my helper.'] King of Assyria about 1380 B. C. He conquered part of Babylonia.

Beloe (bē'lō), **William.** Born at Norwich, England, 1756: died at London, April 11, 1817. An English clergyman and writer, founder, with Archdeacon Nares, of the "British Critic" in 1793. He became rector of All Hallows, London Wall, in 1796, and was keeper of printed books in the British Museum 1803–06. He wrote "The Sexagenarian, or Recollections of a Literary Life" (1817), etc.

Beloeil (be-lėly'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 11 miles west-northwest of Mons. It contains the castle of the princes of Ligne. Population (1890), 2,682.

Beloit (be-loit'). A city in Rock County, Wisconsin, situated on Rock River 68 miles southwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 6,315.

Beloit. The capital of Mitchell County, northern Kansas, situated on the Solomon River. Population (1890), 2,455.

Beloit College. An institution of learning at Beloit, Wisconsin, founded 1847, controlled by Congregationalists.

Belon (be-lôṅ' or blôṅ), **Pierre.** Born at Soulletière, near Mans, Sarthe, 1517: died April, 1564. A noted French naturalist and traveler in the Orient 1546–49. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des estranges poissons marines" (1551), "L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, etc." (1555), travels, etc.

Beloochistan. See *Baluchistan*.

Belot (be-lō'), **Adolphe.** Born at Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Nov. 6, 1829: died at Paris, Dec. 17, 1890. A French novelist and dramatist. Among his works are the novel "Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme" (1870), the play (in collaboration with Villetard) "Le testament de César Girodot" (1859), "Miss Multon," with Eugène Nus (1867), "L'Article 47" (1871) (from a novel), and many others.

Belovár (bel'o-vär). A royal free city in Croatia, 42 miles east of Agram.

Beloved Disciple, The. The Apostle John.

Beloved Physician, The. St. Luke.

Belpasso (bel-päs'sō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 8 miles northwest of Catania. It was destroyed by an eruption of Etna in 1669. Population, 7,000.

Belper (bel'pėr). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated on the Derwent 7 miles north of Derby. It has cotton, silk, and hosiery manufactures. Population (1891), 10,420.

Belphegor (bel'fe-gor), or **Belfagor** (bel'fa-gor). **1.** Baal-Peor, which see. —**2.** An archdemon who undertook an earthly marriage, but who fled, daunted, from the horrors of female companionship. See the extract.

Pluto summoned an infernal council to consult on the best mode of [illegible] truth or falsehood of such statement (that wives brought them to hell). After [illegible] it was determined that one of them [illegible] to the world endowed with [illegible] that he [illegible] and after [illegible] report to his infernal master the [illegible]. Though [illegible] of the fiends were [illegible] take the commission, but the lot at length fell on Belphegor. [illegible] This story, with [illegible], was originally [illegible] MS. which is now lost, but which, till [illegible], was in [illegible]. But whether [illegible] or M[illegible] the tale in an Italian [illegible] the [illegible] of their country. It was printed by Brevio during his life, and under his own name, in 1545; and with the name of Machiavel in 1549, which was about eighteen years after that historian's death. Both writers probably borrowed the incidents from the Latin MS., for they could scarcely have copied from each other.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 18

[La Fontaine treated this subject in one of his "Contes," and Wilson printed an English tragi-comedy called "Belphegor, or the Marriage of the Devil," in 1691. Legrand brought out a French comedy called "Belphegor" in 17[illegible].]

3. A translation and adaptation of "Paillasse," a French play by Dennery and Marc Fournier, by Charles Webb (1856). The principal character, Belphegor, is a mountebank, and though he earns his living by the most ludicrous shams, his distress and despair at the apparent desertion of his wife are very pathetic.

Belphœbe (bel-fē'bē). [F. *bel*, *belle*, fair, and L. *Phœbe*, Gr. Φοίβη, Artemis (Diana).] A huntress, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," intended to represent Queen Elizabeth as a woman, as Gloriana represented her as a queen.

Belsham (bel'sham), **Thomas.** Born at Bedford, England, April 26, 1750: died at Hampstead, Nov. 11, 1829. An English Unitarian divine.

Belsham, William. Born at Bedford, England, 1752: died near Hammersmith, Nov. 17, 1827. An English historian and political essayist, brother of Thomas Belsham.

Belshazzar (bel-shaz'är), or **Bel-shar-uzur.** ['Bel protect the king.'] According to the book of Daniel (v.), the son of Nebuchadnezzar, and the last king of Babylonia. According to the cuneiform inscriptions this was Nabonidus, while Belshazzar was his eldest son. He was governor of South Babylonia and chief of the army in the last struggle, and co-regent with his father. When the latter fled to Borsippa, after being defeated by Cyrus, he assumed the command in Babylonia, and was killed in the sack of the city by Cyrus, 538 B. C. According to the scriptural narrative he was warned during a feast of his coming doom by a handwriting on the wall, which was interpreted by Daniel (Dan. v., vii. 1, viii. 1; Bar. i. 11, 12.)

Belshazzar. A tragedy by Dean Milman, published in 1822.

Belsunce de Castel Moron (bel-zuṅs' dė käs-tel' mō-rôṅ'), **Henri François Xavier de.** Born at the Château de la Force, in Périgord, France, Dec. 4, 1671: died at Marseilles, June 4, 1755. A French Jesuit, bishop of Marseilles, noted for his heroism during a pestilence in Marseilles, 1720–21. He was a voluminous writer.

Belt, Great. The middle sea passage between the Cattegat and the Baltic, separating Zealand from Fünen. Width, 9–20 miles.

Belt, Little. The western sea passage between the Cattegat and the Baltic, separating Fünen from the mainland of Denmark and Schleswig. Width, 7–10 miles.

Beltane (bel'tān). [Also written *Beltein* and *Belten*; Gael. *Bealltainn*, *Bealteine* = Ir. *Bealteine*, *Bealltaine*, OIr. *Belltaine*, *Beltene*; usually explained as 'Bel's or Beal's fire,' from *Beal*, *Baal*, an alleged Celtic deity (by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), and *teine*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown.] **1.** The first day of May (O. S.); old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland. —**2.** An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 21. Bonfires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished, only to be relighted from the embers of the Beltane fires. This custom is supposed to derive its origin from the worship of the sun or fire in general, which was in vogue among the Celts as well as [illegible] other heathen nations. The practice still survives in some [illegible] localities.

Belted Will. A nickname of Lord William Howard (1563–1640), an English border nobleman, warden of the western marches.

Belteshazzar (bel-tē-shaz'ạ̈r). [Babylonian *Bel-balatsu-uçur*, Bel protect his life.] The Babylonian name of Daniel (Dan. i. 7, ii. 26, iv. 8).

Beltis (bel'tis). See [illegible].

Belton (bel'ton). The capital of Bell County, Texas, situated on Leon River [illegible] northeast of Austin. Population (1890), [illegible].

Beltrame (bel-trä'me), **Giovanni.** [illegible] Valeggio, Italy, Nov. 11, 1824. [illegible] a missionary to Khartum, [illegible] and Sobat, 1859–62. [illegible] 188[illegible] [illegible]

Beluchees. See [illegible].

Beluchistan. See [illegible].

Belus (bē'lus), or **Belos** [illegible]. **1.** In classical mythology, [illegible] and Libya (or Eurynome), regarded as the ancestral hero and divinity of various earlier nations. — 2. In classical legend, the father of Dido, and conqueror of Cyprus.

Belus (bē'lus). [Gr. Βῆλος.] In ancient geography, a river of Palestine which flows into the Mediterranean at Acre: the modern Naman. It is the reputed place of the discovery of glass by the Phenicians.

Belvidera (bel-vē-dā'rä). The daughter of Priuli, the senator, and the wife of Jaffier, the conspirator, in Otway's tragedy "Venice Preserved." Jaffier conspires to murder all the senators, and is persuaded by his wife to divulge the plot to her father, on condition that all the conspirators are forgiven. The promise is not kept, and Jaffier, his friend Pierre, and all the other conspirators are condemned to death on the wheel. Belvidera, on learning the result of her interference, goes mad and dies. The part was a favorite one with the actresses of the 18th century.

Belvedere (bel-ve-dēr'; It. pron. bel-ve-dā're). [It., 'fair view.'] A portion of the Vatican Palace at Rome.

Belvedere. A palace in Vienna which contained until 1891 the Imperial Picture Gallery.

Belvedere, Torso. See *Lysippus* and *Torso*.

Belvidere (bel-vi-dēr'). A city in Boone County, Illinois, situated on the Kishwaukee River 64 miles west-northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,867.

Belville (bel'vil). The lover of Peggy in Garrick's "Country Girl."

Belvoir (bē'vėr) **Castle.** The seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Leicestershire, England. It contains a fine collection of pictures.

Belz (belts). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 41 miles north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 4,960.

Belzig (belt'sich). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 43 miles southwest of Berlin. Near it was fought the battle of Hagelberg, Aug. 27, 1813.

Belzoni (bel-tsō'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Padua, 1778: died at Gato, in Benin, West Africa, Dec. 3, 1823. A noted Italian traveler and explorer, the son of a barber of Padua. He was endowed with great physical strength, and earned a living for a time in London (at Astley's) and elsewhere as a theatrical athlete. As a hydraulic engineer he visited Egypt in 1815 and devoted himself until 1819 to the study of Egyptian antiquities. He opened the temple at Abu-Simbel, the sepulcher of Seti I. (1817), and the second pyramid of Gizeh, and made various other important discoveries. The bust of the so-called "Young Memnon," now in the British Museum, was transferred from Thebes by him. He published in English, in 1820, "A Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids," etc." In 1823 he started for central Africa, but died on the way.

Belzoni's Tomb. The tomb of Seti I.: so named from Belzoni who opened it.

Belzu (bel'thö), **Manuel Isodoro.** Born at La Paz, 1808: killed March, 1866. A Bolivian revolutionist. In 1847 he headed a revolution which overthrew Ballivian and put General Velasco in his place; next year he rebelled against Velasco, usurped the presidency, and retained the post until 1855. After spending some years in Europe he returned and headed the revolt against Melgarejo. The latter attacked him in La Paz and, after a bloody street battle, killed him with his own hand.

Bem (bem), **Józef.** Born at Cracow, 1791: died at Aleppo, Dec. 10, 1850. A Polish general. He served in the Polish insurrection of 1830, conquered Transylvania for the Hungarian insurgents and drove the Austrians and Russians into Wallachia in 1849, conquered the Banat, was defeated by the Russians at Schässburg, took part in the battle of Temesvár, Aug. 9, and escaped to Turkey and took service in the Turkish army.

Beman (bē'man), **Nathaniel Sydney Smith.** Born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1785: died at Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 8, 1871. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Troy, New York, 1823-63, and was a leader of the new school in the discussion which [illegible] the Presbyterian Church in 1837.

Bemba, Lake. See *Bangweolo*.

Bembatoka (bem-bä-tō'kä), **Bay of.** A large inlet on the northwestern coast of Madagascar.

Bembo (bem'bō), **Pietro.** Born at Venice, May 20, 1470: died at Rome, Jan. 18, 1547. A celebrated Italian cardinal and man of letters. He was the son of [illegible] of Venice, and wrote "Gli Asolani" (dialogues on the nature of love) [illegible] Alexander VI. [illegible] Leo X. and Clement VII. [illegible] the title of historiographer to the Republic of Venice, and Paul III. [illegible] cardinal [illegible]. Wealth, fame, and [illegible] a life of [illegible] when he took the ecclesiastical habit. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse [illegible] in his seventy-seventh year. *Sismondi*, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 456.

Ben (ben). A gay, simple, but somewhat incredible sailor in Congreve's comedy "Love for Love." He is designed to marry Miss Prue.

Benacus (be-nā'kus), **Lacus.** The Roman name of the Lake of Garda. See *Garda*.

Benaiah (be-nā'yä). [Heb., 'built by Jehovah.'] 1. The name of several persons mentioned in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable was the son of Jehoiada, the chief priest. He slew Adonijah and Joab, and succeeded the latter, under Solomon, as commander-in-chief of the army.

2. A character in Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for George Edward Sackville, who was called General Sackville and was devoted to the Duke of York. See 1 Ki. ii. 35.

Benalcazar (bā-näl-kä'thär), or **Velalcazar** (vā-läl-kä'thär), or **Belalcazar** (bā-läl-kä'thär), **Sebastian de** (**Sebastian Moyano**). Born at Benalcaz, Estremadura, about 1499: died at Popayan, 1550. A Spanish conqueror of Quito and Popayan. He joined the expedition of Pedrarias to Darien, and in March, 1532, joined Pizarro on the coast at Puerto Viejo with 30 men. Incited by the Cañaris Indians, who promised to join him, he undertook the conquest of Quito. Marching over the mountains, he defeated the Inca general Rumi-ñaui on the plains of Riobamba, and entered Quito. Joined soon after by Almagro, their united forces met those of Pedro de Alvarado, governor of Guatemala, who had attempted an independent conquest of Quito. (See *Alvarado, Pedro de*.) Alvarado was induced to retire, and many of his men joined Benalcazar, who continued his northern conquests. He invaded Popayan in 1533, and next year carried his conquests still farther north, to the country of the Chinchas Indians. After founding many Spanish towns, Benalcazar went to Spain in 1537, and in 1538 he was appointed governor of Popayan, a district which comprised what is now southwestern Colombia.

Benares (be-nä'rez), or **Banaras** (ba-nä'räs). [Hind. *Banāras*.] The capital of the division of Benares, Northwest Provinces, India, situated on the north side of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 15′ N., long. 83° E. It is one of the largest cities in northern India, the principal Hindu holy city, famous as a resort for pilgrims. It has manufactures of brass wares, etc., and an important trade. The Ganges is crossed here by the Dufferin Bridge. Benares was founded about 1200 (?) B. C.; was for many years a Buddhistic center; was conquered by the Mohammedans about 1193; and was ceded to the East India Company in 1775. It is called Kashi in Sanskrit literature. It was the scene of an outbreak in the Indian mutiny of 1857. Population, with cantonment (1891), 219,467.

Benares. A division of the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 18,338 square miles. Population (1891), 10,632,190.

Benares. A district in the division of Benares, lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 83° E. Area, 998 square miles. Population, about 700,000.

Benasque (bā-näs'ke). A small town in the Pyrenees, province of Huesca, Spain, near the foot of Mount Maladetta.

Benauly (ben-â'li). A pseudonym adopted by the three brothers Benjamin Vaughan, Austin, and Lyman Abbott, in two novels, "Conecut Corners" and "Matthew Carnaby." "The pseudonym is composed of the first syllable of the names of the three brothers." *Cushing.*

Benavente (bā-nä-ven'tā). A small town in the province of Zamora, Spain, situated on the Orbigo 52 miles northwest of Valladolid.

Benavente. A small town in the district of Santarem, Portugal, situated on the Zatas 28 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Benavides y de la Cueva (bā-nä-vē'des ē dä lä kwā'vä), **Diego de,** Count of Santistevan. Born about 1600: died at Lima, Peru, March 17, 1666. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1659, reaching Lima July 31, 1661. He held the office until his death.

Benbecula (ben-be-kö'lä). An island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, between North Uist and South Uist. Length, 7½ miles.

Benbecula Sound. A sea passage between Benbecula and South Uist.

Benbow (ben'bō), **John.** Born at Shrewsbury, March 10, 1653: died at Port Royal, Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1702. A noted British admiral. He early [illegible] served in various merchant and government vessels, and after 1689 was continuously in the royal navy. He became captain in 1689, rear-admiral in 1696, and vice-admiral in 1701. In 1693 and 1695 he was engaged in [illegible] unsuccessful attacks on the French coast, [illegible] and in 1701 he commanded squadron in the West Indies. From Aug. 19 to Aug. 24, 1702, he had a running fight with the French fleet of Du Casse. On the last day his leg was shattered by a ball, but he continued to direct the battle. Benbow claimed that his failure to capture the enemy was owing to the conduct of his officers.

Benbow. In the British navy, a two-turret, central-citadel, heavy-armed battle-ship of the admiral class: sister ship to the Camperdown.

Bencoolen (ben-kö'len). [D. *Benkoelen*.] The capital of the residency of Bencoolen, Sumatra, situated on the southwestern coast, about lat. 3° 50′ S. It was settled by the English about 1685, and ceded to the Dutch in 1825, and had formerly a considerable trade. Population, about 6,000.

Ben Cruachan (ben krö'chan). A mountain in Argyllshire, Scotland, near the head of Loch Awe, 13 miles north of Inverary. Height, 3,610 feet.

Benda (ben'dä), **Franz.** Born at Altbenatek, Bohemia, Nov. 25, 1709: died at Potsdam, Prussia, March 7, 1786. A German violinist, the founder of a school of violin-playing.

Benda, Georg. Born 1721: died at Köstritz, Thuringia, Nov. 6, 1795. A German composer and violinist, brother of Franz Benda. He wrote the operas "Ariadne auf Naxos" (1774), "Medea," etc.

Bendavid (ben-dä'fid), **Lazarus.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 18, 1762: died at Berlin, March 28, 1832. A German philosophical writer and mathematician. He was the author of "Versuch uber das Vergnugen," "Vorlesungen uber die Kritik der reinen Vernunft," "Zur Berechnung des judischen Kalenders," etc.

Bendemann (ben'de-män), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811: died at Düsseldorf, Dec. 27, 1889. A German painter. Among his works are "Die trauernden Juden" (1832, at Cologne), "Jeremias auf den Trummern von Jerusalem" (1837, at Berlin), "Die Wegführung der Juden in die Babylonische Gefangenschaft" (1872, at Berlin).

Bendemeer. A river in Moore's poem "Lalla Rookh."

Bender (ben'dėr). [Turk. *Bender*, harbor; Russ. *Bendery*.] A town and fortress in the province of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Dniester 61 miles northwest of Odessa. It is a trading center. Near it was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden 1709-13. It was stormed by the Russians under Panin in 1770, and under Potemkin in 1789, and was again taken by the Russians in 1806 and 1811. It was finally annexed to Russia in 1812. Population, 31,005.

Bender-Abbasi (ben'der-äb-bä-sē'), or **-Abbas** (äb'bäs). [Pers., 'harbor of Abbas.'] A seaport in the province of Kirman, Persia, situated on the Strait of Ormus, opposite Ormus, in lat. 27° 12′ N., long. 56° 20′ E. It has communication by steamer with Bombay, Bassora, etc. It was an important commercial point in the 17th century. Population, about 8,000. Also called *Gombroon*.

Bendigo (ben'di-gō). A former name of the city of Sandhurst, in Victoria, Australia.

Bendis (ben'dis). [Gr. Βενδίς.] A Thracian lunar goddess, worshiped also in Lemnos and Bithynia.

Bendish (ben'dish), **Bridget.** Born about 1650: died 1726. The daughter of General Henry Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, famous for her resemblance to the latter.

Bendo (ben'dō), **Alexander.** A pseudonym of Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, Earl of Somerset.

Bendorf (ben'dorf). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 miles north of Coblentz. Population (1890), commune, 5,016.

Bend-the-Bow (bend'ᴛʜē-bō). An English archer in Scott's "Castle Dangerous."

Bendzin (bend-zēn'). A town in the government of Piotrkov, Russian Poland, situated near the Prussian and Austrian frontiers 38 miles northwest of Cracow. Population (1890), 9,222.

Benedek (be'ne-dek), **Ludwig von.** Born at Ödenburg, Hungary, July 14, 1804: died at Gratz, Austria, April 27, 1881. An Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Italian and Hungarian campaigns 1848-49, and at Solferino in 1859; was commander of the Austrian Army of the North in 1866; and was defeated at Koniggratz, July 3, 1866.

Benedetti (bā-nā-det'tē), Count **Vincent.** Born at Bastia, Corsica, April 29, 1817. A French diplomatist. He was envoy at Turin in 1860, and minister at Berlin, 1864-70. His interviews with William I. of Prussia at Ems July 9-13, 1870, precipitated the Franco-German war.

Benedick (ben'e-dik). A character in Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing." He is a young gentleman of Padua, of inexhaustible humor, wit, and raillery, a ridiculer of love (but finally loving Beatrice), who when he spoke of dying a bachelor, only said so because he did not think he should live to be married. His name has become a byword for a newly married man, and is frequently written *Benedict*.

Benedict (ben'e-dikt) **I.,** surnamed **Bonosus.** [L. *Benedictus*, blessed; It. *Benedetto, Bettino*, Sp. *Benedicto, Benito*, Pg. *Benedicto, Bento*, F. *Benoit*, G. *Benedikt*.] Bishop of Rome 574-578. In his pontificate the Longobards extended their conquests in Italy, and threatened Rome.

Benedict II. Bishop of Rome 684–685. He is said to have prevailed upon the emperor Constantine IV. to renounce the right of confirming papal elections. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on May 7.

Benedict III. Pope 855–858. In his pontificate Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, visited Rome (whither he had previously sent his son Ælfred), and rebuilt the school or hospital for English pilgrims.

Benedict IV. Pope 900–903. He crowned Louis, king of Provence, emperor in 901.

Benedict V., surnamed **Grammaticus.** Died 965. He was elected pope by the Romans in 964, in opposition to Leo VIII., the choice of the emperor Otto I. The emperor reduced Rome, and secured the person of Benedict, who was kept till his death in confinement under the charge of Bishop Adaldag at Hamburg.

Benedict VI. He was elected pope in 972, under the influence of the emperor Otto I., on whose death in 973 he was deposed and put to death by the Romans.

Benedict VII. Pope 975–984 (983?). He excommunicated the antipope Bonifacius VII. in a council held at Rome in 975.

Benedict VIII. Pope 1012–24. He ousted the antipope Gregory by the aid of Henry II. whom he crowned emperor in 1014. He signally defeated the Saracens in Tuscany in 1016.

Benedict IX. Died 1056. He obtained his elevation to the papacy by simony in 1033, and, on account of the opposition aroused by his profligacy, resigned in 1044.

Benedict X. (**Giovanni di Velletri**). An antipope elected in 1058. He reigned nine months, when he was compelled to give way to Nicholas II.

Benedict XI. (**Nicolo Boccasini**). Pope 1303–1304. He annulled the bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair of France. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on July 7.

Benedict XII. (**Jacques de Nouveau**). Pope 1334–42. He was the third of the Avignon pontiffs, a friend of Petrarch, and a severe ecclesiastical reformer.

Benedict XIII. (**Pedro de Luna**). An antipope elected by the French cardinals on the death of Clement VII. in 1394. The Italian cardinals had chosen Boniface X. in 1389. Benedict was deposed by the Councils of Pisa (1409) and Constance (1417), in spite of which he retained the support of Aragon, Castile, and Scotland till his death at Peñiscola, Valencia, in 1424.

Benedict XIII. (**Vincenzo Marco Orsini**). Pope 1724–30. He made an ineffectual attempt to reconcile the Roman, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches.

Benedict XIV. (**Prospero Lambertini**). Born at Bologna, March 31, 1675: died May 3, 1758. Pope 1740–58. He prohibited in two bulls, "Ex quo singularis" (1742) and "Omnium sollicitudinem" (1744), the practice, extensively adopted by the Jesuits in their Indian and Chinese missions, of accommodating Christian language and usage to heathen ceremonies and superstition.

Benedict, Saint. Born at Nursia, in Umbria, about 480 A. D.: died March 21, 543. An Italian monk who founded the order of the Benedictines, at Monte Cassino, about 529. He is commemorated in the Roman and Anglican calendars on March 1, and in the Greek calendar on March 14.

St. Benedict drew up for the monks of Monte Cassino statutes which were promptly adopted throughout Gaul. These wise regulations threw aside useless maceration, and divided the time of the monks into periods of prayer, mental and manual labor; they were obliged to cultivate the land, but also to read and copy manuscripts. Some little literary life was thus preserved in the retirement of the monasteries, and its dependencies formed what are now called model farms; they presented examples of activity and industry for the laborer, the mechanic, and the landowner. *Duruy*, Hist. France, p. 54.

Benedict, Saint, of Aniane. Born in Languedoc about 750: died 821. A Roman Catholic saint, noted as a reformer of monastic discipline. Being intrusted by Louis the Pious with the superintendence of the convents of western France, he attempted to bring them all under one rule by joining to the rule of St. Benedict of Nursia, so far as practicable, all other rules, with the result that the "Concordia Regularum" of St. Benedict of Aniane became hardly less celebrated than the original rule of St. Benedict of Nursia.

Benedict. Died in 1193. Abbot of Peterborough 1177–93. He wrote a history of the passion, and another of the miracles of Thomas Becket, but is not, as has been commonly supposed, the author of the "Gesta Henrici Secundi."

Benedict, Sir **Julius.** Born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804: died at Manchester Square, London, June 5, 1885. A musical composer, conductor, and performer, resident in England after 1835. He accompanied Jenny Lind to America in 1850. His works include the operas "The Gipsy's Warning" (1838), "The Bride of Venice" (1843), "The Crusaders" (1846), "The Lily of Killarney" (1862), the cantatas "Undine" (1860), "Richard Cœur de Lion" (1863), and the oratorios "St. Cecilia" (1866), "St. Peter" (1870), etc.

Benedict and Bettris (**Benedick and Beatrice**). See *Much Ado about Nothing.*

Benedict Biscop. Born in 628(?): died at Wearmouth, Jan. 12, 690. An English ecclesiastic, the founder of the monasteries of Wearmouth (674) and of Jarrow (682). He was an Angle of noble birth, thegn of King Oswiu of Northumbria. He entered the church, and in 669 was made abbot of St. Peter's in Canterbury, and is noteworthy as the guardian of Bede, who when only seven years old was placed under his charge. "He was the first person who introduced in England constructors of stone edifices as well as makers of glass windows." (*William of Malmesbury.*) He was canonized and his festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Jan. 12.

Benediktbeuern (be′ne-dikt-boi′ern). A small village and former famous Benedictine abbey in Upper Bavaria, 30 miles south southwest of Munich. Near it is the mountain Benediktenwand.

Benedix (be′ne-diks), **Roderich Julius.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 21, 1811: died at Leipsic, Sept. 26, 1873. A German dramatist and miscellaneous writer, author of numerous comedies.

Beneke (be′ne-ke), **Friedrich Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1798: died 1854. A German psychologist. His chief works are "Psychological Sketches," "New Psychology," "Pragmatic Psychology," etc.

Benengeli (ben-en-gē′lē; Sp. pron. bā-nen-Hā′lē), **Cid Hamet.** The imaginary chronicler from whom Cervantes said he received his account of Don Quixote.

Beneschau (ba′ne-shou). A town in Bohemia, 24 miles south-southeast of Prague. Population (1890), 5,589.

Benetnasch (be-net′nash). [Ar. *al-kâyid-al benât-al-na'sh*, the governor of the mourners, in allusion to the fancied figure of a bier.] The bright second-magnitude star η Ursæ Majoris, at the extremity of the tail of the animal. Also called *Alkaid.*

Benevento (ben-e-ven′to). A province in the compartimento of Campania, Italy. Area, 818 square miles. Population (1891), 245,135.

Benevento (ben-e-ven′to). [L. *Beneventum*, fair wind; orig. *Maleventum*, meaning (appar.) 'ill wind.'] The capital of the province of Benevento, Italy, situated between the rivers Sabato and Calore 34 miles northeast of Naples. It contains a cathedral and various antiquities, especially a famous arch in honor of Trajan, built 114 A. D. It has various manufactures (plated ware, leather, etc.). Originally it was a Samnite town, called Maleventum, and was conquered by the Romans in the first part of the 3d century B. C. In the middle ages it was the seat of a Lombard duchy. It was given by Napoleon to Talleyrand, who took the title of Prince of Benevento (1806–15). The cathedral (begun 1114) is in the Norman style. The façade displays semicircular arches with curious sculpture, and has fine 12th-century bronze doors with 72 relief-panels of Byzantine character. The five-aisled interior has round arches and 54 antique columns, and two beautiful sculptured and inlaid ambones. Population, 17,000.

Benevento, Battles of. 1. A victory gained by the Romans over Pyrrhus, 275 B. C.—2. A victory gained by Charles of Anjou over Manfred, king of Sicily, Feb., 1266. Manfred was killed, and the kingdom of Sicily passed to Charles.

Benevento, Duchy of. A Lombard duchy in southern Italy, in and near Beneventum, established in 571. It was divided in 840, passed to Leo IX. in 1049, came under the power of the Normans in 1053, and was acquired by Gregory VII. in 1077.

Beneventum. See *Benevento.*

Benevolus (be-nev′ọ-lus). [L., 'benevolent.'] A character in Cowper's "Task," meant for John Courtney Throckmorton of Weston Underwood.

Benezet (ben-e-zet′), **Anthony.** Born at St. Quentin, France, Jan. 31, 1713: died at Philadelphia, May 3, 1784. A French American philanthropist and teacher. His family removed to London, where they joined the Society of Friends, and to Philadelphia in 1731. He wrote several pamphlets against the slave-trade, and in behalf of the Indians.

Benfeld (ben′feld; F. pron. bañ-feld′). A small town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 17 miles south-southwest of Strasburg.

Benfey (ben′fī), **Theodor.** Born at Nörten, near Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 28, 1809: died at Göttingen, June 26, 1881. A celebrated German Orientalist, professor at Göttingen 1848–81. His works include "Vollständige Grammatik der Sanskritsprache" (1852), "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (London, 1866), "Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft und orientalischen Philologie in Deutschland" (1869), etc.

Benga (beng′gä). A Bantu tribe of Gabun, West Africa, on the Spanish island Corisco, and on the mainland opposite, extending into French territory to the northeast. They have moved from the interior to the coast within a few generations. The Benga language closely resembles the Dualla of Kamerun; and the Naki, between them, seems to be a transition language. Owing to the labors of the American Presbyterian mission, many Bengas are Christians, and several books have been printed in their language.

Bengal (ben-gâl′). [F. *Bengale*, G. *Bengalen*, etc.; Hind. *Bangala*, from Skt. *Banga*, one of the five outlying kingdoms of Aryan India.] A lieutenant-governorship of British India, capital Calcutta, bounded by Nepal, Sikhim, and Bhutan on the north, Assam and Burma on the east, the Bay of Bengal and Madras on the south, and the Central Provinces and Northwest Provinces on the west. It comprises Bengal proper, Behar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa. Its surface is chiefly the alluvial plains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, etc., but it contains part of the Himalayas. Its chief products are rice, opium, jute, indigo, tea, and oilseeds. There are also extensive coal-fields. The leading religions are Hinduism and Mohammedanism, and the chief languages are Bengali and Hindustani. It was conquered by Mohammedans about 1199, became independent of Delhi in 1336, and was under the Moguls 1576–1765. The early settlements of the East India Company were made in the first part of the 17th century. It became a lieutenant-governorship in 1854. Sometimes popularly called *Lower Bengal.* Area, 151,543 square miles. Population (1891), 71,346,987; feudatory states, 3,296,379.

Bengal, Bay of or **Gulf of.** That part of the Indian Ocean which lies between Hindustan and Farther India, from the Ganges delta to about lat. 16° N.: the ancient Gangeticus Sinus. It receives the waters of the Krishna, Godaveri, Mahanadi, Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Irawadi. The name is sometimes extended to include the Sea of Bengal.

Bengal, Sea of. A name sometimes given to that part of the Indian Ocean which extends from the Bay of Bengal southward to about lat. 8° N.

Bengal Presidency. One of the three former presidencies or chief divisions of British India, comprising nearly all the northern portion. The name is still used popularly, but is obsolete as applied to an administrative division, though it is still retained in the Army List as a military command. The presidency consisted of Bengal (Lower Bengal), the Northwest Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, etc.

Bengal Proper, or **Bengal.** A name given to the southern part of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal.

Bengali (ben-gâ-lē′). [Also *Bengalee*; from Beng. Hind. *Bangali*, from *Bangala*, Bengal.] One of the principal languages spoken in Bengal, an offshoot of the Sanskrit.

Bengazi (ben-gä′zē), or **Ben-Ghazi** (ben-ghä′zē). A seaport and the capital of Barca, situated on the Gulf of Sidra in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 20° 5′ E.: the ancient Hesperides or Berenice. Population, 7,000.

Bengel (beng′el), **Johann Albrecht.** Born at Winnenden, in Würtemberg, June 24, 1687: died Nov. 2, 1752. A German Protestant theologian and biblical scholar, the founder of the so-called "biblical realism." He was the author of a critical edition of the New Testament (1734), "Gnomon Novi Testamenti" (1742), etc.

Benger (beng′ger), **Elizabeth Ogilvy.** Born at Wells, Somersetshire, England, 1778: died at London, Jan. 9, 1827. An English author. She wrote novels ("Marian," "The Heart and the Fancy"), poems and dramas, but is chiefly known as the compiler of memoirs, among which are memoirs of Elizabeth Hamilton, of John Tobin, of Anne Boleyn, of Mary Queen of Scots, and of Elizabeth of Bohemia.

Benguella (beng-gā′lä). A district of the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa, between the districts of Loanda and Mossamedes, including 6 concelhos (counties) and the posts of Bailundo and Bihe.

Benguella, or **São Filipe de Benguella** (soun fē-lē′pā dä beng-gā′lä). A seaport, the capital of the district of Benguella, in lat. 12° 34′ S. It was formerly an important station of the slave-trade. Population, about 3,000.

Ben-hadad (ben-hā′dad), or **Ben-Haddad.** The name of three kings of Syria: (1) A contemporary of Asa, king of Judah [illegible] (2) Son of the preceding [illegible] Ahab, king of Israel [illegible] Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria [illegible] Karkar [illegible] Damascus, and Ahab of Israel [illegible] Hazael [illegible] was probably [illegible] (called in Assyrian *Ramman*), and was shortened by the Hebrews as well as by the Assyrians. (*c*) Son of Hazael, and a contemporary of Jehoahaz, king of Israel (856-839). 2 Ki. xiii. 3.

Ben-Hur (ben'hėr'). A novel by Lew (Lewis) Wallace, published in 1880, named from the principal character, a young Jew. The scene is laid in the time of Christ.

Beni (bā-nē'). A department in northeastern Bolivia. Area, 100,551 square miles (claimed, 295,020). Population, 22,000, besides wild Indians.

Beni (bā-nē'), or **Veni** (vā-nē'). A river in Bolivia which rises near La Paz, and unites with the Mamoré, in lat. 10° 22′ 30″ S., long. 65° 22′ W., to form the Madeira. Length, about 900 miles.

Beni Amer or **Amir** (be-nē ä'mėr). A pastoral nomadic Mohammedan tribe in eastern Africa, dwelling in Barka, north of Abyssinia, and to the northeast of Barka near the Red Sea coast. It numbers about 200,000.

Benicarló (bā-nē-kär-lō'). A seaport in the province of Castellon, eastern Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 80 miles northeast of Valencia. It produces wines. Population (1887), 7,916.

Benicia (be-nish'i-ä). A seaport, capital of Solano County, California, situated on the Strait of Carquinez 25 miles northeast of San Francisco. It contains a United States arsenal, and was formerly the capital of the State. Population (1890), 2,361.

Benicia Boy. A nickname of John C. Heenan, an American pugilist, from his residence in California.

Beni-Hassan (bā'nē-häs'sän). A village in Middle Egypt, situated on the east bank of the Nile, opposite the ancient Hermopolis, in lat. 27° 54′ N. It is famous for its rock-tombs, and for its grottoes (the σπέος Ἀρτέμιδος, cave of Artemis). The chief groups of rock-cut sepulchers occupy a terrace in the limestone cliff bordering at a little distance the east bank of the Nile. The tombs date from the beginning of the 12th dynasty (3000–2500 B.C.), and consist of a rock-cut vestibule preceding a chamber in which is sunk a shaft at the bottom of which lies the tomb itself. The walls of the chambers are covered with very remarkable paintings of scenes of ancient life, but the tombs are especially notable for the celebrated so-called proto-Doric columns of many of their vestibules. These are set, usually two *in antis*, in the rectangular rock-openings, and support an architrave on their thin square abaci: there is no echinus. Some of the rock-cut shafts are shaped in prismatic forms; others have shallow channels with sharp arrises.

Beni-Israel (bā'nē-iz'rā-el). ['Sons of Israel.'] Colonies of Jewish descent found in western India. Their language is Marathi, and their number is estimated at about 5,000.

Benin (be-nēn'). A former name of the eastern part of Upper Guinea.

Benin. A negro kingdom in western Africa, extending from the western part of the Niger delta to Yoruba on the northwest. It is thickly settled.

Benin. The capital of the state of Benin, situated on the river Benin (a western mouth of the Niger). It is now small.

Benin, Bight of. That part of the Gulf of Guinea which lies west of the Niger delta to about long. 1° E.

Beni-Suef (bā'nē-swef'). The capital of the province of Beni-Suef, Egypt, situated on the west bank of the Nile, 63 miles south of Cairo. Population, 10,085.

Benjamin (ben'ja-min). [Heb., commonly interpreted to mean 'son of the right hand,' i. e. 'fortunate,' *felix*; but other explanations are given.] The youngest son of Jacob. He was named *Benoni* ('son of my sorrow') by his mother, Rachel, who died in giving him birth, but this was changed to *Benjamin* by Jacob. The tribe of Benjamin occupied a territory about 26 miles long and 12 wide between Ephraim on the north and Judah containing Jerusalem and Jericho.

The character of the tribe of Benjamin was also very peculiar. Its territory was small and almost entirely occupied by the [illegible] cities like the Gibeonites or enemies like the Jebusites. The Benjamites were little else than [illegible] of a high caste as regards the [illegible] their young men being accustomed to use the left hand as well as the right. Their strong place was [illegible] of Jerusalem. They were not liked, and their [illegible] was seen to be very low. *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 289.

Benjamin, Judah Philip. Born at St. Croix, West Indies, Aug. 11, 1811: died at Paris, May 6, 1884. An American lawyer and politician, of English-Hebrew descent. He was United States senator 1853-61, attorney-general of the Confederacy 1861, Confederate secretary of war 1861-62, and [illegible] secretary of state 1862-65. In 1865 he went to England, and after 1866 practised law there with great success. He wrote a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property" (1868), etc.

Benjamin, Park. Born at Demerara, British Guiana, Aug. 14, 1809: died at New York, Sept. 12, 1864. An American journalist and poet. He was associated with C. F. Hoffman as editor of the "American Monthly Magazine" (1837–38), established in 1840 the "New World" in connection with E. Sargent and R. W. Griswold, and was connected with various other journals.

Benjamin of Tudela. Died after 1173. A Spanish-Hebrew traveler in the East. He was the author of a famous itinerary written originally in Hebrew under the title "Masaoth" (excursions), and translated into Latin (1575) by Montanus, into French (1734) by Baratier, into English (1784) by Gerrans, Asher (1841), etc.

Ben Jochanan (ben jō-kā'nan). In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended for the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who upheld the right of private judgment and was persecuted therefor.

Benjowsky (ben-yof'ski), Count **Moritz August von.** Born at Verbó, Hungary, 1741: killed in Madagascar, May 23, 1786. A Hungarian adventurer, noted for intrigues in Kamchatka and Madagascar.

Ben Lawers (ben lâ'ėrz). [*Ben*, in Scottish names of mountains, means 'mount,' from Gael. *beinn*, mount, mountain, hill, peak, lit. 'head.'] A mountain in western Perthshire, Scotland, near the northwestern shore of Loch Tay. Height, 3,985 feet.

Ben Ledi (ben led'i). A mountain in western Perthshire, Scotland, 20 miles northwest of Stirling, between Lochs Lubnaig, Vennachar, and Katrine. Height, 2,875 feet.

Ben Lomond (ben lō'mond). A mountain in northwestern Stirlingshire, Scotland, 26 miles northwest of Glasgow, east of Loch Lomond. It is noted for its extended view. Height, 3,192 feet.

Ben Macdhui (ben mak-dö'ē). A mountain in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the border of Banffshire, in lat. 57° 4′ N., long. 3° 40′ W.: the second highest mountain in Great Britain. Height, 4,296 feet.

Ben More (ben mōr). [Gael. *beinn mōr*, high peak.] The highest summit in the island of Mull, Scotland. Height, 3,185 feet.

Bennaskar (ben-nas'kär). A magician in Ridley's "Tales of the Genii."

Bennet (ben'et), **Henry.** [The Eng. surname *Bennet* or *Bennett* is from ME. *Benet*, from OF. *Beneit*, *Benoit*, L. *Benedictus*, Benedict (St. Benedict).] Born at Arlington, Middlesex, 1618: died July 28, 1685. An English politician and diplomatist, created earl of Arlington in 1672. He was a member of the famous Cabal (which see); secretary of state 1662–74; and lord chamberlain 1674–85. He was impeached in the House of Commons, Jan. 15, 1674, as the chief instrument or "conduit-pipe" of the evil-doing of the king, as a papist, and for breach of trust; but the proceedings were dropped.

Bennet, Elizabeth. A girl of unusual strength of character, high sense of individual integrity, and audacious vivacity, in Miss Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice." She refuses the hand of Mr. Darcy, to whom she is attached, because he appears too confident a suitor. Her *pride* refuses to allow herself to be so easily won. His perseverance finally changes her *prejudice* into complacence, and she marries him.

Bennet, Jane. The sister of Elizabeth Bennet.

Bennett (ben'et), **James Gordon.** Born at New Mill, Banffshire, Scotland, Sept. 1, 1795: died at New York, June 1, 1872. An American journalist, founder of the "New York Herald" in 1835. He sent Stanley as an explorer to Africa 1871–1872.

Bennett, John Hughes. Born at London, Aug. 31, 1812: died at Norwich, Sept. 25, 1875. A British physician and physiologist.

Bennett, Sir **William Sterndale.** Born at Sheffield, England, April 13, 1816: died at London, Feb. 1, 1875. A distinguished English composer. His works include a cantata, "The May Queen" (1858), "The Woman of Samaria" (1867: an oratorio), "Paradise and the Peri," "Parisina," "The Naiads" and "The Wood-Nymphs" overtures, etc.

Bennett Law, The. A law passed in Wisconsin, 1889, for the regulation of schools. Repealed in 1891. Its most noteworthy provision was the requirement of teaching in the English language.

Ben Nevis (ben nev'is). The highest mountain in Great Britain, situated in Inverness-shire, Scotland, lat. 56° 48′ N., long. 5° W. There is a meteorological observatory on its summit. Height, 4,406 feet.

Bennigsen (ben'nig-sen), Count **Alexander Levin.** Born at Zakret, near Wilna, Russia, July 21, 1809: died at Banteln, Feb. 27, 1893. A Hanoverian statesman, son of Count L. A. T. Bennigsen.

Bennigsen, Count **Levin August Theophil.** Born at Brunswick, Feb. 10, 1745: died near Hanover, Oct. 3, 1826. A general in the Russian service. He was a leader in the murder of the Czar Paul in 1801, and served with distinction at Pultusk (1806) and Eylau (1807), and in the campaigns of 1812-14.

Bennigsen, Rudolf von. Born at Lüneburg, Hannover, July 10, 1824. A German statesman, a leader of the National Liberal party. He was a member of the Hanoverian chamber 1857–66, of the Prussian Landtag 1867–83 and the North German Reichstag 1867–70, and of the German Reichstag 1871–83, 1887–.

Bennington (ben'ing-ton). A town in southeastern Vermont, situated 34 miles northeast of Albany. Near here, Aug. 16, 1777, the Americans under Stark defeated the British forces under Baum and Breyman. The loss of the British was about 850; of the Americans, about 70. Population (1890), 6,391.

Benno (ben'ō), Saint. Born at Hildesheim, 1010: died June 16, 1107. A German ecclesiastic, bishop of Meissen 1066. He is noted as a supporter of Pope Gregory VII. in his struggle with the emperor Henry IV., and for his missionary labors among the Slavs. He was canonized in 1523 (an event which occasioned Luther's "Wider den neuen Abgott und Alten Teuffel"), and in 1576 his remains were deposited in Munich: since then he has been regarded as the patron saint of that city.

Benoît de Sainte-More (be-nwä' dė sant mōr') or **Sainte-Maure.** Born at Sainte-Maure, in Touraine. A French trouvère of the 12th century. Little is known of his life beyond the brief autobiographical notices contained in his works. His royal patron, the King of England, Henry II. (1154–89), charged him to write the history of the Normans. Benoit accordingly composed "La chronique des ducs de Normandie," a poem of 45,000 lines, written about 1180. Benoit de Saint-Maure is also known by his "Roman de Troie," a poem of over 30,000 lines, written about 1160 and dedicated to Aliénor de Poitiers, queen of England. Two other works are ascribed to this trouvère: "Æneas," a poem of some 10,000 verses, and "Le roman de Thèbes" in 15,000 lines.

Benoîton (be-nwä-tôn'), **La Famille.** A comedy by Sardou, produced in 1865. Madame Benoîton is conspicuous by her absence, and has been the bane of her family by reason of her neglect. She is constantly inquired for, and has always gone out. Hence the saying "to play the part of Madame Benoîton."

Benrath (ben'rät). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Rhine 17 miles northwest of Cologne.

Benserade (bons-räd'), **Isaac de.** Born at Lyons-la-Forêt, 1612: died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1691. A French dramatic and lyric poet. He was the author of a famous sonnet on Job which accompanied a paraphrase of several chapters of Job, "Cléopatre" (1635), and other tragedies, masks, and ballets.

Bensheim (bens'hīm). A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated on the Lauter 13 miles south of Darmstadt. Population (1890), commune, 6,414.

Bensington (ben'sing-ton). A town in Oxfordshire, England, 12 miles southeast of Oxford. Here, 775 A. D., Offa, king of Mercia, defeated Cynewulf, king of Wessex.

Bensley (benz'li), **Robert.** Born 1738 (?): died 1817 (?). An English actor.

> Of all the actors who flourished in my time — a melancholy phrase if taken aright, reader — Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentment of a great idea to the fancy. *Lamb.*

Benson (ben'son), **Carl.** A pseudonym of Charles Astor Bristed.

Benson, Edward White. Born at Birmingham, England, July 14, 1829. An English prelate. He became bishop of Truro in 1877, and was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 1883. His works include "Boy-Life" (1874), "Singleheart" (1877), "The Cathedral" (1879), several volumes of sermons, etc.

Benson, Egbert. Born at New York city, June 21, 1746: died at Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 24, 1833. An American jurist and politician. He wrote a "Vindication of the Captors of Major André" (1817), "Memoir on Dutch Names of Places" (1835), etc.

Benson, Eugene. Born at Hyde Park, N. Y., 1839. An American genre and figure painter.

Benson, Joseph. Born at Kirk-Oswald, Cumberland, England, Jan. 26, 1749: died Feb. 16, 1821. A noted English Methodist clergyman and controversialist.

Bentham (ben'tham), **Jeremy.** Born at London, Feb. 15, 1748: died there, June 6, 1832. An English jurist and utilitarian philosopher. He took the degree of B. A. at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1763, and of A. M. in 1766, and was subsequently admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but he shortly gave up the practice of law in order to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. On the death of his father in 1792 he inherited a considerable fortune, which enabled him fully to indulge his literary tastes. His chief works are "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation" (1789), "Fragment on Government" (1776), "The Constitutional Code" (1830), and "Rationale of Judicial Evidence" (1827).

Bentham, Thomas. Born at Sherburn, Yorkshire, 1513: died at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Feb. 21, 1578. An English Protestant bishop, one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible."

Bentheim (bent'hīm). A countship included in the present province of Hanover, Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands.

Bentheim. A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, 30 miles northwest of Münster.

Bentinck (ben'tingk), **William.** Born 1649 (?): died at Bulstrode, near Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, Nov. 23, 1709. A companion, confidential adviser, and diplomatic agent of William III., created first earl of Portland. He was the son of Henry Bentinck of Diepenheim, in Overyssel, Holland. He became a personal attendant of the Prince of Orange, went with him to England, and rose there to a high position in the service of the state and in the army.

Bentinck, Lord **William Cavendish.** Born Sept. 14, 1774: died at Paris, June 17, 1839. An English statesman and general, second son of the third Duke of Portland. He was governor of Madras 1803–07; was envoy to Sicily, commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and practically governor of the island, 1811–14; and was appointed governor-general of Bengal in 1827, and governor-general of India in 1833, his administration extending from 1828 (when he took his seat) to 1835. He abolished the "Suttee" in 1829.

Bentinck, William George Frederick Cavendish (usually called Lord **George Bentinck**). Born at Welbeck Abbey, Feb. 27, 1802: died there, Sept. 21, 1848. An English politician and sportsman, second son of the fourth Duke of Portland. He was the leader of the protectionist opposition to Sir Robert Peel 1846–47.

Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland. Born 1738: died at Bulstrode, Nov. 30, 1809. An English Whig statesman, prime minister April–Dec., 1783, and 1807–09, and home secretary 1794–1801.

Bentinck's Act, Lord George. An English statute of 1845, restricting unlawful gaming and wagers.

Bentivoglio (ben-tē-vōl'yō), **Cornelio.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, 1668: died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1732. An Italian ecclesiastic and man of letters. He was archbishop of Carthage, nuncio to France, cardinal (1719), and legate *a latere* in Romania, and the author of sonnets, a translation of the "Thebaid" of Statius, etc.

Bentivoglio, Ercole. Born about 1512: died 1573. An Italian poet and diplomatist, grandson of Giovanni Bentivoglio.

Bentivoglio, Giovanni. Born at Bologna about 1438: died at Milan, 1508. An Italian nobleman, ruler of Bologna 1462–1506.

Bentivoglio, Guido. Born at Ferrara, 1579: died 1644. An Italian cardinal, noted as a diplomatist and historian. He was papal nuncio to Flanders and France, and author of "Della Guerra di Fiandra" (1633–39), letters, memoirs, etc.

Bentley (bent'li), **Richard.** Born at Oulton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, Jan. 27, 1662: died July 14, 1742. A noted English classical scholar and critic, appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1700. He was the author of "Epistola ad Millium" ("Letter to Dr John Mill," 1691), "Boyle Lectures" (1692), "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris" (1697, 1699), etc.

Bentley, Robert. Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, March 25, 1821: died Dec., 1893. An English botanist. His works include "Manual of Botany," "Medicinal Plants," etc.

Benton (ben'ton), **Thomas Hart.** Born at Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1782: died at Washington, April 10, 1858. An American Democratic statesman. He was United States senator from Missouri 1821–51; representative to Congress 1853–55; and author of "Thirty Years' View" (1854–56), "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789–1856" (15 vols.), etc.

Benton. An iron-clad gunboat of 1,000 tons, altered in 1861 from a powerful United States snag-boat. She belonged to the Mississippi flotilla, and took part in the fighting at Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Vicksburg, and on the Yazoo and Red River expeditions.

Bentonville (ben'ton-vil), **Battle of.** A victory gained at Bentonville (south of Raleigh in North Carolina) by the Federals under Sherman over the Confederates under Johnston, March 19–20, 1865. Loss of the Federals, 1,646; of the Confederates, 2,825.

Bentzel-Sternau (bent'zel-ster'nou), Count **Christian Ernst von.** Born at Mainz, Germany, April 9, 1767: died near Lake Zurich, Aug. 13, 1849. A German politician, humorous novelist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Das goldene Kalb" (1802), "Der steinerne Gast" (1808), "Der alte Adam" (1819–20), etc.

Benuë. See *Binuë.*

Ben Voirlich (ben vōr'lėch). A mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, south of Loch Earn. Height, 3,224 feet.

Benvolio (ben-vō'li-ō). A friend of Romeo and nephew of Montague, in Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet."

Benvenuto Cellini. An opera by Berlioz, produced in Paris in 1838; in London in 1853.

Benzayda. In Dryden's play "The Conquest of Granada," the daughter of the sultan. She loves Ozwy, the son of his deadliest foe, and exhibits heroic courage and endurance, following her lover through the hardships and perils of civil war.

Benzoni (ben-dzō'nē), **Girolamo.** Born at Milan, 1519: died after 1566. An Italian traveler. In 1542 he went to Spanish America, traveling over much of the regions then known and sometimes joining the Spaniards in their raids against the Indians. Returning to Italy in 1556 he published an account of his travels with the title "Historia del Mondo Nuovo" (Venice, 1565).

Beothukan (bā'ō-thuk-an). [Native *beothuk*, red man, or Indian.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising only the Beothuk tribe, which formerly inhabited the region of the River of Exploits in northern Newfoundland. So far as is known, the last surviving member of the tribe and stock died in 1829.

Beothuks. See *Beothukan.*

Beowulf (bā'ō-wůlf). [AS. *Beówulf*, taken by some to mean 'bee-wolf' (from *beó*, bee, and *wulf*, wolf), i. e. 'bear,' a complimentary name for a fierce warrior; according to others prob. representing an orig. **Beadowulf* (= Icel. **Böd-hulfr*), war-wolf, from *beado*, war, and *wulf*, wolf.] The hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship, represented as a thane and later king of the Swedish Geátas. The scene of action is in Danish and Swedish territory. The foundation is mythical, legendary, and historical material from the time of the Danish conquest of the Cimbrian Peninsula, in the early part of the 6th century. Danish poems embodying this material are supposed to have come to the neighboring Angles left behind in their old home, and to have then been brought over to England by the last migrations from the Continent. The poem was doubtless a gradual growth, and has probably existed in many successive versions. The form that has come down to us dates from near the beginning of the 8th century. It is preserved in a single MS. of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum. "Beowulf" is not only the oldest epic in English, but in the whole Germanic group of languages.

Beppo (bep'pō). A poem by Lord Byron, written at Venice in 1817, published in 1818.

Berabra (be-rä'brä). The Arabic name of the Nubas (which see).

Béranger (bā-roṅ-zhā'), **Pierre Jean de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1780: died at Paris, July 16, 1857. A famous French lyric poet. He was the author of songs, "political, amatory, bacchanalian, satirical, philosophical after a fashion, and of almost every other complexion that the song can possibly take. Their form is exactly that of the 18th-century chanson, the frivolity and licence of language being considerably curtailed and the range of subjects proportionately extended" (*Saintsbury*). The first collection of his songs was published in 1815. He was the son of a notary's clerk. In 1804 necessity compelled him to seek aid from Lucien Bonaparte, which was given in the form of a clerkship in the office of the Imperial University, which he held until 1821. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the department of the Seine. His political sympathies were republican and Bonapartist, and for expressing them he was twice prosecuted by the government (1821, 1828). His songs have enjoyed an extraordinary popularity.

Berar (bā-rär'), or **Hyderabad** (hī-der-a-bäd') **Assigned Districts.** A commissionership of British India, north of the Nizam's dominions, about lat. 19° 30'–21° 30' N., long. 76°–79° E., under the jurisdiction of the governor-general and the immediate direction of the resident of Hyderabad. It is generally level and fertile, and produces cotton and grain. It formed part of the dominions of the Mahratta Rajah of Nagpur, was ceded to Hyderabad in 1803, and was assigned (hence its official name) by the Nizam to the British government in 1853 and 1861. Area, 17,718 square miles. Population (1891), 2,897,491.

Bérard (bā-rär'), **Joseph Frédéric.** Born at Montpellier, Nov. 8, 1789: died April 16, 1828. A French physician and psychologist.

Bérard, Pierre Honoré. Born at Lichtenberg, Alsace, 1797: died 1858. A French surgeon and physiologist, professor of physiology at Paris.

Berat (be-rät'). A town in the vilayet of Yanina, European Turkey, situated on the river Semeni in lat. 40° 45' N., long. 19° 52' E. Population (estimated), 12,000.

Beraun (bā-roun'). A river in Bohemia which joins the Moldau south of Prague. Length, about 100 miles.

Beraun. A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Litamka and Beraun, 17 miles west-southwest of Prague. Population (1890) commune, 7,265.

Berber (bėr'bėr). A region in Nubia, near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile.

Berber, or **El Mekheir.** A town in Nubia, situated on the east bank of the Nile, between the mouth of the Atbara and the fifth cataract, about lat. 18° N. It is an important point on the caravan routes to Cairo, Khartum, and Suakim, and was designated as the terminus of the proposed Suakim-Berber Railway in 1885. It was taken by Mahdists in 1884. Population (estimated), [illegible].

Berbers (bėr'bėrz). A race of people (and also the name of a class of languages) constituting, with the Cushites, the Hamitic family, which is found scattered over North Africa and the Sahara, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. The complexion of the Berbers varies from white to dark brown, their features retaining one of the Egyptian type; their stature is medium. They have occupied their present habitat since the dawn of history. Never have their indomitable tribes become entirely subject to a foreign master, or lost their ethnic and linguistic characteristics, in spite of Punic, Roman, German, Arabic, and Osmanli conquests. In the Kabail Mountains they are agricultural, in the Sahara, nomadic. For centuries they have been the middlemen between the Mediterranean coast and the Negro states of the Sudan. Berber, a word of Aryan derivation, signifies "alien," and so does "Ratana" or "Retana," the name given them by the Arabs. They call themselves "Amazing," that is, "the Free." Owing to the barren nature of the soil the Berber population, as compared with the area it covers, is disproportionately small. In religion the Berbers are nominally Mohammedan. A few tribes have adopted the Arabic, and so have a few Arabs adopted Berber dialects. The Berber languages are often called Libyan. Dr. Cust mentions nine principal languages: Old Libyan, Kabail, Tamashek, Ghat, Ghadamsi, Shilha, Zenaga, Guanch, Siwah. See *Hamites.*

Berbera (bėr-bä'rä). A seaport and town in Somali Land, northeast Africa, in the "land of incense" of the ancients. It is a great market-place for inland tribes. The climate is good. It was annexed by Egypt in 1875, and by England in 1884.

Berbice (bėr-bēs'). The easternmost of the three counties of British Guiana. It was a Dutch colony in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Berbice. A river in British Guiana which flows into the Atlantic east of the Essequibo.

Berbice, or **New Amsterdam.** A seaport in British Guiana, on the river Berbice near its mouth.

Berceo. See *Gonzalo de Berceo.*

Berchem. See *Berghem.*

Berchta (berċh'tä). [ML. *Berchta*, *Bertha* (whence E. *Bertha*), from OHG. *beraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*.] A fairy in South German legends. She answers to the Hulda of North Germany, and was originally gracious and beautiful. She has, however, lost this character, and is a sort of witch to frighten children, like the Befana of Italy.

Berchtesgaden (berċh'tes-gä-den). A small town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Achen 15 miles south of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt mines and its wood-carving. It was the center of a principality until 1803.

Berchtesgaden. An alpine district in the southeastern corner of Bavaria, near the town of Berchtesgaden.

Berck (berk). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the English Channel 22 miles south of Boulogne. Population (1891), 5,752.

Bercy (ber-sē'). A former commune of France, situated on the right bank of the Seine: now a southeastern quarter of Paris, annexed in 1860.

Berdiansk (ber-dyänsk'). A seaport in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, situated on the Sea of Azov in lat. 46° 45' N., long. 36° 47' E. It has considerable trade, and is the center of a large salt industry. Population, [illegible].

Berditcheff (ber-dē'chef). A city in the government of Kieff, Russia, in lat. 49° 55' N., long. 28° 20' E. It is the center of an important trade between southern Russia and Germany. Population, [illegible].

Berea College (bē-rē'ä kol'ej). A school at the village of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, 100 miles south of Cincinnati, founded 1856–58. It is non-sectarian and co-educational: usually 60 per cent. of the students are colored.

Bereczk (ber'etsk). A small town in the county of Háromszék, Transylvania, situated near the frontier of Moldavia 46 miles northeast of Kronstadt.

Berengaria (bā-ren-gä'rē-ä). Died after 1230. The daughter of Sancho VI. of Navarre and Blanche of Castile, and queen of Richard I. (Cœur de Lion).

Berengarius (ber-en-gā'ri-us), or **Bérenger** (bā-roṅ-zhā'), **I.** King of Italy 888–924, son of Eberhard, duke of Friuli, and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire. He was chosen king of Italy in opposition to Guido, duke of Spoleto, and [illegible] the papal coronation, succeeded [illegible] against [illegible], and defeated [illegible] Rudolph, king of Burgundy, in the decisive battle of [illegible], July 29, 923. He was assassinated in the [illegible] year.

Berengarius II. Died 966. King of Italy 950–961, a grandson of Berengarius I. Italy being invaded by the emperor Otto I., he [illegible] feudatory of Germany. He was eventually [illegible], and died in prison.

Berengarius, or **Bérenger.** Born at Tours about 998: died near Tours, 1088. A French ecclesiastic and dialectician. He was [illegible] of Chartres, [illegible] archdeacon of Angers [illegible] attack the doctrine of [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] quence of which he several times recanted.

Berenger, Lady Eveline. A resolute, somewhat impatient woman in Scott's novel "The Betrothed."

Berenice (ber-e-nī'sē). [L. *Berenice*, *Beronice*, Gr. Βερενίκη.] 1. The wife of Ptolemy Soter, and the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—2. The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus Theos, king of Syria.—3. The wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Having dedicated her hair in the temple of Arsinoë at Zephyrium for the safe return of her husband from an expedition to Syria, the astronomer Conon of Samos reported that it had been transformed into the constellation called Coma Berenices. 4. A sister of Cleopatra, slain by the Romans 55 B. C.—5. A niece of Herod the Great, and wife of Aristobulus, and afterward of Theudion.—6. Daughter of Agrippa I., king of Judah 37–44 A. D. She was first married to her uncle Herod, king of Chalcis in Lebanon, and after his death lived with her brother Agrippa II., it is alleged in criminal relations. To disprove this accusation she married Polemon, king of Cilicia, but abandoned him soon and returned to her brother. Josephus relates of her that she endeavored to stop the cruelties of Florus, the last and worst of Roman governors in Judea ("Jewish Wars," II. 15, 1). In the last struggle of her country she, like her brother, was on the side of Rome. She played some part in Roman politics, supporting the elevation of Vespasian as emperor. For some time Titus was attracted by her beauty and grace, and it was believed that he would marry her. She followed the conqueror of her country to Rome, but Titus was compelled to repudiate her. In the New Testament she is mentioned as coming with her brother to welcome Festus at Cæsarea, and as being present at the audience which Paul had with this governor (Acts xxv. 13, 23; xxvi. 30).

Bérénice (bā-rā-nēs'). 1. A tragedy by Thomas Corneille, produced in 1657. The subject was taken from Mademoiselle de Scudéry's romance "Artamène, or The Grand Cyrus."

2. A tragedy by Racine, produced Nov. 21, 1670, founded on the story of Titus and Berenice. This subject was proposed to Racine and Pierre Corneille at the same time by Henrietta of England, who wished to see her own secret history on the stage. Corneille was beaten in this literary tourney, and his play was considered a sign of failing powers.

Berenice. See *Titus and Berenice*.

Berenice. In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, situated on the Red Sea, near Ras Benaas, in lat. 23° 55' N., founded by Ptolemy II. It was an important trading center.

Berenice. The ancient name of Bengazi.

Beresford (ber'es-fōrd), **James.** Born at Upham, Hants, England, May 28, 1764: died at Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, Sept. 29, 1840. An English clergyman. He was the author of a prose satire "The Miseries of Human Life" (1806–07), etc.

Beresford, Viscount (**William Carr Beresford**). Born Oct. 2, 1768: died at Bedgebury, Kent, Jan. 8, 1854. A British general. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war; organized the Portuguese army, and commanded at the battle of Albuera, May 16, 1811.

Beresina, or **Berezina** (ber-e-zē'nä). A river in the government of Minsk, Russia, a tributary of the Dnieper. Length, about 350 miles.

Beresina, Passage, or **Battle, of the.** The passage of Napoleon's army over the Beresina on the retreat from Moscow, Nov. 26–29, 1812. It was opposed by the Russians near Studienka. Many thousands of the French were slain and drowned, and about 16,000 were made prisoners.

Berettyó (be'ret-yō). A river in eastern Hungary, a tributary of the Koros.

Berettyó-Ujfalu (be'ret-yō-öy'fo-lö). A town in the county of Bihar, Hungary, 21 miles northwest of Grosswardein. Population (1890), 6,913.

Berezoff (ber-e-zof'). A small town in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, situated on the Sosva in lat. 64° N., long. 65° 30' E. It has trade in furs, etc., and is a place of banishment for political offenders.

Berezovsk (ber-e-zovsk'). A small town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated in the Ural, near Yekaterinburg. It is the center of important gold-fields.

Berg (berg). [G., 'mountain.'] A former duchy of Germany, situated east of the Lower Rhine and west of Westphalia and Mark: the Roman Ducatus Montensis. It was a county in the middle ages, became a duchy in 1380, was united with Jülich in 1423. Jülich, Berg, and Cleves were united in 1521. In consequence of the contest for the Jülich succession, Berg and Jülich passed in 1666 to Pfalz-Neuburg. Berg was ceded to France in 1806. With the addition of Cleves, etc., Berg was made a grand duchy for Murat, and afterward for a son of Louis Bonaparte. They were occupied by the Allies in 1813, were ceded to Prussia in 1815, and now form a part of the Rhine Province. The district has very important manufactures, and is thickly settled.

Berg. A suburb of Stuttgart. It contains several noted villas.

Berg. A village and castle on the Starnberger See, Bavaria, near Munich. It was the residence and the scene of the death of Louis II. of Bavaria.

Berg (berG), Count **Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert.** Born at Sagnitz Castle, in Livonia, May 26, 1790: died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1874. A Russian field-marshal and diplomatist, lieutenant-general of Poland 1863–74.

Bergama (bér'gä-mä). A town on the site of the ancient Pergamum (which see), Asia Minor, 50 miles north of Smyrna. Population, 6,000 (?).

Bergamasca (ber-gä-mäs'kä). A district in the northern part of the province of Bergamo, Italy. It comprises the Val Brembana, Val Seriana, and Val di Scalve. It is mountainous and picturesque.

Bergamasker Alps (ber'gä-mäs-kėr alps). A division of the Alps in northern Italy which extends from Lake Como eastward to the Oglio and Lake Iseo, and southward from the Valtelline.

Bergamo (ber'gä-mō). [L. *Bergomum*, Gr. Βέργομον.] The capital of the province of Bergamo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Val Seriana and Val Brembana 28 miles northeast of Milan. It contains a cathedral, several notable churches, and the Academy Carrara, and has considerable commerce and manufactures. It was destroyed by Attila. It formerly belonged to Venice, and was taken by the French in 1509 and 1796. The cathedral is a plain but well-proportioned building of the 14th to the 16th century, with a modern façade and a fine dome. The curious octagonal baptistery was built in 1341, in imitation of the antique. Population (1891), commune, estimated, 42,000.

Bergamo. A province in the compartimento of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,098 square miles. Population (1891), 414,795.

Bergara (ber-gä'rä), or **Vergara** (ver-gä'rä), **Convention of.** The capitulation of the Carlist general Maroto, Aug. 31, 1839, which put an end to the civil war between the Carlists and the Cristinos.

Bergen (ber'gen). The capital of the island of Rügen, Prussia, situated in the central part of the island. Population (1890), commune, 3,821.

Bergen. A seaport and the second city of Norway, situated in the amt of South Bergenhuus, southwestern Norway. It was a trading station of the Hanseatic League 1445–1558. Population (1891), 53,684.

Bergen-op-Zoom (ber'Gen-op-zōm'). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated on the Zoom, near the East Schelde, 15 miles north of Antwerp. It was formerly strongly fortified. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Duke of Parma in 1588, and by Spinola in 1622, and was taken by the French in 1747 and 1795. In Sept., 1799, an engagement took place here between the Duke of York and the French under Brune. March 8, 1814, the British under Sir T. Graham attempted to carry the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom by storm. Population (1889), commune, 13,031.

Bergenroth (ber'gen-rōt), **Gustav Adolf.** Born at Oletzko, East Prussia, Feb. 26, 1813: died in Madrid, Feb. 13, 1869. A historical student, noted for his researches in English history among the archives at Simancas, Spain.

Bergerac (berzh-räk'). A town in the department of Dordogne, southwestern France, situated on the Dordogne 51 miles east of Bordeaux: an ancient Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), 14,735.

Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de. Born about 1620 at the Château de Bergerac (Périgord): died at Paris in 1655. A French writer and duelist. He was wounded at the siege of Arras in 1640, and devoted himself to study. Among his works are "Agrippine," a tragedy (1653), "Le pédant joué," a comedy (1654), "Histoire comique des états et empires de la lune" (1656, after his death), and "Histoire comique des états et des empires du soleil" (1661). These two are said to have served to suggest at least "Micromégas" and "Gulliver's Travels."

Bergerac, Treaty of. A treaty concluded between the Huguenots and Roman Catholics, 1577. Also called *Treaty of Poitiers*.

Bergerat (berzh-rä'), **Auguste Émile.** Born at Paris, April 29, 1845. A journalist, novelist, and dramatic writer, son-in-law and biographer of Théophile Gautier. He writes under the pseudonym of "Caliban."

Bergh (berg), **Henry.** Born at New York, 1823: died there, March 12, 1888. The founder (1866) and president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was secretary of legation and acting vice-consul in St. Petersburg 1862–64. He wrote a play, "Love's Alternative," produced at the Union League Theater, Baltimore, in 1881.

Berghaus (berg'hous), **Heinrich.** Born at Cleves, Prussia, May 3, 1797: died at Stettin, Feb. 17, 1884. A German geographer. He was professor of applied mathematics in the Academy of Architecture at Berlin 1824–55, and editor of the "Hertha" 1825–29. Author of "Atlas von Asien" (1833–43), "Physikalischer Atlas" (1837–52), etc.

Berghem (berG'hem), or **Berchem** (ber'chem), **Nikolaas.** Born at Haarlem, 1624: died there, Feb. 18, 1683. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Bergman (berg'män), **Torbern Olof.** Born at Katharinberg, West Gothland, Sweden, March 20, 1735: died July 8, 1784. A Swedish chemist and naturalist, appointed professor of physics at Upsala in 1758. His collected works ("Opuscula physica, chemica et mineralia") were published 1779–84.

Bergonzi (bãr-gōn'tzē), **Carlo.** Died at Cremona, after 1755. An Italian maker of musical instruments, a pupil of Antonio Stradivarius, renowned for his violins and violoncellos.

Bergsöe (berg'se), **Jörgen Wilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Feb. 8, 1835. A Danish naturalist, novelist, and poet. His chief romances are "Fra Piazza del Popolo" (1866), "Fra den gamle Fabrik," "I Sabinerbjergene," etc.

Bergstrasse (berg'sträs-e). A celebrated road in Germany, extending from Heidelberg about 30 miles northward, skirting the Odenwald. It was built originally by the Romans.

Bergues (berg), or **Bergues-Saint-Winoc** (berg-saṅt-vē-nok'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 7 miles southeast of Dunkirk. It was fortified by Vauban, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1793. Population (1891), commune, 5,380.

Bering, or **Behring** (bā'ring or bē'ring), **Vitus.** [Dan. *Bering*.] Born at Horsens, Jutland, 1680: died at Bering Island, 1741. A Danish navigator, in the Russian service, noted for discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean. He explored the northern coast of Siberia in 1725, traversed Bering Strait (named from him) in 1728, proving that Asia and America are separated, and in 1741 explored the western coast of America to lat. 69° N.

Bering, or **Behring, Island.** The most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, situated in the North Pacific Ocean.

Bering, or **Behring, Sea.** That part of the North Pacific Ocean which lies between Bering Strait and the Aleutian Islands. Also called *Sea of Kamchatka*.

Bering, or **Behring, Strait.** A sea passage which connects the Arctic with the North Pacific Ocean, and separates Alaska from Siberia. Width, in the narrowest part, 36 miles.

Beringhen (ber'ing-en), **De.** A gourmand in Bulwer's "Richelieu," banished by the cardinal.

Berington (ber'ing-ton), **Joseph.** Born in Shropshire, England, 1746: died at Buckland, Berkshire, Dec. 1, 1827. An English Roman Catholic priest and author. He wrote a "History of the Lives of Abeillard and Heloisa, etc." (1787), a "History of the Reign of Henry II., etc." (1790), "Literary History of the Middle Ages" (1814), and numerous controversial works.

Berinthia (be-rin'thi-ạ). 1. A young and dissolute widow in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," and afterward in Sheridan's adaptation, the "Trip to Scarborough."—2. The niece of Mrs. Pipchin in Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son": called "Berry," and much afflicted with boils on her nose.

Bériot (bā-rē-ō'), **Charles Auguste de.** Born at Louvain, Belgium, Feb. 20, 1802: died at Louvain, April 20, 1870. A distinguished Belgian violinist and composer.

Berislaff (bā'rē-släf). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dnieper 46 miles east of Kherson. Population, 11,093.

Beristain y Souza (ba-rēs-tä'en ē sō'thä), **José Mariano.** Born at Puebla, 1756: died at Mexico, March 23, 1817. A Mexican bibliographer, rector of the College of San Pedro. His best-known work is the "Biblioteca hispano-americana septentrional," a catalogue of Spanish North American authors with their works.

Berkeley (bėrk'li or bärk'li). [ME. *Berkley*, AS. *Beorclea*, *Beorcleá*, appar. from *beorc*, *beorc*, birch, and *leah*, lea, field. Hence the surname *Berkeley*, in other forms *Berkley*, *Barkley*, *Barclay*.] A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated near the Severn 15 miles southwest of Gloucester. See *Berkeley Castle*.

Berkeley. A town in Alameda County, California. It is the seat of the University of California, of the State Agricultural College, and of other public institutions. Population (1893), about 9,000.

Berkeley, Elizabeth. Born in 1750: died at Naples, Jan. 13, 1828. An English writer. She married Lord Craven in 1767; was separated from him in 1781; married the Margrave of Ansbach in 1791. Her autobiography was published in 1825, and "Letters to the Margrave of Anspach" in 1814.

Berkeley, George. Born 1628: died 1698. An English nobleman, son of the ninth Baron Berkeley, created first earl of Berkeley in 1679.

Berkeley, George. Born at Dysert Castle, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1685: died at Oxford, England, Jan. 14, 1753. An Irish prelate (of English descent) of the established church, celebrated for his philosophical writings. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he held various offices, 1707–24; traveled in England and on the Continent 1713–20; became dean of Derry in 1724; obtained the patent for a college in Bermuda in 1725, of which he was appointed first president, but which never was established; sailed for Newport, Rhode Island, Sept. 4, 1728, landing there in January, and remaining in America until the end of 1731; became bishop of Cloyne in 1734; and retired in 1752. He is especially famous for his theory of vision, the foundation of the modern psycho-physiological investigation of that subject, and for the extreme subjective idealism of his metaphysical views. His works include "Essay toward a New Theory of Vision" (1709: 3d ed. bound with "Alciphron" in 1732), "A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge" (1710 and 1734), "Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous" (1713), "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher" (1732), "Siris, a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-water, etc." (1744: the title "Siris" was first used in the edition of 1746), etc. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the use of tar-water as an almost universal remedy.

Berkeley, George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge. Born Feb. 10, 1800: died at Poole, Dorsetshire, Feb. 23, 1881. An English sportsman, sixth son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. He was a member of Parliament from 1832–52. He wrote "Berkeley Castle," a novel (1836), "Sandron Hall, or the Days of Queen Anne" (1840), "The English Sportsman on the Western Prairies" (1861), "Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand," etc. (1867), "Tales of Life and Death" (1870), etc.

Berkeley, Sir **William.** Born at or near London: died in England, July, 1677. A royal governor of Virginia, 1642–51, 1660–76. He crushed Bacon's rebellion in 1676.

Berkeley Castle. A celebrated Norman fortress and baronial hall between Bristol and Gloucester, England. It was founded soon after the Conquest. Edward II. was murdered there.

Berkeley, Old Woman of. See *Old*, etc.

Berkeley Springs, or **Bath.** A watering-place in West Virginia, 30 miles east of Cumberland, Maryland, noted for its medicinal springs.

Berkhampstead (bėrk'ham-sted), **Great.** A town in the county of Hertford, England, 27 miles northwest of London. Population (1891), 7,888.

Berkhey (berk'hī), **Jan Lefrancq van.** Born at Leyden, Holland, Jan. 23, 1729: died at Leyden, March 13, 1812. A Dutch naturalist and poet. His chief works are "Natuurlijke historie van Holland" (1769–79), poem, "Het verheerlijkt" (1774).

Berks (bėrks). An abbreviation of Berkshire.

Berkshire (bėrk'shir). [ME. *Berkschire*, AS. *Bearruescire*, *Barruescire*, *Barroescir*.] A county of England, lying between Gloucester, Oxford, and Buckingham on the north, Surrey on the southeast, Hampshire on the south, and Wiltshire on the west. The county-seat is Reading; the chief industry is agriculture. Area, 722 square miles. Population (1891), 238,446.

Berkshire Hills. The mountains of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, noted as a summer and autumn resort.

Berlichingen (ber'lich-ing-en), **Götz** or **Gottfried von.** Born at Jagsthausen, Würtemberg, 1480: died at Hornberg Castle on the Neckar, July 23, 1562. A German feudal knight. His right hand having been lost in battle, it was replaced by an artificial hand made of iron (whence he is sometimes called "Götz with the Iron Hand"). He was one of the leaders of the peasants in 1525, and subsequently served under the emperor Charles V. against the sultan Soliman and against Francis I. of France. The literary revolution of the 18th century from the artificial to the simple style was preluded by Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," a drama which he constructed from the autobiography of the original robber knight who represented himself as an honest but much misunderstood person. See *Götz von Berlichingen*.

Berlin (bėr-lin' or bėr'lin; G. pron. ber-lēn'). The capital of the German Empire and of Prussia, until 1881 in Brandenburg: situated on the Spree, in lat. 52° 30′ N., long. 13° 24′ E. It is the largest city in the German Empire, and has an important commerce and extensive manufactures of metals, machinery, cotton and woolen goods, confections, musical instruments, beer, etc. It was settled by the 13th century, and was greatly improved by the Great Elector, Frederick I., by Frederick the Great, and by later rulers. It was taken by the Allies in 1760, and by Napoleon in 1806. The following are among its objects of interest: *Zeughaus*, now a Military Museum and Hall of Fame so called. In plan it is a rectangle 295 feet square, with a large central court. It was finished in 1706, and the exterior is a good example of the architecture and decorative sculpture of the time. The mural paintings of historical and military subjects by Geselschap in the interior are the finest work of the kind in Berlin. There is also a collection of portrait and mythological sculpture, in addition to the impressive exhibition of arms and battle trophies. *Brandenburger Gate*, at the west end of Unter den Linden, a monumental gateway begun in 1789. It presents on each face 6 lofty Doric columns and a Roman entablature, surmounted by an attic upon which is a bronze quadriga of Victory. There are 5 passages for vehicles, the central one of which is the widest. The gate is flanked by two Doric colonnaded structures in the form of temples. *Column of Peace*, in the Belle Alliance Platz, erected in 1840 in honor of the peace of 1815. The shaft is of granite on a high basement, and the capital of marble, surmounted by a figure of Victory. The total height is 60 feet. The monument is flanked by marble groups of Prussia, England, the Netherlands, and Hanover, the powers which triumphed at Waterloo. *Monument of Victory*, dedicated in 1873 in honor of the German triumphs of 1864, 1866, and 1870. It consists of a monumental column of yellow sandstone, supporting a colossal statue of Borussia, the total height being 200 feet. The capital of the column is formed of eagles, and the fluted shaft is adorned with captured cannon. The pedestal bears bronze reliefs of the Danish war, Königgrätz, Sedan, and the triumphant return of the troops. The base of the monument is surrounded by a colonnade with allegorical mosaics of the overthrow of France and the restoration of the German Empire. *National Gallery* of sculpture and painting, an effective building finished in 1876, in the form of a pseudoperipteral Corinthian temple, with a large semicircular projection at the northwest end, and an octastyle portico surmounted by a pediment filled with sculpture on the façade, which faces the southeast. It measures 105 by 200 feet, and is raised on a basement 39 feet high. Access to the front portico is afforded by an impressive double flight of steps. The interior contains two exhibition floors, and is richly decorated. *Old Museum*, the finest building in Berlin. The façade has the form of a Greek Ionic portico 284 feet long, with 18 columns between terminal antæ. The entablature bears eagles as antefixes. A portion of the roof is raised in the middle, corresponding to the interior rotunda; at the corners are placed four colossal groups in bronze — in front copies of the Horse-Tamers of Monte Cavallo in Rome, and behind Pegasus attended by the Hours. The piers of the great central flight of steps bear bronze groups of equestrian combats with lions. In the vestibule stand statues of noted archæologists, and the walls are painted with allegorical frescos of the Formation of the World from Chaos, and the Development of Human Culture. *Schloss*, or *Royal Palace*, forming a rectangle 650 by 380 feet, with a projection at one end, and inclosing two main courts. It has four stories, together 100 feet high, and the dome over the chapel attains 230 feet. The original building, which survives in part on the Spree, was a towered castle erected by the elector Frederick II. in 1451. About a century later a fine German Renaissance wing was added on the south, and after another century the Great Elector and King Frederick I. brought the palace substantially to its present form, though the chapel was built in the present century. The chief room is the White Saloon, 105 by 50 feet. Population (1893), 1,656,698. See *Unter den Linden*.

Berlin Conference. 1. A conference of the European powers, held at Berlin in the summer of 1880, to settle the boundary dispute between Turkey and Greece.—2. A congress of representatives from all the European nations (except Switzerland), and from the United States, which met at Berlin Nov. 15, 1884,–Jan. 30, 1885. It provided for a free trade zone in the Kongo Basin, regulated the navigation of the Niger, and laid down rules regarding the partition of Africa. It also sanctioned the International Kongo Association (the later Kongo Free State).

Berlin, Congress of. A congress consisting of the representatives of the following powers: the German Empire, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia, and Turkey: held at Berlin June 13–July 13, 1878, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula. It was occasioned by the dissatisfaction of England and Austria with the peace of San Stefano, concluded between Russia and Turkey March 3, 1878, and convened at the invitation of Prince Bismarck, who was chosen president. Its most influential members were Prince Gortchakoff, Count Andrassy, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, M. Waddington, Count Corti, and Caratheodori Pasha. See *Berlin, Treaty of*.

Berlin Decrees. Decrees issued in Nov., 1806, by Napoleon I. at Berlin, prohibiting commerce and correspondence with Great Britain, which was declared to be in a state of blockade. They also declared all English property forfeited, and all Englishmen in a state occupied by French troops prisoners of war.

Berlin Memorandum, The. A memorandum drawn up at Berlin, May 13, 1876, by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin (which had united in presenting to the Porte, Jan. 31, 1876, the Andrássy Note). It was approved by France and Italy, but rejected by England. It imposed an armistice of two months on Russia and Turkey, provided that the reforms promised by the Porte in accordance with the Andrássy Note should be carried out under the superintendence of the representatives of the European powers, and threatened force if before the end of the armistice the Porte should not have assented to these terms.

Berlin, Royal Library of. A library founded by the Great Elector, Frederick William, and opened in 1661. The number of volumes is estimated at 800,000, and the number of manuscripts at 24,000.

Berlin, Treaty of. A treaty concluded July 13, 1878, between the powers represented at the Congress of Berlin (which see). "By this treaty (1) Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, was constituted an independent, autonomous, and tributary principality; (2) Bulgaria south of the Balkans, or Eastern Roumelia, was retained under the direct rule of the Porte, but was granted administrative autonomy; (3) the Porte retained the right of garrisoning the frontiers of Eastern Roumelia, but with regular troops only; (4) the Porte agreed to apply to Crete the organic law of 1868; (5) Montenegro was declared independent, and the seaport of Antivari was allotted to it; (6) Servia was declared independent, and received an accession of territory; (7) Roumania was declared independent, and received some islands in the Danube in exchange for Bessarabia; (8) Kars, Batoum, and Ardahan were ceded to Russia; (9) the Porte undertook to carry out without further delay the reforms required in Armenia; (10) in the event of the Greeks and the Porte not being able to agree upon a suggested rectification of frontier, the Powers reserved to themselves the right of offering their mediation." *Acland and Ransome*, English Political History, p. 220.

Berlin, University of. A celebrated university founded in 1810. The number of students at present (1894) is 4,979; of professors and teachers, 372. The number of volumes in its library is about 200,000.

Berlioz (bar-le-oz'), **Hector.** Born at La Côte-Saint-André, Isère, France, Dec. 11, 1803: died at Paris, March 9, 1869. A French composer of great originality, noted particularly for that species of descriptive music known as "program music." Among his chief works are "Episode de la vie d'un artiste," "Roméo et Juliette" (a dramatic symphony (1839), "L'Enfance du Christ," a trilogy (1855), "Symphonie fantastique," "Harold en Italie," a symphony in four parts, "The Damnation of Faust," a dramatic legend in four parts, the overtures to "King Lear," "Le carnaval romain," "Le corsaire," and the operas "Benvenuto Cellini" and "Béatrice et Bénédict." He also wrote his memoirs (1870), "Voyage musical" (1844), "Grotesques de la musique" (1859), etc.

Bermejo. See *Vermejo*.

Bermondsey (bėr'mond-zi). [From "Beormond's eye," the island property of some Saxon or Danish noble in the marshes of the Thames.] A civil parish in London, south of the Thames, in Southwark. It is a crowded district chiefly occupied by tanners. It formerly contained a royal country palace, which was occupied by Henry II., and a Cluniac abbey founded in 1082 by Alwyn Childe. Portions of the abbey were still standing at the beginning of the present century. Before the Conquest Bermondsey belonged to Harold, and was a royal domain until 1094, when William Rufus gave it to the Priory of St. Mary. The Cluniac monks of Bermondsey were subject to the abbey in Normandy from which Alwyn Childe had brought them until the reign of Richard II. Population (1891), 84,688.

Bermondsey Spa Gardens. A place of entertainment in the time of George II., about 2 miles from London Bridge. *Besant*.

Bermoothes (bėr-mö'ᴛʜes). An old name for the Bermudas. See Shakspere's "Tempest," act i., scene 2.

Bermuda Hundred (bėr-mū'dạ hun'dred). A locality on a bend of the James River in Virginia, near City Point. The peninsula was occupied by part of the Federal army under Butler in the summer of 1864 as a base of operations. For part of the time the troops were hemmed in within the lines ("bottled at Bermuda Hundred").

Bermudas (bėr-mū'dạz), or **Bermuda Islands,** or **Somers Islands.** [Formerly also *Bermoothes*; from Sp. *Bermudez*, the discoverer. *Bermudas* came to be regarded as a plural form, whence the inferred singular *Bermuda*. They were called by the English, after Sir George Somers or Summers, *Somers* or *Summers Islands*, sometimes *Summer Islands*, as if in allusion to the semi-tropical climate.] A group of islands, a British crown colony, in the North Atlantic, about 600 miles east-southeast of Cape Hatteras, in lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 64° 51′ W.: an important naval and strategic possession. They are much visited as a health resort, and produce onions, tomatoes, Easter lilies, etc. The chief islands are Great Bermuda and St. George's. The capital is Hamilton. The islands were discovered by Juan Bermudez about 1515, and settled by the English in 1611. They comprise about 360 islets and rocks. Area, 20 square miles. Population (1891), 15,123.

Bermudas, The. A cant name given to a group of alleys and courts between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half Moon, and Chandos street, in London, a resort and refuge of thieves, fraudulent debtors, and prostitutes in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also called (later) *the Streights* and *the Caribbee* (corrupted into *Cribbee*) *Islands*.

Bermudez (ber-mö'ᴛʜeth), or **Bermudes** (ber-mö'ᴛʜes), **Geronimo.** Born in Galicia about 1530: died about 1589. A Spanish Dominican monk, professor of theology at Salamanca, poet, and dramatist. He wrote "Nise lastimosa" (1577), "Nise laureada" (in both of these "Nise" is an anagram of "Ines"), etc.

Bermudez, José Francisco. Born at San José de Areocoar, Cumaná, Jan. 23, 178[illegible]: assassinated at Cumaná, Dec. 15, 1831. A Venezuelan general in the war for independence. He defended Cartagena against Morillo in 1815, [illegible] famine to escape. In May 1820 he took [illegible], and Oct. 16, 1821, occupied Cumaná after a [illegible]. He subsequently commanded in Cumaná [illegible].

Bermudez, José Manuel. Born at Tarma about 1760: died at Lima 18[illegible]. A Peruvian ecclesiastic, historian, [illegible], and orator. He was vicar of Huánuco and after 18[illegible] held various offices in the church at Lima: from 1819 he was chancellor of the University of San Marcos. In 1821 he was a member of the *junta de pacificacion*, appointed with the hope of conciliating the revolutionists.

Bermudez, Pedro Pablo. Born at Tacna, 1798: died at Lima, 1852. A Peruvian general. In 1833 he was Gamarra's candidate for president, and, Orbegoso being elected, he joined Gamarra in a revolt (Jan. 4, 1834), but was defeated and driven into Bolivia. He then joined Santa Cruz, and on the formation of the Peru-Bolivian confederation (1836) was elected vice-president of North Peru.

Bermudez, Remijio Morales. Born at Pica, Sept. 30, 1836: died at Lima, March 31, 1894. A Peruvian soldier and statesman. He joined the army in 1854, serving under Castilla and Pardo; was commandant at Iquitos on the Amazon (1862), and afterward prefect of Truxillo. As colonel he was present at most of the battles of the war with Chile, 1879 to 1881. After the Chileans occupied Lima he remained faithful to the cause of Caceres, and when that officer became president (1886) Bermudez was chosen first vice-president: at the end of the term he was elected president of Peru, and inaugurated Aug. 10, 1890.

Bern (bėrn), F. **Berne** (bern). A canton of Switzerland, capital Bern, bounded by France and Alsace on the north, Basel, Solothurn, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri on the east, Valais on the south, and Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, and France on the west. It is traversed by the Jura and Alps, and contains the Bernese Oberland in the south. It is the largest canton in point of population, and sends 27 members to the National Council. The prevailing religion is Protestant, and prevailing language German. It entered the Swiss Confederation as the eighth canton in 1353. Area, 2,657 square miles. Population (1888), 536,679.

Bern, F. **Berne.** The capital of the canton of Bern, and the seat of government of the Swiss Confederation, situated on the Aare in lat. 46° 57′ N., long. 7° 25′ E. It has a picturesque situation and medieval appearance. It was made a free imperial city in 1218 and became the federal capital in 1848. The cathedral of Bern is an interesting late-Pointed monument founded in 1421, and well restored. The west front possesses a massive tower over a large, triple-vaulted porch, beneath which open sculptured portals. The central door is very beautiful: it has two entrances separated by a pier with statues; its large tympanum is filled with sculptures of the Last Judgment; and it is flanked by statues beneath rich canopies. The organ is celebrated. The Hall of the Federal Council is a large modern building in the style of the Florentine Renaissance. The Rathaus or town hall was built in 1406, and has lately been restored. Its most characteristic feature is the covered double stair rising from each side of the façade to an arcaded loggia on the level of the second story. Population (1893), 47,620.

Bernadotte (ber′na-dot; F. pron. ber-nä-dot′). See *Charles XIV.*, King of Sweden.

Bernal Osborne, Ralph. Born March 26, 1808: died at Bestwood Lodge, England, June 21, 1880. An English politician noted for his wit.

Bernál (ber-näl′), **Peak of.** A steep truncated cone which rises above the outlet of the upper Pecos River valley in central New Mexico. It also bears the name of "Starvation Peak," from a tradition that several Spanish soldiers were starved to death on its summit by the Apaches.

Bernalda (ber-näl′dä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 33 miles west-southwest of Taranto. Population, 7,000.

Bernaldez (ber-näl′deth), or **Bernal** (ber-näl′), **Andres.** Born about 1450: died, probably at Los Palacios, about 1513. A Spanish historian. He took orders, was chaplain of the Archbishop of Seville, and from 1488 to 1513 curate of the village of Los Palacios near Seville. He was a friend of Columbus, and in 1496 entertained him at his house. It appears that the admiral gave him much information orally and in writing, which Bernaldez used in his "Historia de los Reyes Católicos." His work, particularly valuable with regard to Columbus and his voyages, was long used by historians in manuscript copies. It was first printed at Granada, 1856.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo. See *Diaz del Castillo.*

Bernalillo (ber-nä-lēl′yō). A town situated on the Rio Grande in central New Mexico, 18 miles north of Albuquerque. It was founded in 1695. It is the site of the "Tiguex" of Coronado's time (1540), and there were several villages of the Tigua Indians on and about the site, all of which were abandoned, the people concentrating, for protection, in a few larger pueblos. Population, about 2,000.

Bernard (ber′nard or ber-nard′; F. pron. ber-när′), Saint. [L. *Bernardus*, F. *Bernard, Bernardin*, It. *Bernardo, Bernardino*, Sp. *Bernardo, Bernal*, G. *Bernhard*.] Born at Fontaines, near Dijon, Burgundy, in 1091: died at Clairvaux, Aug. 20, 1153. A celebrated French ecclesiastic. He entered the Cistercian monastery of Cîteaux in 1113, and in 1115 became abbot of Clairvaux, near Langres, which post he continued to fill until his death. Refusing all offers of preferment, he nevertheless exercised a paramount influence on the ecclesiastical politics of Europe, and was the chief instrument in prevailing upon France and England to recognize Innocent II. as pope in opposition to the rival claimant, Cardinal Peter of Leon. He procured the condemnation of Abelard's writings at the Council of Sens in 1140, and preached the second Crusade 1146. The best edition of his works is that by Mabillon, Paris, 1667.

Bernard of Cluny, or **of Morlaix.** A French Benedictine monk of the 12th century, author of a Latin poem, "De Contemptu Mundi," popularly known through Neale's translations, "The world is very evil," "Jerusalem the golden," "For thee, O dear, dear country," etc.

Bernard of Treviso. Born at Padua, Italy, 1406: died 1490. A noted Italian alchemist who assumed the title of Count of the March of Treviso. After many years of study and experiment, he is said to have declared that the secret of the philosopher's stone lies in the adage "To make gold one must have gold." He was the author of many alchemical works.

Bernard (bėr′närd). The sheep in "Reynard the Fox."

Bernard (ber-när′), surnamed "The Poor Priest." Born at Dijon, 1588: died March 23, 1640. A French monk who devoted his fortune and his life to the service of the poor.

Bernard (ber-när′), **Claude.** Born at St. Julien, Rhône, France, July 12, 1813: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1878. A distinguished French physiologist. He published "Recherches sur les usages du pancréas," "Recherches d'anatomie et de physiologie comparées sur les glandes salivaires, etc.," "Recherches sur les fonctions du nerf spinal, etc.," "Mémoire sur le suc gastrique et son rôle dans la digestion," etc.

Bernard (bėr′närd), **Edward.** Born at Perry St. Paul, Northamptonshire, May 2, 1638: died at Oxford, Jan. 12, 1697. An English scholar, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1673–91.

Bernard (bėr′närd), Sir **Francis.** Born 1711 (?): died at Aylesbury, England, June 16, 1779. A British lawyer and politician, colonial governor of New Jersey 1758–60, and of Massachusetts Bay 1760–69.

Bernard (ber-när′), **Jacques.** Born at Nions, in Dauphiné, Sept. 1, 1658: died April 27, 1718. A French Protestant clergyman and scholar. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and founded at The Hague a school of belles-lettres, philosophy, and mathematics. He continued the publication of the "Bibliothèque Universelle" of Jean Leclerc, and succeeded Bayle as editor of the "République des Lettres." He wrote "Recueil de traités de paix, de trèves, de neutralité, . . . et d'autres actes publics faits en Europe" (1700), "Actes et mémoires des négociations de la paix de Ryswick" (1725), etc.

Bernard (bėr′närd), **John.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1756: died at London, 1828. An English actor. He made his first appearance in England in 1773. In 1797 he came to America, where he remained as actor and manager till 1819.

Bernard, Rosine. See *Bernhardt, Sarah.*

Bernard (ber-när′), **Simon.** Born at Dôle, France, April 28, 1779: died Nov. 5, 1839. A French general and engineer, in the service of Napoleon I., and (1816–31) of the United States. He was minister of war under Louis Philippe 1836–39. The chief work executed by him in the United States is Fort Monroe: he had a part in other important engineering works, notably the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Delaware Breakwater.

Bernard (bėr′närd), **Mountague.** Born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820: died at Overross, Sept. 2, 1882. An English lawyer, professor of international law at Oxford 1859–74. He was one of the high commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Washington, and was one of the counsel of the British government at Geneva.

Bernard (bėr′närd), **William Bayle.** Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1807: died at Brighton, England, Aug. 5, 1875. An English dramatist, son of John Bernard. His chief plays are "Rip Van Winkle" (1832), "The Nervous Man" (1833), "The Boarding School" (1841), "The Round of Wrong," etc.

Bernard, Saint (**Great** and **Little**). See *Saint Bernard.*

Bernardin de Saint Pierre (ber-när-dan′ dė san piār′), **Jacques Henri.** Born at Havre, France, Jan. 19, 1737: died at Éragny-sur-Oise, France, Jan. 21, 1814. A French author. He was an engineer in Russia, and in the Isle of France, 1767–1771, and settled in Paris in 1771. His chief works are "Voyage à l'Île de France," "Études de la nature" (1784–1788), "Paul et Virginie" (1788), "La chaumière indienne" (1791), "Harmonies de la nature" (1815).

Bernardino (ber-när-dē′nō), Saint, **of Siena.** Born at Massa di Carrara, Tuscany, 1380: died 1444. A Franciscan monk, famous as a preacher.

Bernardo (bėr-när′dō). An officer in Shakspere's "Hamlet." He, with Marcellus, first sees the murdered king's ghost.

Bernardo del Carpio (ber-när′dō del kär′pē-ō). A semi-mythical Spanish hero of the 9th century. He was a nephew of Alfonso the Chaste, fought with great distinction against the Moors, and according to tradition, defeated Roland at Roncesvalles. His exploits are celebrated in many Spanish ballads, and form the subject of several dramas by Lope de Vega.

> His efforts to procure the release of his father when he learns who his father really is, the false word of the king who promises repeatedly to give up the Count de Saldaña and as often breaks his word, with the despair of Bernardo and his final rebellion after the count's death in prison, are all as fully represented in the ballads as they are in the chronicles, and constitute some of the most romantic and interesting portions of each.
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> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 123.

Bernauer (ber′nou-ėr), **Agnes.** Killed at Straubing, Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1435. In German legend, the daughter of an Augsburg barber, secretly married by Albert, son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria. She was drowned as a witch by order of the enraged duke. Her story forms the subject of tragedies and poems by Torring, Korner, Bottger, Hebbel, and Meyr.

Bernay (ber-nā′). A town in the department of Eure, northern France, situated on the Charentonne 35 miles southwest of Rouen. It holds an important annual horse-fair. Population (1891), commune, 8,016.

Bernburg (bern′bōrg). A town in Anhalt, Germany, 44 miles northwest of Leipsic, formerly the capital of Anhalt. It has a castle and Gothic church. Population (1890), 28,326.

Berne. See *Bern.*

Berne-Bellecour (bern-bel-kör′), **Étienne Prosper.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, June 29, 1838. A French painter, especially of military subjects.

Berners, Baron. See *Bourchier, John.*

Berners (bėr′nėrz), or **Bernes** (bėrnz), or **Barnes** (bärnz), **Juliana.** Born about 1388. An English lady, said to have been a prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, near St. Albans, and reputed author of the "Boke of St. Albans" (printed 1486, 1496), a rimed treatise on hunting. See *Book of St. Albans.*

Bernese Oberland (bėr-nēs′ or bėr-nēz′ ō′bėr-länd), G. **Berner Oberland** (ber′nėr ō′bėr-länd). A mountainous region in the southern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, famous for its picturesque scenery. It contains such tourist centers as Interlaken, Grindelwald, and Meiringen, and the Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, etc.

Bernetti (ber-net′tē), **Tommaso.** Born at Fermo, Italy, Dec. 29, 1779: died at Fermo, March 21, 1852. An Italian cardinal and papal statesman, secretary of state 1828–36.

Bernhard (bern′härt), **Carl** (the pseudonym of **Andreas Nicolai de St. Aubin**). Born Nov. 18, 1798: died at Copenhagen, Nov. 25, 1865. A Danish novelist, author of "A Year in Copenhagen" (1835), etc.

Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Born at Weimar, Germany, Aug. 16, 1604: died at Neuenburg on the Rhine, July 18, 1639. A German general. He served with distinction at Lutzen in 1632, commanded a Swedish army in 1633, was defeated at Nördlingen in 1634, defeated the Imperialists at Rheinfelden in 1638, and captured Breisach in 1638.

Bernhardt (bern′härt), **Sarah** (**Rosine Bernard**). Born at Paris, Oct. 22, 1844. A noted French actress, of Jewish descent on her mother's side. She is celebrated in rôles requiring great nervous tension and bursts of passion, as "Fedora," "Froufrou," "Theodora," "La Tosca," etc. "She appeared at the Theatre Français in 1862, but had little success. Afterward, at the Odéon, she played Zanetto in 'Le Passant' of Coppée, and the queen in 'Ruy Blas,' and was admitted to the Français, where she had a very brilliant career, leaving the company some fifteen years ago for a still more brilliant one in all quarters of the globe. She studied sculpture and painting, and has exhibited works in both arts." (*F. Sarcey*, Recollections of Middle Life.) In 1882 she married M. Damala, a Greek, an actor in her company, from whom she has been divorced (he is since dead).

Berni (ber′nē), or **Berna** (ber′nä), or **Bernia** (ber′nē-ä), **Francesco.** Born at Lamporecchio, in Tuscany, about 1498: died at Florence, May 26, 1535. An Italian poet, author of "Rime burlesche," and a rifacimento of the "Orlando Innamorato" by Boiardo (1541). His poetry is marked by a "light and elegant mockery," for which his name has furnished a descriptive adjective – *bernesque*.

Bernier (ber-nyā′), **François.** Born in Angers, France: died at Paris, Sept. 22, 1688. A French physician, philosophical writer, and traveler in the East (Syria, Egypt, India), court physician to Aurung-Zebe. He was the author of "Voyages de Bernier" (1699), "Abrégé de la philosophie de Gassendi" (1678: enlarged 1684), etc.

Bernina (ber-nē′nä) **Mountains.** A group of the Alps in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Bernina Pass. A carriage-road over the Alps, leading from Samaden in the Engadine to Tirano in the Valtellina, Italy. Height, 7,658 feet.

Bernina, Piz. The central peak of the Bernina group of the Alps, south of Pontresina, near the Italian frontier. Height, 13,295 feet.

Bernini (ber-nē′nē), **Giovanni Lorenzo.** Born at Naples, Dec. 7, 1598: died at Rome, Nov. 28, 1680. An Italian architect, sculptor, and painter, patronized particularly by Urban VIII. and Louis XIV. On the death of Carlo Moderno, he was appointed architect of St. Peter's, with Borromini as his assistant. In 1665 he visited France at the request of

Louis XIV. and Colbert, and made designs for the east front of the Louvre. Construction was begun but abandoned. (See *Louvre* and *Perrault.*) He made the Versailles bust of Louis XIV. In the pontificate of Clement IX. he completed the southern porch of the cortile of St. Peter's and the parapet and statues of the bridge of St. Angelo. Under Clement X. he was made architect to the palace of the Quirinal.

Bernis (ber-nēs′), **François Joachim de Pierre de.** Born at St. Marcel, Ardèche, France, May 22, 1715: died at Rome, Nov. 2, 1794. A French cardinal, statesman, diplomatist, and poet. He was foreign minister 1757–58, and was exiled 1758–64.

Bernoulli (ber-nö′yē), or **Bernouilli, Christophe.** Born at Basel, May 15, 1782: died Feb. 6, 1863. A noted technologist, grandnephew of Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82). He was professor of natural history in the University of Basel 1817–61.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Daniel.** Born at Groningen, Jan. 29, 1700: died at Basel, March 17, 1782. A noted mathematician and physicist, son of Jean Bernoulli (1667–1748). He became professor of anatomy and botany in the University of Basel in 1733, and professor of physics in 1750. His chief work is a treatise on hydrodynamics.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jacques.** Born at Basel, Dec. 27, 1654: died there, Aug. 16, 1705. A noted mathematician, professor of mathematics in the University of Basel 1687–1705. He improved the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz and Newton, solved the isoperimetrical problem, and discovered the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jean.** Born at Basel, July 27, 1667: died there, Jan. 1, 1748. A mathematician and physicist, brother of Jacques Bernoulli. He became professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and in the University of Basel in 1705.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jean.** Born at Basel, May 18, 1710: died there, July 17, 1790. A jurist and mathematician, son of Jean Bernoulli. He was professor of rhetoric at Basel 1743–48, and later of mathematics.

Bernstorff (berns′tôrf), Count **Andreas Peter von.** Born at Gartow, near Lüneburg, Germany, Aug. 28, 1735: died at Copenhagen, June 21, 1797. A Danish statesman, nephew of Johann Hartwig Ernst von Bernstorff, minister of foreign affairs 1772–80 and 1784–97.

Bernstorff, Count **Johann Hartwig Ernst von.** Born at Hannover, Germany, May 13, 1712: died at Hamburg, Feb. 19, 1772. A Danish statesman, minister of foreign affairs 1751–1770: called by Frederick the Great "the Oracle of Denmark."

Berodach Baladan. See *Merodach-baladan.*

Berosus (be-ro′sus). Lived in the first part of the 3d century B. C. A Babylonian priest and historian, author of a history of Babylonia (in Greek), fragments of which have been preserved by later writers. "He was a priest of the temple of Bel at Babylon, and is said by Eusebius and Tatian to have been a contemporary of Alexander the Great, and to have lived into the reign of Antiokhos Soter. He had, therefore, special opportunities of knowing the history and astronomy of his country, upon which he wrote in Greek. Recent discoveries have abundantly established the trustworthiness of this Manetho of Babylonia, whose works, unfortunately, are known to us only through quotations at second and third hand. Since a cylinder of Antiokhos, the son of Seleukos, has been found inscribed in Babylonian cuneiform, while bilingual fragments in cuneiform and cursive Greek of the Seleukid age have also been discovered, and a contract tablet in Babylonian cuneiform, dated in the fifth year of the Parthian king Pakoros, the contemporary of Domitian, exists in the museum of Zurich, there is no reason why Berosos should not have been equally well acquainted with both the Greek language and the old literature of his native country. And in spite of the fragmentary and corrupt state in which his fragments have come down to us, we now know that he was so. His account of the Deluge for instance, agrees even in its details with that of the cuneiform texts." *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 109.

Berquin (ber-kañ′), **Arnaud.** Born at Langoiran, near Bordeaux, 1749: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1791. A French man of letters, especially noted as a writer of juveniles: surnamed "the Friend of Children." He wrote "L'Ami des enfants" (24 vols., 1782–83), "Le petit Grandison" (1807), etc.

Berredo e Castro (ber-ra′dö ē käsh′trö), **Bernardo Pereira de.** Born at Serpa, Alemtejo, about 1688: died at Lisbon, March 13, 1748. A Portuguese soldier, statesman, and historian. From 1718 to 1722 he was governor of Maranhão, then embracing all of northern Brazil; later he was captain-general of Mazagão, in Africa. His "Annaes historicos do estado do Maranhão" (Lisbon, 1749; 2d ed. Maranhão, 1849) is a principal source of historical information for that part of Brazil.

Berri. See *Berry.*

Berrien (ber′i-en), **John Macpherson.** Born in New Jersey, Aug. 23, 1781: died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856. An American lawyer and politician, attorney-general of the United States 1829–31, and United States senator from Georgia 1825–29, 1841–52.

Berro (bār′rō), **Bernardo Prudencio.** Born at Montevideo about 1800: died there, April, 1868. An Uruguayan politician and journalist (editor of "La Fusion"). In 1852 he was president of the Senate and vice-president; minister of government under Giro until the revolution of Sept., 1853; again president of the Senate 1858; and president of Uruguay 1860 to 1864. The revolution of Flores, begun during his term, was successful soon after its end. In 1868 Berro headed a revolt against Flores, was imprisoned, and during the disorders that followed was shot through the window of his cell.

Berry, or **Berri** (ber′i; F. pron. be-rē′). An ancient government of central France: the ancient Biturica, the land of the Gallic Bituriges. It was bounded by Orleanais on the north, Nivernais on the east, Bourbonnais on the southeast, Marche on the south, Poitou on the west, and Touraine on the northwest, and is chiefly included in the departments of Indre and Cher. It was formerly a county and duchy, and was frequently an appanage of the king's younger son. It was united to the crown in 1465 and again, definitely, in 1601.

Berry, Duchesse de (Princess **Caroline Ferdinande Louise** of Naples). Born Nov. 5, 1798: died April 17, 1870. Wife of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berry, and mother of the Comte de Chambord. She promoted an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in favor of her son in 1832.

Berry, Charles, Duc de. Born Dec. 28, 1446: died May 24 (28?), 1472. The second son of Charles VII. and Marie of Anjou, duke of Berry, Normandy, and Guienne.

Berry, Charles, Duc de. Born Aug. 31, 1686: died at Marly, May 4, 1714. The third son of Louis, the Grand Dauphin, selected as successor to the Spanish throne in case the Duke of Anjou, named his successor by Charles II., should become king of France.

Berry, Charles Ferdinand, Duc de. Born at Versailles, Jan. 24, 1778: assassinated at Paris, Feb. 13, 1820. The second son of the Comte d'Artois (later Charles X. of France), and father of the Comte de Chambord. He emigrated during the Revolution, and served in the army of Condé and later in that of Russia. He went to England in 1801, and there married a wife whom he afterward repudiated, again marrying on his return to France. His second wife was the Princess Caroline of Naples.

Berry (ber′i), Sir **John.** Born at Knoweston, Devonshire, 1635: died at Portsmouth, England, about 1690. An English naval officer. He entered the merchant service, passed to the royal navy in 1663, and attained the rank of vice-admiral. In 1667 he defeated the French and Dutch fleet off Nevis, West Indies. In 1682 he commanded the Gloucester, which was wrecked with the Duke of York and train on board: the duke escaped, and Berry was relieved from all blame.

Berry, Marie Louise Élisabeth d'Orléans, Duchesse de. Born Aug. 20, 1695: died July 21, 1719. The eldest daughter of Philippe d'Orléans and wife of the Duke of Berry, the grandson of Louis XIV.: notorious for her profligacy.

Berry (ber′i), **Mary.** Born at Kirkbridge, Yorkshire, March 16, 1763: died at London, Nov. 20, 1852. An English authoress. She and her sister Agnes (1764–1852) were the friends, and she was literary executor, of Horace Walpole. Her chief work is "England and France, a Comparative View of the Social Condition of both Countries" (1844), originally published in two volumes, the first (1828) entitled "A Comparative View of the Social Life of England and France, etc.," and the second (1831) entitled "Social Life in England and France, etc."

Berry, William. Born 1774: died at Brixton, July 2, 1851. An English genealogist. He published "Introduction to Heraldry" (1810), "Genealogia Antiqua, etc." (1816), "Encyclopedia Heraldica, etc." (1828–1840), etc.

Berryer (ber-ya′), **Pierre Antoine.** Born at Paris, Jan. 4, 1790: died Nov. 29, 1868. A French advocate and political orator, a leader of the legitimist party.

Berseamite. See *Montagnais.*

Bert (bar), **Paul.** Born at Auxerre, Yonne, France, Oct. 17, 1833: died at Ketcho, Tonquin, Nov. 11, 1886. A French physiologist and politician, minister of public instruction and worship in Gambetta's cabinet 1881–82. He was governor resident of Tonquin in 1886. He wrote "Revue des travaux d'anatomie et de physiologie 1864" (1866), "Notes d'anatomie et de physiologie comparées," etc.

Berta (bar′tä). An African tribe inhabiting the lowland beneath the western flank of the Abyssinian plateau. They seem to be neither entirely Hamitic nor Nigritic. Their language has been included by Dr. Cust, in the Nuba-Fulah group.

Bertaut (ber-tō′), **Jean.** Born at Caen, 1570: died June 8, 1611. A French ecclesiastic and poet, secretary to the king, bishop of Séez, and almoner to Marie de Médicis.

Bertha (bėr′thä), or **Berthrada.** [It. Sp. *Berta*, F. *Berthe*.] The daughter of Caribert, count of Laon: called "Bertha with the large foot" (F. *Berthe au grand pied*), from the fact that one of her feet was larger than the other. She was the wife of Pepin the Little and the mother of Charles the Great, and died at Choisy in 783 at a great age. She has been celebrated by poems and legends during many centuries. Some romances have made her the daughter of an emperor of Constantinople; others make her descend from Flore, the King of Hungary, and the queen Blanche-Fleur. One of these romances is rimed, and was written in the second half of the 13th century from popular legends which go back to the 8th century. It is by a French minstrel named Adenes le Roi.

Bertha (bėr′thä) (called **Agatha**). [See *Berchta*.] The betrothed of Hereward in Scott's "Count Robert of Paris." She follows the warlike Brenhilda to Jerusalem, and marries Hereward when the Crusade is over.

Bertha (known as **Gertrude**). The daughter of the Duke of Brabant in "The Beggar's Bush," a comedy by Fletcher and others. She is the supposed daughter of Vandunke.

Berthelot (bert-lo′), **Pierre Eugène Marcellin.** Born at Paris, Oct. 29, 1827. A noted French chemist.

Berthier (ber-tia′), **Alexandre,** Duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and Prince of Wagram. Born at Versailles, Nov. 20, 1753: died at Bamberg, Bavaria, June 1, 1815. A marshal of the French empire, and confidential friend of Napoleon I. His "Mémoires" were published in 1826.

Berthold (ber′töld). Died 1198. "The Apostle of Livonia." While abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Loccum he was (1196) consecrated bishop of the Livonians, to succeed Meinhard, the first missionary in Livonia. He raised an army in Lower Germany for the purpose of converting the heathen by force of arms, and was killed in battle near the mouth of the Duna.

Berthold of Ratisbon. Born at Ratisbon (?) about 1220: died at Ratisbon, Dec. 13, 1272. A German Franciscan preacher and missionary in Austria, Moravia, Thuringia, and elsewhere.

Berthollet (ber-to-lā′), **Claude Louis, Comte.** Born at Talloire, in Savoy, Nov. 9, 1748: died near Paris, Nov. 6, 1822. A noted French chemist, professor in the Normal School at Paris. He joined Napoleon's Egyptian expedition, returning in 1799. His works include "Essai de statique chimique," "Éléments de l'art de la teinture," "Méthode de nomenclature chimique," etc.

Berthoud (ber-tö′), **Ferdinand.** Born at Neuchatel, March 19, 1725: died June 20, 1807. A Swiss mechanician, famous for the accuracy of his chronometers. He was the author of "Essai sur l'horlogerie" (1763), "Traité des horloges marines" (1773), "Longitudes par la mesure du temps, etc." (1775), etc.

Bertie (bėr′ti), **Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.** Born at Lower Wesel, Cleves, Oct. 12, 1555: died June 25, 1601. A noted English soldier and statesman. He served with distinction in the Low Countries 1586–89, was appointed Sir Philip Sidney's successor as governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, in March, 1586, and succeeded Leicester as commander-in-chief in Nov., 1587. Later he served under Henry of Navarre.

Bertie, Willoughby, fourth Earl of Abingdon. Born Jan. 16, 1740: died Sept. 26, 1799. An English liberal statesman and political writer. He opposed the war with America (1775–83) and the policy which led to it, and sympathized with the French Revolution. He wrote "Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol on the Affairs of America" (1777), etc.

Bertin (ber-tañ′), **Édouard François.** Born at Paris, 1797: died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1871. A French journalist and artist. He succeeded his brother Louis Marie Armand Bertin in the editorship of the "Journal des Débats."

Bertin, Louis François. Born at Paris, Dec. 14, 1766: died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1841. A French journalist, founder in 1800, with his brother, Louis François Bertin de Vaux (1771–1842), of the "Journal des Débats," changed by Napoleon I. (1805–14) into the "Journal de l'Empire."

Bertin, Louis Marie Armand. Born at Paris, Aug. 22, 1801: died Jan. 12, 1854. A French journalist, successor of his father, Louis François Bertin, in the editorship of the "Journal des Débats."

Bertin, Louise Angélique. Born near Bièvres, Seine-et-Oise, France, Jan. 15, 1805: died at Paris, April 26, 1877. A French singer and composer, daughter of Louis François Bertin. She composed the operas "Le loup-garou" (1827), "Faust" (1830), "La Esmeralda" (1836).

Bertini (ber-tē′nē), **Henri.** Born at London, Oct. 28, 1798: died near Grenoble, France, Oct. 1, 1876. A French pianist and composer for the pianoforte.

Bertinoro (ber-tē-nō′rō). A small town in the province of Forli, Emilia, Italy, situated 18 miles south of Ravenna: famous for its wines.

Bertoldo (ber-tol'dō). The hero of an Italian comic romance written near the end of the 16th century by Julio Cesare Croce, surnamed "Della Lyra." Its popularity was very great and long continued.

Bertonio (ber-to'nē-ō), **Ludovico.** Born at Fermo, 1555: died, probably at Lima, Peru, Aug. 3, 1628. An Italian Jesuit missionary. He joined the order in 1575, was sent to Peru in 1581, and spent the remainder of his life laboring among the Indians, principally the Collas or Aymaras of Upper Peru. Bertonio left several works on the Aymará language, which he first reduced to writing.

Bertram (bėr'tram). [G. *Bertram*, F. *Bertrand*, It. *Bertrando*, Sp. *Beltran*, Pg. *Bertrão.*] **1.** The Count of Rousillon in Shakspere's "All 's Well that Ends Well." See *Helena.*—**2.** The aged minstrel who is the companion and protector of Lady Augusta de Berkely in Scott's novel "Castle Dangerous."—**3.** A tragedy by the Rev. R. C. Maturin, produced in 1816. The character of Bertram is the incarnation of revenge, wild love, and pathos. Kean created the part.

Bertram, Godfrey. The Laird of Ellangowan in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering": a man of weak character, anxious for political preferment, plundered and ruined by Glossin.

Bertram, Harry. The son of Godfrey in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering": one of the principal characters, and the lover of Julia Mannering.

Bertram, Lucy. The daughter of Godfrey Bertram in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Bertran. See *Bertrand.*

Bertrand (ber-troṅ'), Count **Henri Gratien.** Born at Châteauroux, Indre, France, March 28, 1773: died at Châteauroux, Jan. 31, 1844. A French general, a companion of Napoleon I. at Elba and St. Helena. He served with distinction at Austerlitz, Spandau, Friedland, in the campaign of Wagram, in Russia, at Leipsic, and at Waterloo. He succeeded Duroc as grand marshal of the palace. After his death his sons published "Les campagnes d'Egypte et de Syrie, mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Napoléon, dictés par lui-même, à Sainte-Hélène, au général Bertrand" (1847).

Bertrand, Louis Jacques Napoléon Aloïsius. Born at Ceva, in Piedmont, April 20, 1807: died at Paris, May, 1841. A French poet and journalist, author of a posthumous work, "Fantaisies à la manière de Rembrandt et de Callot" (1842).

> Louis Bertrand, a poet possessed of the rarest faculty, but unfortunately doomed to misfortune and premature death. Born at Ceva in Piedmont in 1807, and brought up at Dijon, he came to Paris, found there but scanty encouragement, and died in a hospital in 1841. His only work of any importance, "Gaspard de la Nuit," a series of prose ballads arranged in verses something like those of the English translation of the Bible, and testifying to the most delicate sense of rhythm and the most exquisite power of poetical suggestion did not appear until after his death.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 546.

Bertrand de Born. See *Born, Bertrand de.*

Bertrand de Goth or **Got.** See *Clement V.*

Bertrand du Guesclin. See *Du Guesclin.*

Bertuccio (ber-tö'chō). A deformed court jester in Tom Taylor's tragedy "The Fool's Revenge." His gratified revenge on the duke culminates in the terrible conviction that through a mistake he has compassed the abduction and dishonor of his own child instead of that of the wife of his enemy. His hysterical efforts to play the fool, when maddened with agony, in order to gain admittance to the banquet-room into which his daughter has been carried, form a powerfully dramatic scene.

Bertulphe. A peasant who by his own energy rose to be the Provost of Bruges, in G. W. Lovell's play of that name. He is reduced to the condition of a serf by an extraordinary decree, as he had never been actually manumitted. He rises, slays the earl, the author of the law, and kills himself. Macready was very successful in the part.

Berwick (ber'ik), or **Berwick-on-Tweed.** [Formerly *Barwick.*] A seaport in Northumberland, England, long regarded as neutral between Scotland and England, at the mouth of the Tweed. It was frequently an object of dispute between the countries. It has remains of the old walls. Population (1891), 13,378.

Berwick, Duke of. See *Fitz-James, James.*

Berwick (ber'wik), **Miss Mary.** The pseudonym of Miss Adelaide Anne Procter in "Legends and Lyrics" (1858).

Berwickshire (ber'ik-shir), or **Berwick.** A county in southeastern Scotland, lying between Haddington on the north, the North Sea on the northeast, Berwick Bounds and Northumberland on the southeast, Roxburgh on the south, and Edinburgh on the west. Its divisions are the Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. Its agriculture is important. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), 32,398.

Beryn, History of. A Middle English poem formerly ascribed (by Urry) to Chaucer as "The Merchant's Second Tale," but now rejected. The author is unknown.

Berytus. See *Beirut.*

Berzelius (bėr-zē'li-us; Sw. pron. ber-zil'ē-ös), **Johan Jacob,** Baron. Born at Westerlösa, near Linköping, Östergötland, Sweden, Aug. 29, 1779: died at Stockholm, Aug. 7, 1848. A celebrated Swedish chemist. He was appointed professor of medicine and pharmacy at Stockholm 1807; became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm 1818; was created a baron 1835; and became a royal councilor 1838. He introduced a new nomenclature of chemistry; discovered selenium, thorium, and cerium; first exhibited calcium, barium, strontium, columbium, or tantalum, silicium, and zirconium as elements; was one of the originators of the electro-chemical theory; and contributed much toward the perfection of the atomic theory after Dalton. His most important work is "Lärebok i Kemien" (1808–28), which has been translated into every European language.

Besançon (be-zoṅ-sôṅ'). [LL. *Besantio*(*n-*), *Besontio*(*n-*), L. *Vesontio*(*n-*), from a tribe name *Besontii.*] The capital of the department of Doubs, France, situated on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the Doubs, in lat. 47° 14′ N., long. 6° 1′ E. It is an important fortress, and the seat of an artillery school. It is the chief place in France for the manufacture of watches. It contains the cathedral, archbishop's palace, Palais Granvella, library, museum, citadel, the triumphal arch Porte de Mars, and other Roman antiquities. It is the birthplace of Granvella, Pajol, Moncey, Nodier, and Victor Hugo. It was the capital of the Sequani, and under the Romans the capital of Maxima Sequanorum. From 1184 to 1648 it was a free imperial city, and later the capital of Franche-Comté. In 1648 it was ceded to Spain, and to France in 1679. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1814, and was the base of Bourbaki's operations 1870-71. Population (1891), 56,055.

Besant (bes'ant), Sir **Walter.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1838. An English novelist, knighted in 1895. He was appointed professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but returned to England on account of ill health. From 1871 to 1882 he wrote in collaboration with James Rice. Since the death of the latter he has written many novels and short stories. It was due to "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" (1882) that the People's Palace in the East End of London was built.

Besborodko (bes-bō-rod'kō), Prince **Alexander Andreyevitch.** Born at Stolnoi, Little Russia, March 25, 1747: died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 9, 1799. A Russian statesman, made secretary of foreign affairs in 1780, and imperial chancellor in 1796.

Bescherelle (besh-rel'), **Louis Nicolas.** Born at Paris, June 10, 1802: died at Auteuil, Feb. 4, 1883. A French grammarian, lexicographer, and librarian. His works include "Grammaire nationale" (1834–38), "Dictionnaire national" (1843–46), "Les classiques et les romantiques" (1838: with Ch. Martin), "La grammaire de l'Académie" (1825: with Lamotte), etc.

Besika Bay (bes'i-kạ̈ bā). A small bay on the northwestern coast of Asia Minor, near the entrance to the Strait of Dardanelles.

Beskow (bes'kov), **Bernhard von.** Born at Stockholm, April 22, 1796: died at Stockholm, Oct. 17, 1868. A Swedish dramatist and poet. His chief dramas are "Erik den Fjortonde" (1827–28), "Torkel Knutsson," "Birger och hans Ätt," "Gustav Adolf i Tyskland" (1838).

Bess (bes), or **Bessee** (be-sē'), the Blind Beggar's daughter of Bethnal Green. The subject of a favorite popular ballad, and introduced by Chettle and Day, and Sheridan Knowles, in their plays "The Beggar of Bethnal Green."

Bess, Good Queen. A popular epithet of Queen Elizabeth of England.

Bessaraba (bes-sä'rä-bä). A family of Wallachian waywodes, prominent in the politics of southeastern Europe from the 13th to the 18th century, which has given the name of Bessarabia to the region comprised between the Pruth and the Dniester.

Bessaraba (bes-sä'rä-bä), **Constantine Brancovan.** Died Aug. 26, 1714. A waywode of Wallachia 1688–1714. He acted as the secret agent of Leopold of Austria in the war which terminated with the peace of Carlowitz in 1699, while ostensibly supporting his suzerain the sultan of Turkey; and served as the ally of Peter the Great in the war against the Turks in 1711, with the result that he was put to death with his four sons by order of the sultan. With his death the Bessaraba dynasty was extinguished.

Bessarabia (bes-a-rā'bi-ạ). A government of southwestern Russia, lying east and northeast of Rumania. Capital, Kishineff. It was overrun by nomadic races from the 3d to the 13th century, was ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812, was ceded in part to Moldavia in 1856, and was restored to Russia in 1878. Area, 17,619 square miles. Population, [illegible].

Bessarion (be-sā'ri-on), **Johannes** or **Basilius.** [MGr. [illegible].] Born at Trebizond, 1395 (1403?): died at Ravenna, Nov. 19, 1472. A Greek scholar and Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, notable as a patron of learning and a collector of manuscripts. He entered the order of St. Basil in 1423; studied under the Platonic scholar George Gemistus Pletho; became archbishop of Nicæa in 1437; accompanied John Palæologus to Italy, in 1438, to assist in effecting union between the Greek and Latin churches; supported the Roman Church at the councils of Ferrara and Florence, whereby he gained the favor of Pope Eugenius IV. by whom he was made cardinal in 1439 and successively invested with the archbishopric of Siponto and the bishoprics of Sabina and Tusculum; and received the title of Patriarch of Constantinople 1463. He wrote "Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis," etc.

Bessèges (bes-āzh'). A town in the department of Gard, southern France, 33 miles northwest of Nîmes. Near it are important coal- and iron-mines. Population (1891), commune, 8,673.

Bessel (bes'sel), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Minden, Prussia, July 22, 1784: died March 17, 1846. A noted Prussian astronomer, director of the observatory at Königsberg. His works include "Fundamenta Astronomiæ deducta ex observationibus J. Bradley" (1818), "Astronomische Untersuchungen" (1841-42), "Populäre Vorlesungen über wissenschaftliche Gegenstände" (1848), "Messungen der Entfernung des 61 Sterns im Sternbilde des Schwans" (1839), etc.

Besselia (bes-se'liạ̈). The sweetheart of Captain Crowe, in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Bessemer (bes'e-mėr), Sir **Henry.** Born at Charlton, Hertfordshire, England, Jan. 19, 1813. An English engineer, inventor of the Bessemer-steel process (1856–58).

Bessières (bes-yãr'), **Jean Baptiste,** Duke of Istria. Born at Preissac, Lot, France, Aug. 5 (6?), 1768: killed near Lützen, Germany, May 1, 1813. A famous marshal of the French empire. He served with distinction at Acre, Abukir, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Essling, etc.; and commanded at the victory of Medina del Rio-Seco, in Spain, July 14, 1808.

Bessin (be-saṅ'). An ancient district in the northwestern part of Normandy, France, bordering on the English Channel east of the Cotentin. Its chief town is Bayeux.

Bessus (bes'us). [Gr. Βῆσσος.] **1.** A satrap of Bactria. He commanded the left wing of the Persian army at the battle of Arbela, 331 B. C. He murdered Darius III. in 330, and was soon after captured by Alexander, and delivered to Oxathres, the brother of Darius, by whom he was executed.

2. A blustering, swaggering coward in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "King and No King."

Bestuzheff (bes-tö'zhef), **Alexander.** Born Nov. 3 (N. S.), 1795: killed near Yekaterinodar, in the Caucasus, June, 1837. A Russian soldier, poet, and novelist.

Bestuzheff-Riumin (bes-tö'zhef-rē-ö'min), Count **Alexei Petrovitch.** Born at Moscow, June, 1693: died April 21, 1766. A Russian diplomatist and statesman. He became imperial chancellor in 1744, and was degraded from office, on a charge of high treason, in 1758. He discovered, in 1725, a medicinal preparation of iron, tinctura tonico-nervina Bestusewi.

Betanços, or **Betanzos** (bā-tän'thōs), **Domingo de.** Born in Leon: died at Valladolid, Spain, 1549. A Spanish missionary in Hispaniola, Mexico, and Guatemala. His representation of the cruelty practised by the Spaniards on the natives occasioned the promulgation of the bull "Veritas ipsa," 1537, by Pope Paul III., in which all Christians are commanded to treat the heathen as brothers.

Betancourt (be-toṅ-kör'), **Agustin de.** Born in Mexico City, 1620: died 1700. A Franciscan monk and historian, curate of the parish of San José. His principal work, "Teatro Mejicano," is primarily a history of his order in Mexico, but contains much of general interest.

Betanzos. See *Betanços.*

Betanzos, Juan José de. A Spanish soldier who went to Peru, probably with Pizarro in 1532. He settled at Cuzco, and married a daughter of the Inca Atahualpa. He became an adept in the Quichua language, and wrote in it a *doctrina* and two vocabularies, now lost. By order of the viceroy Mendoza he wrote an account of the Incas and of the conquest. It was finished in 1551, but remained in manuscript until 1880, when it was printed for the "Biblioteca Hispano-Ultramarina," with the title "Suma y Narracion de los Incas."

Betchwa. See *Beczwa.*

Betelgeuze, or **Betelgeux** (bet-el-gėrz'). [Ar. *ibt-al-jauza*, the giant's shoulder.] The bright, red, slightly variable star *α* Orionis, in the right shoulder of the constellation. It is sometimes called *Mirzam*, from *al-mirzam*, the roarer.

Betham (beth'am), Sir **William.** Born at Stradbrooke, Suffolk, England, May 22, 1779: died Oct. 26, 1853. An English antiquary, Ulster king at arms. His works include "Irish Antiquarian Researches" (1827), "Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland" (1834: a reissue, with a new title, of an earlier work), "The Gael and the Cymbri, etc." (1834), etc.

Betham-Edwards. See *Edwards.*

Bethany (beth'a-ni). [Heb., 'house of poverty.'] A place about forty minutes' ride from

Jerusalem, on the road to Jericho, southeast of the Mount of Olives. It is often mentioned in the New Testament as the home of Lazarus, Martha and Mary, and of Simon the Leper (Matt. xxi. 17, xxvi. 6; Mark xi. 1 ff.; Luke xix. 29; John xi. 1: A. V.). It is identified with the modern El-Azariyeh, a village with forty huts, inhabited by Mohammedans exclusively.

Beth-Arbel (beth-är'bel). A place mentioned in Hos. x. 14 as the scene of a sack and massacre by Shalman: probably identical with the modern Irbid, east of the Jordan and northeast of Petta. Shalman may be either Shalmaneser III., king of Assyria 782–772 B. C., who made a campaign against Damascus, or Salaman, king of Moab, who is mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions as having paid tribute to Tiglath-Pileser III., king of Assyria (745–727 B. C.).

Bethel (beth'el). [LL. *Bethel*, Gr. *Βαιθήλ*, Heb. *Beth-el*, house of God.] In scriptural geography, a town (originally named Luz) in Palestine, 12 miles north of Jerusalem, the resting-place of the ark, and, later, a seat of idolatrous worship: the modern Beitin.

> Up to the last, customs that had originated in a primitive period of Semitic belief survived in Phenician religion. Stones, more especially aerolites, as well as trees, were accounted sacred. The stones, after being consecrated by a libation of oil, were called . . . *Beth-els*, "habitations of God," and regarded as filled with the indwelling presence of the Deity. The Caaba at Mecca is a curious relic of this old Semitic superstition, which is alluded to in the Gisdhubar Epic of Chaldea, and may have suggested the metaphor of a rock applied to the Deity in Hebrew poetry. Prof. Robertson Smith, again, has pointed out that numerous traces of an early totemism lasted down into the historical period of the Semitic race, more especially among the ruder nomad tribes of Arabia.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 200.

Bethel, Slingsby. Born 1617: died Feb., 1697. An English merchant and politician of republican views. He was tried and heavily fined in May, 1683, for an assault during an election of sheriffs.

Bethell (beth'el), **Richard.** Born at Bradford-on-Avon, England, June 30, 1800: died at London, July 20, 1873. An English jurist and statesman, created first Lord Westbury in 1861. He became attorney-general in 1856, and was lord chancellor 1861–65.

Bethencourt (bā-toṅ-kör'), **Jean de.** Died 1425 (?). A French adventurer, conqueror of the Canary Islands. He organized with Gadifer de la Salle an expedition which sailed from La Rochelle, May 1, 1402, in quest of adventure. Having arrived in the Canaries, he built a fort on Lanzarote, which he left in charge of Gadifer while he returned for reinforcements. He came again with the official title of seigneur of the Canary Islands; converted the king of the islands in 1404 an event which was followed by the baptism of most of the natives; and returned to France in 1406, after deputing his nephew as governor. His exploits are recorded in a "Histoire de la premiere descouverte et conqueste des Canaries faite des l'an 1402 par messire Jean de Bethencourt, escrite du temps mesme par F. Pierre Bontier . . . et Jean le Verrier, etc." (1630).

Bethesda (be-thes'dä). [Heb., 'house of mercy,' or 'place of the flowing water.'] In scriptural history, an intermittent spring near the sheep-gate in Jerusalem, Palestine: commonly identified with the modern Birket Israïl.

Bethesda. A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 5 miles southeast of Bangor. Near it are the great Penryhn slate-quarries. Population (1891), 5,799.

Beth-Gellert. See *Gellert*.

Beth-horon (beth-hō'ron), **Upper** and **Nether.** [Heb., 'place of the hollow.'] Two villages of Palestine, about 12 miles northwest of Jerusalem. At the pass between them Joshua defeated the kings of the Amorites. It is also the scene of a victory of Judas Maccabæus in the 2d century B. C.

Bethlehem (beth'lē-em). [Heb., 'house of bread.'] A town in Palestine, 6 miles south of Jerusalem: the modern Beit-Lahm. It was the birthplace of David and (according to Matthew, Luke, and John) of Christ. The Convent of the Nativity at Bethlehem is a complex body of structures distributed between the Greek and Latin creeds, and grouped around the church, a basilica of 5 naves, with apse and apsidal transepts built by the empress Helena and Constantine. There are four long ranges of monolithic Corinthian columns 19 feet high, above which rise the walls of the nave with round-arched windows. The choir is richly ornamented with attributes of the Greek rite; beneath it is the tortuous Grotto of the Nativity. The apse and parts of the walls bear beautiful Byzantine mosaics. The church measures 86 by 136 feet. Population, about 5,000.

Bethlehem. A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh River 50 miles north of Philadelphia, settled by the Moravians in 1741. It has manufactures of iron and machinery. Population (1890), 6,762.

Bethlehem, Synod of. An important synod of the Greek Church held at Bethlehem, in 1672. It condemned Calvinism and Lutheranism and defended the memory of Cyril Lucar, the famous patriarch of Alexandria and afterward of Constantinople, who had died in 1638 against the imputation of Calvinism. The acts of this synod were signed by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and other clergy, but have never been formally adopted without modification by the whole Orthodox Eastern Church. Sometimes called *Synod of Jerusalem*.

Bethlehem Hospital. See *Bedlam*.

Bethlehemites (beth'lē-em-īts). A religious order founded in Guatemala in 1653, extended to Mexico a few years later, and ultimately to other parts of Spanish America. The members lived according to the monastic rules of the Augustinians.

Bethnal Green (beth'nal grēn). A district in London, on the left bank of the Thames, east of Spitalfields, formerly occupied by silk-weavers partly descended from the Huguenot refugees. It is noted as being the locality mentioned in the old ballad "The Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green." The beggar's house is still shown. (*Hare.*) The Bethnal Green Museum is a branch of the South Kensington Museum, and was opened in 1872 in Victoria Park Square, Cambridge road, for the poor of East London.

Bethphage (beth'faj; properly beth'fa-je). [Heb., 'house of unripe figs.'] In scriptural geography, a village in Palestine, situated on the Mount of Olives eastward from Jerusalem and near Bethany. The exact site is in dispute. "The traditional site is above Bethany, halfway between that village and the top of the mount." *Smith.*

Bethsaida (beth-sā'i-dä). [Heb., 'fishing-place.'] In scriptural geography, a place in Palestine, probably situated on the shore of the Sea of Galilee between Capernaum and Magdala.

Beth-shean (beth'shē'an). [Heb., 'house of rest' or 'of security.'] See *Scythopolis*.

Béthune (bā-tün'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Brette in lat. 50° 30′ N., long. 2° 35′ E.: the seat of an ancient barony. It has a noted belfry and church (of St. Vaast). It was taken by Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1710. Population (1891), commune, 11,098.

Betlis. See *Bitlis*.

Betrothed, The. See *Promessi Sposi*.

Betrothed, The. One of Scott's "Tales of the Crusaders," published in 1825.

Betterton (bet'ėr-ton), **Thomas.** Born in Tothill street, Westminster, 1635 (?): died in Russell street, Covent Garden, April 28, 1710. An English actor and dramatist, son of an under cook of Charles I. He was apprenticed to a bookseller. Little is known of his early life. It is supposed that he began to act in 1656 or 1657. He joined Davenant's company at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in 1661. Pepys at the beginning of his career and Pope at the end spoke of him as the best actor they had ever seen. He was intimate with Dryden and with the most intellectual men of his time.

> Of Betterton's eight plays, I find one tragedy borrowed from Webster; and of his comedies, one was taken from Marston; a second based on Molière's George Dandin; a third was never printed; his "Henry the Fourth" was one of those unhallowed outrages on Shakespeare, of which the century in which it appeared was prolific; his "Bondman" was a poor reconstruction of Massinger's play, in which Betterton himself was marvellously great; and his "Prophetess" was a conversion of Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy into an opera, by the efficient aid of Henry Purcell, who published the music in score, in 1691.
>
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 128.

Bettina (bet-tē'nä). See *Arnim, Elizabeth von*.

Bettris (bet'ris). A country girl who loves George-a-Greene, in Greene's play of that name.

Bettws-y-Coed (bet″üs-ē-kō'ed). A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, situated at the junction of the Llugwy and Conway 17 miles southeast of Bangor. It is a tourist center.

Betty (bet'i). A diminutive abbreviation of Elizabeth.

Betty, William Henry West, known as "Master Betty" and the "Young Roscius." Born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 13, 1791: died at London, Aug. 24, 1874. An English actor, especially famous for his precocity. He made his first appearance, on Aug. 19, 1803, as Oswyn in "Zara," and played Douglas, Rolla, Romeo, Tancred, and Hamlet within two years with great success. He left the stage in 1808, returned to it in 1812, and finally abandoned it in 1824.

Betty Modish, Lady. See *Modish, Lady Betty*.

Betwa (bet'wä). A tributary of the Jumna in British India. Length, 360 miles.

Beudant (bė-don'), **François Sulpice.** Born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1787: died there, Dec. 9, 1850. A French mineralogist and physicist. He became professor of mathematics at Avignon in 1811, later (1813) professor of physics at Marseilles, and later (also) professor of mineralogy in the faculty of sciences at Paris.

Beulah (bū'lä). [Heb., 'she who is married.'] 1. In Isa. lxii. 4, the name of the land Israel when it shall be "married."—2. A land of rest, "where the sun shineth night and day," in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The Pilgrims stay here till the time comes for them to go across the river of Death to the Celestial City.

Beulé (bė-lā'), **Charles Ernest.** Born at Saumur, Anjou, France, June 29, 1826: died April 4, 1874. A French archæologist and politician.

Beurnonville (bėr-nôṅ-vēl'), **Pierre de Ruel, Marquis de.** Born at Champignolle, Aube, France, May 10, 1752: died at Paris, April 23, 1821. A French general and politician, made a marshal of France in 1816.

Beust (boist), Count **Friedrich Ferdinand von.** Born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809: died at Altenberg, near Vienna, Oct. 24, 1886. A Saxon and Austrian statesman and diplomatist. He became minister of foreign affairs in Saxony in 1849, and during the decade preceding the Austro-Prussian war was the chief opponent of Bismarck in German politics. His object was to form a league of the minor German states strong enough to hold the balance of power between Austria and Prussia. He caused Saxony to side with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Having entered the Austrian service as minister of foreign affairs in Oct., 1866, he succeeded Belcredi as prime minister on Feb. 7, 1867, and on June 23, 1867, was created chancellor of the Austrian empire. He reorganized the empire, in 1868, on the basis of the existing dualistic union between Austria and Hungary. He was dismissed from the control of the government Nov. 8, 1871, and was ambassador to London 1871–78, and to Paris 1878–82.

Beuthen (boi'ten), or **Niederbeuthen** (nē-der-boi'ten). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 51° 45′ N., long. 15° 47′ E.

Beuthen, or **Oberbeuthen** (ō-ber-boi'ten). A manufacturing and mining city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, in lat. 50° 21′ N., long. 18° 55′ E. Population (1890), commune, 36,905.

Beuzeval-Houlgate (bėz-väl-öl-gät'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the English Channel 15 miles southwest of Le Havre.

Beveland (D. pron. bā've-länt), **North.** An island in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, northeast of Walcheren. Length, 13 miles.

Beveland, South. An island in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, east of Walcheren and north of the West Schelde. Its eastern coast (the Verdronken Land) was inundated in 1532. Its chief town is Goes. Length, 23 miles.

Beveren (bā'ver-en). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 6 miles west of Antwerp. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1890), 8,637.

Beveridge (bev'ėr-ij), **William.** Born at Barrow, Leicestershire, England, 1637: died at Westminster, March 5, 1708. An English prelate. He became archdeacon of Colchester in 1681, president of Sion College in 1689, and bishop of St. Asaph in 1704.

Beverley (bev'ėr-li). [ME. *Beverly, Beverli, Beverlike*, AS. *Beferlic, Beuerlīc, Beoferlīc, Beoforlic*, from *befer*, beaver, and *lic*, body (by Bosworth supposed to stand for *lea, leah*, lea, field).] A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in lat. 53° 50′ N., long. 0° 26′ W. It contains Beverley Minster and St. Mary's Church. The former is a church of the 13th and 14th centuries, with double transepts, and a Perpendicular façade flanked by two towers resembling that of York. The fine nave dates from about 1350; the choir is Early English with a modern sculptured screen and handsome old stalls. The minster measures 334 by 64 feet. Population (1891), 12,539.

Beverley. A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated 17 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1890), 10,821.

Beverley (bev'ėr-li). The gamester in Edward Moore's tragedy of that name. Garrick created the part. Mrs. Beverley was a favorite character with the actresses of the time.

Beverley. The jealous lover of Belinda in Murphy's play "All in the Wrong."

Beverley, Constance de. The perjured nun in Scott's poem "Marmion." She loves Marmion, and

> "bows her pride
> A horse-boy in his train to ride."

She is walled in alive in the dungeons of a convent as a punishment for her broken vows.

Beverley, Ensign. The character assumed by Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals" to win the love of the romantic Lydia, who will not marry any one so suitable as the son of Sir Anthony.

Beverley, John of. See *John of Beverley*.

Beverly (bev'ėr-li), **Robert.** Born in Virginia about 1675: died 1716. An American historian. He became clerk of the Council of Virginia, an office previously held by his father, Major Robert Beverly, and published "A History of the Present State of Virginia" (1705).

Bevil (bev'il). 1. A man of wit and pleasure in Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells."—2. A model of everything becoming a gentleman, in Steele's play "The Conscious Lovers."

Bevis (bē'vis) **of Hampton** or **Southhampton, Sir.** A brave knight whose adventures are celebrated in Arthurian romances and by Drayton in his "Polyolbion." An old English poem on Bevis was in the 15th or 16th century turned into a prose romance and printed about 1650. He was originally called *Beuves d'Antone*, from the Italian *Buovo d'Antona*, a name corrupted into *d'Hantone* in French and *Hampton* in English. "Beuves d'Hantone or Bevis of Hampton is the subject of an old French story which was embodied in the 'Reali di Francia' and is only connected with Charlemagne by the mention of King Pippin and the hero's kinship with the sons of Aymon (he was the father of Maugis (Malagigi in Italian) and the uncle of Renaud (Rinaldo), one of the four sons of Aymon). As a French prose romance it was printed by Verard about 1500. It has been printed separately in Italian at Bologna in 1480." *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 653.

Bevis. The horse of Lord Marmion in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion."

Bevis Marks. A thoroughfare in St. Mary Axe, near Houndsditch, London. It is referred to in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

Bewick (bū'ik), **Thomas.** Born at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aug., 1753: died at Gateshead, near Newcastle, Nov. 8, 1828. An English wood-engraver. He was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to Ralph Bielby, a copperplate engraver at Newcastle. His first work of any importance was the woodcuts to Hutton's book on mensuration (1770); after this he did most of Bielby's wood-engraving business. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London, but returned shortly to Newcastle, where he entered into partnership with Bielby and occupied his old shop in St. Nicholas Churchyard till a short time before his death. Among his chief works are the illustrations of "Gay's Fables" (1779), "Select Fables" (1784), a "General History of Quadrupeds" (1790), and his most famous work, "The History of British Birds" (1797), in which he showed the knowledge of a naturalist combined with the skill of an artist. His last work was the illustrations of "Æsop's Fables," upon which he was engaged six years. He was assisted by his son Robert Elliot, and by some of his pupils.

Bex (bā). A small town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, near the Rhône 27 miles southeast of Lausanne.

Bexar (bā-här' or bā-är') **Territory** or **District.** A region in western Texas adjoining New Mexico, and bounded by the Rio Pecos on the southwest. Area, about 25,000 square miles.

Bexley, Baron. See *Vansittart.*

Beyerland. See *Beierland.*

Beylan. See *Beilan.*

Beyle (bāl), **Marie Henri.** Born at Grenoble, France, Jan. 23, 1783: died at Paris, March 23, 1842. A French writer and critic, best known by his pseudonym "De Stendhal." He was the author of lives of Napoleon, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, and Metastasio, "Histoire de la peinture en Italie" (1817), "Racine et Shakespeare" (1823-25), novels "Armance" (1827), "Le rouge et le noir" (1830), "La Chartreuse de Parme" (1839), etc. For a time he called himself *de* Beyle.

Beylerbeg Serai (bā'lėr-beg' se-rī'). A summer-palace in Constantinople, finished in 1865 by Abdul Aziz, on the Bosporus. The water façade displays great purity and harmony of design, and the grand staircase and ceremonial saloons, decorated in a Turkish modification of the Moorish style, are masterpieces in their way.

Beyrout. See *Beirut.*

Beza. See *Bèze, Théodore de.*

Bezaleel (be-zal'ē-el). [Heb., 'in the shadow of God.'] The artificer who executed the works of art on the tabernacle.

Bezaliel. In Dryden and Tate's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," a character meant for the Marquis of Worcester, afterward duke of Beaufort. He was noted for his devotion to learning.

Bèze, or **Besze** (bāz), L. **Beza** (bē'zä), **Théodore de.** Born at Vézelay, France, June 24, 1519: died at Geneva, Oct. 13, 1605. A noted theologian, the successor of Calvin as leader of the Reformed Church at Geneva. He studied the classics under the humanist Melchior Wolmar at Orleans and Bourges (1528-35); studied law in the University of Orleans (1535-39); repaired to the University of Paris in 1539, where he eventually devoted himself to humanistic studies; published a collection of poems, "Juvenilia," in 1548; fled in the same year to Geneva, where he abjured Catholicism; became professor of Greek in the academy at Lausanne in 1549; accepted the rectorship of the academy at Geneva and a pastorate in Geneva in 1559; participated in the Colloquy of Poissy in 1561 and St. Germain in 1562; became the successor of Calvin at Geneva on the latter's death in 1564; presided at the synods of the French Reformers at La Rochelle in 1571 and Nîmes in 1572; and participated in the Colloquy at Montbéliard in 1586. He wrote "De Hæreticis a Civili Magistratu Puniendis," in which he defends the execution of Servetus, etc.

Béziers (bā-zyā'). A city in the department of Hérault, France, in lat. 43° 21' N., long. 3° 12' E.: the Roman Bæterra Septimanorum. It contains the noted Cathedral of St. Nazaire. Thousands of its citizens were massacred in 1209, in the Albigensian war. Population (1891), [illegible].

Bezonian. A beggar; a mean, low person. According to Florio a bisogno is "a new levied soldier, such as comes needy to the wars." Cotgrave, in *bisongne*, says, "a filthie knave, or clowne, a raskall, a bisonian, base-humoured scoundrel." Its original sense is 'a raw recruit'; hence, as a term of contempt, 'a beggar, a needy person.' Used by Shakspere in "2 Henry IV.," v. 3.

Bhadrinath (bhä-dri-näth'), or **Badrinath** (bä-dri-näth'). A sacred town in Gurhwal, Hindustan, 80 miles north of Almora.

Bhagalpur (bhäg-al-pör'). A division in Behar, British India. Area, 20,492 square miles. Population, 8,063,160.

Bhagalpur. A district in the Bhagalpur division, British India. Area, 4,268 square miles. Population, 1,966,158.

Bhagalpur. The chief town of Bhagalpur. Population (1891), 69,106.

Bhagavadgita (bha'ga-vad-gē'tä). In Sanskrit literature, 'the song of Bhagavat,' that is, the mystical doctrines sung by 'the adorable one,' a name of Krishna when identified with the Supreme Being. The author is unknown. He is supposed to have lived in India in the 1st or 2d century of our era. His poem was at an early date dignified by a place in the Mahabharata, but is of a much later date than the body of that epic. Its philosophy is eclectic, combining elements of the Sankhya, Yoga, and Vedanta systems with the later theory of Bhakti, or 'faith.' The whole composition is skilfully thrown into the form of a dramatic poem or dialogue, characterized by great loftiness of thought and beauty of expression. The speakers are the two most important personages of the Mahabharata, Arjuna and Krishna. In the great war Krishna refused to take up arms on either side, but consented to act as Arjuna's charioteer and to aid him with counsel. At the commencement of the Bhagavadgita the two armies are in battle array, when Arjuna is struck with compunction at the idea of fighting his way to a kingdom through the blood of his kindred. Krishna's reply is made the occasion of the dialogue which in fact constitutes the Bhagavadgita, the main design of which is to exalt the duties of caste above all other obligations, including the ties of friendship and affection, but at the same time to show that the practice of those duties is compatible with the self-mortification of the Yoga philosophy as well as with the deepest devotion to the Supreme Being, with whom Krishna claims to be identified.

Bhagavatapurana (bhä"ga-va-ta-pö-rä'nä). 'The purana of Bhagavata' or Vishnu, a work of great celebrity in India, exercising a more powerful influence upon the opinions of the people than any of the other puranas. It consists of 18,000 verses, and is ascribed by Colebrooke to the grammarian Vopadeva, of about the 13th century A.D. Its most popular part, the tenth book, which narrates the history of Krishna, has been translated into many of the vernaculars of India.

Bhairava (bhī'ra-va) (masc.), **Bhairavi** (-vē) (fem.). [Skt., 'the terrible.'] Names of Shiva and his wife Devi. The Bhairavas are eight inferior forms or manifestations of Shiva, all of them terrible.

Bhamo (bhä-mō'). A town in Burma, in British India, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 24° 16' N., long. 95° 55' E. It is a trading center.

Bhandara (bhun'du-ra). A district in the Nagpur division, Central Provinces, British India, in lat. 20°-22° N., long. 79°-81° E. Area, 3,922 square miles. Population (1891), 742,887.

Bharata (bha'ra-ta). In Hindu mythology and legend: (*a*) A hero and king from whom the people called Bharatas, often mentioned in the Rigveda, are represented as descended. (*b*) Son of Dasharatha by Kaikeyi, and half-brother of Ramachandra. His mother brought about the exile of Rama, but Bharata refused to supplant him. On his father's death, Bharata went to bring Rama back to Ayodhya and place him on the throne. Rama refused to return until the end of his exile, and Bharata declined to reign, but at last consented to rule in Rama's name. (*c*) A prince of the Puru branch of the Lunar race, son of Dushyanta and Shakuntala. Through their descent from Bharata the Kauravas and Pandavas, but especially the Pandavas, were called Bharatas, 'descendants of Bharata.'

Bhartrihari (bhar-tri-ha'ri). In Sanskrit literature, a brother of King Vikramaditya, to whom are ascribed three Shatakas, or 'centuries of verse': (*a*) The Sringarashataka, or 'Century of Verses on Love'; (*b*) Nitishataka, 'Century on Politics and Ethics'; (*c*) Vairagyashataka, 'Century on Austerity'; a grammatical work, the Vakyapadiya; and by some the Bhattikavya.

Bhartpur. See *Bhurtpore.*

Bhaskara (bhäs'ka-ra). In Sanskrit literature, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician of the 12th century. He wrote the Siddhanta-siromani, which contains treatises on algebra, arithmetic, and geometry.

Bhattikavya (bhat-te-käv'ya). In Sanskrit literature, 'the poem of Bhatti,' an artificial epic poem by Bhatti, celebrating the exploits of Rama, and illustrating Sanskrit grammar by the employment of all possible forms and constructions. By some it is ascribed to Bhartrihari.

Bhavabhuti (bha-va-bhö'ti). A Sanskrit poet who lived in the 8th century A.D., author of the three dramas "Malatimadhava," "Mahaviracharita," and "Uttararamacharita."

Bhavishyapurana (bha-vish'ya-pö-rä'nä). In Sanskrit literature, 'the purana of the future.' It is one of the eighteen puranas, supposed to have been a revelation of future events by Brahma and communicated by Sumantu to Satanika, a king of the Pandu family. The extant purana is not prophetic, but a manual of rites and observances. The commencement, treating of creation, is scarcely more than a transcript of Manu.

Bhawalpur. See *Bahawalpur.*

Bhil (bhēl) **States.** A group of native states in Central British India, in the Vindhya and Satpura Mountains.

Bhima (bhē'ma). [Skt. *Bhīma*, the terrible.] In Hindu mythology, the reputed second son of Pandu, but in reality the son of his wife Pritha or Kunti by Vayu, the god of the wind. He was remarkable for his vast size and strength and voracious appetite. Also called *Bhīmasena* and *Vrikodara.*

Bhoja (bhō'ja). A name borne by a number of Hindu kings. A king Bhoja, ruler of Malava, who dwelt at Dhara and Ujjayini, and who, according to an inscription, lived about 1040-1090 A.D., is said by tradition to have been the Vikrama at whose court the "nine gems" flourished.

Bhopal (bhō-päl'). A political agency connected with Central India. It includes, among others, the native state Bhopal, lat. 23° N., long. 77° E. Area, 6,950 square miles. Population (1891), 952,486.

Bhopal. The capital of the state of Bhopal. Population (1891), 70,338.

Bhrigu (bhri'gö). In Vedic mythology, the name of a class of beings who discover fire and bring it to men. The Bhrigus have shut up fire within the wood. They are enumerated with other divine beings, especially with the Angirases and the Atharvans. One of the chief Brahmanical tribes bears the name, and also a rishi as representative of the tribe.

Bhurtpore (bhėrt-pōr'), or **Bhartpur** (bhart-pör'). A feudatory state in Rajputana, British India. Area, 1,961 square miles. Population (1891), 640,103. Its capital, Bhurtpore, has a population (1891) of 68,033.

Bhutan (bhö-tän'), or **Bootan** (bö-tän'). A country in Asia, lying between Tibet on the north, Sikhim on the west, and British India, occupied largely by the Himalayas. The capital is Punakha. Power held by the Deb Raja (secular head), the Dharm Raja (spiritual head), and chieftains. Religion, Buddhism. Part of it was annexed by Great Britain in 1865. Area, 13,000 square miles. Population, about 200,000.

Biard (bē-är'), **Auguste François.** Born at Lyons, France, June 27, 1800: died near Fontainebleau, July 8, 1882. A French genre painter.

Biafra (bē-ä'frä). A small district in western Africa, situated on the Bight of Biafra about lat. 3° N.

Biafra, Bight of. The eastern part of the Gulf of Guinea, on the western coast of Africa, between capes Formosa and Lopez.

Biainia. An ancient name of Van. See *Armenia.*

Biala (byä'lä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Biala, opposite Bielitz, 42 miles west-southwest of Cracow. Population (1890), commune, 7,622.

Bialowicza (byä-lō-vē'chä), **Forest of.** A forest in Lithuania. See the extract.

> "The Hercynian Forest," in Gibbon's words, "overshadowed a great part of Germany and Poland." It stretched from the sources of the Rhine and Danube to regions far beyond the Vistula. Its relics remain in the Black Forest, the forests of the Hartz, and the woods of Westphalia and Nassau. Only one portion remains in its primeval state: the Imperial Forest of Bialowieza covers 350 square miles of marsh and jungle in Lithuania, and is reserved by a benevolent despotism as the home of the aurochs and the elk. In the days of Pytheas the natural forests stretched eastwards from the Rhine "for more than two months' journey for a man making the best of his way on foot." *Elton*, Origins Eng. Hist., p. 51.

Bialystok. See *Bielostok.*

Bianca (bi-an'kä). [It., feminine of *bianco*, from ML. *blancus* (E. *blank*), white.] **1.** The sister of Katharine in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew": a mild and well-bred maiden, a contrast to "Katharine the Curst."—**2.** A woman of Cyprus with whom Cassio had an amorous intrigue, in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello."—**3.** A Venetian beauty in Middleton's play "Women beware Women," married to Leontio and tempted to become the duke's mistress by a shameless woman.—**4.** The Duchess of Pavia in Ford's play "Love's Sacrifice": a gross and profligate woman who has the art of appearing innocent by denying the favors she means to grant.—**5.** A pathetic and beautiful character, "the Fair Maid of the Inn," in Massinger, Rowley, and Fletcher's play of that name.—**6.** The wife of Fazio in Dean Milman's play "Fazio." Out of jealousy she ruins her husband, but repents, and, not being able to undo her work, dies of a broken heart.

Biancavilla (bē-än-kä-vel'lä). A town in Sicily, 9 miles west-northwest of Catania: the ancient Inessa. Population, 13,000.

Bianchi (bē-än'kē), **The.** [It., 'the Whites.'] A political faction which arose in Tuscany about 1300. The Guelph family of the Cancellieri at Pistoia having banished the Ghibelline family of the Panciatichi, a feud arose between two distantly related branches of the former, distinguished by the names of Bianchi and Neri, which, 1296-1300, became so violent that Florence, in order to pacify Pistoia, engaged that city to banish the whole family of the Cancellieri, but at the same time opened its own gates to them. In Florence the Neri allied themselves with Corso Donati and the violent Guelphs, and the Bianchi with Veri de Cerchi and the moderate Guelphs and subsequently with the Ghibellines and the Panciatichi. Boniface VIII. espoused the party of the Neri, and sent, nominally to bring about a reconciliation, Charles de Valois to Florence in 1301, with the result that the Bianchi, among whom was Dante, were exiled.

Bianchini (bē-än-kē'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Verona, Italy, Dec. 13, 1662: died at Rome, March 2, 1729. A noted Italian astronomer and antiquary.

Bianco (bē-än'kō), or **Biancho** (bē-än'kō), **Andrea.** A Venetian chartographer who lived in the first half of the 15th century. He left a collection of hydrographical charts anterior to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and of America. In a chart dated 1436 he shows two islands west of the Azores, named "Antillia" and "De laman Satanaxio," which some claim indicate a knowledge of the two Americas.

Biarritz (bē-är-rēts'). A watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Bay of Biscay 5 miles west-southwest of Bayonne. It is one of the chief bathing-places in France, and is also a noted winter resort. It was developed during the second empire. Population (1891), commune, 9,177.

Bias (bī'as). [Gr. *Bίας.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Amythaon, and brother of Melampus. He obtained a third part of the kingdom of Argos.

Bias. Born at Priene, in Ionia: lived in the middle of the 6th century B. C. One of the "Seven Sages" of Greece, noted for his apothegms.

Bias. See *Beas.*

Bibbiena (bēb-bē-ā'nä) (**Bernardo Dovizio** or **Devizio**), Cardinal. Born at Bibbiena, Arezzo, Italy, Aug. 4, 1470: died Nov. 9, 1520. An Italian poet. He was the intimate friend of Raphael. He was the private secretary of Cardinal Giovanni de Medici (Pope Leo X.), and was made cardinal in 1513. He wrote the comedy "Calandria" (1521), etc. Also called *Bernardo di Tarlatti.*

Bibbiena (**Fernando Galli**). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1653: died at Bologna, 1743. An Italian painter and architect.

Biberach (bē'bėr-äch). A town in the circle of the Danube, Würtemberg, 22 miles southwest of Ulm: formerly a free imperial city. Here the French defeated the Austrians, Oct. 2, 1796, and May 9, 1800. Population (1890), commune, 8,264.

Bibesco (bē-bes'kō), **George Demetrius.** Born 1804: died at Paris, June 1, 1873. A Wallachian politician, hospodar of Wallachia 1842–48.

Bibesco, Barbo Demetrius (adopted name **Stirbei**). Born 1801: died at Nice, France, April 13, 1869. A Wallachian politician, brother of George Demetrius Bibesco, hospodar of Wallachia 1849–56.

Bibena. See *Bibbiena.*

Bible (bī'bl), **The.** See *Miles Coverdale, Wyclif, Thomas Bentham, Septuagint, Mazarin Bible,* etc.

Bible of Forty-two Lines, The. An edition of the Vulgate, printed between 1450 and 1455 by Gutenberg and his companions. The book proper consists of 1,282 printed pages, 2 columns to the page, and, for the most part, with 42 lines to the column.

Bible of the Poor, or **Biblia Pauperum.** See the extract.

> It is probable that the illustrations were made first, and that, in the beginning, the Bible of the Poor was a book of pictures only. Some German antiquarians say that the book, in its original form, was designed and explained by a monk named Wernher, who was living in 1180, and was famous during his lifetime both as a painter and a poet. Other German authorities put the origin of the first manuscript as far back as the ninth century, attributing the work to Saint Augustine, first bishop of Hamburg. It seems to have been a popular manuscript, for copies written before the fifteenth century have been found in many old monasteries. These copies are not alike. Nearly every transcriber has made more or less alterations and innovations of his own; but the general plan of the book — the contrasting of apostles with prophets, and of the patriarchs of the Old Testament with the saints of the Christian church — has been preserved in all the copies.
>
> *De Vinne,* Invention of Printing, p. 1[illegible].

Bible of Thirty-six Lines, The. A large demy folio of 1,764 pages, made up, for the most part, in sections of 10 leaves, and usually bound in 3 volumes. Each page has 2 columns of 36 lines each. A copy was given to a monastery near Mainz by Gutenberg. It is called the oldest edition of the Latin Bible.

Bibliander (bib'li-an-dėr) (originally **Buchmann**), **Theodore.** Born at Bischoffszell, Thurgau, 1504: died at Zurich, Nov. 26, 1564. A Swiss divine and Orientalist. He was professor of theology and Oriental philology in the University of Zurich 1532-60, when, on account of his opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, he was deposed. He wrote a Latin translation of the Koran, and made many valuable contributions to the history of Mohammedanism.

Bibliophile Jacob, Le. A novel by Balzac, written in 1830.

Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève. Originally, the library of the Abbey of Ste. Geneviève, founded in 1624. The present structure and organization date from 1850. The library is especially rich in incunabula, fine Aldines and Elzevirs, and other impressions of early printers. It has also a fine collection of manuscripts.

Bibliothèque Mazarin. A library of about 140,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts, founded by Cardinal Mazarin. It is rich in bibliographic curiosities.

Bibliothèque Nationale. The great French library, the largest in the world. It has been called successively La Bibliothèque du Roi, Royale, Nationale, Impériale, and Nationale. The Bibliothèque du Roi was originally in the Palais de la Cité, consisting of the library of King John. He bequeathed it to Charles V., who removed it and collected a library of 910 volumes in the Louvre. This was sold to the Duke of Bedford. Louis XI. partly repaired this loss and added the first results of the new invention of printing. Louis XII. established it at Blois, incorporating it with the Orléans library. The Gruthuyse collection was next added to it. Francis I. transferred the library to Fontainebleau, and placed it in charge of Jean Budé. Henry II. made obligatory the deposit of one copy of every book published in the kingdom. Henry IV. brought it back to Paris, where it changed in location frequently before resting in its present quarters in the Palais Mazarin, Rue Richelieu. Napoleon I. increased the government grant, and under his care the library was much enlarged. It contains 2,500,000 volumes, 90,000 manuscripts, and collections of prints and medals. It is especially rich in Oriental manuscripts.

Biblis (bib'lis). A woman of Miletus who fell in love with her brother Caunus and was changed into a fountain. *Ovid,* Met., ix. 662.

Bibra (bē'brä), **Ernst von.** Born at Schwebheim, Bavaria, June 9, 1806: died at Nuremberg, June 5, 1878. A German chemist, naturalist, traveler, and novelist. Among his numerous works are "Reisen in Südamerika" (1854), "Die narkotischen Genussmittel und der Mensch" (1855), "Erinnerungen aus Südamerika" (1861), "Aus Chile, Peru, und Brasilien" (1862), "Reiseskizzen und Novellen" (1864), etc.

Bibracte (bi-brak'tē). In ancient geography, a town in central Gaul, the capital of the Ædui, on the site of Mont Beuvray 8 miles west of Autun, with which it was formerly identified. Near it Cæsar defeated the Ædui.

Bibrax (bi'braks). [L. *Bibracte* or *Bibrax,* Gr. Βίβραξ, according to Zeuss 'beaver town,' from OGaul. **bebros* = L. *fiber* = E. *beaver.* Cf. *Beverley.*] In ancient geography, a town of the Remi, in Gaul. It is placed by d'Anville at Bièvres on the Aisne.

Bibulus (bib'ū-lus), **Lucius Calpurnius.** Died near Corcyra, Greece, 48 B. C. A Roman politician. He was Julius Cæsar's colleague in the consulship 59 B. C., having been elected through the efforts of the aristocratic party. After an ineffectual attempt to oppose Cæsar's agrarian law, he shut himself up in his own house, whence he issued edicts against Cæsar's measures. He was appointed by Pompey commander of the fleet in the Ionian Sea, 49 B. C., to prevent Cæsar from crossing over into Greece. His vigilance was, however, eluded by the latter in January of the following year.

Bicêtre (bē-sātr'). A village 1½ miles south of Paris, containing a celebrated hospital, founded by Louis XIII. in 1632, for invalid officers and soldiers. The foundation was greatly enlarged by Louis XIV. and turned into a general hospital. It is now devoted to the aged and incurable poor and the insane.

Bichat (bē-shä'), **Marie François Xavier.** Born at Thoirette, Jura, France, Nov. 11, 1771: died at Paris, July 22, 1802. A celebrated French physiologist and anatomist, the founder of scientific histology and pathological anatomy. His chief works are "Traité des membranes" (1800), "Recherches sur la vie et la mort" (1800), "Anatomie générale" (1801).

Bickerstaff (bik'ėr-stäf), **Isaac, Astrologer.** The name which Steele adopted as editor of the "Tatler," when he published it in 1709. He took it from the name assumed by Swift in a controversy with Partridge, an almanac-maker, which had amused the town.

Bickerstaff, Isaac. A pseudonym used by Benjamin West (the mathematician) in his Boston almanac.

Bickerstaffe, Isaac. Born in Ireland about 1735: died in 1812 (?). A British dramatic writer. As a boy he was one of the pages to Lord Chesterfield, lord lieutenant of Ireland. He attained an honorable position in the society of men of letters, but in 1772 was suspected of a capital crime, and fled to St. Malo, where he lived for some time under an assumed name. After 1812, when he was about seventy-seven years old, nothing is known of him. He wrote "Leucothoe," a tragic opera (1756), "Love in a Village," a comic opera, acted with great success in 1762 (printed in 1763), "The Maid of the Mill" (1765), "The Hypocrite," an adaptation of Cibber's "Non-Juror" (1768), etc.

Bickersteth (bik'ėr-steth), **Edward.** Born at Kirkby Lonsdale, England, March 19, 1786: died at Walton, England, Feb. 28, 1850. An English clergyman, author of "Help to the Study of the Scriptures" (1814), etc.

Bickersteth, Edward Henry. Born at London, Jan. 25, 1825. An English bishop and poet, son of Edward Bickersteth: author of "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever" (1866), etc.

Bickersteth, Henry. Born at Kirkby Lonsdale, England, June 18, 1783: died at Tunbridge Wells, April 18, 1851. An English jurist, created Baron Langdale Jan. 23, 1836. He became master of the rolls Jan., 1836.

Bicocca (bē-kōk'kä). A village 5 miles northeast of Milan, Italy. Here, April 27, 1522, the Imperialists under Colonna defeated the French and Swiss under Lautrec.

Bicorned Lord. Alexander the Great: so called on account of the two horns on his coins. *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 124.

Bida (bē'dä). Capital of Nupe, in West Africa, situated in lat. 9° N., long. 6° 20′ E.

Bida (bē-dä'), **Alexandre.** Born 1813: died Jan. 2, 1895. A French designer and painter, noted chiefly for treatment of scriptural and Oriental subjects. His chief work is designs illustrating the Evangelists (1873).

Bidar (bē'där). A district in the Nizam's dominions, British India. Area, 4,884 square miles. Population (1881), 793,309.

Bidassoa (bē-däs-sō'ä). A river in northern Spain which flows into the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia: length, 50 miles. It is for about 12 miles the boundary between France and Spain. Wellington passed the Bidassoa Oct. 7, 1813, defeating the French under Soult.

Biddeford (bid'e-fọrd). A city in York County, Maine, on the Saco 17 miles southwest of Portland. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1890), 14,443.

Biddenden (bid'en-dẹn) **Maids.** Two sisters joined like the Siamese twins, born at Biddenden, Kent, England (1100–34). They were the reputed donors of the "Bread-and-Cheese land" Biddenden, for the defrayal of the cost of a yearly distribution of bread and cheese at Easter.

Biddle (bid'l), **Clement,** surnamed "The Quaker Soldier." [The surname *Biddle* is another form of *Beadle,* from *beadle.*] Born at Philadelphia, May 10, 1740: died there, July 14, 1814. An American Revolutionary officer. He was one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions framed at Philadelphia 1765, and although a Quaker joined the Revolutionary army on the outbreak of hostilities, serving as colonel in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. He was a personal friend and correspondent of Washington.

Biddle, Clement Cornell. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1784: died Aug. 21, 1855. An American lawyer and political economist, son of Clement Biddle. He fought in the War of 1812.

Biddle, James. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1783: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1848. An American naval commander, distinguished in the War of 1812. He commanded the Hornet, which fought and captured the British brig Penguin off the island of Tristan d'Acunha, March 23, 1815.

Biddle, John. Born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, 1615: died at London, Sept. 22, 1662. An English Unitarian divine, called "the father of English Unitarianism." He became master of the free school at Gloucester in 1641. Suspected of heresy, he was called before Parliament in 1645 and committed to custody, in which he remained several years. He published in 1647 "Twelve Questions or Arguments" against the deity of the Holy Spirit. He was banished to the Scilly Islands in 1655, but was recalled three years later. He was again arrested under Charles II., and died in prison. He also wrote "Confession of Faith touching the Holy Trinity," etc. (1648), and "A Twofold Catechism," etc. (1654), etc.

Biddle, Nicholas. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1750: killed at sea, March 7, 1778. An American naval commander, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He was blown up with his ship, the Randolph, in action with the British ship Yarmouth.

Biddle, Nicholas. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1786: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1844. An American financier, president of the United States Bank 1823–36.

Biddle, Richard. Born at Philadelphia, March 25, 1796: died at Pittsburg, July 7, 1847. An American lawyer and author, brother of Nicholas Biddle. He wrote a "Memoir of Sebastian Cabot" (1831), etc.

Biddy (bid'i). Mr. Wopsle's "great-aunt's granddaughter" in Charles Dickens's "Great Expectations": an orphan who falls in love with Pip, but is afterward married to Joe Gargery.

Biddy, Miss. 1. An amusing character in Garrick's farce "Miss in her Teens."—2. See *Tipkin, Miss Biddy.*

Bideford (bid'e-fọrd). A seaport and fishing town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Torridge, near its mouth, 8 miles southwest of Barnstable. It is one of the scenes of Kingsley's "Westward Ho." Population (1891), 7,908.

Bidloo (bid'lō), **Godfried.** Born at Amsterdam, March 12, 1649: died at Leyden, Holland, April, 1713. A Dutch surgeon and anatomist. He was professor of anatomy at The Hague, later professor of anatomy and chemistry at Leyden, and physician to William III. of England. His chief work is "Anatomia corporis humani" (1685).

Bidpai, or **Bidpay.** See *Pilpay.*

Biebrich (bē'brich). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 3 miles south of Wiesbaden: a former residence of dukes of Nassau. Near by is said to have occurred Cæsar's second passage of the Rhine. Population of Biebrich-Mosbach (1890), commune, 11,023

Bieda (bē-ā'dä). A small place near Viterbo in Italy: the ancient Blera. It contains an extensive Etruscan necropolis of rock cut tombs, occupying several terraces. It is interesting from its imitation of habitations in much architectural variety. The tombs have molded doorways and are surmounted by low pediments. Within, the ridge beams and rafters of the roof are cut in relief; rock-benches on three sides were designed to receive the dead, and there are often windows beside the door.

Biedermann (bē'dėr-män), **Friedrich Karl.** Born at Leipsic, Sept. 25, 1812. A German publicist, politician, and historian. He was (extraordinary) professor of philology at Leipsic 1838-54. In the latter year he was imprisoned as editor of the "Deutsche Annalen," for political reasons, and lost his professorship, but was reinstated in 1865. He has been active in the politics of Saxony and of the empire.

Biefve (byef), **Édouard de.** Born at Brussels Dec. 4, 1809: died at Brussels, Feb. 7, 1882. A Belgian painter. His chief work is "Compromise of the Nobles at Brussels, Feb. 16, 1566."

Biel. See *Bienne.*

Biel, or **Byll** (bēl), **Gabriel.** Born at Speyer, Germany: died at Tübingen, Germany, 1495. A German scholastic philosopher (nominalist), professor of theology and philosophy at the University of Tübingen: called mistakenly "the last of the schoolmen." His chief work is "Collectorium ex Occamo" (1508, etc.).

Biela (bē'lä), **Wilhelm von.** Born at Rosslau, Germany, March 19, 1782: died at Venice, Feb. 18, 1856. An Austrian military officer, noted for the discovery of a comet, named for him, Feb. 27, 1826, at Josephstadt, Bohemia.

Bielau (bē'lou), or **Langen-Bielau** (läng'en-bē'lou). A village in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated 33 miles southwest of Breslau. It is noted for its length, which is about 5 miles. Population (1890), commune, 15,860.

Bielaya-Tserkoff (byā'lä-yä-tser'kof), or **Bielatserkoff** (byā'lä-tser'kof). ['White Church.'] A town in the government of Kieff, Russia, in lat. 49° 45′ N., long. 30° 8′ E. It has an extensive commerce.

Bielefeld (bē'le-feld). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in lat. 52° 1′ N., long. 8° 28′ E. It is the center of the Westphalian linen manufacture. Population (1890), 39,950.

Bieleff (byā'lef). A town in the government of Tula, Russia, in lat. 53° 50′ N., long. 36° 10′ E. Population, 9,869.

Bielgorod (byāl'go-rod). ['White City.'] A town in the government of Kursk, Russia, situated on the Donetz in lat. 50° 36′ N., long. 36° 37′ E. Population, 22,957.

Bielitz (bē'lits). A town in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 49° 50′ N., long. 19° 3′ E. It manufactures engines, woolens, etc. Population (1891), [illegible].

Biella (bē-el'lä). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, 39 miles northeast of Turin. It has a cathedral. Population, 11,000.

Bielinski (byā-lēn'skē), or **Belinski.** Born 1815: died at St. Petersburg, 1848. A Russian critic and journalist. He [illegible] the "Observer," which ceased to appear in 1839, and was one of the principal contributors to the "Annales de la patrie."

Bielostok (byā'lō-stok), Pol. **Bialystok** (byä'li-stok). A town in the government of Grodno, Russia, in lat. 53° 10′ N., long. 23° 10′ E. Population, 56,611.

Bielshöhle (bēlz'hė-le). A stalactite cavern in the Bielstein Mountain, Harz, Brunswick, near the Bode, discovered in 1762. Length, over 600 feet.

Bielski (byāl'ski), **Marcin.** Born at Biala, near Sieradz, Poland, about 1495: died at Biala, 1575. A Polish historian. His chief works are "Kronika swiata" (1550), "Kronika polska" (a history of Poland: continued by his son Joachim Bielski from 1576 to 1597: published 1597).

Bienhoa (bē-en-hō'ạ̈). A town in French Cochin-China, 20 miles north of Saigon.

Bienhoa, or **Tale-Sab.** A lake in Cambodia and Siam, in lat. 13° N., long. 104° E.

Bienne (byen), G. **Biel** (bēl). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the northeastern end of the Lake of Bienne, 17 miles northwest of Bern. Watch-making is the chief industry. It contains the Museum Schwab (antiquities of lake-villages, etc.). Population (1888), 15,414.

Bienne, Lake of. A lake in northwestern Switzerland, 3 miles northeast of Lake Neuchâtel. It is traversed by the Zihl (Thièle). Length, 9½ miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

Bienville (byaṅ-vēl'), **Jean Baptiste Lemoine, Sieur de.** Born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680: died in France, 1768. A French governor of Louisiana, 1701-13, 1718-26, and 1733- about 1740. He founded New Orleans in 1718.

Bienewitz. See *Apianus.*

Bierstadt (bēr'stät), **Albert.** Born at Solingen, near Düsseldorf, Germany, Jan. 7, 1830. A German-American landscape-painter. Among his noted paintings are "Sunshine and Shadow" (1857), "Lander's Peak" (1863), "Domes of the Yosemite," "Mount Hood," etc.

Biesbosch (bēs'bosk). A marshy lake in the Netherlands, on the border of South Holland and North Brabant, southeast of Dordrecht. Its outlet to the North Sea is the Hollandsch Diep. It was formed 1421 by an inundation of the Meuse.

Biet (byā), **Antoine.** A French missionary who accompanied the 600 colonists sent to Cayenne in 1652, and remained there eighteen months. He published "Voyage de la France Equinoxiale" (Paris, 1664), with a Galibi dictionary at the end.

Bifröst (bē'frėst). In Old Norse mythology, the rainbow, the bridge of the gods which reached from heaven to earth. Every day the gods rode over it to their judgment-place under the tree Yggdrasil, near the sacred well of the Norns. Also called *Asbru* (Old Norse *Asbru*).

Big Beggarman. A nickname of O'Connell.

Big Ben. The name given to the bell in the clock-tower of the new houses of Parliament, London. It is said to be the largest bell in England. It was cast in 1858. It is the second of the name, the first being defective. *Walford,* Old and New London.

Big Bethel (big beth'el). A village in eastern Virginia, 10 miles northwest of Fortress Monroe. Here, June 10, 1861, the Federals (2,500) under General Peirce were defeated by the Confederates (1,800) under Magruder.

Big Black. A river of western Mississippi which joins the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. Its length is over 200 miles, and it is navigable about 50 miles. It was noted in Grant's campaign before Vicksburg, May, 1863.

Big Bone Lick. A salt spring in Boone County, Kentucky, situated about 20 miles southwest of Cincinnati: noted for its fossil deposits.

Bigelow (big'e-lō), **John.** Born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. An American author, journalist, and diplomatist. He was an editor and one of the proprietors of the New York "Evening Post" 1850-61, consul at Paris 1861-65, and minister to France 1865-66. He edited Franklin's autobiography 1868, and has published "Jamaica in 1850, etc.," "Life of Frémont" (1856), "Les États-Unis d'Amérique en 1863," a monograph on "Molinos the Quietist" (1882). He has edited a life of William Cullen Bryant, the speeches of Samuel J. Tilden, and the works of Benjamin Franklin.

Big-endians (big-en'di-anz), **The.** A religious sect (intended for the Catholic party), in Swift's "Lilliput," who considered it a matter of duty to break egg-shells at the big end. They were considered heretics by the Little-endians (the Protestants), who broke their egg-shells in an orthodox manner at the little end.

Big Horn. A river of Wyoming and southern Montana which joins the Yellowstone in lat. 46° 13′ N., long. 107° 26′ W. Length, about 450 miles. The upper part is called Wind River.

Big Horn Mountains. A range of the Rocky Mountains in central and northern Wyoming, extending northward into Montana. Highest points, about 12,000 feet.

Biglow Papers, The. A series of humorous political poems, with explanatory introductions, written by James Russell Lowell in the New England dialect. Many of them were signed Hosea Biglow. They were published in two series (1848, relating chiefly to slavery and the Mexican war, and 1867, relating chiefly to the Civil War and reconstruction).

Bignon (bēn-yôṅ'), **Jérôme.** Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1589: died at Paris, April 7, 1656. An eminent French jurist. He published "Traité de la grandeur de nos rois et de leur souveraine puissance" (1615, published under the name of "Théophile du Jay"), and other works.

Bigod (big'od), **Hugh.** Died about 1176. An English nobleman, created first earl of Norfolk in 1135.

Bigod, Hugh. Died 1266. The younger son of the third Earl of Norfolk, made chief justiciar in 1258.

Bigod, Roger. Died 1221. The second Earl of Norfolk, son of Hugh, the first earl.

Bigod, Roger. Died 1270. The fourth Earl of Norfolk, appointed earl marshal of England in 1246.

Bigod, Roger. Born 1245: died Dec. 11, 1306. The fifth Earl of Norfolk, son of Hugh Bigod, the justiciar, and nephew of Roger the fourth earl.

Bigordi, Domenico. See *Ghirlandajo.*

Bigorre, L'Abbé. The name under which Voltaire wrote his "History of the Parlement of Paris" (Amsterdam, 1769).

Bigot. See *Bigod.*

Big Sandy Creek. A river in eastern Colorado which joins the Arkansas near the Kansas frontier. Length, nearly 200 miles.

Bijapur (bē-ja-pör'). A town in southern India, in lat. 16° 50′ N., long. 75° 48′ E., formerly of great importance, and capital of a native kingdom of Bijapur. It contains the Jumma Musjid (which see), and the tomb of Mahmoud Shah. The latter dates from about 1600. It is 135 feet in interior diameter, somewhat less than the Roman Pantheon, but being square in plan its area is greater; and, like the Pantheon, it is covered by a great dome, which here is 124 feet in diameter, resting on an ingeniously combined system of pendentives which at once diminish the area to be covered by the dome and by their weight counteract its outward thrust. At each corner of the building rises an octagonal domed tower of eight stages. The decoration, inside and out, is of great elegance and excellent in proportion.

Bijnor (bij-nōr'). A district in the Rohilkund division, Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 1,868 square miles. Population (1881), 721,450.

Bikanir (bi-kạ-nēr'). A native state in northern Rajputana, under the supervision of British India. Area, 23,090 square miles. Population (1891), 831,955.

Bikanir. The capital of Bikanir. Population (1891), 56,252.

Bilaspur (bē-läs-pör'). A feudatory state in the Panjab, British India. Area, 448 square miles. Population (1881), 80,546.

Bilaspur. A district in the Chattisgarh division, Central Provinces, British India. Area, 7,798 square miles. Population (1881), 1,017,327.

Bilat. See *Belit.*

Bilbao (bil-bä'ō), **Francisco.** Born at Santiago, Chile, Jan. 9, 1823: died at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 19, 1865. A Spanish-American journalist and propagandist. Banished from Chile in 1845, he went to Paris where he took part in the revolution of 1848; returning, he was a leader in the disturbances of 1851, and fled to Peru and thence to Ecuador and Buenos Ayres. His death was due to exposure incurred while saving a drowning woman.

Bilbao. A seaport, capital of the province of Vizcaya, Spain, situated on the Nervion in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 2° 56′ W. It has a thriving trade, and was formerly noted for the manufacture of rapiers called by its name. It was held by the French 1808-13, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Carlists 1835-36 (twice) and 1874. Population (1887), 50,772.

Bilboa. See *Bayes.*

Bildad (bil'dad). One of the three friends of Job. He is called the "Shuhite," from a territory identified by some with the Sakaia of Ptolemy, to the east of Batanaea, by others with Suhu of the cuneiform inscriptions, situated on the Euphrates south of Carchemish.

Bilderdijk (bil'dėr-dīk), **Willem.** Born at Amsterdam, Sept. 7, 1755: died at Haarlem, Holland, Dec. 18, 1831. A Dutch poet, grammarian, and critic. His works include "Buitenleven" (1803), "De ziekte der geleerden" (1807), "De Mensch" (1808), "De ondergang der eerste wereld" (1820).

Bilfinger (bil'fing-er), or **Bülffinger** (bül'fing-er), **Georg Bernhard.** Born at Cannstatt, Würtemberg, Jan. 23, 1693: died at Stuttgart, Feb. 18, 1750. A German philosopher of the Wolfian school, and mathematician. He was professor of theology at Tubingen and privy councilor in Stuttgart. Author of "Dilucidationes de Deo, anima humana, etc." (1725).

Bilguer (bil'gwer), **Paul Rudolf von.** Born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Sept. 21, 1815: died at Berlin, Sept. 10, 1840. A lieutenant in the Prussian army, noted as a chess-player. He wrote "Handbuch des Schachspiels" (1843), etc.

Bilin (bē'lin). The language of the Bogos.

Bilin (bi-lēn'). A manufacturing town and watering-place in Bohemia, situated on the Biela 42 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,651.

Bilioso (bil-i-ō'sō). An amusing diplomatist in Marston's play "The Malcontent."

Billaud-Varenne (bē-yō'vä-ren'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at La Rochelle, France, April 23, 1756: died at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 3, 1819. A French Revolutionist, member of the Convention and of the Committee of Public Safety. He was deported to Guiana in 1816, came to New York, and then went to Haiti.

Billaut (bē-yō'), **Adam.** A French poet, 1602–1662, most familiarly known as Maitre or Master Adam.

Bille (bil'e), **Steen Andersen.** Born Aug. 22, 1751: died at Copenhagen, April 15, 1833. A Danish admiral and minister of state, distinguished in an attack on Tripoli in 1798, and in the battle of Copenhagen in 1807.

Bille, Steen Andersen. Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 5, 1797: died there, May 7, 1883. A Danish admiral and minister of marine, son of Steen Andersen Bille. He took part in an expedition to South America in 1840, and commanded a scientific expedition round the world 1845–47, in the corvette Galatea, of which he has given an account in "Beretning om Corvetten Galatheas Reise omkring jorden 1845 46 og 47" (1849–51).

Billickin (bil'i-kin), **Mrs.** A keeper of lodgings in Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood." Her distinguishing characteristics are "personal faintness and an overpowering personal candor.

Billings (bil'ingz), **Joseph.** [The surname *Billings* is a patronymic genitive of *Billing*, an AS. name, 'son of Bill,' *Bill* meaning 'sword.'] Lived in the second half of the 18th century. An English navigator in the Russian service, engaged in Arctic exploration 1785–91. He was also a companion of Cook on his last voyage.

Billings, Josh. The pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw.

Billings, William. Born at Boston, Oct. 7, 1746: died at Boston, Sept. 26, 1800. An American composer. He is said to have been the first American musical composer, and to have introduced into New England the spirited style of church music. He published "The Singing-Master's Assistant" (1778), and "The Psalm-Singer's Amusement" (1781).

Billingsgate (bil'ingz-gat). [ME. *Billingesgate*, *Bylyngesgate*, *Belyngsgate*, AS. *Billingesgaat* (in Latin transcription *Billingesgate*), 'Billing's gate.' See *Billings*.] A gate, wharf, and fish-market in London, on the north bank of the Thames, near London Bridge. It was made a free market in 1699. There may have been a water-gate here from the earliest times. The present market, however, was established in 1559, in the reign of Elizabeth. It was at first a general landing place for merchandise of all kinds. It was burned down in 1715 and rebuilt. In 1852 new buildings were erected, and again in 1856. The present buildings were finished in 1874. The foul language used by the fishwives and others in the neighborhood has made its name a synonym for such speech.

Billington (bil'ing-ton), **Elizabeth.** Born at London, probably about 1768: died at Venice, Aug. 25, 1818. A noted English singer, daughter of a German oboist, Carl Weichsel, and wife of her singing-master, James Billington. She began her operatic career at Dublin in "Orpheus and Eurydice," and appeared at Covent Garden Feb. 13, 1786, as Rosetta in "Love in a Village." In 1799 she married M. Felissent, from whom she soon separated, but with whom she was later (1817) reconciled, and returned to England in 1801. She retired from the stage in 1811.

Billiton (bil-li-ton'), or **Blitong** (blē-tong'). An island east of Banca and southwest of Borneo, in lat. 3° S., long. 108° E.: a colonial possession of Holland since 1814. Area, 1,863 square miles. Population, about 28,000.

Billroth (bil'rōt), **Theodor.** Born at Bergen on the island of Rügen, April 26, 1829: died at Abbazia, Istria, Feb. 6, 1894. A noted German surgeon.

Biloxi (bi-lok'si). A division of North American Indians which probably included, besides the Biloxi proper, the Pascagoula (or Pascoboula) and the Moctoby, tribes which were in three villages on Biloxi Bay, Mississippi, in 1699. At the beginning of the 19th century the Biloxi and Pascagoula were in Rapides parish, Louisiana. A few of the Biloxi proper still live near Lecompte, Rapides parish, Louisiana. See *Siouan*.

Bilqula (bil-kö'lä), or **Bellacoola.** A Salishan tribe of North American Indians, on the coast of British Columbia. With the Haeltzuk (of the Wakashan stock) they number [illegible]. See *Salishan*.

Bilson (bil'son), **Thomas.** Born at Winchester, England, 1546: died at Westminster, June 18, 1616. An English prelate and author, consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1596, and translated to Winchester in 1597.

Bilston (bil'ston). A town in Staffordshire, England, 2½ miles southeast of Wolverhampton, noted for its iron manufactures. Population (1891), 23,453.

Bima (bē'mä). A seaport on the northern coast of Sumbawa, Dutch East Indies, in lat. 8° 30′ S., long. 118° 45′ E.

Bimini (bē-mē-nē'), or **Bimani** (bē-mä-nē'). The name formerly given by West Indian natives to an island or region north of them, where, according to their legends, there was a fountain whose waters conferred perpetual youth. Probably the island, like the fountain, was a fable; but the name was given in the early maps to the peninsula of Florida. About the middle of the 16th century Bimini was sometimes supposed to be in Mexico.

Binche (bañsh). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 11 miles east-southeast of Mons. Population (1890), 18,104.

Binet (bē-nā'), **Satané.** The pseudonym of Francisque Sarcey.

Bingen (bing'en). A town in the province of Rhine-Hesse, Hesse, situated at the junction of the Nahe and Rhine 16 miles west of Mainz. It contains the castle of Klopp. In 1689 it was nearly destroyed by the French. Population (1890), commune, 7,654.

Binger (bañ-zhar'), **Louis Gustave.** Born Oct. 14, 1856. A French officer and African explorer. For the French government he connected the French possessions on the Upper Niger with those at Grand Bassam on the Ivory Coast. He started from Bammakou in 1887; explored Sikaso and Kong, where he found no chain of mountains, and then turned to the north (1888) and reached Barono and Wagadugu. From here he turned again to the south, and made his way over Salaga, Bontuku, and Kong to Grand Bassam (1889). He placed [illegible], Kong, and Bontuku under a French protectorate. In 1892 he returned to West Africa as French commissioner for the settlement of the Ashanti boundaries with England.

Bingham (bing'am), **George.** Born at Melcombe, Dorsetshire, Nov. 7, 1715: died at Pimperne, Dorsetshire, Oct. 11, 1800. An English divine and antiquarian, rector of Pimperne.

Bingham, Joseph. Born at Wakefield, England, Sept., 1668: died at Havant, near Portsmouth, England, Aug. 17, 1723. An English divine and writer on church history. His chief work is "Origines Ecclesiasticæ" (1708–22), or "Antiquities of the Christian Church."

Binghamton (bing'am-ton). A city and the county-seat of Broome County, New York, situated at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, in lat. 42° 8′ N., long. 75° 57′ W. It is an important railway center. It was settled in 1787. Population (1890), 35,005.

Bingley (bing'li). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles northwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 10,023.

Bini (bē'nē). See *Nupe*.

Binnenhof (bin'nen-hōf). Originally, the palace of Count William of Holland, at The Hague, an irregular agglomeration of buildings, in part medieval, inclosing a court in which stands the Hall of the Knights, a brick, chapel-like gabled structure with turrets, now used as a depository for archives. In the north wing are the quarters of the States-General, with some good Renaissance chimney-pieces and historical paintings.

Binney (bin'i), **Amos.** Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1803: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1847. An American naturalist and patron of science. He wrote "Terrestrial and Air-breathing Mollusks" (1851), etc.

Binney, Horace. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1780: died there, Aug. 12, 1875. An eminent American lawyer and legal writer. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1797, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1800, was Whig member of Congress [illegible], and was a director and defender of the United States Bank.

Binney, Thomas. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, April, 1798: died at Clapton, England, Feb. 24, 1874. A noted English Congregational divine and controversialist.

Bintang (bin-tang'). An island of the Dutch East Indies, situated south of Singapore, in lat. 1° N., long. 104° 20′ E. Area, 455 square miles.

Binue (bin'we). The largest affluent of the Niger River, West Africa. It springs in Adamawa north of Ngaundere, makes a bend to the north, and joins the Niger at Lokoja. [illegible] It was explored principally by Barth, Baikie, and R. Flegel.

Biobio (bē-ō-bē'ō). A province of central Chile. Capital, Angeles. Area, 4,158 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Biobio. A river in Chile which flows into the Pacific at Concepcion. Length, about 300 miles.

Bion (bī'on). [Gr. Βίων.] Born at Phlossa, near Smyrna, Asia Minor: lived about 280 B.C. A Greek bucolic poet. His chief extant poem is the "Epitaphios Adonidos" ("Lament for Adonis").

Biondello (bē-on-del'lō). A servant to Lucentio in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Biondi (bē-on'dē), Sir **Giovanni Francesco.** Born on the island of Lesina, Gulf of Venice, 1572: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1644. An Italian novelist and historian, long resident in England, where he became a gentleman of the king's privy chamber. He published three romances of chivalry, in Italian, which were translated into English as "Eromena, or Love and Revenge" (1632), "Donzella desterrada, or The Banished Virgin" (1635), "Coralbo" (1655), a sequel to the preceding.

Biot (bē-ō'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, April 21, 1774: died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1862. A celebrated French physicist and chemist, noted especially for his discoveries in optics. His chief works are "Essai de géométrie analytique" (1802), "Traité élémentaire d'astronomie physique" (1805), "Traité de physique expérimentale" (1816), "Traité élémentaire de physique expérimentale" (1818–21), and works on ancient Egyptian, Indian, and Chinese astronomy.

Bir (bēr). [Turk. *[illegible]*, *Bithra*.] A town, the ancient Birtha or Bithra, in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates in lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 38° 3′ E. Population (estimated), 8,000.

Birch (bėrch), **Harvey.** The chief character in Cooper's novel "The Spy."

Birch, Samuel. Born Nov. 3, 1813: died Dec. 27, 1885. An English archæologist. He has published "Gallery of Antiquities" (1842), "Introduction to the Study of Egyptian Hieroglyphs" (1857), "History of Ancient Pottery" (1858), etc.

Birch, Thomas. Born at London, Nov. 23, 1705: died near London, Jan. 9, 1766. An English writer on history and biography. He wrote nearly all the English biographies in the "General Dictionary, Historical and Critical" (1734–41), edited "Thurloe's State Papers" (1742), compiled "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" (1754), etc.

Birch-Pfeiffer (bērch'pfī'fėr), **Charlotte.** Born at Stuttgart, June 23, 1800: died at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1868. A German actress and dramatist. Her chief dramas are "Dorf und Stadt" (1848), "Die Waise von Lowood" (1856), "Die Grille" (1856), etc.

Bird, Golding. Born in Norfolk, England, Dec. 9, 1814: died at Tunbridge Wells, Oct. 27, 1854. An English physician and medical writer. He was appointed lecturer on natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital in 1836, and lecturer on materia medica at the College of Physicians in 1847. His chief work is his "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1839).

Bird, Robert Montgomery. Born at Newcastle, Delaware, 1803: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1854. An American physician and novelist. He wrote several tragedies, among them "The Gladiator," a favorite with Edwin Forrest, and the novels "Calavar" (1834), "The Infidel" (1835), etc.

Bird, or **Byrd,** or **Byrde, William.** Born about 1538: died at London, July 4, 1623. An English organist, and composer of madrigals and sacred music. He is said to have composed the well-known canon "Non nobis Domine," but it is not in his works.

Birdcage Walk. A walk on the south side of St. James's Park, London. It is so named from the aviaries which were ranged along its side as early as the time of the Stuarts.

Bird in a Cage, The. A play by Shirley, printed in 1633.

Birds, The. A comedy of Aristophanes, produced in 414 B.C. It obtained the second prize. It is [illegible] the best, if not the best of the extant plays. *Mahaffy*.

Birdlime (bėrd'līm). A disreputable character in Webster's "Westward Ho." It is he who says "Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins toothsomest, old wood burn brightest, old linen wash whitest?" [illegible]

Biren. See *Biron*.

Bireno (bē-rā'nō). The husband of the deserted Olimpia in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Birgitta (bir-git'tä), or **Brigitta** (bri-git'tä). Saint, of Sweden. Born at Finsted, in Upland, Sweden, 1302 (1303): died at Rome, July 23, 1373. A Swedish saint. She was related to the royal family of Sweden. [illegible] Council of [illegible] Feb. 1.

Birh (bēr). A district in the [illegible] divisions, British India. Area, 4,487 square miles. Population (1881), [illegible].

Birkbeck (bėrk′bek), **George.** Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 10, 1776: died at London, Dec. 1, 1841. An English physician and educational reformer who, with others, founded the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute 1823, and in 1824 a similar institution in London (later called the "Birkbeck Institute"), and the University College, London, in 1827.

Birkenfeld (bēr′ken-feld). A principality belonging (since 1817) to Oldenburg, Germany, situated east of Treves, surrounded by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 194 square miles. Population (1890), 41,242.

Birkenfeld. The capital of Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, 26 miles east-southeast of Treves.

Birkenhead, or **Berkenhead** (bėr′ken-hed), Sir **John.** Born near Northwich, Cheshire, England, March 24, 1616: died at Whitehall, Dec. 4, 1679. An English satirist and journalist, editor of the "Mercurius Aulicus" (which see) in the civil war.

Birkenhead. A seaport and suburb of Liverpool, in Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey opposite Liverpool, with which it is connected by tunnel and ferries. It has extensive docks, ship-building, and commerce. Population (1893), 103,817.

Birkenhead, The. An English troop steamer which was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 26, 1852. The troops formed at the word of command and went down at their posts, having put the women and children in the boats. More than 400 men were drowned.

Birket el-Kurun (bēr′ket el-kö-rön′). [Ar., 'Lake of the Horns.'] A brackish lake in Fayum, Egypt, in lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 30° 40′ E., fed by the Nile. It was formerly erroneously supposed to be Lake Mœris. Length, 34 miles. Greatest breadth, 6½ miles.

Birmingham (bėr′ming-am). [ME. *Bermingham*, AS. prob. **Beormingaham*, dwelling of the Beormings, or sons of Beorm. The ME. and E. forms of the name are numerous. One of them, *Brummagem*, has become appellative of cheap jewelry.] A city in the northwestern extremity of Warwickshire, England, in lat. 52° 29′ N., long. 1° 54′ W., the fourth city in size in England and the second manufacturing center. It is one of the principal places in the world for manufactures of hardware. It is (perhaps) built on the site of a Roman station. It is mentioned in Domesday Book. In 1643 it was taken by Prince Rupert. It was the scene of riots against Priestley in 1791, and of Chartist riots in 1839. Population (1891), 429,171.

Birmingham (bėr′ming-ham). A city, the capital of Jefferson County, Alabama, situated in Jones Valley in lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 86° 53′ W.: founded in 1871. It is now one of the chief iron-manufacturing cities in the United States. There are large supplies of coal and limestone in the neighborhood, and of iron (6 miles distant). It is also an important railroad center. Population (1890), 26,178.

Birmingham. A suburb within the municipality of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, situated south of the Monongahela River.

Birmingham Festival. A musical festival held triennially at Birmingham, England, established in 1768. Handel's music originally formed the main part of the programs, which are most important. The proceeds of the festivals are given to the funds of the General Hospital.

Birnam (bėr′nam). A hill in Perthshire, Scotland, situated 11 miles northwest of Perth, formerly part of a royal forest which is referred to in "Macbeth" as Birnam Wood. Height, 1,324 feet.

Birnbaumer Wald (bern′boum-er vald). [G., 'pear-tree wood,' translating the Latin name *Ad Pirum*, 'at the pear-tree.'] A plateau in Carniola, northeast of Trieste, near the river Frigidus, the scene of the victory of Theodosius in 394. It contains the Roman station Ad Pirum, on the main road across the Alps into Italy.

Birney (bėr′ni), **David Bell.** Born at Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1825: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1864. An American brigadier-general, son of James Gillespie Birney. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac 1862–64, especially at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg.

Birney, James Gillespie. Born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792: died at Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857. An American politician, candidate of the "Liberty" party for President 1840 and 1844.

Birni (bėr′nė), or **Old Birni.** The former capital of Bornu, in Sudan, in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 13° E.

Biron (F. pron. bē-rôṅ′). 1. A lord attending on the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost." He is gay and eloquent, and holds nothing sacred.—2. (bī′ron). The husband of Isabella in Southerne's play "The Fatal Marriage." He is supposed to be killed in battle, but returns after seven years to find his wife married to another through the machinations of his younger brother Carlos. He is killed in a fray instigated by Carlos. See *Isabella*.

Biron (be-rôṅ′). **Armand de Gontaut, Baron** (later **Duc**) **de.** Born 1524: killed at Épernay, France, July 26, 1592. A marshal of France. He fought in the Catholic army in the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, became grand master of artillery in 1569, negotiated the peace of St. Germain, became marshal of France in 1577, was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., contributed to the victories of Arques and Ivry, and was killed at the siege of Epernay.

Biron, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun, later **Duc de.** Born at Paris, April 15, 1747: died there, Dec. 31, 1793. A French general and politician. He reduced the British colonies of Senegal and Gambia, in Africa, in 1779; joined Lafayette in America in 1780; commanded an unsuccessful expedition to capture New York from the British in 1781; became general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine in 1792, and of the army of the coast at La Rochelle in 1793; and, in spite of his capture of Saumur and his defeat of the Vendeans, was executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal of Fouquier-Tinville, whose displeasure he had incurred.

Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de. Born 1562: died at Paris, July 31, 1602. An admiral and marshal of France, son of Armand de Gontaut. He was the friend and a trusted officer of Henry IV., by whom he was made admiral of France in 1592, marshal in 1594, governor of Burgundy in 1595, and duke and peer in 1598. He was executed for plotting with Savoy and Spain to dismember France.

Biron, Conspiracy and **Tragedy of Charles, Duke of.** Two plays by Chapman which may be regarded as a single play. They were produced in 1605, printed in 1608, and reprinted in 1625 during Chapman's lifetime, with revisions.

Biron, Ernst Johann von. See *Courland, Duke of*.

Birs Nimrud (bērs nēm-röd′). [Ar., 'Nimrod's tower.'] A mound of ruins on the site of Borsippa, northeast of the city of Babylon, where stood the celebrated temple of Nebo Ezida (described in Herodotus I. 178 as that of Bel). To this temple, constructed in the shape of a pyramid of seven stages, it is supposed the narrative of the tower of Babel in Gen. xi. attached itself. See *Borsippa*.

Birstall (bėr′stâl). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 6,528.

Birth of Merlin, The, or **The Child has lost a Father.** A tragicomedy published in 1662 as by Shakspere and Rowley. It is clearly a refashioning by Rowley of an old play. The present title is Rowley's. The original author is unknown.

Biru (bē-rö′). An Indian chief who, in the early part of the 16th century, ruled a small region in the extreme northwest corner of South America, adjacent to the isthmus of Darien. The Spanish called this region the province of Biru, and extended the appellation to a rich region farther south, of which they had vague reports; hence, probably, the name *Peru* originated. The territory proper of Biru was ravaged by Gaspar de Novalis in 1515, and traversed by Andagoya in 1522.

Bisa (bē′sä), or **Wa-Bisa** (wä-bē′sä). A Bantu tribe of British Zambesia, Africa, between the Zambesi and Lake Bangweolo. They are great traders. It was in the northern part of their territory that Livingstone died. Their language seems to be related to Lunda and Yao.

Bisbal, Count. See *O'Donnell*.

Biscay (bis′kā). [Sp. *Biscaya*, now *Vizcaya*.] One of the Basque Provinces in Spain, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Bilbao. Area, 849 square miles. Population (1887), 235,659.

Biscay, Bay of. [F. *Golfe de Gascogne*.] An arm of the Atlantic west of France and north of Spain: the Roman Sinus Aquitanicus, Sinus Cantabricus, Cantaber Oceanus, etc. Its limits are the island of Ushant and Cape Ortegal. It is noted for its storms. The chief tributaries are the Loire and Garonne.

Biscay Provinces. The provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa in Spain.

Bisceglie (bē-shel′ye). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Bari. Population, 21,000.

Bischof (bish′of), **Karl Gustav.** Born at Wörd, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Jan. 18, 1792: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1870. A German chemist and geologist, professor of chemistry at Bonn.

Bischoff, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. Born at Hannover, Germany, Oct. 28, 1807: died at Munich, Dec. 5, 1882. A German anatomist and physiologist, professor of physiology and anatomy at Heidelberg.

Bischofszell (bish′ōfs-tsel). A town in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, at the junction of the Sitter and Thur, 13 miles south of Constance. Population (1888), 2,419.

Biserta (bē-zer′tä). 1. See *Bizerta*.—2. The capital of King Agramant in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." It was besieged and taken by Orlando, Astolfo, and Brandimart.

Bisharin (bē-shä-rēn′). A Hamitic tribe of northeast Africa. With the related Hadendoa, Hallenga, Ababdi, and Ben Amir tribes, it is said to constitute the Bedja nation of Arabic literature, the Blemmyes of the Romans, the Kushites of the Bible, and the Ethiopians of Herodotus. The habitat of these tribes is between the Red Sea and the Nile, and between Egypt and Abyssinia. They are Mohammedans, pastoral and nomadic. By the Mahdi insurrection they have been torn from Egypt.

Bishop (bish′up), **Ann Rivière.** Born at London, 1814: died at New York, March 18, 1884. An English singer in oratorio and opera, known as Madame Anna Bishop. She married Sir Henry Rowley Bishop in 1831, and, after his death, Mr. Schultz in 1858. She appeared first on the concert stage in 1837, and for the last time in 1883. Her voice was a high soprano.

Bishop, Sir **Henry Rowley.** Born at London, Nov. 18, 1786: died at London, April 30, 1855. An English musician, composer of operas, songs, cantatas, etc. His numerous works include "The Miller and his Men" (1813), "The Slave" (1816), "Maid Marian" (1823), "Clari" (containing Payne's "Home, Sweet Home," 1822), etc.

Bishop Blougram's Apology. A poem by Robert Browning. He is said to have intended Bishop Blougram for Cardinal Wiseman, but the description is to the last degree untrue.

Bishop-Auckland (bish′up-âk′land). A town in Durham, northern England, 10 miles southwest of Durham. It contains the palace of the Bishop of Durham. Population (1891), 10,527.

Bishopscote, Bishopscott. Old corruptions of *Pejebscot*, a name of the Androscoggin River.

Bishopsgate (bish′ups-gāt). The principal entrance through the northern wall of old London. The only entrance in the northern wall in Roman times was near this point. Near here Ermyn street and the Vicinal way entered the city. Bishopsgate street is the street which goes over the site of the old gate, and is divided into "Bishopsgate within" and "Bishopsgate without." The gate was destroyed in the reign of George II. The foundations of the old Roman gate have been found.

Biskara (bēs′kä-rä), or **Biskra** (bēs′krä). A city in the department of Constantine, Algeria, in lat. 35° 27′ N., long. 5° 22′ E. It was taken by the French in 1844, and is their chief military post in the desert. Population (1891), 7,166.

Bismarck (biz′märk), **Otto Eduard Leopold,** Prince **von.** Born at Schönhausen, Prussia, April 1, 1815. A Prussian statesman, the creator of German unity. He studied at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin; entered the united Landtag of Prussia in 1847; and in 1849–50, as a member of the second chamber of the Prussian diet, became known as an outspoken advocate of reactionary measures. In 1851 he was appointed Prussian ambassador to the diet of the Germanic Confederation at Frankfort; in 1859 he became ambassador to Russia; and in 1862 he was for a few months ambassador to France. He was appointed Prussian premier and minister of foreign affairs Oct. 8, 1862, and engaged in a long struggle with the Landtag over the question of the army increase and the prerogatives of the crown. After the Schleswig Holstein war of 1864, in which he secured the cooperation of Austria, he was made a count, Sept., 1865. On the renewal of the Schleswig-Holstein complications Bismarck concluded an alliance with Italy, and war against Austria was declared (1866). In 1867 he became chancellor of the North German Confederation, and added to Prussian prestige by baffling Napoleon's designs on Luxemburg. His conciliatory attitude toward the South German states prepared the way for the triumphs of the Franco-German war of 1870–71. In 1871 he became the first chancellor of the German Empire, and was made a prince. He labored until 1878 in harmony with the National Liberal party, and engaged in a protracted struggle with the Ultramontanes—the so-called *Kulturkampf*. After 1878 he inaugurated a series of economic reforms, including systems of insurance for the laboring classes, and advocated a vigorous colonial policy. He presided at the Berlin Congress of 1878, and concluded the Triple Alliance (1883). Having incurred the displeasure of William II., he resigned March, 1890, the title of Duke of Lauenburg being conferred upon him on his retirement. His eightieth birthday (April 1, 1895) was made the occasion for extraordinary ovations in his honor, in which the emperor joined.

Bismarck. The capital of North Dakota and of Burleigh County, situated on the Missouri in lat. 46° 50′ N., long. 100° 50′ W.: settled in 1873. Population (1890), 2,186.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, comprising Neu-Pommern (New Britain), Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), and some smaller neighboring islands, made a German possession in 1884. The present name was (in honor of Prince Bismarck) substituted for New Britain Island in 1885.

Bissagos (bis-sä′gōs), or **Bidjago** (be-jä′go). A heathen tribe of Portuguese Guinea, West Africa, inhabiting the islands of the same name. The principal town is Bolama, where the Portuguese steamers call.

Bissagos. A group of islands west of Senegambia, Africa, in lat. 11°–12° N., long. 16° W. All the islands belong to Portuguese Guinea.

Bissen (bis'sen), **Herman Wilhelm.** Born near Schleswig, Oct. 13, 1798: died at Copenhagen, March 10, 1868. A Danish sculptor, director of the academy at Copenhagen after 1850. His chief works are at Copenhagen.

Bistritz (bis'trits), Hung. **Besztercze** (bes'tert-sä). A town in Transylvania, situated on the Bistritz in lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 24° 28′ E. It was formerly an important place. Population (1890), 9,109.

Bisutun. See *Behistun.*

Bit Humri (bēt höm'ri). ['The house of Omri.'] The name of the country of Israel in the Assyrian inscriptions: after Omri, the founder of the 4th dynasty in the kingdom of Israel. It was the Assyrian fashion to name countries after the founders of their reigning houses.

Bithynia (bi-thin'i-ạ̈). [Gr. *Βιθυνία.*] In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between the Propontis, Bosporus, and Euxine on the north, Mysia on the west, Phrygia and Galatia on the south, and Paphlagonia on the east. Its inhabitants were of Thracian origin. Nicomedes I. became its first independent king about 278 B. C.; and Nicomedes III. bequeathed the kingdom to Rome 74 B. C. It was governed by Pliny the Younger. It contained the cities of Chalcedon, Heraclea, Prusa, Nicæa, and Nicomedia.

Biton (bī'tọn) **and Cleobis** (klē'ọ̄-bis). [Gr. *Βίτων* and *Κλέοβις.*] In Greek legend, sons of Cydippe, priestess of Hera at Argos. During a festival the priestess had to ride to the temple in a chariot, and as the oxen were not at hand, Biton and Cleobis dragged the chariot with their mother forty-five stadia to the temple, in which they fell asleep, and, in answer to a prayer of their mother to Hera to reward this act of filial piety with the greatest boon for mortals, never awoke. Herodotus makes Solon relate this story to Crœsus.

Bitonto (bē-ton'tō). A city in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated 11 miles west of Bari: the Roman Butuntum (whence the name). Here, May 25, 1734, the Spaniards under Montemar defeated the Austrians, thereby gaining the kingdom of Naples. The cathedral is a medieval church with Saracenic elements, remaining almost untampered with. It has three apses, in the nave alternate coupled and clustered columns, handsome ambones, and a well-proportioned and richly ornamented front. The crypt is of the characteristic Southern type. Population (1881), commune, 26,207

Bitsch (bich), formerly **Kaltenhausen** (käl'ten-hou-zen). [G. *Bitsch*, F. *Bitche.*] A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the northern slope of the Vosges, in lat. 49° 4′ N., long. 7° 26′ E. It is a noted fortress, supposed to be impregnable. It was besieged by the Germans in 1870, and surrendered after the peace. Population (1890), 2,764.

Bitterfeld (bit'er-feld). A manufacturing town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Mulde 20 miles north of Leipsic. Population (1890), commune, 9,047.

Bit Yakin (bēt yä-kēn'). ['House of Yakin.'] A principality in the extreme south of Babylonia, on the sea-coast, named for its ruling family, from which Merodach-baladan, king of Babylonia (722–702 B. C.), descended. The last king of this powerful family was subdued by Asurbanipal, king of Assyria 668–626 B. C.

Bitzer (bit'zėr). A school-boy under Mr. M'Choakum brought up on the Gradgrind system, in Charles Dickens's story "Hard Times": afterward a porter in Bounderby's bank, with a heart "accessible to reason and nothing else." He is a spy.

Bitzius (bēt'sē-ös), **Albert**: pseudonym **Jeremias Gotthelf.** Born at Morat, in Fribourg, Switzerland, Oct. 4, 1797: died at Lützelflüh, in Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 22, 1854. A Swiss pastor and author, noted chiefly for his moralizing novels illustrating the home life of the Bernese peasantry.

Bivar, Rodrigo de. See *Cid.*

Bizerta, or **Biserta** (bē-zer'tä), or **Benzert.** A seaport in northern Tunis, in lat. 37° 17′ N., long. 9° 53′ E., on the site of the ancient Hippo Zaritus.

Bizet (bi-zā'), **Alexandre César Léopold** (called **Georges**). Born at Bougival, near Paris, Oct. 25, 1838: died at Paris, June 3, 1875. A French composer, author of "Carmen" (1875), etc.

Bjarme, Brynjolf. A pseudonym of Henrik Ibsen.

Bjelgorod. See *Bielgorod.*

Björneborg (byėr'ne-börg). A town in the province of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 61° 28′ N., long. 21° 22′ E. Population (1890), 9,077.

Björnson (byėrn'sọn), **Björnstjerne.** Born at Kvikne, Österdalen, Norway, Dec. 8, 1832. A Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist. His father was a clergyman at Österdalen and later held the living at Næs in the Romsdal. After attending the grammar-school at Molde he went to the University at Christiania, and was subsequently in Upsala and Copenhagen. In 1857 he returned from abroad, and was first director of the theater in Bergen, and afterward (1859) for a short time editor of the journal "Aftenbladet" in Christiania. In 1860 he went abroad; upon his return, in 1863, the Storthing voted him a yearly stipend. From 1865 to 1867 he was director of the Christiania theater, and editor, during the time, of the journal "Norske Folkeblad." He has taken an active part in the political and social life of Scandinavia. In 1880 he traveled in America. Recently he has lived upon his estate Olestad, in the Gausdal. His first novel, "Synnöve Solbakken," appeared in 1857. It was followed by "Arne" (1858), "En Glad Gut" ("A Happy Boy," 1860), and later (1868) by "Fiskerjenten" ("The Fisher Maiden") — all stories of Norwegian peasant life, to which are to be added at various times, in the same vein, a number of shorter tales. "Magnhild" (1877) and "Captain Manzana" followed — the one a tale of middle-class life in Norway, the other an Italian story. His latest novels, "Det Flager i Byen og paa Havnen" ("Flags are Flying in the Town and Harbor"), and "Paa Guds Veie" ("In God's Way"), are novels of tendency. He is the author, besides, of numerous dramas whose material has been taken from the sagas, from recent history, and from modern life. They are "Mellem Slagene" ("Between the Battles") and "Halte Hulda" ("Lame Hulda," 1858), "Kong Sverre" ("King Sverre," 1861), the trilogy "Sigurd Slembe" (1862), "Maria Stuart i Skotland" (Mary Stuart in Scotland," 1863), "De Nygifte" ("The Newly Wedded Pair," 1865), "Sigurd Jorsalfar" ("Sigurd the Crusader," 1873), "En Fallit" ("A Bankruptcy") and "Redaktoren" ("The Editor," 1875), "Kongen" ("The King," 1877), "Leonardo" and "Det nye System" ("The New System," 1879). There are a number of less important dramas, viz.: "Brudeslaaten," "En Hanske," "Geografi og Kjaerlighed," "Over Ævne." The earlier works, like "Arne," contain a number of lyrics. An epic poem, "Arnljot Gelline," appeared in 1870.

Björnstjerna (byėrn'sher'nä), Count **Magnus Fredrik Ferdinand.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 10, 1779: died at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1847. A Swedish diplomatist, lieutenant-general, and political writer. He was minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain 1828–46.

Blacas d'Aulps (blä-kä'dō'). Born at Aulps or Aix about 1160: died 1229. A French troubadour.

Black (blak), **Adam.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 20, 1784: died there, Jan. 24, 1874. A Scotch publisher, at Edinburgh, and politician. Having begun a bookselling business in his own name in 1807, he established 26 years later, by taking his nephew into partnership, the house of Adam and Charles Black. He acquired the copyright of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on the failure of Archibald Constable and Co. in 1827. He was member of Parliament for Edinburgh 1856–65.

Black, Ivory. A pseudonym of Thomas A. Janvier.

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. Born at the Glades, Somerset County, Pa., Jan. 10, 1810: died at York, Pa., Aug. 19, 1883. An American jurist and statesman, attorney-general 1857–60, and secretary of state 1860–61.

Black, Joseph. Born at Bordeaux, France, 1728: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1799. A celebrated Scotch chemist, noted for his discoveries in regard to carbonic-acid gas and latent heat. He became professor of medicine in the University of Glasgow in 1756, and of medicine and chemistry at Edinburgh in 1766.

Black, William. Born at Glasgow, Nov., 1841. A British novelist and journalist. In 1864 he went to London, and was attached to the staff of the London "Morning Star" in 1865. He was also for some years assistant editor of the London "Daily News." His works include "In Silk Attire" (1869), "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1872), "A Princess of Thule" (1873), "The Maid of Killeena, and other Stories" (1874), "Three Feathers" (1875), "Madcap Violet" (1876), "Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart, and other Stories" (1876), "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" (1877), "Macleod of Dare" (1878), "White Wings, etc." (1880), "Sunrise, etc." (1880), "White Heather" (1885), "In Far Lochaber" (1888), etc.

Blackacre (blak'a-ker), **Jerry.** In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a raw booby, not of age and still under his mother's government, bred by her to the law, or at least to a glib use of its terms.

Blackacre, Widow. In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a petulant, litigious woman, always with a law case on hand. She is one of the author's best and most amusing characters, and is taken from the Countess in Racine's "Les plaideurs."

Black Act, The. An English statute of 1722, so called because designed originally to suppress associations of lawless persons who called themselves *blacks*. It made [illegible] certain crimes against game laws, the sending of anonymous letters demanding money, etc.

Black Agnes. See *Dunbar, Agnes, Countess of.*

Blackall (blak'âl), or **Blackhall** (blak'hâl), **Offspring.** Born at London, 1654: died at Exeter, England, Nov. 29, 1716. An English prelate and controversialist, made bishop of Exeter in 1708. He engaged in controversies with John Toland, whom he accused of having denied the genuineness of the Scriptures in his "Life of Milton," and with Bishop Hoadley, against whom he supported the cause of Charles I. and High Church principles.

Black Assize, The. A name given to the Oxford assize of 1577, in which year Oxford was ravaged by jail-fever.

Black Bateman of the North. A play by Thomas Dekker, with Drayton, Wilson, and Chettle (1598).

Black Bess. The famous mare of Dick Turpin, which saved his life by her speed and strength.

Black Book, The. A prose satire by Thomas Middleton, a coarse but humorous attack on the vices and follies of the time: published in 1604. It was suggested by Nash's "Pierce Pennilesse."

Black Brunswickers, or **Death's-Head Corps.** A corps of 2,000 horsemen equipped by the Duke of Brunswick to operate against Napoleon in Germany. It vainly attempted to coöperate with the Austrians in 1809.

Blackburn (blak'bėrn). A town in Lancashire, England, in lat. 53° 44′ N., long. 2° 28′ W. Its chief industry is cotton manufacture (Blackburn checks, Blackburn grays). It is the birthplace of Hargreaves. Population (1891), 120,064.

Black Code, The. The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves.

Black Country, The. The mining and manufacturing region in the neighborhood of Birmingham, England.

Black Crom. See the extract.

> St. Patrick found the Irish worshipping an idol called "Black Crom," whose festival, about the beginning of August, is even now called "Cromdubh Sunday." "There were twelve idols of stone round him, and himself of gold"; and by another account his statue was covered with gold and silver, and the twelve subordinate deities were ornamented with plates of bronze.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 271.

Black Dick. A nickname of Richard Howe, first Earl Howe (1726–99).

Black Domino, The. A comic opera produced in 1841, an English version of Scribe's "Le domino noir" (1837).

Black Douglas, The. William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale (died 1390).

Black Dwarf, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816. "The Black Dwarf" was a name given in parts of Scotland to a most malicious, uncanny creature considered responsible for all mischief done to flocks and herds; hence the name was given to Sir Edward Manley, who was deformed and gnomish-looking.

Black-eyed Susan. A ballad (the farewell of Sweet William to Black-eyed Susan) by Gay, published in 1720 in a collection of his poems. The music was written by Richard Leveridge (*Grove*).

Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs. A comedy by Douglas Jerrold, produced June 8, 1829. It was played four hundred times in that year alone.

Blackfeet. See *Sihasapa.*

Black Flags. Bands of irregular soldiers infesting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China. Increased by the accession of various adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam.

Black Forest, G. **Schwarzwald** (shvärts'väld). A mountainous region in the eastern part of Baden and the western part of Würtemberg, between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar: famous in poetry and romance. It is divided by the Kinzig into the Lower Black Forest in the north and the Upper Black Forest in the south. It has manufactures of clocks, hats, wooden wares, etc. The highest summit is the Feldberg ([illegible] feet). Among other peaks are the Belchen and Hornisgrinde.

Black Forest Circle. An administrative division in Würtemberg. Area, 1,842 square miles. Population (1890), 481,334.

Blackfriars. A name given to the locality at the southwestern angle of old London city, on the Fleet. The Black Friars, or mendicant monks of the Dominican order, made their appearance [illegible] under the patronage of Hubert de Burgh [illegible] in Holborn. In [illegible] they removed to the [illegible] fichett tower, which had been given them [illegible]. The tower itself was destroyed [illegible] building the church. [illegible] wall was pulled down and [illegible] all the added space being devoted [illegible]. The original site was given [illegible] of Edward [illegible] privileged asylum, which [illegible] the locality after the dissolution of the [illegible] of sanctity attached to the place may be attributed the existence of the Theatre of Blackfriars (which see). Players had been expelled from the city limits, but the sheriff could not touch them here. *W. J. Loftie*, History of London.

Blackfriars Bridge. One of the great stone bridges of London, the third bridge from the tower, originally called Pitt Bridge, but soon named from the locality. After much discussion its construction was intrusted to Mr. Mylne, of Edinburgh. The first pile was driven June, 1760, and the structure completed Nov. 19, 1769, at a cost of £300,000. It was 995 feet long, 42 feet wide, 62 feet high. The central span was 100 feet wide. It was demolished in 1864, and rebuilt in a few years, from the designs of Cubitt, at a cost of £320,000.

Blackfriars Theatre. A famous London theater, the site of which is now occupied by the "Times" office and Playhouse Yard. Some time in 1596 Sir William More conveyed to James Burbage, the father of Richard Burbage the actor, part of a large house in Blackfriars, consisting of "seaven greate upper romes." This he converted into a theater. The first tenants were the Children of the Chapel, afterward called the Children of Her Majesty's Revels. Shakspere and his colleagues, Richard Burbage, Lowin, and Condell, acted in Blackfriars. They were first known as the Lord Chamberlain's Company, but in 1603 James I. allowed them to take the title of King's Servants. The actors of Blackfriars were of grave and sober behavior, and men of high standing. The theater was celebrated for its music; the musicians, however, paid for the privilege of playing here. The stage was covered by a silk curtain. There were three tiers of galleries, and beneath them rooms or boxes. The orchestra was seated in a balcony at the side of the stage, and played at the beginning and between the acts as now. At a triple flourish of trumpets the curtain opened and disclosed the stage, which was strewn with rushes and, if a tragedy was to be represented, hung with black. Shakspere wrote exclusively for the Globe and Blackfriars. Almost all of the great dramas of the time were performed here. It was pulled down in 1655 (*Doran*).

Black Friday. 1. Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black.—2. Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, Dec. 6, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began Sept. 18, 1873.

Black Hambleton. One of the oldest race-courses in England. It appears in an early document as a place enjoying special privileges and exemptions.

Black Hawk. Born at Kaskaskia, Ill., 1767: died near the Des Moines River, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1838. An American Indian, chosen chief of the Sacs about 1788. He was the leader in the revolt of the Sacs and Foxes in 1832 ("Black Hawk's War").

Blackheath (blak'hēth). [ME. *Blak Heth.*] An open common in Kent, England, 5 miles southeast of St. Paul's, London. The Danes were defeated here 1011. It was the scene of Wat Tyler's rising 1381, and of Jack Cade's rising 1450. The Cornish rebels were defeated here by royalists, June 22, 1497.

Black Hills. A group of mountains in the southwestern part of South Dakota and the northeastern part of Wyoming, noted for their mineral wealth. The chief town in the region is Deadwood. The highest point is Harney's Peak (9,700 feet). Gold was discovered here in 1874.

Black Hole of Calcutta. The garrison strong-room or black hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword by the Nawab Suraj-ud-Daula, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead.

Blackie (blak'i), **John Stuart.** Born at Glasgow, July, 1809: died at Edinburgh, March 2, 1895. A Scotch philologist and poet, professor of Greek at Edinburgh 1852–82. He translated Æschylus in 1850, and wrote "Four Phases of Morals" (1871), "Lays of the Highlands" (1872), "Horæ Hellenicæ" (1874), etc.

Black Isle, The. The peninsula in northern Scotland between Cromarty Firth and Beauly Basin.

Black Knight, The. 1. The son of Oriana and Amadis of Gaul, in early romances: so called from his black armor. See *Esplandian*.—2. A disguise under which, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," Richard Cœur de Lion wanders in Sherwood Forest, performs feats of valor, and feasts with Friar Tuck.

Black Knight, Complaint of the. A poem by Lydgate, attributed to Chaucer, and reprinted in the 1561 edition of his works. It was modernized in 1718 by John Dart the antiquary.

Blacklock (blak'lok), **Thomas.** Born at Annan, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1721: died at Edinburgh, July 7, 1791. A blind poet of Scotland. He was of humble parentage; lost his sight at the age of six months by an attack of smallpox; was given an education, including a course at the University of Edinburgh by Dr. Stevenson, a physician of Edinburgh; was licensed to preach in 1759; became minister of Kirkcudbright about 1762; resigned in 1764; and enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Hume and Joseph Spence. An edition of his poems appeared in 1756, with an introduction by Spence.

Blacklock, William James. Born at Cumwhitton, near Carlisle, about 1815: died at Dumfries, Scotland, March 12, 1858. A Scottish landscape-painter.

Black Man, The. A popular epithet of the devil.

Black Maria. A popular name of the covered van, commonly painted black, in which criminals are conveyed to and from jail.

Black Monday. Easter Monday: so called from a terrible storm on Easter Monday, 1360, from which the English army before Paris suffered severely. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 25.

Blackmore (blak'mōr), Sir **Richard.** Born at Corsham, Wiltshire, England, about 1650: died at Boxsted, Essex, Oct. 9, 1729. An English physician, poet, and prose-writer, physician in ordinary to William III. His best-known work is "The Creation" (1712).

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. Born at Longworth, Berkshire, England, June 9, 1825. An English lawyer and novelist. He was graduated from Oxford in 1847, and was called to the bar in 1852. His works include "Clara Vaughan" (1864), "Cradock Nowell, etc." (1866), "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor" (1869), "The Maid of Sker" (1872), "Alice Lorraine" (1875), "Cripps the Carrier" (1876), "Erema" (1877), "Mary Anerley" (1880), "Cristowell" (1882), "Tommy Upmore" (1884), "Springhaven" (1887), "Kit and Kitty" (1889). He has also published "The Fate of Franklin," a poem, in 1860, and translations of Vergil's Georgics in 1862 and 1871.

Black Mountain. See *Montenegro*.

Black Mountains. A group of mountains in western North Carolina (chiefly in Yancey County), the highest in the Appalachian system. The chief peak is Mount Mitchell, 6,710 feet high.

Black Mountain Tribes. The tribes on the northwestern frontier of India, west of the upper Indus. British expeditions against them were despatched in 1888, 1890, and 1891, without great success.

Blackpool (blak'pöl). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irish Sea 15 miles west-northwest of Preston. Population (1891), 23,846.

Blackpool, Stephen. In Charles Dickens's "Hard Times," a power-loom weaver of upright character tied to a miserable drunken wife. He cannot see the propriety of living with her and giving up a better woman whom he loves, and in his own words "'t is a' a muddle." He dies a lingering death from a fall into an abandoned mine, and it appears that his goodness and integrity have met with a poor return in this world.

Black Prince, The. Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edward III. of England: so named from the color of his armor. See *Edward*.

Black Prince, The. A tragedy by Lord Orrery, acted in 1667.

Black Republic. A name given to the republic of Haiti, which is formed mostly of negroes.

Black River. A river in New York which empties into Lake Ontario. Length, about 120 miles.

Black Rock. A town in County Dublin, Ireland, on Dublin Bay: a resort for sea-bathing. Population (1881), 8,902.

Black Rock. A district within the municipality of Buffalo, New York, situated on the Niagara River: the scene of several engagements between the Americans and British 1812–14.

Black Rod. The title of a gentleman usher, with special duties, in the English houses of Lords and Commons. He carries a black rod of office surmounted with a gold lion.

Blacks, The. The Neri, an Italian faction. See *Neri*.

Black Saturday. In Scotch history, Aug. 4, 1621, when the Parliament at Edinburgh passed certain acts favoring Episcopacy.

Black Sea. [F. *Mer Noire*, G. *Schwarzes Meer*, L. *Pontus Euxinus*, Gr. Πόντος Εὔξεινος, Εὔξεινος πόντος, Εὔξεινος θάλασσα (the Euxine), lit. 'the hospitable sea,' earlier called Ἄξενος πόντος, the inhospitable sea.] An inland sea bounded by Russia on the north and east, Asia Minor on the south, and European Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania on the west. It extends from lat. 40° [illegible] to 46° [illegible] N., and long. 27° 30′ to 41° [illegible] E. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the Strait of Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Dardanelles. Its chief inlets are the Sea of Azov and the Gulf of Perekop; its chief tributaries, the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, Don, Kuban, Tchoruk, Yeshil-Irmak, Kizil-Irmak, and Sakaria. On it are situated Burgas, Varna, Odessa, Sebastopol, Sukhum-Kale, Poti, Batum, Trebizond, Samsun, Sinope. The Black Sea was neutralized by the treaty of Paris 1856, no war-ships being permitted in its waters, and no military or naval arsenals on its coasts. Russia in 1870 abrogated the provisions relating to her war-ships and arsenals. Length, 700 miles. Greatest width, 390 miles. Estimated area, 168,500 square miles.

Blackstone (blak'stōn), Sir **William.** Born at London, July 10, 1723: died at London, Feb. 14, 1780. A celebrated English jurist, appointed Vinerian professor of common law at Oxford in 1758, and justice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1770. His chief work is "Commentaries on the Laws of England" (1765–68). Eight editions appeared in the author's lifetime, and for sixty years after his death they followed in quick succession. These editions were edited and annotated by Coleridge, Chitty, Christian, and others. An American edition was printed in 1884, but the text has not been reprinted in England since 1844. There are various adaptations of it for modern use.

Blackstone, William. Died near Providence, R. I., May 26, 1675. An English colonist in America, the first white settler in Boston (about 1623).

Blackstone River. A river which rises in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and joins the Providence River near Providence. Length, about 75 miles.

Black Warrior. A river in Alabama which joins the Tombigbee in lat. 32° 32′ N., long. 87° 58′ W. It is navigable to Tuscaloosa. Length, about 300 miles.

Black Watch. A body of Scotch Highlanders employed by the English government to watch the Highlands in 1725, and enrolled as a regiment in the regular army in 1739: so called from their dark tartan uniform.

Blackwater (blak'wâ"tėr). A river in Munster, Ireland, which flows into Youghal Bay 26 miles east of Cork. Length, over 100 miles.

Blackwater. A river in Ulster, Ireland, which flows into Lough Neagh 11 miles north-northwest of Armagh. Near here, Aug. 14, 1598, the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone defeated the English under Bagnal.

Blackwood (blak'wůd), **Frederick Temple Hamilton.** Born at Florence, June 21, 1826. An English statesman and diplomatist, created marquis of Dufferin and Ava in 1888. He was governor-general of Canada 1872–79; ambassador to Russia 1879–81; ambassador to Constantinople 1881–84; governor-general of India 1884–88; and ambassador to Italy 1888–91, when he was appointed ambassador to France. He has published "Letters from High Latitudes" (1857), "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland" (1866), "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland" (1867), "Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined" (1868), "Speeches and Addresses" (1882), etc.

Blackwood, William. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1776: died there, Sept. 16, 1834. A Scotch publisher and bookseller, the founder and editor of "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" (1817).

Bladensburg (bla'denz-bėrg). A village in Maryland, 6 miles northeast of Washington. Here, Aug. 24, 1814, the English under General Ross defeated the Americans under General Winder.

Bladud (blā'dud). A mythical British king, reputed founder of the city of Bath, England.

Blaeu (blou), **Wilhelm.** Born at Amsterdam, 1571: died there, Oct. 21, 1638. A Dutch geographer and chartographer, a pupil and friend of Tycho Brahe.

Blaine (blān), **James Gillespie.** Born at West Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1893. An American statesman. He was a Republican member of the House of Representatives 1863–76; speaker 1869–75; United States senator from Maine 1876–81; secretary of state March 4–Dec. 19, 1881, and 1889–92; and unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for President in 1884. He wrote "Twenty Years of Congress" (1884–86).

Blainville. See *Ducrotay de Blainville*.

Blair (blãr), **Francis Preston.** Born at Abingdon, Va., April 12, 1791: died at Silver Spring, Md., Oct. 18, 1876. An American journalist and politician, editor of the Washington "Globe" 1830–45.

Blair, Francis Preston. Born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821: died at St. Louis, July 9, 1875. An American politician, son of Francis Preston Blair. He was Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1868, and United States senator from Missouri 1871–73.

Blair, Hugh. Born at Edinburgh, April 7, 1718: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1800. A Scotch divine and author, lecturer on rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh 1762–83. He wrote "Sermons" (1777), "Lectures on Rhetoric" (1783), etc.

Blair, James. Born in Scotland, 1656: died in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1743. An American clergyman and educator. He was instrumental in founding William and Mary College, chartered 1692, whose first president he became, entering formally on his duties in 1729.

Blair, John. Born at Edinburgh: died June 24, 1782. A Scotch chronologist. He published a "Chronological History of the World" (1754), was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 1755; became mathematical tutor to the Duke of York 1757; and held various ecclesiastical appointments.

Blair, Montgomery. Born in Franklin County, Ky., May 10, 1813: died at Silver Spring, Md., July 27, 1883. An American politician and lawyer, son of Francis Preston Blair, postmaster-general 1861–64.

Blair, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, 1699: died at Athelstaneford, East Lothian, Scotland, Feb. 4, 1746. An English clergyman and poet. His best-known poem is "The Grave" (1743). It was illustrated by William Blake.

Blair Athol. An English race-horse, bred in 1861, by Stockwell, dam Blink Bonny. He won the Derby in 1864, and was the sire of Prince Charlie, sire of Salvator in America.

Blaise, Saint. See *Blasius, Saint.*

Blaisois, or **Blésois** (blāz-wä′). The county of Blois.

Blake (blāk) **Robert.** Born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, Aug., 1598 (1599?): died at sea, near Plymouth, England, Aug. 17, 1657. A famous English admiral. He held Taunton for the Parliament 1644–45; was made commander of the fleet in 1649, and warden of the Cinque Ports in 1651; commanded against the Dutch 1652–53, in the Mediterranean 1654–56; defeated the Spaniards at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, April 20, 1657.

Blake, William. Born at London, Nov. 28, 1757: died at London, Aug. 12, 1827. A noted English poet, engraver, and painter. His chief works are "Songs of Innocence" (1789), "Book of Thel" (1789), "Marriage of Heaven and Hell" (1790), "Gates of Paradise" (1793), "Songs of Experience" (1794), illustrations to Blair's "Grave" (1805), to the book of Job (1823), etc.

Blake, William Rufus. Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1805: died at Boston, Mass., April 22, 1863. An actor and manager. He went on the stage about 1822, and first appeared in New York in 1824. He excelled in the personation of old men.

Blakely (blāk′li), **Johnston.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, Oct., 1781: lost at sea, 1814. An American naval officer. He was commander of the Wasp which captured the British brigs Reindeer and Avon, June 28 and Sept. 1, 1814, respectively, and was lost at sea. It was last seen Oct. 9, 1814.

Blakeney (blāk′ni), **William,** Lord Blakeney. Born at Mount Blakeney, County Limerick, Ireland, 1672: died Sept. 20, 1761. A British military commander. He became, 1747, lieutenant-governor of Minorca, which (failing to receive reinforcements from Admiral Byng, who was sent to his relief) he was compelled to surrender to the French under the Duc de Richelieu in 1756.

Blakey (blā′ki), **Robert.** Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, England, May 18, 1795: died Oct. 26, 1878. An English philosopher and miscellaneous writer, professor of logic and metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast. He wrote "History of the Philosophy of Mind" (1848), books on angling, etc.

Blanc (bloṅ), **Anthony.** Born near Lyons, France, Oct. 11, 1792: died June 20, 1860. A Roman Catholic prelate, bishop of New Orleans 1835–50, and archbishop 1850–60.

Blanc, Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles. Born at Castres, Tarn, France, Nov. 15, 1813: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1882. A French art critic, brother of Jean Joseph Charles Louis Blanc. He wrote "Grammaire des arts du dessin" (1867), etc., and was the chief contributor to "Histoire des peintres de toutes les écoles" (1849–75).

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis. Born at Madrid, Oct. 29, 1811: died at Cannes, France, Dec. 6, 1882. A celebrated French politician, historian, political writer, and socialist, prominent in the revolution of 1848. He studied law in Paris, and from 1832 to 1834 was a private tutor at Arras. On his return to Paris he wrote for the "National," the "Revue républicaine," the "Nouvelle Minerve," and the "Bon sens," and was made editor of the last-named journal in Jan., 1837. After eighteen months he founded a new organ, "La revue du progrès," in which appeared his review of the "Idées napoléoniennes" of Louis Napoleon, and his own "Organisation du travail." He also wrote the "Histoire de dix ans" (1830–40), and began his "Histoire de la révolution," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1847. In 1848 he became a member of the provisional government of the French Republic, but was forced to seek refuge in England. Thence he wrote an "Appel aux honnêtes gens" (1849), "Pages d'histoire de la révolution de Février 1848" (1850), a couple of polemic pamphlets entitled "Plus de Girondins" (1851), and "La République une et indivisible" (1851). He ended his history of the revolution with the dissolution of the National Convention, and issued the twelfth and final volume of the work in 1862. His "Historical Revelations ascribed to Lord Normanby" (1858) were written originally in English, but immediately translated by the author into French under the title "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1870). From 1857 to 1870 Blanc wrote a weekly letter, at first to the "Courrier de Paris," and afterward to the "Temps." These articles on the political and parliamentary life of Great Britain have been collected in ten volumes entitled "Dix années de l'histoire d'Angleterre" (1879–81). In 1870 he returned to France and took part in several political assemblies. In 1876 he founded and directed a daily sheet, "L'Homme libre." His articles from this paper and from the "Rappel" fill five volumes entitled "Questions d'aujourd'hui et de demain" (1873–84).

Blanc, Le. A town in the department of Indre, central France, situated on the river Creuse 35 miles east of Poitiers. Population (1891), commune, 7,389.

Blanc, Mont. See *Mont Blanc.*

Blanca, Sierra. See *Sierra Blanca.*

Blanchard (bloṅ-shär′), **Alain.** Died 1418. A citizen of Rouen, France, who played a prominent part in the defense of that city during the siege by Henry V. of England, 1418, and who was executed by the orders of Henry after the capitulation of the city.

Blanchard, Émile. Born at Paris, March 6, 1819. A French naturalist, especially noted as an entomologist. He is the author of many scientific works, including "Recherches sur l'organisations des vers" (1837), "Histoire naturelle des insectes orthoptères, névroptères, etc." (1837–40), "Histoire des insectes, etc." (1843–45), etc.

Blanchard, François. Born at Andelys, Eure, France, 1753: died at Paris, March 7, 1809. A noted French aëronaut. His first ascent was made in 1784, and in 1785 he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais. Later he visited the United States. He made over 50 ascents.

Blanchard, Henri Pierre Léon Pharamond. Born near Lyons, Feb. 27, 1805: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1874. A French painter.

Blanchard (blan′chärd), **Samuel Laman.** Born at Great Yarmouth, England, May 15, 1804: died at London, Feb. 15, 1845. An English littérateur and journalist. He was acting editor of the "Monthly Magazine" (1831), editor of "The True Sun" (1832), of "The Constitutional" (1836), "The Court Journal" (1837), "The Courier" (1837–39), and other periodicals, and author of "Lyric Offerings," "Sonnets," etc.

Blanchard, Thomas. Born at Sutton, Mass., June 24, 1788: died at Boston, April 16, 1864. An American inventor. He invented a machine for cutting and heading tacks by a single operation, and a well-known lathe for turning irregular forms.

Blanche (bloṅsh), **August Theodor.** Born at Stockholm, Sept. 17, 1811: died at Stockholm, Nov. 30, 1868. A Swedish poet and novelist.

Blanche (blanch; F. pron. bloṅsh) **of Bourbon.** Born in France about 1338: died at Medina Sidonia, Spain, 1361. A French princess, daughter of Pierre, duc de Bourbon, and wife of Pedro "the Cruel" of Castile, by whom she was abandoned shortly after the marriage on a charge of infidelity and imprisoned. Her death was ascribed to poisoning. Her tragical fate produced a profound impression, and has frequently been celebrated in verse.

Blanche of Castile. Born 1187: died Dec. 1, 1252. Queen of France, daughter of Alfonso IX. of Castile by Eleonora of England, and wife of Louis VIII. She acted as regent, 1226–36, during the minority of her son Louis IX., and again, 1248–52, during his absence on a crusade in the Holy Land.

Blanche of Devan. A crazy lowland bride in Scott's poem "Lady of the Lake."

Blanchefleur, or **Blancheflor.** See *Fleur et Blanchefleur.*

Blanchelande (bloṅsh-loṅd′), **Philibert François Roussel de.** Born at Dijon, 1735: died at Paris, April 11, 1793. A French general. In 1779 he went as lieutenant colonel to the West Indies, and commanded at St. Vincent, where he repulsed an English attack. In 1790 he became acting governor of Haiti, but was unsuccessful. He was sent to France 1792, and executed by the revolutionary tribunal.

Blanco, Antonio Guzman. See *Guzman Blanco, Antonio.*

Blanco, Cape. A headland of western Africa, in lat. 20° 46′ N., long. 17° 6′ W.

Blanco (blän′kō) **Encalada, Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1790: died at Santiago, Chile, Sept. 5, 1876. A Spanish American general and naval commander who distinguished himself in the Chilian war for independence. In July, 1826, he was elected president of Chile, but resigned soon after. Made general of the army, he led an unsuccessful invasion of Peru in 1837, and was allowed to retire only after signing a treaty of peace. The Chilian government annulled this treaty and Blanco Encalada was court-martialed, but exonerated. He was intendant of Valparaiso in 1847, and minister to France 1853–58. He held the military title of marshal from 1820.

Blanco, José Félix. Born in Mariana de Caracas, Sept. 24, 1782: died at Caracas, Jan. 8, 1872. A Venezuelan priest, soldier, statesman, and historian. He was one of the leaders in the revolution at Caracas, April 19, 1810, and was the first editor of the great historical work "Documentos para la historia de la vida publica del Libertador," etc., which was published by Azpurúa after his death (Caracas, 1875–77, 14 vols.).

Blanco, Pedro. Born in Cochabamba, Oct. 19, 1795: shot at Sucre, Jan., 1829. A Bolivian soldier. In 1812 he joined the Spanish army, but soon passed over to the patriots and served with them during the revolution. He became general in 1828, and on the fall of Sucre toward the end of that year was chosen president of Bolivia, but was deposed and killed in the revolution of Dec. 31, 1828.

Blancos (blän′kōs), or **Blanquillos** (blän-kēl′-yōs). [Sp., 'Whites.'] The name given in Uruguay to one of the two great political parties. It had its origin about 1835, when the adherents of Oribe took the name of Blancos, and those of Fructuoso Rivera that of Colorados. Both parties have had various leaders, and have differed, ostensibly at least, on many important questions. From 1842 to 1851 the Colorados held Montevideo (whence they were also known as the *Defensa* party, or *Partido de la Defensa*), and the Blancos under Oribe, kept the city in a state of continuous siege.

Bland Silver Bill. A United States statute of 1878 (20 Stat., 25): so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It reestablished the silver dollar containing 412½ grains troy of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the treasury to purchase every month not less than two million nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars. It passed over President Hayes's veto. See *Sherman Bill.*

Bland (bland), **Theodoric.** Born in Prince George County, Va., 1742: died at New York, June 1, 1790. An American patriot. He joined the Continental army in 1777, was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress 1780–83, and was representative from Virginia to the first Congress under the Federal Constitution 1789–90. He left memoirs of the Revolutionary period, which were published under the title of "The Bland Papers" in 1840.

Blandamour (blän′dä-mör), **Sir.** A fickle and vainglorious knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He was defeated by Britomart, and won the false Florimel from Paridel.

Blandiman (blan′di-man). The attendant of Bellisant in the story of "Valentine and Orson."

Blandina (blan-dī′nä), Saint. A female slave who, during a persecution of the Christians, was put to death at Lyons in 177. She is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on June 2.

Blandois. See *Rigaud.*

Blandrata (blän-drä′tä), or **Biandrata** (bē-än-drä′tä), **Giorgio.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, about 1515: died in Transylvania about 1590. An Italian physician and propagator (especially in Poland and Transylvania) of Protestant doctrines, and later of Socinianism and Arianism. He was thrown into prison at Pavia by the Inquisition, but escaped to Geneva, where he was forced to profess Calvinism. From Geneva he went to Poland, where he was assassinated by a nephew whom he had threatened to disinherit.

Blane (blān), Sir **Gilbert.** Born at Blanefield, Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 8, 1749: died at London, June 26, 1834. A noted Scotch physician. He had the medical charge of the West India fleet under Rodney (1779–81), and was later ([illegible]) appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. He wrote "Elements of Medical Logic" (1819), etc.

Blane, Niel. The popular landlord of the Howff in Scott's novel "Old Mortality." He is also town piper. Jennie, his daughter, is the barmaid.

Blañes (blän′yes). A seaport in the province of Gerona, northeastern Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 40 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 5,401.

Blangini (blän-jē′nē), **Giuseppe Marco Maria Felice.** Born at Turin, Nov. 18, 1781: died at Paris, Dec. 18, 1841. An Italian tenor and operatic composer. He wrote "Chimère et réalité," "Encore un tour de Caliphe," "Romances," in 34 numbers, etc.

Blankenberghe (blän′ken-berch-e, F. pron. bloṅ-ken-berg′). A sea-bathing place and fishing town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the North Sea 9 miles northwest of Bruges. Population (1890), [illegible].

Blankenburg (blän′ken-börg). A town in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, [illegible] south of Weimar, in the [illegible] of the Thuringian Forest.

Blankenburg. A town in Brunswick, Germany, on the Harz 9 miles southwest of Halberstadt. It is a noted summer resort, and has a ducal castle and a Rathaus. Population (1890), 7,703.

Blanketeers (blang-ke-tērz′). The name given to a body of half-starved Manchester operatives who met at St. Peter's Field, March 10, 1817. Each man was provided with provisions and a blanket, and their purpose was to walk to London to petition for some legislative remedy against capitalistic oppression, and especially for the great panacea of parliamentary reform.

The project of these poor simple-minded men, instead of exciting compassion, filled the minds of the government and the upper classes with alarm. It was regarded as an attempt to overthrow the institutions of the country. The Habeas Corpus Act being at that time suspended, the leaders of the proposed expedition were seized and imprisoned. The greater part of those who had intended to join it yielded at once; a few, however, persisted in their intentions; but troops had been placed along the proposed line of march, and they were intercepted, searched, and either sent back or imprisoned. Nothing was found on them to justify these proceedings, except "two unusually long knives."
Molesworth, Hist. Eng., I. 11.

Blanqui (bloṅ-kē′), **Jérôme Adolphe.** Born at Nice, France, Nov. 20, 1798: died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1854. A noted French political economist. His works include "L'Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe, etc." (1837–38), "Voyage en Angleterre 1824," etc.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste. Born at Puget-Théniers, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Feb. 7, 1805: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1881. A French socialist and political agitator, brother of Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui. He took part in insurrectionary movements in 1839, 1848, and 1871.

Blanzy (bloṅ-zē′). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 19 miles south of Autun. Population (1891), commune, 4,942.

Blarney (blär′ni). A village in Cork, Ireland, 5 miles northwest of Cork. It contains a noted castle built in 1446 by Cormack MacCarthy, and now forming a picturesque ivy-clad ruin centered about a high, square, battlemented and machicolated keep. The fame of the castle is due to its possession of the wonder-working Blarney stone, a block bearing the name of the founder and the date, built into the south angle of the keep twenty feet below the top. Since access to it is well nigh impossible, a substitute has been provided within the battlements to receive the kisses of tourists.

Blarney, Lady. One of the town ladies, or rather ladies of the town, in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," who make the acquaintance of the vicar's innocent family under false pretenses. The other is Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Skeggs.

Blashfield (blash′fēld), **Edwin Howland.** Born at New York, Dec. 15, 1848. An American figure-painter. He went to Paris in 1867 and studied with Léon Bonnat and with Gérôme.

Blasius (blā′zi-us), or **Blaize** (blāz), Saint. A bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, martyred in 316. He was adopted by the wool combers as their patron saint, apparently because iron combs were used in tearing his flesh when martyred. His festival is celebrated on Feb. 3 by the Roman and Anglican churches, and on Feb. 11 by the Greeks. The wool-combers procession is still held on Feb. 3 in England.

Blasius, Docteur. The pseudonym of Paschal Grousset in "Figaro."

Blatant Beast, The. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the personification of slander. He is a foul monster with a hundred tongues.

Blathers (blaᴛʜ′ėrz). A Bow-street officer in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

Blauen (blou′en). One of the chief summits of the Black Forest, near Müllheim. Height, 3,830 feet.

Blavatsky (blä-vät′ski), **Madame** (**Helena Petrovna Hahn-Hahn**). Born at Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, in 1831: died at London, May 8, 1891. A Russian theosophist and traveler in the East, etc.: one of the chief founders of the "Theosophical Society" in 1875. She wrote "Isis Unveiled" (1876), "The Secret Doctrine" (1888), "Key to Theosophy" (1889), etc.

Blaye (blā). [L. *Blavia*, *Blabia*, *Blavia*.] A seaport in the department of Gironde, France, 21 miles northwest of Bordeaux: the Roman Blavia. Population (1891), commune, 5,015.

Blaze (bläz), **François Henri Joseph,** called **Castil-Blaze.** Born at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, France, Dec. 1, 1784: died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1857. A French writer on music, musical critic, and operatic composer. From 1822 to 1832 he was musical critic of the "Journal des Débats." He wrote "De l'opéra en France" (1820), etc.

Blaze de Bury (bläz de bü-rē′) (originally **Ange Henri Blaze**). Born at Avignon, France, May 19, 1813: died at Paris, March 15, 1888. A French author, son of Castil Blaze. He wrote for the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' under the pen-names "Hans Werner," "F. de Lagenevais," and "Henri Blaze," and lived for some time at the court of Weimar. His works include "Écrivains et poètes de l'Allemagne" (1846), "Les poésies de Goethe" (1843), etc.

Bleak House. A novel by Charles Dickens, published 1852–53 in twenty monthly numbers. It was named from a dreary-looking house which was his summer residence at Broadstairs. It was aimed at the delays of the Court of Chancery. It was illustrated by "Phiz."

Bledow (blā′dō), **Ludwig.** Born July 27, 1795: died at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1846. A famous German chess-player, founder of the so-called Berlin chess school (1837–42). His collection of works on chess was purchased by the Royal Library of Berlin.

Bleeding-heart Yard. A part of London formerly the property of the Hatton family. About the origin of its title there are various traditions. The place is much built over with poor houses. It is introduced by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as the residence of the Plornishes, Daniel Doyce, and others.

Bleek (blāk), **Friedrich.** Born at Ahrensböck, Holstein, July 4, 1793: died at Bonn, Germany, Feb. 27, 1859. A German biblical critic, professor of theology at Bonn 1829–59.

Bleek, Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel. Born at Berlin, March 8, 1827: died at Cape Town, Cape Colony, Aug. 17, 1875. A noted African linguist. He went to Natal, South Africa, in 1855, and in 1856 to Cape Town, where he was appointed librarian of Sir George Grey's library. In this capacity he wrote his "Catalogue of Sir George Grey's Library" (3 vols., 1858–63), "Hottentot Fables" (1864), "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages" (1862–69). He died while working at a dictionary of the Bushman language.

Blefuscu (ble-fus′kū). An island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." It was separated from Lilliput by a channel, and was intended to satirize France. The inhabitants were pygmies. Gulliver wades across the channel and carries off its entire fleet.

Bleibtreu (blīb′troi), **Georg.** Born at Xanten, Rhenish Prussia, March 27, 1828: died at Berlin, Oct. 16, 1892. A German battle-painter. His chief paintings are "Battle of Katzbach" (1857), "Battle of Waterloo" (1858), etc.

Blemyes, or **Blemmyes** (blem′i-ēz). [Gr. Βλέμυες, Βλέμμυες.] In ancient history, a nomadic Ethiopian tribe, infesting Nubia and Upper Egypt. See *Bisharin*. They were frequently at war with the Romans, and were often defeated under Aurelian, Probus, and Diocletian. They were the subjects of fabulous accounts by early writers, who represent them as headless and as having their eyes, nose, and mouth in their breasts.

Bléneau (blā-nō′), **Battle of.** A victory gained at Bléneau (in the department of Yonne, France) by the Spaniards under Condé over Turenne in 1652: in another battle on the next day Turenne gained the advantage.

Blenerhasset (blen-ėr-has′et), **Thomas.** Born about 1550: died about 1625. An English poet and historian. His best-known work is "The Second Parte of the Mirrour for Magistrates" (1578).

Blenheim (blen′im), G. **Blindheim** (blint′hīm). A village in western Bavaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 37′ N., long. 10° 36′ E. Near here, Aug. 13 (N. S.), 1704, the allied English, Germans, Dutch, and Danes (52,000), under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, defeated the French and Bavarians (56,000–60,000), under Tallard. The loss of the Allies was 11,000–12,000, and that of the French and Bavarians, 40,000 (?). The battle is called by French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

Blenheim Palace. A mansion at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England, built by Vanbrugh at national cost, 1705–16, for the first Duke of Marlborough. It is an imposing pile, measuring 320 feet east and west, and 190 feet north and south. The chief façade presents a projecting entrance-portico between two prominent wings whose inner faces sweep in a curve toward the entrance. The ornamentation is poor, and the columns are so large as to dwarf even the enormous building. The park façade and the two lesser façades are better: each has a large bow-window in the middle, and is flanked by end pavilions. The interior has many fine apartments.

Blennerhasset (blen-ėr-has′et), **Harman.** Born at Hampshire, England, Oct. 8, 1765 (1764?): died at Guernsey, Channel Islands, Feb. 1, 1831. An Englishman of Irish descent, noted in connection with Burr's conspiracy. He settled about 1798 on a small island, since called Blennerhasset's Island, in the Ohio, near Marietta, where he erected a mansion which he surrounded with gardens and conservatories, and furnished with a library and other facilities for the gratification of intellectual tastes. He was persuaded in 1805 by Burr to join his enterprise, probably without knowing its true character, and was arrested and indicted for treason, but was released in 1807 on Burr's acquittal, his home having in the meantime been sold to satisfy his creditors. He died in poverty, having during the later years of his life been supported by the charity of a relative.

Blennerhasset's Island. A small island in the Ohio, 2 miles below Parkersburg, West Virginia: so called from Harman Blennerhasset, famous in connection with Burr's conspiracy.

Blessing of Jacob. One of the finest paintings of Rembrandt (1656), in the museum at Cassel, Germany. Jacob, on his death-bed, supported by Joseph, gives his benediction to his two young grandsons, who kneel beside the bed. Their mother, with folded hands, stands behind them.

Blessington, Countess of. See *Power* (Farmer), *Marguerite*.

Blicher (bliċh′ėr), **Steen Steensen.** Born at Vium, Jutland, Denmark, Oct. 11, 1782: died at Spentrup, March 26, 1848. A Danish lyric poet and novelist. His works include the novels "Jydske Romanzer," "Nationalnoveller," etc. (published collectively 1833–36).

Blidah (blē-dä′). A town in the department of Algiers, Algeria, 25 miles southwest of Algiers. Population (1891), 11,404.

Blifil (blī′fil), **Captain John.** A hypocritical coxcomb in Fielding's "Tom Jones," of "pinchbeck professions and vamped up virtues."

Blifil, Doctor. The elder brother of Captain Blifil.

Bligh (blī), **William.** Born at Tyntan, Cornwall, 1753: died at London, Dec. 7, 1817. An English admiral. He was commander of his Majesty's ship Bounty in 1787; was cast adrift near the Friendly Islands in 1789; and reached Timor in 1789. He published a "Narrative" of the mutiny in 1790. See *Bounty*.

Blight (blīt), **Young.** Mr. Mortimer Lightwood's office-boy in Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend." He is of a peculiarly depressing aspect.

Blimber (blim′bėr), **Cornelia.** The daughter of Doctor Blimber in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son." She wore short hair and spectacles and was "dry and sandy with working in the graves of deceased languages."

Blimber, Doctor. The principal of the boarding-school, in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," to which little Paul Dombey is sent: an unimpassioned, grave man with an appearance of learning.

Blind (blind), **Karl.** Born at Mannheim, Germany, Sept. 4, 1820. A German political agitator and writer.

Blind Beggar of Alexandria, The. A comedy by Chapman, first acted about 1596 and printed in 1598.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, The, with the Merry Humours of Tom Stroud. A play by Chettle and Day, written before May, 1600, but not printed till 1659. It was based on the popular ballad called "The Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green."

Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green, The. A very popular ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques," "Ancient Poems," and other collections of old ballads. It is the story of "pretty Bessee," the daughter of "the Blind Beggar." The latter is in reality Henry, the son of Simon de Montfort, who assumes this disguise to escape the spies of King Henry. Bessee is wooed by a merchant, an innkeeper, a gentleman, and a knight: all but the knight, however, say farewell to her on learning that her father is a beggar. The knight marries her, and her father reveals his true fortune and character at the wedding. See *Beggar of Bethnal Green*.

Blinder (blin′dėr), **Mrs.** The keeper of a chandler's shop in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." She has "a dropsy or an asthma, or perhaps both."

Blind Harry. Died about 1492. A Scottish minstrel: author of a poem on Sir William Wallace. The only known manuscript of the poem is dated 1488.

Blind Preacher, The. William Henry Milburn.

Blink Bonny. An English thoroughbred mare bred in 1854, by Melbourne, dam Queen Mary by Gladiator. Like Eleanor she won both the Derby and Oaks (1857). In 1861 she threw Blair Athol to Stockwell. She died in 1862. Melbourne represented the Godolphin barb line of stallions. Queen Mary was also the dam of Bonnie Scotland, imported into America.

Blister (blis′tėr). An apothecary in Fielding's "Old Man Taught Wisdom, or The Virgin Unmasked."

Blithedale (blīth′dāl) **Romance, The.** A romance by Hawthorne, published in 1852. It was founded on the Brook Farm experiment (which see), and in Miles Coverdale Hawthorne described much of his own character. "The predominant idea of the 'Blithedale Romance' is to delineate the deranging effect of an absorbing philanthropic idea on a powerful mind." *R. H. Hutton*, Essays in Lit. Crit.

Block (blok), **Ben.** A nickname for a sailor.

Block, Maurice. Born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1816. A French political economist and statistician. His works include "Des charges de l'agriculture" (1850), "Puissance comparée des divers états de l'Europe," etc. He has edited since 1856 "L'Annuaire de l'économie politique et de la statistique."

Block Island, Ind. **Manisees** (man′i-sēz). An island in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles south-southwest of Point Judith in Rhode Island. It forms the township of New Shoreham, Rhode Island. It is a noted summer resort. Length, 8 miles.

Blodget (bloj′et), **Lorin.** Born at Jamestown, New York, May 25, 1823. An American physicist and statistician: author of "Climatology of the United States" (1857), etc.

Blodgett, Samuel. Born at Woburn, Mass., April 1, 1724: died at Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 1, 1807. An American inventor. He constructed a machine for raising sunken vessels, 1783, and began the canal around Amoskeag Falls at Haverhill, New Hampshire, which bears his name.

Bloemaert (blö'märt), **Abraham.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, 1564: died at Utrecht, 1651. A Dutch painter of landscapes and historical pieces, noted as a colorist.

Bloemen (blö'men), **Jan Frans van.** Born at Antwerp, 1662: died at Rome, 1748 (1749?). A Flemish landscape-painter, surnamed "Orizzonte" from the beautiful horizons of his landscapes.

Bloemen, Pieter van, surnamed "Standaert." Born 1651: died 1720. A Flemish battle-painter, brother of Jan Frans van Bloemen.

Bloemfontein (blöm'fon-tīn). The capital of Orange Free State, South Africa, situated in lat. 29° 8′ S., long. 26° 40′ E. Population (1890), 3,459.

Blois (blwä). [LL. *Blesum.*] The capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Loire in lat. 47° 35′ N., long. 1° 18′ E.: Medieval Latin Blesum, Blesis, or Bleza. It was the capital of the medieval countship of Blois. The château (castle) is a historic royal palace, of great extent. It was purchased by Louis of Orleans (son of Charles V.), and was the residence of Louis XII. The east front, of red brick and stone, was built by Louis XII.; over its richly ornamented portal is an equestrian statue of the king, in a canopied niche. The court within has a story with square mullioned windows over graceful arcades, and topped by a high roof with decorated dormer-windows. Another wing was built by François I., in an excellent Renaissance style. Its most prominent feature is an open winding staircase, richly adorned with sculpture, forming a projecting tower. The splendid apartments of the interior range in date from the 13th century down; they are decorated with carving, color, and wall-hangings. Population (1891), 23,457.

Blois, County of, or **Blaisois,** or **Blésois.** A medieval county of France, included in the government of Orléanais, and comprised in the department of Loir-et-Cher. Capital, Blois. It became a possession of the crown in 1498.

Blois, Charles of. See *Charles of Blois.*

Blois, Louis of. See *Louis of.*

Blois, Stephen of. See *Stephen of.*

Blome (blōm), **Richard.** Died 1705. A London publisher and compiler. His name is appended to many books which are said to have been written by impecunious authors for a pittance, and for which he obtained subscriptions from wealthy persons. Among these are a large work on heraldry, and two books relating to the British colonies in America.

Blomfield (blum'fēld), **Charles James.** Born at Bury-St.-Edmunds, England, May 29, 1786: died at Fulham, England, Aug. 5, 1857. An English prelate, bishop of London 1828–56. He edited various plays of Æschylus, etc.

Blommaert (blom'märt), **Philipp.** Born at Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 27, 1808: died at Ghent, Aug. 14, 1871. A Flemish historian and poet, reviver of old Flemish literature. His chief work is "Aloude geschiedenis der Belgen of Nederduitschers" (1849).

Blond, Jacques Christophe le. See *Leblond.*

Blondel (blon-del'; F. pron. blôṅ-del'). Born at Nesle, Picardy, France: flourished in the second half of the 12th century. A French trouvère, attendant and friend of Richard Cœur de Lion. According to the traditional account (probably a fable), he discovered the presence of the imprisoned Richard in the castle of Durrenstein by singing under the tower in which the king was confined a song which the two had composed and to which the king responded.

Blondin (blôṅ-daṅ'), **Charles (Émile Gravele).** Born at St. Omer, France, Feb. 28, 1824. A Frenchman, famous as a tight-rope walker. He crossed the Niagara River, 1855, 1859, 1860.

Blood, Council of. The popular name of a tribunal organized in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva in 1567. Its object was the punishment of the enemies of Spanish rule and the Roman Catholic religion.

Blood, Thomas. Born, probably in Ireland, about 1618: died Aug. 24, 1680. A famous Irish adventurer, called "Colonel" Blood. He was the leader in an unsuccessful attempt to seize Dublin Castle and the person of the Duke of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, in 1663. He escaped, remained for a time in Ireland and then fled to Holland, returned to England and joined the Fifth Monarchy men; went to Scotland and associated himself with the Covenanters, remaining with them until their defeat on Pentland Hills, Nov. 27, 1666, and then revisited England and Ireland. In 1670 he led another assault on Ormond, and in 1671 attempted to steal the crown jewels from the Tower. Scott introduces him in "Peveril of the Peak."

Blood Indians. See *Siksika.*

Bloody Assizes. The popular name for the trials for participation in Monmouth's rising of 1685, held in the western counties of England and presided over by Lord Jeffreys. Over 300 persons were supposed to have been executed.

Bloody Brook. A brook about a mile northwest of Deerfield, Massachusetts, the scene of an Indian massacre in 1675.

Bloody Brother, The, or Rollo, Duke of Normandy. A tragedy by Fletcher and others (probably W. Rowley and Massinger), printed in 1639. The date of production is doubtful. Fleay assigns it to 1616–17; Ward thinks it later than 1624. It was very popular after the Restoration. One of the lyrics in it, "Take, oh take those lips away," is attributed to Shakspere; another which has attained popularity begins "Drink to-day and drown all sorrow," and ends

> "And he that will go to bed sober
> Falls with the leaf still in October."

B. J. F. is on the title page of the first quarto (1639), and it has been supposed to stand for B. Jonson and Fletcher. Bullen considers it possible that the play was written by Jonson and Fletcher and revised by Massinger, but the authorship is uncertain.

Bloody Mary. An epithet given to Mary, queen of England (1553–58), on account of the persecutions which she sanctioned.

Bloomer (blö'mėr), **Mrs. (Amelia Jenks).** Born May 27, 1818: died Dec. 30, 1894. An American reformer. She lectured on temperance and the rights of women, but was principally known for her adoption of a reformed dress, consisting of Turkish trousers and a dress with short skirts, which was first introduced by Elizabeth Smith Miller.

Bloomfield (blöm'fēld), **Robert.** Born at Honington, Suffolk, England, Dec. 3, 1766: died at Shefford, Bedfordshire, England, Aug. 19, 1823. An English poet and shoemaker. His best-known work is "The Farmer's Boy" (1800).

Bloomfield, Samuel Thomas. Born 1790: died at Wandsworth Common, England, Sept. 28, 1869. An English scholar and biblical critic. He edited the Greek Testament (1832).

Bloomington (blöm'ing-ton). A city, the capital of McLean County, Illinois, in lat. 40° 28′ N., long. 89° W. It is a railroad center, and has several educational institutions and some manufactures. Population (1890), 20,484.

Bloomsbury (blömz'bėr-i). A district lying north of New Oxford street, London, between Euston Road, Gray's Inn Road, and Tottenham Court Road.

Bloomsbury Gang. A name given to a political clique influential about 1790. Its leader was the Duke of Bedford, and its headquarters Bloomsbury House, London.

Bloomsbury Square. A noted square north of New Oxford street, London.

Blore Heath (blōr hēth). A heath situated near Market Drayton, Shropshire, England. Here, Sept. 23, 1459, the Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury defeated the Lancastrians under Lord Audley.

Blot in the 'Scutcheon, A. A tragedy by Robert Browning, brought out in England in 1843. It was afterward produced in America by Lawrence Barrett.

Blouet (blö-ā'), **Paul:** pseudonym **Max O'Rell.** Born in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848. A French author and lecturer. He has published "John Bull and his Island," "Daughters of John Bull," "Jonathan and his Continent," etc.

Blount (blunt), **Charles.** Died 1545. The fifth Lord Mountjoy, noted as a patron of learning.

Blount, Charles. Born 1563: died at London, April 3, 1606. The eighth Lord Mountjoy, created earl of Devonshire in 1604. He was a favorite of Elizabeth and a friend and supporter of Essex whom he succeeded in Ireland. He defeated Tyrone, and, with Sir George Carew, obtained military possession of nearly the whole of Ireland. See *Stella.*

Blount, Charles. Born at Upper Holloway, England, April 27, 1654: died Aug., 1693. An English deist and pamphleteer. He wrote against the censorship of the press, and, having fallen in love with his deceased wife's sister, published a defense of marriage between persons so connected. He committed suicide in despair of accomplishing the union. He wrote "Anima Mundi, etc." (1679) and "The Two Books of Philostratus, on the Life of Apollonius of Tyaneus, from the Greek" (1680), etc.

Blount, Sir Frederick. A poor but well-dressed fortune-hunter in Bulwer's play "Money." He is quite unable to pronounce the letter "r," considering it "wough and wasping."

Blount, Harry. Lord Marmion's page in Scott's poem "Marmion."

Blount, Martha. Born near Reading (probably), June 15, 1690: died in Berkeley Row, Hanover Square, London, 1762. An intimate friend of Pope. He left her by his will £1,000, many books, all his household goods, etc., and made her residuary legatee.

Blount, Thomas. Born at Bordesley, Worcestershire, England, 1618: died at Orleton, England, Dec. 26, 1679. An English miscellaneous writer. He studied law at the Inner Temple and was admitted to the bar, but, as his religion (Roman Catholic) interfered with the practice of his profession, he retired to his estate at Orleton, in Herefordshire, and continued his study of the law as an amateur. Among his numerous works are "Glossographia, etc." (1656), and "A Law Dictionary" (1670).

Blount, William. Born in North Carolina, 1744: died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 21, 1800. An American politician. He was one of the signers of the Constitution, was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio in 1790, became United States senator from Tennessee in 1796, and was expelled in 1797 for having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in conquering the Spanish territory of West Florida.

Blow (blō), **John.** Born at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, England, 1648: died at Westminster, Oct. 1, 1708. A noted English musical composer, organist of Westminster Abbey, and later of the Chapel Royal.

Blowzelinda (blou-ze-lin'dạ̈), or **Blowsalinda** (blou-za-lin'dạ̈). [From *blowze*, a coarse wench.] A country girl in Gay's pastoral poem "The Shepherd's Week." She is not the rustic maiden of the poets, but a strong realistic milkmaid, feeding the hogs and doing various unromantic things. The name is often given to a blowsy and inelegant person. [Gay spells the name "Blowzelinda," but many others, including Mrs. Browning, spell it "Blowsalinda."]

Blücher (blüch'ėr), **Gebhard Leberecht von,** Prince of Wahlstadt. Born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 16, 1742: died at Kriblowitz, in Silesia, Sept. 12, 1819. A famous field-marshal in the Prussian service. He commanded at Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; served with distinction at Lützen, Bautzen, Leipsic, etc., 1813; defeated Napoleon at Laon, March 9, 1814; was defeated at Ligny, June 16, 1815; and commanded the Prussians at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Bludenz (blö'dents). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ill 24 miles south of Bregenz. Population (1890), 3,265.

Bludoff (blö'dof), Count **Dmitri Nikolayevitch.** Born in the government of Vladimir, Russia, April 16, 1785: died at St. Petersburg, March 2 (N. S.), 1864. A Russian statesman and diplomatist. He was appointed minister of the interior in 1837, and of justice in 1839, and president of the council of the empire and council of the ministry in 1861.

Bluebeard (blö'bērd), F. **Barbe-bleue** (bärb-blė'), G. **Blaubart** (blou'bärt). The nickname of the chevalier Raoul (an imaginary personage), celebrated for his cruelty. The historic original was, perhaps, Gilles de Laval, Baron de Retz (born 1396: died 1440). He is the subject of works by Perrault, Grétry, Offenbach, Tieck, etc. In Perrault he is a rich man who, in spite of his hideous blue beard, has had six wives and marries a seventh, a young girl named Fatima. He leaves the keys of the castle with her while he goes on a journey, telling her that she may enter any room but one. She disobeys, enters the forbidden chamber, and discovers the bodies of his former wives. A blood-stain on the key reveals her disobedience, and her husband gives her five minutes to prepare for death. Her sister Anne mounts to the top of the castle to watch for aid, and at last sees their brothers coming. They arrive and kill Bluebeard as he is about to despatch Fatima. Perrault's story was written in French about 1697, and translated into English in the 18th century. Several similar tales are to be found in Straparola's "Piacevoli Notti," published in 1550, and in the "Pentamerone" by "Gian Alesio Abbatutis" (Giambattista Basile). A series of frescos dating from the 13th century has been discovered in a chapel at [illegible], representing the legend of St. Trophime, which is that of the too curious wife of Bluebeard. "La Barbe Bleue has a striking resemblance to the story in the Arabian Nights of the Third Calender, who has all the keys of a magnificent castle intrusted to him, with injunctions not to open a certain apartment; he gratifies his curiosity, and is punished for his disobedience." *Dunlop.*

[illegible] the Baron de Retz was really burnt at Nantes in 1440 for having killed, not his wives, but a number of children, who had previously been victims to his turpitude. His family, according to Michelet, had, in order to avoid the stain of his disgrace, given him the name of the English partizan Blue Beard.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 49, [illegible]

Blue Beard. A comic opera by Sedaine (music by Grétry), produced in 1797.

Blue Beard or Female Curiosity. A musical play by Colman the Younger, produced in 1798.

Blue Bird, The, F. **L'Oiseau Bleue** (lwä-zō blė). A fairy tale by Madame d'Aulnoy. [illegible] and Truitonne, daughters of a king, are rivals for the hand of Prince Charming. He loves Florine, who is good and beautiful, but the queen insists that he shall marry Truitonne, who is ill-tempered and hideous. In consequence of his refusal he is condemned to [illegible] bird for seven years. [illegible] enchantress and a fairy [illegible] him to his own form and unite him to the lovely Florine.

Blue Boy, The. A painting by Gainsborough

(1779), in Grosvenor House, London. It is a full-length portrait of a boy wearing a 16th-century costume of blue satin, in a landscape background.

Blue-coat School. See *Christ's Hospital.*

Bluefields (blö'fēldz). A town in the Mosquito territory, Nicaragua, situated near the mouth of the Escondido or Bluefields River.

Blue-gowns. A name given to certain bedesmen who received alms from the kings of Scotland. They wore a blue gown with a pewter badge, and were allowed to beg in any part of Scotland.

Blue-Grass Region. A popular name given to that part of central Kentucky which abounds in blue-grass (*Geranium pratense*).

Blue Grotto. A celebrated cavern on the shore of Capri in Italy.

Blue Hen, The. A nickname of the State of Delaware. The regiment furnished by Delaware in the American War for Independence was, on account of its fighting qualities, known as the "Game Cock Regiment." One of its officers, Captain Caldwell, who was noted as a fancier of game-cocks, maintained that a true game-cock must of necessity be the progeny of a blue hen. Hence arose the application of this name to the State.

Blue Hills. A range of hills in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, near Milton, south of Boston. The height of Great Blue Hill is 635 feet.

Blue Knight, The. In medieval romance, Sir Persaunt of India, overthrown by Sir Gareth. He is described in Malory's "Prince Arthur" and in Tennyson's idyll "Gareth and Lynette."

Blue-mantle. The English pursuivant-at-arms. His official robe is of that color.

Blue Mountains. 1. A range of mountains in the eastern part of Jamaica. Height of highest point, Blue Mountain Peak, 7,300 feet.—2. A range of mountains in the eastern part of New South Wales, Australia, north of the Australian Alps, and west of Sydney. Height, about 4,600 feet.—3. A range of mountains in northeastern Oregon. Average height, about 7,000 feet. —4. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the second main ridge of the Appalachian Mountains: also known in their northeastern parts as the Kittatinny and in New York as the Shawangunk Mountains.

Blue Ridge. The easternmost of the chains of the Appalachian system of mountains, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is a continuation of the South Mountain of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which is also often called the Blue Ridge. It is famous for its picturesque scenery. In Virginia it separates the Piedmont region from the valley of Virginia. Highest point, in North Carolina, the Grandfather, 5,897 feet.

Blues (blöz). In Canadian politics, the Conservatives of Quebec.

Blue-stocking Clubs. A name applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montague and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue-stocking Society" or the "Blue-stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue-stockingers," "blue-stocking ladies," and later simply "blue-stockings" or "blues."

Bluestring (blö'string), **Robin.** A nickname of Sir Robert Walpole, referring to his blue ribbon as a Knight of the Garter.

Bluet d'Arbères (blu-a' dar-bar'), **Bernard de.** Born about 1560: died at Paris, 1606. A French professional fool. He assumed the title of Comte de Permission, and published crack-brained prophecies and eulogies on his patrons. His "Œuvres," consisting of about 180 numbered pieces, are extremely rare, and are highly prized by bibliophiles.

Bluff (bluf), **Colonel.** A character in Fielding's "Intriguing Chambermaid."

Bluff City. An epithet sometimes given to Hannibal, Missouri, from its position.

Blum (blöm), **Robert.** Born at Cologne, Prussia, Nov. 10, 1807: executed at Vienna, Nov. 9, 1848. A German political agitator and writer, leader of the liberal party in Saxony in 1848.

Blum, Robert Frederick. Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857. An American painter, illustrator, and etcher, also noted for decorative work.

Blumenau, Battle of. An action between the Prussians and Austrians at Blumenau in Austria, July 22, 1866. It was interrupted by news of the armistice.

Blumenbach (blö'men-bäch), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Gotha, Germany, May 11, 1752: died at Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 22, 1840. A celebrated German naturalist and physiologist, the founder of anthropology. He was professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Göttingen 1776-1835, and editor of the "Medicinische Bibliothek" 1780-94. He was the first to teach natural history on the basis of comparative anatomy, and proposed the division of the human species into five races: the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, American, and African or Ethiopian. His works include "Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie" (1804), "Über den Bildungstrieb und das Zeugungsgeschäft" (1781), "Institutiones physiologicæ" (1787).

Blumen-, Frucht- und Dornenstücke. See *Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces.*

Blumenthal (blö'men-täl), **Leonhardt,** Count **von.** Born July 30, 1810: died May 15, 1892. A Prussian general. He became chief of the general staff of the army in Schleswig-Holstein in 1849; served with distinction in the war with Austria, becoming a lieutenant-general in Oct., 1866; distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of staff in the army of the Crown Prince; and was made general field-marshal in 1888.

Blümlisalp (blüm'lis-älp). A mountain-group in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, west of the Jungfrau. Height of the Blümlisalphorn, 12,042 feet.

Blunderbore (blun'dėr-bōr). A giant in "Jack the Giant Killer." Jack scuttled his boat, and he was drowned.

Blunderstone Rookery (blun'dėr-stōn rùk'ėr-i). The residence of David Copperfield, senior, in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield."

Blundeville (blun'de-vil), **Thomas.** An English author. He was the son of Edward Blundeville, on whose death in 1568 he inherited an estate at Newton Flotman, Norfolk. He is supposed to have been educated at Cambridge. In 1571 he erected in the church of Newton Flotman a monument under which he lies buried. He wrote, besides a number of treatises on horsemanship and other subjects, "A Briefe Description of universal Mappes and Cardes and of their use; and also the use of Ptholemey his Tables," etc. (London, 1589), "M. Blundeville his Exercises" (six treatises on cosmography, astronomy, geography, and the art of navigation: London, 1594), "The Arte of Logike, etc." (1599), and "The Theoriques of the Planets, together with the making of two instruments for seamen to find out the latitude without seeing sun, moon, or stars, invented by Dr. Gilbert" (London, 1602).

Blunt (blunt), **Colonel.** A character in Sir R. Howard's "Committee." Like Benedick, when he said he would die a bachelor he did not think he should live to be married.

Blunt, Edmund. Born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 23, 1799: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1866. An American hydrographer, son of Edmund March Blunt.

Blunt, Edmund March. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 20, 1770: died at Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1862. An American hydrographer, author of the "American Coast Pilot" (1796), etc.

Blunt, John James. Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, 1794: died at Cambridge, England, June 18, 1855. An English divine and ecclesiastical writer.

Blunt, Major-General. An old cavalier, rough but honest, in Shadwell's play "The Volunteers."

Bluntschli (blùntsh'li), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 7, 1808: died at Carlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 21, 1881. A noted political economist and statesman, professor at Zurich 1833-48, at Munich 1848-61, and at Heidelberg 1861. His numerous works include "Allgemeines Staatsrecht" (1852), "Deutsches Privatrecht" (1853), "Das moderne Völkerrecht" (1868), etc.

Blurt (blėrt), **Master Constable.** A play by Middleton and Rowley, produced in 1602. "Blurt, Master Constable," is equivalent to "A fig for Master Constable," and is a proverbial phrase. Blurt is also the name of the constable in the play given from the proverb; he is a sort of Dogberry imbued with a tremendous sense of his own and his master the duke's importance.

Boabdelin (bō-äb'de-lin), **Mahomet.** The last king of Granada, one of the principal characters in Dryden's play "The Conquest of Granada."

Boabdil (bō-äb-dēl'), or **Abu Abdullah** (ä'bö äb-döl'lä). The last Moorish king of Granada. He revolted against his father Muley Hassan, and seized the throne in 1481. In 1491 he was attacked and defeated by Ferdinand and Isabella, and made prisoner. He was set at liberty on condition of being a vassal of Spain.

Boaden (bō'den), **James.** Born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, May 23, 1762: died Feb. 16, 1839. An English dramatist and biographer. His works include "The Secret Tribunal" (1795), "An Italian Monk" (1797), "Aurelio and Miranda" (1799), etc., and lives of Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Inchbald.

Boadicea (bō-a-di-sē'ä). [L. *Boadicea, Boaduca, Bonduca, Bonducca, Voadicea,* corrupt manuscript forms of *Boudicca,* a name which also appears, applied to other persons, as *Bodicca,* lit. 'victress,' fem. of **Boudiccos, *Bodiccus, Bodiccus,* lit. 'victor,' from Old Celtic *boudi-, bodi-,* OIr. *buaid,* W. *bud,* victory.] Died 62 A. D. The wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, a tribe in eastern Britain. Thinking to secure his kingdom and family from molestation Prasutagus who died about 60 A. D. bequeathed his great wealth to his daughters jointly with the Roman emperor. The will was made by the Roman officials a pretext for appropriating the whole property. Boadicea was flogged, her daughters outraged, and other members of the royal family treated as slaves, with the result that the Iceni joined the Trinobantes in a revolt under Boadicea against the Romans 62 A. D., which was put down by Suetonius Paulinus. Boadicea has been made the subject of a tragedy by Fletcher (see *Bonduca*), which was altered in separate plays by Powell, Colman, and Planché. Hopkins wrote a "Boadicea," acted in 1697, and Glover produced a play of the same name in 1735. Mason wrote a play on the same subject, called "Caractacus," in 1759. Both Cowper and Tennyson have made Boadicea the subject of poems.

Boanerges (bō-a-nėr'jēz). [Gr. Βοανεργές: etymology doubtful: meaning, perhaps, 'sons of tumult.'] A surname, explained in Mark iii. 17 as meaning 'sons of thunder,' given to James and John, the sons of Zebedee.

Boardman (bōrd'man), **George Dana.** Born at Livermore, Maine, Feb. 1, 1801: died near Tavoy, British Burma, Feb. 11, 1831. An American Baptist missionary in Burma.

Boardman, George Dana. Born at Tavoy, British Burma, Aug. 18, 1828. An American Baptist clergyman, son of George Dana Boardman. His works include "Studies in the Creative Week" (1878), "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord" (1880).

Boardman, Henry Augustus. Born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1808: died at Philadelphia, June 15, 1880. An American Presbyterian divine and religious writer.

Boar of Ardennes, Wild. See *Ardennes, Wild Boar of.*

Boar's Head, The. A tavern in Eastcheap, London, celebrated by Shakspere as the scene of Falstaff's carousals. It was destroyed in the Fire of London, afterward rebuilt, and demolished to form one of the approaches to London Bridge. A statue of William IV. stands on the spot.

Boavista (bō-ä-vēsh'tä), or **Bonavista** (bō-nä-vēsh'tä). [Pg., 'fair view.'] The easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands.

Boaz (bō'az). 1. A wealthy Bethlehemite, kinsman of Elimelech and husband of Ruth. See *Ruth.*—2. The name of one of the brazen pillars (see *Jachin*) erected in the porch of Solomon's temple.

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), **Captain.** In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humour," a Paul's man, that is, a man who lounged in the middle aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral, the resort of sharpers, gulls, cast captains, and loafers of every kind. His cowardice and bragging are made amusing by his intense gravity and the serious manner in which he regards himself.

> Bobadil is the only actually striking character in the play, and the real hero of the piece. His well-known proposal for the pacification of Europe, by killing, some twenty of them, each his man a day, is as good as any other that has been suggested up to the present moment. His extravagant affectation, his blustering and cowardice, are an entertaining medley; and his final defeat and exposure, though exceedingly humorous, are the most affecting part of the story. *Hazlitt,* Eng. Poets, p. 57.

Bobadilla, Count of. See *Andrada, Gomes Freire de.*

Bobadilla (bō-bä-thēl'yä), **Francisco de.** Died at sea, probably July 1, 1502. A Spanish officer who, in 1500, was sent to Hispaniola to investigate the affairs of that colony, and especially to inquire into charges made against Columbus. On his arrival at Santo Domingo (Aug. 23, 1500), he summoned Columbus before him, imprisoned him and his brothers, and sent them to Spain. Bobadilla remained as governor of the colony until the arrival of Ovando, April 15, 1502.

Bobbin Boy, The. A nickname of Nathaniel P. Banks. It was given him because he worked as a boy in the cotton-factory of which his father was superintendent. A book for boys, with this title, containing his early life, has been published.

Boboli (bō'bō-lē) **Gardens.** Gardens in the rear of and adjacent to the Pitti Palace in Florence. They are open to the public, and are filled with fountains, grottoes, and statues: some of the latter are by John of Bologna. From the terrace is a magnificent view of Florence. The land was bought in 1549 by Eleanora of Toledo, wife of Cosimo I., duke of Tuscany. The laying out was commenced by the sculptor Tribolo who died 1550, and finished by Buontalenti.

Bobolina (bo-bo-le'nä). Died 1825. A Greek heroine, the widow of a Spetziot ship-owner who was assassinated by order of the sultan in 1812. She equipped three vessels in the revolution of 1821, one of which she commanded. She participated in the siege of Tripolitza, Sept., 1821.

Bobruisk (bo-brö-isk'). A town in the government of Minsk, situated on the Beresina in lat. 53° 15′ N., long. 29° 10′ E. It contains an important fortress. Population, 58,056.

Bobs (bobz), or **Bobs Bahadur.** [Hind., 'hero,' 'champion,' a title of respect.] An affectionate nickname given to General Sir Frederick Roberts by the British soldiers in India.

Boca del Drago (bō'kä del drä'go). [Sp., 'dragon's mouth.'] The strait between the island of Trinidad, West Indies, and the South American mainland of Paria. It was so named by Columbus, who first passed through it, Aug. 15, 1498. The passage is obstructed by three islands in it, and is noted for its furious currents, caused partly by the equatorial ocean current and partly by the outflow of the Orinoco.

Boca del Sierpe (bō'kä del se-er'pā). [Sp., 'serpent's mouth.'] The strait between the southwestern point of the island of Trinidad and the lowlands at the mouth of the Orinoco. It was so named by Columbus, who first passed through it into the Gulf of Paria, Aug. 3, 1498. The passage is subject to heavy currents and eddies.

Bocage (bo-käzh'), **Le.** 1. A district in Poitou, France.—2. A district in Normandy.

Bocardo (bo-kär'dō). An old gate (north gate) of Oxford, by the Church of St. Michael, destroyed in 1771. The room over it was used as a prison.

Boca Tigris (bō'kä tē'gris), or **the Bogue**, Chin. **Hu Mun** (hö mun'). ['The tiger's mouth.'] A narrow passage in the Canton River, 40 miles southeast of Canton, China. The Bogue forts were stormed by the British in 1841 and 1857.

Boccaccio (bok-kä'chō), **Giovanni.** Born probably at Certaldo, Italy, 1313: died at Certaldo, Dec. 21, 1375. A celebrated Italian novelist and poet. As a youth he came to Florence; about 1330 settled at Naples, and returned to Florence about 1341. He served the Florentine state several times as ambassador, and lectured at Florence on the "Divina Commedia" from 1373 to 1374. His chief work was the "Decamerone," a collection of one hundred stories. These were not published together until 1353, though most of them were written earlier. (See *Decamerone.*) Among his other works are "Il Filocopo," "Il Teseide," "Ameto," "L'Amorosa Visione," and "L'Amorosa Fiammetta," the latter written about 1341, and "Il Filostrato," written between 1344 and 135[illegible]. During the ten years following 1363 he also wrote four important Latin works: "De Genealogia Deorum, libri XV." (on mythology), "De Montium, Silvarum, Lacuum et Marium nominibus liber" (on ancient geography), and two historical books "De Casibus Virorum et Feminarum Illustrium, libri IX.," and "De Claris Mulieribus." His death was hastened by that of his friend Petrarch. See *Fiammetta.*

Boccage, or **Bocage** (bo-käzh'), **Manoel Maria Barbosa du.** Born at Setubal, Portugal, Sept. 15, 1765: died at Lisbon, Dec. 21, 1805. An eminent Portuguese poet. A complete collection of his poetical works was published after his death.

Boccanera (bok-kä-nā'rä), or **Bocanegra** (bō-kä-nā'grä), **Simone.** Born about 1300: poisoned at Genoa, 1363. The first Doge of Genoa. He was elected in 1339, abdicated in 1344, and was reëlected in 1356.

Boccardo (bok-kär'dō), **Girolamo.** Born at Genoa, Italy, March 16, 1829. An Italian political economist, and writer on history and geography, long professor of political economy at the University of Genoa. He became senator in 1877, and since 1888 has lived in Rome. His works include "Trattato teorico-pratico di economia politica" (1853), "I principii della scienza e dell' arte della finanze" (1887), etc.

Boccherini (bok-kā-rē'nē), **Luigi.** Born at Lucca, Italy, Jan. 14, 1740: died at Madrid, May 28, 1805. An Italian composer of chamber music.

Bocchoris, or **Bokkhoris.** An Egyptian king given by Manetho as the sole king of the 24th dynasty: identified as King Nah-ka-ra Bek-en-rau-ef of the monuments.

Boccone (bok-kō'ne), **Paolo**, later **Sylvio.** Born at Palermo, Sicily, April 24, 1633: died near Palermo, Dec. 22, 1704. A noted Sicilian naturalist, professor of botany at Padua, and later a Cistercian monk.

Bochart (bō-shär'), **Samuel.** Born at Rouen, France, May 30, 1599: died at Caen, France, May 16, 1667. A noted French Orientalist and biblical scholar, a Huguenot pastor at Caen.

Bochica (bo'che-kä). The name given by the Chibcha Indians to their conception of the Supreme Being. After creating the earth he gave it in charge of Chibchacum, who carried it on his shoulders; if Chibchacum changed his posture from fatigue an earthquake resulted. Both Bochica and Chibchacum were objects of reverence, but apparently not of worship.

Bochnia (boch'nē-ä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 25 miles east of Cracow, noted for its salt mines. Population (1890), commune, 8,849.

Bocholt (boċh'ōlt). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near the Dutch frontier. Population (1890), 13,034.

Bochsa (bok-sä'), **Robert Nicolas Charles.** Born at Montmédy, France, Aug., 1789: died at Sydney, Australia, 1855. A French harpist and operatic composer.

Bochum (boċh'um). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 26 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. It has large manufactures. Population (1890), 47,601.

Bock (bok), **Franz.** Born at Burtscheid, Prussia, May 3, 1823. A German writer on ecclesiastical archæology. He became an honorary canon of the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1864.

Bock, Karl Ernst. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 21, 1809: died at Wiesbaden, Feb. 19, 1874. A German anatomist and medical writer, appointed extraordinary professor in the University of Leipsic in 1839.

Bockenheim (bok'en-him). A suburb 1½ miles northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia. Population (1890), commune, 18,675.

Böckh (bėk), **August.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Nov. 24, 1785: died at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1867. A distinguished German archæologist and philologist. He was appointed professor at Heidelberg in 1807, and at Berlin in 1811. He was five times rector of the university.

Böcking (bėk'ing), **Eduard.** Born at Trarbach, Rhenish Prussia, May 20, 1802: died at Bonn, Prussia, May 3, 1870. A noted German jurist, professor of Roman law at Bonn 1829–1870.

Böcklin (bėk'lin), **Arnold.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1827. A Swiss landscape-painter.

Bocksberger (boks'berg-ėr), or **Bocksperger** (boks'perg-ėr), **Hans** or **Hieronymus.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, 1540: died about 1600. A German painter, noted especially for hunting-scenes and battles.

Bode (bō'de), **Johann Ehlert.** Born at Hamburg, Jan. 19, 1747: died at Berlin, Nov. 23, 1826. A celebrated German astronomer, the founder of the "Astron. Jahrbücher" (1776), and astronomer of the academy at Berlin (1772–1825).

Bodenbach (bō'den-bäċh). A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 48 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 7,574.

Bodensee (bō'den-zā). The German name of the Lake of Constance.

Bodenstedt (bō'den-stet), **Friedrich Martin von.** Born at Peine, Hannover, April 22, 1819: died at Wiesbaden, April 19, 1892. A German poet, author, and journalist. He studied at Göttingen, Munich, and Berlin, and went to Moscow as a tutor, then to Tiflis, where he taught at the gymnasium, and, later, traveled extensively through the Caucasus and the East. He was subsequently a newspaper editor in Triest and Bremen. In 1854 he was made professor at the University of Munich, a position which he renounced in 1866 to undertake the direction of the theater at Meiningen, where he remained until 1870. He was ennobled in 1867. The Berlin journal "Tägliche Rundschau" appeared under his direction 1880–88. Among his many prose works are "Tausend und ein Tag im Orient" ("Thousand and One Days in the Orient," 1849–50), "Shakespeare's Zeitgenossen und ihre Werke" ("Shakespere's Contemporaries and their Works," 3 vols., 1858–60), etc. In collaboration with Paul Heyse, Kurz, and others he made a new translation of Shakspere's dramatic works (9 vols., 1868–1873), and he himself translated the sonnets. A journey to the United States in 1881 is described in "Vom Atlantischen zum Stillen Ocean" ("From the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean," 1882). His most celebrated poetic work is "Lieder des Mirza-Schaffy" ("Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," 1851), which are, with a few exceptions, only original poems. "Aus dem Nachlass des Mirza-Schaffy" ("From the Posthumous Works of Mirza-Schaffy") appeared in 1874.

Bodhisattva (bō-dhē-sät'vä). [Sanskrit; in Pāli *Bodhisatta.*] One who has perfect knowledge as his essence. He is one who is on his way to the attainment of perfect knowledge when he has only one birth or certain births to undergo before reaching the state of a supreme Buddha; a future Buddha or Buddha elect.

Bodin (bō-dañ'), **Jean.** Born at Angers, France, 1530: died at Laon, France, 1596. A celebrated French publicist and political economist. His works include "De la république" (1576), "Methodus ad facilem Historiarum Cognitionem" (1566), "Réponse aux paradoxes de Malestroit" (1568), etc. The first-named is "the only work of great excellence on the science of politics before the eighteenth century" (*Saintsbury*).

Bodleian (bod-lē'an or bod'lē-an) **Library.** A library of Oxford University, England, which was originally established in 1445, formally opened in 1488, and reëstablished by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1597–1602. It was formally opened Nov. 8, 1602, and in 1604 James I. granted letters patent styling it by Bodley's name. The library has lately absorbed the quadrangle and buildings of the old Examination Schools, whose Jacobean entrance tower, with columns of all five classical orders, is an architectural curiosity. The library contains about [illegible] printed volumes, 27,000 volumes of manuscripts and [illegible] coins; also many portraits, models of ancient buildings, and literary antiquities.

Bodley (bod'li), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Exeter, England, March 2, 1545: died at London, Jan. 28, 1613. An English diplomatist and scholar, founder of the Bodleian Library (which see) at Oxford.

Bodmer (bod'mėr), **Georg.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 6, 1786: died at Zurich, May 29, 1864. A noted Swiss mechanic. He invented the screw- and cross-wheels ([illegible]) and made improvements in firearms and industrial machinery, especially in the machinery for wool-spinning.

Bodmer, Johan Jakob. Born at Greifensee, near Zurich, Switzerland, July 19, 1698: died at Zurich, Jan. 2, 1783. A Swiss critic and poet. He was professor of Helvetic history in the University of Zurich (1725–75), and founded, with others, the "Discourse der Mahlern" (1721), which opposed the French school of poetry and became the organ of a new German school soon after made illustrious by Klopstock, Goethe, and Schiller.

Bodmer, Karl. Born at Zurich, Switzerland, 1805. A Swiss landscape artist and etcher.

Bodmin (bod'min). A town in Cornwall, England, 28 miles west of Plymouth. Population (1891), 5,151.

Bodö (bo'dė). A seaport in western Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.: the chief place in Salten. Population (1891), 3,822.

Bodoni (bo-do'nē), **Giambattista.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, Feb. 16, 1740: died at Padua, Italy, Nov. 29, 1813. An Italian printer, noted for his editions of Homer, Vergil, and other classic authors. His "Manuale Tipografico" was published in 1818.

Bödtcher, Ludwig Adolph. Born in Copenhagen, 1793: died there, 1874. A Danish poet. Most of his life was spent in Copenhagen. In 1824 he went to Italy and lived for eleven years in close association with Thorwaldsen in Rome. A number of his poems, which are wholly lyric, are on Italian subjects.

Boece (bō-ēs'), properly **Boyce, L. Boetius, Hector.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, about 1465: died at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1536. A noted Scotch historian. The family name was *Boece* (*Boys, Bois, Boyse, Bogis* being an adaptation of *Boetius* (modern *Boece, Boyce*). His chief work is a history of Scotland, "Scotorum Historiae, etc." (1527), translated into Scotch by John Bellenden between 1530 and 1533.

Boehm (bēm), Sir **Joseph Edgar.** Born at Vienna, 1834: died Dec. 12, 1890. A Hungarian-English sculptor. In 1859 he went to Paris and to London in 1862, where he exhibited a bust in the Royal Academy. His most important works are busts of Ruskin, Gladstone, Huxley, Lord Wolseley, etc.; figures: Carlyle on the Thames Embankment; Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey; Sir Francis Drake at Tynemouth; equestrian statues: Lord Northbrook at Calcutta; Prince Consort at Windsor, etc. Among his best works are various statues and statuettes of unmounted horses.

Boenechea (bō-a-na-chā'ä), **Domingo.** Born about 1740: died at Ojatitura, Otahite (or Tahiti), Jan. 26, 1775. A Spanish naval officer (captain). He found the island of Otahite in 1772, which he called Amat in honor of the Viceroy of Peru.

Bœotia (bē-ō'shiä). [Gr. Βοιωτία.] In ancient geography, a district in central Greece, bounded by the country of Locri Opuntii on the north, the Euripus and Attica on the east, Attica, Megaris, and the Gulf of Corinth on the south, and Phocis on the west. Its surface is generally level, forming a basin in which is Lake Copais. The inhabitants were proverbial for their dullness. The chief city of Bœotia was Thebes, which with other cities formed the Bœotian League (which see).

Bœotian League or **Confederacy, The.** A league of independent cities in Bœotia, supposed to have been originally fourteen in number, with Thebes at the head. Its common sanctuaries were the temple of the Itonian Athene near Coronea, where the Pambœotia were celebrated, and the temple of Poseidon in Onchestus. Its chief magistrates were called *bœotarchs*, and were elected annually, two for Thebes and one for each of the other cities. It was finally dissolved, 171 B.C., or 146 B.C.

Boerhaave (bör'hä-ve), **Hermann.** Born at Voorhout, near Leyden, Holland, Dec. 31, 1668: died at Leyden, Sept. 23, 1738. A famous Dutch physician, professor of botany, medicine, and chemistry at Leyden 1701–29.

Boeroe, or **Buru** (bö'rö), or **Bouro** (bö'rō). An island in the East Indies, in lat. 3° S., long. 127° E., claimed by the Netherlands. Area, estimated, 1,970 square miles.

Boer (bör). [D. *boer*, farmer.] One of the population of Dutch descent in South Africa. This element is prominent in Cape Colony and dominant in the Orange Free State and in the South African Republic (Transvaal). The first Boers immigrated from Java in 1652 and were reinforced by Huguenots [illegible] they have had to struggle with British influence and rule. As the English push up from the south, the Boers advance toward the north. Their farthest colony is that of Humpata in southern Angola, founded in 1881 and reinforced in 1893. See *Transvaal* and *Orange Free State.*

Boer War, The. The war which followed the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, Dec., 1880, between that country and Great Britain. Its chief events were the defeat of the British at Laing's Neck Jan. 28, 1881, and at Majuba Hill Feb. 27, 1881 (the British commander Colley being killed). By treaty of March, 1881, the independence of the republic was recognized, but the Boers acknowledged the suzerainty of the queen.

Boethius (bō-ē'thi-us). An early Provençal poem of 258 decasyllabic verses, consisting mainly of moral reflections taken from the "De Consolatione" of Boethius. "It dates from the eleventh century, or at latest from the beginning of the twelfth, but is thought to be a rehandling of another poem which may have been written nearly two centuries earlier." *Saintsbury.*

Boethius (bō-ē'thi-us), **Anicius Manlius Severinus** (less correctly **Boetius**). Born about 475 A. D.: died about 524 A. D. A Roman philosopher, probably grandson of Flavius Boethius who was put to death by Valentinian III. in 455. He was consul in 510, and became magister officiorum in the court of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths. Having incurred suspicion on account of his bold defense of Albinus who was accused of treason, he was put to death by Theodoric without trial on the charge of treason and magic. His most famous work is the "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," written probably during his imprisonment at Pavia. Parts of this were translated by King Alfred and by Chaucer. His translations from and commentaries on the logic of Aristotle were very influential during the middle ages.

Boëthus (bō-ē'thus). [Gr. Βοηθός.] Born at Chalcedon (or Carthage, according to Pausanias). A sculptor of the Alexandrian school (2d century B. C.), famous in antiquity for genre work of a high character. Pliny (N. H. 54, 84) mentions a bronze, a boy strangling a goose, of which there is a beautiful replica in the Louvre. The boy extracting a thorn, found in replica in many museums, is supposed to represent his famous statue of the same subject. The beautiful little girl playing with dice, now in Berlin, may be copied from Boethus.

Boétie (bō-ā-sē'), **Etienne de la.** Born at Sarlat, Dordogne, France, Nov. 1, 1530: died at Germinac, near Bordeaux, France, Aug. 18, 1563. A French writer, chiefly known as a friend of Montaigne.

Boffin (bof'in), **Nicodemus** (otherwise **the Golden Dustman** and **Noddy**). A disinterested old man left in charge of the Harmon property, in Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend." See *Wegg, Silas.*

Boffin's Bower. The residence of the Boffins, in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." Mrs Boffin, not liking its former name Harmon's Jail, given it from its late owner's habits of life, gave it this cheerful appellation. Miss Jennie Collins established a successful charity for working girls in Boston in 1870 under this name.

Bogardus (bo-gar'dus), **Everard.** [NL. *Bogardus*, from D. *Bogaerd* (whence E. *Bogart*, *Bogert*), from *bogaerd*, contraction of *boomgaerd* (Kilian), orchard, from *boom*, tree, and *gaerd*, yard, garden. Cf. G. *Baumgarten.*] Born in Holland: drowned in Bristol Channel, Sept. 27, 1647. A Dutch clergyman in New Amsterdam. He owned the farm "the Domine's Bouwerie," now the property of the Trinity Church corporation in New York city.

Bogardus, James. Born at Catskill, N. Y., March 14, 1800: died April 13, 1874. An American inventor. His numerous inventions include a "ring-spinner" for cotton-spinning (1828), an engraving-machine (1831), and the first dry gas-meter (1832).

Bogdanovitch (bog-dä-nō'vich), **Ippolit Feodorovitch.** Born at Perevolotchna, Little Russia, Dec. 23, 1743: died near Kursk, Russia, Jan. 18, 1803. A Russian poet. His chief work is "Dushenka," a romantic poem, published in 1775.

Boggs (bogz), **Charles Stuart.** Born Jan. 28, 1811: died April 22, 1888. An American rear-admiral. He was commander of the gunboat Varuna which, in Farragut's attack on the defenses of New Orleans in 1862, destroyed six Confederate gunboats before she was herself disabled and sunk by two rams.

Bögh (bēg), **Erik.** Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 17, 1822. A Danish dramatist, poet, and general writer.

Boghaz-keui (bō'gäz-kė'ē), or **Boghas-köi** (bō'gäs-kė'ē). A village in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 40° 1' N., long. 34° 35' E. Its ruins are identified with the ancient Pteria. They include a Hittite palace, placed on an artificial terrace, and otherwise analogous to Assyrian arrangements. The foundations are of polygonal masonry, and measure 138 by 187 feet; the superstructure was of brick. The chief gate is a great tower 50 feet deep. There are also Hittite sculptures consisting of a long frieze on the walls of two rock-hewn chambers and a corridor. They consist of processions of personages, men and women in quasi-Assyrian costume, winged and animal-headed divinities, symbols, and two-headed eagles. The figures range in height from 3 to 11 feet.

Bogomiles (bog'ō-milz), or **Bogomilians** (bog-ō-mil'i-anz). A heretical sect of the 12th century, founded by Basil, a monk of Philippopolis, who was put to death at Constantinople in 1118. They were Manichean and Docetist in doctrine, and were probably an offshoot of the Paulician sect.

Bogos (bō'gōz). A small Hamitic pastoral tribe on the lower plateau of Abyssinia, west of Massowa.

Bogotá (bō-gō-tä'), or **Santa Fé de Bogotá** (sän'tä fā dā bō-gō-tä'). The capital of the Republic of Colombia, situated on a plateau 8,678 feet high, in lat. 4° 41' N., long. 74° 20' W. It has a cathedral, university, museums, a rich library, and an observatory. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1538. Population (1891), about 100,000.

Bogra (bog-rä'). A district in the Rajshahye division, Bengal, British India. Area, 1,498 square miles. Population (1881), 734,358.

Boguslawski (bō-gö-slav'skē), **Adalbert.** Born at Glinno, near Posen, Nov. 4, 1760: died at Warsaw, July 23, 1829. A Polish dramatist and actor.

Bohain (bō-an'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, 31 miles north by west of Laon. Population (1891), commune, 6,980.

Bohemia (bō-hē'mi-ä). [F. *Bohème*, G. *Böhmen*, etc.; ML. *Bohemia*, L. *Boihæmum*, *Boiohæmum*, Gr. Βοίαιμον, the region, *Bohemi*, *Boihemi*, *Boiemi*, the tribe so named, from *Boii* (see *Boii*) and OHG. *heim*, OS. *hēm*, etc., home, dwelling-place.] **1.** A crownland, capital Prague, in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, and the northernmost portion of the empire. It is bounded by the kingdom of Saxony (separated by the Erzgebirge) on the northwest and north, Prussian Silesia (separated by the Riesengebirge and other mountains) on the northeast, Moravia (partly separated by the Mahrische Gebirge) and Lower Austria on the southeast, Upper Austria on the south, and Bavaria (mainly separated by the Bohmerwald) on the southwest. Its surface is mountainous and undulating, and is traversed by the Elbe and its tributaries, the Moldau, Eger, Iser, etc. It produces wheat and other cereals, fruit, flax, and hops, has extensive forests, and is the chief region of the empire in the production of coal. It has also mines of iron, silver, lead sulphur, alum, and graphite. It has manufactures of linen, glass, calico, woolens, paper, chemicals, porcelain, beer, sugar, iron, etc. It has 92 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a landtag of 242 members. The language of the majority is Czech; but about 35 per cent. speak German. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants of this district were the Boii, and after them the Marcomanni. It was colonized by Czechs in the early part of the 6th century; was the seat of a temporary realm under Samo in the 7th century; formed part of Svatopluk's Moravian realm at the end of the 9th century, and became a fief of Germany in 929. It was a duchy and became a kingdom in 1198. Moravia was united to it in 1029. Under Ottocar II. (1253-78) it acquired temporarily Austria, Carinthia, and Styria; Lusatia and Silesia were annexed in the 14th century. Bohemia was one of the electorates of the Holy Roman Empire. After the extinction of the dynasty of Premysl (1306) the kingdom was ruled by the house of Luxemburg, 1310–1437. It was united with Austria in 1526. It suffered in the Hussite wars, and was the scene of the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in 1618. Frederick (elector palatine) was chosen king of Bohemia in 1619, and overthrown in 1620, after which Protestantism was extirpated by the Hapsburg ruler, Ferdinand II. In recent times a vigorous agitation in favor of national autonomy has been carried on by the Czechs. Area, 20,060 square miles. Population (1890), 5,843,094. **2.** A name for any place where people, especially artists and literary people, lead an unconventional or somewhat irregular life; or the people collectively who lead such a life. This usage, with that of the adjective *Bohemian* in corresponding senses, was introduced from the French, who associated Bohemia (*la Bohème*) with gipsies, by Thackeray. *Stanford Dictionary.*

Bohemian Brethren. A religious sect in Bohemia, 15th–17th century, a branch of the Hussites.

Bohemian Girl, The. An opera by Balfe, produced in London in 1843. The libretto was by Bunn from a ballet by St. Georges, which was taken from Cervantes. It was brought out again in London in 1858 as "La Zingara." It was translated into French, Italian, and German, and had a great success. "Bohemian" here means "gipsy." The opera appeared in Hamburg as "La Gitana," in Vienna as "Die Zigeunerin," and in Paris as "La Bohémienne."

Bohemond (bō'hē-mond), or **Bohemund** (bō'hē-mund), **I. Marc.** Born 1056 (1065?): died at Canossa, Italy, 1111. A Crusader, son of Robert Guiscard. He became prince of Tarentum in 1085, joined the first Crusade in 1096, and captured Antioch in 1098.

Bohio (bō-yō'). A name given by the Cuban Indians, in the time of Columbus, to Haiti or Hispaniola. It is said to have meant 'a house,' and to have referred to the populousness of that island.

Böhl von Faber, Cecilia. See *Arrom.*

Bohlen (bō'len), **Peter von.** Born at Wüppels, Oldenburg, Germany, March 9, 1796: died at Halle, Germany, Feb. 6, 1840. A German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages in Königsberg.

Böhler (bė'ler), **Peter.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Dec. 31, 1712: died at London, April 27, 1775. A German clergyman, bishop of the Moravian Church in America and England.

Böhm (bėm), **Theobald.** Born at Munich, April 9, 1794: died at Munich, Nov. 25, 1881. A German flutist and composer. He was the inventor of several improvements in the flute, especially of a new system of fingering.

Böhme (bė'me), or **Böhm** (bėm), or **Behmen** (bā'men), **Jakob.** Born at Altseidenberg, Silesia, Prussia, 1575: died at Görlitz, Prussia, Nov., 1624. A celebrated German mystic. His works include "Aurora" (1612), "Der Weg zu Christo" (1624), etc.

Böhmisch-Brod (bė'mish-brōt). A town in Bohemia, 20 miles east of Prague. Near here, May 30, 1434, the Taborites were defeated by the Calixtines and Roman Catholics (also called "the battle of Lippau"). Population (1890), 4,087.

Böhmisch-Leipa (bė'mish-lī'pä). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated on the Polzen 42 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,406.

Bohn (bon), **Henry George.** Born at London, Jan. 4, 1796: died at Twickenham, Aug. 22, 1884. An English publisher and bookseller. He is best known for his editions of standard works in various "libraries."

Bohol (bō-hol'). One of the Philippine Islands, in lat. 10° N., long. 124° 20' E. Length, 45 miles.

Bohorquez, Francisco. See *Enim.*

Böhtlingk (bėt'lingk), **Otto.** Born at St. Petersburg, June 11 (N. S.), 1815. A noted Russian Orientalist. His chief work is the "Sanskrit-Wörterbuch" (with Rudolf Roth; published 1853–75).

Bohun (bō'hun), **Edmund.** Born at Ringsfield, Suffolk, England, March 12, 1645: died in Carolina, Oct. 5, 1699. An English publicist and miscellaneous writer, appointed chief justice of the colony of Carolina in 1698 (?). His chief work is a "Geographical Dictionary" (1688).

Bohun, Henry de. Born 1176: died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, June 1, 1220. The first Earl of Hereford (created April, 1199), and constable of England.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Died Sept. 24, 1274. The second Earl of Hereford and the first Earl of Essex, the fifth of the name. He was constable of England. In 1258 he joined the barons in their confederation for the redress of grievances, but went over to the king in 1263, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Died 1298. The third Earl of Hereford and the second Earl of Essex, and constable of England: the seventh of the name. He was associated with Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and other barons in opposition to the reforms of Edward I.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Born 1276: killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, March 16, 1322. The fourth Earl of Hereford and third Earl of Essex, and constable of England: the eighth of the name. He joined the barons in their opposition to Gaveston (see *Gaveston*) and the Despensers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, but was exchanged for the wife of Robert Bruce.

Boiardo, or **Bojardo** (bō-yär'dō), **Matteo Maria,** Count of Scandiano. Born at Scandiano, near Reggio di Modena, Italy, about 1434 (?): died at Reggio di Modena, Dec., 1494. A noted Italian poet. He was the author of "Orlando innamorato" (1495), "Sonetti i canzoni" (1499), "Il Timone" (a comedy), etc. See *Orlando innamorato.*

Boieldieu (bwol-dyė'), **François Adrien.** Born at Rouen, France, Dec. 16 (Grove), 1775: died near Paris, Oct. 8, 1834. A celebrated French composer of comic operas. His works include "La famille Suisse" (1797), "Beniowski" (1800), "Le calife de Bagdad" (1800), "Ma tante Aurore" (1803), "Jean de Paris" (1812), "La dame blanche" (1825), etc. His son Adrien (born in 1816) has composed several successful comic operas.

Boii (bō'i-ī). **1.** A Celtic people living in Cisalpine Gaul, prominent in Roman annals from the 4th to the 2d century B. C. They later migrated to Bohemia, to which and to Bavaria they gave their name.—**2.** A Celtic tribe which joined the Helvetii in their invasion of Gaul in 58 B. C. Cæsar assigned them land in the territory of the Ædui.

Boileau-Despréaux (bwä-lō'dā-prā-ō'), **Nicholas.** Born at Paris, Nov. 1, 1636: died at Paris, March 13, 1711. A famous French critic and poet. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Dec., 1656. His first satire dates from 1660 or 1661, and was the forerunner of a series of seven, composed between 1660 and 1665. To this same period belong his "Dissertation sur Joconde," and his "Dialogue des héros de roman." His satires were published without his sanction by a Dutch bookseller, who issued the book under the title "Recueil contenant plusieurs discours libres et moraux en vers" (1665). Boileau issued his own corrected version in 1666, and within the next two years there appeared some twenty editions, both authorized and unauthorized. These models of elegant writing served as the foundation of literary criticism in France. Boileau was attacked from many quarters, and framed his reply in two satires, published in 1669. Little is known of his life between 1660 and 1677. During that interval, however, he wrote his second and third "Épitres," translated the "Treatise on the Sublime" of Longinus, published fragments of the "Lutrin" in 1673, and finally gave out his fourth and fifth "Épitres," the first four books of the "Lutrin," and "L'Art poétique," in the first edition of the "Œuvres du sieur D . . ." (1674). This publication raised Boileau to the first rank among French writers. In 1677 he received a pension of 2,000 livres, and was invited with Racine to compile the history of Louis XIV. In the same year he composed his seventh, eighth, and ninth "Épitres." In 1684, despite his enemies' opposition, Boileau entered the French Academy on the expressed desire of the king. In 1693 he published his "Réflexions critiques sur Longin" in answer to Perrault's "Dialogues sur les anciens et les modernes." The first five editions of Boileau's works are dated 1666, 1674, 1694, 1701, and 1713. The last edition revised throughout by Boileau himself, that of 1701, is generally taken as the standard. In addition to the works above mentioned, it contains the tenth and eleventh satires, and the last three "Épitres." A twelfth satire was published after Boileau's death in the edition of 1716. To Boileau's works, and more especially to the "Art poétique" are due the theories on which the classical literature of France is based.

Boiotia. See *Bœotia.*

Boisard (bwä-zär'), **Jean Jacques François Marie.** Born at Caen, France, 1743: died at Caen, 1831. A French fabulist. He was the author of "Fables nouvelles" (1773), "Fables et poésies diverses" (1804), "Mille et une fables" (1806), etc.

Bois Brulés (bwä brü-lā'). [F., 'burnt woods.'] See *Sitcanxu.*

Bois de Boulogne (bwä dė bö-lōny'). [F., 'Boulogne wood,' from the town Boulogne-sur-Seine.] A park in Paris reached by the Champs Élysées, the avenue of the Grande Armée, or the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne. It covers an area of 2,158 acres, and contains the Gardens of the Acclimatization Society and the race-courses of Longchamps and Auteuil, and is celebrated for its turf, trees, and ornamental sheets of water. The present park was ceded to the city and laid out in 1853.

Bois de Vincennes (bwä dė vañ-sen'). A public park in Paris, somewhat larger than the Bois de Boulogne. It contains "La Faisanderie" (a farm for agricultural experiments), a drill-ground, a race-course, etc.

Boise (boiz), **James Robinson.** Born at Blandford, Mass., Jan. 27, 1815. An American educator. He was professor of Greek at Brown University 1843–50, at the University of Michigan 1852–68, and after 1868 at the University of Chicago. He wrote "Greek Syntax," etc.

Boisé City (boi'ze sit'i). The capital of Idaho, situated on the Boisé River in lat. 43° 36' N., long. 116° 15' W. It is the chief town in the State, and has gold- and silver-mines. Population (1890), 2,311.

Boisgobey (bwä-gō-bā'), **Fortuné Abraham du.** Born at Granville (Manche), France, Sept. 11, 1821: died Feb., 1891. A French novelist. He served as paymaster in the army in Algiers 1844-48. His works include "Les gredins" (1873), "Le chevalier Casse-Cou" (1873), "Le demi-monde sous la Terreur" (1877), "La main coupée" (1880), "La revanche de Fernande" (1882), "La bande rouge" (1886), etc.

Bois-Guilbert (F. pron. bwä'gēl-bār'), **Brian de.** A Knight Templar, a preceptor of the order, in Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." Having fallen in love with Rebecca and been repulsed by her, he carries her off to his preceptory. Being compelled to accuse her of witchcraft, he meets her defender Ivanhoe in the lists, and drops dead at the beginning of the encounter.

Bois-le-Duc. See *Hertogenbosch.*

Boissieu (bwä-syė'), **Jean Jacques de.** Born at Lyons, France, 1736: died at Lyons, 1810. A French painter and engraver.

Boissonade (bwä-so-näd'), **Jean François.** Born at Paris, Aug. 12, 1774: died at Passy, France, Sept. 8, 1857. A noted French classical scholar, professor of Greek literature in the faculty of letters of the Academy of Paris.

Boissy d'Anglas (bwä-sē' doñ-gläs'), Comte **François Antoine de.** Born at St. Jean-Chambre, Ardèche, France, Dec. 8, 1756: died at Paris, Oct. 20, 1826. A French statesman and publicist. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, of the Convention in 1792, of the Committee of Public Safety in 1795, of the Council of 500 in 1795, of the Senate in 1805, and of the Chamber of Peers in 1814. He wrote "Essai sur la vie, les écrits, et les opinions de M. de Malesherbes" (1819), etc.

Boisterer (bois'ter-er). One of Fortunio's servants in the Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tale "Fortunio." His breath had the power of a tremendous wind.

Boito (bō-ē'tō), **Arrigo.** Born at Padua, Feb. 24, 1842. An Italian poet and musical composer. His first opera, "Mefistofele," was produced with his own libretto in Milan March 5, 1868. It has been played in a revised form since 1875. He has written many librettos and a volume of poems.

Boker (bō'kėr), **George Henry.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1823: died there, Jan. 2, 1890. An American poet, dramatist, and diplomatist. He was United States minister to Turkey 1871-75 and to Russia 1875-79. His works include the dramas "Calaynos" (1848), "Anne Boleyn" (1850), "Leonor de Guzman," "Francesca da Rimini," "Betrothal," "Widow's Marriage," and "Poems of the War" (1864), "Plays and Poems," "Street Lyrics" (1865), "The Book of the Dead" (1882).

Bokerly Dyke (bō'kėr-li dīk). The ruins of Roman intrenchments in the neighborhood of Farnham, England, the site of the ancient Vindogladia.

Bokhara (bō-khä'rä), or **Bukhara** (bö-khä'rä). A khanate of central Asia, under Russian influence, bounded by Asiatic Russia on the north, east, and west, Khiva on the northwest, and Afghanistan on the south. It corresponds partly to the ancient Sogdiana, and formed part of the dominions of Jenghiz Khan and of Timur. It occupies in part the lower basin of the Zeratshan; produces grain, hemp, cotton, rice, fruits, tobacco, live stock; and has manufactures of silk, firearms, jewelry, and cutlery. Its capital is Bokhara. The government is a hereditary despotism (with a Russian resident). The population is composed of Tadjiks, Uzbegs, and Turkomans. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Bokhara was taken by the Uzbegs about 1505. It was at war with Russia 1865-68, and ceded Samarkand to Russia in 1868. Area, 92,000 square miles. Population, 2,500,000.

Bokhara. The capital of Bokhara, situated in lat. 39° 48' N., long. 64° 25' E. It is surnamed the "Noble," and is renowned as an intellectual center of central Asia. It contains many mosques and Mohammedan theological schools. It is now reached by the Russian Transcaspian Railway. Population, about 100,000.

Bolan (bō-län'). A district in northern Baluchistan, administered by British officials.

Bolandshahr (bō'land-shär'). A district in the Meerut division of the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 1,915 square miles. Population (1881), 924,822.

Bolan Pass. A gorge in the mountains of northeastern Baluchistan. It is traversed, since 1885–86, by a British military railway which connects Quettah with Sind in India. Height, 5,800 feet.

Bolbec (bol-bek'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 18 miles east-northeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 12,028.

Bolbitinic (bol-bi-tin'ik), or **Bolbitine** (bol'bi-tīn), or **Bolbitic** (bol-bit'ik) **Mouth of the Nile.** [L. *Ostium Bolbitinum* or *Bolbiticum Nili*, Gr. *Βολβίτινον στόμα τοῦ Νείλου*; from *Bolbitine*, Gr. *Βολβιτίνη*, a town in the Delta, on this branch of the river.] One of the principal ancient mouths of the Nile, partly represented by the modern Rosetta Mouth.

Bold Stroke for a Husband, A. A comedy by Mrs. Cowley, brought out in 1783.

Bold Stroke for a Wife, A. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre with "Mr. Mottley," produced in 1718.

Bolerium (bō-lē'ri-um), or **Belerium.** In ancient geography, the promontory in Britain now called Land's End.

Boleyn (bůl'in), or **Bullen** (bůl'en), **Anne,** Queen of England. Born 1507: beheaded at London, May 19, 1536. The second wife of Henry VIII. of England, whom she married on or about Jan. 25, 1533, and mother of Queen Elizabeth. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, later earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. She was condemned to death on a charge of adultery and incest, and decapitated. She was certainly not guilty of all the crimes of which she was accused, but her entire innocence is a matter of doubt.

Bolgolam (bol'gō-lam). A character in Garrick's play "Lilliput."

Bolgrad (bol'gräd), or **Bielgrad** (byāl'gräd). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated at the head of Lake Jalpuch, in lat. 47° 45' N., long. 28° 40' E. Population, 8,179.

Bolingbroke (bol'ing-brůk). A conjurer in the second part of Shakspere's play "Henry VI."

Bolingbroke, Henry of. See *Henry.*

Bolingbroke, Viscount. See *St. John, Henry.*

Bolintineanu (bō-lēn-te-nē-än'), **Demeter.** Born at Bolintina, Rumania, 1826: died at Bukharest, Sept. 1, 1872. A Rumanian poet and politician. He published a French translation of his poems, "Brises d'Orient" (1866).

Bolivar (bol'i-vär; Sp. pron. bo-lē'vär), **Simon.** Born at Caracas, July 24, 1783: died at San Pedro, near Santa Marta, Dec. 17, 1830. A famous Venezuelan general and statesman. He took an active part in the revolution at Caracas in 1810; served under Miranda in 1812; captured Caracas Aug. 4, 1813; was there named general of the Venezuelan forces and temporary dictator, and received the title of "Liberator"; was forced to retire to Barcelona and thence to Jamaica (May, 1815); made an unsuccessful descent upon the Venezuelan coast in May, 1816, and a second (successful) attempt in December; and took Angostura in July, 1817. A patriot congress there confirmed Bolivar as dictator. In 1819 he marched into New Granada and formed a junction with Santander. The victory of Boyacá (Aug. 7, 1819) made him master of Bogotá and New Granada. A congress at Angostura now decreed the union of Venezuela and New Granada in the republic of Colombia, and Bolivar was elected president Dec. 17, 1819. He completely routed the Spanish army in Venezuela in the battle of Carabobo June 24, 1821, and entered Quito June 16, 1822, adding the region now called Ecuador to Colombia. Sept. 1, 1823, he went to Lima, and was made dictator of Peru. He defeated Canterac at Junin, Aug. 6, 1824, and on Dec. 9, 1824, Sucre's great victory at Ayacucho ended the Spanish power in South America. In June, 1825, Bolivar visited upper Peru; a congress met there in August, decreed the formation of the republic of Bolivia, invited Bolivar to frame the constitution, and named him perpetual protector. But Peru declared against him in 1826; Bolivia soon followed; and though he remained president of the three countries forming Colombia until his death, the great republic created by him fell to pieces soon after.

Bolivar. A province of Ecuador, capital Guaranda. Area, 1,160 square miles. Population, 43,000.

Bolivar (formerly **Guayana**). A state of Venezuela, in the southern part. Area, 88,701 square miles, besides the territory of Yuruary, now added to it, of uncertain extent. Population (1891), 70,681.

Bolivar. A northern department of Colombia, capital Cartagena. Area, 27,000 square miles. Population (1885), 350,000.

Bolivar, or **Ciudad Bolivar** (formerly **Angostura**). The capital of the state of Bolivar, Venezuela, on the Orinoco. Population (1891), 10,861.

Bolivia (bō-liv'i-ä; Sp. pron. bō-lē'vē-ä). [Named for *Bolivar.*] In colonial times, *Charcas* or *Upper Peru.* A republic of South America, capital La Paz, bounded by Brazil on the north and east, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay south, and Chile and Peru on the west. The western part is a plateau traversed by the Andes. In the southeast is the Gran Chaco (which see), and in the northeast the plains of the Madeira. It produces coca, india-rubber, cinchona, coffee, wheat, maize, gold, silver, copper, tin. It has 8 departments and is governed by a president and a congress consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. It became independent in 1825, was united to Peru 1836-39, and has undergone frequent political revolutions. Attacked by Chile 1879-83, it was defeated, and was forced to cede its seaboard with the niter districts. Area, 567,431 square miles. Population (estimated), 2,500,000.

Bolkhoff (bol-khov'). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, in lat. 53° 25' N., long. 36° 5' E. Population, 26,165.

Bolland (bol'länd), L. **Bollandus** (bo-lan'dus), **Johann.** Born at Tirlemont (?), in Brabant, Aug. 13, 1596: died at Antwerp, Sept. 12, 1665. A celebrated Jesuit martyrologist. He edited the early volumes of the "Acta Sanctorum" (which see), a work which was continued by his collaborators and successors, the so-called Bollandists.

Bollandists (bol'an-dists), **The.** The name given to the collaborators and successors of Johann Bolland, the first editor of "Acta Sanctorum." Among them may be mentioned Georg Henschen (died 1681), Daniel Papebroeck (died 1714), Konrad Janning (died 1723), Peter Bosch (died 1736), Suyskens (died 1771), Hubens (died 1782), Dom Anselme Berthod (died 1788), and Joseph Ghesquière (died 1802). See *Acta Sanctorum.*

Bologna, Giovanni di. See *John of Bologna.*

Bologna, John of. See *John.*

Bologna (bō-lōn'yä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 1,448 square miles. Population (1891), 484,135.

Bologna. [L. *Bononia.*] The capital of the province of Bologna, Italy, situated at the foot of the Apennines, between the Savena, Aposa, and Reno, in lat. 44° 30' N., long. 11° 20' E.: the Etruscan Felsina, and the Roman Bononia (whence its name). It was originally an Etruscan town, and later a Roman colony, a place of great importance whose prosperity survived the fall of the Roman Empire. It was made a free town by Charles the Great, and was famous in the middle ages for its university. It sided with the Guelphs and was incorporated with the States of the Church in 1506. It was the seat of a noted Italian school of painting in the 16th and 17th centuries (the Caracci, Guido Reni, Domenichino, etc.). In 1860 it was united to the kingdom of Italy. Population, estimated (1891), commune, [illegible].

Bolor-Tagh (bō-lor tägh). A range of mountains in central Asia, on the border of the Pamir plateau, running northwest and southeast.

Bolotoo (bol-ō-tō'). See the extract.

> All men, according to Tongans, however, have not souls capable of a separate existence: only the Egi, or nobles, possess a spiritual part which goes to Bolotoo, the home of gods and ghosts, after death, and enjoys a power similar to that of the original gods, but less.
>
> *Lang,* Myth., etc., II. 25.

Bolsena (bol-sā'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 7 miles southwest of Orvieto: probably on the site of the ancient Volsinii.

Bolsena, Lake of. A lake in central Italy, 52 miles northwest of Rome: the Roman Lacus Volsiniensis. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Length, 8 miles.

Bolsover (bol'sō-vėr or bou'zėr) **Castle.** A castle near Bolsover, in Derbyshire, England, 23 miles north-northeast of Derby. It was taken from the barons in 1215, and by Parliamentary forces under Crawford in 1644. It belongs to the Duke of Portland.

Bolswert (bol'svert), **Boetius van.** Born at Bolswert, Friesland, Holland, 1580: died at Antwerp, 1634. A Dutch engraver, noted for his engravings after Rubens.

Bolswert, Schelte van. Born at Bolswert, 1586: died at Antwerp, Dec., 1659. A Dutch engraver, brother of Boetius van Bolswert. He engraved after Rubens and Vandyke.

Bolt Court. A London street leading off Fleet street. Dr. Johnson passed the last years of his life here, dying at No. 8, in 1784. It was also the scene of Cobbett's labors.

Bolton (bōl'tǫn), or **Bolton-le-Moors** (bōl'tǫn-le-mörz'). A town in Lancashire, England, 11 miles northwest of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, woolens, iron, etc. The woolen manufacture was introduced by Flemings about 1337. Population (1891), 115,002.

Bolton Castle. A castle in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 15 miles north-northwest of Bradford. It was the scene of Mary Stuart's imprisonment, 1568–69.

Bolus (bō'lus), **Dr.** The Newcastle apothecary of Colman the Younger's poem of that name, published in a volume of humorous verse entitled "Broad Grins." It was Dr. Bolus's practice to write his prescriptions in rime, one of which ("When taken, To be well shaken") was too literally applied to the patient instead of to the dose.

Boma (bō'mä). The capital of the Kongo State. It is built on the right bank of the river. Until 1876 Boma was the extreme inland post of the Dutch and Portuguese traders.

Bomarsund (bō'mär-sönd). Formerly a Russian fortress on the island of Aland, Baltic Sea. It was taken by the English and French, Aug. 16, 1854.

Bomba (bom'bä), **King.** [It. *bomba*, bomb.] A nickname given in Italy to Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies, from his bombardment of Messina and other cities during the revolutionary troubles of 1849.

Bombardinian (bom- or bum-bär-din'i-ạn), **General.** The general of the king's forces in Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos." He has become proverbial for burlesque bombast. After killing the king he calls for a coach.

> "Go, call a coach, and let a coach be called,
> And let the man that calls it be the caller;
> And in his calling, let him nothing call,
> But coach! coach! coach!
> Oh for a coach, ye gods!"

Bombardinio (bom- or bum-bär-din'i-ō). A pseudonym used by William Maginn.

Bombastes Furioso (bom-bas'tēz fū-ri-ō'sō). A burlesque opera by William Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790. It takes its name from the principal character, a victorious general, who returns from the wars with his army, which consists of four badly assorted warriors. He discovers his king, Artaxominous, visiting Distaffina, his betrothed, and resolves to go mad, which he does. His howling, despairing bombastic rant has caused his name to become proverbial. He fights and kills his king for a pair of jackboots which he had hung up as a challenge, and is in his turn killed by Fusbos, the minister of state. The farce is a burlesque of the "Orlando Furioso."

Bombay (bom-bā'). A governorship and presidency of British India, lying between Baluchistan, the Panjab, and Rajputana on the north, Indur, Central Provinces, West Berar, and Nizam's dominions on the east, Madras and Maisur on the south, and the Arabian Sea on the west. Area of the governorship (excluding Sind), 77,275 square miles; population (1891), 15,985,270. Area of Sind, 47,789 square miles; population, 2,871,774. Total area of governorship, 125,144 square miles; total population of Bombay (1891), 18,901,123. Area of tributary states, 69,045 square miles; population, 8,059,298.

Bombay. [Hind. *Bambai*, Malay *Bamba*, etc.: orig. Pg. *Boa bahia*, good harbor: *boa*, fem. of *bom* (L. *bonus*), good; *bahia*, bay, harbor.] A seaport, and the capital of the governorship of Bombay, situated on the island of Bombay in lat. 18° 54′ N., long. 72° 49′ E. It is the first city of India and the leading city in commerce. It is connected with Salsette Island (and so with the mainland) and is the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Its trade is largely in the hands of the British and Parsees. Bombay was acquired by the Portuguese about 1530, and was ceded to England in 1661, and to the East India Company in 1668. Population (1891), including cantonment, 821,764.

Bomberg (bom'berg), **Daniel.** Born at Antwerp: died at Venice, 1549. A Dutch printer, noted for his editions of the Hebrew Bible and the Talmud.

Bomby (bom'bi), **Hope-on-High.** A Puritan in Fletcher's play "Women Pleased," intended to ridicule the sect to which he belonged. He appears as the hobby-horse in a morris-dance, and denounces worldly pleasures at the same time.

Bomford (bum'ford), **George.** Born in New York city, 1780: died at Boston, Mass., March 25, 1848. An American military officer, colonel and chief of ordnance (1832), and the inventor of the columbiad.

Bomilcar (bō-mil'kär). A Carthaginian general. He commanded the Carthaginians against Agathocles, 310 B. C., and in 308 conspired to make himself tyrant of Carthage with the aid of 500 citizens and a number of mercenaries, but was captured and crucified.

Bommel (bom'mel), or **Zaltbommel** (zält-bom'mel). A town in the Netherlands, situated on the Waal 20 miles south-southeast of Utrecht. It was besieged by the Spaniards in 1599, and taken by Turenne in 1672. Population (1890), 3,978.

Bomokandi (bō-mō-kän'di). The left affluent of the Welle River, central Africa, in the country of the Nyam-Nyam and Monbutto.

Bona (bō'nạ). A sister of the Queen of France in Shakspere's "Henry VI.," part 3.

Bona (bō'nä), F. **Bône** (bōn). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Bona in lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 7° 47′ E., near the site of the ancient Hippo Regius. It was occupied by the French in 1832. Population (1891), commune, 30,806.

Bonacca, or **Bonaca** (bon-ak'kä), or **Guanaja** (gwä-nä'Hä). One of the Bay Islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Honduras, in lat. 16° 28′ N., long. 85° 55′ W. Length, 9 miles. This was the first part of Central America discovered by Columbus, July 30, 1502.

Bonacieux (bō-nä-syė'). A sordid, avaricious old rascal in Dumas's "Three Musketeers," who even sacrifices his young wife in the desire to gain favor with the cardinal.

Bonack. See *Bannock.*

Bona Dea (bō'nạ dē'ạ). [L., 'the good goddess.'] An old Italian and Roman goddess of fecundity, worshiped only by women: the sister, wife, or daughter of Faunus.

Bonald (bō-näl'), Vicomte **Louis Gabriel Ambroise de.** Born at Mouna, near Millau, France, Oct. 2, 1754: died at Mouna, Nov. 23, 1840. A French politician and publicist.

Bonald, Louis Jacques Maurice de. Born at Millau, France, Oct. 30, 1787: died at Lyons, Feb. 25, 1870. A French Ultramontane ecclesiastic, son of Louis Gabriel Ambroise de Bonald. He became bishop of Puy in 1823, archbishop of Lyons in 1839, and cardinal in 1841.

Bonaparte (bō'nạ-pärt; It. pron. bō-nä-pär'te), or **Buonaparte** (bwō-nä-pär'te). A famous Corsican family, said to have been of Italian origin. Members of this family have ruled in France (Napoleon I., emperor 1804–14; Napoleon III., emperor 1852–70), Spain (Joseph Bonaparte, king 1808–13), Holland (Louis Bonaparte, king 1806–10), Naples (Joseph Bonaparte, king 1806–08), and Westphalia (Jerome, king 1807–1813). A number of persons bearing this name figured in the history of Padua, Florence, San Miniato, and other Italian cities in the middle ages, although the connection between them and the Corsican family cannot with certainty be established. One Gabriel Bonaparte rose to a position of some eminence at Ajaccio, Corsica, about 1567. His descendant Carlo Bonaparte became the father of Napoleon Bonaparte, the founder of the dynastic fortunes of the family.

Bonaparte, Carlo. Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, March 29. 1746: died at Montpellier, France, Feb. 24, 1785. A Corsican lawyer, father of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a partizan of Paoli, with whom he fought against the Genoese. He married Maria Lætitia Ramolino in 1765.

Bonaparte, Carlotta, later **Marie Pauline.** Born at Ajaccio, Oct. 20, 1780: died at Florence, June 9, 1825. A sister of Napoleon I. She married Prince Camillo Borghese, Aug. 28, 1803.

Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoléon. See *Napoleon III.*

Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, Prince of Canino and of Musignano. Born at Paris, May 24, 1803: died at Paris, July 29, 1857. A noted naturalist, son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. His chief works are "American Ornithology" (1825–33) and "Iconografia della fauna Italica" (1832–41).

Bonaparte, Jérôme. Born at Ajaccio, Nov. 15, 1784: died near Paris, June 24, 1860. A brother of Napoleon I., made king of Westphalia in 1807. He married Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore in 1803, and, this marriage having been annulled, married Princess Catherine of Würtemberg in 1807.

Bonaparte, Joseph. Born at Corte, Corsica, Jan. 7, 1768: died at Florence, July 28, 1844. The eldest brother of Napoleon I. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, a councilor of state in 1799, king of Naples in 1806, and king of Spain in 1808. He lived in the United States, under the name of Comte de Survilliers, 1815–32.

Bonaparte, Louis. Born at Ajaccio, Sept. 2, 1778: died at Leghorn, Italy, July 25, 1846. A brother of Napoleon I. He married Hortense Beauharnais, Jan. 4, 1802, became king of Holland in 1806, and abdicated in 1810, assuming the title of Comte de St. Leu. He wrote "Documents historiques et réflexions sur le gouvernement de la Hollande" (1820), etc.

Bonaparte, Prince **Louis Lucien.** Born at Thorngrove, near Worcester, England, Jan. 4, 1813: died at Fano, Italy, Nov. 4, 1891. A French philologist, the fourth son of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. He lived chiefly in Italy until 1848, when he went to France. He was made a senator in 1855, and received from his cousin Louis Napoleon the title of prince in 1863. After 1870 he lived chiefly in England. His scientific reputation rests chiefly on his investigations of the Basque language, and of the phonetic character of nearly all the languages and dialects of Europe.

Bonaparte, Lucien. Born at Ajaccio, March 21, 1775: died at Viterbo, Italy, June 29, 1840. A brother of Napoleon I. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, and its president in 1799, minister of the interior in 1799, ambassador to Spain in 1800, and prince of Canino (in Italy) in 1814. He was an art connoisseur and poet.

Bonaparte, Marie Anna, later **Elisa.** Born at Ajaccio, Jan. 3, 1777: died near Triest, Austria, Aug. 7, 1820. A sister of Napoleon I. She married in 1797 Felice Pasquale Bacciocchi; and was made princess of Lucca and Piombino in 1805, and grand duchess of Tuscany in 1809.

Bonaparte, Maria Annunciata, later **Carolina.** Born at Ajaccio, March 25, 1782: died at Florence, May 18, 1839. A sister of Napoleon I. She married Murat in 1800, and became Queen of Naples in 1808. She was known as the Countess Lipona after 1815.

Bonaparte, Maria Lætitia (**Ramolino**). Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 24, 1750: died at Rome, Feb. 2, 1836. The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. She married Carlo Bonaparte in 1765, joined her son in Paris in 1799, and on the elevation of Napoleon as emperor in 1804 received the title of Madame Mère.

Bonaparte, Mathilde Lætitia Wilhelmine. Born at Triest, Austria-Hungary, May 27, 1820. A daughter of Jérôme Bonaparte and Catherine, princess of Würtemberg.

Bonaparte, Napoléon. See *Napoleon I.*

Bonaparte, Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial of France. Born at Paris, March 16, 1856: killed in Zululand, South Africa, June 1, 1879. Son of Napoleon III.

Bonaparte, Prince **Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul** (called Prince **Napoleon**). Born at Triest, Austria, Sept. 9, 1822: died at Rome, March 17, 1891. Son of Jérôme Bonaparte. He was made prince in 1852, and in 1879, on the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand, became the chief of the Bonapartist party. Also known as *Plon-Plon.*

Bonaparte, Pierre Napoléon. Born at Rome, Oct. 11, 1815: died at Versailles, France, April 8, 1881. Son of Lucien Bonaparte, made prince after 1852. He shot the journalist Victor Noir, Jan. 10, 1870.

Bonaparte-Patterson (bō'nạ-pärt-pat'ėr-son), **Elizabeth.** Born at Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1785: died at Baltimore, April 4, 1879. An American lady who married Jérôme Bonaparte in 1803. See *Patterson, Elizabeth.*

Bonaparte-Patterson, Jérôme Napoléon. Born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805: died at Baltimore, June 17, 1870. The eldest son of Jérôme Bonaparte.

Bonaparte-Patterson, Jérôme Napoléon. Born at Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1832: died at Pride's Crossing, Essex County, Mass., Sept. 4, 1893. Son of Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte-Patterson. He entered the French service in 1854, and served with distinction in the Crimean and Italian campaigns.

Bonar (bon'ạr), **Horatius.** Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1808: died at Edinburgh, July 31, 1889. A Scotch clergyman, lyric poet, and writer. He was pastor at Kelso 1838–66; joined with his congregation in the Free-Church movement of 1843; and became pastor of the Grange Free Church, Edinburgh, in 1866. He wrote "Hymns of Faith and Hope" (1857–66).

Bonassus (bọ-nas'us). A mythical beast with whom Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, had an adventure.

Bonaventura (bō-nạ-ven-tö'rạ). A friar of a kindly, pliable nature, modeled on Shakspere's Friar Lawrence, in Ford's play "'Tis Pity She 's a Whore."

Bonaventura, or **Bonaventure,** Father. The name adopted by Charles Edward Stuart when he came to England in 1753 to see his adherents. Scott introduces him under this name in "Redgauntlet."

Bonaventura (bō-nä-ven-tö'rä), Saint (**Giovanni di Fidenza**). Born at Bagnorea, Italy, 1221: died at Lyons, France, July 15, 1274. A celebrated scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Seraphicus." He became professor of theology at Paris in 1253, general of the Franciscans in 1256, bishop of Albano in 1273, and cardinal in 1274. He was canonized in 1482. He was the author of the "Breviloquium" and "Centiloquium" (manuals of dogmatics) "Itinerarium mentis in Deum," "Reductio artium in theologiam," "Biblia Pauperum," etc.

Bonchamp (bôn-shoṅ'), **Charles Melchior Artus de.** Born at Jouverdeil, Anjou, France, May 10, 1760: died near Chollet, France, Oct. 18, 1793. A French general, leader of the Vendeans.

Bond (bond), **George Phillips.** Born at Dorchester, Mass., May 20, 1825: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 17, 1865. An American astronomer, son of William Cranch Bond, and director of the observatory of Harvard University. He wrote "On the Construction of the Rings of Saturn," etc.

Bond, William Cranch. Born at Portland, Maine, Sept. 9, 1789: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1859. An American astronomer. He superintended the erection of the Harvard observatory in 1839, becoming its director when completed, and became noted for his observations on Saturn and the fixed stars as well as for his operations in celestial photography.

Bondei (bon-da'i), or **Wa-Bondei** (wä-bon-dā'i). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, living between the sea-coast and the Usambara hills. *Wa-bondei*, 'people of the lowland' is the name given them by their western highland neighbors. By the coast people they are called *Wa-shenzi*, 'bush people.'

Bondi (bon'dē), **Clemente.** Born at Mezzana, near Parma, Italy, June 27, 1742: died at Vienna, June 20, 1821. An Italian poet. He was a member of the Jesuit order, professor of oratory in the Royal Seminary at Parma, and later instructor of history and literature at the court of Vienna.

Bondman (bond'man), **The.** A tragedy by Massinger, licensed in 1623, and first acted in 1624.

Bondman, The. An opera by Balfe, produced at Drury Lane in 1846.

Bond street. The main thoroughfare between Oxford street and Piccadilly in London. It was formerly a fashionable promenade, but is now filled with shops. It contains the Grosvenor and Dore galleries. New Bond street is the end nearest Oxford street.

Bondu (bon-dö'). A kingdom in Senegambia, West Africa, about lat. 14°–15° N., long. 12°–13° W. The inhabitants are chiefly Fulahs; its prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. It was first visited by Mungo Park.

Bonduca (bon-dū'kạ̈). [See *Boadicea.*] A tragedy with this title, by Fletcher, was produced before 1619. An alteration of Fletcher's play was brought out in 1696 by George Powell, an actor, and another alteration by the elder Colman was acted in 1778. A third alteration was made by J. R. Planché and acted in 1837. It was called "Caractacus."

Boney (bō'ni). An English nickname for Napoleon Bonaparte.

Bon Gaultier (bon gäl'ti-ėr), **Ballads of.** A volume of satirical verse by Professor William Edmonstoune Aytoun and Theodore Martin, reprinted from "Blackwood's Magazine."

Bongo (bông'gō), or **Obong** (ō'bông). A mixed negro tribe occupying a wide tract of land in the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, eastern Sudan. They are of medium size, good muscular development, and red-brown complexion, and are remarkable iron- and wood-workers. In their ears, noses, and under lips they wear rings and pieces of wood. A tuft of grass is the women's garment. Since 1856 they have been victimized by the Khartum slave-traders. Some affinity is found between their language and that of the Barı and Bagrima. Also called *Dor* and *Akuma* by their Dinka and Nyam-Nyam neighbors.

Bonheur (bo-nėr'), **François Auguste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Nov. 4, 1824: died at Paris, Feb. 23, 1884. A French painter of landscapes and animal life, brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Jules Isidore. Born at Bordeaux, France, May 15, 1827. A French sculptor, brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Juliette (Mme. **Peyrol**). Born July 19, 1830: died July 19, 1891. A French painter, sister of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Rosalie (**Rosa**) **Marie.** Born at Bordeaux, France, March 22, 1828. A celebrated French painter of animal life and of landscapes. She was a pupil of her father and Leon Cogniet. She received medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855. At the Exposition Universelle of 1855 she exhibited "La Fenaison en Auvergne," which established her reputation. She lives in retirement. Since 1849 she has been the directress of the Free School of Design for Young Girls. Among her noted works are "Labourage nivernais" (Musée du Luxembourg), "Etudes d'animaux" (Musée de Bordeaux), "Paysage et animaux" (Musée d'Orléans), "The Horse Fair" (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Bonhomme (bo-nom'), **Jacques.** [F., 'James Goodman.'] A contemptuous sobriquet which the nobility in France gave to the people, particularly the peasants. See *Jacquerie*.

Bon Homme Richard (bo-nom' rē-shär'). [F., 'good man Richard.'] One of a fleet of seven vessels prepared by the French government, on the advice of Benjamin Franklin, and placed under the command of John Paul Jones. It was a merchantman changed to a man-of-war and named Duras, and then Bon Homme Richard or Poor Richard, at Jones's suggestion, in honor of Franklin. The fleet sailed from L'Orient, Aug. 14, 1779, passed along the Irish coast around Scotland, and, Sept. 23, 1779, reduced to three ships, fell in with the North Sea merchant fleet under convoy of the Serapis (44 guns) and Countess of Scarborough (20 guns) off Flamborough Head. The Bon Homme Richard engaged the Serapis, Captain Pearson, at 7.30 P. M. by moonlight in the presence of thousands of spectators. The Serapis struck at 10.30. On the 25th the Bon Homme Richard went down.

Boni (bō'nē). A state in the southern part of Celebes, East Indies, in lat. 5° S., long. 120° E., a dependency of the Netherlands. Its inhabitants are Bugis. Population (estimated), 200,000 (?).

Boniface (bon'i-fās) **I.**, L. **Bonifacius** (bon-i-fā'shi-us), Saint. Died 422. Bishop of Rome 418–422. He is commemorated on Oct. 25.

Boniface II. Pope 530–532.

Boniface III. Pope 607 ? (606 ?). He influenced the emperor Phocas to decree that the title Universal Bishop should be given only to the Bishop of Rome.

Boniface IV. Pope 608–615. He received permission from the emperor Phocas to convert the Pantheon erected by Agrippa, at Rome, into a Christian church under the name of Sancta Maria Rotunda.

Boniface V. Pope 619–625. He enacted the decree by which churches became places of refuge for criminals.

Boniface VI. Pope 896 (897 ?). He was of an abandoned character, and was seated in the papal chair by a mob after the death of Formosus. He died fifteen days later.

Boniface VII. Died 985. Pope. He attained the papal throne in a popular tumult in 974, was driven from Rome in 975, and returned and deposed John XIV. in 984. By some he is not regarded as a legitimate pope.

Boniface VIII. (**Benedict Cajetan**). Born at Anagni, Italy, about 1228: died at Rome, Oct. 11, 1303. Pope from Dec. 24, 1294, to Oct. 11, 1303. He issued Feb. 25, 1296, the bull *Clericis laicos*, which was directed against Philip the Fair of France, who had imposed taxes on the French clergy, and which forbade the clergy of any country to pay tribute to the secular government without the papal permission; but was forced by an enactment of Philip which stopped the exportation of money from France to concede that the French clergy might render voluntary contributions. He opened at Rome, Oct. 30, 1302 (as the result of a quarrel with Philip over the imprisonment of an insolent papal legate, the Bishop of Pamiers), a synod, in which he promulgated, Nov. 18, 1302, the bull *Unam sanctam*, asserting the temporal as well as spiritual supremacy of the Pope. He was made prisoner at Anagni, Sept. 7, 1303, by Nogaret, vice-chancellor to Philip, and Sciarra Colonna; and although shortly released by the populace, died at Rome of a fever, said to have been brought on by a rage.

Boniface IX. (**Pietro Tomacelli**). Died at Rome, Oct. 1, 1404. Pope at Rome 1389–1404. He quarreled with Richard of England on the subject of the collation of benefices, established the perpetual annates, and spent his reign in intrigues against the popes of Avignon.

Boniface. A landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." He was in league with the highwaymen, and prided himself on his diet of ale. From him the name has been applied to innkeepers in general.

Boniface, Abbot. The head of the monastery of St. Mary in Scott's novel "The Monastery."

Boniface, Saint (original name **Winfrid** or **Winfrith**). Born at Kirton, or Crediton, Devonshire: died near Dokkum, Friesland, June 5, 755. A celebrated English missionary, called "the Apostle of Germany." From 716 he labored among the Friesians and German tribes. He was made bishop in 723, and archbishop in 732. About 743 he founded the abbey of Fulda, where his remains were laid. From 746 to 754 he occupied the see of Mainz. He was murdered in 755. He is said to have enforced his missionary teaching by cutting down with his own hand the sacred oak at Geismar. His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on June 5.

Boniface of Savoy. Died 1270. A younger son of Thomas I., count of Savoy, nominated archbishop of Canterbury in 1241, confirmed by the Pope in 1243, and consecrated in 1245.

Bonifacio (bo-nē-fä'chō), **Strait of.** A strait in the Mediterranean Sea which separates Corsica from Sardinia.

Bonifacius (bon-i-fā'shi-us), or **Boniface,** Count. Born in Thrace: died 432 A. D. A Roman general in the time of Honorius and Placidia: a rival of Aetius and a friend of St. Augustine. He served with distinction against the Goths and the Vandals in France (defending Marseilles against Ataulf, king of the Goths, 413) and Spain, and in Africa. Through the plotting of Aetius he was led to revolt against Placidia and allied himself with the Vandals in Africa. He soon, however, returned to his allegiance, and attacked Genseric, but was defeated and besieged for fourteen months in Hippo. On returning to Italy he met and conquered Aetius, but died from wounds received in the battle.

Bonin (bō-nēn'), **Adolf von.** Born Nov. 11, 1803: died at Berlin, April 16, 1872. A Prussian infantry general, governor of Dresden 1866–67, and of Lorraine 1870–71.

Bonin, Eduard von. Born at Stolpe, Prussia, March 7, 1793: died at Coblentz, Prussia, March 13, 1865. A Prussian infantry general, distinguished in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 1848–50.

Bonin (bō-nēn') **Islands,** Jap. **Bu-nin-to,** (bö-nēn-tō'), or **Ogasawara Sima** (ō-gä-sä-wä'rä sē'mä). A group of 89 islands and rocks, of volcanic formation, in the North Pacific, in lat. 26° 30′–27° 45′ N., long. 141°–143° E. They were discovered by the Japanese in 1593 and annexed by Japan in 1880. Area 72 square miles.

Bonington (bon'ing-tọn), **Richard Parkes.** Born at Arnold, near Nottingham, England, Oct. 25, 1801: died at London, Sept. 23, 1828. An English painter of coast and street scenes, and of historical genre pictures.

Bonjour (bôṅ-jör'), **The Brothers.** Born at Pont d'Ain, France: lived about 1775–90: died in exile at Lausanne, Switzerland. Two French heretics who became curé and vicar of the parish of Fareins. They founded a sect called "flagellants Fareinistes."

Bonn (bon). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the west bank of the Rhine 15 miles south-southeast of Cologne: the Roman Bonna, or Castra Bonnensia. It contains a noted university and minster. It was originally a Roman fortress, and was for many centuries the capital of the electorate of Cologne. The French held it 1673–89, and it was ceded to France in 1801. It was acquired by Prussia in 1815. The cathedral is an interesting example of the Rhenish florid Romanesque, with two arcaded towers at each end, a high octagonal tower and timber spire at the crossing, and two choirs. The exterior is characterized by fine arcading, particularly on the apse and the transepts, which have polygonal terminations. The interior is excellent in proportions, and possesses some good sculpture. The crypt is of the 11th century and has various medieval wall-paintings. Population (1890), commune, 39,805.

Bonnat (bo-nä'), **Léon Joseph Florentin.** Born at Bayonne, France, June 20, 1833. A French painter of historical pieces and portraits, a pupil of Madrazo and Cogniet. He won the second prix de Rome in 1851; made his début at the Salon of 1857 with three portraits; won a medal of the second class in 1861, and a medal of honor in 1869, and became a member of the Institute in 1874.

Bonner (bon'ėr), **Edmund.** Born at Hanley, Worcestershire, England, about 1495: died Sept. 5, 1569. An English prelate, made bishop of London in 1539, noted for persecution of Protestants in the reign of Mary, 1553–58. On the accession of Elizabeth he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Marshalsea where he died.

Bonner, Robert. Born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. An American publisher, founder of the "New York Ledger" (1851), noted as an owner of trotting-horses.

Bonnet (bo-nā'), **Charles.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, March 13, 1720: died near Lake Geneva, June 20, 1793. A Swiss naturalist and philosophical writer. His works include "Traité d'insectologie" (1745), "Traité de l'usage des feuilles" (1754), "Essai analytique sur les facultés de l'âme" (1760), "Considérations sur les corps organisés" (1762), "Contemplation de la nature" (1764), "Palingénésie philosophique" (1769).

Bonnétable (bon-nā-täbl'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, 16 miles northeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), commune, 4,294.

Bonneval (bon-väl'). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Loir 18 miles south by west of Chartres. Population (1891), commune, 3,789.

Bonneval, Claude Alexandre, Comte **de.** Born at Coussac, Limousin, France, July 14, 1675: died at Constantinople, March 27, 1747. An adventurer in the French, Austrian, and Turkish service: known also as Achmet Pasha. He served under Prince Eugene in Italy, Provence, and in the campaigns of 1710–12. In [illegible] he commanded an army corps in the Papal States, and served against the Turks in 1715.

Bonneville (bon-vēl'). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Arve 16 miles southeast of Geneva. Population (1891), 2,213.

Bonneville (bon'vil), **Benjamin L. E.** Born in France about 1793: died at Fort Smith, Ark., June 12, 1878. An American soldier. He fought with distinction in the war with Mexico, commanded the Gila expedition, 1857, and in the Civil War was commandant of Benton Barracks, St. Louis, 1862–65. He became colonel in 1855, and brevet brigadier-general in 1865. While captain he engaged in explorations in the Rocky Mountains and California, 1831–36. His journal was compiled by Washington Irving and published under the title "Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains of the Far West" (1837).

Bonnibel (bon′i-bel). [F. *bonne et belle*, good and pretty.] A common name for a young girl in old pastoral poetry.

Bonnivard (bo-nē-vär′), **François de.** Born at Seyssel (?), near Geneva, 1496: died at Geneva about 1570. A Genevan prelate and politician, the hero of Byron's poem "The Prisoner of Chillon." He became prior of St. Victor in 1514, and was a conspicuous opponent of Charles, duke of Savoy, who endeavored to obtain control of Geneva. He was largely instrumental in bringing about an alliance between Geneva and Fribourg in 1518, and in 1519 was captured by the duke and imprisoned twenty months. In 1530 he obtained a safe-conduct from the duke to visit his aged parents at Seyssel, but was arrested at Lausanne, May 26, 1530, and confined in the castle of Chillon, where, after a visit from the duke (1532), he was placed in a subterranean dungeon and, according to the local tradition, fastened to a pillar. He was liberated, March 29, 1536, at the capture of Chillon by the Bernese. He was the author of "Les chroniques de Genève" (edited by Dunant, Geneva, 1831), which was written at the instance of the magistracy of Geneva.

Bonny. See *Idzo*.

Bonny (bon′i), **River.** An arm of the Niger delta which flows into the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30′ N., long. 7° E.

Bonomi (bō-nō′mē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Rome, Jan. 19, 1739: died at London, March 9, 1808. An Italian architect residing in England, a leader in the revival of Grecian styles. His principal work is "Roseneath Hall, Dumbartonshire, Scotland."

Bonomi, Joseph. Born at Rome, Oct. 9, 1796: died at London, March 3, 1878. An English sculptor and draftsman, son of Giuseppe Bonomi. He made a large number of drawings of Assyrian and especially Egyptian remains, for the works of various archæologists, and himself published "Nineveh and its Palaces" (1852), etc.

Bononcini (bō-non-chē′nē), or **Buononcini** (bwō-non-chē′nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Modena, Italy, about 1667: died probably at Venice, after 1752. An Italian composer of opera, and a rival of Handel.

Bonorva (bō-nor′vä). A town in the island of Sardinia, 25 miles south-southeast of Sassari. Population, 6,000.

Bonpland (bôn-plon′), **Aimé.** Born at La Rochelle, Aug. 22, 1773: died at San Borja, Uruguay, May 4, 1858. A French naturalist and traveler. From 1799 to 1805 he traveled with Humboldt in America. On his return he published "Plantes équinoxiales," and other botanical works. In 1816 he went to Buenos Ayres, and in 1821 attempted a journey from that place to Bolivia. Passing by the frontiers of Paraguay, he was seized by order of the dictator Francia (Dec. 3, 1821), and was not allowed to leave the country until 1830. After his release he resided on a small plantation near the confines of Uruguay and Brazil.

Bonstetten (bon′stet-ten), **Charles Victor de.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 3, 1745: died at Geneva, Feb. 3, 1832. A celebrated Swiss littérateur and philosophical writer. His works include "Recherches sur la nature et les lois de l'imagination" (1807), "Études sur l'homme" (1821), etc.

Bontemps (bon-ton′), **Roger.** [F. *bon temps*, good time.] A pseudonym of Roger de Collerye, a French poet, born at Paris about 1470. He was of a lively, gay, careless temperament. Béranger has popularized this type in one of his famous songs, and the name is proverbially given to any jovial fellow. There is a very much older French song, without date or author, in which La Mère Bontemps gives lively, cheerful advice to young girls.

Bon Ton (bôn tôn). [F., 'good tone,' i. e. high fashion.] A comedy by Burgoyne, produced in 1760. Garrick shortened it, and produced it in 1775 as "Bon Ton, or High Life above Stairs."

Bontuku (bon-to′kö). A town of Gyaman, north of the Gold Coast, West Africa, now in French territory. It is here that the coast traders meet the caravans of Mande-nga, which bring the produce from the Upper Niger basin.

Bonvin (bon-van′), **François.** Born at Vaugirard, Seine, in 1817: died 1887. A French painter. He produced genre pictures recalling the best specimens of the Flemish school.

Bonython (bon′i-thon), **Richard.** Born in England, 1580: died about 1650. An English soldier who received a grant of a tract of land on the east side of the Saco River, in Maine, and settled there in 1631. He was commissioner for the government of Maine under Gorges in 1636, and later (1640–47) one of his council. His son John Bonython, introduced by Whittier in "Mogg Megone," was a turbulent character and was outlawed for contempt of court.

Booby (bö′bi), **Lady.** In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a vulgar woman who tries to seduce Joseph Andrews, her footman, and dismisses him on account of his virtue.

Book of Common Order. The liturgy of the Church of Scotland. In 1562 the Book of Common Order, commonly termed "Knox's Liturgy," was partially introduced in place of the Book of Common Prayer, and in 1564 its use was authoritatively ordained in all the churches in Scotland. This liturgy was taken from the order or liturgy used by the English church at Geneva. *McClintock and Strong.*

Book of Common Prayer. The service-book of the Church of England, or a similar book authorized by one of the other branches of the Anglican Church. It is popularly known as the Prayer-book. The first Book of Common Prayer was issued in 1549. It was nearly all taken from medieval liturgical books. English was substituted for Latin, and a uniform use was established for the whole Church of England. Revisions were made in 1552, 1559, and 1662. The American Prayer-book was authorized in 1789; a revision was authorized in 1886 and issued in 1893.

Book of Cupid, God of Love, The. See *Cuckoo and the Nightingale, The.*

Book of the Dead, The. See the extract.

The chief monument of the religious literature of Egypt is the "Book of the Dead," in 106 chapters, now being critically edited by M. Naville. Portions of it were inscribed on the mummy-cases and tombs, and are met with in the latest of the demotic papyri. It was, in fact, the funeral ritual of the Egyptians, describing in mystical language the adventures of the soul after death, and the texts it must quote in order to escape the torments and trials of the lower world. It is the literary reflection of the Osiris myth, and grew along with the latter. A hieratic text of the eleventh dynasty gives two varying versions of the sixty-fourth chapter, ascribed to King Men-ka-ra, from which we may infer the antiquity of the latter. But only the essence of the work went back to the Old Empire. The rest consisted of additions and glosses, and glosses of glosses, which continued to be made up to the time of the Persians. The oldest portion seems to have been of a practically moral character, contrasting strikingly with the mystical tone of the later accretions, where the doctrine of justification by faith in Osiris has taken the place of that of good works. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 79.

Book of the Duchess. A poem by Chaucer, known also as "The Death of Blanche the Duchess." It was probably written near the end of 1369, as Blanche, the wife of the Duke of Lancaster, died Sept. 12, 1369. The poem represents the inconsolable nature of the grief of the duke, and embodies the story of Ceyx and Alcyone. The duke, John of Gaunt, however married again in 1372. The broader outlines of the plot come from Machault's "Dit du Lion" and "Dit de la Fontaine Amoureuse."

Book of Martyrs, The. A history of the persecution of Reformers in England, by John Foxe. It was finished in 1559, and was in Latin. It was published March 20, 1563, and called "Actes and Monuments," but was popularly known as "The Book of Martyrs." He translated it into English himself.

Book of Mormon. The sacred book of the Mormons, or Latter-day Saints: a corrupt version of a religious romance "The Manuscript Found," written in 1809 by Solomon Spaulding, and published in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who pretended that he had translated it from the "Plates of Nephi" transmitted to him by angels.

Book of St. Albans. A rimed treatise on hawking, hunting, etc., printed in English in 1486. It was reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496. It has been attributed to Juliana Berners (Julyans Bernes), and some of it was certainly written by her. The second edition contains the popular "Treatyse on Fysshynge with an Angle." It has been many times reprinted. The original edition was reprinted in facsimile by Eliot Stock in 1881

Book of Sentences. See the extract.

Of this kind is the "Book of Sentences" of Peter the Lombard (bishop of Paris), who is, on that account, usually called "Magister Sententiarum": a work which was published in the twelfth century, and was long the text and standard of such discussions The questions are decided by the authority of Scripture and of the Fathers of the Church; and are divided into four books, of which the first contains questions concerning God and the doctrine of the Trinity in particular; the second is concerning the creation; the third, concerning Christ and the Christian religion; and the fourth treats of religious and moral duties. *Whewell*, Ind. Sciences, I. 317.

Book of Snobs, The. A series of sketches by Thackeray on his favorite subject, snobbery in all its branches. They first came out in "Punch" as "The Snob Papers" in 1843.

Boolak. See *Bulak*.

Boole (böl), **George.** Born at Lincoln, England, Nov. 2, 1815: died near Cork, Ireland, Dec. 8, 1864. A celebrated English mathematician and logician, professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Cork. His chief works are a "Treatise on Differential Equations" (1859), a "Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences" (1860), "Mathematical Analysis of Logic" (1847), "Laws of Thought" (1854).

Boom (bōm). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated 10 miles south of Antwerp. Population (1890), 13,892.

Boonack. See *Bannock*.

Boone (bön), **Daniel.** Born in Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735: died at Charette, Mo., Sept. 26, 1820. A famous American pioneer in Kentucky. About 1748 his father settled at Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin, North Carolina He began the exploration of Kentucky in 1769 and founded Boonesborough in 1775 He emigrated to Missouri, then a possession of Spain, in 1795.

Boonton (bön′ton). A city of Morris County, New Jersey, 25 miles northwest of New York.

Boonville, or **Booneville** (bön′vil). A city in Missouri, situated on the Missouri River 43 miles northwest of Jefferson City. Here, June 17, 1861, the Federals under Lyon defeated the Confederates under Marmaduke. Population (1890), 4,141.

Boorlos (bör′los), **Lake.** A large lagoon in the delta of the Nile, near the Mediterranean.

Bootan. See *Bhutan*.

Boötes (bō-ō′tēz). [Gr. Βοώτης, the ox-driver or plowman.] A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus, situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Boötes and the Bear.

Booth (böth). The husband of Amelia, a prominent character in Fielding's novel "Amelia." Fielding intended in this character to represent partly his own follies, improvidence, and weakness.

Booth, Barton. Born in Lancashire, England, in 1681: died at London, May 10, 1733. An English tragedian. He first appeared in London in 1700, having previously played in Ireland. He played with Betterton and with Wilks. In 1719 he married Hester Santlow (his second wife), a dancer and actress of great beauty but of irregular life.

Booth, Edwin Thomas. Born at Bel Air, Md., Nov. 13, 1833: died in New York city, June 7, 1893. A noted American tragedian. He was the son of Junius Brutus Booth, and his first appearance was as Tressel to his father's Richard III., on Sept. 10, 1849. In 1857 he first appeared as a "star" in Boston as Sir Giles Overreach. In 1861 he went to London and played an engagement there. The assassination of Lincoln by his brother John Wilkes Booth led to his temporary retirement from the stage; but he reappeared as Hamlet on Jan. 3, 1866, in New York, and acted in Shaksperian plays at the Winter Garden Theater until its destruction by fire in 1867. He then erected a theater of his own in New York, which was opened Feb. 3, 1869, but was financially a failure. In 1880 he again went to London. In 1883 he acted in Germany. In 1886 he began his engagement to play under the management of Lawrence Barrett, and continued to play with him until Barrett's death in 1891. His last appearance was in Brooklyn, April 4, 1891, in the part of Hamlet. In 1888 he founded in New York "The Players," a club designed to promote social intercourse between the dramatic and kindred professions, and in its club-house he died.

Booth, John Wilkes. Born at Bel Air, Md., 1839 (1838?): shot near Bowling Green, Va., April 26, 1865. An American actor, the brother of Edwin Booth. He assassinated President Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865.

Booth, Junius Brutus. Born at London, May 1, 1796: died on a Mississippi steamboat on Nov. 30, 1852. An Anglo-American actor. His first professional appearance was as Campillo in "The Honeymoon" in 1813 at Peckham, England; his last, as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," Nov. 19, 1852, at New Orleans. His career was brilliant though erratic. His rivalry with Kean (whom he somewhat resembled) and his erratic conduct led to exciting incidents in the Covent Garden Theater in 1817, resulting in his departure for America in 1821. On Jan. 13 of that year he married Mary Anne Holmes. He played in America with great success. In 1822 he bought a farm in Harford County, Maryland, where his family lived and he retired when not acting.

Booth, Junius Brutus. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1821: died at Manchester, Mass., 1883. An American actor, eldest son of Junius Brutus Booth (1796–1852), and brother of Edwin Booth. He was both manager and actor.

Booth, William. Born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. The founder of the Salvation Army. He became a minister of the Methodist New Connection in 1850; organized in 1865 the Christian Mission which, when it had become a large organization formed on military lines, was called the Salvation Army (1878); established the "War Cry" (1880); and published "In Darkest England" (1890). He is commonly styled "general."

Boothauk. See *Butkhak*.

Boothia Felix (bö′thi-ä fē′liks). [NL., 'happy land of Booth': named by Ross for Sir Felix Booth, who promoted the expedition.] A peninsula in British North America (northern extremity situated in lat. 72° N., long. 95° W.), discovered by John Ross in 1829. On its west coast (lat. 70° 5′ 17″ N., long. 96° 46′ 45″ W.) James Clarke Ross located the north magnetic pole.

Boothia Gulf. A continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, north of British North America. It lies between Cockburn Island on the east and Boothia Felix on the west. Length, 310 miles.

Bootle (bö′tl). A suburb of Liverpool, in Lancashire, England, situated at the mouth of the Mersey. Population (1891), 49,127.

Bo-Peep (bo-pep′), **Little.** A small shepherd maiden, in a popular nursery story, who lost her sheep.

The term bo-peep appears to have been connected at a very early period with sheep. Thus in an old ballad of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, —

Halfe Englande ys nowght now but shepe,
In everye corner they playe a boe pepe.

Halliwell, Nursery Rhymes, p. 211.

Bopp (bop), **Franz.** Born at Mainz, Germany, Sept. 14, 1791: died at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1867. A celebrated German philologist, noted for researches in Sanskrit, and especially in comparative philology, which he first placed upon a scientific basis. He became professor ("extraordinary") of Oriental literature and philology at Berlin in 1821 ("ordinary" professor, 1825). His chief work is a "Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, etc." ("Vergleichende Grammatik, etc.," published 1833–52).

Boppard (bop'pärt). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 9 miles south of Coblentz: the Roman Baudobrica or Bodobriga. It has a castle and the remains of a Roman wall. It was an ancient Celtic and Roman town. Population (1890), commune, 5,610.

Bora (bo'rä), **Katharina von.** Born at Löben, near Merseburg, Germany, Jan. 29, 1499: died at Torgau, Germany, Dec. 20, 1552. A Cistercian nun at Nimptschen, Saxony, 1515–23, and wife of Martin Luther whom she married June 13, 1525.

Borachia (bō-rä'chä). [Sp., f. of *Borachio.*] A woman given to drink, a comic and unwholesome character in Massinger's play "A Very Woman."

Borachio (bō-rä'chō). A villain, a follower of Don John, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." *Borachio* is the Spanish name for a leathern wine-bottle (hence the name is frequently given in old writers either as a proper name or a mark of opprobrium to drunkards).

Borandon, Borondon. See *Brendan, Saint.*

Borås (bō'ros). A town of southern Sweden, 37 miles east of Gothenburg.

Borbeck (bor'bek). A commune in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 3½ miles northwest of Essen. Population (1890), 28,707.

Borda (bor-dä'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Dax, in Landes, France, May 4, 1733: died at Paris, Feb. 20, 1799. A French mathematician and naval officer, noted for investigations in nautical astronomy and hydrodynamics.

Bordeaux (bor-dō'). [ME. *Burdews*, OF. *Bordeux* (F. *Bordeaux*), earlier OF. *Bordele*, from L. *Burdigala*, *Burdegala*, Gr. *Βουρδίγαλα*: supposed to be an Iberian or else a Celtic name.] The capital of the Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne in lat. 44° 50′ N., long. 0° 35′ W.: the fourth city and third port of France. It has a large and fine harbor, with extensive quays and floating basin. Its commerce is with the Atlantic and Baltic ports, America, India, and Africa; its trade is in wine, brandy, metals, timber, coal, grain, etc. It contains a celebrated bridge (Pont de Bordeaux (which see), and a ruined Roman amphitheater, and is the seat of a university. Bordeaux was a leading Roman city in Gaul, the capital of Aquitania Secunda, and passed under the sway of the Vandals, West Goths, Franks, and Normans, becoming a part of the duchy of Aquitaine, whose fortunes it followed. It flourished under English rule. It revolted against the salt tax, and was severely punished in 1548. It had a Parliament. It revolted against the Convention in the Girondist period, 1793. It was the seat of the provisional government and of the National Assembly, 1870–71. The cathedral was built during the English rule. The north transept is flanked by two graceful spires, and has a good portal and rose-window. The choir is notable for the great beauty of its five radiating and two lateral chapels. The nave, without aisles, has round arcades below and two ranges of pointed windows above. Population (1891), commune, 252,415.

Bordeaux, Duc de. See *Chambord, Comte de.*

Bordelais (bord-lā'). [L. *Burdigalensis*, adj. from *Burdigala*, Bordeaux.] An ancient subdivision of France, now comprised in the departments of Gironde and Landes.

Bordelon (bord-lôn'), **Laurent.** Born at Bourges, 1653: died at Paris, April 6, 1730. A French dramatist and theologian.

Bordentown (bôr'den-toun). A city in Burlington County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River 6 miles southeast of Trenton. Population (1890), 4,232.

Border States. Formerly the slave States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, situated near the free States: in a wider meaning the name comprised also North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Bordighera (bor-dē-gā'rä). A small town in northwestern Italy, on the Riviera 15 miles east of Monaco.

Bordone (bor-do'ne), **Paride.** Born at Treviso, Italy, about 1500: died at Venice, Jan. 19, 1571. A painter of the Venetian school, a pupil of Titian. His most noted painting is the "Fisher extending a Ring to the Doge."

Boreas (bō're-as). [Gr. *Βορέας* or *Βορρᾶς*.] In Greek mythology, the personification of the north wind. According to Hesiod, he is a son of Astræus and Eos, and brother of Hesperus, Zephyrus, and Notus. His home was a cave in Mount Hæmus, in Thrace.

Borel (bo-rel'), **Pétrus.** Born at Lyons, June 28, 1809: died at Mostaganem, July 14, 1859. A French journalist and man of letters. See the extract.

> Petrus Borel, one of the strangest figures in the history of literature. Very little is known of his life, which was spent partly at Paris and partly in Algeria. He was perhaps the most extravagant of all the Romantics, surnaming himself "Le Lycanthrope," and identifying himself with the extravagances of the Bousingots, a clique of political literary men who for a short time made themselves conspicuous after 1830. Borel wrote partly in verse and partly in prose. His most considerable exploit in the former was a strange preface in verse to his novel of "Madame Putiphar"; his best work in prose, a series of wild but powerful stories entitled "Champavert." His talent altogether lacked measure and criticism, but it is undeniable.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 545.

Borelli (bo-rel'lē), **Giovanni Alfonso.** Born at Castelnuovo, near Naples, Jan. 28, 1608: died at Rome, Dec. 31, 1679. An Italian astronomer, professor of mathematics at Messina and later at Pisa, founder of the iatromathematical school. His chief work is "De motu animalium" (1680–81).

Borgå (bor'go). A decayed seaport in the province of Nyland, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 25′ N., long. 25° 45′ E. Population (1890), 4,214.

Borgerhout (bor'gėr-hout). A manufacturing town 1½ miles east of Antwerp, Belgium. Population (1890), 28,882.

Borghese (bor-gā'se), Prince **Camillo Filippo Ludovico.** Born at Rome, July 19, 1775: died at Florence, May 9, 1832. An Italian noble, brother-in-law of Napoleon I.

Borghese Gladiator, so named, in reality an athlete or perhaps a warrior. A notable antique statue by Agasias of Ephesus. It is in the Louvre, Paris. It dates from about the beginning of the Christian era. The vigorous figure, undraped, is in an attitude of rapid advance, the left arm, encircled by the shield-strap, raised above the head, and the right (restored) extended downward and backward in the line of the body, grasping the sword. Also *Fighting Gladiator.*

Borghese Mars. An antique statue of Mars in the Louvre, Paris.

Borghese Palace. The famous palace of the Borghese family in Rome, noted for its art collections. It was built toward the end of the 16th century by Martino Lunghi and Flaminio Ponzio. It is situated in the Via della Fontanella, and though its galleries contained originally the most important art treasures of Rome, save those of the Vatican, many of them have now been removed to the private apartments of the Prince Borghese. See *Villa Borghese.*

Borghesi (bor-gā'sē), Count **Bartolommeo.** Born at Savignano, near Rimini, Italy, July 11, 1781: died at San Marino, Italy, April 16, 1860. A distinguished Italian numismatist and epigraphist. He wrote "Nuovi frammenti dei fasti consolari capitolini" (1818–20), etc.

Borghi-Mamo (bor'gē-mä'mō), **Adelaide.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 9, 1829 (1830?). An Italian opera-singer.

Borgia (bor'jä), **Cesare,** Duke of Valentinois. Born Sept. 18, 1478: killed before the castle of Viana, Spain, March 12, 1507. The natural son of Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia (Pope Alexander VI.). He was created cardinal by his father in 1492, procured the murder of his brother Giovanni, duke of Gandia, in 1497, resigned the cardinalate in 1497, was invested with the duchy of Valentinois by Louis XII. in 1498, married Charlotte d'Albret, daughter of Jean d'Albret, king of Navarre, in 1499, and was created duke of Romagna by his father in 1501. He reduced by force and perfidy the cities of Romagna, which were ruled by feudatories of the Papal See, and, with the assistance of his family, endeavored to found an independent hereditary power in central Italy, including Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches. His father having died in 1503, he was detained in captivity by Pope Julius II. 1503–04, and by Ferdinand of Aragon 1504–06, when he escaped to the court of Jean d'Albret of Navarre, in whose service he fell before the castle of Viana. Handsome in person, educated, eloquent, a patron of learning, and an adept in the cruel and perfidious politics in vogue in his day, he is represented as a model ruler by Macchiavelli in his "Principe."

Borgia, Saint **Francesco,** Duke of Gandia. Born at Gandia, Spain, about 1510: died at Rome, 1572. General of the Society of Jesus 1565–72.

Borgia, Lucrezia. Born 1480: died June 24, 1519. Duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., and sister of Cesare Borgia. She married Giovanni Sforza, lord of Pesaro, in 1493. This marriage was annulled by Alexander, who (1498) found a more ambitious match for her in Alfonso of Bisceglie, a natural son of Alfonso II. of Naples. Alfonso having been murdered by Cesare Borgia in 1500, she married (1501) Alfonso of Este, who subsequently succeeded to the duchy of Ferrara. She was a woman of great beauty and ability, a patron of learning and the arts. She was long accused of the grossest crimes, but recent writers have cleared her memory of the worst charges brought against her.

Borgia, Stefano. Born at Velletri, Italy, Dec. 3, 1731: died at Lyons, Nov. 23, 1804. An Italian cardinal, statesman, historian, and patron of science, secretary of the propaganda 1770–88.

Borgne (borny). A lake or bay in southeastern Louisiana, the continuation of Mississippi Sound. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the east, and with Lake Pontchartrain by the Rigolets Pass on the northwest. Breadth, 25 miles.

Borgo (bor'gō). A town in Tyrol, 17 miles east of Trent. Population (1890), 3,909.

Borgo, Pozzo di. See *Pozzo di Borgo.*

Borgo San Donnino (bor'gō sän don-nē'nō). A town in the province of Parma, Italy, 14 miles northwest of Parma: the ancient Fidentia. Its cathedral, rebuilt at the end of the 11th century, is a rich Romanesque structure, with an unfinished façade flanked by towers, and three sculptured lion-columned portals. The nave is round-arched, with pointed vaulting; there are two triforia and much curious sculpture.

Borgognone. See *Fossano.*

Borie (bo-rē'), **Pierre Rose Ursule Dumoulin.** Born at Beynat, Corrèze, France, Feb. 20, 1808: beheaded in Tong-king, Nov. 24, 1838. A noted French missionary in Tong-king, 1832–38.

Boris Godonof. A tragedy by Pushkin, founded on that episode in Russian history known as the Interregnum. Lope de Vega wrote a play on this subject, called "El Gran Duque de Muscovia." See *Godonof.*

Borissogliebsk (bo-ris-so-glyebsk'). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the river Vorona in lat. 51° 20′ N., long. 42° E. Population, 17,665.

Borja (bōr'Hä), Doña **Ana de,** Vice-queen of Peru. Born about 1640: died Sept. 23, 1706. A daughter of the Duke of Bejar, and the third wife of the Count of Lemos whom she accompanied to Peru in 1667. During the absence of the viceroy in Charcas she was left in charge of the government (1668 and 1669). This is almost the only instance of the kind in Spanish America. See *Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal.*

Borja y Arragon (bōr'Hä ē är-rä-gōn'), **Francisco de.** Born at Madrid, 1582: died there, 1658. A Spanish statesman. By his marriage he became prince of Esquilache or Squillace in Calabria. From Dec., 1615, to Dec., 1621, he was viceroy of Peru.

Börjesson (bėr'yes-son), **Johan.** Born at Tanum, Bohuslän, Sweden, March 22, 1790: died at Upsal, Sweden, May, 1866. A Swedish dramatic poet. His chief drama is "Erik XIV." (1846).

Borku (bôr'kö), or **Borgu** (-gö). A group of oases in the Sahara, between Fezzan and Wadai, important as the meeting-place of commercial routes. It is inhabited by a Berber tribe of mixed blood.

Borkum (bor'köm). One of the western islands of the East Friesian group, belonging to Germany. It is frequented for sea-bathing. Length, 5 miles.

Borlace (bôr'las), or **Burlace, Edmund.** Died at Chester, England, about 1682. An English physician, and writer upon Irish history.

Borlase, William. Born at Pendeen, Cornwall, England, Feb. 2, 1695: died Aug. 31, 1772. An English antiquary and naturalist. His chief works are "Antiquities of Cornwall" (1754) and "Natural History of Cornwall" (1758).

Bormio (bor'me-o). A small town in northern Italy, at the head of the Valtelline, near the frontier of Switzerland.

Bormio, District of. The territory around Bormio in Italy, whose history was largely connected with that of the Valtelline.

Born (bôrn), **Bertran** or **Bertrand de.** Born at Born, Périgord, France, about 1140: died before 1215. A noted French troubadour and soldier.

Born, Ignaz von. Born at Karlsburg, Transylvania, Dec. 26, 1742: died at Vienna, July 24, 1791. An Austrian mineralogist and metallurgist.

Borna (bor'nä). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated 16 miles south-southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 8,849.

Börne (bėr'ne), **Ludwig** (originally **Löb Baruch**). Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 6, 1786: died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1837. A noted German satirist and political writer, of Hebrew descent. His collected writings were published 1829–34.

Borneil (bor-nāy'), **Guiraut** or **Giraud de.** Lived in the latter part of the 12th century. A French troubadour, many of whose poems have survived. Dante mentions him in the "Divina Commedia."

Borneo (bôr'nē-ō). [Also *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, etc., Malay *Burnī*, *Būrnī*. The native name is *Pulo Kalamantin.*] The largest of the East India Islands. It lies west of Celebes, north of Java, and east of Sumatra, in lat. 7° N.–4° 20′ S., long. 109°–119° E. A large part of it is mountainous. It is divided into the

Dutch possessions and British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak. The inhabitants are Dyaks, Malays, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Borneo was first visited by Portuguese about 1518. Length, 800 miles. Breadth, 700 miles. Area, 286,161 square miles. Population of Dutch possessions, about 1,100,000; of British North Borneo, 175,000; of Sarawak, 300,000.

Borneo, British North. See *British North Borneo.*

Bornheim (born'hīm). A quarter in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Bornholm (born'hōlm). An island in the Baltic Sea, in lat. 55°–55° 20′ N., long. 15° E., forming an amt of Denmark. It is mountainous, and contains porcelain-clay. Capital, Rönne. Length, 25 miles. Area, 228 square miles. Population (1890), 38,765.

Bornu (bôr-nö'). A country in Sudan, Africa, lat. 11°–16° N., long. 10°–17° E. Capital, Kuka. Its inhabitants are negroes, Tuaregs, Arabs, and mixed races, the prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, and the government that of a sultan. Bornu formed part of the Kanem monarchy in the middle ages, and became a separate kingdom in the 15th century. It was conquered by Fellatahs in the beginning of the 19th century. Area, estimated, 50,000 square miles. Population, estimated, over 5,000,000.

Borodino (bor-ō-dē'nō). A village in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated near the river Moskva 70 miles west of Moscow. Near here, Sept. 7, 1812, Napoleon's army (about 140,000) gained a victory over the Russians under Kutusoff (about 140,000). The loss of Napoleon's army was 30,000; that of the Russians, nearly 50,000. Also called the "battle of the Moskva."

Bororós (bō-rō-rōs'). An Indian tribe of western Brazil, living about the head waters of the river Paraguay. They were formerly very numerous and powerful, but were depleted, partly by the slave-making raids of the Portuguese in the 18th century, and partly by disease: a few hundred remain, nearly in their aboriginal condition. By their language and customs they are closely allied to the Tupis and Guaranis, and are evidently an offshoot of that stock. They live in fixed villages of the highland, and practise agriculture, and their chiefs have only a nominal power.

Borough, The. A poem by Crabbe, published in 1810.

Boroughbridge (bur'ō-brij). A town in Yorkshire, England, 17 miles northwest of York. Here, March 16, 1322, Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster.

Borovitchi (bor-ō-vē'chē). A town in the government of Novgorod, Russia, situated on the river Msta in lat. 58° 23′ N., long. 33° E. Population, 10,944.

Borovsk (bō-rovsk'). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, in lat. 55° 14′ N., long. 36° 30′ E. Population, 10,091.

Borowlaski (bor-ōv-läs'kē), or **Boruwlaski, Joseph.** Born at Halicz, Galicia, 1739: died near Durham, England, Sept. 5, 1837. A Polish dwarf, erroneously called a "count," who traveled from place to place exhibiting himself and giving concerts. His height was a little under 39 inches. He published an autobiography (1788).

Borre, Sir. A natural son of King Arthur, in the Arthurian legends, sometimes called Sir Bors.

Borrioboola-gha (bor'i-ō-bö'lä-gä'). An imaginary place on the left bank of the Niger, selected by Mrs. Jellyby (in Dickens's "Bleak House") as a field for her missionary philanthropic exertions, to the neglect of all home duties.

Borrissoff (bor-rēs'sof). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, 50 miles northeast of Minsk. Population, 18,103.

Borromean (bor-ọ-mē'ạn) **Islands,** It. **Isole Borromee** (ē'zo-le bor-ro-mā'e). A group of islands in Lago Maggiore, province of Novara, Italy, near the western shore. The two most noted, Isola Bella and Isola Madre, belong to the Borromeo family, and were converted into pleasure-gardens by Count Borromeo in the 17th century. Another island is Isola dei Pescatori.

Borromeo (bor-ro-mā'o), Count **Carlo.** Born at Arona, on Lago Maggiore, Italy, Oct. 2, 1538: died at Milan, Nov. 3, 1584. An Italian cardinal, archbishop of Milan, noted as an ecclesiastical reformer, and philanthropist. He was canonized in 1610. His death is commemorated in the Roman Church on Nov. 4.

Borromeo, Count **Federigo.** Born at Milan, 1564: died 1631. An Italian cardinal, and archbishop of Milan, founder of the Ambrosian Library at Milan in 1609.

Borromeo, San Carlo. A colossal statue on a hill near Arona on Lago Maggiore, Italy. It stands 70 feet high, on a pedestal measuring 42 feet, and was finished in 1697. The figure, bareheaded, is in the act of blessing the town, and has some artistic merit. The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the remainder of welded sheets of beaten copper, braced with iron, and supported on a central pier of stone.

Borromeo, San Carlo, Sisters of. A religious order founded by the Abbé d'Estival in 1652. Its chief seat is at Nancy, France.

Borrow (bor'ō), **George.** Born at East Dereham, Norfolk, England, Feb., 1803: died at Oulton, Suffolk, England, July 30, 1881. An English philologist, traveler, and romance-writer. His works include "Targum, or Metrical Translations from thirty Languages, etc." (1835), "The Bible in Spain" (1843), "The Zincali, or an Account of the Gypsies in Spain" (1841), "Lavengro, the Scholar, the Gypsy, and the Priest" (1851), "The Romany Rye, a sequel to Lavengro" (1857), "Wild Wales, etc." (1862), "Romano Lavo-Lil, or Word-book of the Romany" (1874).

Borrowdale (bor'ō-dāl). A vale in the Lake District of England, south of Derwentwater.

Bors (bôrs). In Arthurian legends, king of Gaul, brother of King Ban of Benwicke (Benoic). They went to King Arthur's assistance when he first mounted the throne.

Bors (bôrs), or **Bohort** (bō'hôrt), or **Bort** (bôrt), **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table, called Sir Bors de Ganis, nephew of Sir Lancelot. He was one of the few who were pure enough to see the vision of the Holy Grail.

Borsippa (bôr-sip'ä). An ancient city of Babylonia, probably a suburb of Babylon. It contained a temple of Nebo, its tutelar deity, called *Ezida* (*i. e.*, eternal house), which was constructed in the form of a pyramid consisting of seven stories, which are termed in the inscriptions "the seven spheres of heaven and earth." The imposing ruins of the mound Birs Nimrud to the northeast of Babylon are identified as the site of Borsippa and its celebrated temple. See *Birs Nimrud.*

Bory de Saint Vincent (bō-rē' dė saṅ vaṅ-soṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Georges Marie.** Born at Agen, France, 1780: died at Paris, Dec. 22 (?), 1846. A distinguished French naturalist and traveler. He wrote an "Essai sur les îles fortunées et l'antique Atlantide" (1803), "L'Homme, essai zoologique" (1827), etc.

Borysthenes (bō-ris'thē-nēz). [Gr. Βορυσθένης.] The ancient name of the river Dnieper.

Bos, Hieronymus. See *Bosch.*

Bosa (bō'sä). A seaport in the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, lat. 40° 17′ N., long. 8° 30′ E. Population, 6,000.

Bosboom (bos'bōm), **Johannes.** Born Feb. 18, 1817: died Sept. 14, 1891. A Dutch painter.

Bosboom, Mme. (**Anna Luize Geertruide Toussaint**). Born at Alkmaar, Sept. 16, 1812: died at The Hague, April 13, 1886. A Dutch historical novelist. She married the painter Bosboom in 1851. Her works include "Het Huis Lauernesse," "Leycester in Nederland," "De Vrouwen van het Leycester sche Tijdperk," and "Gideon Florenoz."

Bosc (bosk), **Louis Augustin Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Jan. 29, 1759: died at Paris, July 10, 1828. A distinguished French naturalist. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des coquilles" (1801), "Histoire naturelle des crustacés" (1802), etc.

Boscan Almogaver (bos-kän' äl-mō-gä-vär'), **Juan.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, about 1493: died near Perpignan, France, about 1542. A Spanish poet, founder of the Italian poetical school in Spain. His collected works were published in 1543.

Boscawen (bos'ka-wen), **Edward.** Born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 19, 1711: died near Guildford, Surrey, England, Jan. 10, 1761. A noted English admiral. He commanded at the taking of Louisburg, 1758, and defeated the French at Lagos Bay, Aug., 1759.

Bosch (bosk), or **Bos** (bos), or **Bosco** (bos'kō), **Hieronymus,** surnamed "The Joyous." Born at Bois-le-Duc, Netherlands, about 1460: died at Bois-le-Duc about 1530. A Dutch painter. His chief works are at Madrid, Berlin, and Vienna.

Boscobel (bos'kọ-bel). A farm-house near Shiffnal, in Shropshire, England, noted in connection with the escape of Charles II., Sept., 1651. The "royal oak" was in the vicinity.

Boscovich (bos'ko-vich), **Ruggiero Giuseppe.** Born at Ragusa, Dalmatia, May 18, 1711: died at Milan, Feb. 12, 1787. An Italian Jesuit, celebrated as a mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. His works include "Theoria philosophiæ naturalis" (1758), "De maculis solaribus" (1736), etc.

Bosio (bō'zē-ō), **Angiolina.** Born at Turin, Aug. 22, 1829: died at St. Petersburg, April 12, 1859. An Italian opera-singer.

Bosio, Baron **François Joseph.** Born at Monaco, March 19, 1769: died at Paris, July 29, 1845. A French sculptor. His best known works are the bas-reliefs of the Column Vendôme (Paris), an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. (Paris), etc.

Bosna-Serai (bos-nä-se-rī'), or **Serajevo** (se-rä'ye-vō), or **Sarajevo** (sa-rä'ye-vō). The capital of Bosnia, situated in the valley of the Miljačka, in lat. 43° 54′ N., long. 18° 25′ E. It contains a bazaar, castle, and several mosques. Most of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was founded by Hungarians about 1263. Population (1885), 26,286.

Bosnia (boz'ni-ạ). [F. *Bosnie,* G. *Bosnien,* NL. *Bosnia,* Pol. *Bosnia,* Turk. *Bosna.*] A territory in southeastern Europe, capital Bosna-Serai, bounded by Croatia-Slavonia (separated by the Unna and Save) on the north, Servia (separated partly by the Drina) on the east, Montenegro and Herzegovina on the south, Dalmatia on the west, and Novi-Bazar on the southeast. Its surface is generally mountainous, and its inhabitants are occupied mainly with agriculture. It belongs nominally to Turkey, but is occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The language is Servo-Croatian. Religions, Greek, Mohammedan, and Roman Catholic. Bosnia was a part of the Roman Empire, was governed by bans in the middle ages, under the kings of Hungary, and belonged to the kingdom of Stephen of Servia in the 14th century. The kingdom of Bosnia originated in 1376. It was subjugated by the Turks in 1463. Bosnia has been the theater of many conflicts between Austria and Turkey, and of revolts. It was provided in the treaty of Berlin (1878) that Bosnia and Herzegovina be occupied by Austria-Hungary. The Mohammedans could, however, be subdued only after a bloody conflict (1878). There was a popular revolt in 1881. Area, including Herzegovina and Novi-Bazar, 23,262 square miles. Population, 1,504,095.

Bosola (bo-sō'lạ̈). A character in Webster's tragedy "The Duchess of Malfi," gentleman of the horse to the duchess. He is a villain, a bloodthirsty humorist noted for his cynical, savage melancholy.

Bosporus (bos'pọ̄-rus), or **Bosphorus** (bos'fọ̄-rus). [Gr. Βόσπορος, ox-ford: so named from the legend that Io, transformed into a cow, swam across it.] A strait which connects the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia: the ancient Bosporus Thracius, Thracian Bosporus. On it are Constantinople and Scutari. Length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles; narrowest point, 1,700 feet.

Bosporus. In ancient history, a kingdom in southern Sarmatia, near the Cimmerian Bosporus. It was founded in 502 B. C., and extinguished in the 4th century A. D.

Bosporus Cimmerius (si-mē'ri-us). The Cimmerian Bosporus: the ancient name of the Strait of Yenikale. See *Cimmerians.*

Bosporus Thracius. See *Bosporus.*

Bosquet (bos-kā'), **Pierre Joseph François.** Born at Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France, Nov. 8, 1810: died at Toulouse, France, Feb. 5, 1861. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in Algeria, and in the Crimea at Alma and Inkerman 1854, and at the Malakoff 1855.

Bossi (bos'se), **Giuseppe.** Born at Busto-Arsizio, in the Milanese, Italy, Aug., 1777: died at Milan, Dec. 15, 1815. An Italian painter and writer upon art. He wrote "Del cenacolo di Leonardo da Vinci" (1810), etc.

Bossi, Giuseppe Carlo Aurelio, Baron **de.** Born at Turin, Nov. 15, 1758: died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1823. An Italian lyric poet and diplomatist. His chief poems include "Independenza Americana" (1785), "Monaca" (1787), "Oromasia" (1805), etc.

Bossi, Count **Luigi.** Born at Milan, Feb. 28, 1758: died at Milan, April 10, 1835. An Italian historian, archæologist, and writer on art.

Bossu, Le. See *Lebossu.*

Bossuet (bo-sü-ā' or bo-swā'), **Jacques Bénigne.** Born at Dijon, France, Sept. 27, 1627: died at Paris, April 12, 1704. A French prelate and celebrated pulpit orator, historian, and theological writer. He was preceptor to the Dauphin in 1670–81, and became bishop of Meaux in 1681. His chief works are "Exposition de la doctrine catholique" (1671), "Discours sur l'histoire universelle" (1681), "Histoire des variations des églises protestantes" (1688), and funeral orations ("Oraisons funèbres").

Bossut (bo-sü'), **Abbé.** A name assumed by Sir Charles Phillips in several educational works in French.

Bossut, Charles. Born at Tarare, near Lyons, France, Aug. 11, 1730: died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1814. A noted French mathematician. His chief work is an "Essai sur l'histoire générale des mathématiques" (1802).

Boston (bôs'ton or bos'ton). [ME. *Boston,* contr. of **Botulfeston,* 'Botolph's town,' named from AS. *Botulf, Botuulf,* Botulf, later misspelled *Botolph.*] A seaport in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Witham in lat. 52° 58′ N., long. 0° 2′ W. It was an important trading town in the middle ages. It contains the parish church of St. Botolph's, a long, low Decorated building, with a high Perpendicular tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern, locally known as "Boston Stump." The tower is 300 feet high. The light and spacious interior has very lofty arches resting on slender pillars, a small clearstory, and a fine east window. Population (1891), 14,593.

Boston. [Named after Boston in Lincolnshire, England.] The capital of Massachusetts, situated in Suffolk County, on Massachusetts Bay, at the mouths of the Charles and Mystic, in lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 71° 4′ W. It is the largest city in New England, and one of the chief commercial cities and literary centers in the country. It has an extensive foreign and coasting trade, and is the terminus of many railroad lines, and of steamship lines to Liverpool, etc. The city now contains various annexed districts (Roxbury, Dorchester, Neponset, Charlestown). Boston was founded by English colonists (some of them from Boston, England) under Winthrop in 1630. It was first named Trimountain, from the three summits of Beacon Hill, and later received its present name in honor of Rev. John Cotton who had been settled in Boston in Lincolnshire. It expelled Governor Andros in 1689; was involved in the witchcraft delusion in 1692; was the scene of the "Boston massacre" in 1770, and of the "Boston tea-party" in 1773; was besieged by the American army under Washington 1775–76; and was evacuated by the British, March 17, 1776. It was incorporated as a city in 1822. It suffered from fires in 1676, 1679, 1711, 1760, and especially Nov. 9–11, 1872 (loss about $80,000,000). It annexed Roxbury in 1868, Dorchester 1870, and Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury 1874. Population (1890), 448,477.

Boston. An American race-horse, foaled in 1833. His sire was Timoleon, by Sir Archy, by Diomed; his dam was by Ball's Florizel, by Diomed. He was the sire of Lexington, and as the sire of Sallie Russell, dam of Miss Russell, was the great-grandsire of Maud S.

Boston, Thomas. Born at Dunse, Scotland, March 17, 1676: died at Ettrick, Scotland, May 20, 1732. A noted Scotch Presbyterian divine. He wrote "Human Nature in its Fourfold State" (1720), etc.

Boston Massacre. A collision in Boston, March 5, 1770, between the British soldiers stationed there and a crowd of citizens. It was occasioned by the prejudices excited against the soldiers, a guard of whom, provoked by words and blows, fired at the crowd, killing three and wounding five. The members of the guard were tried (defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy) and acquitted, except two who were convicted of manslaughter and punished lightly.

Boston Port Bill. A bill introduced by Lord North, and passed by the British Parliament, March, 1774, closing the port of Boston, Massachusetts, after June 1, 1774.

Boston Tea-party, The. A concourse of American citizens at Boston, Dec. 16, 1773, designed as a demonstration against the attempted importation of tea into the colonies. A large popular assembly met at the Old South Church to protest. As their protest was ineffectual, the same evening a body of about fifty men, disguised as Mohawks, boarded the three British tea-ships in the harbor, and threw 342 chests of tea (valued at £18,000) into the water.

Boston University. An institution of learning, situated at Boston, Mass., chartered in 1869. It comprises departments of the liberal arts (founded 1873), music (1872), theology (1871) law (1872), medicine (1873), school of all sciences (1874).

Boswell (boz'wel), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740: died at London, May 19, 1795. The biographer of Dr. Johnson. He was the son of Alexander Boswell, a judge of the Scottish Court of Session, was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1766, and to the English bar in 1786, was appointed to the recordership of Carlisle in 1788, and removed to London in 1789. In 1766, while traveling on the Continent, he paid a visit to Corsica, where he was entertained by Paoli. The fruit of this visit appeared in 1768 in the form of a volume entitled "An Account of Corsica: the Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli." In 1763 he made the acquaintance at London of Dr. Johnson, whom he accompanied on a journey to the Hebrides in 1773. After the death of Johnson he published in 1786 an account of this journey under the title "The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL. D.," which was followed in 1791 by his famous "Life of Samuel Johnson."

Bosworth (boz'werth), or **Market Bosworth.** [ME. *Bosworth*, AS. prob. **Bosanworth* (found as *Bosworth* in a spurious Latin charter, A. D. 833), from *Bosan*, gen. of *Bosa*, a man's name (cf. AS. *Bosanhām*, now *Bosham*), and *worth*, farmstead.] A market town in Leicestershire, England, 12 miles west of Leicester. At Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, Richard III. was defeated and slain by the forces of the Earl of Richmond, who became Henry VII.

Bosworth (boz'wėrth), **Joseph.** Born in Derbyshire, England, 1789: died May 27, 1876. An English philologist, appointed Rawlinson professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1858. His chief work is a "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" published in 1838. In 1848 he published an abridgment of it ("A Compendious Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon"). The larger work was edited after its author's death by Professor Toller (Part I., 1882; not completed in 1895).

Botany Bay (bot'a-ni bā). An inlet on the eastern coast of New South Wales, Australia, 5 miles south of Sydney. It was first visited by Cook in 1770 and was named by the naturalists of his expedition. A penal colony was sent there from England, 1787–88, but was transferred to Port Jackson.

Botein (bō-tē-in'). [Ar. *el-batin*, signifying 'the little belly,' as forming with the star ζ the second chamber of the Lunar Mansions.] A name given to the two stars δ and ε Arietis.

Botetourt (bot'e-tört), **Norborne Berkeley, Baron.** Born in England about 1734 (?): died at Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 15, 1770. An English politician, governor of Virginia 1768–70. He dissolved the House of Burgesses in 1769 for passing resolutions condemning parliamentary taxation and the trial of Americans in England. He attempted to influence the home government to abandon the principle of parliamentary taxation, failing in which, he resigned.

Bothnia (both'ni-ä). A former province of Sweden, east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Bothnia, Gulf of. The northern extension or arm of the Baltic Sea, between Finland on the east and Sweden on the west. Length, 400 miles. Breadth, about 100 miles.

Bothwell (both'wel). A village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8½ miles southeast of Glasgow. Bothwell Castle is in the vicinity.

Bothwell. A tragedy on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots, by Swinburne, published in 1874.

Bothwell, Earls of. See *Hepburn*.

Bothwell Bridge, Battle of. A battle fought near Bothwell, Scotland, in which the Scotch Covenanters were defeated by the Royalist forces under the Duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679.

Botocudos (bō-tō-kö'dōs). [From Pg. *botoque*, a plug: in allusion to the wooden cylinders which they wear in orifices of the lower lip and ears.] An Indian tribe of eastern Brazil, formerly called Aimores. At the time of the conquest they were very numerous, occupying the inland regions between latitudes 22° and 15° 30′ S., with portions of the coast. A few thousand remain, principally in Espirito Santo and Bahia. They are very degraded savages having little intercourse with the whites. They are apparently a very ancient race, and skulls found in caves with the remains of extinct animals have been ascribed to them.

Botolph (bō-tolf'), or **Botolphus,** Saint. An English monk. According to Anglo-Saxon chronicles he founded a monastery in 654 at Ikanho in Lincolnshire, now called Boston (Botolphstown). He instituted the rule of St. Benedict there. His death was commemorated June 17.

Botoshan (bō-tō-shän'), or **Botushani** (bō-tö-shä'nē). A city in northern Moldavia, Rumania, 60 miles northwest of Jassy. Population, 31,024.

Botta (bot'tä), **Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo.** Born at San Giorgio del Canavese, Piedmont, Italy, Nov. 6, 1766: died at Paris, Aug. 10, 1837. An Italian historian. His works include "Storia d'Italia dal 1789 al 1814" (1824), "Storia d'Italia continuata da quella del Guicciardini, etc." (1832), "Storia della guerra dell' independenza degli Stati Uniti d'America" (1809).

Botta, Paul Emile. Born at Turin, Dec. 6, 1802: died at Achères, near Poissy, France, March 29, 1870. A French archæologist and traveler, son of Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo Botta: noted for discoveries in Assyria.

Bottari (bot-tä'rē), **Giovanni Gaetano.** Born at Florence, Jan. 15, 1689: died at Rome, June 3, 1775. An Italian prelate and archæologist.

Bottesini (bot-te-zē'nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Crema, Lombardy, Dec. 24, 1822. A celebrated player on the double bass, conductor, and composer.

Böttger (bėt'chėr), **Adolf.** Born at Leipsic, May 21, 1815: died at Gohlis, near Leipsic, Nov. 16, 1870. A German poet. He translated poems of Byron, Goldsmith, Pope, Milton, etc.; and wrote "Habaña" (1853), "Der Fall von Babylon" (1855), "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850), etc.

Böttger, or **Böttcher,** or **Böttiger, Johann Friedrich.** Born at Schleiz, Reuss, Germany, Feb. 4, 1682: died at Dresden, March 13, 1719. A German alchemist, noted as the discoverer of Saxon porcelain.

Botticelli (bot-tē-chel'lē), **Sandro** (originally **Alessandro Filipepi**). Born at Florence, 1447: died there, May 17, 1515 (1510?). An Italian painter. He was a pupil of Filippo Lippi, and was influenced by Antonio Pollajuolo and Castagno. Among his earliest works are the "Fortitude" and the series of circular pictures in the Uffizi at Florence, and Madonnas in the Uffizi and at London. In 1478 he painted for the Villa di Castello the "Allegory of Spring" (now in the Academy of Florence), and the "Birth of Venus" in the Uffizi. Among his notable pictures is a reconstruction of the "Calumny" of Apelles from the description of Lucian. For Pier Francesco de' Medici he made a series of illustrations to the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, 84 of which are now in the Museum of Berlin and 8 in the Vatican. In 1481 he was invited by Pope Sixtus IV. to assist in the decoration of the Sistine Chapel. He was one of the followers of Savonarola.

Böttiger (bėt'tē-ger), **Karl August.** Born at Reichenbach, Saxony, June 8, 1760: died at Dresden, Nov. 17, 1835. A German archæologist, director of the gymnasium at Weimar 1791–1804. After 1804 he lived in Dresden. He wrote "Sabina oder Morgenscenen im Putzzimmer einer reichen Römerin" (1803), "Griechische Vasengemälde" (1797–1800), etc.

Böttiger, Karl Vilhelm. Born at Westerås, Sweden, May 15, 1807: died at Upsala, Sweden, Dec. 22, 1878. A Swedish poet. His collected writings were published in 1856.

Bottom (bot'um), **Nick.** An Athenian weaver, in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," who plays the part of Pyramus in the interpolated play. He is gifted by Puck with an ass's head, and the dainty Titania is obliged by magic spell for a time to love him.

Bottom the Weaver, The Merry Conceited Humours of. A farce made from the comic scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," published in 1672, attributed to Robert Cox, a comedian of the time of Charles I.

Botts (bots), **John Minor.** Born at Dumfries, Va., Sept. 16, 1802: died in Culpeper County, Va., Jan. 7, 1869. An American politician, member of Congress 1839–43, 1847–49. He wrote "The Great Rebellion, its Secret History" (1866), etc.

Boturini Benaduci (bō-tö-rē'nē bā-nä-dö'chē), **Lorenzo.** Born at Milan about 1680: died at Madrid, 1740. A noted antiquarian. In 1735 he went to Mexico. During eight years he traveled and lived among the Indians, and amassed many hundred specimens of their hieroglyphic records, as well as manuscripts in Spanish of great value. Some of the manuscripts still exist; but the greater part perished through neglect at Mexico.

Botushani. See *Botoshan*.

Botzaris. See *Bozzaris*.

Botzen. See *Bozen*.

Bouchardon (bö-shär-dôṅ'), **Edme.** Born at Chaumont, France, May 29, 1698: died at Paris, July 27, 1762. A French sculptor.

Boucher (bö-shā'), **François.** Born at Paris, Sept. 29, 1703: died there, May 30, 1770. A noted French painter of historical and pastoral subjects and genre pieces. The especial strength of Boucher lay in the grouping and decorative treatment of women and children, especially in the nude.

Boucher (bou'chėr), **Jonathan.** Born at Blencogo, near Wigton, in Cumberland, England, March 12, 1738: died at Epsom, England, April 27, 1804. An English clergyman and writer. He collected materials for a "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words," a part of which (the letter A) was published in 1307, and another part (as far as "Blade") in 1832.

Boucher (bö-shā'), **Pierre.** Born in Perche, France, 1622: died at Boucherville, Canada, April 20, 1717. A French pioneer in Canada. He wrote a "Histoire véritable et naturelle des mœurs et des productions de la Nouvelle France" (1663).

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (bö-shā' dė krav-ker' dė part'), **Jacques.** Born at Rethel, Ardennes, France, Sept. 10, 1788: died at Amiens, France, Aug. 5, 1868. A French archæologist and littérateur. His works include "De la création" (1839–41), "Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes" (1847–65), etc.

Bouches-du-Rhône (bösh'dü-rōn'). [French, 'mouths of the Rhône.'] A department of France (capital Marseilles), bounded by Vaucluse on the north, Var on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Gard on the west. The surface is generally low. It was a part of ancient Provence. Area, 1,971 square miles. Population (1891), 630,622.

Boucicault (bö'sē-kō), **Dion.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822: died at New York, Sept. 18, 1890. An Anglo-American dramatist, manager, and actor. He married Agnes Robertson, an actress, in 1853, but separated from her many years later, declaring that he had never been legally married. His plays include "London Assurance" (1841), "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (1843), "Colleen Bawn" (1860), "Arrah-na-Pogue" (1865), a version of "Rip Van Winkle" (1865), "The Shaughraun" (1874), etc. Brougham claimed a share in "London Assurance."

Boudet (bö-dā'), **Jean,** Count. Born at Bordeaux, Feb. 19, 1769: died at Budweis, Sept. 14, 1809. A French general. He was sent, in 1794, to the West Indies, where he recovered Guadeloupe from the English and aided in the attack on St. Vincent and Grenada. On his return (1796) he was made general of division, fought in Holland and Italy, and in 1802 commanded under Leclerc in the Santo Domingo expedition. He subsequently served under Napoleon until 1809, especially distinguishing himself at Essling and Aspern.

Boudinot (bö'di-not), **Elias.** Born at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740: died at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821. An American patriot and philanthropist, president of the Continental Congress 1782.

Bouet-Willaumez (bö-ā'vē-yō-mā'), Count **Louis Edouard de.** Born near Toulon, France, April 24, 1808: died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1871. A French admiral. He published "Description nautique des côtes comprises entre le Sénégal et l'équateur" (1849), etc.

Boufarik (bö-fä-rēk'). A town and military post in the province of Algiers, Algeria, 21 miles southwest of Algiers, founded by the French in 1835. Population (1891), commune, 8,064.

Boufflers (bö-flãr'), **Louis François,** Duc **de.** Born Jan. 10, 1644: died at Fontainebleau, France, Aug. 20, 1711. A marshal of France, called Chevalier de Boufflers. He served with distinction in the campaigns in the Low Countries.

Boufflers, Stanislas, Marquis **de,** called **Abbé** and then **Chevalier de Boufflers.** Born at Nancy, France, May 31, 1738: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1815. A French littérateur and courtier, author of "Voyage en Suisse" (1770), etc.

Boufflers-Rouvrel (bö-flãr'röv-rel'), Comtesse **Marie Charlotte Hippolyte de.** Born at Paris, 1724: died about 1800. A French lady, leader in Parisian literary circles. After the death of her husband, the Comte de Boufflers-Rouvrel, 1764, she became the reputed mistress of the Prince de Conti, over whose receptions she presided. She was the friend of J. J. Rousseau, Hume, and Grimm.

Bougainville (bö-gaṅ-vēl'), **Louis Antoine de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 11, 1729: died there, April 31, 1814. A French navigator. He entered the army in 1754, went to Canada in 1756 as an aide-de-camp of Montcalm, and was at the battle of Quebec; subsequently he fought in Holland. In 1763 he left the army for the navy, and three years after was given command of a fleet destined to establish a French colony on the Falkland Islands, and thence to circumnavigate the globe. After leaving his colony he explored the Straits of Magellan; visited a great number of the Pacific islands, some of which he discovered; coasted New Ireland and New Guinea; touched at the Moluccas; and returned to France by the Cape of Good Hope in 1769. His "Voyage autour du monde," a description of the circumnavigation, was published in 1771. In 1781 Bougainville commanded under the Count de Grasse in the expedition to America, and had a fight with Admiral Hood off Martinique. On his return he left the navy, with the title of chef d'escadre, and rejoined the army as a field-marshal. He retired in 1790.

Boughton (bâ'ton), **George Henry.** Born near Norwich, England, 1834. An English-American genre and landscape painter. His family emigrated to the United States in 1839, and settled at Albany, New York. He returned to London in 1853 to study his profession, came to New York in 1858, and fixed his residence near London in 1861.

Bougie (bö-zhē'), Ar. **Bujayah.** A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Bougie in lat. 36° 45′ N., long. 4° 55′ E.: the Roman Saldæ. It was an important medieval city. Population (1892), 7,862.

Bouguer (bö-gā'), **Pierre.** Born at Croisic, Brittany, France, Feb. 16, 1698: died at Paris, Aug. 15, 1758. A French mathematician, inventor of the heliometer.

Bouguereau (bög-rō'), **William Adolphe.** Born at La Rochelle, France, Nov. 30, 1825. A distinguished French painter, a pupil of Picot and of the École des Beaux Arts. He took the grand prix de Rome in 1850. On his return to Paris he was intrusted with important decorative works in public buildings, and in 1866 painted "Apollo and the Muses" in the foyer of the Théâtre de Bordeaux. He received medals of the second class in 1855, first class in 1857, and third class in 1867, and medals of honor 1878-85. He became a member of the Institute in 1876.

Bouilhet (bö-lyā'), **Louis.** Born at Cany, Seine-Inférieure, France, May 27, 1822: died at Rouen, France, July 19, 1869. A French lyric and dramatic poet. He wrote "Melaenis" (1852), "Fossiles" (1854), "Hélène Peyron" (1858), "Festons et astragales" (1859), etc.

Bouillabaisse, The Ballad of. A ballad by Thackeray celebrating the charms of a Marseillaise chowder of that name.

Bouillé (bö-yā'), **François Claude Amour,** Marquis **de.** Born at Cluzel, in Auvergne, Nov. 19, 1739: died at London, Nov. 14, 1800. A French general. From 1768 to 1782 he was governor in the Antilles, and not only defended himself against the English but took several islands from them. Promoted to lieutenant general, he was commander at Metz when the French Revolution broke out. In 1790 he quelled a mutiny of his soldiers, and soon after defeated the revolted garrison of Nancy. In June, 1791, he had secretly arranged with the king to get him out of the country; the plan failing, Bouillé fled to England. He published an account of the Revolution.

Bouillon (bö-lyôṅ' or bö-yôṅ'). [ML. *Bullonium*.] A former duchy, now comprised in the province of Luxemburg, Belgium. It became a duchy about the time of Godfrey (of Bouillon), who sold it to the Bishop of Liège in 1096. In later times it belonged to the houses of La Marck and La Tour d'Auvergne and to the descendants of Turenne (under the suzerainty of France).

Bouillon, Duc de (Frédéric Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne). Born at Sedan, France, Oct. 22, 1605: died at Pontoise, France, Aug. 9, 1652. A French general, son of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, and brother of Turenne.

Bouillon, Godfrey de. See *Godfrey de Bouillon*.

Bouillon, Duc de (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne). Born in Auvergne, France, Sept. 28, 1555: died March 25, 1623. A marshal of France, and diplomatist, father of Turenne.

Bouilly (bö-yē'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Coudraye, near Tours, France, Jan. 24, 1763: died at Paris, April 14, 1842. A French dramatist and novelist. He wrote "Pierre le Grand," a comic opera (1790), "La famille américaine" (1796), "Jean Jacques Rousseau à ses derniers moments" (1791), and other plays designed to glorify French celebrities, "Contes populaires" (1844), etc.

Boulainvilliers (bö-laṅ-vē-yā'), Comte **Henri de.** Born at St. Saire, Seine-Inférieure, France, Oct. 11, 1658: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1722. A French historian. He wrote a "Histoire de l'ancien gouvernement de la France, etc." (1727), "L'État de la France, etc." (1727), "Histoire des Arabes" (1731), "Histoire de la pairie de France et du parlement de Paris" (1753), etc.

Boulak. See *Bulak*.

Boulanger (bö-loṅ-zhā'), **Georges Ernest Jean Marie.** Born at Rennes, April 29, 1837: died at Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 30, 1891. A French soldier and politician. He entered the army in 1856, took part in the Kabyle expedition in 1857, was with the expedition to Cochin China in 1861, was chief of battalion in the army of Paris during the Franco-German war, and (1884) was placed in command of the army of occupation in Tunis, with the rank of a general of division. He became minister of war in the cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet, Jan. 7, 1886, which post he retained during the ministry of M. Goblet. He organized democratic reforms in the army, and posed as the leader of the party of revenge against Germany, which gave him great popularity. Left out of the ministry formed by M. Rouvier, May 30, 1887, he entered into secret alliance with the various revolutionary groups — the Intransigeants of M. de Rochefort, the League of Patriots of M. Deroulède, the anarchists, and with the Comte de Paris and the Orléanists. Hoping by means of this alliance to make himself dictator, he adopted the cry for the revision of the constitution, and by means of money furnished by the Duchesse d'Uzès and the Comte de Paris was elected by a large majority in the Department of the Nord in April, 1888. In July, 1888, he fought a duel with the then premier M. Floquet, in which he was severely wounded. In January, 1889, he was elected by the city of Paris, and later by a number of departments. The Boulangist movement had now grown to such proportions that the Tirard cabinet was formed specially with a view to putting it down. Frightened by the attitude of M. Constans, the minister of the interior, he fled to Brussels, April 2, 1889. Tried by the Senate for conspiracy, he was sentenced *in contumaciam* to deportation. He passed his exile in Belgium and Jersey, and shot himself on the grave of his mistress, Madame Bonnemain, in Brussels.

Boulanger, Gustave Rodolphe Clarence. Born at Paris, April 25, 1824: died there, Sept. 22, 1888. A French painter, noted especially for his paintings of Oriental subjects. Among his works are "Les Kabyles en déroute" (1863), "Cavaliers sahariens" (1864).

Boulangists. The partizans of Boulanger. See *Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie*.

Boulder (bōl'dėr). [From *boulder*.] A city in northern Colorado, northwest of Denver: a mining center. Population (1890), 3,330.

Boulogne (bö-lōn'; F. pron. bö-lōny'), or **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bö-lōny'sür-mãr'). [Formerly *Bullen*; OF. *Beulogne*, *Bologne* (cf. AS. *Bune*, *Bunne*, MD. *Bônen*), from LL. *Bononia*, earlier called *Gesoriacum*. Cf. *Bologna*.] A seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the English Channel in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 1° 37′ E.: the Roman Bononia Gessoriacum and the medieval Bolonia. It is the fourth seaport in France, and has an increasingly important harbor; it is the terminus of the steam-packet line to Folkestone, England. It is the birthplace of Sainte Beuve and Mariette. In 1544 it was taken by Henry VIII., and restored in 1550. It was the rendezvous of Napoleon's projected expedition against England. The cathedral of Boulogne is a modern Italian Renaissance structure of some note for the impressive effect of its spacious interior, and for the size of its dome (300 feet high). The very large three-aisled Romanesque crypt is a remnant of the cathedral destroyed in the Revolution. The Column of the Grand Army is a marble Doric column, 176 feet high, capped by a bronze statue of Napoleon I., commemorating the intended invasion of England in 1804-1805. Population (1891), 45,205.

Boulogne-sur-Seine (bö-lōny'sür-sān'). A town in the department of Seine, France, 1 mile west of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 32,569.

Boult (bōlt). A servant in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Bounce (bouns), **Benjamin.** The pseudonym of Henry Carey, under which he wrote "Chrononhotonthologos," a burlesque.

Bouncer (boun'sėr), **Mr.** The friend of Mr. Verdant Green in Cuthbert Bede's novel "Verdant Green." He is a good-hearted little fellow, whose dogs Huz and Buz are a feature of the book.

Bounderby (boun'dėr-bi), **Joseph.** A character in Charles Dickens's "Hard Times": "a rich man, banker, merchant, manufacturer, and what not . . . a self-made man . . . the Bully of humility." He marries Mr. Gradgrind's daughter Louisa.

Bountiful (boun'ti-fůl), **Lady.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a kind-hearted country gentlewoman. Her name has become a proverb for a charitable woman.

Bounty, The. An English ship whose crew, after leaving Tahiti, mutinied in 1789 under the lead of Fletcher Christian. The captain, Bligh, and 18 of the crew were set adrift in a small boat, and ultimately reached England. The mutineers, under the lead of John Adams, settled on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, and mingling with the natives formed eventually a curiously isolated but civilized community.

Bourbaki (bör-bä'kē), **Charles Denis Sauter.** Born at Pau, France, April 22, 1816. A French general. He fought with distinction at Alma and Inkerman in 1854, Malakoff in 1855, and Solferino in 1859, and commanded the Imperial Guard in the battles of the 16th and 31st of August, 1870, at Metz, which he left Sept. 25 on a secret mission to the empress Eugénie in England. Jan. 15-17, 1871, he endeavored to break through the Prussian line under General Werder at Belfort, with the result that he was compelled to retreat to Switzerland; and, after an attempt at suicide, Jan. 26, was relieved of his command by General Clinchant. In July, 1871, he was given the command of the 6th army corps, and in 1873 that of the 14th army corps and the government of Lyons. He retired in 1881.

Bourbon (bör-bôṅ'), **Charles,** Cardinal **de.** Born Dec. 22, 1520: died May 9, 1590. A French prince, brother of Antoine of Navarre and uncle of Henry IV. He was one of the leaders of the Catholic League, by which he was proclaimed king, with the title of Charles X., 1589, in opposition to Henry IV.

Bourbon, Charles, Duc **de,** commonly called **Constable Bourbon** (Connétable de Bourbon). Born Feb. 17, 1490: died at Rome, May 6, 1527. A celebrated French general. He was descended from a younger branch of the house of Bourbon, being a son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and married Susanne, heiress of Bourbon, with whom he obtained the title of duke. In 1515 he was created constable of France. He concluded in 1522 (on the death of Susanne) a private alliance with the emperor Charles V. and Henry VIII. of England. He was promised, by the emperor, the emperor's sister, Eleonora, in marriage, with Portugal as a jointure, and an independent kingdom which was to include Provence, Dauphiné, Bourbonnais, and Auvergne. He fled from France in 1523, aided in expelling the French from Italy in 1524, and contributed to the victory of Pavia in 1525, in spite of which his interests were neglected in the treaty of peace between Spain and France in 1526. He commanded with George of Frundsberg the army of Spanish and German mercenaries which stormed Rome, May 6, 1527, and fell in the assault.

Bourbon, Duc de (Louis Henri de Bourbon). Born at Versailles, France, 1692: died at Chantilly, France, Jan. 27, 1740. A French politician, prime minister 1723-26.

Bourbon (bör'bon; F. pron. bör-bôṅ'), **House of.** [ME. *Burbon*, OF. *Bourbon*, *Borbon*, F. *Bourbon*, Sp. *Borbon*, It. *Borbone*, ML. *Borbo(n-)*, *Burbo(n-)*, in abl. *Burbone castro*, *Burbune castro*, Bourbon castle. Cf. *Borbona*, now *Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Borbone vicaria*, now *Bourbon-l'Archambault*.] A royal house of France, Spain, and Naples: so called from a castle in the quondam district of the Bourbonnais in central France. The first sire of Bourbon was Adhémar or Aimar, who lived about 920. His descendant Beatrix, heiress of Bourbon, married 1272 Robert, count of Clermont (sixth son of Louis IX. of France), who became the founder of the Bourbon branch of the Capetian dynasty. Antoine de Bourbon married Jeanne d'Albret, heiress of Navarre, 1548, and became king of Navarre 1555. Their son Henry became king of France as Henry IV., 1589. The Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon was founded by Philippe, duke of Anjou (grandson of Louis XIV.), who became king of Spain 1700. His second son Charles became king of Naples (and Sicily) as Charles IV., 1735. Charles acceded to the Spanish throne 1759, whereupon he resigned Naples (and Sicily) to his son Ferdinand IV. who became the founder of the Neapolitan branch. In France Henry IV. was succeeded by six descendants in the direct line: Louis XIII., 1610-43; Louis XIV., 1643-1715; Louis XV., 1715-74; Louis XVI., 1774-93; Louis XVIII., 1814-24; and Charles X., 1824-30. The interval between Louis XVI., who was deposed and executed by order of the National Convention, and Louis XVIII. was occupied by the French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon I. Charles X. was compelled to abdicate by the July revolution, 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne. Louis Philippe represented a younger branch of the house of Bourbon, known as Bourbon-Orleans, which derived its origin from Philip, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Louis Philippe was deposed by the revolution of 1848. In Spain, Philip V. was succeeded by Ferdinand VI., 1746-59; Charles III., 1759-88; Charles IV., 1788-1808; Ferdinand VII., 1814-33; Isabella II., 1833-68; Alfonso XII., 1875-85; and Alfonso XIII., the present occupant of the throne. The interval between 1808 and 1814 was occupied by the reign of Joseph Bonaparte; that between 1868 and 1875 by a revolutionary provisional government, by the reign of Amadeo, second son of Victor Emmanuel, and by a republic. From Naples Ferdinand IV., who ascended the throne in 1759, was expelled by Napoleon in 1805. He withdrew to Sicily, where he maintained himself during the domination of the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Murat at Naples. On being restored to Naples in 1815, he assumed the title of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by Francis I., 1825-30; Ferdinand II., 1830-59; and by Francis II., 1859-60. Francis II. was expelled by his subjects, with the assistance of Garibaldi, and his dominions were united to those of Victor Emmanuel. Important branches of the royal house of Bourbon are the princely houses of Condé and Conti and the ducal house of Parma.

Bourbon, Isle of. See *Réunion.*

Bourbon-Lancy (bör-bôṅ'loṅ-sē'). A watering-place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 22 miles east of Moulins: the Roman Aquæ Nisineii. It is noted for its mineral springs. Population (1891), commune, 3,881.

Bourbon-l'Archambault (bör-bôṅ'lär-shoṅ-bō'). A town in the department of Allier, France, 14 miles west of Moulins, noted for its mineral springs: the Roman Aquæ Bormonis. Population (1891), commune, 4,008.

Bourbonnais (bör-bon-nā'). An ancient government of central France. It was bounded by Berry on the west and north, Nivernais on the north, Burgundy on the east, Lyonnais on the southeast, Auvergne on the south, and Marche on the west. Its capital was Moulins. It corresponds mainly to the department of Allier and part of Cher. The duchy of Bourbon was united to the crown in 1523.

Bourbonne-les-Bains (bör-bon'la-baṅ'). [ML. *Borbona*; orig. *Aquæ Borronis*, Baths of Borvo: so called from *Borvo(n-)*, a Gallic name of Apollo.] A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, in lat. 47° 57′ N., long. 5° 45′ E., noted for its hot mineral springs: the Roman Vervona Castrum. Population (1891), commune, 4,148.

Bourboule (bör-böl'), **La.** A watering-place and health-resort in the department of Auvergne, France, of recent development.

Bourchier (bör'chi-ėr; F. pron. bör-shyā'), **John (Baron Berners).** Born 1467: died at Calais, France, March 16, 1533. An English statesman and author, chancellor of the exchequer 1515. He translated Froissart's "Chronicle" (1523–25), also "Arthur of Lytell Brytayne," "Huon of Burdeux," "The Castell of Love," etc.

Bourchier, Thomas. Born about 1404–05: died at Knowle, near Sevenoaks, England, 1486. An English cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury 1454–86.

Bourdaloue (bör-dä-lö'), **Louis.** Born at Bourges, France, Aug. 20, 1632: died at Paris, May 13, 1704. A noted French theologian. He was a member of the order of Jesuits, professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and theology in the Jesuit college of Bourges, court preacher (1670), and one of the most illustrious pulpit orators of France. His sermons have been published in 16 volumes (1707–34), in 17 volumes (1822–26), etc.

Bourdin, Maurice. See *Gregory VIII.*, Antipope.

Bourdon (bör-dôṅ'), **Louis Pierre Marie.** Born at Alençon, France, July 16, 1799: died at Paris, March 15, 1854. A French mathematician, author of "Éléments d'Algèbre" and other mathematical works.

Bourg (börg), or **Bourg-en-Bresse** (börk'oṅ-bres'). The capital of the department of Ain, France, 38 miles northeast of Lyons: the medieval Tanum. It contains the noted church of Notre Dame de Brou. It was the ancient capital of Bresse. Population (1891), commune, 18,968.

Bourgade (bör-gäd'), **François.** Born at Ganjou, France, July 7, 1806: died 1866. A French missionary in Algiers, and Orientalist. He wrote "Toison d'or de la langue phénicienne" (1852), "Soirées de Carthage" (1852), etc.

Bourgas, or **Burghas** (bör'gäs). A seaport in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42° 28′ N., long. 27° 36′ E. It is a chief port in the country, and has a large trade. Population (1888), commune, 6,543.

Bourgeois, Anicet. See *Anicet-Bourgeois.*

Bourgeois (bör-zhwä'), **Dominique François.** Born at Pontarlier, France, 1698: died at Paris, June 18, 1781. A French inventor, especially noted for his inventions in regard to lanterns.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme (bör-zhwä' zhoṅ-tē-yom'), **Le.** A comedy by Molière, with music by Lulli, produced in 1670.

Bourges (börzh). [L. *Bituriges*, a Gallic tribe, called specifically *Bituriges Cubi*, with capital *Avaricum.*] The capital of the department of Cher, France, situated at the junction of the Yèvre and Auron in lat. 47° 5′ N., long. 2° 22′ E.: the Gallic Avaricum, and later Biturica. It contains a strong arsenal, and foundry of cannon, and a noted cathedral (see below). It was the capital of the Bituriges, and was sacked by Cæsar in 52 B. C. For a time in the reign of Charles VII. it was the capital of France, and was also the capital of Berry. It had a noted university (frequented by Beza, Amyot, and Calvin). It was the birthplace of Louis XI., Jacques Cœur, and Bourdaloue. The cathedral of Bourges is one of the five greatest in France, and of the most magnificent existing. The west façade has 5 splendid recessed portals admirably sculptured. On the north and south sides of the nave there are Romanesque doorways, with vaulted porches. There are no transepts, and the huge interior is in general soberly ornamented, but beautiful from the excellent proportions of its subdivisions and the graceful outlines of its windows. The nave is 117 feet high; there are double aisles, the inner of which has triforium and clearstory. The length is 405 feet. The display of medieval glass fills almost all the windows, and is unsurpassed. There is a fine massive 13th-century crypt beneath the choir. *Maison de Jacques Cœur*, now the Palais de Justice, a very notable palace built in the 15th century by Jacques Cœur, treasurer of Charles VII. The style is the florid Pointed, with beautiful doors, windows, and balconies, and a most picturesque court. Several apartments of the interior preserve their original character; the chapel is beautifully sculptured, and its walls are covered with delicate Italian frescos. In the walls are preserved several towers, now cone-roofed like their medieval fellows, of the ramparts of the Roman Avaricum. Population (1891), commune, 45,342.

Bourget (bör-zhā'), **Paul.** Born at Amiens, Sept. 2, 1852. A French novelist and critic. He studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris, and at the École des Hautes Études, with the intention of becoming a specialist in Greek philology. He became interested in literary work, and contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Renaissance," the "Parlement," and the "Nouvelle Revue." Later he undertook novel-writing, and published "L'Irréparable," "Deuxième amour," "Profils perdus" (1884), "Cruelle énigme" (1885), "André Cornélis" (1886), "Mensonges" (1887), "Crime d'amour," "Pastels (Dix portraits de femmes)," "Le disciple" (1890), "La terre promise," "Cosmopolis." Bourget's works on criticism are "Essais de psychologie contemporaine" (1883), "Nouveaux essais" (1885), and "Études et portraits" (1888). His poetic writings include "La vie inquiète" (1875), "Edel" (1878), "Les aveux" (1882), "Poésies" (1872–76), "Au bord de la mer," "Petits poèmes" (1885). Bourget also wrote the prefatory notices to Scarron's "Roman comique" (1881), and to Barbey d'Aurevilly's "Memoranda" (1883). "Outre-Mer" (1894).

Bourget (bör-zhā'), **Lac du.** A lake in the department of Savoie, France, north of Chambéry. Length, 10 miles.

Bourguignon. See *Courtois, Jacques.*

Bourignon (bö-rēn-yôṅ'), **Antoinette.** Born at Lille, France, Jan. 13, 1616: died at Franeker, Netherlands, Oct. 30, 1680. A Flemish religious enthusiast. She assumed the Augustinian habit, traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland, and became the founder of a sect, the Bourignonists, which maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. Her works were published in 19 volumes by her disciple Poiret: "Toutes les œuvres de Mlle. A. Bourignon" (1679–84).

Bourignonists (bö-rin'yon-ists). A sect of Quietists founded in the 17th century by Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80). She claimed to be inspired by God: her doctrines were essentially pietistic.

Bourmont (bör-môṅ'), **Louis Auguste Victor,** Comte **de Ghaisne de.** Born at Bourmont, Maine-et-Loire, France, Sept. 2, 1773: died at Bourmont, Oct. 27, 1846. A French soldier and politician, minister of war in 1829, and commander-in-chief of the Algerian expedition in 1830.

Bourne (börn), **Hugh.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, April 3, 1772: died at Bemersley, Staffordshire, Oct. 11, 1852. An English clergyman, founder of the first society of Primitive Methodists 1810. He visited the United States 1844–46.

Bourne, Vincent. Born 1695: died Dec. 2, 1747. An English writer of Latin verse, author of "Poemata, etc." (1734), and other works.

Bournemouth (bōrn'muth). A watering-place and winter resort in Hampshire, England, situated on the English Channel 22 miles southwest of Southampton. Population (1891), 37,650.

Bourrienne (bö-rē-en'), **Louis Antoine Fauvelet de.** Born at Sens, France, July 9, 1769: died at Caen, France, Feb. 7, 1834. A French diplomatist. He was private secretary of Napoleon I. in Egypt and during the consulate, minister plenipotentiary in Hamburg (1804), and minister of state under Louis XVIII. He wrote "Mémoires sur Napoléon, le directoire, le consulat, l'empire et la restauration" (1829).

Bourru Bienfaisant (bö-rü' byaṅ-fa-zoṅ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Benevolent Misanthrope.'] A comedy by Carlo Goldoni, written in French at Paris, first played Nov. 4, 1771.

Boursault (bör-sō'), **Edme.** Born at Mussy-l'Évêque, Burgundy, Oct., 1638: died at Montluçon, France, Sept. 15, 1701. A French dramatic poet and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Le Mercure galant" (his chief play), "Ésope à la ville," "Ésope à la cour," "Phaéton," etc. His dramatic works were published in 1725, enlarged edition in 1746. Several of his plays were imitated by Vanbrugh.

Bourse, La. [F., 'The Purse.'] A novel by Balzac, written in 1832.

Boursoufle, Le Comte de. See *Comte de Boursoufle.*

Bouterwek (bö'tėr-vek), **Friedrich.** Born at Oker, near Goslar, Prussia, April 15, 1766: died at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 9, 1828. A German writer on philosophy and the history of literature, appointed professor at Göttingen in 1797. His chief work is a "Geschichte der neuern Poesie und Beredsamkeit" (1801–19).

Bouteville (böt-vēl'), **Seigneur de, Comte de Suxe (François de Montmorency).** Born 1600: died at Paris, June 27, 1627. A French soldier celebrated as a duelist. He served with distinction at the taking of St. Jean d'Angely and the siege of Montauban, but was condemned to death and executed for his dueling escapades.

Boutwell (bout'wel), **George Sewall.** Born at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 28, 1818. An American politician. He was Democratic governor of Massachusetts 1852–53, commissioner of internal revenue 1862–1863, Republican member of Congress 1863–69, secretary of the treasury 1869–73, and Republican United States senator from Massachusetts 1873–77.

Bouvart (bö-vär'), **Alexis.** Born in Haute Savoie, France, June 27, 1767: died June 7, 1843. A French astronomer, author of "Nouvelles tables des planètes Jupiter et Saturne" (1808), etc.

Bouvier (bö-vēr'; F. pron. bö-vyā'), **John.** Born at Codogno, Italy, 1787: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1851. An American jurist, appointed associate judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions in Philadelphia in 1838. He compiled a "Law Dictionary, etc." (1839), "Institutes of American Law" (1851), etc.

Bouvines (bö-vēn'), or **Bovines** (bō-vēn'). A village 7 miles southeast of Lille, France. Here, July 27, 1214, the French under Philip Augustus defeated the army of Otto IV. (100,000–150,000 Germans, Flemings, English). The loss of Otto was about 30,000.

Bovary, Madame. See *Madame Bovary.*

Boves (bō'ves), **José Tomas.** Born at Gijon, Asturias, Spain, about 1770: killed at the battle of Urica, near Maturin, Venezuela, Dec. 5, 1814. A partizan chief. In 1809 he was imprisoned at Puerto Cabello as a contrabandist. Banished to Calabozo, he was again imprisoned there. On his release in 1812 he declared against the revolution, drew about him an irregular guerrilla band, and carried on a war in the interior with horrible cruelties until his death.

Bovianum (bō-vi-ā'num). In ancient geography, a city of Samnium, Italy, in lat. 41° 29′ N., long. 14° 25′ E.

Bovino (bō-vē'nō). A town in the province of Foggia, Apulia, Italy, 17 miles southwest of Foggia. Population, 7,000.

Bow Church. See *Saint Mary de Arcubus* (Mary le Bow).

Bowdich (bou'dich), **Thomas Edward.** Born at Bristol, England, June 20, 1791: died at Bathurst, Isle of St. Mary, West Africa, Jan. 10, 1824. A noted English traveler in Africa, and scientific writer. He went to Cape Coast Castle in 1814, and in 1815 went on a mission, for the African Company, to Ashanti. He published an account of this expedition ("A Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee") in 1819.

Bowditch (bou'dich), **Nathaniel.** Born at Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773: died at Boston, March 16, 1838. An American mathematician. He translated Laplace's "Mécanique céleste" (1829–38), and wrote "The New American Practical Navigator" (1802).

Bowdoin (bō'dn), **James.** [The surname *Bowdoin* is from F. *Baudouin* = E. *Baldwin.*] Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1727: died at Boston, Nov. 6, 1790. An American politician, governor of Massachusetts 1786–87. He suppressed Shays's rebellion. Bowdoin College, Maine, was named in his honor.

Bowdoin, James. Born at Boston, Sept. 22, 1752: died at Naushon Island, Mass., Oct. 11, 1811. Son of James Bowdoin, minister to Spain 1804–08. He was a benefactor of Bowdoin College.

Bowdoin College. An institution of learning situated at Brunswick, Maine, opened in 1802. It comprises a collegiate department and medical school, and has (1893) 217 students and 28 instructors. It is under the control of the Congregationalists.

Bowen (bō'en), **Francis.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 8, 1811: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21, 1890. An American writer on philosophy and political economy. He was editor and proprietor of the "North American Review" (1843–54) and became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity in Harvard University in 1853. He wrote "American Political Economy," etc. (1870), and "Modern Philosophy" (1877), and compiled and edited "Documents of the Constitution of England and America from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789," with notes (1854), etc.

Bower (bou'ėr), **Archibald.** Born at or near Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1686: died at London, Sept. 3, 1766. An English historian, for a time a member of the order of Jesuits, and secretary of the Court of the Inquisition at Macerata, and later a Protestant. He published a "History of the Popes" (1748–66).

Bower, or **Bowmaker, Walter.** Born at Haddington, 1385: died 1449. An English writer, author of the "Scotichronicon" (which see).

Bower of Bliss, The. 1. The garden of the enchantress Armida in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." See *Armida*.—2. The enchanted home of Acrasia in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Bowers (bou'ėrz), **Elizabeth Crocker.** Born at Stamford, Conn., March 12, 1830. An American actress and manager.

Bowery (bou'ėr-i), **The.** [From D. *bouwerij*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, from *bouwer*, a farmer.] A wide thoroughfare in New York, running parallel to Broadway, from Chatham Square to about 7th street where it divides into Third and Fourth avenues. It received its name from the fact that it ran through Peter Stuyvesant's farm or bouwerie. It was at one time notorious as a haunt of ruffians ("Bowery Boys"). It is now very cosmopolitan in character, frequented by Chinese, Russians, Oriental and Polish Jews, and many other nationalities, and abounds in small and cheap shops of all kinds.

Bowes (bōz), Sir **Jerome.** Died 1616. An English diplomatist, appointed ambassador to the Russian court by Elizabeth in 1583.

Bowides. See *Buyides.*

Bowie (bō'i), **James.** Born in Burke County, Ga., about 1790: killed at Alamo, Texas, March 6, 1836. An American soldier. He became notorious in 1827 from a duel which resulted in a general mêlée, in the course of which he killed Major Norris Wright with a weapon which had been made from a large file or rasp. After the fight it was made by a cutler into the kind of knife which is still known as a bowie-knife. He took part in the Texas revolution, and was made colonel in 1835.

Bowles, Caroline. See *Southey.*

Bowles (bōlz), **Samuel.** Born at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1826: died at Springfield, Jan. 16, 1878. An American journalist and author, editor of the Springfield "Republican" (1844–1878). He wrote "Across the Continent" (1865), "The Switzerland of America" (1869), "Our New West" (1869), etc.

Bowles, William Lisle. Born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, England, Sept. 24, 1762: died at Salisbury, England, April 7, 1850. An English poet, antiquary, and clergyman, vicar of Bremhill in Wiltshire. He became canon residentiary of Salisbury in 1828. His works include "Fourteen Sonnets" (1789), "Coombe Ellen" (1798), "St. Michael's Mount" (1798), "Battle of the Nile" (1799), "Sorrows of Switzerland" (1801), "The Picture" (1803), "The Spirit of Discovery" (1804), "Ellen Gray" (1823), and various prose works, including "Hermes Britannicus" (1828).

Bowley (bou'li), **Sir Joseph.** A very stately gentleman, "the poor man's friend," with a very stately wife, in Charles Dickens's story "The Chimes."

Bowling (bō'ling), **Tom.** A sailor in "Roderick Random," by Smollett: also the hero of Dibdin's song

> Here, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom Bowling.

Bowling Green (bō'ling grēn). A small open space in New York, at the foot of Broadway, in the old governmental and aristocratic center of the city.

Bowling Green. A town in Warren County, Kentucky, in lat. 37° N., long. 86° 28′ W. It was an important strategic point in 1861–62. Population (1890), 7,803.

Bowness (bou-nes'). A town and tourist center in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, on Lake Windermere.

Bowring (bou'ring), Sir **John.** Born at Exeter, England, Oct. 17, 1792: died at Exeter, Nov. 23, 1872. An English statesman, traveler, and linguist. He was a member of Parliament 1835–37 and 1841–49. His works include translations from the poetry of Russia, Poland, Servia, Hungary, Holland, Spain, etc.; "Kingdom of Siam and its People" (1857), "Visit to the Philippine Islands" (1859), etc.

Bows (bōz). A little old humpbacked violin-player, the family friend of the Costigans, in Thackeray's "Pendennis." He has taught "the Fotheringay" (Miss Costigan) all she knows and is her faithful slave, though he knows she has no heart.

Bow street. A street in London, by Covent Garden, forming the connecting-link between Long Acre and Russell street, in which is located the principal police court of the city, established there in 1749. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was [illegible] contained "Will's" or the "Wits' Coffee House" (which see).

Bowyer (bō'yer), Sir **George.** Born at Radley Park, Berkshire, England, Oct. 8, 1811: died at London, June 7, 1883. An English jurist. His works include "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England" (1841), "Commentaries on Modern Civil Law" (1848), etc.

Bowzybeus (bou-zi-bē'us). [*Bowzy*, *boozy*, and *-beus*, as in *Melibeus*, *Melibœus*.] A musical Silenus in Gay's "Shepherd's Week." Some of the best songs in this pastoral are put in his mouth.

Box and Cox. A play by John M. Morton. The chief characters are two men with these names who occupy the same room, though neither knows it, one being employed all night, the other all day.

Boxtel (boks'tel). A small place in the Netherlands, south of s'Hertogenbosch. It was the scene of a French victory over the Allies under York, Sept. 17, 1794.

Boy and the Mantle, The. An Arthurian legend. It originated in the fabliau of the "Mantel mautaillé" (or mal taillé), which dates from the latter part of the 13th century. In the ballad preserved by Percy, the boy brought to King Arthur's court a "mantel" which could be worn only by a wife who had never been unfaithful to her husband. Sir Craddock's wife was the only woman upon whom it would stay: on all the others, including Queen Guinevere, it crinkled up and split into shreds.

Boyacá (bō-yä-kä'). A department in the eastern part of Colombia, bordering on Venezuela. Area, 33,315 square miles. Population (estimated, 1890), 645,000.

Boyacá. A village 12 miles south of Tunja, in the present state of Boyacá, Colombia. Here, on Aug. 7, 1819, Bolivar defeated the superior Spanish force of Barreiro, taking him prisoner with more than half of his army. This victory decided the independence of Colombia.

Boyce (bois), **William.** Born at London, 1710: died at Kensington, Feb. 7, 1779. A noted English composer of church music.

Boyd (boid), **Belle.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Belle Boyd Hardinge.

Boyd, Mark Alexander. Born in Galloway, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1563: died at Penkill Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 10, 1601. A Scotch writer of Latin verse. He studied civil law in France and Italy, was an accomplished classical scholar, and, though a Protestant, fought with the Catholic League in France 1587–88. He was the author of "M. Alexandri Bodii Epistolæ Heroides, et Hymni" (1592), etc.

Boydell (boi'del), **John.** Born at Dorrington, Shropshire, England, Jan. 19, 1719: died at London, Dec. 12, 1804. An English engraver and print-publisher, founder of the Shakspere Gallery at London. He was elected lord mayor of London in 1790.

Boyd's (boidz). See the extract.

> "Boyd's," at which Johnson alighted on his arrival in Edinburgh, was the White Horse Inn, in Boyd's Close, St. Mary's Wynd, Canongate; but tavern, close, and wynd have all been swept away by the besom of improvement. St. Mary's Wynd stood where now stands St. Mary Street, and the site of the tavern, on the northeast corner of Boyd's Entry and the present St. Mary Street, is marked with a tablet recording its association with Boswell and Johnson. *Hutton*, Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 18.

Boyer (bwä-yā'), **Abel.** Born at Castres, France, June 24, 1667: died at Chelsea, England, Nov. 16, 1729. An English lexicographer and historical writer, compiler of a French-English dictionary (1702) which appeared in many later editions.

Boyer, Baron **Alexis de.** Born at Uzerche, Limousin, France, March, 1757: died at Paris, Nov. 25, 1833. A celebrated French surgeon. He was the son of a tailor, and was raised to the rank of baron of the empire by Napoleon I. who also made him his first surgeon. He wrote "Traité complet d'anatomie" (1797–99), "Traité des maladies chirurgicales" (1814–1822), etc.

Boyer, Jean Baptiste Nicolas. Born at Marseilles, Aug. 5, 1693: died April 2, 1768. A French physician and philanthropist, author of "Relation historique de la peste de Marseille" (1721), etc.

Boyer (bwä-yā'), **Jean Pierre.** Born at Port au Prince, Feb. 28, 1776: died at Paris, July 9, 1850. President of Haiti. He was a free mulatto, but with others of his race joined the negro slaves in the insurrection of 1791–93. After the accession of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Boyer with Pétion and others retired to France, returning in 1802 as captain in the French army, and was made general. On Pétion's death (1818) Boyer became his successor. By the death of Christophe (1820), and his conquest of the Spanish territory soon after, he brought the whole island under his rule, practically as dictator. He was expelled by a revolution in 1843, and took refuge in Jamaica.

Boyesen (boi'e-sen), **Hjalmar Hjorth.** Born at Frederiksvärn, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848. A Norwegian-American novelist, poet, and littérateur. He was graduated at the University of Christiania in 1868, removed to America in 1869, was professor of German at Cornell University 1874–80, and became professor at Columbia College in 1880. His works include "Gunnar: a Tale of Norse Life" (1874), etc.

Boyet (F. pron. bwä-yā'). A mocking, mirthful lord attending on the Princess of France in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost."

Boyle (boil). A town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in lat. 53° 58′ N., long. 8° 18′ W. It contains an abbey, a fine [illegible] mediæval ruin. The spacious church has a well-proportioned west front with a single large early Pointed window and a square chevet, also with a large window. The north aisle of the nave is early Pointed, the south aisle Norman, with curiously sculptured capitals. The crossing, surmounted by a tower, is very fine, and the transepts unite Norman and Early-English forms. Much remains of the secular buildings, especially the kitchen and the guest-house.

Boyle, Charles. Born at Chelsea, England, 1676: died Aug. 28, 1731. A British nobleman, fourth Earl of Orrery in Ireland, and first Baron Marston. His dispute with Bentley over the "Epistles of Phalaris," which Boyle edited, is famous, and led to Swift's "Battle of the Books." (See *Bentley*.) He was imprisoned in 1721 on a charge of complicity in Layer's plot, but was released on bail.

Boyle, John. Born Jan. 2, 1707: died at Marston, Somerset, England, Nov. 16, 1762. A British nobleman, fifth Earl of Cork, son of the fourth Earl of Orrery. He published "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Jonathan Swift" (1751), etc.

Boyle, Richard. Born at Canterbury, England, Oct. 13, 1566: died Sept. 15, 1643. An English politician, created first earl of Cork in 1620: commonly called "the great Earl of Cork." He became lord treasurer of Ireland in 1631.

Boyle, Richard. Born April 25, 1695: died Dec., 1753. A British nobleman, third Earl of Burlington and fourth Earl of Cork, noted as an architect and as a patron of the arts.

Boyle, Robert. Born at Lismore Castle, Ireland, Jan. 25, 1627: died at London, Dec. 30, 1691. A celebrated British chemist and natural philosopher. He was the seventh son of the first Earl of Cork, studied at Eton and Geneva (which he left in 1641), settled at Oxford in 1654, and removed to London in 1668. He is best known as the discoverer of Boyle's law of the elasticity of air, and as the founder of Boyle's Lectures for the defense of Christianity. Author of "New Experiments, etc." (1665, 1669, and 1682), "Hydrostatical Paradoxes" (1666), "Discourse of Things above Reason" (1681), etc.

Boyle, Roger. Born at Lismore, April 25, 1621: died Oct. 16, 1679. A British statesman, soldier, and dramatist, third son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork: created Baron Broghill in 1627, and first Earl of Orrery in 1660. Though a Royalist he served under Cromwell in the conquest of Ireland, and continued to support him and his son Richard. His dramatic works include "Henry V." (acted in 1664, published in 1668), "Mustapha, etc." (acted 1665), "The Black Prince" (acted 1667), "Tryphon" (acted 1668), "Guzman," a comedy, and "Mr. Anthony," a comedy (published 1690). He also wrote a number of poems and a romance, "Parthenissa" (1664–77).

> To Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery (1621–1679), belongs the doubtful fame of having been the first to "revive" (not, as Dryden insisted, to introduce) the writing of plays in rhymed verse for the English stage, and of having thus become the father of the English "heroic" drama. *Ward.*

Boyle Lectures. A course of eight lectures in defense of Christianity, instituted by Robert Boyle, commenced in 1692, and delivered annually at St.-Mary-le-Bow Church, London.

Boyne (boin). [Ir. *Boinn*.] A river in eastern Ireland, flowing into the Irish Sea 4 miles east of Drogheda. On its banks, 3 miles west of Drogheda, July 1, 1690, the army of William III. (36,000) defeated that of James II. (26,000). The loss of William was 500; that of James, 1,500.

Boyse, or **Boys,** or **Bois** (bois), **John.** Born at Nettleshead, Suffolk, England, Jan. 3, 1560: died Jan. 14, 1643. An English clergyman and biblical scholar, one of the translators and revisers of the Bible under James I.

Boythorn (boi'thôrn), **Lawrence.** A boisterously energetic and handsome old man of sterling qualities, a friend of Mr. Jarndyce, in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." The character was intended as a portrait of Walter Savage Landor.

Boz (boz. See definition). A pseudonym assumed by Charles Dickens in his "Sketches by Boz," first published together in 1836. He first used the name in the second part of "The Boarding House," which came out in "The Monthly Magazine" for Aug., 1834. He himself says: "'Boz' was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother (Augustus), whom I had dubbed Moses in honour of the Vicar of Wakefield; which being facetiously pronounced through the nose became Bōses, and being shortened became Bōz." Many, not knowing the derivation, pronounce the name according to the nearest analogy, boz.

Bozen, or **Botzen** (bōt'sen), It. **Bolzano.** A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Talfer and Eisak 32 miles northeast of Trent. It is the chief commercial place in Tyrol. Population (1890), 11,744.

Bozman (boz'man), **John Leeds.** Born at Oxford, Maryland, Aug. 25, 1757: died there, April 23, 1823. An American jurist and historian. He wrote a "History of Maryland, 1633–60" (1837), etc.

Bozrah (boz'rä). [Heb., 'sheepfold,' also 'fortified place.'] In ancient history, a city of Bashan, Syria, in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 36° 36′ E.: the Roman Bostra (?), and the modern Busra. Under Trajan it became the capital of the Roman province of Arabia, under Alexander Severus (222–235) a Roman military colony, and under Philip (244–249) the seat of a bishop (metropolitan). Later it became the seat of an archbishop. On its site are many ruins, including the following: *Cathedral*, built in 512 A. D. It is square without, the interior a circle 91 feet in diameter, with an apse in every angle. The circle was covered with a wooden dome. On the east side projects a choir flanked by parabemata, outside of which are two large chapels. *Mosque of Omar el-Katab*, an example of a very early type, resembling an open cloister having on two sides a vaulted double gallery with fine columns, the shafts monolithic, of green cipollino marble, and the white marble capitals antique, of various orders. The walls bear a rich frieze of arabesques. The handsome square minaret is 150 feet high. *Roman Triumphal Arch*, with three openings, besides a transverse archway. The chief opening is about 40 feet high. The arch is ornamented with pilasters. *Roman Theater*, in great part covered by a strong, square-towered Arabian castle. Several tiers of seats of the cavea are exposed in the castle court. The cavea, about 250 feet in diameter, is supported on vaulted substructions. Flights of steps ascend from outside to the precinction, and there was a gallery with Doric columns above the cavea. The stage-structure is unusually perfect. The stage is about 25 feet deep.

Bozzaris or **Botzaris** (popularly bo-zar′is, properly bōt′sä-rēs), **Markos.** Born about 1788: died near Missolonghi, Greece, Aug. 20, 1823. A noted Greek patriot. He became a member of the Hetæria in 1813, joined Ali Pasha against the Porte in 1820, was made a general in the army of Western Hellas in 1823, and is especially noted for his desperate defense of Missolonghi, 1822–23. He was killed in a successful night attack on a superior Turkish force near Carpenisi, which has been made the subject of a poem by Fitz Greene Halleck.

Bozzy (boz′i). A nickname of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bra (brä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, 28 miles south of Turin. It has an active trade. Population, 9,000.

Brabançonne (bra-boṅ-son′), **La.** The Belgian national song, with words by Jenneval and music by Van Campenhout, composed in the revolution of 1830, and so named from the province of Brabant. In 1848 De Lonlay wrote new words for it, and in 1852 Louis Hymans wrote others, all appropriate to the political situation.

Brabant (brä-bant′ or brä′bant; F. pron. bra-boṅ′). [F. *Brabant*, D. *Braband*, *Brabant*, ML. *Brabantum*.] A province of Belgium, bounded by Antwerp on the north, Limburg on the east, Namur and Hainaut on the south, and East Flanders on the west. The surface is low. Capital, Brussels. Area, 1,268 square miles. Population (1893), 1,154,126.

Brabant. A former county and duchy, which corresponded to the modern North Brabant (Netherlands) and Antwerp and Brabant (Belgium). It was at first a county, and became a duchy in 1190 (?). Limburg was united with it in 1288. Philip the Good of Burgundy succeeded to Brabant in 1430, and it followed the fortunes of Burgundy and of the House of Hapsburg.

Brabant, North. A province of the Netherlands, bounded by South Holland and Gelderland on the north, Limburg on the east, Belgium on the south, and Zealand on the west. Capital, s'Hertogenbosch. Area, 1,980 square miles. Population (1891), 516,670.

Brabantio (bra-ban′shiō). In Shakspere's "Othello," a Venetian senator, father of Desdemona. He violently denounces Othello for his marriage with the latter.

Brabine. The anagram with which Thomas Barnabe (Barnaby) signed his complimentary verses to Greene's "Menaphon."

Brabourne, Lord. See *Knatchbull-Hugessen.*

Bracciano (brä-chä′nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Lake of Bracciano 21 miles northwest of Rome. It has a medieval castle.

Bracciano, Lake of. A lake in Italy, 20 miles northwest of Rome: the Roman Lacus Sabatinus. Length, 6 miles.

Braccio da Montone (brä′chō dä mon-tō′ne), **Andrea.** Born at Perugia, 1368: died 1424. A celebrated Italian condottiere. He took Rome in 1417, and fought in the service of Naples against Sforza.

Bracciolini. See *Poggio Bracciolini.*

Bracciolini (brä-chō-lē′nē), **Francesco.** Born at Pistoia, Italy, Nov. 26, 1566: died at Florence, Aug. 31, 1646. An Italian poet and ecclesiastic. His works include "Lo scherno degli Dei" (1618), "La Croce racquistata" (1611), "L'Elezione di papa Urbano VIII" (1628), "La Roccella espugnata" (1630), and the tragedies "L'Evandro," "L'Arpalice," and "La Pentesilea."

Brace (brās), **Charles Loring.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 19, 1826: died in the Tyrol, Aug. 11, 1890. An American traveler, author, and philanthropist. He devoted himself to the reclamation of the criminal and pauper classes in New York city, becoming the chief founder of the Children's Aid Society in 1853. Besides books of travel he wrote chiefly on sociological subjects.

Brace, Julia. Born at Newington, Conn., June 13, 1806: died at Bloomington, Conn., Aug. 12, 1884. A blind deaf-mute, noted in the history of the instruction of such unfortunates.

Bracebridge Hall, or The Humourists. A collection of sketches of English life by Washington Irving, published in 1822 under the pseudonym "Geoffrey Crayon." The "Sketch-Book" also contained some sketches the scenes of which were laid at Bracebridge Hall. The original is said to have been Brereton Hall.

Bracegirdle (brās′gėr″dl), **Anne.** Born about 1663: died at London in 1748. A famous English actress. It is said that she played the page in "The Orphan" before she was six years old but "The Orphan" was first played in 1680. She was on the stage till 1707, when the celebrated trial of skill with Mrs. Oldfield took place, both playing Mrs. Brittle in Betterton's "Amorous Widow" on alternate nights. The preference was given to Mrs Oldfield, and Mrs Bracegirdle, disgusted, left the stage. She played once more in 1709 at Betterton's benefit. Both Rowe and Congreve were devoted to her, and she was suspected of being married to the latter.

Brachiano (brä-chē-ä′nō), **Duke of.** In Webster's tragedy "The White Devil," the husband of Isabella and the besotted lover of Vittoria Corombona (the White Devil).

Brachylogus (bra-kil′ọ-gus). [Gr. βραχυλόγος, brief.] A name given in the 16th century to a manual of Roman law, "Corpus legum," composed, probably, in the 11th–12th century (published at Berlin, 1829, as "Brachylogus juris civilis").

Bracidas. See *Amidas.*

Bracton (brak′tọn), or **Bratton** (brat′ọn), or **Bretton** (bret′ọn), **Henry de.** Died 1268. An English ecclesiastic (chancellor of the cathedral of Exeter) and jurist. He was the author of a famous work, "De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ" (printed in part in 1567 and entire in 1569), "the first attempt to treat the whole extent of the [English] law in a manner at once systematic and practical. "For the statement that he discharged the duties of Chief Justice for twenty years no foundation is now discoverable. During the earlier portion of his official life (1246–58) the office was in abeyance, and if Bracton was ever Chief Justice, it must have been either before 1258 or after 1265." (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*) With regard to most of the facts of his life there is great uncertainty.

Bracy (brā′si), **Maurice de.** A handsome and not ungenerous mercenary, a follower of Prince John, in Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." He carries off Rowena, but she is speedily rescued.

Bradamant (brad′ạ-mant). The sister of Rinaldo in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She is a Christian but loves Rogero, and after incredible adventures in which her prowess, assisted by her enchanted spear, is equal to that of a knight, she marries him after he has been baptized. Robert Garnier wrote a tragicomedy with this name. It was produced in 1580, and Thomas Corneille produced a tragedy with the same name in 1695 (this was his last play). There have been several other plays on the same subject, notably one by La Calprenède written in 1637. Also written *Bradamante*, *Brandamante*.

Braddock (brad′ọk), **Edward.** Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1695: died July 13, 1755. A British general. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1710, served in Holland 1746–48, and in 1753 became colonel of a regiment stationed at Gibraltar. He was promoted major-general in 1754, and in the same year was appointed to the command in America, with a view to expelling the French from their recent encroachments west of the Alleghany Mountains. The plan of a general campaign against the French, which was to include several independent expeditions, having been agreed upon with the colonial governors, he marched from a spot known as Little Meadows with an army of 1,200 chosen men, regulars and provincials, against Fort Duquesne, June 18, 1755. He crossed the Monongahela, July 8, and on the following day, when about ten miles from the fort, fell into an ambuscade of French and Indians, who put his army to rout after two hours' fighting. He was mortally wounded while trying to reform his men, and died at a place called Great Meadows, about 60 miles from Fort Duquesne, the present Pittsburg.

Braddon (brad′ọn), **Mary Elizabeth.** Born at London in 1837. An English novelist, wife of John Maxwell: author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (1862), "Aurora Floyd" (1862), "Eleanor's Victory" (1863), etc. She also conducted "Belgravia," to which she contributed many novels.

Bradford (brad′fọrd). [ME. *Bradford*, AS. *Bradanford*, dat. of *brad ford*, 'broad ford': the name of several places.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 9 miles west of Leeds, in lat. 53° 49′ N., long. 1° 45′ W. It has manufactures of worsted, cotton, etc. It is the seat of Airedale College (an independent seminary). Population (1891), [illegible].

Bradford. A city in McKean County, Pennsylvania, lat. 41° 57′ N., long. 78° 43′ W., noted for oil manufactures. Population (1890), 10,514.

Bradford, Alden. Born at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1765: died at Boston, Oct. 26, 1843. A historical writer and journalist, originally a Congregational clergyman. He was [illegible] of Massachusetts [illegible] "Boston Gazette" [illegible] He wrote a "History of Massachusetts, [illegible]

Bradford, John. Born at Manchester, England, about 1510: died July 1, 1555. An English Protestant preacher and martyr. He became chaplain to Edward VI. in 1552; was arrested in 1553, shortly after the accession of Queen Mary, on a charge of sedition and heresy; was tried before a commission consisting of Bishops Gardiner, Bonner, and other prelates; and, with a young man named John Leaf was burned at the stake at Smithfield.

Bradford, William. Born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, 1590: died at Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657. An American pioneer and historian, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers." He was governor of the Plymouth colony 1621–57 (except in 1633, 34, 1636, 1638, 1644), and wrote a "History of the Plymouth Plantation, 1602–47" (MS. lost 1774, found at Fulham library, England, 1855; printed 1856).

Bradford, William. Born in Leicestershire, England, May 20, 1663: died at New York, May 23, 1752. An American printer, the founder, in 1725, of the "New York Gazette," the first newspaper in New York. He sailed with Penn for America, Sept. 1, 1682, returned to England, and again sailed for America in 1685. He became printer for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and (1702) Maryland. The first book issued from his press (1685) was an almanac, "America's Messenger," for 1686.

Bradford, William. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1755: died Aug. 23, 1795. An American lawyer, attorney-general of the United States 1794–95.

Bradford, William. Born at New Bedford, Mass., 1827: died at New York, April 25, 1892. An American artist, painter of coast scenes, and especially of the scenery of the Arctic regions. Among his works are "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "Crushed by Icebergs," "Arctic Wreckers," "Sunset in the North," etc.

Bradlaugh (brad′lâ), **Charles.** Born at London, Sept. 26, 1833: died Jan. 30, 1891. An English radical politician and advocate of secularism. He served with the 7th Dragoon Guards 1850–1853, when he became a lawyer's clerk in London. He founded the "National Reformer" in 1860. Having been elected to Parliament from Northampton in 1880, he refused to take the parliamentary oath, on atheistic grounds, and was not allowed to sit on affirmation. Though several times reelected, and though he expressed his willingness to take the oath, he was excluded from his seat till 1886, when no objection was offered to his taking the oath. He wrote "A Few Words about the Devil, and other Biographical Sketches and Essays" (1873), "The True Story of my Parliamentary Struggle" (1882), etc.

Bradley (brad′li), **Edward:** pseudonym **Cuthbert Bede.** Born at Kidderminster, 1827: died 1889. An English author. He was rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, 1859–71 and of Stretton, Rutland, 1871–83, when he became vicar of Lenton. He wrote "Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green" (1853), "The Curate of Cranston" (1861), "A Tour in Tartanland" (1863), "The Rook's Garden" (1865), and "Matins and Muttons" (1866).

Bradley, James. Born at Sherbourn, Gloucestershire, March, 1693: died at Chalford, Gloucestershire, July 13, 1762. A celebrated English astronomer. He became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1721, lecturer on experimental philosophy at Oxford in 1729, and astronomer royal in 1742. He is especially famous for his discovery of the aberration of light, and his demonstration of the nutation of the earth's axis. His observations were published in two volumes, the first in 1798, the second in 1805.

Bradley Headstone. See *Headstone.*

Bradshaw (brad′shâ), **Henry.** Born at Chester, England, about 1450: died 1513. An English Benedictine monk and poet. He wrote "De Antiquitate et Magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ" and a "Life of St. Werburgh" in English verse, mainly a translation of a Latin work by an unknown author.

Bradshaw, John. Born at Stockport, in Cheshire, England, 1602: died at Westminster, Nov. 22, 1659. An English judge and politician, famous as a regicide. He was judge of the sheriffs' court in London 1643 (?); became chief justice of Chester 1647; was president of the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I., Jan. 1649; was president of the Council of State 1649–52; became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and attorney-general for Cheshire and North Wales, 1649; opposed the dissolution of the Long Parliament by Cromwell 1653; and refused to sign the "recognition" pledging the members of Parliament to sustain the government 1654. His memory was attainted by Parliament, May 14, 1660, and his body hanged in its coffin, Jan. 30, 1661.

Bradstreet (brad′strēt), **Anne.** Born at Northampton, England, 1612: died at Andover, Mass., Sept. 16, 1672. An Anglo-American poet, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. She was married in 1628 to Simon Bradstreet, afterward governor of Massachusetts, with whom she emigrated to New England in 1630. A collection of her poems was published in London in 1650 under the title "The Tenth Muse," the second edition of which (Boston, 1678) contains the best of her poems. [illegible]

Bradstreet, John. Born 1711: died at New York, Sept. 25, 1774. An English [illegible] in the French and Indian war. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745; became lieutenant-governor of St John's, Newfoundland, in 1746; participated in the attack on Ticonderoga [illegible], and was made major general in 1772.

Bradstreet, Simon. Born at Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, March, 1603: died at Salem, Mass., March 27, 1697. An American politician, governor's assistant 1630–79, and governor of Massachusetts 1679–86 and 1689–92.

Bradstreet, Simon. Born at New London, Conn., March 7, 1671: died at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 31, 1741. An American clergyman, grandson of Governor Simon Bradstreet.

Bradwardine (brad′wär-din), **Baron.** An old man, the master of Tully Veolan, in Scott's "Waverley." He was a scholar, and of very ancient family, of which he was inordinately proud. He had been bred to the bar, and had served in the army. He had been in arms for the Stuarts, and was in concealment after the rebellion of 1745 till released by pardon.

Bradwardine, Rose. The daughter of Baron Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley": "the Rose of Tully Veolan." She saves Waverley's life, and he marries her.

Bradwardin(e), Thomas. Born at Hartfield, Sussex, England, about 1290: died at Lambeth, England, Aug. 26, 1349. A celebrated English prelate, theologian, and mathematician, surnamed "Doctor Profundus." He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1349. His works include "De causa Dei," "De quadratura circuli," "Geometria speculativa," "Ars memorativa," etc.

Brady (brā′di), **Nicholas.** Born at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1659: died at Richmond, England, May 20, 1726. An English divine and poet, collaborator with Tate in the "New Version of the Psalms of David" (1695–1703).

Brady, Widow. See *Irish Widow, The.*

Brag, Jack. See *Jack Brag.*

Brag, Sir Jack. A nickname given to General John Burgoyne (died 1792).

Braga (brä′gä). [L. *Bracara, Bracara Augusta, Bracaraugusta*, from *Bracares* or *Bracari*, a tribe name.] A city in the district of Braga, province of Minho, Portugal, 33 miles northeast of Oporto. It contains a cathedral, founded in the 12th century, but remodeled almost throughout in the latest Pointed style. The early west doorway has a graceful triple porch of florid work, elaborately carved. There is a raised choir with well-sculptured Renaissance stalls, and a cloister connected with which is a maze of chapels with some historic tombs. There is also a pilgrimage church of Bom Jesus, on a high hill, the ascent to which is bordered with 12 grated chapels containing groups of large colored wooden figures illustrating the stations of the cross, etc., and with fountains typifying the five senses and the Christian virtues. The great church, simple in design and well proportioned, is preceded by pyramids and statues; the fine wooden retable portrays the Crucifixion. The combination of nature and art is both curious and beautiful. Population, about 19,000.

Braga. See *Bragi.*

Bragança (brä-gän′sä), or **Braganza** (brä-gän′zä). A town in the district of Bragança, province of Traz os Montes, northern Portugal, in lat. 41° [illegible] N., long. 6° 45′ W. It gave name to the house of Bragança. It contains a castle, [illegible] with an isolated central keep [illegible] except by a flying bridge.

Bragança, or **Braganza, House of.** The reigning family of Portugal and, until 1889, of Brazil. [illegible] tugal was separated from Spain [illegible] the crown [illegible] Pedro I. of Brazil was son of John VI. and heir to the [illegible] Pedro II. of Brazil was his son, and [illegible] queen of Portugal in 1826.

Braganza. See *Bragança.*

Bragelonne (bräzh-e-lon′), **Le Vicomte de, ou Dix ans après** (The Vicomte de Bragelonne, or Ten Years After). A novel by Alexandre Dumas. It is the third part of the trilogy of which "Les Trois Mousquetaires" ("The Three Musketeers") was the first and "Vingt ans après" ("Twenty Years After") the second.

Bragg (brag), **Braxton.** Born in Warren County, N. C., 1817: died at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 27, 1876. An American officer, distinguished in the Mexican war, [illegible] Confederate army. He [illegible]

Braggadocchio [illegible] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," [illegible] He was taken from Martano, [illegible] Orlando Furioso.

Bragi [illegible] In Old Norse mythology, [illegible] Odin's principal scald in Walhalla. [illegible] Bragi's prototype was probably a historical person, the [illegible]

Bragmardo [illegible] **Janotus de.** A [illegible] "Gargantua and Pantagruel." He was sent by the citizens of Paris to Gargantua to object to his hanging the bells of Notre Dame around the neck of his horse.

Braham (brā′am), **John.** Born at London about 1774: died at London, Feb. 17, 1856. An English tenor singer, and composer of popular songs, among them "The Death of Nelson."

Brahe (brä; Dan. pron. brä′e), **Tycho.** Born at Knudstrup, in Scania, Sweden, Dec. 14 (O. S.), 1546: died at Prague, Bohemia, Oct. 24 (N. S.), 1601. A celebrated Danish astronomer. He built, under the patronage of Frederick II. of Denmark, an observatory the Uranienborg, completed 1580, on the island of Hven, and, entering the service of the emperor Rudolph II., settled at Prague in 1599. He discovered a new star in Cassiopeia in 1572, discovered the variation of the moon and the fourth inequality of the motion of the moon, and is said never to have been surpassed as a practical astronomer, although he rejected the Copernican system.

Brahma (brä′mä), **Brahman** (brä′man). [The Sanskrit has a neuter word *bráhman* (nominative *brahma*), and a masculine *brahmán* (nominative *brahmā*); from the root *bṛh*, 'be thick, great, strong,' causative 'make great, strengthen.'] 1. The neuter word *brahman* means: (*a*) Devotion. (*b*) A sacred formula; especially, a spell. Hence the designation Brahmaveda for the collection usually known as the Atharvaveda. (*c*) The *Brahman* (neuter), the highest object of theosophy, God thought of as impersonal, the Absolute. (*d*) The class that are possessors and fosterers of sacred knowledge theologians, Brahmans.

2. The masculine word *brahman* (nominative *brahma*) means: (*a*) A prayer, worshiper, and then a prayer by profession, a priest, a Brahman; also one who knows the sacred formulæ or spells, or sacred knowledge in general. (*b*) He who knows sacred science in the narrower sense; the chief priest, who conducts the sacrifice and is obliged to know the three Vedas. (*c*) A particular priest the assistant of the Brahman in the soma sacrifice. (*d*) Brahma, *i. e.*, the neuter Brahman conceived as a person, etc. Brahma is a product of theological abstraction, not a god of popular origin. He is not known in the older books. In many passages the word that the native commentators regard as masculine is to be taken as neuter. Brahmanism has no Creator in the Christian sense. The personal god Brahma (masculine) who is called "the Creator," is himself evolved out of the one impersonal, self-existent Being, Brahma (neuter). The personal Brahma then becomes the Evolver of the Universe, while Vishnu is associated with him as its maintainer and Shiva as its destroyer. These three gods constitute the well-known Hindu Triad (Trimurti). There are believed to be only two temples of Brahma in India: one at Pushkara (Pokhar), the other about 15 miles from Idar. The reason lies in the fact that the functions of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva are interchangeable, and that both Vishnu and Shiva may be identified with Brahma, or be worshiped as Brahma. The image at Pushkara has four black faces, each of which is supposed to be directed toward one of the four quarters of the compass. In fact three look at the observers, each having two great glass eyes. The four-faced head is covered by a broad red turban, and over that hang umbrella-shaped ornaments. The image is dressed in red clothes.

Brahmagupta (brah-ma-göp′ta). A Hindu astronomer whose date, according to Albiruni, is A. D. 664. Albiruni gives a notice of his system of [illegible] Brahmasiddhanta. To him also belongs, according to the same author, a work named "Khandakhadyaka," corrupted by the Arabs into *Arkand*. The Arkand, the Sindhind (*i. e.* the five Siddhantas) and the system of Arjabahr (Aryabhata) were the works which were principally studied and in part translated by the Arabs in the 8th and 9th centuries.

Brahmana (brä′ma-na). [Skt. *brāhmaṇa*, apparently 'relating to the brahman or worship.'] Dicta on matters of faith and worship; especially "a Brahmana," as designation of one of a class of Vedic writings which contain these dicta. Their object is to connect the songs and sacrificial formulas of the Veda with the rite. They contain [illegible] being each annexed to a particular Veda, as well as to a sort of jealousy among the families in which the study of the different Vedas was [illegible] The Brahmanas of the [illegible] of the Hotri, wh[illegible]

Brahmapurana [illegible] In Sanskrit literature, one of the eighteen Puranas: so called as revealed by Brahma to Daksha. Th[illegible] of Krishna, [illegible] of Krishna, [illegible] tion. It was [illegible]

Brahmandapurana [illegible] pö-rä′na). In Sanskrit literature, one of the eighteen Puranas: so called as revealed by Brahma, and containing [illegible] and the future Kalpas [illegible] Brahma. It is extant only in a number of unauthentic fragments.

Brahmaputra (bräh ma-pö′tra). A river of Asia, probably the ancient Dyardanes or Œdanes. In its upper course in Tibet it is called the *Sanpo* (*Tsan-po*, etc.); in Assam *Dihong*. It rises near Lake Manasowar and flows east and south. The name (Brahmaputra) is sometimes given to the stream formed by the main river, the Dihong, with the Dibong and Brahmakunda. It sends part of its water to the Ganges, and forms with the Ganges a vast delta at the head of the bay of Bengal. Length, 1,800 miles. Navigable to Dibrugarh, about 800 miles.

Brahmaputra Valley Division. A division of Assam, India. Area, 21,414 square miles. Population (1881), 2,249,185.

Brahmasabha (brah″ma-sa′bhä), or **Brahmiyasamaj** (bräh-mē ya-sa-mäj′). "The society of believers in God": the theistic church founded by the Hindu religious and social reformer Rammohun Roy at Calcutta in 1830.

Brahmasamaj (brah-ma-sa-mäj′); in Bengal, **Brahmosomaj** (brah″mō-sō-mäj′). "The society of believers in God": the later name of the Brahmasabha of Rammohun Roy. It was joined in 1841 by Debendranath Tagore, who undertook the task of organizing it with properly appointed officers and teachers, a settled form of worship, and a fixed standard of faith and practice. This was completed by the end of 1843. The year 1844 may be given as the date of the real commencement of the first organized theistic church of India. Its history has been marked by various schisms, but it has exercised a powerful influence against idolatry and greatly promoted social reform.

Brahmins (brä′minz), also **Brahmans** (brä′manz). Hindus of the highest or priestly caste. See *Brahma.*

Brahms (brämz), **Johannes.** Born at Hamburg, May 7, 1833. A noted German composer of choral and chamber music, and pianist. He went to Vienna in 1862, where he has directed the famous concerts of the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde," and filled other similar positions. His numbered works in 1887 were 102; his most representative compositions are his symphonies. Among his other works are "Deutsches Requiem" (1868), "Schicksalslied," "Triumphlied," etc.

Braid (brād), **James.** Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1795: died at Manchester, England, March 25, 1860. A British medical writer, especially noted for his investigation of hypnotism (named by him originally "neurohypnotism").

Braïla (brä-ē′lä), or **Braïlov** (brä-ē-lov′), or **Ibraïl** (ē-brä-ēl′). A city in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 17′ N., long. 27° 55′ E. It was formerly a fortress. It was taken by the Russians in 1770 and in 1828. Population, 46,715.

Brainard (brā′nard), **John Gardiner Calkins.** Born at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1796: died there, Sept. 26, 1828. An American poet and journalist. He was editor of the "Connecticut Mirror" (1822–27). He published a volume of poems (1825), a second enlarged edition of which appeared (1832), with a sketch of the author by John G. Whittier, under the title of "Literary Remains."

Braine-l'Alleud, or **Braine-la-Leude** (bran-la-led′), Flem. **Eigen-Brakel.** A manufacturing town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 12 miles south of Brussels. It was the scene of part of the operations of the battle of Waterloo. Population (1890), 7,296.

Braine-le-Comte (bran-lė-kônt′), Flem. **'s Graven Brakel.** A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 14 miles northeast of Mons. Population (1890), 8,790.

Brainerd (brā′nėrd), **David.** Born at Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718: died at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 9, 1747. An American missionary among the Indians. His biography was written by Jonathan Edwards (1749: enlarged edition 1822).

Braintree (brān′trē). A town in Essex, England, 11 miles northeast of Chelmsford. Population (1891), 5,3[illegible].

Braintree. A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 10 miles south of Boston. Population (1890), 4,848.

Brainworm (brān′wėrm). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," a servant of old Knowell, witty and shrewd, whose various disguises contribute to the perplexities and elaboration of the plot.

Brake (brä′ke). A town in Oldenburg, Germany, [illegible] situated on the Weser [illegible] Bremen.

Braklond (brak′lond), **Long** and **Little.** Two ancient streets in St. Edmundsbury, England. See *Jocelin de Brakelond.*

Bramah (brä′mä), **Joseph.** Born at Stainborough, Yorkshire, England, April 2, 1749: died at Pimlico, Dec. 9, 1814. An English mechanician and inventor. He patented the Bramah lock in 1784, and the hydraulic press in 1796.

Bramante (brä-män'te), **Donato d'Angnolo.** Born at Monti Asdrualdo, near Urbino, about 1444: died March 11, 1514. A celebrated Italian architect. He studied painting before architecture. About 1472 he established himself in Milan, and lived in northern Italy the greater part of his life. He abandoned Milan for Rome in 1499, and became the greatest master of the Roman style growing up about the antique ruins. His principal works in Rome are: (*a*) The Chancelleria built for the Cardinal Raffaello Riario, nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., his first work in Rome. The columns in the famous courtyard were taken from the old Basilica of San Lorenzo in Damaso, and were originally taken from the Portico of Pompey. (*b*) The Tempietto (1502) (*c*) Palazzo Giraud-Torlonia (1503). (*d*) The cloisters of Santa Maria della Pace (1504). He was employed by Popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His works at the Vatican were the long gallery connecting the old palace with the Belvedere, the court of the Loggia finished by Raphael, containing the frescos of Raphael, and the first plan of St. Peter's. (See *St. Peter's.*) Bramante's design has been considered by Michelangelo and all architectural critics as the best of the many which were made for this church. It was a Greek cross with a dome and two spires and instead of the single great order of the interior employed two orders superimposed as in the Ospidali Maggiori. The first stone was laid on April 18, 1506. As a military engineer Bramante assisted Julius II. in the sieges of Bologna and Mirandola, and built the fine old fort at Cività Vecchia near Rome.

Brambanan (bräm-bä'nän). A village in southern Java, 10 miles east of Djokjo-karta, noted for ruins of temples.

Bramble (bram'bl), **Frederick.** The nephew of Sir Robert in Colman's play "The Poor Gentleman." He is generous, enthusiastic, and the preserver of Emily. He insults her abductor "with all the civility imaginable."

Bramble, Matthew. In Smollett's novel "Humphrey Clinker," a hot-tempered, kind-hearted, gouty squire, whose opinions are supposed to represent Smollett's.

Bramble, Sir Robert. In Colman's play "The Poor Gentleman," a character of the same stamp as Matthew Bramble.

Bramble, Tabitha. The sister of Matthew Bramble, a prying and ugly old maid, "exceedingly starched, vain and ridiculous," who finally insnares "the immortal Lismahago."

Bramhall (bram'hâl), **John.** Born at Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, 1594: died in Ireland, June, 1663. An English prelate in Ireland, and controversialist. He became bishop of Derry in 1634; was impeached by the Irish House of Commons, March 4, 1641, and arrested on the charge of complicity in the alleged treason of Strafford; was liberated, without acquittal, through the exertions of Ussher with the king, 1641; retired to Hamburg after the battle of Marston Moor, 1644; became archbishop of Armagh 1661; and in the same year became speaker of the Irish House of Lords. He induced the Church of Ireland to embrace the Thirty-nine Articles, and disputed with Hobbes on liberty and necessity.

Brampton (bramp'tọn), **Lady.** A character in Steele's play "The Funeral."

Bran. The name of Fingal's dog.

Bran, surnamed "The Blessed." A knight whose history is given in Taliesin's poem "Myvyrian." He discovered a wonderful and mystic vessel which was adorned like the San Graal and had traditions resembling it.

Brancaleone (brän-kä-lā-ō'ne), **Dandolo.** Died at Rome, 1258. An Italian statesman of Bolognese origin, elected by the people podestà, or senator, of Rome in 1253, with the power of enforcing justice, and the command of the military forces. He repressed the nobles and forced the Pope (Innocent IV.) to recognize the power of the people, but he exercised his power with such severity that he was driven from the city. Two years later, however, he was recalled.

Branchidæ (brang'ki-dē). [Gr. Βραγχίδαι, descendants of Branchus (Βράγχος), and the name of their seat near Miletus, Asia Minor.] In ancient geography, a small town in Sogdiana, said to have been built by the priests of Apollo Didymæus near Miletus: it was destroyed by Alexander the Great. *Temple of Apollo Didymæus*, a very ancient sanctuary rebuilt at a late date on so great a scale that it was never finished. The temple was in plan 168 by 362 feet, Ionic, decastyle, dipteral, with twenty-one columns on each flank and four between antæ in the pronaos. The columns are 63 feet high. A sacred way, bordered with archaic seated statues, the best of which are now in the British Museum, led from the sea-shore to the temple.

> The name Branchidæ, as the name of a *place*, is erroneous. The term properly applied to the priestly family to which was committed the superintendence of the oracle, and may be compared with such names as Eumolpidæ, Iamidæ, &c. . . . According to the local tradition they were descended from Branchus, a Thessalian, or according to others a Delphian, the original founder and priest of the temple, of whom a legend was told similar to that of Hyacinthus. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. [illegible] note.

Branco (bräng'kō), **Rio.** A river in northern Brazil which joins the Rio Negro in lat. 1° 22′ S., long. 61° 57′ W. Length, about 375 miles.

Brand (brand), **John.** Born at Washington, Durham, England, Aug. 19, 1744: died at London, Sept. 11, 1806. An English antiquary and topographer, rector of the parishes St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard in the city of London. He published "Observations on Popular Antiquities: including the whole of Mr. Bourne's 'Antiquitates Vulgares,' etc." (1777), and other works.

Brandan. See *Brendan.*

Brande (brand), **William Thomas.** Born at London, Feb. 11, 1788: died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Feb. 11, 1866. A distinguished English chemist. He became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries' Company 1812; professor of materia medica 1813; master of the company 1851; was professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution 1813–54; became superintendent of the die department of the mint 1825, and of the coining department 1854; and edited with M. Faraday the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art" (1816–36).

Brandenburg (brän'den-börg). A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Havel 35 miles west-southwest of Berlin. It contains a cathedral and church of St. Catherine. It was an old Slavic stronghold; was taken by Albert the Bear in 1153; and was long the principal place in the mark of Brandenburg. Population (1890), commune, 37,817.

Brandenburg. A former margravate and electorate of the German Empire, the nucleus of the kingdom of Prussia. The Nordmark (see *Nordmark*) was granted in 1134 to Albert the Bear, who subdued the Slavic Wends, Christianized the region and colonized it with Germans, and took the title of Margrave of Brandenburg, making the town of Brandenburg his capital. Brandenburg was recognized as one of the seven electorates in the Golden Bull of 1356. It was united with Bohemia 1373–1415. In 1415 Frederick of Hohenzollern (Burgrave of Nuremberg) received the mark and electorate of Brandenburg, and was formally invested with it in 1417. The mark consisted then mainly of the Altmark, Priegnitz, and the Mittelmark; the Ukermark was added (mainly) about 1415–40, the Neumark (mainly) about 1450. Brandenburg early embraced the Reformation. It acquired Cleves, Mark, and Ravensburg in 1614 (formally 1666), and the duchy of Prussia was united with it in 1618. During the reign of Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640–88), it became an important military power. In 1648 it acquired eastern (Further) Pomerania, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Minden, and Kamin, and in 1680 the archbishopric of Magdeburg. It became the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. See *Prussia.*

Brandenburg. A province of Prussia. It is bounded by Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the north, West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia on the east, Silesia and the province of Saxony on the south, and the province of Saxony, Anhalt, and Hannover on the west. It contains the government districts Potsdam and Frankfort. Since 1881 Berlin has been separated from the province. It is composed of the Mittelmark, Ukermark, Priegnitz, and most of the Neumark, and is the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy. The surface is generally level. Area, 15,376 square miles. Population (1890), 2,541,783.

Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of. Born at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1792: died Nov. 6, 1850. A Prussian general and statesman, son of Frederick William II. of Prussia by his morganatic wife, the Countess von Doenhoff. He became the head of a strongly reactionary minority, Nov. 2, 1848, and represented Prussia at Warsaw, Oct. 29, 1850, before the Czar of Russia, who acted as arbiter between Prussia and Austria in the difference arising out of Austria's interference in the politics of Hesse-Cassel.

Brandes (brän'des), **Georg Morris Cohen.** Born at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1842. A Danish writer on esthetics and the history of literature. Between 1865 and 1871 (time spent principally in France and Germany) he published "Asthetiske Studier" ("Esthetic Studies"), "Kritiker og Portraeter" ("Criticisms and Portraits"), and "Den franske Asthetik i vore Dage" ("French Esthetics in Our Day," 1870). Returning to Denmark, he became docent at the University of Copenhagen. His lectures (which afterward appeared under the title "Hovedstromninger i det 19de Aarhundredes Literatur," "Principal Tendencies in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," 1872–75) brought upon him the charge of radicalism and free-thinking, and accordingly, in 1877, he left Denmark for Germany, and settled in Berlin. In the same year fall "Sören Kjerkegaard" and "Danske Diktere" ("Danish Poets"). In Berlin appeared "Esaijas Tegnér" and "Benjamin d'Israeli," both in 1878.

Brandimart (bran'di-märt), or **Brandimarte** (brän-dē-mär'te). The husband of Flordelis, and the King of the Distant Islands, in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He is killed by Gradasso. See *Flordelis.*

Brandis (brän'dis), **Christian August.** Born at Hildesheim, Germany, Feb. 13, 1790: died at Bonn, Prussia, July 24, 1867. A German philosophical writer and historian, professor at Bonn (1821). He wrote a "Handbuch der Geschichte der griechisch-romischen Philosophie" (1835–66), "Geschichte der Entwickelungen der griechischen Philosophie" (1862–64), etc.

Brandon (bran'dọn), Saint. See *Brendan, Saint.*

Brandon. A character in Shakspere's "King Henry VIII."

Brandon, Charles. Died at Guildford, England, Aug. 24, 1545. An English nobleman, son of William Brandon, Henry VII.'s standard-bearer at Bosworth Field, created duke of Suffolk Feb., 1514. He was a favorite of Henry VIII., served him in various diplomatic missions, and secretly married his sister, the widow of Louis XII. of France. He commanded the armies which invaded France in 1523 and 1544. In the latter year he captured Boulogne.

Brandt (bränt), **Marianne** (**Marie Bischof**). Born at Vienna, Sept. 12, 1842. A German singer. She has been particularly successful as Brängane and Fidelio.

Brandywine (bran'di-wīn) **Creek.** A river in southeastern Pennsylvania which joins the Delaware River at Wilmington, Delaware. Here, Sept. 11, 1777, General Howe defeated the Americans under Washington. The force of the British was about 18,000; that of the Americans, 11,000. Loss, British, over 1,000; Americans, about 1,000.

Brangtons (brang'tọnz), **The.** A family of the middle class in Miss Burney's novel "Evelina." Their name is proverbial for vulgar malicious jealousy.

Brangwaine, or **Brangwayne,** or **Brengwain.** The confidante of Isolde (Iseult) in the romance of "Tristram and Isolde": in Wagner's opera called Brängane.

> The group of the "Children of Lir" included several other divinities who came to be regarded as characters of romance. The Lady Brangwaine, who helps and hides the loves of Tristram and Iseult, is no other than "Branwen of the Fair Bosom," the Venus of the Northern Seas, whose miraculous fountain still preserves her name in an islet off the shore of Anglesea.
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 280.

Branicki (brä-nyits'kē), **Jan Klemens.** Born 1688: died at Bialystok, Poland, Oct. 9, 1771. A Polish politician, leader of the republican party. He was the champion of the nobility against Augustus II., and after the death of Augustus III. put himself, with Karl Radziwill, at the head of the republican party, by which he was offered the crown; but the monarchical party, under Czartoryiski, triumphed in the diet of 1764, and he was banished, remaining in exile till the accession of Poniatowski.

Branicki (originally **Branetzki**), **Xavery.** Died 1819. A Polish politician, of the Russian party. He was the agent of Catherine II. in her amours with Poniatowski, and in 1771 became grand general of the kingdom of Poland. He was convicted of treason in 1794, and spent the rest of his life in the Ukraine.

Brant (brant), **Joseph** (**Thayendanegea**). Born in Ohio about 1742: died near Lake Ontario, Canada, Nov. 24, 1807. A Mohawk chief in the British service during the Revolutionary War.

Brant (bränt), **Sebastian.** Born at Strasburg, 1458: died at Strasburg, May 10, 1521. A German satiric poet. He studied jurisprudence at Basel, and was made doctor of laws in 1489. He was afterward town clerk in Strasburg. His most celebrated work is the "Narrenschiff" ("Ship of Fools"), a satirical didactic poem, published first at Basel, 1494. A translation into Latin appeared in 1497, and versions were made in French, Dutch, and English. The principal edition of the "Narrenschiff" is by Zarncke, Leipsic, 1854. See *Ship of Fools.*

Brantford (brant'fọrd). A town in Ontario, Canada, situated on the Grand River 23 miles southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 12,753.

Brantôme (broṅ-tōm'). A town in the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the Dronne 13 miles north-northwest of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 2,422.

Brantôme, Seigneur de (**Pierre de Bourdeilles**). Born in Périgord, France, about 1540: died July 15, 1614. A French chronicler. He was made Abbé de Brantôme at the age of sixteen, without taking orders; served in the army against the Huguenots, and traveled extensively. His "Mémoires" (1665–66) are valued for their lively description of the chief historical persons and events of his time. "Œuvres" (1740).

Branville (bran'vil), **Sir Anthony.** A pedantic and solemn lover in Mrs. Sheridan's play "The Discovery." He talks most passionately, without showing a spark of meaning in his action or features, and has made love in this manner to eight women in thirteen years. Garrick created the character.

Brasenose (brāz'nōz) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded by Bishop William Smith of Lincoln and Sir Richard Sutton, about 1509(?) upon the site of an old academic institution named Brasenose Hall from its sign, a brasen nose. The foundation stone was laid June 1, 1509, and the charter was granted in 1512. The quadrangle is very picturesque, the front gate-tower and hall remain unaltered. The library and chapel are later, and architecturally incongruous. A new quadrangle has lately been added.

Brasidas (bras'i-das). [Gr. Βρασίδας.] Killed at Amphipolis, Macedonia, 422 B.C. A Spartan general, distinguished in the Peloponnesian war. He captured Amphipolis in 424, and defeated Cleon there in 422.

Brasil. See *Brazil.*

Brass. See *Ida.*

Brass (bràs). In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the knavish companion of Dick Amlet, passing for his [illegible] valet

Brass, Sally. The sister and partner of Sampson Brass in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." She has a very red nose and suspicions of a beard, and devotes herself "with uncommon ardor to the study of the law."

Brass, Sampson. A harsh-voiced "attorney of no very good repute," in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop": the legal adviser of Quilp.

Brasseur de Bourbourg (brä-sėr' dė bör-bör'), **Charles Étienne.** Born at Bourbourg, Département du Nord, France, Sept. 8, 1814: died at Nice, Jan. 8, 1874. A French clergyman, ethnologist, and author. He was a teacher and priest in Canada and the United States 1845-48. From 1848 to 1851 he was almoner of the French legation at Mexico, and from 1854 to 1863 he traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America, studying Indian antiquities and ancient manuscripts. In 1864 he was appointed archæologist to the French scientific expedition in Mexico. He published 'Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale' (4 vols. 1857-58), and various other works on the ancient history of Mexico, and its monuments.

Brassey (bras'i), **Anne,** Lady. Died at sea, Sept. 14, 1887. An English traveler. She was the daughter of J. Allnutt, of London, and married Thomas (later Lord) Brassey in 1860. She accompanied her husband in his tours in the yacht Sunbeam, of which she wrote interesting accounts. Author of "A Voyage in the Sunbeam, our Home on the Ocean for Twelve Months" (1878), "Sunshine and Storm in the East, or Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople" (1879), "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties" (1884), etc.

Brassey, Thomas. Born at Buerton, Aldford, in Cheshire, England, Nov. 7, 1805: died at Hastings, England, Dec. 8, 1870. An English railway contractor. He constructed the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.

Brassey, Thomas, Lord. Born at Stafford, England, in 1836. An English political economist, and writer on naval matters. He became a lord of the admiralty under Gladstone in 1880, secretary of the admiralty 1884, and a peer in 1886. His works include "Work and Wages" (1872), "Lectures on the Labor Question" (1878), etc.

Brattle (brat'l), **Thomas.** Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1657: died there, May 18, 1713. A merchant and writer on astronomical topics. In 1692 he protested (in a private letter printed in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections") against the proceedings of the court in the so-called witchcraft cases.

Brattleboro (brat'l-bur-o). A town in Windham County, Vermont, situated on the Connecticut River. Population (1890), 6,862.

Braun (broun), **August Emil.** Born at Gotha, Germany, April 19, 1809: died at Rome, Sept. 12, 1856. A German archæologist and homeopathic physician.

Braun, Johann Wilhelm Joseph. Born at Gronau, near Düren, Prussia, April 27, 1801: died at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 30, 1863. A German Roman Catholic theologian, professor at Bonn 1829. He was the author of "Die Lehre des [illegible]" (1835), etc., and one of the founders of the "Zeitschrift für Philosophie und katholische Theologie."

Braunsberg (brounz'berg). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 35 miles southwest of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,801.

Brauronia (brâ-rō'ni-ä). [Gr. Βραυρώνια, from Βραυρών, Brauron.] In Greek antiquity, a festival held at the shrine of Artemis at Brauron, in Attica, once in four years. At this festival the [illegible] (Herod. III. [illegible]).

Brauwer. See *Brouwer.*

Brava's Knight. Orlando Furioso: so called because he was the Marquis of Brava.

Bravest of the Brave, F. Le Brave des Braves. An epithet given by Henry IV. of France to Crillon (1541-1615), and applied by the French troops to Marshal Ney after the battle of [illegible] (1807).

Bravo [illegible], **Nicolas.** Born at [illegible] April [illegible], 1854. A Mexican [illegible]

Bravo, Rio. [Sp., 'wild or turbulent [illegible].'] The name originally given to the Rio Grande in the 16th century, and still used by the inhabitants of Mexico.

Bravo, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1831. Buckstone produced a melodrama in 1833 with the same title, a dramatization of the novel.

Bravo de Saravia Sotomayor (brä'vo da sä-ra-vē'ä so-tō-mä-yōr'), **Melchor.** Born at Soria about 1505: died there about 1580. A Spanish lawyer and administrator. He went to Peru in 1547 as one of the judges of the audience under Gasca, and later was dean of the audience during the rebellion of Giron. From 1567 to 1574 he governed Chile as president of the audience at Santiago.

Bravo-Murillo (brä'vo-mo-rēl'yo), **Juan.** Born at Frejenal de la Sierra, Badajoz, Spain, June, 1803: died at Madrid, Jan. 11, 1873. A Spanish statesman and diplomatist, prime minister 1851-52.

Bray (brā), Mrs. (**Anna Eliza Kempe**). Born at Newington, Surrey, Dec. 25, 1790: died at London, Jan. 21, 1883. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer. She was first married to Charles A. Stothard (died 1821), and about 1823 to the Rev. Edward A. Bray, vicar of Tavistock. She wrote "De Foix" (1826), "Trelawney of Trelawney" (1837), "Courtenay of Walreddon" (1844), "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy" (1836), etc.

Bray, Madeline. A young lady of singular beauty in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," the slave of a profligate father. She becomes the wife of Nicholas Nickleby.

Bray, Sir **Reginald.** Born in the parish of St. John Bedwardine, near Worcester: died 1503. An English architect and politician. He was steward of the household of Sir Henry Stafford and later a favorite of Henry VII., who appointed him privy councilor and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and employed him in various other offices. He supervised the construction of, and probably designed, the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; he also founded St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Bray, Thomas. Born at Marton, Shropshire, England, 1656: died at London, Feb. 15, 1730. An English clergyman and philanthropist.

Bray (brā). A parish in Berkshire, England, 26 miles west of London. A "Vicar of Bray," Simon Alleyn, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (according to Fuller) but always Vicar of Bray: hence the modern application of the title.

Bray. A grazing district in the eastern part of the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, famous for butter and cheese.

Bray. A seaport and watering-place in eastern Ireland, 12 miles southeast of Dublin.

Brazen (brā'zn), **Captain.** The rival recruiting officer to Captain Plume, an impudent, ignorant braggart, in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

Brazen Age, The. A play by Thomas Heywood, printed in 1613, founded on Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

Brazen Nose College. See *Brasenose College.*

Brazil (bra-zil'; Pg. pron. brä-zēl'), **United States of.** [F. *Brésil*, G. *Brasilien*.] A republic in South America, capital Rio de Janeiro, bounded by Venezuela and British, Dutch, and French Guiana on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Bolivia on the south, and Peru and Colombia on the west. It extends lat. 5° N. to 33° 45' S., long. 35° [illegible] W. [illegible] sphere which, [illegible] son of the [illegible] which in 1891 proclaimed the constitution of the United States of Brazil. Fonseca, the first president, assumed the dictatorship in 1891, but was obliged to resign the same year, and was succeeded by Peixoto as president. Revolts have occurred especially in Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso, and in 1893 a serious rebellion of the fleet broke out under Mello. Area (claimed), 3,209,878 square miles. Population (official estimate of 1888), 14,002,335.

Brazil. A mythical island which appeared on maps of the Atlantic as early as the 14th century, and long remained on them. It was placed at first apparently in the Azores, and also appeared as west of Ireland.

Brazils, The. Same as *Brazil.*

> "The Brazils" in the plural used to be a common form, and I have a dim notion that the reason has to be sought for in the vegetable kingdom.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, 4th ser., p. 200.

Brazos (brä'zos). A river in Texas which flows into the Gulf of Mexico 40 miles southwest of Galveston. Length, over 900 miles: navigable (in high water) 250 miles.

Brazos de Santiago (brä'zos dā sän-tē-ä'gō). A haven in southern Texas, situated on the Gulf of Mexico 6 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Brazza (brät'sä), **Giacomo de.** Died at Rome, March 1, 1888. A younger brother of Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza. He explored, in 1885, the countries of the Umbete, Osete, Mboko, Okota, and Djambi tribes, in French Kongo.

Brazza, Count **Pierre Savorgnan de.** Born at Rome, 1852. An Italian count, African explorer, and French officer. He went, in 1875, with Dr. Ballay, on a commercial exploration of the Ogowe River, West Africa. Ballay by the river, and Brazza overland, explored the whole Ogowe basin, discovered the Alima and Likuala rivers, and returned to Gabun in 1878. In 1879 Brazza was sent by the French government on a political expedition. He founded Franceville on the Upper Ogowe, opened roads between the coast and the Kongo, secured the kingdom of Makoko to France; founded Brazzaville; met Stanley on the Kongo; and explored the Lali and Niadi rivers. In 1880 he made more explorations and political extension in the Ogowe basin and on the coast. In 1883 he was appointed commissioner (governor) of the French Kongo, and established government posts all over this vast domain, exploring at the same time the Nkoni River. In 1891 he led an expedition up the Sanga River, thus opening the way for an expedition to Lake Chad.

Brazza, Slav. **Brac.** An island in the Adriatic Sea, in lat. 43° 18' N., long. 16° 40' E., in the crownland of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary: the ancient Brattia (Pliny). Length, 25 miles. Area, 153 square miles.

Breadalbane (bred-al'ba̤n), or **Albany** (âl'ba̤-ni). A former district in the western part of Perthshire, Scotland.

Bread and Cheese Folk. The insurgent party in Haarlem, Netherlands, in 1492, who held temporary possession of the city.

Breakfast-Table, Autocrat of the, Professor at the, Poet at the. A series of works by Oliver Wendell Holmes. See *Holmes.*

Breakspear (brāk'spēr), **Nicholas.** See *Adrian IV.*

Brébeuf (bra-bėf'), **Jean de.** Born at Bayeux, France, March 25, 1593: killed in the Huron country, March 16, 1649. A noted French Jesuit, missionary among the Huron Indians in Canada. In a combat between the Hurons and Iroquois he fell into the hands of the latter and was put to death by them. He translated the catechism into the Huron language.

Brechin (brech'in). A town in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the South Esk 23 miles northeast of Dundee. It has a cathedral, an ancient round tower, and a castle. Population (1891), 8,955.

Breckenridge (brek'en-rij), or **Breckinridge** (brek'in-rij), **John.** Born in Augusta County, Va., Dec. 2, 1760: died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 14, 1806. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, became attorney-general of Kentucky in 1795, served in the State legislature 1797-1800, drafted in [illegible] meeting with Jefferson and Nicholas at Monticello in 1798, the Kentucky Resolutions, which were adopted on his motion by the Kentucky legislature, Nov. 16, 1798, was United States senator from Kentucky 1801-05, and was attorney-general in President Jefferson's cabinet from Aug. 7, 1805, until his death.

Breckenridge, or **Breckinridge, John Cabell.** Born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821: died at Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1875. An American politician and general, grandson of John Breckenridge. He was a member of Congress 1851-1855, Vice-President of the United States 1857-61; candidate of the Southern Democrats for President in 1860, United States senator from Kentucky 1861; joined the Confederate army; was promoted brigadier-general Aug. 5, 1861; commanded the reserve at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862; [illegible] attack on Baton Rouge in Aug., [illegible] army at Murfreesboro [illegible]; was at Chickamauga Sept. 19-20, [illegible] Nov. [illegible], 1863; defeated General [illegible] at Newmarket May [illegible], 1864; was with General [illegible] June [illegible], 1864; was defeated by General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in Sept., 1864; defeated General Gillem in East Tennessee Nov. 12, 1864; was in the battle near Nashville Dec. 15, 1864; and was Confederate secretary of war from Jan. until April, 1865.

Brecknock (brek'nok) **Beacons.** The highest peaks of South Wales, 5 miles south of Brecon. Height, 2,910 feet.

Brecon (brek'on). The capital of Brecknockshire, Wales, situated at the junction of the Honddu and Usk 30 miles west by south of Hereford. It was the birthplace of Mrs. Siddons. Population (1891), 5,794.

Brecon, or **Brecknock.** A county in South Wales, lying between Radnor on the north, Radnor and Hereford on the east, Monmouth and Glamorgan on the south, and Cardigan and Caermarthen on the west. Area, 719 square miles. Population (1891), 57,031.

Breda (brā-dä'). A town and fortress in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 26 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It was taken by Maurice of Nassau in 1590, by Spinola in 1625, by Henry of Orange in 1637, and by Dumouriez in 1793. The French were expelled in 1813. Population (1889), commune, 22,549.

Breda, Compromise of. In the history of the Netherlands, a league between the Protestants and the Catholics, composed chiefly of the lesser nobility, organized by Philip Marnix of St. Aldegonde and others in 1566 for the purpose of opposing the Inquisition and protecting the political liberties of the country against the encroachments of Philip II. A deputation of three hundred nobles, headed by Count Brederode, presented to the duchess regent, Margaret of Parma, April 5, 1566, at Brussels, a petition which requested the abolition of the royal edicts pertaining to the Inquisition. See *Gueux.*

Breda, Declaration of. A manifesto by Charles II. of England, issued from Breda, April 4, 1660. He proclaimed a general amnesty.

Breda, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Breda July 31, 1667, between England, Holland, France, and Denmark. New York and New Jersey were confirmed to England, Acadia to France, Surinam to Holland.

Brederoo (brā'de-rō), **Gerbrand Adriaanzoon.** Born at Amsterdam in 1585: died there, 1618. An early Dutch dramatist. His work, mostly dramatic, includes the tragicomedies "Rodderijk ende Alphonsus" (1611) and "Griane" (1612), and several comedies, among them "Het Moortje" (1615), after the "Eunuchus" of Terence, and "Spaansche Brabander Jerolimo" (1618), the last considered his principal work.

Bredow (brā'dō), **Gabriel Gottfried.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 14, 1773: died at Breslau, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1814. A German historian, professor of history in Helmstedt (1804). He wrote "Merkwürdige Begebenheiten aus der allgemeinen Weltgeschichte" (1810), "Lehrbuch der Weltgeschichte" (1810), etc.

Breed's Hill. An eminence in Charlestown, Mass., connected with Bunker Hill, and fortified by Prescott on the occasion of the battle of June 17, 1776.

Bregaglia (brā-gäl'yä), **Val.** A valley in northern Italy and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It is traversed by the upper course of the Mera.

Bregenz (brā-ghents'). [L. *Brigantium.*] The capital of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated at the eastern end of Lake Constance, in lat. 47° 30′ N., long. 9° 45′ E.: the Roman Brigantium. It is on the site of a Roman camp. Population (1890), commune, 6,739.

Bregenzerwald (brā-gen'tsėr-väld). [G., 'forest of Bregenz.'] A mountainous region in northern Vorarlberg, belonging to the group of the Vorarlberg Algau Alps.

Brehm (brām), **Alfred Edmund.** Born at Renthendorf, near Neustadt-an-der-Orla, Germany, Feb. 2, 1829: died there, Nov. 11, 1884. A German naturalist and traveler. He established, after 1867, the Berlin Aquarium (opened 1869). His works include "Reiseskizzen aus Nordostafrika" (1855), "Das Leben der Vogel" (1860–61), "Thierleben" (1863–69), etc.

Breisach (brī'zäċh), or **Brisach** (brē'zäċh), or **Alt-Breisach** (ält'brī-zäċh). A town in the circle of Freiburg, Baden, on the Rhine, situated at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl 13 miles west of Freiburg: the Roman Mons Brisiacus, Brisacum. It was long an important Austrian fortress, and has several times been held by the French.

Breisgau (brīs'gou). An old district of southern Germany, corresponding practically to the districts of Freiburg and Lörrach in southern Baden: a possession of the house of Hapsburg since the later middle ages. By the treaty of Lunéville it was ceded to the Duke of Modena (1801). In 1805 the greater part was ceded to Baden and a part to Würtemberg, and Baden acquired all in 1810.

Breislak (brīs'läk), **Scipione.** Born at Rome, 1748: died at Milan, Feb. 15, 1826. An Italian geologist. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Ragusa, and then at the Collegio Nazareno at Rome, and later was one of the consuls of the Roman Republic. His chief works are "Topografia fisica della Campania" (1798), "Instituzioni geologiche" (1818), etc.

Breitenfeld, Battles of, or **Leipsic, Battles of.** 1. A victory gained by 40,000 Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus over 40,000 Imperialists under Tilly, Sept. 17, 1631, at Breitenfeld, a small place near Leipsic.—2. A victory of the Swedes under Torstenson over the Imperialists under Piccolomini, Nov. 2 (N. S.), 1642.

Breithaupt (brīt'houpt), **Joachim Justus.** Born at Nordheim, Hannover, Germany, 1658: died at Klosterberg, near Magdeburg, Germany, March 16, 1732. A German pietistic theologian. He became court preacher and consistorial councilor at Meiningen, 1685; pastor and professor of theology at Erfurt, 1687; and professor of theology at Halle, 1691.

Breithorn (brīt'hôrn). A mountain of the Valais Alps, on the border of Italy, south of Zermatt. Height, 13,685 feet.

Breitmann (brīt'män), **Hans.** A pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Bremen (brem'en; G. pron. brā'men), F. **Brême** (brām). A state of the German Empire. It comprises the city of Bremen, with a small adjoining territory, and the outlying districts of Vegesack and Bremerhaven. It is a republic, with a senate of 16 members, and a Convent of 150 burgesses (Bürgerschaft). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Area, 99 square miles. Population (1890), 180,443.

Bremen (brem'en; G. pron. brā'men). A free city of Germany, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire: next to Hamburg, the chief seaport in Germany. It is situated on the Weser, 34 miles from its mouth, in lat. 53° 5′ N., long. 8° 49′ E. It has a large trade in grain, tobacco, wool, cotton, oil, etc., and extensive ship-building and tobacco manufactures. Its port, Bremerhaven, is connected by the North German Lloyd with New York, South America, etc., by the Hansa Company with India, and regularly with Hull, Leith, etc. Bremen was founded as early as 788 by Charles the Great. It became the seat of a bishopric about 804; freed itself from the episcopal rule in the 14th century; and joined the Hanseatic League, but was several times expelled and readmitted. Its position as a free imperial city was finally acknowledged in 1648. In 1810 it was incorporated with France, but regained its independence in 1813, and became successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire. Its constitution dates from 1849. It joined the Zollverein in 1888. The Rathaus is for the most part of the 15th century, though the picturesque southwest façade dates from 1609. This façade is supported on 12 Doric columns, and is characterized by its very ornate oriel windows and gable. The statues of the emperor, the electors, etc., between the windows, are medieval. There is a fine great hall, with paintings and colored glass. On the west side is the Ratskeller, or municipal wine-cellar (celebrated in literature), decorated with excellent frescos. Population (1890), 125,684.

Bremen, Duchy of. A former duchy of Germany, which lay between the lower Elbe and lower Weser. It consisted largely of the archbishopric of Bremen and Verden, and now belongs to the province of Hannover, Prussia. It was acquired by Sweden in 1648, and by Hannover in 1719.

Bremer (brām'er), **Frederika.** Born at Tuorla, near Åbo, in Finland, Aug. 17, 1801: died at Årsta, near Stockholm, Dec. 31, 1865. A noted Swedish novelist. A few years after her birth the family removed to Stockholm, and shortly afterward to an estate at Årsta near by, where, with the exception of two years spent in the United States, whither she went in 1849, a short time in England on her return, and a subsequent sojourn of five years on the Continent and in Palestine, she subsequently lived. She was a prolific writer. Her first novel, "Teckningar ur Hvardagslifvet" ("Sketches of Every-day Life," 1828), is a description of middle-class life in Sweden. It was followed by others in the same vein, notably "Familjen H." ("The H. Family"), "Presidentens Döttrar" ("The President's Daughters"), "Grannarna" ("The Neighbors"), "Axel och Anna" ("Axel and Anna"), "Hemmet" ("The Home"), "Nina." She was the author, besides, of several books of travel: among them "Hemmen i nya Verlden" ("Homes in the New World," 1853), which contains her impressions of America. Her later works, like "Hertha" and "Syskonlif," embody her opinions on philanthropy, religion, and the equal rights of women. Several of her works appeared simultaneously in Swedish and English, and numerous others have been translated.

Bremerhaven (brem'er-hä-fen), or **Bremerhafen** (brā'mėr-hä-fen). A seaport in the state of Bremen, Germany, situated on the Weser in lat. 53° 33′ N., long. 8° 34′ E. It is rapidly increasing in size. It contains elaborate docks and workshops of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Population (1890), 16,414.

Brenda. See *Troil, Brenda.*

Brendan (bren'dan), or **Brenainn,** of Birr, Saint. Born at Birr, now Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, 490 (?): died Nov. 29, 573. An Irish monk. He was a disciple of St. Finnian of Clonard, was a friend of St. Columba, to whom he is said to have recommended Hy as a place of exile, and founded the monastery of Birr about 562. St. Columba is represented to have seen at Brendan's death "heaven opened and choirs of angels descending" to meet his soul. He is commemorated on Nov. 29.

Brendan, or **Brenainn,** Saint. Born at Tralee, County Kerry, in 484: died in 577. An Irish monk, a contemporary of St. Brendan of Birr, and called "Son of Finnloga" or St. Brendan of Clonfert to distinguish him. After completing his studies at Tuam he set forth on the expedition known as the "Navigation of St. Brendan." According to the legendary account of his travels, he set sail with others to seek the terrestrial paradise which was supposed to exist in an island of the Atlantic. Various miracles are related of the voyage, but they are always connected with the great island where the monks are said to have landed. The legend was current in the time of Columbus and long after, and many connected St. Brendan's island with the newly discovered America. His name is variously spelled *Brandon, Borondon,* etc. He is commemorated on May 16.

Brendel (bren'del), **Franz.** Born at Stolberg, in the Harz, Prussia, Nov. 26, 1811: died at Leipsic, Nov. 25, 1868. A German musical critic. He wrote "Geschichte der Musik in Italien, Frankreich und Deutschland" (1852), "Musik der Gegenwart" (1854), articles in the "Neue Zeitschrift," etc.

Brenets (brė-nā'), **Lac des.** A small lake in the Jura, formed by the Doubs in its upper course, near Le Locle, Switzerland.

Brenner (bren'ner). The lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps. It is situated in Tyrol about 25 miles south of Innsbruck; has been used since Roman times; is traversed by a railway (since 1867); and is the main line of travel between Italy and Germany. Height, 4,485 feet.

Brenneville (bren-vēl') (Normandy), **Battle of.** A battle, Aug. 20, 1119, in which Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France.

Brennoralt, or The Discontented Colonel. A tragedy by Sir John Suckling, written in 1639, printed in 1646.

Brennus (bren'us). [L. *Brennus,* Gr. Βρέννος, repr. an Old Celtic name which has been identified with the W. *Bran* (W. and Ir. *bran* = E. *raven*).] In legendary history, a leader of the Senonian Gauls who overran Italy and captured Rome 390 (?) B. C. With an army of about 70,000 men he defeated a Roman army of about 40,000 in the battle of the Allia, and plundered and burnt Rome, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, with the exception of eighty priests and old patricians, whom the Gauls massacred. After an unsuccessful night attack, repulsed by the valor of Manlius Capitolinus, who was awakened by the geese of Juno, he besieged the Capitol six months, till bought off by the garrison with 1,000 pounds of gold. According to a late legend, when the gold was being weighed a Roman tribune remonstrated against the use of false weights by the Gauls. Brennus threw his sword into the scale, with the famous exclamation, "Vae victis!" ("Woe to the conquered!"). His real name was probably *Brenhin,* Cymrian for "king," or *Bran,* a proper name of frequent occurrence in Welsh history.

Brennus. A Gallic leader who invaded Greece, in 279 B. C., with an army of 150,000 foot and 61,000 horse. Having dislodged 20,000 Greeks from the pass of Thermopylæ by the secret path over the mountains followed two hundred years before by the Persians, he advanced with 40,000 men against Delphi, where he was repulsed by about 4,000 Delphians. He is said to have put himself to death, unable to survive his defeat.

Brenta (bren'tä). A river in northeastern Italy which rises in the southern part of the Tyrol, and flows into the Gulf of Venice: the ancient Medoacus Major. Length, 108 miles.

Brentano (bren-tä'nō), **Clemens.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Sept. 8, 1778: died at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, July 28, 1842. A German romantic poet and novelist, brother of Elizabeth (Bettina) von Arnim. From 1797 to 1800 he studied at Jena. He afterward frequently changed his abode. In Berlin, 1817 to 1818, he became a strict Catholic, and in the latter year entered the cloister at Dülmen. Subsequently he lived in various places, but led the life of a recluse. In conjunction with his brother-in-law Achim von Arnim, he compiled the collection of folk-songs published, 1806–08, under the title "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" ("The Boy's Wonder Horn"). He was the author of a number of dramas, lyrics, and tales. Chief among the last are the "Geschichte vom braven Kasperl und schönen Annerl" ("History of the Good Kasperl and the Fair Annerl," 1817), and "Gockel, Hinkel und Gackeleia" (1838). His collected works, "Gesammelte Schriften," appeared in 9 volumes (Frankfort, 1852–55).

Brentano, Elizabeth. See *Arnim, von.*

Brentford (brent'ford). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles west of London. Here Edmund "Ironside" defeated the Danes, May, 1016, and Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians under Holles, Nov. 12, 1642. Population (1891), 13,736.

Brentford, Two Kings of. Two characters which always appear together and do exactly the same things, in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal." It is not known what [illegible], if any, suggested them, but they have [illegible].

Brera (brā'rä). The name of the "Palace of Sciences and Arts" at Milan. It contains a noted art gallery and the Brera Library, founded in 1770, with about [illegible] volumes.

Brescia (bre'shä). A province of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,845 square miles. Population (1891), 487,812.

Brescia. [L. *Brixia*.] The capital of the province of Brescia, Italy, situated at the foot of the Alps, in lat. 45° 32′ N., long. 10° 13′ E.: the Gallic Brixia. It has manufactures of linen, woolen, silk, weapons, etc. It was originally a Gallic and later a Roman town, and was wealthy and important till its sack by Gaston de Foix in 1512. Till 1797 it was under Venetian rule. It took part in the revolutionary movements of 1848–49, and was bombarded and taken by the Austrians in 1849. The Duomo Vecchio, or old cathedral, is a circular church with a rectangular porch, perhaps as old as the 7th century, and of much architectural interest as a more probable prototype than San Vitale at Ravenna of the circular churches of northern Europe. The diameter is 125 feet; that of the nave, with its lofty dome resting on eight plain round arches, 65. There is also a Roman temple, which now serves as the Museo Antico. It is Corinthian, on a high basement, with a picturesque portico of twelve columns and four piers in front. There are three shallow cellas side by side: that in the middle projects beyond the others, and is preceded by a hexastyle porch, while each side cella has two columns between square piers. This temple is remarkable in having the portico on one of its long sides. It was dedicated by Vespasian in A. D. 72, and one of the cellas was sacred to Hercules. Population (commune), [illegible].

Brésil. See *Brazil*.

Breslau (bres′lou). [Pol. *Wraclaw* or *Wracislawa*, L. *Wratislavia*.] The capital of the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ohlau with the Oder, in lat. 51° 7′ N., long. 17° 3′ E. It is the second city of Prussia, and is one of the chief commercial centers in Germany, having trade in grain, wool, timber, metals, cloth, etc., and manufactures of cloth, spirits, etc. It contains a cathedral, university, Rathaus, Stadthaus (with library and collections), etc. It was a town as early as 1000 A. D., and was the capital of the medieval duchy of Silesia. It came under Bohemian rule in 1335 and passed with Bohemia to the Hapsburgs. In 1741 it was captured by Frederick the Great, and was besieged and taken by the French 1806–07. It was the scene of an uprising against the French in 1813. The cathedral is in the main of the 14th century, with earlier choir and later vestibule. It possesses a great number of chapels, several of them very richly ornamented with sculpture and containing fine tombs with statues and reliefs, besides brasses and paintings. Population (1890), 335,186.

Breslau. A governmental district in the province of Silesia, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,599,232.

Breslau, Peace of. Lord Hyndford, representing the Queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, signed June 11, 1742, with Podewilz, the Prussian minister, the preliminaries of a treaty concluded at Berlin, July 28, 1742. Austria ceded Silesia to Prussia.

Bressant (bre-soṅ′), **Jean Baptiste Prosper.** Born at Chalons-sur-Saone, France, Oct. 24, 1815: died at Nemours, Jan. 22, 1886. A French comedian.

Bresse (bres). A former district of eastern France, lying east of the Saône, and comprised in the department of Ain. Its chief city was Bourg. [illegible] part of the [illegible] kingdom, passed to the [illegible] of Savoy [illegible], and was ceded by Savoy [illegible]. It formed part of the general government of [illegible].

Bresson (bre-sôṅ′), **Charles,** Comte. Born at Paris, 1798: died at Naples, Nov. 2, 1847. A French diplomatist. He was first secretary of legation at London about 1829; chargé d'affaires at Berlin 1833; minister of foreign affairs 1834; and ambassador at Madrid [illegible] and at Naples [illegible], where he committed suicide. He negotiated at Madrid, 1846, the double French-Spanish marriage of Queen Isabella and of her sister.

Bressuire (bre-swēr′). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, 45 miles south of Angers. It has a medieval castle and church. Population (1891), commune, 4,723.

Brest (brest). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the Roads of Brest in lat. 48° 24′ N., long. 4° 29′ W. It is the principal naval port of France, and a strong fortress. It [illegible] cable (to Duxbury, Massachusetts). It figured in the Hundred Years' War, resisted an English attack in 1513, [illegible] Howe in 1794. Population (1891), commune, 75,854.

Brest-Litovski (brest-lē-tov′ski), Pol. **Brzesc Litewski.** [illegible]

Bretagne [illegible] *Brittany*.

Breteuil (bre-tėy′). [illegible] Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Bret Harte. See *Harte*.

Bretigny (bre-tēn-yi′), **Treaty** or **Peace of.** [illegible] May 8, 1360, between [illegible] crown [illegible] leased King John of France. France permitted England to retain Gascony, Guienne, Poitou, Ponthieu, Calais, etc., and paid 3,000,000 gold crowns.

Breton (bre-tôṅ′), **Emile Adélard.** Born at Courrières, Pas-de-Calais, France, March 8, 1831. A French landscape-painter, brother and pupil of Jules Breton. He left the army to pursue his studies in art, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1878. His favorite subjects are Autumn, Winter, Twilight, and Sunset.

Breton, Jules Adolphe Aimé Louis. Born at Courrières, Pas-de-Calais, France, May 1, 1827. A noted French genre painter. He is a pupil of Drolling and of Devigne, and has devoted himself to the representation of incidents taken from the life of the peasantry. He was in 1861 decorated with the cross and in 1889 became a commander of the Legion of Honor. Among his best-known paintings are "Le retour des moissonneurs" (1853), "Les glaneuses" (1855), "La bénédiction des blés" (1857), "La fin de la journée" (1865) etc. He has written poems, and an autobiography entitled "Vie d'un artiste, art et nature" (1890).

Breton (brit′on), **Nicholas.** Born at London about 1545: died about 1626. An English poet and prose-writer, a stepson of George Gascoigne. He was a voluminous writer.

Breton (bre-tôṅ′), **Raymond.** Born at Auxerre, 1609: died at Caen, 1679. A French Dominican missionary. From 1635 to 1643 he was in the French West Indies, most of the time living among the Caribs. He published several works on their language and customs, and his manuscripts were largely used by Rochefort and others.

Breton de los Herreros, Manuel. See *Herreros*.

Bretons (bret′onz). The natives of Brittany.

Bretschneider (bret′shnī-der), **Karl Gottlieb.** Born at Gersdorf, Saxony, Feb. 11, 1776: died at Gotha, Germany, Jan. 22, 1848. A German Protestant theologian, general superintendent at Gotha (1816).

Bretten (bret′ten). A small town in Baden, 15 miles east of Karlsruhe: the birthplace of Melanchthon.

Breval (brev′al), **John Durant.** Born at Westminster (?) about 1680: died at Paris, Jan., 1738. An English miscellaneous writer. He was of French descent, but wrote much under the name of Joseph Gay. He attacked Pope under this pseudonym, and is in return held up to ridicule in the "Dunciad."

Brévent (bra-voṅ′). A summit of the Alps of Mont Blanc, northwest of Chamonix. Height, 8,285 feet.

Breviarium Alaricanum (brē-vi-ā′ri-um a-lar-i-kā′num). [L., 'short code of Alaric.'] A code of Roman law, compiled in 506 A. D. by direction of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths.

Brewer, Antony. Lived about 1655. An English dramatic writer. He wrote "The Love-sick King, etc." (1655), which was reprinted as "The Perjured Nun." He is better known, however, from the fact that "Lingua, or the Combat of the Five Senses, etc." (1607) and "The Merry Devil of Edmonton" (1608) were formerly ascribed to him. "The Country Girl" (1647), signed "T. B.," has also been erroneously identified as his.

Brewer of Ghent. See *Jacob van Artevelde*.

Brewster (brö′stėr), Sir **David.** Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1781: died at Allerly, Montrose, Scotland, Feb. 10, 1868. A celebrated Scotch physicist, noted especially for discoveries in regard to the polarization of light. He invented the kaleidoscope in 1816; perfected the [illegible] and improved the lighthouse system. He wrote a "Treatise on Optics" [illegible], "More Worlds than One" [illegible], "Memoirs, etc., of Sir Isaac Newton" [illegible]. In 1838 he became principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the university of St. Andrews.

Brewster, William. Born at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1560 (1566?): died at Plymouth, Mass., April 10, 1644. One of the founders of the Plymouth Colony in New England. He is said to have studied a short time at the University of Cambridge; was employed [illegible] in the service of William Davison, [illegible] to the Low Countries, [illegible] unsuccessful [illegible] Plymouth, as [illegible]

Brialmont [illegible] **Henri Alexis.** Born [illegible]

Briana [illegible] not obtain the love [illegible]

Brian Borohma [illegible] **Boru** [illegible] *boromi*, Brian the tribute.] Born 926: killed at Clontarf, Ireland, Good Friday, 1014. A noted Irish king. He became sovereign of Munster in 978 (?), and principal king of Ireland in 1002.

Brian Boroihme (Brian Boru), or The Maid of Erin. A play by James Sheridan Knowles, 1811, adapted from an earlier work of the same name.

Briançon (brē-oṅ-sôṅ′). A town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, situated on the Durance near Mont Genèvre and the Italian frontier, in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 6° 35′ E.: the Roman Brigantium. It is an important strategic point, and a fortress of the first class. Population (1891), commune, 6,580.

Brianza (brē-än′dzä). A district in northern Italy, between the Lake of Como and the Lake of Lecco. It is noted for its fertility.

Briareus (brī-a′rē-us). [Gr. Βριάρεως.] In Greek mythology, a son of Uranus and Ge, a monster with a hundred arms. Also called *Ægæon*.

Brice, Saint. Born at Tours: died there, Nov. 13, 444. A French prelate, made bishop of Tours on the death of St. Martin. He is commemorated on Nov. 13. On St. Brice's day, 1002, there was a massacre of the Danes in England by order of Ethelred.

Briceno (brē-thā′nō), **Ramon.** Born at Santiago, 1814. A Chilian bibliophilist and author. In 1840 he was chosen professor of philosophy and natural law in the Chilian University, and in 1864 director of the National Library. He has held various judicial offices. Besides books on law and philosophy he has published "Estadistica Bibliografica de la Literatura Chilena." His private library is one of the largest in South America.

Brick (brik), **Jefferson.** A correspondent of a New York journal in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." He is of excessively mild and youthful aspect, but bloodthirsty in the extreme in his political views.

Bridal of Triermain, The. A poem by Scott, published in 1813.

Bridal Veil Fall. A noted fall in the Yosemite Valley, California. The height of the main fall is 630 feet, and that of the cascades about 300 feet. The total fall (nearly vertical) is about 900 feet.

Bride, Saint. See *Bridget*.

Bride of Abydos, The. 1. A poem by Lord Byron, a Turkish tale, published in 1813.—2. A melodrama adapted from the poem by Dimond, produced about 1819.

Bride of the Sea. A name poetically given to Venice, from the medieval ceremony by which the city was wedded to the Adriatic.

Bride of Lammermoor, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819. See *Ashton, Lucy*. Several plays have been written on the subject, notably one by J. W. Cole under the name of "John William Calcraft," called "The Bride of Lammermoor," and one by Merivale, called "Ravenswood." See also *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

Bridewell (brīd′wel). [From *St. Bride's*, or *Bridget's, well*, a spring of supposed miraculous powers, in the vicinity.] A celebrated London prison, or house of detention, most of which was demolished in 1863. It was founded upon a favorite palace of Henry VIII., which stood at the mouth of the Fleet between Blackfriars and Whitefriars. There was a royal residence here as early as the reign of Henry III., if not in that of John. Henry VIII. is said to have rebuilt the palace and he and Katharine lived there when the cardinals sat on the divorce in Blackfriars opposite. In [illegible] Edward VI. gave his father's palace of Bridewell to the city of London for a workhouse, and formulated the system of municipal charity. It later became a temporary prison or house of detention, with which use its name is especially familiar. In old views and maps it appears as a crenellated building of some architectural pretensions. The name has become a generic term for a house of correction or lockup.

Bridgeman (brij′man), **Laura Dewey.** Born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 21, 1829: died at South Boston, Mass., May 24, 1889. A blind deaf-mute noted in connection with educational methods for unfortunates of her class. Having lost sight and hearing and having been partially deprived of the senses of taste and smell when [illegible] years of age, she was placed in the Perkins Institution at South Boston at the age of [illegible], where she was taught by means of a raised alphabet devised by the principal, Dr. S. G. Howe.

Bridgeman, Lucinda. A vulgar city girl in Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover."

Bridgenorth, or **Bridgnorth** (brij′nôrth). A town and formerly a parliamentary borough in Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn 18 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. Its castle was taken by Henry I. in [illegible], by Henry II. in [illegible], and by the Parliamentarians in [illegible]. Population (1891), [illegible].

Bridgenorth, Alice. The principal female character in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

Bridge of Sighs. 1. A bridge in Venice which spans the Rio della Paglia, and connects the ducal palace with the Carceri, or prisons. The bridge dates from 1597; it is an elliptical arch, 32 feet above the water, inclosed at the sides and arched overhead. It contains two separate passages, through which prisoners were led for trial or judgment. See *Tombs, The.* 2. A poem by Thomas Hood, composed in 1844.

Bridgeport (brij'pōrt). A city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on an inlet of Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 11′ N., long. 73° 12′ W. It is one of the chief manufacturing cities in the State. Formerly called *Newfield.* Population (1890), 48,866.

Bridget (brij'et), **Brigit**, or **Bride** (brīd), Saint. [Ir. *Brigit*, Mid. Ir. *Brighid* (ML. *Brigida*, *Brigitta*), from an OCelt. **Briganti*, repr. by LL. *Brigantia*, the name of a Celtic goddess.] Died at Kildare, Ireland, Feb. 1, 523. A patron saint of Ireland. According to an ancient Irish account of her life, she was born at Fochart (now Faugher) in 453 A. D., and was the daughter of Dubhthach by his bondmaid Brotsech or Broiceseach. She obtained her freedom through the intervention of the King of Leinster, who was impressed by her piety, and became the founder of a nunnery, in the shadow of which the present town of Kildare sprang up. She is commemorated on Feb. 1.

> A goddess called Brigit, poetess and seeress, worshipped by the poets of ancient Erinn; that she was daughter of the Irish god known as Dagda the Great; and that she had two sisters who were also called Brigit, the one the patroness of the healing art, and the other of smith-work. This means, in other words, that the Goidels formerly worshipped a Minerva called Brigit, who presided over the three chief professions known in Erinn: to her province in fact might be said to belong just what Cæsar terms operum atque artificiorum initia.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 74.

Bridget, Saint, of Sweden. See *Birgitta.*

Bridgeton (brij'ton). The capital of Cumberland County, New Jersey, situated on Cohansey Creek 36 miles south of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of iron, woolens, and glass. Population (1890), 11,424.

Bridgetown (brij'toun). The capital of Barbados, West Indies, situated on the southwestern coast in lat. 13° 6′ N., long. 59° 37′ W. Population (1891), 21,000.

Bridgewater, Duke of, Earl of. See *Egerton.*

Bridgewater (brij'wâ-tėr). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 26 miles south of Boston. It is the seat of a State Normal School. Population (1890), 4,249.

Bridgewater, Battle of. See *Lundy's Lane.*

Bridgewater House. The town residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, London, built 1847–49 on the site of Cleveland House. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions.

Bridgewater Madonna, The. The small painting by Raphael (1512) in Bridgewater House, London. The Child lies on the Virgin's knees and clutches her veil.

Bridgewater Treatises. A series of treatises written in compliance with the terms of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater, who died in 1829. He left £8,000 to be paid to the author of the best treatise on "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." Those with whom the selection of the author was left decided to give the subject to eight persons for separate treatises. These were "The Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man" (Thomas Chalmers, 1833), "Chemistry, Meteorology, and Digestion" (William Prout, 1834), "History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals" (Kirby, 1835), "Geology and Mineralogy" (Dean Buckland, 1836), "The Hand, as evincing Design" (Sir Charles Bell, 1833), "The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man" (J. Kidd, M. D., 1833), "Astronomy and General Physics" (Whewell, 1833), "Animal and Vegetable Physiology" (P. M. Roget, M. D., 1834).

Bridgman (brij'man), **Frederick Arthur.** Born at Tuskegee, Ala., 1847. An American genre painter, a pupil of L. Gérôme, resident in Paris. His subjects are chiefly Eastern.

Bridgwater (brij'wâ-tėr), or **Bridgewater.** A seaport in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Parret, near its mouth, 29 miles southwest of Bristol. It is the birthplace of Blake. Near it is Sedgemoor. It was taken by the Royalists in 1643, and by the Parliamentarians in 1645. It declared for Monmouth in 1685. Population (1891), 12,429.

Bridlington (brid'ling-ton, now pron. locally bėr'ling-ton). [Also *Brellington* and *Burlington*, according to the corrupted pronunciation: ME. *Bridlington.*] A town in Yorkshire, England, 23 miles north of Hull. Bridlington Quay, a watering-place, lies on the coast. Total population (1891), 8,916.

Bridoie (brē-dwä'). ['Bridlegoose.'] A naïve and placidly ignorant judge in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," who decides causes by means of dice. This he considers the most natural method. The character is a trenchant satire on judicial proceedings of the day.

Brid'oison (brē-dwä-zôṅ'). ['Bridlegosling.'] A pretentious judge in "Le Mariage de Figaro," by Beaumarchais, taken from the Bridoie of Rabelais.

Bridport (brid'pōrt). A seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough in Dorsetshire, England, situated 14 miles west of Dorchester. Population (1891), 6,611.

Brie (brē). An ancient territory of northern France, situated east of Paris. It is a level region, noted for its corn, dairy products, and especially for its cheese. It was divided into the Brie Française (in Île-de-France), whose capital was Brie-Comte-Robert, and the Brie Champenoise (in Champagne). The latter was subdivided into Haute-Brie, capital Meaux; Basse-Brie, capital Provins, and Brie Pouilleuse, capital Château-Thierry. It was a county under the successors of Charlemagne. Later it generally followed the fortunes of Champagne.

Brieg (brēG). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 28 miles southeast of Breslau. It has a Renaissance castle of the princes of Brieg. Population (1890), 20,154.

Brieg. A small town in the eastern part of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhone at the eastern terminus of the railway.

Briel (brēl), or **Brielle** (brē-el'), or **Brill** (bril). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Maas 14 miles west of Rotterdam. It was taken from Spain by the "Water-Beggars" under William de la Marck, April 1, 1572.

Brienne, or **Brienne-le-Château** (brē-en'lė-shä-tō'). A town in the department of Aube, France, 23 miles northeast of Troyes. It contained, until 1790, a military school which was attended by Napoleon 1779–84. Here, Jan. 29, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Allies under Blücher.

Brienne, John de. Titular king of Jerusalem 1210–25.

Brienne, Loménie de. See *Loménie.*

Brienz (brē-ents'). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the northeastern extremity of the Lake of Brienz.

Brienz, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, east of the Lake of Thun. It is traversed by the Aare. Length, 8¾ miles. Breadth, 3 miles.

Brier Creek. A river in eastern Georgia which joins the Savannah River 57 miles southeast of Augusta. Here, March 3, 1779, the British under General Prevost defeated the Americans under General Ashe.

Brierly (brī'ėr-li), **Bob.** The Ticket-of-Leave Man in Tom Taylor's play of that name.

Brigadore (brig'a-dōr). The horse of Sir Guyon in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," named from Brigliadoro, the horse of Orlando in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."

Brigantes (bri-gan'tēz). A tribe of Britain which in the 1st century A. D. occupied the region north of the Humber. See *Brigantia.*

Brigantia (bri-gan'shi-ä). The kingdom of the Brigantes. See the extract.

> To the north of the Coritavi stretched a confederacy or collection of kingdoms to which the Romans applied the single name of "Brigantia." We first hear of these confederated states about the year A. D. 50, when their combined territories extended on one coast from Flamborough Head to the Firth of Forth, and on the other from the Dee or Mersey to the valleys on the upper shore of the Solway. "A line," says Mr. Skene, "drawn from the Solway Firth across the island to the eastern sea exactly separates the great nation of the Brigantes from the tribes on the north, the 'Gadeni' and the 'Otadeni'; but this is obviously an artificial separation, as it closely follows the line of Hadrian's Wall; otherwise it would imply that the southern boundary of these barbarian tribes was precisely on a line where nature presents no physical demarcation."
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 236.

Brigantia. The ancient name of Bregenz.

Brigantinus Lacus (brig-an-tī'nus lā'kus). The Roman name of the Lake of Constance.

Brigantium. The Roman name of Bregenz.

Briggs (brigz), **Charles Augustus.** Born at New York, Jan. 15, 1841. A Presbyterian theologian. He studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1861–63, and at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1866–69; became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Roselle, New Jersey, in 1870, and in 1874 became professor of Hebrew and the cognate languages in Union Theological Seminary. In 1880 he became a member of the editorial staff of the "Presbyterian Review." His works include "Biblical Study" (1883), "American Presbyterianism" (1885), "Messianic Prophecy" (1886), etc. His advanced views in biblical criticism, with other doctrinal views, subjected him to a trial for heresy 1892–93, which resulted in his condemnation and suspension by the General Assembly.

Briggs, Charles Frederick. Born at Nantucket, Mass., 1804: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1877. An American journalist and author. He wrote the novels "Harry Franco: a Tale of the Great Panic" (1839), "Trippings of Tom Pepper" (1847), etc.

Briggs, Henry. Born at Warley Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb., 1561: died at Oxford, England, Jan. 26, 1631. A noted English mathematician, the inventor of the "common" system of logarithms. See *Napier.* He was professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, 1596–1620, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1620–1631.

Brighella. In old Italian comedy, a Bergamask type.

Bright (brīt), **Jesse D.** Born at Norwich, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1812: died at Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1875. An American politician, Democratic United States senator from Indiana 1845–62. He was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty, Feb. 5, 1862.

Bright, John. Born at Greenbank, near Rochdale, in Lancashire, England, Nov. 16, 1811: died there, March 27, 1889. A distinguished English Liberal statesman and orator. He was an agitator for the Anti-Corn-Law League 1838–46; first entered Parliament in 1843; was president of the Board of Trade 1868–70; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1873–74 and 1880–82; and became lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1883. Author of "Speeches on Parliamentary Reform" (1867), "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" (1869), "Speeches on Public Affairs" (1869).

Bright, Richard. Born at Bristol, England, Sept. 28, 1789: died at London, Dec. 16, 1858. A noted English physician. In 1827 he published "Reports of Medical Cases," in which he traced to its source in the kidneys the morbid condition named for him "Bright's disease."

Brighton (brī'ton), formerly **Brighthelmston.** A city and watering-place in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 0° 8′ W.: the leading seaside resort in Great Britain. Among its chief features are the Royal Pavilion (founded by the Prince of Wales (George IV.) 1784), the Esplanade, New Pier, Aquarium, etc. It was developed in the second half of the 18th century. Population (1891), 115,402.

Brighton. Formerly a town in eastern Massachusetts 4 miles west of Boston, since 1874 the 25th ward of Boston.

Brigit. See *Bridget.*

Brigliadoro (brēl-yä-dō'rō). ['Golden bridle.'] The name of Orlando's horse in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."

Brignoles (brēn-yōl'). A town in the department of Var, in Provence, France, 23 miles north-northeast of Toulon. Population (1891), 4,811.

Brignoli (brēn-yō'lē), **Pasquale.** Born in Italy about 1823: died at New York, Oct. 29, 1884. An Italian tenor singer. After singing with marked success in the principal cities of Europe he came to New York in 1855, where he achieved his highest reputation.

Brihaddevata (bri-had-dā'va-tä). An ancient Sanskrit work ascribed to Shaunaka. Its object is to specify the deity for each verse of the Rigveda. In so doing it supports its views with many legends.

Brihaspati (bri″has-pa'ti). ['Lord of devotion.'] In Vedic mythology, a god in whom the activity of the pious man toward the gods is personified. Brihaspati is the prayer, sacrificer, priest, intercessor for men with the gods, and their protector against the wicked. He appears as the prototype of the priest, and is called the purohita, or "house-priest," of the gods. The Brahma of the later Triad is a development of this conception.

Brihatkatha (bri-hat'ka-thä). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Narration," a collection of tales by Gunadhya, stated by Somadeva to be the source of his Kathasaritsagara (which see). The Brihatkatha is believed to go back to the 1st or 2d century of the Christian era, but no manuscript of it has yet been published. Important evidence of its character is afforded by the two works founded upon it, the Brihatkathamanjari and Kathasaritsagara.

Brihatkathamanjari (bri-hat-ka-thä-man'ja-rē). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Blossom-cluster of Tales," a collection of tales by Kshemendra Vyasadasa, based on the Brihatkatha. Its date is not far from 1037 A. D. Part of it has been given in text and translation by Sylvain Levi in the "Journal Asiatique."

Brihatsanhita (bri-hat-san'hi-tä). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Collection," an astrological work by Varaha Mihira, who is believed to have flourished about the beginning of the 6th century A. D.

Brihtnoth (bricht'noth). Died 991. An ealdorman of the East Saxons. He was the son-in-law of the ealdorman Ælfgar, whom he succeeded [illegible]. He made lavish grants to [illegible], especially to the monasteries of Ely and Ramsey, and fell in battle against the Northmen at Maldon in 991.

Brihtwald (bricht'wald). Died Jan. 13, 731. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of noble parentage, but neither the place nor the year of his birth is known. He was elevated to the see of Canterbury in 692. In 705 he presided over a council [illegible] at which a compromise was effected between [illegible] exiled Archbishop of York, and the king of Northumbria.

Brihuega (brē-wā'gä). A town in the province of Guadalajara, New Castile, Spain, situated on the Tajuña 44 miles northeast of Madrid. Here, Dec. 1710, the French [illegible] Vendome defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope.

Bril (bril), **Paul.** Born at Antwerp about 1554: died at Rome, 1626. A Flemish painter, noted especially for landscapes.

Brillat-Savarin (brē-yä′ sä-vä-raṅ′), **Anthelme.** Born at Belley, Ain, France, April 1, 1755: died at Paris, Feb. 2, 1826. A French writer, an authority on gastronomy, author of "Physiologie du goût" ("Physiology of Taste," 1825), etc.

Brilon (brē′lon). An ancient town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 22 miles east of Arnsberg.

Brinckman (brink′män), Baron **Karl Gustaf.** Born at Brännkyrka, near Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 24, 1764: died at Stockholm, Dec. 25, 1847 (Jan. 10, 1848?). A Swedish diplomatist and poet. He wrote under the pseudonym "Selmar."

Brindisi (brēn′dẹ-sē). [L. *Brundisium*, *Brundusium*, Gr. Βρεντέσιον, Βρεντήσιον.] A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 40° 39′ N., long. 18° E. It is a station of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and has steamer connection also with Greece, the Levant, and Adriatic ports. It contains a cathedral, a castle of Frederick II., the ruined church of San Giovanni, and a Roman column, one of two which stood on a point in the harbor. The capital is carved with figures of divinities. These columns may have marked the end of the Appian Way, or have served to hold lights for the guidance of shipping. Brundisium was colonized by Tarentum, was acquired by Rome about 267 B. C., and became a Roman naval station. It was the terminus of the Appian Way, and the usual starting-point for Greece and the East. In 49 B. C. it was besieged by Cæsar. It was the birthplace of Pacuvius and the place of Vergil's death. It was a frequent rendezvous of the Crusaders. In 1348 it was destroyed, and again in 1458, by an earthquake. Population, 14,000.

Brink (brink), **Bernhard Egidius Conrad ten.** Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 12, 1841: died at Strasburg, Jan. 29, 1892. A philologist, noted especially for his studies in English literature and language. He was professor of modern languages at Marburg 1870–73, and of English at Strasburg 1873–92. His works include "Chaucer" (Vol. I, 1870), "Geschichte der Englischen Literatur" (1877–89), etc.

Brinton (brin′tọn), **Daniel Garrison.** Born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1837. An American surgeon and ethnologist. He is professor of ethnology and archæology in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and of American archæology and linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania. His works include "The Myths of the New World, etc." (1868), "Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, etc." (1883), "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (1883), etc.

Brinvilliers (braṅ-vil-yā′), **Marquise de (Marie d'Aubray).** Born about 1630 (?): executed at Paris, July 16, 1676. A noted French criminal. She married in 1651 the Marquis de Brinvilliers, from whom she obtained a separation after he had squandered his fortune. She was instructed in the use of a subtle poison, supposed to have been aqua tofana, by her lover Jean Baptiste de Gaudin, Seigneur de Sainte Croix, with which she poisoned her father and other members of her family, in order to obtain possession of the inheritance. The crimes were discovered in consequence of the accidental poisoning of Sainte Croix in 1672, and she was executed at Paris.

Brion (brē-ōn′), **Pedro Luis.** Born in the Dutch island of Curaçao, 1783: died there, Sept. 27, 1821. An admiral of the Colombian navy. He joined Bolivar in 1812, and commanded the patriot fleet in the Venezuelan and Colombian revolution. In 1816 and 1817 he transported the vessels and arms with which Bolivar recommenced the war. He was president of the council which condemned General Piar to death at Angostura, Oct., 1817.

Brioude (brē-öd′). A town in the department of Haute-Loire, France, in lat. 45° 17′ N., long. 3° 23′ E.: the ancient Brivas. There is a noted bridge at Vieille-Brioude. Population (1891), commune, 4,928.

Brisac (brē-sak′), **Charles.** The elder brother in Fletcher and Massinger's (?) play of that name. He is a bookworm despised by his father, who proposes to make his younger son, Eustace, his heir and marry him to [illegible]. Charles, however, sees her, and, [illegible] in him, shows himself to be [illegible] lover.

Brisac, Eustace. The younger brother in Fletcher and Massinger's (?) "Elder Brother." At first a fop, he [illegible] his character.

Brisach. See *Breisach*.

Brisbane (briz′ban). The capital of Queensland, in Australia, situated on the river Brisbane, [illegible] Moreton Bay, about lat. 27° 20′ S., long. 153° E. It exports wool, cotton, gold, hides, etc. [illegible] the capital in [illegible].

Brisbane (briz′ban), Sir **Thomas Makdougall.** Born at Brisbane House, near Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 23, 1773: died there, Jan. 27, 1860. A British general and [illegible], governor of New South Wales [illegible].

Briseis (brī-sē′is). [illegible] daughter of [illegible]. See *H*[illegible].

Brisk (brisk), **Fastidious.** A pert, petulant, and lively fop in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour." He is devoted to the court, and fantastically fashionable.

Brisson (brē-sôṅ′), **Eugène Henri.** Born at Bourges, July 31, 1835. A French republican statesman. He was chosen president of the chamber in 1881 and 1883, and was prime minister April 6, 1885–Jan. 7, 1886.

Brisson (brē-sôṅ′), **Mathurin Jacques.** Born at Fontenay-le-Comte, Vendée, France, April 30, 1723: died at Boissy, near Versailles, France, June 23, 1806. A noted French physicist and ornithologist, appointed professor at the Écoles Centrales in Paris in 1796.

Brissot (brē-sō′), **Jean Pierre,** surnamed **de Warville.** Born at Ouarville, near Chartres, France, Jan. 14, 1754: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French politician and writer. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and Convention, and a Girondist leader.

Brissotins (F. brē-so-taṅ′). See *Girondists*.

Bristed (bris′ted), **Charles Astor.** Born at New York, Oct. 6, 1820: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1874. An American author, son of John Bristed. He published "Five Years in an English University" (1852), "The Upper Ten Thousand of New York" (1852), etc. He wrote under the pseudonym "Carl Benson."

Bristed, John. Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1778: died at Bristol, Rhode Island, Feb. 23, 1855. An Anglo-American clergyman and author. He came to New York in 1806, and married (1820) a daughter of John Jacob Astor. From 1829–43 he was rector at Bristol, Rhode Island. He wrote "Resources of the United States" (1818), etc.

Bristol (bris′tol). [Formerly *Bristow*, *Bristowe*; ME. *Bristow*.] A seaport, city, and county in Somerset and Gloucester, at the junction of the Frome and Avon, 7 miles from Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 27′ N., long. 2° 36′ W. It has a large foreign trade, especially with America, and manufactures of sugar, tobacco, leather, cotton, boots, glass, etc. Bristol Cathedral is of the 14th century, with rebuilt modern nave. It is small, and chiefly notable in that its aisles are of the same height as the nave, which thus has no clearstory, and for its superb Norman chapter-house, which is rectangular in plan and exhibits admirable moldings and interlacing arcades. Bristol became important in the middle ages, and was the second seaport of England down to the 18th century, and one of the chief seats of the slave-trade. In the reign of Edward III it was made a county. It was taken by Prince Rupert in 1643, and by the Parliamentarians in 1645. It was the scene of great riots in 1831. A noted musical festival is held triennially here, lasting four days: the first one was held in 1873. Population (1891), 221,665.

Bristol. A town and port of entry in Bristol County, Rhode Island, situated on Narragansett Bay 13 miles south-southeast of Providence. Population (1890), 5,478.

Bristol. A borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River 19 miles northeast of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of carpets and iron goods. Population (1890), 6,553.

Bristol Boy, The. Thomas Chatterton.

Bristol Channel. An arm of the ocean lying between Wales and Monmouthshire on the north, and southwestern England on the east and south. It extends from the estuary of the Severn westward to the southwestern points of England and of Wales.

Bristowe (Bristol) Merchant, The. A play by Ford and Dekker, licensed in 1624: probably an alteration of Day's "Bristol Tragedy."

Bristowe Tragedy, The, or the Death of Sir Charles Bawdin. One of the Rowley poems by Chatterton, the first one separately printed. It was written in 1768 and printed in 1772. See *Chatterton*.

Britain (brit′an or brit′n). [ME. *Britaine*, *Bretaine*, etc., OF. *Bretaigne*, L. *Britannia*.] The English equivalent for *Britannia*; Great Britain. [illegible]

[illegible] heard of. *Freeman*, [illegible]

Britain (brit′an or brit′n), **Benjamin,** or **Little.** In Charles Dickens's story "The Battle of Life," [illegible]

Britanni [illegible] and their land [illegible] Brittany. They were, in all probability, the descendants of the Dumnonii whose original home had been the southwestern part of Britain, whence they had been driven out by the Anglo-Saxons.

Britannia (bri-tan′i-ä). [L. *Britannia*, more correctly *Brittania*, Gr. Βρεττανία, from *Britanni*, more correctly *Brittani*, Gr. Βρεττανοί.] In ancient geography (after the time of Cæsar), the name of the island of Great Britain, and specifically of the southern part of the island: in modern times, a poetical name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

> However they were first constituted, the Roman divisions of Britain are the great territorial landmarks of our history. The country, before its conquest, was parcelled out among different tribes, who had come in on every side, and were struggling in the centre for supremacy. The Romans seem to have disregarded the limits of the existing kingdoms and the more natural features of mountain chains. Apparently they took rivers as their landmarks. Britannia Prima, the first province, was the district south of the Thames, the Saxon Wessex under Egbert; Flavia Cæsariensis, between the Severn and the sea, was the Mercian kingdom of Offa; Britannia Secunda, west of the Severn, comprised Wales and the Welsh Marches; Maxima Cæsariensis, between the Humber and the Tyne, is the Northumbrian province of Deira; and Valentia, whose northern boundary was between the Frith of Forth and the Clyde, embraced the Lowlands of Scotland and Northumberland. Toward the end of the 4th century, Valentia seems to have been abandoned.
>
> *Pearson*, Hist. Eng., I. 40.

Britannia Prima. See *Britannia*.

Britannia Secunda. A Roman province nearly corresponding to Wales. See *Britannia*.

Britannia Tubular Bridge. A famous railway bridge across Menai Strait, Wales, built by Robert Stephenson between 1846 and 1850. It consists of two parallel rectangular tunnels of wrought iron, supported by three piers between the two shore piers. The central tower is 230 feet high. The total length is 1,840 feet; that of each of the central spans, 460 feet.

Britannicæ Insulæ (bri-tan′i-sē in′sụ-lē). [L.] In ancient geography (before the time of Cæsar), the name of the British Islands Albion (Great Britain) and Ierne (Ireland).

Britannicus (bri-tan′i-kus), originally **Claudius Tiberius Germanicus.** Born about 42 A. D.: died at Rome, 55 A. D. A son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. He was heir apparent to the throne till the intrigues of his stepmother, Agrippina, and her paramour, the freedman Pallas, secured from Claudius the precedence for Nero, Agrippina's son by a former marriage. He was poisoned at a banquet by Nero, whose mother had sought to work upon the fears of her rebellious son by threatening to bring the claims of Britannicus before the soldiery.

British America. That part of North America (with the exception of Alaska) which lies north of the United States. It comprises the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. In a wider sense the name includes also the Bermudas, British West Indies, Balize, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands.

British Baluchistan. A British chief commissionership in Asia, formed in 1887 out of districts in southeastern Afghanistan.

British Burma. See *Burma*.

British Central Africa. See *C. A., British*.

British Columbia. A province in the Dominion of Canada, lying between the Northwest Territory north, Athabasca and Alberta east, the United States south, and Alaska and the Pacific Ocean west, in lat. 49°–60° N. The capital is Victoria. It includes Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. It has a lieutenant governor and legislative assembly, and sends 6 members to the Dominion House of Commons, and 3 members to the Senate. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

British East Africa. See *East Africa, British*.

British East Africa Company, Imperial. A British commercial company, developed from the British East Africa Association, and chartered in 1888. Its head was Sir William Mackinnon. The territory of the company (about [illegible] square miles) lay within the British "sphere of influence" of East Africa, northeast of Victoria Nyanza. The company had extended its operations into Uganda, but in 1893 it decided to abandon that region.

British Empire. A collective term for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its colonies and dependencies. Area of the United Kingdom, [illegible] square miles; population, [illegible]. Area of protectorates and spheres of influence [illegible]; population, 30,122,000. [illegible] area, [illegible] square miles; population [illegible].

British Guiana. See *Guiana*.

British Honduras, or **Balize** (bä-lēz′). A crown colony of Great Britain, lying between Yucatan on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, and Guatemala on the south and west. Capital, Belize. It exports mahogany, logwood, fruit, etc. [illegible] Jamaica [illegible] has been a [illegible]. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), 31,471.

British India. See *India*.

British Legion. A body of British troops, commanded by Colonel Evans, which fought for Queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists, in 1836.

British Museum. A celebrated museum at Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, founded in 1753. It contains collections of antiquities, drawings, prints, and a library of 1,600,000 volumes, 55,000 MSS., and 45,000 charters. The growth of the British Museum has been very rapid. Montague House was first employed in 1753 when room was needed for Sir Hans Sloane's library and collections, which were bought for the nominal price of £20,000, raised by a lottery. The collection was opened to the public Jan., 1759. The Harleian manuscripts, purchased in 1755, and the royal library, largely taken from the monasteries by Henry VIII., and 65,000 volumes given by George III. and George IV., raised the library to a position of great importance. The new building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke and completed by his brother Sydney Smirke, was commenced soon after the beginning of the present century. In 1816 the Elgin marbles were bought for the sum of £35,000. The first great Egyptian acquisition consisted of the objects taken with the French army in 1801. In 1804 the Rosetta Stone and several sarcophagi were exhibited. A little later the collection of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson was added. The Assyrian, Babylonian, coin, and Greek vase collections are unquestionably the best in any contemporary museum. The natural history collections have been removed to the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington. The present building, finished in 1847, is one of the best structures of the "Classic Revival." The annual increase of the library is about 40,000 volumes. Modern English publications are added free of expense by a privilege, shared with the universities, of receiving gratis a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall.

British North Borneo. A British colonial possession in the island of Borneo. It is a protectorate under the British North Borneo Company (charter granted 1881). It produces tobacco, timber, rice, sago, coffee, gums, etc. The chief town is Sandakan. Area, 31,106 square miles. Population, 175,000.

British South Africa Company. A British commercial company chartered in 1889 for the exploitation of Matabeleland and the neighboring regions. The leader was Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The company has built Fort Salisbury, and developed Mashonaland to some extent. Its territory has been extended to include British Central Africa (north of the Zambesi) with the exception of Nyassaland. In 1893 the company put down a Matabele rising under the chief Lobengula.

Brito Freire (brē'tọ fra're), **Francisco de.** Born at Coruche, Alemtejo, about 1620: died at Lisbon, Nov. 8, 1692. A Portuguese admiral, administrator, and historian. He was captain-general of Pernambuco from 1661 to 1664, and wrote the "Nova Lusitania," an incomplete history of the wars between the Dutch and Portuguese in Brazil

Britomartis (brit-ọ-mär'tis). [Gr. Βριτόμαρτις, the sweet maiden (?).] 1. In Greek mythology, a Cretan divinity of hunters and fishermen. The legends concerning her are various. According to one, to escape from the pursuit of Minos she threw herself among the fishermen's nets in the sea, and was rescued and made a deity by Artemis.

2. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a female knight, personifying chastity.

Britons (brit'ọnz). [ME. *Britun*, *Brutun*, etc., OF. *Breton*, a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, from ML. *Brito*(*n*-), pl. *Britones*, L. *Britanni*, Britons.] The natives of Great Britain; especially, the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Briton.

> So lately as James the Second's time, a *Briton* still meant a Welshman; and we believe that, exactly a century back, the famous declaration of George the Third that he "gloried in the name," not of Englishman, but "of Briton," was looked upon by many of his subjects as a wicked machination of the Scotchman Bute.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

Brittany, or **Britanny** (brit'a-ni), F. **Bretagne.** [From L. *Britanni*. See *Britanni*, *Britain*.] A former government of France, capital Rennes, the Roman Armorica. It is bounded by the English Channel on the north, Normandy, Maine, and Anjou on the east, Poitou on the south, and the ocean on the southwest and west. It is traversed by hills and low mountains (the Montagnes d'Arrée, Montagnes Noires, etc.), and is divided into Basse Bretagne in the west, and Haute-Bretagne in the east. It comprises five departments: Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire-Inférieure. The vernacular language is the Breton. Brittany is noted for its megalithic monuments (dolmens, menhirs, and cromlechs). A large part of the people are sailors and fishermen. Brittany was inhabited by the Veneti and other Gallic tribes, and formed a part of Lugdunensis under the Romans. It received the name of Lesser or Little Britain or Brittany (Britannia Minor; also Britannia Cismarina) in allusion to the Greater Britain across the Channel, from which it received colonists (from Cornwall) driven out by the Anglo-Saxons. The Frankish kings failed to retain a permanent hold on the country. In the 9th century it became independent, and was ruled by counts and dukes. In the 12th century it passed by marriage to Geoffrey, son of Henry II. of England. In 1204 it became a fief of France, and soon after passed under the rule of dukes of the Dreux family. It was united to France by the marriages of Anne (heiress of Brittany) with Charles VIII. of France in 1491 and with Louis XII. in 1499. It was finally incorporated with France in 1532. During the Revolution and later it was a center of royalist feeling. Compare *Chouan*.

Brittle (brit'l), **Barnaby.** The husband of Mrs. Brittle in Betterton's play "The Amorous Widow," a sort of George Dandin: played by Charles Macklin at Covent Garden.

Brittle, Mrs. A character in Betterton's play "The Amorous Widow." It was chosen by Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Oldfield as a test of their popularity with the public and superiority of method.

Britton. An early summary of English law, written in French, probably in the 13th century. A MS. is in existence. It was first printed in London about 1530. Selden and others thought it an abridgment of Bracton.

Britton (brit'n), **Colonel.** The lover of Isabella in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret." It is to keep the secret of Colonel Britton and Isabella that Violante nearly loses her own lover.

Britton, John. Born at Kingston-St.-Michael, Wiltshire, England, July 7, 1771: died at London, Jan. 1, 1857. An English antiquary. His works include "The Beauties of Wiltshire" (1801–25), "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain" (1805–26), "Cathedral Antiquities of England" (1814–35), etc.

Brive, or **Brives** (brēv), or **Brives-la-Gaillarde** (brēv'lä-gä-yärd'). A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Corrèze in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 1° 35′ E. It has an important trade in truffles. It is the birthplace of Cardinal Dubois and Marshal Brune. Population (1891), commune, 16,863.

Brixen (briks'en), It. **Bressanone** (bres-sä-nō'-ne). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Eisak 40 miles south of Innsbruck. It is an important strategic point, and was the capital of an ecclesiastical principality till 1803. Population (1890), commune, 5,525.

Brixham (briks'am). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, 23 miles south of Exeter, on the English Channel. Population (1891), 6,224.

Brizeux (brē-zė'), **Julien Auguste Pélage.** Born at Lorient, Sept. 12, 1805: died at Montpellier, May, 1858. A French idyllic poet. His works include "Marie," "La fleur d'or," "Primel et Nola," "Le Télen Arvor," etc.

Broach (brōch), or **Bharuch** (bhä-rōch'). A district in the northern division, Bombay, British India. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population (1881), 326,930.

Broach. The capital of Broach district, British India, situated on the Nerbudda 30 miles from its mouth. It was stormed by the British in 1772 and in 1803. Population (1881), 37,281.

Broad Bottom Administration. In British history, an epithet given to the Pelham administration (1744–54), because it was formed by a coalition of parties.

Broad River. A river in North and South Carolina which rises in the Blue Ridge, uniting at Columbia with the Saluda to form the Congaree. Length, over 200 miles.

Broadstairs (brâd'stãrz). A watering-place in Kent, England, 16 miles east-northeast of Canterbury. Population (1891), 5,266.

Broadway (brâd-wā'). The principal business street of New York, extending from Bowling Green northward to Central Park for about 5 miles. It crosses, diagonally, Fifth avenue at Twenty-third street, Sixth avenue at Thirty-fourth street, and Seventh avenue at Forty-third street. From the Central Park, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, its continuation to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street follows mostly the old Bloomingdale road, and is called the Boulevard. From One Hundred and Seventh street it is identical with Eleventh avenue.

Brobdingnag (brob'ding-nag), or **Brobdignag** (brob'dig-nag). A country described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," famous for the gigantic size of the inhabitants and of all objects.

Brock (brok), Sir **Isaac.** Born in Guernsey, Oct. 6, 1769: killed at Queenstown, Canada, Oct. 13, 1812. A British major-general. He captured General Hull's army at Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. For this exploit he was knighted.

Brocken (brok'en), or **Blocksberg** (bloks'berg). The chief summit of the Harz Mountains, and the highest mountain in northern Germany, situated in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in lat. 51° 48′ N., long. 10° 26′ E.: the Roman Mons Bructerus. It is the traditional meeting-place of the witches on Walpurgis Night, and is famous for the optical phenomenon called the "specter of the Brocken." Height, 3,745 feet.

Brockhaus (brok'hous), **Friedrich Arnold.** Born at Dortmund, Germany, May 4, 1772: died at Leipsic, Aug. 20, 1823. A German publisher, the founder of the firm of F. A. Brockhaus at Leipsic. He purchased the copyright of the "Conversations-Lexikon" in 1808.

Brockhaus, Hermann. Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 28, 1806: died at Leipsic, Jan. 5, 1877. A German Orientalist, son of Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus. He was the editor of Ersch and Gruber's "Allgemeine Encyklopädie" after 1856, and also of various Persian and Sanskrit works.

Brockton (brok'tọn). A city in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 20 miles south of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Formerly called *North Bridgewater*. Population (1890), 27,294.

Brockville (brok'vil). A town and port of entry in Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence in lat. 44° 34′ N., long. 75° 45′ W. Population (1891), 8,793.

Broderip (brod'rip), **William John.** Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 21, 1789: died at London, Feb. 27, 1859. An English lawyer and naturalist, secretary of the Geological Society. He was the author of numerous scientific books and papers, including zoological articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," "English Cyclopædia," and "Proceedings and Transactions of the Zoölogical Society"; also "Zoological Recreations" (1847), "Leaves from the Note Book of a Naturalist" (1852), etc.

Brodhead (brod'hed), **John Romeyn.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1814: died at New York, May 6, 1873. An American historian. He wrote "History of the State of New York" (1853, 1871).

Brodie (brō'di), Sir **Benjamin Collins.** Born at Winterslow, Wilts, England, June 9, 1783: died at Broome Park, Surrey, England, Oct. 21, 1862. An eminent English surgeon, surgeon to St. George's Hospital (1822). His works include "Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints" (1818), "Psychological Inquiries" (1854–62), etc.

Brody (brō'di). A town in the crownland of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 50° 8′ N., long. 25° 9′ E.: an important trading center. Its inhabitants are in great part Hebrews (hence its nickname "the German Jerusalem"). It was a free commercial city 1779–1879. Population (1890), 17,534.

Brodzinski (brod-zins'kẹ), **Kazimierz.** Born at Krolówka, near Bochnia, Galicia, March 8, 1791: died at Dresden, Oct. 10, 1835. A Polish soldier, poet, and scholar, professor of esthetics at the University of Warsaw. He served in the Russian campaign of 1812 and in the campaign of 1813, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Leipsic. His complete works were published 1842–44.

Broek (brök). A small town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 7 miles northeast of Amsterdam: famous for its neatness.

Broekhuizen (brök'hoi-zen), **Jan van,** Latinized **Broukhusius, Janus.** Born at Amsterdam, Nov. 20, 1649: died near Amsterdam, Dec. 15, 1707. A Dutch poet and classical scholar. He edited "Propertius" (1702), "Tibullus" (1708), and published Latin poems ("Carmina," 1684).

Brofferio (brof-fa'rē-ō), **Angelo.** Born at Castelnuovo, near Asti, Italy, Dec. 24, 1802: died at Verbanella, near Lago Maggiore, Italy, May 26, 1866. An Italian poet and publicist. His works include "Canzoni Piemontesi" (6th ed. 1858), dramas, a history of Piedmont (1849–52), etc.

Broglie (brōly'), **Achille Charles Léonce Victor,** Duc **de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1785: died at Paris, Jan. 25, 1870. A French statesman and peer of France, a son of Claude Victor, Prince de Broglie. He was minister of the interior and of public worship and instruction 1830, and minister of foreign affairs Oct., 1832,–April, 1834, and Nov., 1834,–Feb., 1836. He married (1816) Albertine, daughter of Madame de Staël.

Broglie, Duchesse de (**Albertine Ida Gustavine de Staël**). Born at Paris, 1797: died Sept. 22, 1838. Daughter of Madame de Staël, and wife of Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie. She wrote moral and religious essays, collected after her death under the title of "Fragments sur divers sujets de religion et de morale" (1840).

Broglie, Claude Victor, Prince **de.** Born at Paris, 1757: died at Paris, June 27, 1794. A French politician, son of Victor François de Broglie. He was president of the Constituent Assembly in 1791, and afterward became adjutant-general in the army of the Rhine. Having refused to recognize the decree of Aug. 10, 1792, he was sent to the guillotine by the revolutionary tribunal.

Broglie, François Marie, first Duc **de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 11, 1671: died at Broglie, France, May 22, 1745. A marshal of France, son of Comte Victor Maurice de Broglie.

Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de. Born at Paris, June 13, 1821. A French statesman, publicist, and historian, son of Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie. [illegible] London in 1871, and premier 187[illegible]. [illegible] work is "L'Église et l'empire [illegible]

Broglie, Comte **Victor Maurice de.** Born 1639: died Aug. 4, 1727. A marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of Louis XIV.

Broglie, Victor François, Duc de. Born Oct. 19, 1718: died at Münster, Germany, March 29, 1804. A marshal of France, son of François Marie de Broglie. He fought in the Seven Years' War at Hastenbeck and Rossbach, commanded at the battle of Bergen, 1759, and was appointed minister of war by Louis XVI. At the outbreak of the Revolution 1789 he was in command of the troops stationed at Paris for the maintenance of order, but their adoption of the cause of the Revolution led him to emigrate about 1790. He commanded a body of emigrants in the campaign of 1792, organized a corps of emigrants for the English service in 1794, and on the dissolution of this corps joined the Russian service in 1797.

Brogni (brōn'yē), **Jean Allarmet de.** Born at Brogni, Savoy, 1342: died at Rome, Feb. 16, 1426. An eminent French cardinal. He was president of the Council of Constance, 1415-17, and as such pronounced the sentence of the council upon John Huss.

Brohan (brō-oñ'), **Augustine Suzanne.** Born at Paris, Jan. 29, 1807: died Aug. 17, 1887. A noted French actress, known on the stage as Suzanne. She made her first appearance on the stage as Dorine in "Tartufe." She was a sociétaire of the Comédie Française, and was an extremely graceful, adroit, and original actress, but ill health compelled her to retire at thirty-five.

Brohan, Emilie Madeleine. Born Oct. 22, 1833. A French actress, known on the stage as Madeleine: the younger daughter of Suzanne Brohan. She married Mario Uchard in 1854, from whom she was divorced in 1884. She was a beautiful, finished, and coquettish actress. She retired from the stage in 1885.

Brohan, Joséphine Félicité Augustine. Born Dec. 2, 1824: died Feb. 16, 1893. A French actress and dramatic writer, known on the stage as Augustine. She was the daughter of Suzanne Brohan, and was a remarkably versatile and brilliant actress. She succeeded Rachel at the Conservatoire and retired in 1868. She married M. Gheest, Belgian minister to France.

Broke (brůk), Sir **Philip Bowes Vere.** Born at Broke Hall, near Ipswich, England, Sept. 9, 1776: died at London, Jan. 2, 1841. A British rear-admiral. He was educated at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth Dockyard; became a commander in 1799 and a captain in 1801; and was appointed to command the frigate Shannon in 1806. While cruising off Boston he sent a challenge to Captain Lawrence of the American frigate Chesapeake to fight an engagement. The Chesapeake, which stood out to sea before the challenge could be delivered, was captured after an engagement of fifteen minutes, June 1, 1813.

Broken Heart, The. A tragedy by Ford, acted at Blackfriars in 1629, printed in 1633.

Bromberg (brom'berch). Pol. **Bydgoszcz** (büd'-goshch). A city in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Brahe, and on the canal between the Oder and Vistula, in lat. 53° 9' N., long. 18° E. It is a commercially important place. Population (1890), commune, 41,399.

Bromberg. A governmental district in the province of Posen, Prussia. Population (1890), 62[illegible].

Brome (brōm), **Alexander.** Born in 1620: died June 30, 1666. An English attorney and royalist poet. He wrote "Songs and Poems" (1661: second, enlarged edition 1664), and a comedy, "The Cunning Lovers" (1654). He edited two volumes of Richard Brome's plays, but is not known to be related to him.

Brome, Richard. Died 1652 (?). An English dramatist, in his early years the servant of Ben Jonson. [illegible] "The Northern Lass" (printed 1632), [illegible] 'A Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars' (acted [illegible], printed 1652).

Bromia (brō'mi-ä). The scolding, ill-tempered wife of Sosia, who is slave of Amphitryon, in Dryden's "Amphitryon."

Bromley (brum'li). A town in Kent, England, 10 miles southeast of London. Near it are Hayes Place and [illegible]. Population (1891), [illegible].

Brompton (brump'ton). A district of London, S.W. It lies between Kensington and Pimlico, south of Hyde Park. The South Kensington Museum is in Brompton.

Brömsebro (brėm'se-brö). A village in the län of [illegible]

Bromsgrove [illegible]. A manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England, [illegible] of Birmingham. Population (1891), [illegible].

Bröndsted (brėn'sted), **Peter Olaf.** Born at Fruering, near Horsens, in Jutland, Nov. 17, [illegible]: died at Copenhagen, June 26, 1842. A [illegible] professor in the [illegible] at Copenhagen.

Brongniart [illegible], **Adolphe Théophile.** Born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801: died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1876. A French botanist, son of Alexandre Brongniart, professor at the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote "Essai d'une classification naturelle des champignons" (1825), "Histoire des végétaux fossiles" (1828), "Prodrome d'une histoire des végétaux fossiles" (1828), "Mémoire sur la structure et les fonctions des feuilles" (1871), etc.

Brongniart, Alexandre. Born at Paris, Feb. 5, 1770: died there, Oct. 7, 1847. A noted French mineralogist, chemist, and geologist, son of Alexandre Théodore Brongniart. He became professor of natural history at the École Centrale des Quatre Nations in 1797; professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1822; and director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres in 1800. He wrote "Essai d'une classification naturelle des reptiles" (1805), "Traité élémentaire de minéralogie" (1807), "Traité des arts céramiques, etc." (1845), etc.

Brontë (bron'te), **Anne**: pseudonym **Acton Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, 1820: died at Scarborough, England, May 28, 1849. An English novelist and poet, sister of Charlotte Brontë. She wrote "Agnes Grey" (1847), "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" (1848), and "Poems" (1846, by "Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell").

Brontë, Charlotte (later Mrs. **Nicholls**): pseudonym **Currer Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, April 21, 1816: died at Haworth, Yorkshire, England, March 31, 1855. A famous English novelist. She was the daughter of Patrick Brontë, curate of Thornton and later of Haworth, with whom most of her life was spent. She wrote "Jane Eyre" (1847), "Shirley" (1849), "Villette" (1853), "The Professor" (1855), and published poems (1846) conjointly with "Ellis" and "Acton Bell."

Brontë, Emily: pseudonym **Ellis Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, 1818: died at Haworth, England, Dec. 19, 1848. An English novelist and poet, sister of Charlotte Brontë. She was the author of "Wuthering Heights" (1846), and "Poems" (with her sisters).

Bronte (bron'te). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated at the western base of Mount Etna 20 miles northwest of Catania. Population, 16,000.

Bronte, Duke of. A title of Lord Nelson.

Brontes (bron'tez). [Gr. Βρόντης.] One of the Cyclopes (which see).

Brooch of Vulcan, The. A name given to Chaucer's "Complaint of Mars."

Brook (brůk), **Master.** The name assumed by Ford, in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," for the purpose of fooling Falstaff, who is in love with Mrs. Ford and reports progress to Master Brook.

Brooke, or **Broke** (brůk), **Arthur.** Died 1563. An English writer, author of "The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliett" (published 1562), translated from a French version of the work of Bandello. From this book the plot of Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" was taken.

Brooke, Celia. The sister of Dorothea in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She is a pretty, practical girl whose common sense protests against the somewhat ideal philanthropy of Dorothea.

Brooke, Dorothea. The heroine of George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She has a passionate, ideal nature which demands expression in work which shall be of permanent benefit to others. She mistakenly marries a dried-up pedant, Casaubon, who hinders instead of helps her, and after his death abandons her high but [illegible] She passes into a happy obscurity with all her rare gifts unused. See *Casaubon* and *Ladislaw*.

Brooke, Mrs. (**Frances Moore**). Born 1724: died at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Jan. 23 (26?), 1789. An English novelist, poet, and dramatist. She was the wife of Rev. John Brooke, D.D., rector of Colney, Norfolk, and chaplain to the garrison at Quebec [illegible]. Her works include "The History of Lady Julia Mandeville" [illegible], "The History of Emily Montague" [illegible], "The Excursion" (1777), etc.

Brooke, Henry. Died Jan. 24, 1619. The tenth Lord Cobham, tried and convicted (1603) with Raleigh and others on the charge of conspiring to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. He was [illegible] but was reprieved and sent to the Tower, [illegible]. It is said that he died in poverty at [illegible].

Brooke, Henry. Born at Rantavan, County Cavan, Ireland, about 1703: died at Dublin, Oct. 10, 1783. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. He wrote "The Fool of Quality" [illegible], "Gustavus Vasa" [illegible], 1739, etc.

Brooke, Sir **James,** Rajah of Sarawak. Born at Benares, April 29, 1803: died at Burrator, Devonshire, England, June 11, 1868. An English adventurer. [illegible]

Brooke, Stopford Augustus. Born at [illegible], County Donegal, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832. An English clergyman and writer. [illegible] St. Matthew's, Marylebone, [illegible] Chapel, York street, in 1866; [illegible] Chapel, Bloomsbury, in 1876; and chaplain in ordinary to the queen in 1872. In 1880 he left the Church of England in order to join the Unitarians. He has written "Sermons Preached in St. James's Chapel" (1868), "Christ in Modern Life" (1872), "Theology in the English Poets, Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Burns" (1874), "Sermons Preached in St. James's Chapel, second Series" (1874), "English Literature" (1876), "Milton" (1879), etc.

Brook Farm. A farm at West Roxbury, near Boston, Massachusetts, the scene of an experiment in agriculture and education by the "Brook Farm Association," of which the chief founders (1841) were Ripley, Hawthorne, C. A. Dana, and others. Fourierism was introduced in 1844, the "Brook Farm Phalanx" was incorporated in 1845, and the organization dissolved in 1847.

Brookline (brůk'lin). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 4 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 12,103.

Brooklyn (brůk'lin). A seaport city in Kings County, New York, situated at the western extremity of Long Island, on the East River and New York Bay, opposite New York city, in lat. 40° 42' N., long. 73° 59' W. It is the fourth city in size in the United States, and one of the chief manufacturing cities of the country. Its business interests are largely connected with those of New York. It is called the "City of Churches" (among them are St. Ann's, Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, Plymouth Church, Church of the Pilgrims, St. Augustine). It has large docks and basins (Erie, Atlantic Dock, etc.), and contains a United States navy-yard. Brooklyn was settled about 1637, and was at first called *Breukelen*. It was the scene of the battle of Long Island (1776). It was incorporated in 1834. Williamsburgh and Bushwick were annexed in 1855. Population (1890), 806,343.

Brooklyn Bridge. A large suspension-bridge over the East River, uniting New York and Brooklyn. The preliminary work was begun in 1867, and the bridge was completed in 1884. The bridge crosses the river by a single span 1,595½ feet long and 135 feet above high water in the middle, suspended from two massive doubled-arched piers on the opposite sides. The piers measure 50 by 140 feet at the water-level, and 40 by 120 feet at the summit, and are 277 feet high. Beyond the piers, on both banks, the bridge is continued on an easy incline, partly suspended and partly of masonry arches and steel trusses, until the street-level is reached. The total length is 5,989 feet. There are four main cables of steel wires, each 15¾ inches in diameter. The width of the bridge is 85 feet, which is subdivided into two driveways and two railway-tracks, between which is a promenade for pedestrians. It was planned and constructed by the Roeblings.

Brooks (brůks), **Charles William Shirley.** Born at London, April 29, 1816: died at London, Feb. 23, 1874. An English novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He was a contributor to "Punch" after 1851, and its editor after 1870. His chief works are "The Creole, or Love's Fetters" (acted 1847) and the novels "Aspen Court" (18[illegible]), "The Gordian Knot" (1860), "The Silver Cord" (1861), "Sooner or Later" (1868).

Brooks, Charles Timothy. Born at Salem, Mass., June 20, 1813: died at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1883. An American Unitarian clergyman and author, noted chiefly as a translator from the German.

Brooks, James Gordon. Born at Claverack, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1801: died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1841. An American poet and journalist. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Aiken (pseudonym "Norna") in 1828, together with whom he published a volume of poems entitled "The Rivals of Este, and other Poems" (1829).

Brooks, John. Born at Medford, Mass., May 31, 1752: died March 1, 1825. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He carried the German intrenchments in the battle of Saratoga. From 1817 [illegible] he was governor of Massachusetts.

Brooks, Mrs. (**Maria Gowen**). Born at Medford, Mass., about 1795: died at Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 11, 1845. An American poet, author of "Zophiël, or the Bride of Seven" (1825), etc. She was known as Maria del Occidente, a sobriquet given her by Southey.

Brooks, Phillips. Born at Boston, Dec. 13, 1835: died there, Jan. 23, 1893. A bishop of the Episcopal Church, and noted pulpit orator. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the [illegible]

Brooks, Preston Smith. Born in Edgefield County, S. C., Aug. 4, 1819: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1857. An American politician, notorious from his assault on Charles Sumner in the senate-chamber at Washington, May 22, 1856. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina [illegible].

Brooks, William Thomas Harbaugh. Born at New Lisbon, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1821: died at Huntsville, Ala., July 19, 1870. An American general. [illegible] Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Brooks's (brůk′sez). A London club (Conservative) established in 1764 by the Duke of Roxborough, the Duke of Portland, and others. It was formerly a gaming house kept by Almack, and afterward by "Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender," for whom it was named.

Brooks of Sheffield. The imaginary person named by Mr. Murdstone when speaking of David Copperfield, in his presence. Hence frequently used for some person spoken of whose name it is not convenient to mention.

> "Quinion," said Mr. Murdstone, "take care, if you please. Somebody 's sharp." "Who is?" asked the gentleman, laughing. I looked up quickly, being curious to know. "Only Brooks of Sheffield," said Mr. Murdstone. I was quite relieved to find it was only Brooks of Sheffield; for at first I really thought it was I.
>
> *Dickens*, David Copperfield, ii.

Broome (bröm), **William.** Born at Haslington, Cheshire, England, May 3, 1689: died at Bath, England, Nov. 16, 1745. An English poet and divine. He assisted, as an accomplished Greek scholar, in Pope's translation of Homer. Having remained silent in respect to the indictment of Pope's originality implied in the following couplet by Henley,

"Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way,"

he was given a place in the "Dunciad,"

"Hibernian politics, O Swift, thy doom,
And Pope's, translating four whole years with Broome,"

which was altered, after a reconciliation had taken place, to

"Thy fate,
And Pope's, ten years to comment and translate."

Dict. Nat. Biog.

Broseley (brōz′li). A town in Shropshire, western England, situated on the Severn 13 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. Population (1891), 4,926.

Brosses, de. See *Debrosses.*

Brothers (bruтн′ėrz), **Richard.** Born at Placentia, Newfoundland, Dec. 25, 1757: died at London, Jan. 25, 1824. An English religious enthusiast and prophet. He was a naval officer (lieutenant), discharged on half pay in 1783. He prophesied, among other things, that the destruction of the world would take place in 1795, and that complete restoration of the Jews would take place in 1798, with himself as ruler at Jerusalem. He was finally placed in confinement as a lunatic. He wrote "A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times" (1794), etc.

Brothers, The. 1. See *Adelphi.*—2. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1626.—3. A tragedy by Edward Young, produced in 1752.—4. A comedy by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1769.

Brothers, The. A political club of wits and statesmen established in London in 1713. Swift was treasurer of this club. In 1714 it was merged in the Scriblerus Club (which see).

Brother Sam. A comedy by John Oxenford from a German play by Gorner, altered by E. A. Sothern and J. B. Buckstone, produced in 1874. Brother Sam is the brother of Lord Dundreary, and the part was written for Sothern. The play is a sort of sequel to "Our American Cousin."

Brouckère (brö-kãr′), **Charles Marie Joseph Ghislain de.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, Jan. 18, 1796: died April 20, 1860. A Belgian politician, minister of war 1831–32.

Brouckère, Henri Marie Joseph Ghislain de. Born at Bruges, Belgium, 1801: died at Brussels, Jan. 25, 1891. A Belgian statesman, brother of the preceding, premier and minister of foreign affairs 1852–55.

Brougham (brö′am or bröm; orig. Sc., bröch′am), **Henry Peter (Baron Brougham and Vaux).** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1778: died at Cannes, France, May 7, 1868. A celebrated British statesman, orator, jurist, and scientist. He was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1802; entered Parliament in 1810; was counsel for Queen Caroline 1820–21; and was lord chancellor of England 1830–34.

Brougham, John. Born at Dublin, Ireland, May 9, 1814: died at New York, June 7, 1880. An Irish-American actor and playwright.

Broughton, Baron. See *Hobhouse.*

Broughton (brou′tọn), **Hugh.** Born at Owlbury, parish of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, England, 1549: died at London, Aug. 4, 1612. An English divine and rabbinical scholar. He published a scripture chronology and genealogy entitled "A Concent of Scripture" (1588), and an "Explication of the Article of Christ's Descent into Hell" (1599), in which he maintains that *hades* never means a place of torment, but the state of departed souls. He was satirized by Ben Jonson in "Volpone" (1605) and the "Alchemist" (1610). Works edited by Lightfoot (1662).

Broughton, Rhoda. Born at Segrwyd Hall, Denbighshire, Wales, Nov. 29, 1840. An English novelist. She has written "Cometh up as a Flower" (1867), "Red as a Rose is She" (1870), "Nancy" (1873), etc.

Broughton, Thomas. Born at London, July 5, 1704: died at Bedminster, England, Dec. 21, 1774. An English divine and miscellaneous writer. He wrote the lives marked "T" in the original edition of the "Biographia Britannica," was the author of "An Historical Dictionary of all Religions from the Creation of the World to the Present Time" (1742), and furnished the words to the musical drama "Hercules," by Handel.

Broukhusius, Janus. See *Broekhuizen, Jan van.*

Broussa. See *Brusa.*

Brousson (brö-sôṅ′), **Claude.** Born at Nîmes, France, 1647: died at Montpellier, France, Nov. 4, 1698. A French Protestant theologian and jurist, put to death ostensibly for political reasons. He wrote "L'État des réformés de France" (1684), "Lettres au clergé de France" (1685), "Lettres aux Catholiques Romains" (1689), etc.

Broussonnet (brö-so-nā′), **Pierre Marie Auguste.** Born at Montpellier, France, Feb. 28, 1761: died at Montpellier, July 27, 1807. A French physician and naturalist, best known as a botanist.

Brouwer, or **Brauwer** (brou′ėr), **Adrian.** Born at Oudenarde about 1606 (?): died at Antwerp, Jan., 1638. A painter of the Flemish school. His chief works are at Munich and Dresden. He studied in France, and died in the hospital at Antwerp. The subjects of Brouwer are similar to those of Teniers, whom he resembles, although a much stronger and more skilful master. Next to Hals he was the greatest technician of his time.

Browdie (brou′di), **John.** A big, good-natured Yorkshireman in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." He marries Matilda Price. See *Price, Matilda.*

Brown (broun), **Benjamin Gratz.** Born at Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826: died at St. Louis, Dec. 13, 1885. An American politician and journalist. He was United States senator from Missouri 1863–67; governor of Missouri 1871–72; and unsuccessful candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Vice-President in 1872.

Brown, Charles Brockden. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1771: died Feb. 22, 1810. An American novelist. His works include "Wieland, or The Transformation" (1798), "Ormond, etc." (1799), "Arthur Mervyn" (1800), "Edgar Huntley, etc." (1801), etc.

Brown, Ford Madox. Born at Calais, France, 1821: died at London, Oct. 6, 1893. An English painter. His works include "Wyclif, etc." (1849), "King Lear" (1849), "Chaucer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward III." (1851), "Christ washing Peter's Feet" (1852), etc.

Brown, George. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1818: died at Toronto, Canada, May 9, 1880. A Canadian politician and journalist. He founded the Toronto "Globe" in 1844; entered the Dominion House of Commons in 1851; and became senator in 1873.

Brown, George Loring. Born Feb. 2, 1814: died June 25, 1889. An American landscape-painter.

Brown, Goold. Born at Providence, R. I., March 7, 1791: died at Lynn, Mass., March 31, 1857. An American grammarian. He conducted an academy in New York city for many years. He wrote "Institutes of English Grammar" (1823), "First Lines of English Grammar" (1823), "Grammar of English Grammars" (1850–51).

Brown, Henry Kirke. Born 1814: died July 10, 1886. An American sculptor. His works include an equestrian statue of Washington at New York, of General Scott at Washington, etc.

Brown, Jacob. Born in Bucks County, Pa., May 9, 1775: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1828. An American general. In 1813 he received an appointment as brigadier-general in the regular army, having been previously in the militia. He was placed in command of the army of the Niagara, with the rank of major-general, 1814; defeated General Riall at Chippewa July 5, and Drummond at Lundy's Lane July 25, and at Fort Erie Sept. 17, 1814; and became general-in-chief of the United States army 1821.

Brown, John. Born at Rothbury, Northumberland, England, Nov. 5, 1715: committed suicide, Sept. 23, 1766. An English clergyman and writer, author of "An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times" (1757–58), etc.

Brown, John. Born at Carpow, parish of Abernethy, in Perthshire, Scotland, 1722: died at Haddington, Scotland, June 19, 1787. A Scottish biblical scholar. His works include "A Dictionary of the Bible" (1769), "The Self-interpreting Bible" (1778), "A Compendious History of the British Churches" (1784; new edition, 1823).

Brown, John. Born at Buncle, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1735: died at London, Oct. 17, 1788. The founder of the "Brunonian" system in medicine. He published (1787) "Observations on the Present System of Spasm as taught in the University of Edinburgh," directed against Dr. Cullen, and (1780) "Elementa Medicinæ," in which he projected a new theory of medicine. He divided diseases into two classes, sthenic and asthenic, the former resulting from excess, the latter from deficiency of exciting power, and contended that the great majority of diseases belonged to the latter class. He removed to London in 1786, and died in neglect, though much of his therapeutic practice has since been universally adopted. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Brown, John, "of Ossawatomie." Born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800: executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. A celebrated American abolitionist, an antislavery leader in Kansas 1855–58. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1805, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and in 1840 became a dealer in wool. Having conceived the idea of becoming the liberator of the negro slaves in the South, he emigrated in 1855 to Kansas, where he took an active part in the contest against the proslavery party. He gained in Aug., 1856, a victory at Ossawatomie over a superior number of Missourians who had invaded Kansas (whence the surname "Ossawatomie"). On the night of Oct. 16, 1859, he seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, at the head of a small band of followers, with a view to arming the negroes and inciting a servile insurrection. He was captured Oct. 18, was tried by the commonwealth of Virginia Oct. 27–31, and was executed at Charlestown Dec. 2, 1859.

Brown, John. Born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Sept., 1810: died May 11, 1882. A Scottish physician and author, son of John Brown (1784–1858). His chief work is the "Horæ Subsecivæ" (1858, 1861, 1882, containing "Our Dogs," and "Rab and his Friends": the latter was first published in 1859).

Brown, John G. Born at Durham, England, Nov. 11, 1831. An American figure and genre painter. He studied at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Edinburgh, and in 1853 at New York. Elected national academician 1863. He is noted for his characteristic pictures of street boys.

Brown, Nicholas. Born at Providence, R. I., April 4, 1769: died Oct. 27, 1841. An American merchant. He was a patron of Brown University (formerly Rhode Island College), to which he gave in the aggregate $100,000.

Brown, Robert. Born at Montrose, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1773: died at London, June 10, 1858. A British botanist. He was the naturalist of Flinder's Australian expedition, 1801–05, and keeper of the botanical department of the British Museum after 1827. He published "Prodromus floræ Novæ Hollandiæ" (1810: supplement 1830), "General Remarks on the Botany of Terra Australis" (1814).

Brown, Tarleton. Born in Barnwell District, S. C., 1754: died 1846. An American Revolutionary soldier. He served throughout the War of Independence, obtaining the rank of captain, and wrote "Memoirs" pertaining to contemporary events in the Carolinas (privately printed, with notes by Charles J. Bushnell, 1862).

Brown, Thomas or **Tom.** Born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, 1663: died at London, June 16, 1704. An English satirical poet and prose-writer. A collected edition of his works was published in 1707–08.

Brown, Thomas. Born at Kilmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1778: died at Brompton, near London, April 2, 1820. A noted Scottish physician, philosopher, and poet, colleague of Dugald Stewart from 1810. His works include "An Inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect" (1818), "Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1820), "Poems" (1804), "Paradise of Coquettes" (1814), "The Wanderer" (1817), "Agnes" (1818), "Emily" (1819), etc. He is chiefly notable from his support of Hume's theory of causation.

Brown, Thomas, the Younger. A pseudonym of Thomas Moore, under which he wrote the "Intercepted Letters, or the Twopenny Post Bag," in 1813.

Brown, Tom. See under *Hughes, Thomas.*

Brown, Van Beest. See *Bertram, Harry.*

Brown, William. Born in Ireland, 1777: died near Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1857. An admiral of the Argentine navy. He emigrated to America with his family when a child. In [illegible] he settled at Buenos Ayres. In the war with Brazil 1826–27 he rendered effective service, but was finally defeated. In the civil war of 1812–1845 he commanded the fleet of Buenos Ayres blockading Montevideo.

Brown, Mr. A pseudonym of William Makepeace Thackeray, under which he wrote Mr. Brown's letters to a young man about town in "Punch" in 1849.

Brown Bess. A popular name of the English regulation flint-lock musket toward the end of the 18th century.

Brown, Jones, and Robinson, The Adventures of. A series of illustrated sketches by Richard Doyle, begun in "Punch" and completed for his publishers in 1854. [illegible] manners of the middle-class [illegible] on their travels. Anthony Trollope published [illegible] "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," a story illustrated by Millais.

Brown University. An institution of learning situated at Providence, Rhode Island, founded in 1764. It was called Rhode Island College until 1804 (See *Brown, Nicholas*). It is under the control of the Baptists. It has (1893) 667 students, 62 instructors, and a library of 80,000 volumes.

Browne (broun), **Charles Farrar:** pseudonym **Artemus Ward.** Born at Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834: died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867. An American humorist. His chief work is "Artemus Ward: His Book" (1862). He also wrote "Artemus Ward: His Travels" (1865), "Artemus Ward in London" (1867), etc.

Browne, Count **George de.** Born at Camas, Limerick, June 15, 1698: died at Riga, Russia, Feb. 18, 1792. An Irish adventurer. He entered the Russian service in 1730, served with distinction in the Polish, French and Turkish wars, was captured by the Turks and three times sold as a slave. On gaining his freedom he was made major-general and served under Lacy in Finland, and in the Seven Years' War (as lieutenant general). He was made field-marshal and given the chief command in the Danish war, by Peter III.

Browne, Hablot Knight: pseudonym **Phiz.** Born at Kennington, Surrey, June 15, 1815: died at West Brighton, England, July 8, 1882. An English artist, noted especially as a caricaturist. He is best known from his illustrations of the novels of Dickens, Lever, and Ainsworth.

Browne, Henriette, the pseudonym of **Sophie de Bouteiller** (later Madame **de Saux**). Born at Paris, 1829. A French painter and etcher. Among her paintings are "Consolation" (1861), "Intérieur de harem à Constantinople" (1861), "Écolier israélite à Tanger" (1865), "Danseuses en Nubie" (1869), "La Perruche" (1875), etc.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins. Born at Burton-upon-Trent, England, Jan. 21, 1705: died at London, Feb. 14, 1760. An English poet. His chief poetical work was a Latin poem, "De animi immortalitate" (1754).

Browne, James. Born at Cargill, Scotland, 1793: died near Edinburgh, April, 1841. A Scottish writer. He was assistant editor of the 7th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and author of "A History of the Inquisition," "A History of the Highlands and Highland Clans" (1838), etc.

Browne, John Ross. Born in Ireland, 1817: died in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 8, 1875. An Irish-American traveler and humorist. He was United States minister to China 1868-69. He wrote "Yusef, or the Journey of the Frangi: a Crusade in the East" (1853), etc.

Browne, Junius Henri. Born about 1837. An American journalist and man of letters. He was a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" in the Civil War.

Browne, Count **Maximilian Ulysses von.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 23, 1705: died at Prague, Bohemia, June 26, 1757. An Austrian field-marshal. He was a commander in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, and was defeated by Frederick the Great at Lobositz in 1756 and at Prague in 1757.

Browne, Patrick. Born at Woodstock, County Mayo, Ireland, about 1720: died at Rushbrook, same county, Aug. 29, 1790. An Irish physician and author. He was twice in the West Indies, residing several years at Jamaica. His "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica" was published in 1756 (2d ed. 1789), and he wrote several papers relating to the natural history of Ireland.

Browne, or **Brown, Robert.** Born at Tolethorp, Rutlandshire, England, about 1550: died at Northampton, England, about 1633. The founder of the Brownist sect, which developed into the Independents or Congregationalists. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently preached at [illegible] About 1580 he organized at Norwich a congregation [illegible] Holland [illegible] Northamptonshire, where he remained until his death.

Browne, Sir **Thomas.** Born at London, Oct. 19, 1605: died at Norwich, England, Oct. 19, 1682. A celebrated English physician and author. He [illegible]

Browne, William. Born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1591: died [illegible]. An English poet, author of "Britannia's Pastorals" (1613, 16[illegible]), "Shepherd's Pipe" (1614), etc.

Browne, William George. Born at London, July 25, 1768: [illegible] 1813. An English traveler [illegible] author of "Travels" [illegible] Syria" 1800.

Brownell (broun'el), **Henry Howard.** Born at Providence, R. I., [illegible] 1820: died at East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1872. An American poet. [illegible]

Brownell, Thomas Church. Born at Westport, Mass., Oct. 19, 1779: died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1865. A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, president of Trinity College, Hartford, 1824-31. He wrote "Religion of the Heart and Life" (1839-40), "The Family Prayer Book," etc.

Browning (brou'ning), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Barrett**). Born at Coxhoe Hall, Durham, England, March 6, 1806: died at Florence, Italy, June 30, 1861. A noted English poet. She was the eldest daughter of Edward Moulton (who took the name of Barrett shortly after her birth), married Robert Browning in 1846, and resided in Italy, chiefly at Florence, during the remainder of her life. Author of "Prometheus Bound and Miscellaneous Poems" (1833), "Seraphim and Other Poems" (1838), "Poems" (1844), "Casa Guidi Windows" (1851), "Aurora Leigh" (1857), "Poems before Congress" (1860), etc. An elaborate edition of her poetical works was published at New York in 1884.

Browning, Robert. Born at Camberwell, near London, May 7, 1812: died at Venice, Italy, Dec. 12, 1889. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at the London University. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barrett, during whose lifetime he resided chiefly at Florence. After her death in 1861 he lived mainly at London and Venice. His chief works are "Paracelsus" (1835-36), "Strafford" (1837), "Sordello" (1840), "Bells and Pomegranates" (1841-46, including "Pippa Passes," "King Victor and King Charles," "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," "The Return of the Druses," "Colombe's Birthday," "A Soul's Tragedy," "Luria"), "Men and Women" (1855), "Dramatis Personæ" (1864), "The Ring and the Book" (1868-69), "Balaustion's Adventure" (1871), "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" (1871), "Fifine at the Fair" (1872), "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country" (1873), "Aristophanes' Apology" (1875), "The Inn Album" (1875), "The Agamemnon of Æschylus" (1877), "Dramatic Idyls" (1879), "Asolando" (1889).

Brownists (brou'nists). The followers of Robert Browne or Brown (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who is regarded as the founder of the sect of Independents or Congregationalists.

Brownlow (broun'lō), **Mr.** A kind-hearted and benevolent old gentleman, the protector of Oliver Twist, in Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist."

Brownlow, William Gannaway, called "Parson Brownlow." Born in Wythe County, Va., Aug. 29, 1805: died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1877. An American journalist and politician. Originally an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Church, he became editor of the Knoxville "Whig" in 1839, in which, although an advocate of slavery, he opposed secession, with the result that his paper was suppressed by the Confederate government in 1861. He was arrested for treason Dec. 6, 1861, but was released and sent inside the Union lines March 3, 1862, was elected governor of Tennessee in 1865, and reelected in 1867, and became United States senator in 1869.

Brownrigg (broun'rig), **Elizabeth.** A notorious murderess living in England in the middle of the 18th century. She was hung, and her skeleton is still preserved.

Brownrigg Papers, The. A collection of essays and sketches by Douglas Jerrold, published in 1860.

Brown-Séquard (broun'sā-kär'), **Charles Édouard.** Born at Port Louis, Mauritius, April 8, 1818: died at Paris, April 1, 1894. A noted French physiologist. He studied at Paris, was placed in charge of a hospital for the paralyzed and epileptic at London in 1860, was professor of the physiology and pathology of the nervous system at Harvard University 1864-[illegible], and was appointed to the chair of experimental physiology in the Collège de France in 1878. He has published numerous works and papers on physiological subjects.

Brownsville (brounz'vil). A city in Cameron County, southern Texas, situated on the Rio Grande 23 miles from its mouth. It was bombarded by the Mexicans, May, 1846. Population (1890), 6,134.

Broykarre. The horse of Maugis or Malagigi in the old romances: the next best horse in the world to Bayard.

Bruce (brös), **David.** See *David II.*, King of Scotland.

Bruce, Edward. Killed near Dundalk, Ireland, Oct. 5, 1318. A Scottish adventurer, younger brother of Robert Bruce (1274-1329), crowned king of Ireland in 1316.

Bruce Pryce, Henry Austin. Born April 16, 1815: died Feb. 25, 1895. [illegible]

Bruce, James. Born at Kinnaird, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1730: died [illegible] 1794. A celebrated African traveler. [illegible]

Bruce, James. Born [illegible]

diplomatist and statesman, eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine. He was governor-general of Canada 1846-54; special envoy to China and Japan 1857-59; postmaster-general 1859-60; and governor-general of India 1862-63.

Bruce, Michael. Born at Kinneswood, Kinross-shire, Scotland, March 27, 1746: died at Kinneswood, July 6 (5?), 1767. A Scottish poet and school-teacher. His "Poems" were published by John Logan, 1770.

Bruce, or **Brus, Robert de,** surnamed "The Competitor." Born 1210: died at Lochmaben Castle, Scotland, 1295. A Scottish noble. Lord of Annandale, and the grandfather of King Robert Bruce. He was one of the fifteen regents of Scotland during the minority of Alexander III., and the chief rival of John Baliol for the Scottish throne in the competition at Norham 1291-92, where, as arbiter, Edward I. of England decided in favor of Baliol.

Bruce, Robert de. Born 1253: died 1304. A Scottish noble, father of King Robert Bruce. He is said to have accompanied Edward, afterward Edward I., in the Crusade of 1269, and married Marjory, countess of Carrick, becoming by the courtesy of Scotland earl of Carrick. He was appointed constable of the castle of Carlisle by Edward I., 1295, and sided with the English when Baliol attempted to assert his independence of Edward I.

Bruce, Robert de. Born July 11, 1274: died at Cardross, June 7, 1329. A famous king of Scotland. See *Robert I.* (of Scotland).

Bruce, Thomas. Born July 20, 1766: died at Paris, Nov. 14, 1841. A British noble, seventh Earl of Elgin and eleventh Earl of Kincardine. He was envoy to Constantinople 1799-1802, and removed from Athens to England the "Elgin marbles," purchased by the nation in 1816, and now in the British Museum. See *Elgin Marbles.*

Bruce, or **Brus, The.** A poem by John Barbour, on the subject of King Robert I. of Scotland (1375). See *Robert I.* (of Scotland).

Bruch (broch), **Max.** Born at Cologne, Prussia, Jan. 6, 1838. An eminent German composer. In 1880-83 he was director of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. His works include the operetta "Scherz, List und Rache," the opera "Lorelei," "Scenen aus der Frithjofssaga," "Odysseus," "Arminius," "Lied von der Glocke," "Kol Nidrei" (for violoncello), etc.

Bruck (brök), **Karl Ludwig,** Baron. Born at Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 8, 1798: died April 23, 1860. An Austrian statesman. He was minister of commerce and public works 1848-51 and minister of finance 1855-60, when, being ignominiously dismissed, he committed suicide. He was one of the chief founders of the Austrian Lloyd's at Triest.

Brückenau (brük'e-nou). A watering-place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Sinn in lat. 50° 19′ N., long. 9° 47′ E.: noted for mineral springs.

Brucker (brök'ėr), **Jakob.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Jan. 22, 1696: died at Augsburg, Nov. 26, 1770. A German philosophical writer, rector of the school in Kaufbeuren, and later pastor in Augsburg. His chief work is the "Historia critica philosophiæ, etc." (1742-44).

Bructeri (bruk'te-rī). [L. (Tacitus) *Bructeri*, Gr. (Strabo) Βρούκτεροι.] A German tribe which appears to have occupied the territory about the upper Ems and on both sides of the Lippe. Strabo divides them into "greater" and "lesser." They contributed to the defeat of Varus in the Teutoburg Forest, and took part in the rising of Civilis. Their tribal name appears as late as the 8th century. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Brudenel (bröd'nel), **James Thomas,** seventh Earl of Cardigan. Born at Hambleton, Hampshire, England, Oct. 16, 1797: died at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, England, March 28, 1868. An English general, commander of the "Light Brigade" in the charge at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854.

Brueys (brü-ā'), **David Auguste de.** See *Palaprat.*

Bruges (brö'jez; F. pron. brüzh). [F. *Bruges*, G. *Brügge*, D. Flem. *Brugge*, ML. *Bruga*, OD. *Brugge* or *Brugghe*, Bridges.] The capital of the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated 8 miles from the North Sea on canals to Ghent, the North Sea, etc., in lat. 51° 12′ N., long. 3° 14′ E. [illegible] an important town [illegible] subject to the counts of [illegible] and was [illegible] chief commercial [illegible] at one time [illegible] The Order of the [illegible] 1430. Bruges [illegible] was bombarded [illegible] is an early-Pointed structure of brick, with later additions. The exterior, with castellated west tower, is clumsy, but the interior is lofty and effective, and contains many fine paintings (several of them notable examples of the early [illegible] and interesting [illegible] are 330 [illegible] of vaulting [illegible]

Brugg (brög). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare in lat. 47° 29′ N., long. 8° 12′ E. It was called the "Prophets' Town" in the Reformation (as being the birthplace of many theologians).

Brugger (brög′er), **Friedrich.** Born at Munich, Jan. 13, 1815: died at Munich, April 9, 1870. A German sculptor.

Brugsch (bröksh), **Heinrich Karl.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827: died there, Sept. 10, 1894. A distinguished German Egyptologist. His works include "Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Worterbuch" (1867–1882); also "Reiseberichte aus Agypten" (1855), "Monuments de l'Egypte" (1857), "Recueil de monuments égyptiens" (1862–66), "Geschichte Agyptens unter den Pharaonen" (1877), "Dictionnaire geographique de l'ancienne Égypte" (1879–80), etc.

Brühl (brül). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 8 miles south-southwest of Cologne. Near it is the royal palace of Brühl.

Brühl, Count **Heinrich von.** Born at Weissenfels, Prussia, Aug. 13, 1700: died at Dresden, Oct. 28, 1763. A Saxon politician under Augustus III. He became prime minister in 1747, and induced the elector Augustus III. to take sides against Prussia in the Seven Years' War. His library of 62,000 volumes forms a considerable part of the Royal Library at Dresden.

Bruhns (bröns), **Karl Christian.** Born at Ploen, in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 22, 1830: died at Leipsic, July 25, 1881. A distinguished German astronomer. He was professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at Leipsic, and was especially noted for his observations and for the discovery of several comets. He wrote "Die astronomische Strahlenbrechung in ihrer historischen Entwickelung" (1861), etc.

Bruin (brö′in, prop. broin). [D. *bruin* = E. *brown.*] The bear in "Reynard the Fox."

Bruin. A rough, overbearing man in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt." He is a contrast to the henpecked Jerry Sneak. Mrs. Bruin is roughly treated by him.

Brulés. See *Sitcanxu.*

Brulgruddery (brul-grud′ėr-i), **Dennis.** In Colman the Younger's comedy "John Bull," an eccentric, whimsical Irishman, the host of the Red Cow. He has married "the fat widow to Mr. Skinnygauge," who is described as "a waddling woman wi' a mulberry face."

Brumaire (brü-mãr′). [F. (after L. **brumarius*), from *brume*, fog, from L. *bruma*, winter.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French Republic for the second month of the year. In the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 it began Oct. 23, and ended Nov. 20; in years 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 it began on Oct. 23, and ended Nov. 21; and in year 12 it began on Oct. 24, and ended Nov. 22.

Brumaire, The 18th. In French history, Nov. 9, 1799, when the coup d'état by which the Directory was overthrown was commenced. It was completed on the 19th Brumaire.

Brumath (brö′mät), or **Brumpt** (brömpt). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Zorn 11 miles north of Strasburg: the ancient Brucomagus. Population (1890), commune, 5,548.

Brummell (brum′el), **George Bryan,** called **Beau Brummell.** Born at London, June 7, 1778: died at Caen, France, March 30, 1840. An English gentleman famous as a leader in fashionable society in London. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales (George IV.), "who it is said on one occasion 'began to blubber when told that Brummell did not like the cut of his coat.' . . . By no means a fop, Brummell was never extravagant in his dress, which was characterized rather by a studied moderation." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) Losses at the gaming-table forced him to retire to Calais in 1816. In 1830 he was appointed consul at Caen; was imprisoned for debt in 1835; and after 1837 sank into a condition of imbecility, and died in an asylum.

Brun (brön), **Friederike Sophie Christiane.** Born at Gräfentonna, near Gotha, Germany, June 3, 1765: died at Copenhagen, March 25, 1835. A German poet and writer of travels. Her works include poems (1795, 1812, 1820), "Prosaische Schriften" (1799–1801), "Episoden" (1807–18), "Römisches Leben" (1833), "Briefe aus Rom" (1816), etc.

Brunanburh (brö′nän-börċh). A place, probably in Northumbria, England, where, in 937, Æthelstan defeated Anlaf of Ireland and Constantine of Scotland. A ballad of the battle is inserted in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."

Brunck (brunk), **Richard François Philippe.** Born at Strasburg, Dec. 30, 1729: died June 12, 1803. A French classical scholar. He published "Analecta veterum poetarum Græcorum" (1772–76), and editions of Aristophanes, Vergil, Sophocles, Plautus, etc.

Brundisium (brun-dish′i-um), or **Brundusium** (brun-du′zhi-um). The ancient name of Brindisi.

Brune (brün), **Guillaume Marie Anne.** Born at Brives-la-Gaillarde, Corrèze, France, March 13, 1763: killed at Avignon, France, Aug. 2, 1815. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in the army of Italy 1796–97; and commanded in Switzerland, Holland, the Vendée, and Italy, 1798–1801.

Brunehaut (brün-hō′), or **Brunehilde** (brün-hild′). Died 613 A. D. A queen of Austrasia, daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths. She married Sigebert, king of Austrasia, 561. She incited her husband to make war on his brother Chilperic, king of Neustria, who had murdered his wife Galsuinda (Galeswintha), sister of Brunehaut, in order to espouse his mistress Fredegonda (Fredegunde). Sigebert was murdered in 575 by Fredegonda, and Brunehaut became regent for her minor son Childebert. She was captured, after many reverses of fortune, at the age of eighty, by Clothaire II., who suffered her to be dragged to death by a wild horse.

Brunei (brö-nī′). [See *Borneo.*] A sultanate in the northwestern part of Borneo, placed under British protection in 1888. Capital, Brunei. Area, about 8,100 square miles.

Brunel (bru-nel′), **Isambard Kingdom.** Born at Portsmouth, England, April 9, 1806: died at Westminster, England, Sept. 15, 1859. An English civil engineer and naval architect, son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. He was engineer of the Great Western Railway. He designed the Great Western (1838), the Great Britain (1845), the Great Eastern (1858).

Brunel, Sir **Marc Isambard.** Born at Hacqueville, Eure, France, April 25, 1769: died at London, Dec. 12, 1849. A civil engineer. He emigrated from France to the United States in 1793 (where he designed and built the Bowery Theater, New York); was appointed chief engineer of New York; settled in England in 1799; completed machinery for making ships' blocks in 1806; and constructed the Thames tunnel 1825–43.

Brunelleschi (brö-nel-les′kē), **Filippo.** Born at Florence, Italy, 1379: died there, April 16, 1446. A noted Italian architect. He at first studied jewelry and goldsmiths' work, and later experimented with mechanics, constructing clocks and machines of all sorts. He also attempted sculpture. In 1401 he entered into competition with Ghiberti for the doors of the baptistery at Florence. He associated himself with Donatello, and about 1403 the two made a famous visit to Rome. His study of the Roman monuments was most exhaustive, and when he returned to Florence he had reconstructed for himself the entire scheme of antique architecture. He built the famous dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, which was begun about 1417. The vault was started in 1425 and finished in 1436. Between 1445 and 1461 the lantern was built after his designs. This was the most important structural problem of the 15th century. Brunelleschi also built the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, the Badia at Fiesole, the cloister of Santa Croce, that of Santo Spirito (finished from his designs after his death), and the Capella dei Pazzi, also the Spedale degli Innocenti, the Pitti Palace, and the Pazzi Palace.

Brunello (brö-nel′lō). A thief in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He was of mean extraction, but was made king of Tingitana by Agramont for his services, and after a life spent in theft and subtle knavery was hanged.

Brunet (brü-nā′), **Jacques Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1780: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1867. A noted French bibliographer. He published a supplement to the bibliographical dictionary of Duclos (1790), "Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres" (1810; 5th ed. 1865), "Recherches bibliographiques et critiques sur les editions originales des cinq livres du roman satirique de Rabelais" (1852), etc.

Brunetière (brün-tyãr′), **Ferdinand.** Born at Toulon, July 19, 1849. A French editor and critic. He began his studies at the Lycée de Marseilles, and was graduated from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris. In 1875 he joined the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," of which he is now (1893) the editor-in-chief. In 1886 he was appointed lecturer at the École Normale; in 1887 became a member of the Legion of Honor; and in 1893 was elected to the French Academy. His publications include "Études critiques sur l'histoire de la littérature française" (five series, 1880–93), "Le roman naturaliste" (1884), "Histoire et littérature" (1884–1886), "Questions de critique" (1889), "Nouvelles questions de critique" (1890); and more recently still, "L'Évolution des genres dans l'histoire de la littérature" and "L'Évolution de la poésie lyrique au dix-neuvième siècle." The first two series of the "Études critiques" and "Le roman naturaliste" have been crowned by the French Academy. In addition to these works, Brunetière has edited a number of books for French colleges.

Brunhild (brön′hild). [MHG. *Brunhilt*, *Prünhilt*, Icel. *Brynhildr.*] **1.** In the Nibelungenlied, a legendary queen of Island (*i. e.*, Isala-land in the Low Countries), the wife of King Gunther, for whom she is won by Siegfried. In the Old Norse version of the Siegfried legend Brunhild is a Valkyr who is won by Sigurd for Gunnar.

2. See *Brunehaut.*

Bruni (brö′nē), **Leonardo,** surnamed **Aretino** (from his birthplace). Born at Arezzo, Italy, 1369: died at Florence, March 9, 1444. A noted Italian man of letters (a pupil of Emanuel Chrysoloras), apostolic secretary, and chancellor of Florence 1427–44. He wrote "Historiarum Florentinarum libri XII" (1416), "De bello italico adversus Gothos" (1470), "Epistolæ familiares," and a novel, "De amore Guiscardi."

Brünig (brün′iɢ). A pass over the Alps, connecting Lucerne with Meiringen. The highest point is 3,295 feet. It is traversed (since 1888–89) by a railway.

Brunkeberg (brön′ke-berɢ). A height north of Stockholm. Here, Oct., 1471, the Swedes under Sten Sture defeated Christian I. of Denmark.

Brunn (brön), **Heinrich.** Born at Wörlitz, in Anhalt, Germany, Jan. 23, 1822: died at Munich, July 23, 1894. A German archæologist, professor of archæology at Munich. His works include "Geschichte der griechischen Künstler" (1853–59), "I rilievi delle urne etrusche" (1870), etc.

Brünn (brün), Slav. **Brno** (bėr-nō′). The capital of Moravia, situated at the base of the Spielberg between the Zwittawa and Schwarzawa, in lat. 49° 12′ N., long. 16° 37′ E.: one of the principal manufacturing towns in Austria. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Hussites in 1428, by King George of Bohemia in 1467, by the Swedes in 1645, and by the Prussians in 1742, and was occupied by Napoleon in 1805, and by the Prussians in 1866. Population (1890), 94,462.

Brunnen (brön′nen). [G., 'springs.'] A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 15 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. Here, in 1315, the three Forest Cantons renewed their confederation.

Brunner (brön′nėr), **Johann Conrad.** Born near Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 16, 1653: died at Mannheim, Baden, Oct. 2, 1727. A German anatomist, noted for researches in regard to the pancreas and the duodenum.

Brunner, Sebastian. Born at Vienna, Dec. 10, 1814. An Austrian man of letters and Roman Catholic theologian. He is the author of a satirical poem, "Nebeljungen Lied" (1845), directed against the Hegelians, and other poems, several tales, "Clemens Maria Hofbauer und seine Zeit" (1858), "Die Kunstgenossen der Klosterzelle" (1863), etc.

Brunnow (brön′nō), Count **Philipp von.** Born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797: died at Darmstadt, Germany, April 12, 1875. A Russian diplomatist. He was ambassador at London 1840–54, at Frankfort 1855, at Berlin 1856, and at London 1858–74.

Bruno (brö′nō), surnamed "The Great." Born 925: died at Rheims, France, Oct. 11, 965. The brother of Otto I. of Germany, made archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine in 953.

Bruno, Saint. Born at Querfurt, Prussian Saxony, about 970: killed at Braunsberg, East Prussia, Feb. 14, 1009. A German prelate, called "the apostle to the Prussians."

Bruno, Saint. Born at Cologne about 1040: died at Della Torre, Calabria, Italy, 1101. The founder of the order of Carthusian monks, at Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France, about 1084.

Bruno (brö′nō), **Giordano.** Born at Nola, Italy, about 1548: died at Rome, Feb. 17, 1600. An Italian philosopher. He entered the Dominican order at Naples in 1563, left Italy in 1576 to avoid the consequences of his disbelief in the doctrines of transubstantiation and of the immaculate conception of Mary, was at Geneva in 1577, and arrived at Paris in 1579. In 1583 he went to London, where some of his most important works were written, and where he remained two years under the protection of the French ambassador. In 1586–88 he lectured at the University of Wittenberg, and subsequently visited other cities in Germany, France, and Switzerland, returning to Italy in 1592. He was arrested at Venice, May 22, 1592, by order of the Inquisition, and was burned at the stake as a heretic in the Campo dei Fiori at Rome. His chief works are "Spaccio della bestia trionfante" ("Expulsion of the Triumphant Beast," 1584), "Della causa, principio ed uno" (1584), "Dell' infinito, universo e mondi" (1584), "De monade numero et figura" (1591).

Bruno, Leonardo. See *Bruni.*

Brunswick (brunz′wik), G. **Braunschweig** (broun′shviɢ). A duchy of northern Germany, and state of the German Empire. Capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig). It is mainly surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hanover, Saxony, and Westphalia, and comprises 3 main detached portions (the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel-Helmstedt division, the Blankenburg division, and the Gandersheim-Holzminden division) and also 6 smaller enclaves. It produces coal, iron, marble, salt, copper, lead, etc., and has flourishing agriculture. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy (Prince Albert of Prussia is regent), with a chamber of 48 members. Brunswick has 2 members in the Bundesrat and 3 in the Reichstag. The population is Protestant. Brunswick formed part of the realm of Charles the Great and part of the duchy of Saxony. "They, the descendants of Henry the Lion, held their place as princes of the Empire, no longer as dukes of Saxony, but as dukes of Brunswick. After some of the usual divisions, two Brunswick principalities finally took their place on the map, those of Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. . . . The simple ducal title remained with the Brunswick princes of the other line [illegible]. Hist. Geog., p. 213.) The duchy of Brunswick [illegible] from the French in the Seven Years' War, [illegible] occupied by the French in 1806, [illegible] kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, [illegible] duke in 1813. It entered the [illegible] 1815. [illegible] regent was chosen in 1885. [illegible] Population (1890), [illegible]

Brunswick, G. **Braunschweig.** The capital of Brunswick, situated on the Ocker in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 10° 32′ E. It has manufactures of tobacco, sugar, woolen goods, etc. It was the birthplace of Gauss and Spohr, and the place of Lessing's death. It was founded in 861 (?); was the residence of Henry the Lion; became a leading Hanseatic town; passed to the Wolfenbuttel line in 1671; and became the capital of the duchy in 1753. It was the scene of an insurrection in 1830. It contains a cathedral, built in the last quarter of the 12th century. The double aisles on the south side are of the 14th century; those of the north side, with twisted columns, of the 15th. The walls and vaults of the choir and south transept are adorned with scriptural mural paintings dating from 1224. There are many interesting monuments, including sculptured medieval tombs of emperors and princes. The columned crypt is spacious and triapsidal. The ducal palace is a fine modern Renaissance building of three stories, the lowest of which is rusticated and forms a basement. The chief façade, 410 feet long and 110 high, has two end pavilions with engaged Corinthian columns; and in the middle, over the entrance, a handsome hexastyle portico, with a sculptured pediment. Behind the pediment there is a square attic, on which is a quadriga in bronze. Population (1890), 101,047.

Brunswick, Duke of (Charles Frederick William). Born at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Oct. 9, 1735: died at Ottensen, near Altona, Germany, Nov. 10, 1806. Son of Charles, duke of Brunswick. He reigned 1780–1806; commanded the Prussian and Austrian army which invaded France in 1792, and the Prussian army at the battle of Auerstadt Oct. 14, 1806, where he was mortally wounded.

Brunswick, Duke of (Charles Frederick Augustus William). Born at Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1804: died at Geneva, Aug. 18, 1873. The eldest son of Frederick William, duke of Brunswick. He was deposed from the government in 1830.

Brunswick, Duke of (Ferdinand). Born at Brunswick, Jan. 12, 1721: died July 3, 1792. The fourth son of Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick. He was a field-marshal in the Prussian service; and defeated the French at Crefeld in 1758, and at Minden Aug. 1, 1759.

Brunswick, Duke of (Frederick William). Born at Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1771: killed at Quatre-Bras, Belgium, June 16, 1815. The fourth son of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick. He reigned 1813–15. He commanded the "Black Brunswickers" 1809, and lived in England 1809–13.

Brunswick. A town in Cumberland County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin 25 miles northeast of Portland. It is the seat of Bowdoin College. Population (1890), 6,012.

Brunswick. A seaport, the capital of Glynn County, Georgia, 72 miles south-southwest of Savannah. It exports lumber, cotton, and naval stores. Population (1890), 8,459.

Brunswick-Lüneburg (brunz'wik-lü'ne-börch), **Line of.** A branch of the house of Brunswick from which the reigning house of Great Britain is descended.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (brunz'wik-vol'fen-büt-tel), **Line of.** A branch of the house of Brunswick from which the late reigning house of Brunswick was descended.

Brunton (brun'ton), Mrs. (**Mary Balfour**). Born at Barra, Orkneys, Nov. 1, 1778: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1818. An English novelist, wife of Rev. Alexander Brunton. She wrote "Self Control" (1810), "Discipline" (1814), etc.

Brunton, Louisa. Born 1782 (?): died 1860. An English actress. She became countess of Craven in 1807, when she left the stage. She was remarkable for her beauty.

Brusa, or **Broussa** (brö'sä). The capital of the vilayet of Khodavendikiar, Asiatic Turkey, situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, in lat. 40° 10' N., long. 29° E.: the ancient Prusa. It produces wine and fruits, and manufactures tapestry and carpets. There are noted hot springs in its vicinity. It was the capital of Bithynia in the [illegible] and for a time the capital of the Ottoman empire, after its capture by Orkhan in [illegible]. Population, [illegible].

Brusasorci, Il. See *Riccio.*

Brush (brush), **George de Forest.** Born at Shelbyville, Tenn., 1855. An American painter. He was a student of the Academy of Design, New York city, [illegible] the students [illegible] in Paris. His [illegible] works are portraits of American Indians [illegible] won the Hallgarten prize at the National Academy [illegible].

Brush, Charles Francis. Born at Euclid, Ohio, March 17, 1849. An American electrician. He is the inventor of the Brush system of electric lighting and the Brush [illegible].

Brussels [illegible] [F. *Bruxelles*, Sp. *Bruselas*, G. *Brüssel*, D. *Brussel*.] The capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, situated on the Senne in lat. 50° 51' N., long. 4° [illegible] Philip II. who made it the capital of the Low Countries, and was the scene of the earliest rising against the Spanish in 1566. It was the capital of the French department of Dyle 1794–1814 and alternately with The Hague the capital of the Netherlands 1815–30. In the latter year it was the scene of the outbreak of the Belgian revolution. It became the capital of Belgium in 1831. It has been noted latterly as an art center. It contains a cathedral, an imposing monument of the 13th century, with later additions. The 15th-century west front is flanked by high square towers, and has the vertical lines strongly marked by buttresses and paneling; it has three canopied portals, a large central traceried window, and an arcaded gable. The design is somewhat dry and mechanical. The interior is characterized by lofty arches with cylindrical pillars, and much superb glass, medieval, Renaissance, and modern. The five windows in the Chapel of the Sacrament were given about 1540 by the emperor Charles V., the kings of France, Portugal, and Hungary, and the Archduke of Austria. The noted pulpit by Verbruggen (1699) is called the throne of St. Gudule; it is a mass of elaborate carving in wood representing the expulsion from paradise, with many birds and animals amid the profuse foliage, and a canopy supported by angels on which stands the Virgin destroying the serpent. The dimensions of the cathedral are 355 by 165 feet. The Palais de la Nation, built by Maria Theresa for the Council of Brabant, was used by the States-General between 1817 and 1830, and is now the seat of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It is a handsome building with a portico in whose pediment are sculptures exhibiting the administration of justice. The fine vestibule is adorned with historical statues, and the halls and apartments contain good portraits and other paintings. The Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation was established in 1832; it was an offshoot of the École Royale de Musique founded in 1823. (*Grove.*) Population (1893), with suburbs, 498,400.

Brussels Conference. A convention of representatives from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Russia, which met at Brussels in Sept., 1876 (and again in 1877). It decided to establish an International African Association to explore and civilize central Africa, and provided for branch national committees. There was an antislavery conference at Brussels in 1890.

Brut (bröt). [ME. and OF., orig. same as AS. *Bryt*, a Briton. See *Brutus the Trojan.*] A poetical version of the legendary history of Britain, by Layamon, a semi-Saxon paraphrase of the French "Roman de Brut" of Wace. See *Wace.* Its subject is the deeds and wanderings of the legendary Brutus, grandson of Ascanius, great-grandson of Æneas, and king of Britain. It is about twice the length of Wace's "Brut," containing 32,250 lines. The latter is thought to be a mere versification of Geoffrey of Monmouth. There are two manuscripts of Layamon's poem, both in the British Museum.

Brute. See *Brutus the Trojan.*

Brute (bröt), **Sir John.** A drunken, roistering, rough fellow in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." He passes through every phase of riot and debauchery, and is unbearably insolent to his "provoked wife," though too much of a coward to resent her consequent actions.

Bruté (brü-tā'), **Simon Gabriel.** Born at Rennes, France, March 20, 1779: died June 26, 1839. A French-American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, 1834–39.

Bruttium (brut'i-um), or **Bruttii** (brut'i-ī). In ancient geography, the southernmost division of Italy, corresponding to the modern provinces of Reggio and Catanzaro: originally Bruttius or Bruttiorum Ager. Now called *Calabria.*

Brutus (brö'tus). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced at the Comédie Française Dec. 11, 1730. Alfieri wrote two tragedies bearing this name ("Marcus Brutus" and "Junius Brutus"), both inspired by Voltaire [illegible]. Catherine Bernard also produced a tragedy, "Brutus," at the Comédie Française Dec. 18, 1690.

Brutus, Decimus Junius, surnamed **Albinus.** Executed 43 B.C. A Roman general, one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar. He was betrayed, and was put to death by order of Mark Antony.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. A Roman consul in 509 B.C. According to the traditional legend he [illegible] the elder brother of Brutus to possess himself of their wealth. Tarquin, alarmed at the prodigy of [illegible] the Tarquins, and established the [illegible] death for having conspired to restore [illegible]

Brutus, Marcus Junius [illegible] **Quintus Cæpio Brutus**). [illegible] Philippi, Macedonia, [illegible] Octavianus in the first battle of Philippi in 42, while Cassius was defeated by Antony and committed suicide; but was defeated in a second battle twenty days later, and fell upon his sword. His (second) wife Portia, daughter of Cato Uticensis, on receiving news of his death, committed suicide by swallowing live coals.

Brutus the Trojan. [ML. *Brutus*, OF. *Brut*, really representing AS. *Bryt*, a Briton, but confused with the classical name *Brutus.*] A fabulous person, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth the grandson of Æneas and founder of the city of New Troy (London).

Brutus, or The Fall of Tarquin. A tragedy by John Howard Payne, produced in 1818.

Brüx (brüks), or **Brix** (briks). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Biela 45 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 14,894.

Bruyère, Jean de la. See *La Bruyère.*

Bruyn (broin), **Cornelius de.** Born at The Hague, Holland, 1652: died at Utrecht, Holland, about 1719. A Dutch traveler and painter. He wrote "Voyage au Levant, etc." (1698), "Voyage par la Moscovie, en Perse, etc." (1711).

Bruys, or **Bruis** (brü-ē'), **Pierre de.** Burned at the stake at St. Gilles, France, about 1126. A French religious reformer. His followers were called Petrobrusians (which see).

Bry, or **Brie** (brē), **Théodore de.** Born at Liège, 1528: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1598. A goldsmith, engraver, and painter. About 1570 he established a printing- and engraving-house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, his two sons assisting him. They illustrated many books, but are best known for their great collection of travels, of which there are different editions in Latin and German. The first was entitled "Collectiones peregrinationum in Indiam orientalem et occidentalem" (Frankfort, 1590). The volumes are illustrated with many plates from De Bry's hand.

Bryan (brī'an), Sir **Francis.** Died at Clonmel, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1550. An English poet, soldier, and diplomatist.

Bryan, Michael. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, April 9, 1757: died at London, March 21, 1821. An English art critic. He compiled a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" (1813–16).

Bryanites (brī'an-īts). A Methodist body, also called "Bible Christians," founded by a Cornish preacher, William Bryan (O'Bryan), about 1815.

Bryant (brī'ant), **Jacob.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1715: died at Cypenham, near Windsor, England, Nov. 14, 1804. An English antiquary, author of "A New System or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology" (1774–76), etc.

Bryant, William Cullen. Born at Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794: died at New York, June 12, 1878. A noted American poet and journalist. He studied at Williams College 1810–11; took up the study of law in 1812, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgewater in 1815. He published "Thanatopsis" in 1816, printed a volume of poetry in 1821, gave up the practice of law in 1825, was appointed to a place on the New York "Evening Post" in 1826, and became its editor in chief and part proprietor in 1829. He published a collection of his poems in 1832, which was reprinted by an English publisher under Washington Irving's auspices. (The line "The British soldier trembles" in the "Song of Marion's Men" was changed to "The foeman trembles in his camp.") As editor of the "Evening Post" he opposed the extension of slavery and supported the Union. He published translations of the Iliad (1870), and the Odyssey (1871). "Poetical Works," edited by Parke Godwin, 1883. "Prose Writings" (including letters of travel, originally contributed to the "Evening Post," and orations and addresses), edited by Parke Godwin, 1884.

Bryce (brīs), **James.** Born at Belfast, Ireland, May 10, 1838. A noted English historian and Liberal politician. He became regius professor of civil law in Oxford University in 1870, under secretary for foreign affairs in 1886, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1892, and president of the board of trade in 1894. Chief works: "The Holy Roman Empire" (1864, 7th ed. 1889), "The American Commonwealth" (1888, 3d ed. 1893–95).

Brydges (brij'ez), **James.** Born Jan. 6, 1673: died Aug. 9, 1744. An English nobleman, created first duke of Chandos in 1719.

Brydges, Sir **Samuel Egerton.** Born at Wootton House, Kent, England, Nov. 30, 1762: died near Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1837. An English lawyer, miscellaneous writer, and genealogist, member of Parliament 1812–18. He was the author of poems, novels, "Censura Literaria" (1805–1809), "British Bibliographer" (1810–14), "Res Literariæ" (1821–22), "Autobiography" (1834), etc.

Bryn Mawr College. A non-sectarian college for women, organized at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1885. In 1894 it had [illegible] instructors, 271 students, [illegible].

Brython [illegible] [L. *Brito*, pl. *Brittones*, [illegible] AS. *Bretas*, *Brettas*, [illegible].] [illegible] applied to themselves by the Celts of southern Britain who successfully resisted the Teutonic invaders in the mountainous regions of the western coast, and whose language (Brythoneg) is subsequently found in Wales, Cumbria, and parts of Devon and Cornwall. The name is used interchangeably with *Cymry* (*Cumbri*). Giraldus (12th century) in his "Descriptio Cambriæ" uses indifferently *lingua Britannica* and *Cambrica*.

Brzezany (bzhe-zhä'nü). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 49 miles southeast of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 11,221.

Bua (bö'ä). An island off the coast of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, opposite Trau, in lat. 43° 30′ N., long. 16° 15′ E.: the ancient Bavo or Boæ. It was a place of banishment under the Roman emperors.

Buache (bü-äsh'), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, Feb. 7, 1700: died Jan. 27, 1773. A French geographer. His works include "Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes de la grande mer" (1753), "Atlas physique" (1754), etc.

Buache de la Neuville (bü-äsh' dė lä nė-vēl'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at La Neuville-au-Pont, Marne, France, Feb. 15, 1741: died at Paris, Nov. 21, 1825. A French geographer, nephew of Philippe Buache. He wrote "Géographie élémentaire ancienne et moderne" (1769–72), etc.

Bubastus (bū-bas'tus), or **Bubastis** (bū-bas'tis). [Gr. Βούβαστος, Βούβαστις, Egypt. *Pa-Bast*, the abode of Bast.] A city of ancient Egypt, the scriptural Pi-Beseth and the modern Tel-Basta, situated on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, in lat. 30° 33′ N., long. 31° 30′ E. It was the holy city of the Egyptian goddess Bast or Pasht (Greek Bubastis), whose sacred animal was the cat.

> The Twenty-second Dynasty (B. C. 980) chose Bubastis for its capital. It does not appear to have given many conquerors to Egypt. Its first king, the Shishak of the Bible, the Shashanq of the monuments, took an army into Palestine and carried away the treasures of the Temple.
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 58.

Bubble (bub'l). A servant in Cooke's comedy "Greene's Tu Quoque." He becomes rich, and undertakes to appear like a gentleman by using the affectations of society, particularly the phrase "Tu Quoque," which is ever in his mouth. The character was played by a favorite actor named Greene (hence the title of the play).

Bubble, Mississippi. See *Mississippi Bubble.*

Bubble, South Sea. See *South Sea Bubble.*

Bubi, or **Booby** (bö'bi). See *Ediya.*

Bubona (bū-bō'nä). [LL., from *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] In Roman mythology, a female divinity, protectress of cows and oxen.

Bucaneers (buk-a-nērz'). [From F. *boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, from *boucaner*, smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat.] A gang of adventurers and pirates which, in the 17th century, attained an almost national importance in the West Indies and on the coasts of South America. It had its nucleus in the English, French, and Dutch smugglers who carried on a clandestine trade with the Spanish island of Santo Domingo: they hunted the wild cattle there, drying the meat over fires; and gradually they formed regular settlements, not only on Santo Domingo but on many of the smaller islands. As they became stronger they began to prey on Spanish commerce. In 1630 they seized the island of Tortuga and made it their headquarters. In 1655 they aided the English in the conquest of Jamaica, and this became another center; and in 1664 they settled the Bahamas. Under their celebrated leader Morgan, they ravaged the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and made expeditions inland; Porto Bello was sacked; in 1671 Morgan crossed the isthmus and burned Panama; and from that year to 1685 the Bucaneers practically commanded the West Indian seas. Their immense spoils were divided equally, only the captain of a ship taking a larger share: French, Dutch, English, and Germans were banded together, their only bond being common interest and hatred of the Spaniards. In 1680 they again crossed the isthmus, seized some Spanish ships in the Pacific, and raided the western coasts of Mexico, Peru, and Chile for several years. After 1690 the war between France and England tended to separate the pirates of these two nations, and the impoverished coasts could no longer support their excesses. They gradually returned to the West Indies and Europe, and were drawn into the armies and navies of different powers.

Bucareli y Urzua (bö-kä-rā'lē ē ör-thö'ä), **Antonio Maria.** Born at Seville, Jan. 24, 1717: died at Mexico, April 9, 1779. A Spanish general and administrator. From 1760 to 1771 he was governor of Cuba, and from 1771 until his death viceroy of New Spain (Mexico).

Buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), **The.** A poem by Richard Henry Dana, first published in 1827. The scene is partly laid on Block Island.

Buccari (bök-kä'rē). A free haven in Fiume, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 45° 18′ N., long. 14° 32′ E.

Bucentaur (bū-sen'târ). [From Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, and *κένταυρος*, centaur: but also said to be a corruption of L. *ducentorum*, of two hundred (oars), or of *Bucintoro* (= *buzino d' oro*), golden bark.] The state ship of the Venetian Republic, used in the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, which was enjoined upon the Venetians by Pope Alexander III. to commemorate the victory of the Venetians under Doge Sebastiano Ziani over the fleet of Frederick Barbarossa, in the 12th century. On Ascension day of each year a ring was dropped from the Bucentaur into the Adriatic, with the words "We espouse thee, Sea, in token of true and lasting dominion." The ceremony was attended by the entire diplomatic corps. The ship perhaps took her name from the figure of a bucentaur (head of a man and body of a bull) in her bows. Three of the name were built. The last was destroyed by the French in 1798.

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus). [Gr. *βουκέφαλος*, ox-headed, *Βουκέφαλος*, the name of Alexander's horse.] The favorite horse of Alexander the Great. His master was the only person who could ride him. He accompanied Alexander through his principal campaigns, and was buried on the banks of the Hydaspes with great pomp. Bucephalus is supposed to have been a name applied to Thessalian horses which were branded with a bull's head.

Bucer (bū'sėr), or **Butzer** (böt'ser), **Martin.** [G. *Butzer*, NL. *Bucerus*, whence *Bucer*.] Born at Schlettstadt in Alsace, 1491: died at Cambridge, England, Feb. 28, 1551. A German theologian, a coadjutor of Luther. He became chaplain to the elector palatine Frederick in 1520, and pastor at Landstuhl in 1522; married the former nun Elizabeth Pallass in 1522; became pastor of St. Aurelius in Strasburg in 1524; refused to sign the Augsburg Interim in 1548; and accepted, at the invitation of Cranmer, a professorate of theology in Cambridge in 1549. He is chiefly noted for his efforts to unite the different Protestant bodies, especially the Lutherans and Zwinglians, in which he was but partially successful.

Buch (böch), **Christian Leopold von.** Born at Stolpe, Prussia, April 26, 1774: died at Berlin, March 4, 1853. A celebrated German geologist and traveler. His works include "Geognostische Beobachtungen auf Reisen durch Deutschland und Italien" (1802–09), "Physikalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inseln" (1825), "Reise durch Norwegen und Lappland" (1810), etc.

Buchan (buk'an), **David.** Born 1780: died about 1839. A British naval commander and Arctic explorer. He explored the Exploits River, Newfoundland, in 1811, penetrating 160 miles into the interior; commanded an Arctic expedition in 1818, reaching Spitzbergen with the Dorothea and the Trent; became high sheriff of Newfoundland, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain; and was lost with the ship Upton Castle. His name was struck from the list of living captains in 1839.

Buchan, or **Simpson** (simp'son), **Elspeth.** Born near Banff, Scotland, 1738: died near Dumfries, Scotland, 1791. A Scottish religious enthusiast. She was the daughter of John Simpson, an innkeeper, and married Robert Buchan, a potter, from whom she separated. She removed to Glasgow in 1781, where she heard Hugh White, of the Relief Church at Irvine, preach in 1783, with the result that she removed to Irvine and converted Mr. White to the belief that she was the woman of Revelation xii., in whom the light of God was restored to men, and that he was the man child she had brought forth. They with others of the so-called "Buchanites" were banished from Irvine in 1784, and settled at New Cample, where they enjoyed community of goods and person. The sect became extinct in 1848.

Buchanan (bu-kan'an), **Franklin.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800: died May 11, 1874. An American naval officer, in the Confederate service 1861–64. He commanded the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862; and was defeated by Farragut in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Buchanan, George. Born at Killearn, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Feb., 1506: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 29, 1582. A Scottish historian and scholar, tutor of James VI. (1570). His principal works are "De jure regni apud Scotos" (1579), "Rerum Scoticarum historia" (1582), "Detection, etc." (1571), a version of the Psalms, translations of the "Medea" and "Alcestis," and the dramas "Baptistes," "Jephthes," etc.

Buchanan, James. Born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pa., April 22, 1791: died at Wheatland, Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868. The fifteenth president of the United States. He was a member of Congress 1821–31, minister to Russia 1831–33; United States senator 1833–45, secretary of state 1845–49, minister to Great Britain 1853–56, and president 1857–61. He published a history of his administration (1866).

Buchanan, Robert Williams. Born in Warwickshire, Aug. 18, 1841. A Scottish poet and prose writer. His poems include "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" (1865), "London Poems" (1866), "Napoleon Fallen" (1871), "The City of Dream" (1888), "The Wandering Jew" (1893). He has published a number of plays, and in 1876 he wrote his first novel "The Shadow of the Sword," followed by "A Child of Nature" (1879), etc.

Buchanites (buk'an-its). See *Buchan, Elspeth.*

Bucharest. See *Bukharest.*

Buchez (bü-shā'), **Philippe Joseph Benjamin.** Born at Matagne-la-Petite, Namur, Belgium, March 31, 1796: died at Rodez, France, Aug. 12, 1865. A French man of letters and politician. He wrote an "Introduction à la science de l'histoire" (1833), "Essai d'un traité complet de philosophie" (1839), "Histoire de la formation de la nationalité française" (1859), and edited "Histoire parlementaire de la révolution française" (1833–38).

Buchholz (böch'hölts). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge 19 miles south of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 7,808.

Büchner (büch'ner), **Alexander.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 25, 1827. A German man of letters, brother of Georg Büchner. His works include "Geschichte der englischen Poesie" (1855), "Französische Literaturbilder" (1858), etc.

Büchner, Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. Born at Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1824. A German physician, physiologist, and materialistic philosopher, brother of Georg Büchner. His chief works are "Kraft und Stoff" (1855, English translation "Force and Matter"), "Natur und Geist" (1857), "Physiologische Bilder" (1861), "Aus Natur und Wissenschaft" (1862), etc.

Büchner, Georg. Born at Goddelau, near Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 17, 1813: died at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 19, 1837. A German poet, author of "Dantons Tod" (1835), brother of the preceding. His collected works were published in 1879.

Büchner, Luise. Born June 12, 1821: died at Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 28, 1877. A German poet and novelist, sister of Georg Büchner, noted as a champion of the rights of women. She wrote "Die Frauen und ihr Beruf" (1855).

Büchner, Max. Born in Hamburg, April 25, 1846. A noted African traveler. He made a tour of the world in 1875 as ship's doctor. In 1878 the African Association of Berlin sent him to Muatyamvo, the king of Lunda, east of Angola, with instructions to explore the country to the east and north of Lunda. He reached Muatyamvo, and spent six months at his capital; but all his efforts to go beyond proved vain, and he returned. At Malange he met Pogge and Wissmann, who were to be more fortunate by trying the northern route to the Bashilange. In 1884 Büchner accompanied Nachtigal to West Africa, and was active in the annexation of Togoland and Kamerun. As curator of the Ethnologic Museum of Munich he made (1888–90) a voyage to Australia and New Guinea.

Buchon (bü-shôn'), **Jean Alexandre.** Born at Menetou-Salon, Cher, France, May 21, 1791: died at Paris, April 29, 1846. A French historian. He edited a "Collection des chroniques nationales françaises" (1824–29), and was the author of works on Greek history and other topics.

Buck (buk), **Dudley.** Born at Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839. An American composer and organist. He has written cantatas, church music, etc.

Bückeburg (bü'ke-börg). The capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, 20 miles west-southwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 5,186.

Buckeye (buk'ī). A popular name for an inhabitant of Ohio.

Buckeye State, The. A popular name of Ohio, from the number of buckeyes in that State.

Buckhurst (buk'hėrst), **Lord.** See *Sackville, Thomas.*

Buckingham (buk'ing-am). [ME. *Bukyngeham*, *Bokyngam*, AS. *Buccinga ham*, dwelling of the Buccings (descendants of Bucca).] A town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Ouse in lat. 52° N., long. 0° 58′ W. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1891), 3,364.

Buckingham, Dukes of. See *Stafford*, *Villiers*, and *Grenville*.

Buckingham, James Silk. Born at Flushing, near Falmouth, England, Aug. 25, 1786: died at London, June 30, 1855. An English traveler and man of letters. He wrote "Travels in Palestine, etc." (1822), "Travels in Mesopotamia, etc." (1827), "Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia" (1829), etc.

Buckingham Palace. The London residence of the queen, situated at the western end of St. James's Park. It was settled by act of Parliament in 1775 upon Queen Charlotte, and was hence known as the "queen's house." It was remodeled under George IV., and the eastern façade, ball-room, and some other portions have been added by Queen Victoria, who began to occupy it in 1837. The chief façade is 360 feet long, but is architecturally uninteresting. The state apartments are magnificently adorned and furnished, the grand staircase, the throne-room and the state ball-room being especially notable. There is a priceless collection of French buhl and other furniture, and the picture-gallery contains a number of old and modern masterpieces.

Buckinghamshire (buk'ing-am-shir), **Buckingham,** or **Bucks.** [AS. *Buccingahamscir*.] A county of England, lying between Northampton on the north, Bedfordshire, Hertford, and Middlesex on the east, Berkshire on the south, and Oxfordshire on the west. It is an agricultural county. The chief town is Buckingham. Area, 746 square miles. Population (1891), 185,190.

Buckland (buk'land), **Francis Trevelyan.** Born at Oxford, Dec. 17, 1826: died at London, Dec. 19, 1880. An English naturalist, son of William Buckland, noted for researches in fish-culture. He wrote "Curiosities of Natural History" (1857), "Natural History of British Fishes" (1881), etc.

Buckland, William. Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, March 12, 1784: died at Clapham, near London, Aug. 15, 1856. An English geologist and clergyman, appointed dean of Westminster in 1845. His chief works are "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, etc." (1823), and the Bridgewater treatise on "Geology and Mineralogy" (1836).

Bucklaw (buk′lâ), **Laird of.** Frank Hayston, the dissipated but good-natured suitor of Lucy Ashton in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." He was married to her by her mother's machinations, and was thus the cause of the tragedy which ensued. See *Ashton, Lucy.*

Buckle (buk′l), **Henry Thomas.** Born at Lee, Kent, England, Nov. 24, 1821: died at Damascus, Syria, May 29, 1862. An English historian. His health in early youth was delicate, on which account he was educated at home, chiefly by his mother. In 1840, on the death of his father, a wealthy ship-owner in London, he inherited an ample fortune which enabled him to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. In 1857 he published the first volume of his "History of Civilization in England." The appearance of this volume, which is characterized by vigor of style and boldness of thought, produced a sensation in Europe and America, and raised the author from obscurity to fame. The special doctrine which it sought to uphold was that climate, soil, food, and the aspects of nature are the determining factors in intellectual progress. A second volume, inferior in execution and interest, appeared in 1861.

Buckner (buk′nėr), **Simon Bolivar.** Born in Hart County, Ky., April 1, 1823. An American general, in the Confederate service 1861–1865. He surrendered Fort Donelson to Grant, Feb. 16, 1862, after the escape of General Floyd, and commanded a corps at Chickamauga Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. He was governor of Kentucky 1887–91.

Bucks (buks). Abbreviation of *Buckinghamshire.*

Buckstone (buk′stọn), **John Baldwin.** Born at Hoxton, London, Sept. 14, 1802: died at Sydenham, near London, Oct. 31, 1879. An English comedian and dramatist, author of numerous plays.

Bucktails (buk′tālz). A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817–26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Bucolic Mouth of the Nile. An ancient mouth of the Nile, in the middle of the Delta.

Buczacz (bö′chäch). A town in eastern Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 49° 4′ N., long. 25° 23′ E. By a treaty concluded here in 1672 Poland ceded the Ukraine and Podolia to Turkey. Population (1890), commune, 11,096.

Budæus. See *Budé, Guillaume.*

Budapest (bö′dä-pest; Hung. pron. bö′do-pesht′), since 1872 the official name of the united **Buda** and **Pesth** or **Pest.** The capital of Hungary, and the second city of the Austrian empire, consisting of Buda on the west bank of the Danube, and Pest on the opposite bank. The Danube is crossed here by a suspension bridge and other bridges. The city contains ten municipal districts. It has a large trade in grain, wool, hides, etc., and extensive manufactures. It is also the seat of a university. Buda was the Roman Aquincum, and Pest was a Roman colony. Buda was the capital of Hungary from the middle of the 14th century. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, 1529, and 1541. The Turks were expelled in 1686. In 1784 Buda again became the capital. Budapest was occupied by the Austrians Jan., 1849. The Hungarians reentered Pest in April and stormed Buda in May, 1849. The Austrians reoccupied both places Aug., 1849. The German name of Buda is Ofen. Population (1890), with the garrison, 506,384.

Budaun (bu-doun′). A district in the Rohilcund division, Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 2,002 square miles. Population (1881), 906,451.

Buddeus (böd-dā′ös), **Johann Franz.** Born at Anklam, Prussia, June 25, 1667: died at Gotha, Germany, Nov. 19, 1729. A German Lutheran theologian and scholar. He wrote "Historia juris naturæ, etc." (1695), "Elementa philosophiæ instrumentalis" (1697), "Historia ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti" (1709), etc.

Buddha (bö′dạ̈). [Skt., 'the enlightened.'] The title of Siddhartha or Gautama, the founder of Buddhism. [illegible] vastu, the Sakhya capital. He was married and had a [illegible] age of twenty-nine he left parents, wife, and only son for the spiritual struggle of a recluse. After seven years he believed himself possessed of perfect truth, and assumed the title of *Buddha,* 'the enlightened.' He is represented as having received a sudden illumination as he sat under the Bo-tree, or 'tree of knowledge,' at Bodhgaya or Buddha-Gaya. For twenty-eight or, as later narratives give it, forty-nine days he was variously tempted by Mara. One of his doubts was whether to keep for himself the knowledge won, or to share it. Love triumphed, and he began to preach, at first at Benares. For forty-four years he preached in the region of Benares and Behar. Primitive Buddhism is only to be gathered by inference from the literature of a later time. Buddha did not array himself against the old religion. The doctrines were rather the outgrowth of those of certain Brahmanical schools. His especial concern was salvation from sorrow, and so from existence. There are "four noble truths": (1) existence is suffering; (2) the cause of pain is desire; (3) cessation of pain is possible through the suppression of desire; (4) the way to this is the knowledge and observance of the "good law" of Buddha. The end is Nirvana, the cessation of existence. Buddhism was preached in the vulgar tongue, and had a popular literature and an elaborately organized monastic and missionary system. It made its way into Afghanistan, Bactriana, Tibet, and China. It passed away in India not from Brahman persecution, but rather from internal causes, such as its too abstract nature, too morbid view of life, relaxed discipline, and overgrowth of monasticism, and also because Shivaism and Vishnuism employed many of its own weapons more effectively. The system has been variously modified in dogma and rites in the many countries to which it has spread. It is supposed to number about 350,000,000 of adherents, who are principally in Ceylon, Tibet, China, and Japan.

Buddha-Gaya (bö′dạ̈-gä′ä). An ancient center of Buddhism, now in ruins, in the Gaya district, Bengal. The temple is a celebrated foundation in the Buddhist faith. It is a quadrangular pyramidal structure on a plain raised basement, 60 feet square and 160 high. The exterior faces are divided into piers, and ornamented with molded bands and panels forming nine stages or stories, and surmounted by a conical finial. In the interior is a cella with radiating arches, which date probably from a 14th-century restoration.

Buddhists (bö′dists). See *Buddha.*

Budé (bü-dā′) (L. **Budæus**), **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, 1467: died Aug. 23, 1540. A French scholar. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was elevated by Francis I. to the post of royal librarian. He was suspected of favoring Calvinism. He wrote an excellent work on ancient coins, entitled "De Asse, etc." (1514).

Budgell (buj′el), **Eustace.** Born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, England, Aug. 19, 1686: committed suicide in the Thames, near London, May 4, 1737. An English miscellaneous writer. He was called to the bar, but his association with his cousin Joseph Addison induced him to turn his attention to literature. He contributed thirty-seven papers to the "Spectator," in Addison's style. He wrote many pamphlets of a political nature, and in 1733 started "The Bee," a weekly periodical which ran for about two years. He filled a number of positions after the accession of George I., when Addison became secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, being at various times chief secretary to the lords justices, deputy clerk of the council, accountant-general, and member of the Irish House of Commons. He fell into money difficulties which affected his brain, and after a disgraceful affair connected with the disappearance of some bonds belonging to the estate of Matthew Tindal, he took his own life. He left a natural daughter, Anne Eustace, who went upon the stage.

Budweis (böd′vīs), Czech **Budejowice.** A city in Bohemia, situated on the Moldau in lat. 48° 58′ N., long. 14° 27′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1890) 28,491.

Buell (bū′el), **Don Carlos.** Born near Marietta, Ohio, March 23, 1818. An American general. He was graduated from West Point 1841; served in the Mexican war; was placed in command of the Department of the Ohio 1861; became major-general of volunteers 1862; arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, in time to contribute to the victory of Grant over Beauregard on the following day; drove General Bragg out of Kentucky 1862, fighting the indecisive battle of Perryville Oct. 8. He was blamed for permitting General Bragg to escape, and was removed from his command, Oct. 24, 1862.

Buena Vista (bwā′nä vēs′tä). [Sp., 'good view.'] A place in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, 6 miles south of Saltillo. Here, Feb. 22, 23, 1847, 5,000 Americans under General Taylor defeated [illegible] Mexicans under Santa Anna. Loss of Americans, [illegible]; of Mexicans, [illegible].

Buen Ayre (bwān ī′rā), or **Bonaire** (bō-när′). [Sp. and F. respectively, 'good air.'] An island in the Dutch West Indies, situated north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 10′ N., long. [illegible] W. Area, 129 square miles. Population [illegible], 4,000.

Buende (bwān′de), or **Ba-Buende** (bä-bwān′-de). See [illegible]

Bueno da Silva [illegible], **Bartholomeu,** called **Anhanguera.** [illegible] explorer. In 1682, at the head of a party in search of In[illegible]

Bueno da Silva, Bartholomeu. Born in São Paulo [illegible] São Paulo to seek the same route. He was absent three years, and discovered the gold-mines of Goyaz. In 1728 he was made captain of the Goyaz colony.

Buenos Ayres (bwā′nōs ī′rez; Sp. pron. bwā′-nōs ī′res). [Sp., 'good airs.'] A province of the Argentine Republic, lying between Cordoba, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and the Rio de la Plata on the north, the ocean on the east and south, and the territories of Pampa and Rio Negro on the west. Capital, since 1882, La Plata. Its chief industry is cattle-raising. During most of the time from 1827 to 1862, Buenos Ayres was separated from the other provinces. Area, about 106,000 square miles. Population (1893), about 800,000.

Buenos Ayres. The capital of the Argentine Confederation, situated on the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, in lat. 34° 36′ S., long. 58° 22′ W. It is the second city of South America in size, and has the greater share of the export trade of the country, and also considerable manufactures. It is a railway terminus of importance. It contains a cathedral, university, and military school. Buenos Ayres was settled by the Spaniards in 1535; abandoned; and resettled in 1580. The revolution which led to the independence of the republic began there in 1810. Population (1893), 556,934 (including suburbs).

Buenos Ayres, or **Colonies of the Plata** (**Colonias de la Plata**). A viceroyalty established in 1776, and continued until the revolution of 1810. It included Buenos Ayres (colony), Tucuman, Cuyo (separated from Chile), Uruguay, Paraguay, and Charcas or Upper Peru; in other words, all now included in the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, with the former Pacific coast of Bolivia, now annexed to Chile. The capital was Buenos Ayres.

Buffalo (buf′ạ-lō). A city, port of entry, and chief place of Erie County, New York, situated on Lake Erie in lat. 42° 53′ N., long. 78° 55′ W.: the third city in the State. It has a good harbor protected by breakwaters, and is the terminus of the Erie Canal and an important railway-center. It is connected by steamer lines with ports on the Great Lakes. It has a large trade in grain, live stock, lumber, coal, cement, and salt, and manufactures of flour, iron, steel, beer, oil, leather, etc. Buffalo was founded in 1801, and incorporated as a city in 1832. It was the scene of extensive railroad strikes in 1892. Population (1890), 255,664.

Buffalo Bill. See *Cody, William Frederick.*

Buffier (büf-yā′), **Claude.** Born in Poland, May 25, 1661: died at Paris, May 17, 1737. A French grammarian, philosopher, and littérateur.

Buffon (bü-fôṅ′), Comte **de** (**Georges Louis Leclerc**). Born at Montbard, Côte-d'Or, France, Sept. 7, 1707: died at Paris, April 16, 1788. A celebrated French naturalist. He was the son of M. Leclerc de Buffon, a counselor of the parliament of Bourgogne, from whom he inherited a competent fortune. About the age of nineteen he traveled in Italy in company with Lord Kingston, and in 1740 published a translation of Newton's "Treatise on Fluxions." He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1739, and in the same year was appointed director of the Jardin du Roi, the present Jardin des Plantes. His chief work is the "Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière, avec la description du cabinet du roi," the first three volumes of which were published in 1749. The first volume contained "La théorie de la terre" and "Le système sur la formation des planètes"; the second, "L'Histoire générale des animaux" and "L'Histoire particulière de l'homme"; the third, a "Description du cabinet du roi" (by Daubenton) and a chapter on "Les variétés de l'espèce humaine." The next twelve volumes (1753–67) dealt with the history of quadrupeds. Subsequently he published in ten volumes "L'Histoire naturelle des oiseaux et des minéraux" (1771–86), besides seven volumes of "Supplements" (1774–89). The most striking of these is the fifth volume, "Les époques de la nature" (1779). Lacepède completed Buffon's work from his notes by publishing a volume, "Les serpents," in 1789. The credit for the six volumes on "Les poissons et les cétacés" (1798–1804) belongs to Lacepède alone. When Buffon was admitted to the French Academy in 1753, he delivered as his inaugural address the famous "Discours sur le style."

Buffone (böf-fō′ne), **Carlo.** An impudent gluttonous jester in Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour." He is identified with Marston by some critics; others think he is meant for Dekker.

Buffoon, Sir Hercules. See *Sir Hercules Buffoon,* under *Lacy, John.*

Bug (bög), or **Bog.** A river in the governments of Podolia and Kherson, Russia, which joins the Liman of the Dnieper 30 miles west of Kherson: the ancient Hypanis. Length, about 400 miles. Navigable from Voznesensk.

Bug. A river which rises in Galicia and joins the Vistula in Russian Poland, 17 miles northwest of Warsaw. Length, about 500 miles.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü-zhō′ de lä pē-[illegible]), **Thomas Robert,** Duc d'Isly. Born at [illegible] Oct. 15, 1784: died at Paris, June 10, 1849. A marshal of France, and military [illegible] 1840–47, was governor [illegible] the victory of Isly, Morocco, Aug. 14, 1844.

Bugenhagen (bö′gen-hä′gen), **Johann,** surnamed **Pomeranus,** or Dr. **Pommer.** Born at Wollin, Pomerania, Germany, June 24, 1485: died at Wittenberg, Germany, April 20, 1558. A German Reformer, a coadjutor of Luther. He was preacher and (1525) professor of biblical exegesis at Wittenberg. He organized the Protestant Church in northern and central Germany, and Denmark, translated the Bible into Low German; and published "Interpretatio in librum psalmorum" (1524), etc.

Bugey (bü-zhā′). An ancient district of eastern France, lying north and west of the Rhône, and south of Franche-Comté: comprised in the department of Ain. It formed part of the old Burgundian kingdom, was ceded to Savoy 1137–1344, was ceded by Savoy to France in 1601, and was made part of the general government of Burgundy.

Bugge (bög′ge), **Thomas.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 12, 1740: died June 15, 1815. A Danish astronomer and geographer.

Bugi (bö′gi). See *Kabail.*

Bug Jargal. A novel by Victor Hugo. Its subject is the revolt of the Santo Domingo negroes. The principal character, giving his name to the book, is a negro passionately in love with a white woman.

Bugres (bö′grez). A name commonly given in Brazil to the Botocudos and other savage Indians. It is also applied to howling monkeys, and is probably corrupted from some aboriginal word.

Buhle (bö′le), **Johann Gottlieb.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 29, 1763: died at Brunswick, Aug. 11, 1821. A German historian of philosophy. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie" (1796–1804), "Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1800–05), etc.

Buil (bö ēl′), **Bernardo.** Born in Catalonia about 1450: died at the Cuxa convent in 1520. A Spanish Benedictine monk. In 1493 he was chosen with eleven other Benedictines to go with Columbus to Hispaniola. The Pope named him superior and apostolical vicar of the New World. His position gave him much influence at Hispaniola, where he acted as councilor; but he showed an unrelenting disposition toward the Indians, and joined the malcontents who opposed Columbus. In 1494 he returned to Spain to prefer charges against him, and he was long a most dangerous enemy of the admiral. He did not go again to America, but was made abbot of the Cuxa convent. Also written *Boyle, Boyl, Boil,* and *Buell.*

Buitenzorg (boi′ten-zorG). The capital of an assistant-residency in Java, Dutch East Indies, 36 miles south of Batavia. It contains the palace of the governor-general, and botanical gardens.

Bujalance (bö-Hä-län′the). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 25 miles east of Cordova.

Bukharest, or **Bucharest** (bö-ka-rest′), Rumanian **Bucuresci,** or **Bukureshti.** ['City of delight.'] The capital of Rumania, situated in a plain on the Dimbovitza, lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 26° 6′ E. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and has important commerce with Austria and the Balkan Peninsula. It contains a university, government buildings, and cathedral. Has been often besieged and taken. Capital, before 1861, of Wallachia. Population (1890), 194,633.

Bukharest, Treaty of. A treaty concluded May 28, 1812. It put an end to the war which had been carried on between Russia and Turkey since 1806, and established the Pruth and the Lower Danube as the boundary between the two countries.

Bukhtarma (bökh-tär′mä). A tributary of the Irtish, in southern Siberia.

Bukowina (bö-kō-vē′nä). A duchy and crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Czernowitz. It is bounded by Galicia on the north, Moldavia east and south, and Transylvania, Hungary proper, and Galicia west. It is occupied in great part by the Carpathians. It sends 9 members to the Reichsrat and has a Diet of 31 members. The leading nationalities are Ruthenian and Rumanian; the leading religion is the Greek (not united). Its early history is obscure. It was acquired from Turkey by Austria in 1775, and became a crownland in 1849. Area, 4,035 square miles. Population (1890), 646,591.

Bulacan (bö-lä-kän′). A town in Luzon, Philippine Islands, 20 miles northwest of Manila. Population (1887), 12,180.

Bulacq. See *Bulak.*

Bulak (bö-läk′). The port of Cairo, Egypt, on the Nile. It formerly contained the National Museum now at Gizeh.

Bulala (bö-lä′lä). See *Kuka.*

Bulama (bö-lä′mä). The easternmost of the Bissagos Islands, west of Senegambia, in lat. 11° 34′ N., long. 15° 33′ W.

Bulgaria (bul-gā′ri-ạ̈). [F. *Bulgarie,* G. *Bulgarien,* Russ. *Bulgariya,* etc., ML. *Bulgaria,* from *Bulgarus* (Eng. *Bulgar*), OBulg. *Blugarin,* a Bulgarian.] A principality of Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula. It is bounded by Rumania (chiefly separated by the Danube) on the north, the Black Sea on the east, Turkey on the south, and Servia on the west. It is traversed by the Balkans from west to east. The surface north of the Balkans is chiefly a plain. The principality is composed of Bulgaria (as formed in 1878) and Eastern Rumelia, with Sofia as capital. The old capital was Tirnova. The government is a constitutional monarchy, under a prince and legislative chamber (Sobranje). The inhabitants are Bulgarians, Turks, etc. Bulgaria was included in the ancient Mœsia and Thracia, and formed part of the Roman Empire. It was colonized about the 6th century by Bulgarians (a Slavicized Finnish (?) people). There were three Bulgarian kingdoms successively in the middle ages, and about the 10th century, and again in the 13th century, the kingdom had a wide extent. It was overthrown by the Turks about the end of the 14th century. It has been the theater of many struggles in recent Russo-Turkish wars. It was constituted a principality by the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin (1878), and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was installed in 1879. A union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria was effected in 1885. A war with Servia occurred in 1885, which resulted in favor of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander resigned in 1886, and Prince Ferdinand of Coburg was elected in 1887. Area, 37,860 square miles. Population (1893), 3,309,816.

Bulgaria, Black. Same as *Bulgaria.*

Bulgaria, Great or **White.** A former name of the region between the Kama and Volga, which was occupied by Bulgarians.

Bulgarians (bul-gā′ri-anz). See *Bulgaria.*

Bulgarin (böl-gä′rin), **Thaddeus.** Born in Lithuania, 1789: died at Dorpat, Russia, Sept. 13, 1859. A Russian novelist, journalist, and general writer. His chief work is the novel "The Russian Gil Blas" (1829).

Bulgars. See *Bulgarians.*

Bulgarus (bul-gā′rus). Born at Bologna, Italy, in the 11th century: died 1166. An Italian jurist, one of the "Four Doctors" of Bologna. His chief work is a commentary, "De regulis juris."

Bulkley, or **Bulkeley** (bulk′li), **Peter.** Born at Odell, Bedfordshire, England, Jan. 31, 1583: died at Concord, Mass., March 9, 1659. An Anglo-American clergyman. He removed from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1635, and in the following year founded the settlement of Concord, Massachusetts.

Bull (bůl), **John.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1563: died at Antwerp, March 12 or 13, 1628. An English composer and organist. The song "God save the King" was wrongly attributed to him.

Bull, John. See *John Bull.*

Bull (böl), **Ole Bornemann.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810: died near Bergen, Aug. 17, 1880. A Norwegian violinist and composer. From about 1831, when he went to Paris and developed his powers under the influence of Paganini, he traveled from one city to another till the year of his death, playing with great success. He came five times to America between 1843 and 1879.

Bull, A Young. A famous painting by Paul Potter, in the Royal Gallery at The Hague, Holland. It is a large canvas, with strong light effects and some deficiency in half-tones. The bull is grouped under a tree with a cow, a ram, a sheep, a lamb, and a herdsman, with animals in the distant landscape.

Bull, The. See *Taurus.*

Bullant (bü-loṅ′), **Jean.** Born about 1515, probably at Ecouen: died Oct. 10, 1578. A French architect. Of his early career nothing is known. After 1570 he became architect of the Tuileries, and erected the pavilion called by his name. In the same year he succeeded Primaticcio at Fontainebleau.

Bullcalf (bůl′käf). A recruit in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2.

Bulle (bül). A small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 13 miles south by west of Fribourg: the chief place in Gruyère.

Bullet (bü-lā′), **Pierre.** Born 1639: died 1716. A French architect, a pupil of François Blondel. He constructed, after the plans of his master, the Porte Saint Denis, and built on his own designs the Porte Saint Martin (1674). He also built the porch of the Church of Saint Thomas d'Aquin, and made the decorations of two chapels at Saint Germain des Prés.

Bullinger (böl′ing-ėr), **Heinrich.** Born at Bremgarten, Aargau, Switzerland, July 18, 1504: died at Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1575. A Swiss Reformer and historian, successor of Zwingli at Zurich.

Bullom (bö-lom′). A small and waning tribe north of Sierra Leone, West Africa. Their language has preserved many elements of Bantu grammar. The Mampua dialect of Bullom, spoken at Sherbro, south of Freetown, forms a link with the stronger Timne.

Bull Run (bůl run). A small river in eastern Virginia, which joins the Occoquan (a tributary of the Potomac) 25 miles southwest of Washington. Near it occurred two battles in the American Civil War. (*a*) The Confederates under the immediate command of Beauregard (about 31,000) defeated the Federals under McDowell (about 28,000), July 21, 1861. Loss of Federals, 2,952; of Confederates, 1,752. Called by Confederates the first battle of Manassas. (*b*) The Confederates under Lee (about 46,000) defeated the Federals under Pope (about 35,000), Aug. 29–30, 1862. Loss of Federals about 14,000 (?); of Confederates, 8,400. Called by the Confederates the second battle of Manassas. The battle of Aug. 28 is sometimes styled the battle of Groveton.

Bulls and Bears. A farce by Cibber, produced in 1715.

Bulmer (bůl′mėr), **Valentine.** The titular Earl of Etherington in Sir Walter Scott's novel "St. Ronan's Well." He substitutes himself for his supposed bastard brother Francis Tyrrel, the real earl, in a clandestine marriage with Clara Mowbray, and later endeavors to rob Tyrrel of the proofs of the latter's right to his title.

Bulnes (böl′nes), **Manuel.** Born at Concepcion, Dec. 25, 1799: died at Santiago, Oct. 18, 1866. A Chilian general and statesman. In 1831 he became brigadier-general, and in 1838 commanded 5,000 men sent against Santa Cruz in Peru. His victories destroyed the Peru-Bolivian confederation. He was elected president of Chile in 1841, and reelected in 1846, serving for ten years.

Bülow (bü′lo), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Falkenberg, Altmark, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1755: died at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 25, 1816. A Prussian general. He defeated Oudinot at Luckau and Grossbeeren and Ney at Dennewitz in 1813; served with distinction at Leipsic in 1813, at Laon and Montmartre in 1814, and at Waterloo in 1815; and was made count of Dennewitz in 1814.

Bülow, Hans Guido von. Born at Dresden, Jan. 8, 1830: died at Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 12, 1894. A famous pianist, conductor, and composer. He made his first concert tour in 1853, and in 1864 was made conductor of the Royal Opera and director of the Conservatory at Munich. He held many important positions, including that of royal court kapellmeister at Hannover (1878), and a similar position with the Duke of Meiningen. He was director at Hamburg and Berlin from 1885.

Bülow, Karl Eduard von. Born at Berg, near Eilenburg, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1803: died at Ötlishausen, Thurgau, Switzerland, Sept. 16, 1853. A German novelist and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Novellenbuch," a collection of one hundred tales from the Italian, Spanish, etc., published 1834–36.

Bulstrode (bůl′strod), **Nicholas.** A dishonest banker, in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," with a Calvinistic conscience and a constant terror of being found out.

Bulti (bul′tē), or **Bultistan** (bul-tē-stän′), or **Baltistan** (bäl-tē-stän′), or **Little Tibet.** A former state in central Asia, tributary to Kashmir, situated in lat. 35°–35° 30′ N., long. 75°–76° E. Chief town, Iskardo. Area, estimated, 12,000 square miles.

Bulwer, Edward George Earle Lytton, first Baron Lytton. See *Lytton.*

Bulwer (bůl′wėr), **John.** Lived about 1654. An English physician. He wrote a treatise on dactylology, entitled "Chirologia, or the Naturall Language of the Hand" (1644) and "Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friend, etc." (1648).

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer, usually known as Sir **Henry Bulwer.** Born at London, Feb. 13, 1801: died at Naples, May 23, 1872. An English diplomatist, politician, and writer, brother of Lord Lytton. He was minister to Spain 1843–48, and to the United States 1849–52, negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty in 1850; was minister to Tuscany 1852–1855, and ambassador to Turkey 1858–65. He wrote "Historical Characters" (1867), etc.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Washington April 19, and ratified July 4, 1850. Both parties pledged themselves to respect the neutrality of the proposed ship-canal across Central America. Great Britain was represented by Sir Henry Bulwer, the United States by J. M. Clayton.

Bulwer Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, first Earl of Lytton. See *Lytton.*

Bumble (bum′bl). A fat and officious beadle in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist." From his arrogant self-importance and magnifying of his parochial office the word "bumbledom" has come to have a place in the language.

Bumper (bum′pėr), **Sir Harry.** A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Bumpo, or **Bumppo** (bum′pō), **Natty.** See *Leatherstocking.*

Bunce (buns), **John.** A pirate in Scott's novel "The Pirate." He had been a strolling player, and had assumed the name of Frederick Altamont.

Bunch (bunch), **Barnaby.** An English botcher or mender of old clothes, an amusing person, in Webster's play "The Weakest goeth to the Wall."

Bunch, Mother. A derisive name given by Tucca to Mistress Miniver, an alewife, in Dekker's "Satiromastix." The name was used for the hypothetical author of various books of jests in 1604 and 1,60 and "Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales" are well known.

Buncle, John. See *John Buncle.*

Bundahish (bön′da-hesh). ['The beginning of the creation.'] A Pahlavi theological work, treating of cosmogony, the government of the world, and eschatology, as understood by the Mazdayasnians.

Bundelkhand (bun-del-khund′), or **Bundelcund** (bun-del-kund′), **Agency.** A collection of native states under the [illegible] of British India, lat. 24°–26° N., long. 78°–81° 30′ E. Area, 10,214 square miles. Population (1881), 2,202,402.

Bundi (bön'dē). A state under the control of British India, lat. 25°–26° N., long. 76° E.

Bundschuh. See *Peasants' War.*

Bungay (bung'ga), **Friar.** A famous conjurer of Edward IV.'s time, who appears as Friar Bacon's assistant in "The Old History of Friar Bacon" and in Greene's "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay." Bulwer introduces Friar Bungay, a union of necromancer, merry-andrew, and friar, in his novel "The Last of the Barons."

Bungen (böng'en). The name of a street in Hamelin down which the Pied Piper enticed the children with his music. It is said that no music is allowed to be played in the street to this day. See *Hameln, Pied Piper of.*

Bunhill Fields (bun'hil fēldz). A burial-ground for dissenters, situated near Finsbury Square, London, opened in 1665, closed in 1850. It is now a public garden. Bunyan and Defoe are buried there. *Dickens's Dict.*

Bunker Hill (bung'kėr hil). An elevation in Charlestown (Boston), Mass., about 110 feet in height. It gives name to the famous battle fought June 17, 1775, chiefly at Breed's Hill, Charlestown, between 2,500 British under Howe and Pigott, and 1,500 Americans under Prescott, assisted by Putnam and Stark. The loss of the British was about 1,050; that of the Americans, about 450, including Warren.

Bunker Hill Monument. A monument at Charlestown, Massachusetts, dedicated June 17, 1843, the sixty-eighth anniversary of the famous Revolutionary battle. It is a quadrangular tapering tower of granite, 221 feet high, built in the form of an obelisk, with an obtusely pyramidal apex.

Bunner (bun'ėr), **Henry Cuyler.** Born at Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855. An American writer, editor of "Puck" since 1877. He has published "Airs from Arcady" (1884), "Zadoc Pine, and Other Stories," "The Midge," two series of "Short Sixes," etc.

Bunsen (bön'zen), **Christian Karl Josias,** Baron **von,** sometimes styled **Chevalier Bunsen.** Born at Corbach, Waldeck, Germany, Aug. 25, 1791: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 28, 1860. A distinguished German scholar and diplomatist. He was secretary of legation, chargé d'affaires and minister at Rome 1818–38, and minister to Switzerland 1839–41, and to England 1841–54. He wrote "Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte" (1845, "Egypt's Place in Universal History"), "Die Basiliken des christlichen Roms" (1843), "Ignatius von Antiochien" (1847), "Hippolytus und seine Zeit" (1852–53, "Hippolytus and his Age," 1851), "Die Zeichen der Zeit" (1855, "Signs of the Times," 1855–56), "Gott in der Geschichte" (1857–58, "God in History"), "Bibelwerk für die Gemeinde" (1858–1870), "Die Verfassung der Kirche der Zukunft" (1845, "The Constitution of the Church of the Future").

Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm. Born at Göttingen, Germany, March 31, 1811. A noted German chemist, professor of chemistry at Heidelberg since 1852. He is best known from his researches in spectrum analysis (with Kirchhoff, 1860), and is the inventor of the "Bunsen burner," "Bunsen pump," "Bunsen battery," etc. He discovered the metals cæsium and rubidium.

Bunthorne (bun'thôrn). An extremely commonplace youth in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience," who adopts the most extravagantly esthetic and lackadaisical style in order to please the ladies: a satire on a folly of the day.

Bunting (bun'ting). The name of the Pied Piper in the legend of that name. See *Hameln, Pied Piper of.*

Bunting, Jabez. Born at Manchester, England, May 13, 1779: died at London, June 16, 1858. An eminent clergyman of the English Wesleyan Church. He was received into full connection with the ministry in [illegible] laymen with the clergy in the [illegible] of the Wesleyan Church.

Bunyan [illegible], **John.** Born at Elstow, near Bedford, England: baptized Nov. 30, 1628: died at London, Aug. 31, 1688. A celebrated English writer. [illegible] a soldier, probably in the Parliamentary [illegible] ligionists in [illegible] midland con[illegible] tained in prison at Bedford until 1672, when those statutes [illegible] by the crown May 9, 1672, and during the remainder of his life was pastor of the nonconformist congregation at [illegible] celebrated allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress," which ap[illegible] collection [illegible]

Bunzlau (bönts'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 25 miles west-northwest of Liegnitz: noted for its brown pottery. Population (1890), commune, 12,921.

Buol-Schauenstein (bö'ōl-shou'en-stīn), Count **Karl Ferdinand von.** Born May 17, 1797: died at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1865. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist, premier and minister of foreign affairs 1852–59.

Buonaccorso. See *Accorso.*

Buonafede (bö-o-nä-fa'de), **Appiano.** Born at Comacchio, in Ferrara, Italy, Jan. 4, 1716: died at Rome, Dec. 17, 1793. An Italian historian of philosophy, professor of theology at Naples.

Buonaparte. See *Bonaparte.*

Buonarroti (bö-ō-när-rō'tē), **Filippo.** Born at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 11, 1761: died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1837. An Italian political agitator, implicated in the conspiracy of Babeuf 1796.

Buonarroti, Michelangelo. See *Michelangelo.*

Buononcini. See *Bononcini.*

Bura (bū'rä). [Gr. Βοῦρα.] In ancient geography, a city of Achaia, Greece, in lat. 38° 10′ N., long. 22° 10′ E., destroyed by an earthquake in 373 B. C. It joined the Achæan League 275 B. C.

Burano (bö-ra'nō). A town on an island in the Venetian lagoon, 5 miles northeast of Venice.

Burbage (bėr'bāj), **James.** Died in 1597. An English actor, and the first builder of a theater in England: father of Richard Burbage. He was originally a joiner. In 1576–77 he erected the first building specially intended for plays. It was "between Finsbury Fields and the public road from Bishopsgate and Shoreditch." It was of wood, and was called "The Theatre." The material was removed to the Bankside in 1598 and was rebuilt as the Globe Theatre. The Curtain was put up near The Theatre soon after the latter was opened, and Burbage was instrumental in the conversion of a large house at Blackfriars into Blackfriars Theatre about Nov., 1596.

Burbage, Richard. Born in 1567 (?): died in 1619. A noted English actor, son of James Burbage (died 1597). He made his fame at the Blackfriars and the Globe of which, with his brother and sister, he was proprietor, and played the greatest parts in all the best plays produced at the time. Shakspere was a member of the Lord Chamberlain's company playing at Blackfriars at this time, and had some part in the profit of the house, as also a little later in the Globe; but Burbage apparently had the lion's share. There is no authentic account of any intimacy with Shakspere till after 1594. Burbage seems to have been the original Hamlet, Lear, and Othello. He excelled in tragedy, and was held in the very highest esteem by authors and public; he was even sometimes introduced into plays in his own proper person. Many poems and tributes were written in his memory. Besides his fame as an actor he was known as a painter. In 1613 the Globe Theatre burned down, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

Burbon (bėr'bon). A knight, intended for Henri IV. of France, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He is assailed by a mob, but escapes and also rescues his mistress.

Burchard (bėr'chard), **Samuel Dickinson.** Born at Steuben, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1812: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1891. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, 1839–79, and of the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church 1879–85. He gained notoriety in the presidential canvass of 1884 by an alliterative expression used in a speech on Oct. 29 when, with a large company of clergymen, he made a call on James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the presidency, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. [illegible]

Burchell (bėr'chel), **Mr.** The name under which Sir William Thornhill, a character in Goldsmith's novel "The Vicar of Wakefield," dispenses [illegible] He was noted for his habit of crying out "fudge" [illegible]

Burckhardt [illegible], **Johann Karl.** Born at Leipsic, April 30, [illegible] died at Paris, June 22, 18[illegible]. A German [illegible]

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. [illegible] "Arabic Proverbs" (1831), etc.

Burdach (bör'däch), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at [illegible] Prussia, July 16, 1847 [illegible] professor of anatomy [illegible] (1811), and later (1814) at Königsberg. He wrote "Vom Bau und Leben des Gehirns und Rückenmarks" (1819–25), "Die Physiologie als Erfahrungswissenschaft" (1826–40), etc.

Burdekin (bėr'de-kin). A river in Queensland, Australia, which flows into Upstart Bay, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 40′ S., long. 147° 30′ E. Length, about 350 miles.

Burden (bėr'den), **Henry.** Born at Dunblane, Scotland, April 20, 1791: died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1871. A Scotch-American inventor. His inventions include a cultivator (1820), the hook-headed railway spike (1840), a machine for making horseshoes (1857), etc.

Burder (bėr'dėr), **George.** Born at London, June 5, 1752: died at London, May 29, 1832. An English clergyman of the Independent denomination, author of "Village Sermons" (1799–1812).

Burdett (bėr-det'), Sir **Francis.** Born Jan. 25, 1770: died at London, Jan. 23, 1844. An English politician, member of Parliament for Westminster 1807–37. He published (1810) in Cobbett's "Register" a speech denying the right of the Commons to imprison delinquents, and, his arrest being ordered, barricaded his house, and was taken only after four days' resistance.

Burdett-Coutts (bėr-det'köts'), **Angela Georgina,** Baroness. Born April 25, 1814. An English philanthropist, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, raised to the peerage in 1871. She married Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, an American, in 1881. Coutts was her mother's name.

Burdette (bėr-det'), **Robert Jones.** Born at Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. An American journalist and humorist, editor of the Burlington, Iowa, "Hawkeye" since 1873.

Burdigala (bėr-dig'a-lä). The ancient name of Bordeaux.

Burdwan (burd-wän'), or **Bardwan** (bard-wän'). **1.** A division of Bengal, British India. Area, 13,855 square miles. Population, 7,393,954.—**2.** A district in that division. Area, 2,697 square miles. Population (1881), 1,391,823.—**3.** The chief town of that district, 56 miles northwest of Calcutta. Population (1881), 34,080.

Burford (bėr'fọrd). A town in Oxfordshire, England, 16 miles west-northwest of Oxford. Near by, in 754, Cuthred, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbald, king of Mercia.

Burg (börg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Ihle 14 miles northeast of Magdeburg. It is noted for its cloth manufactures, built up by French Protestant exiles. Population (1890), commune, 17,572.

Burgdorf (börg'dorf), F. **Berthoud** (ber-tö'). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Emme 12 miles northeast of Bern. It was the seat of Pestalozzi's school 1800–1804. Population (1888), 6,875.

Bürger (bürg'er), **Gottfried August.** Born at Molmerswende, near Harzgerode, Germany, 1747: died at Göttingen, 1794. A noted German poet. His father was a clergyman at Molmerswende. He studied law at Göttingen. Afterward he was an official at Altgleichen, later docent and subsequently professor at the University of Göttingen. His life, in part, the result of his own indiscretions, was unhappy and at times even miserable. He was the author of numerous ballads, songs, and sonnets. Foremost among his poems is the ballad "Lenore," which originally appeared in the Göttingen "Musenalmanach" (1774). He also wrote the ballads "Das Lied vom braven Manne" ("The Song of the Brave Man," 1777), "Der Kaiser und der Abt" ("The Emperor and the Abbot," 1785), "Der wilde Jäger" ("The Wild Huntsman," 1786). He was the most important poet of the so-called Göttinger Dichterbund or "poetical brotherhood." His collected works, "Sämmtliche Schriften," appeared in 4 volumes (Göttingen, [illegible]).

Burgess (bėr'jes), **Edward.** Born at West Sandwich, Mass., June 30, 1848: died at Boston, Mass., July 12, 1891. A noted American designer of yachts. He established himself as a naval architect and yacht broker in Boston in 1883, and was the designer of the sloop Puritan which defeated the English cutter Genesta in the race for the America's cup in 1885, of the Mayflower which defeated the English Galatea in 1886, and of the Volunteer which defeated the English [illegible]

Burgess, Thomas. Born at Odiham, Hampshire, England, Nov. 18, 1756: died at Salisbury, England, Feb. 19, 1837. An English [illegible] of St. David's and later of Salisbury. He wrote "Considerations on the [illegible]," 1789, etc.

Burgh [illegible], **Hubert de.** Died at Banstead, Surrey, England, May 12, 1243. An English [illegible] chamberlain to the [illegible] placed at the head of [illegible] Welsh march. On the ac[illegible] had been followed by [illegible] castellan of Falaise [illegible] was captured at Mirabel in 1202, was intrusted with the custody of the prince's person, and refused to obey an order of Arthur's uncle, King John of England, to put out the prince's eyes. He was a partizan of the king at Runnymede in 1215, in which year he first appears as justiciar, and is mentioned in the great charter as one of the magnates of the realm by whose advice it was granted. He gained a decisive naval victory over Eustace the Monk in 1217, which forced Louis to conclude the treaty of Lambeth (Sept. 11, 1217) and evacuate England. He became regent for Henry III. in 1219, and remained his chief minister 1228–32.

Burgh (bur'ō), **James.** Born at Madderty, Perthshire, Scotland, 1714: died Aug. 26, 1775. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Britain's Remembrancer" (1745), "Dignity of Human Nature" (1754), etc.

Burghas. See *Bourgas.*

Burghers (bėr'gėrz). A body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early Secession Church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Burghers, and the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by the burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. See *Antiburgher.*

Burghley, or **Burleigh, Lord.** See *Cecil.*

Burgkmair (börk'mīr), **Hans.** Born at Augsburg, Germany, 1473: died about 1531. A German painter and engraver, probably a pupil of Albrecht Dürer. His most noted work is a triumphal procession of Maximilian I.

Burgoa (bör-gō'ä), **Francisco de.** Born in Oaxaca about 1605: died 1681. A Mexican Dominican missionary and author. He took the Dominican habit in 1620, was twice provincial, represented the order at Rome in 1656, acted for the Inquisition, and during his later years was guardian of Huaxolotitlan and other convents. His "Geográfica descripcion . . . de esta Provincia de Predicadores de Antiquera" is a chronicle of his order in Oaxaca, of great historical value. Like his other historical and biographical works, it is now very rare.

Burgos (bör'gōs). A province in Old Castile, Spain. Area, 5,650 square miles. Population (1887), 337,822.

Burgos, Iberian **Briga.** The capital of the province of Burgos, Spain, situated on the Arlanzon in lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 3° 42′ W. Its chief building is the cathedral; it also contains a ruined castle, town hall and several churches, and is noted as the birthplace of the Cid. It was founded at the end of the 9th century, and was for a long time the capital of Castile, and the rival of Toledo. Marshal Soult gained a victory here over the Spaniards, Nov. 10, 1808, and it was unsuccessfully besieged by Wellington in 1812. It had formerly a university. The cathedral, in the main of middle-Pointed architecture, is notable for its graceful twin western spires of openwork, 300 feet high, its rich octagonal central lantern and the pinnacled crown of the Condestable Chapel, behind the apse. This richly sculptured chapel contains the tombs of the Constable of Castile, Don Pedro de Velasco, and his wife. There is a large cloister of Pointed work, with much figure- and foliage-sculpture comparable with the best French. Population (1887), 31,301.

Burgos, Laws of. A system of laws for the regulation of Indian labor in America, promulgated at Burgos, Spain, Dec. 27, 1512. The Dominicans of Hispaniola had represented that the Indians were very badly treated: the colonists opposed the monks and the junta appointed to consider the question framed these laws. They provided that the Indian laborers should have houses, ground for culture, and religious instruction, with a peso of gold annually to buy clothes: those in the mines to work only five consecutive months, and to have official inspectors. The laws caused much dissatisfaction.

Burgoyne (bėr-goin'), **John.** Born about 1722: died at London, June 4, 1792. An English lieutenant-general and dramatist. He commanded the British army which invaded New York 1777: was defeated at Stillwater, Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777; and surrendered with 5,791 troops to Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. In 1782 he was made commander-in-chief in Ireland, and in 1787 was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He wrote satires directed against the administration of Pitt (the greater part of the "Westminster Guide"), "The Lord of the Manor" (1780, the libretto of a comic opera), "The Heiress" (1786, a comedy which was very successful), etc.

Burgoyne, Sir **John Fox.** Born July 24, 1782: died at London, Oct. 7, 1871. An English engineer, the illegitimate son of General John Burgoyne (1722–92). He was commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans 1814; chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland 1831–45, and inspector-general of fortifications in England 1845–68. He was sent to Constantinople to report on the defense of Turkey 1854; conducted the siege of Sebastopol Oct. 1854–Feb. 1855; was created a baronet 1856, was constable of the Tower of London 1865–71; and became a field-marshal 1868. Author of "Our Defensive Forces" (1868), etc.

Burgschmiet (börg'shmēt), **Jakob Daniel.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Oct. 11, 1796: died at Nuremberg, March 7, 1858. A noted German sculptor. His chief works are statues of Albrecht Dürer, Melanchthon (at Nuremberg), Beethoven (at Bonn), Charles IV. (at Prague), Luther (at Mohra), etc.

Burg-Steinfurt. See *Steinfurt.*

Burgundian (bėr-gun'di-an). 1. One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic (Gothic) tribe which settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the 5th century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France. See *Burgundy.*

Burgundian Dynasty (1095–1383). A reigning house of Portugal which referred its origin to Henri, grandson of Robert, first duke of Burgundy. Henri was appointed count of Portugal by Alphonso VI., king of Leon, Castile, and Galicia, in 1094, and was in 1112 succeeded by his son, Affonso I., who erected Portugal into an independent kingdom in 1139. The legitimate line of the house of Burgundy became extinct in 1383 with the death of Ferdinand I., and was succeeded in 1385 by an illegitimate branch, the house of Avis. An illegitimate branch of the latter house, the house of Braganza, acceded to the throne in 1640, and was followed in 1853 by the present reigning house, the house of Braganza-Coburg. The sovereigns of the house of Burgundy were: Henri of Burgundy 1094–1112; Affonso I., 1112–85; Sancho I., 1185–1211; Affonso II., 1211–23, Sancho II., 1223–48; Affonso III., 1248–79; Diniz, 1279–1325; Affonso IV., 1325–57; Pedro, 1357–67; Ferdinand I., 1367–83.

Burgundy (bėr'gun-di). [F. *Bourgogne,* It. *Borgogna,* Sp. *Borgoña,* G. *Burgund,* ML. *Burgundia,* from LL. *Burgundii,* also *Burgundiones,* a Germanic tribe. See *Burgundian.*] A geographical division in western Europe, whose limits and character have varied greatly. For the principal significations of the name, see the extract.

> I. The kingdom of Burgundy (regnum Burgundionum), founded A. D. 406, occupying the whole valley of the Saone and lower Rhone from Dijon to the Mediterranean, and including also the western half of Switzerland. It was destroyed by the sons of Clovis in A. D. 534.
>
> II. The kingdom of Burgundy (regnum Burgundiæ), mentioned occasionally under the Merovingian kings as a separate principality, confined within boundaries apparently somewhat narrower than those of the older kingdom last named.
>
> III. The kingdom of Provence or Burgundy (regnum Provinciæ seu Burgundiæ) — also, though less accurately, called the kingdom of Cis-Jurane Burgundy — was founded by Boso in A. D. 879, and included Provence, Dauphiné, the southern part of Savoy, and the country between the Saône and the Jura.
>
> IV. The kingdom of Trans-Jurane Burgundy (regnum Iurense, Burgundia Transiurensis), founded by Rudolf in A. D. 888, recognized in the same year by the emperor Arnulf, included the northern part of Savoy, and all Switzerland between the Reuss and the Jura.
>
> V. The kingdom of Burgundy or Arles (regnum Burgundiæ, regnum Arelatense), formed by the union, under Conrad the Pacific, in A. D. 937, of the kingdoms described above as III. and IV. On the death, in 1032, of the last independent king, Rudolf III., it came partly by bequest, partly by conquest, into the hands of the emperor Conrad II. (the Salic), and thenceforward formed a part of the empire. In the thirteenth century, France began to absorb it, bit by bit, and has now (since the annexation of Savoy in 1861) acquired all except the Swiss portion.
>
> VI. The Lesser Duchy (Burgundia Minor) (Klein Burgund) corresponded very nearly with what is now Switzerland west of the Reuss, including the Valais. It was Trans-Jurane Burgundy (IV.) *minus* the parts of Savoy which had belonged to that kingdom. It disappears from history after the extinction of the house of Zähringen in the thirteenth century. Legally it was part of the empire till A. D. 1648, though practically independent long before that date.
>
> VII. The Free County or Palatinate of Burgundy (Franche-Comté) (Freigrafschaft) (called also Upper Burgundy), to which the name of Cis-Jurane Burgundy originally and properly belonged, lay between the Saône and the Jura. It formed a part of III. and V., and was therefore a fief of the empire. The French dukes of Burgundy were invested with it in A. D. 1384. Its capital, the imperial city of Besançon, was given to Spain in 1651, and by the treaties of Nimwegen, 1678–79, it was ceded to the crown of France.
>
> VIII. The landgraviate of Burgundy (Landgrafschaft) was in what is now western Switzerland, on both sides of the Aar between Thun and Solothurn. It was a part of the Lesser Duchy (VI.), and, like it, is hardly mentioned after the thirteenth century.
>
> IX. The circle of Burgundy (Kreis Burgund), an administrative division of the empire, was established by Charles V. in 1548, and included the Free County of Burgundy (VII.) and the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, which Charles inherited from his grandmother Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold.
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> *James Bryce,* Holy Rom. Emp. Appendix p. 447.

X. The Duchy of Burgundy (lower Burgundy), a great French fief held by various Carlovingian and Capetian princes and ceded by John the Good to his son Philip the Bold. Its capital was Dijon. Flanders and the County of Burgundy were united to it in 1384. It was ruled by Philip the Bold 1363–1404, by John the Fearless 1404–19, by Philip the Good 1419–67, and by Charles the Bold 1467–77. Under the two latter it was greatly extended in Belgium and eastern and central France, and became one of the most powerful monarchies of Europe. On the death of Charles the Bold (1477) the duchy proper passed (1479) to France. The other possessions (Franche-Comté and Low Countries) passed by the marriage of Mary (the daughter and successor of Charles the Bold) to the house of Hapsburg. (Compare *Maximilian I.* and *Philip I.*) The duchy of Burgundy proper became a province and great government of France. It lay between Champagne on the north, Franche-Comté and Savoy on the east, Dauphiné and Lyonnais on the south, and Bourbonnais, Nivernais, and Orléanais on the west, and corresponded to the departments Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and a part of Yonne. The region is famous for its wines.

Burgundy, Duchess of. See *Mary.*

Burgundy, Dukes of. See *Charles the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good,* etc.

Burial of Sir John Moore. A poem by Charles Wolfe, published in a collection of his works in 1825.

Buriats (bö'ri-ats). A Mongolian people living chiefly in the government of Irkutsk and the Trans-Baikal territory, Siberia. They are Buddhists. They number about 208,000.

Buridan (bur'i-dan; F. pron. bü-rē-doṅ'), **Jean.** Died after 1358. A French nominalistic philosopher. He was a native of Bethune, Artois. He studied under William of Occam, and lectured on philosophy in the University of Paris, of which he became rector. He was a noted logician, and is popularly but incorrectly regarded as the author of the sophism known as "Buridan's Ass," which was used by the schoolmen to demonstrate the inability of the will to act between two equally powerful motives. According to this sophism an ass placed between two equidistant and equally attractive bundles of hay would starve to death for want of a reason to determine its choice between the two bundles.

Burke (bėrk), **Ædanus.** Born at Galway, Ireland, June 16, 1743: died at Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1802. An American jurist and politician. He became a judge of the State Supreme Court in 1778, was Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina 1789–91, and wrote "Considerations upon the Order of Cincinnati" (1783), a pamphlet denouncing that order.

Burke, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1822: died at New York, Nov. 10, 1854. A comedian. He was the son of Thomas Burke, an Irish actor, and Cornelia Thomas, who afterward married Joseph Jefferson.

Burke, Edmund. Born at Dublin, probably Jan. 12, 1729 (N. S.): died at Beaconsfield, England, July 9, 1797. A celebrated British statesman, orator, and writer. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1748; became a member of Parliament in 1766; delivered his speech on American taxation in 1774; was paymaster-general and privy councilor 1782–83; and conducted the impeachment of Warren Hastings 1787–95, when he resigned his seat in Parliament. His chief works are "A Vindication of Natural Society" (1756), "A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful" (1756), "Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents" (1770), "Speech on Conciliation with America" (1775), "Reflections on the Revolution in France" (1790), and four letters on the subject of "a regicide peace" with France, which appeared in 1796 and 1797. The publication of a collection of his works was begun, with his approval, in 1792, and was concluded in 1827.

Burke, Sir **John Bernard.** Born at London, 1815: died at Dublin, Dec. 13, 1892. An English genealogist, Ulster king at arms. He was editor of "Burke's Peerage" (established by his father, John Burke, 1831), and author of "History of the Landed Gentry" (1845), etc.

Burke, John Daly. Died near Campbell's Bridge, Va., April 11, 1808. An Irish-American historian. He emigrated from Ireland to America in 1797, and eventually settled in Petersburg, Virginia, where he devoted himself to the practice of law and to literature. He was killed by Felix Coquebert in a duel arising from a political dispute. Author of "History of Virginia from its First Settlement to 1804" (1804).

Burke, Robert O'Hara. Born at St. Clerans, Galway, Ireland, 1820: died in Australia, June 28, 1861. An Australian explorer. He was successively a captain in the Austrian army, member of the Irish constabulary, and inspector of police in Victoria, Australia, whither he emigrated in 1853. He traversed with Wills the Australian continent 1860–61, and died of starvation on the return journey.

Bürkel (bür'kel), **Heinrich.** Born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, May 29, 1802: died at Munich, June 10, 1869. A German painter of landscapes and genre scenes.

Burkersdorf (bör'kers-dôrf). A village situated 4 miles southwest of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, Prussia. Here, July 21, 1762, Frederick the Great of Prussia repulsed the Austrians under Marshal Daun.

Burlamaqui (bür-lä-mä-kē'), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Geneva, July 24, 1694: died at Geneva, April 3, 1748. A noted Swiss jurist, professor of law at Geneva. He wrote "Principes du droit naturel" (1747), "Principes du droit politique" (1751), etc.

Burleigh (bėr'li), or **Burghley, Baron.** See *Cecil.*

Burleigh, Lord. A character in Mr. Puff's tragedy "The Spanish Armada," rehearsed in Sheridan's "Critic." He has not a word to say, but confines himself to the memorable nod by which he expresses volumes, according to Mr. Puff.

Burleigh (bėr'li), **Lord of.** See *Lord of Burleigh.*

Burleigh, William Henry. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1871. An American poet, journalist, and abolitionist.

Burley (bėr'li), **John Balfour of.** See *Balfour.*

Burley, Walter. Born in 1274 or 1275: died probably in 1345. An English schoolman, surnamed "The Plain Doctor." He studied first at Oxford, then at Paris, where he became a pupil of Duns Scotus. He was appointed almoner to the Princess Philippa of Hainault about 1327 and subsequently became tutor to the Black Prince. He wrote numerous philosophical treatises and commentaries on the classics, most of which have remained in manuscript. His printed works include "De vita et moribus philosophorum" (probably published at Cologne in 1467), and "Tractatus de materia et forma" (Oxford, 1500).

Burlingame (bėr'ling-gām), **Anson.** Born at New Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1870. An American diplomatist and politician. He was representative to Congress from Massachusetts 1855–61; ambassador to China 1861–67, and negotiated as special ambassador from China, treaties with the United States, England, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Prussia.

Burlington (bėr'ling-ton). See *Bridlington.*

Burlington. A city (capital of Des Moines County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi River, in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 91° 10′ W. It is an important railway center, and has large and varied manufactures. Population (1890), 22,565.

Burlington. A city and port of entry in Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain in lat. 44° 29′ N., long. 73° 14′ W. It has a large trade in lumber, and is the seat of the University of Vermont. Population (1890), 14,590.

Burlington. A city and port of entry in Burlington County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River 19 miles northeast of Philadelphia. It was bombarded by the British in 1776. Population (1890), 7,264.

Burlington Arcade. A covered pathway between Piccadilly and Burlington Gardens. It has shops on each side for all kinds of small wares.

Burlington House, Old. A house standing between Bond street and Sackville street, London. It was built by Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, [illegible]–1753. It was purchased for the nation, 1854, from the Cavendishes for £140,000, including the Gardens, upon which three new edifices have been erected, effacing all the artistic features of the old house. Nearest to Piccadilly, and on the site of the famous gateway and curved colonnade, pulled down in 1868, rises New Burlington House (1872) containing rooms for the meetings and management of learned societies: the Royal, Geological, and Chemical east of the entrance; the Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Linnean on the west of it. Old Burlington House itself was in 1868 handed over to the Royal Academy. *Murray,* Handbook of London, p. 58.

Burma, or **Burmah** (bėr'mä). A former kingdom in southeastern Asia, now a part of the British empire and a chief commissionership. It is divided into Lower Burma (the former British Burma) and Upper Burma (the recently annexed kingdom). It is bounded by Assam and China on the north, China, the Shan States and Siam on the east, the Bay of Bengal on the west, and Bengal on the northwest. It is hilly and mountainous. [illegible] Its exports are rice, teak, [illegible]. The chief divisions of Lower Burma are Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. Buddhism is the prevailing religion, the kingdom having been a Buddhist monarchy from the [illegible]. Lower Burma was conquered by the British [illegible], and Upper Burma was annexed in [illegible] the misgovernment of the last king [illegible]. Total area 171,430 square miles [illegible] Upper Burma [illegible] square miles of Lower Burma [illegible]. Total population (1891) [illegible]; of Upper Burma, 2,946,933; of Lower Burma, [illegible].

Burma, British. See *Burma.*

Burma, Lower. That part of Burma formerly called *British Burma.*

Burma, Upper. That part of Burma which was independent down to 1886.

Burmeister (bör'mīs-tėr), **Hermann.** Born at Stralsund, Prussia, Jan. 15, 1807: died at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1892. A Prussian naturalist. He was professor at Berlin and subsequently at Halle, and represented the latter university in the National [illegible]; subsequently he was a member of the [illegible]. From 1850 to 1852 he traveled in [illegible] to Buenos Ayres, where he was director of the National Museum until his death. He published [illegible] zoology and [illegible] papers, [illegible] mammalia of [illegible].

Burmese Wars. The wars (1) of 1824–26, (2) of 1852, which the British waged with Burma, and which resulted in the cession of Lower Burma. See *Burma.*

Burne-Jones (bėrn'jōnz'), Sir **Edward.** Born [illegible] style of [illegible] beauty [illegible] school. From 1857 to 1858 he was associated with Rossetti, Morris, and others in painting the Arthurian legends at Oxford. In 1861 he was one of the originators of the house of Morris and Company, and he made many designs for decorative work. He was an associate of the Royal Academy 1885–93. In 1895 he was made a baronet.

Burnes (bėrnz), Sir **Alexander.** Born at Montrose, Scotland, May 16, 1805: killed at Kabul, Afghanistan, Nov. 2, 1841. A British geographer, and traveler in central Asia.

Burnet (bėr'net), **Gilbert.** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1643: died at London, March 17, 1715. A British prelate, historian, and theologian. He accompanied William III. from Holland to England in 1688 as his chaplain, and was made bishop of Salisbury in 1689. His chief works are a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England" (1679, 1681, 1715), "A History of his own Time" (edited by his son, 1723, 1734), "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles" (1699).

Burnet, Thomas. Born at Croft, Yorkshire, England, about 1635: died at London, Sept. 27, 1715. An English author. He became fellow of Christ's College in 1657, and master of the Charterhouse in 1685. He is noted chiefly as the author of "Telluris Theoria Sacra," etc. (1681), remarkable for its vivid imagery and pure Latinity, in which he attempts to prove that the earth originally resembled an egg, that at the deluge the shell was crushed and the waters rushed out, that the fragments of the shell formed the mountains and that the equator was diverted from its original coincidence with the ecliptic. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Burnett (bėr-net'), Mrs. (**Frances Hodgson**). Born at Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. An English-American novelist. She has written "That Lass o' Lowrie's" (1877), "Haworth's" (1878), "Louisiana" (1880), "A Fair Barbarian" (1881), "Through One Administration" (1882), "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (1886), "The One I knew best of All" (1893), etc.

Burnett (bėr'net), **James,** Lord Monboddo. Born at Monboddo, Kincardineshire, in Oct. or Nov., 1714: died at Edinburgh, May 26, 1799. A Scottish judge. He became sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1764, and in 1767 became an ordinary lord of session, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Monboddo. Author of "Of the Origin and Progress of Language" (1773–92), and "Ancient Metaphysics" (1779–1799).

Burnett Prizes. Prizes awarded every forty years, in accordance with the will of Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman (1729–84), for the best essays on the Christian evidences. Lectureships now take the place of the essays.

Burney (bėr'ni), **Charles.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, April 7, 1726: died at Chelsea, near London, April 12, 1814. An English composer and historian of music. He was the father of Madame d'Arblay. He wrote a "History of Music" (1776–89), etc.

Burney, Charles. Born at Lynn, Norfolk, England, Dec. 4, 1757: died at Deptford, Dec. 28, 1817. An English classical scholar, son of Charles Burney. He is noted chiefly as the collector of the Burney Library, which was purchased by Parliament for £13,500 and deposited in the British Museum.

Burney, Frances. See *Arblay, Madame d'.*

Burney, James. Born 1750: died Nov. 17, 1821. An English naval officer and author. He entered the navy in 1764, attained the rank of captain, and served in America and India. He was with Cook on his third voyage, 1776–79. After 1784 he retired on half pay and devoted himself to literature. His principal works are "A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean" (5 vols. 4to, 1803–17), "History of the Buccaneers of America" (1816), and "A Chronological History of North Eastern Voyages of Discovery" (1819).

Burnley (bėrn'lē). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the river Burn 21 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 87,058.

Burnouf (bür nöf'), **Emile Louis.** Born at Valognes, Manche, France, Aug. 25, 1821. A noted French philologist, distinguished as an archæologist and Orientalist. He was collaborator with Leupol on a Sanskrit-French dictionary (1863 etc.).

Burnouf, Eugène. Born at Paris, Aug. 12, 1801: died at Paris, May 28, 1852. A French Orientalist, son of Jean Louis Burnouf, celebrated for researches in the Zend language. His chief works are "Commentaire sur le Yaçna" (1833), "Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme indien" (1844), "Le lotus de la bonne loi, traduit du sanscrit" (1852).

Burnouf, Jean Louis. Born at Urville, Manche, France, Sept. 14, 1775: died at Paris May 8, 1844. A noted French philologist. He wrote "Méthode pour étudier la langue grecque" (1814), "Méthode [illegible] latine" [illegible].

Burns (bėrnz), **Robert.** Born at Alloway, near Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 25, 1759: died at Dumfries, Scotland, July 21, 1796. A famous Scottish poet. [illegible] 1784, in conjunction with his brother [illegible], a farm at Mossgiel, whither he removed in the following year. He published a volume of poems at Kilmarnock in 1786, on which occasion he changed the spelling of his family name to *Burns.* In 1786 he paid a visit to Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the society of the Duchess of Gordon, Lord Monboddo, Robertson, Blair, Gregory, Adam Ferguson, and Fraser Tytler, and where a second edition of his poems was published by Creech in the next year. In 1788 he married Jane Armour, by whom he had previously had several children. He took a farm at Ellisland in the same year, and in 1789 became an officer in the excise. In 1791 he removed to Dumfries, where he devoted himself to literature and to the duties of his office as an exciseman. Here also appeared in 1793 the third edition of his poems. A collective edition of his works was edited by Currie in 1800, and another by Cunningham in 1834.

Burnside (bėrn'sīd), **Ambrose Everett.** Born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824: died at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13, 1881. An American general and politician. He captured Roanoke Island Feb. 8, and Newbern March 14, 1862; fought at Antietam Sept. 17; commanded the Army of the Potomac Nov. 10, 1862,–Jan. 25, 1863; was defeated at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; was besieged at Knoxville 1863; served under Grant 1864; was governor of Rhode Island 1867–69; and was United States senator 1875–81.

Burntisland (bėrnt'ī'land). A seaport and watering-place in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 8 miles north of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 4,692.

Burow (bö'ro), **Julie.** Born at Kydullen, Prussia, Feb. 24, 1806: died at Bromberg, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1868. A German novelist. She wrote "Aus dem Leben eines Glucklichen" (1852), "Johann Kepler" (1857–65), etc.

Burr (bėr), **Aaron.** Born at Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 4, 1716: died Sept. 24, 1757. An American clergyman, president of the College of New Jersey 1748–57.

Burr, Aaron. Born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756: died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1836. An American politician, son of Aaron Burr (1716–57). He served with distinction in the Canada expedition in 1775, at Monmouth in 1778; began the practice of law in New York in 1783; was United States senator from New York 1791–97; and Vice-President of the United States 1801–05. He killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel July, 1804, an event which destroyed his political prospects. About 1805 he conceived the plan, as was subsequently charged at his trial, of conquering Texas, perhaps Mexico, and of establishing a republic at the South, with New Orleans as the capital, of which he should be the president. By the aid of Blennerhasset and others he was enabled to purchase a vast tract of land on the Washita River, which was to serve as the starting point of an expedition to be led by him in person. He was arrested in Mississippi Territory Jan. 14, 1807, was indicted for treason at Richmond, Virginia, May 22, and was acquitted Sept. 1.

Burrhus, or **Burrus** (bur'us), **Afranius.** Killed 62 (63?) A. D. A Roman officer. He was appointed sole pretorian prefect by Claudius in 52, and was, together with Seneca, intrusted with the education of Nero. By his influence with the pretorian guards he secured the undisputed succession of his pupil in 54. Having offended the latter by his sternness and virtue, he was put to death by poison.

Burritt (bur'it), **Elihu,** surnamed "The Learned Blacksmith." Born at New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1811: died there, March 7, 1879. A social reformer and linguist, a blacksmith by trade. He was an advocate of the abolition of war, and wrote "Sparks from the Anvil" (1848), "Olive Leaves" (1853), "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad" (1854), etc.

Burroughs (bur'ōz), **George.** Died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 19, 1692. An American clergyman. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1670, and served as pastor at Falmouth (Portland), Maine, and at Salem. He was accused of having bewitched one Mary Wolcott, and was condemned on the evidence of confessed witches, who affirmed that he had attended witch-meetings with them. He moved many to tears by his last words at his execution, but Cotton Mather, who was sitting on horseback in the crowd, reminded the people that Satan often assumes the appearance of an angel of light.

Burroughs, John. Born at Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837. An American essayist. He has written "Wake Robin" (1871), "Winter Sunshine" (1873), "Birds and Poets" (1877), "Pepacton" (1881), "Fresh Fields" (1884), "Signs and Seasons" (1886), etc.

Burroughs, William. Born near Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1785: died near Portland, Maine, Sept. 5, 1813. An American naval officer. In command of the Enterprise he captured the British brig Boxer near Portland, Maine, Sept. 5, 1813. Both commanders fell in the action.

Burslem (bėrs'lem). A town in Staffordshire, England, 17 miles north of Stafford. It is the chief town of the potteries district, and contains the Wedgwood Institute. Population (1891), [illegible].

Burton (bėr'ton), **John Hill.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 22, 1809: died at Morton House, near Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1881. A Scottish historian [illegible]. His chief works are "A History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Rebellion [illegible]" [illegible] "A History of the Reign of Queen Anne" (1880).

Burton, Sir **Richard Francis.** Born at Barham House, Hertfordshire, England, March 19, 1821: died at Triest, Austria, Oct. 20, 1890. A noted explorer and prolific writer of travels.

After serving in the East Indian army he went in 1853 to Mecca. His "First Footsteps in Eastern Africa" (1856) were in 1854, when he accompanied Speke to Harrar. In 1858 he was again in East Africa with Speke, and discovered Lake Tanganyika, while Speke discovered Lake Victoria. In 1861 he was in West Africa as British consul at Fernando Po; ascended the peak of Kamerun; and spent three months at the court of Dahomey. To the end of his life he continued in the consular service: at Santos, Brazil (1864); at Damascus (1868–72); at Triest, where he died (1872–90). Of the more than thirty volumes published by him, the principal are "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah" (1855), "Lake Regions of Central Africa" (1860), "A Mission to the King of Dahomey" (1864), "Explorations of the Highlands of Brazil," etc. (1868), "Gold Mines of Midian" (1878), and a literal version of the "Arabian Nights."

Burton, Robert. Born at Lindley, Leicestershire, Feb. 8, 1577: died at Oxford (?), Jan. 25, 1640. A noted English writer. He entered the University of Oxford in 1593, was elected student of Christ Church in 1599, and became rector of Segrave, Leicestershire, in 1628. He was the author of the famous "Anatomy of Melancholy" (which see).

Burton, William Evans. Born at London, Sept. 24, 1804: died at New York, Feb. 10, 1860. An English comedian, theatrical manager, and writer. He came to America in 1834, and made his first professional appearance in September of that year at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, in which city he lived fourteen years. In 1837 he started "The Gentleman's Magazine." In 1848 he came to New York. With others he organized the American Shakspearian Club in 1852.

Burton Junior. A pseudonym once used by Charles Lamb in the "Reflector," in an article entitled "On the Melancholy of Tailors."

Burton-on-Trent (bėr'ton-on-trent'). [ME. *Burton, Burton up o Trent*, AS. *Byrtūn*.] A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 11 miles southwest of Derby. It is noted for the brewing of pale ale, stout, etc., in the establishments of Bass and Allsopp. Population (1891), 46,047.

Burtscheid (bört'shīd). [L. *Porcetum*, F. *Borcette*.] A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 1½ miles southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is noted for the manufacture of cloth and needles, and for its mineral springs. It has also an old Benedictine monastery. Population (1890), commune, 13,388.

Buru. See *Boeroe*.

Bury (ber'i). A town and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated on the river Irwell 8 miles north of Manchester. Its chief industries are manufactures of cotton and woolen (the latter introduced under Edward III.). Population (1891), 57,206.

Bury, Ange Henri Blaze de. See *Blaze de Bury*.

Bury, Richard de. Born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1281: died at Auckland, England, 1345. An English prelate and scholar. He was the son of Sir Richard Aungerville, and received his name from his birthplace. He studied at Oxford, and became a Benedictine monk at Durham. He was tutor to Edward of Windsor (afterward Edward III.), became dean of Wells in 1333, was consecrated bishop of Durham in the same year, and was appointed high chancellor of England in 1334. He founded a library at Oxford in connection with Durham College, and wrote a treatise on the art of collecting and preserving books, entitled "Philobiblon," which was first printed at Cologne in 1473.

Bury Fair. A play by Thomas Shadwell, produced about 1690. It is an imitation of Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules."

Bury Saint Edmunds (ber'i sānt ed'mundz). A town in Suffolk, England, situated on the Lark in lat. 52° 15′ N., long 0° 43′ E. It contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded by Canute, the abbey gateway, Norman tower, and several churches. The Roman Villa Faustini was probably here. It is the capital of East Anglia, and has been the seat of several parliaments. It was also the scene of the murder of St. Edmund. Population (1891), 16,630.

Bus (büs), **César de.** Born at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, France, Feb. 3, 1544: died at Avignon, France, April 15, 1607. A French priest, founder of the "Congregation of the Christian Doctrine." He wrote "Instructions familières" (1666), etc.

Busaco (bö-sä'kō). A hamlet in Beira, Portugal, 17 miles northeast of Coimbra. Here, Sept. 27, 1810, the British and Portuguese under Wellington defeated the French under Masséna. The loss of the French was about 4,500; of the Allies, 1,300.

Busbec, or **Busbecq** (büs-bek'), or **Busbecqué** (Latinized **Busbequius**), **Augier Ghislain de.** Born at Comines, Flanders, 1522: died near Rouen, France, Oct. 28, 1592. A Flemish diplomatist and scholar, ambassador of Ferdinand I. at Constantinople.

Busby (buz'bi), **Richard.** Born at Lutton or Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 22, 1606: died April 6, 1695. A noted English teacher, head-master of Westminster School 1640.

Busca (bös'kä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, situated on the Maira 9 miles northwest of Cuneo.

Busch (bösh), **Julius Hermann Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Feb. 13, 1821. A German journalist and man of letters. He was employed by Bismarck in the department of state. His works include "Schleswig-Holsteinische Briefe" (1854), "Graf Bismarck und seine Leute" (1878), etc.

Büsching (büsh'ing), **Anton Friedrich.** Born at Stadthagen, in Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, Sept. 27, 1724: died at Berlin, May 28, 1793. A noted German geographer. His chief work is "Erdbeschreibung" (1754–92, "Description of the Globe": translated in part into English, 1762).

Buschmann (bösh'män), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Magdeburg, Feb. 14, 1805: died at Berlin, April 21, 1880. A Prussian philologist. He spent a year in Mexico, 1827–28, and on his return was associated with Wilhelm von Humboldt in philological work. After 1832 he was employed in the Berlin Royal Library, eventually becoming librarian. After the death of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Buschmann was engaged by Alexander von Humboldt, assisting him in the preparation of "Kosmos" and other works. His principal, independent writings are "Ueber die aztekischen Ortsnamen" (1853), "Die Spuren der aztekischen Sprache im nordlichen Mexico" (1859, 2 vols.), several works on the Apache and Athapascan languages, and "Grammatik der sonorischen Sprachen" (1864–69). He edited Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Ueber die Kawisprache," the third volume being his own work.

Bushire (bö-shēr'), or **Abushehr** (ä-bö-shēr'), or **Bushahr** (bö-shär'). A seaport in Farsistan, southern Persia, situated on the Persian Gulf in lat. 28° 59′ N., long. 50° 50′ E. It is an important commercial center, and a station of the British-Indian Steam Navigation Company. It was taken by the British in Dec., 1856. Population, about 15,000.

Bushiri bin Salim (bö-shē'rē bin sä-lēm'). A mulatto Arab of East Africa, head of the Arab war against the Germans 1888–89. Bushiri was born about 1834, and owned a plantation at Pangani when the Germans annexed that region. In May, 1889, he was beaten by Captain Wissmann; in June he captured Mpwapwa and induced the Mafiti tribe to attack the Germans; in Oct. he again lost a battle with the Germans, and fled to the Nguru mountains. There he was captured by the natives, and in December hanged by the Germans at Pangani.

Bushman Land (bu̇sh'man land), **Great.** A region in the northwestern part of Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 29°–30° S., long. 19°–21° E. It is inhabited chiefly by Bushmen.

Bushmen (bu̇sh'men). [Tr. From S. African D. *Bosjesman*.] An African race. See *Hottentot*, *Khoikhoin*, and *Pygmies*. The Bushmen are also called *San*, and Th. Hahn proposes this name for all the Bushmen, as *Khoikhoin* is applied to the Hottentots. The San language is evidently a sister branch of the Khoikhoin, but poorer and less regular in grammatic forms, while richer in clicks. The dialects diverge considerably. The Bushmen are known by different names, according to the Bantu tribes on whose skirts they live. Thus the Ama-Xosa call them *Aba-tua*; the Ba-suto, *Ba-rua*. *Ba-tua*, *Ba-kua*, *Ba-tshua*, is the name most generally given to the Pygmies and Bushmen from Galla-land to the Cape, and would, it seems, be the best name for the whole race. Owing to the fact that the Pygmies and Bushmen also speak the dialects of their Bantu neighbors, most of the Pygmy vocabularies given by travelers are Bantu. The principal Bushmen tribes are the Ba-Bumantsu in Basutoland; the Ba-Lala in Bechuanaland; the Ma-Denassana, serfs of the Ba-Mangwato, of Chuana stock; the Ma-Sarwa in the Kalahari desert; the Ba-Kankala in the Kunene valley; and the Ba-Kasekele northeast of them. It is not yet settled whether the Ba-Kuise, Ba-Kuando, and Ba-Koroka near Mossamedes, southern Angola, are Bushmen or degenerated Bantu negroes.

Bushnell (bu̇sh'nel), **Horace.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., April 14, 1802: died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1876. A distinguished Congregational clergyman and theologian. He preached at Hartford 1833–59. His works include "God in Christ" (1849), "Christ in Theology" (1851), "Nature and the Supernatural" (1858), "Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865), etc.

Bushy (bu̇sh'i), **Sir John.** A follower of the king in Shakspere's "King Richard II."

Busirane (bū-si-rān'). An enchanter, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who imprisoned Amoretta, whom he kept in most grievous torment: named from Busiris.

Busiris (bū-sī'ris). [Gr. Βούσιρις.] 1. A mythical king of Egypt who sacrificed each year to the gods, to insure the cessation of a famine, one stranger who had set foot on his shores. Hercules was seized by him, and would have fallen a victim had he not broken his bonds and slain Busiris with his club. Busiris in Milton, who follows other writers, is the name given to the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. *Paradise Lost*, i. 306.

2. A tragedy by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts." It was produced in 1719.

Busiris, modern **Abusir** (ä-bö-sēr'). In ancient geography, a town in the Delta, Egypt, near the Damietta branch of the Nile.

Bussa (bös'sä). A place situated on the Niger, in West Africa, about lat. 10° N. Mungo Park lost his life there.

Bussahir, Bassahir (bus-sä-hēr'), or **Bisser** (bis'ser). A feudatory state connected with the lieutenant-governorship of the Panjab, British India, in lat. 31°–32° N., long. 78° E.

Bussang (bü-soṅ'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 27 miles southeast of Épinal. It is noted for its mineral springs.

Bussey (bus'i), **Benjamin.** Born at Canton, Mass., March 1, 1757: died at Roxbury, near Boston, Jan. 13, 1842. An American merchant, founder of the "Bussey Institution," a college of agriculture and horticulture connected with Harvard University, opened near Boston 1869–1870.

Bussorah. See *Basra*.

Bussy (bü-sē'), **Comte de** (**Roger de Rabutin**), called **Bussy-Rabutin.** Born at Epiry, Nivernais, France, April 13, 1618: died at Autun, France, April 9, 1693. A French soldier and man of letters, author of "Histoire amoureuse des Gaules" (1665), "Mémoires" (1696), "Lettres" (1697).

Bussy d'Ambois (bü-sē' doṅ-bwä'). A tragedy by Chapman, published in 1607. The allusions in it to the knights of James I., and to Elizabeth as an "old queen," forbid a date earlier than 1603; and the statement in i. 2, "T is Leap Year," which must apply to the date of production, fixes the first representation at 1604 (*Fleay*). D'Urfey produced a play, adapted from Chapman's, with this title in 1691.

Bussy d'Ambois, The Revenge of. A sequel to "Bussy d'Ambois," by Chapman, published in 1613.

Bustamante (bös-tä-män'te), **Anastasio.** Born at Tiquilpan, Michoacan, July 27, 1780: died at San Miguel Allende, in Guanajuato, Feb. 6, 1853. A Mexican politician and soldier. He entered the Spanish army in 1808, and served against the early revolutionists. Joining Iturbide in 1821, he commanded a division in the march on Mexico, and was a member of the provisional junta. The fall of Iturbide (1823) forced him into retirement, but in 1828 he was elected vice-president under Guerrero, commanding the army. Soon after he revolted against Guerrero, heading the Centralist party, and its success made him acting president of Mexico. Santa Anna declared against him (1832), and after a bloody war Bustamante was deposed (Dec.) and banished. After Santa Anna was captured by the Texans, Bustamante was called back and elected president of Mexico (1837). There was a brief war with France in 1838, and new disorders which broke out in 1839 forced Bustamante to give up the presidency to Santa Anna (1841). He served in the army until 1848.

Bustamante, Carlos Maria. Born in Oajaca, Nov. 4, 1774: died at Mexico, Sept. 21, 1848. A Mexican statesman and historian. He commanded a regiment under Morelos (1812), was captured and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, but was released by Santa Anna and marched with him to the capital (1821). Thereafter he took an active part in political life. His historical works are of great importance for the revolutionary and modern period: the best-known is "Cuadro historico de la revolucion de la América mejicana."

Bustamante y Guerra (bös-tä-män'te ē gär'rä), **José.** Born about 1750: died about 1822. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, from March, 1811, to March, 1818, captain-general of Guatemala.

Bustan (bös-tän'). [Pers. (from *bū*, fragrance, and *stân*, place), 'a flower-garden, a place in which grow fragrant fruits, an orchard.'] The name of several Persian works, among which the "Bustan" (or tree-garden) of Sadi is the most famous.

Busto Arsizio (bös'tō är-sēt'sē-ō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 19 miles northwest of Milan. Population, 9,000.

Busy (biz'i), **Zeal-of-the-Land**, known as Rabbi Busy. An unctuous, gormandizing Puritan, of gross ignorance and a scorn of culture, in Ben Jonson's play "Bartholomew Fair."

Busybody (biz'i-bod″i), **The.** A pseudonym used by Benjamin Franklin in a series of articles written in 1728.

Busybody, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1709. In this play Marplot is first introduced. The plot is partly from Jonson's "Devil is an Ass." A second part called "Marplot, or the Second Part of the Busybody," was produced by Mrs. Centlivre in 1710. Henry Woodward altered it and called it "Marplot in Lisbon."

Butades. See *Dibutades*.

Butcher (bu̇ch'ėr), **The Bloody.** An epithet applied to the Duke of Cumberland, from his cruelty in suppressing the Jacobite rising after the battle of Culloden, 1746.

Bute (būt). An island situated in the Firth of Clyde, south of Argyll and west of Ayrshire, in the county of Bute. Its chief town is Rothesay. Length, 15½ miles. Area, 60 square miles.

Bute, or **Buteshire** (būt'shir). A county in Scotland. It comprises the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, Great Cumbrae, Little Cumbrae, [illegible]. Its capital is Rothesay. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible]

Bute, Earl of. See *Stuart, John*.

Bute, Marquis of. See *Stuart, John Patrick Crichton*.

Bute, Kyles of. A strait between the island of Bute and Argyllshire, Scotland.

Buthrotum (bū-thrō'tum), modern **Butrinto** (bö-trēn'tō). In ancient geography, a seaport in Epirus. It is said to have been founded by Helenus, son of Priam.

Butkhak (böt'khak), or **Boothauk** (böt'hák). A pass in the mountains of Afghanistan, east of Kabul.

Butler (but'lėr), **Alban.** Born at Appletree, Northampton, England, 1711: died at St. Omer, France, May 15, 1773. An English Roman Catholic hagiographer. He wrote "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints" (1756–59), etc.

Butler, Andrew Pickens. Born in Edgefield District, S. C., Nov. 17, 1796: died near Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 25, 1857. An American politician, United States senator from South Carolina 1846–57.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Kinderhook Landing, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1795: died at Paris, Nov. 8, 1858. An American lawyer and politician, attorney-general of the United States 1833–38, and acting secretary of war 1836–37.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818: died at Washington, Jan. 11, 1893. An American lawyer, politician, and general. He commanded the Army of the James; was defeated at Big Bethel June 10, 1861; captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, Aug., 1861; and was military governor of New Orleans May–Dec., 1862. In 1864 he was "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundred by the enemy (a historic phrase used by General Barnard, Grant's chief of engineers). He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1867–75 and 1877–79; governor of Massachusetts 1883; and candidate of the Anti-Monopoly, National Greenback-Labor, and People's parties for President in 1884. In 1861 he refused to deliver up slaves who had come within his lines, saying they were "contraband of war"; hence arose the designation "contrabands" for slaves.

Butler, Charles. Born at London, Aug. 14, 1750: died at London, June 2, 1832. An English jurist, Roman Catholic historian, and miscellaneous writer, nephew of Alban Butler. His works include "Horæ Biblicæ" (1797–1807), "Horæ juridicæ subsecivæ" (1804), "Reminiscences" (1822–27), etc.

Butler, Lady (**Elizabeth Southerden Thompson**). Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1844. An English artist, chiefly noted as a painter of military subjects. Among her pictures are "Missing" (1873), "The Roll Call" (1874), "Balaklava" (1876), "Inkerman" (1877), "Listed" (1880), etc.

Butler, James. Born at Clerkenwell, England, Oct. 19, 1610: died at Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, England, July 21, 1688. The first Duke of Ormonde. He was the son of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, and became earl of Ormonde on the death of his grandfather in 1632. He was the friend and confidential adviser of the Earl of Strafford; was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland in 1641; defeated the Irish rebels at Killsalghen, Kilrush, and Ross; and became lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1644. After the execution of [illegible] At the Restoration he was created duke of Ormonde and lord high steward of England. He was reappointed in 1661 to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, a post which he retained with an interruption of seven years, until 1685.

Butler, James, Duke of Ormonde. Born in Dublin Castle, April 29, 1665: died Nov. 16, 1745. [illegible]

Butler, James. Born in Prince William County, [illegible]

Butler, John. [illegible] 900 Indians and 200 loyalists, which desolated the infant [illegible]

Butler, Joseph. [illegible] of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution [illegible]

Butler, Reuben. In Scott's novel "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," a weak and sensitive minister of the Scottish Church, who marries Jeanie Deans.

Butler, Samuel. Born at Strensham, Worcestershire, England, Feb., 1612: died at London, Sept. 25, 1680. An English poet. He is said to have studied for a short time at Cambridge about 1627; was attendant to Elizabeth, countess of Kent, about 1628, in whose house he met John Selden; and served as clerk or attendant to a succession of country gentlemen, including the Presbyterian Sir Samuel Luke, who is supposed to be the original of Hudibras. He was the author of "Hudibras" (1663–78), a heroic comic poem satirizing Puritanism.

Butler, Samuel. Born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, Jan. 30, 1774: died at Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 4, 1839. An English prelate and classical scholar, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Butler, Walter. Died near Schorndorf, Würtemberg, 1634. An Irish adventurer, in the imperial service in the Thirty Years' War, an accomplice in the assassination of Wallenstein.

Butler, William Allen. Born at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1825. An American lawyer and poet, son of Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795–1858). He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1843; studied law with his father; traveled in Europe 1846–48; and took up the practice of law in New York city. He is the author of "Nothing to Wear: an Episode in City Life" (1857), etc., "Two Millions" (1858), "General Average" (1860), and other poems.

Butler, William Archer. Born at Annerville, near Clonmel, Ireland, about 1814: died July 5, 1848. An Irish clergyman and philosophical and theological writer, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Dublin. His works include "Sermons" (1849), "Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine" (1850), "Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy" (1856), etc.

Butler, William Orlando. Born in Jessamine County, Ky., 1791: died at Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 6, 1880. An American general and politician. He served in the War of 1812; commanded the army in Mexico, Feb.–May, 1848; was a member of Congress 1839–43; and was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1848.

Buto (bū'tō). An Egyptian divinity, identified by the Greeks with Leto: the eponymous goddess of Buto or Butos, a town in the western part of the Nile delta.

Buton (bö-ton'), or **Boeton,** or **Bouton.** An island in the East Indies, southeast of Celebes, in lat. 5° S., long. 123° E., belonging to the Netherlands. Area, estimated, 1,700 square miles.

Butt (but), **Isaac.** Born at Glenfin, Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 6, 1813: died near Dundrum, County Dublin, May 5, 1879. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Parliament in 1852 as member for Harwich, and was leader of the Home Rule party 1871–77. He was the author of a "History of Italy from the Abdication of Napoleon I." (1860), etc.

Butte (būt), or **Butte City.** A city in Silver Bow County, Montana, situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 46° 3' N., long. 112° 27' W. It contains the Anaconda and many other mines, and produces large quantities of gold, silver, and copper. Population (1890), [illegible]

Buttermere (but'ėr-mēr). A small lake in the Lake District of England, situated 6 miles southwest of Derwentwater.

Buttes (büt), **Les.** A village in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, situated 20 miles southwest of Neuchâtel. It is noted for its position, surrounded by mountains.

Buttington (but'ing-ton). A place in Montgomery, Wales, situated on the Severn 8 miles north of Montgomery. Here, in 894, the [illegible] defeated the Danes.

Büttisholz [illegible]. A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated 11 miles northwest of Lucerne. [illegible]

Buttmann [illegible], **Philipp Karl.** [illegible] died at Berlin, June [illegible]

Button [illegible], Sir **Thomas.** [illegible]

Butts [illegible], Sir **William.** [illegible] degree [illegible] physician in ordinary to Henry VIII. He appears as one of the characters in Shakspere's "Henry VIII." (v. 2).

Buturlin (bö-tör-lēn'), **Dmitri Petrovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1790: died near St. Petersburg, Oct. 21, 1849. A Russian military writer. His works include "Relation de la campagne en Italie 1799" (1810), "Tableau de la campagne de 1813 en Allemagne" (1815), etc.

Buxar, or **Baxar** (buk-sär'). A town in British India, situated 60 miles east-northeast of Benares. Here, Oct. 23, 1764, the British force (7,000) under Hector Munro defeated the native army (40,000). The loss of the latter was over 6,000.

Buxhöwden (böks-hėv'den), Count **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Magnusthal, island of Mohn, Baltic Sea, Sept. 25 (N. S.), 1750: died at Lohde, Esthonia, Russia, Sept. 4 (N. S.), 1811. A Russian general, distinguished in the campaigns in Poland and Sweden. He commanded the Russian left wing at Austerlitz.

Buxton (buks'ton). A town and watering-place in Derbyshire, England, situated 20 miles southeast of Manchester. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Its chief structure is the "Crescent," and the objects of interest in the vicinity are Poole's Hole (stalactite cave), Diamond Hill, and the cliff Chee Tor. Population (1891), 7,424.

Buxton, Charles. Born Nov. 18, 1823: died Aug. 10, 1871. An English politician and philanthropist, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1843; became a partner in the brewery of Truman, Hanbury and Co., London, in 1845; was member of Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1857–59, for Maidstone 1859–65, and for East Surrey 1865–71. He edited "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton" (1848), and "Slavery and Freedom in the British West Indies" (1860), etc.

Buxton, Jedediah. Born at Elmton, Derbyshire, England, March 20, 1705: died there, 1772. An English mathematical prodigy. He was the son of a schoolmaster, but remained throughout life a farm laborer, because of incapacity to acquire an education, his mind being occupied by an absorbing passion for mental calculations.

Buxton, Sir **Thomas Fowell.** Born April 1, 1786: died Feb. 19, 1845. An English philanthropist. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and was parliamentary leader of the antislavery party after 1824.

Buxtorf, or **Buxtorff** (böks'tôrf), **Johann,** the elder. Born at Kamen, Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 25, 1564: died at Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1629. A German Protestant theologian, noted as a Hebraist. He was professor at Basel 1591–1629. His chief works are "Manuale hebraicum et chaldaicum" (1602), "Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum" (1607), "Biblia hebraica rabbinica" (1618–19).

Buxtorf, or **Buxtorff, Johann,** the younger. Born at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 1599: died at Basel, Aug. 16, 1664. A German Hebraist, son of Johann Buxtorf.

Buyides (bū'yidz), or **Bowides.** A Persian dynasty of the 10th and 11th centuries, overthrown about 1055.

Buzfuz (buz'fuz), **Sergeant.** In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," the pompous and brutal counsel for Mrs. Bardell in the Bardell-Pickwick breach-of-promise suit.

Buzzard (buz'ärd), **Mr. Justice.** A character in Fielding's "Amelia" whose "ignorance of law is as great as his readiness to take a bribe."

Buzzard's Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean lying southeast of Massachusetts. It is separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands. Length, [illegible]

Byblis (bib'lis). In classical mythology, the daughter of Miletus and sister of Caunus. From her tears arose the fountain of Byblis.

Byblos (bib'los). In ancient geography, a city of Phenicia. It was tributary to Assyria. See *Gebal*.

Byblos. A town in the Delta, Egypt, south of Bubastis.

Bycorne. See *Chichevache*.

Bye Plot (bī plot), or **Surprise Plot.** A conspiracy in 1603 to seize the person of James I. of England, and extort certain religious concessions. Its members were Markham, Brooke, Lord Grey of Wilton, and others.

Byerly Turk (bī'ėr-li tėrk), **The.** One of the three Oriental horses from which all names in the stud-book trace descent. See *Darley's Arabian* and *Godolphin Barb*. He was ridden by a [illegible] King William III. [illegible] thoroughbreds.

Byles (bīlz), **Mather.** Born at Boston, March 15, 1706: died at Boston, July 5, 1788. An American Congregational clergyman, pastor of the Hollis Street Church in Boston 1733–76. He [illegible] 1777.

Byng (bing), **George.** See *Torrington, Viscount*.

Byng, John. Born 1704: executed in Portsmouth harbor, England, March 14, 1757. A British admiral, son of Viscount Torrington. He was unsuccessful in an expedition to relieve Minorca, which was threatened by a French fleet under the Duke of Richelieu in 1756; and at the instance of the ministry, whose ineffectual war policy had rendered it unpopular, was tried by a court martial, and found guilty of neglect of duty. He was shot in spite of the unanimous recommendation to mercy by the court, which deplored that the article of war under which he was condemned admitted of no mitigation of punishment, even if the crime were committed by a mere error of judgment.

Byr (bür), **Robert.** The name under which Karl Robert Emmerich Bayer wrote, and by which he was frequently known.

Byrd (bėrd), **William.** Born at Westover, Va., March 28 (16 ?), 1674: died there, Aug. 26, 1744. An American lawyer. He was educated in England; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; studied in the Netherlands; visited the court of France; was chosen fellow of the Royal Society; was receiver-general of the revenue in Virginia; was three times colonial agent in England; was for thirty-seven years member and finally president of the council of the colony; and in 1728 was one of the commissioners appointed to fix the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, an account of which is contained in the so-called "Westover Manuscripts" (Petersburg, 1841), written by him.

Byrgius (bėr′ji-us), **Justus,** Latinized from **Jobst Bürgi** (bür′gi). Born at Lichtensteig, St. Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1552: died at Cassel, Germany, Jan. 31, 1632. A Swiss inventor and mathematician. He published logarithmic tables (1620), and constructed a celestial globe, sector, etc.

Byrom (bī′rọm), **John.** Born Feb. 29, 1692, at Kersall Cell, Broughton, near Manchester: died Sept. 26, 1763. An English poet and stenographer. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1714. He invented a system of shorthand which was published in 1767 under the title "The Universal English Shorthand." A collective edition of his poems, the most notable of which are "Colin to Phœbe," "Three Black Crows," and "Figg and Sutton," appeared at Manchester in 1773.

Byron. See *Biron.*

Byron (bī′rọn), **George Noel Gordon Byron,** Lord. Born at London, Jan. 22, 1788: died at Missolonghi, Greece, April 19, 1824. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of John Byron, captain in the Guards, by his second wife Catherine Gordon. His family traced its origin back to the Norman conquest. He was born with a malformation of both feet. His mother, who had been deserted by her husband, resided with her son at Aberdeen, Scotland 1791–98. On the death of his granduncle William, fifth Lord Byron, in the latter year, he inherited his titles and estate, including Newstead Abbey. He subsequently studied at Harrow and at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1808. In 1807 he published "Hours of Idleness," which elicited adverse criticism from a writer in the "Edinburgh Review," probably Lord Brougham. Byron responded with the satire "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" (1809), which attracted considerable attention. In 1809–11 he traveled in Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Greece, and in 1812 published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," the others appearing in 1816 and 1818. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella Milbanke, by whom he became, in 1816, the father of Augusta Ada (afterward Countess of Lovelace), and who left him for some unexplained reason in 1816. He abandoned England in 1816, and in this year met at Geneva Miss Clairmont, who bore him, in 1817, an illegitimate child, Allegra, who was placed by him in a Roman Catholic convent at Bagna-Cavallo, near Ravenna, where she died in 1822. In 1819 he met, at Venice, Teresa, Countess Guiccioli, with whom he maintained a liaison during the remainder of his residence in Italy. He subsequently lived at Ravenna, Pisa, and Genoa, taking an active interest in the revolutionary movement of the Carbonari. In 1823 he joined the Greek insurgents at Cephalonia, and in the following year became the commander-in-chief at Missolonghi, where he died of a fever. Besides the titles already mentioned, his works include "The Giaour" (1813), "The Bride of Abydos" (1813), "The Corsair" (1814), "Lara" (1814), "Hebrew Melodies" (1815), "Poems by Lord Byron" (1816), "Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems" (1816), "Manfred" (1817), "Mazeppa" (1819), "Marino Faliero" (1820), "The Two Foscari" and "Cain" (one volume, 1821), "The Deformed Transformed" (1824), "Don Juan" (1819–24), etc. "Life and Works" published by Murray (1832–35). See Moore's "Life of Byron" (1830), Galt, "Life of Byron" (2d ed. 1830), Trelawney, "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron" (1858), and Guiccioli, Contesse de, "Lord Byron jugé par les témoins de sa vie" (1868).

Byron, Harriet. An affected orphan, attached to Sir Charles Grandison, and the principal writer of the letters, in Richardson's novel of that name.

Byron, John. Born Nov. 8, 1723: died April 10, 1786. A British naval officer, second son of William, fourth Lord Byron. He entered the navy when a boy, and in 1740 was midshipman of the Wager, in Anson's squadron, which was wrecked near Cape Horn. From 1764 to 1766 he commanded two vessels in a voyage of exploration around the world; but beyond the curious observations on the Indians of Patagonia and the discovery of some small islands in the Pacific he accomplished little. He was governor of Newfoundland 1769–72, became vice-admiral in 1778, and on July 6, 1779, had an engagement with the French fleet of D'Estaing off Grenada, West Indies, but was defeated.

Byron's Conspiracy, and **Byron's Tragedy.** Two plays by Chapman, produced in 1605, printed in 1608: they may be regarded as one. They were reprinted during the author's lifetime, with revisions, in 1625. Charles, duke of Biron (who was executed in 1602), is represented in these plays as a self-confident braggart of "boundless vainglory."

Byrsa (bėr′sä). [Gr. Βύρσα.] The citadel of Carthage.

Bytown (bī′toun). The former name of Ottawa, Canada.

Byzantine Empire. See *Eastern Empire.*

Byzantine Historians. A collective term for the Greek historians of the Eastern Empire. The most important were Zosimus, Procopius, Agathias, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, Anna Comnena, Joannes Cinnamus, Nicetas, etc.

Byzantium (bi-zan′tium). [Gr. Βυζάντιον.] In ancient geography, a Greek city built on the eastern part of the site of Constantinople, in which it was merged in 330 A. D. It was noted for its control of the corn-trade and for fisheries. It was founded by Megarians in the 7th century B. C., and was recolonized after the battle of Platæa (479 B. C.). Alcibiades conquered it in 408 B. C., and Lysander in 405 B. C. In 339 B. C. it was besieged by Philip of Macedon and relieved by Phocion, and again besieged and taken by Severus 194–196 A. D. See *Constantinople.*

Caaba. See *Kaaba.*

Caaguás (kä-ä-gwäs′), or **Caás** (kä-äs′). [‘Forest-men.’] A horde of wild South American Indians living on the river Paraná in northwestern Paraguay and the adjacent parts of Brazil. They are the degraded remains of Guarani tribes. During the 18th century they sometimes took refuge in the Jesuit missions of Paraguay from the oppressions of the slave hunters of São Paulo, but they subsequently renewed their wild life. Very little is known of them.

Caamaño (kä-ä-mä′nyō), **José Maria Placido.** Born at Guayaquil, Oct. 5, 1838. An Ecuadorian statesman. In 1882 he was banished for conspiring against the dictator Veintimilla. From Peru he led an expedition against Guayaquil, 1883, which was eventually successful. The downfall of Veintimilla followed. Caamaño was made president *ad interim* Oct. 11, 1883, and was regularly elected president Feb. 17, 1884, holding the office until June 30, 1888. In 1889 and 1890 he was minister to Washington.

Caás. See *Caaguás.*

Cabades (ka-ba′dez), or **Cavades** (ka-vā′dēz), Pers. **Kobad** (ko-bäd′). King of Persia. See *Sassanids.*

Cabal (ka-bal′), **The.** An unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word. It held office 1667 to 1673.

Caballero y de la Torre (ka bal-ya′ro ē dā lä tor′re), **José Agustin.** Born at Havana, Feb., 1771: died there, April 6, 1835. A Cuban educator and noted pulpit orator. He studied at the Seminary of San Carlos and the Havana University, and was long the director of the former institution and lecturer on philosophy.

Caballero y Góngora (kä-bäl-yā′rō ē gon′gō-rä), **Antonio.** A Spanish prelate who in 1780 was archbishop of Santa Fé (New Granada) and made an attempt to conciliate the rebels in the south. He was appointed viceroy, and ruled New Granada from 1782 to 1789, uniting the religious, military, and civil powers.

Cabanagem (ka-ba-na′zham), or **Cabanos** (kä-ba′nōs). [Pg., ‘cottagers,’ from *cabana*, a hut.] The name given in Brazil to the rebels who, from 1833 to 1836, overran the Amazon valley. The abdication of Pedro I. was followed by a rumor that the regency desired to turn Brazil over to Portugal. Certain liberal leaders in Pará took advantage of this report, allied to them the ignorant Indian and mulatto population, murdered the president, and committed many atrocities. Matters went from bad to worse until the whole province was in a state of anarchy and Pará was abandoned by the whites. The rebellion was subdued by Andrea in 1836.

Cabañas (ka-ban′yas), **Trinidad.** Born in Honduras about 1802: died Jan. 8, 1871. A Central American general. He was an officer with Morazan, and an upholder of Central American unity. In 1844 he aided in the defense of León, Nicaragua, against Malespin, and in 1845 he led the Salvadorian troops which attempted to overthrow Malespin. He was made president of Honduras March 1, 1852. An attempt to interfere with the affairs of Guatemala led to his deposition by Guatemalan troops aided by revolutionists of Honduras July, 1855. He fled to Salvador and remained in exile several years.

Cabanel (kä-ba-nel′), **Alexandre.** Born at Montpellier, France, Sept. 28, 1823: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1889. A noted French historical, genre, and portrait painter, a pupil of Picot. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1845, a medal of the second class in 1852, a medal of the first class in 1855, and [illegible]

Cabanis (kä-bä-nēs′). A historical novel relating to the times of Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Häring (pseudonym “Wilibald Alexis”), 1832.

Cabanis (kä-ba-nēs′), **Pierre Jean George.** Born at Cosnac, Charente-Inférieure, France, June 5, 1757: died near Meulan, France, May 5, 1808. A noted French physicist and philosopher. [illegible]

Cabarrus (kä-bä-rü′), Comte **François de.** Born at Bayonne, France, 1752: died at Seville, Spain, April 27, 1810. A Spanish financier, of French origin. He was minister of finance under Joseph Bonaparte 1808–10.

Cabeça de Vaca. See *Cabeza de Vaca.*

Cabel (kä-bel′), Mme. (**Marie Josèphe Dreullette**). Born at Liège, Belgium, Jan. 31, 1827. A Belgian opera-singer. Meyerbeer wrote for her the part of Catherine in “L’Étoile du Nord,” and also that of Dinorah.

Cabes (kä′bes), or **Gabes** (gä′bes), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, south of Tunis, in lat. 34° N., long. 10°–11° E.: the ancient Syrtis Minor. There is a town of the same name situated on the gulf, with about 8,000 inhabitants.

Cabestaing (kä-bes-taṅ′), or **Cabestan** (kä-bes-toṅ′), **Guillaume de.** A Provençal poet according to Papon, Roussillonnais according to Millot. He lived toward the end of the 12th century, and was killed from jealousy by Raymond of Roussillon. According to the legend, Raymond caused his wife to eat, unwittingly, of Cabestaing’s heart. When she learned what she had done she declared that her lips, which had tasted such noble food, should touch no other, and died of starvation. Seven of his poems, reflecting a pure and intense passion, have been preserved.

Cabet (kä-bā′), **Étienne.** Born at Dijon, Jan. 1, 1788: died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1856. A French communist. He was an advocate by profession; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, founded “Le Populaire” in 1833, and fled to England in 1834 in order to escape punishment on account of an article which he had published in that journal. He returned to France in consequence of the amnesty of 1839. He wrote “Histoire populaire de la révolution française de 1789 à 1830,” “Voyage en Icarie, roman philosophique et social” (1840). He established a communistic settlement, called Icarie, in Texas in 1848, which was removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1850. See *Icaria.*

Cabeza del Buey (kä-bā′thä del bö-ā′). A small town situated in the province of Badajoz, Spain, in lat. 38° 40′ N., long. 5° 17′ W.

Cabeza de Vaca (ka-ba′thä da vä′kä), **Alvar Nuñez.** Born at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, probably in 1490: died at Seville after 1560. A Spanish soldier. In 1528 he was comptroller and royal treasurer with the expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez to Florida. He and three others were the only ones who escaped from shipwreck and the savages; after living for years among the Indians they reached the Spanish settlements in northern Mexico in April, 1536. Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain in 1537, and in 1540 he was appointed governor of Paraguay. He sailed with 400 men, landed on the coast of southern Brazil and marched overland to Asuncion, the journey occupying nearly a year. In 1543 he explored the upper Paraguay. On April 25, 1544, he was deposed and imprisoned by the colonists for alleged arbitrary acts. Sent to Spain the next year, he was tried by the Council of the Indies and sentenced to be banished to Oran, Africa, but he was subsequently recalled by the king, received a pension, and was made judge of the Supreme Court of Seville. While his case was pending before the Council of the Indies he published two works: one, “Naufragios, peregrinaciones y trabajos,” describing his Florida adventures, and the other, “Comentarios,” relating to his administration in Paraguay. Both were written for his own justification, but, making allowance for this, they are of great historical value. There are modern editions in several languages.

Cabinda, or **Kabinda** (kä-bēn′dä). A town and harbor of Portuguese West Africa, situated a few miles north of the Kongo estuary, in lat. 5° 30′ S., long. 12° 10′ E. [illegible] and *Angola.*

Cabiri, or **Kabeiri** (ka-bī′[illegible]). [illegible] ally of ship building, navigation, and the [illegible] regarded as inferior only to the Eleusinian in sanctity. The initiated were supposed to receive special protection against mishaps, especially by sea.

Cable (kā′bl), **George Washington.** Born at New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1844. An American novelist, noted especially for descriptions of Creole life in Louisiana. He has written “Old Creole Days” (1879), “The Grandissimes” (1880), “Madame Delphine,” “Dr. Sevier” (1884), etc.

Caboche (ka-bōsh′), **Simonet.** The leader of a band of ruffians in the service of the Duke of Burgundy during the civil war between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians.

Cabot (kab′ot), **George.** Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751: died at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1823. An American politician. He was United States senator from Massachusetts 1791–96, and president of the Hartford Convention in 1814.

Cabot, John, It. **Giovanni Caboto,** Sp. **Gaboto.** An Italian navigator in the English service. He was probably a native of Genoa or its neighborhood, and in 1476 became a citizen of Venice after a residence of fifteen years. He subsequently removed to Bristol, England. Believing that a northwest passage would shorten the route to India, he determined to undertake an expedition in search of such a passage, and in 1496 obtained from Henry VII. a patent for the discovery, at his own expense, of unknown lands in the eastern, western, or northern seas. He set sail from Bristol in May, 1497, in company with his sons and returned in July of the same year. The expedition resulted in the discovery of Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia. In the spring of 1499 he made a second voyage (north to Labrador (?), south to 30°), on which he died (?).

Cabot, Sebastian. Born at Bristol, England, 1474: died at London in 1557. A celebrated explorer, second son of John Cabot. He probably accompanied his father in the voyage of 1497 when the shore of North America was discovered (his name appears with his father’s in the petition to Henry VII.), and it is probable that he was with him also in the voyage of 1499. In 1517, it is said (probably erroneously), he went in search of a northwest passage, visiting Hudson Strait and penetrating as far north as lat. 67° 30′, and later was on the northeast coast of South America and in the West Indies with an English ship. Invited by Charles V. to Spain, he was made grand pilot of Castile (1519), and commanded four ships which left San Lucar April 3, 1526. The intention was to sail to the Moluccas by the Strait of Magellan, but, lacking provisions, he landed on the coast of Brazil, where he had some encounters with the Portuguese; thence sailed southward, discovered the river Uruguay, and erected a fort there; discovered and ascended the Paraná, and explored the lower Paraguay to the present site of Asuncion. Convinced of the importance of this region, and joined by Diego Garcia, he relinquished the voyage to the Moluccas and despatched a ship to Spain for reinforcements; meanwhile he established himself at the fort of Espiritu Santo on the Paraná (lat. 32° 30′ S.). Not receiving aid from Spain he returned in 1530, leaving a garrison at Espiritu Santo. Cabot remained in the service of Spain until the end of 1546, when he returned to England. Edward VI. gave him a pension, and he was interested in various explorations in the Baltic; in 1553 he was made life governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers destined to trade with Russia. A map of the world published in 1544 is ascribed to Cabot.

Cabourg (ka-bör′). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the English Channel 14 miles northeast of Caen.

Cabral (ka-bräl′), **Pedro Alvares:** early writers abbreviate the name to **Pedralvarez** or **Pedralvez.** Born about 1460: died about 1526. A Portuguese navigator. After Vasco da Gama returned from India (1499), Cabral was put in command of a fleet destined to follow up Gama’s discoveries. Leaving Lisbon March 9, 1500, he followed his instructions and kept far out in the Atlantic: by this means he discovered the coast of Brazil near lat. 16° 20′ S. (April 22, 1500). This was two months after Vicente Yañez Pinzon had discovered the northern coast. Cabral took possession for Portugal of the new land, which he called Santa Cruz. Sending back a ship with the tidings he continued his voyage May 2; on May 24 he lost four ships in a storm; with the rest he reached Mozambique and finally Calicut, where he erected a fort; this was destroyed by [illegible], and [illegible] an alliance with the sovereign of Cochin. [illegible] with spices he returned, [illegible] the way, and arrived at Lisbon [illegible]. Nothing is known of his subsequent life.

Cabrera (kä-brā′rä). One of the Balearic Islands, situated in the Mediterranean Sea 9 miles south of Majorca. It is a penal settlement.

Cabrera, Don **Ramon,** Count of Morella. Born at Tortosa, Catalonia, Spain, Aug. 31, 1810: died at Wentworth, near [illegible], England, May 24, 187[illegible]. A Spanish Carlist chief. He was intended for the church, and had received the minor orders, when in 1833 the civil war broke out between the Cristinos and the Carlists, the latter of whom he joined. He took Valencia in 1837; surprised Morella in 1839, was created count of Morella by Don Carlos in 1839; was driven across the French frontier in 1840; instigated an unsuccessful Carlist rebellion in 1848–49; and recognized Alfonso as king of Spain in 1875.

Cabrera Bobadilla Cerda y Mendoza (kä-brā'-rä bō-bä-ᴛнēl'yä ther'dä e men-dō'thä), **Luis Geronymo de,** fourth Count of Chinchon. Born in Madrid about 1590: died near that city, Oct. 28, 1647. A Spanish administrator. From Jan., 1629, to Dec. 18, 1639, he was viceroy of Peru.

Cabrera y Bobadilla, Diego Lopez Pacheco. See *Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla.*

Cabul. See *Kabul.*

Cacafogo (kak-a-fō'gō). In Fletcher's play "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," a cowardly, bullying, and rich usurer. He has been said to be a direct copy of Falstaff, but his lack of courage is the only resemblance.

Cacama (kä'kä-mä), or **Cacamatzin** (kä-kä-mät-sēn'), or **Caminatzin** (kä-me-nät-sēn'), or **Cacumazin** (kä-kö-mä-thēn'). An Aztec Indian, nephew of Montezuma II. He became chief of Tezcuco in 1516. Montezuma sent him to Cortés (1519), inviting the latter to Mexico. After Montezuma's seizure by Cortes (1519), Cacama planned an armed resistance, but was arrested by emissaries of the monarch and brought captive to the Spaniards. He was killed on the *noche triste,* July 1, 1520.

Cacana. See *Calchaquis.*

Caccamo (käk-kä'mō). A town situated on the northern coast of Sicily 23 miles southeast of Palermo. Population, 8,000.

Caccini (kä-chē'nē), **Giulio.** Born at Rome, 1558 (?): died at Florence, 1640. An Italian singer and composer, known as Giulio Romani. He wrote, with Rinuccini and Peri, the musical dramas "Dafne" (1594) and "Euridice" (1600). These first attempts to make music dramatic led directly to the modern opera. He composed a number of other works, among which is "Le Nuove Musiche," a collection of madrigals, etc. See *Alterati* and *Daphne.*

Cáceres (kä'thā-res). A province in Estremadura, western Spain. Area, 8,013 square miles. Population (1887), 339,793.

Cáceres. The capital of the province of Cáceres, Spain, situated in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 6° 24′ W.: the ancient Castra Cæcilia (whence the modern name). It contains Roman and Moorish antiquities, and was the scene of a victory of the Allies (1706). Population (1887), 14,880.

Cáceres, Andrés Avelino. Born at Ayacucho, Nov. 11, 1838. A Peruvian general and statesman. He was colonel and afterward general in the Chilean war (1879–83), and after the taking of Lima was second vice president in the provisional Calderon government. Dr. Calderon being seized by the Chileans and the first vice-president driven into Bolivia, General Cáceres became the constitutional chief of Peru. He held out against the Chileans, and refused to acknowledge Iglesias whom they had made president. Attempting to take Lima (Aug., 1884), Cáceres was repulsed after a bloody street fight. Raising a larger force, he entered the city, Dec. 1, 1885, and persuaded Iglesias to refer the presidential question to a general election. This resulted in favor of Cáceres, who was inaugurated president of Peru June 3, 1886. Succeeded by Bermudez, Aug. 10, 1890, General Cáceres soon after went to Europe as Peruvian minister to France and England. Reelected president 1894.

Cacha (kä'chä). An ancient Peruvian temple situated in the Vilca-Maya valley south of Cuzco. It is believed to antedate the Inca empire, and is connected with some curious legends; though now in ruins, it shows traces of having been built in two stories.

Cachar (kä-chär'). A district in Assam, British India. Area, 3,750 square miles. Population (1881), 313,858.

Cacheo (kä-shā'ō). A Portuguese settlement in Senegambia, West Africa, situated near the coast in lat. 12° 20′ N., long. 16° 30′ W.

Cachibos, or **Cashibos** (kä-shē'bōs). An Indian tribe or horde of eastern Peru, on the upper Ucayale River. They are very savage, constant enemies of the whites and of neighboring tribes, and cannibals: it is said that they eat their own relatives after death, and that they make war to procure human food. Probably the accounts of their ferocity are exaggerated, the tribe being very imperfectly known. They are not numerous.

Cachoeira (kä-shö-ā'rä). A town in the state of Bahia, Brazil, situated on the river Paraguassú 50 miles northwest of Bahia. Population about 4,000.

Cacos (kä'kos). [Sp., 'pickpockets.'] The nickname given to a political party of Guatemala which originated in 1820. Its members favored complete separation from Spain, and a republican form of government with essential equality to all. This was the germ of the Servile party of later years. Their opponents, called *Bacos* or *Gazistas,* were opposed to equality. *Cacos* is also the name of a political party in Hayti.

Cacus (kā'kus). In Roman mythology, a giant and son of Vulcan, living near the spot on which Rome was built. He stole from Hercules some of the cattle of Geryon, dragging them into his cave under the Aventine backward, so that their footsteps would not show the direction in which they had gone; but Hercules found them by their lowing, and slew the thief.

Cadalso (kä-däl'sō), or **Cadahalso** (kä-dä-äl'-sō), **José de.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Oct. 8, 1741: died at Gibraltar, Spain, Feb. 27, 1782. A Spanish poet, killed at the siege of Gibraltar. His works include a tragedy, "Sancho García" (1771), a satire, "Los eruditos a la violeta" (1772), "Poesias" (1773), "Las cartas marruecas" (1794), etc.

Cada Mosto, or **Ca Da Mosto** (kä dä mos'tō), **Alois** or **Luigi da.** Born at Venice about 1432: died at Venice about 1480. An Italian navigator. He explored, in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, the coast of Africa as far as the Gambia from 1455 to 1456, in which latter year he discovered the Cape Verd islands. Author of "El libro de la prima navigazione per oceano a let erre de' Nigri de la Bassa Æthiopia" (1507).

Caddee (käd-dā'). A name given to a league ("Gotteshaus-Bund") formed in the Grisons, Switzerland, in 1396, to oppose internal misgovernment.

Caddo (kä'dō). [From the Caddo *Káede,* chief.] A confederacy of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. It consisted of many tribes, of which the following have been identified: Kado hadacho, Nadaaku, Aienai, Nabaidatu, Nashidosh, Yatasi, Yowani, Nakohodotse, Aish, and Hadai. Its former habitat was northwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas; now, the Quapaw reservation, Indian Territory. See *Caddoan.*

Caddoan (kä'dō-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, named after its leading division, Caddo. Its former habitat was in parts of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, the northern group of the stock having been entirely surrounded by Siouan tribes, and the middle group by the Siouan and Shoshonean. Its divisions, beginning at the north, are as follows: Arikara (a tribe), Pawnee (the middle group, a confederacy), Kitcai (a tribe), Wichita (a confederacy), and Caddo (a confederacy). Its tribes, especially the Pawnee, have been foes to the Dakota or Sioux for many generations; consequently their men have served as scouts in the United States army during wars against the Dakota. All of this stock, except the Arikara, are now in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. They number about 2,250.

Caddoques. See *Kado hadacho.*

Cade (kād), **John,** called **Jack Cade.** Born in Ireland: killed near Heathfield, in Sussex, England, July 12, 1450. The leader in "Cade's Rebellion," a rising chiefly of Kentishmen, in May and June, 1450. The rebels defeated the royal forces at Seven Oaks, June 27, and entered London July 2. On July 3 they put Lord Say to death. In a few days the rebellion was suppressed. Cade is said to have been called Mortimer by his followers, and to have been regarded by them as a cousin of the Duke of York. He is introduced by Shakspere in the second part of "Henry VI." as a reckless, ferocious, and vulgarly important rebel.

Cadell (ka-del'), **Robert.** Born at Cockenzie, East Lothian, Dec. 16, 1788: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 20, 1849. A Scottish publisher and bookseller. He was a partner of Constable from 1811 until the failure of the firm, and a business associate and friend of Sir Walter Scott. He became the publisher of Scott's works in 1826.

Cadenabbia (kä-de-näb'bē-ä). A small town in northern Italy, situated on the western bank of Lake Como 15 miles northeast of Como. It is a favorite resort.

Cadenus (ka-dē'nus). The name by which Dean Swift calls himself in his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1726). The name is an anagram of *decanus* (dean).

Cader Idris (kad'ėr id'ris). A mountain in northwestern Wales, near Dolgelly, noted for its extensive view. Height, 2,925 feet.

Caderousse (käd-rös'). A noted character in Dumas's novel "Le Comte de Monte Cristo."

Cadesia (ka-dē'zhiä). A place situated near Cufa, in Irak-Arabi, Asiatic Turkey. Here, in 636 A. D., the Saracens under Sa'd ibn Abi Wakkas defeated the Persians (120,000) under Rustem.

Cadijah. See *Kadijah.*

Cadillac (kä-dē-yäk'), **Antoine de la Mothe.** Died about 1720. A French commander and pioneer in New France. He was commander of Michilimackinac 1694–97, founded Detroit in 1701, and was governor of Louisiana 1711–17.

Cadiuéios (kä-dē-wä'yōz), or **Cadigués,** or **Cadihéos.** A branch of the Guaycurus Indians (which see). At the present time Brazilians commonly use this name for the whole tribe.

Cadiz (kā'diz; Sp. pron. kä'ᴛнēthe). [Pg. *Cadiz.*] A province in Andalusia, Spain. Area, 2,809 square miles. Population (1887), 429,381.

Cadiz, former Eng. **Cales.** A seaport, the capital of the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on a narrow neck of land, on the Atlantic, in lat. 36° 31′ N., long. 6° 17′ W.: the Greek Gadeira and the Roman Gades. It is an important commercial city, and is noted for its export of sherry. It has two cathedrals, a Capuchin convent, a hospital, etc. (For early history, see *Gades.*) It was destroyed by the Goths, was taken from the Moors in 1262, and was sacked by the English under the Earl of Essex in 1596. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1625 and 1702, was invested by the French 1810–12, and was held by the French 1823–28. The revolution of 1868 commenced here in September. Population (1887), 62,531.

> Gades, or Cadiz, which has kept its name and its unbroken position as a great city from an earlier time than any other city in Europe.
>
> *E. A. Freeman,* Hist. Geog., I. 35.

Cadmeia (kad-mē'yä). [Gr. *Καδμεία.*] The citadel or acropolis of Thebes in Bœotia, named from its mythical founder, the hero Cadmus. Two Frankish towers of some importance now stand on the summit of the low hill. The only remains of the ancient fortifications consist of a stretch of ruinous Cyclopean wall on the north side, and fragments of more recent walls on the southeastern slope.

Cadmeians (kad-mē'yanz). See the extract.

> The Cadmeians were the Græco-Phœnician race (their name merely signifying "the Easterns") who in the ante-Trojan times occupied the country which was afterwards called Bœotia. Hence the Greek tragedians, in plays of which ancient Thebes is the scene, invariably speak of the Thebans as Καδμεῖοι. *Rawlinson,* Herod., I. i. 56, note.

Cadmus (kad'mus). [Gr. *Κάδμος.*] In Greek legend, a son of Agenor, king of Phenicia, and Telephassa. He was the reputed founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and the introducer of the letters of the Greek alphabet.

> These "Phenician letters" were also called the "Cadmean letters," having been introduced, according to a Greek legend, which is repeatedly quoted by Herodotus, by Cadmus the Tyrian when he sailed for Greece in search of Europa. It is plain that Cadmus and Europa are merely eponymic names, Cadmus meaning in Semitic speech "the man of the East," while Europa is the damsel who personifies "the West." *Taylor,* The Alphabet, II. 19.

Cadodaquioux. See *Kado hadacho.*

Cadorna (kä-dor'nä), **Raffaele.** Born at Milan, 1815. An Italian general. He commanded the troops of Victor Emmanuel in the occupation of the States of the Church in 1870. He occupied Civita Vecchia Sept. 16, and Rome Sept. 20, 1870. In 1877 he retired.

Cadoudal (kä-dö-däl'), **Georges.** Born near Auray, Morbihan, France, Jan. 1, 1771: guillotined at Paris, June 25, 1804. A celebrated French Chouan partizan and royalist conspirator, leader of the rising of 1799. He was implicated with Pichegru in 1803.

Cadsand, or **Cadzant** (käd-zänd'). A village in Zealand, Netherlands, situated at the mouth of the Schelde, 14 miles northeast of Bruges. Here in 1337 the English defeated the Count of Flanders.

Cadwal. See *Arviragus,* 2.

Cadwalader, George, Gent. A pseudonym of George Bubb Dodington.

Cadwalader, or **Cadwallader** (kad-wal'a-dėr), surnamed "The Blessed." Died probably in 664. A British king. He was the son of Cadwallon, king of Gwynedd, whom he succeeded in 634. He obtained great fame by the heroic exploits which he performed in the defense of Wales against the Saxons, and holds a high place in Welsh tradition and poetry. According to the prophecy of Merlin, he is one day to return to the world to expel the Saxon from the land. He came in time to be regarded as a saint (hence his surname of "The Blessed").

Cadwallader (kad-wol'a-dėr). A character in Foote's play "The Author." This play was stopped by the lord chamberlain at the request of Mr. Aprice, a friend of Foote, who was imitated and ridiculed in this part, especially in a habit he had of sucking his wrist as he talked.

Cadwallader, Rev. Mr. The rector of Middlemarch in George Eliot's novel of that name. He exasperates his wife, a clever, keen, epigrammatic woman, by his good temper. He would even speak well of his bishop, "though unnatural in a beneficed clergyman."

Cadwallader. A misanthropic character in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle."

Cadwallon (kad-wal'on), or **Cædwalla,** or **Cadwalader.** Died 634. A British king of Gwynedd, which was probably coextensive with North Wales. He invaded Northumbria in 629, but was repulsed by Eadwine near Morpeth. In 633, in alliance with Penda, king of the Mercians, he totally defeated the Northumbrians at Heathfield near Doncaster, Eadwine and his son Osfrid being among the slain. He was defeated by Oswald, the nephew of Eadwine, at the battle of Hevenfelth, on the Denisesburn, in 635, and was killed in the flight.

Cadwallon. The minstrel of Gwenwyn in Scott's novel "The Betrothed." He disguises himself as Renault Vidal to prosecute a revenge, for which he is executed.

Cæcilia gens (sē-sil'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names under the republic were Bassus, Denter, Metellus, Niger, Pinna, and Rufus.

Cæcilius (sē-sil'i-us), surnamed **Calactinus** (kal-ak-tī'nus) and, erroneously, **Callantianus** (ka-lan-ti-ā'nus). A Hellenistic rhetorician of Calacte in Sicily (whence his surname), named Archagathus, naturalized at Rome, where he took the name of his patron, one of the Metelli.

He enjoyed a very high repute at Rome in the time of Cicero and Augustus, but his numerous works are all lost, with the exception of a few fragments.

Cæcilius Statius. A Roman comic poet, a member by birth of the Celtic tribe of the Insubrians, brought as a prisoner to Rome about 200 B. C. His comedies were adaptations of Attic originals. Fragments of them are extant (ed. Ribbeck, 1873).

Cædmon (kad′mon), or (corruptly) **Cedmon**, Saint. Flourished about 670. An Anglo-Saxon (Northumbrian) poet, the reputed author of metrical paraphrases of the Old Testament. He became late in life an inmate of the monastery at Whitby, under the abbess Hild. According to the account given by Bede ("Ecclesiastical History"), he was an unlearned man especially lacking in poetical talent until he was commanded in a dream to sing "the beginning of created things." The miraculous gift thus bestowed upon him was fostered by Hild, and he produced metrical paraphrases of Genesis and other parts of the Bible. He was celebrated as a saint on Feb. 11 (10? 12?). It has been doubted whether he is a real personage.

Cælia, or **Cœlia, gens** (sē′li-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Caldus and Rufus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Cælius Caldus, 94 B. C.

Cælian (sē′li-an), **The.** [L. *Cælius mons*.] The southeastern hill of the group of Seven Hills of ancient Rome, adjoining the Palatine, and between the Aventine and the Esquiline. The Lateran lies on its widely extending eastern slope.

Caen (koṅ). The capital of the department of Calvados, France, situated on the Orne in lat. 49° 11′ N., long. 0° 22′ W. It has a large import trade in timber, etc., and exports Caen stone, rape-oil, dairy products, etc. It has important manufactures. It is the seat of a university. Caen was developed by William the Conqueror. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417 and retaken by the French in 1450. It suffered in the Huguenot wars, and was a Girondist center in 1793. *Abbaye aux Dames*, or *Trinité*. A great Romanesque church founded by Queen Matilda (1066), with large recessed portals, arcaded façade, and square flanking towers, and later central lantern. The solemn interior, with its superposed tiers of round arches, presents one of the most uniform examples of Norman architecture. *Abbaye aux Hommes*, or *St. Étienne*, dedicated by William the Conqueror in 1077 but, especially in its exterior, much modified later. The six spires and the central lantern form one of the most effective groups of this nature: they and the choir show the Norman lancets. The plain and massive nave dates from the Conqueror. The church is 349 feet long; the vaulting 68½ feet high. Population (1891), 45,201.

Cæpio (sē′pi-ō), **Quintus Servilius.** Lived about 100 B. C. A Roman consul (106). As proconsul in Gaul (105) he was defeated with Mallius by the Cimbri.

Cære (sē′rē), earlier **Agylla** (a-jil′ä). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, Italy, situated 25 miles northwest of Rome. Its site is occupied by the modern village of Cervetere noted for Etruscan ruins.

The primitive name of Cære was Agylla, the "round town," [illegible] that it was originally a Phœnician settlement. [illegible] preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus [illegible] that Agylla was a [illegible] prior to the Etruscan conquest. *Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 71, note.

Caerleon (kär-lē′on). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Usk 3 miles northeast of Newport: the Roman Isca Silurum. It was important in the Roman period, and is the traditional seat of King Arthur's court.

Caermarthen. See *Carmarthen*.

Caernarvon. See *Carnarvon*.

Cæsar (sē′zär), **Caius Julius.** [ME. *Cesar*, OF. *Cesar*, F. *César*, It. *Cesare*, G. *Cäsar*, etc., L. *Cæsar*.] Born July 12, 100 B. C. (according to Mommsen, 102): killed at Rome, March 15, 44 B. C. A famous Roman general, statesman, orator, and writer. [illegible] in 59, and proconsul in Gaul and Illyricum in 58; defeated the Helvetii and Ariovistus in 58, and the Belgæ in [illegible] refused the diadem. He was assassinated by Brutus, Cassius, and others in the senate-house March 15. The "C[illegible] [illegible]erary works extant, contain the history of the first seven [illegible] by all male members of the Julian dynasty, and after them [illegible] Hadrian the title *Cæsar* was specifically assigned to those who were designated by the emperors as their successors and associated with them in the government. See *Au*[illegible].

Cæsar, Don. The father of Olivia in Mrs. Cowley's "Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Cæsar, Sir **Julius.** Born at Tottenham, England, 1558: died 1636. An English jurist of Italian extraction, appointed master of the rolls in 1614.

Cæsarea (sez-a-rē′ä). In ancient geography, a seaport of Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 32° 33′ N., long. 34° 54′ E.: the modern Kaisariyeh. It was erected by Herod I., in the first decennium B. C., on the site of the former Turris Stratonis, on the line of the great road from Tyre to Egypt, between Jaffa and Dora, and named in honor of Augustus. Its full name was Cæsarea Sebaste, from the name of the harbor. Herod adorned the city with many magnificent buildings. It became the residence of the Roman governors in Palestine and was mostly inhabited by a foreign population hostile to the Jews. Here broke out the Jewish war under the governor Gessius Florus. Vespasian gave it the name of Colonia prima Flaviana. It is often mentioned in the New Testament (Acts viii. 40, ix. 30, x. 1, xxi. 9, xxiv. 17, etc.). About 200 A. D. it became the residence of a bishop, and possessed a Christian school at which Origen taught. It was the birthplace of the church historian Eusebius (died 342). The modern Kaisariyeh is a desolate place of ruins.

Cæsarea. In ancient geography, a city in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 41′ N., long. 35° 20′ E.: the modern Kaisariyeh. It was formerly called Mazaca. Population of modern town, about 40,000.

Cæsarea Philippi (fi-lip′ī). In ancient geography, a town in northern Palestine, situated at the foot of Mount Hermon. The modern village is called Banias, formerly Paneas.

Cæsar in Egypt. A tragedy by Cibber, produced at Drury Lane Dec. 9, 1724, published 1725. It was taken from Massinger and Fletcher's "The False One" and Corneille's "La Mort de Pompée."

Cæsarion (se-zā′ri-on). A son of Cleopatra and (probably) Julius Cæsar. He was executed by order of Augustus.

Cæsarodunum (sez-a-ro-dū′num). ['Cæsar's fort.'] The Roman name of Tours.

Cæsars, City of the. A mythical South American city, reputed of great size and wealth, which report located near the eastern base of the Andes, somewhere south of lat. 37°. By some it was supposed to have been founded by a man named Cesar who about 1530 left Cabot's fort of Espiritu Santo on the Paraná, and never returned. Others connected it with the crew of a Spanish ship which was wrecked on the coast of Patagonia. In the 16th and 17th centuries many expeditions were made in search of it, and even to the end of the 18th century the legend was regarded by many as true.

Cæsars, Era of. See *Spain, Era of*.

Caf. See *Kaf*.

Café Procope (kä-fā′ prō-kōp′). A coffee-house opposite the Comédie Française, frequented by the wits in the 18th century.

Caffa, or **Kaffa.** See *Feodosia*.

Caffarelli (kä-fä-rel′lē), **François Marie Auguste.** Born at Falga, Haute-Garonne, France, Oct. 7, 1766: died at Leschelles, Aisne, France, Jan. 23, 1849. A French general, brother of Caffarelli du Falga.

Caffarelli (käf-fä-rel′lō), called **Gaetano Majorano.** Born in the province of Bari, Italy, April 16, 1703: died at Naples, Nov. 30, 1783. A noted Italian singer.

Caffarelli du Falga (kä-fä-rel′lē dü fäl-gä′), **Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien.** Born at Falga, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 13, 1756: died near Acre, Syria, April 27, 1799. A French general, commander of the engineer corps in the Egyptian campaign.

Caffi (käf′fē), **Ippolito.** Born at Belluno, Italy, 1814: killed in the battle of Lissa, July 20, 1866. An Italian painter.

Caffraria. See *Kaffraria*.

Caffristan. See *Kafiristan*.

Cagliari, or **Caliari, Paolo.** See *Veronese*.

Cagliari (käl′yä-rē). A province in the southern part of the island of Sardinia, Italy. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Cagliari. A seaport, the capital of the island of Sardinia, Italy, [illegible] in lat. 39° 13′ N., long. 9° 7′ E.: the Roman [illegible] and other antiquities [illegible].

Cagliostro ([illegible]), [illegible] **Alessandro di**: the assumed name of **Giuseppe Balsamo.** Born at Palermo, Sicily, June 2, 1743: died at San Leone [illegible]. An Italian adventurer [illegible] Among other adventures he was involved in the affair of [illegible] imprisoned in the Fleet. On emerging he went to Rome, where he was arrested and condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of San Leone, where he died.

Cagnola (kän-yō′lä), **Luigi.** Born at Milan, June 9, 1762: died at Inverigo, Italy, Aug. 14, 1833. An Italian architect. His chief works are two triumphal arches at Milan, "Arco della pace" and "Porta di Marengo."

Cagots (kä-gōz′). A people of uncertain origin, living in Gascony and Béarn in France, and in the Basque Provinces in Spain. They are considered a degraded race, and before 1793 were without political and social rights.

Cahawba (ka-hâ′bä). A river of Alabama which joins the Alabama River 8 miles southwest of Selma. Length, about 200 miles.

Cahen (kä-aṅ′), **Samuel.** Born at Metz, Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1796: died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1862. A French Hebraist, author of a translation of the Old Testament into French (1841–53).

Cahensly Agitation, The. An agitation carried on in 1891 in the Roman Catholic Church for the purpose of inducing the Pope to appoint bishops and priests of their own nationality for the Roman Catholic immigrants in the United States: so called from a memorial addressed by Herr Cahensly and other Europeans to the Vatican.

Cahita (kä-hē′tä). A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, inhabiting the southwestern coast of Sonora and the northwestern coast of Sinaloa, from lat. 28° to 25° 30′ N., with settlements mainly in the lower valleys of the Yaqui, Fuerte, and Mayo rivers. It embraces the Yaki (Sp. *Yaqui*), Mayo, Tehueco, and Vacoregue tribes, which subsist by agriculture and fishing. The Yaki and Mayo, particularly the former, are almost continually at war with the Mexican government. Population, Yaki, 13,500; Mayo, about 7,000: that of the remaining tribes is small. See *Piman*.

Cahokia. See *Illinois*.

Cahors (kä-or′). The capital of the department of Lot, France, situated on the river Lot in lat. 44° 27′ N., long. 1° 24′ E.: the ancient Divona, or Civitas Cadurcorum. It contains a cathedral, ruined medieval ramparts, and the ruined palace of John XXII. The bridge over the Lot, of the 14th century, is a strikingly picturesque monument spanned by three towers, the two outer of which are machicolated. It was the ancient capital of Quercy, and had formerly a university. Population (1891), 15,369.

Cahroc. See *Karok*.

Caiaphas (kā′ya-fas). [Possibly from Babylonian *qepu*, watchman.] The surname of Joseph, Jewish high priest 27 (18?)–36 A. D., noted in New Testament history: son-in-law of Annas.

Caicos, or **Caycos** (kī′kōs). Four islands in the Bahama group, situated about lat. 21° 30′–22° N., long. 71° 30′–72° W. They are under the government of Jamaica. Population (1891), 1,784.

Caieta. The ancient name of Gaeta (which see).

Caifung-Fu. See *Kaifung-Fu*.

Caille. See *La Caille*.

Caillet (kä-yā′), **Guillaume.** A French peasant who assumed the name of Jacques Bonhomme, and was leader of the Jacquerie in 1358.

Cailliaud (kä-yō′), **Frédéric.** Born at Nantes, France, June 9, 1787: died at Nantes, May 1, 1869. A French traveler in Egypt and Nubia.

Caillié, or **Caillé** (kä-yā′), **René.** Born at Mauzé, Poitou, France, Sept. 19, 1799: died at Paris, May 8, 1838. A French traveler in central Africa. He penetrated to Timbuktu in 1828.

Cailloux. See *Cayuse*.

Cain (kān). [Heb.; of uncertain origin.] The eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the murderer of his brother Abel, according to the account in Genesis. He was condemned to be a fugitive for his sin.

Cain, a Mystery. A dramatic poem by Lord Byron, published in 1821. It was written at Ravenna.

Caine (kān), **Thomas Henry Hall.** Born at [illegible], 1853. An English novelist, [illegible] Hall Caine. Among his [illegible] (1887), "The Deemster" [illegible] The Manxman [illegible]. He has contributed [illegible] with Mr. Wilson [illegible] and [illegible] dramatization of "The [illegible]

Cainites (kān′ītz). A Gnostic sect of the 2d century, which reverenced Cain, Esau, Korah, and Judas Iscariot.

Ça ira [illegible] [illegible] The first [illegible] of the French Revolution. It was probably first sung in [illegible] to Versailles. [illegible] tune which was extremely popular under the name "Carillon national."

It was composed by a drummer in the orchestra of the opera, named Becourt, and was a great favorite with Marie Antoinette. The words were suggested by Lafayette to Ladre, a street-singer; he remembered them from hearing Franklin say at various stages of the American Revolution, when asked for news, "Ça ira, Ça ira." There are five verses with different refrains, becoming more ferocious as the Revolution progressed, one of which was:

> "Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
> Les aristocrat' à la lanterne;
> Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
> Les aristocrat' on les pendra!"

Caird (kãrd), **Edward.** Born 1835. A Scottish metaphysician, brother of John Caird. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and became fellow and tutor at Merton in 1864, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow University in 1866, and master of Balliol, Oxford, in 1893. Among his works are "A Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant" (1877), "Hegel" (1883), "Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte" (1885), "The Evolution of Religion" (Gifford Lectures, St. Andrews, 1890–1892).

Caird (kãrd), **John.** Born at Greenock, Scotland, 1820 (1823?). A Scottish clergyman and pulpit orator. He became professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow in 1862, and principal of the university in 1873. His works include "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" (1880), "Religions of India: Brahmanism, Buddhism" (1881), "Spinoza" (1880), etc.

Cairnes (kãrnz), **John Elliott.** Born at Castle Bellingham, County Louth, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1823: died near London, July 8, 1875. A noted British political economist. He was appointed professor of political economy in University College, London, in 1866. His works include "Character and Logical Method of Political Economy" (1857), "Essays in Political Economy" (1873), "Political Essays" (1873), "Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Explained" (1874), etc.

Cairns (kãrnz), **Hugh MacCalmont,** first Earl Cairns. Born at Cultra, Down, Ireland, Dec., 1819: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, April 2, 1885. An English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1852 and was lord chancellor in the Disraeli administration, 1868 and 1874–80.

Cairo (kī'rō). [Ar. *Maçr-el-Qâhira*, F. *Le Caire*.] The capital of Egypt, situated 1 mile east of the Nile, in lat. 30° 3′ N., long. 31° 16′ E. It has important transit trade, and is the starting-point for tours to neighboring pyramids, the sites of Memphis and Heliopolis (in the vicinity), and the upper Nile. Its chief suburb is Bulak. It was founded by the Fatimite califs about 970, and made the capital. It was taken by the Turks in 1517, was held by the French 1798–1801, and was occupied by the British in 1882. It was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes in 1811. It contains a number of noted mosques: *Mosque of Akbar*, a square, picturesquely ornamented building surmounted by a pointed dome covered with arabesques, now appropriated to the dances of the howling dervishes. The square minaret over one angle rises in recessed stages, and the entrance-porch is formed by a high trifoliate arch. The whole interior is colored in dark and light horizontal bands. *Mosque of El Azhar*, founded in 970, but for the most part rebuilt at various subsequent times. It has six minarets. It is remarkable as the chief existing Mohammedan university. The divisions of the interior surround a large central court encircled by pointed arcades. The siwân, or sanctuary, used for instruction, consists of nine aisles formed by 380 columns of ancient and Christian provenience. Several subordinate mosques or chapels are included in the main foundation. *Mosque of El-Gouri*, one of the most picturesque monuments in the city. It was built about 1513. *Mosque of Sultan Hassan*, ranking as one of the chief monuments of Mohammedan architecture. It was completed in 1360 A. D. The exterior, built of stones taken from the Pyramids, consists of a massive wall about 113 feet high, inclosing an area of irregular form, and surmounted by two lofty minarets and the pointed brick dome of the sultan's mausoleum. The top of the wall is corbeled out about 6 feet in successive ranges of dentils, forming a cornice, and its face is diversified by panels, arches, and Ajimez windows, all used sparingly. The great minaret is 280 feet high. The interior court measures 105 by 117 feet, and contains two fountain-pavilions. In the middle of each side of the court opens a magnificent pointed arch. That on the east, 90 feet high and deep and 69 in span, is the largest. At the back of this recess are the *mimbar* (pulpit) and *mihrab* (place of direction of prayer), and from it opens the mausoleum. The entrance-porch is a large archway curiously covered in by corbeling out the sides for part of its rise, and then throwing a small pointed arch over the opening; its piers are ornamented with rich vertical bands and angle columns, and with paneling. *Tomb Mosque of Kait Bey*, built about 1470, one of the finest pieces of architecture in Cairo. *Tombs of the Califs*, so called, properly of the Circassian Mamelukes: a number of comparatively small mosque-tombs of the 15th century, grouped together about the Tomb Mosque of Kait Bey. They are important in Arabic architecture for their elegantly pointed stone domes covered with geometric ornament in relief, with small windows in the low drum, for their windows consisting of a group of two or three slender round-headed arches surmounted by one or three circular piercings arranged pyramidally, and for the fine massive pointed arches used in the lowest story. Some of them show remains of the beautiful colored porcelain tiles for which the Arabic monuments of Cairo are famous. *Tombs of the Mamelukes*, so called, an extensive group of mosque-tombs on the southeast side of the city. They belong to the period of the Baharite sultans and those remaining are architecturally notable for their fine masonry and beautiful fluted or chevroned pointed domes, and for their graceful polygonal minarets, which rise in recessed stages. *Mosque of Amru*, the oldest mosque in Egypt (founded 643 A. D.), and a remarkable Mohammedan monument. The inclosure is 350 feet square, with exterior walls of brick. The entrance is on the west: here a single arcaded aisle borders the central court, while on the north there are three ranges, on the south four, and on the east side, which is the sanctuary, six ranges. There are in all 229 columns. The arches are round or keel-shaped, and a few are pointed. *Nilometer*, a monument for measuring the rise of the Nile, on the island of Roda. The present Nilometer dates from about 860 A. D.; it is a chamber about 18 feet square, originally domed, in each side of which there is a niche covered with a pointed arch, an important example of the early use of this form. In the middle stands a pillar divided into 17 cubits of about $21\frac{7}{16}$ inches. Population, 400,000.

Cairo (kā'rō). A city in Alexander County, Ill., situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It was nearly destroyed by an inundation in 1858. The Ohio is here crossed by a railway bridge. Population (1890), 10,324.

Caités, or **Caetés,** or **Cahetés** (kä-e-tāz'). [Probably from the Tupí *Caá*, forest, and *eté*, real, true, i. e. 'true forest-dwellers.'] A tribe of Brazilian Indians, of the Tupí race, which in the 16th century occupied much of the eastern coast region north of the São Francisco, in Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Ceará. They were very powerful and warlike, and were cannibals. They dwelt in fixed villages, practised a little agriculture, and were skilful hunters. In 1554 they murdered the Bishop of Bahia and his companions, who were shipwrecked on their coasts, and they long carried on war with the colonists. As a tribe they are now extinct.

Caithness (kāth'nes). A county in northern Scotland, lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Pentland Firth on the north, the North Sea on the east and southeast, and Sutherland on the west. The surface is chiefly level. The chief towns are Thurso and Wick. Area, 686 square miles. Population (1891), 37,177.

Caius (kā'yus), or **Gaius** (gā'yus). Lived in the first part of the 3d century A. D. A Christian controversialist.

Caius (kā'yus), or **Gaius** (gā'yus), Saint. Born in Dalmatia: died April 22, 296. Bishop of Rome 283–296. The Roman Church commemorates his death on April 22.

Caius. The assumed name of Kent in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Caius, Dr. A French doctor in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Caius (kēz) (probably Latinized from **Kay** or **Keye**), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 6, 1510: died at London, July 29, 1573. An eminent English physician and scholar, founder of Caius College at Cambridge in 1558.

Caius Cestius (kā'yus ses'ti-us), **Pyramid of.** A massive sepulchral monument of brick and stone, at Rome, 114 feet high, incrusted with white marble. Each side of the base measures 90 feet. The small burial-chamber is painted with arabesques. The pyramid is of the time of Augustus.

Caius (kēz) **College.** See *Gonville and Caius College*.

Caius Gracchus (kā'yus grak'us). A tragedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1815 at Belfast. He afterward revised it, and it was brought out by Macready at Covent Garden in 1823.

Caiyucla. See *Siuslaw*.

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca** (kä-Hä-mär'kä). A department of northern Peru, bordering on Ecuador. Area, 14,188 square miles. Population (1876), 213,391.

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca.** A city of Peru, the capital of the province and department of the same name. It was an ancient Indian city of the Incas. In 1532 it probably had about 10,000 inhabitants. The Incas had erected baths near it, and it was one of their favorite resorts. Here Atahualpa had his headquarters during the war with Huascar, 1530–32; here he was seized by Pizarro Nov. 16, 1532, and executed Aug. 29, 1533. Population (1889), 12,000.

Cajetan (kaj'e-tan), or **Cajetanus** (kaj-e-tā'nus) (**Tommaso de Vio**). Born at Gaeta, Italy, Feb. 20, 1469: died at Rome, Aug. 9, 1534. An Italian cardinal and scholar, a papal legate at Augsburg in 1518. He summoned Luther before his tribunal. He became bishop of Gaeta (Cajeta, whence his surname) in 1519.

Cajigal (kä-hē-gäl' or kä-Hē-gäl'), **Juan Manuel.** Born at Cadiz, 1757: died at Guanabacoa, Cuba, Nov. 26, 1823. A Spanish general, nephew of General Cajigal y Monserrate. From 1796 he was stationed in Venezuela, where he acted against the revolutionists, 1810–16, and was acting captain-general from 1813. He was defeated by Bolivar at Carabobo May 28, 1814, but contributed to the successes of the royalists in 1815. Recalled to Spain in 1816, he was made lieutenant-general. From Aug. 1819, to March, 1821, he was captain-general of Cuba during a period of great disorder.

Cajigal de la Vega (kä-Hē-gäl' dā lä vā'gä), **Francisco Antonio,** Marquis of Casa-Cajigal. Born at Santander, Feb. 5, 1695: died there, April 30, 1777. A Spanish general and administrator. He was military commandant of Caracas, governor of Santiago de Cuba 1738–47, and of Havana 1747–60. For his defense against Lord Vernon's English fleet (July 1741) he was made brigadier, and subsequently field-marshal. For about six months in 1760 he was viceroy *ad interim* of Mexico.

Cakchiquels, or **Cackchiquels** (käk-chē-kels'). A tribe of Indians of the Mayo stock, inhabiting central and northern Guatemala. They appear to have been an offshoot of their neighbors, the Quichés, whom they closely resembled in manners and customs. At the time of the conquest they were divided into the Cakchiquels proper and a northern and weaker branch the Zutugils. The former had their capital at Patinamit, near the present city of Guatemala; the latter were at Atitlan, and in 1524 they were at war with Patinamit.

Cakes, Land of. A name given to Scotland, which is famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Calabar (kal-a-bär' or, more correctly, kä-lä-bär'), **Old.** A country situated between the Cross and Rio del Rey rivers, in the British Oil Rivers Protectorate, West Africa, named after the Old Calabar River. The importance and wealth of this district are due to the palm-oil which is produced on the banks of the river. The Cross River is navigable for some distance. Duketown, the residence of the British consul, has about 10,000 population, the neighboring Creektown about 5,000, all belonging to the Efik tribe. They are semi-civilized and semi-Christianized. The climate is very insalubrious. New Calabar is a branch of the Niger; also a town near its mouth.

Calabozo (kä-lä-bō'thō). A city in the state of Miranda, Venezuela, situated on the river Guarico. It was founded in 1730, and during the Venezuelan revolution was a central post of the royalist Boves. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population (1893), about 6,000.

Calabria (ka-lā'bri-ä). The name given until about the time of the Norman conquest in the 11th century to the southeastern part of Italy (the heel).

Calabria. The name given in the later middle ages and in modern times to the southwestern part of Italy (the toe). It comprises the provinces Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio. The surface is mountainous.

Calactinus. See *Cæcilius*.

Calah (kā'läh). In Gen. x. 10, 12, a place mentioned as one of the four cities founded by Asur, the ancestor of the Assyrians. It is the Assyrian city called in the inscriptions Kalhu, now represented by the ruins of Nimrud, about 20 miles north of the ruins of Nineveh (Kuyunjik), situated on an irregular wedge of land formed by the Tigris and the Upper Zab. According to the Assyrian monuments it was founded by Shalmaneser I. about 1300 B. C. His successors abandoned it for Nineveh. Asurnazirpal (884–860) rebuilt it and erected a royal palace in it, known as the northwest palace; others were built by his successors. The last Assyrian king, Asur-etil-ilani-ukinni, also built a palace there.

Calahorra (kä-lä-or'rä), Celtiberian **Calagurris Nassica.** A town in the province of Logroño, Spain, situated on the Cidaco, near the Ebro, in lat. 42° 16′ N., long. 2° 4′ W. It is noted for its resistance in the Sertorian war, 72 B. C., and as the birthplace of Quintilian and (probably) of Prudentius. It has a cathedral. Population (1887), 8,891.

Calais (kal'is; F. pron. ka-lā'). [Formerly spelled *Callis*; ME. *Caleys*, *Kalays*, from OF. *Caleis*, *Calais* (F. *Calais*), ML. *Calesium*.] A seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the narrowest part of the Strait of Dover, in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 1° 51′ E. It is a strong fortress, and a center of passenger traffic between England and the Continent, and is on the great railway and packet route between London and Paris. It has a good harbor, and trade in timber, etc. Its commercial and manufacturing portion (annexed in 1885) is St.-Pierre-lès-Calais. Calais was taken by Edward III., after a celebrated siege, in 1347, and retaken by the Duke of Guise in 1558. The Spaniards held it 1596–98. Louis XVIII. landed there in 1814. Population (1891), 56,867.

Calais (kal'is). A city and seaport in Washington County, Maine, situated on the St. Croix River in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 67° 17′ W. Its chief industry is the lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,290.

Calamatta (kä-lä-mät'tä), **Louis.** Born at Civita Vecchia, Italy, July 12, 1802: died at Milan, March 8, 1869. A French engraver.

Calame (kä-läm'), **Alexandre.** Born at Vevay, Switzerland, May 28, 1810: died at Mentone, France, March 17, 1864. A Swiss landscape-painter, noted for representations of Alpine scenery and of the ruins of Paestum.

Calamianes (kä-lä-mē-ä'nes). A group of islands in the Philippine Archipelago, about lat. 12° N., long. 120° E. With the northern part of Palawan they form the province of Calamianes. Area, [illegible] square miles.

Calamities of Authors. A work by I. D'Israeli, published in 1812.

Calamy (kal'a-mi), **Edmund.** Born at London, Feb., 1600: died at London, Oct. 29, 1666. An English Presbyterian clergyman.

Calamy, Edmund. Born at London, April 5, 1671: died June 3, 1732. An English nonconformist clergyman, grandson of Edmund Calamy.

Calancha (kä-län'chä), **Antonio de la.** Born at Chuquisaca, 1584: died at Lima, March 1, 1654. A Peruvian Augustine monk. He was rector of the College of San Ildefonso at Lima, and held various offices. His "Cronica Moralizada del Orden de San Agustin en el Peru" (Barcelona 1638) gives much information on the history and ethnology of South America.

Calandrino (ka-län-drē'no). The subject of a story in Boccaccio's "Decameron." He is very unfortunate and very amusing.

Calantha (ka-lan'thä). In Ford's tragedy "The Broken Heart," the daughter of Amyclas, the king of Laconia. She drops dead of a broken heart after an extraordinary scene in a ball-room during which, with apparent calm and while continuing her dance, she listens to the announcement of the deaths, one after another, of her father, lover, and brother.

Calapooya (kal-a-pö'yä). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, embracing a number of bands, formerly on the watershed between the Willamette and Umpqua rivers, in Oregon. They are now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 22 in 1890. Also *Calipoa, Callahpoewah, Callapipa, Callapooha, Cathlapooya, Collappohyea, Kalapooyah, Kallapuya.*

Calas (kä-läs' or kä-lä'), **Jean.** Born at Lacaparède, Languedoc, France, March 19, 1698: broken on the wheel at Toulouse, France, March 9, 1762. A French Protestant merchant at Toulouse, a victim of religious fanaticism. He was judicially murdered on the baseless charge of having put his eldest son (a suicide) to death to prevent him from becoming a Roman Catholic.

Calatafimi (kä-lä-tä-fē'mē). A town in western Sicily, situated 32 miles southwest of Palermo. The ruins of the ancient Segesta are in the vicinity. Near here, May 15, 1860, Garibaldi with about 2,000 men defeated 3,600 Neapolitans under Landi. The town was taken, April 2, 828, by the Saracens who gave it its name (Kalat al fimi). Population (1881), 10,419.

Calatayud (kä-lä-tä-yöTH'). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the river Jalon in lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 1° 41′ W. It was built by Moors in the 8th century, and is in the center of a noted hemp district. It is near the ancient Bilbilis (the birthplace of Martial), and has a castle. Population (1887), 11,955.

Calatrava la Vieja (kä-lä-trä'vä lä ve-ä'Hä), or **Old Calatrava.** A ruined city of New Castile, Spain, situated on the Guadiana north of Ciudad Real. It was an important medieval fortress, and seat of the Calatrava Order of Knights, founded in the 12th century for the defense of the frontier against the Moors (it became an order of merit in 1808).

Calaveras (kal-a-vä'ras) **Grove.** The northernmost grove of the Californian big trees, reached from Stockton. It contains about one hundred large trees among them the "Mother of the Forest," 315 feet in height and 61 in girth.

Calaynos (kä-lī'nos). A tragedy by George H. Boker, produced in England in 1848, and revived in America by Barrett in 1883.

Calaynos, the Moor. One of the oldest Spanish ballads, in which the French paladins appear associated with various fabulous Spanish heroes.

Calcasieu (kal'ka-shū). A river in western Louisiana which flows through Lake Calcasieu into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 46′ N., long. 93° 20′ W. Length, about 200 miles.

Calchaquis (käl-chä-kēz'). A tribe of South American Indians which formerly occupied a region of what is now northwestern Argentina, in the vicinity of Catamarca. They were powerful opponents of the first Spanish colonists who entered the district from Chile. The Jesuit missionaries called their language *Catamarcana* or *Cacan*, but all records of this tongue appear to be lost, and the tribe is extinct.

Calchas (kal'kas). [Gr. Κάλχας.] In Greek legend, the wisest soothsayer who accompanied the expedition against Troy. He was a son of Thestor of Mycenæ or Megara. According to the oracle he must die when he met a soothsayer wiser than himself: this happened when he met Mopsus at Claros. He is introduced in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Calcraft (kal'kräft), **John William.** A pseudonym of John William Cole, under which he produced "The Bride of Lammermoor," a drama, in 1822, and other works.

Calcutta [illegible] [Hind. *Kalikata*, prob. [illegible] a shrine of the goddess [illegible].] The capital of British India [illegible] of Bengal, situated on the Hugli in lat. 22° [illegible] N., long. [illegible] E. [illegible] with suburbs, 861,764.

Caldani [illegible], **Leopoldo Marc-Antonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 21, [illegible]: died at Padua, Italy, Dec. 24, 1813. A noted Italian anatomist. His chief works are "Icones anatomicæ" (1801-14), "Explicatio iconum anatomicarum" (1802-14).

Caldara (käl-dä'rä), **Antonio.** Born at Venice, 1678: died at Venice, Dec. 28, 1763. An Italian composer of operas and oratorios.

Caldara, Polidoro, surnamed **da Caravaggio.** Born at Caravaggio, near Milan, about 1495: killed at Messina, 1543. An Italian painter, a pupil of Raphael.

Caldas (käl'däs), **Francisco José de.** Born at Popayan, Colombia, 1771: died at Bogotá, Oct. 29, 1816. A Colombian naturalist. He made important studies in botany and geography, traveling for some time with Humboldt and Bonpland. In 1805 he was made director of the observatory at Bogota. When the revolution of 1810 broke out he became chief of engineers in the patriot army, but was not actively engaged in the field. The Spaniards captured him in 1816, and he was shot.

Caldas Barboza (käl'däs bär-bō'zä), **Domingos.** Born at Rio de Janeiro about 1740: died near Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 9, 1800. A Brazilian poet. He was a mulatto, the illegitimate child of a Portuguese and of a slave woman from Africa. Over two hundred of his lyrics are extant.

Caldeira Brant Pontes (käl-dā'rä bränt pon'tās), **Felisberto,** Marquis of Barbacena. Born near Marianna, Minas Geraes, Sept. 19, 1772: died at Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1841. A Brazilian soldier and statesman. In 1823 he was a member of the constituent assembly; in 1826 was chosen senator; in Jan., 1827, assumed command of the Brazilian army in Uruguay, but was defeated at the battle of Ituzaingo Feb. 20, 1827, and soon after relieved. In 1828 accompanied the young Queen of Portugal, Maria II. to Europe, and defended her rights there with great decision and skill; and from Dec., 1829, to Oct., 1830, was prime minister.

Calder (kâl'dėr). A river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Aire at Castleford, 9 miles southeast of Leeds. Length, about 40 miles.

Calder, Sir **Robert.** Born at Elgin, Scotland, July 2, 1745 (O. S.): died at Holt, Hampshire, England, Aug. 31, 1818. A British admiral. He served with distinction as captain of the fleet at Cape St. Vincent in 1797, and commanded against Villeneuve in the summer of 1805.

Caldera (käl-dā'rä). A seaport in the province of Atacama, Chile, in lat. 27° 3′ S., long. 70° 53′ W.: the distributing-point of a mineral district. Population, about 3,000.

Calderon (käl-dā-rōn'), **Francisco Garcia.** Born at Arequipa, 1834. A Peruvian lawyer and statesman. In 1867 he was elected to Congress, and in 1868 became minister of the treasury. After the Chilians occupied Lima (1881), and President Pierola had fled, the citizens elected Calderon provisional president of Peru, a choice which was afterward ratified by Congress. He attempted to treat with the Chilians and to secure the interference of the United States. To prevent this the Chilians seized him and sent him to Valparaiso where he was confined until the close of the war. He returned to Lima in 1886, and was made president of the senate. He was influential in arranging the Grace contract by which the finances of Peru were put on a better footing. He has published a "Dictionary of Peruvian Legislation."

Calderon, Serafin Estébanez. Born at Malaga, Spain, 1801: died Feb. 7, 1867. A Spanish poet and novelist. He wrote the novel "Cristianos y Moriscos" (1838), "Las Poesias del Solitario" (1833), "Escenas Andaluzas" (1847), etc.

Calderon (kal'de-ron), **Philip Hermogenes.** Born at Poitiers, France, May 3, 1833. An English painter, of Spanish descent.

Calderon the Courtier. A romance from Spanish history, by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1838.

Calderon de la Barca (kal'de-ron; Sp. pron. käl-dā-rōn' dä lä bär'kä), Madame **Frances Inglis.** Born in Scotland about 1810 (?). A Scottish-American writer, wife of Señor Calderon de la Barca, a Spanish diplomatist: author of "Life in Mexico" (1843), etc.

Calderon de la Barca, Pedro. Born at Madrid, Jan. 17, 1600: died there, May 25, 1681. A celebrated Spanish dramatist and poet. He was educated [illegible] having graduated [illegible] He had already some reputation as a dramatic writer. In 1620 and [illegible] of Lope de Vega and the only prize in poetical contests. [illegible] the army at various times, but continued writing. In 1636 he was patronized by Philip IV., and was formally attached to the court, furnishing dramas for the royal theater. [illegible] eleven plays and seventy (or seventy-three) sacramental autos which forms the basis for a proper knowledge of his works. One hundred and fifteen plays printed as his by the cupidity of booksellers have no claim whatever to his name. His "Comedias de Capa y Espada" ("Comedies of the Cloak and Sword": which see) are peculiarly characteristic and about thirty of these can be enumerated. Among them are "La Dama Duende" ("The Fairy Lady"), "Mejor Está que Estaba" ("'T is Better than it Was") "Peor Esta que Estaba" ("'T is Worse than it Was"), and "Astrologo Fingido" ("The Mock Astrologer"). Dryden used this last in his "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer." Among his plays are "El Magico Prodigioso" ("The Wonder working Magician"), "La Devocion de la Cruz" ("The Devotion of the Cross"), "El Principe Constante" ("The Constant Prince"), "Vida es Sueño" ("Life is a Dream"), "El Mayor Encanto Amor" ("No Magic like Love"), "Las Armas de la Hermosura" ("The Weapons of Beauty"), and many others.

Calderon, Bridge of. See *Puente de Calderon.*

Calderwood (kâl'dėr-wůd), **David.** Born, probably at Dalkeith, Scotland, 1575: died at Jedburgh, Scotland, Oct. 29, 1650. A Scottish clergyman and church historian. His chief works are "The Altar of Damascus" (1621: also in Latin, 1623), "History of the Kirk of Scotland" (1678).

Caldiero (käl-dē-ä'ro). A village in northern Italy, 8 miles east of Verona. Here, Nov. 12, 1796, the Austrians under Alvinczy repulsed Napoleon, and Oct. 29-31, 1805, the archduke Charles of Austria repulsed Massena.

Caldwell (kâld'wel), **Joseph.** Born at Lamington, N. J., April 21, 1773: died at Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 27, 1835. An American clergyman and educator. He became president of the University of North Carolina in 1804.

Caldwell. A town and summer resort in eastern New York, situated at the southern end of Lake George, 53 miles north of Albany. Forts George and William Henry were situated here in the 18th century.

Caleb (kā'leb). [Heb.; of uncertain meaning. See the extract below.] A Hebrew leader at the time of the conquest of Canaan. He was one of those who were sent as spies into the land of Canaan.

> Often, with names of this kind, *El* was omitted, *Irham* being used instead of *Irhamel*; *Caleb* instead of *Calbel*. This last name, singular as it is, need not create any surprise, for "Dog of El" was an energetic way of expressing the faithful attachment of a tribe to the God to which it had devoted itself.
>
> *Renan* Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 89.

Caleb. The witch in "The Seven Champions of Christendom." Caleb had killed the parents of the young Saint George and brought him up.

Caleb. A character in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel." He is intended for Lord Grey of Wark, one of the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth. The latter had a notorious intrigue with Lord Grey's wife.

Caleb Quotem. See *Quotem.*

Caleb Williams. A novel by William Godwin, published in 1794. Caleb Williams is the secretary of Falkland: his insatiable curiosity finds out the secret of his master. (See *Falkland*.) Colman the Younger based his "Iron Chest" on this novel.

Caled. See *Khalid.*

Caledonia (kal-e-dō'ni-ä). [L. *Caledonia*, also *Calidonia, Calydonia*, Gr. Καληδονία, from *Caledonii, Calidonii, Calydonii*, also *Caledones, Calidones*, Gr. Καληδόνιοι, the name of the inhabitants.] A name given by the Roman writers to the northern portion of the island of Great Britain: now used as a poetical designation of Scotland.

Caledonian Canal. A canal in Scotland connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from Inverness through a chain of lakes to Corpach on Loch Eil. It was constructed 1803-22.

Calenders (kal'en-dėrz), **The Three.** The three princes disguised as Calenders, or begging dervishes, in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." They have but one eye each.

Calepine (kal'e-pēn), **Sir.** A knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" who saves a child from a bear by squeezing the latter to death.

Calepino (kä-lä-pē'nō), **Ambrogio.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, June 6, 1435: died at Bergamo, Nov. 30, 1511. An Italian lexicographer. He compiled a Latin dictionary published 1502, which passed through many editions, and became, after successive enlargements, a polyglot of eleven languages. Facciolati reduced this number to seven in his edition (1718).

Caleti (kal'e-tī), or **Caletes** (kal'e-tēz). An ancient Belgic tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Rouen. They opposed Cæsar 52–51 B. C.

Caleva, or **Calleva** (kal'ē-vä). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Silchester.

Calgary (kal'ga-ri). A town in Alberta, Canada, [illegible] on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Calhoun (kal-hön'), **John Caldwell.** Born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782: died at Washington, March 31, 1850. A noted American statesman. He was of Irish extraction, was graduated at Yale College in 1804, studied law at the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and commenced practice at Abbeville. He was a member of the State general assembly 1808–09; was elected a representative to Congress from South Carolina by the War Democrats in 1811, and retained his seat until 1817, when he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet. He was Vice-President of the United States 1825–32; was United States senator 1832–43, and was secretary of state under President Tyler 1844–45, when he was reelected to the Senate, of which he remained a member until his death. A strenuous defender of the institution of slavery, he was the author of the doctrine of nullification, according to which each State has the right to reject any act of Congress which it may consider unconstitutional. This doctrine was declared by the legislature of South Carolina in 1829, in a document, mainly drawn up by him, known as the "South Carolina Exposition." He was one of the chief instruments in securing the annexation of Texas. His works, with memoir, were published by Richard K. Cralle (1853–54), and include a treatise "On the Constitution and Government of the United States."

Cali (kä-lē′). A town in the southwestern part of the United States of Colombia, department of Cauca, situated north of Popayan. Population (1892), about 10,000.

Caliban (kal′i-ban). In Shakspere's "Tempest," a deformed and repulsive slave. He is a monster generated by a devil and a witch, with a sensual and malicious nature, educated by Prospero.

> If the depth of an impression made by an imaginary character may be gauged by the literature which that character calls forth, then must Hamlet and Falstaff admit Caliban to a place between them. An eminent Professor (Wilson) has devoted a stout octavo volume to the proof that in Caliban we find the exact "link" which, in any scheme of Evolution, is "missing" between Man and the Anthropoids; the late and honoured Mr. Robert Browning has given utterance to the theological speculations which he imagined might have visited Caliban's darkened and lonely soul; and a brilliant Member of the French Institute, of world-wide fame, has written a philosophical drama bearing the name of "Caliban." No other unreal character, except the two I have mentioned, Hamlet and Falstaff, has called forth such noteworthy or such voluminous tributes. *Furness*, Shak. Var., Pref., viii.

Caliban. A philosophical drama by Renan, published in 1878 as a continuation of "The Tempest." Caliban, a socialist and revolutionist, overthrows Prospero and occupies the latter's place and palace. He then comes to sympathize with property-owners and protects Prospero. The drama is keenly satirical.

Caliban. A pseudonym of Auguste Émile Bergerat.

Caliban upon Setebos, or Natural Theology in the Island. A poem by Robert Browning, published in "Dramatis Personæ" (1864).

Caliburn. See *Excalibur.*

Calicut (kal′i-kut), or **Kolikod** (kol′i-kod). [Hind. *Kolikōdu.*] A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated on the Indian Ocean in lat. 11° 15′ N., long. 75° 49′ E. It was the first Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498. It was destroyed by Tippu Sahib in 1789, and ceded to the British in 1792. Population (1891), 66,078.

Calidore (kal′i-dōr). A knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the type of courtesy. He is modeled upon Sir Philip Sidney.

Calif (kā′lif). [From Ar. *kalafa*, to leave behind.] The title given to the successor of Mohammed, meaning 'successor,' 'lieutenant,' 'vicegerent,' or 'deputy.' He is vested with absolute authority in all matters of state, both civil and religious, as long as he rules in conformity with the law of the Koran and the tradition. The calif must be a man, an adult, sane, a free man, a learned divine, a powerful ruler, a just person, and one of the Koreish (the tribe to which the prophet himself belonged). The Shiites (the schismatics of Islam) also demand that he should be a descendant from the prophet's family. After the first five califs who, according to some Mohammedan authorities, were alone entitled to the title, the others being merely *Amirs* or governors, the califate passed over to the Ommiads, who, 14 in number, reigned 661–750 in Damascus. They were succeeded by the Abbassides, with 37 califs reigning 750–1258 in Bagdad. After their temporal power had been overthrown by Halak Khan, 1258, descendants of the Abbassides resided for three centuries in Egypt, and asserted their claim to the spiritual power. In 1517 the califate passed over through one descendant of the Abbassides to Selim I., the ninth of the present Ottoman dynasty of Turkish sultans, and is still vested in the sultan of the Ottoman empire.

Calife de Bagdad (kä-lēf′ dė bäg-däd′), **Le.** An opera by Boieldieu, words by St. Just, first produced in Paris Sept. 16, 1800.

California (kal-i-fôr′ni-ä). [Sp. *California* 16th century), applied first to what is now called *Lower California.* Origin uncertain: said to be from *California*, a feigned island abounding in gold and precious stones, described in a Spanish romance, "Las Sergas de Esplandian," published in 1510.] One of the Pacific States of the United States of America. It extends from lat. 32° 30′–42° N., long. 114°–124° 25′ W., and is bounded by Oregon on the north, Nevada and Arizona on the east, Lower California on the south, and the Pacific on the west. The Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges traverse it, and it is [illegible] for picturesque scenery (Yosemite, etc.). Besides gold, quicksilver, lead, and silver, it produces various other minerals, petroleum, etc. Among its other important products are wheat, barley, wool, grapes and other fruit, wine, brandy, honey, and timber. Its capital is Sacramento, and its chief city San Francisco. It has 52 counties. The coast was explored by Cabrillo in 1542, and by Drake 1578–79. It was settled by Spanish missionaries in the 17th century, and from 1822 was part of the Mexican state. In 1846–47 it was occupied by American troops, and was ceded to the United States in 1848. Gold was discovered in El Dorado County on Jan. 24, 1848. It was admitted to the Union in 1850. Length, 775 miles. Area, 158,360 square miles. Population (1890), 1,208,130.

California, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean lying between the peninsula of Lower California on the west and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa on the east. Length, about 700 miles; breadth at the entrance, 150 miles. It receives the river Colorado at its head.

California, Lower, or **Old.** [Sp. *Baja*, or *Vieja, California.*] A peninsula of North America, projecting into the Pacific Ocean, forming a territory of Mexico. It was discovered by Ximenes in 1534, was explored by Cortes in 1535, and settled by the Spaniards in the last part of the 17th century. Its surface is mountainous, and its climate dry. Area, 59,913 square miles. Length, about 780 miles. Population (1890), 31,167.

Caligula (ka-lig′ụ̄-lạ̈) (**Caius Cæsar**). [*Caligula* is a nickname from L. *caligæ*, the footdress of the common soldiers, worn by him when he was with the army as a boy.] Born at Antium, Italy, Aug. 31, 12 A. D.: killed at Rome, Jan. 24, 41. The third emperor of Rome, 37–41 A. D., youngest son of Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius, and Agrippina. He succeeded Tiberius, whose death he had caused or accelerated. The beginning of his reign was marked by great moderation, but his savage and voluptuous nature soon revealed itself, and the rest of his career was marked by cruelty and licentiousness little short of madness. He is said to have exclaimed in a fit of vexation, "Would that the Roman people had only one head!" He had himself worshiped as a god, and raised his horse to the consulship. He invaded Gaul in 40. He was assassinated by Cassius Chærea, Cornelius Sabinus, and others.

Caligula. A tragedy by Crowne, printed in 1698.

Calila and Dimna. See *Kalilah.*

Calipoa. See *Calapooya.*

Calipolis (ka-lip′ọ̄-lis). The wife of Muly Mahamet in Peele's play "The Battle of Alcazar." During a famine her husband presents her with a bit of meat, stolen from a lioness, on his bloody sword, with these words: "Feed then and faint not, fair Calipolis." Pistol ridicules this line in "2 Henry IV.," ii. 4.

Calippus. See *Callippus.*

Calista (ka-lis′tä). 1. The "Fair Penitent" in Rowe's play of that name. She is the proud, fierce wife of a forgiving husband, Altamont, and loves "that haughty gallant, gay Lothario," who has seduced her. After the latter's death her sense of guilt induces her to kill herself though Doran remarks that she was more angry at being found out than sorry for what had happened.

2. The faithful wife of Cleander in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Lover's Progress." Her struggle with her unfortunate passion for Lysander affords a powerful scene.—3. One of the principal characters in Massinger's "Guardian."—4. The queen's woman in Scott's novel "The Talisman." She is wily and intriguing.

Calixtines (ka-liks′tins). [ML. *Calixtini*, a sect so called: referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist; in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name.] A sect of Hussites in Bohemia. They published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's Supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (L. *utraque*, both).

Calixtus I. (ka-liks′tus), or **Callistus** (ka-lis′tus). Killed 223. Bishop of Rome. He succeeded Zephyrinus as bishop in 218 A. D. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on Oct. 14.

Calixtus II. (**Guido of Burgundy**). Died at Rome, Dec. 12, 1124. Pope 1119–24. He concluded the Concordat of Worms with Henry V., 1122.

Calixtus III. (**Alfonso Borgia**). Born in Spain about 1378: died Aug. 6, 1458. Pope 1455–58. He attempted fruitlessly a crusade against the Turks.

Caliyuga. See *Kali-yuga.*

Callahpoewah. See *Calapooya.*

Callander (kal′an-dėr). A small town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Teith 13 miles northwest of Stirling. It is a tourist center.

Callao (käl-lä′ō or kal-yä′ō). 1. A seaport in Peru, situated in lat. 12° 4′ S., long. 77° 8′ W., 6 miles west of Lima on the Bay of Callao: the chief port of Peru. [illegible] it was swept away by an earthquake wave, the result of the shock which destroyed Lima: [illegible] people perished, and a frigate and nineteen other vessels were stranded. San Felipe Castle was planned by M. Godin and completed about 1755; it was the last point occupied by the Spaniards in South America, being finally taken Jan. 19, 1826. The castle was important in all later Peruvian wars. Callao was bombarded by a Spanish fleet May 2, 1866, and by the Chileans in 1880. It exports wool, guano, bark, etc. Population (1890), 35,492.

2. A coast department of Peru, capital Callao, recently separated from Lima. It comprises only the city and suburbs.

Callapipa. See *Calapooya.*

Callapooha. See *Calapooya.*

Callaway (kal′ạ-wā), **Henry.** Born in England, Jan. 17, 1817: died March 27, 1890. An English missionary in Africa. He was a successful physician until 1854, when he went to South Africa to assist Bishop Colenso in his work among the Zulus. In 1858 he founded the Spring Vale mission station; in 1874 he became bishop of Independent Kaffraria, and founded the settlement of Umtata. He is noted as a folklorist. Principal works, "Nursery Tales of the Zulus" and "The Religious System of the Amazulu" (1868–71).

Callcott (kâl′kọt), Sir **Augustus Wall.** Born at Kensington, near London, Feb. 20, 1779: died at Kensington, Nov. 25, 1844. An English landscape-painter.

Callcott, John Wall. Born at Kensington, near London, Nov. 20, 1766: died near Bristol, May 15, 1821. An English composer of glees, catches, etc., brother of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott. He published a "Musical Grammar" (1806).

Callcott, Lady (**Maria Dundas,** later Mrs. **Graham**). Born at Papcastle, near Cockermouth, in 1785: died at Kensington, near London, Nov. 21, 1842. An English writer, wife of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott.

Calleja del Rey (käl-yä′нä del rāy′), **Felix Maria.** Born at Medina del Campo, Old Castile, 1750: died at Cadiz, 1820. A Spanish general. In 1789 he was sent to Mexico. In 1810 he was a brigadier, commanding at San Luis Potosí. Soon after Hidalgo revolted he marched against him, defeated him at Aculco, near Queretaro, Nov. 7, and on Jan. 17, 1811, won a great victory over him at the bridge of Calderon, near Guadalajara. His measures for repressing the revolution were very cruel, scores of his prisoners being shot. Called to the capital, he was sent against Morelos, whom he besieged in Cuautla from Feb. 17 to May 2, finally obtaining a barren victory, as Morelos and his army escaped. On Dec. 29, 1812, he was made military commandant of Mexico City, and from March 4, 1813, to Sept. 19, 1816, he was viceroy.

Callernish (ka-lėr′nish). A region in the island of Lewis, Hebrides, Scotland. It is noted for its ancient stone circles.

Callias (kal′i-as), **Peace of.** A peace, concluded at Sparta in June, 371 B. C., between Athens and Sparta, including their allies, from which, however, Thebes was excluded. It took its name from Callias, one of the Athenian envoys, prominent in the conferences.

Callières Bonnevue (käl-yãr′ bon-vü′), **Louis Hector.** Born in France, 1639: died at Quebec, May 26, 1703. A French colonial politician, governor of Montreal 1684, and of Canada 1699.

Calligrapher (ka-lig′rạ-fėr), **The.** A surname of Theodosius II., given to him on account of his skill in illuminating manuscripts.

Callimachus (ka-lim′ạ-kus). [Gr. Καλλίμαχος.] Lived before 396 B. C. An artist of antiquity, according to tradition the inventor of the Corinthian column.

Callimachus. Born at Cyrene: died about 240 B. C. A famous Alexandrian critic, grammarian, and poet, chief librarian of the Alexandrian Library. See the extract.

> Callimachus has left six Hymns to the Gods and a collection of epigrams; but his once famous elegies are represented only by fragments, and by the Latin translation of Catullus from his "Lock of Berenice." Berenice, the queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, had dedicated some tresses of her hair in a temple; they had been stolen; and the court-poet makes them relate how the gods had placed them among the stars. Ovid imitated his "Ibis," a poetical invective against his pupil the poet Apollonius; and took the idea of the "Fasti" partly from his "Aitia" or "Origins" of sacred tradition and usage. *Jebb*, Gr. Lit., p. 140.

Callinicus (kal-i-nī′kus) **of Heliopolis.** An Egyptian architect who is commonly held to be the inventor of the Greek fire, the secret of whose composition has been lost. He is said to have destroyed by this fire a Saracen fleet which attacked Constantinople about 670 A. D.

Callinus (ka-lī′nus). [Gr. Κα[illegible].] A Greek poet of Ephesus, of uncertain date (lived perhaps about 730–670 B. C.), perhaps the first known writer of elegiacs, the invention of which was anciently attributed to Archilochus. [illegible] some been thought to be [illegible].

Calliope [illegible]. [Gr. [illegible].] 1. In Greek mythology, the Muse of epic poetry.

She is represented with a tablet and stylus. See *Muses.*—2. An asteroid (No. 22) discovered by Hind at London, Nov. 16, 1852.

Callippus, or **Calippus** (ka-lip'us). [Gr. Κάλλιππος or Κάλιππος.] Born at Cyzicus, Asia Minor: lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek astronomer. He instituted the "Callippic" cycle of 76 years, formed by quadrupling the Metonic cycle (19 years) and subtracting one day.

Callirrhoe (ka-lir'ọ-ē). [Gr. Καλλιρρόη.] A historic fountain in Athens, architecturally adorned and provided with conduits by Pisistratus, the use of whose water was prescribed for ceremonial rites. From the earliest study of Athenian topography, this fountain has been identified with the copious spring still flowing in the bed of the Ilissus, near the temple of Olympian Zeus. Dörpfeld, however, has lately demonstrated the probability that this identification is incorrect, and that the fountain was in fact situated at the southwest angle of the Areopagus, on the border of the Agora. While the evidence is still incomplete, excavation has revealed a water-conduit of the Pisistratid epoch ending at the site indicated, which accords with literary testimony.

Callirrhoe. In Greek legend, the wife of Alcmæon. She persuaded her husband to procure for her the peplum and necklace of Harmonia, and thus caused his death, which was avenged by his sons. See *Alcmæon* and *Harmonia.*

Callisthenes (ka-lis'the-nēz). [Gr. Καλλισθένης.] Born at Olynthus, Macedonia: died about 328 B. C. A Greek philosopher, a cousin and pupil of Aristotle, and a companion of Alexander the Great in Asia. He incurred Alexander's ill will, and was probably put to death by his order.

Callisto (ka-lis'tō). [Gr. Καλλιστώ.] In Greek mythology, an Arcadian huntress, a companion of Artemis, beloved of Zeus and transformed by him into a she-bear. In this form she was slain by Artemis in the chase. She was placed among the stars as the constellation Arctos (Bear).

Callistratus (ka-lis'trạ-tus). [Gr. Καλλίστρατος.] An Athenian orator. He commanded with Chabrias and Timotheus the forces which were despatched to the assistance of Thebes against Sparta in 378, and executed a number of embassies. In 366 he delivered a speech on the loss of Oropus which is said to have determined Demosthenes to devote himself to the study of oratory. He was sentenced to death for political reasons in 361, as a result of which he went into exile. He subsequently returned and was put to death. He is said to have founded the city of Datum, afterward Philippi, during his exile.

Callistratus. A Greek grammarian who lived about the middle of the 2d century B. C. He was the author of commentaries on the major poets of Greece, which were held in considerable repute by the ancients but which are now lost. He is said on doubtful authority to have been the first to acquaint the Samians with the alphabet of twenty-four letters.

Callistratus. A Roman jurist who lived about the beginning of the 3d century A. D. He is said to have been a pupil of Papinian and to have been a member of the council of Alexander Severus. He is known chiefly on account of the numerous extracts from his works in the "Digest" of Justinian. None of his works is extant.

Callot (ka-lō'), **Jacques.** Born at Nancy, France, 1592: died at Nancy, March 28, 1635. A French engraver and painter.

Call to the Unconverted. A religious work by Richard Baxter, published in 1657, known as "Baxter's Call."

Calmar. See *Kalmar.*

Calmet (kal-mā'), Dom **Augustin.** Born at Mesnil-la-Horgne, near Toul, France, Feb. 26, 1672: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1757. A noted French Benedictine scholar and biblical critic. He was the author of numerous works, including "Commentaire sur tous les livres de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament" [illegible], "Dictionnaire historique, critique et [illegible] de la Bible" [illegible].

Calmon (kal-mon'), **Marc Antoine.** Born at Tamnies, Dordogne, France, March 3, 181[illegible]: died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1890. A French politician and political economist. He was chosen life [illegible]. He published "Histoire parlementaire des [illegible]," etc.

Calmon du Pin e Almeida (kal-mon' du pan' [illegible]), **Miguel.** Born at Santo Amaro, Bahia, [illegible]: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. [illegible]. A Brazilian statesman. He was [illegible]

Calmucks. See *[illegible]*.

Calne (kän). A town in Wiltshire, England, 16 miles east-northeast of Bath. Population (1891), [illegible].

Calneh (kal'ne). One of the four cities of Nimrod in Shinar, or Babylonia (Gen. x. 10). [illegible]

syrian inscriptions as having been conquered 738 B. C. by Tiglath-Pileser III., and now represented by the ruins of Kullanhu about six miles from Arpad.

Calo-Joannes (kal-ō-jō-an'ēz), or **Joannes II. Comnenus.** [Gr. Καλο-Ιωάννης ὁ Κομνηνός.] Born 1088: died April 8, 1143. Byzantine emperor from Aug. 15, 1118, to April 8, 1143: son of Alexis I. whom he succeeded. He carried on successful wars against the Turks and Servians, and in 1137 added Armenia Minor to the Greek empire. He conceived the project of conquering the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Antioch, and entered Cilicia with an army, where he died from a wound by a poisoned arrow in the hand, accidentally inflicted while boar-hunting.

Calonne (kä-lon'), **Charles Alexandre de.** Born at Douai, France, Jan. 20, 1734: died at Paris, Oct. 30, 1802. A noted French courtier and politician, comptroller-general of finance 1783–87.

Calov (kä'lof), Latinized **Calovius** (ka-lō'vi-us) (originally **Kalau**), **Abraham.** Born at Mohrungen, Prussia, April 16, 1612: died at Wittenberg, Germany, Feb. 25, 1686. A German Lutheran theologian and polemic writer. His chief work is "Systema locorum theologicorum" (1655–77).

Calpe (kal'pē). [Gr. Κάλπη.] The ancient name of the rock of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules. See *Abyla.*

Calpee. See *Kalpi.*

Calprenède. See *La Calprenède.*

Calpurnia (kal-pėr'ni-ạ). Daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus, and last wife of Julius Cæsar, whom she married 59 B. C. She appears in Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar."

Calpurnia gens (kal-per'ni-ạ jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house which claimed to be descended from Calpus, the third son of Numa. Its family names under the republic were Bestia, Bibulus, Flamma, and Piso. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Calpurnius Piso (180 B. C.).

Calpurnius (kal-pėr'ni-us), **Titus** (or **Caius**), surnamed **Siculus** ('the Sicilian'). A Latin pastoral poet who lived about the time of Nero. Seven eclogues, a panegyric ("De laude Pisonis"), and two fragments of bucolic poems are attributed to him. Four other eclogues formerly regarded as his are now referred to Nemesianus, a poet once thought to be identical with Calpurnius.

Caltanissetta (käl-tä-nē-set'tä). A province in Sicily. Area, 1,263 square miles. Population (1891), 308,673.

Caltanissetta. The capital of the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, situated in lat. 37° 26′ N., long. 14° 7′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), estimated, 35,000.

Calton Hill (kâl'ton hil). A height in the northeastern part of Edinburgh.

Calumet (kal'ụ-met). A town in Houghton County, in the northwestern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is noted for its copper-mines.

Calumet, or **Calumick** (kal'ụ-mik). A river in northwestern Indiana, and in Cook County, Illinois. It flows into Lake Michigan by two mouths, one near Chicago, the other in Lake County, Indiana.

Calvados (kal-va-dos'). A department in Normandy, France, lying between the English Channel on the north, Eure on the east, Orne on the south, and Manche on the west and south. Its capital is Caen. Area, 2,132 square miles. Population (1891), 428,945.

Calvaert, or **Calvart** (kal'vart; F. pron. käl-vär'), **Denis,** called **Dionisio Fiammingo.** Born at Antwerp, [illegible]: died at Bologna, Italy, March 17, 1619. A Flemish painter belonging to the Bolognese school. His best works are at Bologna.

Calvary (kal'va-ri). 1. A word occurring in the New Testament (Luke xxiii. 33), adopting the *calvaria* by which the Vulgate translates the Greek *Κρανίον*, which itself is the rendering of the Aramean *[illegible]*. [illegible]

2. The [illegible] in the English version of Spohr's oratorio [illegible] ("Des Heilands letzte Stunden"), first given in 1835, at [illegible] in 1839.

Calverley (kal'vėr-[illegible]). A ruined gamester, [illegible] that name.

Calverley, Charles Stuart. [illegible]

verse and translations (1862, 1866, 1869), and a volume of humorous verse, parodies, etc., "Fly Leaves," in 1872.

Calvert (kal'vert), **Cecilius** or **Cecil,** Lord Baltimore. Born about 1605: died at London, Nov. 30, 1675. The first proprietor of Maryland. He was the son of George Calvert, mentioned below, who, having applied for a grant of land in northern Virginia, died before the charter had passed the great seal, in consequence of which it was issued in the name of his heir Cecil, June 20, 1632. In Nov., 1633, he sent an expedition of colonists under his brother Leonard to the new domain, which was named Maryland by Charles I in honor of his queen. He married about 1623 Anne Arundel, whose name is borne by one of the counties of Maryland.

Calvert, George, Lord Baltimore. Born at Kipling, Yorkshire, about 1580: died April 15, 1632. The founder of Maryland. He entered Parliament in 1609, and became secretary of state in 1619, a post which he resigned in 1625, on declaring his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He was at his resignation raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Baltimore. While secretary of state he obtained from James I. a grant of land, called the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, where in 1621 he established the settlement of Ferryland. He paid two visits to the colony between 1627 and 1629, which convinced him of the unsuitability of the climate, whereupon he applied for a grant of land (the present Maryland) in northern Virginia, the charter of which, as he died before it had passed the great seal, was issued in the name of his son Cecil in 1632.

Calvert, George Henry. Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1803: died at Newport, R. I., May 24, 1889. An American journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Calvert, Leonard. Born about 1606: died June 9, 1647. The first governor of Maryland. He was the brother of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by whom he was placed in command of the colonists who set sail from Cowes Nov. 22, 1633, and founded St. Mary's March 27, 1634. His claim to the jurisdiction of Kent Island was opposed by Claiborne whom he reduced to submission in 1647.

Calves' Head Club. A club said to have been instituted in ridicule of the memory of Charles I. It is first noticed in a tract reprinted in the "Harleian Miscellany," called "The Secret History of the Calves' Head Club," etc., undertaking to show how this club met for some years, 1693–97, on the anniversary of the king's death. An ax was reverenced, and a dish of calves' heads represented the king and his friends. It seems to have met in secret after the Restoration and till 1734, when some ill will was excited against it, and riots were said to have ensued.

Calvi (käl'vē). A fortified port on the western coast of Corsica, in lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 8° 46′ E. It was taken by the English in 1794.

Calvin (kal'vin), **John,** originally, in French, **Jean Chauvin,** or **Cauvin,** or **Caulvin.** [L. *Johannes Calvinus,* G. *Johann Calvin,* It. *Giovanni Calvino;* L. *Calvinus,* from *calvus,* bald.] Born at Noyon, Picardy, France, July 10, 1509: died at Geneva, May 27, 1564. A celebrated Protestant reformer and theologian. He studied at Paris, Orleans, and Bourges; embraced the Reformation about 1528; was banished from Paris in 1533; published his "Institutes" (which see) at Basel in 1536; fled to Geneva in 1536; and was banished in 1538, and returned in 1541. He had a controversy with Bolsec in 1551, and with Servetus in 1553 (see *Servetus*), and founded the Academy of Geneva in 1559.

Calvo (kal'vō), **Baldassarre.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Romola."

Calvo, Carlos. Born Feb. 26, 1824: died May 4, 1893. An Argentine historian. He resided for many years at Paris, where most of his works were published. These include important treatises on international law, the "Coleccion de tratados de la America Latina," also published in French and continued in a second series as "Anales historicos de la revolucion en la America Latina."

Calvo, Mariano Enrique. Born at Sucre about 1795: died at Cochabamba, 1842. A Bolivian politician. He was vice-president of the confederation of Peru and Bolivia 1836–39. In 1840 he attempted a revolt against President Velasco, and was imprisoned.

Calvus (kal'vus), **Caius Licinius Macer.** Born May 28, 82 B. C.: died about 47 B. C. A Roman poet and forensic orator.

Calydon (kal'i-don). [Gr. K[illegible].] In ancient geography, a city of Ætolia, Greece, situated near the river Evenus in lat. 38° 24′ N., long. 21° 34′ E. It is the legendary scene of the hunt of the Calydonian boar (which see).

Calydon. A great forest celebrated in the Arthurian romances. It was supposed to be in the north of England.

Calydonian Hunt. In Greek legend, the chase of a savage boar which the goddess Artemis, in punishment for a neglected sacrifice by Œneus, king of Calydon in Ætolia, sent to ravage his country. The boar was [illegible] by Meleager and a band of heroes [illegible]. In some accounts Atalanta, who was beloved of Meleager, joined the hunt and [illegible].

Calypso (ka-lip'sō). [Gr. K[illegible].] In Greek legend, a nymph living on the island of Ogygia, who detained Ulysses for seven years. She promised him perpetual youth and immortality if he would remain with her.

Cam (käṅ), Sp. **Cano** (kä'nō), **Diogo.** Lived in the last part of the 15th century. A Portuguese navigator. He explored the West African coast to the Kongo 1484–85.

Cam (kam), or **Granta** (gran'tạ̈). A river in Cambridgeshire, England, which joins the Ouse 3½ miles south of Ely. Length, about 40 miles. See *Cambridge*.

Camden, writing in 1586, recognises the Cam as well as the Granta: "By what name writers termed this River, it is a question: some call it *Granta*, others *Camus*." On Speed's map of Cambridgeshire (1610) the name *Cam* occurs alone, written twice, once above, and once below, Cambridge; Milton personifies it as a river-god in "Lycidas" (1638):

> "Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
> His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
> Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
> Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe;"

and on Loggan's map of Cambridge (1688) the words *The River Cam* are written out in full, without any other designation. On the other hand, so late as 1702, an Act of Parliament for improving the navigation speaks of the River *Cham*, alias the *Grant*. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 11.

Camacho (kä-mä'chō). A rich but unfortunate man in one of the episodes in "Don Quixote." He is cheated out of his bride, Quiteria, just as he has provided a great feast for his wedding: hence the phrase *Camacho's wedding* is used to signify great but useless show and expenditure.

It is like Camacho's wedding in Don Quixote, where Sancho ladled out whole pullets and fat geese from the soup-kettles at a pull. *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 150.

Camanche. See *Comanche*.

Camaralzaman, Prince. See *Badoura*.

Camarão (kä-mä-räṅ'), **Antonio Felippe.** Born in Rio Grande do Norte about 1580: died there in 1648. A Brazilian Indian, chief of the Potyguarés tribe. His Indian name *Poty* ('shrimp') was translated into the Portuguese *Camarão* when he was baptized. He joined the Portuguese in the wars against the Dutch of Pernambuco, and made several destructive raids into the Dutch territory. His wife, Clara, always accompanied him and fought by his side, and she is a favorite heroine of Brazilian history. On Aug. 23 and 24, 1636, Camarão and his Indians defeated a regular Dutch force under Artichofsky.

Camarão, Diogo Pinheiro. Dates of birth and death not recorded. A Brazilian Indian, nephew of Antonio Felippe Camarão. He was one of the Indian allies of the Portuguese in their wars with the Dutch, and on the death of his uncle in 1648 succeeded him in command of the Potyguarés tribe.

Camargo (kä-mär-gō') (**Marie Anne Cuppi**). Born at Brussels, April 15, 1710: died at Paris, April 20, 1770. A celebrated French dancer.

Camargo (kä-mär'gō), **Diego Muñoz.** Born at Tlascala about 1523: date of death not recorded. A Mexican, said to have been the son of a Spaniard by an Indian mother. In 1585 he finished an account of Mexican aboriginal history and customs, and of the conquest. It was first published, in a faulty French translation, in the "Nouvelles annales des voyages" (1845).

Camargo, Sergio. Born at Tiravitoba, 1833. A statesman of Colombia. He studied law, but entered the army, attained the highest military rank, and was commander-in-chief and secretary of war. He was several times representative and senator in the Colombian congress, president of the state of Boyacá, and in 1877 president *ad interim* of Colombia.

Camargue (kä-märg'), **La.** An island in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhone. Length, 28 miles. Area, about 300 square miles.

Camarina (kam-a-rī'nạ̈). [Gr. Καμάρινα.] In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, 45 miles southwest of Syracuse. It was founded as a Syracusan colony 599 B. C.; a Roman fleet was wrecked near here, 255 B. C.

The first destruction of Camarina took place within 46 years of its foundation, B. C. 553. It had revolted from Syracuse, and on being reduced was razed to the ground (Thucyd. vi. 5). On the cession of the site to the Geloans, Hippocrates rebuilt the town, which was a second time destroyed by Gelo, about B. C. 484. The date and circumstances of its later re-establishment are uncertain. They fall, however, into the time of Pindar, who speaks of Camarina as newly founded. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 127, note.

Cambacérès (koṅ-bä-sä-räs'), **Jean Jacques Régis de.** Born at Montpellier, France, Oct. 18, 1753: died at Paris, March 8, 1824. A French statesman and jurist. He became a member of the Convention in 1792, president of the Committee of Public Safety in 1794, and of the Five Hundred in 1796, minister of justice in 1799; 2d consul in 1799, and archchancellor of the empire in 1804. He was made duke of Parma in 1808. He published "Projet du code civil" (1796).

Camballo (kam-bal'ō). The second son of Cambuscan in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale." He is introduced by Spenser, who calls him Cambel, in the "Faerie Queene."

Cambaluc (kam-ba-lök'). The name given by Marco Polo to Khambalu or Khan baligh, a Mongol designation of the city of Tatu, now the Tatar portion of Peking (which see).

Cambay (kam-bā'). A state in Guzerat, India. It is under British protection. Area, 350 square miles.

Cambay, or **Kambay** (kam-bā'). [Hind. *Khambhāt*.] The capital of the state of Cambay, situated on the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 22° 20′ N., long. 72° 32′ E. It was formerly an important commercial city, and the reputed Hindu capital of western India in the 6th century A. D. Population, about 36,000.

Cambay, Gulf of. An inlet of the Indian Ocean, lying west of British India, in lat. 21°–22° 20′ N.

Cambebas, or **Campevas** (käm-bā'bäs or käm-pā'väs). A modern name for the Omaguas Indians (which see).

Cambel. See *Camballo*.

Cambert (koṅ-bãr'), **Robert.** Born at Paris in 1628: died at London in 1677. The earliest composer of French opera. He was associated with the Abbe Perrin in the production of French opera for 12 years, after which, Perrin having lost the Academie through the influence of Lully, he went to England and became "Master of the Music to Charles II." Among his operas are "La Pastorale," which was the first French opera, "Pomone" (1671), etc.

Camberwell (kam'bėr-wel). A parliamentary borough in the southern part of London, county of Surrey. Population (1891), 235,312.

Cambina (kam-bī'nạ̈). A daughter of the fairy Agape in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She has magic powers, and in the end marries Camballo, or Cambel.

Cambini (käm-bē'nē), **Giovanni Giuseppe.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, Feb. 13, 1746: died at the Bicêtre, near Paris, in 1825. An Italian violinist, and composer of symphonies, quartets, etc.

Cambodia (kam-bō'di-ạ̈), or **Camboja,** or **Kamboja** (kam-bō'jạ̈). [Malay *Kambōja*.] A dependency of France in southeastern Asia, bounded by Siam on the northwest and north, Annam on the east, French Cochin-China on the southeast, and the Gulf of Siam on the southwest. Its surface is generally level, and it is traversed by the Mekong. Pnom-Penh is its capital, and its seaport is Kampot. It was formerly a kingdom of large extent, but became a protectorate under French rule in 1863, and is now united with other French dependencies in Indo-China. Area, 38,600 square miles. Population, about 1,500,000.

Cambodia River. See *Mekong*.

Cambon (koṅ-bôṅ'), **Joseph.** Born at Montpellier, France, June 17, 1754: died at Brussels, Feb. 15, 1820. A French revolutionist. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, of the Convention in 1792, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793.

Camboricum (kam-bor'i-kum), or **Camboritum.** The Roman name of an ancient town which occupied the site of the modern Cambridge, England. See *Cambridge*.

Camboricum was without doubt a very important town, which commanded the southern fens. It had three forts or citadels, the principal of which occupied the district called the Castle-end in the modern town of Cambridge, and appears to have had a bridge over the Cam or Granta; of the others, one stood below the town, at Chesterton, and the other above it, at Granchester. *Wright*, Celt, p. 135.

Camborne (kam'born). A mining town in Cornwall, England, situated 12 miles southwest of Truro. Population (1891), 14,700.

Cambrai, or **Cambray** (kam-brā'; F. pron. koṅ-brā'). [Rom. *Cameracum*, later *Camaracus*; G. *Camerik* or *Kambryk*, LL. *Camaracum*.] A town in the department of Nord, France, on the Schelde in lat. 50° 10′ N., long. 3° 14′ E. It has been long noted for the manufacture of cambrics, which derived their name from it. It is a fortress, and contains a cathedral and citadel. It was finally acquired by France in 1678. Fénelon and Dubois were archbishops of Cambrai. Population of commune (1891), 24,122.

Cambray, League of. An alliance between Louis XII. of France, the emperor Maximilian I., Ferdinand "the Catholic" of Spain, and Pope Julius II., formed here, Dec. 10, 1508, the object of which was the partition of the Venetian territories.

Cambray, Peace of. A peace negotiated at Cambray, Aug. 5, 1529, between Francis I. of France and Charles V. France abandoned Italy to the emperor and relinquished her claim to suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; her title to the duchy of Burgundy was recognized. Called "La paix des dames" ('Ladies' Peace'), because the preliminaries were conducted by Louise, mother of Francis I., and Margaret, aunt of Charles V.

Cambria (kam'bri-ạ̈). The Latin name of Wales.

Cambrian Shakspere. A name given to Edward Williams.

Cambridge (kām'brij). [ME. *Cambrigge*, *Cambrig*, *Cantebrigge*; earlier *Grantebrigge*, *Grantebrigge*, AS. *Grantabrycg*, *Grantanbrycg*, 'bridge of (the river) Granta'; L. *Cantabrigia*. See *Cam*.] The capital of Cambridgeshire, England, situated on the Cam in lat. 52° 12′ N., long. 0° 6′ E. It is the seat of a famous university (which see). Cambridge is probably on the site of a British town and of the Roman Camboritum. It had a castle (now destroyed), founded by William the Conqueror. Population (1891), 36,983.

Cambridge. A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, separated from Boston by the Charles River, and practically a suburb of Boston. It is the seat of Harvard University. It has in its manufacturing quarters (East Cambridge, Cambridgeport) manufactures of iron, etc. It was founded by English colonists under Winthrop in 1630, and called at first Newtown; its name was changed to Cambridge after the founding of Harvard College, in honor of Cambridge, England, where some of the early colonists were graduated. It was occupied by the American army 1775–76. Incorporated as a city 1846. Population (1890), 70,028.

Cambridge (kām'brij) (**Adolphus Frederick**), **Duke of.** Born at London, Feb. 24, 1774: died July 8, 1850. An English general, youngest son of George III. He was viceroy of Hannover 1831–37.

Cambridge (**George William Frederick Charles**), **Duke of.** Born at London, March 26, 1819. An English general, son of the Duke of Cambridge. He served at Alma and Inkerman in 1854, and is commander-in-chief of the army.

Cambridge, University of. A celebrated university at Cambridge, England. It was a center of learning in the 12th century, and in 1231 Henry III. issued writs for the regulation of Cambridge "clerks." It contains twenty colleges: St. Peter's, founded as a hospital in 1257, converted into a college by Hugh de Balsham 1280–86; Clare, by Richard Badew in 1326 as University Hall, refounded by the Countess of Clare in 1359; Pembroke, by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347; Gonville and Caius, by Gonville in 1348 and Caius in 1558; Trinity Hall, by Bateman in 1350; Corpus Christi, or Benet College, by Cambridge gilds in 1352; King's, by Henry VI. in 1441; Queens', by Margaret of Anjou in 1448 and Elizabeth Woodville in 1465; St. Catherine's, by Woodlark in 1473; Jesus, by Alcock in 1496; Christ's, by William Bingham as a school in 1439, refounded by Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., in 1505; St. John's, founded as a hospital in 1135, refounded in 1511 by Margaret Beaufort; Magdalene, established as a hostel for students in 1428, given to Lord Audley who founded it as a college in 1519; Trinity, by Henry VIII. in 1546 on several earlier foundations; Emmanuel, by Mildmay in 1584; Sidney Sussex, by the Countess of Sussex in 1595; Downing, by Sir George Downing, died 1749 (charter in 1800); Ayerst Hall, founded in 1884, "to provide an economical education for theological students and others"; Cavendish College, in 1873, by an association, for younger students; Selwyn College, in 1882, in memory of George Augustus Selwyn. (See these names.) The university library contains about 400,000 volumes, 5,723 manuscripts; the library of Trinity College, 90,000 volumes. It has (1893) 2,209 students and 120 instructors.

Cambridge Platform. A declaration of principles respecting church government and doctrine adopted by a synod, composed of representatives of the Congregational churches of New England, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1648.

Cambridgeport (kām'brij-pōrt). A manufacturing district of the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, lying on the Charles River, opposite Boston, 1½ miles west of the state-house.

Cambridgeshire (kām'brij-shir), or **Cambridge.** An eastern county of England, lying between Lincoln on the north, Norfolk and Suffolk on the east, Essex and Hertford on the south, and Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford on the west. It is divided into Cambridge proper and the Isle of Ely; it forms part of the fen country which was largely reclaimed in the 17th and 18th centuries. It formed part of East Anglia and was included in the Danelaw. It was celebrated for its resistance to William the Conqueror, and sided with Parliament in the 17th century. It contains Roman remains. Area, 859 square miles. Population (1891), 188,961.

Cambronne (koṅ-broṅ'), Count **Pierre Jacques Étienne.** Born at St. Sebastien, near Nantes, France, Dec. 26, 1770: died at Nantes, Jan. 8, 1842. A celebrated French general. He fought against the Vendeans, participated as colonel in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, accompanied Napoleon to Elba, was made lieutenant-general and admitted to the Chamber of Peers during the Hundred Days, and commanded a division of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo. He is the reputed author of the expression "La garde meurt et ne se rend pas" ("The guard dies, but never surrenders"), incorrectly said to have been used by him at Waterloo when asked to surrender.

Cambuscan (kam-bus-kan' or kam-bus'kan). A Tatar king in Chaucer's "The Squire's Tale," who had most wonderful magical possessions — a ring, a glass, a sword, and a brazen horse. He is the father of Canace, Cambalo, and Algarsife. Chaucer did not finish the story.

Cambuskenneth (kam-bus-ken'eth) **Abbey.** An abbey situated near Stirling, Scotland. Near here, 1297, took place the battle of Stirling. See *Stirling, Battle of*.

Cambyses (kam-bī'sēz) **I.** [Old Pers. *Kabujiya*, which is thought to be derived from the Sanskrit *kab*, to praise, and *ya*, speaker. The Greeks inserted the euphonic *m* before the *b*. An Aryan people existed in the northwest corner of India under the name of *Kamboja*, which has survived as the name of a country bordering on Siam.] A Persian king whose historical character is doubtful. In the genealogy of Xerxes, as given by Herodotus both he and his son Cyrus are omitted, and Diodorus, where he gives this name, seems to mean the father of Cyrus the Great. On the other hand, a Cambyses is mentioned whose sister was the ancestress in the fourth degree of one of the seven conspirators. Possibly Cambyses I. was one of the sons of Theispes (on the cuneiform monuments Chishpaish), and grandson of Achæmenes.

Cambyses II. The son and successor of Cyrus I., and father of Cyrus II., called "The Great." According to Herodotus he was merely a Persian nobleman, but Xenophon states that he was king of the country, and his statement is confirmed by native records.

Cambyses III. The son and successor of Cyrus the Great, 529–522 B. C. He is depicted as despotic and tyrannical. He defeated Psammetichus III. (called by the Greeks Psammenit), king of Egypt, in the battle of Pelusium (525 B. C.), and incorporated that country in the Persian empire. His expeditions against Ammon and Ethiopia were unfortunate. While he was devastating Egypt an impostor assuming the name of his brother Bardiya (called by the Greeks Smerdis) who was secretly assassinated at Cambyses's instigation, forced him to return to Persia, but he died on the way from a wound inflicted by himself.

Cambyses, King of Persia. A play by Thomas Preston, written as early as 1561. "In allusion to a passage in it, 'Cambyses vein' has, in consequence of its being cited by Shakspere, become proverbial for rant, (but the language of the play is in no instance specially obnoxious to this charge." *Ward.*

Camden (kam'den). A town in Kershaw County, South Carolina, near the Wateree River 32 miles northeast of Columbia. Here, Aug. 16, 1780, the British under Cornwallis defeated the Americans under Gates: the loss of the Americans was about 2,000, including De Kalb. Near here, at Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781, the British under Rawdon defeated the Americans under Greene. The first battle is also called the battle of Sanders' Creek.

Camden. A city and port of entry, capital of Camden County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. It is a railway center, and is noted for its manufactures and ship-building. Population (1890), 58,313.

Camden, Earl. See *Pratt, Charles.*

Camden (kam'den), **William.** Born at London, May 2, 1551: died at Chiselhurst, Kent, Nov. 9, 1623. A noted English historian and antiquary. His chief works are "Britannia" (1586), "Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha" (1615).

Camden Society. An English historical society formed in 1838 for the publication of documents relating to English history: named from William Camden.

Camden Town. A northern quarter of London, east of Regent's Park. "It takes its name from the first Earl of Camden, who acquired large property here by his marriage with Miss Jeffreys." *Hare*, I. 321.

Camel, Battle of the. Fought at Basra, 656. Calif Ali defeated the rebels Talha, Zobair, and Ayesha, the latter being present on a camel.

Camelford (kam'el-ford). A town in Cornwall, England, situated 13 miles west of Launceston. It is one of the places identified as the Camelot of the Arthurian cycle, and a traditional scene of the final battle between Arthur and Modred.

Camelon (kam'e-lon). In Scotland. See the extract.

> At Camelon, on the Firth of Forth, we found the site of the battle that closed the career of the historical Arthur in 537. *Stuart Glennie*, Arthurian Localities, [illegible]

Camelopardalis (ka-mel-o- or kam'e-lo-pär'da-lis). The Camelopard, a northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and [illegible]. As given by Hevelius, the name was [illegible]

Camelot (kam'e-lot). A legendary spot in England where Arthur was said to have had his palace and court, and where the Round Table was [illegible] Lear, ii. 2. 79.

> "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
> I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot."

[illegible] Camelot [illegible] Winchester [illegible] the Exhib[illegible]

Camel's Hump. One of the [illegible] Green Mountains, Vermont. [illegible] Height, [illegible]

Camenæ [illegible] the Roman po[illegible] the Muses.

Camenz. See *Kamenz.*

Camerarius (kä-ma-rä'rē-ös) (**Liebhard**), **Joachim.** [L., 'Chamberlain.'] Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, April 12, 1500: died at Leipsic, April 17, 1574. A German scholar, author of a life of Melanchthon (1556), and editor of Melanchthon's letters (1569).

Camerarius, Rudolf Jakob. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 12, 1665: died at Tübingen, Sept. 11, 1721. A German physician and botanist, author of "De sexu plantarum epistola" (1694), etc.

Camerino (kä-mā-rē'nō). A town in the province of Macerata, Italy, in lat. 43° 9′ N., long. 13° 5′ E. It was the ancient Camerinum. It was annexed to the Papal States in the middle of the 16th century.

Cameron (kam'e-ron), **James Donald.** Born at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa., May 14, 1833. An American politician. He graduated at Princeton in 1852, was president of the Northern Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania 1863–74, and was secretary of war under President Grant May 22, 1876–March 3, 1877, when he was elected a United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican.

Cameron, John. Born at Glasgow about 1579: died at Montauban, France, 1625. A Scottish theologian, an advocate of "passive obedience." He became professor of divinity at Saumur, and later at Montauban. His followers in France were called *Cameronites* (which see).

Cameron, Richard. Born at Falkland, Fifeshire, Scotland: killed near Aird's Moss, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 20, 1680. A noted Scottish Presbyterian minister, and leader of the Covenanters. His followers, a sect of Scottish dissenters, were called *Cameronians* (which see).

Cameron, Simon. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 8, 1799: died there, June 26, 1889. An American politician. He was in 1845 elected United States senator for Pennsylvania to succeed Buchanan, who had been appointed secretary of state by President Polk. His term expired March 4, 1849. During his term of office he acted with the Democratic party; but having about 1855 identified himself with the People's party, he was in 1856 returned to the Senate as a Republican. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of Lincoln March 4, 1861–Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed United States minister to Russia, a post which he resigned the following year. He served as senator from Pennsylvania 1866-77, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son James Donald Cameron.

Cameron, Verney Lovett. Born July 1, 1844: died March 26, 1894. A noted English explorer. As a naval officer he was chosen in 1872, by the Royal Geographical Society, to lead an expedition in search of Livingstone. In March, 1873, he started from Bagamoyo. In Unyanyembe he met Livingstone's body, but proceeded to Lake Tanganyika. His two European assistants died soon, and he had to carry on his explorations alone. He circumnavigated the Tanganyika, discovered the Lukuga and made his way through Urua and southern Lunda to Benguella and Loanda, where he arrived in Nov., 1875. He was the first explorer to cross Africa from east to west. His "Across Africa" appeared in 1876. In 1878 he made a railroad survey in Asia Minor and Persia. Since 1887 he has lectured and written on antislavery.

Cameronians (kam-e-rō'ni-anz). 1. The followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland. They refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as the societies, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

Cameronites (kam'e-ron-īts). A group of French Protestants, professing a modified Calvinism, led by John Cameron, a native of Glasgow, professor of theology at Saumur and elsewhere. They were condemned by the Synod of Dort.

Cameroon River. See *Kamerun River.*

Cameroons. See *Kamerun.*

Cames (kä-mes'). A wild tribe in the southwestern part of the state of São Paulo, Brazil. They [illegible] in the 16th and 17th [illegible] from the [illegible] slaves. [illegible] the whites. [illegible]

Camilla (ka-mil'ä). [illegible] 1. A [illegible] queen of the [illegible] Metabus of Privernum [illegible] Virgil's Æneid. [illegible] 2. A lady in [illegible] 4. A [illegible]

Camille (kä-mēl'). The sister of the three Horatii in Corneille's tragedy "Les Horaces." She denounces Rome when she finds that her lover has been killed by her brothers.

Camille. An English version of the French play "La dame aux camélias." The Marguerite of the French play is Camille in this. See *Dame aux camélias.*

Camillo (ka-mil'ō). 1. A Sicilian noble in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." He saves Polixenes and induces Leontes to protect Florizel and Perdita.—2. The husband of Vittoria Corombona in Webster's tragedy "The White Devil."—3. A character in Dryden's play "The Assignation."

Camillus (ka-mil'us). 1. A newspaper pseudonym of Fisher Ames.—2. A pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton.

Camillus, Marcus Furius. Died 365 B. C. A Roman general. He was several times dictator, took Veii in 396 (392), and after the sack of Rome by Brennus in 390 (388) defeated the Gauls.

Caminha (kä-mēn'yä), **Pedro Vaz de.** A Portuguese who accompanied Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500 as secretary of the proposed factory at Calicut. He wrote a letter, still preserved in Lisbon, which is the oldest extant description of the discovery of Brazil. This was first published by Muñoz, 1790, and there are subsequent editions. Caminha probably perished in the massacre at Calicut, Dec. 16, 1500.

Camisards (kam'i-zärdz). A name given to the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the 18th century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

Camlan, Battle of. A battle which took place in Cornwall about 537, in which both Arthur and his nephew Modred fell in single combat.

Cammin. See *Kammin.*

Camoens (in Portuguese spelling, **Camões**) (kam'ō-ens; Pg. pron. kä-môñ'ēsh), **Luiz de.** Born at Lisbon (?) in 1524 (?): died at Lisbon, June 10, 1580. A celebrated Portuguese poet. He was of gentle birth, and was educated at Coimbra. On leaving college he returned to Lisbon, and quickly became accustomed to court life and manners. His romantic passion for Donna Caterina de Ataide, a high-born lady in attendance on the queen, with the jealousy of another lover and the dislike of her father, was one of the principal reasons for his banishment from Lisbon about 1547. In 1550 he, having joined the army of Africa, lost the sight of his right eye in a naval engagement at Ceuta. After a careless and somewhat dissolute period he was cast into prison in 1553 for wounding one of the king's equerries in a street fracas. He was pardoned on condition of his immediate embarkation for India. He reached Goa in the same year. He joined several naval expeditions, and on his return to Goa he devoted his pen to the exposure of the abuses so rife in the East, and became very unpopular in consequence. After seventeen years of adventure and suffering from persecution and imprisonment in Goa, Macao, Mozambique, and Sofala, he was allowed to return to Portugal in 1570. 'He lived poor and neglected, and so died,' is said to have been placed on a marble tablet to his memory on the wall of the church of the convent of Santa Anna, both church and tablet having been destroyed by earthquake in 1775. His great epic "Os Lusiadas" ("The Lusiad": which see), written during his banishment, and perfected in his humble home in Lisbon, was first published in 1572. Its success was great, and a second edition was published in the same year; but this only added to the malice with which he was regarded at court, and when in 1578 the young king Dom Sebastian went to Africa on his fatal expedition Bernardes, a courtier and poet, was selected to go with him and sing his triumphs. After the defeat and death of the king "Camoens went as one dreaming." Thirty-eight editions of the "Lusiad" were published in Lisbon before 1700. There are translations in nearly every European language. The first English translation was by Sir Richard Fanshawe, 1655; Mickle's translation appeared in 1776, Musgrave's in 1826, Quillinan's (five cantos) in 1853, Sir Thomas Mitchell's in 1854. Camoens's influence and efforts preserved the Portuguese language from destruction during the period of the Spanish occupation, when the language of the court was Castilian. His minor works, or "Rimas," were sonnets, comedies, eclogues, ballads, and epigrams.

Camonica (kä-mon'ē-kä), **Val.** The valley of the Oglio in its upper course, in Lombardy, Italy, north of the Lago d'Iseo.

Camp, The. A play by Tickell, attributed to Sheridan, produced in 1778. *Doran*, Annals, II. 157.

Campagna (käm-pän'yä). A town in the province of Salerno, situated 19 miles east of Salerno. Population, 6,000.

Campagna di Roma (käm-pän'yä dē rō'mä). A large plain in Italy, surrounding Rome, lying between the Mediterranean and the Sabine and Alban Mountains. It corresponds in great part to the ancient Latium. It is of volcanic formation, and [illegible] its malarious climate, [illegible] with villas and towns [illegible] cultivation. It has been drained in part.

Campaign, The. A poem by Addison celebrating the battle of Blenheim, published in 1704.

Campan (koñ-poñ'). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, situated on the river Adour 18 miles southeast of Tarbes. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Campan, Madame (**Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest**). Born at Paris, Oct. 6, 1752: died at Mantes, France, March 16, 1822. A French teacher. She was, at the age of fifteen, appointed reader to the three daughters of Louis XV., was for nearly twenty years first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, and narrowly escaped during the storming of the Tuileries by the mob, Aug. 10, 1792. After the fall of Robespierre, she opened a boarding-school for young ladies at Saint-Germain, and in 1806 was appointed by Napoleon superintendent of the school at Ecouen for daughters, sisters, and nieces of officers of the Legion of Honor, a post which she held till the abolition of the school by the Bourbons. She wrote "Memoires sur la vie privée de Marie Antoinette" (1822), etc.

Campanerthal, or **Kampanerthal** (käm-pä'-ner-täl). A work on the immortality of the soul, by Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, published in 1797: named from a picturesque valley of the upper Adour in the Pyrenees.

Campania (kam-pā'ni-ạ). [Gr. *Καμπανία*.] In ancient geography, a region in Italy, lying between Latium on the northwest, Samnium on the north and east, Lucania on the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea on the west. Its original inhabitants were probably of Oscan or Ausonian race; it was settled later by the Greeks, and submitted to Rome 340 B. C. It is noted for its fertility and products. It contained the ancient cities Cumæ, Capua, Baiæ, Puteoli, Herculaneum, Pompeii, etc. The modern compartimento of Campania comprises the provinces Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli, and Salerno.

Campanile of Giotto. A famous tower at Florence, Italy, begun by Giotto in 1334, and after his death, in 1337, continued by Andrea Pisano. It is square in plan, 37½ feet to a side, and 275½ feet high and is divided by string-courses into five stories, the two lowest of which are practically solid; the two middle ones have each, on each face, two canopied and traceried windows; and the highest, about twice as high as any of those below, has one large beautifully decorated and traceried window in each face, and a bold cornice. The whole exterior of the tower is incrusted with colored marbles arranged in panels. The basement is surrounded by two ranges of reliefs, the lower in hexagonal, the upper in diamond-shaped panels, by Giotto, Andrea Pisano, and Luca della Robbia. The subjects include the Creation, the Arts and Sciences, the Cardinal Virtues, and the Works of Mercy. These reliefs are famous for their naive but wonderfully effective presentation of their story. Above is a range of large statues in niches. This campanile is the finest example of the Italian Pointed style, of which it embodies all the virtues, while possessing some of its defects.

Campanile of St. Mark's. A square tower in Venice, measuring 42 feet to a side, and 323 feet high to the angel at the apex of the pyramidal spire. It was begun in 902, but the arcaded belfry or "cella," with the square die and pyramid above, dates only from the 16th century. Despite its celebrity, it is ugly: the lower part is a practically plain mass of brickwork, and the belfry is crushed by the superstructure.

Campanini (käm-pä-nē'nē), **Italo.** Born at Parma, June 29, 1846. A noted Italian tenor singer. He first attracted attention in 1871 at Bologna. In 1872 he first appeared in England, and has since been successful in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in America.

Campas (käm'päs). A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru, a branch of the Antis, if not the same as that tribe. See *Antis*.

Campaspe (kam-pas'pē). The favorite concubine of Alexander. She is said to have been the model of the famous Venus Anadyomene of Apelles. Also *Pancaste*, *Pacate*.

Campbell (kam'bel; Sc. pron. kam'el), **Alexander.** [The name *Campbell*, more correctly spelled *Cambell*, is from Gael. *Caimbeul*, lit. 'wry-mouth,' from *cam*, wry, and *beul*, mouth.] Born near Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1788: died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866. A clergyman, founder (about 1827) of the sect "Disciples of Christ," or "Campbellites." He came to America in 1809. He established the "Christian Baptist" in 1823, which was merged in 1830 in the "Millennial Harbinger."

Campbell, Archibald, second Earl of Argyll. Killed at Flodden, 1513. Son of the first Earl of Argyll. He became master of the royal household in 1494, and shared with the Earl of Lennox the command of the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, in which engagement he was killed.

Campbell, Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll. Died 1558. Grandson of the second Earl of Argyll, and a leading supporter of the Reformation. He commanded the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and in the following year rendered important service at the siege of Haddington. He embraced the Reformation, and was a warm supporter of Knox, whom he entertained at Castle Campbell in 1556.

Campbell, Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyll. Died Sept. 12, 1573. Son of the fourth Earl of Argyll, and a supporter of Mary Queen of Scots. He was originally one of the leaders of the Lords of the Congregation, but afterward became a partizan of Mary Queen of Scots, was a party to the murder of Darnley and the marriage of Bothwell, and commanded the queen's forces at Langside, May 13, 1568. He made his submission to the Earl of Moray in 1569, and in 1572 was appointed lord high chancellor.

Campbell, Archibald, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll. Beheaded at Edinburgh, May 27, 1661. A Scottish nobleman. He sided with the Covenanters; became marquis in 1641; and was defeated by Montrose in 1645. He sided with Charles II. after the death of Charles I., but submitted later to Cromwell. At the Restoration he was executed for treason.

Campbell, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. Beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685. Son of the eighth Earl of Argyll. He supported the Royalists in the civil wars, and Charles II. after the Restoration. He was obliged to leave Scotland at the end of the reign of Charles II., on the charge of treason. He landed in Scotland in 1685 to take part in Monmouth's rising, and was executed for treason.

Campbell, Archibald, first Duke of Argyll. Died Sept. 20 (28?), 1703. Son of the ninth Earl of Argyll, created duke 1701. He favored the Revolution, and was one of the commissioners who offered the Scottish crown to William and Mary at London in 1689.

Campbell, Archibald, third Duke of Argyll. Born at Petersham, Surrey, in June, 1682: died April 15, 1761. A Scottish statesman, brother of the second Duke of Argyll. He was a firm supporter of Walpole, by whom he was intrusted with the chief management of Scotch affairs. He was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal in 1725, and keeper of the great seal in 1734, which latter post he occupied until his death.

Campbell, Colin, first Earl of Argyll. Died 1493. A Scottish nobleman, created earl in 1457. He was one of the conspirators against James III. in 1487.

Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 20, 1792: died at Chatham, England, Aug. 14, 1863. A British field-marshal. He served with distinction at Chillianwalla and Gujerat, 1849, and at the Alma and Balaklava, 1854; was commander-in-chief in Bengal in 1857; rescued Havelock and Outram at Lucknow and then relieved Cawnpore, and recaptured Lucknow in 1858. He was made a K. C. B. in 1849, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Clyde of Clydesdale in 1858.

Campbell, George. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1719: died there, April 6, 1796. A Scottish theologian and philosophical writer. He was ordained in 1748, became minister at Aberdeen in 1757, and in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College. His chief works are "Dissertation on Miracles" (1762), "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1776), and "Translation of the Gospels" (1789).

Campbell, George Douglas, eighth Duke of Argyll. Born April 30, 1823. A Scottish statesman and writer. He was lord privy seal 1853–55; postmaster-general 1855–58; lord privy seal 1859–66; secretary for India 1868–74; and lord privy seal 1880–81. His chief works include "The Reign of Law" (1866), "Scotland as It Was and as It Is" (1887).

Campbell, John, second Duke of Argyll. Born 1678: died 1743. A Scottish general and statesman, son of the first Duke of Argyll. He took part in effecting the union; commanded at Sheriffmuir in 1715; and sided at different times with the Whigs and Tories. He was created duke of Greenwich in 1719.

Campbell, John, Baron Campbell. Born near Cupar, Fife, Scotland, Sept. 15, 1779: died at London, June 23, 1861. A British jurist, politician, and author. He became chief justice of the Queen's Bench in 1850, and was lord chancellor of England 1859–61. He wrote "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" (1845–48), "Lives of the Chief Justices" (1849–57), etc.

Campbell, Sir **Neil.** Born May 1, 1776: died in Sierra Leone, Africa, Aug. 14, 1827. A British officer, commissioner during Napoleon's stay at Elba, 1814–15.

Campbell, Thomas. Born at Glasgow, July 27, 1777: died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1844. A British poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer. He was lord rector of the University of Glasgow 1827–29. His works include "Pleasures of Hope" (1799), "Gertrude of Wyoming" (1809), "Specimens of the British Poets" (1819), short lyrics ("Lochiel's Warning," "Hohenlinden," "Mariners of England," "Battle of the Baltic," etc.).

Campbell, Lord **William.** Died Sept. 5, 1778. A younger brother of the fifth Duke of Argyll, colonial governor of South Carolina 1775–76.

Campbell Island. [Discovered by Captain Hazelburgh of the whaler Perseverance, and named by him for the business house in Sydney which he represented.] A small island in the Southern Ocean, south of New Zealand.

Campbellites (kam'bel-īts). 1. A denomination, otherwise known as the "Disciples of Christ," founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights*.—2. The followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, a minister of the Church of Scotland, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation.

Campbell's Station. A village in Tennessee, situated 12 miles southwest of Knoxville. Here, Nov. 16, 1863, the Federals under Burnside repulsed the Confederates under Longstreet.

Campe (käm'pe), **Joachim Heinrich.** Born at Deensen, in Brunswick, Germany, June 29, 1746: died near Brunswick, Oct. 22, 1818. A German lexicographer and writer of juveniles. His works include "Robinson der Jüngere" (1779), "Die Entdeckung von Amerika" (1781), a German dictionary (1807–11), etc.

Campeche (käm-pā'chā), or **Campeachy** (kam-pē'che). A state of Mexico, forming the southwestern part of the peninsula of Yucatan. Area, 21,797 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 95,166.

Campeche. [Native name.] A seaport, the capital of the state of Campeche, situated on the Bay of Campeche in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 90° 33′ W. Its exports are logwood, wax, etc. It was an old Indian town, and was discovered by Francisco Hernandez de Cordova in 1517, and was named by him San Lazaro. Population (1890), estimated, 18,730.

Campeche, or **Campeachy, Gulf** or **Bay of.** A name given to the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Campeggio (käm-pej'ō), **Lorenzo.** Born at Bologna, 1472: died at Rome, July 19, 1539. An Italian cardinal, legate to England 1519 and 1528, bishop of Salisbury and archbishop of Bologna. He presided at the Diet of Ratisbon. In 1528 he was associated with Wolsey in hearing the divorce suit of Henry VIII. of England against Catherine of Aragon.

Campenhout, François van. Born at Brussels in 1780: died there in 1848. A Belgian musician. His fame chiefly rests on the "Brabançonne," the Belgian national air, which he composed in 1830.

Campenon (koñ-pe-nôñ'), **François Nicolas Vincent.** Born in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, March 29, 1772: died near Paris, Nov. 24, 1843. A French poet and general writer. He wrote "Voyage de Grenoble à Chambéry" (1795: prose and verse), "L'Enfant prodigue" (1811), etc.

Camper (käm'pėr), **Pieter.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, May 11, 1722: died at The Hague, Netherlands, April 7, 1789. A Dutch physician and anatomist, noted for researches in comparative anatomy.

Camperdown (kam-pėr-doun'), D. **Camperduin** (käm-pėr-doin'). A village in the Netherlands, situated 27 miles north-northwest of Amsterdam. Off here, Oct. 11, 1797, the English fleet under Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet under De Winter. Loss of the English, 1,040; of the Dutch 1,160, and 6,000 prisoners.

Camperdown. See *Victoria* (battle-ship).

Campero (käm-pā'rō), **Narciso.** Born at Tojo, now in Argentina, in 1815. A Bolivian soldier and statesman. In 1872 he was minister of war for a short time. When the war with Chile broke out (1879) he raised an army in southern Bolivia, but was unable to reach Tarapacá before the Chilians conquered that province of Peru. After the fall of Daza he was elected president of Bolivia (April 9, 1880), took command of the allied Bolivian and Peruvian armies at Tacna, Peru, and was defeated at the battle of Tacna (May 26, 1880). His term ended Aug. 1, 1884.

Camphausen (kämp'hou-zen), **Ludolf.** Born at Hünshoven, near Aachen, Prussia, Jan. 3, 1803: died at Cologne, Dec. 3, 1890. A Prussian politician, president of the ministry 1848.

Camphausen, Otto. Born at Hünshoven, near Aachen, Prussia, Oct. 21, 1812. A Prussian politician, brother of Ludolf Camphausen. He was Prussian minister of finance 1869–78, and vice-president of the Prussian ministry 1873–78.

Camphausen, Wilhelm. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 8, 1818: died there, June 16, 1885. A German historical and battle painter of the Düsseldorf school.

Camphuysen (kämp'hoi-zen), **Dirk Rafaëlsz.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, 1586: died at Dokkum, Friesland, July 9, 1627. A Dutch painter, religious poet, and theologian.

Campi (käm'pē), **Bernardino.** Born at Cremona, Italy, 1522: died after 1590. An Italian painter. His chief work is the cupola in the Church of San Gismondo at Cremona.

Campi, Giulio. Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1500: died 1572. An Italian painter. His best works are at Cremona and Mantua.

Campinas (koñ-pē'näs). A town in the state of Sao Paulo, southern Brazil, 65 miles northwest of Sao Paulo, with which it is connected by a railroad. Population, about 12,000.

Campine (koñ-pēn'). A region in the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, Belgium.

Campion (kam'pi-on), **Edmund.** Born at London, Jan. 25, 1540: executed at Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1581. An English Jesuit and scholar, condemned on a charge of high treason. He was one of the most prominent of the Jesuit missionaries in England.

Campistron (koṅ-pēs-troṅ'), **Jean Galbert de.** Born at Toulouse, 1656: died May 11, 1723. A French dramatic poet, a follower of Racine. He was the author of "Virginie" (1683), "Acis et Galatee" (1686: an opera), "Andronic" (1685), "Tiridate" (1691), etc.

He pushed to an extreme the softness and almost effeminacy of subject and treatment which made Corneille contemptuously speak of his younger rival and his party as "Les Doucereux." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 305.

Campobasso (käm-po-bäs'sō). A province in the Abruzzi and Molise, Italy. It was formerly called Molise. Area, 1,691 square miles. Population (1891), 377,396.

Campobasso. [It., 'low field.'] The capital of the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 34′ N., long. 14° 40′ E. It is noted for its manufactures of cutlery. Population, 13,000.

Campobasso, Nicolo. Lived about 1477. A Neapolitan military adventurer in the service of Charles the Bold.

Campobello di Licata (käm-pō-bel'lō dē lē-kä'tä). [It. *Campo bello*, fair field.] A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated 21 miles east-southeast of Girgenti. It is noted for sulphur-mines. Population, 7,000.

Campobello di Mazzara (käm-po-bel'lō dē mät-sä'rä). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated 42 miles southwest of Palermo. There are famous quarries in the vicinity. Population, 6,000.

Campo-Formio (käm-po-for'me-o), or **Campoformido** (käm-po-for-me'do). A village in the province of Udine, in northeastern Italy, 6 miles southwest of Udine. Here, Oct. 17, 1797, a treaty was concluded between France and Austria. Austria ceded the Belgian provinces, recognized the Cisalpine Republic, and received the greater part of the Venetian territories; France retained the Ionian Islands. By secret articles France was to receive the left bank of the Rhine.

Campomanes (käm-pō-mä'nes), Conde **Pedro Rodriguez de.** Born in Asturias, Spain, July 1, 1723: died Feb. 3, 1802. A Spanish statesman and political economist, president of the council 1788. He wrote "Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular" (1774), "Discurso sobre la educacion popular, etc." (1775).

Campos (käm'pọs). [Pg., 'fields,' 'pastures.' See *Campos dos Goitacazes*.] A seaport in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated near the mouth of the Parahyba. Population, about 20,000.

Campo Santo (käm'po sän'tō). [It., 'sacred field,' i. e. cemetery.] A cemetery. That of Pisa, Italy, is notable. The present structure was begun in 1278 by Giovanni Pisano. The high circular arches surrounding the court, which is filled with earth from Mount Calvary, have Pointed tracery of the 15th century. The length of the Campo Santo is 415 feet, its width, 138; the width of the cloister which surrounds the central court, 34 feet. The cloister is a museum of painting and sculpture, the latter ranging from the classical sarcophagi and reliefs through the middle ages and Renaissance to the present day. The Campo Santo is noted especially for its remarkable frescos, particularly the twenty-three large Old Testament subjects by Benozzo Gozzoli and the Triumph of Death and Last Judgment, formerly attributed to Orcagna, but now assigned to Ambrogio and Pietro Lorenzetti (about 1350).

Campos de Vacaria (käm'pọsh de vä-kä-rē'ä). [Pg., 'cattle-pastures.'] An elevated open region in the northern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, inland from the mountains. It forms the southern extremity of the Brazilian plateau, and as yet it is very thinly settled.

Campos dos Goitacazes (käm'pọsh dọsh goi-tä-kä'zesh). An open region on the banks of the Parahyba River, northeast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The region was so called ('fields of the Goitacazes') [illegible] the Goytacazes Indians who formerly occupied it. The name passed to a city on the Parahyba, abbreviated to Campos.

Campos dos Parecís (käm'pọsh dọsh pä-re-sēs'). An open region in western Brazil, east of the Guaporé and Madeira rivers, forming a portion of the Brazilian plateau, about 3,000 feet above the sea-level. It was so called on account of the Parecís Indians [illegible] very [illegible]. The Campos dos Parecís were visited by the [illegible] but it is still very imperfectly known.

Campsie Fells. A region near Stirling in Scotland.

Campus Martius (kam'pus mär'ṭi-us). [L., 'field of Mars.'] A [illegible] of ancient Rome, lying between the Pincian, Quirinal, and Capitoline hills and the Tiber. In the early history of Rome the plain [illegible] and was used for popular [illegible] exercises. During the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the Via Lata [illegible] modern Corso. Under Augustus, however, a great part of the plain still remained free, and served for chariot- and horse races, ball-playing, and other athletic sports; it was surrounded by the finest monuments of the city, and presented an imposing spectacle. It is now occupied by the most important quarter of modern Rome.

Camulodunum. See *Colchester*.

Camus (kä-mü'), **Armand Gaston.** Born at Paris, April 2, 1740: died Nov. 2, 1804. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the States-General in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792; and president of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. He wrote "Lettres sur la profession d'avocat" (1772–77), etc.

Cana (kā'nạ). In New Testament history, a village of Galilee, Palestine, the scene of two of Christ's miracles. It has been identified with Kefr-Kenna, and with Kana-el-Jelil (both near Nazareth).

Cana, Marriage at. See *Marriage at Cana*.

Canaan (kā'nạn). 1. The fourth son of Ham (Gen. ix. 25 ff., x. 6–15).—2. More frequently, 'Land of Canaan' (Gen. xi. 31, xii. 5; Isa. xxiii. 11; Zeph. ii. 5, etc., interpreted to mean 'lowland,' from Semitic *kană*, to humble, subdue), generally denoting in the Old Testament the country west of the Jordan and the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean. As the name "lowland" would indicate, originally it comprised only the strip of land, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth and 150 in length, shut in between the Lebanon and the Mediterranean, and extending from the Bay of Antioch to the promontory of the Carmel, *i. e.* southern Phenicia. To this maritime plain of the Phenicians and Philistines passages like Isa. xxiii. 11, Zeph. ii. 5 refer. Later the name was extended to the whole west-Jordanic territory. Thus also in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, which date back a century before the exodus, *Kinakh*, or Canaan, denotes the district between the cities of Philistia and the country northward of Gebal (Byblos). The Egyptians named it the land of *Keft*, or the "palm," of which the Greek φοινιξ (see *Phenicia*) is a translation. 3. The non-Israelitish inhabitants of Palestine (more frequently in the plural, "the Canaanites"). The origin and affinities of the various tribes are still disputed.

Canaanites (kā'nạn-īts). See *Canaan*.

Canace (kan'ạ-sē). [Gr. Κανάκη.] 1. In Greek legend, a daughter of Æolus and Enarete, put to death on account of her illicit love for her brother Macareus. She is introduced in Gower's "Confessio Amantis" (book iii.), from Ovid. Chaucer refers to the story in the introduction to his "Man of Law's Tale."
2. The daughter of Cambuscan in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale."

Canada (kan'ạ-dạ), **Dominion of.** A confederation of provinces in British North America. It is bounded by the Arctic on the north, the department of Labrador and the Atlantic on the east, the United States on the south, and the Pacific and Alaska on the west. It comprises Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories (with Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Alberta). The American Arctic islands are sometimes included with the Dominion. Its chief physical features are the St. Lawrence valley, the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie river systems (with their numerous large lakes, Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, etc.), Hudson Bay, the great plains, the "Height of Land," Labrador plateau, and the Rocky and Cascade mountains. Mt. Logan, in lat. 60° 34′ N., 26 miles to the northeast of Mt. St. Elias, is said to have an elevation of 19,514 feet. Its capital is Ottawa, and its government consists of a governor general and Parliament (Senate and House of Commons). It exports timber, cheese, wheat, coal, cattle, etc. Canada was explored by Cartier 1534–35. It was permanently settled at Quebec in 1608 by the French, and called New France. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763. The Americans attacked it unsuccessfully in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Unsuccessful rebellion 1837–38. The provinces reunited in 1841 and the confederation was formed in 1867. The Red River Rebellion under Louis Riel took place in 1869–1870, and the second Riel rebellion in 1885. In 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened. Area, 3,315,647 square miles. Population (1891), 4,829,411.

Canadian River. A river in New Mexico, northern Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, which rises in New Mexico, and joins the Arkansas 25 miles south of Tahlequah. Length [illegible] miles. Its chief affluent is the North Fork, in Indian Territory. Length, about 600 miles.

Canaletto (kä-nä-let'tō), or **Canale** (kä-nä'le), **Antonio.** Born at Venice, Oct. 18, 1697: died there, Aug. 20, 1768. An Italian painter, noted chiefly for his pictures of Venice. He was a pupil of his father, [illegible] Canale, a scene-painter. He lived for a time in England. He was the last painter to use the camera obscura.

Canalizo (kä-nä-lē'thō), **Valentin.** Born at Monterey about 1797: died after 1847. A Mexican soldier. From Dec., 1843, to June, 1844, he was acting president during the [illegible] Santa Anna. Again made acting president in Sept. 1844, he was imprisoned for arbitrary proceedings [illegible] May, 1845. He was allowed to return, and [illegible] the war with the United States, commanded [illegible] Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, and [illegible] the subsequent retreat.

Canandaigua ([illegible]). A village and town in western New York, situated at the northern end of Canandaigua Lake, 25 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), village, 5,868.

Canandaigua Lake. A lake in western New York. Length, 15 miles.

Cananore, or **Cannanore.** See *Kananur*.

Canara. See *Kanara*.

Cañaris (kän-yä'rēz). [Quichua.] A powerful race of Indians who, for several centuries before the conquest, occupied the coast valleys of what is now western Ecuador. They were conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui about 1450. During the conquest they sided with the Spaniards.

Canaris, or **Kanaris** (kä-nä'ris), **Constantine.** Born at Ipsara, Greek Archipelago, 1790: died Sept. 15, 1877. A Greek admiral and politician. He distinguished himself in the Greek war for independence (1821–29), represented Ipsara in the Greek national convention in 1827, and was several times minister of marine and president of the cabinet.

Canary Islands, or **Canaries** (kạ-nā'riz). [Sp. *Canarias*: so called from *Gran Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, dog island, so named with reference to the dogs found there.] A group of islands in the Atlantic, lying northwest of Africa, in lat. 27°–30° N., long. 13°–18° 30′ W. They belong to Spain and form a separate province. The islands are Teneriffe, Gran Canaria, Palma, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Gomera, and Hierro (Ferro). The products are wine, sugar, and cochineal. The capital is Santa Cruz de Santiago, the language Spanish, and the religion Roman Catholic. They are supposed to be the ancient Fortunate Islands. The original inhabitants, the Guanches, are now extinct. The islands were acquired by Spain in the 15th century. Area, 2,808 square miles. Population (1887), 287,728.

Canby (kan'bi), **Edward Richard Sprigg.** Born in Kentucky, 1819: died at the "Lava Beds," northern California, April 11, 1873. An American general. He served in the Mexican war 1846–48; commanded the forces in New Mexico 1861–62; repelled the incursion into New Mexico of the Confederate general Henry Sibley in February, 1862; commanded the United States troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863; succeeded General Banks as commander of the army in Louisiana and of the departments west of the Mississippi River 1864; captured Mobile April 12, 1865; and was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army July 28, 1866, having previously obtained the rank of major-general of volunteers. He was treacherously killed by Modoc Indians during a conference.

Cancale (koṅ-käl'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on St. Michael's Bay 10 miles east-northeast of St. Malo. Population (1891), commune, 6,578.

Cancao (kän-kou'), or **Kang-Kao** (käng-kou'). [Chin. *Ha Tian*.] A seaport in French Cochin China, situated on the Gulf of Siam in lat. 10° 15′ N., long. 104° 50′ E.

Cancer (kan'sėr). [L., 'a crab.'] A constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice. Marked ♋.

Cancha-Rayada (kän'chä-rä-yä'dä). A plain just north of the city of Talca, Chile. On March 28, 1814, a division of the patriot army was defeated there, and on March 19, 1818, the army commanded by Generals San Martin and O'Higgins was defeated at the same place by a night attack of the Spanish troops under General Osorio. It derived its name from a racing-track for horses.

Cancrin (kän-krēn'), Count **Georg.** Born at Hanau, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1774: died at St. Petersburg, Sept. 22, 1845. A Russian general of infantry, and politician, minister of finance 1823–1844. He wrote a romance "Dagobert, Geschichte aus dem jetzigen Freiheitskrieg" (1796), and economic works.

Candace (kan'dạ-sē). [Gr. Κανδάκη.] A hereditary appellation of the queens of Meroe, in Upper Nubia, like the name *Pharaoh* applied to the older Egyptian kings. Specifically—(*a*) According to an old tradition, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. (*b*) A queen of Meroe who invaded Egypt 22 B. C. and captured Elephantine, Syene, and Philæ. She was defeated by the Roman general Petronius near Pselcha, renewed the attack, and was again defeated by him. (*c*) The Queen of Ethiopia whose high treasurer was converted to Christianity by Philip, 30 A. D. Acts viii. 27.

Candahar. See *Kandahar*.

Candamo (kän-dä'mō), **Francisco Banzes.** Born at Sabugo, Spain, 1662: died 1709. A Spanish poet and dramatist. His "Poesias comicas" were published in 1772.

Candaules (kan-dâ'lēz), or **Myrsilus** (mėr-si'-lus). [Gr. Κανδαύλης or Μυρσίλος.] The last Heracleid king of Lydia, slain by Gyges who succeeded him. See *Gyges*.

Candeish. See *Khandesh*.

Candia (kan'di-ạ), Gr. **Megalo Kastro** (meg'a-lo kas'trō). A seaport, the capital of Crete, situated on the northern coast in lat. 35° 21′ N., long. 25° 7′ E. It was founded by Saracens. It was taken from Venice by the Turks in 1669.

Candia. See *Crete*.

Candiac (koṅ-dē-äk'), **Jean Louis Philippe Élisabeth Montcalm de.** Born at Château de Candiac, Gard, France, Nov. 7, 1719: died at Paris, Oct. 8, 1726. The younger brother of the Marquis de Montcalm. He was noted for his remarkable precocity, based upon an extraordinary memory.

Candide (koṅ-dēd′), **ou L'Optimisme** (ö lop-tē-mēzm′). A philosophical novel by Voltaire, published in 1759. It is named from its hero, who bears all the worst ills of life with a cool, philosophical indifference, laughing at its miseries. (See *Pangloss.*) A second part followed, with the same name, by an anonymous writer.

Written ostensibly to ridicule philosophical optimism, and on the spur given to pessimist theories by the Lisbon earthquake, Candide is really as comprehensive as it is desultory. Religion, political government, national peculiarities, human weakness, ambition, love, loyalty, all come in for the unfailing sneer. The moral, wherever there is a moral, is, "be tolerant, and *cultivez votre jardin*," that is to say, do whatsoever work you have to do diligently. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 423.

Candolle (koṅ-dol′), **Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 28, 1806: died April 4, 1893. A Swiss botanist, professor at the Academy of Geneva, son of Augustin de Candolle. He continued his father's "Prodromus" (1858–83: assisted by his son Anne Casimir Pyramus, born at Geneva, Feb. 26, 1836), and wrote "Geographie botanique raisonnee" (1855), "Origine des plantes cultivees" (1883), etc.

Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de. Born at Geneva, Feb. 4, 1778: died at Geneva, Sept. 9, 1841. A celebrated Swiss botanist, professor at the Academy of Montpellier 1810, and at Geneva 1816–41, and the principal founder of the natural system of botany. His works include "Regni vegetabilis systema naturale" (1818–21), "Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis" (1824–73), "Théorie Élémentaire de la botanique" (1813), etc.

Candour (kan′dọr), **Mrs.** A slanderous woman with an affectation of frank amiability, in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal." Her name has become a byword.

Candy. See *Kandy.*

Cane. See *Scala, Della.*

Canea (ka-nē′ä̤), or **Khania** (kä-nē′ä). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete, in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 24° 1′ E.: probably the ancient Cydonia. It is the chief seaport in the island.

Cañete (kän-yā′te), **Marquis of.** See *Hurtado de Mendoza.*

Canga-Arguelles (käng′gä är-gwel′yes), **José.** Born in Asturias, Spain, about 1770: died 1843. A Spanish statesman and writer on finance, minister of finance 1820–21.

Cange, Du. See *Du Cange.*

Canidia (ka-nid′i-ä̤). A Neapolitan hetæra beloved by Horace. She deserted him, and he reviled her as an old sorceress. Her real name was Gratidia.

Canidius (ka-nid′i-us). Lieutenant-general to Antony in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra."

Canigou (kä-nē-gö′). A mountain of France, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales. Height, 9,135 feet.

Canina (kä-nē′nä), **Luigi.** Born at Casale, Piedmont, Italy, Oct. 23, 1795: died at Florence, Oct. 17, 1856. An Italian archæologist and architect.

Caninefates, or **Canninefates** (ka-nin-e-fā′tēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Canninefates*, (Pliny) *Cannenefates.*] A German tribe, first mentioned by Tacitus, on the North Sea, to the north of the Rhine delta, closely related to the Batavi, their neighbors on the south. They were subjugated to the Romans by Tiberius, but took part in the rising of Civilis. With the Batavi they were originally a part of the Chatti. They were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks.

Canino, Prince of. See *Bonaparte, Charles Lucien.*

Canisius (kä-nē′sē-us), **Petrus** (Latinized from **De Hond**). Born at Nimeguen, Netherlands, May 8, 1524: died at Fribourg, Switzerland, Dec. 21, 1597. A Jesuit missionary and scholar, first provincial of the order in Germany (1556).

Canis Major (kā′nis mā′jor). [L.] The Great Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.

Canis Minor (kā′nis mī′nọr). [L.] The Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Arion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

Canitz (kä′nits), **Friedrich Rudolf Ludwig von.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1654: died at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1699. A Prussian poet and politician.

Canna (kan′ä). A small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying southwest of Skye and northwest of Rum.

Cannæ (kan′ē). In ancient geography, a town in Apulia, Italy, situated south of the river Aufidus. Near here, 216 B. C. (and north of the river), Hannibal with about 50,000 men nearly annihilated the Roman army of about 80,000–90,000 under Varro and Æmilius Paulus.

Cannanore. See *Kananur.*

Cannes (kän). [ML. *Canna.*] A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated 18 miles southwest of Nice: one of the chief health-resorts on the Riviera, on account of its mild winter climate. Its reputation was built up by Lord Brougham, who settled there in 1834 (and died there in 1868). Napoleon landed near there from Elba, March 1, 1815. Population (1891), commune, 19,985.

Canning (kan′ing), **Charles John,** Earl Canning. Born at Brompton, near London, Dec. 14, 1812: died at London, June 17, 1862. An English statesman, son of George Canning. He was postmaster-general 1853–55, and governor-general of India 1855–62.

Canning, George. Born at London, April 11, 1770: died at Chiswick, near London, Aug. 8, 1827. A celebrated English statesman and orator. He entered Parliament 1794. He was secretary for foreign affairs 1807–09, president of the Board of Control 1816–20, secretary for foreign affairs 1822–27, and premier 1827.

Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Born at London, Nov. 4, 1786: died Aug. 14, 1880. An English diplomatist, cousin of George Canning. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; entered the diplomatic service in 1807; became first secretary at Constantinople in 1808, and minister plenipotentiary at Constantinople 1810–12, negotiated the treaty of Bukharest in 1812, was minister to Switzerland 1814–18; sat in the Congress of Vienna; was minister to the United States 1820–24; was sent on a preliminary mission to St. Petersburg 1824–25; was ambassador at Constantinople 1825–29; was member of Parliament 1828–41; was sent on various special missions, and was ambassador at Constantinople 1841–58. He was raised to the peerage in 1852. His essays and a memoir were published by Dean Stanley in 1881.

Cannock (kan′ọk). An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England, situated near Walsall.

Cannstatt, or **Canstadt** (kän′stät). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 2½ miles northeast of Stuttgart. It is noted for trade and manufactures and its warm mineral springs. Population (1890), commune, 20,265.

Cano (kä′nō), **Alonso.** Born at Granada, Spain, March 19, 1601: died at Granada, Oct. 5, 1667. A noted Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect. His best works are at Granada.

Cano, Diego. See *Cam, Diogo.*

Cano, Juan Sebastian del. Born at Guetaria, in Guipuzcoa, about 1460: died Aug. 4, 1526. A Spanish navigator. After commanding a ship in the Mediterranean, in 1519 he was made captain of the Concepcion, one of the ships in the fleet of Magellan (which see). After the death of Magellan, Carabello was put in command, but was soon deposed, and Cano took his place. He reached the Moluccas, loaded his two remaining ships with spices, and finally in one of them (the Victoria) arrived at Spain Sept. 6, 1522, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, being thus the first circumnavigator of the globe. He was second in command in the expedition of Loaisa, destined to follow the same track. Leaving Spain July 24, 1525, they encountered severe storms on the South American coast and in the Pacific; sickness appeared in the vessels, Loaisa perished, and Cano took command, but died less than a week after.

Cano, or **Canus** (kā′nus), **Melchior.** Born at Tarrancon, Spain, 1523: died at Toledo, Spain, Sept. 30, 1560. A Spanish Dominican theologian, a bitter antagonist of the Jesuits, and an influential counselor of Philip II. He was professor at Alcala and Salamanca, bishop of the Canaries, and provincial of Castile.

Canobbio (kä-nob′bē-ō). A small town in northern Italy, on the western shore of Lago Maggiore.

Canoeiros (kä-nö-ā′rọs). [Pg., 'canoe-men.'] The name given by Brazilians to a horde of Indians on the Upper Tocantins. They are very savage, have no fixed villages, but wander about the rivers and forests, subsisting on fish and game, and on the flesh of cattle and horses stolen from the whites.

Canon (kä′nōn), **Hans** (**Johann von Straschiripka**). Born at Vienna, March 13, 1829: died there, Sept. 12, 1885. A genre, historical, and portrait painter, a pupil of Waldmüller. From 1848–55 he was a cavalry officer in the Austrian army. From 1860–69 he lived in Karlsruhe, then in Stuttgart, and finally settled in Vienna where he became professor in the Academy. He imitated especially Tintoretto and Titian, and was one of the best portrait-painters of his time.

Canonbury Tower. A building in London, formerly the resort and lodging-place of many literary men.

Canongate (kan′ọn-gāt). The principal thoroughfare in the Old Town of Edinburgh. The little burgh of the Canongate grew around the abbey of Holyrood which is about a mile east of the castle, in the 12th century, soon after the founding of the abbey. The street runs from that point, bearing different names at various parts of its course. Scott laid the scene of his "Chronicles of the Canongate" there.

Canonicus (ka-non′i-kus). Died June 4, 1647. A chief of the Narragansett Indians. Alarmed by the alliance of the colonists at Plymouth with his enemy Massasoit, he sent Governor Bradford in Jan., 1622, a hostile message consisting of a bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake's skin, but did not follow up the threat implied in this message when Bradford promptly returned the rattlesnake's skin stuffed with powder and ball. He gave to Roger Williams the land on which the town of Providence was founded in 1636; and acknowledged the sovereignty of Britain in a treaty concluded April 19, 1644.

Canon's Yeoman's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It exposes the tricks of the alchemists. Ashmole in his "Theatrum Chemicum" quotes the whole poem, with the prologue, under the impression, apparently, that Chaucer was an adept in the art, and wrote in its favor. The canon is a ragged alchemist who has no gold but what he gets by trickery, and he and his hungry yeoman join the Canterbury pilgrims to practise their thieving arts upon them.

Canopic Mouth of the Nile. [From *Canopus.*] An ancient branch of the Nile, the westernmost of the important mouths.

Canopus (ka-nō′pus). [L., from Gr. Κάνωπος, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus, and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius; *α* Argus or *α* Carinæ. It is situated in one of the steering-paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achernar. It is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter.

Canopus, or **Canobus** (ka-nō′bus). [Gr. Κάνωπος or Κάνωβος.] In ancient geography, a seaport of Egypt, 15 miles northeast of Alexandria. It had considerable trade and wealth.

Canosa (kä-nō′sä). A town (the ancient Canusium) in the province of Bari, Italy, in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 16° 4′ E. It contains relics of the Roman town, and near it is the site of the ancient Cannæ. It was an important Apulian city, and subject to Rome 318 B. C. Population, 18,000.

Canossa (kä-nos′sä). A ruined castle southwest of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy. It is celebrated as the scene of the penance of the emperor Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VII., Jan., 1077.

Canova (kä-nō′vä), **Antonio.** Born at Possagno, near Treviso, Nov. 1, 1757: died at Venice, Oct. 13, 1822. A celebrated Italian sculptor. At seventeen he made the statue of Orpheus and Eurydice for Falieri, which brought him commissions for Apollo and Daphne and Dædalus and Icarus. In 1779 he obtained a pension from the municipality of Venice, and went to Rome. His first work of importance in Rome was Theseus and Minotaur. For the remainder of his life he was established in Rome, although he made various journeys in Europe, and was three times in Paris — twice to execute commissions for Napoleon I. and his family, and once, after the battle of Waterloo, on a mission from the Pope to recover the works of art taken from Italy by the emperor. At this time he was called to London to pronounce upon the artistic importance of the Elgin Marbles. He was very successful in the business of his profession, and organized a system of reproducing his models mechanically which enabled him to produce a vast amount of work. Among his most celebrated productions are the Perseus of the Belvedere, made to replace the Apollo Belvedere while the latter was in Paris, the two boxers Kreugas and Damoxenes, also in the Belvedere, the Venus which stood on the pedestal of the Medici Venus when the latter was taken to Paris; the Cupid and Psyche of the Louvre; Paris of the Glyptothek, Munich; Hercules and Lichas, in Venice; and the great group of Theseus and the Centaur which was suggested by a metope of the Parthenon: it is in a specially designed temple at Vienna. At the end of his life Canova projected the temple of Possagno, in which he combined the characteristics of the Pantheon and Parthenon, and even modeled some of the metopes before his death.

Canovai (kä-nō-vä′ē), **Stanislao.** Born at Florence, March 27, 1740: died at Florence, Nov. 17, 1811. An Italian ecclesiastic, mathematician, and historian, professor of mathematics at Parma.

Cánovas del Castillo (kä′nō-väs del käs-tēl′yō), **Antonio.** Born at Malaga, Spain, Feb. 8, 1828. A Spanish Conservative statesman. He has been a number of times premier.

Canrobert (koṅ-ro-bãr′), **François Certain.** Born at St. Céré, Lot, France, June 27, 1809: died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1895. A marshal of France. He commanded the French forces in the Crimea 1854–55, served at Magenta and Solferino in 1859, commanded the 6th army corps in 1870, and was taken prisoner at Metz, Oct. 27, 1870. He became senator in 1876.

Canso (kan′sō), **Cape.** The headland at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia.

Canso Strait, or **Gut of Canso.** The sea passage which separates the mainland of Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Width, about 2 miles.

Canstadt, or **Canstatt.** See *Cannstatt.*

Cantabria (kan-tā′bri-ä̤). [L., named from the *Cantabri*, a tribe which inhabited it.] In ancient geography, a country in Hispania Tarraconensis, corresponding nearly to the modern provinces Oviedo, Santander, Vizcaya, and Guipuzcoa. The name was restricted later to the western portion. The Cantabri resisted Rome until 19 B. C.

Cantabrian (kan-tā′bri-an) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in northern Spain, extending from the Pyrenees westward to Cape Finisterre. Highest peaks, over 8,000 feet.

Cantacuzenus (kan′ta-kū-zē′nus), or **Cantacuzene** (kan ta-ku-zen′), **Joannes.** Born at Constantinople after 1300: died 1383 (?). A Byzantine emperor and historian. He was chief minister under Andronicus III. 1328–41, and reigned 1347–54. He wrote a history of the period 1320–57.

Cantagallo (kän-tä-gal′lō). A small town in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated 80 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro. It is the terminus of a railroad.

Cantal (kon-täl′). A department of France, lying between Puy-de-Dôme on the north, Haute-Loire on the east, Lozère on the southeast, Aveyron on the south, and Corrèze and Lot on the west. It corresponds nearly to the former Haute-Auvergne. Its surface is mountainous. Capital, Aurillac. Area, 2,217 square miles. Population (1891), 239,601.

Cantarini (kän-tä-rē′nē), **Simone,** surnamed **Il Pesarese** and **da Pesaro.** Born at Oropezza, near Pesaro, Italy, 1612: died at Verona, Italy, 1648. An Italian painter and etcher, a pupil of Guido Reni.

Cantemir (kan′te-mēr), **Antiochus,** or **Constantine Demetrius.** Born at Constantinople, Sept. 21, 1709: died April 11, 1744. A Russian poet, diplomatist, and author, son of Demetrius Cantemir, noted for his satires and translations into Russian.

Cantemir, Demetrius. Born Oct. 26, 1673: died Aug. 23, 1723. A Moldavian historian. He was appointed hospodar of Moldavia by the Porte in 1710; formed a treaty with Peter the Great in 1711, according to which Moldavia was declared independent of the Porte and placed under the protection of Russia; and was driven from Moldavia, and received in compensation extensive domains in the Ukraine from Peter the Great. He wrote "Growth and Decline of the Ottoman Empire" (in Latin) which has not been printed in the original, but has been published in several translations.

Canterac (kän-te-räk′), **José.** Born in France about 1775: died at Madrid, 1835. A general in the Spanish army. He was sent in 1815 (then a brigadier-general) with Morillo to America; went to Peru (1818), and fought several campaigns with La Serna in Charcas; led the military cabal which deposed the viceroy Pezuela at Lima and put La Serna in his place (Jan. 29, 1821); in 1824 opposed the march of Bolivar; was defeated in the cavalry engagement of Junin (Aug. 6); and in the final battle of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824) commanded the reserve. He was shot while trying to suppress a mutiny at Madrid.

Canterbury (kan′tėr-ber-i). [ME. *Canterbury*, *Caunterbury*, etc., AS. *Cantwaraburh* (dat. *Cantwarabyrig*), the borough of the Kentmen; gen. pl. of *Cantware*, Kentmen, and *burh*, borough, city.] A city in Kent, England, situated on the Stour in lat. 51° 16′ N., long. 1° 5′ E.: the Roman Durovernum and Saxon Cantwarabyrig. Its chief objects of interest are the cathedral, St. Martin's Church, St. Dunstan's Church, remains of the castle, the monastery of St. Augustine, and many old houses. It is on the site of a British village, and was a Roman military station and a Kentish town. Augustine here in 600 became the first archbishop. It was sacked by the Danes in 1011. The cathedral was founded in the 11th century. The existing choir was built by William of Sens, [illegible] after 1174, and the Perpendicular nave, transepts, and great central tower are of the 15th century. In plan the cathedral is long and narrow, with double transepts. The interior is light and impressive. The choir is raised several feet and separated from the nave by a sculptured 15th-century screen. The columns, arcades, vaulting, and [illegible] are very similar in character to those of the cathedral of Sens, which supplied the model. Some of the glass [illegible] of the 13th century. The portion of the [illegible] of the choir behind the altar contains several fine altar-tombs of early archbishops, and the tombs of Henry IV. and the Black Prince. At the extreme east end is a beautiful circular chapel called the Corona. The crypt is very fine [illegible] Norman in style. The Perpendicular [illegible] ornate and picturesque. The dimensions of [illegible] the height of the nave [illegible] of the central tower [illegible]. St. Martin's is [illegible] Mother Church of England." The original [illegible] preserved, and there are Roman [illegible] in its walls. The upper parts of [illegible] are much later. [illegible]

Canterbury. [illegible] 1876, a province in the South Island, New Zealand.

Canterbury, Viscount. See *Sutton*.

Canterbury College. An ancient college of Oxford University. It [illegible] John Wycliffe [illegible] Henry VIII. [illegible]

Canterbury Tales, The. A work by Chaucer [illegible] 1400 [illegible] verse, with two in prose, told by twenty-three pilgrims out of the twenty-nine who [illegible] the Tabard Inn in Southwark, on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. About fifty manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales" are known to exist. The Chaucer Society (Furnivall) has printed six of the best of them in parallel columns. These are the Ellesmere, belonging to Lord Ellesmere; the Hengwrt, belonging to Mr. William W. E. Wynne of Peniarth; the Petworth, belonging to Lord Leconfield; and one from each of the Chaucer collections at Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Museum. The Harleian manuscript from the British Museum, first edited by Wright for the Percy Society, was afterward reprinted. Two editions were published by Caxton, the first thought to have been printed in 1475, the second about six years later from a better manuscript. Wynken de Worde published an edition in 1495 and another in 1498; Richard Pynson, one in 1493 and again in 1526. In 1532 William Thynne made an attempt to collect all Chaucer's works, both prose and verse, in one volume. It was printed by Godfray, and for two hundred and fifty years was the standard text of the "Canterbury Tales." After this they were included in all the editions of Chaucer. (See *Chaucer*.) Professor Skeat has edited some of the separate poems. The "Canterbury Tales" are: The General Prologue, The Knight's Tale, The Miller's Tale, The Reeve's Tale, The Cook's Tale, The Man of Law's Tale, The Shipman's Tale, The Prioress's Tale, Chaucer's Tale of Sir Thopas, Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus, The Monk's Tale, The Nun's Priest's Tale, The Doctor's Tale, The Pardoner's Tale, The Wife of Bath's Tale, The Friar's Tale, The Summoner's Tale, The Clerk's Tale, The Merchant's Tale, The Squire's Tale, The Franklin's Tale, The Second Nun's Tale, The Canon's Yeoman's Tale, The Manciple's Tale, and The Parson's Tale. They were modernized by several hands and published by Tonson in 1741. Much of the work was done by Ogle (who started it), also by Samuel Boyse, Henry Burke, and Jeremiah Markland. The edition was not completed when Ogle died in 1746. It was taken up by Rev. William Lipscomb in 1792. He brought out a version of The Pardoner's Tale, the rest following. In 1795 the whole edition was published, including Tonson's edition. The General Prologue was modernized by Betterton, and posthumously published in 1712.

Canticles (kan′ti-klz). See *Song of Solomon*.

Cantii (kan′ti-ī). [L. *Cantii*, Gr. Καντιοι.] A Celtic people, a branch of the Belgæ, who inhabited the whole southeastern coast region of Britain between the Thames and the Channel, where they are located by Cæsar. See *Kent*.

Cantillon (kon-te-yon′), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Wavre, Belgium, 1788: died at Brussels, July 13, 1869. A French soldier, tried and acquitted for an attempt on the life of the Duke of Wellington in 1815.

Cantire. See *Kintyre*.

Cantium (kan′ti-um). [From the *Cantii*.] In ancient geography, a part of Britain corresponding to the modern Kent.

Canton (kan′ton), **John.** Born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, July 31, 1718: died March 22, 1772. An English natural philosopher, noted for investigations in regard to electricity.

Canton (kan-ton′), Chinese **Yang-Ching,** or **Kwang-Chow Fu.** A seaport, the capital of the province of Kwang-tung, China, on the Pearl River, situated in lat. 23° 6′ N., long. 113° 17′ E. It is one of the principal commercial cities of the country: its leading exports are tea, silk, sugar, etc. It contains a large population in river craft. Its trade with Portugal began as early as 1517. It was sacked by the Tatars about 1650. The English factory was built in 1680. Canton was one of the five treaty ports in 1842. In 1857 it was captured by the Anglo-French forces and held until 1861. Population, estimated, 1,600,000.

Canton (kan′ton). The capital of Stark County, Ohio. It is about 50 miles south-southeast of Cleveland, and has extensive manufactures. Population (1890), 26,189.

Canton (kan-ton′) **River,** Chin. **Chu-Kiang** ('Pearl River'). The name given to the lower part of the river Pih Kiang, in southern China. About 40 miles below Canton it becomes the estuary Boca Tigris.

Cantù (kan-tö′), **Cesare.** Born Dec. 2, 1805: died March 11, 1895. An Italian historian, novelist, and poet. His works include "Margherita Pusterla" (1837: a historical romance), "Storia universale" (1840), "Storia degli Italiani" (1854), etc.

Cantwell (kant′wel), **Dr.** The hypocrite in Bickerstaff's "Hypocrite." The character is taken with alterations from Cibber's "Non-Juror," in which he is called "Dr. Wolf."

Canusium. See *Canosa*.

Canute (ka-nūt′), or **Cnut,** or **Knut** (knöt), surnamed "The Great." [AS. *Cnut*, ML. *Canutus*.] Born about 994: died at Shaftesbury, Nov. 12, 1035. A famous king of England, Denmark, and Norway, younger son of Sweyn, king of Denmark. He was baptized before 1013 [illegible] leaving Wessex to Edmund; and was chosen sole king, 1017, after Edmund's death. He married Emma (Ælfgifu), the widow of Æthelred; visited Denmark 1019–20; made a pilgrimage to Rome 1026–27; and conquered Norway in 1028. His early career was marked by great barbarity, but after the conquest of England was completed his reign was that of a statesman and patriot, and he became one of the wisest as well as mightiest rulers of his age.

Canzo (kän′dzō). A small town in northern Italy, situated 10 miles east-northeast of Como.

Caonabo (kä-ō-nä-bō′). Died 1496. A Carib, cacique of Maguana, Haiti, who in 1493 massacred the Spaniards who had been left by Columbus at Fort Navidad. In 1494 he headed the general league against the whites, which was opposed by Columbus at the battle of the Vega Real (April 25, 1495). He was captured and sent to Spain, but died on the voyage.

Caora (kä′o-rä). A river described by old travelers (in Hakluyt), near which lived a people whose heads grew in their breasts below their shoulders.

Capa y Espada (kä′pä ē es-pä′dä), **Comedias de.** [Sp., 'Comedies of Cloak and Sword.'] A class of plays written by Calderon and Lope de Vega. They were so called from the national dress of the chief personages, which was that of the better class of society, excluding royal personages and the humbler classes. Their main principles are gallantry and intrigue.

Capability Brown. A nickname given to Lancelot Brown, an English landscape-gardener (1715–73).

Capac (kä′päk), or **Ccapac Yupanqui** (kä′päk yö-pän′kē). [Quichua *ccapac*, great, rich; *yupanqui*, notable.] The fifth sovereign of the Inca line of Peru, who reigned in the second quarter of the 14th century.

Capdenac (käp-dė-näk′). A small town in the department of Lot, France, situated on the Lot near Figeac. It was an important place in the middle ages, and possibly the Roman Uxellodunum.

Cape, The. The Cape of Good Hope; also, Cape Colony.

Cape Breton (brit′on or bret′on). An island belonging to Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by Canso Strait. It exports coal, iron, etc. Its chief town is Sydney. It was settled by the French and called Île Royale, and contained the fortress of Louisburg. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and united to Nova Scotia in 1820. Length, 110 miles. Area, 3,120 square miles. Population (1891), 31,258.

Capece-Latro (kä-pā′che-lä′trō), **Giuseppe.** Born at Naples, Sept. 23, 1744: died Nov. 2, 1836. A Neapolitan prelate, archbishop of Tarentum, and state minister 1806–15.

Cape Coast Castle. A British fort and native town of the Gold Coast, West Africa. The fort was taken from the Portuguese by the English in 1664. Population, about 5,000, belonging to the Fanti tribe.

Cape Cod. 1. A sandy peninsula in southeastern Massachusetts, forming Barnstable County. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602. Length, about 65 miles.—2. The terminating point of the Cape Cod peninsula, in lat. 42° 3′ N., long. 70° 15′ W.

Cape Cod Bay. A bay lying between the Cape Cod peninsula on the east and south, and Plymouth County, Massachusetts, on the west.

Cape Colony. A British colonial possession in South Africa. It is bounded by German Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, and Basutoland on the north, Natal on the east, and the ocean on the south and west. It is traversed from west to east by various ranges of mountains: the Swartebergen, Roggeveldt, Nieuwveldt, Sneeuwbergen, etc. Its chief river is the Orange. It exports wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, etc., and grazing is the leading industry. It contains the provinces North Western, Western, South Western, Midland, South Eastern, Eastern, North Eastern, and Griqualand West (annexed 1880). Its capital is Cape Town, and about 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are native (Kafir, Hottentot, Malay): the remainder are European, of English, Dutch, and French descent. The leading church is the Dutch Reformed, with Church of England, Wesleyan, etc. English, Cape Dutch, Kafir, Hottentot, and Bushman are spoken. It has a governor appointed by the crown, and a Parliament consisting of a legislative council and legislative assembly. It was colonized by the Dutch in 1651, and received a French immigration in 1687. The Dutch East India Company abandoned it in 1795, and it was occupied by the British. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but regained by the British in 1806. It suffered from various Kafir wars and troubles with the Boers. It received a constitution in 1850, but had no responsible government till 1872. The colony was at war with the Zulus in 1879, and with the Boers of the Transvaal in 1880–81. In 1894 Pondoland was annexed. Area, estimated, 221,311 square miles (including the Transkei, Tembuland, East Griqualand, etc.). Population (1891), 1,527,224; of Cape Colony proper, 956,485.

Cape Fear, etc. See *Fear, Cape*, etc.

Capefigue (kap-fēg′), **Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond.** Born at Marseilles, 1802: died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1872. A French historian. His works include "Histoire de Philippe Auguste" (1829), "Histoire de la restauration" (1831–33), etc.

Cape Haytien. See *Cap Haïtien*.

Capel (kap′el), **Arthur.** Born about 1610: executed March 9, 1649. An English Royalist, made Lord Capel of Hadham Aug. 6, 1641. He served Charles I. in various offices, military and civil, during the struggle with Parliament and in 1649 was arrested and condemned to death.

Capel, Arthur. Born Jan., 1631: died July, 1683. An English statesman, the eldest son of Arthur, Lord Capel, made Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex April 20, 1661. He was appointed ambassador to Denmark 1670; became lord lieutenant of Ireland Feb., 1672 (recalled April 28, 1677); and was made head of the treasury commission 1679 (resigned Nov. 19, 1679). He was arrested for complicity in the Rye House Plot and sent to the Tower, where he probably committed suicide.

Capell (kap′el), **Edward.** Born at Throston, Suffolk, England, 1713: died at London, Feb. 24, 1781. An English Shaksperian critic. He was appointed deputy inspector of plays in 1737, and was the author of "Prolusions, or Select Pieces of Ancient Poetry" (1760), an edition of Shakspere (1768), "Notes and Various Readings of Shakspere" (first part 1774: whole 1783), "The School of Shakspere" (1783), etc.

Capella (ka-pel′ạ̈). [L., 'the She-goat.'] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated in the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain; and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The color of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun.

Capella, Martianus Mineus Felix. Lived in the last part of the 5th century (?) A. D. A writer of northern Africa (Carthage). His chief work is an allegorical encyclopedia of the liberal arts ("Satyra de nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii"), in nine books.

Capello, or **Cappello** (käp-pel′lō), **Bianca.** Born at Venice about 1562: died at the castle Poggio di Cajano, Oct. 11, 1587 (?). An Italian adventuress belonging to a noble Venetian family. She eloped with Buonaventuri in 1563; married Francesco, grand duke of Tuscany in 1578; and was recognized as grand duchess in 1579.

Capello, Hermenegildo Augusto de Brito. Born at Lisbon, Portugal, 1839. A naval officer and African explorer. He was sent with Robert Ivens and Major Serpa Pinto, by the Portuguese government in 1877, to explore Angola. They separated from Serpa Pinto, and explored the Kuangu basin from its head waters to the Yaka country. This journey is described in "From Benguella to Yacca" (1881). In 1884, again in the service of the government, they crossed the continent from Portuguese West Africa to Portuguese East Africa. Starting from Mossamedes, they successively explored Amboella, the Upper Zambesi valley up to its watershed with the Kongo-Lualaba; traversed Msidi's kingdom; joined again the Zambesi at Zumbo, and reached the east coast at Quilimane in May, 1885. Their "De Angola á Contra-Costa" appeared in 1886.

Cape May. 1. The southernmost point of New Jersey, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay, in lat. 38° 56′ N., long. 74° 57′ W.—2. A city and watering-place at the southern extremity of New Jersey, in Cape May County. Also called Cape City, and Cape Island City. Population (1890), 2,136.

Cape of Storms, Pg. **Cabo Tormentoso.** The name first given by Dias, in 1486, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Caper (kā′pėr). A "high fantastical" character in Allingham's comedy "Who Wins, or The Widow's Choice," made elaborately nonsensical by Liston.

Cape River. The Segovia or Wanx River, on the northern boundary of Nicaragua.

Capernaum (ka-pėr′nạ̄-um). [Aram., 'village of Nahum.'] In the time of Christ, an important place on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, about an hour distant from where the Jordan falls into the sea. It was the scene of many incidents and acts in the life of Christ, and is sometimes called "his own city" (Mat. ix. 1). It had a Roman garrison (Mat. viii. 5 ff.). It is identified by most archæologists with the modern ruins of Tel Hum, by some with Khan Minyeh.

Capet (kā′pet: F. pron. kä-pa′). A surname of the kings of France, commencing with Hugh Capet, 987.

Capet, Hugh. See *Hugh Capet.*

Capetians (ka-pē′shiạnz). [F. *Capétiens.*] A royal family reigning over France as the 3d dynasty, 987–1328. Collateral branches were the ducal house of Burgundy, and the houses of Anjou, Bourbon, and Valois

Cape Town (kāp toun). The capital of Cape Colony, South Africa, situated on Table Bay at the foot of Table Mountain, in lat. 33° 56′ S., long. 18° 26′ E. It is an important seaport; its chief buildings are the houses of Parliament. It was founded by the Dutch in 1651. Population (1891), 51,251.

Cape Verd, or **Verde** (kāp vėrd). ['Green cape.'] The westernmost point of Africa, in Senegambia, in lat. 14° 43′ N., long. 17° 30′ W.

Cape Verd, or **Verde, Islands.** [Pg. *Ilhas do Cabo Verde.*] A group of islands lying in the Atlantic, west of Cape Verd, belonging to Portugal. The chief islands are Santiago, Fogo, São Antão, Brava, and Sao Nicolao. They are mountainous and volcanic. The capital of the islands is Porto Praya. They were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese in the middle of the 15th century. Area, 1,650 square miles. Population, mostly negroes, about 111,000.

Capgrave (kap′grāv), **John.** Born at Lynn, Norfolk, England, April 21, 1393: died at Lynn, Aug. 12, 1464. An English historian, provincial of the Augustinian order in England. He wrote a "Chronicle of England," from the creation to A. D. 1417, "Liber de Illustribus Henricis" ('Book of the Illustrious Henrys'). "A Guide to the Antiquities of Rome," and other historical and theological works in Latin. The chronicle and the lives of the Henrys were published in the Rolls Series (ed. F. C. Hingeston, 1858).

Caph (kaf). [Ar., 'the hand.'] The bright third-magnitude, slightly variable and spectroscopically interesting star β Cassiopeiæ. The Arabic name refers, however, to a different form of the constellation from that represented on our modern star-maps, which show the star as on the framework of the lady's chair.

Cap Haitien (käp ä-ē-tē-aṅ′), or **Cape Haytien** (kāp hā′ti-en). A seaport in northern Haiti, in lat. 19° 46′ N., long. 72° 11′ W. It was bombarded by the British in 1865. Population, estimated, 12,000. Formerly called *Guarico, Cap Français, Le Cap,* etc.

Caphis (kā′fis). A servant of Timon's creditors, in Shakspere's "Timon of Athens."

Caphtor (kaf-tor′). The name of a country in the Old Testament, mentioned as the starting-point in the migrations of the Philistines, whence they are also called Caphtorim (Deut. ii. 23, Jer. xlvii. 4, Amos ix. 7): formerly identified with Cappadocia or Cyprus, but considered by most modern scholars as identical with Crete. This view is favored by many passages in which the Philistines are called Cretans (Cherethites) (Ezek. xxv. 16, Zeph. ii. 5, 1 Sam. xxx. 14), and it is supported by ancient writers who connected the Philistines with the island of Crete. In Gen. x. 14 the Caphtorim are enumerated among the descendants of Egypt (Mizraim), and it is therefore assumed that a portion of the Philistines emigrated from Crete by way of Egypt to Palestine.

Capistrano (kä-pēs-trä′nō), or **Capistran** (ka-pis-trän′), **Giovanni di** (L. **Johannes Capistranus**), Saint. Born at Capistrano, in the Abruzzi, Italy, June 24, 1386: died at Illock, in Slavonia, Oct. 23, 1456. An Italian monk of the order of St. Francis. He distinguished himself by his preachings against the Hussite heresy in Bohemia and Moravia, and in 1456 led an army of crusaders to the relief of Belgrad which was besieged by Mohammed II. Author of "Speculum conscientiæ."

Capitaine Fracasse (kä-pē-tān′ frä-käs′), **Le.** A novel by Théophile Gautier. The title of the book is the stage name adopted by De Sigognac, the hero, on joining a company of strolling players.

Capitan (Sp. pron. kä-pē-tän′; F. pron. kä-pē-toṅ′). [Sp., 'captain.'] A character of ridiculous bravado, introduced conventionally in early Italian comedy, probably originating in the "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus, and introduced in French comedy prior to Molière. He came upon the stage only to bluster, and talked of murder and bloodshed, but submitted with great meekness to punishment. When Charles V. entered Italy a Spanish capitan was introduced who dealt in Spanish bravado and kicked out the Italian capitan; when the Spanish influence ceased in Italy, the capitan was turned into Scaramouch, who was still a coward (*I. D'Israeli*): hence the name was given to a person who behaved in this manner.

Capitanasses. See *Onondaga.*

Capitanata. See *Foggia.*

Capito (ka′pe-to) (originally **Köpfel**), **Wolfgang Fabricius.** Born at Hagenau, Alsace, 1478: died at Strasburg, Nov., 1541. A German divine, a coadjutor of Luther. He became preacher in 1515 at Basel, and removed in 1519 to Mainz, where he became chancellor to Albert, elector and archbishop of Mayence. In 1523 he went to Strasburg, where he became the local leader of the Reformation. He was the chief author of the "Confessio Tetrapolitana," and devoted himself to the conciliation of the Lutherans and the Swiss reformers.

Capitol, The. [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, head.] 1. In ancient Roman history, that part of the Capitoline Hill which was occupied by the Temple of Jupiter Optimus. See *Rome.*—2. As generally apprehended, the Piazza del Campidoglio on the Capitoline Hill, Rome, with the palaces which face it on three sides. The piazza is approached on the northwest by a wide, monumental flight of steps from the Piazza Araceli in front, opposite the Palace of the Senator, and flanked by the Palazzo dei Conservatori and the Capitoline Museum. This area, occupying the depression between the citadel and the site of the Capitoline temple, is the historic center of Rome. Here Romulus, according to tradition, founded his asylum, and the earliest public assemblies met. In the 11th century, upon the revival of old memories, it again became the municipal center, as the residence of the prefect and the seat of popular meetings; and here, in the old Palace of the Senator, Petrarch was crowned in 1341, and in 1347 Rienzi was established as tribune of the people. The present Palace of the Senator was founded at the end of the 14th century by Boniface IX. The existing façade, with its Corinthian pilasters and double flight of steps, as well as those of the flanking palaces, is based on designs by Michelangelo. In the center of the Piazza del Campidoglio stands the noted ancient bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, which originally stood in the Forum Romanum, then near the Lateran, and has occupied its present position since 1538.

3. The seat of the National Congress, at Washington, D. C., founded in 1793, and completed according to the original designs in 1830, but since enlarged to over double its original area. It consists of a central cruciform building crowned by a great dome, and connected at each end by galleries with a large rectangular wing, one of which contains the Senate-chamber, and the other the Hall of Representatives. The style is Renaissance, based on English models, the dome being inspired by that of St. Paul's. The elevation exhibits a single main story, with an attic, over a high rusticated basement. The great feature of the exterior is the porticos of the central building and of the two wings, with their fine flights of steps. These porticos comprise 148 Corinthian columns 30 feet high exclusive of their high square pedestals. The dome is 287½ feet high to the top of the statue above the lantern, and 94 in interior diameter; it is very impressive in effect, though unfortunately built of cast-iron in imitation of stone. It rises from a circular drum, and is encircled by a fine Corinthian colonnade supporting a gallery. Beneath the dome is a monumental hall called the Rotunda, adorned with works of art relating to American history. The total length of the Capitol, north and south, is 751 feet.

Capitoline Hill, The. One of the seven hills of ancient Rome, northwest of the Palatine, on the left bank of the Tiber. It constituted the citadel of the city after the construction of the Servian wall. Its southwestern summit was the famed Tarpeian Rock; on its northeastern summit rose the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The modern Capitol stands between the two summits. From the Capitoline the Forum Romanum extends its long, narrow area toward the southeast, skirting the northern foot of the Palatine.

Capitoline Museum. One of the chief museums of antiquities of Rome. It was founded in 1471 by Sixtus IV., who presented the papal collections to the Roman people, and designated the Capitol as the place where the art-treasures of Rome should be preserved. The museum was greatly enriched by Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. The collections now occupy the palace on the left-hand side of the Piazza del Campidoglio and the Palazzo del Senatore, which was built in the 17th century from modified designs of Michelangelo. Among the most noted of the antiquities of the Capitoline Museum are the colossal statue of Mars in armor, the Dying Gaul, the Satyr of Praxiteles, the Centaurs by Aristeas and Papias, and the Capitoline Venus (after Praxiteles).

Capitolinus (kap″i-tō-lī′nus), **Julius.** Lived perhaps about 300 A. D. A Roman historian, one of the writers of the Augustan History (which see).

Capmany (käp-mä′nē), **Montpalau y Antonio de.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 24, 1742: died at Cadiz, Spain, Nov. 14, 1813. A Spanish antiquarian, historian, philologist, and critic.

Capodistria (kä-pō-dēs′trē-ä). A town in Küstenland, Austria-Hungary, situated on an island 8 miles south of Triest. It has a cathedral and salt-works. Population (1890), commune, 10,706.

Capo d'Istria (kä′pō dēs′trē-ä), or **Capodistrias** (kä-pō-dēs′trē-äs), **Augustin.** Born 1778: died in Corfu, May, 1857. A brother of Giovanni Capo d'Istria, provisional president of Greece 1831–32.

Capo d'Istria, or **Capodistrias,** Count **Giovanni Anton.** Born at Corfu, Feb. 11, 1776: killed at Nauplia, Greece, Oct. 9, 1831. President of Greece. He entered the Russian service in 1809, represented Russia in the Congress of Vienna from 1814 to 1815, and was Russian secretary of foreign affairs from 1816 to 1822. Dismissed from the Russian service, he devoted himself to the cause of Greek independence, was elected president of Greece through the influence of the Russian party in 1827; and served from 1828 to 1831, when he was assassinated by the brothers Constantine and George Mavromichalis.

Cappadocia (kap-ạ-dō′shiạ̈). [Gr. Καππαδοκία.] In ancient geography, a country in the eastern part of Asia Minor, lying west of the Euphrates, north of Cilicia, and east of Lycaonia; in a wider sense, the territory in Asia Minor between the lower Halys and Euphrates, and the Taurus and the Euxine: an elevated table-land intersected by mountain-chains. It constituted under the Persians two satrapies, afterward two independent monarchies, Cappadocia on the Pontus, later called Pontus, and Cappadocia near the Taurus, called Great Cappadocia, the later Cappadocia in a narrower sense. In 17 A. D. Cappadocia became a Roman province. It had then only four cities: Mazaca near Mount Argæus, the residence of the Cappadocian kings, later called Eusebia, and by the Romans Cæsarea, the episcopal see of St. Basil (modern Kaisarieh), Tyana, Garsaura (the later Archelais), and [illegible]. Of its other cities may be mentioned Samosata, Nyssa, and Nazianzus, the birthplaces or seats of celebrated ecclesiastics.

Cappel (kap′pel). A village in Switzerland. See *Kappel.*

Capperonnier (käp-ron-yā′), **Claude.** Born at Montdidier, France, May 1, 1671: died at Paris, July 24, 1744. A French classical scholar. He wrote "Traité de l'ancienne prononciation de la langue grecque" (1703), etc., and edited Quintilian (1725).

Capponi (käp-pō'nē), **Gino**, Marchese. Born at Florence, Sept. 14, 1792: died at Florence, Feb. 3, 1876. A noted Florentine historian, statesman, and scholar, prime minister of Tuscany 1848. He wrote "Storia della repubblica di Firenze" (1875), etc.

Capraja (kä-prä'yä). An island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the province of Genoa, Italy, situated northeast of Corsica, in lat. 43° 2′ N., long. 9° 50′ E. It was anciently called Capraria.

Caprara, Giovanni Battista. Born at Bologna, Italy, May 29, 1733: died at Paris, June 21, 1810. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist, bishop of Milan. He negotiated the concordat at Paris in 1801.

Caprarola (kä-prä-rō'lä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated 31 miles north of Rome. It contains the Farnese palace. Population, 5,000.

Caprera (kä-prā'rä), or **Cabrera** (kä-brā'rä). An island north of Sardinia, belonging to the province of Sassari, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 14′ N., long. 9° 28′ E. It was the usual residence of Garibaldi in 1854–82.

Capri (kä'prē). A small island of Italy, off the coast of Campania, 19 miles south of Naples: the ancient Capreæ. It is a favorite resort for tourists and artists on account of its picturesque and bold scenery. Among the points of interest are the towns of Capri and Anacapri, the Blue Grotto, and the Villa di Tiberio. It was the favorite residence of Augustus, and is especially famous as the abode of Tiberius in the last half of his reign and the scene of his licentious orgies. Highest point, Monte Solaro (1,920 feet). Population, about 4,900.

Capricornus (kap-ri-kôr'nus). [L., 'goat-horned.'] An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice. It is represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.

Caprivi (kä-prē'vē) **de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von.** Born at Charlottenburg, Feb. 24, 1831. A noted German statesman, chancellor of the empire 1890–94. He was educated at the Werdersche Gymnasium at Berlin, and April 1, 1849, entered the Kaiser-Franz-Grenadier regiment, becoming second lieutenant Sept. 19, 1850. He entered the military academy and became first lieutenant in 1859, and in 1861 captain in the general staff. He rose rapidly in rank, and in 1883 was made chief of the admiralty, and accomplished important results in the reorganization of the German navy. For his efficiency in this service he was promoted by Emperor William II (July 10, 1888) to be commanding general of the 10th army corps in Hannover, and later was made general of infantry. On the fall of Bismarck (March 20, 1890), Caprivi succeeded him as imperial chancellor, president of the Prussian ministry, and imperial minister of foreign affairs. He secured Heligoland from England in exchange for German claims in Zanzibar and Witu (July, 1890), strengthened the colonial policy, renewed the Triple Alliance (June, 1891), and concluded important commercial treaties. He was made a count Dec. 18, 1891. He resigned the presidency of the Prussian ministry in March, 1892, and retired from the imperial chancellorship and the ministry of foreign affairs Oct. 26, 1894.

Captain. 1. An English line-of-battle ship of 72 guns. She served in the Mediterranean squadron of Lord Hood before Toulon in 1793–95, was flagship of Commodore Nelson in 1796, served in the battle off Cape St. Vincent Feb. 14, 1797, and was burned March 22, 1813. 2. One of the earliest English armored turret-ships, launched March 29, 1869. She had an all-round water-line belt 8 and 7 inches thick, low freeboard, and two turrets on the upper deck 120 feet apart. Tonnage, [illegible]. She foundered off Cape Finisterre with [illegible] men, Sept. 6, 1870.

Captain, The. 1. A play by Fletcher and another, produced about 1613, printed in the folio of 1647. Fleay suggests Jonson; Bullen thinks there are traces of Middleton's hand. 2. A [illegible] captain in Middleton's play "The Phœnix."

Captain, The Copper. See *Perez, Michael.*

Captain Jack. See *Jack.*

Captain Right. See *Right.*

Captain Rock. See *Rock.*

Capua (kap'ū-ä). An ancient city of Campania, Italy, 17 miles north of Naples, famous for its wealth and luxury. [illegible] It was taken by the Samnites [illegible] the Roman [illegible] Hannibal in [illegible]. In 211 B.C. it was retaken by the Romans and severely punished. It afterward flourished [illegible] It was destroyed [illegible] by the Vandals [illegible] Capua. [illegible] is occupied by the village of Santa Maria di Capua Vetere. It contains the ruins of a triumphal arch and of a famous amphitheater which dates from the early empire. In the early middle ages it was fortified as a citadel, and has suffered from sieges. It was an imposing structure, much resembling the Roman Colosseum, and nearly as large. The axes of the outer ellipse are 557 and 458 feet; of the arena, 250 and 150 feet.

Capua (kä'pö-ä). A town in Italy, on the Volturno, situated 2 miles north of ancient Capua, on the site of the ancient Casilinum. It was colonized from ancient Capua in the 9th century. It has a cathedral, and a museum with antiquities. Cæsar Borgia attacked it in 1501. Near it is the battle-field of the Volturno, 1860. It was taken by the Piedmontese, Nov., 1860. Population, 12,000.

Capuchins (kap'ū-chinz). A mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscans.*

Capuchin (kap'ū-chin), **The.** A play by Foote, produced in 1776. It was an alteration of the notorious "Trip to Calais," which was stopped by the public censor.

Capucius (ka-pū'shius). In Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," an ambassador from Charles V.

Capulet (kap'ū-let). In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a coarse, jovial old man with a passionate temper, the father of Juliet. The expression "the tomb of the Capulets" is not in Shakspere; it occurs in Burke's letter to Matthew Smith and as "the family vault" "of all the Capulets" in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," III. 349.

Capuletti ed i Montecchi (kä-pö-let'tē ed ē mon-tek'kē), **I.** [It., 'The Capulets and Montagues.'] An opera by Bellini, first produced in Venice in 1830: a musical version of "Romeo and Juliet."

Caquetios (kä-kā-tē'ōs), or **Caquesios.** An Indian tribe which, at the beginning of the 16th century, occupied the coast of Venezuela from La Guayra to Lake Maracaybo, together with the neighboring islands. They received the first Spanish explorers as friends, but were soon enslaved and carried away, and by 1545 none was left on the coasts. There were other Indians of the same name and probably of the same race in the highlands south of Coro and on the llanos to the rivers Sarare and Apure.

Carabas (kar'a-bas), **Marquis of.** The master for whom "Puss in Boots" performs such prodigies in Perrault's tale "Le Chat Botté" ("Puss in Boots"). The name is used proverbially for a pretentious aristocrat who refuses to march with his age. The Marquis of Carabas in Disraeli's "Vivian Grey" is intended for the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Carabaya. See *Caravaya.*

Carabobo (kä-rä-bō'bō). A state in Venezuela, bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Its capital is Valencia. Area, 2,984 square miles. Population (1891), 198,021.

Carabobo. A plain south of Valencia, Venezuela, in the same valley. Here, on May 28, 1814, Bolivar with 5,000 men defeated the Spanish captain-general Cagigal with 6,000 men. On June 24, 1821, Bolivar won a second victory on the same plain over the Spanish army of La Torre. This was the last Spanish force of consequence in Venezuela, and the victory secured the independence of northwestern South America.

Caracalla (kar-a-kal'ä), or **Caracallus** (kar-a-kal'us) (**Marcus Aurelius Antoninus**, originally **Bassianus**). [*Caracalla*, a nickname given him on account of the long Gaulish hooded coat or tunic which he introduced.] Born at Lyons, April 4 or 6, 188 A.D.: died near Edessa, Mesopotamia, April 8, 217 A.D. Emperor of Rome, son of Septimius Severus. Having become joint emperor of Rome with his brother Geta in 211, he murdered the latter with many of his friends, including the jurist Papinian, and made himself sole emperor in 212. He extended by the *Constitutio Antoniniana* the full citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire, in order to increase the produce of the succession duty of five per cent which Augustus had imposed on the property of citizens. He was assassinated on a plundering expedition against the Parthians.

It had hitherto been the peculiar felicity of the Romans, and in the worst of times the consolation, that the virtue of the emperors was active and their vice indolent. Augustus, Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus visited their extensive dominions in person, and their progress was marked by acts of wisdom and beneficence. The tyranny of Tiberius, Nero, and Domitian, who resided almost constantly at Rome or in the adjacent villas, was confined to the senatorial and equestrian orders. But Caracalla was the common enemy of mankind. He left the capital (and he never returned to it) about a year after the murder of Geta. The rest of his reign was spent in the several provinces of the empire, particularly those of the East, and every province was by turns the scene of his rapine and cruelty. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, I. [illegible]

Caracalla, Baths of. See *[illegible] of Caracalla.*

Caracarás [illegible] [Tupi, 'hawks.'] A horde of South American Indians, of the Tupi-Guarany race, who, in the 16th century, lived on the western side of the river Paraná, about lat. 32° S. Later they retreated northward into the Chaco region, and became extinct, or were amalgamated with other tribes.

Caracas (kä-rä'käs). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, which formerly occupied the valleys about the present city of Caracas. They had large villages, and appear to have been agriculturists, with some skill in weaving hammocks, making gold ornaments, etc. They kept up a long and brave resistance to the whites. As a tribe they were probably destroyed before the end of the 16th century.

Caracas (kä-rä'käs). The capital of Venezuela and of the federal district, situated in lat. 10° 32′ N., long. 67° 4′ W., near the coast. It is an important commercial center, and contains a cathedral and university. It was founded in 1567, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Its seaport is La Guayra. Population (1891), 72,429.

Caracas, Province of. A colonial province which embraced approximately the present states of Miranda, Zamora, Venezuela, and Carabobo. The captain-generalcy of Venezuela, formed in 1751, was commonly called Caracas, from the capital, just as New Spain was called Mexico.

Caracci. See *Carracci.*

Caraccioli (kä-rä'chō-lē), **Francesco.** Born at Naples about 1748: hanged near Naples, 1799. A Neapolitan admiral, commander of the navy of the Parthenopean Republic, 1799, condemned to death by order of the junta.

Caractacus (ka-rak'ta-kus), or **Caradoc** (kar'a-dok). Flourished about 50 A. D. A British king, son of Cunobelin, king of the Trinobantes. His capital was Camulodunum (Colchester). He was chief of the Catuvellauni (which see), and resisted the Romans (under Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, and, for a short time, the emperor Claudius) for about nine years. Finally defeated, he took refuge among the Brigantes, but was delivered by Cartismandua, their queen, to the Romans, and was sent to Rome. Claudius granted him his life and his family.

Caractacus. 1. A tragedy by J. R. Planché, an alteration of Fletcher's "Bonduca." It was produced in 1837.—2. A tragedy by William Mason, published in 1759.

Caractères de Théophraste, Les. See *La Bruyère.*

Caraculiambo (kä-rä-kö-lē-äm'bō). A mythical giant whom Don Quixote proposes to conquer.

Caradoc (kar'a-dok). See *Caractacus.*

Caradoc, or **Cradock.** A knight of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He had the only chaste wife in the court. The story of the magic mantle which she alone could wear is told in "The Boy and the Mantle" (which see).

Carafa (kä-rä'fä), **Michele.** Born at Naples, Nov. 28, 1785: died at Paris, July 26, 1872. An Italian composer of operas, author of "Le Solitaire" (1822), "Masaniello" (1827), etc.

Carajás (kä-rä-zhäs'). A tribe of Indians dwelling in the vicinity of the river Araguaya, in the states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso, Brazil. They number at least several thousand, are uncivilized, but friendly to the whites. They speak a language very different from the dialects of the surrounding tribes. The Carajás live in villages, and are agriculturists and fishermen. The Carajaís, Javahais, and Chimbioas are branch tribes in the same region.

Caraman. See *Karaman.*

Caramania. See *Karamania.*

Caramurú. See *Alvares, Diogo.*

Caramurú (kä-rä-mö-rö'). The nickname given to a political party in Brazil which, after the abdication of the emperor Pedro I. in 1831, sought to secure his restoration. The name, if not virtually adopted by the party, became their common designation, and is used by historians. After the death of the ex-emperor most of the members of the Caramurú party joined the conservatives.

Carathis (kar'a-this). The mother of Vathek, in Beckford's "Vathek," an adept in judicial astrology.

Carausius (ka-râ'si-us), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius.** Died 293 A. D. A Roman insurgent. He was a Menapian or Belgo-German by birth, and in his youth is said to have been a pilot. In 286 he distinguished himself in the campaign of the Augustus Maximian against the revolted Bagaudæ in Gaul, and was about this period intrusted with the enterprise of suppressing the Frankish and Saxon pirates who ravaged the coasts of Britain and Gaul. Suspected of acting in collusion with the pirates, orders were issued for his execution, whereupon he made himself master of Britain and part of Gaul in 287, and assumed the title of Augustus. He was recognized as a colleague in the government of the empire by the Augusti Maximian and Diocletian in 290. On the appointment of Galerius and Constantius Chlorus as Cæsars in 292, the latter undertook a campaign against Carausius, who was assassinated in the following year by his chief minister, Allectus.

Caravaca (kä-rä-vä'kä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the river Caravaca in lat. 38° 4′ N., long. 1° 53′ W. Population (1887), 15,053.

Caravaggio (kä-rä-väd'jō). A town in the province of Bergamo, Italy, situated 22 miles east of Milan. Population, 6,000.

Caravaggio, da. See *Caldara, Polidoro.*

Caravaggio, da (Michelangelo Amerighi or **Merighi).** Born at Caravaggio, near Milan, 1569: died near Porto Ercole, Italy, 1609. An Italian painter belonging to the naturalistic school. His most noted work is the "Entombment of Christ" (in the Vatican). After painting many important pictures in Rome, he fled to Naples to escape justice for the homicide of a companion.

Caravaya (kä-rä-vä'yä), or **Carabaya** (kä-rä-bä'yä). [A corruption of *Collahuaya*, the Quichua name.] A province of eastern Peru, in the department of Puno. Gold was discovered there about 1543, and for a century the mines of this region were famous. Its towns, especially Sandia, San Gaban, and San Juan del Oro, were important. In 1767 they were all destroyed by the Chuncho Indians, not a Spaniard being left east of the Andes. The region is now almost unknown, being frequented only by cinchona-collectors. Area, 12,000 square miles.

Caravellas (kä-rä-vä'las). A seaport in the state of Bahia, Brazil, in lat. 17° 43′ S., long. 39° 14′ W. Population, about 5,000.

Carbajal (kä-bä-häl'), or **Carvajal** (kär-vä-häl'), **Francisco.** Born in Aravalo, 1464: died near Cuzco, Peru, April 10, 1548. A Spanish soldier in South America. In 1528 he went to Mexico, and in 1536 Cortés sent him with others to aid Pizarro in Peru. As field-marshal under Vaca de Castro, he directed the battle of Chupas, where the younger Almagro was overthrown. He took an active part in the struggle of Gonzalo Pizarro against Gasca, was captured at the battle of Sacsahuana April 9, 1548, and condemned to death.

Carberry Hill (kär'ber-i hil). A place near Musselburgh, Mid-Lothian, Scotland. Here, in June, 1567, Lord Home dispersed Bothwell's forces, and took prisoner Mary Queen of Scots.

Carbonari (kär-bō-nä'ri). [It., pl. of *carbonaro*, from L. *carbonarius*, a charcoal-burner, a collier.] A secret society formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808–15) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Austrians in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the National Liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the Carbonari numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. About 1820 they spread into France, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Carbondale (kär'bon-dāl). A city in Lackawanna County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated 15 miles northeast of Scranton. It is the center of rich coal-fields. Population (1890), 10,833.

Carcajente, or **Carcagente** (kär-kä-hen'te). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the river Jucar 25 miles south-southwest of Valencia. It has linen, woolen, and silk manufactures. Population (1887), 12,503.

Carcassonne (kär-kä-son'). The capital of the department of Aude, France, situated on the Aude in lat. 43° 13′ N., long. 2° 20′ E.: the ancient Carcaso. It consists of two parts, the Upper Town (la cité) and the Lower Town. The Upper Town, now practically abandoned for the more convenient site below, is in its entirety one of the most remarkable monuments of the middle ages existing. In plan it is square, about a mile in circuit, inclosed by two lines of walls with fifty-four towers, all of admirable masonry, and retaining in their approaches, their gates, battlements, etc., all the defensive devices evolved by medieval military engineers. Part of the inner walls and towers dates from the Visigothic rule in the 5th century; the greater portion is of the 12th century, and the remainder of the reign of St. Louis. On one side rises a powerful castle or citadel. The battlemented Church of St. Nazaire has a Romanesque nave, and a very light and beautiful Pointed choir, with splendid glass. This unique fortress was thoroughly restored by Napoleon III. It was a Roman town, and was ruled later by the West Goths. It was an Albigensian stronghold, and was sacked by the Black Prince in 1355. Population (1891), commune, 28,235.

Car-cay. The most northeasterly ramification of the Sierra Madre, lying due west from Corralitos in Chihuahua. It is a rugged and wild chain, difficult of access.

Carchemish (kär'kem-ish). The ancient capital of the Hittites. It was formerly identified with Circessium of the Greeks and Romans, a fortified place near where the Chaboras empties into the Euphrates. Later excavations brought out its identity with the Gargamis of the Assyrian inscriptions (Egyptian *Gaargamesha*), situated on the right bank of the Euphrates north-west of the river Sajur, and now represented by the ruins of Jerablus. The city is mentioned in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser I., 1110 B. C. Shalmaneser II., in 858, and Sargon, in 717, subjected this capital of the Hittites, and placed an Assyrian governor in it. In 605 B. C. the battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Necho of Egypt took place under its walls (Jer. xlvi. 2, 2 Chron. xxxv. 20), in which Egypt was thoroughly defeated by western Asia.

> To Mr. Skene, for many years the English consul at Aleppo, is due the credit of first discovering the true site of the old Hittite capital [Carchemish]. On the western bank of the Euphrates, midway between Birejik and the mouth of the Sajur, rises an artificial mound of earth, under which ruins and sculptured blocks of stone had been found from time to time. It was known as Jerablus, or Kalaat Jerablus, "the fortress of Jerablus," sometimes wrongly written Jerabis; and in the name of Jerablus Mr. Skene had no difficulty in recognising an Arab corruption of Hierapolis. In the Roman age the name of Hierapolis or "Holy City" had been transferred to its neighbour Membij, which inherited the traditions and religious fame of the older Carchemish; but when the triumph of Christianity in Syria brought with it the fall of the great temple of Membij, the name disappeared from the later city, and was remembered only in connection with the ruins of the ancient Carchemish.
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> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 98.

Cardale (kär'dal), **John Bate.** Born at London, Nov. 7, 1802: died at London, July 18, 1877. An English lawyer, first apostle of the Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingites), and author of numerous (anonymous) controversial and religious works.

Cardan. See *Cardano.*

Cardano (kär-dä'nō), or **Cardan** (kär'dan), **Girolamo.** Born at Pavia, Italy, Sept. 24, 1501: died at Rome, Sept. 21, 1576. A noted Italian physician, mathematician, philosopher, and astrologer, natural son of Facio Cardan, a Milanese jurist.

Cardanus. See *Cardano.*

Cardenas (kär'dā-näs). A seaport in northern Cuba, situated 25 miles east of Matanzas. It exports sugar. Population (1887), 23,354.

Cardenio (Sp. pron. kär-dā'nē-ō). An intellectual madman, crazed by disappointed love, with lucid intervals, in an episode of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is introduced in Colman's "Mountaineers" as Octavian, and also in D'Urfé's "Don Quixote."

Cardenio, The History of. A play entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1653 as by "Fletcher and Shakspere. It is said to be identified with the lost play 'Cardano' or 'Cardenia,' acted at court in 1613." Late seventeenth century entries in the "Stationers' Register" carry no authority as far as Shakspere is concerned. *Bullen*, Dict. Nat. Biog.

Cardiff (kär'dif). A seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales, situated on the Taff, near its mouth, in lat. 51° 28′ N., long. 3° 10′ W. It is noted for its export of coal and iron, and contains large docks and a noted castle. It has greatly increased in late years. It was the place of imprisonment of Robert of Normandy, 1106–34. Population (1891), 128,849.

Cardigan (kär'di-gan). A seaport and the chief town of Cardiganshire, Wales, situated on the Teifi in lat. 52° 6′ N., long. 4° 39′ W. It is called Aberteifi by the Welsh. Population (1891), 3,447.

Cardigan, Earl of. See *Brudenel, James Thomas.*

Cardigan Bay. An arm of St. George's Channel, on the western coast of Wales.

Cardiganshire (kär'di-gan-shir), or **Cardigan.** A county in South Wales, lying between Merioneth on the north, Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock on the east, Carmarthen and Pembroke on the south, and Cardigan Bay on the west. Its surface is mountainous. Area, 693 square miles. Population (1891), 62,596.

Cardim (kär-dēng), **Fernão.** Born at Vienna do Alvito, Alemtejo, 1540: died at Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 27, 1625. A Portuguese Jesuit, provincial of Brazil 1604–08. He wrote a narrative of his travels, first published at Lisbon in 1847.

Cardinal (kär-dē-näl'), **Pierre.** Born at the beginning of the 13th century: died about 1305. A French troubadour, especially noted for his satirical powers: "the Juvenal of the Provençals." *Sismondi.*

Cardinal College. See *Christ Church.*

Cardis, or **Kardis** (kär'dis), **Treaty of.** A treaty of peace concluded at Cardis, an estate on the borders of Livonia and Esthonia, between Russia and Sweden, in 1661. Russia restored Dorpat and other places.

Cardoile (kär'doil), or **Carduel** (kär'dū-el). A name sometimes given in Arthurian romances to the city of Carlisle, England.

Cardona (kär-dō'nä). A fortified town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, in lat. 41° 55′ N., long. 1° 38′ E. There is a remarkable hill of rock-salt in the vicinity.

Cardonnel (kär-don'el), **Adam de.** Died at Westminster, Feb. 22, 1719. The secretary and friend of the Duke of Marlborough, expelled from the House of Commons for corruption, Feb. 19, 1712.

Cardross (kär'dros). A town in Dumbarton, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 3 miles north-west of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died there, June 7, 1329.

Carducci (kär-dö'chi), **Giosuè.** Born at Baldicastello, Tuscany, July 27, 1836. A noted Italian poet, since 1861 professor of Italian literature at the University of Bologna.

Carducho (kär-dö'chō), or **Carducci** (kär-dö'-chē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Florence, 1568 (1560?): died at Madrid, Spain, about 1638. An Italian painter, patronized by Philip III. and Philip IV. of Spain. His chief works are in Spain. He wrote "De las excelencias de la pintura," etc. (1633).

Carduel. See *Cardoile.*

Cardwell (kärd'wel), **Edward.** Born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 1787: died at Oxford, England, May 23, 1861. An English clergyman and church historian. He was appointed select preacher to the University of Oxford in 1823, Camden professor of ancient history in 1826, and principal of St. Alban Hall in 1831. He wrote "Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England" (1839), etc.

Cardwell, Edward, Viscount Cardwell. Born at Liverpool, July 24, 1813: died at Torquay, Feb. 15, 1886. An English statesman, nephew of Edward Cardwell. He was president of the Board of Trade 1852–55, secretary for Ireland 1859–61, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1861–64, colonial secretary 1864–66, and secretary for war 1868–74.

Careless (kär'les). **1.** The friend of Mellefont in Congreve's "Double Dealer": a gay gallant who makes love to Lady Pliant.—**2.** A suitor of Lady Dainty in Cibber's "Double Gallant." "A fellow that 's wise enough to be but half in love, and makes his whole life a studied idleness."

3. The friend of Charles Surface in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." It is he who says of the portrait of Sir Oliver in the auction scene: "An unforgiving eye, and a damned disinheriting countenance."

Careless, Colonel. The gay, light-headed lover of Ruth in Sir R. Howard's play "The Committee." The play was slightly altered and produced by T. Knight as "The Honest Thieves." Careless is the same in both plays.

Careless Husband, The. A brilliant comedy by Cibber, produced in 1704, printed in 1705. See *Easy, Sir Charles.*

Careless Lovers, The. A comedy by Ravenscroft, produced in 1673.

Carelia. See *Karelia.*

Carême (kä-räm'), **Marie Antoine.** Born at Paris, June 8, 1784: died there, Jan. 12, 1833. A celebrated French cook. He wrote "Le pâtissier pittoresque" (1815), etc.

Carew (ka-rö'), **Bamfylde Moore.** Born at Bickley, near Tiverton, in July, 1693: died perhaps in 1770. A noted English vagabond. He ran away from school, joined a band of gipsies, and was eventually chosen king or chief of the gipsies. Convicted of vagrancy, he was transported to Maryland, whence he escaped and returned to England. He is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Carlisle and Derby.

Carew, George. Born in England, May 29, 1555: died at London, March 27, 1629. An English soldier and statesman, son of George Carew, dean of Windsor, created Baron Carew June 4, 1605, and Earl of Totnes Feb. 5, 1626. He served in Ireland from 1574; became sheriff of Carlow 1583, and master of ordnance in Ireland 1588; was appointed lieutenant-general of ordnance in England 1592; and played an influential part in Ireland (in various offices) from 1599 until 1603, especially during the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone. He left a valuable collection of letters and manuscripts relating to such affairs.

Carew, Richard. Born at East Antony, Cornwall, July 17, 1555: died there, Nov. 6, 1620. An English poet and antiquarian, high sheriff of Cornwall 1586, and member of Parliament: author of the "Survey of Cornwall" (1602), etc.

Carew, Thomas. Born about 1598: died, probably at London, about 1639. An English poet, son of Sir Matthew Carew (died 1618). He studied (but was not graduated) at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterward led an idle and wandering life, serving for a time as secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at Venice, Turin, and the States, and later about the court of Charles I. He wrote "Cœlum Britannicum," a mask (performed at Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1634), and various smaller pieces.

Carey (kā'ri), **George Saville:** pseudonym **Paul Tell-Truth.** Born 1743: died at London, 1807. An English poet, son of Henry Carey. He was a printer by trade, and for a time an actor. He wrote "The Inoculator," a comedy (published 1766), "Liberty Chastized, or Patriotism in Chains" (1768), "The Nut Brown Maid" (1770), "Shakespeare's Jubilee, a Masque" (1769), "The Old Woman Weatherwise, an Interlude" (1770), "Balnea, or History of all the Popular Watering-places of England" (1799), etc.

Carey, Henry. Born near the end of the 17th century: died at London (probably by his own hand), Oct. 4, 1743. An English poet and composer of musical farces, illegitimate son of George Saville, marquis of Halifax. He was the reputed author of "God Save the King," and author of the ballad "Sally in our Alley," "Namby-Pamby" "The Contrivances" (acted 1715) "Hanging and Marriage" a farce (1722) "Poems" (1727), "Chrononhotonthologos," a burlesque (acted Feb. 22, 1734) "A Musical Century" or a hundred English Ballads," etc.

Carey, Henry Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1879. An American political economist, son of Matthew Carey, noted as an advocate of protection. His chief works are "An Essay on the Rate of Wages" (1835), expanded in "Principles of Political Economy" (1837-40), "Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States" (1838), "The Past, the Present, and the Future" (1848) "Harmony of Interests" (1852), "The Slave Trade" etc. (1853), "Principles of Social Science" (1858-59), "Unity of Law" (1873).

Carey, James. Born at Dublin, 1845: assassinated July 29, 1883. An Irish political assassin. He was a bricklayer and builder by trade, and a town councilor of Dublin (1882). He became one of the leaders of the Irish "Invincibles" in 1881, and was an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. T. H. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phœnix Park. He was arrested Jan. 13, 1883, and turned Queen's evidence. In order to escape the vengeance of the "Invincibles" he was secretly shipped for the Cape on the Kinfauns Castle, July 6, 1883, under the name of Power; but his plan of escape was discovered, and he was followed on board the ship by Patrick O'Donnell, who shot him before the vessel reached its destination.

Carey, Matthew. Born at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1760: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1839. An Irish-American publicist and bookseller, the son of a Dublin baker. He made the acquaintance of Franklin in 1779, established "The Volunteer's Journal" in 1783 and was prosecuted and imprisoned, as the proprietor of that paper, in 1784. In the same year he emigrated to Philadelphia, and with the financial aid of Lafayette established "The Pennsylvania Herald" (first number Jan. 25, 1785); later he became connected with the "Columbian Magazine" and the "American Museum," and conducted an extensive publishing business. He wrote "Essays on Political Economy" (1822), "Letters on the Colonization Society," "Female Wages and Female Oppression" (1835), etc.

Carey, William. Born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, Aug. 17, 1761: died at Serampore, India, June 9, 1834. An English Orientalist, and missionary in British India from 1794. He was the author of grammars of Mahratta (1805), Sanskrit (1806), Panjabi (1812), Telinga (1814), dictionaries of Mahratta (1810), Bengali (1818), etc.

Carfax (kar′faks). [From ML. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks.] In Oxford, England, the junction of Cornmarket street, Queen street, St. Aldgate's, and High street.

Cargill (kär-gil′), **Donald.** Born at Rattray, Perthshire, Scotland, about 1619: executed at Edinburgh, July 27, 1681. A Scotch Covenanting preacher, condemned to death for high treason.

Carheil (ka-ray′), **Etienne de.** Died after 1721. A French Jesuit, missionary among the Hurons and Iroquois in Canada.

Caria (kā′ri-ä). In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between Lydia on the north, Phrygia and Lycia on the east, and the Ægean Sea on the south and west. The Meander, a noted river, flows through it. Its chief towns were Miletus, Halicarnassus, and Cnidus. The early inhabitants were [illegible] and the Greeks formed colonies on the coast. It passed [illegible] became tributary to Persia.

Caria was properly the whole country from Caunus on the south to the mouth of the Mæander on the west coast. It extended inland [illegible] the junction of the Lycus with the Mæander. The chain of Cadmus [illegible] its eastern boundary. [illegible] with the Greeks. [illegible] Chersonese [illegible] recess of the Sinus [illegible] the navy of Xerxes a [illegible] *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 383.

Cariaco [illegible]. A seaport town in northeastern Venezuela, situated at the head of the Gulf of Cariaco, in lat. 10° 30′ N., long. 63° 41′ W. It is also called San Felipe de Austria. Population, [illegible]

Caribana [illegible]. The name given on some maps of the 16th century to Guiana, or the region between the Amazon and the Orinoco, sometimes [illegible] of Venezuela. It was evidently [illegible] the Carib Indians who lived there.

Caribbean Sea [illegible]. A part of the Atlantic lying between the Greater Antilles on the north, Caribbee Islands on the east, South America on the south, and [illegible] and Central America on the west. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by the Yucatan channel.

Caribbees (kar′i-bēz), or **Caribbee Islands.** [From the Spanish *Caribes*, Caribs.] [illegible] name for the chain of islands on the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, forming a portion of the West Indies.

Caribs (kar′ibz). [From *Caribi* or *Carini*, the name which they gave to themselves, meaning 'people.'] A powerful and warlike tribe of Indians who, at the time of the conquest, occupied portions of Guiana and the lower Orinoco and had conquered the Windward or Caribbee islands from the Arawaks. There was little tribal union, and the authority of the chiefs was nominal. At the time of the conquest they practised agriculture. Columbus first encountered these Indians at Guadeloupe, and had a battle with them at Santa Cruz (1493). The Spanish courts condemned them to slavery, but they were little molested, probably because they could not be forced to work. The French and English occupations of the Caribbee islands led to long wars with these Indians: their last stronghold was in St. Vincent, where some of them became mixed with fugitive negro slaves, giving rise to the race called "black Caribs." After a bloody war with the English, the surviving Caribs, to the number of 5,000, were transported from St. Vincent, to the island of Ruatan, near the coast of Honduras (1796). Thence they passed over to Honduras and Nicaragua, where their descendants, mostly "black Caribs," now live. A few were allowed to return to St. Vincent where they have a reservation, and there are a few more in other islands. Some thousands remain in a semi-wild state in Guiana and Venezuela. In French Guiana they are called Galibis. The name *Carib* was applied by the Spaniards to any Indians whom they regarded as cannibals or very savage. The word *cannibal* or *canibal*, in various languages, is a corruption of *Cariba*.

Carignan (kä-rēn-yoṅ′). A village in the department of Ardennes, France, 12 miles southeast of Sedan. The French were repulsed here by the Prussians, Aug. 31, 1870.

Carignano (kä-rēn-yä′nō). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po 11 miles south of Turin. It manufactures silk.

Carijós (kä-rē-zhōs′). A tribe of Indians of the Tupi race, formerly inhabiting the coast region of southern Brazil, in what is now the state of Santa Catharina.

Carilef (kar′i-lef), **William de,** Saint. Died Jan. 2, 1096. An English ecclesiastic and statesman, made bishop of Durham by William the Conqueror in 1080. He was influential in ecclesiastical and civil affairs (especially as an antagonist of Lanfranc and Anselm) during the reigns of William I. and William II., and took an important part in the building of the cathedral of Durham.

Carillo (kä-rēl′yō), **Braulio.** Born at Cartago, 1800: murdered at San Miguel, Salvador, 1845. A Costa Rican statesman. He was president of Costa Rica 1835-37, and again 1838-April, 1842, when he was overthrown and banished by Morazan.

Carimata (kä-rē-mä′tä) **Islands.** A group of small islands lying west of Borneo, in lat. 1° 30′ S., long. 108° 50′ E. They are under Dutch rule.

Carimata Strait. A strait between the islands of Borneo and Billiton.

Carino (kä-rē′nō). 1. In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," a courtier. He contrasts the corruption of the town with the Arcadian simplicity of the other characters. 2. The father of Zenocia in Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country."

Carinola (kä-rē-nō′lä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 12′ N., long. 13° 58′ E.

Carinthia (ka-rin′thi-ä). [G. *Kärnten*, from L. *Carni* (which see).] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Salzburg and Styria on the north, Styria on the east, Carniola, Küstenland, and Italy on the south, and the Tyrol on the west. It is very mountainous, containing the Carinthian and Noric Alps, and is traversed from west to east by the Drave. Its capital is Klagenfurt. It has [illegible] representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat and a Landtag of 37 members. About [illegible] of the inhabitants are Germans, about [illegible] per cent Slovenes; the great majority are Roman Catholics. Carinthia was a part of the ancient Noricum. It was colonized by Slavs, and was part of Charles the Great's empire. It became a separate duchy. Styria was separated from it [illegible]. It was acquired by Bohemia [illegible] and acquired by Austria in [illegible]. [illegible] crownland. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1890), [illegible]

Carinus (ka-rī′nus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Died near Margum, in Mœsia, 285 A. D. Roman emperor 283-285, elder son of Carus. He was appointed governor of the western provinces, with the title of Cæsar and Imperator, on the departure of his father and brother Numerianus on the Persian expedition, in the course of which Carus died [illegible], leaving the two brothers joint emperors. Numerianus died [illegible] proclaimed [illegible] Diocletian [illegible] near Margum in Mœsia [illegible]. He was, however, killed [illegible] by one of his own officers.

Caripunas (kä-rē-pö′näs). [Tupi, 'white [illegible] of the water.'] A tribe of [illegible] Indians on the river Madeira, especially about the rapids. [illegible] wandering tribes. They call themselves Mannu. The name *Caripuna* has been applied to other wandering hordes in various parts of the Amazon valley.

Cariris. See *Kiriris*.

Carisbrooke (kar′is-brük). A village in the Isle of Wight, England, 1 mile south of Newport. It is noted for its ruined castle.

Carisbrooke Castle. An ancient castle in the Isle of Wight, England, the place of captivity of Charles I., 1647-48. It is of Saxon foundation; but of the existing remains the keep is Norman, most of the towers and main walls are of the 13th century, and the outworks and chief residential buildings were added or remodeled under Queen Elizabeth. The castle is now ruinous, but extensive and exceedingly picturesque, with ivy-clad towers and ramparts.

Carker (kär′kėr), **James.** The manager in the offices of Dombey and Son, in Dickens's novel of that name. He is "sly of manner, sharp of tooth, soft of foot, watchful of eye, oily of tongue, cruel of heart, nice of habit." He induces Edith, the second wife of Dombey, to elope with him, to revenge herself on her husband. He is killed while trying to escape from Dombey, having been deceived and balked by Edith.

Carl (kärl). [G. *Carl*, *Karl*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, OHG. *Charal*, *Charel*, ML. *Carolus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, *Karlus*, OF. *Charles*, whence ME. and E. *Charles*; from OHG. *charal*, *charel*, MHG. *karl*, a man.] See *Charles*.

Carlee. See *Karli*.

Carlell (kär-lel′), **Lodowick.** An English dramatist of the first half of the 17th century. He was the reputed author of "The Deserving Favourite," a tragicomedy (1629), "Arviragus and Philicia" a tragicomedy (1639), "The Passionate Lover" (1655), "The Fool would be a Favourite, or the Discreet Lover" (1657), "Osmund, the Great Turk," a tragedy (1657), "Heraclius, Emperor of the East" (1664), and "The Spartan Ladies" (lost).

Carlén (kär-lan′), Madame (**Emilia Smith Flygare**). Born at Strömstad, Sweden, Aug. 8, 1807: died at Stockholm, Feb. 5, 1892. A Swedish novelist. Her works include "Waldemar Klein" (1838), "Gustav Lindorm" (1839), "Rosen pa Tistelön" (1842), etc.

Carlén, Johan Gabriel. Born in Westgotland, Sweden, July 9, 1814: died at Stockholm, July 6, 1875. A Swedish poet and author, second husband of Madame Carlén. He wrote "Romanser ur Svenska Volklifvet" (1846, "Romances of Swedish Life"), etc.

Carleton (kärl′tọn), **George.** Lived in the first half of the 18th century. An English officer, a captain of artillery: author of the "Military Memoirs, 1672-1713," often regarded as the work of Defoe.

Carleton, Guy. Born at Strabane, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1724: died at Stubbings, near Maidenhead, Nov. 10, 1808. An English soldier and administrator, created Baron Dorchester Aug. 21, 1786. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel June 18, 1757; took part in the siege of Louisburg; was wounded (then colonel) at the capture of Quebec; served at the siege of Belleisle 1761, and at the siege of Havana 1762; was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec Sept. 24, 1766, and governor Jan. 10, 1775; took command of the British troops in Canada; defended Quebec successfully against the American forces, Dec., 1775-May, 1776; captured Crown Point, Oct., 1776; was made lieutenant general Aug., 1777; succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America Feb. 23, 1782, arriving in New York May 5, and evacuating the city Nov. 25, 1783; and was again appointed governor of Quebec, April 11, 1786. He resigned the governorship in 1796.

Carleton, William. Born at Prillisk, Tyrone, Ireland, 1794: died at Dublin, Jan. 30, 1869. An Irish novelist, a delineator of Irish character and life. He wrote "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" (1830), "Tales of Ireland" (1834), "Fardorougha the Miser" (1839), "Valentine M'Clutchy" (1845), etc.

Carli (kär′lē), or **Carli-Rubbi** (-röb′bē), Count **Giovanni Rinaldo.** Born at Capodistria, near Triest, April 11, 1720: died at Milan, Feb. 22, 1795. An Italian political economist and antiquary. His chief works are "Delle monete e dell' istituzione delle zecche d'Italia" (1754-60), "Delle antichità italiche" (1788-91), "Lettere Americane" (1780-1781), etc.

Carlino (kär-lē′nō), **Carlo Antonio Bertinazzi.** Born at Turin, 1713: died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1783. An Italian pantomimist and improvisator.

Carlisle, Earls of. See *Howard*.

Carlisle (kär-līl′). [Formerly also *Carlile*, *Carlyle*, *Carlel*, ME. *Carlile*, *Karlile*, British *Caer Luel*, from *caer*, city, and *Luel*, from LL. *Luguvallum*, *Luguvallium*, or *Lugubalia*, the Roman name.] The capital of Cumberland, England, situated at the junction of the Caldew, Peteril, and Eden, in lat. 54° 54′ N., long. 2° 55′ W. It is an important railway center, and has manufactures of iron and cotton. It contains a cathedral and castle, and near it is the end of the Roman wall. The cathedral, as it now stands, is almost wholly of the 14th century. The Norman nave was burned in the 13th century, except the two bays nearest the transept, which have since constituted the entire nave. The fine choir is in the Decorated style, with a remarkably large and handsome Perpendicular east window (50 by 30 feet). The stalls are of the 15th century, with contemporaneous paintings on their backs. It was an important Roman town; was destroyed by the Danes about 875; and was rebuilt by William II. Bruce besieged it unsuccessfully in 1315, and it was the place of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645, and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Population (1891), 39,176.

Carlisle. The capital of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, situated 17 miles west-southwest of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Dickinson College, and was bombarded by the Confederates July 1, 1863. Population (1890), 7,620.

Carlisle (kär-līl′), **John Griffin.** Born in Kenton County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. An American statesman. His family came from near Culpeper in Virginia. In 1855 he went to Covington, Kentucky, to study law, supporting himself as a teacher in the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1866 entered the State senate of Kentucky. He served his term, and was reelected, but resigned. In 1876 he was elected to the 45th Congress, and remained in the House of Representatives until his promotion to the Senate in 1890 as successor to Senator Beck. He was speaker of the House 1883–89. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Cleveland, March 4, 1893.

Carlists (kär′lists), **The.** In Spanish history, the partizans of the pretender Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., and subsequent claimants under his title. Ferdinand repealed in 1829 the Salic law of succession, introduced by Philip V. in 1713, in accordance with which females could inherit the throne only in case of the total extinction of the male line; and by a decree of March, 1830, established the old Castilian law, in accordance with which the daughters and granddaughters of the king take precedence of his brothers and nephews. Ferdinand died Sept. 29, 1833, without male issue, and the throne descended to his minor daughter Isabella Maria II., who was placed under the regency of her mother Donna Maria Christina. Carlos, who was heir presumptive to the throne under the Salic law, refused to recognize the pragmatic sanction, and inaugurated, with the aid of the Clericals or Absolutists, a civil war which lasted from 1833 to 1840. (See *Cristinos.*) He resigned his claim in 1845 to his son Don Carlos, Duke of Montemolin, who entered Spain with 3,000 men in 1860, but was defeated at Tortosa, and made prisoner. His claim descended to his nephew Don Carlos (III.), who, after several short-lived risings in his name, headed a formidable insurrection from 1873 to 1876.

Carlo Buffone. See *Buffone.*

Carlo Khan (kär′lō kän). A nickname given to Charles James Fox, occasioned by the introduction of his India bill into Parliament in 1783.

Carlos (kär′los). [See *Charles.*] **1.** The treacherous younger brother of Biron in Southerne's play "Isabella."—**2.** An apathetic pedant in Cibber's comedy "Love Makes a Man." He is transformed by love into an enthusiastic and manly fellow.

Carlos (kär′los), **Don.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, July 8, 1545: died at Madrid, July 24, 1568. Eldest son of Philip II. of Spain and Maria of Portugal. He received the homage of the estates of Castile as crown prince in 1560. In 1567, angered by the appointment of the Duke of Alva to the governorship of the Netherlands, he struck at the duke with a poniard in the presence of the king. Having laid plans to escape from Spain, he was apprehended by his father, Jan. 18, 1568, and a commission was appointed to investigate his conduct. He died in prison a few months after, the manner of his death being involved in mystery. Tragedies with Don Carlos as subject have been written by Otway (1676), De Campistron (1683), De Chenier (1789), Schiller (1787) and others. See *Don Carlos.*

Carlos, Don (**Carlos Maria José Isidoro de Bourbon**). Born March 29, 1788: died at Triest, Austria-Hungary, March 10, 1855. A pretender to the throne of Spain, second son of Charles IV., and brother of Ferdinand VII. He was in 1808 compelled by Napoleon to renounce, with his brother, the right to the Spanish succession, and was detained with his brother at Valençay till 1814. He became after the restoration heir presumptive to the throne, but was deprived of this position by the abolition of the Salic law through the pragmatic sanction of March 29, 1830, and by the birth of the infanta Maria Isabella Oct. 10, 1830. On the death of Ferdinand, Sept. 29, 1833, he was proclaimed king by the clerical party, and was recognized by the pretender Dom Miguel of Portugal. Resistance being made hopeless by the Quadruple Treaty, concluded at London, April 22, 1834, between Spain, Portugal, England, and France, for the purpose of expelling the two pretenders from the Spanish peninsula, he embarked for England June 1, 1834. He returned to Spain, however, and appeared at the headquarters of the Absolutist or Carlist insurgents in Navarre, July 10, 1834, but was forced by the capture of his army by General Espartero to seek refuge across the French border, Sept. 14, 1839. He resigned his claims to his son Don Carlos, May 18, 1845, and assumed the title of Count de Molina.

Carlos, Don (**Carlos Luis Fernando de Bourbon**). Born at Madrid, Jan. 31, 1818: died at Triest, Austria-Hungary, Jan. 13, 1861. Eldest son of Don Carlos (1788–1855), called Count of Montemolin, pretender to the throne 1845–1861. He headed an unsuccessful rising in 1860.

Carlos, Don (**Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco,** Duke of Madrid). Born March 30, 1848. A pretender to the Spanish throne, nephew of Don Carlos (1818–1861), and son of Don Juan, who abdicated in his favor Oct. 3, 1868. His standard was raised in the north of Spain, April 21, 1872, and he himself entered Spain July 15, 1873. The war was carried on with some measure of success till after the fall of the republic and the proclamation of Alfonso XII. Tolosa, the last Carlist stronghold, fell in Jan., 1876. Since the death of Alfonso XII. Don Carlos has not prosecuted his claims in the field.

Carlos, Don. The principal character in Corneille's comedy "Don Sanche d'Aragon." He is really Don Sanche, the heir to the throne.

Carlos, Don. The extravagant and profligate husband of Victoria in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." She strikes a bold stroke and regains him.

Carlota (kär-lō′tä). See *Charlotte.*

Carlota Joaquina (kär-lo′tä zhō-ä-kē′nä) of Bourbon. Born at Madrid, April 25, 1775: died near Lisbon, 1830. A queen of Portugal, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. She married in 1790 Joao, infante of Portugal, afterward Joao VI. In 1807 she fled with the royal family of Portugal to Brazil, and remained there until 1821. She encouraged the intrigues of her favorite son, Dom Miguel, who in 1828 usurped the crown.

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin′ji-an) **Cycle.** A group of medieval poems dealing with the exploits of Charles the Great and his nobles.

Carlovingians. See *Carolingians.*

Carlovitz, or **Carlowitz.** See *Karlowitz.*

Carlow (kär′lō). An inland county in Leinster, Ireland. It is an important dairy country. Area, 349 square miles. Population (1891), 40,936.

Carlow, Ir. **Catherlogh** (kath′ėr-lōch). The capital of the county of Carlow, Ireland, situated on the Barrow in lat. 52° 51′ N., long. 6° 56′ W. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1650, and was the scene of an insurgent defeat in 1798. Population (1891), 6,619.

Carlowitz (kär′lō-vits), **Peace of.** A peace concluded Jan. 26, 1699, for twenty-five years, between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey, by the mediation of England and the Netherlands. Austria received the portion of Hungary between the Danube and Theiss, and was allowed to appropriate Transylvania; Russia received Azoff; Poland regained Podolia and the Ukraine; and Venice retained the Morea.

> The treaty of Carlowitz is memorable, not only on account of the magnitude of the territorial change which it ratified; not only because it marks the period when men ceased to dread the Ottoman Empire as an aggressive power; but, also, because it was then that the Porte and Russia took part, for the first time, in a general European Congress; and because, by admitting to that congress the representatives of England and Holland, neither of which states was a party to the war, both the Sultan and the Czar thus admitted the principle of intervention of the European powers, one with another, for the sake of the general good. *Creasy,* Hist. of the Ottoman Turks, p. 319.

Carlsbad. See *Karlsbad.*

Carlsburg. See *Karlsburg.*

Carlscrona. See *Karlskrona.*

Carlshamn. See *Karlshamn.*

Carlson (kärl′son), **Fredrik Ferdinand.** Born in Upland, Sweden, June 13, 1811: died at Stockholm, March 18, 1887. A Swedish historian and politician. He was minister of ecclesiastical affairs 1863–70 and 1875–78.

Carlsruhe. See *Karlsruhe.*

Carlstad. See *Karlstad.*

Carlstadt. See *Karlstadt.*

Carlton (kärl′ton), **The.** A London club established in 1832. It is a political club, strictly Conservative, founded by the Duke of Wellington. It held its first meeting in 1831. Its present house is at 94 Pall Mall, S. W.

Carlton House. A house formerly standing in what is now Carlton House Terrace, London. It was built for Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, in 1709, and in 1732 was occupied by the Prince of Wales, and afterward by the prince regent (George IV.). It was removed in 1827 to make room for Waterloo Place.

Carluke (kär′lök). A mining town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, southeast of Glasgow.

Carlyle (kär-līl′), **Alexander.** Born at Prestonpans, Scotland, Jan. 26, 1722: died at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Aug. 25, 1805. A Scotch clergyman, minister at Inveresk from 1748 until his death. He wrote an "Autobiography" (edited by John Hill Burton 1860), some political and other pamphlets, etc. He was a man of genial character and the intimate friend of Hume, Smollett, and other Scottish men of letters. His patronage of the theater was a cause of scandal in the Scottish Church.

Carlyle, Jane Baillie Welsh. Born at Haddington, England, July 14, 1801: died while driving in Hyde Park, London, April 21, 1866. She was the daughter of John Welsh, a surgeon of Haddington, and was noted for her wit and beauty. She married Thomas Carlyle, at Templand, Oct. 17, 1826. Her letters and memorials, were edited by J. A. Froude in 1883.

Carlyle, John Aitken. Born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, July 7, 1801: died at Dumfries, Dec. 15, 1879. A Scottish physician, younger brother of Thomas Carlyle. From 1831 to 1843 he was traveling physician, first to Lady Clare, and then to the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1852 he married, and after the death of his wife (1854) resided in Edinburgh. He published a translation of Dante's "Inferno" (1849).

Carlyle, Joseph Dacre. Born at Carlisle, England, 1759: died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, April 12, 1804. An English Orientalist. He was a graduate of Cambridge University, professor of Arabic in 1795, and chancellor of Carlisle in 1793. He published "Specimens of Arabic Poetry" (1796), "Poems, suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece" (1805).

Carlyle, Thomas. Born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 4, 1795: died at Chelsea, London, Feb. 4, 1881. A celebrated Scottish essayist and historian. He was educated at Annan Grammar School and Edinburgh University (which he entered in the fall of 1809); became mathematical tutor at Annan in 1814, and schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy, with Irving, in 1816; removed to Edinburgh, Dec., 1819, to study law, supporting himself by giving lessons in mathematics and by writing for encyclopedias; became tutor of Charles and Arthur Buller in the spring of 1822; visited London and Paris 1824–25; married Jane Baillie Welsh, Oct. 17, 1826, and resided at Comely Bank, Edinburgh; removed May, 1828, to Craigenputtoch, where he remained until 1834; and settled at 5 (now 24) Cheyne Row, Chelsea, June 10, 1834. He was elected rector of Edinburgh University, delivering the usual address, April 2, 1866; and in 1874 he received the Prussian Order of Merit. He published a large number of essays and brief articles, a "Life of Schiller" (in the "London Magazine" 1823–24, and separately 1825), a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" (1824), a translation of Legendre's "Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry" (1824), "Specimens of German Romance" (1827), "Sartor Resartus" (in "Fraser's Magazine" 1833–34, and separately, Boston, 1835; English ed. 1838), "The French Revolution" (1837), "Chartism" (1839), "Heroes and Hero-worship" (1841), "Past and Present" (1843), "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches" (1845), "Latter-day Pamphlets" (1850), "Life of John Sterling" (1851), "History of Frederick the Great" (1858–1865). His complete works were published, 1872–74, in thirty-seven volumes; "People's Edition," 1871. "Reminiscences," edited by Froude (1881). Life by Froude, "Thomas Carlyle: A History of the First Forty Years of his Life" (1882).

Carmagnola (kär-män-yō′lä). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Mella 15 miles south-southeast of Turin. It was the birthplace of Bussone, associated with the "Carmagnole" according to one version of its origin.

Carmagnola, originally **Francesco Bussone.** Born at Carmagnola, Italy, about 1390: executed at Venice, May 5, 1432. An Italian condottiere, in the service of Milan and Venice.

Carmagnole (kär-mä-nyōl′), **La.** A song and dance popular during the French Revolution. It rivaled "Ça ira." The tune originated in Provence, and was probably a country-dance tune. It was adapted to a patriotic song written in Aug. or Sept., 1792. The original song was military only, and not the bloody "Carmagnole des Royalistes" of 1793. The last lines of the stanzas in all the versions, however, were

"Dansons la Carmagnole,
Vive le son, vive le son!
Dansons la Carmagnole,
Vive le son du canon!"

Carmania (kär-mā′ni-ạ̈). The ancient name of a region in southern Persia, now called Kirman.

Carmarthen, or **Caermarthen** (kär-mär′ᴛʜen). The capital of Carmarthenshire, Wales, situated on the Towy in lat. 51° 51′ N., long. 4° 22′ W.: said to be the Roman Maridunum. Population (1891), 10,338.

Carmarthenshire (kär-mär′ᴛʜen-shir). A county of South Wales, bounded by Cardigan on the north, Brecknock and Glamorgan on the east, Carmarthen Bay on the south, and Pembroke on the west. Area, 929 square miles. Population (1891), 130,574.

Carmel (kär′mel). [Heb., 'park' (?).] **1.** A mountain-ridge in Palestine which branches off from the mountains of Samaria, and stretches in a long line to the northwest toward the Mediterranean. It fell within the lot of the tribe of Asher, and is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. It was the scene of many of the deeds of the two great prophets Elijah and Elisha. The mountain is formed of hard gray limestone with nodules and veins of flint, abounds in caves, and is covered with a rich vegetation. The highest part of the mountain, its northwestern end, rises 1,742 feet above the sea. Its grottoes were the abodes of Christian hermits from the early times of Christianity. In 1207 they were organized into the order of Carmelites, and their monastery is situated 480 feet above the sea, where the mountain slopes down to a promontory in the direction of the sea.
2. A city in the mountains of Judah (Josh. xv. 55). The modern ruins of Kurmul are situated about seven miles below Hebron, in a slightly southeast direction.

Carmen (kär'men). 1. A story by Prosper Mérimée, published in 1847.—2. An opera (words by Meilhac and Halévy) founded on Mérimée's story, with music by Bizet, first produced at the Opéra Comique, March 3, 1875.

Carmen Seculare (kär'men sek-ū-lā'rē). [L., 'secular hymn.'] A hymn composed by Horace on the occasion of the "Secular Games," 17 B. C.

Carmen Sylva (kär'men sil'vä). The pseudonym of Queen Elizabeth of Rumania.

Carmontel, or **Carmontelle** (kär-môn-tel') (**Louis Carrogis**). Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1717: died there, Dec. 26, 1806. A French dramatist, author of "Proverbes dramatiques" (1768–1811), "Théâtre de campagne" (1775).

Carnac (kär-näk'). [ML. *Carnacus*, prob. from **Carnus*, sing. of *Carni*, name of a Gallo-Ligurian tribe.] 1. A town in the department of Morbihan, France, situated 18 miles southeast of Lorient. It is famous for its ancient remains, including the menhirs, or prehistoric upright stones, composing three groups arranged in rows or avenues, and numbering in all about 1,000. The stones are unworked blocks of granite, hoary with lichens, set in the ground at their smaller ends, and some of them 16 feet high. The object of these remarkable monuments is unknown: they were not sepulchral. Many tumuli, dolmens, and other similar monuments exist in the neighborhood, abounding in remains of the age of polished stone. Population (1891), commune, 2,901.

2. See *Karnak*.

Carnarvon, or **Caernarvon** (kär-när'von). The chief town of Carnarvonshire, Wales: a seaport and watering-place. It is situated on the Menai Strait, in lat. 53° 9' N., long. 4° 17' W. It is near the Roman station Segontium, and contains a castle, one of the greatest of surviving medieval strongholds. It was founded by Edward I. toward the end of the 13th century. Its battlemented towers are polygonal, each surmounted by a slender turret of similar form. The castle has been in part restored and contains some public offices. Population (1891), 9,804.

Carnarvon, Earl of. See *Dormer* and *Herbert*.

Carnarvonshire (kär-när'von-shir). A county in North Wales, lying between Beaumaris Bay on the north, Denbigh on the east, Merioneth and Cardigan Bay on the south, and the Menai Strait and Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is mountainous, as it contains the Snowdon range. It has rich mineral deposits, particularly slate. Area, 577 square miles. Population (1891), 118,225.

Carnatic, or **Karnatic** (kär-nat'ik), **The.** A name formerly given to a country on the eastern coast of British India, extending from Cape Comorin to about lat. 16° N. It is now included in the governorship of Madras. It was governed in the 18th century by the nawab at Arcot, who was vassal to the Nizam of Hyderabad. It passed under British administration about 1801; the last nawab died in 1853.

Carnaval de Venise (kär-nä-väl' dė ve-nēz'). [F., 'Carnival of Venice.'] A popular air heard by Paganini in Venice, which he embroidered with a series of burlesque variations, and which became a favorite all over the world. Ambroise Thomas introduced the air in the overture to his opera to which he gave the same name, and which he produced Dec. 9, 1857.

Carné (kär-nā'), **Louis Marcien,** Comte **de.** Born at Quimper, France, Feb. 17, 1804: died at Quimper, Feb. 12, 1876. A French publicist. His works include "Études sur l'histoire du gouvernement représentatif en France de 1789 à 1848" (1855), etc.

Carneades (kär-nē'a-dēz). Born at Cyrene about 213 B. C.: died 129 B. C. A Greek skeptical philosopher and rhetorician, called the founder of the third or New Academy.

Carnegie (kär-ne'gi), **Andrew.** Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1837. A Scotch-American steel-manufacturer. His father was a weaver. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, went to Pittsburg, acquired wealth by various speculative operations, and [illegible] works which have [illegible] in the world. He has written "Round the World" (1884), "Triumphant Democracy" (1886), etc.

Carneia (kär-nē'yä). [Gr. Κάρνεια.] A Spartan festival, lasting 9 days, in the month of August.

The Carneia [illegible] the Spartan month Carneius, the Athenian Metageitnion, corresponding nearly to our August. It was a festival in honor of Apollo Carneius, [illegible] Can. pars I. c. 33). It was of a warlike character, like the Athenian Boedromia. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 167, note.

Carneiro de Campos (kär-nā'rō de käm'pōs), **José Joaquim,** Marquis of Caravellas. Born at Bahia, March 4, 1768: died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8, 1836. A Brazilian statesman. He was one of three regents chosen in April, 1831, to govern during the minority of Pedro II.

Carneiro Leão (kär-nā'rō lä-oun'), **Honorio Hermeto.** Born at Jacuhy, Minas Geraes, Jan. 11, 1801: died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 3, 1856. A Brazilian statesman. He was minister of justice Sept., 1832,–March, 1833; prime minister from Jan. 20, 1843, to Feb., 1844; president successively of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco; envoy to the Platine States; and again prime minister from Dec. 5, 1854, until his death. He was marquis of Paraná from Dec., 1854.

Carni (kär'nī). In ancient history, an Alpine tribe (probably Celtic) inhabiting the mountainous region between Venetia and Noricum: conquered by the Roman Scaurus, 115 B. C.

Carnic Alps (kär'nik alps). [L. *Carnicus*, Gr. *Καρνικός*, from *Carni*.] A division of the Alps in northeastern Italy, and in Carinthia and Tyrol.

Carnicer (kär-nē-thār'), **Ramon.** Born at Tarrega, in Lerida, Spain, Oct. 24, 1789: died at Madrid, March 17, 1855. A Spanish composer of operas, songs, and church music. His best opera is "El Colon" (1831).

Carnifex Ferry (kär'ni-feks fer'i). A place near Gauley River, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Here, Sept. 10, 1861, the Federals under Rosecrans repulsed the Confederates under Floyd.

Carniola (kär-ni-ō'lä). [G. *Krain*.] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Carinthia and Styria on the north, Croatia on the east, Croatia, Fiume, and Kustenland on the south, and Kustenland on the west. Its surface is mountainous, traversed by the Julian and Carnic Alps, and the Save valley lies in the north. It has mines of coal, quicksilver, iron, and manganese. It has 10 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and a Landtag of 37 members. Its capital is Laibach. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The vast majority of the inhabitants are Slovenes, with some thousands of Germans and Croats. It was comprised in the ancient Noricum and Pannonia. Colonized by Slovenes and conquered by Charles the Great. It was a medieval mark and duchy, and has been ruled by the house of Hapsburg since 1282. It was a part of the Illyrian provinces under Napoleon, and was restored to Austria in 1814. It became a crownland in 1849. Area, 3,856 square miles. Population (1890), 498,958.

Carnot (kär-nō'), **Lazare Hippolyte.** Born at St. Omer, France, April 6, 1801: died at Paris, March 16, 1888. A French politician and publicist, son of Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Carnot. He was minister of public instruction 1848, was member of the Corps Législatif 1863–69, and became life senator in 1875.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite. Born at Nolay, Burgundy, France, May 13, 1753: died at Magdeburg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1823. A celebrated French statesman, strategist, and man of science. He was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention 1792, and served with great distinction as war minister 1793–95, his successful labors winning him the popular title of "organizer of victory." He was a member of the Directory 1795–1797; tribune 1802–07; governor of Antwerp 1814; and minister of the interior under Napoleon, 1815. He wrote "Sur la métaphysique du calcul infinitésimal" (1797), etc.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi. Born at Limoges, Aug. 11, 1837: died at Lyons, June 24, 1894. A French statesman, son of Lazare Hippolyte Carnot. He became prefect of the department of Seine-Inférieure and member of the National Assembly in 1871; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, became under secretary of state in the department of public works, Aug. 26, 1878, and minister of public works under Ferry Sept. 23, 1880. He was vice-president of the Chamber 1883–84; minister of finance 1885–86; and was elected president of the republic Dec. 3, 1887. He was assassinated by an anarchist.

Carnot, Nicolas Léonard Sadi. Born at Paris, June 1, 1796: died there, Aug. 24, 1832. A noted French physicist. His most noted work is "Réflexions sur la puissance motrice du feu et les machines propres à développer cette puissance" (1824), famous in the history of modern physics.

Carnutes (kär-nū'tēz), or **Carnuti** (-tī). An ancient tribe of central Gaul, living in the vicinity of Orléans and Chartres. They were at war with Cæsar 52–51 B. C.

Car of Juggernaut. See *Juggernaut*.

Carolan (kär'ō-lan), **Turlogh.** Born at Newtown, near Nobber, Westmeath, Ireland, about 1670: died March 25, 1738. An Irish itinerant minstrel.

Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nä). [Fem. of ML. *Carolus*, Charles. See *Caroline*.] See *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

Carolina Maria (kä-rō-lē'nä mä-rē'ä). Queen of Naples. Born at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1752: died at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Sept. 8, 1814. A daughter of Francis I., emperor of Germany, and wife of Ferdinand IV. of Naples. She caused Acton's appointment as prime minister in 1784.

Caroline (kar'ō-līn), **Amelia Elizabeth.** [NL. *Carolina*: see *Carolina*.] Born May 17, 1768: died Aug. 7, 1821. Queen of George IV. of England, and second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, and Augusta, sister of George III. She married George, then prince of Wales, April 8, 1795; was abandoned by the prince in 1796 (a formal separation); lived in retirement until 1813; traveled abroad 1813–20; returned to England June 5, 1820, and was accused of adultery and tried before the House of Lords, Aug., 1820. The trial was abandoned Nov. 10, 1820. Her domestic troubles and trial played an important part in English politics. Throughout she had strong popular support.

Caroline Matilda. Born at London, July 22, 1751: died at Alle, Germany, May 11, 1775. Queen of Denmark and Norway, wife of Christian VII., and youngest child of Frederick, prince of Wales. She was married Nov. 8, 1766; became involved in an amour with Struensee, court physician (later created, through her influence and the imbecility of the king, a count and raised to the most influential position in the state), and in various political complications; and was arrested with Struensee and others on the night of Jan. 16–17, 1772, and banished.

Caroline, Wilhelmina. Born March 1, 1683: died Nov. 20, 1737. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, wife of George II., and daughter of John Frederick, margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. She married George, then electoral prince of Hanover, Sept. 2, 1705; went to England on the accession of George I.; ascended the throne June 11, 1727; took an active part in politics, and was a firm supporter of Walpole; and several times acted as regent during the absence of the king. Her bitter hostility toward her eldest son, Frederick, prince of Wales, was notorious. She is introduced by Sir Walter Scott in "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," where Jeanie Deans has an interview with her at Richmond.

Carolines (kar'ō-līnz), or **Caroline Islands.** An archipelago in the Pacific, in lat. 3°–11° N., long. 137°–163° E. The name includes usually the Pelew Islands. The chief islands are Yap, Ponape, Strong Island, Babel-thouap, and Rouk. Its inhabitants are Polynesians. It belongs to Spain. The dispute between Spain and Germany in 1885 regarding Yap was settled in favor of Spain.

Carolingia, or **Karolingia** (kar-ō-lin'ji-ä). A name given to the western kingdom of the Franks, the nucleus of the modern France.

Carolingians (kar-ō-lin'ji-anz), or **Carlovingians** (kär-lō-vin'ji-anz). [F. *Carlovingiens*, G. *Karolinger*.] A royal house descended from Frankish lords in Austrasia in the 7th century. It furnished the 2d dynasty of French kings (751–987), a dynasty of German emperors and kings (752–911), and a dynasty of Italian sovereigns (774–961).

Carolus Duran. See *Duran*.

Caron, or **Carron** (ka-rôn'), **Franciscus.** Born in Holland, of French parents: died 1674. A navigator. He went to Japan in his youth, became a member of the Dutch Council of the Indies, was appointed director-general of the French commerce in India by Colbert in 1666, and was drowned near Lisbon in 1674 as he was returning to France from the East. Author of a "Description of Japan" (Dutch), 1636.

Caron (ka-rôn'), **René Édouard.** Born in Ste. Anne, Côte de Beaupré, Canada, 1800: died Dec. 13, 1876. A Canadian politician and jurist. He became judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1853, served as commissioner for codifying the laws of Lower Canada in 1857, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec in February, 1873, which post he retained until his death.

Caroor. See *Karur*.

Carouge (kä-rözh'). A town in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, situated on the Arve adjoining Geneva. Population (1888), 5,703.

Carpaccio (kär-pä'chō), **Vittore.** Born in Istria, 1450 (?): died after 1522. A Venetian painter. Little is known of his life. He was a pupil of the elder Vivarini, and afterward of Gentile Bellini. He is reported to have accompanied Bellini to Constantinople, to which experience may be attributed his fondness for Oriental costumes in his pictures. The great series of subjects from the life of St. Ursula, in the academy at Venice, gives the best as well as the most favorable conception of his work executed after 1490. The series of pictures in San Giorgio degli Schiavoni which Ruskin has made so prominent was painted by the order of the Hospice of St. George, 1502–08.

Carpani (kär-pä'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Villalbese, near Milan, Jan. 28, 1752: died at Vienna, Jan. 22, 1825. An Italian librettist and musical writer. He published "La Haydine" (a work on Haydn, 1812).

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-an) **Mountains.** [G. *Karpaten*, L. **Carpates*, Gr. Καρπάτης (Ptolemy).] A mountain system in central Europe. It extends from Presburg in Austria-Hungary in a semicircle, separating Hungary and Transylvania on one side from Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Rumania on the other. Its chief divisions are the West Carpathians (or Beskiden), the Central Carpathians (containing the Tatra Mountains, Gerlsdorfer Spitze, 8,737 feet), East Carpathians (Ostbeskiden), and Transylvanian Alps (Negoi, 8,320 feet). It is noted for mineral wealth.

Carpathian Sea, L. **Carpathium Mare** (kär-pa'thi-um ma're). The ancient name for a small part of the Ægean Sea lying north of Carpathus.

Carpathus (kär'pa-thus), or **Karpathos** (-thos). [Gr. *Κάρπαθος*.] An island in the Ægean Sea southwest of Rhodes: the modern Skarpanto or Karpathos. It belongs to Turkey. In ancient times it was under Rhodian rule. Length, 32 miles.

Carpeaux (kär-pō′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Valenciennes, France, May 11, 1827: died at the Castle of Bécon, near Asnières, Oct. 11, 1875. A noted French sculptor. He studied first at the École d'Architecture of Valenciennes, and later went to Paris where he remained until 1844. He was associated with Chapu and Charles Garnier, and was a pupil of Rude and Duret. In 1853 he made the bas-relief of the "Submission of Abd-el-Kadir" (which secured for him the interest of Napoleon III.) for the pavillon de Rohan du Louvre; Sept. 9, 1854, he won the grand prix de Rome with "Hector and Astyanax." Most of his works are in Paris.

Carpentaria (kär-pen-tä′ri-ä), **Gulf of.** A gulf which indents the northern coast of Australia, west of Cape York peninsula. Width, 300–400 miles. Named (1644) for Captain Pieter Carpenter.

Carpenter (kär′pen-tėr), **Lant.** Born at Kidderminster, Sept. 2, 1780: drowned off the Italian coast (probably washed overboard), April 5, 1840. An English Unitarian clergyman, pastor at Exeter 1805–17, and subsequently at Bristol. He wrote an "Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament" (1806), a "Harmony, a synoptical arrangement of the Gospels" (1835), etc.

Carpenter, Mary. Born at Exeter, April 3, 1807: died at Bristol, June 14, 1877. An English philanthropist and writer, eldest child of Rev. Lant Carpenter, and sister of William Benjamin Carpenter. She founded a girls' school at Bristol in 1829; established various societies and schools for the poor, and reformatories; visited India 1866–67, to study the education of Indian women 1868–69, when she took charge of a female normal school at Bombay 1869–70, and for the last time 1875–76; and visited the United States and Canada in 1873, speaking on prison reform.

Carpenter, Matthew Hale. Born at Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881. An American politician and lawyer, United States senator from Wisconsin 1869–75 and 1879–81.

Carpenter, William Benjamin. Born at Exeter, Oct. 29, 1813: died at London, Nov. 19, 1885. A noted English naturalist, eldest son of Rev. Lant Carpenter. He studied medicine at University College, London, and at the Edinburgh Medical School, graduating at the latter institution; became Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution (1844), Fellow of the Royal Society (1844), professor of forensic medicine at University College, lecturer on geology at the British Museum, principal of University Hall (1851–59), and registrar of the University of London (1856–1879). He took part as naturalist in several expeditions for deep sea exploration in the Lightning (1868), between the north of Ireland and the Faroe Islands; in the Porcupine (1869-70); in the Shearwater (1871), between Great Britain and Portugal; and in the Challenger (1872-76). He published numerous papers on physiological and zoological topics, including "The Principles of General and Comparative Physiology" (1839: "Comparative Physiology" separately published 1854), "A Popular Cyclopedia of Science" (1843), "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera" (1862), "The Microscope and its Revelations" (1856), "The Principles of Mental Physiology" (1874), etc.

Carpentras (kär-poṅ-träs′). A town in the department of Vaucluse, southeastern France, (the ancient Carpentoracte), situated on the river Auzon 15 miles northeast of Avignon. It contains many antiquities. Population (1891), 9,778.

Carpi (kär′pē). A town in the province of Modena, Italy, situated 10 miles north-northwest of Modena. Its cathedral was built by Peruzzi in 1520, and is interesting as based on Bramante's design for St. Peter's. A fragment in the sanctuary, with some curious sculpture, belongs to the original cathedral of the 11th century. Population, 6,000.

Carpi. A village in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Adige 28 miles southeast of Verona. It was the scene of a victory of Prince Eugene over the French under Catinat in 1701.

Carpini (kär-pē′nē), **Giovanni Piano.** Born at Fian dei Carpini, near Perugia, about 1200. An Italian Franciscan, papal legate to the Khan of Tatary 1245–47. He wrote "Liber Tartarorum" (ed. by d'Avezac 1838).

Carpio, Bernardo del. See *Bernardo del Carpio.*

Carpocrates (kär-pok′ra-tēz), or **Carpocras** (kär′pō-kras). Lived probably in the reign of Hadrian (117–138 A. D.). A celebrated Alexandrian Gnostic. See *Carpocratians.*

Carpocratians (kär-pō-krā′shianz). A sect of Gnostics of the 2d century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. See the extract.

> The Carpocratians were avowed Eclectics: they worshipped, as benefactors of the human race, the images of Zoroaster, Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and Jesus Christ, as well as that of their own founder. By this school were received, possibly were invented, many of the astrologic or theurgic books attributed to Zoroaster and other ancient sages. The Jewish Scriptures were the works of inferior angels; of the Christian, they received only the Gospel of St. Matthew. The supreme, unknown, uncreated Deity was the Monad; the visible world was the creation, the domain of inferior beings. But the Carpocratian system was much simpler and, in some respects, rejecting generally the system of Æons, or Emanations, approached much nearer to Christianity than those of most of the Gnostics.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 83.

Carpzov (kärp′tsof), **Benedict.** Born at Brandenburg, Germany, Oct. 22, 1565: died at Wittenberg, Germany, Nov. 26, 1624. A noted German jurist.

Carpzov, Benedict. Born at Wittenberg, Germany, May 27, 1595: died at Leipsic, Aug. 30, 1666. A German jurist, son of Benedict Carpzov. He wrote "Definitiones forenses" (1668), "Practica nova rerum criminalium" (1635), etc.

Carpzov, Benedict Gottlob. Born at Dresden, Sept. 26, 1679: died at Lübeck, Germany, April 7, 1767. A German theologian.

Carquin (kär-kēn′). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived south of Carquinez Straits, California, and eastward to the mouth of San Joaquin River. See *Costanoan.*

Carr (kär), or **Ker, Robert.** Died July, 1645. A British politician, of Scotch birth, created Viscount Rochester March 25, 1611, and Earl of Somerset Nov. 3, 1613. He came to England as a page of James I.; became a favorite of the king; was "the first Scotchman promoted by James to a seat in the English House of Lords"; fell in love with Lady Essex who, with the aid of the king, procured a divorce from her husband and married Carr (then Earl of Somerset), Dec. 26, 1613; was implicated in the poisoning by Lady Essex of Sir Thomas Overbury, who had at first promoted their intrigue, but later opposed their marriage; and was tried and condemned to death in 1615, but was finally pardoned. The prosecution was conducted by Bacon as attorney-general.

Carr, Sir **Robert.** Born in Northumberland, England: died at Bristol, England, June 1, 1667. A British commissioner in New England in 1664. With Nicolls he took New Amsterdam from the Dutch (1664), and named it New York.

Carracci (kär-rä′chē), or **Caracci** (kä-rä′chē), **Agostino.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 16, 1558: died at Parma, Italy, March 22, 1602. An Italian engraver and painter of the Bolognese school, brother of Annibale Carracci.

Carracci, Annibale. Born at Bologna, Nov. 3, 1560: died at Rome, July 15, 1609. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school, a pupil of his cousin Lodovico Carracci. In 1580 he went to Parma to study the works of Correggio, and in 1600 decorated the ceiling of a gallery in the Farnese palace, which was declared by Poussin to excel all other works but those of Raphael. He was associated with his cousin Lodovico in conducting the academy at Bologna.

Carracci, Lodovico. Born at Bologna, Italy, April 21, 1555: died at Bologna, Nov. 13, 1619. An Italian painter, founder of the Bolognese school, noted as a teacher. The best pupils of his school were Domenichino and Guido. His chief works are at Bologna.

Carrara (kär-rä′rä). A town in the province of Massa-e-Carrara, Italy, in lat. 44° 5′ N., long. 10° 6′ E. It is famous for the neighboring quarries of marble. Population, 11,000.

Carrasco (ka-ras′ko; Sp. pron. kär-räs′kō), **Samson,** Sp. **Sanson.** A bachelor or licentiate in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," who played practical jokes.

Carratalá (kär-rä-tä-lä′), **José.** Born at Alicante, Dec. 14, 1781: died at Madrid, 1854. A Spanish general. In 1815 he went with Morillo to Venezuela, passed thence to Peru, and fought against the revolutionists there, 1819–24, attaining the rank of field-marshal. In 1833 he commanded the forces in Tarragona against the Carlists, and shortly after he fought against them in Biscay. In March, 1835, he was made captain-general of Estremadura, and he subsequently held the same office in Valencia, Murcia, and Old Castile. In 1840 he was named senator and minister of war, and his rank was raised to lieutenant-general.

Carré (kä-rā′), **Michel.** Born at Paris, 1819: died there, June 27, 1872. A French dramatist and librettist for vaudevilles and comic operas. He collaborated with Jules Barbier after 1849.

Carrel (kä-rel′), **Nicolas Armand.** Born at Rouen, France, May 8, 1800: died at St. Mandé, near Paris, July 24, 1836. A French journalist and republican leader. He was editor of the "National" at Paris, 1830–36, and was mortally wounded in a duel July 22, 1836.

Carreño de Miranda (kär-rā′nyō dā mē-rän′-dä), **Juan.** Born at Avilés, in Asturias, Spain, March 25, 1614: died at Madrid, Sept., 1685. A Spanish painter, chiefly of portraits and religious compositions.

Carrera (kär-rā′rä), **José Miguel de.** Born at Santiago, Oct. 15, 1785: died at Mendoza, in the Argentine, Sept. 4, 1821. A Chilian revolutionist. In 1811, with his brothers, Juan José and Luis, he headed the revolt against the Spaniards which had already broken out, and became the first president of Chile. He was deposed in favor of O'Higgins in 1813, and though the rivals joined forces in 1814, they were defeated by the Spaniards at the battle of Rancagua (Oct. 2, 1814). Carrera fled to Buenos Ayres, and in 1815 went to the United States. He returned in 1816, but was forbidden to proceed to Chile. Driven in 1821 to take refuge among the Indians, he was betrayed by his own men and shot as a rebel.

Carrera, Rafael. Born in Guatemala City, 1815: died there, April 4, 1865. A Guatemalan revolutionist of mixed white and Indian blood. He joined the revolt against the Federal party of Central America in 1837, became commander of the Guatemalan insurgents, and 1844–48 was president of Guatemala. In 1852 he was reelected, and in 1854 he was made president for life, and practically dictator.

Carrey (kä-rā′), **Jacques.** Born at Troyes, 1646: died 1726. A French painter, a pupil of Lebrun. He made numerous journeys to the Orient, during one of which he executed a series of sketches from the Parthenon, then (Nov., 1674) in a good state of preservation. These drawings, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, have been invaluable to students of Greek art. Carrey also assisted Lebrun in his great compositions.

Carrhæ (kar′ē). In ancient geography, a town in Mesopotamia, in lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 39° 2′ E. It is usually identified with the scriptural Haran, or Harran. Near here, 53 B. C., the Roman triumvir Crassus suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of the Parthians, by whom he was shortly after killed in an interview with one of their satraps.

Carrick (kar′ik). The southern district of Ayrshire, Scotland. It is south of the Doon.

Carrick, Earl of. See *Bruce, Robert de.*

Carrickfergus (kar-ik-fėr′gus). A seaport in Ulster, Ireland, situated on Belfast Lough 9 miles northeast of Belfast. It forms a county (with the adjacent districts, inclosed by Antrim). The leading industries are fisheries and cheese manufacture. William III. landed here in 1690, and it was captured by the French in 1760. The castle, a splendid Norman fortress, was built by De Courcy in 1178, and is now occupied by a royal garrison. It stands on a rock, with water on three sides. The entrance is by a gateway flanked by semicircular towers and defended by portcullis and other medieval devices. The donjon is an enormous square tower of five stories. Population (1891), 8,923.

Carrick's Ford. A place on the Cheat River, in Tucker County, West Virginia. Here, July 14, 1861, the Federals under Morris defeated the Confederates under Garnett.

Carrier. See *Takulli.*

Carrier (kär-yā′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Yolet, near Aurillac, France, 1756: guillotined at Paris, Dec. 16, 1794. A French revolutionist, deputy to the Convention in 1792, notorious for his cruelty in the revolutionary tribunal at Nantes 1793–94.

Carriere (kär-yãr′), **Moritz.** Born March 5, 1817: died Jan. 19, 1895. A German philosopher and writer on esthetics, professor of philosophy at Giessen.

Carriès (kär-iās′), **Jean.** Born about 1856: died July 1, 1894. A noted French sculptor. He first exhibited in the Salon of 1892: on the opening day he received the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was the discoverer of a stoneware in which many of his best effects were produced.

Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel (kär-rēl′yō dā men-dō′thä ē pē-men-tel′), **Diego,** Count of Priego and Marquis of Gelves. Born about 1560: died after 1627. A Spanish general and administrator, the second son of the Marquis of Tavara. He was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) from Sept. 21, 1621. In 1623 he had a quarrel with the archbishop on questions of jurisdiction: this resulted in the triumph of the archbishop, and the viceroy was deposed and imprisoned by the audience Jan., 1624. He returned to Spain in 1626.

Carrington, Lord. See *Primrose, Archibald,* and *Smith, Robert.*

Carrington (kar′ing-ton), **Richard Christopher.** Born at Chelsea, England, May 26, 1826: died at Churt, Surrey, Nov. 27, 1875. An English astronomer. He was noted for his observations of the minor planets, fixed stars, and the sun, made chiefly at his private observatory at Red Hill, near Reigate, Surrey.

Carrion (kar-re-on′), **Geronimo.** An Ecuadorian politician, elected president of the republic Aug. 4, 1865. In Jan., 1866, he joined with Chile and Peru in the defensive alliance against Spain. After being subjected to a vote of censure by Congress, he resigned Nov., 1867.

Carrizo Indians. See *Comecrudo.*

Carroll (kar′ol), **Charles,** "of Carrollton." Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737: died at Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1832. An American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was United States senator from Maryland 1789–91.

Carroll, Lewis. A pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

Carrollton (kar′ol-ton). A former town in Louisiana. It is now a part of New Orleans.

Carron (kar′on). 1. A river in Stirlingshire, Scotland, which flows into the Firth of Forth

10 miles southeast of Stirling. At one time it was the northern boundary of the Roman Empire.—2. A village on the river Carron, 9 miles southeast of Stirling. It is noted for its iron-works: the first carronades were cast here in 1779.

Carrousel, Arc du. See *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.*

Carrousel (kär-ö-zel′), **Place du.** [F. *carrousel*, a tilt or tilting-match, It. *carosello*, from *garosello*, a festival or tournament.] The space extending along the eastern court of the Tuileries, and inclosed by the buildings of the Old and New Louvre. It was originally the space between the eastern façade of the Tuileries and the enceinte of Charles V., which was laid out about 1600 as a garden called the 'Parterre de Mademoiselle' in honor of Mademoiselle Montpensier, who then lived in the Tuileries. In the reign of Louis XIV. a great carrousel or tilt, which surpassed all previous ones, was held here June 5 and 6, 1662, and the place was called Place du Carrousel, and has since kept that name. All sorts of knightly games were played by the king, his guests, and courtiers, in costumes of all nations. As late as 1850 the space between the old city fosse and the Louvre was still occupied by streets and houses. When the northern gallery was built between the two palaces (the Old and New Louvre?), under Napoleon III., the entire space was cleared, and is now called Place du Carrousel.

Carruthers (ka-rö′ᵺėrz), **Robert.** Born at Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799: died at Inverness, May 26, 1878. A Scottish journalist and man of letters, editor and proprietor of the "Inverness Courier." He was the biographer and editor of Pope, and the compiler, with Robert Chambers, of "Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature," etc.

Carse of Gowrie. See *Gowrie.*

Carson (kär′son), **Christopher,** usually called **"Kit" Carson.** Born in Madison County, Ky., Dec. 24, 1809: died at Fort Lynn, Col., May 23, 1868. An American trapper, guide, soldier, and Indian agent in New Mexico.

Carson City. The capital of Nevada, situated in lat. 39° 10′ N., long. 119° 46′ W. There are gold- and silver-mines in the vicinity. Population (1890), 3,950.

Carstares (kär-stãrz′), **William.** Born at Cathcart, near Glasgow, Feb. 11, 1649: died Dec. 28, 1715. A noted Scottish Presbyterian divine. He was chaplain to William, prince of Orange, 1686, royal chaplain 1688–1715, principal of the University of Edinburgh 1703, and four times moderator of the assembly.

Cartagena, or **Carthagena** (kär-ta-(tha) jē′nạ; Sp. pron. kär-tä-нä′nä). A seaport in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 37° 36′ N., long. 0° 56′ W.: the ancient Carthago Nova. There are mines of copper, lead, etc., in the neighborhood. It has a cathedral and an excellent harbor. It exports barilla. It was colonized by the Carthaginians and captured by Scipio Africanus in 210 B.C. It was taken by the British and retaken by Berwick in 1706. It was held by the Intransigentists 1873. Population (1887), 84,[illegible].

Cartagena. A seaport city of Colombia, capital of the department of Bolivar, on a low island between the Caribbean Sea and the Bay of Cartagena. It was founded in 1533 by Pedro de Heredia and was long the principal port and stronghold of this part of Spanish America. Several times taken and sacked by corsairs, it was fortified in the 18th century at an expense of [illegible], and in 1741 resisted the attack of Vernon. It was the first New Granadan city to declare for independence, and in 1815 was taken by the Spaniards after a four months' siege in which nearly all the garrison and inhabitants perished. For this it received the title of the "Heroic City." Population (1870), 12,000.

Cartagena de las Indias (kär-tä-нä′nä dä lēs ēn′dē-äs). [Sp., 'Cartagena of the Indies.'] The name used, during the colonial period, for the city of Cartagena in New Granada, now in Colombia, to distinguish it from Cartagena in Spain.

Cartago (kär-tä′gō). A town in the department of Cauca, Republic of Colombia, in lat. 4° 50′ N., long. 76° 10′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Cartago. A town in Costa Rica, Central America, situated 13 miles east-southeast of San José. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Population (1888), [illegible].

Cartaphilus. See *Wandering Jew.*

Cartas de Indias (kär′täs dā ēn′dē-äs). A collection of letters from early Spanish explorers, published by the Spanish government at Madrid, 1877. Some of those (from Columbus, Vespucci, and others) are given in facsimile.

Carte (kärt), **Thomas.** Born at Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, England, April, 1686: died near Abingdon, England, April 2, 1754. An English scholar and historian. He was the author of a "Life of James, Duke of Ormonde" [illegible], an important history of England [illegible]. He was a strong Jacobite.

Cartel (kär-tel′) **Combination.** In German politics, the temporary union in the Reichstag about 1887 of the members of the German Conservative, National Liberal, and Imperialist parties.

Carter (kär′tėr), **Elizabeth.** Born at Deal, Dec. 16, 1717: died at London, Feb. 19, 1806. An English poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer. She is best known for her friendship for Dr. Johnson, which lasted for fifty years. Her letters to Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Montagu, and Miss Catharine Talbot were collected and printed in seven volumes 1809–17.

Carter, Franklin. Born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1837. An American educator. He was graduated from Williams College in 1862. From 1865 to 1868 he was professor of Latin and French at Williams, from 1868 to 1872 of Latin only. From 1872 to 1881 he was professor of German at Yale College. In 1881 he became president of Williams College.

Carter, Henry. The original name of Frank Leslie, changed by act of the legislature in 1849. See *Leslie, Frank.*

Carteret (kär′tėr-et), Sir **George.** Born at St. Ouen, Jersey, between 1609–17: died Jan., 1680. An English sailor and royalist politician, a nephew of Sir Philip de Carteret. He became captain in the navy in 1633, and comptroller of the navy in 1639; supported actively the royalist cause, and was appointed by the king lieutenant-governor of Jersey (from which he expelled the Parliamentary governor) and vice-admiral (Dec. 13, 1644); was granted by Charles II. "a certain island and adjacent islets in America in perpetual inheritance, to be called New Jersey"; surrendered Dec. 12, 1651, and went to France and obtained a command in the French navy; was imprisoned in the Bastille Aug.–Dec., 1657; returned to England at the Restoration; was treasurer of the navy 1661–67; and was suspended from the House of Commons for mismanagement of the funds of the navy, Dec. 10, 1669. He was one of the original proprietors of Carolina, and, with Lord Berkeley, was granted the land between the Hudson and the Delaware, named in his honor New Jersey.

Carteret, John, Lord. Born April 22, 1690: died at Bath, Jan. 2, 1763. An English statesman, son of the first Baron Carteret. He became Baron Carteret Sept. 22, 1695, and Earl Granville (through the death of his mother) Oct. 18, 1744. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Sweden in 1719; mediated a peace between Sweden, Prussia, and Hanover in 1720; attended as ambassador extraordinary the congresses of Brunswick and Cambray in 1720; was appointed secretary of state for the southern province under Walpole, March 5, 1721; became lord lieutenant of Ireland, April 3, 1724, retiring 1730; was an active opponent of Walpole, moving Feb. 13, 1741, in the House of Lords that the king be requested to remove him from his "presence and counsels for ever"; became secretary of state for the northern province Feb. 12, 1742, under Lord Wilmington; resigned Nov. 24, 1744; and attempted unsuccessfully to form a ministry Feb., 1746.

Carteret, Philip. Died at Southampton, England, July 21, 1796. An English rear-admiral and explorer in the southern hemisphere. He was lieutenant of the Dolphin in Byron's expedition, 1764–66; commanded the Swallow in the expedition under Wallis to the southern hemisphere, 1766–69; and discovered Pitcairn Island (July 2, 1767), Osnaburg, Gower's Island, Simpson's Island, Carteret's Island, Wallis's Island, and others. His "Journal" was published in Hawkesworth's "Voyages" (1773).

Carteret, Sir **Philip de.** Born on the island of Jersey, Feb., 1584: died in Jersey, Aug. 23, 1643. An English royalist, seigneur of St. Ouen, Jersey, and of Sark, and lieutenant-governor of Jersey, which he held for the king until his death.

Cartesius. See *Descartes.*

Carthage (kär′thāj). [L. *Carthago*, Phen. *Kerthadasht*, New Town, as opposed to the mother city Tyre, or to the older colony of Utica (from Phen. *atiq*, old) which was situated to the northeast, about 17 miles from Carthage.] An ancient city and state in northern Africa, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 10° 18′ E., a few miles northeast of modern Tunis, and not far from Utica. It was founded by Phenicians in the middle of the 9th century (?). It was a great commercial and colonizing center as early as the 6th century B.C., and was one of the largest cities of antiquity. It had two harbors, a naval and a mercantile. Its first treaty with Rome was made in 509 B.C. It was defeated at Himera in Sicily in 480, and overthrew Selinus and other Sicilian cities about 400. It was the rival of Syracuse under Dionysius, Agathocles, etc. At the height of its power it had possessions in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, northern Africa, and Spain. Its wars with Rome have the following titles: First Punic War, 264–241; Second Punic War, 218–201; Third Punic War, 149–146. It was recolonized as a Roman city by Caius Gracchus, and more fully by Augustus in 29 B.C., was taken by the Vandals in 439 A.D., and was retaken by Belisarius in 533. It was an important center of Latin Christianity. The Saracens destroyed it about 698. At present there are cisterns, broken arches of an aqueduct, and the Roman Catholic monastery of St. Louis to mark the site of the former rival of Rome. See *Punic Wars.*

Carthage. The capital of Jasper County, southwestern Missouri. Near it, July 5, 1861, was fought the battle between the Federals (under Sigel) and the Confederates (under Governor Jackson).

Carthagena. See *Cartagena.*

Carthago (kär-thā′gō). The Roman name of Carthage.

Carthago Nova (nō′vạ). The Roman name of Cartagena, Spain.

Cartier (kär-tyā′), Sir **George Étienne.** Born at St. Antoine, Lower Canada, Sept. 6, 1814: died at London, May 20, 1873. A French-Canadian lawyer and politician. He became provincial secretary in 1855; attorney general for Lower Canada in 1856; and premier in 1858. He was the author of "O Canada, mon pays, mes amours" and other popular songs.

Cartier (kär-tyā′), **Jacques.** Born at St. Malo, France, Dec. 31, 1494: died after 1552. A celebrated French navigator. He made three voyages to Canada. In the first (1534) he explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence; in the second (1535) he sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal; and in the third (1541–42) he made an unsuccessful attempt at colonization in Canada.

Cartismandua (kär-tis-man′dū-ạ). A queen of the Brigantes in the time of Claudius. She favored the Romans, and was forced to seek an asylum in their camp.

Cartoons of Raphael. Drawings executed in 1515–16, for Leo X., to be reproduced in Flemish tapestry. They were long in Hampton Court Palace, and are now in the South Kensington Museum, London. One of the two sets of tapestries made from them is in the Vatican, the other in the Old Museum, Berlin. The cartoons are seven in number: Christ's Charge to Peter, Death of Ananias, Peter and John Healing the Cripple, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, Elymas Struck Blind, Paul Preaching at Athens, The Draught of Fishes. In composition and vigor of drawing they are among Raphael's best works.

Cartouche (kär-tösh′), **Louis Dominique.** Born at Paris about 1693: broken on the wheel at Châtelet, France, Nov. 28, 1721. A celebrated Parisian robber. He was the son of a wine merchant, and was stolen by gipsies, from whom he learned rascality. He established himself in Paris, and after a short period of service in the army formed a famous band of robbers. His history was extremely popular, and was the foundation of various plays.

Cartwright (kärt′rīt), **Edmund.** Born at Marnham, Nottingham, England, April 24, 1743: died at Hastings, England, Oct. 30, 1823. An English clergyman and mechanician, the reputed inventor of the power-loom. He was graduated at University College, Oxford, and became a fellow of Magdalen College in 1764, curate of Brampton, and rector of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, in 1799. In 1784, during a visit to Arkwright's cotton-mills at Cromford, the idea of a weaving-machine, according to the account given by him, occurred to him. His first patent was taken out April 4, 1785, and this was followed by others, on improvements, on Oct. 30, 1786, and Aug. 18, 1787. He also patented (1789) a wool-carding machine, and (1797) a steam-engine in which alcohol was used, and assisted Robert Fulton in his experiments with steamboats. He was the brother of John Cartwright.

Cartwright, John. Born at Marnham, Nottingham, England, Sept. 17, 1740: died at London, Sept. 23, 1824. An English radical politician and publicist, surnamed "the Father of Reform," an advocate of parliamentary reform and of the abolition of slavery: brother of Edmund Cartwright. He was the author of "A Letter to Edmund Burke, controverting the Principles of American Government laid down in his lately published Speech on American Taxation" (1775), and of other political pamphlets.

Cartwright, Peter. Born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785: died at Pleasant Plains, Ill., Sept. 25, 1872. An American circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Cartwright, Thomas. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1535: died at Warwick, Dec. 27, 1603. A celebrated English Puritan clergyman, controversialist, and scholar.

Cartwright, Thomas. Born at Northampton, Sept. 1, 1634: died at Dublin, April 15, 1689. An English prelate, prebendary of Wells and of Durham, dean of Ripon, and (1686) bishop of Chester.

Cartwright, William. Born at Northway, near Tewkesbury, England, Sept., 1611: died at Oxford, England, Nov. 29, 1643. An English divine and dramatist. He was the son of an innkeeper at Cirencester, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, a member of the Council of War in 1642, and junior proctor of the university in 1643. He wrote "The Ordinary," "The Royal Slave, a Tragi-Comedy," "The Lady Errant, a Tragi-Comedy," and "The Siege, or Love's Convert," etc. His plays and poems were collected in 1651.

Carupano (kä-rö′pä-nō). A seaport in the state of Bermudez, Venezuela, in lat. 10° 40′ N., long. 63° 18′ W. Population, 12,000.

Carus (kä′rös), **Julius Viktor.** Born at Leipsic, Aug. 25, 1823. A noted German zoölogist. He was custodian of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford (1849–51), professor of comparative anatomy at Leipsic (1853), and Professor Wyville Thomson's substitute at Edinburgh (1873–74). His works include "Zur näheren Kenntniss des Generationswechsels" (1849), "System der thierischen Morphologie" (1853), "Icones zootomicae" (1857), etc.

Carus, Karl Gustav. Born at Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1789: died at Dresden, July 28, 1869. A German physiologist and psychologist. His works include "Lehrbuch der Zootomie" (1818), "Grundzuge der vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie" (1828) "Über den Blutkreislauf der Insekten" (1827), "Vorlesungen uber Psychologie" (1831), "Psyche, etc." (1851).

Carus (kā´rus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born in Narona, Dalmatia, about 222: died near Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia, 283. Emperor of Rome 282–283. He was prefect of the Pretorian Guard under Probus, and was elevated to the throne by the soldiers on the murder of Probus at Sirmium. He was killed (according to one account by lightning) on an expedition against the Parthians, as he was about to push his conquests across the Tigris.

Carvalho (kär-väl´yọ̄) **Paes de Andrade** (pīz dē än-drä´de), **Manuel de.** Born about 1795: died in Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1855. A Brazilian politician. He was elected temporary president of Pernambuco Dec., 1823, and during the succeeding year headed a revolt against the emperor Pedro I., proclaiming (July 2, 1824) a republic with the name of the Confederação do Equador. The revolt was put down in October, and Carvalho escaped to England. He returned to Brazil, and was a senator from 1835.

Carvell (kär´vel), **Nicholas.** Died 1566. An English poet, reputed author of two poems in the "Mirror for Magistrates."

Carver (kär´vėr), **John.** Born in England, about 1575: died at Plymouth, Mass., April, 1621. One of the leaders of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and first governor of Plymouth Colony, 1620–21. He took refuge in Holland about 1608, was deacon in Robinson's church at Leyden, and was agent for the Puritan emigrants to New England.

Carver, Jonathan. Born at Stillwater, Conn., 1732: died at London, Jan. 31, 1780. An American soldier and traveler, explorer of the region beyond the Mississippi. To find a northern passage to the Pacific, he started from Boston, June, 1766, explored the shores of Lake Superior, and proceeded as far west as the sources of the St. Pierre, returning in 1768. In 1769 he went to England. He published "Travels to the Interior Parts of North America," including an account of the manners, customs, languages, etc., of the Indians (1778), "A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tobacco-plant" (1779), etc.

Carvilius (kär-vil´i-us), **Spurius.** A Roman freedman, noted as one of the first to open a public school at Rome, and as the arranger of the Roman alphabet. See the extract.

> K disappeared from use at a very early date, being represented by C instead. Later, when the need appeared for a distinction between the smooth (tenuis) and middle (media) gutturals, the freedman of Sp. Carvilius, cos. 520 234 and 526,228, invented the sign G by slightly altering the C, and put it in the place of the almost unnecessary and little used Z, which was only restored (together with Y) in the time of Cicero, and was then placed at the end of the alphabet. Thus the alphabet of Carvilius likewise consisted of twenty one letters.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), [I. 127.

Carvin (kär-vaṅ´). A manufacturing town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated 11 miles south-southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 8,000.

Cary (kā´ri), **Alice.** Born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1820: died at New York, Feb. 12, 1871. An American author. Her works include poems, novels, sketches of Western life, "Clovernook Papers" (1851–53), "Clovernook Children" (1854).

Cary, Sir **Henry.** Died Sept., 1633. An English statesman, son of Sir Edward Cary of Berkhamstead and Aldenham, Hertfordshire, created Viscount Falkland in the Scottish peerage, Nov. 10, 1620.

Cary, Henry Francis. Born at Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1772: died at London, Aug. 14, 1844. An English poet and scholar, chiefly known as the translator of Dante. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford; became vicar of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire in 1796; removed to the living of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, in 1800; became reader at Berkeley Chapel, London, in 1807; and was appointed assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum in 1826, resigning in 1837. His translation of the "Inferno" of Dante was published in 1805, and the whole was completed in 1812.

Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland. Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1610: killed at the first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643. An English politician and littérateur. He was a member of Parliament in 1640, and secretary of state in 1641. He sided with the Royalists in 1642.

Cary, Phœbe. Born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1824: died at Newport, R. I., July 31, 1871. An American author, sister of Alice Cary. She wrote "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love" (1868), etc., and was the author of the hymn "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

Casa (kä´sä), **Giovanni della.** Born at Mugello, near Florence, June 28, 1503: died at Rome, Nov. 14, 1556. An Italian poet and ecclesiastic, clerk of the chamber to Pope Paul III., and charged with various diplomatic duties: author of "Galateo" (poem on etiquette, 1558, 1752). His collected works were published in 1707.

Casabianca (kä-zä-byän´kä), **Louis.** Born at Bastia, Corsica, about 1755: killed off Abukir, Egypt, Aug. 1, 1798. A French naval officer. In company with his son (Giacomo Jocante Casabianca) he perished with his ship, L'Orient, at the battle of the Nile. This event is the subject of a poem by Mrs. Hemans.

Casa de Contratacion de las Indias (kä´sä dā kōn-trä-tä-thē-ōn´ dā läs ēn´dē-äz), or **Council of Seville.** [Sp., 'house of commerce with the Indies,' *Consejo de Sevilla.*] An office established at Seville in 1503 for the regulation of commerce with the Indies. It maintained the strict Spanish monopoly of American commerce which was one of the principal causes of complaint in the colonies.

Casa d'oro (kä´sä dō´rō). [It., 'house of gold.'] A Venetian medieval (14th century) palace. It has been marred by restoration. It has three stories, divided vertically into two divisions. The left-hand division has in the lowest story five open arches, the middle one round, and in the two upper ones most rich and graceful foliated arcades set between larger arches. The right-hand division consists of ornamented paneling, also set between decorated arches. Above there is a picturesque cresting in marble. To beauty of form this façade adds great and diversified charm of color in its incrusted and inlaid marbles.

Casa Grande (kä´sä grän´dā). [Sp., 'great house.'] A ruin of an ancient Pima village on the south bank of the Gila River, in Arizona, 80 miles northwest of Tucson. Its aboriginal name is *Sivano-Ki* ('house of Sivano').

Casa Guidi (kä´sä gwē´dē) **Windows.** A poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1851. Named from the Casa Guidi, a house in Florence where the authoress resided during the composition of the poem.

Casale (kä-zä´le), or **Casale Monferrato** (mon-fer-rä´tō). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, situated on the Po 38 miles east of Turin. It was the old capital of the duchy of Monferrato. It has a cathedral, founded in the 8th century by the Lombards. Population, 17,000.

Casalmaggiore (kä-zäl´mäd-jo´re). A town in the province of Cremona, Italy, situated on the Po 22 miles southeast of Cremona. Here Francesco Sforza defeated the Venetians in 1448.

Casamanza (kä-zä-män´zä), or **Casamance** (kä-zä-moṅs´). A river in Senegambia, West Africa, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles south of the Gambia.

Casas (kä´säs), **Bartolomé de las.** Born at Seville, 1474: died at Madrid, July, 1566. A Spanish Dominican, celebrated as a defender of the Indians against their Spanish conquerors. He went to Hispaniola in 1502, accompanied Velasquez during the conquest of Cuba, and became a curate there. In 1514 he began to preach against the system of Indian slavery; and in 1515 went to Spain to intercede for the Indians with Ferdinand. By Cardinal Ximenes he was named "Protector of the Indians," with considerable powers, and returned to Hispaniola in 1516. He again visited Spain to urge his views on Charles V.; attempted to plant a colony on the coast of Cumaná, which was destroyed by the Indians (1521); took the Dominican habit at Santo Domingo (1522), and remained in retirement for eight years; and finally returned to Spain. From 1544 to 1547 he was bishop of Chiapa in Mexico. He published "Breuissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias" ("Destruction of the Indias," Seville, 1552), "Historia de las Indias" (published 1875, but well known before by manuscript copies), etc.

Casas Grandes (kä´säs grän´des). [Sp., 'great houses.'] An extensive ruin in northwestern Sonora, about 120 miles south of the United States boundary line in New Mexico. The settlement appears to have been considerable, and to have contained as many as 4,000 souls at least. The edifices were of large adobe with very thick walls and as many as four and perhaps five stories. The pottery accompanying the ruins and all the artifacts show an advance in culture beyond the Indians of New Mexico. Concerning its inhabitants nothing is known, except that they had disappeared long previous to the discovery of the ruins by the Spaniards in 1660. At that time the site was occupied by a tribe called Sumas, which has since disappeared also. A mile south of the ruins there is a village of Mexican inhabitants numbering about 1,000 souls. The name Casas Grandes is also given to various similar ruins in northern Mexico.

Casati (kä-sä´tē), **Gaetano.** Born at Lesmo, Italy, 1838. An Italian soldier and African explorer. In 1879 the Italian Society for Commercial Exploration sent him to the basin of the Bahr-el Ghazal, where he arrived in 1880. After exploring the country of the Nyam Nyam and the Monbutto, he joined Emin Pasha and Dr. Junker in 1883. In 1886 Kabrega, to whom Emin had sent him on a mission, detained him in semi-captivity. Stanley's arrival, in 1889, set him free. His reports were published in "Bolletino della Societa d'Esplorazione" (1883–88). His "Dieci Anni in Equatoria" appeared in 1891.

Casaubon (ka-sâ´bon), **Rev. Edward.** In George Eliot's "Middlemarch," the husband of Dorothea Brooke. She marries him in the belief that his high and noble ideals will raise her into a broad and generous intellectual life, but finds him to be only a timid, self-absorbed pedant.

Casaubon (ka-sâ´bon; F. pron. kä-zō-bôṅ´), **Isaac.** Born at Geneva, Feb. 18, 1559: died at London, July 12, 1614. A famous classical scholar and Protestant theologian, of French (Gascon) origin. He was professor of Greek at Geneva 1582-96, and of languages at Montpellier 1596-1600; librarian to the king, in Paris, 1601-10, and from that time until his death a prebendary of Canterbury and a pensioner of King James. He published commentaries on Athenæus, Theophrastus (with a Latin translation), Suetonius, etc., and "Ephemerides," a journal of his studies.

Casaubon, Méric. Born at Geneva, Aug. 14, 1599: died at Oxford, England, July 14, 1671. A divine and classical scholar, son of Isaac Casaubon, resident in England after 1611. He published a large number of works, of which the most important is an edition of his father's "Ephemerides."

Casbin. See *Kasbin.*

Casca (kas´kạ̈), **Publius Servilius.** Died after 42 B. C. One of the assassins of Julius Cæsar (44 B. C.), and the first of them to strike a blow.

Cascade Mountains. A range of mountains in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, nearly parallel to the Pacific. It is connected with the Sierra Nevada on the south. It contains many extinct volcanoes. Among its chief peaks are Mounts Pitt, Scott, Three Sisters, Jefferson, Hood, Baker, St. Helen's, and Tacoma (or Rainier), the highest (14,444 feet).

Cascate delle Marmore, or **Falls of the Velino.** See *Marmore.*

Casco Bay (kas´kō bā). A bay on the southern coast of Maine, extending from Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, northeastward for about 20 miles. It abounds in islands.

Case is Altered, The. A comedy of intrigue, by Ben Jonson, acted by 1599, based on two plays by Plautus, the "Aulularia" and the "Captivi."

Caserta (kä-ser´tä). The capital of the province of Caserta, Italy, 17 miles north-northeast of Naples. It contains a royal palace, begun 1752 in emulation of Versailles and La Granja, and one of the finest palaces in Europe. The plan is a rectangle; the façade is 780 feet long and 125 high, with two stories and an attic above a basement. Population (1891), estimated, commune, 36,000.

Caserta. A province in Campania, Italy: the former Terra di Lavoro. Area, 2,033 square miles. Population (1891), 734,884.

Cases, Las. See *Las Cases.*

Cashan. See *Kashan.*

Cashel (kash´el). A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in lat. 52° 31′ N., long. 7° 53′ W. The "rock of Cashel" is a limestone formation, about 300 feet in height. On its summit are the ruins of a Gothic cathedral (12th century), castle, abbey, chapel, and round tower.

Cashgar. See *Kashgar.*

Cashibos. Same as *Cachibos*

Cashmere. See *Kashmir.*

Casilear (kas´i-lēr), **John W.** Born at New York, June 25, 1811: died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893. A landscape-painter. He began to study engraving at the age of fifteen, and in 1831 was an engraver of bank-notes. In 1840 and 1857 he went to Europe to study oil-painting. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1851.

Casilinum (kas-i-lī´num). See *Capua.*

Casimir (kas´i-mēr) **I.** [G. *Kasimir*, Pol. *Kazimierz.*] Died Nov. 28, 1058. King of Poland 1040–58, surnamed "The Peaceful" and "The Monk." He was the son of Miecislas II. and Rixa, a German princess. On the death of his father (1034) his mother became regent, but was obliged to flee from an outbreak of national hatred, aroused by the favoritism which she displayed toward her countrymen. He was recalled 1040, from Germany, where he was living in retirement devoted to religious exercises. He restored Christianity, which had been hotly persecuted during his absence, and added Masovia and Breslau to Poland. He is called "the restorer of Poland."

Casimir II. Born 1138: died May 4, 1194. King of Poland 1177–94, surnamed "The Just." He organized the Polish senate, which consisted of bishops, palatines, and castellans, and introduced laws protecting the peasants against the nobles.

Casimir III. Born 1309: died Nov. 8, 1370. King of Poland 1333–70, surnamed "The Great," son of Vladislav Lokietek. He promulgated a double code of laws for Great and Little Poland in 1347, projected the University of Cracow in 1364, and made conquests in Silesia, Russia, and Lithuania. Among his mistresses was a Jewess, Esther, who is supposed to have secured the humane protection which, at this time, was accorded to her people in Poland.

Casimir IV. Born Nov. 29, 1427: died at Grodno, Poland, June 7, 1492. King of Poland 1447–92, brother of Wladislaw III. He carried on a war of fourteen years against the Teutonic Knights which was terminated in 1466 by the peace of Thorn, and which gave Poland possession of West Prussia, with suzerainty over East Prussia.

Casimir-Périer, Jean. See *Périer.*

Casiri (kä-sē´rē), **Michael.** Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1710: died at Madrid, March 12, 1791. A Maronite Orientalist. He became chief librarian of the Escorial in Spain in 1763. His chief work is "Bibliotheca arabico-hispana escurialensis" (1760–70).

Casius (kā'si-us). [L. *Casius mons*, Gr. Κάσιον ὄρος; now *El Kas*.] The ancient name of the mountainous region south of Antioch. See the extract.

> The mountain region varied in its elevation from about 5,000 feet in the north, where it was known as Casius and Bargylus, to above 9,000 feet in the south, where Lebanon culminates in the snowy peak of Makmel.
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 4.

Caslon (kas'lon), **William.** Born at Cradley, Worcestershire, 1692: died at Bethnal Green, Jan. 23, 1766. A London type-founder, famous for his skill as a type-cutter. He established an important business which was carried on in partnership with his son William, and after his death by the latter alone.

Caspar (kas'pär). A huntsman who sells himself to Zamiel, the black huntsman, in Weber's opera "Der Freischütz."

Caspar Hauser. See *Hauser, Kaspar.*

Caspe (kas'pe). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the river Guadalupe in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 0° 5′ W. Population (1887), 8,439.

Caspian Sea (kas'pi-an sē). [L. *Mare Caspium*, or *Mare Hyrcanium*, Gr. Κασπία θάλασσα, Κάσπιον πέλαγος; from L. *Caspii*, Gr. Κάσπιοι, dwellers on the coast.] A salt inland sea on the boundary between Europe and Asia, bounded by Russian territory on the west, north, and east, and by Persia on the south. It is the largest inland sea in the world. Its chief tributaries are the Volga, Ural, Kuma, Emba, Terek, Kur, Atrek, and Sefid. It has no outlet. There is a Russian fleet upon it, and steamers connecting with the Transcaspian Railway. It is 83 feet below the level of the Black Sea. Length 680 miles. Greatest width, about 270 miles. Area, about [illegible] square miles.

Casquets (kas'kets). A group of dangerous rocks in the English Channel, 8 miles west of Alderney. They are the traditional scene of the shipwreck of Prince William in 1120.

Cass (kas), **Lewis.** Born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782: died at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866. An American statesman and soldier. He served in the war of 1812–13. He was governor of Michigan Territory 1813–31, secretary of war 1831–36, minister to France 1836–42, United States senator 1845–48, Democratic candidate for President 1848, United States senator 1849–57, and secretary of state 1857–60. He wrote "Inquiry respecting the History, etc., of the Indians" (1823).

Cassaba. See *Kassaba.*

Cassagnac. See *Granier de Cassagnac.*

Cassander (ka-san'der). [Gr. Κάσσανδρος.] Born about 354 B. C.: died 297. The son of Antipater. He became chiliarch in 321; waged war with Alexander's successors after 319; and received Macedonia and Greece after the battle of Ipsus, 301.

Cassandra (ka-san'drä), or **Alexandra** (al-eg-zan'drä). [Gr. Κασσάνδρα, F. *Cassandre*.] In Greek legend, a prophetess, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba. By command of Apollo (whose advances she had repelled) her predictions, though true, were always disregarded. She was enslaved by Agamemnon after the fall of Troy.

Cassandra. The westernmost peninsula of Chalcidice: the ancient Pallene.

Cassandra (ka-san'drä), **Gulf of.** The modern name of the Toronaic Gulf.

Cassandre (ka-son'dr). [F., 'Cassandra.'] A romance by La Calprenède.

Cassange, or **Kasanji.** See *Mbangala.*

Cassano (käs-sä'nō). 1. A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 18 miles southwest of Bari. —2. A town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Adda 16 miles east-northeast of Milan. Here, Aug. 16, 1705, the French under Vendome defeated the Imperialists under Prince Eugene; and April 27, 1799, the Austrian and Russian under Suvaroff defeated the French under Moreau. —3. A town in the province of Cosenza, Italy, in lat. 39° 47′ N., long. 16° 19′ E. It has sulphur-baths. Population, 7,000.

Cassel, or **Kassel** (kas'sel). The capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Fulda in lat. 51° 18′ N., long. 9° 29′ E.: the Roman Castellum [illegible], Chasella. [illegible] the [illegible] picture-gallery and the [illegible] palace and park of Wilhelmshöhe [illegible] capital of electoral Hesse, and the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia 1807–13. Population (1890), [illegible].

Cassel (ka-sel'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 20 miles south of Dunkirk: the Roman Castellum Menapiorum. Population (1891), commune, 3,951.

Cassel, Battles of. Victories gained at Cassel, France: (a) By Robert the [illegible] over Philip I. of France in 1071. (b) By Philip VI. of France over the Flemings in 1328. (c) By the French over the Prince of Orange in 1677.

Cassia gens (kash'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house, originally patrician, afterward plebeian. Its family names under the republic were Longinus, Hemina, Parmensis, Ravilla, Sabaco, Varus, and Viscellinus.

Cassianus (kas-i-ā'nus), called **Johannes Massiliensis** ("of Massilia"), or **Eremita** ("the eremite"). Born about 360 A. D.: died after 433 (about 448?). A recluse and Semi-Pelagian theologian. He founded the monastery of St. Victor, near Marseilles, and was a diligent promoter of monasticism.

Cassibelaunus. See *Cassivellaunus.*

Cassini (It. pron. käs-sē'nē; F. pron. kä-sē-nē'), **Giovanni Domenico.** Born at Perinaldo, near Nice, June 8, 1625: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1712. An Italian astronomer, director of the observatory at Paris. He discovered four satellites of Saturn 1671, 1672, 1684 (two).

Cassini, Jacques. Born at Paris, Feb. 18, 1677: died at Thury, in France, April 16, 1756. A French astronomer, son of Giovanni Domenico Cassini whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1712. He is chiefly known by his labors in relation to the determination of the figure of the earth.

Cassini, Jacques Dominique, Comte **de.** Born at Paris, June 30, 1748: died at Paris (?), Oct. 18, 1845. A French astronomer, son of Cassini de Thury whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1784. He resigned in 1793. He completed his father's map of France (1793).

Cassini de Thury (dė tü-re'), **César François.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1714: died Sept. 4, 1784. A French astronomer, son of Jacques Cassini whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1756. He commenced a topographical map of France, which was completed by his son.

Cassino (käs-sē'nō), formerly **San Germano** (sän jer-mä'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, about 45 miles northwest of Naples, on the Rapido near the site of the Roman Casinum. It has a ruined amphitheater. Population, 6,000.

Cassino, Monte. See *Monte Cassino.*

Cassio (kash'io), **Michael.** The lieutenant of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello": a somewhat weak but honorable man, caused by the device of Iago to be the object of Othello's jealousy. See *Iago.*

Cassiodorus (kas'i-ō-dō'rus), **Magnus Aurelius.** Born at Scyllaceum, southern Italy, about 468: died at Viviers, in Calabria, about 560. An Italian statesman and historian. He was an administrative officer under Odoacer, Theodoric and his successors, and became a monk at Viviers about 538. His state papers and works were published by Garet (1679).

Cassiopeia (kas'i-ō-pē'yä), or **Cassiepeia** (kas-i-e-pe'yä). [Gr. Κασσιόπεια or Κασσιέπεια.] 1. In classical mythology, the wife of Cepheus, an Ethiopian king, and mother of Andromeda. She was transferred to the heavens as a constellation.—2. A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains thirty stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole-star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest.

Cassiquiare (kas-se-ke-ä'rä), or **Cassiquiari** (-rē), or **Casiquiare.** A river in southern Venezuela. It diverges from the Orinoco 20 miles west of Esmeralda, and joins the Rio Negro in lat. 2° N., long. 67° 10′ W., thus connecting the Orinoco system with that of the Amazon. The current is from the Orinoco to the Negro. Length, about 180 miles.

Cassiterides (kas-i-ter'i-dēz). [Gr. Κασσιτερίδες, from κασσίτερος, tin.] In ancient geography, the "tin islands," generally identified with the Scilly Islands. By Elton they are identified with the islands near Vigo in Spain.

Cassius, Dion. See *Dion Cassius.*

Cassius Longinus (kash'ius lon-jī'nus), **Caius.** Died near Philippi, Macedonia, 42 B. C. A Roman general and politician. He was distinguished in the Parthian war (53–51), was the leading conspirator against Julius Cæsar in 44, commanded in Syria and Asia 43–42, and was defeated by Antony at Philippi in 42 and killed himself.

Cassius Parmensis (kash'ius par-men'sis), **Titus.** Born at Parma, Italy (whence his surname): executed at Athens by order of Octavius, about 30 B. C. A Roman poet, one of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar.

Cassivellaunus (kas-i-ve-lâ'nus). Flourished about 50 B. C. A British prince, chief of the Catuvellauni (occupying [illegible], modern Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire), a local conqueror and opponent of the Romans, conquered by Cæsar.

Castagnette (käs-tän-yet'), **Captain.** In Ernest L'Epine's novel of the same name (1862), a character remarkable for having an artificial stomach.

Castagno (käs-tän'yō), **Andrea** or **Andrino del.** Born in the environs of Florence, 1390: died of the plague at Florence, Aug. 19, 1457. A Florentine painter. In 1454 he was called to Rome by Pope Nicholas V. to take part in the decoration of the stanze of the Vatican. He was a draftsman rather than a painter, and his work is characterized by a certain brutality of style.

Castahana. See *Comanche.*

Castaigne (käs-tan'), **André.** A contemporary French painter, born at Angoulême. He is especially noted as an illustrator.

Castaldi (käs-täl'de), **Pamfilo.** An Italian printer and physician of the middle of the 15th century, supposed by some Italians to have been the inventor of printing.

Castalia (kas-tā'li-ä). [Gr. Κασταλία.] An ancient fountain on the slope of Mount Parnassus, Greece, sacred to the Muses and Apollo.

> The Castalian spring may be distinctly recognized, from this passage and the description of Pausanias (X. viii. Sec. 5), in the modern fountain of Aio Janni. It lies at the base of the precipices of Parnassus, on the right of the road by which alone Delphi can be approached from the east, at the mouth of a ravine which separates the two great Delphian peaks.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 291.

Castalides (kas-tal'i-dēz). [L., 'Castalia.'] A poetical name for the Muses.

Castaly (kas'ta-li). An English form of *Castalia.*

Castanheda (käs-tän-ya'dä), **Fernão Lopes de.** Born at Santarem about 1500: died at Coimbra, March 23, 1559. A Portuguese historian. In 1528 he went with his father to India, where he resided 20 years. His "Historia do descobrimento e conquista da India pelos Portuguezes" appeared in parts from 1551 to 1561 (incomplete).

Castaños (käs-tän'yos), **Francisco Xavier de,** Duke of Baylen. Born at Madrid (?), April 22, 1756: died at Madrid, Sept. 24, 1852. A Spanish general. He defeated the French at Baylen July, 1808, was defeated by them at Tudela Nov., 1808, and served with distinction under Wellington at Vittoria 1813. He became the guardian of Queen Isabella in 1843.

Castara (kas-tā'rä). A collection of poems in praise of Lucy Herbert, issued anonymously by William Habington in 1634. He had married her between 1630 and 1633.

Caste. A play by T. W. Robertson, produced in 1867.

Casteggio (käs-ted'jō). A town in the province of Pavia, northern Italy, 12 miles south of Pavia. Near here were fought the two battles of Montebello (1800 and 1859), which see.

Castelar (käs-ta-lär'), **Emilio.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 8, 1832. A noted Spanish statesman, orator, and author. He fled from Spain after the rising of 1866, became a republican leader in 1868; and was minister of foreign affairs in 1873, and president of the executive Sept., 1873, Jan., 1874. His works include "La civilizacion en los cinco primeros siglos del cristianismo" (1865), "Cuestiones politicas, etc." (1870), "Discursos parlamentarios" (1871), "Miscelanea de historia, etc." (1874), "Historia del movimiento republicano" (1875), etc.

Castel del Monte (käs-tel' del mon'te). A town in Italy, 19 miles east of Aquila. It contains a castle, a hunting-seat of the emperor Frederick II., one of the most splendid medieval monuments in Italy. The plan is octagonal, with 8 hexagonal towers of fine masonry. The windows are pointed and round-arched; the ribs of the vaulted halls are received by triple vaulting-shafts of marble.

Castelfidardo (käs-tel fē-där'dō). A town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 10 miles south of Ancona. Near here, Sept. 18, 1860, the Italians under Cialdini defeated the papal troops under Lamoricière.

Castelfranco (käs-tel frän'ko). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, northwest of Venice. Here, Nov. 23, 1805, the French under St. Cyr defeated the Austrians under Prince Rohan.

Castell (kas'tel), **Edmund.** Born at East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, England, 1606: died at Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, 1685. A noted English Orientalist, canon of Canterbury and professor of Arabic at Cambridge. His chief work is a "Lexicon heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum conjunctim et Persicum separatim" (1669).

Castellamare del Golfo (käs-tel lä-mä're del gol'fō). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, on the Gulf of Castellamare 27 miles west-southwest of Palermo. It was formerly the seaport of Segesta. Population, 14,000.

Castellamare di Stabia (käs-tel lä-mä're dē stä'bē-ä). A city in Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples 15 miles southeast of Naples, near the site of the ancient Stabiæ (which see). It is noted as a watering-place. Near here, 1799, the French under General Macdonald defeated the Anglo-Neapolitan army. Population (1881), 22,207; of commune, 33,102.

Castellanos (käs-tel-yä′nōs), **Juan de.** Born at Seville early in the 16th century. A Spanish curate and poet. He passed most of his life at Tunja, New Granada. He wrote "Elegias de varones ilustres de las Indias," a versified account of the exploits of early Spanish conquerors in America. It has considerable poetical and historical value. (Part I., Madrid, 1589; reprinted with parts II. and III. in the "Biblioteca de Autores Españoles," Madrid, 1847 to 1850.)

Castelli (käs-tel′lē), or **Castello** (käs-tel′lō), **Bernardo.** Born near Genoa, Italy, 1557: died 1629. A Genoese painter.

Castelli, Ignaz Franz. Born at Vienna, March 6, 1781: died at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1862. An Austrian dramatist, poet, and journalist.

Castelli, or **Castello, Valerio.** Born at Genoa, Italy, 1625: died at Genoa, 1659. A Genoese painter, particularly of battle-scenes: son of Bernardo Castelli.

Castello (käs-tel′lō), **Giovanni Battista,** surnamed **Il Bergamasco.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, about 1500: died at Madrid about 1570. An Italian historical painter.

Castellon (käs-tel-yōn′). A province in Valencia, eastern Spain, lying between Teruel and Tarragona on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Valencia on the south, and Teruel on the west. Area, 2,446 square miles. Population (1887), 292,437.

Castellon, Francisco. Born about 1815: died Sept. 2, 1855. A Nicaraguan revolutionist. In 1853 he headed a revolt of the liberal party at Leon, was defeated, and fled to Honduras, but returned in June, 1854, assumed the title of "provisional director," and for a time reduced the government of President Chamorro to the city of Granada. It was by his invitation that Walker came from the United States ostensibly to aid the liberals. In the midst of these struggles Castellon died of cholera.

Castellon de la Plana. The capital of the province of Castellon, situated 4 miles from the coast, in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 0° 5′ W. It is in a fertile plain (la Plana). Population, (1887), 25,193.

Castelnau (käs-tel-nō′), **Francis,** Count. Born at London, 1812: died at Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 4, 1880. A French traveler. He visited the Canadian lakes, the United States, and Mexico, 1837–41. In 1843 he went to South America as chief of a government scientific expedition which explored central and western Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and the Amazon. He returned to France in 1847, and was subsequently consul at Bahia, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore, and consul-general at Melbourne. He published "Expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du sud" (Paris, 6 vols. 8vo, 1850–51: the last volume, on Bolivia, by his assistant, M. Weddell; an atlas and scientific supplements were published later).

Castelnau, Michel de, Sieur de la Mauvissière. Born at Mauvissière, Touraine, France, about 1520: died at Joinville, Haute-Marne, France, 1592. A French diplomatist. He was ambassador to England 1574–84; and wrote "Mémoires" for the period 1559–70 (published 1621).

Castelnaudary (käs-tel-nō-dä-rē′). A town in the department of Aude, France, 31 miles southeast of Toulouse, an important trading center on the canal of Languedoc. It suffered during the Albigensian crusade in the 13th century, and was burned by the Black Prince in 1355. Near it, on Sept. 1, 1632, the royalists under Schomberg defeated the Duke of Montmorency. Population (1891), 10,059.

Castelnuovo (käs″tel-nö-ō′vō). A seaport in Dalmatia, on the Bocche di Cattaro 13 miles northwest of Cattaro.

Castel Sarrasin (käs-tel′ sär-rä-zaṅ′). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, 13 miles west of Montauban. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 7,772.

Castiglione (käs-tēl-yō′ne), Count **Carlo Ottavio.** Born at Milan, 1784: died at Genoa, April 10, 1849. An Italian philologist and antiquary. He was the coadjutor of Mai in the editing of the Gothic version of the Scriptures, 1819–39.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, called **Il Grechetto,** and **Benedetto.** Born at Genoa, Italy, 1616: died at Mantua, Italy, 1670. An Italian painter (particularly of animal life) and etcher.

Castiglione delle Stiviere (käs-tēl-yō′ne del′le stē-vē-a′re). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Mantua. Here, Aug. 5, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmser: Augereau received afterward the title of Duc de Castiglione. Population of commune, 5,251.

Castiglione Fiorentino (käs-tēl-yō′ne fē-ō-ren-tē′nō). A town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 10 miles south of Arezzo: noted for silk-culture.

Castile (kas-tēl′). [Sp. *Castilla*, F. *Castille*, It. *Castiglia*, G. *Castilien*: so named from the number of its frontier castles.] An old kingdom of Spain, in the northern and central part of the peninsula. Castile proper comprised Old Castile, containing the modern provinces of Santander, Burgos, Palencia, Valladolid, Logroño, Segovia, Soria, and Avila; and New Castile, south of Old Castile, containing the modern provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Guadalajara, Cuenca, and Ciudad Real. It fell under Moorish rule; was governed by counts under the supremacy of Asturias and Leon; and was annexed by Sancho of Navarre (1026–1035), who gave Castile to his son Ferdinand I. in 1033. Leon was united to Castile in 1037, separated in 1065, and reunited under Alfonso VI. in 1072, who also annexed Galicia. Afterward Castile and Leon were separated, but were finally reunited under Ferdinand III. in 1230, who conquered large parts of southern Spain, Seville, Cordova, etc., from the Moors. Other noted kings were Alfonso X. and Pedro the Cruel. Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469, and became queen of Castile in 1474. Ferdinand became king of Aragon in 1479, and thenceforth Castile and Aragon were united. See *Spain*.

Castile, New. [Sp. *Castilla la Nueva.*] See *Castile*.

Castile, Old. [Sp. *Castilla la Vieja.*] See *Castile*.

Castilla (käs-tēl′yä), **Ramon.** Born at Tarapacá, Aug. 30, 1796: died near that place, May 30, 1867. A Peruvian general and statesman. He joined the patriots in 1821; was exiled in 1836, but returned in 1838; and was president of Peru 1845–51. In 1854 he headed the insurgents in southern Peru; took the title of provisional president, June 1, 1854; decreed the emancipation of slaves and the abolition of Indian tribute; defeated Echenique's army at La Palma, near Lima, Jan. 5, 1855; and was regularly reelected president for four years, July 14, 1855.

Castilla del Oro (käs-tēl′yä del ō′rō), or **Castilia del Oro.** ['Golden Castile.'] A name first applied by Columbus to the northern coast of the Isthmus of Panama, which he visited in 1502. In 1508 it was officially made the name of a province ceded to Nicuesa, extending from Cape Gracias á Dios, now in Honduras, to the Gulf of Darien, the inland extent being unknown. By the failure of Ojeda (1510), the northern coast of South America from the Gulf of Darien to Cape de la Vela was added to it. Early maps often use the name Castilla del Oro for this latter region, embracing what is now northern Colombia to the exclusion of the isthmus; and this mistake has been adopted by Helps and other modern authors, who distinguished the original Castilla del Oro as Castilla Nueva, or New Castile.

Castillejo (käs-tēl-yā′ʜō), **Cristoval de.** Born at Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain, about 1494: died at Vienna, June 12, 1556. A Spanish poet. He was secretary to Don Ferdinand, brother of the emperor Charles V., for upward of thirty years.

Castillejos (käs-tēl-yā′ʜōs). A place in northern Morocco. Near here, Jan. 1, 1860, the Moors were defeated by General Prim, who received as a reward the title of Marquis of Castillejos.

Castillo (käs-tēl′yō), **Bernal Diaz del.** See *Diaz del Castillo, Bernal*.

Castillo, Diego Enriquez de. Born at Segovia, Spain: lived about 1475. A Spanish chronicler, author of "Annals of the Reign of Henry IV., 1454–74" (published 1787).

Castillon-sur-Dordogne (käs-tē-yôṅ′sür-dor-dōny′). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Dordogne 26 miles east of Bordeaux. Here, in 1453, the French defeated the English under Talbot (the last battle of the Hundred Years' War).

Castillos (käs-tēl′yōs), **los tres.** [Sp., 'the three castles.'] A mountain cluster in northern Chihuahua, to which the Apache chief Victorio retreated in the fall of 1880, and where he and his band were exterminated by the Mexican troops under Colonel Terrazas.

Castine (kas-tēn′). A port of entry and watering-place in Hancock County, Maine, situated on Penobscot Bay 30 miles south of Bangor. Population (1890), 987.

Castine (käs-tēn′), or **Castin** (käs-taṅ′), **Vincent,** Baron **de.** Born at Oleron, France, in 1650: died there about 1722. A French soldier. He went to Canada in 1665, and established a trading house at Penobscot (Castine) in 1687, where he married the daughter of the Penobscot chief. He captured Pemaquid at the head of 200 Indians in 1696. In 1706 he assisted in defending Port Royal, and was wounded there in 1707. His son, who succeeded him as commander of the Penobscots, was taken as a prisoner to Boston in 1721.

Castle (kȧs′l), **The.** Specifically, Dublin Castle, especially as the seat of government.

Castle of Asia. See *Dardanelles*.

Castlebar (kȧs-l-bär′). The capital of County Mayo, Ireland, in lat. 53° 52′ N., long. 9° 18′ W. It was taken by the French and Irish Aug. 27, 1798, in the battle called "the Race of Castlebar," in which Generals Lake and Hutchinson, with 2,000 Irish militia, a large body of yeomanry, and Lord Roden's fencibles, were routed, Aug. 26, 1798, by General Humbert, with about 1,000 Irish insurgents and 800 French troops, the latter of whom had landed at Killala, Aug. 17. Humbert took 14 guns and 200 prisoners. *Low*, Dict. Eng. Hist.

Castle Dangerous. A tale by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1831.

Castle Douglas. A town in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 17 miles southwest of Dumfries. Population (1891), 2,870.

Castleford (kȧs′l-fo̤rd). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 9 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 14,143.

Castle Garden. A circular building situated on the Battery, New York. It was built in 1805 as a fort, and was called Fort Clinton. In 1822 it was granted to the State. It was for some years used as an opera-house (Jenny Lind first sang there), and civic receptions were held there. From 1855 till 1891 it was used as a place of reception for immigrants, but the immigrant station has been transferred to the Barge Office, and thence to Ellis Island, and the building is now in possession of the municipal government, and has been converted into an aquarium.

Castlemain, Countess of. See *Villiers, Barbara*.

Castlemain, Earl of. See *Palmer, Roger*.

Castlemaine (kȧs′l-mān). A borough in the gold region of Victoria, Australia, 75 miles northwest of Melbourne. Population (1891), 5,982.

Castle of Europe. See *Dardanelles*.

Castle of Indolence, The. A poem by James Thomson, published in 1748.

Castle of Otranto (ō-trän′tō). A romance by Horace Walpole, published in 1765.

Castle Rackrent. A story by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1800. In it the trials and difficulties of landlord and tenant are described with sympathy and dramatic force.

Castlereagh (kȧs-l-rā′), **Viscount.** See *Stewart, Robert*.

Castle of Sant' Angelo. See *Sant' Angelo*.

Castle of the Seven Towers. See the extract.

> As the eye passes St. Stefano an imposing block of gray walls and feudal-looking battlements comes into the vision. This is the Castle of the Seven Towers, where it was the usual custom of the Porte to incarcerate the minister of a foreign power upon declaration of war.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 261.

Castle Spectre, The. A play by "Monk" Lewis, produced in 1797.

Castleton (kȧs′l-to̤n). A town in the Peak, Derbyshire, England, 12 miles west of Sheffield. It is the site of Peveril Castle.

Castletown (kȧs′l-toun). A town in the Isle of Man, on the southern coast, the former capital of the island. It contains Castle Rushen.

Castlewood (kȧs′l-wu̇d), **Colonel Francis Esmond, Lord.** The second Lord Castlewood in Thackeray's novel "Henry Esmond," the father of Beatrix and Francis. He is a drunken sensualist who ill-treats and insults his wife, spoils his children, gambles away his property, and is killed in a duel.

Castlewood, Lady. The mother of Beatrix Esmond, and wife of the second Lord Castlewood, in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond." She afterward marries Henry Esmond.

Castor (kas′to̤r). [Gr. Κάστωρ.] In Greek and Roman mythology, the twin brother of Pollux, regarded as the son of Zeus and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, or of Tyndareus and Leda: noted for his skill in the management of horses. According to one version of the legend, Zeus assumed the form of a swan. Two eggs were produced by Leda from one of which came Castor and Clytæmnestra, from the other Pollux and Helen. The Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) were the heroes of many adventures, and were worshiped as divinities, particularly by Dorians and at Rome. They were placed in the heavens as a constellation. See also *Dioscuri*.

Castor (kȧs′to̤r). [L., from Gr. κάστωρ, a beaver: a word of Eastern origin.] Among French Canadians, one of the party which called itself the National party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.

Castor and Pollux (kas′to̤r and pol′uks). The constellation of the Twins, or Gemini; also, the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. Castor, α Geminorum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the head of the Twins. Pollux, β Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair.

Castor and Pollux, House of. See *Pompeii*.

Castores. See *Dioscuri*.

Castrén (käs-tren′), **Matthias Alexander.** Born at Tervola, near Tornea, Finland, Dec. 2, 1813: died at Helsingfors, Finland, May 7, 1852. A Finnish philologist and traveler in Lapland, northern Russia, and Siberia. He published a Swedish translation of the "Kalevala" (1841), etc.

Castres (kas′tr). A city in the department of Tarn, France, on the river Agout [illegible] miles east of Toulouse. It has a cathedral, [illegible] and important manufactures of textiles. It was an Albigensian and later a Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), commune, 27,503.

Castriota, or **Castriot, George.** See *Scanderbeg*.

Castro (käs'trō), **Alfonso y.** Born at Zamora, Spain, 1495: died at Brussels, Feb. 11, 1558. A celebrated Franciscan theologian and preacher. He preached at Bruges and Salamanca; represented the Spanish church at the first session of the Council of Trent; was one of the chaplains of Charles V.; accompanied Philip II. to England in 1554 as counselor and spiritual director, and opposed the extreme measures of the English Catholics, strenuously condemning the burning of heretics; and was appointed archbishop of Compostella 1557. His most noted work is his treatise "Adversus Haereses" (Paris, 1534).

Castro, Cristóval Vaca de. See *Vaca de Castro.*

Castro, Guillen de. Born at Valencia, Spain, 1569: died at Madrid, July 28, 1631. A Spanish dramatist. His chief play is "Las Mocédades del Cid."

Castro, Ines de. Killed at Coimbra, 1355. The favorite of Pedro, son of Alfonso IV. of Portugal. He married her after the death of his wife. She was murdered by order of Alfonso, to prevent the consequences of an unequal union. Her tragical story has been celebrated by novelists and poets, but her character has been much softened.

Castro, João de. Born at Lisbon, Feb. 7, 1500: died at Ormuz, Persia, June 6, 1548. A Portuguese naval commander, governor in India in 1545.

Castro, Dr. **José Maria.** Born at San José, Sept. 1, 1818. A Costa Rican statesman, vice-president of Costa Rica in 1846, and president 1847–49. He was again president from 1866 to Nov., 1868, when he was overturned by Jimenez.

Castro, Lope Garcia de. Governor and captain-general of Peru Sept., 1564–Nov., 1569.

Castro, Manuel Fernandez de. See *Fernandez de Castro, Manuel.*

Castro, Paolo de (Latinized **Paulus Castrensis**). Died at Padua, Italy, about 1441. An Italian student of civil and canon law, professor successively in Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, and Padua.

Castro del Rio (käs'trō del rē'ō). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the river Guadajoz 22 miles southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 11,290.

Castrogiovanni (käs'trō jō-vän'nē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, in lat. 37° 33′ N., long. 14° 17′ E.: the ancient Enna or Henna. It is situated on a height in the center of the island. It has a cathedral, castle, and ruined citadel, and was anciently a seat of the worship of Demeter. It was taken by the Saracens in the 9th century, and by the Normans in the 11th century. (See *Enna*.) Population, 18,000.

Castro Marim (käs'trō mä-rēn'). A town in Algarve, Portugal, on the Guadiana opposite the Spanish Ayamonte. The Castle of the Templars is a great triple medieval stronghold crowning a mighty rock. The middle fortress has a quadrangular court with massive walls and covered ways, and a huge square keep.

Castroreale (käs-trō-rä-ä'le). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 22 miles southwest of Messina. Population (1881), commune, 8810.

Castro y Figueroa Salazar (käs'trō ē fē-gā-rō'ä sä-lä-thär'), **Pedro de.** Said to have been a native of Spanish America: died in the city of Mexico, Aug. 22, 1741. A Spanish soldier and administrator, Duke of La Conquista and Marquis of Gracia Real. From Aug. 17, 1740, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Caswell (kaz'wel), **Richard.** Born in Maryland, Aug. 3, 1729: died in North Carolina, Nov., 1789. An American Revolutionary politician and soldier, governor of North Carolina 1777–79 and 1784–87.

Cat (kat), **Christopher.** Flourished 1703–33. The keeper of a tavern, "The Cat and Fiddle," in Shire Lane near Temple Bar, London. He is noted as the entertainer of the Kit-Cat Club (which see).

Catacombs of Rome. Catacombs in Rome [illegible], for the most part within a circle of 3 miles from the modern walls. The length of the [illegible], the greater part [illegible] [illegible] held to have been [illegible] the 4th century [illegible]. Most of the characters [illegible] inscriptions of high importance [illegible].

Catalan [illegible] [F. *Catalan*, Sp. *Catalan*: see *Catalonia*.] A Romance language spoken in Catalonia, and closely allied to Spanish, from which it differs chiefly in its consonantal combinations and terminations, a result of the loss of vowels.

Catalani [illegible], **Angelica.** Born at Sinigaglia, Italy, in Oct., 1779: died of cholera at Paris, June 12, 1849. An Italian singer. She made her first appearance [illegible] at Venice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Catalauni (kat-a-lâ'nī), or **Catelauni** (kat-e-lâ'nī). An ancient people of Belgica Secunda. Their name survives in the modern Chalons.

Catalaunian Fields (kat-a-lâ'ni-an fēldz). [L. *Campi Catalaunici.*] A plain near Châlons-sur-Marne, famous for the victory (451 A. D.) of Aëtius and the Gothic king Theodoric I. over Attila. See *Châlons.*

Catalaunian Plain. See *Catalaunian Fields.*

Catalogue of Women. See *Eoiæ.*

Catalonia (kat-a-lō'ni-ä). [F. *Catalogne*, Sp. *Cataluña*, Pg. *Catalunha*, ML. *Catalonia*, earlier **Gothalania*, from *Gothi*, Goths, and *Alani*, Alans, by whom it was occupied in the 5th century.] A former province in northeastern Spain, comprising the present provinces of Lerida, Gerona, Barcelona, and Tarragona. Its surface is mountainous, and it is the leading agricultural and manufacturing district of Spain. The language is Catalan. It is the ancient Hispania Tarraconensis. It was overrun by the Alani, Goths, and (the southern part) by the Saracens. It formed part of the Spanish mark, and was united to Aragon in 1137. It has been the scene in modern history of various insurrections. In 1714 it was conquered after a long struggle by Philip V., and deprived of its constitution.

Catamarca (kä-tä-mär'kä). 1. An Andine province in the northwestern part of the Argentine Republic, lying east of Chile and north of Rioja. It produces copper, cotton, etc. Area, 31,500 square miles. Population, 130,000.—2. The capital of this province, in lat. 28° 28′ S., long. 66° 17′ W. Population, 7,500.

Catamareño. See *Calchaquis.*

Catania (kä-tä'nē-ä). A province of Sicily, Italy. It includes Mount Etna. Area, 1,917 square miles. Population (1891), 641,000.

Catania. A seaport, capital of the province of Catania, Sicily, situated on the Gulf of Catania in lat. 37° 28′ N., long. 15° 4′ E.: the ancient Catana. It is at the foot of Mount Etna, in the fertile plain of Catania. It has commerce in sulphur, grain, wine, cotton, etc., and manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. It contains a cathedral, university, Benedictine monastery, and notable antiquities. It was the birthplace of Bellini. It was founded by Chalcidians from Naxos about 730 B. C.; submitted to Rome in 263 B. C., becoming an important Roman town; and was devastated by lava streams in 121 B. C., and by earthquakes in 1169 and 1693. It contains an ancient theater, with Roman superstructure on Greek foundations. The cavea is semicircular, facing south; it has two horizontal dividing passages, and an arcade at the top. The lowest range of seats is divided by radial stairways into 9 cunei; the middle range has 12 tiers of seats. The diameter is 317 feet. Population (1892), 119,500.

Catanzaro (kä-tan-dzä'rō). 1. A province in Calabria, Italy: formerly called Calabria Ulteriore II. Area, 2,030 square miles. Population (1891), 457,660.—2. The capital of this province, situated in lat. 38° 55′ N., long. 16° 39′ E. It has a castle, cathedral, and museum, and some manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 30,000.

Catarina Cornaro (kä-tä-rē'nä kor-nä'rō). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Naples in 1844. This was his last opera.

Catawba (ka-ta'ba), or **Great Catawba.** A river in North and South Carolina, called the Wateree in the lower part of its course, which unites with the Congaree to form the Santee 31 miles southeast of Columbia. Total length, about 300 miles.

Catawbas. See *Kataba.*

Cateau-Cambrésis (kä-tō'koṅ-brā-zē'), **Le.** A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 18 miles south of Valenciennes: Latin, Castrum Cameracense. It is the birthplace of Mortier. Here April 17, 1794, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg, and, April 26, under Schwarzenberg, defeated the French. Population (1891), commune, 10,[illegible].

Cateau-Cambrésis, Treaty of. A treaty between France, England, and Spain, April 2-3, 1559. France retained Calais. France and Spain restored [illegible] their conquests.

Catel (kä-tel'), **Franz.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 22, 1778: died at Rome, Dec. 19, 1856. A German painter, distinguished especially for landscapes.

Catesby (kāts'bi), **Mark.** Born in London (?) about 1679: died in London, Dec. 23, 1749. An English naturalist. He made in 1712 a voyage to Virginia, whence he returned in 1719 with a rich collection of plants. He made a second voyage to America in 1722, explored the lower part of South Carolina, lived [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He published "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] birds, [illegible].

Catha. See [illegible].

Catharine, or **Catherine,** Saint. [[illegible] *Ketharine*, *Katherine*; ME. *Katherine*, *Katerin*, F. *Catherine*; Sp. *Catarina*, Pg. *Catharina*, It. *Catterina*, LL. *Catharina*, LGr. Καθαρινη, from καθαρός, clear, pure.] According to tradition, a martyr of the primitive church, tortured on the wheel and beheaded at Alexandria by order of the emperor Maximian, Nov. 25, 307. According to some accounts the torture was prevented by a miracle. The wheel became her symbol. She is commemorated on Nov. 25.

Catharine (kath'a-rin) **I.,** or **Catherine** (kath'e-rin). Born at Jakobstadt, Courland, Russia, April 15, 1679 (?): died at St. Petersburg, May 17, 1727. Empress of Russia. She married Peter the Great in 1707, was acknowledged as his wife in 1712; was crowned as his empress in 1724; and reigned 1725–27. She was of obscure origin; was brought up in the family of a Protestant minister at Marienburg, named Gluck; married a Swedish dragoon; fell into the hands of the Russians at the capture of Marienburg, Aug. 23, 1702; and eventually became the serf of Prince Menshikoff, in whose house she attracted the attention of Peter the Great, who made her his mistress in 1703. She rescued him, by bribing the Turkish grand vizir, in 1711, from a dangerous position on the Pruth, when with an army of 38,000 men he was surrounded by 200,000 Turks. During her reign she was led chiefly by the influence of Menshikoff. She founded the Russian Academy of Sciences, and fitted out the naval exploring expedition under Bering.

Catharine II., or **Catherine.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, May 2, 1729: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1796. Empress of Russia 1762–96, daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. She married in 1745 the empress Elizabeth's nephew, who ascended the throne Jan. 5, 1762, as Peter III. With the assistance of her paramour Gregory Orloff, the hetman Razumovski, Count Panin, and Princess Dashkoff, she brought about the deposition of Peter (who was put to death in prison), and usurped the throne in July, 1762. She participated in the partitions of Poland 1772, 1793, and 1795; concluded with the Turks in 1774 the peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji, by which Russia acquired Kinburn, Azov, Yenikale, Kertch, and both Kabardas; and in 1792 signed the peace of Jassy, by which Russia acquired Otchakov and the country between the Bug and Dniester; and incorporated Courland in 1795. She improved the administration of the empire, introduced a new code of laws, and encouraged art and literature. She has been called "the Semiramis of the North," and Voltaire said, with reference to her, "Light now comes from the North."

> No sovereign since Ivan the Terrible had extended the frontiers of the Empire by such vast conquests. She had given Russia for boundaries the Niemen, the Dniester, and the Black Sea. *Rambaud*, History of Russia, II. 127.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Aragon,** Queen of England. Born at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, Dec. 15 or 16, 1485: died at Kimbolton, Huntingdon, England, Jan. 7, 1536. A queen of England. She was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; married Arthur, prince of Wales, in 1501; married Henry VIII. in 1509; and became the mother of Mary (who subsequently ascended the throne of England) in 1516. About 1527 Henry, who was infatuated with Anne Boleyn, began to take measures to secure a divorce; and in 1533, application having been made in vain to the Pope, the marriage was declared void by Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Bologna,** Saint. Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 8, 1413: died at Bologna, March 9, 1463. An Italian saint, lady of honor to Margaret d'Este, and later abbess of the Clarisses. Canonized in 1492.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Braganza.** Born at the castle of Villa Viçosa, in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, Nov. 25, 1638: died in Portugal, Dec. 31, 1705. A daughter of John, duke of Braganza, wife of Charles II. of England, whom she married May 31, 1662.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Genoa,** Saint (**Catharine Fieschi**). Born at Genoa, Italy, 1447: died at Genoa, Sept. 14, 1510. An Italian nun, famous for her charitable deeds during a visitation of the plague. Canonized 1737.

Catharine, or **Catherine, de' Medici** (de mā'de-chē). Born at Florence, 1519: died at Blois, France, Jan. 5, 1589. Queen of France, regent during the minority of Charles IX., 1560–63. She was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino. She married in 1533 the Duke of Orleans (Henry II. 1547–59), by whom she became the mother of Francis II. (1559–60), Charles IX. (1560–74), and Henry III. (1574–1589). During her regency, by the policy of attempting to hold the balance of power between the Huguenots and the Catholic party of the Guises, in accordance with which she intrigued alternately with both parties, she precipitated in 1562 the so-called Wars of the Huguenots, which, with interruptions, devastated France until 1598; and, on the occasion of the marriage of her daughter Marguerite of Valois with Henry of Navarre, prevailed upon Charles to give the order for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. She is said to have plunged her children into license and dissipation, in order, by unfitting them for mental exertion, to retain her ascendancy over them; and had till her death an important though sometimes concealed share in the intrigues and party contests which distracted France.

Catharine, or **Catherine, de' Ricci** (dā rē'chē), Saint. Born at Florence, 1522: died Feb. 2, 1589. An Italian saint. She took the veil among the

Dominican nuns at Prato, Tuscany, in 1535, and was made perpetual prioress at the age of twenty-five. She was canonized in 1746 and is commemorated on the 13th of February.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Siena,** Saint. Born at Siena, Italy, March 25, 1347: died at Rome, April 29, 1380. An Italian saint. She assumed the habit of the third order of St. Dominic in 1365, and obtained so great a fame for sanctity that she was enabled to mediate a peace between the Florentines and Pope Urban VI. in 1378. She was canonized in 1461, and is commemorated on April 30.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Sweden,** Saint. Born 1331: died in Sweden, March 24, 1381. A Swedish saint. She was the daughter of Saint Birgitta, whom she succeeded as abbess of Wadstena.

Catharine of France, or **of Valois.** Born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1401: died at Bermondsey, England, Jan. 3, 1438. A queen of England, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V. of England, whom she married in 1420. She married Owen Tudor about 1425 (?).

Catharine Archipelago. A name sometimes given to the Aleutian Islands.

Catharine Howard. See *Howard, Catharine.*

Catharine Parr. See *Parr, Catharine.*

Cathay (ka-thā′). The name given by Marco Polo to a region in eastern Asia, supposed to be northern China. It was one of the countries which Columbus expected to reach by sailing westward, and more than once he believed that he was near it.

> The Persian name Cathay, and its Russian form of Kitai, is of modern origin; it is altered from *Ki-tah*, the race which ruled northern China in the tenth century, and is quite unknown to the people it designates.
>
> *Williams*, Middle Kingdom, I. 4.

Cathcart (kath-kärt′), Sir **George.** Born at London, May 12, 1794: killed at Inkerman, Crimea, Nov. 5, 1854. A British general, third son of the first Earl Cathcart. He served in the campaigns of 1813–15, being in all the important battles; was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape, Jan., 1852; ended the Kaffir war 1852–53; and in 1854 was sent as commander of the fourth division to the Crimea, with a dormant commission to supersede Lord Raglan in case of accident to the latter. He wrote "Commentaries" (1850) on the war in Russia and Germany in 1812 and 1813.

Cathcart, William Shaw. Born at Petersham, Sept. 17, 1755: died at Cartside, near Glasgow, June 16, 1843. A British general and diplomatist, tenth Baron Cathcart in the Scottish peerage, created Viscount (Nov. 3, 1807) and Earl (July 16, 1814) Cathcart in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He served in the Revolutionary War 1777–80, and at the bombardment of Copenhagen 1807. He was ambassador to Russia 1812-14

Cathedral (ka-thē′dral), **The.** A poem by James Russell Lowell, published in 1869.

Cathelineau (kät-lē-nō′), **Jacques.** Born at Pin-en-Mauges, Maine-et-Loire, France, Jan. 5, 1759: died at St. Florent, France, July 11, 1793. A French royalist, leader of the Vendeans in 1793.

Catherine. See *Catharine* and *Katharine.*

Cathlamet (kath-lä′met), or **Katlamat.** A tribe of North American Indians. Their former habitat was Oregon and Washington on both sides of the Columbia River, near its mouth. See *Chinookan.*

Cathlapooya. See *Calapooya.*

Catholicon Anglicum. An English-Latin dictionary, compiled about 1483. It was edited by Mr. Sidney J. H. Herrtage for the Early English Text Society in 1881. He believes it to have been compiled in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The name "Catholicon" was first used for such a work in a Latin grammar and dictionary written by Giovanni dei Balbi, a Genoese monk, frequently called Januensis. It was finished in 1286, and the first edition was printed by Gutenberg in 1460.

Catholic Majesty. A title of the kings of Spain, assumed at times after the Council of Toledo, and permanently since the time of Ferdinand "the Catholic" 1474–1516.

Cathos (kä-tos′). A female character in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who assumes the name Aminte. She affects the fashionable sentimentality of les precieuses, and is finally taken in by a valet who adopts the same style with greater success.

Catilina (kat-i-lī′nä), E. **Catiline** (kat′i-līn), **Lucius Sergius.** Born about 108 B. C.: killed at Fæsulæ, Italy, 62 B. C. A Roman politician and conspirator. He was of an ancient but impoverished patrician family. As a partizan of Sulla he rendered himself infamous by his complicity in the horrors of the proscription, destroying with his own hand his brother-in-law, Q. Cæcilius. He was pretor in 68, and governor of Africa in 67. After an abortive attempt, in conjunction with P. Autronius, to murder the consul-elect for 65, with a view to seizing the fasces, and after an unsuccessful candidacy in the consular elections of 64, he organized a wide spread conspiracy against the republic, whose object is said to have been the cancellation of debts, the proscription of the wealthy, and the distribution among the conspirators of all offices of honor and emolument. It was defeated by the vigilance and eloquence of Cicero, who was then consul. The rebellion having broken out in Etruria, Oct. 27, Cicero pronounced in the senate, Nov. 8, his first oration against Catiline, which caused the latter to leave the city. On Nov. 9 Cicero delivered in the Forum his second Catilinian oration, in which he acquainted the people with the events in the senate and the departure of Catiline from Rome. On Dec. 3 documentary evidence of the conspiracy was obtained from an embassy of Allobroges, which had been tampered with by the Catilinarians; and in the evening Cicero delivered in the Forum his third oration, in which he acquainted the people with the events of the day and the seizure of the conspirators left in Rome. On Dec. 5 Cicero delivered in the senate his fourth oration, which was followed by the execution in prison of Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and Gabinius. Meanwhile Catiline had assumed command of the revolutionary force, which amounted to about two legions, but was overtaken by the army of the senate as he was attempting to escape into Gaul, and was defeated and slain in the battle which ensued.

Catiline's Conspiracies. 1. A play by Stephen Gosson, written before 1579. It was acted, but not printed.—**2.** A tragedy by Robert Wilson and Henry Chettle, perhaps a revised version of Gosson's play (1598, Henslow).

Catiline's Conspiracy. A tragedy by Ben Jonson, produced in 1611. Catiline is made inhumanly ferocious in this play.

Cat Island (kat ī′land), or **San Salvador** (sän säl-vä-dōr′). An island in the northern part of the Bahama group, West Indies, long identified with Guanahani, Columbus's first landfall.

Catley (kat′li), **Ann.** Born near Tower Hill, London, in 1745: died at Ealing, Dec. 14, 1789. An English singer. She was the daughter of a hackney-coachman. In 1762 she appeared at Vauxhall, and from this time her beauty and voice made her not only successful but notorious. In 1784 she made her last appearance, having then become the wife of Major-General Francis Lascelles. The ladies eagerly copied her dress, and to be "Catleyfied" was to be dressed becomingly.

Catlin (kat′lin), **George.** Born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 26, 1796: died at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872. An American artist, and traveler among the North American Indians and in Europe. His chief work is "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians" (1841). He painted more than 500 portraits of Indians from life, a unique and valuable collection, now in the United States National Museum at Washington.

Catmandoo. See *Khatmandu.*

Cat Nation. See *Erie.*

Cato (kā′tō). A tragedy by Addison, produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London, 1713.

Cato. A pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton.

Cato Major. See *De Senectute.*

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed **Uticensis** (from Utica, the place of his death). Born at Rome, 95 B. C.: committed suicide at Utica, North Africa, 46 B. C. A Roman patriot and Stoic philosopher, great-grandson of Cato the Censor. He fought under Gellius Publicola against Spartacus in 72, served as military tribune in Macedonia in 67, and was questor in 65, tribune of the people in 62, and pretor in 54. He supported Cicero against the Catilinarians, and sided with Pompey against Cæsar on the outbreak of the civil war in 49. After the battle of Pharsalia he retired to Utica, where he put himself to death on receiving intelligence of the victory of Cæsar at Thapsus.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed "The Censor," and **Priscus.** Born at Tusculum, Italy, 234 B. C.: died 149 B. C. A Roman statesman, general, and writer. He was questor under Scipio in 204; consul in 195; served in Spain in 194, and against Antiochus in 191; was censor in 184; and was ambassador to Carthage in 150. He sought to restore the integrity of morals and the simplicity of manners prevalent in the early days of the republic, and was one of the chief instigators of the third Punic war, in his effort to incite to which he for years closed every speech in the senate with the words, "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam." He wrote "De re rustica" (ed. Keil, 1882), and "Origines" (extant in fragments).

Cato Street Conspiracy, or **Thistlewood Conspiracy.** In British history, a conspiracy under the lead of Arthur Thistlewood, which aimed to assassinate Castlereagh and other ministers. The plot was discovered Feb. 23, 1820, at the rendezvous Cato street, near Edgeware road, London.

Cats (kats), **Jakob.** Born at Brouwershaven, Holland, 1577: died 1660. A Dutch poet. He studied at Leyden and Orleans, where he received a doctor's degree, and was subsequently advocate in The Hague and in Middelburg. In 1636 he was made pensionary of Holland. He died on his estate near Scheveningen. "Father Cats," as he was affectionately called, was for generations the favorite poet of the people. His "Houwelijck" ("Fidelity") appeared in 1625, "Spieghel van den Ouden en Nieuwen Tijdt" ("Mirror of the Old and New Time") in 1632, "Trouringh" ("Wedding Ring") in 1637.

Catskill (kats′kil). A town in Greene County, New York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 30 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 4,920.

Catskill Mountains. A group of mountains in southeastern New York, west of the Hudson, in Greene, Ulster, and Delaware counties, belonging to the Appalachian system. They are noted for picturesque scenery, and contain many frequented summer resorts. Among the chief summits are Slide Mountain (the highest point, 4,205 feet), Kaaterskill High Peak (Mount Lincoln), Overlook Mountain, Hunter Mountain. Also called *Katzbergs*, etc.

Catskin's Garland, or The Wandering Young Gentlewoman. A ballad, the English form in which the story of "Cinderella" is preserved. The heroine is made a scullery-maid and reduced to dress in catskins.

Cattack. See *Cuttack.*

Cattako. See *Comanche.*

Cattaro (kät′tä-rō), Slav. **Kotor** or **Kotur.** A seaport in Dalmatia, situated on the Bocche di Cattaro in lat. 42° 25′ N., long. 18° 46′ E.: probably the Roman Ascrivium. It is famous for its picturesque situation. It has a cathedral, and is strongly fortified. It was ceded finally to Austria, 1814. Population (1890), commune, 5,435.

Cattegat, or **Kattegat** (kat′e-gat). A sea passage which separates Sweden from Jutland, and connects the Skager Rack with the Baltic through the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. Length, about 150 miles. Greatest breadth, 85 miles.

Cattermole (kat′ėr-mōl), **George.** Born at Dickleborough, Norfolk, England, Aug. 8, 1800: died at Clapham, near London, July 24, 1868. An English painter, one of the earliest English water-colorists. He illustrated the "Waverley Novels." His subjects were chiefly medieval.

Catti. See *Chatti.*

Cattywar, or **Kattywar.** See *Kathiawar.*

Catullus (ka-tul′us), **Caius Valerius.** Born at Verona, Italy, 87 (?) B. C.: died about 54 B. C. A celebrated Roman poet. Concerning his personal history little is known, except that he came to Rome at an early age, that he enjoyed the society of the most celebrated men of his day, including Cicero, Cæsar, and Pollio, and that he was probably possessed of a moderate independence although vicious and expensive habits reduced him to pecuniary difficulties. He is remarkable for the versatility of his genius, for the liveliness of his conception, and for his felicity of expression. According to Apuleius the real name of Lesbia, who forms the theme of most of his amatory poems, was Clodia, and some critics have, though apparently erroneously, identified her with the sister of the demagogue Clodius slain by Milo. His extant works are 116 poems, lyric, epigrammatic, elegiac, etc.

Catulus (kat′ụ̄-lus), **Caius Lutatius.** A Roman general. He was chosen consul for the year 242 B. C. When he entered office the first Punic war had been waged since 264, and the senate, discouraged by numerous losses, had abandoned the war at sea. He obtained command of a fleet built by wealthy patriots at Rome, and 241 gained the decisive victory at the Ægadian Islands which resulted in a favorable treaty of peace.

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius. Born about 152 B. C.: died 87 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul with Marius 102 B. C., and was associated with him in the victory over the Cimbri, at Vercellæ in 101 B. C. He joined Sulla in the civil war, and, having in consequence been proscribed by Marius, committed suicide 87 B. C.

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius. Died 60 B. C. A Roman politician, son of Quintus Lutatius Catulus. He was consul 78 B. C., and censor 65 B. C. He was a strong supporter of Cicero against the Catilinarian conspiracy, 63 B. C.

Caturiges (ka-tu′ri-jēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Caturiges*, Gr. (Ptolemy) Κατούριγες, (Strabo) Κατόριγες; pl. of *Caturix*, lit. 'war-chief.'] A Celtic tribe which dwelt among the Cottian Alps.

Catuvellauni (kat-u-vel-lâ′nī). An ancient British people who lived in the region of Hereford and Bedford, west of the Trinobantes and Iceni. The Catuvellaunian state was a central kingdom formed, or greatly extended, by the conquests of Cassivellaunus. There are various forms of the name.

Caub (koub). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine above Oberwesel. The passage of the Rhine was effected here by Blucher, Jan. 1, 1814.

Cauca (kou′kä). The largest department of Colombia, forming the western and southern part. Capital, Popayan. Area, 257,462 square miles. Population (estimated, 1892), 700,000. Portions are claimed by Brazil and Ecuador.

Cauca. A river in Colombia, between the central and western Cordilleras of the Andes, joining the river Magdalena about lat. 9° N. Length, over 600 miles.

Caucasia (kâ-kā′siạ). A general name for the Caucasus region.

Caucasians (kâ-kā′sianz or kâ-kash′ianz). [ML. *Caucasianus*, L. *Caucasius*, from Gr. Καυκάσιος.] In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Hindus, Jews, etc. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had obtained from the Caucasus as the standard of the human type.

Caucasus (kâ'ka-sus). A general government of the Russian empire, lying north of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, east of the Black Sea, and west of the Caspian. It comprises the northern Caucasus, including the governments or provinces of Stavropol, Kuban, and Terek, and Transcaucasia, including Daghestan, Kutais, Tiflis, Baku, Yelissavetpol, Kars, and Erivan. Its chief cities are Tiflis and Vladikavkaz. Old divisions were Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Svanetia, etc. The inhabitants are Russians, Armenians, Tatars, Georgians, Mingrelians, Imeritians, Ossets, many mountaineer tribes, etc. The chief natural features of the region are the Caucasus Mountains and the rivers Kur, Rion, Kuban, and Terek. Georgia was annexed in 1801. The Russian war of subjugation of the mountain tribes continued many years. Shamyl was subdued in 1859. The Tcherkesses submitted in 1864. Russian Armenia was annexed in 1878. Area, 182,457 square miles. Population, 7,536,828.

Caucasus. [F. *Caucase*, G. *Kaukasus*.] A mountain system in Russia, between the Black and Caspian seas, extending southeast and northwest, often taken as the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia. The chief summits are Elbruz (18,526 feet) and Kazbek. There are numerous passes, some of them reaching an elevation of 10,000–11,000 feet. The glaciers rival those of the Alps, but lakes are almost entirely wanting. Length of the system, about 800 miles; greatest width, about 120 miles. It has been very important historically as a barrier to migrations. "It has also preserved . . . fragments of the different peoples who from time to time have passed by it, or who have been driven by conquest into it from the lower country." *Bryce*, Transcaucasia and Ararat, p. 51.

Cauchy (kō-shē'), **Augustin Louis.** Born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1789: died at Paris, May 23, 1857. A celebrated French mathematician and poet. His works include a memoir, "Sur la théorie des ondes" (1815), "Cours d'analyse" (1821), "Leçons sur le calcul différentiel" (1826), "Sur l'application du calcul de résidus, etc." (1827), etc.

Caudebec (kōd-bek'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine 20 miles west-northwest of Rouen: the ancient capital of the Pays de Caux. It contains a noted church of the 15th century. Population (1891), commune, 2,336.

Caudebec-les-Elbeuf (kōd-bek'la-zel-bėf'). A manufacturing town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, near Elbeuf on the Seine, south of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 10,434.

Caudi (kä-ō-dē'). [Origin unknown.] A deity of the Tehuas or Taos of New Mexico, whose worship played a part in the incantations that preceded the uprising of the Pueblos in 1680.

Caudine Forks (kâ'din fôrks), L. **Furculæ Caudinæ** (fėr'kū-lē kâ-dī'nē). Two passes in the mountains of ancient Samnium, Italy, leading to an inclosed valley, identified with the Val d'Arpaja (?), or probably with the valley of the Isclero. Here, 321 B. C., the Romans under the consuls Sp. P. Albinus and T. Veturius were forced to surrender to the Samnites under Pontius. The Romans were forced to swear to a treaty of peace and to give 600 Roman equites as hostages while the whole Roman army was sent under the yoke. The Roman senate refused to approve the treaty, and delivered the consuls to the Samnites, who refused to accept them.

Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Mrs. A series of lectures by Douglas Jerrold inflicted by Mrs. Caudle upon Mr. Caudle after they had gone to bed and the curtains were drawn for the night.

Caudry (kō-drē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 17 miles south-southwest of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 8,045.

Caulaincourt (kō-lan-kör'), **Armand Augustin Louis de,** Duke of Vicenza. Born at Caulaincourt, Somme, France, Dec. 9, 1772: died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1827. A French diplomatist and general. He was ambassador to Russia 1807–11, and minister of foreign affairs 1813–14 and 1815.

Caulfeild (kâl'fēld), **James.** Born at Dublin, Aug. 18, 1728: died Aug. 4, 1799. An Irish statesman, fourth Viscount and first Earl of Charlemont.

Caulfield, James. Born Feb. 11, 1764: died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, April 22, 1826. An English printseller and writer, especially noted as a collector of engraved portraits.

Caulier (kō-lyā'), **Madeleine.** Died Aug. 24, 1712. A French peasant girl noted for bravery during the siege of Lille. [illegible] Marshal Boufflers, [illegible] fell at the [illegible]

Caulonia (kâ-lō-ni'ä). [illegible] An ancient Achæan town, probably on the site of modern Castelvetere, Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 27' N., long. 16° 24' E.

Caumont (kō-mōṅ'), **Aldrick Isidore Ferdinand.** Born at St. Vincent-Cramesnil, Seine-Inférieure, France, May 15, 1825. A French jurist and political economist. His chief work is "Dictionnaire universel de droit commercial maritime" (1855–69).

Caumont, Arcisse de. Born at Bayeux, France, Aug. 28, 1802: died at Caen, France, April 15, 1873. A French archæologist.

Caussade (kō-säd'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, 13 miles northeast of Montauban. It was a Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), commune, 3,747.

Causses (kōs), **The.** [F. *chaux*, limestone.] A group of limestone plateaus in the department of Lozère and the vicinity, southern France, near the head waters of the Tarn.

Caussin de Perceval (kō-saṅ' dė pers-väl'), **Armand Pierre.** Born at Paris, Jan. 13, 1795: died at Paris, Jan. 15, 1871. A French Orientalist and historian, a traveler in Syria, and (1822) professor of Arabic at the College of France. He was a son of J. J. A. Caussin de Perceval. He wrote "Essais sur l'histoire des Arabes" (1847), etc.

Caussin de Perceval, Jean Jacques Antoine. Born at Montdidier, France, June 24, 1759: died July 29, 1835. A French Orientalist and historian. His best-known works are translations from Greek and Arabic.

Caustic (kâs'tik), **Colonel.** A character in the "Lounger," a periodical published by Henry Mackenzie 1785–86.

Cauterets (kōt-rā'). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 28 miles southwest of Tarbes. Elevation, 3,055 feet. It has hot sulphur springs.

Caution (kâ'shon), **Mrs.** A character in Wycherley's "Gentleman Dancing-Master."

Cautionary Towns. A name given to the four towns in the Netherlands—Briel, Flushing, Walcheren, Rammekens—held 1585–1616 by England as security for payment due.

Cautley (kât'li), Sir **Proby Thomas.** Born at Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, 1802: died at Sydenham, near London, Jan. 25, 1871. An English colonel of engineers in India, and paleontologist. He was especially noted as the superintendent of the construction of the Ganges canal, 1843–54. He explored as a geologist the Sivalik range, making large collections of fossils which he presented to the British Museum. He published numerous papers on scientific (chiefly paleontological) topics.

Cauvery, or **Cavery.** See *Kâveri.*

Caux, Marchioness de. See *Patti, Adelina.*

Caux (kō). A territory in Normandy, France, comprised in the department of Seine-Inférieure, and situated north of the Seine, bordering the English Channel. Its chief town is Caudebec.

Cava (kä'vä), **La.** A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 26 miles southeast of Naples. The Benedictine abbey of La Trinità contains a remarkable collection of parchments, paper MSS., etc. The town is a favorite pleasure-resort. Population, 6,000.

Cavaignac (kä-vān-yäk'), **Eléonore Louis Godefroy.** Born at Paris, 1801: died at Paris, May 5, 1845. A French journalist and republican politician, son of J. B. Cavaignac. He was prominent in the events of 1830, 1832, and 1834.

Cavaignac, Eugène Louis. Born at Paris, Oct. 15, 1802: died at Ournes, near Flée, Sarthe, France, Oct. 28, 1857. A French general, son of J. B. Cavaignac. He served in Algeria 1832–48; was governor of Algeria in 1848; became minister of war, May, 1848; suppressed the insurrection at Paris as military dictator June 23–26; was chief of the executive June–Dec., 1848, and was an unsuccessful candidate for president Dec., 1848.

Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste. Born at Gourdon, Lot, France, 1762: died at Brussels, March 24, 1829. A French revolutionist, deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Cavaillon (kä-vä-yôṅ'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, on the Durance 12 miles southeast of Avignon: the ancient Cabellio. It contains a medieval cathedral and the remains of a Roman triumphal arch. Population (1891), commune, [illegible]

Cavalcanti (kä-väl-kän'tē), **Guido.** Born at Florence about 1240: died at Florence, Aug., 1300. A Florentine poet and philosopher, a friend of Dante.

Cavalese (kä-vä-lā'ze). [illegible] Fiemme valley, southern Tyrol, [illegible] east of Botzen.

Cavalier (kä-vä-lyā'), **Jean.** Born at Ribaute, near Anduze, Gard, France, [illegible]: died at Chelsea, near London, May, 1740. A French general, leader of the Camisards in the Cevennes 1702–04.

Cavalieri (kä-vä-le-a'rē), or **Cavalleri, Buonaventura.** Born at Milan, 1598: died at Bologna, Italy, Dec. 3, 1647. An Italian mathematician, celebrated as the inventor of the geometrical "method of indivisibles." His chief work is "Geometria indivisibilium continuorum nova quadam ratione promota."

Cavall (ka-val'). King Arthur's dog.

Cavalleria Rusticana (kä-väl-la-rē'ä rus-tē-kä'nä). [It., 'rustic gallantry.'] An opera by Mascagni, first played in Rome May 18, 1890.

Cavalli (kä-väl'lē), **Pietro Francesco** (originally **Caletti-Bruni**). Born at Crema, Italy, 1599 or 1600: died at Venice, Jan. 14, 1676. An Italian composer, organist, and chapel-master. He began to compose operas in 1637, and continued to produce them for 32 years. Among them are "Giasone" (1655), "Serse" (1660), "Ercole amante" (1662). He is now considered to have been the inventor of the "Da Capo," which was long attributed to Scarlatti.

Cavan (kav'an). 1. A county in Ulster, Ireland, lying between Fermanagh and Monaghan on the north, Monaghan and Meath on the east, Meath, Westmeath, and Longford on the south, and Longford and Leitrim on the west. Area, 746 square miles. Population (1891), 111,917.—2. The capital of the county of Cavan, in lat. 54° N., long. 7° 22′ W.

Cave (kāv), **Edward.** Born at Newton, Warwickshire, England, Feb. 27, 1691: died at London, Jan. 10, 1754. A noted English printer and bookseller. In 1731 he started a printing-office at London under the name of "R. Newton," and founded the "Gentleman's Magazine," which he edited under the pseudonym "Sylvanus Urban, Gent." He began in 1732 the publication of regular reports of parliamentary debates, based on the memory of reporters who had listened to the speeches, and put in proper literary shape by William Guthrie and, after him, for several years, by Dr. Johnson. This publication of these reports brought upon him the censure of Parliament.

Cave, The. See *Adullam, Cave of.*

Cave, William. Born at Pickwell, Leicestershire, England, 1637: died at Windsor, England, July 4, 1713. A noted English divine and patristic scholar.

Caveau (kä-vō'). [F., 'small (wine) cellar.'] A Parisian literary and convivial club, founded in 1729, dissolved in 1739, and refounded in 1806 and 1834: named from a tavern "Caveau."

Cavedoni (kä-vā-do'ne), **Celestino.** Born at Levizzano Rangone, near Modena, Italy, May 18, 1795: died at Modena, Nov. 26, 1865. An Italian archæologist and numismatist.

Cavelier (kä-vė-lyā'), **Pierre Jules.** Born Aug. 30, 1814: died Jan. 28, 1894. A French sculptor. His chief works are "Penelope" (1849), "Truth," "Abélard," "Cornelia" (all at Paris), etc.

Cavendish (kav'n-dish or kan'dish). The name under which Henry Jones wrote on whist, etc.

Cavendish, Lord **Frederick Charles.** Born at Eastbourne, Nov. 30, 1836: died May 6, 1882. The second son of William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was private secretary to Lord Granville 1859–64; member of Parliament 1865–82; private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, July, 1872, to Aug., 1873; financial secretary of the treasury 1880–82; and successor to W. E. Forster, as chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, May, 1882. He was assassinated with Under-Secretary Burke while they were walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Cavendish, Georgiana. Born June 9, 1757: died at London, March 30, 1806. Eldest daughter of the first Earl Spencer, and wife of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, famous for her beauty, wit, and social influence.

Cavendish, Henry. Born at Nice, Oct. 10, 1731: died at London, March 10 (Dict. Nat. Biog.), 1810. A celebrated English chemist and physicist, eldest son of Lord Charles Cavendish, third son of the second Duke of Devonshire. He studied at Cambridge 1749–53, but did not take his degree. He discovered nitric acid and was the first who, by inductive experiments, combined oxygen and hydrogen into water. He published numerous scientific papers, including "Experiments on Air, by Henry Cavendish, Esq.," in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, of which he became a member in 1760.

Cavendish, Spencer Compton. Born July 23, 1833. Eighth Duke of Devonshire: known till his father's death, Dec. 21, 1891, by the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament as a member for North Lancashire in 1857. He has held various offices in the Liberal ministries of his time, and from 1875 to 1880 was leader of his party in the House of Commons. The position of prime minister was offered to him by the Queen in 1880, but was declined. Since the secession of Liberals consequent on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886 he has been the recognized leader of the Liberal Unionist party.

Cavendish, Thomas. Born in the parish of Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, England, about 1560: died at sea in the South Atlantic, June, 1592. A noted English navigator and freebooter. In 1585 he commanded a ship in the fleet of

Richard Grenville, sent by Raleigh to Virginia. On July 21, 1586, he sailed from Plymouth with three small vessels, the Desire, the Content, and the Hugh Gallant (which was sunk in the Pacific); touched at Africa and Brazil; passed the Strait of Magellan, Jan. 1587; ravaged the shores of Spanish South America and Mexico, taking many vessels; and on Nov. 14, 1587, captured a ship from the Philippines with an immense booty. He then crossed the Pacific, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England Sept. 10, 1588. This was the second circumnavigation of the world. Cavendish undertook a similar voyage in 1591 with five ships; but, after enduring great hardships, he was unable to pass the Strait of Magellan. His ships were scattered, and he died while attempting to return. Only a few of his crew ever reached England.

Cavendish, Sir **William.** Born at Cavendish, Suffolk, about 1505: died Oct. 25, 1557. An English politician, treasurer of the royal chamber under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. He was a younger brother of George Cavendish, biographer of Wolsey.

Cavendish, William. Born 1592: died Dec. 25, 1676. An English statesman and writer, created earl of Newcastle March 7, 1628, and duke of Newcastle March 16, 1665. He was governor of the Prince of Wales 1638-41; rendered important military services to the Royalist cause during the civil war; fought as a volunteer at Marston Moor; and left England in 1644, returning at the Restoration. He wrote poems, several plays, and two works on horsemanship entitled "La methode et invention nouvelle de dresser les chevaux" (Antwerp, 1657), and "A New Method and Extraordinary Invention to dress Horses and work them, according to Nature, etc." (1667). He was a skilful horse-trainer.

Cavendish, William. Died March 3, 1626. Second son of Sir William Cavendish by his third wife (afterward Countess of Shrewsbury), created first earl of Devonshire Aug. 2, 1618.

Cavendish, William. Born Jan. 25, 1640: died at London, Aug. 18, 1707. An English nobleman, eldest son of the third Earl of Devonshire (died 1684), created first duke of Devonshire and marquis of Hartington May 12, 1694. He erected Chatsworth (1687–1706), the famous seat of the dukes of Devonshire.

Cavendish, William. Born 1720: died at Spa, Oct. 3, 1764. An English statesman, fourth Duke of Devonshire, lord lieutenant and governor-general of Ireland 1755 (as Marquis of Hartington until Dec. 5, when he succeeded to the dukedom), and prime minister Nov., 1756,–May, 1757.

Cavendish College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1873.

Cave of Adullam. See *Adullam.*

Cave of Jeremiah. See *Jeremiah.*

Cave of Machpelah. See *Machpelah.*

Cave of Mammon. The dwelling-place of Mammon, described in the second book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Cave of Trophonius. See *Trophonius.*

Cave of the Winds. A recess behind the falls of Niagara, between them and the wall of rock: often visited by tourists.

Caverne de l'Homme Mort. [F., 'cave of the dead man.'] See the extract.

> For the determination of the characteristics of this Iberian or Aquitanian race no more typical sepulchre can be selected than the celebrated Caverne de l'Homme Mort in the Department of the Lozere. It lies in an inaccessible and desolate ravine which traverses a barren limestone plateau. Here the feeble Iberian race seems to have maintained itself for a time, after the more fertile surrounding lands had been seized by the brachycephalic intruders whose descendants now occupy the region. In this cave some fifty persons must have been interred, and in fifteen cases the skeletons have been so well preserved as to admit of accurate measurement, and even of the determination of the sex. *Taylor,* Aryans, p. 94.

Cavery, or **Cauvery.** See *Kaveri.*

Caviana (kä-vē-ä'nä), or **Cavianna** (kä-vē-ä'nä). An uninhabited delta island in Brazil, situated at the mouth of the Amazon under the equator, in long. 50° W. Length, 50 miles.

Caviedes (kä-vē-ā'ᴛʜās), **Eloi Temístocles.** Born at Rancagua, 1849. A Chilian journalist and author. Among his works are "Viva San Juan!" a novel, and "Las Islas de Juan Fernandez," the result of a voyage made in 1883.

Cavour (kä-vör'). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 27 miles southwest of Turin.

Cavour, Count di (Camillo Benso). Born at Turin, Aug. 10, 1810: died at Turin, June 6, 1861. A celebrated Italian statesman. He entered the Sardinian Parliament in 1848, was a member of D'Azeglio's cabinet 1850-52; became prime minister in 1852; joined the alliance of the western powers and Turkey against Russia in 1855; sent in the same year a contingent of 15,000 Sardinian troops under La Marmora to the Crimea; represented Sardinia at the Congress of Paris in 1856; formed an alliance with Napoleon III. against Austria at Plombières in 1858; carried on, with the assistance of the French, a successful war against Austria in 1859, and in the same year resigned the premiership, dissatisfied with the terms of peace imposed by Napoleon at Villafranca. He resumed the premiership in 1860; secretly supported the expedition of Garibaldi against Sicily in the same year; and achieved the unification of Italy, except Venice and the Patrimonium Petri, under the scepter of Victor Emmanuel in 1861.

Cawdor (kâ'dọr), or **Calder** (kâl'dėr). A parish in Nairn and Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles southwest of Nairn. Cawdor Castle is the traditional scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, 1040.

Cawdor, Thane of. In Shakspere's "Macbeth," "a prosperous gentleman" whose rank was promised to Macbeth by the witches. He was executed by order of Duncan for treason. He died nobly: "nothing in his life became him like the leaving it." Steevens remarks that his behavior corresponds in almost every circumstance with that of the unfortunate Earl of Essex beheaded by Elizabeth. "Such an allusion could not fail of having the desired effect on an audience many of whom were eye-witnesses to the severity of that justice." The Thane of Cawdor does not appear upon the stage at all, but Macbeth succeeds to his office.

Cawnpore (kân-pōr'), or **Cawnpur** (kân-pör'). A district in the Allahabad division, Northwestern Provinces, British India. Area, 2,370 square miles. Population (1881), 1,181,396.

Cawnpore, or **Cawnpur.** A city in the Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges in lat. 26° 28′ N., long. 80° 30′ E. It is an important military station. Here, in the Sepoy mutiny (June and July, 1857), the Europeans (many women and children) were massacred by the mutineers under Nana Sahib. Population (1891), including cantonment, 188,712.

Caxamarca. See *Cajamarca.*

Caxton (kaks'tọn), **Pisistratus.** The principal character in "The Caxtons," by Bulwer. Under this name Bulwer Lytton wrote "My Novel" (the sequel to "The Caxtons") and other works.

Caxton, William. Born in Kent about 1422: died at Westminster, 1491. The first English printer. He was first apprenticed to a London mercer, Robert Large (Lord Mayor of London 1439-40), and after his master's death (1441) went to Bruges, where he served out the remainder of his apprenticeship (1446), and then established himself as a mercer, becoming about 1465 governor of the English Association of Merchant Adventurers in that city. In 1469 he began to translate into English the "Recueil des Histoires de Troye" (completed in 1471 in Ghent and Cologne), and to supply the great demand for copies of the book set himself to learn the art of printing. The "Recueil," the first printed English book, probably appeared in 1474, and may have been printed either at Cologne or at the press of Colard Mansion in Bruges. In 1475 he completed and had printed (by Mansion?) a translation of a French version of the "Ludus Scacchorum" of J. de Cessolis, under the title "The Game and Playe of the Chesse" — the second printed English book. He left Bruges in 1476, and set up his press in Westminster (the exact site is uncertain), from that time until his death being constantly engaged in translating and printing with several assistants, among whom was Wynkyn de Worde, his successor.

Caxtons (kaks'tọnz), **The.** A novel by Bulwer Lytton, first published anonymously in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1848, in book form in 1850.

Cayambé (kä-yäm-bā'). A volcano in Ecuador. Height, 19,187 feet (Whymper).

Cayapós (kä-yä-pōs'). A tribe of Indians of central Brazil, living about the head waters of the river Araguaya, westward in Matto Grosso and southward in São Paulo. During the 18th century they often attacked travelers on the way to Cuyabá. A few thousand at most remain in a wild state. By their language they are classed, doubtfully, with the Botocudos.

Caycos. See *Caicos.*

Cayenne (kā-yen' or kī-en'). A seaport and the capital of French Guiana, situated on the island of Cayenne in lat. 4° 56′ N., long. 52° 20′ W. Political prisoners have been banished there at several periods in French history, but at present only colored convicts are sent. Population, about 10,000.

Cayenne. A name often given to French Guiana.

Cayes (kā), or **Aux Cayes** (ō kā), or **Les Cayes** (lā kā). A seaport on the southern coast of Haiti, in lat. 18° 25′ N., long. 73° 30′ W. Population, estimated, 8,000.

Cayla (ka-lä'), **Comtesse du (Zoé Victoire Talon).** Born at Boullay-Thierry, near Dreux, France, Aug. 5, 1785: died at St. Ouen, near Paris, March 19, 1852. A favorite of Louis XVIII. of France. After his death (1824) she became a patroness of agriculture and industry.

Cayley (kā'li), **Arthur.** Born Aug. 16, 1821: died Jan. 26, 1895. A noted English mathematician. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1842, was called to the bar in 1849, and became Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge in 1863.

Cayley, Charles Bagot. Born near St. Petersburg, July 9, 1823: died at London, Dec. 6, 1883. An English poet, brother of Arthur Cayley the mathematician, known chiefly as a translator of Dante.

Caylus (kā-lüs'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, southern France, 24 miles northeast of Montauban. Population (1891), commune, 4,265.

Caylus, Marquise de (Marthe Marguerite de Villette). Born in Poitou, France, 1673: died April 15, 1729. A French court lady and author. She was the niece of Madame de Maintenon, under whose protection she was educated at the court of Louis XIV., and married, 1686, the Marquis de Caylus, who died 1704. She left a work, much admired for its naïveté and beauty of style, which was edited by Voltaire, 1770, under the title "Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus."

Caylus, Comte de (Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières). Born at Paris, Oct. 31, 1692: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1765. A French archæologist, son of the Marquise de Caylus.

Caymans (kī-mänz'). [From *cayman,* alligator: 'Alligator Islands.'] Three islands in the Caribbean Sea, northwest of Jamaica, to which they belong. Grand Cayman, the largest, is situated in lat. 19° 20′ N., long. 81° 20′ W. Area of group, 225 square miles. Population (1891), 4,919.

Cayster (kā-is'tėr), or **Caystrus** (kā-is'trus). In ancient geography, a river in Lydia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Ægean Sea 35 miles south-southeast of Smyrna: now called Kutshuk Mendere (Little Meander). Length, over 100 miles.

Cayuga (kā-yö'gä). [Pl., also *Cayugas.*] A tribe of North American Indians. The name is derived from that which they gave themselves, "Gwé-u-gweh-o-nó," 'people of the mucky land,' referring to the marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake. The French name was *Goiogouen* and the Huron *Ouiouenronnon,* both corrupted from the true tribal name. This tribe was the smallest of the Iroquois Confederacy. They are now distributed between Indian Territory, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada, and their total number is about 1,300. See *Iroquois.*

Cayuga Lake (kā-yö'gä lāk). A lake in central New York, lat. 42° 25′-42° 55′ N., long. 76° 45′ W. Its outlet is through the Cayuga, Seneca, and Oswego rivers into Lake Ontario. Length, 38 miles. Average width, 2 miles. The chief town on it is Ithaca.

Cayuse (kā-yös'), or **Cailloux** (kä-lyö' or kä-yö'), or **Willetpoo** (wil-et-pö'). [Pl., also *Cayuses.*] The leading tribe of the Waiilatpuan stock of North American Indians. Their former habitat was the region between the Des Chutes River and the Blue Mountains, Oregon, and also parts of Klikitat and Yakima counties, Washington, south of the Yakima River. There are 415 individuals presumably of Cayuse blood on the Umatilla reservation. See *Waiilatpuan.*

Cazalès (kä-zä-lās'), **Jacques Antoine Marie de.** Born at Grenade, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 1, 1758: died at Engalin, Gers, France, Nov. 24, 1805. A French politician and orator, royalist advocate in the National Assembly of 1789.

Cazembe (kä-zem'be). A country in central Africa, north of Lake Bangweolo: so called from the title of the ruler. It is included in the British South Africa Company's territory.

Cazenovia (kaz-e-nō'vi-ä). A town and village in Madison County, New York, 18 miles southeast of Syracuse. It is the seat of a Methodist seminary. Population (1890), village, 1,987; town, 4,182.

Cazin (ka-zań'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Samer, Pas-de-Calais, about 1840. A French painter. He studied with Lecoq de Boisbaudran, and afterward with the Preraphaelite school in England. Among his pictures are "La fuite en Egypte" (1877), "Le voyage de Tobie" (1878), etc.

Cazotte (kä-zot'), **Jacques.** Born at Dijon, France, Oct. 17, 1719: died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1792. A French man of letters. His works include "Olivier" (1763), "Le diable amoureux" (1771), "Le lord impromptu" (1772), etc. He was arrested by the revolutionary tribunal and guillotined.

Ccapac Yupanqui. See *Capac Yupanqui.*

Ceadda, Saint. See *Chad.*

Ceará (sē-ä-rä'). A state in eastern Brazil, lying between the Atlantic Ocean on the north, Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba on the east, Pernambuco on the south, and Piauhy on the west. Area, 40,253 square miles. Population (1888), about 950,000.

Ceawlin (ke-ou'lin). Died 593. A king of the West Saxons, son of Cynric whom he succeeded in 560. He took part in the battle of Beranbyrg (Barbury Hill, near Marlborough) in 556; fought and defeated Æthelberht, king of Kent, at Wimbledon in 568; defeated three British kings at Deorham in 577; was defeated in 583 by the Britons; and in 591 was driven from his throne by a popular revolt.

Ceballos (thā-bal'yōs), **Juan Bautista.** Born in Durango, 1811: died after 1854. A Mexican jurist. He was a member of Congress, and in 1848 was made president of the Supreme Court. On the resignation of Arista he was chosen president *ad interim* of Mexico Jan. 6, 1853, and was given extraordinary powers for three months, but resigned on Feb. [illegible].

Ceballos Cortés y Calderon (thā-bäl'yōs kor-tās' ē käl-dā-rōn'), **Pedro de:** often written **Zevallos.** Born at Cadiz, June 29, 1715: died at Cordova, Dec. 26, 1778. A Spanish general.

In 1756 he was made governor of Buenos Ayres; forced the surrender of the Portuguese fort at Colonia de Sacramento, taking 26 English vessels, Nov. 2, 1762; returned to Spain in 1767; was appointed first viceroy of Buenos Ayres in 1776; took Santa Catharina from the Portuguese, Feb., 1777; retook and destroyed the Colonia de Sacramento, which had reverted to the Portuguese by the peace of 1763; and returned to Spain in 1778.

Cebalrai (se-bal'ra-ē). [Ar. *kalb al-rāi*, the shepherd's dog.] The fourth-magnitude star β Serpentis, in the head of the creature.

Cebes (sē'bēz). [Gr. Κέβης.] Lived at Thebes, Bœotia, 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a friend and pupil of Socrates. He is one of the interlocutors in Plato's "Phædo." Three works were ascribed to him, one of which, Πίναξ ("The Picture"), is a philosophical explanation of a table symbolically representing the dangers and vicissitudes of life.

Cebola. See *Zuñi.*

Cebollita (thā-bōl-yē'tä). [Sp., 'little onion.'] A ranch in central New Mexico, south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Some of the most interesting ancient ruins in the Southwest are found in the valley in which the ranch is situated.

Cebrian y Agustin (sā-bre-än' ē ä-gös-tēn'), **Pedro de,** Count of Fuenclara. Grandee of Spain, etc. A Spanish administrator of the 18th century. From Nov 3, 1742, to July 9, 1746 he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). Subsequently he was Spanish ambassador to Vienna.

Cebú (se-bö'), or **Zebú** (ze-bö'; Sp. pron., in both spellings, thā-bö'). An island in the Philippines, in lat. 9° 30'–11° N., long. 123°–124° E. Length, 135 miles. Area of province (including adjacent islands), 1,813 square miles.

Cecil (ses'il or sis'il), **Robert.** Born at Westminster (?) about 1563: died at Marlborough, May 24, 1612. An English statesman, son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, by his second wife (Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke), created earl of Salisbury May 4, 1605.

Cecil, Lord **Robert.** See *Salisbury, Marquis of.*

Cecil, Thomas. Born May 5, 1542: died Feb. 7, 1622. An English nobleman, eldest son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, by his first wife, created first earl of Exeter May 4, 1605.

Cecil, William. Born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, Sept. 13, 1520: died at London, Aug. 4, 1598. A celebrated English statesman, son of Richard Cecil of Burleigh, Northamptonshire, created baron of Burghley Feb. 25, 1571. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1535–41, but did not take a degree; was entered as a student at Gray's Inn May, 1541; married Mary Cheke (died Feb. 22, 1544), sister of John Cheke, the celebrated scholar, May 8, 1542; and took as his second wife Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, Dec. 21, 1545. In Nov., 1547, he entered Parliament, and in the same year became secretary to Somerset, who was then protector; and when his patron fell (1548) was committed to the Tower, where he remained for two months. He was appointed a secretary of state, Sept. 5, 1550, and for the rest of his life occupied a position of great influence successively under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. It was as chief minister to Elizabeth for forty years that he won his great fame.

Cecilia (se-sil'i-ạ̈). A novel by Madame d'Arblay, published in 1782.

Cecilia, Saint. Died at Rome, 230. A Christian martyr. According to the legend she was compelled, in spite of a vow of celibacy, to marry a young nobleman, Valerian. She succeeded in converting him to her views and also to Christianity, for which they suffered death. She has generally been considered the patron saint of music, particularly church music, and is represented in art as singing and playing on some musical instrument, or as listening to the music of an angel who has been drawn from heaven by her harmony. Dryden alludes to this in his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." Her story is also told by Chaucer in the Second Nun's tale of the "Canterbury Tales." In the Roman and Anglican calendars her feast is celebrated on Nov. 22.

Cecilia, Saint. One of the finest paintings of Raphael, in the Accademia at Bologna, Italy. [illegible] the most richly clad, occupying the [illegible] listens entranced to the heavenly [illegible] while dismantled earthly musical instruments lie at her feet.

Cecilia, Saint. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Museum at Berlin. The saint is playing on a [illegible]

Cecilia, Story of Saint. Five celebrated frescos by Domenichino in San Luigi dei Francesi, Rome. The subjects are the saint distributing her clothes among the poor, her contempt for idols, her martyrdom, her reception of the martyr's crown, and her assumption. There are no better examples of Domenichino's [illegible]

Cecropia (se-krō'pi-ạ̈). The widow of the younger brother of King Basilius in Sidney's romance "Arcadia."

Cecrops (sē'krops). [Gr. Κέκροψ.] [illegible] tradition, the first king of Attica, and the [illegible] of civilized institutions. He was at first regarded as autochthonous, and as a being whose upper half was human and the lower half a dragon; later he was represented to be of Egyptian origin.

Cedar Creek (sē'dạ̈r krēk). A stream in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, which joins the Shenandoah 4 miles from Strasburg. Here, Oct. 19, 1864, the Confederates under Early surprised the Federals under Wright. Later in the day the Confederates were defeated by Sheridan. Loss of the Federals, 5,995; of the Confederates, 4,200. See *Sheridan* and *Sheridan's Ride.*

Cedar Falls (sē'dạ̈r fâlz). A city in Black Hawk County, Iowa, situated on the Cedar River 99 miles west of Dubuque. Population (1890), 3,459.

Cedar Keys (sē'dạ̈r kēz). A seaport in Levy County, Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29° 7' N., long. 83° 2' W. It is on Way Key and Atsena Otil Key. It has a trade in sponges, fish, turtles, etc.

Cedar Mountain (sē'dạ̈r moun'tạn). A hill 2 miles west of Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County, Virginia. Here, Aug. 9, 1862, the Confederates (20,000–25,000) under "Stonewall" Jackson defeated part of Pope's army (7,500) under Banks. Loss of the Confederates, 1,307; of the Federals, 1,400.

Cedar Rapids (sē'dạ̈r rap'idz). A city in Linn County, eastern Iowa, situated on the Red Cedar River in lat. 41° 58' N., long. 91° 43' W. It is a railway, trading, and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 18,020.

Cedd (ked), or **Cedda** (ked'ạ̈), Saint. Born in Northumbria: died Oct. 26, 664. An English missionary saint, bishop of the East Saxons.

Cedmon. See *Cædmon.*

Cedric of Rotherwood (ked'rik ov roᴛʜ'ėr-wůd), or **Cedric the Saxon.** The father of Rowena in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe."

Cedron. See *Kedron.*

Cefalù (chā-fä-lö'). A seaport in the province of Palermo, Sicily, in lat. 38° 1' N., long. 14° 4' E.: the ancient Cephaloedium or Cephaloedis. It has a cathedral and a ruined castle. It was taken by the Arabs in the 9th century. The cathedral, founded in 1131 by King Roger, is one of the finest of Sicilian monuments. The front, of Norman character, has a triple porch between two four-tiered towers, a beautiful sculptured portal, and pointed arcades with tooth-molding. The nave has cylindrical columns and wooden roof; the aisles are vaulted. Choir and apse are lined with magnificent mosaics on gold ground; the semidome of the apse is occupied by a colossal half-figure of the Saviour. On the north side of the cathedral there is a beautiful cloister of the type of that at Monreale. Population, 12,000.

Celadon (sel'a-don). 1. A witty, inconstant gallant in Dryden's play "Secret Love, or The Maiden Queen." He marries the fiirt Florimel, with the understanding that they may each have their own way after marriage.

2. The lover of the beautiful Astrée (Astrea) in D'Urfé's romance "Astrée." His is one of the stock names for a lover in the French drama. — 3. A sort of generic name in pastoral poetry for a rustic lover, as *Chloe* is for his mistress. — 4. A character in Thomson's "Seasons."

Celænæ (se-lē'nē). [Gr. Κελαιναί.] An ancient city of Phrygia, once of great size and importance. It became a royal residence in the time of Xerxes.

> The site of Celænæ, unknown until within these few years, has been determinately fixed by Mr. Hamilton (Asia Minor, vol. i., pp. 498, 499). It is the modern Deenair (lat. [illegible], long. [illegible]). The town, which abounds in remains of high antiquity, is situated near the source of the southern or main stream of the Mæander, and in all respects corresponds to the accounts left of the ancient Celænæ. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 28, note.

Celæno (se-lē'nō). [Gr. Κελαινώ.] In classical mythology, one of the Harpies (see *Harpies*); also, a Pleiad, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

Celæno. [L. *Celæno*, Gr. Κελαινώ, one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.] The 6th-magnitude star 16 Pleiadum, barely visible with the naked eye.

Celakovsky. See *Čelakovský.*

Celano, Lake of. See *Fucino.*

Celebes [illegible] The third in size of the East India Islands, situated [illegible] lat. 1° 45'–5' [illegible] Dutch [illegible]

Celeste [illegible] Celeste-Elliott, Madame. Born at Paris, 1814: died [illegible] 1882. An actress and noted dancer. She began [illegible] New York [illegible] time 1834–37.

Celestial Empire, The. In western countries, a popular name for the Chinese empire, translating the Chinese "Tien Chao" ('Heavenly Dynasty').

Celestials (sē-les'tialz), **The.** The Chinese: from "the Celestial Empire" (which see).

Celestina (Sp. thā-les-tē'nä). A Spanish prose drama in twenty-one acts, or parts, originally called "The Tragicomedy of Calisto and Melibœa." Though, from its length and structure, it can never have been represented, its dramatic spirit and movement have left traces that are not to be mistaken of their influence on the national drama ever since.

> The first act, which is much the longest, was probably written by Rodrigo Cota, of Toledo, and in that case we may safely assume that it was produced about 1480.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 235.

Celestine (sel'es-tīn) **I.,** or **Cœlestine** (sel'es-tīn), Saint. Died at Rome, 432. Bishop of Rome 422–432. He convoked the Council of Ephesus, which in 431 condemned the heresy of Nestorius, and is said by some to have sent St. Patrick to Ireland and Palladius to Scotland, although it is not clear that either of these missionaries had any connection with Rome. He is commemorated on April 6.

Celestine II., or **Cœlestine** (**Guido di Castello**). Died at Rome, March, 1144. Pope 1143–1144. He absolved Louis VII. of France.

Celestine III., or **Cœlestine** (**Giacinto Orsini**). Born about 1106: died at Rome, Jan. 8, 1198. Pope 1191–98. He crowned Henry VI. of Germany in 1191, and confirmed the Teutonic Order in 1192.

Celestine IV. (**Goffredo Castiglione**). Died Oct. 10, 1241. Pope, elected Sept. 22, 1241. He reigned only 18 days.

Celestine V., Saint (**Pietro di Murrhone**). Born in central Italy about 1215: died at the castle Fumone, in the Campagna, Italy, May 19, 1296. He founded the order of the Celestines about 1254, and was elected pope, at the age of eighty, July, 1294. Being unfitted for this exalted station by his previous life as a hermit and consequent ignorance of the world, he abdicated, Dec., 1294, and was imprisoned at Fumone by Boniface VIII., who feared that, if left at liberty, he might become the occasion of schism.

Celia (sē'li-ạ̈). [Fem. of L. *Celius.*] 1. A character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in the hospice called Holiness. — 2. In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," the cousin and devoted friend of Rosalind, and daughter of the usurping Duke Frederick. She masquerades with Rosalind in the forest of Arden, in the disguise of Aliena, a shepherdess.

3. A straightforward, affectionate English girl, with no squeamishness, in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Humorous Lieutenant," made love to by both Antigonus and his son Demetrius. She disguises as Enanthe. — 4. The wife of Corvino in Jonson's "Volpone." — 5. A very young girl in Whitehead's "School for Lovers." The part was written for Mrs. Cibber, then over fifty years old.

Célimène (sā-lē-män'). 1. An artificial, coquettish, but charming and sparkling fine lady in Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope." She makes Acaste and Clitandre both believe she loves them, but finally consents to marry the "Misanthrope," Alceste, though declining to seclude herself from the world with him, whereupon he rejects her. Her name is applied proverbially to a coquette.

2. A character in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who has nothing to say.

Cellamare (chel-la-mä're), **Prince of** (**Antonio Giudice,** Duke of Giovenazza). Born at Naples, 1657: died at Seville, Spain, May 16, 1733. A Spanish general and diplomatist, ambassador to France 1715–18.

Celle (tsel'le). A city in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Aller 22 miles northeast of Hannover. It has an ancient ducal castle. Population (1890), commune, 18,901.

Cellini (chel-lē'nē), **Benvenuto.** Born at Florence, Italy, Nov. 10, 1500: died Feb. 13, 1571. A famous Italian sculptor and worker in gold and silver. He studied with Michelangelo Bandinelli, father of the sculptor Bandinelli, and Marcone the goldsmith. From 1516 he worked in Pisa. In 1517 he returned to Florence, where he met Torregiano (see *Torregiano*), who tried to secure him for his work in England. Benvenuto's loyalty to Michelangelo, however, prevented the arrangement. From 1523–40 he was in Rome, occupied chiefly with his work as goldsmith. In May, 1527, occurred the siege and sack of Rome by the troops of the Constable de Bourbon, in which Cellini assisted in the defense of the castle of St. Angelo, and claimed to have killed Bourbon and wounded the Prince of Orange. At the instigation of Pier Luigi Farnese, bastard of Paul III., he was imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo Oct., 1538. His account of his escape (Dec., 1539) is the greatest marvel of his marvelous autobiography. From 1540–44 he was in France at the court of Francis I. He had his studio in the Petit Nesle (see *Petit Nesle*). At this time his first attempts at sculpture were made, the chief being the Nymph of Fontainebleau. From 1544 to his death in 1571 he served Cosimo I. and the Medici family in Florence. His story of the casting of the Perseus of the Loggia dei Lanzi at this time has played a great rôle in literature. His autobiography, one of the most famous of Italian classics, circulated in MS. until it was printed in 1730. It was translated into German by Goethe. The latest English translation is by J. A. Symonds.

Celman, Miguel Juarez. See *Juarez Celman.*

Celsius (sel′si-us or sel′shius), **Anders.** Born at Upsala, Sweden, Nov. 27, 1701: died at Upsala, April 25, 1744. A Swedish astronomer, nephew of Olaf Celsius, professor of astronomy at Upsala. He introduced, about 1742, the centigrade or Celsius thermometer.

Celsius, Olaf. Born July 19, 1670: died at Upsala, Sweden, June 24, 1756. A Swedish botanist, uncle of Anders Celsius. He was professor of theology and Oriental language in the University of Upsala, and rendered himself famous by his researches in regard to the plants mentioned in the Scriptures. He was the instructor and patron of Linnæus.

Celsius, Olaf. Born at Upsala, Sweden, Dec. 15, 1716: died at Lund, Sweden, Feb. 15, 1794. A Swedish historian, son of Olaf Celsius (1670–1756). He became professor of history in the University of Upsala in 1747, and bishop of Lund in 1777. He wrote a history of Gustavus I. (1746–53), and a history of Eric XIV. (1774). He was ennobled in 1756.

Celsus (sel′sus). Lived in the 2d (?) century A. D. A Platonist philosopher. He was the author of a famous treatise against Christianity, Ἀληθὴς Λόγος ("True Discourse"), the substance of which is preserved in the "Contra Celsum" by Origen.

Celsus, Aulus (or **Aurelius**) **Cornelius.** Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman writer, author of a comprehensive encyclopedia treating of farming, medicine, military art, oratory, jurisprudence, and philosophy. "Of this only the eight books de medicina have come down to us, being b. 6–13 of the complete work, the only one of this kind in the good age of Roman literature. In those Celsus gives an account of the whole medical system of the time, writing as a layman and following chiefly Hippokrates and Asklepiades, with sound judgment and in simple, pure diction. The parts dealing with surgery are especially valuable; next to these the diagnosis of internal maladies." *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 22.

Celsus, or **Cellach** (kel′läch), Saint. Born 1079: died at Ardpatrick, Munster, Ireland, April 1, 1129. An Irish ecclesiastic, archbishop of Armagh after 1104.

Celtiberi. See *Celtiberia.*

Celtiberia (sel-ti-bē′ri-ä). [From the *Celtiberi.* See the def.] In ancient geography, a region in Spain corresponding to the modern southwestern Aragon and the greater part of Soria, Cuenca, and Burgos: in an extended application nearly identical with Hispania Citerior. The Celtiberi (Celtiberians) were thought to be a mixture of the indigenous Iberians and invading Celts from Gaul (whence their name). They offered a vigorous resistance to Rome, and were finally subdued after 72 B. C. Among their chief towns were Numantia and Segobriga.

Celtica (sel′ti-kä). The central division of Transalpine Gaul, according to the threefold division of the Gauls by Julius Cæsar (Gauls or Celts, Aquitanians, Belgians). It coincided with the province of Lugdunensis, except that it extended southwestward to the Garonne.

Celts, or **Kelts** (selts, kelts). [L. *Celtæ*, from Gr. Κελταί, a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown.] The peoples which speak languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constitute a branch or principal division of the Indo-European families. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz. the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

Amalgamation of race has since been effected to a certain extent, but still in many parts of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland the mass of the population is mainly or entirely Celtic. Four Celtic dialects — the Manx, the Gaelic, the Erse, and the Welsh — are spoken in our country, and the pure Celtic type survives alike in the Bretons, the Welsh, the native Irish, the people of the Isle of Man, and the Scottish Highlanders, of whom the two former represent the Cimbric, and the three latter the non-Cimbric branch of the nation. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 186.

The Celts appear to have crossed to Britain from Belgic Gaul. In the neolithic age a race indistinguishable from that of the British round barrows occupied Belgium.
Taylor, Aryans, p. 81.

Cemetery Ridge. A low ridge near Gettysburg, celebrated in the battle of that name.

Cempoala (tham-po-ä′lä). An ancient town of the Totonac Indians of Mexico, not far from the present site of Vera Cruz and a little back from the coast. It is described as a city of 23,000 inhabitants, with many palaces and temples, but these accounts are probably exaggerated. In 1519 the Cempoalans gave Cortes a friendly reception, and some of their chiefs marched with him to Mexico. The inhabitants were removed to a mission village near Jalapa about 1600, and the original site of Cempoala is now uncertain, though there is a village with the same name. Also written *Cempoalla, Cempoal, Cempohual,* or *Zumpual.*

Cenci (chen′chē), **Beatrice.** Born at Rome, Feb. 12, 1577: executed at Rome, Sept. 11, 1599. The daughter of Francesco Cenci, a Roman nobleman, and Ersilia Santa-Croce. Her father, a dissipated and passionate man, treated his family with such severity that his second wife Lucrezia Petroni, his eldest son Giacomo, Beatrice, and the two younger sons Bernardo and Paolo, procured his murder at the palace of Petrella in the kingdom of Naples, Sept. 9, 1598. For this crime Lucrezia, Giacomo, and Beatrice were hanged at Rome, Sept. 11, 1599, and Bernardo was condemned to the galleys for life, being, however, pardoned March 20, 1606. Paolo died shortly after the murder. At the trial Beatrice's counsel, in order to justify the murder, accused Francesco, apparently without foundation, of having attempted the commission of incest upon his client, which has placed her in the light of a martyr. Her tragic end and her patrician birth have made her a favorite theme in poetry and art. She has been made the subject of a tragedy by Shelley, "The Cenci" (1819), and of a painting by Guido Reni, in the Barberini palace, Rome.

Ceneda. See *Vittorio.*

Cenimagni (sen-i-mag′nī). [L. (Cæsar).] A Celtic people located by Cæsar in the eastern coast region of Britain, north of the Thames.

Cenis, Mont. See *Mont Cenis.*

Cenomani (sen-ọ-mā′nī). [L. (Cæsar) *Cenomani*, Gr. (Polybius) Κενομάνοι.] A Celtic people, a part of the army of Bellovesus, who with his sanction crossed the Alps under a legendary leader, Etitovius, and settled north of the Po about Brescia and Verona according to the detailed account of Livy. They were a branch of the Aulerci. Their original seat in Gaul, where they are called Aulerci Cenomani, was on the Sarthe near Le Mans. The Aulerci were included among the tribes constituting the Armorici.

Centaur. See *Centaurus.*

Centaurus (sen-tâ′rus). [L., 'the Centaur.'] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argo and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, α Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being a quarter of a magnitude brighter than Arcturus. It is of a reddish color. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuze, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. The two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of 60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides, two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.

Centla (sänt′lä). An ancient town situated near the present Frontera, in Tabasco, southern Mexico: scene of the first victory of Cortés, 1519.

Centlivre (sent-liv′ėr or sent-lē′vėr), **Susannah.** Born in Ireland (?), of English parents, about 1667: died at London, Dec. 1, 1723. An English actress and dramatist. She is said to have been the daughter of a Mr. Freeman, of Lincolnshire, who removed to Ireland shortly before her birth. About 1706 she married Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne and George I. Among her numerous plays are "The Platonic Lady" (acted 1706), "The Busybody" (acted 1709), "A Gotham Election" (published 1715: 2d ed., 1737, entitled "Humours of Elections"), "A Bold Stroke for a Wife" (acted 1718).

Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles (soṅ nö-vel′ nö-vel′). [F., 'one hundred new tales.'] An old French collection of tales, first printed in folio, by Vérard, without date, from a manuscript of the year 1456. *Dunlop.*

The Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles are to all intents and purposes prose fabliaux. They have the full licence of that class of composition, its sparkling fun, its truth to the conditions of ordinary human life. Many of them are taken from the work of the Italian novelists, but all are handled in a thoroughly original manner. The style is perhaps the best of all the late mediæval prose works, being clear, precise and definite without the least appearance of baldness or dryness.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 148.

Cento (chen′tō). A town in the province of Ferrara, Italy, situated near the Reno 17 miles north of Bologna. Population, 5,000.

Centoatl (then-to-atl′). In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess (according to some authorities a god) of maize, and consequently of agriculture. Her principal feast was in the fourth Mexican month (April–May), and she was also honored in the eleventh month (Sept.). She was one of the patrons of childbirth. The offerings made to her were generally grain and fruits. Some authorities identify this goddess with Cihuatcoatl, Tlazolteotl, etc. Also written *Cinteotl, Centeotl, Tzinteotl.*

Centones Homerici (sen-to′nez ho-mer′i-si). See the extract.

Even the life of Christ was put together in Homeric hexameters, called Centones Homerici, which were attributed to the Empress Eudocia and thought worthy of being printed by Aldus (1501) and Stephens (1568), but apparently as Christian literature.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 153.

Cento Novelle Antiche (chen′tō nō-vel′le än-tē′ke). [It., 'one hundred old tales.'] A collection of tales from ancient and medieval history, the romances of chivalry, and the fabliaux of the trouvères, made in Italy about the end of the 13th century.

Central Africa, British. The British sphere of influence north of the Zambesi. The total area is about 500,000 square miles; the total native population, about 3,000,000.

Central America. A name applied collectively to the five republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Central India Agency. The official name for a collection of native states in India, under the control of Great Britain, situated between Rajputana and the Northwestern Provinces on the north, and the Central Provinces on the south. Chief states, Gwalior, Indur, Bhopal, Rewa. Area, 77,808 square miles. Population (1891), 10,318,812.

Centralists (sen′tral-ists). [Sp. *Centralistas.*] A political party in Mexico which began in 1823, was reorganized in 1837, and has ever since been prominent. The Centralists favor a single centralized republican government, and are opposed by the Federalists, who desire autonomy of the states. The struggles for ascendancy of these two parties have caused most of the civil wars which have desolated Mexico. Temporarily each of the parties or branches of them have been known by other names. Santa Anna was long the leading spirit of the Centralists. Centralist and Federalist parties have been prominent in the affairs of other Spanish-American countries, notably Argentina, Venezuela, and Central America, but they are commonly distinguished by other names.

Central Park. The principal park in New York, extending from 59th street to 110th street, and from Fifth avenue to Eighth avenue. It was designed by Olmsted and Vaux, and contains, besides numerous drives, the Mall, the Croton Reservoirs, Cleopatra's Needle (the Obelisk), the Metropolitan Art Museum, etc. Length, 2½ miles. Area, 840 acres.

Central Provinces. A chief-commissionership of British India, lat. 18°–24° N., long. 77°–84° E. It contains four divisions: Nagpur, Jabalpur, Nerbudda, and Chatisgarh. Its chief town is Nagpur. Area, 86,501 square miles. Population (1891), 10,784,294. Connected with the Central Provinces are 15 vassal states: Bastar, Bamra, Patna, etc. Area, 29,435 square miles. Population (1891), 2,160,511.

Centuripe (chen-tö′rē-pe), or **Centorbi** (chen-tor′bē). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 20 miles northwest of Catania: the ancient Centuripæ. It has Roman antiquities. It was destroyed by the emperor Frederick II. in 1233. Population, 8,000.

Century White. A nickname given to John White (1590–1645), from his work "First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, etc."

Cenú (sā-nö′). The name given about 1515 to a region on the northern coast of South America, about midway between Darien and Cartagena. Enciso, sent from Darien to conquer it (1515), tried to treat with the Indians, but afterward ravaged their country. A second expedition, sent soon after, under Becerra, was entirely destroyed by the natives.

Ceos (sē′os), or **Cea** (sē′ä). [Gr. Κέως or Κέα.] An island of the Cyclades, situated in the Ægean Sea 13 miles southeast of Attica: the modern Zea, or Tzia. It formerly contained four cities, and was the birthplace of Simonides and Bacchylides. It belongs to Greece.

Ceos. The capital of the island of Ceos.

Cenwalh (kān′walċh). Lived about 643–672. Son of Cynegils, whom he succeeded as king of the West Saxons in 643.

Cepeda (thā-pā′ᴛʜä), **Diego.** Born at Tordesillas about 1495: died at Valladolid, 1549 or 1550. A Spanish judge. He was oidor of the Canary Islands, and subsequently one of the royal audience which accompanied the viceroy Blasco Nuñez Vela to Peru (1544). There he led the judges in their opposition to Vela, imprisoned him, joined Gonzalo Pizarro, and took part in the battle of Anaquito, where the viceroy was killed (Jan. 18, 1546). Foreseeing Pizarro's defeat, he deserted him on the battle-field of Sacsahuana (April 8, 1548), was sent to be tried in Spain, and, it is said, poisoned himself in prison.

Cephalonia (sef-ạ-lo′ni-ä), ancient **Cephallenia** (sef-ạ-le′ni-ä), modern Gr. **Kephallenia.** [Gr. Κεφαλληνία or Κεφαλλήνια.] One of the Ionian Islands, west of Greece, forming with Ithaca and neighboring small islands a nomarchy of Greece. Its surface is mountainous. Its capital is Argostoli. The island was called by Homer Samé or Samos. It became subject to Rome in 189 B. C., and later came under Byzantine, Venetian, and Turkish rule, and a British protectorate. Area, 302 square miles. Length, 30 miles. Population (1889), 80,178.

Cephalus (sef′ạ-lus). [Gr. Κέφαλος.] In Greek mythology, the son of Deion and Diomede, and the husband of Procris or Procne whom he accidentally slew while hunting.

Cephas (sē'fas). [Aram., 'a rock': Gr. Κηφᾶς.] A surname given by Christ to Simon: rendered in Greek Πέτρος ('a rock'), in Latin *Petrus*, and in English *Peter*.

Cepheus (sē'fūs). [Gr. Κηφεύς.] 1. A king of Ethiopia, son of Belus, husband of Cassiopeia, and father of Andromeda.—2. One of the Argonauts.

Cepheus. One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

Cephissus (se-fis'us). [Gr. Κήφισσος.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A river in Phocis and Bœotia, Greece, flowing into Lake Copais (Topolias). (*b*) A river in Attica, Greece, flowing through the plain of Athens into the Saronic Gulf. (*c*) A river of Attica, Greece, flowing through the plain of Eleusis into the Gulf of Eleusis.

Ceracchi (chā-räk'kē), **Giuseppe.** Born in Corsica about 1760: executed at Paris, Jan. 30 (?), 1801. An Italian sculptor, conspirator against the life of Napoleon 1800.

Ceram (se-ram'; Pg. pron. se-räṅ'), or **Zeram,** or **Serang,** or **Ceiram** (Pg. pron. sā-räṅ'). An island of the Moluccas, East Indies, lat. 3°–3° 30' S., long. 128°–131° E. Its inhabitants are Malays and Alfuras. It is under Dutch sovereignty. Area, 6,605 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Ceramicus (ser-a-mī'kus). [Gr. Κεραμεικός.] A large area on the northwest side of ancient Athens: so named from the early gathering in it of the potters, who still affect it, attracted by the presence of water and excellent clay. It was divided into two parts: the Inner Ceramicus, within the walls, traversed by the Dromos street from the Dipylon Gate, and including the Agora; and the Outer Ceramicus, continuing the first division outside of the walls. The Outer Ceramicus became a favorite place of burial for the Athenians, and here were interred those honored with a public funeral. The tombs were ranged beside and near the various roads which radiated from the Dipylon Gate. Little trace of them remains, except of the unique group upon and near the inception of the Sacred Way to Eleusis: a group which was preserved by being buried in 86 B. C. in the siege-agger of Sulla, and contains historical and plastic memorials of very high value, among them the sculptured monument of Dexileos, who fell before Corinth in 393 B. C., and tombs of Euphrosyne, Hegeso, Aristion, Demetria and Pamphile.

Ceraunian Mountains (se-rā'ni-an moun'tānz). [Gr. τὰ Κεραύνια ὄρη, L. *Ceraunii montes.*] In ancient geography: (*a*) a range of mountains in the eastern part of the Caucasus system: exact position undetermined. (*b*) A chain of mountains in northwestern Epirus, terminating in the promontory Acroceraunia (which see).

Cerberus (ser'be-rus). [Gr. Κέρβερος.] In Greek mythology, the watch-dog at the entrance to the infernal regions, offspring of Typhaon and Echidna: usually represented with three heads, a serpent's tail, and a mane of serpents' heads.

Cercinitis (ser-si-nī'tis). [Gr. Κερκινῖτις λίμνη.] In ancient geography, the lake or enlargement of the river Strymon (in Macedonia), near its mouth: the modern Takinos.

Cercops (ser'kops). [Gr. Κέρκωψ.] 1. An ancient Greek Orphic poet, said to have been the author of a poem, "The Descent into Hades," also attributed to Prodicus of Samos and others.

2. A Greek poet of Miletus, a contemporary of Hesiod. To him a poem on the war of Ægimius, king of the Dorians, against the Lapithæ (also attributed to Hesiod), is by some assigned.

Cerda (ther'dä), **Tomás Antonio Manrique de la,** Count of Paredes and Marquis of La Laguna. Born about 1620: died 1688. A Spanish administrator. He was a member of the royal [illegible] viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) [illegible] Vera Cruz [illegible] the ravages.

Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Gaspar de la. Born about 1650: died 1697. A Spanish [illegible] was created count of Galve [illegible] the office from [illegible] and in [illegible] Pensacola, Florida, was founded by his orders. He returned to Spain in May, 1696.

Cerdagne [illegible], Sp. **La Cerdaña** [illegible]. An ancient [illegible] of the eastern Pyrenees, [illegible] in Spain. [illegible]

Cerdic (ker'dik). Died 534. A Saxon ealdorman, who founded a settlement on the coast of Hampshire, England, in 495 A. D., assumed the title of King of the West Saxons in 519, and became ancestor of the English royal line. He defeated the Britons at Charford in 519; was himself defeated at Mount Badon, or Badbury, in Dorsetshire, in 520; and conquered the Isle of Wight in 530.

Cerdicsford (kėr'diks-fōrd). The scene of the victory of Cerdic and Cymric over the Britons in 519: usually identified with Charford (which see).

Cerdo (sėr'dō). Born in Syria: lived about 137 A. D. A Gnostic teacher, founder of a sect named from him Cerdonians (which see).

Cerdonians (sėr-dō'ni-anz). A Gnostic sect of the 2d century, named from its founder Cerdo. They held that there were two first causes, one good (the unknown father of Jesus Christ) and one evil (the Creator revealed in the law and the prophets), and that one was not subject or inferior to the other.

Ceres (sē'rēz). 1. In old Italian mythology, the goddess of grain and harvest, later identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter. See *Demeter.*—2. An asteroid (No. 1) discovered by Piazzi at Palermo Jan. 1, 1801.

Ceres. An antique statue in black and white marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The head, arms, and feet are white; the very thin draperies are in polished black marble.

Céret (sā-rā'). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Tech 17 miles southwest of Perpignan. It was the scene of a Spanish victory over the French April 20, 1793, and of a French victory over the Spanish April 30, 1794. Population (1891), commune, 3,828.

Ceridwen. In Welsh fairy lore, a deity, degraded into a sorceress, who presides over a mystical caldron, and has a fight in which she and her foe assume different shapes at pleasure.

Cerignola (chā-rēn-yō'lä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, in lat. 41° 16' N., long. 15° 53' E. Here, April 28, 1503, the Spanish army (about 6,300) under Gonsalvo de Cordova defeated the French (6,000) under the Duc de Nemours. Loss of French, 3,000–4,000. Population, 22,000.

Cerigo (cher-ē'gō), modern Gr. **Kytherion.** One of the Ionian islands, situated 8–10 miles south of Laconia, Greece: the ancient Cythera. It contained a shrine of Aphrodite. Area, 107 square miles.

Cerimon (ser'i-mon). A physician of Ephesus who saves the life of Thaisa, in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Cerinthians (sē-rin'thi-anz). A sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus.

Cerinthus (se-rin'thus). Born in Egypt: lived probably in the latter part of the 1st century A. D. A Gnostic teacher, founder of the heretical sect of the Cerinthians or Merinthians.

> Cerinthus was the first, of whose tenets we have any distinct statement, who, admitting the truth of Christianity, attempted to incorporate with it foreign and Oriental tenets. Cerinthus was of Jewish descent, and educated in the Judæo-Platonic school of Alexandria. His system was a singular and apparently incongruous fusion of Jewish, Christian, and Oriental notions. He did not, like Simon or Menander, invest himself in a sacred and mysterious character, though he pretended to angelic revelations. Like all the Orientals, his imagination was haunted with the notion of the malignity of matter, and his object seems to have been to keep both the primal Being and the Christ uninfected with its contagion. The Creator of the material world, therefore, was a secondary being — an angel or angels; as Cerinthus seems to have adhered to the Jewish, and did not adopt the Oriental language. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 59.

Cérisoles (sā-rē-zol'), It. **Ceresole** (cher-e-zō'-le). A village in Piedmont, Italy, 13 miles northwest of Alba. Here, April 14, 1544, the French under the Duc d'Enghien defeated the Imperialists and Spaniards under the Marquis of Guasto. Loss of the Imperialist army, about 12,000.

Cerna (ther'nä), **Vicente.** A Guatemalan general. He was elected president of Guatemala, assuming the office May [illegible]; was reelected in 1869, and held the office until [illegible] 1871, when he was defeated and overthrown by Barrios.

Cerne (ser'nē). In ancient geography, an island west of Africa, discovered and colonized by the Carthaginian Hanno: perhaps the modern Arguin.

Cerqueira e Silva, Ignacio Accioli de. See *Accioli*.

Cerro de Pasco (ther'rō dā päs'kō), or **Pasco.** The capital of the department of Junin, Peru, in lat. 10° 55' S., [illegible] feet above the sea. [illegible] about 11,000.

Cerro Gordo (ser'rō gor'dō; Sp. pron. ther'rō gōr'dō). [Sp., 'big mountain.'] A pass by the side of the Rio del Plan, between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, through which passes the principal road from the coast to Mexico by Jalapa. The pass was carried by the American forces, after a severe battle, April 17–18, 1847.

Cerro Largo (ther'rō lär'gō). [Sp., 'wide mountain.'] A department in northeastern Uruguay. Capital, Melo. Area, 5,840 square miles. Population (1891), about 28,000.

Certaldo (cher-täl'dō). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, 17 miles southwest of Florence. It is the place of the birth and death of Boccaccio.

Certosa (cher-tō'sä). [It., 'Carthusian Monastery.'] A former Carthusian monastery at Pavia, Italy, one of the largest and most splendid existing. The great church was founded in 1396, and is most picturesque, with its central pyramidal dome in recessed stages, its many arched and pinnacled turrets, its semicircular apses, and its beautiful arcaded galleries beneath the roofs. The rich west front is a unique achievement of the Italian Renaissance. The interior is architecturally defective, but is splendid with painting and church furniture, and contains the splendid tomb of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. The small and great cloisters are superb examples of brickwork with terra-cotta ornament.

Cervantes Saavedra (sėr-van'tēz; Sp. pron. ther-vän'tes sä-ä-vā'drä), **Miguel de.** Born at Alcalá de Henares, about 20 miles from Madrid, Oct. 9 (?), 1547: died at Madrid, April 23, 1616. A celebrated Spanish poet and novelist. His parents were poor, but of a noble family. It is conjectured that he was educated at Alcalá and at the University of Salamanca: little is known of his early years, however, except that he wrote verses when very young. In 1570 he served as chamberlain in the household of Monsieur Aquaviva (who was afterward cardinal) in Rome. He soon left Rome and volunteered as a common soldier in the expedition commanded by Don John of Austria and organized by the Pope and the state of Venice against the Turks. In 1571 he was severely wounded at the battle of Lepanto, losing the use of his left hand and arm for life. He was honorably discharged in 1575. He was captured in returning to Spain and passed five years in slavery in Algiers, but was finally ransomed by his family and by "religious charity" in 1580. Being depressed by adversity and without means or friends, he reenlisted and served in Portugal and the Azores. In 1584 he had returned and was married. After this he lived much at Madrid, where he began to earn his living by authorship, at first by writing plays. In 1588 he went to Seville, where he lived, with some interruptions, until about 1598. Here he was extremely poor, and was even imprisoned as being indebted to the government. After this there is a tradition that he was sent by the grand prior of the Order of St. John in La Mancha to collect rents due the monastery in Argamasilla. The debtors persecuted and imprisoned him, and it is said that here, in indignation and in prison, he began to write "Don Quixote." In 1603 he went to Valladolid, where he lived poorly as a sort of general agent and amanuensis. Here he prepared the first part of "Don Quixote" for the press, and printed it at Madrid in 1605; here he returned in 1606. In 1615 he published the second part of "Don Quixote." There was then a difference between the English calendar and the Spanish of ten days; hence he did not, as has been asserted, die on the same day with Shakspere (though on the same date). His chief work is "Don Quixote" (1605 and 1615). Among his other works are "Galatea, an Eclogue" (1584), "Novelas Exemplares" ("Twelve Instructive or Moral Tales," 1613), and "Viage del Parnaso" ("Journey to Parnassus," 1614). "Persiles and Sigismunda, a Northern Romance," was published by his widow in 1617. He wrote "twenty or thirty plays" according to his own account, some of which are preserved; but his genius did not lie in that direction. See *Don Quixote.*

Cervin, Mont. See *Matterhorn.*

Cesari (chā'sä-rē), **Antonio.** Born at Verona, Italy, Jan. 16, 1760: died at Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 1, 1828. An Italian philologist. He was the author of a new edition of "Vocabolario della Crusca" (1806–09), "Bellezze di Dante" (1824–26), translations of Terence (1816) and of Cicero's Epistles (1826–31), etc.

Cesari, Giuseppe: called **Il Cavaliere d'Arpino,** and **Il Giuseppino.** Born at Rome about 1570: died at Rome about 1640. An Italian painter. His chief works are frescos at the Capitol, Rome.

Cesario (se-zä'ri-ō). 1. The name assumed by the disguised Viola in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—2. A young gentleman of a fiery nature, the supposed son of Albertus, in Massinger, Rowley, and Fletcher's "Fair Maid of the Inn."

Cesarotti (che-sä-rot'tē), **Melchiore.** Born at Padua, Italy, May 15, 1730: died Nov. 4, 1808. An Italian poet and miscellaneous writer. His works include a translation of Ossian (1763), "Saggio sulla filosofia delle lingue" (1785), etc.

Cesena (che-sā'nä). A town in the province of Forlì, Italy, 20 miles south of Ravenna: the ancient Cæsena. It has a cathedral, an interesting brick structure of the 14th century, following the type of the cathedral of Florence. It contains sculptures of unusual excellence, of the school of Donatello, especially a St. John and a St. Leonard. Population, 11,000.

Cesnola (ches-nō'lä), Count **Luigi Palma di.** Born at Rivarolo, near Turin, July 29, 1832. An Italian-American archæologist. He was appointed United States consul at Cyprus and while occupying this post undertook a series of excavations, which resulted in the discovery of a large number of antiquities. The collection was purchased in 1873 by the Metropolitan

Museum (New York), of which he became director in 1879. Author of "Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples" (1877), and "The Metropolitan Museum of Art" (1882). See *Cyprus*.

Céspedes (thas´pe-ᴛʜās or sas´pe-ᴛʜās), **Carlos Manuel de.** Born at Bayamo, April 18, 1819: died March 22, 1874. A Cuban revolutionist. In 1868 he headed an armed revolt which spread until nearly the whole island, except the coast towns, had declared against the Spaniards. A congress of the revolutionists declared Cuba independent, and elected Céspedes president (1869). Driven at last to the mountains, Céspedes was shot while resisting capture.

Céspedes, Pablo de. Born at Cordova, Spain, 1538: died at Cordova, July 26, 1608. A Spanish painter, poet, sculptor, and architect, noted as a colorist. Fragments of his poem "Arte de la pintura" were published in 1649.

Cetewayo. See *Cettiwayo*.

Cethegus (se-thē´gus), **Marcus Cornelius.** Died 196 B. C. A Roman general. He was curule edile 213, pretor 211, censor 209, and consul 204. In the next year he commanded as proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, where, with the aid of the pretor Quintilius Varus, he defeated the Carthaginian general Mago, brother of Hannibal.

Cetinje, or **Cetigne.** See *Cettinje*.

Cette (set). A seaport in the department of Hérault, France, situated on a tongue of land between the Mediterranean and the Étang de Thau, in lat. 43° 25′ N., long. 3° 41′ E. It is an important commercial center. It exports wines, brandies, and salt. Its port was founded in the 17th century. Population (1891), commune, 36,541.

Cettinje (chet-tēn´yā), or **Cetinje,** or **Cettigno** (chet-tēn´yō), or **Cetigne** (che-tēn´yā), or **Cettin** (tset-tēn´), or **Zetinje.** The capital of Montenegro, lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 18° 59′ E. It contains the palace and some institutions. Population, 1,200.

Cettiwayo (set-i-wä´yō), or **Ketshwayo** (kā-chwä´yō). A Zulu chief, elected at Ulundi in 1873. In 1878 he rebelled against British suzerainty. In the war which followed a British regiment was annihilated by the Zulus at Isandula, 1879; but General Wolseley defeated and captured Cettiwayo the same year. Until 1882 Cettiwayo was held captive in Cape Colony. Owing to the efforts of a party which had formed in his favor among friends of the Zulus in South Africa and in Great Britain, he was transferred to England, where he was lionized. England tried to reinstate him as king of the Zulus, but he had lost his prestige. Beset on all sides by hostile chiefs, he had to seek refuge in British territory. More captive than free, he was kept at Ekove until 1884, when he died.

Cetus (sē´tus). [L., 'whale.'] A southern constellation, the Whale, in advance of Orion. It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.

Ceuta (sū´tä; Sp. pron. thā´ö-tä), Moorish **Sebta.** [From Ar. *septa*, seven: from its Roman name *ad Septem Fratres*.] A fortified town belonging to Spain, situated on the northern coast of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, in lat. 35° 54′ N., long. 5° 17′ W. It is a military and penal station, and is built on the ancient Abyla, one of the range "Septem Fratres." It was taken by Belisarius in 534, by the West Goths in 618, by the Arabs about 709, and from the Moors by Portugal in 1415. It passed to Spain in 1580.

Cevallos (tha-väl´yōs), **Pedro Fermin.** Born at Ambato about 1814. An Ecuadorian historian. He is a lawyer, has held high judicial posts, and was senator in 1867. His most important work is "Resumen de la historia del Ecuador," in 5 volumes.

Cevedale (che-ve-dä´le), **Monte,** or **Zufall** (tsö´fäl), or **Fürkelen** (für´ke-len). A peak of the Ortler Alps, on the borders of Tyrol and Italy. Height, 12,378 feet.

Cévennes (sā-ven´). A former province of France, in the northeastern part of Languedoc.

Cévennes, Les. [Gr. τὸ Κέμμενον ὄρος (Strabo), L. *Cebenna mons*: a Celtic name.] A mountain-chain in southern France. The Cevennes proper extend from the Canal-du-Midi northward, including the mountains of Vivarais, or northern Cevennes, to the Canal-du-Centre, department of Saone-et-Loire. They separate the basins of the Loire and Garonne from those of the Rhône and Saone, and are continued northward by the mountains of Lyonnais and Charolais to the plateau of Langres. They are celebrated as a stronghold of the Protestants and Camisards. The highest peak is Mezenc (5,750 feet). Mont Pilat, northern Cevennes, is 4,705 feet high.

Ceylon (sē-lon´ or si-lon´). [F. *Ceylan*, ancient *Taprobane*: from the Pali *Silam* for *Sihalam*, the land of the Sinhalas (the Aryan inhabitants of Ceylon).] An island in the Indian Ocean, a crown colony of Great Britain, south of Hindustan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. It is mountainous in the south, and produces coffee, cinchona bark, tea, cinnamon, cacao, etc. It is celebrated for precious stones. The chief towns are Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee, Kandy, and Jaffna. The leading races are Singhalese, Kandyans, Tamils, Moormen, and Veddahs. It is ruled by a governor and executive and legislative councils. In ancient times it was governed by different native dynasties. The Portuguese took possession of it in the 16th century. It was conquered by the Dutch about 1658, and by the British 1795–96, and was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1802. The last king of Kandy was deposed in 1815. Area, 25,364 square miles. Population (1891), 3,008,466.

Ceyx (sē´iks). [Gr. Κῆυξ.] The son of Heosphoros, or the Morning Star, and the nymph Philonis: the husband of Alcyone or Halkyone, daughter of the Thessalian Æolus. The pair were arrogant enough to style themselves Zeus and Hera, and were accordingly changed respectively by Zeus into birds of the same name, a diver and a kingfisher. Another story confused Ceyx with a king of Trachis, and dwelt on the tender love of the pair for each other. Ceyx is drowned at sea, and Alcyone finds his body cast upon his native shore. The gods take pity on her grief, and change the husband and wife into kingfishers (alcyones), whose affection for each other in the pairing season was proverbial. (*Seyffert*, Dict. of Classical Antiquities, p. 127.) Their story is told in Chaucer's "Death of Blanche." It is conjectured that it was an independent production afterward abridged and inserted as an episode in "The Death of Blanche." Of the original nothing is in existence.

Chablais (shä-blā´). A former province of Savoy, since 1860 the arrondissement of Thonon, department of Haute-Savoie, France.

Chablis (shä-blē´). A town in the department of Yonne, France, 11 miles east of Auxerre, noted for the wines produced in its vicinity.

Chabot (shä-bō´), **Admiral of France.** A tragedy by Chapman and Shirley, licensed in 1635, printed in 1639.

Chabot, François. Born at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, France, 1759: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French revolutionist, a member of the Convention in 1792.

Chabot, Philippe de, Comte de Charny et de Busançois. Born about 1480: died June 1, 1543. A French general, admiral of France. He successfully defended Marseilles against the Imperialists in 1524, was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and on his release was appointed admiral to succeed Bonnivet, who was killed in the action. He was sent to Italy in 1529 to negotiate the ratification of the treaty of Cambrai by Charles V. In 1535 he had the chief command of the war against the Duke of Savoy, in the course of which he conquered parts of Savoy and Piedmont, but incurred censure for not having properly followed up his victories. He was in 1541 convicted of fraud against the national treasury, on charges preferred by the constable Montmorency, but was pardoned by the king. He is said to have been the first to suggest the colonization of Canada. Also called *Admiral de Brion*.

Chabrias (kā´bri-as). [Gr. Χαβρίας.] Killed near Chios, 357 B. C. An Athenian general. Being in 388 sent to the assistance of Evagoras of Cyprus against the Persians, he landed on the way in Ægina, and gained by an ambuscade a decisive victory over the Spartan general Gorgopas, who fell in battle. In 378, in a campaign against Agesilaus, he acquired great celebrity by the adoption of a new manœuver, which consisted in receiving the enemy's attack with spears presented and shields resting on one knee. In 376 he gained a decisive naval victory over the Lacedæmonians at Naxos. On the outbreak of the Social War, 357, he was placed in command of the Athenian fleet, which cooperated with the army under Chares. He was killed at the siege of Chios in the same year.

Chabrillan (shä-brē-yoṅ´), **Comtesse de Moreton de (Céleste Vénard),** surnamed **Mogador.** Born at Paris, Dec. 27, 1824. A French actress and writer of novels, operettas, vaudevilles, etc.

Chaca (chä´kä), **Cañon de.** A long gorge or valley in western New Mexico, now deserted, but containing large and well-preserved ancient ruins. The Pueblo Bonito, Pueblo del Arroyo, etc., are among the most interesting specimens of ancient Indian architecture known in the Southwest.

Chacabuco (chä-kä-bö´kō). A pass in the transverse spur of the Andes, on the northern side of the plain of Santiago, Chile. During the war for independence, General San Martin's army, which had marched over the Andes, found this pass strongly defended by the Spaniards under Maroto. It was carried by a bayonet charge led by General O'Higgins, Feb. 12, 1817, thus opening the way for the patriots to Santiago.

Chacatos. See *Choctaw*.

Chachapoyas (chä-chä-pō´yäs). **1.** A region of ancient Peru, nearly corresponding to the present department of Amazonas. The inhabitants were noted for their warlike spirit and intelligence; they were conquered by the Incas after a long war. Alonso de Alvarado was sent by Pizarro to reduce this district in 1535, and was made governor of it.

2. A province of Peru, in the department of Amazonas. Capital, Chachapoyas. Previous to 18[illegible] it was much larger. Chachapoyas borders on the gorge of the Upper Marañon, and the surface is much broken. Area, about 4,300 square miles. Population, about 20,000.

3. A city of northern Peru, capital of the province of the same name, in the department of Amazonas, and episcopal city of the diocese of Chachapoyas. It was founded in 1540 by Alonso de Alvarado, who called it Ciudad de la Frontera. Population, about 5,000.

Chac-Mool, Chaak-Mool, or **Chackmool** (shäk-möl´). A traditional chief or "king" of the Maya Indians of Yucatan. The name was given by Le Plongeon to a statue discovered by him in 1876 at the ruined city of Chichen-Itza in eastern Yucatan, and supposed to represent this chief, but archæologists are not in accord as to this identity, and the statue is of Mexican rather than of Yucatec type. It was appropriated by the Mexican government, and is now in the National Museum at Mexico.

Chaco (chä´kō), or **Chacu** (chä´kö), **Gran.** [From the Quichua *chacu*, the animals driven together by a cordon of hunters: in allusion to the numerous Indian tribes of this region.] A vast tract of land in South America, extending from the Paraguay to the Bolivian highlands, between lat. 20° and 29° S. It is a low plain, generally open, with a few isolated hills, and portions are flooded every year; the great rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo pass through it to the Paraguay. The Chaco region is divided between Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia; the greater part is very imperfectly known, and inhabited only by savage tribes of Indians. Since 1870 considerable settlements have been made in the Argentine Chaco. In the 17th century the name Chaco included the plains as far north as lat. 16° S.

Chacon y Castellon (chä-kōn´ ē käs-tel-yōn´), **Luis.** Born at Havana, Cuba, about 1670: died there in 1716. A Cuban soldier. From 1699 until his death he was governor of the Morro Castle at Havana, and during this time he was thrice *ad interim* captain-general of the island (Dec., 1702, to May 13, 1706; July 8, 1707, to Jan. 18, 1708; and Feb. 18, 1711, to Feb. 4, 1713). In 1707 he led an expedition against the English colonies in Carolina.

Chaco Stock. See *Guaycurú Stock*.

Chactaws. See *Choctaws*.

Chad (chad), or **Ceadda** (keäd´dä), Saint. Died March 2, 672. An English ecclesiastic, a Northumbrian by birth, educated at Lindisfarne under St. Aidan. He was made abbot of Lastingham in Deira (664), bishop of York, and later of Mercia. He established the latter see at Lichfield.

Chad (chäd). [F. *Tchad*, G. *Tschad*.] A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, central Africa, about lat. 12° 30′–14° 30′ N. It has no outlet. Its chief tributary is the Shari. Length, about 140 miles. It has been explored by Nachtigal, Barth, and others. Also written *Tsad*.

Chadband (chad´band), **Rev. Mr.** A fat and hypocritical minister, much given to platitudes, in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." He is "in the ministry," but is "attached to no particular denomination." He has "a general appearance of having a good deal of train-oil in his system."

Chadbourne (chad´bėrn), **Paul Ansel.** Born at North Berwick, Maine, Oct. 21, 1823: died at New York, Feb. 23, 1883. An American educator. He was the first president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst in 1867; president of the University of Wisconsin 1867–70; president of Williams College 1872–81; and again president of the Agricultural College in 1882. He wrote "Natural Theology" (1867), etc.

Chaderton (chad´ėr-ton), **Laurence.** Born at Lees Hall, Oldham, Lancashire, about 1536: died at Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1640. An English Puritan divine, a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, and first master of Emmanuel College, 1584–1622. He served on the Cambridge committee for drawing up the authorized version of the Bible.

Chad's Ford (chadz fōrd). See *Brandywine*.

Chæreas and Callirrhoe (kē´rē-as and ka-lir´ō-ē). An old Greek romance by Chariton Aphrodisiensis, only a part of which is extant.

Chariton of Aphrodisias is the feigned name of the erotic novelist to whom we owe the romance of Chæreas and Callirrhoe. He pretends to have been the secretary of Athenagoras, who is mentioned by Thucydides as a Syracusan orator, the opponent of Hermocrates; and the daughter of the latter is the heroine of the piece. The romance is less known by its merits than by the very elaborate commentary of which D'Orville made it the vehicle and excuse. The age of the author is not ascertained, but it seems to us, from internal evidence, that it belongs to the same school as the romance of Achilles Tatius, and was perhaps suggested by it. We have a revival in the tomb, with happier results than that of Juliet, and the usual intervention of robbers.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 360. [(*Donaldson*.)

Chæronea (ker-ō-nē´ä), or **Chæroneia** (ker-ō-nē´yä). [Gr. Χαιρώνεια.] In ancient geography, a town in western Bœotia, Greece, in lat. 38° 29′ N., long. 22° 50′ E. It was the birthplace of Plutarch. Here 338 B. C., Philip of Macedon defeated the Bœotians and Athenians, and in 86 B. C. Sulla, with 30,000–40,000 men, defeated the army of Mithridates (about 110,000) under Archelaus.

Chagga (chäg´gä). [G. *Dschagga*.] A Bantu tribe of German East Africa. They are settled on the lowest terrace of Mount Kilimanjaro and are almost surrounded by the Masai tribes. They are tall [illegible] and less dark than the coast people. The Germans have had much trouble in subduing them, one military expedition being massacred by the Moshi in 1892. The Chagga language is closely related to Swahili.

Chagres (chä´gres). **1.** A river in the isthmus of Panama, Colombia, which flows into the Caribbean Sea at the town of Chagres. The line of the (incompleted) Panama Canal follows the valley of the Chagres.—2. A seaport in Colombia, 12 miles southwest of Aspinwall.

Chahta. See *Choctaw.*

Chaillé-Long (shä-yā'lôṅ), **Charles.** Born, of French parents, at Baltimore, Md., 1843. An African explorer. After serving in the Confederate army he went to Egypt, and was made lieutenant-colonel by the khedive in 1870. In 1874 Gordon appointed him chief of his staff and sent him on a mission to King Mtesa of Uganda. Though obliged by intrigues, to return to Gordon at Gondokoro he succeeded in exploring part of Lake Victoria and the surrounding country the course of the Somerset Nile, and the Makaraka and Nyam Nyam countries. He published "Central Africa" (1877), and "The Three Prophets" (Gordon, the Mahdi, Arabi) in 1886.

Chaimas, or **Chaymas** (chī'mäz). An Indian tribe of eastern Venezuela, between the Cumaná coast and the Orinoco. They are of the Carib stock, and were formerly numerous and powerful, resisting the Spanish invaders with great bravery. In the 16th and 17th centuries most of the survivors were gathered into mission villages, and their descendants are now mingled with other tribes.

Chaitanya (chī-tan'ya). Born at Nadiya, in Bengal, 1485: died 1527. The founder of a sect of Vaishnavas found in Bengal. His first principle was that all the faithful worshipers of Krishna (Vishnu) were to be treated as equals. Caste was to be subordinated to faith in Krishna. "The mercy of God," said Chaitanya, "regards neither tribe nor family." While the Vedic hymns and Brahmanas rely on works (karma), and the Upanishads on abstract meditation and divine knowledge, as the path to blessedness, Chaitanya found it in intense devotion, displayed by complete union of the spirit with Krishna. He disappeared mysteriously in 1527, at the age of forty-two. His followers came to regard him as Krishna incarnate, and his disciples Advaita and Nityananda as manifestations of portions of the same deity. These three leaders are therefore called the three great lords (Prabhus). They form the triad of this phase of Vaishnavism.

Chaka (chä'ka). See *Zulu.*

Chalcedon (kal-sē'don). [Gr. Χαλκηδών.] In ancient geography, a town in Bithynia, situated on the Bosporus opposite Byzantium. It was founded by Megarian colonists about 685 B. C. The fourth ecumenical council, at which Eutychianism was condemned, was held there in 451 A. D. It was convoked by the emperor Marcianus, and was attended by 630 bishops (mostly from the Orient), the legates of Pope Leo I., and the commissioners of the emperor. It assembled originally at Nicæa in Sept., 451, but was on account of its turbulence transferred to Chalcedon in order that the imperial court and senate might attend in person. It condemned the Robber Council (Eutychian) of Ephesus (449), and adopted an orthodox confession of faith.

Chalkedon was called the city of the blind, because its founders passed by the then unoccupied site of Byzantium. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 277.

Chalchihuitlicue (chal chē-we-tlē'kwe). ['Petticoat of blue-stones.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess of water, and the wife or companion of Tlaloc. She had many other names.

Chalcidice (kal-sid'i-sē). [Gr. Χαλκιδική.] In ancient geography, the chief peninsula of Macedonia, terminating in the three smaller peninsulas of Pallene, Sithonia, and Acte, projecting into the Ægean Sea. It was settled by Eubœans about the 7th century B. C. Its chief town was Olynthus.

Chalcidius (kal-sid'i-us). Lived in the 6th (or 4th?) century A. D. A Platonic philosopher, author of a Latin translation of and commentary on the first part of Plato's "Timæus."

Chalcis (kal'sis). [Gr. Χαλκίς.] The chief town of Eubœa, Greece, situated on the Euripus 34 miles north of Athens: the modern Egripo, or Negropont. It was subdued by Athens in 506 B. C., and was an important trading and colonizing center. Population (1889), commune, [illegible].

Chalcis had been one of the most important cities in Greece. It was said to have been originally a colony from Athens (Strabo, x. p. [illegible]), but shortly acquired complete independence. In a war which it had maintained with Eretria some considerable time before this, all Greece had been engaged on the one side or the other (Thucyd. i. 15, and infra, ch. 99). Few cities sent out so many colonies [illegible] The whole peninsula situated between the [illegible] and Strymonic gulfs acquired the name of Chalcidice from the number of Chalcidian settlements [illegible] Sermylus, Peparethus, and others [illegible] (Scymn. Ch. 1. 585). In [illegible] of any other state. Naxos, Leontini, Catana, Zancle, [illegible] them. *Rawlinson*, Herod. III. [illegible] note.

Chalco (chäl'kō). A village of Mexico, on the east side of Lake Chalco, [illegible] southeast of Mexico City. Before the Spanish conquest Chalco was one of the most important [illegible] of the Mexican valley.

Chalcondyles (kal-kon'di-lēz), or **Chalcocondyles** (kal-ko-kon'di-lēz), or **Chalcondylas** (kal-kon'di-las), **Demetrius.** Born at Athens about 1424 (1428?): died at Milan, 1511. A Greek grammarian, teacher of Greek at Perugia, Rome, and elsewhere in Italy, and at Florence. He wrote a Greek grammar entitled [illegible] (149[illegible]) and edited Homer (1488), Isocrates (149[illegible]), and Suidas (1499).

Chalcondyles, Laonicus or **Nicolas.** Born at Athens: died about 1464. A Byzantine historian, ambassador of John VII. Palæologus to the Sultan Murad II. during the siege of Constantinople in 1446. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire 1297–1462 (ed. by Bekker 1843).

Chaldea (kal-dē'ä). [In the Old Testament *Kasdim*, in the Assyrian inscriptions *Kaldu* for *Kashdu* (by the phonetic law of the change of a sibilant before a dental to *l*). The etymology of the name is still uncertain: some suggest the Assyrian stem *kaśâdu*, to conquer, so that it would mean 'the country of the conquerors.'] In the older inscriptions, middle Babylonia, the tract south of the city of Babylon in the direction toward the Persian Gulf: other portions of the country were designated Akkad, Sumir, etc. Later the name Kaldu (like "Land of Kasdim" in Jer. xxiv. 5, Ezek. xii. 13) was extended to the whole country of Babylonia, *i. e.* the territory bounded on the north by Assyria, on the south by the Syrian desert and the Persian Gulf, on the east by Elam, and on the west by Syria. It is not certain to which family of men the Chaldeans belonged, but some have supposed that they were a mixed race composed of Babylonians and Kassites or Cossæans.

Chaldean Empire. The Babylonian Empire.

Chaleurs (shä-lörz'), or **Chaleur** (shä-lėr'), **Bay of.** [F. *chaleur*, heat: named by J. Cartier (1534) from its warmth.] An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Quebec on the north and New Brunswick on the south. Length, 90 miles. Greatest width, 20 miles.

Chalgrove (chal'grōv). A village in Oxfordshire, England, 7 miles southeast of Oxford. Here, June 18, 1643, Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians. Hampden was mortally wounded.

Chalkis. See *Chalcis.*

Chalkley (chäk'li), **Thomas.** Born at London, March 3, 1675: died in Tortola, West Indies, Sept. 4, 1741. An itinerant preacher of the Society of Friends. He visited the American colonies in 1698, 1700, 1710, and a few years before his death established a residence near Philadelphia.

Chalkstone (chak'stōn), **Lord.** A character in Garrick's play "Lethe" which he himself made famous.

Challcuchima (chäl-kö-che'mä), or **Chalicuchima** (chä-le-kö-chē'mä). A Peruvian Indian, said to have been a native of Quito and uncle of Atahualpa. He was one of that Inca's generals in the war with Huascar, and after Atahualpa had been imprisoned by the Spaniards, Challcuchima was induced to visit him at Cajamarca. He was seized, kept a captive during the subsequent march of the Spaniards, and finally burned alive near Cuzco on the charge that he was inciting an Indian insurrection (Nov., 1533).

Challemel-Lacour (shal-mel'lä-kör'), **Paul Amand.** Born at Avranches, France, May 19, 1827. A French publicist and politician. He was a deputy 1872, senator 1876, ambassador to England 1880–82, and minister of foreign affairs 1883, was reelected senator in 1885; and became president of the Senate in 1893.

Challenger Expedition. A British scientific expedition, under the direction of Prof. Wyville Thomson, for the exploration of the deep sea, undertaken on board her Majesty's ship Challenger, 1872–76.

Challis (chal'is), **James.** Born at Braintree, Essex, Dec. 12, 1803: died at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1882. An English astronomer and physicist, Plumian professor of astronomy (1836), and director of the observatory (until 1861) at Cambridge University.

Challoner (chal'on-ėr), **Richard.** Born at Lewes, Sussex, Sept. 29, 1691: died at London, Jan. 12, 1781. An English Roman Catholic divine, made bishop of Debra in 1740, and vicar apostolic of London in 1758. He was educated at the English College at Douai, and was professor of philosophy there [illegible] and vice-president and professor of divinity [illegible] returning to London in the latter year. He published a large number of polemical and theological works, including "The Rheims New Testament and the Douay Bible, with [illegible]" [illegible]. His version of the Douay Bible [illegible] used by English-speaking Catholics.

Chalmers (chä'mėrz), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 29, 1759: died at London, Dec. 10, 1834. A Scottish biographer, editor, and miscellaneous writer. [illegible] the editor of the "General [illegible]" (1812–17) based on the "New [illegible] Dictionary" of [illegible]

Chalmers, George. Born at [illegible] Scotland, 1742: died at [illegible] May 31, 18[illegible]. A British historian and [illegible] author of "Caledonia" (1807–24) [illegible] of Scots" (1818), and many [illegible]

Chalmers, Thomas. Born at [illegible] Fifeshire, Scotland, March [illegible] died at Morningside, near Edinburgh, May 31, 1847. A celebrated Scottish divine and author. He was minister at Glasgow 1815–23; professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews 1823–28, and of divinity at Edinburgh 1828–43; and leader in the secession of 1843 from the Church of Scotland. He wrote "Discourses on Astronomy" (1817), "Political Economy" (1832), "Natural Theology" (1823), "Institutes of Theology" (1847–49), etc.

Chalone (chä-lō'nā). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly resided at and near San Antonio and San Miguel missions, California, where they numbered about 2,600 in the latter part of the last century, but only 12 families were identified in 1889. From these and from the Rumsen were taken one half of the neophytes of Soledad mission, about which the Chalone had been settled in seven villages. See *Salinan.*

Chaloner (chal'on-ėr), Sir **Thomas.** Born at London, 1521: died there, Oct. 14, 1565. An English statesman and writer. He was ambassador to the court of the emperor Ferdinand, 1558; later to Philip II. at Courtray; and to Spain, 1561. He translated into English the homilies of St. John Chrysostom (1544), Erasmus's "Praise of Folie" (1549), etc.

Chaloner, Sir **Thomas.** Born 1561: died Nov. 17, 1615. An English naturalist, son of the preceding. He wrote "A Short Discourse of the most rare Vertue of Nitre" (1584). He opened the first alum-mines in England, at Belman Bank, Guisborough, about 1600.

Chaloner, Thomas. Born at Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, 1595: died at Middelburg, Zeeland, 1661. A regicide, third son of the younger Sir Thomas Chaloner. He acted as one of the judges of Charles I., 1648, and was prominent in Parliament until the Restoration, when he fled to the Low Countries.

Châlons-sur-Marne (shä-lôṅ'sür-märn'). The capital of the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne in lat. 48° 58′ N., long. 4° 21′ E.: the ancient Catalaunum (whence the modern name) or Durocatalaunum. It is the seat of a bishopric. It exports champagne, and was formerly famous for its woolen cloth. According to tradition the great battle in 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila and his Huns, took place near Châlons: "but there is good reason to think that it was fought fifty miles distant from Châlons-sur-Marne, and that it would be more correctly named the battle of Troyes, or, to speak with complete accuracy, the battle of Mery-sur-Seine" (*Hodgkin*). The camp of Châlons was established in the neighborhood by Napoleon III. in 1857, and is now used for maneuvers. The town was taken by the Allies in 1814 and 1815, and by the Germans in 1870. The cathedral of Châlons is an interesting monument, chiefly of the 13th century, with effective and lofty interior. The west front is of the 17th century. The façade of the north transept, with its sculptured and canopied portal, has much beauty, and the tracery and buttresses are admirable. Population (1891), commune, 25,863.

Châlon-sur-Saône (shä-lôṅ'sür-sōn'). A city in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Saône in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 4° 52′ E.: the ancient Cabillonum or Caballinum. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and has an ancient cathedral (of St. Vincent). It was the seat of important church councils in the early middle ages. Later it was the capital of the county of Chalonnais. Population (1891), 24,686. Also *Châlons-sur-Saône.*

Chalus (shä-lüs'), or **Chaluz.** A village in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, 20 miles southwest of Limoges. Richard I. of England was mortally wounded at the siege of its castle in 1199.

Chalybäus (ċhä-lē-bā'ös), **Heinrich Moritz.** Born at Pfaffroda, Saxony, July 3, 1796: died at Dresden, Sept. 22, 1862. A German philosophical writer, professor at Kiel (1839).

Chalybes (kal'i-bēz). [Gr. Χάλυβες.] In ancient history: (*a*) A people in Pontus, near the Black Sea, noted as workers in iron. (*b*) A people living near the head waters of the Euphrates.

Cham (käm), pseudonym of Comte **Amédée de Noé** (ä-mā-dā' dė nō-ā'). [F. for 'Ham.'] Born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1879. A French caricaturist, noted for his illustrations in "Charivari," etc.

Chamavi (ka-mā'vī). [L. (Tacitus) *Chamavi*, Gr. (Ptolemy) Καμαυοί.] A German tribe, according to Tacitus originally in the Rhine region north of the Lippe, but later further eastward, adjoining the Bructeri. Julian, in the 4th century, found them again on the lower Rhine, and drove them back from the western side to the territory afterward called Hamaland. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Chamba (cham'ba). A feudatory state in British India, in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 76° E., under the control of the Panjab government. Population (1891), 124,032.

Chambal (chum-bul'). A river in central India which rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and flows northeast into the Jumna below Etawah. Length, 650 miles.

Chamberlain (chām'bėr-lān), **Joseph.** Born at London, July, 1836. An English Radical politician, since 1886 a leader of the Liberal Unionists. He was mayor of Birmingham 1873–76; was returned to Parliament from Birmingham in 1876; was president of the Board of Trade 1880–85; and was president of the Local Government Board 1886.

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence. Born at Bangor, Maine, Sept. 8, 1828. An American educator, soldier, and politician. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac 1862–65; was governor of Maine 1867–70; and president of Bowdoin College 1871–83.

Chamberlayne (chām'bėr-lān), **Edward.** Born at Odington, Gloucestershire, Dec. 13, 1616: died at Chelsea, May, 1703. An English writer. He was a graduate of Oxford (B. A. 1638, M. A. 1641), tutor of Henry Fitzroy, illegitimate son of Charles II., and also to Prince George of Denmark, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was the author of "Angliæ Notitiæ, or the Present State of England" (1669, anonymous: the 21st ed., 1708, bears the title "Magnæ Britanniæ notitia, or, etc."), a handbook of English society and politics. "England's Wants" (1667), etc.

Chamberlayne, John. Born about 1666: died 1723. A younger son of Edward Chamberlayne. He continued his father's "Magnæ Britanniæ notitia," translated Brandt's "History of the Reformation in the Low Countries," etc.

Chamberlen (cham'bėr-len), **Hugh.** Born at London about 1630: died after Nov., 1720. An English physician (physician in ordinary to the king, 1673), celebrated as the projector of a financial scheme designed "to make England rich and happy," based on the issue of a large quantity of bank-notes on the security of landed property.

Chambers (chām'bėrz), **Ephraim.** Born at Kendal, England, about 1680 (?): died at London, May 15, 1740. An English writer, compiler of a "Cyclopædia, an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" (1728), the first of its kind in English.

Chambers, Robert. Born at Peebles, Scotland, July 10, 1802: died at St. Andrews, March 17, 1871. A Scottish publisher (at Edinburgh) and writer. He was the author of "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley" (1822), "Traditions of Edinburgh" (1823), "Walks in Edinburgh" (1825), "History of the Rebellion of 1745" (1828), "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" (1832–34), "Book of Days" (1862–1864), "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" (1844: anonymous), etc. The last-named work, the authorship of which was not discovered until 1884, was an exposition of a theory of development, and quickly became famous through both the criticism and the praise which its heterodox views aroused. He was joint editor of "Chambers's Journal," and a member of the publishing firm of W. and R. Chambers.

Chambers, Sir **William.** Born at Stockholm, 1726: died at London, March 8, 1796. A British architect. He rebuilt Somerset House in London, 1775. He wrote "A Treatise of Civil Architecture" (1759).

Chambers, William. Born at Peebles, Scotland, April 16, 1800: died at Edinburgh, May 20, 1883. A Scottish publisher (head of the firm of W. and R. Chambers) and writer, brother of Robert Chambers. He wrote "Things as they are in America" (1854), "History of Peebles" (1864), etc.

Chambersburg (chām'bėrz-bėrg). A borough, capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 49 miles southwest of Harrisburg. It was burned by the Confederates July 30, 1864. Population (1890), 7,863.

Chambertin (shoṅ-ber-taṅ'). A vineyard in the commune of Gevrey, 8 miles south-southwest of Dijon, France. It gives its name to a noted red Burgundy wine.

Chambéry (shoṅ-bā-rē'). [It. *Ciamberi.*] The capital of the department of Savoie, France, in lat. 45° 34′ N., long. 5° 53′ E. It was the capital of the department of Mont Blanc 1792–1815, and passed with Savoy from Sardinia to France in 1860. Population (1891), commune, 20,922.

Chambezi (cham-bē'zi). A river in central Africa, rising as the Chasi, and continuing (south and west of Lake Bangweolo) as the Luapula — the head waters of the Kongo.

Chambord (shoṅ-bor'). A village in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, 11 miles east of Blois. It contains a famous chateau, built by François I., a large structure illustrating the application of Renaissance principles to a French medieval type. The most striking feature is the six huge cylindrical, cone-roofed towers, 60 feet in diameter, with decorated dormer-windows and high chimneys. The central tower contains a remarkable double spiral stair, so devised that two sets of persons may ascend and descend at the same time without meeting: this tower is surmounted by an openwork lantern. The chateau contains 440 rooms, and the stables can receive 1,200 horses.

Chambord, Comte de (Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux). Born at Paris, Sept. 29, 1820: died at Frohsdorf, near Vienna, Aug. 24, 1883. A French Legitimist prince, son of the Duc de Berry, and grandson of Charles X., styled Duc de Bordeaux before 1830, and sometimes called "Henri V."

Chambre Introuvable (shoṅ'br aṅ-trö-vä'bl). [F., 'Undiscoverable Chamber.'] A nickname given to the French Chamber of Deputies, 1815–16, noted for its reactionary measures.

Chambres Ardentes (shoṅ'br zär-doṅt'). [F., 'Fiery Chambers.'] Extraordinary French tribunals sometimes convened under the old monarchy for the trial of cases of malversation, etc.

Chambure (shoṅ-bür'), **Auguste Lepelletier de.** Born at Vitteaux, Burgundy, France, March 31, 1789: died at Paris, July 12, 1832. A French officer, surnamed "Le Diable" on account of his audacious bravery.

Chameleon (ka-mē'lẹ̄-ọn), **The.** A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.

Chamfort (shoṅ-for'), or **Champfort, Sébastien Roch Nicolas.** Born in Auvergne, France, about 1741: died at Paris, April 13, 1794. A French littérateur, author of "Éloge de Molière" (1769), the plays "Le marchand de Smyrne" (1770), "Mustapha et Zéangir" (1776), etc.

Chamisso (shä-mēs'sō), **Adelbert von.** Born at the castle of Boncourt, in Champagne, Jan. 30 (27?), 1781: died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1838. A German author and poet. He was of an old French family. In 1796 his parents, who had left France in 1790, went to Berlin, where he became a page of the queen. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, from which he, however, retired in 1808. In 1815 he accompanied as naturalist the exploring expedition of Count Romantsoff in a journey around the world. He was subsequently custodian of the botanical collections in Berlin. His most celebrated prose work, "Peter Schlemihls wunderbare Geschichte" ("The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl"), appeared in 1814. His poetry comprises popular songs, ballads, and romances. In the last class are included the long poems "Salas y Gomez," "Matteo Falcone," "Die Retraite" ("The Retreat"). His collected works appeared first at Leipsic, 1836–49, in six volumes.

Chamonix (shä-mō-nē'), or **Chamouni** (shä-mö-nē'), or **Chamouny.** A valley in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, at the foot of Mont Blanc, watered by the Arve. It is a celebrated resort for tourists, and the starting-point for excursions to Mont Blanc, the Mer-de-Glace, Montanvert, Flégere, Martigny, etc. Its center is the village of Chamonix. Length of valley, 12 miles. Elevation, 3,445 feet. It was explored by Pococke and Wyndham in 1743, and later by Saussure and others.

Chamont. A rough and extremely fiery young soldier of fortune, the brother of Monimia, "the orphan," in Otway's tragedy of that name.

Chamorro (chä-mōr'rō), **Fruto.** Born in Guatemala about 1810: died near Granada, March 12, 1855. A Nicaraguan statesman. From April, 1853, until his death he was president of Nicaragua. During a part of this time his rule was limited to Granada, where he was besieged by revolutionists.

Champa (cham'pä). A city in Añga, the present Bhagalpur or near it. It is said to have been founded by Champa, a descendant of Yayati; but was named rather from its abundant champa or champaka trees (*Michelia Champaka*), whence it was also called *Mālinī*, 'garlanded,' from its being surrounded with champaka trees as with a garland (*mālā*).

Champagne (shoṅ-päny'), or **Champaigne** (shoṅ-pāny'), **Philippe de.** Born at Brussels, May 26, 1602: died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1674. A painter of the Flemish school. His best works are at Paris, Vincennes, and Vienna.

Champagne (sham-pān'; F. pron. shoṅ-päny'). An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Belgium on the north, Lorraine on the east, Franche-Comté on the southeast, Burgundy on the south, and Orléanais, Île-de-France, and Picardy on the west. It is celebrated for its wines. Its chief city is Troyes. It formed the modern departments of Marne, Haute-Marne, Aube, Ardennes, parts of Aisne, Yonne, Seine-et-Marne, and Meuse. In the middle ages it was a countship and one of the great fiefs of France. Some of its counts were noted as poets. Its heiress married Philip the Fair in 1284. It was annexed to France in 1335, and incorporated with France in 1361.

Champagny (shoṅ-pän-yē'), **François Joseph Nompère de.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1804: died May 4, 1882. A French publicist, son of the first Duc de Cadore. His chief work is "L'Histoire des Césars" (1841–43).

Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de, first Duc de Cadore. Born at Roanne, Loire, France, Aug. 4, 1756: died at Paris, July 3, 1834. A French politician and diplomat. He was ambassador at Vienna 1801–04, minister of the interior 1804–07, and minister of foreign affairs 1807–11.

Champagny, Louis Alix Nompère de, second Duc de Cadore. Born Jan. 12, 1796: died at Boulogne, France, Jan. 27, 1870. A French politician, son of the first Duc de Cadore. He was ambassador at Rome in 1861.

Champaran (chum-pa-run'). A district in the Patna division, Behar, British India. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

Champ-de-Mars (shoṅ'de-märs'). [F., 'field of Mars': L. *Campus Martius.*] A large square in the quarter Grenelle of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, now used for military exercises. It has been the scene of battles and historical episodes from the 9th century, and of festivals, pageants, exhibitions (of 1867, 1878), etc. Here occurred, July 14, 1790, the "fete de la federation", July 17, 1791, an attempt at insurrection ("massacres du Champ-de-Mars"), and June 8, 1794, the "fete a l'Être suprême."

Champ de Mars. [F., 'field of March.'] In early French institutional history, an annual political and military assembly, held in March. The time of meeting was changed to May in the 8th century, and thereafter these assemblies were called "Champs de Mai."

Champeaux (shoṅ-pō'), **Guillaume de,** Latinized **Campellensis.** Born at Champeaux, near Melun, France, toward the end of the 11th century: died 1121. A noted French scholastic philosopher, an opponent of Abelard, who was his pupil.

Champfleury (shoṅ-flė-rē'), pseudonym of **Jules Fleury-Husson.** Born at Laon, France, Sept. 10, 1821: died at Sèvres, Dec. 5, 1889. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Chien-Caillou" (1847), "Les bourgeois de Molinchart" (1854), "Histoire de la caricature" (1865), etc.

Champigny (shoṅ-pēn-yē'). A village situated on the Marne 5 miles east-southeast of Paris. Here, Nov. 30 and Dec. 2, 1870, occurred battles between the Germans and the French under Ducrot. Loss of the Germans, over 5,000; of the French, 10,000 to 12,000.

Champion (cham'pi-ọn), **The.** A journal which first appeared in 1739, edited by Henry Fielding and a man named Ralph. It is based on the model of the "Spectator" and "Tatler." Two volumes of the paper were republished in 1741. It ridiculed the Jacobite party.

Champion's Hill (cham'pi-ọnz hil). A locality in Hinds County, Mississippi, west of Jackson. Here, May 16, 1863, the Federals (32,000) under Grant defeated the Confederates (about 25,000) under Pemberton. Loss of Federals, 2,457; of Confederates, 4,300. Also called battle of Baker's Creek.

Champion of the Virgin. An epithet bestowed on St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria (5th century), noted as an opponent of Nestorianism.

Champlain (sham-plān'; F. pron. shoṅ-plaṅ'), **Samuel de.** Born at Brouage, Saintonge, France, 1567: died at Quebec, Dec. 25, 1635. A French navigator and explorer. He made explorations in Canada and New England 1603–07, founded Quebec 1608, and discovered Lake Champlain 1609. He wrote "Des sauvages" (1603), "Voyages" (1613, 1619, 1632). Complete works published 1870.

> Samuel de Champlain has been fitly called the Father of New France. In him were embodied her religious zeal and romantic spirit of adventure. Before the close of his career, purged of heresy, she took the posture which she held to the day of her death — in one hand the crucifix, in the other the sword. His life, full of significance, is the true beginning of her eventful history.
>
> *Parkman*, Pioneers of France, p. 165.

Champlain (sham-plān'), **Lake.** [Named for Samuel de Champlain.] A lake between Vermont and New York, extending from Whitehall, New York, to St. John's, Canada. Its outlet is the Richelieu or Sorel River (into the St. Lawrence), and it is connected with the Hudson by a canal. It was discovered by Samuel de Champlain in 1609. On Oct. 11, 1776, a British flotilla defeated the Americans under Arnold. Sept. 11, 1814, an American squadron consisting of 14 vessels of all classes, carrying 86 guns and about 850 men, under the command of Captain Macdonough, defeated a British force consisting of 16 vessels of all classes, carrying 95 guns and about 1,000 men, under the command of Captain Downie, which supported an invasion of New York by Sir George Prevost. A precipitate retreat of the land force succeeded the battle. Length, about 110 miles. Width, in the northern part, 10 to 12 miles. Elevation above sea-level, 91 feet.

Champlin (champ'lin), **James Tift.** Born June 9, 1811: died March 15, 1882. An American clergyman and teacher, president of Colby University (Waterville, Maine) 1857–72.

Champmeslé (shoṅ-mā-lā'), **Charles Chevillet,** Sieur **de.** Born at Paris, 1645: died there, April 22, 1701. A French dramatic author and comedian.

Champmeslé, Marie Desmares de. Born at Rouen in 1641 (1644?): died at Auteuil, May 15, 1698. A French actress, the wife of Charles Champmeslé.

> This French lady was the original Hermione, Berenice, Monima, and Phedre. These were written expressly for her by Racine, who trained her exactly as Rochester did Elizabeth Barry, — to some glory on the stage, and to some infamy off it.
>
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 111.

Champneys (champ'niz), **William Weldon.** Born at London, April 6, 1807: died at Lichfield, Feb. 4, 1875. An English clergyman and writer, a graduate of Oxford (Brasenose College), appointed dean of Lichfield Nov., 1868.

Champollion (sham-pol'i-on; F. pron. shoṅ-pol-yoṅ') **Figeac, Jean Jacques.** Born at Figeac, Lot, France, Oct. 5, 1778: died at Fontainebleau, France, May 9, 1867. A noted French archæologist, brother of J. F. Champollion. He wrote "Antiquités de Grenoble" (1807), "Annales des Lagides" (1819), "Paléographie universelle," etc. (1839–41), "Le palais de Fontainebleau" (1867), etc.

Champollion, Jean François. Born at Figeac, Lot, France, Dec. 23, 1790: died at Paris, March 4, 1832. A celebrated French Orientalist, the discoverer of the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphic inscriptions (1822). His chief works are "Précis du système hiéroglyphique" (1824), "Grammaire égyptienne" (1836–41), "Dictionnaire égyptien" (1841–44), "Monuments de l'Égypte et de la Nubie" (1835–45).

Champs-Élysées (shoṅ'zā-lē-zā'). [F., 'Elysian Fields.'] An avenue, and the gardens surrounding it, in Paris, extending from the Place de la Concorde 1¼ miles to the Place de l'Étoile, celebrated as a place of public resort. It was acquired by the crown in 1616, and ceded to the city in 1828.

Chamunda (chä-mön'dä). In Hindu mythology, an emanation of the goddess Durga, said to have been so named by Durga on account of her destruction of the two demons Chanda and Munda.

Chanak Kalessi (chä-näk' kä-les-se'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Dardanelles. Population, 6,000 (?).

Chanakya (chä'na-kya). A celebrated Brahman (the Machiavelli of India) who took a leading part in the overthrow of the Nanda dynasty of Magadha, and the elevation of Chandragupta to their throne, in 315 B. C. A work upon morals and politics called "Chanakyasutra" is ascribed to him. He is the chief character in the drama "Mudrarakshasa" (which see). Other names of Chanakya are Vishnugupta and Kautilya.

Chanca (chän'kä), Dr. (believed to have been **Diego Alvarez Chanca**). A Spanish physician, native of Seville, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. He wrote a letter to the cathedral chapter of Seville, giving an account of what he saw, and this is one of the main historical authorities for the voyage. Nothing is known of his previous or subsequent life.

Chancas (chän'käz). An ancient Indian nation of Peru, of the Quichua race, who occupied the valleys of the Andes between the Apurimac and the Mantaro. About the year 1400 their king Usavalca made war on the Incas of Cuzco, but was defeated in two great battles near Cuzco by Pachacutec Yupanqui. The survivors fled eastward to the Upper Amazonian plains, where some of the modern tribes may be their descendants. A number of the Peruvian ruins are ascribed to the Chancas.

Chancellor (chân'sel-or), **Richard.** Died Nov. 10, 1556. An English navigator. He accompanied Roger Bodenham on a journey to Candia and Chio in 1550. In 1553 he became captain of the Edward Bonaventure and pilot-general of the expedition which set out in that year under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby in search of a northeast passage to India. Becoming separated from the other ships of the expedition in a gale off the Lofoden Islands, he proceeded on alone into the White Sea, whence he made his way overland to Moscow. He obtained valuable trade concessions from the Russian court in behalf of the English, which led to the organization of the Muscovy Company on his return to England in 1554. He made a second visit to Moscow in 1555, and was shipwrecked off Pitsligo, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, on the return voyage. An narrative of his first visit to Moscow, written by Clement Adams, was published in Hakluyt's "Navigations," and is the first considerable account of the Russian people in the English language.

Chancellorsville (chân'sel-orz-vil). A post-office in Spottsylvania County, Va., 55 miles northwest of Richmond. Here, May 2–4, 1863, the Confederates (about 60,000) under Lee defeated the Federals (about 100,000) under Hooker. Loss of the Federals, 16,030; of the Confederates, 12,281 (including "Stonewall" Jackson).

Chancery Lane (chân'se-ri lān). A street in London leading from Fleet street to Holborn, and passing by the Inns of Court.

Chances (chân'sez), **The.** A comedy by John Fletcher. It was published in 1647, but had been played before 1625. The plot is from "La Señora Cornelia," a [illegible] by Cervantes. The Duke of Buckingham produced [illegible], and Garrick brought out a second [illegible] in 1773. In 1821 a musical drama founded on it, called "Don John, or the Two Violettas," was produced. [illegible] play had two continuations.

Chanda (chun'dä). In Hindu mythology, a name of the goddess Durga, applied especially to her incarnation for the purpose of destroying the demon Mahisha. The exploit which is [illegible] the Markandeyapurana is particularly [illegible] Bengal at the Durgapuja, or festival [illegible] toward the close of the year [illegible].

Chanda (chun'dä). 1. A district in the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces, British India, lat. 20° N., long. 79°–80° E. Area, 10,785 square miles.—2. The capital of the Chanda district, in lat. 19° 57′ N., long. 79° 15′ E.

Chandernagor (chan-dėr-na-gōr'). A town and territory in Hindustan, situated on the Hugli 20 miles north of Calcutta. It was a possession of the French under the jurisdiction of Pondicherry, was taken by the English in 1757, 1793, etc.; and was ceded finally to France in 1816. Area, 3½ square miles. Population (1888), 25,395.

Chandipatha (chan-de-pät'ha). [Skt., 'reading or text regarding Chandi.'] A poem of seven hundred verses, forming an episode of the Markandeyapurana. It celebrates Durga's victories over the Asuras, and is read daily in the temple of that goddess.

Chandler (chand'lėr), **Zachariah.** Born at Bedford, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813: died at Chicago, Nov. 1, 1879. An American politician. He was United States senator from Michigan 1857–75 and 1879, and secretary of the interior 1875–77.

Chandos (chan'dos), Sir **John.** Died at Mortemer, France, Jan. 1, 1370. An English soldier. He served at the siege of Cambrai, at Crécy, and at Poitiers (where he saved the life of the Black Prince); was appointed regent and lieutenant of the King of England in France about 1361, and constable of Guienne in 1362; commanded the English forces at the battle of Auray (Oct. 6, 1364), and, with John of Gaunt, the English advance guard at Navarette (April 3, 1367); was made seneschal of Poitiers 1369; and died from the effects of a wound received in an engagement at Lussac, Dec. 31, 1369.

Chandra (chan'drạ). [Skt.] The moon, either as a planet or as a deity; hence, any eminent or illustrious person (the moon being regarded as the most beautiful of planets).

Chandragupta (chan-dra-göp'tạ). [Skt., 'the moon-protected.'] A name identified by Sir William Jones with the "Sandrokottos" or "Sandrokyptos" of the Greek historians of Alexander. See *Sandrocottos*.

Chandrakanta (chan-dra-kan'tạ). [Skt., 'lovely as the moon.'] A fabulous gem, the moon-stone, supposed to be formed from the congelation of the rays of the moon, and to dissolve under the influence of its light.

Chandur (chan-dör'), or **Chandor** (chan-dōr'). A fortified town in Bombay, British India, in lat. 20° 20′ N., long. 74° 10′ E. It was ceded to the British in 1818.

Chanés (chä-nās'). A South American Indian tribe which formerly occupied the western side of the river Paraguay, about lat. 17° S. They were probably the same as the modern Guanás (which see). There was another tribe of this name in Uruguay.

Changarnier (shoṅ-gär-nyā'), **Nicolas Anne Théudole.** Born at Autun, France, April 26, 1793: died at Paris, Feb. 14, 1877. A French general. He was distinguished in Algeria 1830–48; was in command in Paris 1848–51; was banished for his opposition to Louis Napoleon in 1852; and was with Bazaine in Metz, Oct., 1870. He became a deputy in 1871, and a life senator in 1875.

Chang-Chow (chäng'chou'). A city in the province of Fukien, China, 35 miles west of Amoy. It is an important center of the silk trade.

Chang-Chow. A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, 60 miles southeast of Nanking.

Change Alley (chānj al'i). An alley in Cornhill, London, formerly Exchange Alley, leading into Lombard street. "It was the chief centre of the money transactions of the last century, when the Stock Exchange was held here at 'Jonathan's Coffee House.' It was the great scene of action in the South Sea Bubble of 1720 by which so many thousands of credulous persons were ruined. Another coffee house in this alley which played a great part in the same time of excitement was 'Garraway's,' so called from Garway, its original proprietor. It was here that tea was first sold in London." *Hare*, London, I. [illegible]

Changeling (chānj'ling), **The.** A play by Middleton and William Rowley, acted as early as 1623.

Changos (chän'gōs). A tribe of Indians which, it is believed, once occupied most of the valleys of the Peruvian coast. According to tradition they were driven southward by the invasion of the Chimus and subsequently of the Incas, and took refuge on the desert coast between lat. 22° and 25° S. The remnant of their [illegible] remain, but their language is lost. They are of small size, seldom exceeding five feet in height, and they now live entirely on fish, crustaceans, and seals. They are hospitable, and have never resisted the whites.

Changsha (chäng-shä'). The capital of the province of Hunan, China, on the river Siang.

Channel, The. See *English Channel*.

Channel Islands. A group of islands in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain, 7–30 miles from the coast of Normandy, France, near the Bay of St. Malo. [illegible] Alderney, Sark, and [illegible] for their picturesque [illegible] their breeds of cattle. [illegible] Norman French. [illegible] English after 1204. Area, [illegible] Population (1891), 92,272.

Channing (chan'ing), **Edward Tyrrel.** Born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1790: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1856. An American scholar, brother of William Ellery Channing. He was one of the founders of the "North American Review" in 1815.

Channing, William Ellery. Born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780: died at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 2, 1842. An American clergyman, writer, and philanthropist, one of the chief founders of American Unitarianism. He became pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston, in 1803. His complete works were published in 1848.

Channing, William Ellery. Born at Boston, June 10, 1818. An American poet, journalist, and general writer, nephew of William Ellery Channing (1780–1842).

Chanson de Geste (shoṅ-sôṅ' dė zhest'). [F., 'song of heroic deeds.'] The name given to epic or narrative poems which first appeared in France about the beginning of the 11th century. Nearly all the best date from the 12th century. The technical definition of a chanson de geste is "a narrative poem, dealing with a subject connected with French history, written in verses of ten or twelve syllables, which verses are arranged in stanzas of arbitrary length, each stanza possessing a distinguishing assonance or rhyme in the last syllable of each line." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., ii.

Chanson de Roland (shoṅ-sôṅ' dė rō-loṅ'), or **de Roncevaux** (dė rôṅs-vō'). [F., 'song of Roland, or of Roncevaux.'] A French epic poem, or chanson de geste, ascribed to Théroulde or Turoldus, a Norman trouvère (11th century?). It was first published as a whole by M. F. Michel in 1837. The Oxford MS. gives its earliest form. The text of this MS. is probably that of the end of the 11th century; the date of the MS. probably the middle of the 12th. It contains about 4,000 lines, and is the story of the death of Roland with the peers of Charlemagne at Roncevaux or Roncesvalles, and Charlemagne's vengeance.

Chant du Départ (shoṅ dü dā-pär'). [F., 'song of departure.'] A popular French military song by Marie Joseph Chénier.

Chan-ta-bon (shän-tä-bun'). A city in Siam, situated near the Gulf of Siam 150 miles southeast of Bangkok. Population (estimated), 30,000.

Chantal (shoṅ-täl'), **Jeanne Françoise Frémiot,** Baronne **de.** Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 23, 1572: died at Moulins, France, Dec. 13, 1641. A French devotee, founder of the Order of the Visitation at Annecy in 1610.

Chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr). [Also accom. *chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), ME. *chanteclere, chaunteclecr*, OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox); from *chanter*, sing, and *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.] 1. The cock in "Reinecke Fuchs."—2. The cock who is the hero of the Nun's Priest's Tale in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

Chantilly (shoṅ-tē-yē'). A town in the department of Oise, France, 23 miles north-northeast of Paris. It has noted lace manufactures, is the place of the races of the French Jockey Club, and contains a Renaissance castle, formerly the property of the family Montmorency, later of the family Condé, of the Duc d'Aumale, and now (by gift of the Duc d'Aumale) of the French Institute. It was rebuilt by a Montmorency in the 16th century, and transformed into a magnificent palace by the Great Condé in the 17th. Population (1891), commune, 4,251.

Chantilly (shan-til'i). A village in Fairfax County, Virginia, 20 miles west of Washington. It was the scene of a battle, Sept. 1, 1862, between the Confederates under Jackson, and a part of Pope's army under Reno, Stevens, and Kearny (the two latter were killed). Loss of the Federals, 1,300; of the Confederates, 800.

Chantry (chan'tri), Sir **Francis Legatt.** Born near Norton, Derbyshire, April 7, 1781: died Nov. 25, 1842. A noted English sculptor and portrait-painter. He is known chiefly for his portrait sculpture, his sitters including many of the most distinguished men of his time. The greater part of his property was left to the Royal Academy to make provision for its president and to establish a fund for the purchase of the most valuable work in sculpture and painting executed in Great Britain by artists of any nation.

Chanzy (shoṅ-zē'), **Antoine Eugène Alfred.** Born at Nouart, Ardennes, France, March 18, 1823: died at Chalons-sur-Marne, France, Jan. 4, 1883. A French general. He became commander of division in Oct., 1870, and of the 2d Army of the Loire in Dec., 1870; was distinguished in the battles near Orléans, Dec., 1870; was defeated at Le Mans, Jan. 10–12, 1871; and became governor-general of Algeria in 1873.

Chaos (shä'os) or **Bird Islands** (bėrd ī'landz). A group of small islands in Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Chapala (chä-pä'lä). A lake situated chiefly in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, in lat. 20° 30′ N., long. about 102°–103° W. Area, over 1,300 square miles.

Chapeau de Paille (shä-pō' dė päy'). [F., 'straw hat.'] A noted painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length portrait of a young girl robed in black velvet and crimson, and wearing a broad-brimmed plumed hat which shades the face completely, yet without obscuring its brilliant color.

Chapelain (shäp-lañ'), **Jean.** Born at Paris, Dec. 4, 1595: died at Paris, Feb. 22, 1674. A French poet and littérateur, one of the first members of the French Academy, and influential in determining the character of its labors: author of "La Pucelle" (1656).

Chapel Hill (chap'el hil). A town in Orange County, North Carolina, 25 miles west-northwest of Raleigh. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina (founded 1789). Population (1890), 1,017.

Chaplin (chap'lin), **Charles.** Born at Les Andelys, Eure, France, June 8, 1825: died at Paris, Jan. 30, 1891. A painter and engraver, of English parentage, naturalized in France. He was a pupil of Drolling. He obtained a medal of the second class in 1852, and a medal in 1865.

Chaplin, Jeremiah. Born at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 2, 1776: died at Hamilton, N. Y., May 7, 1841. An American Baptist clergyman and educator, first president of Waterville College (Maine), 1821–33.

Chapman (chap'man), **George.** Born near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, about 1559: died at London, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, May 12, 1634. An English poet and dramatist, chiefly celebrated for his translation of Homer. He is said to have studied at Oxford and afterward at Cambridge. He lived in straitened circumstances, but was intimate with Jonson, Fletcher, and other great men of the time. Among his dramatic works are "The Blind Beggar of Alexandria" (printed in 1598), "All Fools" (produced in 1598, printed in 1605), "Eastward Ho" with Jonson and Marston (printed 1605), "The Gentleman Usher" (1606), "Monsieur d'Olive" (1606), "Bussy d'Ambois" (1607), "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois" (1613), "The Conspiracy and Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Byron" (1608), "May Day" (1611), "The Widow's Tears" (1612), "Cæsar and Pompey" (1631), "Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany" (published in 1654, after his death), "The Ball" with Shirley (1639), "Tragedy of Chabot, Admiral of France" with Shirley (1639). He completed Marlowe's fragment of "Hero and Leander" in 1598. The first part of his translation of the Iliad was published in 1598; the whole was not issued before 1609 (entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1611). The translation of the Odyssey was entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1614. Finally, the Iliad and Odyssey were issued together with the date 1616 on Chapman's portrait prefixed. About 1624 he issued his translation of the "Batrachomyomachia" ("Battle of the Frogs and Mice").

Chapman, John Gadsby. Born at Alexandria, Va., in 1808. An American painter, etcher, and wood-engraver. He was elected national academician in 1836, and has lived in Rome since 1848.

Chappe d'Auteroche (shäp dōt-rōsh'), **Jean.** Born at Mauriac, Cantal, France, March 2, 1722: died at San Lucar, California, Aug. 1, 1769. A French astronomer. He observed the transit of Venus at Tobolsk in 1761 ("Voyage en Sibérie," 1768), and went to California in 1769 to observe another transit ("Voyage de la Californie," 1772), but died soon after his arrival.

Chaptal (shäp-täl'), **Jean Antoine,** Comte de Chanteloup. Born at Nogaret, Lozère, France, June 5, 1756: died at Paris, July 30, 1832. A noted French chemist and politician, minister of the interior 1800–04. He wrote "Le perfectionnement des arts chimiques en France" (1800), "Chimie appliquée aux arts" (1806), etc.

Chapter Coffee House. A London coffee-house situated at the corner of Chapter-house Court, on the south side of Paternoster Row, noted in the 18th century as the resort of men of letters. It was famous for its punch, pamphlets, and good supply of newspapers. It was closed as a coffee-house in 1854, and then altered to a tavern. *Timbs.*

Chapu (chä-pö' or shä-pö'). A seaport in the province of Che-Kiang, China, situated on the estuary of the Tsien-tang 55 miles northwest of Ningpo: the port of Hang-chow. It has an important trade, especially with Japan. The heights were stormed by the British, May 18, 1842.

Chapultepec (chä-pöl-te-pek'). [Nahuatl, 'hill of the grasshoppers.'] A rocky eminence about 3 miles southwest of the city of Mexico. About 1245, when it was surrounded by swamps, it was occupied by the Aztecs, and subsequently an aqueduct from the hill furnished water to Mexico. It is said by some historians that the Aztec monarchs had a summer residence at Chapultepec, but this has been denied by recent investigators. Like all places strong in position and in natural resources, it was the site of some kind of worship, but no buildings of any kind were erected there previous to the 16th century. At the foot of the hill and in the park there are some interesting vestiges of rock-carvings, which date from the first decennium of the 16th century. About 1785 the viceroy of Mexico, Galvez, began the erection of a palace on the Chapultepec hill. This was made in the form of a fort or castle, and was, in fact, intended for a stronghold as well as a summer residence. The building remained unfinished until after the revolution. Under the republic a portion was used for a military school, and the National Astronomical Observatory was erected on the hill. During the war with the United States the castle was stormed by General Pillow, Sept. 13, 1847. The emperor Maximilian made Chapultepec his principal palace, and it is now occupied as a summer residence of the president, portions being still reserved for the military school and observatory. The hill is surrounded by a beautiful park, a favorite resort of the Mexicans.

Chara (kā'rạ̈). [L.] Properly, the name of the southern of the two dogs in the constellation of Canes Venatici, but also used as the name of the fourth-magnitude star 8 Canum.

Charaes (chä-rä'es), or **Xaraes,** or **Jaraes** (Hä-rä'es). [From the name of an Indian tribe, possibly the modern Guatos (which see).] The name given in maps of the 16th and 17th centuries to a great lake near the center of South America, represented as the source of the Paraguay. The Upper Paraguay is bordered by vast plains which are flooded every year, and are still known as the Charaes marshes or flood-plains. Probably the story of the lake originated with them, but some suppose that it referred to one of the small lakes which communicate with the Paraguay on the western side, between lat. 17° and 19° 30'. The Charaes marshes cover 80,000 square miles, and are now uninhabited.

Charalois (chä-rä-lwä'). In Massinger and Field's "Fatal Dowry," a character of dignity and noble daring.

Charasiab (chä-rä-sē-äb'). A place in Afghanistan, 10–12 miles south of Kabul. Here, Oct. 6, 1879, the British under General Baker defeated the Afghans.

Charbar. See *Chahbar.*

Charcas (chär'käs). An Indian tribe of southern Bolivia, principally in the highlands of Chuquisaca. They are a branch of the Aymará or Colla stock, and like other tribes of the family are now partially civilized and Christianized.

Charcas (chär'käs). A portion of the old viceroyalty of Peru, nearly corresponding to the modern Bolivia. It was formed into an audiencia in 1559, with four auditors or judges, who resided at Chuquisaca and were responsible to the viceroy at Lima. The desert of Atacama, with its ports, was included in Charcas, and it extended eastward to Paraguay and southward to Tucuman. In 1776 it was annexed as a province to the new viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Charcas was also called Upper Peru.

Charcot (shär-kō'), **Jean Martin.** Born at Paris, Nov. 29, 1825: died Aug. 16, 1893. A noted French physician. He was particularly noted for his treatment of nervous and mental diseases and for his experiments in hypnotism and mental suggestion at the Salpêtrière, where he founded a clinic for nervous diseases in 1880. He published a number of works on the diseases of old age, insanity, hysteria, etc.

Chardin, Jean Baptiste Siméon. Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1699: died there, Dec. 6, 1779. A French painter, famous for his work in still life. He was admitted to the Academy in 1728.

Charente (shä-roñt'). **1.** A river in western France which flows into the Bay of Biscay 14 miles south of La Rochelle. Length, over 200 miles.—**2.** A department of western France, lying between Deux-Sèvres and Vienne on the north, Haute-Vienne on the east, Dordogne on the east and south, and Charente-Inférieure on the south and west. It is formed chiefly from the ancient Angoumois. It exports brandy (cognac), etc. Capital, Angoulême. Area, 2,294 square miles. Population (1891), 360,259.

Charente-Inférieure (shä-roñt' añ-fā-rē-ėr'). A department in western France, lying between Vendée and Deux-Sèvres on the north, Charente and Dordogne on the east, Gironde on the south, and the river Gironde and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It is nearly identical with the ancient Saintonge and Aunis. Capital, La Rochelle. Area, 2,635 square miles. Population (1891), 456,202.

Charenton-le-Pont (shä-roñ-toñ'le-poñ'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 1¼ miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 15,306.

Chares (kā'rēz). [Gr. Χάρης.] Died at Sigeum (?), in Troas, before 324 B. C. An Athenian general, prominent in the wars from 367–338 B. C.

Chares. Born at Lindus, Rhodes: lived about 290–280 B. C. A Rhodian sculptor, a pupil of Lysippus (see *Lysippus*), and sculptor of the Colossus of Rhodes: the founder of the Rhodian school. The Colossus of Rhodes was made to commemorate the successful defense of that place against Demetrius Poliorcetes in 303 B. C. It required 12 years for its completion, and cost $470,000. It was probably finished before 280 B. C. It represented the Rhodian sun-god, Helios; was over 105 feet high, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the Old World. It stood 56 years. Its artistic qualities are unknown. It is said to have been made from the engines of war which Demetrius was obliged to abandon.

Charette de la Contrie (shä-ret' dė lä koñ-tre'), **François Athanase.** Born at Couffé, Loire-Inférieure, France, April 21, 1763: died at Nantes, France, March 29, 1796. A leader of the Vendean insurgents against the French republic. He placed himself at the head of a force of insurgents in 1793, gained a number of victories over the republicans 1793–94, signed a treaty of peace, Feb. 15, 1795, which he soon violated, suffered a decisive defeat at St. Cyr, March 25, 1796, and, being taken prisoner shortly after, was executed at Nantes.

Charford (chär'fọrd). A place in Hampshire, England, on the Lower Avon, where Cerdic defeated the Britons in 519: identified with the ancient Cerdicsford.

Charge of the Light Brigade. A poem by Tennyson, written in the meter of Drayton's "Battle of Agincourt." It commemorates the heroic charge at Balaklava. See *Light Brigade.*

Chariclea (kar-i-klē'ạ̈). The heroine of Heliodorus's novel "Æthiopica." See *Theagenes and Chariclea.*

Charing Cross (chăr'ing krôs). A cross in memory of Queen Eleanor, erected by Edward I., 1¼ miles west-southwest of St. Paul's, London. It was demolished by the Long Parliament in 1647, and restored by the South Eastern Railway Company in 1865. In traveling northward to join her husband in Scotland, Eleanor was seized with a fever at Hardeby, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, and died there Nov. 29, 1290. Edward I. followed her corpse in person during a thirteen days' progress from Grantham to Westminster Abbey; and wherever the royal bier rested, at the end of each stage, a memorial cross was erected. Thirteen of these monuments once existed: those of Northampton and Waltham still remain.

Charioteer or **Wagoner, The.** See *Auriga.*

Charis (kā'ris). [Gr. Χάρις, L. *Gratia*, E. *Grace.*] In Greek mythology, the personification of grace and beauty: also regarded as a triad, the three Charites. See *Graces.*

> In the Iliad Charis is the name given to the spouse of Hephæstus (383): in the Odyssey, according to a certain portion of it, it is Aphrodite. Moreover Charis seems in the latter poem to have multiplied into Charites (known also to the Iliad, 267), and these have further subsided into handmaids to Aphrodite (Od. 564 and 194). It would therefore appear that Hephæstus in the Iliad had married one who was the handmaid to his Odyssean wife and the Chorizontes thought the relation was an awkward one. *Geddes,* Problems of the Homeric Poems, p. 54.

Charisi (chä-rē'zē), **Judah ben Solomon.** A Jewish poet who lived in the 13th century in Spain. Among his works most known are his 50 Makamat under the title of "Tachkemoni" ("Wisdom Town"), a Hebrew counterpart to the Arabic poems of Hariri.

Charité (shä-rē-tā'), **La.** A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated on the Loire 15 miles north-northwest of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 5,443.

Charites (kar'i-tēz). See *Charis* and *Graces.*

Chariton (char'i-tọn). A river in southern Iowa and northern Missouri, which joins the Missouri 60 miles northwest of Jefferson City. Length, about 200 miles.

Chariton of Aphrodisias (kar'i-ton ov af-rọ-dis'i-as). [Gr. Χαρίτων.] Probably the assumed name of the Greek author of the romance "Chæreas and Callirrhoe" (which see).

Charjui. See *Tchardjui.*

Charlatan (shär-lä-toñ'), **Le.** A novel by Balzac, written in 1830.

Charlemagne (chär'le-mān; F. pron. shärl-mäny'), or **Charles the Great.** [G. *Karl der Grosse*, It. *Carlo Magno*, ML. *Carolus Magnus.*] Born at Liège (Ingelheim, Aachen (?), Salzburg (Bavaria)?), April 2, 742 or 747: died at Aachen, Germany, Jan. 28, 814. A great king of the Franks and emperor of the Romans. He was the son of Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, on whose death in 768 he acceded to the throne conjointly with a brother Karlmann. He usurped the entire government on the death of the latter in 771. In 772 he began a war against the Saxons, the most notable events of which were the storming of Eresburg, the destruction of the Irminsul, the May-field at Paderborn (777), and the submission of the Saxon leader Wittekind (785), and which resulted in 804 in the complete subjugation and Christianization of Saxony. In 773, at the instance of the Pope, he made war upon Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had occupied the Pentapolis and was threatening Rome. He captured the Lombard capital Pavia, in 774, and the same year incorporated the kingdom of the Lombards with that of the Franks. In 778 he made an expedition against the Arabs in Spain, which terminated in the destruction of the Frankish rear guard under Roland at Roncevaux. He subdued Bavaria in 788, conquered the Avars 791–796, was crowned emperor at St. Peter's Dec. 25, 800, and in 808–810 defeated the Danes, whom he compelled to retire behind the Eider. His kingdom, for the protection of which he erected in the border districts the so-called marks or margravates, extended at the close of his reign from the Ebro to the Raab, and from the Eider to the Garigliano. He resided chiefly at Aix-la-Chapelle, and by his patronage of letters attracted to his court the scholars Eginhard, Paul Warnefrid, and Alcuin, the last mentioned of whom wrote an account of his life entitled "Vita Caroli Magni."

Charlemagne. A tragedy in five acts by Lemercier, first played at the Théâtre Français, June 27, 1816.

Charlemagne Cycle of Romances. A series of medieval romances having Charlemagne or some one of his twelve peers or paladins as a center. The Frankish heroic ballads were reduced to writing by the order of Charlemagne, and from these similar ballads were written about himself and his warriors. These chansons de geste were arranged as cyclic poems in the 13th century, and may be divided into three groups: the "Geste of the King" (Charlemagne), the "Geste of Provence or of Garin de Montglane" and the "Geste of Doon or Doolin of Mayence." These are all composed of many parts, but may be described, as a whole, as a mythical history of Charlemagne, his peers, and the wars they undertook. The names and number of the peers vary, but Roland and Oliver are included in each of the series. About 890 a monk of St. Gall wrote a chronicle called "De Gestis Karoli Magni," and another was written by Benedict, a monk of St. André, in 968. "The Pseudo-Chronicle of Turpin" was constructed from the chansons: it was written in Latin by various hands from 1000 to 1150, and was believed to be a genuine history. The first prose version of Carolingian romance was the "Reali di Francia" ("Princes of France"), written in Tuscan, early in the 14th century. The first printed French prose version of the cycle was that of Bagnyon, 1478. It became very popular. The chronicle of Turpin, however, was reduced to prose early in the 13th century. Among these romances are "Fierabras," "Garin de Montglane" ("Guerin de Montglave"), "Galien le Rhetoré," "Milles et Amys" ("Amiles et Amys"), "Ogier le Danois," "Doon or Doolin of Mayence," "Quatre Filz Aymon" ("Four Sons of Aymon"), "Maugis d'Aigremont," "Huon of Bordeaux," and others of widely differing dates.

Charlemont (shärl-môn'). A fortress on the Belgian frontier, near Givet, Ardennes, France. See *Givet*.

Charlemont, Viscount and **Earl of.** See *Caulfield*.

Charleroi (shär-lė-rwä'). A city in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Sambre 31 miles south of Brussels. It is the center of a coal- and iron-mining district, and has manufactures of iron, glass, etc. It is one of the most important industrial towns in Belgium. It was fortified by Vauban. In 1794 it was captured by the French. Population (1890), 22,052.

Charles (chärlz) **I.** [L. *Carolus*, F. *Charles*, It. *Carlo*, Sp. Pg. *Carlos*, G. *Karl*. See *Carl*.] Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600: died at London, Jan. 30, 1649. A king of England, second son of James I. He became prince of Wales in 1616, and in 1623, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, presented in person an ineffectual suit at the court of Madrid for the hand of the infanta Maria. He acceded to the throne on the death of his father in 1625, and in the same year married Henrietta Maria of France. He retained in office the Duke of Buckingham, his father's unpopular minister, in consequence of which he became involved in a dispute with Parliament amounting in substance to a question of sovereignty. He granted the Petition of Right, June 7, 1628. On the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in August following, he made Laud and Wentworth his chief advisers. He governed without Parliament from 1629 to 1640, meeting the expenses of government by forced loans, poundage and tonnage, ship-money, and other extraordinary means of revenue. His ecclesiastical policy, which looked, among other things, to the introduction of the Episcopal liturgy in Scotland, provoked the adoption by the Scots of the Solemn League and Covenant, Feb. 28, 1638, and the outbreak of civil war, which terminated without a battle in the Pacification of Dunse or Berwick, June 18, 1639. The war having broken out anew in 1640, he was compelled to summon Parliament, which met Nov. 3, 1640. This Parliament, the so-called Long Parliament, impeached Laud and Wentworth (who had been created Earl of Strafford), and proceeded to the redress of grievances. The House of Commons having ordered the publication of the Grand Remonstrance Dec. [illegible], 1641, he replied by impeaching and attempting to arrest (Jan. 4, 1642) five of the Parliamentary leaders, failing in which he left London. He raised the royal standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22, 1642, suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax at Naseby, June 14, 1645, delivered himself to the Scottish army at Newark May 5, 1646, was surrendered to Parliament, Jan. 30, 1647, was tried for treason, Jan. [illegible], 1649, and was executed at Whitehall. See *Stuart*.

Charles II. Born at St. James's Palace, London, May 29, 1630: died at St. James's, Feb. 6, 1685. A king of England, son of Charles I. He was appointed to the command of the Royalist forces in the western counties of England in the civil war, and after the decisive victory of the Parliamentary army at Naseby, escaped March 2, 1646, having during his exile chiefly [illegible] and Holland. He was proclaimed king [illegible], arrived in the Firth of Cromarty [illegible] 1650, [illegible] crowned at Scone Jan. 1, 1651, [illegible] by Cromwell at Worcester Sept. 3, [illegible] adventures to France [illegible] to the influence of General Monk [illegible] at Westminster May [illegible] and [illegible], was crowned April 23, 1661. He [illegible] at Breda, May [illegible] of the [illegible] the crown [illegible] of £1,200,000, [illegible] offenses committed between [illegible] 1660, from the operation of which act, however, the regicides were excluded.

Charles I., surnamed "The Great." See *Charlemagne*.

Charles (chärlz; F. pron. shärl) **II.**, surnamed "The Bald" (F. *le Chauve*, G. *der Kahle*). Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 13, 823: died near Mont Cenis, Alps, Oct. 6, 877. King of France and emperor of the Romans, youngest son of Louis le Débonnaire: as king of France, reckoned as Charles I. Louis died in 840, after dividing his empire among his sons Lothaire, Louis, and Charles, the last of whom received all of France lying west of the Rhone. Lothaire having claimed the preeminence, his brothers united against him, defeated him at Fontenay June 25, 841, and compelled him to accept the treaty of Verdun, concluded in Aug., 843. In 875, on the death of Louis II. of Italy without issue, Charles invaded Italy, and after defeating the army of his brother Louis, the rightful heir of Louis II., was crowned emperor by Pope John VIII. at Rome Dec. 25, 875. During his reign France was ravaged by the Normans, who sacked Bordeaux, Tours, Rouen, Orleans, and other cities, including some quarters of Paris.

Charles III., surnamed "The Fat" (F. *le Gros*, G. *der Dicke*). Born 839: died at Neidingen, Swabia, Jan. 13, 888. King of France and emperor of the Romans, son of Louis the German: as king of France, reckoned as Charles II. Louis died 876, after dividing his kingdom among his sons Carloman, Louis, and Charles. His brothers dying without lawful issue, Charles inherited their portions. He was crowned emperor in 881, and in 885 became king or regent of France, whose heir, Charles the Simple, was a minor. In Sept., 886, he concluded a humiliating treaty with the Northmen at Paris. He was deposed by Arnulf of Carinthia in 887.

Charles III., surnamed "The Simple" (F. *le Simple*, or *le Sot*). Born Sept. 17, 879: died at Péronne, France, Oct. 7, 929. A king of France, son of Louis "the Stammerer." He was crowned in 893 by his partizans in opposition to Eudes, who had been elected king by the nobles in 888 during his minority; and on the death of the latter in 898 became sole king. In 911 he ceded Normandy to Rollo.

Charles IV., surnamed "The Fair" (F. *le Bel*). Born 1294: died at Vincennes, near Paris, 1328. A king of France, youngest son of Philip "the Fair." He reigned 1322–28. His sister Isabella was married to Edward II. of England, with whom he was at war concerning the homage for the duchy of Guienne. Isabella having been sent to France to negotiate the question, he permitted her to perfect preparations for the dethronement of Edward.

Charles V., surnamed "The Wise" (F. *le Sage*). Born at Vincennes, near Paris, Jan. 21, 1337: died at Vincennes, Sept. 16, 1380. King of France, son of John II. He reigned 1364–80. He was lieutenant-general or regent of France, 1356–60, during the captivity of his father in England. During his reign France recovered nearly all the territory that had been conquered by Edward III., except Calais and Bordeaux. He was a patron of learning, and founded the Royal Library of Paris.

Charles VI., surnamed "The Well-Beloved" (F. *le Bien-Aimé*). Born at Paris, Dec. 3, 1368: died at Paris, Oct. 21, 1422. King of France, son of Charles V. He reigned 1380–1422. Being a minor at his accession, the regency was conducted by his uncles the dukes of Anjou, Burgundy, and Berry. He defeated the Flemings under Philip van Artevelde at Rosebecque Nov. 27, 1382. In 1388 he assumed the government. Becoming deranged in 1392, a dispute for power arose between the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orléans the king's brother. The ascendancy was gained by the former, who died 1404. His son Jean procured the murder of the Duke of Orléans (1407) which provoked civil war, the so-called war of the Burgundians and Armagnacs. Henry V. of England invaded the country, and Oct. 25, 1415, defeated the French at Agincourt. Supported by Queen Isabella the Burgundians concluded at Troyes May 21, 1420 a treaty with Henry V., according to which he was to be king of France on the death of Charles.

Charles VII., surnamed "The Victorious" (F. *le Victorieux*). Born at Paris, Feb. 22, 1403: died at Mehun-sur-Yèvre, near Bourges, France, July 22, 1461. King of France, son of Charles VI. He reigned 1422–61. At his accession he found a rival in Henry VI. of England, who claimed the throne by virtue of the treaty of Troyes (see the preceding article). The English were masters of the country north of the Loire, including the capital, and in 1428 laid siege to Orléans, which was delivered by Jeanne d'Arc in 1429. He was crowned at Rheims in 1429, and entered Paris in 1437. He effected a reconciliation between the Armagnacs and Burgundians in 1435, and regained all of France from the English except Calais.

Charles VIII. Born at Amboise, France, June 30, 1470: died at Amboise, April 7, 1498. King of France, son of Louis XI. He reigned 1483–98. He invaded Italy in 1494 with a view to conquering Naples, which he entered 1495. Ferdinand of Aragon, Maximilian, and the Italian powers having formed a league against him, he left the Duke of Montpensier as viceroy in Naples and returned to France with the remainder of his army, defeating on the way the confederates who opposed him at Fornovo July 6, 1495. The French were soon after expelled from Naples and its dependencies.

Charles IX. Born at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, June 27, 1550: died at Vincennes, near Paris, May 30, 1574. King of France, the second son of Henry II. He [illegible]. Being a minor at his accession [illegible] of his mother, Catherine de' Medici. [illegible] the power of [illegible] consented to the massacre [illegible] Aug. 24, 1572.

Charles X. Born at V[illegible] 1757: died at G[illegible] 1836. King of France 1824–30, [illegible] of Louis XVIII. He received at birth the name of Charles Philippe and the title of Comte d'Artois. He joined the royalist emigration of 1789. In 1795, having obtained ships and men from England, he commanded an expedition which was to land on the coast of Brittany and join the Vendean chief Charette, but which resulted in failure through the cowardice of its leader, who did not venture to attempt a landing. He entered Paris with the Allies in April, 1814, and Sept. 16, 1824, succeeded his brother Louis XVIII. His government, whose policy was dictated by the ecclesiastical party, became extremely unpopular. After the defeat of the ministries of Villèle and Martignac the king formed an extreme royalist ministry under the Prince de Polignac, Aug. 8, 1829. The Chamber of Deputies who, appealing to the country, were defeated. Resolving voted in March, 1830, an address hostile to the ministers, on a coup d'état, the king and ministry issued, July 26, 1830, a body of ordinances which restricted the freedom of the press, established a new mode of election, and declared the recent elections illegal. As a consequence the so called July revolution, which lasted from July 27–29, broke out, in the course of which Charles was expelled from the throne.

Charles IV. Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 14, 1316: died at Prague, Nov. 29, 1378. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia. He reigned 1347–78, and published the Golden Bull (which see) in 1356.

Charles V. Born at Ghent, Flanders, Feb. 24, 1500: died at Yuste, near Placencia, Estremadura, Spain, Sept. 21, 1558. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Philip of Burgundy by Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and was the grandson of the emperor Maximilian I. He became king of Spain (as Charles I.) in 1516, was elected emperor in 1519, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1520. He attended the diet at Worms 1521, defeated Francis I. at Pavia 1525, concluded (with him) the peace of Cambray 1529, held the diet at Augsburg 1530, conquered Tunis 1535, made a fruitless invasion of Provence in 1536–1537, conducted an unsuccessful expedition against Algiers in 1541, concluded with Francis I. of France the peace of Crespy in 1544, defeated the forces of the Smalkaldic League at Muhlberg in 1547, was attacked by Maurice of Saxony 1551, and forced to conclude the convention of Passau in 1552, and concluded with the Protestants the peace of Augsburg in 1555. He abdicated the government of the Netherlands (1555) and of Spain (1556) in favor of his son, Philip II., and that of Germany (1556) in favor of his brother, Ferdinand I., to whom at the beginning of his reign he had relinquished the sole sovereignty over the hereditary Austrian dominions, and who had inaugurated Hapsburg rule in Bohemia and Hungary. In the reign of Charles V. the Spaniards conquered Mexico and Peru. He subsequently lived in the monastery of Yuste in Spain. The portraits of this emperor are: (*a*) A portrait by Titian (1548), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. (*b*) A famous portrait by Titian (1533), in the Royal Museum at Madrid. (*c*) An equestrian portrait by Titian, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. This is held by many to be the finest portrait ever painted. (*d*) A portrait by Titian, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. The emperor is portrayed in his privacy, with the marks of illness and care on his face.

Charles VI. Born Oct. 1, 1685: died at Vienna, Oct. 20, 1740. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Leopold I. He reigned 1711–40. He issued his pragmatic sanction (which see) in 1713, and was pretender to the throne of Spain (as Charles III.: see *Spanish Succession, War of*) 1700–14.

Charles VII. (**Karl Albrecht**). Born at Brussels, Aug. 6, 1697: died at Munich, Jan. 20, 1745. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Maximilian Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, whom he succeeded in 1726. A claimant of the Austrian inheritance, he participated in the War of the Austrian Succession, which broke out in 1740, was proclaimed king of Bohemia in 1741, and was crowned emperor in 1742. He died during the war.

Charles I. Born April 20, 1839. King of Rumania, son of the Prince of Hohenzollern. He was elected prince of Rumania in 1866, and proclaimed king in 1881.

Charles I., king of Spain. See *Charles V.*, emperor.

Charles II. Born Nov. 6, 1661: died Nov. 1, 1700. King of Spain, son of Philip IV. He reigned 1665–1700. He was the last of the Hapsburg line in Spain, and his death was the signal for the outbreak of the so-called War of the Spanish Succession. See *Spanish Succession, War of*.

Charles III. Born Jan. 20, 1716: died at Madrid, Dec. 14, 1788. King of Spain, second son of Philip V. He was king of the Two Sicilies 1735–59, and king of Spain 1759–88. He sided with France in the Seven Years' War and in the American war of independence. In 1767 he expelled the Jesuits from Spain and all its dependencies.

Charles IV. Born at Naples, Nov. 12, 1748: died in Italy, Jan. 19, 1819. King of Spain, son of Charles III., whom he succeeded in 1788. He was completely under the influence of his wife, Maria Louisa Theresa of Parma, who in 1792 elevated her favorite Godoy to the post of prime minister. A revolution having been provoked by the incompetence of the minister, Napoleon embraced the opportunity to expel in 1808 the house of Bourbon from Spain.

Charles I. or **VII.** (**Swerkerson**). Died 1167 (1168?). King of Sweden. He succeeded his father, Swerker I., as king of Gothland in 1155, and in 1161 assumed the government of Sweden also. The primacy of Upsala was established in his reign (1164). Although the first historical Swedish king of the name of Charles, he is commonly styled the seventh, in accordance with the Swedish chronicler Johan Magnus, who inserts six mythical kings of that name before him.

Charles VIII. (Knutsson). Born 1409: died 1470. King of Sweden, elected in 1448. He was occupied in almost continuous warfare against the Danes, by whom he was twice expelled from the government.

Charles IX. Born Oct. 4, 1550: died at Nyköping, Sweden, Oct. 30, 1611. King of Sweden, fourth son of Gustavus Vasa. He reigned 1604–11.

Charles X. Gustavus. Born at Nyköping, Sweden, Nov. 8, 1622: died at Gothenburg, Sweden, Feb. 13, 1660. King of Sweden, a cousin of Queen Christina. He reigned 1654–60; defeated the Poles near Warsaw in 1656; invaded Denmark in 1658; and unsuccessfully besieged Copenhagen 1658–59.

Charles XI. Born Nov. 24, 1655: died at Stockholm, April 5, 1697. King of Sweden, son of Charles X.: reigned 1660–97.

Charles XII. Born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682: killed at Frederikshald, Norway, Dec. 11, 1718. A celebrated king of Sweden, son of Charles XI. He reigned 1697–1718; invaded Denmark in 1700, defeated the Russians at Narva, Nov. 30, 1700; defeated the Saxons and Poles 1701–06; was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa, July 8, 1709; escaped into Turkey, 1709; and returned to Sweden in 1714.

Charles XIII. Born Oct. 7, 1748: died Feb. 5, 1818. King of Sweden (1809–18) and Norway, second son of Adolphus Frederick. He took part in the revolution of 1772; was regent 1792–96; and became king of Norway in 1814.

Charles XIV. John (originally **Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte**). Born at Pau, France, Jan. 26, 1764: died at Stockholm, March 8, 1844. King of Sweden and Norway 1818–44. He was a French general 1794–1809; was French minister of war in 1799; became a marshal of France in 1804; served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805; was elected crown prince of Sweden in 1810; and commanded the "army of the North" against Napoleon in 1813.

Charles XV. Born at Stockholm, May 3, 1826: died at Malmö, Sweden, Sept. 18, 1872. King of Sweden and Norway, son of Oscar I. He reigned 1859–72.

Charles I. Frederick Alexander. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, March 6, 1823: died Oct. 6, 1891. King of Würtemberg. He succeeded his father (William I.) in 1864. He sided with Austria in 1866, and with Prussia 1870–71. He joined the new German Empire in 1871.

Charles I. (of Anjou). Born 1220: died at Foggia, Italy, 1285. King of Naples and Sicily, brother of Louis IX. of France. At the invitation of the Pope he attacked Manfred, king of Naples, who was defeated and slain in the battle of Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266, and ascended his throne. He defeated and captured on Lago di Celano, between Scurcola and Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, Conradin, who claimed Naples as the son and heir of Conrad IV. His tyranny and extortion provoked a rebellion in Sicily (see *Sicilian Vespers*) in 1282, which cost him that island.

Charles III. (of Durazzo). Born 1345: died at Buda, Hungary, 1386. A king of Naples. Instigated by Pope Urban VI., he attacked Joanna I., queen of Naples, whom he put to death, and whose throne he ascended 1382. He was chosen king of Hungary 1385, and was killed at Buda in the following year.

Charles II., surnamed "The Bad" (F. *le Mauvais*). Born 1332: died 1387. King of Navarre 1349–87.

Charles, Archduke of Austria. Born at Florence, Sept. 5, 1771: died April 30, 1847. An Austrian general, third son of the German emperor Leopold II. He was distinguished as commander of the Rhine armies, 1796 and 1799; defeated Masséna at Caldiero in 1805; defeated Napoleon at Aspern, May, 1809; and was defeated by him at Wagram, July 5–6, 1809.

Charles, G. Karl Theodor Maximilian August, Prince of Bavaria. Born at Munich, July 7, 1795: died near Tegernsee, Bavaria, Aug. 16, 1875. A Bavarian general, son of King Maximilian I. He was commander of the Bavarian contingent in 1866.

Charles, surnamed "The Bold" (F. *le Téméraire*). Born at Dijon, France, Nov. 10, 1433: killed at Nancy, France, Jan. 5, 1477. Duke of Burgundy 1467–77, son of Philip the Good. He was called at first Comte de Charolais. He conquered Lorraine in 1475; and was defeated by the Swiss at Grandson March 3, and at Morat June 22, 1476, and at Nancy Jan. 5, 1477.

Charles V., Leopold. Born at Vienna, April 5, 1643: died at Wels, Austria, April 18, 1690. An Austrian general, titular duke of Lorraine. He was distinguished at the relief of Vienna in 1683, and defeated the Turks at Harsany (or Mohacs) in 1687.

Charles, Mrs. Andrew (Elizabeth Rundle). Born about 1826. An English novelist and general writer. Her works include "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family" (1863), "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan" (1864), "Draytons and Davenants" (1866), "Winifred Bertram" (1866), "Against the Stream" (1873), "Lapsed but not Lost" (1881), etc.

Charles. A wrestler in Shakspere's "As you Like it."

Charles. A river in Worcester, Middlesex, and Norfolk counties, Massachusetts, which flows into Boston Harbor at Boston (separating Cambridge). Length, about 75 miles.

Charles Albert. Born Oct., 1798: died at Oporto, Portugal, July 28, 1849. King of Sardinia 1831–49. He put himself at the head of the movement for Italian independence in 1848, was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza in the same year, and abdicated after his decisive defeat at Novara, March 23, 1849.

Charles Augustus. Born Sept. 3, 1757: died at Graditz, near Torgau, Prussia, June 14, 1828. Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1775, belonged to the confederacy of the Rhine 1806–13; and was created grand duke in 1815. He formed the friendship of Goethe in 1775.

Charles de Blois (shärl dė blwä), or **de Châtillon** (dė shä-tē-yôṅ'). Killed at the battle of Auray, 1364. Duke of Brittany, nephew of Philip VI. of France, and claimant to the duchy of Brittany.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, surnamed "The Young Pretender." Born at Rome, Dec. 31, 1720: died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1788. The eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George (called James III. by his Jacobite partizans) and Princess Clementine, daughter of Prince James Sobieski. He sailed for Scotland July 13, 1745, to head an insurrection for the recovery of the British crown for his father, and landed in the Hebrides Aug. 2. The Highlanders flocked to his standard, and he marched to Edinburgh, defeated the forces sent against him at Prestonpans, captured Carlisle, and marched upon London; but after reaching Derby he was forced to retreat, and was utterly routed at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

Charles Emmanuel I., surnamed "The Great." Born at Rivoli, Italy, Jan. 12, 1562: died at Savigliano, Piedmont, July 26, 1630. Duke of Savoy 1580–1630. He acquired Saluzzo in 1601.

Charles Emmanuel I. (Charles Emmanuel III., Duke of Savoy). Born at Turin, April 27, 1701: died Feb. 19, 1773. King of Sardinia 1730–73: as Duke of Savoy, Charles Emmanuel III. He defeated the Austrians at Guastalla, 1734.

Charles Emmanuel II. Born May 24, 1751: died at Rome, Oct. 6, 1819. King of Sardinia. He ascended the throne Oct. 16, 1796, and abdicated June 4, 1802.

Charles Grandison (chärlz gran'di-son), **Sir.** A novel by Samuel Richardson, published in 1753. See *Grandison, Sir Charles.*

Charles Martel (mär-tel') ("The Hammer"). Born about 690: died at Quierzy-sur-Oise, France, Oct. 22, 741. Duke of Austrasia, son of Pépin d'Héristal. He became mayor of the palace in 719, and defeated the Saracens between Poitiers and Tours in 732.

Charles Robert. King of Hungary from about 1309 till 1342. He belonged to the house of Anjou.

Charles City Cross Roads. See *Frayser's Farm.*

Charleston (chärlz'ton). A seaport, capital of Charleston County, South Carolina, situated on a peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, in lat. 32° 46′ N., long. 79° 56′ W. It has a large harbor (defended by Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney), and is one of the chief commercial cities of the South. It exports cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, fertilizers, etc. It was founded in 1680. A British attack on Sullivan's Island was repulsed by Moultrie June 28, 1776. It was unsuccessfully attacked in 1779, and was besieged by Clinton and taken in May, 1780. Charleston was the center of the nullification movement of 1832–33. It was the place of meeting of the Democratic National Convention of 1860. The Secession Ordinance was passed here Dec. 20, 1860, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, by the Confederates began the Civil War. (See *Fort Sumter.*) The town was evacuated by the Confederates Feb. 17, 1865. It was visited by an earthquake Aug. 31, 1886. Population (1890), 54,955.

Charleston, sometimes called **Kanawha** (ka-nâ'wä). The capital of West Virginia and of Kanawha County, situated on the Great Kanawha River 44 miles from its mouth. It has extensive salt-works and coal-mines. Population (1890), 6,742.

Charlestown (chärlz'toun). A former city, now the Charlestown district of Boston, separated from Boston by the Charles River. It contains the State prison, a United States navy yard, and Bunker Hill monument. It was settled in 1629, was burned by the British June 17, 1775, and was incorporated with Boston in 1874.

Charlestown. The capital of Jefferson County, West Virginia, 8 miles southwest of Harper's Ferry, and 53 miles northwest of Washington. John Brown was executed here, Dec. 2, 1859. Population (1890), 2,287.

Charleville (shär-le-vēl'). A manufacturing town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 1 mile north of Mézières, and practically a part of that town. Population (1891), commune, 17,390.

Charlevoix (shär-le-vwä'), **Pierre François Xavier de.** Born at Saint Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682: died at La Flèche, France, Feb. 1, 1761. A French Jesuit missionary and historian. In 1720 he visited the missions of Canada, where he traveled extensively. Descending the Mississippi in 1721, he went from Louisiana to Santo Domingo, returning to France in Dec., 1722. He subsequently traveled in Italy. His "Histoire de la Nouvelle France" contains the account of his voyages and a history of the Canadian and Louisiana missions. He also wrote well-known historical works on Santo Domingo, Paraguay, and Japan.

Charlies (chär'liz). A nickname given to the night-watchmen of London about 1640, from King Charles I., who improved the police system.

Charlieu (shär-lyė'). A town in the department of Loire, France, 41 miles northwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 5,247.

Charlotte (shär'lot). [F. *Charlotte*, It. *Carlotta*, Sp. Pg. *Carlota*, G. *Charlotte*; from *Charles*.] 1. In Fielding's "Mock Doctor," the daughter of Sir Jasper, who pretends to be dumb to avoid a marriage with Dapper. Her prototype in Molière's "Médecin Malgré Lui" is called Lucinde.—2. In Bickerstaffe's "Hypocrite," a lively, giddy girl who finally marries Darnley, though she has been promised to Cantwell the Hypocrite. In Molière's "Tartufe," from which the play is taken, she is called Marianne.—3. The domestic and simple wife of Albert, and the object of the affections of Werther, in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther." She is the portrait of a person named Lotte Buff, and is also called Lotte in the novel.—4. In Cibber's comedy "The Refusal, or The Ladies' Philosophy," the daughter of Sir Gilbert Wrangle and sister of Sophronia, courted by Frankly, with whom she is in love.

Charlotte (Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine). Born at Laeken, near Brussels, June 7, 1840. Empress of Mexico. She is the only daughter of Leopold I. of Belgium, and Louise, princess of Orleans; and married, July 27, 1857, Maximilian, archduke of Austria, whom on his acceptance of the imperial crown (1864), she accompanied to Mexico. She was sent by Maximilian in 1866 to Napoleon III. and Pius IX. to secure assistance against the republicans. Failing in her mission, and foreseeing the fall of her husband, she became hopelessly insane, and has been confined since 1879 in the care of her family near Brussels.

Charlotte. The capital of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in lat. 35° 12′ N., long. 80° 52′ W. The "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" (which see) was passed here, May, 1775. Population (1890), 11,557.

Charlotte Amalie (shär-lot' ä-mä'lye). The seaport of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. Population, about 10,000.

Charlotte, Aunt. A pseudonym of Mary Charlotte Yonge.

Charlotte Augusta, Princess. Born at Carlton House, London, Jan. 7, 1796: died at Claremont, Surrey, England, Nov. 5, 1817. Only daughter of George IV. and Caroline of Brunswick, wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (later King of the Belgians), whom she married May 2, 1816.

Charlotte Elizabeth. The pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth (Brown Phelan) Tonna.

Charlotte Sophia. Born 1744: died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818. Youngest daughter of Charles Lewis, brother of Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and wife of George III. of England.

Charlottenburg (shär-lot'ten-börg). [Named from Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I.] A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 3 miles west of Berlin. It is a municipality, but is practically a part of Berlin. It contains a royal palace, the mausoleum of the recent Hohenzollerns, a technical high school, and a royal porcelain factory. The royal palace is an extensive group of buildings built in 1699 and later. The total frontage reaches 1,660 feet. The central part is surmounted by an impressive dome, and the interior is decorated in the Louis XV. style. The apartments of Queen Louise are in the Louis XVI. style. Connected with the palace is the mausoleum, with Doric interior, in which are the tombs of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise, and those of William I. and empress Augusta. The statues of the first two, with recumbent figures by Rauch, are justly admired. The city is on the site of the earlier Lützow. Population (1890), commune, 76,859.

Charlottesville (shär'lots-vil). A town in Albemarle County, Virginia, 65 miles northwest of Richmond: the seat of the University of Virginia. (See *Virginia, University of.*) Population (1890), 5,591.

Charlottetown (shär'lot-toun). A seaport and the capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada, in lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 7' W. Population (1891), 11,374.

Charmian (chär'mi-an). Cleopatra's favorite waiting-woman in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra." She kills herself after Cleopatra's death.

Charmides (kär'mi-dēz). [Gr. *Χαρμίδης*.] A dialogue of Plato, the narration by Socrates of a conversation on the subject of temperance (moderation or practical wisdom) between himself, Charmides (a beautiful youth renowned for his moderation), Critias, and Chærephon, which took place in Athens at the Palæstra of Taureas, near the porch of the King Archon, immediately after the battle of Potidæa, from which Socrates had just returned. Charmides was an Athenian, son of Glaucon, cousin of Critias, and uncle of Plato.

Charmouth (chär'mouth). A village on the coast of Dorsetshire, England, 2 miles northeast of Lyme Regis. It is usually identified with Carrum, the scene of a victory of the Danes over Egbert in 833. Æthelwulf was defeated here by the Danes in 840 or 842 (?).

Charnock (chär'nok), **Stephen.** Born at London, 1628: died at London, July 27, 1680. An English nonconformist clergyman, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: author of "A Treatise on the Excellence and Attributes of God," etc.

Charnwood Forest (chärn'wůd for'est). A forest in the northwestern part of Leicestershire, England.

Charolais, or **Charollais** (shä-rō-lā'). A former county of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Charolais, Comte de. See *Charles the Bold.*

Charolles (shä-rol'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, in lat. 46° 26' N., long. 4° 18' E. It was the ancient capital of Charolais. Population (1891), commune, 3,246.

Charon (kā'ron). [Gr. *Χάρων*.] In Greek mythology, the ferryman, a son of Erebus, who transported the souls of the dead (whose bodies had been buried) over the rivers of the lower world. His fee was an obolus or danace, and this coin was placed for him in the mouth of the dead previous to burial.

Charondas (ka-ron'das). [Gr. *Χαρώνδας*.] Born at Catana, Sicily: lived about 500 B. C. A Sicilian lawgiver who legislated for the cities of Chalcidian origin in Sicily and Italy.

Charon's staircase. See the extract.

> At the middle point of the [Greek] stage, some steps known as 'Charon's staircase,' because the ghost sometimes comes up by them—lead down into what we should call the pit. The Greeks call it the orchestra or dancing-place.
> *Jebb*, Gr. Lit., p. 76.

Charras (shä-rä'), **Jean Baptiste Adolphe.** Born at Pfalzburg, Lorraine, Jan. 7, 1810: died at Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 23, 1865. A noted French military writer. His chief work is a "Histoire de la campagne de 1815" (1857).

Charrière (shä-ryãr'), Madame **de Saint-Hyacinthe de** (**Isabelle Agnès Van Tuyll**). Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1746: died near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 27, 1805. A French authoress who wrote under the pseudonym Abbé de la Tour. Her chief works are "Lettres neuchâteloises" (1784), "Caliste, ou lettres écrites de Lausanne" (1786).

Charron (shä-rôn'), **Pierre.** Born at Paris, 1541: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1603. A noted French philosopher and Roman Catholic theologian. His works include "Traité des trois vérités" (1594), "Traité de la sagesse" (1601), etc.

Charruas [illegible]. The name usually given to a [illegible] of Indians who, in the 16th century, occupied the region on both sides of the river Uruguay, [illegible] to the Paraná and the southern [illegible]. [illegible] Minuanes, Yaros, and Guenoas [illegible] were a dark [illegible]. They were wandering [illegible] very savage and treacherous [illegible] Spaniards [illegible] by them. They fought [illegible]. About [illegible] they were partly [illegible] villages. [illegible]

Charter, The Great. See *Magna Charta.*

Charterhouse (chär'tėr-hous). [A corruption of *Chartreuse*, orig. the name of a valley in France (ML. *Cartusia*), near the seat of the orig. monastery of the order, called distinctively *La Grande Chartreuse*.] A Carthusian monastery (later a hospital, and a school for boys) in London, founded in 1371 by Sir Walter Manny and the Bishop of Northburgh. At the dissolution the Charter House was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, and passed through various hands to Sir Thomas Sutton, who in 1611 endowed it as a charity under the name of the Hospital of St. James. This foundation long existed as a hospital for decayed gentlemen and a school for boys. The school was transferred to Godalming, Surrey, in 1872, and the premises are now occupied by the school of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The buildings are for the most part of the early 16th century, and the great hall is one of the finest architectural interiors of that time. The great staircase, great chamber, chapel, and cloister are also of much interest.

Charter Oak, The. A tree celebrated in American (legendary) history, which formerly stood in Hartford, Connecticut. According to tradition, when Governor Andros came to Hartford in 1687 to demand of the Assembly the surrender of the colonial charter, the debate in that body over the governor's demand was prolonged beyond daylight, when suddenly the lights were extinguished, and in the darkness a patriot, Captain Wadsworth, escaped with the charter and hid it in a hollow oak. There is, however, no contemporary record of this event. The Charter Oak was overthrown by a storm in 1856.

Chartier (shär-tyā'), **Alain.** Born at Bayeux, France, about 1392: died about 1430 or 1433 (Gaston Paris). A famous French poet and man of letters. He wrote "Le quadrilogue invectif," "L'Espérance," "La belle dame sans mercy," and numerous other works. His poetry consists mainly of allegorical and controversial love-poems and moral verse. He is best known by the story that Margaret of Scotland stooped and kissed his lips while he lay asleep, to the astonishment of the attendants, for the poetry and virtuous sentiments that had issued from them.

Chartists (chär'tists). A body of political reformers (chiefly working-men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the "people's charter." The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called "physical-force men." The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterists.*

Charton (shär-tôn'), **Edouard Thomas.** Born at Sens, Yonne, France, May 11, 1807. A French author. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and to the National Assembly at Bordeaux and Versailles in 1871, and became a senator in 1878. He founded the "Magasin Pittoresque" (1833), the "Illustration" (1843), and "Le Tour du Monde" (1860). Author of "Les voyageurs anciens et modernes" (1855–1857), etc.

Chartres (shärtr). The capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, on the Eure 48 miles southwest of Paris: the ancient Autricum, later Carnutum. It has a large trade in grain, and is famous for its cathedral, one of the great churches of the world, built in the 12th and 13th centuries, and notable for both beauty and solidity. The oldest part is the west front, with three admirably sculptured portals, and south tower and spire considered the finest of their type. The elegant and ornate north spire is much later. The great triple porches of the transepts, covered with sculpture, are matchless. The interior is simple but of most impressive dignity. Over 160 of the great windows retain their 13th century glass, forming a display of jeweled color unequaled elsewhere. Other remarkable features are the rose of the west front, and the series of sculptures of the life of Christ and of the Virgin, framed in the richest Flamboyant tracery, which adorns the exterior of the choir-screen. Chartres was the capital of the Carnutes, and a center of Druid worship. It was the capital of the county and later duchy of Chartres, and capital of Beauce. Henry IV. was crowned here king of France in 1594. It was taken by the Germans, Oct., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 23,108.

Chartres, County of. An ancient district in northern France, comprised in the government of Orléanais, and partly corresponding to the department of Eure-et-Loir. Capital, Chartres. It was united to Champagne [illegible], and was purchased by [illegible]. It was afterward a duchy and a royal appanage.

Chartres (shärtr), **Duc de** (**Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans**). Born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. A French prince, younger brother of the Comte de Paris, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He served in the Italian army [illegible] pended from the active list: [illegible]

Chartreuse (shär-trėz'), **La Grande.** The leading Carthusian monastery, situated 13 miles northeast of Grenoble, in the department of Isère, France. It was founded by St. Bruno about 1084. It gives name to the liqueur Chartreuse, manufactured there.

Chartreuse de Parme (shär-trėz' dė pärm), **La.** A novel by Stendhal (Beyle), published in 1839.

Charudes. See *Harudes.*

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis). [Gr. *Χάρυβδις*.] In Greek mythology, a sea-monster which three times a day sucks in the sea and discharges it again in a terrible whirlpool: depicted as a maiden above, but ending below in the body of a fish begirt with hideous dogs. Opposite her was the other monster Scylla. In later times they were placed in the Straits of Messina, Scylla being identified with a projecting rock on the Italian side. The name of Charybdis is derived by some from Semitic *ḥur obed*, 'hole of perdition, abyss.'

Charyllis (ka-ril'is). In Spenser's "Colin Clout 's Come Home Again," a character intended for Lady Anne Compton, one of the six daughters of Sir John Spenser of Althorpe.

Chasdai ben Isaac ben Shaphrut (ċhäs-dī' ben ī'zak ben shäp-röt'). A Jewish statesman and physician in Cordova, Spain, 915–970, body physician and minister of finance under the califs Abd-er-Rahman III. and Al-Hakim. He was appointed by them *Nasi* (prince, head) over the Jews in the califate. He was a generous promoter of literature, and translated the botanical work of Dioscorides from Latin into Arabic. His correspondence with Joseph, the Jewish king of the Khazar kingdom, near the Caspian Sea, is extant.

Chase (chās), **Philander.** Born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 14, 1775: died at Robin's Nest, Ill., Sept. 20, 1852. An American missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church, one of the founders of Kenyon College, Ohio, and Jubilee College, Illinois.

Chase, Salmon Portland. Born at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808: died at New York, May 7, 1873. An American statesman and jurist, nephew of Philander Chase. He was United States senator from Ohio 1849–55; governor of Ohio 1856–60; secretary of the treasury 1861–64; and chief justice of the Supreme Court 1864–73.

Chase, Samuel. Born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17, 1741: died June 19, 1811. An American jurist, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1796; was impeached for misdemeanor 1804; and was acquitted 1805.

Chase, William Merritt. Born at Franklin, Ind., Nov. 1, 1849. An American painter of portraits, still life, and landscapes. He was a pupil of the schools of the National Academy of New York. In 1871 he went to St. Louis, where he had some success as a portrait-painter, and in 1872 to Germany, where he studied under Piloty at Munich, returning to New York in 1878. He is a member of the National Academy, president of the Society of American Artists, and has been the recipient of many honors at home and abroad.

Chasidim (ċhä-sē'dim), or **Assideans.** [Heb., 'pious ones, pietists.'] A party which arose among the Jews during the period of the Maccabean struggles. Its object was the defense and maintenance of the Jewish law in all its particulars against the encroachments of Greek customs (Hellenism). It is not improbable that they were the forerunners of the Essenes. In modern times a similar sect has spread among the Jews of eastern Europe and the Orient, which is supposed to have originated with a certain Israel Baal Shem in the 18th century. They strive after a closer communion with God by means of the Kabbalah ('mysticism') and the mediation of a rabbi or zaddik ('just man') whom they believe to be a special favorite of God, and to be endowed with the power of performing miracles by prayer.

Chasles (shäl), **Michel.** Born at Épernon, Eure-et-Loir, France, Nov. 15, 1793: died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1880. A celebrated French geometer, professor at the École Polytechnique, and later at the Sorbonne. He was the author of "Aperçu historique sur l'origine et le développement des méthodes en géométrie, etc." (1837), "Traité de géométrie supérieure" (1852), "Traité des sections coniques" (1865), "Rapport sur les progrès de la géométrie" (1870), etc. He was the victim of a literary forgery (by Irene Lucas) in 1867, being persuaded of the genuineness of a large number of forged letters of Pascal, Dante, Shakspere, and others. On those of Pascal he made a report to the Academy.

Chasles, Victor Euphémion Philarète. Born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, France, Oct. 8, 1798: died at Venice, July 18, 1873. A French literary critic, novelist, and general writer. His essays have been collected in eleven volumes, under the title "Études de littérature comparée."

Chassé (shäs-sā'), **David Hendrik,** Baron. Born at Thiel, Netherlands, March 18, 1765: died at Breda, Netherlands, May 2, 1849. A Dutch general. He was distinguished in the French service in the Peninsular campaign, and in the Dutch service at Waterloo in 1815, and at Antwerp 1830–32. From his predilection for attacking with the bayonet, he was nicknamed by the soldiers "General Bayonet."

Chasseloup-Laubat (shäs-lö′ lō-bä′), **François,** Marquis **de.** Born at St. Sornin, Charente-Inférieure, France, Aug. 18, 1754: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1833. A French military engineer, distinguished in the campaigns from 1792–1812.

Chasseloup-Laubat, Justin Prudent, Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, 1802: died at Paris, Dec. 17, 1863. A French general and politician, son of François de Chasseloup-Laubat.

Chasseloup-Laubat, Justin Napoléon Samuel Prosper, Comte **de.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, March 29, 1805: died at Versailles, March, 1873. A French politician, son of François de Chasseloup-Laubat, minister of marine and the colonies 1859–67.

Chassepot (shäs-pō′), **Antoine Alphonse.** Born at Mutzig, Alsace, May 4, 1833. A French mechanic, inventor of the Chassepot rifle, adopted for the French army in 1868.

Chasta Costa (chä′stä kōs′tä). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived in about 36 villages along the upper Rogue River, Oregon, and are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. Their dialect differs but slightly from that of the Tutu and other tribes on the lower Rogue River. See *Athapascan.*

Chaste Maid in Cheapside, A. A play by Middleton, acted about Dec. 25, 1612 (Fleay), printed in 1630.

Chastel, Jean. See *Châtel, Jean.*

Chastelain (shät-lañ′), or **Chastellain, Georges.** Born near Alost, Flanders, about 1405: died at Valenciennes (?), Feb. or March, 1475. A Flemish chronicler and poet, author of "Chronique des ducs de Burgoyne," etc. His collected works were edited by Kervyn de Lettenhove, 1863–66.

Chastelard (shät-lär′), **Pierre de Boscosel de.** Born in Dauphiné, France, about 1540: executed at the Tolbooth, Edinburgh, 1563. A French poet at the court of Francis II. and Mary Queen of Scots, a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard. He was a page in the household of the constable Montmorency, and afterward in that of Marshal Damville. When Mary went to Scotland after the death of her husband, in 1561, Chastelard followed her in the train of Damville who escorted her. He was violently in love with her, and she amused herself with him and his amorous verses. He went back to France, but returned in 1563. His love for her was not without encouragement. He was twice discovered in her bedchamber; she pardoned him the first offense, but for the second sacrificed him mercilessly to public opinion, and he was taken to the Tolbooth and hung.

Chastelard. A tragedy by Swinburne, published in 1865.

Chasteler (shät-lā′), **Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert,** Marquis **du.** Born at Malbais, near Mons, Belgium, Jan. 22, 1763: died at Venice, May 7, 1825. An Austrian general, distinguished at Wattignies 1793, in Italy 1799, and in the Tyrol 1800, 1805, and 1809.

Chastellain. See *Chastelain.*

Chastellux (shät-lü′), **François Jean,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, 1734: died at Paris, Oct. 28, 1788. A French general and author. He served in the Seven Years' and American Revolutionary wars. His chief works are "De la felicite publique" (1772), "Voyages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale" (1786).

Chat, Nation de. See *Erie.*

Châteaubriand (shä-tō-brē-oñ′), **François René Auguste,** Vicomte **de.** Born at St. Malo, France, Sept. 14, 1768: died at Paris, July 4, 1848. A celebrated French author and statesman. He entered the army in 1786; traveled in America 1791–92; served in the royalist army at Thionville in September, 1792; and subsequently emigrated to England, where in 1797 he published "Essai historique, politique et moral sur les révolutions anciennes et modernes, etc." He returned to France in 1800, and, having been converted by the death of his mother from infidelity to the Roman Catholic faith, published in 1802 a brilliant eulogy of Christianity, entitled "Le genie du christianisme." In 1803 he was appointed by Napoleon Bonaparte secretary of legation at Rome, and in Nov. of the same year minister to the republic of Valais, a post which he resigned on the execution of the Duke of Enghien in 1804. In 1814 he supported the Bourbons in a pamphlet entitled "De Buonaparte et des Bourbons." He was created a peer of France in 1815, was ambassador at London in 1822, and was minister of foreign affairs 1823–24. Besides those already mentioned, his chief works are "Atala" (1801), "Rene" (1802), "Les martyrs" (1809), "Itineraire de Paris à Jérusalem" (1811), "Les Natchez" (1826), "Les aventures du dernier des Abencerages" (1826), and "Mémoires d'outre-tombe" (1849–50).

Châteaubriant (shä-tō-brē-oñ′). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, on the Chère 35 miles north-northeast of Nantes. It has a castle. An edict against the Protestants, by Henry II., was issued here in 1551. Population (1891), commune, 6,523.

Châteaubriant, Comtesse de (Françoise de Foix). Born about 1490: died at Châteaubriant, France, Oct. 16, 1537. A mistress of Francis I., king of France.

Château-Chinon (shä-tō′shē-nôñ′). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, 20 miles west-northwest of Autun.

Château de Meillant (shä-tō′ dė mā-yoñ′). A castle at St. Amand Montrond, France, now a seat of the Duc de Mortemart. It is of very ancient foundation, but received its present great development in the florid Pointed style at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. It resembles the Maison de Jacques Cœur at Bourges in its many towers, its high roofs and dormers, and its most picturesque and ornate court. The interior is richly fitted out and decorated in the style of the architecture.

Châteaudun (shä-tō-duñ′). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Loir 30 miles west-northwest of Orléans: the Roman Castrodunum. It contains a castle of the former counts of Dunois. It was stormed and burned by the Germans in 1870. Population (1891), commune, 7,147.

Château Gaillard (shä-tō′ gä-yär′). A celebrated ruin near Les Andelys, Eure, France, on a cliff 300 feet above the Seine. It was built in 1197 by Richard Cœur de Lion, and was taken by Philip Augustus of France in 1204. The castle proper represents in plan a circle of waved outline, of very massive masonry. Outside rise flanking towers, and on the river side of the circle stands the huge cylindrical donjon, with walls 15 feet thick.

Château-Gontier (shä-tō′gôñ-tyā′). A town in the department of Mayenne, France, situated on the Mayenne in lat. 47° 50′ N., long. 0° 42′ W. It was the scene of a Vendean victory, Oct. 27, 1793. Population (1891), commune, 7,281.

Châteauguay (shä-tō-gā′), **Sieur de.** See *Lemoyne, Antoine.*

Châteaulin (shä-tō-lañ′). A town in the department of Finistère, France, 14 miles north of Quimper, on the Aune. Population (1891), commune, 3,677.

Châteaurenault (shä-tō-rė-nō′). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, 19 miles northeast of Tours. Population (1891), commune, 4,397.

Châteauroux (shä-tō-rö′). The capital of the department of Indre, France, situated on the Indre in lat. 46° 50′ N., long. 1° 42′ E. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, woolen goods, etc. It contains the Church of St. Andrew. Population (1891), commune, 23,924.

Châteauroux, Duchesse de (Marie Anne de Mailly, Marquise de la Tournelle). Born Oct., 1717: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1744. A mistress of Louis XV., 1742–44.

Château-Thierry (shä-tō′tyār-rē′). [L. *Castrum Theodorici.*] A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Marne 50 miles east by north of Paris. In 1566 it was raised to a duchy by Charles IX. It contains a ruined castle, built by Charles Martel (?). It was the birthplace of La Fontaine. Here, Feb. 12, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians. Population (1891), commune, 6,863.

Châtel (shä-tel′), **Ferdinand Toussaint François.** Born at Gannat, Allier, France, Jan. 9, 1795: died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1857. A French religious reformer. He wrote "Profession de foi de l'église catholique française" (1831), etc.

Châtel, or **Chastel** (shä-tel′), **Jean.** Born about 1575: executed at Paris, Dec. 29, 1594. A French fanatic who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., Dec. 27, 1594.

Chatelain (shät-lañ′), **Heli.** Born at Morat, Switzerland, 1859. A Swiss-American Africanist. He came to the United States in 1883, and went to Angola in 1884 as missionary linguist. He became philologist of a United States scientific expedition to West Africa in 1889, and United States commercial agent in 1891. He has published "Grammatica do Kimbundu" (1889), "Grundzuge des Kimbundu" (1890), "Folk-tales of Angola" (1894), etc.

Châtelain de Coucy et de la dame de Fayel, Histoire du. A French romance, of which the personages were real, written about the beginning of the 13th century. It was published with a modern version in 1829 by M. Crapelet. See *Coucy.*

Châtelet (shät-lā′), **Le Grand.** [F., 'the great fort.'] An ancient fortress in Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine, on the present Place du Châtelet, used for a prison and for courts of justice until 1802, when it was destroyed. Its origin is very obscure. It was at first simply a tower commanding the northern approach to the city. There was probably a wooden tower here as early as 885. The earliest mention is in a charter of Louis le Jeune in 1147. The Châtelet was the city prison of Paris in the mediæval and Renaissance periods, and was one of the most terrible prisons of the Old World. The prisoners were generally of the more or less helpless class of city malefactors, but occasionally persons of a better class were confined in it.

Châtelet, Le Petit. [F., 'the little fort.'] An ancient fortress in Paris, situated on the left bank of the Seine, near the Hôtel-Dieu, used for a prison. It was destroyed in 1782.

Châtelet, Marquise du. See *Du Châtelet.*

Châtellerault (shä-tel-rō′). A town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 19 miles northeast of Poitiers: the medieval Castrum Heraldi. It is noted for its manufactures of cutlery and firearms. Population (1891), commune, 22,522.

Chatham (chat′am). A town in Kent, England, adjoining Rochester on the Medway, 25 miles east-southeast of London. It is one of the chief military stations and naval arsenals in England, and is strongly fortified (by the "Chatham Lines"). Its royal dockyard (founded by Queen Elizabeth) contains extensive docks, wharves, mills, etc. It contains also extensive barracks for infantry, artillery, and engineers. It was attacked by the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter in 1667. Population (1891), 31,711.

Chatham. A town in Kent County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames 45 miles east-northeast of Detroit. Population (1891), 9,052.

Chatham, Earl of. See *Pitt.*

Chatham Islands. A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 44° S., long. 176° W., connected politically with New Zealand. The chief islands are Chatham, or Wairikaori, and Pitt. They were discovered by Lieutenant Broughton in the English ship Chatham in 1791. Area, 375 square miles. Population, about 400.

Chatillon (shä-tē-yoñ′). In Shakspere's "King John," an ambassador from France.

Châtillon-sur-Seine (shä-tē-yoñ′sür-sān′). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated on the Seine 44 miles northwest of Dijon. It was an important town in the middle ages. It was the birthplace of Marmont. Population (1891), commune, 5,127.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, Congress or **Conference of.** An unsuccessful conference of the Allies, Feb. 5–March, 1814. The Allies offered Napoleon, through his envoy, Caulaincourt, the possession of France with the boundaries of 1791. The negotiations came to nothing in consequence of the attitude of Napoleon.

Chatimacha. See *Chitimachan.*

Chat Moss (chat mos). A peat bog in Lancashire, England, between Manchester and Liverpool. A railway was built across it by George Stephenson, 1826–30. Area, about 6,000 acres.

Chatrian (shä-trē-yoñ′), **Alexandre.** See *Erckmann-Chatrian.*

Chatsworth (chats′wėrth). The seat of the Duke of Devonshire, situated on the Derwent about 3½ miles northeast of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. This imposing Renaissance palace, 500 feet long, was begun in 1688. The interior is lavishly adorned with painting and sculpture, and contains a splendid collection of drawings by the old masters, some fine old and modern paintings, a Venus by Thorwaldsen, and Canova's Napoleon, Madame Létitia, and Endymion. The formal gardens are famous. They contain elaborate fountains and fine conservatories.

Chattahoochee (chat-a̤-hö′chē). A river in Georgia which forms part of its western boundary, and unites with the Flint to form the Appalachicola at the southwestern extremity of the State. Length, over 500 miles. It is navigable to Columbus (over 200 miles).

Chattanooga (chat-a̤-nö′gä). The capital of Hamilton County, Tennessee, situated on the Tennessee River in lat. 35° 4′ N., long. 85° 19′ W. It is an important railway and commercial center, with trade in lumber and grain, and manufactures of iron, steel, machinery, cotton, etc. It was a strategic point in the Civil War. Population (1890), 29,100.

Chattanooga, Battle of. A series of engagements near Chattanooga, Nov. 23–25, 1863. The Federals (about 60,000) under Grant defeated the Confederates (40,000–50,000) under Bragg. Loss of Federals, 5,616; of Confederates, 8,684 (6,142 prisoners). See further under *Lookout Mountain* and *Missionary Ridge.*

Chatterton (chat′ėr-ton), **Thomas.** Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 20, 1752: committed suicide at London, Aug. 25, 1770. An English poet, famous for his precocity and for his literary impostures. See *Rowley Poems.*

Chatti (kat′ī), or **Catti** (kat′ī). [L. (Tacitus) *Chatti*, Gr. (Strabo) Χάττοι.] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo. They originally occupied the Taunus region north of the Main, but were assigned by Drusus to the old territory of the Sugambri further northward back from the Rhine, in the region about the Fulda and the middle Weser. They took part in the rising under Civilis, and were often at war, down into the 3d century, in frequent conflict with the Romans. They were one of the most powerful of the German inland tribes. Two minor tribes [illegible] the Chatti, the Batavi and the Canninefates, were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks. Those left behind [illegible] territory became finally the Hessians, a name which appears early in the 8th century.

Chaucer (châ′sėr), **Geoffrey.** [ME. *Chaucer*, lit. 'Shoemaker,' from OF. *chaucier*, ML. *calcearius*, *calciarius*, a shoemaker, from L. *calceus*, *calcius*, a shoe.] Born at London about 1340: died at London, Oct. 25, 1400. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of a well-to-do London vintner, John Chaucer. He was liberally educated, but there is no certain evidence that he was a student at either Oxford or Cambridge. In the year 1357 he is twice mentioned as being in the service of Prince Lionel, the second son of Edward III. In 1359 he was with the king's army in Brittany, where he was taken prisoner. According to his own statement, in 1386, he bore arms for twenty-seven years. In 1367 he is described as a valet of the king's household ("dilectus valettus noster"). About this time it is thought that he married Philippa Roet, the eldest daughter of Sir Payne Roet, the king at arms for Guienne, and a native of Hainault, who came to England in the train of Queen Philippa probably in 1328 (*Morley*). By 1374 Chaucer had been raised to a higher rank, sent on royal embassies to Italy, etc., and called 'Esquire' in official records. He was also made comptroller of the customs of wools, skins, and tanned hides in London, and received other grants, missions, and pensions. John of Gaunt, the younger brother of Prince Lionel, became the patron of Chaucer: in 1396 married for his third wife Catherine Swinford, a widow, who had been his mistress, and who was the sister of Chaucer's wife. From 1374 to 1386 Chaucer lived in the Gate-house of Aldgate. In 1378 he was sent again to Italy, after which he was apparently closely confined by his business to London till 1385, when he was allowed to have a deputy in the office of comptroller of customs of wool, etc. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire for Kent, but was dismissed from all his various offices and became poor before the end of the year. By 1399, however, he had, through the patronage of Henry IV., the recently crowned son of John of Gaunt, a sufficient income, and took a fifty-three years lease of a house on the spot in Westminster where Henry VII.'s chapel now stands: here, however, he lived less than a year. Among his works are—Genuine works before 1380: "Troilus and Cressida," "The Translation of Boethius on the Consolation of Philosophy," "The Dream of Chaucer" (about 1369), "The Assembly of Fowls," "Of Queen Anelida and False Arcite," "The House of Fame," "Chaucer's A. B. C., called La Priere de nostre Dame."—Genuine works after 1380: "The Canterbury Tales," "The Legend of Good Women," "The Conclusions of the Astrolabe," "The Complaint of Mars," "Good Counsel of Chaucer," "Lenvoye to Scogan," "Chaucer unto his Empty Purse," "Chaucer's Words unto his own Scrivener."—Genuine works, dates unknown: "The Complaint of Mars," "The Complaint of Venus" (a translation—*Skeat*), "The Former Age," "How Pity is Dead and Buried in a Gentle Heart."—Doubtful works: "The Romaunt of the Rose," "Orison to the Holy Virgin," "An Amorous Complaint."—Spurious works: "A Goodly Ballade of Chaucer," "The Flower of Courtesy, with a Ballade," "La Belle Dame sans Mercy," "The Assembly of Ladies," "A Praise of Women," "The Testament of Love," "The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen," "The Remedy of Love," "A Ballade in Commendation of our Lady," "The Plowman's Tale," "Balade de bon Consail," "Against Women Unconstant," "The Craft of Lovers, a Ballade," "The Ten Commandments of Love," "The Nine Ladies Worthy," "Alone Walking," "Jacke Upland," "The Tale of Gamelyn," "The Prologue, or the Merry Adventures of the Pardoner and Tapster at the Inn at Canterbury," "The Merchant's Second Tale, or the History of Beryn," "The Testament and Complaint of Creseide" (by Robert Henryson, about 1490), "The Complaint of the Black Knight" (by Lydgate, first half of the 15th century), "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale" (about 1400 perhaps, but uncertain), "The Letter of Cupid" (by Occleve, 1402), "The Court of Love" (about 1500), "Chaucer's Dream," "The Isle of Ladies" (about 1450), and "The Flower and the Leaf" (about 1450). *Lounsbury.*

Chaucer, Thomas. Born about 1367: died March 14, 1434. An English statesman, probably eldest son of Geoffrey Chaucer. He was chief butler of Richard II., constable of Wallingford Castle, steward of the honors of Wallingford and St. Valery and of the Chiltern Hundreds, [illegible] of Geoffrey Chaucer as forester of North Petherton Park, Somersetshire, and member of Parliament 1400–31. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1407, 1410, 1411, and 1414. He was present at the battle of Agincourt.

Chaucer of France, The. A name given to Clément Marot.

Chaucer's Dream. 1. A name once given to "The Book of the Duchess," in which the poet relates his dream.—2. The title of an independent poem, first printed by Thomas Speght in the 1597 edition of the works of Chaucer. He prefixed to it a note saying "That which heretofore hath gone under the name of his Dreame is the Book of the Duchesse, or the death of Blanche, Duchesse of Lan[illegible]

There is no extant MS. of this poem earlier than one at [illegible]. If the poem be Chaucer's, it [illegible] of the text, and was as early [illegible] its authenticity in question.
Morley, Eng. Writers, V. 166.

Chaucer Society, The. A society founded by Mr. Furnivall in 1867 for the purpose of furthering the [illegible] manuscripts, early texts, etc., relating to Chaucer which were not accessible to the public [illegible] [illegible]

Chauci (kâ'si). [L. (Pliny, [illegible]), Gr. Strabo *Χαῦκοι*.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Strabo, in the region along the North Sea on both sides of the Weser from the Ems to the Elbe. They [illegible] [illegible] They were [illegible] They were ultimately [illegible]

Chaudes-Aigues (shōd-zāg'). A watering-place in the department of Cantal, France, lat. 44° 50′ N., long. 3° E.: the Roman Calentes Aquæ. It is noted for its hot springs.

Chaudière (shō-dyãr'). [F., 'caldron.'] A river in Quebec, Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 7 miles above Quebec. Length, about 120 miles.

Chaudière Falls. 1. A cataract in the Chaudière River, near its mouth. Height, about 100 feet.—2. A cataract in the Ottawa River, near Ottawa. Height, about 40 feet.

Chaudière Lake. An expansion of the Ottawa River, on which Ottawa is situated.

Chauffeurs (shō-fėr'), or **Garrotteurs** (gä-rō-tėr'). [F., 'burners' or 'garroters.'] A band of French brigands, organized under the leadership of Johann Bückler, surnamed "Schinderhannes," which during the Reign of Terror infested the forests of Argères, near Chartres, and which was dispersed by the consulate in 1803: so called from the practice of garroting their victims, or of burning (*chauffer*) their feet to make them reveal their treasures.

Chauliac (shō-lyäk'), or **Cauliac** (kō-lyäk'), or **Chaulieu** (shō-lye'). **Gui de.** Lived in the second half of the 14th century. A French surgeon, physician at Lyons and later at Avignon. He wrote a noted treatise on surgery, long an authority, "Inventorium, sive collectorium partis chirurgicalis medicinæ" (published 1489 or 1490). He has left a description of the great plague of 1348.

Chaulieu (shō-lyė'), **Guillaume Amfrye de.** Born at Fontenay, Eure, France, 1639: died at Paris, June 27, 1720. A French poet and ecclesiastic, a member of the libertine society of the Temple (and called the "Anacreon of the Temple"). He was the author of light verses of an occasional character. His work is closely associated with that of the Marquis de la Fare.

Chaumette (shō-met'), **Pierre Gaspard.** Born at Nevers, France, May 24, 1763: guillotined at Paris, April 13, 1794. A French revolutionist, appointed attorney of the commune of Paris in 1792.

Chaumière (shō-myãr') **Indienne, La.** [F., 'The Indian Cottage.'] A philosophical tale by Bernardin de St. Pierre (1791).

Chaumonot (shō-mō-nō'), **Pierre Marie Joseph.** Born near Châtillon-sur-Seine, France, 1611: died at Lorette, near Quebec, Canada, Feb. 21, 1693. A French Jesuit missionary among the Indians of Canada. He arrived at Quebec 1639, and resided among the Hurons until they were dispersed by the Iroquois about 1650. He left a grammar of the Huron language, which was published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1835.

Chaumont (shō-mōn'). The capital of the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated between the Marne and Suize in lat. 48° 7′ N., long. 5° 7′ E. It was formerly the capital of Bassigny. A treaty was made here between the Allies, March 9, 1814. Population (1891), commune, 13,280.

Chaumont, Treaty of. An offensive and defensive alliance against Napoleon I., concluded here between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, March 9, 1814.

Chauncy, or **Chauncey** (chân'si or chan'si), **Charles.** Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1592: died Feb. 19, 1672. The second president of Harvard College. After having held a professorship first of Hebrew, then of Greek, in the University of Cambridge, he became vicar of Ware in 1627. He emigrated to New England in 1638, became a pastor in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1641, and president of Harvard College in 1654.

Chauncey, Isaac. Born at Black Rock, Conn., Feb. 20, 1772: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1840. An American naval officer. He served under Commodores Preble and Rodgers in the war with Tripoli; became captain in 1806, and was placed in command of the naval forces on the northern lakes (except Lake Champlain) in 1812. He [illegible] in April 1813, and in October [illegible] an English fleet of [illegible] vessels, capturing five, on Lake Ontario.

Chauny (shō-nē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise [illegible] Laon. There are noted [illegible] in the neighborhood. Population [illegible]

Chaussard (shō-sär'), **Pierre Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1766: died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1823. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. He [illegible] Revolution, [illegible] under the pen name [illegible]

Chautauqua (sha-tâ'kw[illegible]) [illegible] Lake, in [illegible] county, New York [illegible] the seat, since 1874, of the Chautauqua [illegible]embly (religious, educational, etc.).

Chautauqua Lake. [illegible] New York, 8 miles from Lake Erie. Its outlet, Conewango Creek, empties into Alleghany River. Length, 18 miles. Height above sea-level, 1,290 feet.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. An association for the purpose of promoting home reading and study, founded in 1878 by Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was an outgrowth of the Chautauqua summer assemblies. Its organ is "The Chautauquan."

Chauveau (shō-vō'), **Pierre Joseph Olivier.** Born at Quebec, May 30, 1820: died there, April 4, 1890. A Canadian politician and man of letters, premier of Quebec 1867–73. He is the author of a novel, "Charles Guerin" (1853), etc.

Chauveau-Lagarde (shō-vō'lä-gärd'), **Claude François de.** Born at Chartres, France, Jan. 21, 1756: died at Paris, Feb. 28, 1841. A French advocate, noted as the defender of Miranda, Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, and Brissot.

Chauvenet (shō-ve-nā'), **William.** Born at Milford, Pa., May 24, 1819: died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1870. An American mathematician, professor in the United States Naval Academy 1845–59.

Chaux-de-Fonds (shō-dė-fôn'), **La.** A town in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, situated in a valley of the Jura 10 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. It has manufactures of watches and clocks. Population (1888), 25,835.

Chavantes (shä-vän'tes). An Indian tribe of Brazil, occupying most of the northern part of the state of Goyaz, between the rivers Tocantins and Araguaya. They were formerly very powerful, and are still numerous, having several large villages. Very savage and warlike, they have only recently admitted some intercourse with the whites: for years they were the terror of the neighboring settlements and of travelers. These Indians are generally classed with the Crens or Botocudo stock, believed to be the most ancient in Brazil.

Chaves (shä'ves). A town in the province of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, in lat. 41° 45′ N., long. 7° 33′ W.: the Roman Aquæ Flaviæ. It contains hot saline springs. Population (1878), 6,524.

Chaves (chä'ves), **Francisco de.** A Spanish knight who went to America and was with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru (1532–33). He was one of those who protested against the death of Atahualpa. Subsequently he became one of Pizarro's most trusted captains, and about 1539 was sent to settle Conchucas. He was assassinated with Pizarro at Lima, June 26, 1541.

Chaves (shä'ves), **Marquis de** (**Manoel de Silveira Pinto de Fonseca,** Count of Amarante). Born at Villareal in Portugal: died at Lisbon, March 7, 1830. A Portuguese general and absolutist politician (1823–28).

Chaves (chä'ves), **Nuflo de.** Born at Truxillo, Estremadura, about 1510: died in the Gran Chaco, 1568. A Spanish soldier. He went with Cabeza de Vaca to Paraguay, marching overland from the Brazilian coast to Asuncion, 1541–42; took part in the deposition of Cabeza de Vaca; and thereafter was a leading and very turbulent spirit in the affairs of Paraguay.

Chazars (chä'zärz), or **Khazars, Kingdom of the.** A Turanian power in southern Russia in the first half of the middle ages. It extended at its greatest expansion from the Caspian and lower Volga westward to the Dnieper. It was at its height in the 9th century. For a time the kings of this people professed Judaism, their subjects following them. It is thought by some that the modern Jews of southern Russia are their descendants.

Chazelles (shä-zel'), **Jean Mathieu de.** Born at Lyons, France, July 24, 1657: died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1710. A French mathematician, astronomer, and chartographer, professor of hydrography at Marseilles.

Cheadle (chē'dl). A town in Cheshire, England, 5 miles south of Manchester. Population (1891), 8,252.

Cheapside (chēp'sid). [ME. *chepe*, market.] The central, east-and-west thoroughfare of the City of London, originally a large open common in the course of Watling street where the markets and public assemblies were held. Different kinds of wares were sold separately, and the names were perpetuated in the streets which were built up where the old booths had stood. In the middle ages Chepe was the great street of the retail trade. It was built with the finest houses in the city, and well supplied with churches, the principal one being St. Mary le Bow, so called from its great vault or bow, on the south side. On the south side also was the stone gallery from which royalty reviewed the tournaments which were held here. There were two crosses in Chepe: the principal one was erected by Edward I. to mark the resting-place of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. (See *Charing Cross*.) The highway ran through the more southern portion of the market-place, and became known as Cheapside. Before the fire in 1666 it was twice as wide as the present street, and was lined with houses five stories high, each story projecting over the one below, and with high gables. Cheapside is [illegible] feet above tide water.

Cheatham (chē'tam), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1820: died there, Sept. 4, 1886. A Confederate major-general. He served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate army in 1861, and fought at Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and elsewhere.

Cheat River (chēt riv'ėr). A river in West Virginia which joins the Monongahela 52 miles south of Pittsburg. Total length, about 150 miles.

Cheats (chēts), **The.** A comedy by John Wilson, written in 1662. This play was temporarily suppressed, it is thought on account of its ridicule of some prominent nonconformist in the part of Scruple.

Cheats of Scapin (chēts ov skä-paṅ'). **The.** A farce by Otway, acted in 1677. It was taken from Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Chebar (kē'bär). Mentioned in Ezek. i. 3 as a river in the "land of the Chaldeans," on the banks of which the Jewish exiles lived. The river or canal is as yet not identified with any of the numerous canals of Babylonia mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. The view, held formerly, that it was the same as Habor, a river which joins the Euphrates near the site of the ancient Circessium, is now, for philological and geographical reasons, generally abandoned.

Cheddar Cliffs (ched'ār klifz). A picturesque group of limestone cliffs in the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, England, near Wells. Height, 500 feet.

Chedorlaomer (kē-dôr-lā-ō'mėr). A king of Elam who, according to Gen. xiv., in the time of Abraham, with his three tributary kings Amraphel of Shinar (Shumir of the inscriptions), Arioch of Ellasar (Larsa), and Tidal of Goyim, invaded Palestine and subdued the five kings of Siddim (around the Dead Sea). For twelve years they remained in subjection; in the thirteenth year they rebelled, whereupon Chedorlaomer came again with his three allies and defeated the five kings, pillaging the whole country and carrying away with him Lot, the nephew of Abraham. According to the Assyrian monuments, Elamite kings conquered Babylonia and reigned over it during the period between 2300 and 2076 B. C. Among the Elamite kings mentioned are Kudur-Mabuk and Kudur-Nahundu. The first calls himself "conqueror of the Westland." Chedorlaomer, or, as the name would have been read in the ancient Elamite language, Kudur-Lagamar, may be put about 2000 B. C. Lagamar is, as ascertained by the Assyrian inscriptions, the name of an Elamite deity, and Kudur probably means 'servant.'

Chédotel (shā-dō-tel'). Lived about 1600. A French navigator and explorer in Canada. Having been selected to guide the expedition of the Marquis de la Roche to New France, he landed, in 1598, fifty men on Sable Island, whom on his return from an exploring expedition along the coast of Acadia he was compelled by stress of weather to abandon. He was sent to their rescue by the Parliament of Rouen in 1605, but recovered only twelve men, all that survived.

Cheduba (ched'ubä). An island in the Bay of Bengal, west of Arakan, British India, in lat. 18° 50′ N., long. 93° 40′ E. It was taken from the Burmese in 1824. Area, 240 square miles.

Cheeryble (chēr'i-bl), **Frank.** The nephew of Charles and Edwin Cheeryble in Charles Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby." He marries Kate Nickleby.

Cheeryble Brothers, The (**Charles** and **Edwin**). Twin brothers, merchants, in Charles Dickens's story "Nicholas Nickleby." They are liberal, simple-minded and noble-hearted, and are friends and patrons of Nicholas Nickleby. The originals of these characters are said to have been the Grant brothers, cotton-spinners, near Manchester.

Chefoo. See *Chifu.*

Chefren. See *Khafra.*

Cheggs (chegz), **Mr.** A market-gardener in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," the successful rival of Dick Swiveller in the affections of Sophy Wackles.

Chehalis (chē-hā'liz), or **Tsihalis.** A collective name applied to several tribes of the Salishan stock of North American Indians, living on Chehalis River and Shoalwater Bay, Washington. They now number 135, and are on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Cheke (chēk), Sir **John.** Born at Cambridge, England, June 16, 1514: died at London, Sept. 13, 1557. A noted English Greek scholar, tutor to Edward VI. He studied at Cambridge (St. John's College); was professor of Greek there 1540-51; was appointed tutor to Prince Edward 1544; was knighted 1552; and became a chamberlain of the exchequer Aug., 1552, and a secretary of state June, 1553. He was a zealous Protestant and partizan of Lady Jane Grey, and on Mary's accession was accused of treason and committed to the Tower, July 27, 1553, but was pardoned Sept. 13, 1554, and permitted to travel abroad. In 1556 he was arrested near Antwerp, brought to England, and again thrown into the Tower, where he was induced to renounce his Protestant beliefs. He wrote numerous works in Latin and English.

Chekiang (chē-kyäng'). A maritime province of China, lying between Kiangsu on the north, the China Sea on the east, Fukien on the south, and Anhwei and Kiangsi on the west. Capital, Hang-chow-fu; treaty port, Ningpo. The chief foreign export is silk. Area, 39,150 square miles. Population, 11,588,692.

Chelamela (chel-a-mē'lä). A former division or band of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, probably on Long Tom creek, Oregon. Also *La-malle*, and *Long Tom Indians.* See *Kalapooian.*

Chelard (she-lär'), **Hippolyte André Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1789: died at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 12, 1861. A French composer, author of the operas "Macbeth" (1827: text by Rouget de Lisle), "Hermannsschlacht" (1835), etc.

Chéliff, or **Chélif.** See *Sheliff.*

Chelius (chā'lē-ös), **Maximilian Joseph von.** Born at Mannheim, Baden, Jan. 16, 1794: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Aug. 17, 1876. A noted German surgeon. He wrote "Handbuch der Chirurgie" (1822), etc.

Chelles (shel), **Jean de.** A French architect and sculptor. He constructed in 1257 the southern portal of Notre Dame de Paris as it exists to-day.

Chelmsford (chemz'fōrd). The capital of Essex, England, situated on the Chelmer 28 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 11,008.

Chelmsford, Baron. See *Thesiger.*

Chelouels. See *Nacha.*

Chelsea (chel'si). [Formerly *Chelsey, Chelchith,* ME. *Chelchith,* AS. *Celchȳth,* also, as the name of another place, *Cealchyth,* lit. 'Chalkport.'] A suburb of London, situated north of the Thames, 3 miles southwest of St. Paul's. It has been the residence of many celebrated people, including More, Elizabeth, Steele, Swift, Walpole, Rossetti, George Eliot, and Carlyle. It contains the Chelsea Hospital for invalid soldiers designed by Wren, built 1682-90. Population (1891), 96,272.

Chelsea. A city in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, 3 miles northeast of Boston, separated from Charlestown by the Mystic River. It has manufactures of tiles, pottery, etc. It was settled as Winnisimmet in 1630, was separated from Boston in 1738, and was incorporated as a city in 1857. Population (1890), 27,909.

Chelsea Village. A part of New York: a section, originally the farm of Clement C. Moore, lying on the west side of the city. Chelsea Square, lying between Ninth and Tenth avenues and 20th and 21st streets, still marks part of its site. The General Theological Seminary occupies the square.

Cheltenham (chelt'n-am). A watering-place in Gloucestershire, England, situated on the Chelt 8 miles northeast of Gloucester. It contains Cheltenham College and other educational institutions. Mineral springs were discovered there in 1716. It has been a fashionable resort since the visit of George III. in 1788. Population (1891), 42,914.

Chelukamanche. See *Lakmiut.*

Chelyuskin, Cape. See *Severo.*

Chemakum. See *Chimakum.*

Chemawawa. See *Chemehuevi.*

Chemehuevi (shem-ā-hwā'vē). The southernmost of the Piute tribes of North American Indians. Its habitat formerly was west of the great bend of the Rio Colorado in Nevada and California, and on the east bank of that river in Arizona, between Bill Williams Fork and the Needles. They are now attached to the Colorado River Indian agency, Arizona, and number about 100. (See *Piute.*) Their own name is *Tantawait.* Also *Chemawawa, Chimehuaba, Genetch, Jenigüich, Simoquoie, Yenyquich.*

Chemillé (she-mē-yā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 20 miles southwest of Angers. Population (1891), commune, 4,467.

Chemnitz (chem'nits). A city in the district of Zwickau, kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Chemnitz in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 12° 55′ E. It is the chief manufacturing city in Saxony, and one of the most important in Germany. It exports its manufactured goods largely to the United States. Its manufactures include gloves, stockings, machinery, cottons, and woolens. It was a free imperial city 13th-17th centuries. Population (1890), 138,954.

Chemnitz, Bogislav Philipp von. Born at Stettin, Germany, May 9, 1605: died at Hallstad, Sweden, May 17, 1678. A German historian, councilor and historiographer of Christina of Sweden. He was a grandson of Martin Chemnitz. He wrote "De ratione status in imperio nostro Romano-Germanico, etc." (1640), "Der königliche schwedische in Deutschland geführte Krieg" (1648).

Chemnitz, or **Kemnitz, Martin.** Born at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Germany, Nov. 9, 1522: died at Brunswick, Germany, April 8, 1586. A noted German Lutheran theologian, superintendent at Brunswick after 1567. He wrote "Theologiae Jesuitarum praecipua capita" (1562), "Examen concilii Tridentini" (1565-73), "Loci Theologici" (1591), etc.

Chemnitzer (chem'nit-ser), **Ivan Ivanovitch.** Born in Archangel, Jan. 16 (N. S.), 1745: died at Smyrna, March 20, 1784. A Russian fabulist: fables published 1778-81 (ed. by Grot 1873).

Chemosh (kē'mosh). The principal deity, or Baal, of the Moabites. In Judges xi. 24 Chemosh also appears as the national god of Ammon. Under Solomon his worship was introduced in Judah, but was abolished by Josiah (1 Ki. xi. 7, 2 Ki. xxiii. 13).

Chemsian. See *Tsimshian.*

Chemulpo (che-mul'po). A treaty port of Korea, near Seoul. It is the most important of the treaty ports.

Chenab, or **Chinab** (chē-nâb'). The central river of the Panjab, British India, which unites with the Sutlej to form the Panjnad (an eastern affluent of the Indus), in lat. 29° 25′ N., long. 71° 5′ E. Length, about 750 miles.

Chenango (she-nang'gō). A tributary of the Susquehanna, which it joins at Binghamton, New York. Length, about 100 miles.

Chenavard (she-nä-vär'), **Paul Joseph.** Born Dec. 9, 1808: died April 12, 1895. A French historical painter, a pupil of Delacroix and Ingres. He executed a series of cartoons for the Pantheon in Paris.

Chênedollé (shān-do-lā'), **Charles Julien Pioult de.** Born at Vire in 1769: died 1833. A French poet.

> Chênedollé was in production, if not in publication, for he published late in life, a precursor of Lamartine, much of whose style and manner may be found in him.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 403.

Chênée (shā-nā'). A manufacturing suburb of Liège, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Vesdre and Ourthe. Population (1890), 7,043.

Chenevix (chen'e-viks), **Richard.** Born in Ireland (of French parentage), 1774: died April 5, 1830. A chemist, mineralogist, and man of letters, fellow of the Royal Society 1801, and Copley medalist 1803. Besides numerous scientific papers, he wrote "Mantuan Revels" (a comedy), "Henry the Seventh" (a tragedy) and poems.

Chénier (shā-nyā'), **André Marie de.** Born at Constantinople, Oct. 30, 1762: guillotined at Paris, July 25, 1794. A celebrated French poet, son of Louis Chénier. According to Sainte-Beuve he is the greatest writer in French classic verse since the days of Racine and Boileau. He went to the Collège de Navarre in France; was in the army in 1782; in Switzerland and Italy 1783-84; in Paris 1784-87; secretary to the French embassy in London till 1790; and finally reverted to literary occupations and studies in Paris. Only two poetical compositions of Chénier were published during his lifetime, "Le jeu de paume à David peintre" (suggested by the great painter's "Serment du jeu de paume"), and "Hymne aux soldats de Châteauvieux." His pamphlet directed against the Jacobin club, "Avis au peuple français sur ses véritables ennemis," brought him a medal of recognition from Stanislaus, king of Poland. Chénier's plain words in political matters led to his inscription on the exile list, but he seems to have been of assistance to Malesherbes in preparing the defense of Louis XVI., and to the king himself in preparing the latter's appeal to the people. March 7, 1794, he was accused of sheltering a political criminal, and was sent to prison. On the 7th Thermidor he was one of twenty-four guillotined on a charge of prison conspiracy. "La jeune captive" was published Jan. 9, 1795, in the "Décade philosophique," with reprints in "L'Almanach des muses" and "Le magasin encyclopédique." "La jeune Tarentine" came out in the "Mercure" of March 22, 1801. In a note to Châteaubriand's "Génie du christianisme" several passages were quoted from the "Élégies." Other fragments were inserted by Fayolle in his "Mélanges littéraires" (1816). The first complete edition of Chénier's works was made by Latouche in 1819, the second by D. C. Robert, the third and fourth again by Latouche in 1833 and 1839 respectively. Becq de Fouquières published the first critical edition in 1862 and the second in 1872. An entirely different edition was given by Gabriel de Chénier in 1874. Becq de Fouquières pointed out its shortcomings in his "Documents nouveaux sur André Chénier" (1875). He also published in 1881 a revised and enlarged edition of Chénier's "Œuvres en prose," based on the researches of Hugo and Lacroix in 1872; and finally gave the results of his latest research in his "Lettres critiques sur André Chénier" (1881).

Chénier, Louis de. Born at Montfort, France, 1723: died at Paris, May 25, 1796. A French historian. He resided at Constantinople for many years, and was consul-general there until 1764. His works include "Recherches historiques sur les Maures et histoire de l'empire de Maroc" (1787), "Révolutions de l'empire Ottoman, etc." (1789), etc.

Chénier, Marie Joseph de. Born at Constantinople, Aug. 28, 1764: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1811. A French poet, son of Louis Chénier. He wrote the tragedy "Charles IX" (1789), the [illegible] "Chant du départ," "Tibère," etc. His complete works were published 1823-26.

Chenonceaux (she-non-sō'). A village in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Cher 19 miles southeast of Tours. It is famous for the castle built under Francis I. in the graceful Renaissance style, to which [illegible] added by the introduction [illegible] towers. The beautiful chapel has [illegible] niture and ornament of the interior remain in great part. A unique feature is the bridge over the Cher, covered with a range of buildings.

Chenooks. See *Chinooks.*

Cheops (kē'ops). [Gr. Χέοψ.] See *Khufu.*

Chepenafa (che pē'na-fä). [Pl.] The Mary River Indians, or Marysville Indians, a band of the Lakmiut division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived on the forks of St. Mary creek, near Corvallis, Oregon, and are now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 28 in 1890. See *Lakmiut.*

Chephren. See *Khafra.*

Chepman (chep'man), **Walter.** Born about 1473: died about 1538. A printer and merchant of Edinburgh, the earliest Scottish printer with the exception of Andrew Myllar.

Chepstow (chep'stō). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Wye 13 miles northwest of Bristol. It contains the ruins of Chepstow Castle, a fortress of the 13th and 14th centuries, with high walls and massive cylindrical towers. There are four interior courts. Population (1891), 3,378.

Cher (shār). A river of France which joins the Loire near Tours. Length, 215 miles; navigable 74 miles.

Cher. A department of France, lying between Loiret on the north, Nièvre on the east, Allier and Creuse on the south, and Indre and Loir-et-Cher on the west. Capital, Bourges. It is a leading industrial department, and is formed from parts of Berry and the Bourbonnais. Area, 2,780 square miles. Population (1891), 359,276.

Cherasco (kā-räs'kō). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, near the junction of the Stura and Tanaro, 30 miles south of Turin.

Cherasco, Armistice of. An armistice concluded between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia, April 29, 1796. A definite peace followed, May 15, 1796, making great concessions to France.

Cherasco, Treaty of. A treaty of peace, signed April 6, 1631, which confirmed the treaty of Ratisbon, concluded between Richelieu and Ferdinand II. in 1630. The latter invested the Duke of Nevers with Mantua and Montferrat. Savoy received concessions. The treaty ended the war of the Mantuan Succession.

Cherbourg (sher'berg; F. pron. shār-bör'). A seaport in the department of Manche, France, situated on the English Channel in lat. 49° 39' N., long. 1° 38' W. It is the third naval port of France, and is a strong fortress. It has a roadstead protected by a long dike, a commercial harbor and a naval harbor, and contains extensive docks, an arsenal, and naval establishments. It is the Roman Coriallum, Cæsaris burgum. After various English occupations it was permanently held by France from 1450. It was planned as a naval station by Vauban, and the works were encouraged by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III. The fortifications were destroyed by the English in 1758. Population (1891), commune, 38,554.

Cherbuliez (shār-bü-lyā'), **Antoine Elisée.** Born at Geneva, July 29, 1797: died at Zurich, Switzerland, March 11, 1869. A Swiss political economist, author of "L'Utilitaire" (1828–1830), etc.

Cherbuliez (shār-bü-lyā'), **Charles Victor.** Born at Geneva, July 19, 1829. A French novelist and critic. He began life as a teacher, but resigned his professorship and traveled extensively in the East. On his return [illegible] the result of his [illegible]. His first edition was called "A propos d'un cheval" (1860) and the second "Un cheval de Phidias" [illegible]. Two other works of a similar character, [illegible] (1864) and "Le grand œuvre" [illegible] [illegible] des Deux Mondes" he has published [illegible] "Le comte Kostia" [illegible] "Paul Méré" (1864), "Le roman d'une honnête femme" (1866), "Prosper Randoce" (1868), "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski" (1869), "La revanche de Joseph Noirel" [illegible], "Meta Holdenis" (1873), "Le fiancé de Mlle. Saint-Maur" [illegible], "Samuel Brohl et Cie" (1877), [illegible] (1878), "Amours fragiles" (1880), [illegible] "La ferme du Choquard" (1883), [illegible] "La bête" (1887), "La vocation [illegible]" [illegible] "Une gageure" (1890). Among [illegible] "L'Art et la nature" [illegible] "Le secret du précepteur" (ibid., 1892–93). Both over his own name [illegible] G. Valbert Cherbuliez has also contributed [illegible] papers on [illegible] "L'Allemagne politique depuis la paix de Prague" [illegible] "Temps" give an account of the annual art exhibit in Paris, [illegible] separately under the title "Études de littérature et d'art" [illegible] "Samuel Brohl" (1879) and "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski" (1879), but neither scored as a play the success attained in the original form. Cherbuliez is a distant relative [illegible] 1881.

Cherchel, or **Cherchell** (shėr-shel'). A seaport in the department of Algiers, Algeria, situated on the Mediterranean 54 miles west by south of Algiers. Population (1891), commune, 8,786.

Cherentes, or **Xerentes** (shā-ren'tāz). An Indian tribe of Brazil, on the eastern side of the river Tocantins, in Goyaz, southern Maranhão, and portions of Piauhy and Bahia. They are closely allied to the Chavantes (which see), and are evidently an offspring of that tribe. Like them, they are very savage and warlike. Their numbers are now greatly reduced.

Chéri (shā-rē'), **Rose** (**Rose Marie Cizos**). Born at Étampes, France, Oct. 27, 1824: died at Passy, near Paris, Sept. 22, 1861. A celebrated French comedian. She first appeared at the Gymnase March 30, 1842. In 1846 the rôle of Clarisse Harlowe placed her in the first rank of her profession. In May, 1847, she married M. Lemoine Montigny, but continued to play under the name of Rose Chéri.

Cheribon, or **Sheribon** (sher'i-bon). A seaport on the northern coast of Java, Dutch East Indies, lat. 6° 45' S., long. 108° 35' E. Population, estimated at 11,000.

Cherokee (cher-o-kē'), native **Tsalaki.** [Pl., also *Cherokees.*] An important tribe of North American Indians. The name means 'upland field,' the tribe being peculiarly upland; they may have so designated themselves to their first European visitors. They are probably the people known traditionally to the Delawares as Talligewi, a powerful body which once occupied the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and afterward was driven south by the Delawares and Iroquois. When first known to Europeans their center was in the southern Alleghanies, and they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Their chief settlements were on the head waters of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, and were respectively called Elati Tsalaki, or Lower Cherokee, and Atali Tsalaki, or Upper Cherokee, speaking two different dialects. As the white settlements pressed upon them they retreated westward, until by the treaty of 1835 they sold all their remaining country, and the main body removed to a tract assigned to them west of the Mississippi. A considerable number remained behind, and, gradually concentrating in western North Carolina, are now known as the eastern band of Cherokees, numbering about 2,000. Those in the Indian Territory number about 17,000. Both divisions have a large admixture of foreign blood. See *Iroquoian.*

Cherry (cher'i). [A nickname of *Charity.*] 1. The daughter of the landlord Boniface in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem."—2. The nickname of Charity Pecksniff in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chersiphron (kėr'si-fron). [Gr. Χερσίφρων.] Born at Cnossus, Crete: flourished about 576 B. C. The first architect of the Artemision at Ephesus. He was associated with his son Metagenes, and with Theodorus. The Artemision was one hundred and twenty years in building, and was finished about 456 B. C. This building was later destroyed by fire, and rebuilt about the time of Alexander by Dinocrates.

Cherso (ker'sō). 1. An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Küstenland, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 44° 40'–45° 10' N., long. 14° 30' E. Length, 40 miles.—2. The chief town on the island of Cherso. Population (1890), commune, 8,280.

Cherson. See *Kherson.*

Chersonesus (kėr-sō-nē'sus), or **Chersonese** (kėr'sō-nēs or -nēz). [Gr. χερσόνησος, a peninsula.] The Greek name for a peninsula. It was specifically applied to the following: (a) Chersonesus Aurea, the modern peninsula of Malacca. (b) Chersonesus Cimbrica, the modern peninsula of Jutland (Denmark). (c) Chersonesus Taurica or Scythica, the modern Crimea (Russia). (d) Chersonesus Thracica, the modern peninsula of Gallipoli between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Melas.

Chertsey (ches'i or chert'si). [AS. *Certes ēg, Ceortes ig or eg,* Ceort's island.] A town in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 22 miles southwest of London. It was the ancient capital of the South Saxons. It contained a Benedictine monastery founded in the 7th century.

Cherub, The. See *Wilfer, Bella.*

Chérubin de la Ronda (shā-rü-ban' de lä ron'dä), **Don.** The Bachelor of Salamanca (which see) in Le Sage's novel of that name.

> In the work entitled "The Bachelor of Salamanca, or Don Cherubim, the Bachelor of Salamanca, [illegible] different situations of life — a plan which gives scope to the author for satire as various as the classes of men with whom his hero at different times [illegible]. The first part, in which he appears as a tutor, is by [illegible]
>
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 478.

Chérubin (shā-rü-ban'). A page in "Le Mariage de Figaro," [illegible] this [illegible] viva, the [illegible]

Cherubini (kā-rö-bē'ne), **Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore.** Born at Florence, Sept. 14, 1760: died at Paris, March 15, 1842. A celebrated Italian composer. He studied under Sarti at Bologna, and finally established himself in Paris in 1788. His works include the operas "Armida" (1782), "La Finta Principessa" (1785), "Ifigenia in Aulide" (1787), "Demophon" (1788), "Lodoiska" (1791), "Médée" (1797), "Les deux journées" ("Der Wasserträger," 1800), "Faniska" (1806), "Ali Baba" (originally "Koukourgi" (1793), produced in 1833), "Requiem in C" (1817), "Requiem in D" (1836). He also wrote many motets, masses, string-quartets, one-act operas, etc.

Cherusci (ke-rus'ī). [L. (Cæsar) *Cherusci*, Gr. (Strabo) *Χηρουσκοι.*] A German tribe, in the time of Cæsar dwelling about the middle Weser in territory extending as far east as the Elbe. They were subjugated to the Romans by Drusus and Tiberius, but rose against Varus under the leadership of their own countryman, Arminius. In the time of Tacitus they had sunk into comparative unimportance. The name disappears early in the 5th century. They ultimately became a constituent part of the Saxons.

Chervin (sher-van'), **Nicolas.** Born in the department of Rhone, France, Oct. 6, 1783: died at Bourbonne-les-Bains, Haute-Marne, France, 1843. A French physician. He is noted for researches in regard to yellow fever, on which he published several monographs. He also wrote "Recherches médico-philosophiques sur les causes de la polygamie dans les pays chauds" (1812).

Cherwell (chėr'wel). A small river in England, which joins the Thames at Oxford.

Chesapeake (ches'a-pēk), **The.** An American frigate of 38 guns, built at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1799. During the campaign of 1812 she cruised in South American waters. In May, 1813, she returned to Boston, and was placed under the command of Captain James Lawrence. The ship was repaired and remanned under his direction, but he was obliged to make up his crew of very unsatisfactory material. The British frigate Shannon, thirty-eight guns rating, commanded by Captain Philip Vere Broke, was at this time cruising off Boston harbor. Broke had brought his ship to a high state of efficiency. On June 1, 1813, the Chesapeake sailed out of Boston harbor, the Shannon being in sight in the offing. The battle occurred six leagues east of Boston light. Immediately after opening fire both ships fell aboard, and Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded. He was carried below exclaiming "Don't give up the ship!" Captain Broke boarded the Chesapeake, and at 6.05 P. M., fifteen minutes after the first gun was fired, her flag was struck.

Chesapeake Bay (ches'a-pēk bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Virginia and Maryland. It enters the Atlantic between capes Charles and Henry. Its chief affluents are the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Potomac, York, Rappahannock, and James. It was first explored by Captain John Smith in 1608. Length, about 200 miles. Breadth, 4–40 miles.

Chesebro (chēz'brō), **Caroline.** Born at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 30, 1825: died at Piermont, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1873. An American novelist, author of "Dreamland by Daylight" (1851), etc.

Cheselden (ches'el-den), **William.** Born at Somerby, Leicestershire, Oct. 19, 1688: died at Bath, April 10, 1752. A noted English surgeon. He was celebrated for his "lateral operation for the stone" and for operations upon the eye. He wrote "The Anatomy of the Human Body" (1713), "Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone" (1723), "Osteographia, or the Anatomy of the Bones" (1733). A short paper (Phil. Trans., XXXV. 447) upon the case of a boy who was born blind and was couched at about thirteen years of age has been much quoted by psychologists.

Chesham (chesh'am). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 28 miles northwest of London. Population (1891), 8,018.

Cheshire (chesh'ir), or **Chester** (ches'tėr). A maritime county in western England, lying between Lancashire on the north, Yorkshire on the northeast, Derby and Stafford on the east, Stafford and Shropshire on the south, and Wales and the Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is generally level, and its leading pursuit is dairy-farming. The chief city is Chester. It was made a county palatine by William the Conqueror. The palatinate court was abolished in 1830. Area, 1,027 square miles. Population (1891), 730,058.

Chesil Bank (ches'il bangk). A long bar on the English coast between Portland and Bridport.

Cheskaya, Gulf of. See *Tcheskaya.*

Chesne, André du. See *Duchesne, André.*

Chesney (ches'ni), **Francis Rawdon.** Born at Annalong, County Down, Ireland, March 16, 1789: died at Mourne, County Down, Jan. 30, 1872. A British general and engineer. He examined the isthmus of Suez in 1830, and demonstrated the feasibility of a canal across it (his report serving later as the starting-point of De Lesseps), explored the valley of the Euphrates in 1831, and later (1835–36) established an overland route to India. He commanded the artillery at the station at Hongkong, China, 1843–47. He published an account of the "Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris" (1850), etc.

Chester (ches'tėr). [From L. *castra*, camp. It was the camp of the 20th legion.] The capital of Cheshire, England, situated on the Dee 15 miles south-southeast of Liverpool: the Roman Deva and Castra, and the Celtic Caerleon. It has an extensive trade in cheese, etc. It contains many Roman antiquities, and is notably medieval in appearance. It has a cathedral which presents every variety of English medieval architecture, from the Norman to the last Perpendicular. It has recently been well restored. The exterior is marked by its fine ranges of windows and its square central tower. The interior is very effective, the various architectural styles grouping in such manner as to contrast agreeably. The nave has modern fan-vaulting in oak. The south transept is as large as the choir, while the Norman north transept is very small. The choir is of the 13th century; its 15th-century stalls are elaborately canopied and pinnacled. The Lady chapel is an excellent example of Early English. The dimensions of the cathedral are 355 by 75 feet; length of transepts, 200; height of vaulting, 78. The cloister is Perpendicular; the rectangular chapter-house and the refectory are Early English. Chester was an important Roman military station, was destroyed by Æthelfrith of Northumbria in 607, and was rebuilt by Æthelflaed. It surrendered to William the Conqueror in 1070, was long besieged by the Parliamentarians, and was taken by them in 1646. Population (1891), 37,105.

The name of Chester alone proves its Roman antiquity; it also proves its importance, as having come to be known as *the city* or *the camp* emphatically. Still the name is historically a contraction. The Roman Deva became in later times the *Civitas Legionum*, the *Caerlleon* of the Welsh, the *Legecaester* (in several different spellings) of the English. Both names, it will be seen, Welsh and English, translate *Civitas Legionum*, the two tongues, according to their several habits, placing the qualifying word first in the English name and last in the Welsh. And here we have to distinguish our *Caerlleon*, our *Legeceaster*, from other places which might easily be confounded with them. The name of Caerlleon on the Dee is simply the same as Caerlleon on the Usk, and Welsh writers naturally speak of Chester as *Caerlleon*.

E. A. Freeman, Eng. Towns and Districts, p. 231.

Chester. A city in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware 12 miles southwest of Philadelphia. It has important manufactures of cottons and woolens, and is especially noted for its shipyards. It was settled by Swedes in 1643. Population (1890), 20,226.

Chester, Battle of. A battle in which Æthelfrith of Northumbria defeated (613 [607?]) the Cymry of Strathclyde under Brocmael, prince of Powys. As a result he annexed Chester and the surrounding district, thus sundering the Cymry of Strathclyde from those of Wales. A thousand Cymric monks, who prayed on the field of battle for their countrymen, were killed by the order of Æthelfrith.

Chester, Joseph Lemuel. Born at Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821: died at London, May 26, 1882. A noted American genealogist, resident in England after 1858. He engaged in various occupations (teacher, clerk, commissioner of deeds, journalist), and was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel to the governor of Pennsylvania (1855–58). His genealogical work was begun in England, "yet when he died he had no superior as a genealogist among English speaking people" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). He compiled the "Matriculations at the University of Oxford," "The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster" (1876), etc.

Chesterfield (ches′tėr-fēld). A manufacturing town in Derbyshire, England, situated on the rivers Rother and Hipper 11 miles south of Sheffield. Population (1891), 13,242.

Chesterfield, Earl of. See *Stanhope.*

Chesterfield Inlet. An arm of Hudson Bay in British America, about lat. 64° N., long. 91°–97° W. Length, 200 miles. Greatest breadth, about 25 miles.

Chester-le-Street (ches′tėr-le-strēt). A town in Durham, England, 6 miles north of Durham: the Roman Condercum, and later Cuneceastre.

Chester Plays, The. A "collection of mysteries" founded upon "scriptural subjects," formerly represented by the gilds of Chester at Whitsuntide. They were twenty-four in number, and were played during three days.

According to the proclamation for the holding of these plays made in the year 1533, they were devised "of old time by one Sir Henry Francis, some time monk of this monastery dissolved," . . . "which plays were (in the 14th century) devised to the honor of God by John Arnway . . . to be brought forth, declared and played," etc. . . . A note, written in a later hand, adds to the MS. copy of this proclamation written at the end of the sixteenth century that Sir John Arnway was mayor of Chester in 1327–8, at which time these plays were written by Randal Higgenet, a monk of Chester Abbey, and played openly in Whitsun week. Randal Higgenet is one of the corruptions of the name of Randulph or Ralph Higden, author of the "Polychronicon." . . . There are several MSS. of the Chester Mysteries none early. A MS. belonging to the Duke of Devonshire is dated 1581. A MS. once possessed by Mr. Heber was dated 1592. The two MSS. in the British Museum are dated 1600 and 1607, that at Oxford is dated 1604. A specimen of these Chester Mysteries was printed in 1818 by Mr. Markland for the members of the Roxburghe Club, and in 1831 these and other Mysteries, then unpublished, were described by Mr. Collier in his "History of Dramatic Literature", but the only complete publication of them has been that made for the Shakespeare Society in 1843, when they were edited by Mr. Thomas Wright.

Morley, English Writers, IV. 79–86.

Chestes. See *Sastean.*

Chetco (chet′ko). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived in nine villages along Chetco River and a tributary in Oregon, and are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Chetemacha. See *Chitimachan.*

Chetlessentun. See *Tcetlestcan tunne.*

Chettle (chet′l), **Henry.** Died about 1607. An English dramatist and pamphleteer, son of a dyer of London, and a stationer by trade. He was the author or joint author of a large number of plays.

Chetwood (chet′wu̇d), **William Rufus.** Died March 3, 1766. An English dramatist, bookseller, and prompter at Drury Lane Theatre. He was the author of a "General History of the Stage" (1749), several dramatic pieces, etc.

Chevalier (she-vä-lyā′), **Michel.** Born at Limoges, France, Jan. 13, 1806: died at Montpellier, France, Nov. 28, 1879. A noted French political economist. His works include "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord" (1836), "Des intérêts matériels en France" (1838), "Cours d'économie politique" (1842–1850), "Essais de politique industrielle" (1843), "La liberté aux États-Unis," several works on Mexico, etc.

Chevalier à l'Épée (she-vä-lyā′ ä lā-pā′), **Le.** A French romance of the 12th century, erroneously ascribed to Chrestien de Troyes.

Chevalier au Cygne (she-vä-lyā′ ō sēny′), **Le.** [F., 'The Knight of the Swan.'] The title of a group of chansons the members of which bear the separate headings "Antioche," "Les Chétifs," "Les Enfances de Godefroy," etc. "Antioche," the first of these, which describes the exploits of the Christian host, first in attacking and then in defending that city, is one of the finest of the chansons, and is probably in its original form not much later than the events it describes, being written by an eye-witness. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 20.

Chevalier de Maison-Rouge (she-vä-lyā′ dė mā-zôn′rözh′), **Le.** [F., 'The Knight of the Red House.'] A historical novel by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1846.

Chevalier de Saint George (she-vä-lyā′ dė saṅ zhorzh′). A title assumed by James Stuart, the Old Pretender.

Chevalier d'Harmental (she-vä′lyā där-moṅ-täl′), **Le.** A romance by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1843. He wrote in collaboration with Auguste Maquet, and these two authors produced a play in 1849 with the same title. D'Harmental is the type of exaggerated honor.

Cheverel (shev′e-rel), **Sir Christopher** and **Lady.** Two of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story."

Cheverus (shev′e-rus; F. pron. she-vrüs′), **Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre de.** Born at Mayenne, France, Jan. 28, 1768: died at Bordeaux, France, July 19, 1836. A French prelate, first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, Mass., 1808, archbishop of Bordeaux 1827, and cardinal 1836.

Cheves (chēvz), **Langdon.** Born at Rocky River, S. C., Sept. 17, 1776: died at Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857. An American politician. He entered the House of Representatives in 1811, was speaker 1814–15, and was president of the National Bank 1819–22.

Cheveux Relevés. See *Ottawa.*

Cheviot Hills (chev′i-ot, or chiv′i-ot, hilz). A mountain-range in Northumberland, England, and in Roxburghshire, Scotland. The highest peak is Cheviot Hill (2,845 feet). Length, 35 miles. These hills are celebrated in history and romance.

Chevreul (she-vrėl′), **Michel Eugène.** Born at Angers, France, Aug. 31, 1786: died at Paris, April 9, 1889. A celebrated French chemist. He was chemist at the Gobelins factory 1824–89, and professor at the Museum of Natural History 1830–83. His scientific works are numerous and important.

Chevreuse (she-vrėz′), **Duchesse de (Marie de Rohan).** Born Dec., 1600: died at Gagny, near Paris, Aug. 12, 1679. A French political intriguer. She was the daughter of Hercule de Rohan, duc de Montbazon, and was the wife first of Charles d'Albert, duc de Luynes, and, after his death, of the Duc de Chevreuse. She was one of the most formidable enemies at court of Cardinal Richelieu, by whom she was, however, eventually forced to leave France. On the death of Louis XIII. she returned, but was coldly received by the queen regent, Anne of Austria. Having acted in concert with Cardinal de Retz against Mazarin, she was a second time sent into exile.

Chevy Chase (chev′i chās). A famous old English ballad which recounts the incidents of the battle of Otterburn, though not with the exactness of the Scotch ballad "The Battle of Otterburn," which is historical. The name is variously explained.

In the warfare against English settlements in France such a raid was called by the French allies of Scotland a *chevauchée*, and by a common process that name was corrupted into Chevy Chase. It lives yet among schoolboys as a "chivy." Now, since there are in Northumberland Cheviot Hills as well as an Otterburn, Chevy Chase was interpreted into the Hunting of the Cheviot. The old ballad of the "Battle of Otterburn," or "Chevy Chase" — the battle of the *chevauchée* which was its cause — was therefore recast as, "The Hunting of the Cheviot," always with some confused sense of identity between one incident and the other. [In the oldest extant version of "Chevy Chase," the name means "the Cheviot hunting-ground." This version is in a manuscript in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford. It was printed by Thomas Hearne, in the year 1719, in his preface to an edition of William of Newbury's "Chronicle." Its date seems to be about 1500, and if not the original, it is much nearer to the original than the version given in Percy's "Reliques."

Note.] The battle of Otterburn is an incident minutely described by Froissart, but there is no record whatever of any similar battle that arose out of a Hunting on the Cheviots. *Morley*, English Writers, VI. 253.

Cheyenne (shī-en′). [Pl., also *Cheyennes*; from a Siouan word meaning 'enemies.'] A tribe of North American Indians that claim lands watered by the north and south forks of the Platte River. About 1800 they lived in the Black Hills and on the Cheyenne River of Dakota. They are divided into Northern or Upper Cheyennes, now on the Tongue River reservation in eastern Montana, and Southern Cheyennes, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Indian Territory. Others are at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, and altogether they number 3,026. See *Algonquian.*

Cheyenne, or **Sheyenne,** or **Shyenne.** A river in North Dakota which joins the Red River of the North 12 miles north of Fargo. Length, about 350 miles.

Cheyenne. The capital of Wyoming, situated in lat. 41° 7′ N., long. 104° 50′ W. It is an important station on the Union Pacific and other railroads, and the headquarters of large cattle companies. Its elevation above sea-level is 6,000 feet. Population (1890), 11,690.

Cheyne (chān), **George.** Born at Methlick, Aberdeenshire, 1671: died at Bath, April 13, 1743. A noted British physician. He wrote "A New Theory of Fevers" (1702), "Observations on the Gout" (1720), "The English Malady, Hypochondria" (1733), etc. He began and carried on the practice of his profession in London.

Chézy (shā-zē′), **Antoine Léonard de.** Born at Neuilly, France, Jan. 15, 1773: died at Paris, Aug. 31, 1832. A noted French Orientalist, author of various translations from Persian and Sanskrit, etc.

Chézy, Mme. de (**Wilhelmine Christiane von Klencke**). Born at Berlin, Jan. 26, 1783: died near Geneva, 1856. A German poet and novelist, wife of A. L. de Chézy, and granddaughter of Karschin.

Chézy, Wilhelm von. Born at Paris, March 21, 1806: died at Vienna, March 14, 1865. A German novelist and general writer, son of A. L. de Chézy.

Chhandogya (chan-dō′gyä). In Sanskrit literature, an Upanishad (which see) of the Samaveda. The name means literally 'relating to the chhandogas' (meter-singers), chanters of the Samaveda, and so (as noun) their doctrine. Its object is to explain the various meanings which the sacred syllable Om (which see) may assume in the mind of the devotee till at last the highest is reached, viz., Brahman the Absolute.

Chhatisgarh (chut-tēs-gär′). A division of the Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 20°–23° N., long. 81°–83° E. Area, 24,204 square miles. Population (1881), 3,115,997.

Chiabrera (kē-ä-brā′rä), **Gabriello.** Born at Savona, Italy, June 8, 1552: died at Savona, Oct. 14, 1637. An Italian lyric poet.

Chiaja (ke-ä′yä), **La.** [It. *chiaja*, a dial. form = Sicilian *chiazza* for *piazza*, place, plaza.] A fashionable drive in modern Naples, extending about a mile along the coast between the open Villa Nazionale (a public park) and hotels and other handsome buildings on the other side. It begins at the Largo Vittoria. Its full name is the "Riviera di Chiaja."

Chiana (kē-ä′nä). A river in Tuscany, Italy. It is conducted by engineering works partly into the Arno, partly into the Tiber.

Chiana, Val di. The level and fruitful valley of the Chiana, near Chiusi.

Chianti (kē-än′tē). A mountain group near Siena, Italy. It gives name to celebrated wines.

Chiapa, Bishop of. The title of Bartolomé de las Casas, 1544–47. It is often used in speaking of him.

Chiapanecs (chē-ä-pä′neks′), or **Chapanecs** (chä-pä-neks′), or **Chapas** (chä′päs). [Probably from *chapa*, their name for the red macaw, which was the totem or emblem of the tribe.] A race of Indians formerly powerful in that part of southern Mexico which now forms the state of Chiapas. They had [illegible] built towns, practised agriculture, [illegible] in mechanic arts, and [illegible] The Chiapanecs were never conquered by the Aztecs, but were easily reduced by the Spaniards. [illegible] tribe exist in central Chiapas, and [illegible] their own language. The Mangues of Nicaragua [illegible] of Costa Rica seem to be an offshoot of the [illegible] race.

Chiapas (chē-ä′päs). The [illegible]most state of Mexico, lying between Tabasco on the north, Guatemala on the east, the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the south, and Vera Cruz and Oaxaca on the west. The limits with Guatemala are disputed. Chiapas contains antiquities (at Palenque, etc.). Capital, San Cristobal. Area (claimed, 1894), 29,725 square miles. Population (1895), 248,608.

Chiaramonte (ke-ä-rä-mon′te). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 30 miles west of Syracuse. Population, 9,000.

Chiari (kē-ä′rē). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 14 miles west of Brescia. Here Sept. 1, 1701, Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French and Spaniards under Villeroi. Population, 6,000.

Chiavari (kē-ä′vä-rē). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, 21 miles southeast of Genoa. It has varied manufactures.

Chiavenna (kē-ä-ven′nä). [L. *Clavenna*, G. *Cleven* or *Cläfen*.] A town in the province of Sondrio, Italy, situated on the Mera at the entrance to the Val Bregaglia, in lat. 46° 19′ N., long. 9° 24′ E. It is at the junction of the routes over the Splugen and Maloya.

Chibchacum. See *Bochica*.

Chibchas (chēb′chäs), or **Muyscas** (mö-ēs′käs). A tribe of South American Indians which, previous to the conquest, occupied the highlands east of the Magdalena, from the head waters of that river to the Sierra Nevada de Merida. They were powerful and had attained some degree of civilization, living in large towns and obeying fixed though unwritten laws. They were skilful weavers, potters and goldsmiths, and practised agriculture, planting maize, quinoa, potatoes, and cotton. Their chiefs were hereditary in the female line, had absolute power, and were treated with great ceremony. The Chibchas believed in a supreme Being, but worshiped the sun, stars, and other natural objects. In 1536, while they were engaged in a civil war, the Spaniards under Quesada reached their country. They were quickly conquered, and those who survived enslavement and persecution adopted the Spanish language and customs. Their descendants, mixed with European blood, form a large part of the present population of Colombia. The word *Chibcha*, applied to this tribe, is properly the name of their language. They called themselves *Muysca*, 'men.'

Chibokwe, or **Ba-Chibokwe** (bä-che-bô′kwe). See *Kioko*.

Chicaca. See *Chicasa*.

Chicacole. See *Cicacole*.

Chicago (shi-kâ′gō). A city of Cook County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan in lat. 41° 50′ N., long. 87° 37′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and the second city in the United States. Its chief quarters are the North, South, and West sides. It has a vast commerce by many railroads and by the lake, and exports wheat, meat, manufactured goods, etc. It has manufactures of lumber, iron, steel, furniture, clothing, tobacco, liquors, agricultural implements, leather, etc. Among the largest industries are beef-packing and pork-packing. It is the seat of Chicago University, and of several [illegible] and other institutions, and has important libraries and art collections. The site was visited by Marquette in 1673. Fort Dearborn was built in 1804, evacuated in 1812, and rebuilt in 1816. Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837. Two thousand one hundred [illegible] burned with a loss of over $190,000,000 [illegible] in the great fire of Oct. [illegible], 1871. Owing to its position it has been the place of meeting of many national political conventions. It was the scene of an anarchist riot (Old Haymarket) May 4, 1886. The most important recent event in its history was the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, [illegible] May 1 to Oct. 30. Population (1890), 1,099,850.

Chicago, University of. An institution of learning in Chicago, situated between 56th and 59th streets. It has an endowment of $7,000,000 contributed by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller and others. Its president is William R. Harper, and it was opened in 1892 with 600 students.

Chicaneau (shē-ka-nō′). One of the principal characters of the comedy "Les Plaideurs," by Racine. He is a bourgeois with a mania for going to law [illegible]

Chicasa (chik′a-[illegible]), or **Chickesaw** (chik′[illegible]). [[illegible]] A large tribe of [illegible] North American Indians, chiefly of [illegible] their villages were [illegible] Memphis [illegible] See *Muskhogean*.

Chichele ([illegible]), or **Chicheley** (chich′e-li), **Henry.** Born at [illegible] Northampton, England, [illegible]: died at Canterbury, England, April 1[illegible], 14[illegible]. An English prelate, appointed archbishop of Canterbury Feb. 19, 1414. He [illegible] founded All Souls' College, Oxford, 14[illegible].

Chichen-Itza ([illegible]), or **Chichen.** A ruined city in northern Yucatan, [illegible]

known since the conquest, and have been studied in modern times by Charnay, Le Plongeon, and other archæologists. Le Plongeon discovered there the remarkable statue which he called Chac-mool (which see).

Chichester (chich′es-tėr). [L. *Cissæ Castrum*, AS. *Cissanceaster*: the Roman Regnum, destroyed in the 5th century by Ella, and restored by his son, Cissa, king of Sussex, from whom it was named.] A city in Sussex, England, 14 miles northeast of Portsmouth. It contains a noted cathedral, for the most part a Norman building of the 12th and 13th centuries, showing many details, as the paired lancets surmounted by quatrefoils of the central tower, which might have been transported bodily from Normandy. The tall, slender spire awkwardly placed on this tower is later. The interior has double aisles and narrow nave, and very beautiful carved choir-stalls. There are Perpendicular cloisters, and a late, detached bell tower. The dimensions are 410 by 91 feet; width of transepts, 131; height of nave, 62. The town was refounded by Cissa in the 6th century. Population (1891), 7,842.

Chichester, Arthur. Born at Rawleigh, near Barnstable, England, May, 1563: died Feb. 19, 1625. An English soldier and statesman, second son of Sir John Chichester of Rawleigh, made Lord Chichester of Belfast, in the Irish peerage, Feb. 23, 1613. He was appointed governor of Carrickfergus and sergeant-major general of the English army in Ireland, and was lord deputy of Ireland from Feb. 3, 1605, to Nov. 29, 1614. After his recall he was appointed lord treasurer of Ireland.

Chichevache (ME. chēch-e-väch′; mod. F. shesh-väsh′). [ME., as if from an OF. **chiche-vache*, lean cow (from *chiche*, poor, lean, and *vache* (L. *vacca*), a cow); but this is a perversion of the OF. form *chicheface*, *chinchefaee* (also *chinchefache*, simulating *vache*, a cow), lit 'ugly face.'] A fabled beast which devoured patient and submissive wives. The fable, of Old French origin, became a favorite with Middle English writers, who made the beast a lean cow (see etymology), and ascribed her leanness to the scarcity of her peculiar diet. They added another beast named *Bicorne* (*Bycorne*) (literally, 'two-horned'), who lived only on patient and submissive husbands, and was in consequence always fat. Lydgate wrote a poem called "Bycorne and Chichevache."

Chichilticale (chē-chēl-te-kä′le). [A corruption of the Nahuatl *chichiltic-calli*, red house.] A name given by the Mexican Indians who followed Fray Marcos of Nizza to New Mexico in 1539 and Coronado in 1540, to a ruined structure built of red earth or clay, near the banks of the Gila. It has been supposed that it was the Casa Grande, but in all probability it was some ancient ruin near the site of new Fort Grant, in Arizona, along the slopes of Mount Graham.

Chichimecs (chē-chē-maks′), or **Chichimecas,** or **Chichimecos.** [Nahuatl of Mexico: derivation doubtful, but possibly from *chichiltic*, red, and *mecayotl*, generation.] An ancient term used to designate indiscriminately wild and dangerous tribes of Indians. It was also an honorific title, any warrior who distinguished himself by particular ferocity being termed a *chichimecatl*. The name has remained in American Spanish. Misunderstood folk-lore has given rise to the belief in the immigration into Mexico of a numerous tribe of barbarians under this name at some very ancient time.

Chick (chik), **Mrs. Louisa.** Mr. Dombey's sister in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a weak and self-satisfied woman who urged the fading Mrs. Dombey to "make an effort."

Chickahominy (chik-a-hom′i-ni). A river in Virginia which joins the James about 40 miles southeast of Richmond. Length, about 75 miles. Near it were fought the battles of Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, and Frayser's Farm, 1862, and Cold Harbor, 1864. See *Fair Oaks*, *Seven Days' Battles*, *Cold Harbor*.

Chickahominy, Battles of the. See *Seven Days' Battles*, *Fair Oaks*.

Chickamauga (chik-a-mâ′gä). A small river which joins the Tennessee, about [illegible] miles above Chattanooga. Near it, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, the Federal [illegible] Rosecrans [illegible] the Confederates [illegible]

Chickamauga, Rock of. A name given to General Thomas, commander of the Federal left wing at Chickamauga, for his stubborn defense of his position in that battle.

Chickasaws. See *Chicasa*.

Chickasaw Bluffs ([illegible]), or **Bayou** [illegible]. A place near Vicksburg, Mississippi. [illegible]

Chickenstalker ([illegible]), **Mrs.** Anne. An old shopkeeper in Dickens's "The Chimes."

Chickesaw. See *Chicasa*.

Chicksaw. See *Chicasa*.

Chickweed. See [illegible]

Chiclana (chē-klä′nä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 12 miles southeast of Cadiz. Population (1887), 12,348.

Chicomecoatl (chē-kō-me-kō-ätl′). ['Seven serpents.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess of abundance and provisions. By some she has been identified with Centeotl, the goddess of maize: both were worshiped at the period of sowing, and offerings of fruits and seeds were made to them.

Chicomoztoc (chē kō-moth-tok′). [Nahuatl, lit. 'seven caves.'] A mythical place where the various branches of the Nahuatl tribe are said to have come out of the center of the earth, or to have separated. The tradition is not quite clear in regard to the real mythological significance of the spot.

Chicopee (chik′o-pē). A town of Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated at the junction of the Chicopee River with the Connecticut, 4 miles north of Springfield. It has manufactures of cotton goods, arms, cutlery, etc. Population (1890), 14,050.

Chiemsee (chēm′zā). The largest lake in Bavaria, 40 miles southeast of Munich, noted for its fish. Its outlet is the Alz (into the Inn, thence to the Danube). Length, 7½ miles.

Chieri (ke-a′rē). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 8 miles southeast of Turin: the ancient Carea. It has a noted Gothic church. It was a medieval republic. Population, 9,000.

Chieti (ke-a′tē). 1. A province of eastern Italy, formerly called Abruzzo Citeriore. Area, 1,138 square miles. Population (1891), 348,805. —2. The capital of the province of Chieti, Italy, in lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 14° 10′ E.: the ancient Teate Marrucinorum. The order of the Teatines was founded here in the 16th century. Population (1891), commune, 25,000.

Chiffinch (chif′finch), **Master Thomas.** A drinking and intriguing minister to the pleasures of King Charles, in Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."

Chifu, or **Chefoo** (chē-fö′), native **Yen-tai.** A seaport town in the province of Shantung, China, in lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 121° 22′ E. It is a distributing center of foreign manufactured goods, and exports straw braid, pulse, and silk. A convention between China and Great Britain was signed here in 1876. Population, 32,500.

Chigi, Fabio. See *Alexander VII., Pope*.

Chignecto Bay (shig-nek′to bā). An arm at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Chigwell (chig′wel). A parish in the county of Essex, England, northeast of London.

Chihli (chē-le). A province of northern China, lying between Mongolia on the north, the Gulf of Chihli and Shantung on the east, Shantung and Honan on the south, and Shansi on the west. Chief cities, Peking, Tientsin, and Paotingfu. Area, 58,949 square miles. Population, 17,937,000.

Chihli, Gulf of. See *Petchili*.

Chihuahua (che-wä′wä). 1. A state of northern Mexico, lying between New Mexico and Texas on the north, Coahuila on the east, Durango on the south, and Sonora and Sinaloa on the west. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre, and is rich in mineral wealth, especially silver. Area, 89,278 square miles. Population (1893), 246,740. 2. The capital of the state of Chihuahua, in lat. 28° 40′ N., long. 106° 30′ W. It was founded in 1706. It contains a cathedral. Population (1892), about 25,000.

Chikishliar (chē-kēsh-lyär′). A port in the Transcaspian Territory of Russia, situated on the southeastern shore of the Caspian near the Persian frontier.

Chilán Balám (che-län′ bä-läm′), or **Chilám Balám.** A priest of the Maya Indians of Yucatan, who is supposed to have died about 1430. He is reputed author of several Maya writings which have come down to us and are known as the books of Chilan Balam, and it is said that he foretold the coming of the Spaniards. Many of the narrative songs still found among the Indians are also attributed to him.

Chilcat (chil′kat), or **Chilcats** (-kätz). A tribe of North American Indians. Their habitat is on Chilcat River and Bay and Chilcoot River, in Alaska, extending into British Columbia. They number 988. See *Koluschan*.

Child (child), **Francis James.** Born at Boston, 1825. An American scholar. He was educated at Harvard College, and was professor of rhetoric and oratory there from 1851 till 1876, when he became professor of English literature. His most important work is an edition of "English and Scottish Ballads" which he first brought out in 1857-59 in 8 volumes.

Child, Mrs. (**Lydia Maria Francis**). Born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802: died at Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880. An American writer, noted as a supporter of the abolition movement. She was editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" 1840-43, and assistant editor till 1844. Her works include "The Rebels" (1822), "The American Frugal Housewife" (1829, a 33d ed. in 1855), "Flowers for

Children" (1844–46), "Looking toward Sunset" (1864), "Miria, a Romance of the Republic" (1867), etc., besides her "Appeal for that Class of Americans called Africans" (1833), which created much comment.

Childebert (chil′de-bėrt; F. pron. shel-de-bãr′) **I.** Born about 495: died 558. Son of Clovis, king of the Franks, whom he succeeded (as king of Paris) in 511. He inherited (524) part of the dominions of his brother Chlodomir of Orleans, and in conjunction with his brother Clothaire I. of Soissons and his nephew Theudebert I. of Austrasia conquered part of Burgundy in 534 and part of Provence in 536.

Childebert II. Born 570: died 596. Son of Sigebert I. of Austrasia by the West-Gothic princess Brunehaut. Having remained under the regency of his mother, 575–585, he attempted, on reaching his majority, to deprive the young son of Fredegunde of Neustria, Clothaire II., of his kingdom, but was himself signally defeated by Fredegunde.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (chīld har′oldz pil′gri-māj). A poem by Lord Byron, of which the first and second cantos were published in 1811, the third in 1816, and the fourth in 1817.

Childeric (chil′de-rik; F. pron. shēl-de-rek′) **I.** Died 481. Father of Clovis, and Frankish king from about 458. He sustained friendly relations with the Romans, who assisted him against the West Goths, the Alamanni, and the Saxons. His tomb was discovered at Tournai in 1653, and contained, among other things, his seal-ring and a number of gold bees, which latter had presumably served to ornament his mantle, and which suggested to Napoleon I. the adoption of the bee as an imperial emblem.

Childe Roland. See *Roland.*

Childers, Flying. See *Flying Childers.*

Childers, Hugh Culling Eardley. Born at London, June 25, 1827. An English politician. He was first lord of the admiralty 1868–71, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1872–73, secretary for war 1880–82, chancellor of the exchequer 1882–85, and home secretary in 1886.

Childers (chil′dėrz), **Robert Cæsar.** Born 1838: died July 25, 1876. An English Orientalist, author of "Pali-English Dictionary" (1875), etc.

Child of Nature, The. A play by Mrs. Inchbald, produced at Covent Garden Nov. 28, 1788. It is taken from Madame de Genlis.

Child of the Sea. The legendary Amadis de Gaul, who, being illegitimate, was set adrift upon the sea in his cradle by his mother to hide her shame.

Children (chil′dren), **John George.** Born at Tunbridge, England, May 18, 1777: died at Halstead Place, Kent, Jan. 1, 1852. An English physicist and naturalist, best known for his experiments in electricity. He was a secretary of the Royal Society 1826–27 and 1830–37, and was librarian in the department of antiquities in the British Museum 1816–40.

Children in the Wood, or **Babes in the Wood.** An old English ballad, of unknown authorship, preserved in Ritson's, Percy's, and other collections. The ballad was entered in the "Stationers' Register" in 1595. In 1601 a play was published "of a young child murthered in a wood by two ruffins with the consent of his unkle." The plot of this play was undoubtedly derived from the Italian, and the ballad may have been produced from the same source. *Child.*

Children of the Mist. A band of Highland outlaws in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." There is a famous picture with this title by Landseer.

Childs (chīldz), **George William.** Born at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1894. An American publisher and philanthropist. Publisher of the "Public Ledger" in Philadelphia 1864–94.

Chile (chil′e; Sp. pron. chē′li), or **Chili** (chil′i). [Probably from the Quichua *chiri*, cold.] A republic of South America, capital Santiago, lying between Peru on the north, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the south and west. It has 24 provinces: Aconcagua, Arauco, Atacama, Biobio, Chiloe, Colchagua, Concepcion, Coquimbo, Curico, Linares, Llanquihue, Malleco, Maule, Nuble, O'Higgins, Santiago, Talca, Tacna, Valdivia, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Magallanes, Tarapacá, and Cautin. It lies between the crest of the Andes on the east and the Pacific on the west; in the northern part portions east of the western Andes are included. The mountains send ramifications over the surface, connecting with a lower coast-chain and including extensive plains and valleys. It exports nitrate, copper, silver, wool, wheat, etc. The government is a republic under a president and Congress (Senate and Chamber of Deputies). The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The language is Spanish, and the inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish descent. The name *Chile* was applied by the natives only to the valley of Aconcagua, including Quillota; it was extended by the Spaniards to all their conquests south of the Atacama desert. During the 17th century the government of Chile included considerable tracts east of the Andes. After the revolution, conquests were extended south into Patagonia, and by treaty with Argentina the region was divided between the two countries, the boundary being the Andes. Chile acquired Atacama and a portion of southern Peru by the war of 1879–83, waged against Peru and Bolivia. It was invaded by Almagro in 1535; and was first settled by Valdivia in 1541. Long wars with the Araucanians followed. Independence was finally declared Feb. 12, 1818. Area, about 250,000 square miles, though more is claimed. Estimated population (1895), 3,413,776.

Chilianwalla. See *Chillianwalla.*

Chilka (chil′kä), **Lake.** A lagoon of India, in Orissa, near the Bay of Bengal.

Chillan (chel-yän′). The capital of the province of Ñuble, Chile, about lat. 36° 35′ S., long. 72° 10′ W. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Population (1892), about 25,000.

Chillianwalla, or **Chilianwalla** (chil′i-an-wal′ä). A town in the Panjab, British India, near the river Jhelum, in lat. 32° 45′ N., long. 73° 35′ E. Here, Jan., 1849, a battle occurred between the British army (about 15,000), under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs (about 23,000). It was technically a British victory. Loss of the British force, 2,400.

Chillicothe (chil-i-koth′e). A city and the county-seat of Ross County, southern Ohio, situated on the Scioto 45 miles south of Columbus. It was the State capital until 1810. Population (1890), 11,288.

Chillingham (chil′ing-am). A village in the northern part of Northumberland, England, 11 miles northwest of Alnwick.

Chillingworth (chil′ing-wėrth), **Roger.** The injured and malicious husband of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter."

Chillingworth, William. Born at Oxford, England, Oct., 1602: died at Chichester, England, Jan. 30, 1644. A noted English divine and controversialist. He was graduated at Oxford (B. A. 1620), became a fellow of Trinity College 1628, was converted to Romanism about 1630, returned to Protestantism 1634, was made a chancellor of Salisbury 1638, and became a member of the Royalist army. He was captured by Waller at Arundel Castle, Dec. 9, 1643. The most famous of his works is "The Religion of Protestants, a Safe Way to Salvation, etc." (1637).

Chillip (chil′ip), **Mr.** A mild and gentle little doctor who attended Mrs. Copperfield, in Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Chillon (shē-yôn′). A castle in Vaud, Switzerland, at the eastern end of Lake Geneva. It covers an isolated rock on the edge of the lake, and is a very picturesque combination of semicircular and square towers and machicolated curtains grouped about a higher central tower. It is famous in literature and song (Byron), especially as the prison of Bonnivard (1530–36), a defender of Swiss liberties against the Duke of Savoy in the 16th century. The castle is of very early foundation, though, as it now stands, essentially of the 13th century. Some of the rooms preserve curious wooden ceilings, and the massive ribbed vaulting of the two-aisled dungeon-crypt is impressive. It was taken by the Bernese in 1536, and was used for a state prison in the 18th century, and later as an arsenal.

Chilmari (chil-mä′rē), Hindustani **Chalamari** (chal-ä-ma′re). A town in the district of Rungpur, Bengal, British India, in lat. 25° 25′ N., long. 89° 40′ E., on the Brahmaputra. It is the seat of a religious and commercial festival.

Chiloé (chē-lō-ā′). 1. A southern province of Chile, including the island of Chiloé and the islands to lat. 47° S. Area, 3,995 square miles. Population (1891), 79,514.—2. An island in the province of Chiloé, west of the mainland, discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Length, 120 miles. Greatest width, 40 miles. The chief town of island and province is Ancud, or San Carlos.

Chilon (kī′lon), or **Chilo** (kī′lō). [Gr. Χείλων, Χίλων.] Lived in the first part of the 6th century B. C. A Spartan, one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece. He was ephor eponymos at Sparta 556 B. C., and is said to have died of joy caused by the victory of his son in boxing at the Olympic games.

Chilperic (chil′pe-rik) **I.** Died 584. King of Neustria 561–584. He murdered his second wife, the West-Gothic princess Galeswintha, sister of Brunehaut of Austrasia, in order to marry his mistress Fredegunde thereby bringing on a war with the husband of Brunehaut, his brother Sigebert I. of Austrasia.

Chiltern Hills (chil′tėrn hilz). A range of low chalk hills in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, England.

Chiltern Hundreds (chil′tėrn hun′dredz). The three hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bodenham, in Buckinghamshire. The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (originally an office charged with the suppression of the robbers who infested the Chiltern Hills) is a nominal office, conferred upon a member of Parliament who wishes to resign his seat, such resignation being impossible unless the member is disqualified by the acceptance of a place of honor and profit under the crown, or by some other cause. The place is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer.

Chilula (chil′ö-la). A division of North American Indians. They formerly lived in Humboldt County, California, but were removed to the Hupa reservation and absorbed. See *Weitspekan.*

Chimæra (ki-mē′rä). [Gr. Χίμαιρα.] In Greek mythology, a fire-breathing monster of divine origin (according to Hesiod, a daughter of Typhaon and Echidna), having the fore part that of a lion, the middle that of a goat, and the hind part that of a dragon: also represented as having three heads—a lion's, a goat's, and a dragon's. It was often shown in art as having a goat's head in the middle of the back and a dragon's head at the end of the tail. It dwelt in Lycia, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chimakuan (chim-ä-kö′an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Chimakum (from which it is named) and Quileute tribes. It formerly occupied the western coast of Puget Sound, from Port Townsend to Port Ludlow, and a small area on the Pacific coast of Washington, thirty miles below Cape Flattery, about Quileute River. They are the remnant of a once powerful body which occupied the entire coast region from Port Townsend to the Quileute country on the Pacific, the Salishan tribes separating the two Chimakuan branches being intruders. They are now confined to reservations in Washington, and number about 300.

Chimakum (chim′ä-kum), more correctly **Tsemakum** (tsem′ä-kum). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly occupied the coast of Puget Sound, Washington, from Port Townsend to Port Ludlow. Their wars with their Salishan neighbors early reduced their number, and in 1853 they amounted to only 90 souls, living in about 15 lodges: subsequently placed on the Skokomish reservation, Washington. They are now practically extinct. See *Chimakuan.*

Chimalakwe (chi-mäl′ä-kwā). A tribe of North American Indians formerly living on New River, a tributary of the Trinity, California. It was once a comparatively populous tribe, but chiefly through constant aggression by the Hupa who exacted an annual tribute, was overpowered and as a tribe became extinct. See *Chimarikan.*

Chimalpain Quautlehuanitzín (chē-mäl-pīn′ kwä-ö-tle-wä-nē-tsēn′), **Juan Bautista de San Anton Muñon.** Lived in the latter part of the 16th century. A Mexican Indian, a descendant of the chiefs of Amecameca. He was educated by the Franciscans, and taught in their college of Santiago Tlatelolco. He wrote several works on ancient Aztec history, and is said to have written one on the conquest: these are known only in manuscript. The "Historia de las Conquistas de Hernando Cortes," attributed to him, is merely a translation of Gomara.

Chimalpopoca (che-mäl-pō-pō′kä). The third ruler of ancient Mexico, from 1417 to 1428, or according to other chronologies from 1410 to 1422. He was the brother of his predecessor, Huitzilihuitl. He interfered in a quarrel of rival Tepanec chiefs, was seized by one of them, Maxtla, and committed suicide while in confinement.

Chimanos. See *Jumanas.*

Chimarikan (chim-ä-re′kan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Chimariko and Chimalakwe tribes, formerly living on Trinity and New rivers, Trinity County, California. They were once comparatively numerous, but constant oppression by the Hupa Indians, as well as by the early white settlers, has resulted in their extinction as tribes.

Chimariko (chim-ä-re′ko). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly inhabited the banks of Trinity River, California, from Burnt Ranch northward to the junction of the north and south forks. It was reduced to about six individuals in 1876, and is now probably extinct. See *Chimarikan.*

Chimay (shē-mā′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 32 miles southeast of Mons. Place of Froissart's death. Population (1890), 3,308.

Chimay, Princesse de (Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus). Born at Saragossa, Spain, July 31, 1773: died at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 15, 1835. The daughter of the Comte de Cabarrus, married at an early age to the Marquis de Fontenay, who obtained a divorce from her in 1793. In the same year she made the acquaintance at Bordeaux of Tallien, whom she married, and on whose career in the Convention she exerted a profound influence. Having procured a divorce from Tallien in 1802 she married in 1805 the Comte de Caraman, who subsequently became prince of Chimay.

Chimay, Principality of. A small principality in Hainault. It passed in 1804 to the present possessors (French family De Riquet de Caraman).

Chimborazo (chim-bo-rä′zo; Sp. pron. chēm-bo-rä′thō). A province of western Ecuador. Population, 122,300.

Chimborazo. One of the highest mountains of the Andes, situated in Ecuador in lat. [illegible] 30′ S., long. 79° W. It was nearly ascended by Humboldt in 1802, and was ascended by Whymper in [illegible]. Height (Whymper), 20,498 feet; height above the plain of Quito, about 12,000 feet.

Chimène (shē-mān′). The faithful daughter of Don Gomès in Corneille's tragedy "The Cid."

Chimes, The. Dickens's Christmas story for 1844.

Chimihuahua. See *Chemehuevi.*

Chimmesyan (chim´ma-sē-an). [From the name of the Ts'emsian tribe, signifying 'on the Ksian (Skeena) river.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians inhabiting the region of the Nasse and Skeena rivers, British Columbia, and nearly all the Pacific islands near the coast between lat. 52° 15′ and 55° N. It embraces the Nasqa and Ts'emsian or Tsimshian divisions, which comprise a number of tribes. The estimated number is 5,000. In 1887 about 1,000 removed to Annette Island, 60 miles north of the southern boundary of Alaska, where they are making rapid progress in civilization.

Chimsian. See *Tsimshian*.

Chimu (chē´mö), also as pl. **Chimus.** [From the title of their sovereign.] An ancient civilized nation of the Peruvian coast-valleys, between lat. 3° and 11° S. They were entirely distinct from the Incas in language, architecture, and customs. According to tradition they came from beyond sea, and drove out the savages who had occupied this region (about the 12th century). They built great cities, remarkable for the size of some of the buildings, the walls ornamented with elaborate arabesques and paintings. Their aqueducts and irrigation works were very extensive. The Chimu people excelled in gold and silver work and in the manufacture of cloth and pottery. The Incas called them Yuncas. Descendants of the race still live in the same region, but their language, called *Mochica*, is extinct. A grammar and list of words are extant. The ruins of the Chimu cities are the most striking archæological remains in Peru. The black pottery commonly seen in museums, and loosely called "Peruvian," was of their manufacture.

Chimu. The name given by archæologists to the ruins of the capital and chief city of the Chimu people, on the sea-shore about 4 miles north of Truxillo, Peru. The remains cover a space 15 miles long and 5 or 6 broad, and embrace the walls of vast palaces and temples, some of them ornamented with arabesque work and paintings. An aqueduct many miles long supplied the city with water, which was received in large reservoirs. There are several sepulchral mounds from which many objects of interest have been obtained.

China (chī´nạ). [F. *Chine*, Sp. Pg. *China*, It. *Cina*, ML. *China*, *Sina*, Ar. *Sin*; in Gr., as the name of the people, Σῖναι, Θῖναι (Ptolemy), a name of unidentified Eastern origin. Another name known to the ancients was L. *Serica*, Gr. Σηρική (Ptolemy), from L. *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the people. In later times *Cathay* (*Kitai*). Chinese designations, *Chung Kwoh* ('Middle Kingdom'), *Chung Hwa Kwoh* ('Middle Flowery Kingdom'), etc.] The most important division of the Chinese empire, extending from about lat. 18° N. to Mongolia and Manchuria on the north. It comprises 18 provinces: Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fuhkien, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung. The capital is Peking. The surface, except in part in the northeast, is largely mountainous, with many of the summits attaining an elevation of 10,000 [illegible] feet. The chief rivers are the Peiho, Hwangho, Yangtszkiang, Min, and Pearl. The leading productions are tea, rice, cotton, sugar, pulse, cereals, tobacco, [illegible] copper, etc. The chief exports are tea, silk, [illegible] porcelain, etc. The government is administered by viceroys of provinces, who report to the central [illegible] power at Peking. The principal religions are [illegible] Buddhism, and Taoism; the philosophical system [illegible] with them. The [illegible] early origin to their nation. [illegible] the whole [illegible], about 360,000,000.

Chinalaph (shē-nä-läf´). The ancient name of the Sheliff.

Chinandega (chē-nän-dā´gä). A town in Nicaragua, Central America, situated [illegible] miles northwest of Leon. Population (1889), 8,000.

Chinantecs (chē-nän-teks´), or **Chinantlas** (chē-nänt´läs). An ancient tribe of Mexican Indians who at the time of the conquest occupied the Sierra Madre Mountains, about 200 miles southeast of Mexico City. They had little civilization, but were bold warriors, using long lances tipped with obsidian or copper. They had been conquered by the Aztecs, and, anxious to avenge their wrongs, they sent two thousand warriors to aid Cortés in the siege of Mexico. The Chinantecs are now amalgamated with other tribes. Their language, which was very harsh and guttural, has been preserved only in the "Doctrina" of the missionary Barreda, published in 1730.

Chinantla (chē-nänt´lä). The ancient name for the mountainous region in the northern part of the present state of Oajaca, Mexico, occupied by the Chinantec Indians.

China Sea (chī´nạ sē). That part of the Pacific Ocean which is included between China, Indo-China, Borneo, the Philippines, and Formosa. Its chief indentations are the gulfs of Siam and Tongking. It is noted for its typhoons, and notorious for piracy. Sometimes the name is used to include also the Yellow Sea.

Chincha Islands (chin´chạ or, as Sp., chēn´chä ī´lạndz). Three small islands in the department of Lima, Peru, in lat. 13° 40′ S., long. 76° 20′ W., 12 miles from Pisco, long noted for their guano deposits, now exhausted.

Chinchas (chēn´chäz). An ancient people of Peru who occupied the coast valleys south of the Chimu people, in the vicinity of the present site of Lima. They were of Quichua origin, and had attained a considerable degree of civilization before they were conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, about 1450. Their renowned temples of Rimac and Pachacamac (which see) were preserved by the conquerors and held in great veneration. The cemeteries of the Chinchas were of vast extent, the dead being buried in a sitting position in baskets or sacks. Owing to the dryness of the climate these bodies were naturally desiccated: many have been exhumed, and are the so-called "Peruvian mummies" of the museums.

Chinchaycocha (chēn-chī-kō´chä), or **Laguna de Junin** or **Reyes.** A lake in the department of Junin, Peru, in lat. 10° 50′ S., long. 75° 40′ W.

Chinchay-suyu (chēn-chī-sö´yö), or **Chincha-suyu** (chēn-chä-sö´yö). A great province of the Inca empire of Peru, comprising the region north of Cuzco, including eventually Quito and the region of the Upper Marañon.

Chinchero (chēn-chā´rō). A village about 15 miles north of Cuzco, Peru. It was an ancient country-seat of the Incas, and Vira-Cocha built a palace there. The walls of this, with the surrounding buildings, remain in an almost perfect state.

Chinchew, or **Chinchu,** or **Chincheu** (chin-chū´). 1. A name given to the city of Changchow, in Fukien, China, 50 miles northeast of Amoy: formerly an important port, and probably identical with the medieval Zaitûn or Zayton.—2. A name given by the Spanish and Portuguese (and formerly by the English) to Changchow (which see), southwest of Amoy.

Chinchilla (chēn-chēl´yä). A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, lat. 38° 54′ N., long. 1° 43′ W.

Chinchon (chēn-chōn´). A small town in Spain, southeast of Madrid.

Chinchon, Count of. Viceroy of Peru. See *Cabrera Bobadilla Cerda y Mendoza*.

Chinchon (chēn-chōn´), **Ana, Countess of.** Born at Astorga, Castile, in 1576; died at Cartagena, Dec., 1639. A Spanish lady, daughter of the eighth Marquis of Astorga. She married Don Luis de Velasco, marquis of Salinas, twice viceroy of Mexico and once of Peru, and, after his death, Don Luis Geronimo de Cabrera, count of Chinchon, who was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1629. [illegible]

Chindwara [illegible]. 1. A district in the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. [illegible] N., long. [illegible] E. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1881), [illegible].—2. The chief town of the district of Chindwara.

Chinese [illegible]. [From *China* and [illegible]] 1. [illegible] also formerly [illegible] the members of the [illegible] proper [illegible] Manchus, the present [illegible] in the Chinese empire.—2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases, like our *will* and *have* in "I *will* it," "they *have* it," on the one hand, and in "they *will have* seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

Chinese Empire. An empire of Asia, bounded by Asiatic Russia on the north, the Pacific on the east, Tongking and India on the south, and the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia on the west. It includes China proper, or the eighteen provinces, and its dependencies, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Turkestan, and Dzungaria. The independence of Korea is now acknowledged. See *China*.

Chinese Gordon. See *Gordon*.

Chinese Tatary. A name given vaguely to a vast region in the northern and northwestern parts of the Chinese empire, including Mongolia, Dzungaria, Eastern Turkestan: sometimes restricted to Eastern Turkestan.

Chinese Turkestan. A dependency of China, sometimes called Little Bokhara, or East Turkestan (which see).

Ching-hai (ching-hī´), or **Chin-hae** (chin-hī´). A seaport in the province of Chekiang, China, 12 miles northeast of Ningpo. It was taken by the English in 1841.

Chingiz Khan. See *Jenghiz Khan*.

Chingleput (ching-gle-put´), or **Chengalpatt.** 1. A district of India, in Madras.—2. The chief town of the district, situated 35 miles southwest of Madras. It was taken by the French in 1751, by Clive in 1752, and was besieged by Hyder Ali 1780–81.

Chingú River. See *Xingú*.

Chin-kiang (chin-kē-äng´). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 119° 28′ E., situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yangtsz'. It is a treaty port. It was taken by the English July 21, 1842. Population, 135,000.

Chingtu (ching-tö´). The capital of the province of Szechuen, China, situated on the river Min.

Chin-India. See *Indo-China*.

Chinon (shē-nôn´). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Vienne 26 miles southwest of Tours. It contains a ruined castle, a royal residence from the 12th century to the reign of Henry IV. The remains occupy a large rock-platform. The exterior walls are ruinous, except the high towers. The royal apartments are chiefly of the 12th century, and include armory, kitchen and other commons, the king's room, the great hall, where Charles VII. first saw Jeanne d'Arc, etc. The great keep is of the 13th century. Chinon has a considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 6,119.

Chinook (chi-nuk´), or **Tchinuk,** or **Tsinuk.** [Pl., also *Chinooks*.] The principal tribe of the Lower Chinook division of North American Indians. Its former habitat was from Gray's Bay, Washington, on the north shore of Columbia River to its mouth, and the strip of coast northward as far as and including Shoalwater Bay. There were 100 left in 1857. There still remain three or four families about six miles above the mouth of the Columbia. See *Chinookan*.

Chinookan (chi-nük´ạn). [From *Chinook* and *-an*.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, named after the Chinook, the leading tribe. Their former habitat was Oregon and Washington, on both sides of the Columbia River from the Dalles, about 200 miles from its mouth, to the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast in both directions, northward nearly to the northern extremity of Shoalwater Bay, Washington, and southward to about Tillamook Head, Oregon, 20 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River. The stock is divided into Upper and Lower Chinook. The principal tribes remaining are the Artsmilsh, Chinook, and Clatsop of the Lower Chinook, and the Cathlamet, Clackama, Wasco, and Wallala of the Upper Chinook. They number between 500 and 600 and are now chiefly on reservations in Oregon and Washington.

Chinziros. See [illegible].

Chinsura (chin-sö´rä). A town in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 24 miles north of Calcutta: the seat of Hugli College. It was settled by the Dutch in 1656, and ceded to the English in 1824. It is now included in Hugli (which see).

Chintamani (chin-tä'ma-ni). In Sanskrit folklore, a "thought jewel": a jewel that possesses the magic power of securing that to which the possessor has directed his thoughts; the philosopher's stone. The word appears in the names of a number of manuals and commentaries. See *Abhidhana-chintamani*.

Chioggia (kē-od'jä), or **Chiozza** (kē-ot'sä). A seaport in the province of Venice, Italy, situated on the island of Chioggia, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 miles south of Venice. It was captured by the Genoese in 1379. They were defeated in 1380 by the Venetians. Population, 20,000.

Chios (kī'os), or **Scio** (sī'ō or shē'ō). [Turk. *Saki-Adassi*.] An island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 26° E., formerly celebrated for its wines and figs. It forms part of the vilayet Jesairi-Bahri Sefid, Turkey. It was settled by Ionians; joined the Athenian Confederation about 477 B. C.; revolted 412; came under Roman dominion in the 2d century B. C.; and was conquered by the Genoese in the 14th century, and by the Turks in the 16th century. It was the scene of massacres by the Turks in 1822, and was visited by earthquakes in 1881 and 1882. Length, 32 miles. Breadth, 8-18 miles. Population, about 36,000.

Chios, or **Kastro.** The chief town of the island of Chios, situated on the east coast. It is one of the places which claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1881.

Chippawa (chip'a-wä), or **Chippewa** (chip'e-wä). A manufacturing village in Welland County, Ontario, Canada, 21 miles northwest of Buffalo. Here, July 5, 1814, the Americans (1,900) under the immediate command of Scott defeated the British (2,100) under Riall. Loss of the Americans, 335; of the British, 503.

Chippenham (chip'n-am). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Avon 12 miles northeast of Bath. It has trade in grain and cheese, and manufactures cloth, etc. Population (1891), 4,618.

Chippewa. See *Ojibwa*.

Chippewa (chip'e-wä), or **Ojibway** (ō-jib'wā). A river of Wisconsin which joins the Mississippi 64 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, over 200 miles.

Chippewa Falls (chip'e-wä fâlz). A lumber city in Chippewa County, western Wisconsin, situated on Chippewa River. Population (1890), 8,670.

Chippeways. See *Ojibwa*.

Chipping Wycombe. See *Wycombe*.

Chiquimula (chē-kē-mö'lä). The capital of a department of the same name in Guatemala, Central America, situated 62 miles northeast of Guatemala. Population, about 6,000.

Chiquimula Isthmus. The narrow portion of Central America, between the Bay of Honduras and the Pacific.

Chiquinquirá (chē-kēn-kē-rä'). A town in the state of Boyacá, Colombia, north of Bogotá. It is noted for a shrine of the Virgin which has been visited by 80,000 pilgrims in one year. Population, about 12,000.

Chiquitos (chē-kē'tōs). [Sp., 'little.' The first whites who visited their country observed that the houses had very low doors, and erroneously supposed that these Indians were below the medium size (hence the name).] A numerous race of Indians in northeastern Bolivia, on the lowlands bordering the affluents of the Madeira and the Paraguay. They were gathered into mission villages in the 17th century, and were readily civilized. The Chiquitos spoke a peculiar language, and were a gentle race, practising agriculture. They were divided into a great number of subtribes, and had no general chief. Other tribes were joined to them in the mission villages, and adopted their language. The descendants of all these are the modern Chiquitos of the same region, numbering about 20,000. Most of them still speak their own language.

Chiricahua (chē-rē-kä'wä). [From two Apache words meaning 'great mountain.'] A tribe of North American Indians near the Gila River. They are included by some writers among the Gileño, or Gila Apache. See *Apaches*.

Chiricahui (chē-rē-kä'wē). [Opata, properly *Chihui-cahui*, turkey mountain; from *chihui*, turkey, and *cahui*, mountain.] A mountain-range of southeastern Arizona, south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. During the wars with the Apaches, and earlier, the Chiricahui were the refuge and stronghold of some of the wildest bands, and they gave their name to that band of the tribe which has become famous in the outbreaks since 1880. See *Apaches*.

Chiriguanos (shē-rē-gwä'nōs), or **Xiriguanos**, or **Siriguanos**, or **Chirihuanos** (shē-rē-wä-nōs'). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, of the Tupi stock. They inhabited the lowlands and valleys south and east of the present site of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and were partially conquered by the Incas of Peru about 1450. In 1572 they repulsed an invasion of the Spaniards under the viceroy Toledo. They were Christianized in the 18th century, and their descendants, to the number of 15,000 or more, inhabit the eastern highlands of Bolivia, in the provinces of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Chuquisaca.

Chiriqui (chē-rē-kē'). A lagoon on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, west of Aspinwall.

Chiron, or **Cheiron** (kī'ron). [Gr. Χείρων.] In Greek mythology, a centaur, son of Kronos and Philyra. He was the pupil of Apollo and Artemis, the friend and protector of Peleus, and the instructor of Achilles. He was renowned for his wisdom and skill in medicine, hunting, music, and prophecy. He dwelt on Mount Pelion, and on his death was placed by Zeus among the stars.

Chiron. A son of Tamora, queen of the Goths, in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus."

Chisedec. See *Montagnais*.

Chiselhurst (chiz'l-hėrst). A village in Kent, England, 9 miles south of London. It was the residence of Napoleon III. 1871-73, and of Eugénie until 1880.

Chisleu (kis-lū'). The ninth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to November–December, mentioned in Zach. vii. 1; Neh. i. 1; 1 Mac. i. 54 and iv. 59; 2 Mac. i. 9, 18, x. 5. In Assyro-Babylonian, from which the Hebrew names of the months are derived, it is *Kislimu* or *Chislev* (R. V.). The name is explained by Haupt to mean 'month of wrath,' by Fried. Delitzsch 'month of clouds.'

Chiswick (chiz'ik). A suburb of London, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames 6 miles west of Charing Cross. Population (1891), 21,964.

Chiswick House. A villa belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, situated at Chiswick. Fox died here in 1806, and Canning in 1827.

Chitimachan (shet-i-mash'an). [Choctaw, 'they possess cooking-vessels.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, represented by the Shetimasha, a once populous and powerful tribe which inhabited the shores of Grand or Chetimashes Lake, and bayous Plaquemine and Lafourche, Louisiana. In 1718, after a treaty with the French, by whom they were overcome, they removed to the mouth of Bayou Lafourche on the Mississippi, near the present Donaldsonville, where their village still existed in 1784. The remnants of the tribe, about 50 half-breeds, are now on Bayou Plaquemine and at Charenton, St. Mary's parish, on the southern shore of Bayou Teche.

Chitradurg (chit-ra-dörg'), or **Chitteldrug** (chit-tel-drög'). The capital of the district of Chitradurg, in Maisur, British India, in lat. 14° 13′ N., long. 76° 23′ E. It contains a remarkable rock-fortress. It was besieged by Hyder Ali in 1776, and taken by him in 1779.

Chitrakuta (chit-ra-kö'tä). ['Bright peak.'] A hill and district, the modern Chitrakote or Chatarcot, in lat. 25° 12′ N., long. 80° 47′ E. It was the first habitation of Rama and Lakshmana in their exile after leaving Ayodhya, and, as the holiest spot of the worshipers of Rama, was crowded with temples and shrines.

Chitral (chit-räl'). **1.** A small state under the supremacy of Cashmere, about lat. 36° N., long. 72° E.—**2.** town in the state, on the Kunar (or Kashgar) River.

Chittagong (chit-ta-gong'). **1.** A division in eastern Bengal, British India. Area, 12,118 square miles. Population (1881), 3,574,048.—**2.** A district in the Chittagong division, in lat. 21°-23° N., long. 91° 30′-92° E. Area, 2,567 square miles. Population (1881), 1,132,341.—**3.** A seaport and chief town of the Chittagong district, situated on the Karnafuli in lat. 22° 20′ N., long. 91° 50′ E. It has considerable trade. Also called *Islamabad*. Population, about 20,000.

Chittagong Hill Tracts. A district in the Chittagong division, Bengal, British India, east of the Chittagong district. Area, 6,882 square miles. Population, about 70,000.

Chittenden (chit'en-den), **Martin.** Born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1766: died at Williston, Vt., Sept. 5, 1840. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1813-15. He was a son of Thomas Chittenden.

Chittenden, Thomas. Born at East Guilford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1730: died at Williston, Vt., Aug. 25, 1797. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1790-97.

Chittim (kit'im). See *Kittim*.

Chitty (chit'i), **Joseph.** Born 1776: died at London, Feb. 17, 1841. A noted English legal writer and special pleader. His works include "A Treatise on Bills of Exchange" (1799), "A Treatise on the Law of Nations" (1812), "A Treatise on Criminal Law" (1816), "A Treatise on Commercial Law" (1818), "Reports of Cases on Practice and Pleading, with Notes" (1820-23), "On Commercial Contracts" (1823), "A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence" (1834), etc.

Chiusa San Michele (kē-ö'sä sän mē-kā'le). A village 11 miles northeast of Turin, Italy, formerly called the "Gates of Lombardy." It has a noted Benedictine abbey.

Chiusi (kē-ö'sē). A town in the province of Siena, Italy, in lat. 43° 2′ N., long. 11° 57′ E.: the ancient Clusium (whence the modern name), originally Camars. It has a cathedral and a museum of Etruscan antiquities. It contains an Etruscan necropolis, of great extent and variety, remarkable especially for its architectural monuments, which are cut from the rock, tier over tier, in the form of houses with beams and rafters. One tomb has a circular chamber 25 feet in diameter, with a massive column in the middle. Many tombs consist of several chambers, and some are painted with curious friezes representing games, dancing, a feast, etc. Many painted vases, mirrors, bronzes, etc., have been found. The town was one of the twelve confederated Etruscan cities, and the residence of Lars Porsenna.

Chivasso (kē-väs'sō). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po 15 miles northeast of Turin. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1804.

Chivery (chiv'e-ri), **John.** "The sentimental son of a turnkey" in Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit." He passed his time in composing heartbreaking epitaphs. He was very weak and small, but "great of soul, poetical, expansive, faithful, and in love with Little Dorrit.

Chladni (chläd'nē), **Ernst Florens Friedrich.** Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1756: died at Breslau, Prussia, April 4, 1827. A German physicist, noted for his discoveries in acoustics. His works include "Entdeckungen über die Theorie des Klanges" (1802), "Die Akustik" (1802), "Über Feuermeteore" (1819), etc.

Chloe (klō'ē). [Gr. Χλόη, the verdant or blooming.] **1.** A country maiden in love with Daphnis, in the Greek romance "Daphnis and Chloe," written in the 4th or 5th century.—**2.** A shepherdess in Sidney's "Arcadia."—**3.** The ambitious wife of an honest, commonplace citizen in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Poetaster."—**4.** A wanton shepherdess in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," intended as a contrast to the chaste Clorin.

Chlopicki (chlō-pits'kē), **Józef.** Born in Galicia, March 24, 1771: died at Cracow, Sept. 30, 1854. A Polish general. He fought on the side of the French in the Napoleonic wars, and joined the Russian service in 1815, but resigned in 1818. He acted as dictator Dec. 5, 1830,-Jan. 23, 1831, in the revolution which broke out at Warsaw Nov. 29, 1830. Having resigned in deference to the opposition aroused by his policy, which sought to attain the objects of the revolution by diplomacy rather than by war, he fought with distinction against the Russians until wounded in Feb., 1831.

Chloris (klō'ris). [Gr. Χλωρίς: χλωρός, pale, pallid.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the goddess of flowers, wife of Zephyrus: identified with the Roman Flora.—**2.** In Greek legend, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe, who with her brother Amyclas escaped when the other children of Niobe were slain by Apollo and Artemis. In her terror she turned perfectly white (whence her name). Another name for her was Meliboea.

Chlothar. See *Clotaire*.

Chmielnicki (chmyel-nits'kē), **Bogdan.** Born 1593: died Aug. 25, 1657. A Cossack hetman of Polish descent, leader of the Cossack revolt about 1648.

Choate (chōt), **Rufus.** Born at Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799: died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 13, 1859. A distinguished American lawyer, orator, and statesman. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1819, was admitted to the bar in 1823, was elected a representative to Congress from Massachusetts in 1830 and was reëlected in 1832, but resigned his seat in 1834. In 1841 he became the successor in the Senate of Daniel Webster, who accepted the office of secretary of state under President Harrison. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when Webster was reëlected.

Chochocois. See *Shoshoko*.

Chochone. See *Shoshoni*.

Chocó (chō-kō'). A province of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, embracing the Atrato valley and the region westward to the Pacific. It forms a portion of the present department of Cauca.

Chocolate, Paso de. See *Paso de Chocolate*.

Chocolatière, La Belle. The portrait by Jean Étienne Liotard of Annette Beldauf, a servant in a Vienna café. She married the Prince of Dietrichstein. The picture is in the Dresden gallery.

Chocorua (chō-kōr'ū-ä). One of the principal outlying peaks of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, north of Lake Winnepesaukee. Height, 3,508 feet.

Chocos (chō-kōs'). A race of South American Indians in western Colombia. They were formerly scattered over the region from the isthmus of Panama southward probably to lat. 4° N., occupying the Pacific coast, the Atrato valley, and extending eastward in some places to the Cauca. It is probable that other and more warlike tribes were interspersed over the same region. They were divided into many small tribes, and their houses, instead of being gathered into villages, were often scattered singly through the forests. It is said that in the marshy Atrato valley they lived in trees. The descendants of the Chocos are either civilized or lead a miserable existence in the marshy forests.

Choctaw (chok′tâ), or **Chacatos**, or **Chactaws**, or **Cháhta.** A large tribe or division of North American Indians, whose chief habitat in historic times was the middle and north of Mississippi. They were engaged on both sides in the French and English contests ending with 1763. They compressed the heads of male infants, whence the term "Flatheads" or "Têtes plates," used for them by early writers (not to be confounded with the Flatheads of the Salishan stock). Their present lands are in the southeast angle of Indian Territory. They number about 18,000; 9,996 of them are stated to be of pure blood. See *Muskhogean*.

Choczin. See *Chotin*.

Chodzko (chodz′kō), **Alexander.** Born at Krzywicze, Lithuania, July 11, 1804. A Polish poet, Orientalist, and Slavic scholar. His works include "Grammaire persane" (1852), translations from the Persian and Old Slavic, etc.

Chodzko, Leonard Jacob. Born at Oborek, near Wilna, Russia, Nov. 6, 1800: died at Poitiers, France, March 12, 1871. A Polish historian, author of "La Pologne historique, littéraire, etc." (1835–37), etc.

Choëphori (kō-ef′ō-rī), **The.** [Gr. Χοηφόροι, persons offering χοαί, or libations, to the dead.] A tragedy of Æschylus: so named from the chorus bearing vessels with offerings to the tomb of Agamemnon. In it Orestes returns to Argos to avenge the murder of his father Agamemnon, and slays his mother Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus.

Chœrilus (ker′i-lus). [Gr. Χοιρίλος or Χοιρίλλος.] 1. An Athenian tragic poet, a contemporary of Æschylus.—2. A Samian poet of the 5th century B. C.

Chœrilus (of Samos also), a younger contemporary of Herodotus, and said by Plutarch to have been intimate with Lysander, is remarkable for having attempted a great novelty — to relate in the epic form the very subject with which Herodotus founded Greek history. His Perseïs sang the struggle of Hellenedom with Persia.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 147.

Choi. See *Khoi*.

Choiseul (shwä-zėl′), **César, Duc de,** Sieur du Plessis Praslin. Born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1598: died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1675. A French general. He distinguished himself at the siege of La Rochelle 1628, served in Piedmont 1630–35, became marshal 1645, and gained the decisive victory of Trancheron over the Spaniards 1648. He commanded the royal forces in the war [illegible] the Fronde, and defeated Turenne at Rethel in 1650. He was created duke 1665. Also known as Marshal du Plessis.

Choiseul, or **Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François,** Duc **de.** Born June 28, 1719: died at Paris, May 7, 1785. A French statesman. He entered the army in his youth, and in 1759 obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Through the influence of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he was appointed ambassador to Rome in 1754. Some months after [illegible] the Abbé Bernis [illegible] Vienna [illegible] Nov., 1758, he was appointed [illegible] both [illegible] been known [illegible] Comte de Stainville [illegible] alliance of France with Maria Theresa [illegible] the Seven Years' War. He sought to [illegible] with vigor in Europe [illegible] Canada and Cape Breton [illegible] England [illegible] the peace [illegible] He negotiated the "Family Compact" between the Bourbon sovereigns of France, Spain, and the [illegible] the Jesuits [illegible] He was dismissed [illegible] the king's new mistress, Madame du Barry.

Choiseul-Gouffier, Comte **de** (**Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste de Choiseul-Gouffier**). Born at Paris, Sept. 27, 1752: died at Aachen, Germany, June 20, 1817. A French diplomatist [illegible] His chief work is "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce" (1782, new ed. 1841).

Choiseul-Praslin (prä-lan′), Comte **Eugène Antoine Horace de.** Born Feb. 23, 1837. A French [illegible]. He was elected representative [illegible] to the National Assembly Feb., 1871 [illegible] Italy as minister [illegible] till November. He [illegible] In 18[illegible] he was [illegible] He has [illegible] the United States.

Choisy (shwä-zē′), **François Timoléon de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1644: died Oct. 2, 1724. A French [illegible] and littérateur. He [illegible] "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XIV." (1727), etc.

Choisy-le-Roi (shwä-ze′lė-rwä′). A suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 7½ miles south of the city. Population (1891), commune, 8,449.

Choke (chōk), **General Cyrus.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, "one of the most remarkable men in the country," encountered by Martin Chuzzlewit.

Choleric Man, The. A play by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1774.

Choles (chō′les). A tribe of American Indians of the Maya stock, formerly very numerous in southeastern Guatemala. After the Spanish conquest they abandoned their homes, and led a wandering life in the mountains and forests. In the 17th century some of them were induced to live in mission villages, and they gradually became amalgamated with the Spanish-speaking population. Some Indians called Choles, probably of the same stock, now live in Chiapas, Mexico.

Cholet (shō-lā′). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 33 miles southwest of Angers. It has considerable trade in cattle, and manufactures of cotton and linen. It was the scene of various conflicts in the Vendean wars, including a Vendean defeat, Oct. 17, 1793. Population (1891), commune, 16,891.

Chollup (chol′up), **Major Hannibal.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, a worshiper of freedom, lynch-law, and slavery.

Cholmondeley (chum′li), **George.** Died May 7, 1733. The second Earl of Cholmondeley, an English general and poet.

Cholovone (chō-lō-vō′nē), or **Tcholovone.** The northern division of the Mariposan stock of North American Indians, formerly on lower San Joaquin River, California. See *Mariposan*.

Cholula (chō-lō′lä). [Nahuatl of central Mexico, probably.] A considerable Indian town of Mexico, inhabited, at the time of the conquest, by an independent tribe of Nahuatl Indians. It lies about 60 miles southeast of the city of Mexico, about 15 miles from the foot of the great volcano on the east, and, in a direct line, 5 or 6 miles west of the city of Puebla. At this day the town of Cholula has 5,000 inhabitants, and the surrounding villages contain nearly five times that number. All those villages except two are modern. Previous to the 16th century Cholula had a population of not over 25,000 souls, and these were congregated in the central settlement. The tall mound, erroneously called the "Pyramid of Cholula," was probably a very ancient settlement erected on an artificial basis of sun-dried brick, with a second platform of lesser extent and greater elevation, and a central mound, the average elevation of which is now 170 feet. Of the fate of this prehistoric settlement there are not even definite traditions. There are, besides the great mound, several other sites of ruins in and around Cholula. The average elevation of the district above the sea-level is 7,000 feet.

Chonos Archipelago (chō′nos är-ki-pel′a-gō). A group of about 120 islands on the coast of Chile, between lats. 44° and 47° S.

Chons. See *Khons*.

Chontales (chon-tä′les). A department of Nicaragua, Central America, east of Lake Nicaragua, noted for its mineral wealth.

Chontals (chon-talz′), or **Chontallis** (chon-tal′-yēs), or **Chontales** (chon-tä′les). [Nahuatl, 'strangers,' 'foreigners.'] The name given in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua to various Indian tribes which are not ethnically related, but were originally distinguished by the Nahuatls as different from themselves. Most of them are now known to ethnologists by other names.

Chopin (shō-pan′), **Frédéric François.** Born at Zelazowa Wola, near Warsaw, Poland, March 1, 1809: died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1849. A celebrated Polish composer and pianist. His father was French, his mother a Pole. His earliest compositions were [illegible] At nineteen he was a finished virtuoso. He [illegible] Zywny and Elsner [illegible] School of Music at Warsaw. He [illegible] two concertos and some smaller works to give concerts in Vienna, Munich, and Paris. In the latter place he settled. In 1837 [illegible] In 1838 [illegible] Majorca for his health [illegible] [illegible] George Sand [illegible] concertos for piano and orchestra [illegible] preludes [illegible]

Choptank (chop-tank′). A river and estuary in eastern Maryland, which flows into Chesapeake Bay about [illegible] of Annapolis. Length, about [illegible] navigable for 45 miles.

Chopunnish (chō-pun′ish), or **Nimapu** (nim′-ä-pō), or **Nez Percé** (nā per-sā′), or **Shahaptan** (shä-hap′tan), or **Sahaptin** [illegible] The leading tribe of the Shahaptian stock of North American Indians [illegible] Washington [illegible] They [illegible] waters of the Missouri. Of late years [illegible] These are the people of Chief Joseph, who, during the Nez Percé war, ordered his men not to molest any white non-combatants, including women and children as well as men. The Chopunnish on the Nez Percé reservation, Idaho, number 1,515. See *Shahaptian* and *Tushepaw*.

Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. See *Lysicrates*.

Chorazin (kō-rā′zin). In New Testament geography, a city of Palestine, situated near the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee, 2½ miles north of Tel Hum: the modern Kerazeh.

Choris (chō′ris), **Ludwig.** Born at Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, March 22, 1795: murdered near Jalapa, Mexico, March 22, 1828. A Russian traveler and painter. He illustrated the works "Voyage pittoresque autour du monde" (1821–23), "Vues et paysages des régions équinoxiales" (1826).

Chorizontes (kō-ri-zon′tez). [Gr. Χωρίζοντες, the separators.] The separatists, a party among the older critics who maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey were by different authors and belonged to different ages.

Chorley (chôr′li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles southeast of Preston. Population (1891), 23,082.

Chorley (chôr′li), **Henry Fothergill.** Born at Blackley Hurst, near Billinge, Lancashire, England, Dec. 15, 1808: died at London, Feb. 16, 1872. An English journalist, novelist, dramatist, and poet, musical critic and reviewer for the London "Athenæum." His works include "Modern German Music" (1854), and "Thirty Years' Musical Recollections" (1862), also a number of unsuccessful novels, including "Roccabella," which was published under the pseudonym "Paul Bell," and several dramas, among them "Old Love and New Fortune."

Choron (shō-rôn′), **Alexandre Étienne.** Born at Caen, France, Oct. 21, 1771: died at Paris, June 29, 1834. A French musical writer, teacher, and composer. He wrote "Principes de composition des écoles d'Italie" (1808), etc.

Chorrillos (chor-rēl′yōs). A coast city and noted watering-place of Peru, 30 miles southeast of Lima. Here the Peruvians under Iglesias and Caceres were defeated by the Chilians Jan. 13, 1881, Iglesias surrendering with 5,000 men. Population, about 3,000.

Chort (chort). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star θ Centauri.

Chosroes. See *Khusrau*.

Chota (chō′tä), or **Chutia, Nagpur** (chö′tē-ä näg-pör′). A division in Bengal, British India, lying south of Behar. Area, 26,966 square miles. Population (1881), 4,225,989.

Chota, or **Chutia, Nagpur Tributary States.** A collective name for the seven states Udaipur, Sirguja, Gangpur, Bonāi, Koriā, Chang and Bhakar, situated west of the Chota Nagpur division. Area, 16,054 square miles. Population (1881), 678,002 (chiefly aboriginal tribes).

Chotin (chō-tēn′), or **Chocim** (chō′chim), or **Khotin** (chō-ten′). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Dniester in lat. 48° 33′ N., long. 26° 28′ E. The Turks were defeated here by the Poles in 1621 and 1673, and by the Russians in 1739 and 1769. Population, 20,070.

Chotusitz (chō′tö-zits), Czech. **Chotusice.** A village near Czaslau, Bohemia, 45 miles southeast of Prague. Here, May 17, 1742, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine. Also called battle of Czaslau.

Chotzim. See *Chotin*.

Chouans (shö′anz; F. pron. shö-on′). [Perhaps from Jean Cottereau, called *Chouan*, one of their leaders: *Chouan* being a corruption of *chat-huant*, a screech-owl.] During the French Revolution, a name given to the royalist insurgents of Brittany.

Chouans, Les. A novel by Balzac, published in 1829: properly "Le dernier Chouan." It has been dramatized.

Chouman. See *Comanche*.

Chouteau (shö-tō′), **Auguste.** Born at New Orleans, 1739: died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1829. One of the founders of St. Louis. With his brother Pierre, he joined in August, 1763, the expedition of Laclede to establish the fur-trade in the region watered by the Missouri and its tributaries, and was in command of a party which, Feb. 15, 1764, began the establishment of a trading post called St. Louis on the site of the present city of that name in Missouri.

Chouteau, Pierre. Born at New Orleans, 1749: died at St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1849. An American pioneer. He was associated with his brother, Auguste Chouteau, in the founding of St. Louis in 1764.

Chouteau, Pierre. Born at St. Louis, Jan. 19, 1789: died at St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1865. An American fur trader, son of Pierre Chouteau.

Chowanoc (chō-wan′ok). [Algonquian, 'Southlanders.'] A tribe of North American Indians formerly on the Chowan River in northeastern North Carolina. When first known, 1584–85, they were the leading tribe in that region. They joined in the Tuscarora outbreak in 1711, and afterward the survivors, about 240 in number, were settled on a small reservation on Bennett's creek. Also *Chowanock.* See *Iroquoian.*

Chrestien (kra-tē-aṅ'), **Florent.** Born at Orléans, France, 1541: died at Vendôme, France, 1596. A French satirist, composer of Latin verse, and one of the authors of the "Satyre Ménippée" (which see).

Chrestien, or **Chrétien, de Troyes** (dė trwä). Born at Troyes (?), France, about 1140–50: died before 1191 (?). A noted French poet (trouvère) attached to the courts of Hainault and Champagne and of Philip of Alsace, count of Flanders. Little is known of his life beyond the fact that he was under the patronage of Mary, daughter of King Louis VII., who was married in 1164 to Henry I., count of Champagne. He was among the first trouvères to write after the model set by the troubadours in southern France, and in his Arthurian legends he set forth the theories of love as accepted by the noble ladies of his day. His extant Arthurian works are "Le Chevalier a la Charrette," taken from a prose "Lancelot du Lac" (concluded by Geoffrey de Ligny, or Godefroy de Lagny), "Le Chevalier au Lyon" (attributed by the Abbé de la Rue to Wace), "Erec and Enide" (the same legend that Tennyson used in the "Idylls of the King"), "Le roman de Cliges or Cliget," "Percevale" (a work continued by successive versifiers to the extent of some fifty thousand lines, and probably representing in part a work of Robert de Borron). He also translated Ovid, and wrote a poem on "William the Conqueror."

Chriemhild. See *Kriemhild.*

Christ (krist). [L. *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός (ὁ Χριστός, the Anointed).] The Anointed One, the Greek translation of *Messiah* (Hebrew *māšîaḥ*): a title of Jesus of Nazareth.

Christabel (kris'ta-bel). 1. The daughter of the king who secretly betrothed herself to Sir Cauline, in the old ballad of that name. The king discovered it, and Sir Cauline performed prodigies of valor to win her. He was at length killed while freeing her from the soldan, and she "burste her gentle hearte in twayne."

2. The heroine of Coleridge's poem of that name, published in 1816. The gentle and pious daughter of Sir Leoline, she is induced by a powerful spell to bring into her father's castle the enchantress who calls herself the Lady Geraldine.

Christ à la Paille. [F., 'of the straw.'] A painting by Rubens, in the Museum of Antwerp, Belgium. It represents the dead Christ lying on a stone bench covered with straw, supported by Joseph of Arimathea, with the Virgin, St. John, and the Magdalen grieving. On the side panels are St. John the Apostle and a Virgin and Child.

Christ among the Doctors. A highly esteemed painting by Ingres, in the Musée Municipal at Montauban, France.

Christ bearing the Cross. A celebrated statue by Michelangelo, in Santa Maria sopra Minerva, Rome.

Christchurch (krīst'chėrch). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated at the junction of the Avon and Stour, 20 miles southeast of Southampton. It contains a priory church. Population (1891), 3,994.

Christchurch. A city in New Zealand, situated in the county of Selwyn, South Island, in lat. 43° 35' S., long. 172° 35' E. Its haven is Port Lyttelton. Population (1891), with suburbs, 47,846.

Christ Church. One of the largest and most fashionable colleges of Oxford University, founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey as Cardinal College, remodeled as King Henry VIII.'s College in 1532, and refounded as Christ Church by Henry VIII. in 1546. The fine Perpendicular gateway to the great quadrangle ("Tom Quad"), which is the largest in Oxford, opens beneath the Tom Tower, whose upper stage was built by Wren in 1682. On the south side of the quadrangle is the beautiful Perpendicular hall, 115 by 40 feet, and 50 high to the carved oak ceiling. It possesses many fine old and modern portraits.

Christ Crucified between the Two Thieves. A famous fresco by Fra Angelico, in the Convent of San Marco, Florence. The mourning spectators include the most prominent figures of the church, and particularly of the order of St. Dominic.

Christ, Entombment of. A noted painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris.

Christian (kris'tian). [L. *Christianus*, Gr. Χριστιανός, F. *Chrestien*, *Chrétien*, It. Sp. Pg. *Cristiano*, G. Dan. *Christian*.] The hero of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" (which see).

Christian (kris'tian) **I.** Born 1426: died at Copenhagen, May 21, 1481. King of Denmark, the founder of the house of Oldenburg in Denmark. He was a son of Theodoric, count of Oldenburg, and Hedwig, heiress of Schleswig and Holstein. He was elected in 1448 to succeed Christopher III., who had died the same year without issue, and was crowned king of Norway in 1450. He took possession of the government of Sweden in 1457, but was expelled from the country by Sten Sture in 1470. He was elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein 1460, and founded the University of Copenhagen June 1, 1479.

Christian II. Born at Nyborg, Denmark, July 2, 1481: died at Kallundborg, Denmark, Jan. 25, 1559. King of Denmark and Norway 1513–23, surnamed "The Cruel," son of John whom he succeeded. He married Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V., in 1515. He conquered Sweden in 1520, but by his massacre of the Swedish nobility at Stockholm the same year provoked an uprising under Gustavus Vasa, which resulted in the liberation of Sweden. He was deposed in 1523, and driven out of Denmark. He made a descent on Norway in 1531 but was captured in 1532 and detained in prison till his death.

Christian III. Born 1502: died at Kolding, Denmark, Jan. 1, 1559. King of Denmark and Norway 1534–59. He introduced the Reformation into Denmark and Norway, destroyed the influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, and reduced Norway to a province.

Christian IV. Born at Frederiksborg, Denmark, April 12, 1577: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 28, 1648. King of Denmark and Norway 1588–1648, son of Frederick II. He carried on a successful war against Sweden 1611–13. As duke of Holstein he was invited in 1625, in the Thirty Years' War, to take the lead in the rising of the Protestants in northern Germany. He was defeated by Tilly at Lutter am Barenberge in Brunswick, Aug., 1626, and forced to accept the peace of Lubeck May, 1629. In a second war with Sweden, begun 1643, and concluded Aug., 1645, by the peace of Bromsebro, he lost the Norwegian districts of Jemtland and Herjeland, and the islands of Gothland and Osel and was forced to make other important concessions. He promoted commerce and enterprise, founded the Danish settlement at Tranquebar in the East Indies, and by his courage and magnanimity acquired in a high degree the favor of his subjects. The well-known ballad "King Kristian stood by the lofty Mast" commemorates his heroism in the sea-fight with the Swedes before Kiel, July, 1644.

Christian V. Born April 15, 1646: died at Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1699. King of Denmark and Norway 1670–99, son of Frederick III. He carried on an unsuccessful war against Sweden 1675–79, and published in 1683 a code which bears his name.

Christian VI. Born Nov. 30, 1699: died Aug. 6, 1746. King of Denmark and Norway 1730–1746, son of Frederick IV. He was completely under the influence of his wife, Sophie Magdalene of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, who squandered his revenue in magnificent building operations, including the palace of Christiansborg.

Christian VII. Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 29, 1749: died at Rendsburg, Holstein, March 13, 1808. King of Denmark and Norway 1766–1808, and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein: son of Frederick V. by Louisa, daughter of George II. of England. Christian's reason having become impaired as a consequence of dissipation, the royal physician in ordinary, Struensee, supported by the queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, obtained, through his appointment in 1770 as prime minister, the paramount influence in the government. Struensee was deprived of power Jan. 17, 1772, and put to death (while the queen was banished) by the queen-dowager and the minister Ove Hoegh-Guldberg. The crown prince Frederick assumed the government April 14, 1784, and had himself declared regent.

Christian VIII. Born at Copenhagen, Sept. 18, 1786: died at Copenhagen, Jan. 20, 1848. King of Denmark 1839–48, and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg: eldest son of Frederick, stepbrother of Christian VII. He was governor of Norway when the peace of Kiel, concluded Jan. 14, 1814, which ceded Norway to Sweden, was repudiated by the Norwegians, Jan. 28, 1814. He came forward as the champion of the national independence, collected an army of 12,000 men, convened a diet at Eidswold April 10 which adopted a constitution May 17, and was proclaimed king of Norway under the title of Christian I. May 19, 1814. Unable, however, to maintain his position against the Swedes, supported by the allied powers, he concluded a truce at Moss Aug. 14, and relinquished the crown Oct. 10, 1814. He issued a proclamation July 8, 1846, in which he declared Schleswig and Holstein to be indissolubly united to Denmark.

Christian IX. Born near Schleswig, April 8, 1818. King of Denmark, fourth son of Frederick, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. He succeeded Frederick VII. Nov. 15, 1863. He proclaimed himself sovereign of Schleswig and Holstein, the succession to which duchies was claimed by Prince Frederick of Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who was supported by the inhabitants, and on Nov. 18, 1863, he ratified a constitution incorporating Schleswig with Denmark. The Schleswig-Holstein dispute finally involved him in a war with Prussia and Austria, whose forces invaded Schleswig Feb. 1, 1864, and after an obstinate resistance occupied Jutland. By the treaty of Oct. 30, 1864, Christian formally renounced all claims to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. He has issue Crown Prince Frederick (born June 3, 1843), Alexandra, princess of Wales (born Dec. 1, 1844), George I., king of Greece (born Dec. 24, 1845), Dagmar, dowager empress of Russia (born Nov. 26, 1847), Thyra, duchess of Cumberland (born Sept. 29, 1853), Prince Waldemar (born Oct. 27, 1858).

Christian. Died at Tusculum, Italy, Aug. 25, 1183. A German prelate, made archbishop of Mainz Sept., 1165, general of Frederick Barbarossa in Italy 1167–83.

Christian, Edward. Died at Cambridge, England, March 29, 1823. An English jurist, professor of laws at Downing College, Cambridge, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely.

Christian, Fletcher. Lived in the last half of the 18th century. Master's mate and leader of the mutineers of the Bounty, younger brother of Edward Christian. See *Bounty*. After the ship reached Tahiti, what became of Christian is not known: according to Adams, the surviving mutineer found on Pitcairn Island, he was murdered by the Tahitians. It is possible that he escaped and returned to England.

Christian, Zarah. See *Fenella.*

Christiana (kris-ti-an'ạ). [Fem. of *Christian.*] The wife of Christian, and the chief female character in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christian Cicero. An epithet given to Lactantius.

Christian Hero, The. A work by Richard Steele, published in 1701.

Christiania (kris-te-ä'ne-ä). [Named from Christian IV. of Denmark.] The capital of Norway, and the chief seaport and city of the country, situated on Christiania Fjord in lat. 59° 55' N., long. 10° 44' E. It has a large foreign and coasting trade, and exports lumber, fish, etc. It is the seat of a university. It takes the place of the old medieval and commercial town Oslo, and was founded by Christian IV. in 1624. Population (1891), 148,[illegible].

Christiania. A diocese (stift) in southeastern Norway.

Christiania Fjord (kris-tē-ä'ne-ä fyörd). An arm of the sea on the southern coast of Norway, south of Christiania. It is very picturesque. Length, about 50 miles.

Christian of Troyes. See *Chrestien de Troyes.*

Christiansand (kris'tē-an-sand). A diocese (stift) in southern Norway.

Christiansand. [Named from Christian IV. of Denmark.] A seaport and the capital of the diocese of Christiansand, situated on Christiansand Fjord in lat. 58° 10' N., long. 7° 58' E. It has a good harbor and a large trade, and contains a cathedral. It was founded by Christian IV. Population (1891), 12,541.

Christian Seneca. An epithet given to Joseph Hall (1574–1656).

Christianstad (kris'tē-än-städ). A læn at the southern extremity of Sweden. Area, 2,507 square miles. Population (1893), 218,752.

Christianstad. [Named from Christian IV. of Denmark.] The capital of the læn of Christianstad, Sweden, situated near the Baltic in lat. 56° N., long. 14° 12' E. Its seaport is Åhus. It was founded by Christian IV. of Denmark. Population (1890), 10,670.

Christiansted (kris'tē-an-sted), or **Bassin** (bas'sin). The capital of the Danish West Indies, situated on the island of Santa Cruz in lat. 17° 45' N., long. 64° 41' W. Population, about 5,000.

Christiansund (kris'tē-an-sönd). A seaport in the amt of Romsdal, Norway, built on four islands in lat. 63° 10' N., long. 7° 45' E. It exports fish. Population (1891), 10,130.

Christian Vergil. An epithet given to Marco Girolamo Vida (1490?–1566).

Christias (kris'ti-as). An epic poem on the life of Christ, written in Latin (1535) by Marco Girolamo Vida.

Christie (kris'ti), **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, 1807: died May 5, 1860. A Scottish painter, elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1848.

Christina (kris-tē'nä). Born at Stockholm, Dec. 18, 1626: died at Rome, April 19, 1689. Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus II. Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632 under a regency composed of the five chief officers of the crown. She assumed the government in 1644, terminated by the treaty of Brömsebro in 1645 the war which had been waged against Denmark since 1643, and contrary to the advice of Oxenstiern, hastened the conclusion of peace in Germany. Having in 1649 secured the election of her cousin Charles Gustavus as her successor, she abdicated the throne in 1654, and shortly after embraced the Roman Catholic faith. She eventually settled in Rome, where she patronized men of letters and science, and collected a library which was purchased after her death by Pope Alexander VIII.

Christina, Maria. See *Maria Christina.*

Christine de Pisan (krēs-tēn' dė pē-zoṅ'). Born at Venice about 1363: died after 1431. A writer of Italian parentage, daughter of Thomas de Pisan, councilor of the Venetian republic and astrologer of Charles V.; educated in Paris. She wrote "Le livre des faits et bonnes mœurs de Charles V.," and many poems.

Christinos. See *Cristinos.*

Christison (kris'ti-son), Sir **Robert.** Born July 18, 1797: died Jan. 23, 1882. A noted Scottish physician. He was professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh 1822–32, and of materia medica and therapeutics 1832–77. He received a baronetcy in 1871.

Christmas Carol, The. A Christmas tale by Charles Dickens, which appeared in 1843.

Christmas Island (kris'mas ī'land). 1. A small island in the Pacific, in lat. 1° 57′ N., long. 157° 28′ W. It is a British possession.—2. A small island in the Indian Ocean, about lat. 10° 31′ S., long. 105° 33′ E. It is a British possession.

Christophe, or **Cristophe** (kres-tof'), **Henri.** Born Oct. 6, 1767: died Oct. 8, 1820. A negro of Haiti. He took part in the revolution of 1790, and became the most trusted general of Toussaint Louverture, serving against the French. Subsequently he commanded under Dessalines in the black republic of northern Haiti, and succeeded him in 1806. War with Petion followed during several years. In 1811 Christophe was proclaimed king of Haiti, and was crowned June 2 as Henri I. His wars with the republic of the south, and rebellious caused by his tyranny, brought about his downfall. Attacked by the rebels, he shot himself at Port au Prince.

Christopher (kris'to-fėr), Saint. [L. *Christophorus*, Gr. Χριστοφόρος, Christ-bearer; It. *Cristoforo*, F. *Christophe*, Sp. *Cristóval*, Pg. *Christovão*, G. *Christoph*.] A martyr of the 3d century. He is said to have lived in Syria, and to have been of prodigious height and strength. As a penance for having been a servant of the devil, he devoted himself to the task of carrying pilgrims across a river where there was no bridge. Christ came to the river one day in the form of a child and asked to be carried over, but his weight grew heavier and heavier till his bearer was nearly broken down in the midst of the stream. When they reached the shore, "Marvel not," said the child, "for with me thou hast borne the sins of all the world." Christopher is usually represented as bearing the infant Christ and leaning upon a great staff. The Roman and Anglican churches celebrate his festival on July 25, the Greek Church on May 9.

Christopulos (kris-top'ö-los), **Athanasios.** Born at Kastoria, European Turkey, 1772: died in Wallachia, Jan. 29, 1847. A Greek lyric poet. His lyrics were published in Paris 1833 and 1841.

Christ's College (krists kol'ej). A college of the University of Cambridge, England, founded in 1505 by Margaret, countess of Richmond. The Tudor arms remain over the gateway, but the buildings were renovated in the 18th century. The gardens are celebrated for their beauty.

Christ's Hospital. A celebrated school in Newgate street, London, known as the Blue Coat School from the ancient dress of the scholars, which is still retained. It was founded by Edward VI. on the site of the monastery of Gray Friars, given by Henry VIII. to the city near the end of his reign for the relief of the poor. The gift was confirmed by Edward VI. just before his death. *Walford*, London.

Christy (kris'ti), **Henry.** Born at Kingston on the Thames, July 26, 1810: died at La Palisse, France, May 4, 1865. An English ethnologist, noted especially for his exploration of the caves in the valley of the Vézère, in southern France. He began the preparation of a work containing the results of his investigations, which was completed, after his death, by M. Lartet and Professor Rupert Jones, under the title "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ: being Contributions to the Archæology and Palæontology of Périgord and the adjoining Provinces of Southern France."

Chrodegang (krō'de-gang), or **Godegrand** (gō'de-grand). Saint. Died at Metz, March 6, 766. A bishop of Metz. He was a native of Hesbania in Brabant, and was descended from a distinguished family among the Ripuarian Franks. He was appointed bishop of Metz by Pepin the Short in 742, conducted the pope on a journey from Rome to Gaul in 753, [illegible] church in general.

Chronicle of Paros. An important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extends [illegible]

Chronicle of the Cid. See *Cid*.

Chronicle of the Kings of England from the Time of the Romans' Government unto the Death of King James. The principal work of Sir Richard Baker. [illegible]

Chronicles (kron'i-klz). Two books of the Old Testament, supplementary to the books of Kings. [illegible]

Chronicles of the Canongate. [See *Canongate*.] A collection of stories by Sir Walter Scott. The first series, published in 1827, includes "The Highland Widow," "Two Drovers," and "The Surgeon's Daughter." The second series ("The Fair Maid of Perth") was published in 1828. The tales are supposed to be narrated by Mr. Chrystal Croftangry, to whom they are told by Mrs. Baliol.

Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family (shėn'bėrg-kot'tạ fam'i-li). A historical novel by Mrs. Charles, published in 1863.

Chrononhotonthologos (krō-non″hō-ton-thol'o-gos). A burlesque by Henry Carey, "the most tragical tragedy ever yet tragedized," first performed in 1734. It was imitated to some degree from Fielding's play "Tom Thumb." Chrononhotonthologos is the King of Queerummania. His name is occasionally used as a nickname for any particularly bombastic and inflated talker. See *Aldiborontephoscophornio*.

Chrudim (chrö'dim). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Chrudinka in lat. 49° 57′ N., long. 15° 47′ E. Population (1890), 12,128.

Chrysal (kris'al), **or the Adventures of a Guinea.** A növel by Charles Johnstone, published in 1760. Chrysal is an elementary spirit whose abode is in a piece of gold converted into a guinea. In that form the spirit passes from man to man, and takes accurate note of the different scenes of which it becomes a witness. *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Eng. Prose Fict., p. 240.

Chrysalde (krē-zäld'). A character in Molière's comedy "L'Ecole des femmes."

Chrysale (krē-zal'). A good, stupid citizen of the middle class, the husband of Philaminte, in Molière's comedy "Les femmes savantes." See *Philaminte*.

Chrysaor (krī-sā'ôr or kris'ā-ôr). [Gr. Χρυσάωρ.] 1. In classical mythology, a son of Poseidon and Medusa, and father (by Callirrhoe) of the three-headed Geryones and Echidna. He sprang forth from the head of Medusa when Perseus cut it off.—2. The sword of Artegal, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Chryseis (krī-sē'is). [Gr. Χρυσηΐς.] In Homeric legend, Astynome, the daughter of Chryses, seized as a slave by Agamemnon. When the king refused to give her up, Chryses prayed to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sent a plague upon the camp of the Greeks which was not stayed until the maiden was taken back to her father by Odysseus.

Chryses (krī'sēz). [Gr. Χρύσης.] In Homeric legend, a priest of Apollo at Chrysa.

Chrysippus (kri-sip'us). [Gr. Χρύσιππος.] Born at Soli, Cilicia, 280 B. C.: died at Athens, 207 B. C. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Cleanthes. He invented the logical argument called *sorites*, and was, next to Zeno, the most eminent philosopher of his sect. He is said to have died from an immoderate fit of laughter on seeing an ass eating some figs destined for his own supper. "Give him a bumper of wine," he cried to the old woman who attended him, and was so amused by the incident that he sank under the exhaustion of his own merriment. *K. O. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 27. (*Donaldson.*)

Chrysoloras (kris-ō-lō'ras), **Manuel.** [Gr. Μανουὴλ ὁ Χρυσολωρᾶς.] Born at Constantinople (?) about 1355: died at Constance, Germany, April 15, 1415. A celebrated Greek scholar, teacher of Greek in Italy. Many distinguished scholars were his pupils. He wrote "Erotemata sive Questiones," one of the first Greek grammars used in Italy.

Chrysopolis (kri-sop'ō-lis). [Gr. Χρυσόπολις, golden city.] An ancient town on the site of the modern Scutari, in Asia Minor.

Chrysostom (kris'os-tom or kri-sos'tom), Saint **John.** [Gr. Χρυσόστομος, golden-mouthed.] Born at Antioch, Syria, probably in 347 A. D.: died near Comana, Cappadocia, Sept. 14, 407. A celebrated father of the Greek Church. He [illegible]

[illegible]

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the [illegible]

Chrysostome (kris'[illegible]). A character in [illegible]

Chrzanowski (chzhä-nov'skē), **Adalbert.** Born [illegible] revolution of 1830-31. [illegible] the Sardinian army in the Novara campaign, 1849.

Chuana (chwä'nä). A Bantu nation of South Africa, embracing many tribes, and occupying not only British Bechuana-land, but most of the Transvaal. The language is called Se-chuana, and differs but dialectally from Se-Suto. The Bechuana are darker, less tall and brave, but more progressive than the Zulus. They build round houses with verandas, and wear a kaross. The western Bechuana are rather pastoral than agricultural. The principal eastern tribes are the Basuto, Ba-tlaka, Ba-Mapela, Ba-Pedi; the western are the Ba-Hlapi, Ba-Tlaro (Kuruman), Ba-Rolong (Mafeking), Ba-Ngwaketsi and Ba-Kuena (Molopolole), Ba-Mangwato, between Ngami and Limpopo (Khama's people).

Chuapa (chö-ä'pä), or **Choapa** (chō-ä'pä). A river in Chile which separates Coquimbo from Aconcagua, flowing into the Pacific Ocean 100 miles north of Valparaiso. Length, 120 miles.

Chubar (chö-bär'), or **Charbar** (chär-bär'). 1. A bay on the southern coast of Persia, in lat. 25° 20′ N., long. 60° 30′ E.—2. A port on the Bay of Chubar.

Chubb (chub), **Thomas.** Born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, England, Sept. 29, 1679: died at Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1747. A mechanic apprenticed to a glove-maker, and later assistant to a tallow-chandler of Salisbury, noted as a deistical writer. Of his various controversial tracts the best-known is that entitled "The True Gospel of Jesus Christ Asserted" (1738).

Chuchacas. See *Keresan*.

Chucuito, or **Chucuyto,** or **Chuquito** (chö-kwē'tō). A town in southern Peru, situated on Lake Titicaca 15 miles southeast of Puno. Under the Incas this was the most important town of the Collao, and ancient ruins still exist near it. Population, estimated at 5,000.

Chudleigh (chud'lē). A town in Devonshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Exeter.

Chudleigh, Cape. A cape at the entrance of Hudson Strait, on the northern coast of Labrador.

Chuffey (chuf'i). The superannuated clerk who saves the life of old Anthony Chuzzlewit in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chukiang (chö-kē-äng'). Same as *Pearl River*, in China.

Chumaia (chö-mī'ä). A tribe of North American Indians living in Eden valley and on the Middle Eel River, California. See *Yukian*.

Chumanás. See *Jumanas*.

Chumashan (chö'mash-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces a number of coast tribes formerly residing at and about the seats of the missions of San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Inez, Purissima, and San Luis Obispo, California, and also upon the islands of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz, and such other of the Santa Barbara islands as were permanently inhabited. Only about 40 individuals of the once populous stock survived in 1884: of these about 20 live near the outskirts of San Buenaventura. Chumash, from which the stock name is derived, is the native name of the Santa Rosa islanders.

Chumawa (chö-mä'wä). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Chumbaba. See *Khumbaba*.

Chumbul (chum-bul'). See *Chambal*.

Chun (tchön), **Karl.** Born Oct. 1, 1852. A German zoölogist.

Chunar (chun-är'), or **Chunarghur** (chun-är'gėr). A fortified town in the district of Mirzapur, Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 19 miles southwest of Benares. It was taken by the English in 1763. The treaty of Chunar between Hastings and the Nabob of Oudh was concluded in 1781.

Chunchos (chön'chōs). 1. A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru and northern Bolivia, about the head waters of the Madre de Dios and Hualaga. They have retained their independence, and are implacable enemies of the whites. Their language is little known, but is said to be the same as that of the neighboring Antis or Campas, with whom some writers identify them.

2. The name given by Tschudi to one of the three great aboriginal races which he supposed to have inhabited Peru from very ancient times. The others were the Quichuas and Aymaras. By this classification the name would include not only the Chunchos proper but a great number of savage tribes, principally east of the Andes.

Chungking (chung-king'). A city in the province of Szechuen, China, at the junction of the Kialing with the Yangtsz'.

Chungu (chön'gö), or **Ba-Chungu** (bä-chön'gö). A Bantu tribe settled on the highland between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, central Africa.

Chupas (chö'päs). An elevated plain west of Guamanga (now Ayacucho), Peru, about midway between Cuzco and Lima. Here the younger Almagro was totally beaten by the royalist forces under Vaca de Castro Sept. 16, 1542. See *Almagro, Diego de*.

Chupra (chup′rä). The capital of the district of Saran, Behar, British India, situated near the junction of the Gogra and Ganges in lat. 25° 46′ N., long. 84° 40′ E. Population (1891), 57,352.

Chuquisaca (chö-kē-sä′kä). A southeastern department of Bolivia. Area, 39,871 square miles. Population (1888), estimated, 123,347, besides wild Indians.

Chuquisaca (city). See *Sucre*.

Chuquito. See *Chucuito*.

Chur (ċhör). See *Coire*.

Church (chėrch), **Benjamin.** Born at Duxbury, Mass., 1639: died at Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 17, 1718. An American soldier. He took part in King Philip's war, including the swamp fight with the Narragansetts, Dec. 19, 1675, and was in command of the party which hunted King Philip to death Aug. 12, 1676. Under his direction and from his notes his son Thomas compiled "Entertaining Passages relating to Philip's War" (1716).

Church, Frederick Edwin. Born at Hartford, Conn., May 4, 1826. A noted American landscape-painter, a pupil of Thomas Cole. His best known works are "Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore" (1857: in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington), "The Heart of the Andes" (1859), "Cotopaxi" (1862), etc.

Church, Frederick Stuart. Born at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1841. An American painter.

Church, Sir **Richard.** Born in the county of Cork, Ireland, 1784: died at Athens, Greece, March 20, 1873. A British soldier, long a military commander and official in the Greek service. He served as ensign in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; became captain in the Corsican Rangers 1806; was present at the battle of Maida, and took part in the defense of Capri and (as assistant quartermaster-general) in various actions in the Ionian Islands, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a Greek infantry regiment in 1812. When the Greek revolution began, he joined the insurgents (March 7, 1827), and possessed great influence as a leader of the movement and as a military commander. He also took part in the revolution of 1843. In that year he was appointed senator, and in 1854 general in the Greek army.

Church, Sanford Elias. Born at Milford, N. Y., April 18, 1815: died at Albion, N. Y., May 14, 1880. An American jurist and politician. He was lieutenant-governor of New York 1851-54, and chief justice of the State Court of Appeals 1871-80.

Churchill (chėrch′il), **Arabella.** Born 1648: died 1730. Eldest daughter of Sir Winston Churchill of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, and elder sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough: a mistress of James II.

Churchill, Charles. Born at Westminster, Feb., 1731: died on a visit to Boulogne, Nov. 4, 1764. An English poet, son of Charles Churchill, rector of Rainham, Essex. He was ordained a priest in 1756, and became curate at Rainham, and in 1758 of St. John's, Westminster; was for a time a teacher in various schools; was separated from his wife (Feb., 1761), with whom he had contracted a Fleet marriage at the age of seventeen, and thereafter devoted himself to literature, becoming famous as a satirist through his "Rosciad" (1761) (which see). He also published "The Apology: addressed to the Critical Reviewers" (1761), "Night: an Epistle to Robert Lloyd" (1762), "The Ghost," in which Johnson is ridiculed in connection with the Cock Lane ghost (1762-63), "The Prophecy of Famine: a Scots Pastoral" (1763), "The Duellist," an assault on the enemies of Wilkes (1763), "The Author" (1763), "Gotham," a poetical statement of his political opinions (1764), "The Candidate" (1764), etc. He was a friend of Wilkes, and a colaborer with him on the "North Briton."

Churchill, John, first Duke of Marlborough. Born at Ashe, Musbury, Devonshire, probably June 24, 1650: died near Windsor, June 16, 1722. A famous English general and statesman. He served for a time as page of honor to the Duke of York (afterward James II.), and in 1667 obtained a commission as ensign in the Foot Guards. He served under Monmouth in the French army in Flanders in 1672 and subsequently, and commanded under Feversham at Sedgemoor in 1685. He joined William of Orange in Nov., 1688, was made earl of Marlborough in 1689, served on the Continent and in Ireland 1689-91, and in 1692 was removed from his offices and imprisoned for complicity in Jacobite intrigues. He was restored to favor by William III. in 1698, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Holland in 1701, and captain-general of all the British forces in 1702. During the War of the Spanish Succession, which broke out in 1701, he was, with Eugene of Savoy and Heinsius, pensionary of Holland, a leading spirit of the grand alliance of the naval powers and the emperor against France. He conducted a successful campaign against the French in 1702, was created duke of Marlborough in 1702, shared with Eugene the victory of Blenheim in 1704, defeated Villeroi at Ramillies in 1706, and in conjunction with Eugene gained the victories of Oudenarde in 1708 and Malplaquet in 1709. He was deprived of his command in 1711, in consequence of the fall of the Whig ministry and the accession to power of the Tories. See life by Coxe (3 vols. 1818-19).

Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer (called Lord **Randolph Churchill**). Born Feb. 13, 1849: died at London, Jan. 24, 1895. An English politician, second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough. He entered Parliament in 1874. He was Conservative member of Parliament for Woodstock 1874-85, when he was returned for South Paddington. He was reelected for South Paddington in 1886 and in 1892, was secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's first ministry (June, 1885-January, 1886), and in Salisbury's second ministry was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons from July to December, 1886. He married Miss Jerome of New York in 1874.

Churchill. A river in British America which flows through various lakes into Hudson Bay, about lat. 58° 40′ N., long. 95° W. Length, about 700 miles. Also called *Missinnippi, English*, and *Beaver*.

Church Island (Utah). See *Antelope Island*.

Churchyard (chėrch′yärd), **Thomas.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, about 1520: died April 1604. An English poet and miscellaneous writer, and soldier. He was the author of numerous tracts and broadsides, "The Worthines of Wales," a poem (1587), "The Legend of Shore's Wife" (in the 1563 edition of Baldwin's "Mirror for Magistrates"), his best-known poem, "Churchyard's Challenge," a collection of prose and verse (1593), etc. As a soldier he served in Scotland, Ireland, the Low Countries, France, and elsewhere.

> Thomas Churchyard was an inferior sort of Gascoigne, who led a much longer if less eventful life. He was about the Court for the greater part of the century, and had a habit of calling his little books, which were numerous, and written both in verse and prose, by alliterative titles playing on his own name such as "Churchyard's Chips," "Churchyard's Choice," and so forth. He was a person of no great literary power, and chiefly noteworthy because of his long life after contributing to Tottel's "Miscellany," which makes him a link between the old literature and the new. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 18.

Churruas. Same as *Charruas*.

Churubusco (chö-rö-bös′kō). A village about 5 miles south of the city of Mexico. During the Mexican war, Aug. 20, 1847 (after the battle of Contreras, which see), about 8,000 United States troops under Scott defeated there a force of 20,000-25,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. An old convent in the village, garrisoned by about 800 Mexican troops under General Pedro Maria Anaya, was attacked by about 6,000 United States soldiers under Generals Twiggs, Smith, and Worth. The strong convent walls served as a fortress, and it was only carried after a severe battle, the ammunition of the defenders being exhausted. The losses were: United States, 1,053; Mexico, about 7,000 (including the battle of Contreras).

Churwalden (ċhör′väl-den). A town, noted as a health-resort, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 5 miles south of Coire.

Chusan (chö-sän′). The largest island of the Chusan group, situated in the China Sea in lat. 30° 10′ N., long. 122° 10′ E. It was taken by the English in 1840 and 1860. Capital, Ting-hai.

Chusan Archipelago. The group of islands of which Chusan is the chief.

Chutia Nagpur. See *Chota Nagpur*.

Chutterpur (chut-tėr-pör′), or **Chattrpur** (chat-tr-pör′). A city in Bundelkhand, British India, in lat. 24° 52′ N., long. 79° 38′ E.

Chuuichupa (chö-wē-chö′pä). [Opata.] The wild and scarcely explored region of the sources of the Yaqui River in the Sierra Madre, near the confines of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

Chuzzlewit (chuz′l-wit), **Anthony.** The shrewd and cunning father of Jonas, in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chuzzlewit, Jonas. An unscrupulous, selfish, and overreaching fellow, the cousin of Martin and son of Anthony Chuzzlewit, in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." His slyness, selfish ignorance, and brutality finally culminate in murder.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The grandfather of Martin Chuzzlewit, in Charles Dickens's novel of that name.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. A young architect, the principal character in Charles Dickens's novel of that name. At first dissipated, by dint of many hard knocks from fortune, especially in his dreary American adventures with Mark Tapley in search of wealth, he reforms and becomes the heir of his rich grandfather.

Chuzzlewit, Mrs. Jonas. See *Pecksniff, Mercy*.

Chyavana (chya-vä′na). In Sanskrit mythology, a Rishi whom, when old, the Ashvins made again a youth. His story, all that is found in the Rigveda, is variously developed in stories of Cyavana (the later form for the earlier Chyavana) in the Sata-patha Brahmana and the Mahabharata, the motive of which is to explain how the Ashvins came to have libations of soma.

Cialdini (chäl-dē′nē), **Enrico,** Duke of Gaeta. Born at Castelvetro, Modena, Italy, Aug. 8, 1811: died at Leghorn, Sept. 8, 1892. An Italian general, politician, and diplomatist. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1860-61, and was ambassador to France 1876-1879 and 1880-81.

Ciança (thē-an′thä), **Andres de.** A Spanish lawyer, a native of Peñafiel in the diocese of Palencia. He went with Gasca to Peru, where he was made a member of the audiencia there, and was one of the judges who condemned Gonzalo Pizarro and Carvajal to death. From Jan., 1550, to Sept., 1551, he governed Peru as president of the audience.

Cibalæ (sib′a-lē), or **Cibalis** (-lis). In ancient geography, a town in Pannonia, near the modern Esseg in Slavonia. Here, in 314, Constantine defeated Licinius.

Cibao (sē-bä′ō). [Probably from the Indian word *ciba*, a stone or rock.] A mountainous region in the central part of the island of Santo Domingo. At the time of the conquest it was included in the province of Maguana, governed by Caonabo. The Indians told Columbus that gold was found there, and he supposed it to be the Cipango (Japan) of Marco Polo. Ojeda entered this region in March, 1494, and a considerable amount of gold was obtained there.

Cibber (sib′ėr), or **Cibert** (sē′bėrt), **Caius Gabriel.** Born at Flensborg, in Holstein, 1630: died at London, 1700. A Danish sculptor, resident in England, the father of Colley Cibber.

Cibber, Colley. Born at London, Nov. 6, 1671: died there, Dec. 12, 1757. An English actor and dramatist, son of the sculptor C. G. Cibber by his second wife, Jane Colley. He began his career as an actor about 1690, his first recorded appearance being in 1691 at the Theatre Royal, and subsequently played a large number of parts, of many of which he was the original. Among his plays are "Love's Last Shift" (1694), "She Would and She Would Not" (1702), "The Careless Husband" (acted 1704), "The Double Gallant" (1707), "The Provoked Husband" (1728), "The Non-Juror" (acted 1717), etc. He altered and adapted "Richard III." and "King Lear," and other plays, the former keeping the stage for a century. In 1730 he was appointed poet laureate. Pope attacked him under the name of "Dulness" in the "Dunciad" (1741). His "Apology for his Life" was published in 1740.

Cibber, Mrs. (**Susannah Maria Arne**). Born at London, Feb., 1714: died at Westminster, Jan. 30, 1766. A noted English actress and singer, wife of Theophilus Cibber and sister of Thomas Arne. Her first appearance was at the Haymarket in 1732, in the opera "Amelia" by Lumpé, and her reputation was for several years chiefly founded upon her singing. In 1736 she made her debut as a tragic actress in the part of Zarah, in Hill's version of Voltaire's "Zaïre," and rapidly became famous.

Cibber, Theophilus. Born Nov. 26, 1703: perished in a shipwreck in the Irish Channel, Oct., 1758. An English actor and dramatist, son of Colley Cibber. He wrote "The Lover" (1730), "Patie and Peggy, or the Fair Foundling" (1730), "The Harlot's Progress, or the Ridotto al Fresco" (1733), "The Auction" (1757), etc. He published an alteration of "Henry VI." In April, 1734, he married Susannah Maria Arne, afterward famous as an actress. She abandoned him a few years later. Cibber was a man of unsavory reputation.

Cibobé (sē-bō-bā′). [Tehua of northern New Mexico.] A mythical place, probably some spring or lagoon in southern Colorado, where, according to the traditions of the Tehuas, their ancestors issued from the interior of the earth to begin their wanderings over its surface. It is the mythical cradle of the tribe.

Cibola (sē′bō-lä). [Origin unknown.] The name given by Fray Marcos of Nizza to the cluster of villages occupied by the Zuñi tribe in 1539. He heard the word in Sonora, and it may have been a corruption of *Shiuona*, the Zuñi name for the range held by that tribe.

Cibot (sē-bō′), **François Barthélemy Michel Édouard.** Born at Paris, Feb. 11, 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1877. A French painter, noted especially for historical subjects and landscapes.

Cibot, Pierre Martial. Born at Limoges, France, 1727: died at Peking, China, Aug. 8, 1780. A French Jesuit, missionary in China. He was the author of many dissertations and treatises, comprised in the "Mémoires concernant l'histoire, les lettres, sciences et arts de la Chine."

Cibrario (chē-brä′rē-ō), Count **Giovanni Antonio Luigi.** Born at Turin, Feb. 23, 1802: died at Salò, Brescia, Italy, Oct. 1, 1870. An Italian jurist, historian, and politician, cabinet minister 1852-56. He wrote "Storia della monarchia di Savoia" (1840-44), "Origini e progressi delle istituzioni della monarchia di Savoia" (1854-55), "Della economia politica del Medio Evo" (1839), etc.

Cibyra (sib′i-rä). [Gr. Κίβυρα.] An ancient town of Phrygia, Asia Minor, the modern Khorzum: called *Cibyra Magna*, to distinguish it from a smaller town of the same name in Pamphylia. Its ruins comprise an odeum [illegible] diameter, with thirteen tiers of seats [illegible]. The front wall is noteworthy [illegible] it has five arched doorways between [illegible]. There is also an ancient theater [illegible] of considerable interest, and a stadium [illegible] hillside. There are twenty [illegible], which [illegible] the [illegible] was a monumental [illegible] three lofty arches.

Cicacole (sik-a-kōl′), or **Chicacole** (chik-a-kōl′). A town in the district of Ganjam, Madras, British India, situated on the Nagavulli in lat. 18° 20′ N., long. 83° 52′ E.

Cicely Homespun. See *Homespun.*

Cicero. A surname given to Johann, elector of Brandenburg 1486–99, on account of his eloquence.

Cicero (sis'e-rō), **Marcus Tullius.** Born at Arpinum, Italy, Jan. 3, 106 B. C.: assassinated near Formiæ, Italy, Dec. 7, 43 B. C. A celebrated Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman. He served in the Social War in 89; traveled in Greece and Asia 79–77; was questor in Sicily in 75; accused Verres in 70; was edile in 69, pretor 66, and as consul suppressed Catiline's conspiracy in 63. He was banished in 58, living in Thessalonica, and was recalled in 57. He was proconsul of Cilicia 51–50; joined the Pompeians in 49; lived at Brundisium, Sept., 48–Sept., 47; pronounced the Philippics against Antony 44–43; and was proscribed by the Second Triumvirate and slain in 43. Of his orations 57 are extant (with fragments of 20 more), including "Against Verres" (six speeches, 70 B. C.: five of these were never delivered), "Against Catiline" (four speeches, 63 B. C.: see *Catiline*), "For Archias" (62 B. C.), "Against Piso" (55 B. C.), "For Milo" (52 B. C.), "For Marcellus" (46 B. C.), and "Philippics" (which see). His other works include "Rhetorica," "De oratore," "De republica," "De legibus," "De finibus bonorum et malorum," "Tusculanæ disputationes," "De natura deorum," "Cato major," "De divinatione," "Lælius," "De officiis" (see these titles), etc. There are, besides, four collections of his correspondence. He also wrote poetry, including an epic on Marius.

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. Born about 102 B. C.: killed 43 B. C. A Roman commander, younger brother of Marcus Tullius Cicero, distinguished in Gaul in 54.

> Cicero's younger brother, Quintus (a. 652/102–711/43), took much interest in literature, especially in poetry, and seems to have resembled his brother in facility of composition, but he never attained any distinction. He undertook an annalistic work, and translated tragedies of Sophokles and the like. We possess by him the Commentariolum petitionis, a missive addressed to his brother Marcus, composed early in 690/64, and a few letters.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 324.

Cicogna (chē-kōn'yä), **Emmanuele Antonio.** Born at Venice, Jan. 17, 1789: died at Venice, Feb. 22, 1868. An Italian historian and archæologist. He wrote "Delle inscrizioni Veneziane" (1824–53), etc.

Cicognara (chē-kōn-yä'rä), Count **Leopoldo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Nov. 17, 1767: died at Venice, March 5, 1834. An Italian antiquarian and diplomatist, author of "Storia della scultura" (1813–18), etc.

Cid (sid; Sp. pron. thēth), **The**: called also **El Campeador** (käm-pe-ä-dōr') (**Ruy** or **Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar**). [*Cid*, Sp., representing Ar. *Seyyid*, master; *el Campeador*, Sp., the champion or challenger.] Born at the castle of Bivar, near Burgos, Spain, about 1040: died at Valencia, Spain, July, 1099. The principal national hero of Spain, famous for his exploits in the wars with the Moors.

> The title of *Cid*, by which he is almost always known, is said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror; and the title of *Campeador*, or Champion, by which he is hardly less known throughout, is commonly thought to have been given to him as a leader of the armies of Sancho the Second, has long since been used almost exclusively as a more popular expression of the admiration of his countrymen for his exploits against the Moors. At a very early period he has been called *El Cid Campeador*, or The Lord Champion.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 12.
>
> In this critical age we are frequently obliged to abandon with regret the most charming traditions of our [illegible]

Cid, Romances of the. 1. A Spanish poem ("Poema del Cid") composed by an unknown author about 1200. It consists of more than 3,000 lines, and is a bold and spirited exhibition of national peculiarities in the chivalrous times of Spain. It was printed first by Sanchez in the first volume of his "Poesías Castellanas Anteriores al Siglo XV." (Madrid, 1779–90). *Ticknor.*
2. An old poetical Spanish chronicle ("Cronica Rimada de las Cosas de España"), nearly the whole of which is devoted to the history of the Cid. It is later than the "Poema del Cid," and was first published by Michel in the "Jahrbücher der Literatur," Vol. CXV., at Vienna in 1846. Both these poems seem built up from older ballads.
3. The "Chronicle of the Cid," date unknown, printed in 1512, the same in substance with the history of the Cid in the "General Chronicle of the History of Spain" composed and compiled by Alfonso the Wise about 1260.—4. A Spanish tragedy ("Las mocedades del Cid Campeador") by Guillen de Castro. It appeared in 1618.—5. A French tragedy ("Le Cid") by Pierre Corneille, represented in 1636.

Cid Hamet Benengeli. See *Benengeli, Cid Hamet.*

Cieneguilla (thē-ā-nā-gēl'yä). [Sp., 'little marsh.'] A place 12 miles west or west-southwest of Santa Fé, in New Mexico. Near it are the ruins of an important ancient pueblo of the Tanos.

Cienfuegos (thē-en-fwā'gōs). A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba, in lat. 22° 12′ N., long. 80° 35′ W. It exports molasses, sugar, etc. Population (1887), 40,964.

Cienfuegos, Nicasio Alvarez de. Born at Madrid, Dec. 14, 1764: died at Orthez, France, July, 1809. A Spanish poet and dramatist. His poems were published in 1798.

Cienfuegos y Jovellanos (thē-en-fwā'gōs ē hō-vel-yä'nōs), **José.** Born at Gigon, Asturias, Spain, 1768: died at Madrid, 1825. A Spanish general. He was a cadet in 1777, served in the French wars, and from April, 1816, to the end of 1819 was captain-general of Cuba. In 1822 he was minister of war, and at the time of his death councilor of war and lieutenant-general and director-general of artillery. The town of Cienfuegos, Cuba, founded during his rule, was named in his honor.

Cieza (thē-ā'thä). A small town in the province of Murcia, Spain, near the Segura northwest of Murcia.

Cieza de Leon (thē-ā'thä dā lā-ōn'), **Pedro de.** Born at Llerena, Spain, 1518: died at Seville, 1560. A Spanish soldier, author of the "Crónica del Perú." From about 1534 to 1552 he was with the Spanish armies in America, serving in New Granada and Peru and traveling extensively. His "Cronica," or history, of Peru was commenced in 1541, and consisted of four parts. Part 1, a general description of the country, was published in 1553, and part 2, with a portion of part 3, in modern times; other portions are known in MS., but several books are lost. Cieza de Leon is one of the best authorities on the early history of Peru and the customs of the Incas.

Cignani (chēn-yä'nē), Count **Carlo.** Born at Bologna, Italy, May 15, 1628: died at Forli, Italy, Sept. 6, 1719. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school. His chief work is an "Assumption of the Virgin," painted in the cupola of the cathedral at Forli.

Cignaroli (chēn-yä-rō'lē), **Giovanni Bettino.** Born at Salo, near Verona, Italy, 1706: died at Verona, Dec. 1, 1770. An Italian painter of the Venetian school. In 1769 he became director of the Academy at Verona.

Ciguay (sē-gwī'), or **Higuey** (ē-gwāy'). The Indian name for a portion of the eastern part of the island of Santo Domingo, bordering on Samana Bay. It was first visited by Columbus in 1493. The natives were warlike, and resisted the Spaniards for some years.

Cihuacohuatl (sē-wä-kō-wä'tl). [Nahuatl, 'snake woman.'] 1. In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, Tonantzin ('our mother'), the first mother of mankind, who bore twins, male and female, from which sprang the human race. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

Cilicia [illegible] geography, a province [illegible] Asia Minor [illegible]

Cilli (tsil'lē), Slovenian **Celje.** A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, on the Sann in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 15° 15′ E.: the Roman Claudia Celeja, founded by Claudius. It is a summer resort. It was governed by counts in the later middle ages. Population (1890), 6,264.

Cimabue (chē-mä-bö'ā), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence, 1240: died there, about 1302. A noted Italian painter, called "The Father of Modern Painting." He is mentioned as a forerunner of Giotto by Dante, who thereby gives occasion to his own anonymous commentator, writing in 1334, to make some remarks upon Cimabue's fame and ambition, quoted by Vasari. Cimabue practised painting on wall-panels and mosaics. The works accredited to him are simply assumed by Vasari without corroborating testimony. They consist of: (*a*) Several large Madonnas on panels with gold grounds. The most celebrated is that in the chapel of the Rucellai family in Santa Maria Novella in Florence. There is another in the Louvre, and another in the Accademia at Florence. They are effective from their mild solemnity and simple color, which is lively and clear in the flesh-tints. (*b*) Frescos in the Church of San Francisco d'Assisi, quite similar to the panels, but slighter and more decorative. (*c*) Mosaics in the apse of the cathedral of Pisa, the only work well authenticated as his by original documents, and probably his last.

Cima di Jazzi (chē'mä dē yät'sē). A mountain of the Valais Alps, on the border of Italy, east of Zermatt. Height, 12,526 feet.

Cimarosa (chē-mä-rō'sä), **Domenico.** Born at Aversa, near Naples, Dec. 17, 1749: died at Venice, Jan. 11, 1801. An Italian composer of opera. His chief opera is "Il matrimonio segreto" ("The Secret Marriage," 1792).

Cimarron (sē-mä-rōn'). [Sp., 'wild.'] A name given to the Canadian River in northern New Mexico (Rio Cimarron).

Cimarrones (thē-mä-rō'nes). [Sp. *cimarron*, untamed; whence ultimately E. *maroon, marooner.*] A name given in the Spanish colonies of America to fugitive slaves; in particular, the bands of fugitive negroes who collected on the isthmus of Panama about the middle of the 16th century. They numbered many hundred, built walled towns, attacked the Spanish settlements, robbed treasure-trains, and made their name a terror in all parts of the isthmus. Under their chief or "king," Bayano, they resisted the forces of Pedro de Ursua for two years, but were at length obliged to submit. They soon revolted. In 1572 they joined forces with the English adventurer Drake, and for many years they aided the bucaneers in their descents on the isthmus. Finally they became amalgamated with the Indian tribes.

Cimbebasie. See *Ndonga.*

Cimbri (sim'brī). [L., Gr. Κίμβροι.] An ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cæpio and Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese.*

Cimmarians. See *Cimmerians.*

Cimmeria (si-me'ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Κιμμερία.] The country of the Cimmerians (which see), fabled to be a place of perpetual darkness.

> Eschylus places Cimmeria in close proximity to the Palus Mæotis and the Bosphorus; and here in the time of Herodotus were still existing a number of names recalling the fact of the former settlement in these regions of the Cimmerian nation. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 179.

Cimmerian Bosporus (si-me'ri-ạn bos'pọ-rus). The strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. The Crimean side was colonized by a Greek expedition from Miletus in 438 B. C. It flourished until absorbed in the dominions of Mithridates, and for some centuries afterward experienced vicissitudes of hardship and prosperity. Relations which became intimate were early established with Athens, which sent her oil, jewelry, and works of industrial art in return for Crimean wheat. The chief city was Panticapæum, the modern Kertch, the center of the highly important archæological discoveries which have been yielded by this region as well as by the territory around it. The first systematic excavations were made in 1816. Since 1850 explorations have been regularly conducted by the imperial government, and their results, rich in Greek industrial antiquities, are in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. The architectural remains are scanty, perhaps the chief of them being the fine revetment, in quarry-faced ashlar with margin-draft, of the so-called Tumulus of the Czar at Kertch. The sculpture found, too, is scanty in quantity, late in date, and poor in style. The great archæological wealth of the region lies in its abundant burial tumuli and catacombs. It was the practice of the ancient inhabitants to bury with their dead a large part of their possessions; hence the remarkable harvest of jewelry, vases, implements, and even textile fabrics and a pair of woman's leather boots, found in these graves. Little or nothing discovered is older than the 4th century B. C.; the finest specimens of jewelry and pottery are Athenian, and include some of the most beautiful work known in their classes. Many of the vases are decorated in brilliant polychrome; others have gilded ornament, and others bear figures in relief. The work of local manufacture is inferior in style, though much of it is very beautiful, and with the advance of time Scythian influence increases. Some of the tomb-chambers bear interesting mural paintings.

Cimmerians (si-mē'ri-ạnz), or **Cimmarians** (si-mā'ri-ạnz). [Gr. Κιμμέριοι.] A people dwelling north of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff (modern South Russia), known already to Homer. Herodotus speaks of "Cimmerian cities," and says that the strait which unites the Azoff Sea to the Black Sea was called *Cimmerian Bosporus*. In the 7th century, pressed by the Scythians, the Cimmerians invaded the kingdom of Lydia in Asia Minor, and were merged, as it seems, in other nations. Their invasion of Lydia under King Gyges is mentioned in the annals of Esarhaddon (680–668 B. C.) and Asurbanipal (668–626), where they are called *Gimir*. The Armenians call Cappadocia *Gamir*, which is probably a reminiscence of the Cimmerian invasion in Lydia and Asia Minor. Their name has also survived in the modern Crimea. In the Old Testament they are mentioned by the name of *Gomer* (Gen. x. 2). Also *Kimmerians*.

Cimmerii (si-mē'ri-ī). See *Cimmerians*.

Cimon (sī'mon). [Gr. Κίμων.] Died at Citium, Cyprus, 449 B. C. A celebrated Athenian commander, son of Miltiades. He defeated the Persians on sea and land by the Eurymedon in 466, reduced Thasos in 463, and was ostracized about 459–454 (?).

Cimon. Born at Cleonæ, in Chalcidice. A Greek painter, famous in antiquity. He is mentioned in two epigrams of Simonides.

Cinaloa. See *Sinaloa*.

Cincinnati (sin-si-nä'ti). [Originally called *Losantiville* (said to be from *L*(icking) *os* ('mouth') *anti* ('opposite') *ville*, 'town opposite the mouth of the Licking'); later named from the Society of the Cincinnati.] The capital of Hamilton County, Ohio, on the Ohio in lat. 39° 6′ N., long. 84° 27′ W.: the largest city of Ohio and of the Ohio valley, surnamed "The Queen City." It has an extensive trade by railroad and river. Among its leading industries are pork-packing, manufactures of iron, furniture, malt liquors and distilled liquors. It has a large trade in grain and tobacco. Its suburbs are Covington and Newport (in Kentucky). It was founded in 1788, and incorporated as a city in 1814. Population (1890), 296,908.

Cincinnati, Society of the. An association founded by the regular officers of the Continental army at the quarters of Baron Steuben on the Hudson River, in 1783. Its name, derived from the Roman dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, was adopted in allusion to the approaching change from military to civil pursuits. Its chief immediate objects were to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Revolutionary War, and to promote a closer political union between the States. Its members were to consist of the officers of the Continental army and of their eldest male descendants, in failure of which collateral descendants were to be eligible for membership. It was divided into State societies, including a branch society in France. It met with considerable opposition on account of its alleged aristocratic tendencies. Its first president was George Washington, who was succeeded by Hamilton and the Pinckneys. Of its State societies six survive. The branch society in France, which was organized under the most favorable auspices, was dispersed by the revolution of 1792.

Cincinnatus (sin-si-nā'tus), **Lucius Quinctius.** Born about 519 B. C. A Roman legendary hero. He was consul suffectus 460, and distinguished himself as an opponent of the plebeians in the struggle between them and the patricians, 462–454. In 458 a Roman army under L. Minucius having been surrounded by the Æquians in a defile of Mount Algidus, he was named dictator by the senate, whose deputies, despatched to inform him of his appointment, found him digging in the field on his farm beyond the Tiber. He gained a complete victory over the Æquians, and laid down the dictatorship after the lapse of only sixteen days. In 439, at the age of eighty, he was appointed dictator to oppose the traitor Spurius Melius, who was defeated and slain. The details of his story vary.

Cinco de Mayo (thēn'kō dā mä'yō), **Battle of the.** [Sp., 'fifth of May.'] The name given by Mexicans to an action fought May 5, 1862, before Puebla, in which the French under General Lorencez were defeated by the Mexicans. This battle did not prevent the establishment of an empire two years later, but it was regarded as a great national triumph, and the anniversary is still celebrated.

Cinderella (sin-de-rel'ạ). [F. *Cendrillon*, G. *Aschenbrödel* or *Aschenputtel*.] In a noted fairy tale, a beautiful girl who acts as household drudge to her stepmother and sisters. The prince of the country falls in love with her at a ball which she attends dressed by her fairy godmother in magic finery which will vanish at midnight. Fleeing from the palace as the clock strikes, she loses one tiny glass slipper, by means of which, as it would fit no one else, the prince finds and marries her. In the German version, instead of the fairy godmother two white doves befriend her, and her golden slipper is caught, as she runs from the palace, by pitch spread, by order of the prince, on the staircase. The story is of very ancient, probably Eastern, origin. It is mentioned in German literature in the 16th century, and a similar legend is told in Egypt of Rhodopis and Psammetichus. In France, Perrault and Madame d'Aunoy include it in their "Fairy Tales" as "Cendrillon" and "Finette Cendron," and Grimm also gives it in his "Household Tales." There are many English versions, and it is found in various forms in almost every language in Europe. The glass slipper of the English version should be a fur slipper, the mistake arising in the translation of *vair* ('fur') as if *verre* ('glass').

Cineas (sin'e-as). [Gr. Κινέας.] Died, probably in Sicily, about 277 B. C. A Thessalian politician in the service of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus: ambassador to Rome after the battle of Heraclea, 280.

Cinna (sin'ä), or **La Clémence d'Auguste** (lä klā-mońs' dō-güst'). A tragedy by P. Corneille, produced in 1640. An anonymous tragedy called "Cinna's Conspiracy" was taken from this and played at Drury Lane in 1713. Defoe attributed it to Cibber.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius. 1. Slain in a mutiny at Brundisium, Italy, 84 B. C. A Roman general and statesman, celebrated as a leader of the popular party and an opponent of Sulla. He was consul with Octavius in 87, with Marius in 86, and with Carbo 85–84.

2. A son of the preceding, pretor in 44 B. C., and brother-in-law of Cæsar. Though he did not join the conspirators against Cæsar, he approved of their act.

Cinna, Caius Helvius. A Roman poet, a friend of Catullus. On the occasion of the funeral of Julius Cæsar he was slain by the populace, who mistook him for Lucius Cornelius Cinna.

Cinnamon (sin'ạ-mọn), **Land of.** [Sp. *Tierra de Canelo.*] A name given by the early Spanish conquerors of Peru to a region east of the Andes, in the forest-covered plains about the Napo, where there were trees with aromatic bark. Gonzalo Pizarro led an expedition into it in 1541, and returned after two years of terrible suffering. Orellana, deserting him there, became the discoverer of the Amazon. The first settlements were made in 1552, but the region is still a wilderness.

Cinnamus, or **Cinamus**, or **Sinnamus** (sin'ạ-mus), **Joannes.** [Gr. Κίνναμος, or Κίναμος.] Lived in the 12th century. A distinguished Byzantine historian, a notary of the emperor Manuel Comnenus. He was the author of a history of the period 1118–76, covering the reign of Manuel (to the end of the siege of Iconium) and that of his father Calo-Johannes.

Cino da Pistoja (chē'nō dä pēs-tō'yä), originally **Guittoncino Sinibaldi.** Born at Pistoja, Italy, 1270: died at Pistoja, Dec. 24, 1336. An Italian jurist and poet, author of a commentary on the Justinian Code, "Rime" (published 1864), etc.

Cinq-Mars, ou une Conjuration sous Louis XIII. 1. A historical novel by De Vigny (published 1826), founded on the life of Cinq-Mars.—2. An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris, April 5, 1877.

Cinq-Mars (sañ-mär'), **Marquis de** (**Henri Coiffier de Ruzé**). Born 1620: died at Lyons, France, Sept. 12, 1642. A French courtier. He was at the age of eighteen introduced to the court by Richelieu, and, gaining the favor of Louis XIII., rose quickly to the posts of grand master of the wardrobe and grand master of the horse. Richelieu having refused to countenance his claim to a seat in the royal council and his aspiration to the hand of Maria de Gonzaga, princess of Mantua, Cinq-Mars formed a conspiracy against the cardinal, in the course of which he entered into treasonable communication with Spain; and with his fellow-conspirator, the youthful De Thou, was beheaded at Lyons.

Cinque Ports (singk pōrts). [F., 'Five Ports.'] A collective name for the five English channel ports: Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich. Winchelsea and Rye were added later. They furnished the chief naval contingent until the time of Henry VII. Most of their especial privileges have been abolished. They are governed by a lord warden.

Cinthia. See *Cynthia*.

Cinthio. See *Giraldi, Giovanni*.

Cintra (señ'trä). A town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal, 15 miles northwest of Lisbon. It contains (*a*) The *Cork Convent*, founded by the viceroy of India Dom João de Castro. It consists of about twenty cells, each about five feet square, which as well as the refectory are in part excavated from the rock, and are lined with cork to exclude dampness. (*b*) A *Moorish Castle*, an extensive fortification on the hill above the town, inclosing a ruined mosque with traces of ornament in color, and a so-called bath, a curious vaulted reservoir 50 feet long. The inclosed space is now a royal park and garden. (*c*) The *Palace of the Pena*, on the summit of the high, steep hill, originally a convent, but given the aspect of a medieval castle when remodeled as a royal residence. The interesting monastic cloister and chapel remain; the carved reredos in alabaster is beautiful. (*d*) The *Royal Palace*, founded by the Moors, altered and added to later, and finished about 1500. The exterior presents a picturesque combination of Moorish and Pointed features, and is especially characterized by the two enormous conical chimneys of the kitchens. There are some interesting rooms, in which historic scenes have been enacted.

Cintra, Convention of. A convention concluded Aug. 30, 1808, between the French under Junot and the English. By its provisions the French evacuated Portugal, and were conveyed to France in English vessels.

Cinyumuh. See *Tusayan*.

Cione, Andrea di. See *Orcagna*.

Ciotat (sē-ō-tä'), **La.** A seaport in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Mediterranean 15 miles southeast of Marseilles. Population (1891), commune, 12,223.

Cipango (si-pang'gō), or **Zumpango** (zum-pang'gō). The name given in Marco Polo's narrative to an island or islands east of Asia, supposed to be the modern Japan. Columbus imagined that the West Indies were outlying portions of it.

Cipas, Kingdom of. New Granada. See *Zipas*.

Cipias (tsē'pē-äs). A former Indian tribe of eastern Arizona. Its exact location is unknown as yet, but the name is mentioned by Spanish authors in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Zuñis also have traditions concerning the Cipias, and call them Tzipiakwe. The tribe is doubtless extinct.

Circars (sėr-kärz'), **Northern.** A non-official designation for five ancient circars (districts) in the northern part of Madras, British India, in lat. 16°–20° N.

Circassia (sėr-kash'iạ). [F. *Circassie*, NL. *Circassia*, G. *Tscherkessien*; Russ. *Zemlya Cherkesov*, Circassian land; *Cherkes*, a Circassian.] A region in the Caucasus, Russia, lying between the river Kuban on the north, the land of the Lesghians on the east, Mingrelia on the south, and the Black Sea on the west. It includes Great and Little Kabarda, the countries of the Abkhasians and Tsherkessians (Circassians). It was incorporated with Russia in 1829. The Circassians emigrated in large numbers about 1864.

Circe (sėr'sē). [Gr. Κίρκη.] 1. In Greek mythology, an enchantress, daughter of Helios by Perse, living in the island of Ææa. Odysseus in his wanderings came to her home, and was induced to remain a year with her. She metamorphosed some of his companions into swine. Before she would let him depart she sent him to the lower world to consult the seer Teiresias.

2. An asteroid (No. 34) discovered by Chacornac at Paris April 6, 1855.

Circeii (sėr-sē'yī). [Gr. Κιρκαῖον.] In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, situated near the sea 57 miles southeast of Rome. It belonged to the Latin League 340 B. C.

Circeio (chēr-chā'yō). A promontory or isolated rock on the western coast of Italy, near Terracina: the ancient Circeius Mons, or Circæum Promontorium. It was a frequented resort in ancient times. It has some antiquities of the Roman town Circeii, and abounds in grottoes.

Circleville (sėr'kl-vil). A city and the county-seat of Pickaway County, Ohio, situated on the Scioto 26 miles south of Columbus. It is on the site of an aboriginal circular fortification (whence the name). Population (1890), 6,556.

Circumcellions (sėr-kum-sel'iọnz). [From L. *circum*, around, and *cella*, cell.] A party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the 4th and 5th centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans, and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the 5th century.

Circumlocution Office. The name by which Dickens in "Little Dorrit" satirizes the red tape of the public-office system in England.

Circus Maximus (sėr'kus mak'si-mus). The great Roman circus which occupied the hollow between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. According to tradition, the site was already used for athletic exhibitions and provided with wooden seats under Tarquinius Priscus. Under Cæsar and Augustus it was first largely built of stone, and splendidly decorated. The present obelisks of the Piazza del Popolo and of the Lateran ornamented its spina. It was rebuilt by Nero, and again by Domitian and Trajan, and at that time it is said to have accommodated [illegible] spectators. The site is for the most part covered with modern structures, and the remains are scanty. Some of the vaulted substructions which upheld the seats survive, and there are considerable remains about Santa Maria in Cosmedin of the *carceres*, or pens, from which the racers were started. The length of the arena was 2,200 feet.

Circus of Romulus or **Maxentius.** A Roman circus built in 311 A. D., the most perfect ancient circus surviving. It is [illegible] feet long and [illegible] wide. The outer wall remains almost complete, and the central spina, 892 feet long, can be traced throughout. At the west end, between two towers, are the principal entrance and twelve pens (*carceres*) for chariots; the east end is semicircular.

Cirencester (sis'e-ter), or **Cicester.** [ME. *Cirecestre*, *Cirencestre*, *Cicetre*, etc., AS. *Cyrenceaster*, *Cyreneeaster*, *Cyreceaster*, from *Cyren-*, L. *Corinium*, and *ceaster*, city.] A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated on the river Churn 16 miles southeast of Gloucester: the Roman Corinium or Durocornovium. It has a large trade in wool. Population (1891), 7,441.

Cirey (sē-rā′). A château on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine, which Voltaire fitted up in 1734, and where he lived with Madame du Châtelet and, occasionally, her husband.

Cirrha (sir′ä). In ancient geography, the seaport of Crissa (with which it is often confounded), in Phocis, Greece. It was destroyed on account of sacrilege in the Sacred War about 585 B. C.

Cirta (sėr′tä). [Gr. *Κίρτα*: Phen., 'the city.'] An ancient city of the Massylii, in Numidia, Africa, in lat. 36° 21′ N., long. 6° 35′ E., noted as a fortress: the modern Constantine (which see). It was restored by Constantine the Great.

Cisalpine Republic. [L. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, Alpine.] The state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane republics, south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799, restored in 1800, and in 1802 was reconstituted as the Italian Republic.

Cisleithania (sis-lī-thā′ni-ä or sis-lī-tä′nē-ä), or the **Cisleithan Division.** A name given popularly (not officially) to those crownlands of Austria-Hungary which are represented in the Austrian Reichsrat: so named from the river Leitha, part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary. It comprises Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Küstenland, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia. Population (1890), 23,895,413.

Cisneros (thēs-nā′rōs), **Diego.** A Spanish Geronymite friar who went to Lima, Peru, about 1785, and resided there until his death in 1812. He had been confessor of the princess Maria Luisa (afterward queen), and her influence gave him the protection of the viceroys. While attending to the business of his order he opened a kind of bookstore, a small circle of advanced thinkers gathered about him, and after encountering great opposition they succeeded in introducing marked reforms in the universities and schools, and in giving greater liberty to the press. They constantly opposed the Inquisition. Fray Diego's library, bequeathed to the university, became the nucleus of the magnificent public library of Lima.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de. See *Hidalgo de Cisneros y Latorre*.

Cispadane (sis-pā′dān) **Republic.** [From L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.] A republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

Cisplatine (sis-pla′tin) **Province.** [Sp. Pg. *Provincia Cisplatina*.] The official name of Uruguay during the last five years of its union with Brazil (1823 to 1828). Before and after this time it was sometimes called the Cisplatine State (Estado Cisplatino). See *Estado Oriental*.

Cissey (sē-sā′), **Ernest Louis Octave Courtot de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1811: died at Paris, June 15, 1882. A French general and politician. He served with distinction in Algeria, in the Crimea, in the Franco-German war, and in the war against the Commune, 1871. He was minister of war 1871–73 and 1874–76.

Cis-Sutlej (sis-sut′lej) **States.** A name formerly given to a territory (division) of British India, south of the Sutlej. The states are now incorporated in the Panjab.

Citania (sē-tä′nē-ä). A prehistoric village near Braga, in the province of Douro, Portugal. It is probably Celtic, and has recently been excavated. There are remains of circular buildings with granite walls, [illegible] one of rectangular plan. [illegible] streets and buildings are paved and [illegible] Two inscriptions have been [illegible]

Citeaux (sē-tō′). A village in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 12 miles south of Dijon. It is celebrated for its abbey, founded 1098, the headquarters formerly of the Cistercian order.

Cithæron (si-thē′ron). [Gr. *Κιθαιρών*.] In ancient geography, a range of mountains separating Bœotia from Megaris and Attica. [illegible]

Citizen, The. A farce by Arthur Murphy (1763).

Citizen King. [F. *Roi citoyen*.] A name of Louis Philippe, king of the French, [illegible] popularity.

Citizen of Geneva. An occasional epithet of J. J. Rousseau.

Citizen of the World, The. The signature of Oliver Goldsmith in "Letters from a Chinese philosopher residing in London to his friends in the East," published in 1762.

Citlahua, or **Citlahuatzín.** See *Cuitlahua*.

Cittadella (chet-ta-del′lä). A small town in the province of Padua, northern Italy, situated on the Brentalla 16 miles north-northwest of Padua. It has a cathedral.

Città della Pieve (chēt-tä′ del′lä pē-ā′ve). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, in lat. 42° 57′ N., long. 12° E.: the birthplace of Perugino. It has a cathedral.

Città di Castello (chet-tä′ dē käs-tel′lō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Tiber 26 miles north of Perugia. It is on the site of the ancient Tifernum Tiberinum, destroyed by Totila in the 6th century A. D. It has a cathedral, communal palace, and picture-gallery. Population, 5,000.

Cittaducale (chet-tä-dö-kä′le). A small town in the province of Aquila, Italy, in lat. 42° 24′ N., long. 12° 58′ E.

Città Vecchia (chēt-tä′ vek′kē-ä), or **Città Notabile** (no-tä′be-le). A city in the central part of Malta, 6 miles west of Valetta. It was formerly the capital.

City Gallant, The. See *Green's Tu Quoque*.

City Heiress, The. A play by Mrs. Aphra Behn, copied from Middleton's "A Mad World, My Masters," produced in 1682.

City Madam, The. A comedy by Massinger, licensed in 1632, printed in 1658. It still keeps the stage in a modern version entitled "Riches." Fleay thinks that Jonson wrote it. Gifford mentions an old comedy known as "The Cure of Pride."

City Match, The. A comedy by Jasper Mayne, produced in 1639.

City Night-Cap, The. A play by Robert Davenport, printed in 1661. It was adapted by Mrs. Behn as "The Amorous Prince" in 1671.

City of a Hundred Towers. Pavia, Italy.

City of Brotherly Love. A nickname of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (named from *Philadelphia* in Asia Minor; Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, city of Philadelphus, but taken as *φιλαδελφία*, brotherly love).

City of Churches. Brooklyn, New York: so called on account of the large number of its churches.

City of Destruction. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the starting-point of Christian in his journey.

City of Dreadful Night, The. A poem by James Thomson, published first in the "National Reformer" in 1874. The title was given also to a volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling, one of which gives its name to the book.

City of Elms. New Haven, Connecticut: so named from the numerous elms which shade its streets.

City of God, Of the, L. **De Civitate Dei.** A celebrated work by St. Augustine, written 413–426, and treating of the Christian church.

City of Magnificent Distances. A name sometimes given to Washington, District of Columbia, on account of its wide avenues and fine vistas.

City of Oaks. Raleigh, North Carolina.

City of Palaces, The. Calcutta.

City of the Blind. See the extract.

> Chalcedon was called the city of the blind, because its founders passed by the then unoccupied site of Byzantium.
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 257.

City of the Plague. A poem by John Wilson, published in 1816.

City of the Prophet. Medina, Arabia, to which Mohammed fled from Mecca in 622.

City of the Straits. Detroit, Michigan: so named from its geographical situation.

City of the Sun. Baalbec (which see).

City of the Violated Treaty. Limerick, Ireland: so named on account of the frequent infringement of the "Pacification of Limerick," concluded at Limerick in 1691.

City of the Violet Crown. An epithet applied to Athens, the violet being the symbol of that city.

City of Victory. Cairo, Egypt.

City Point (sit′i point). A village in Virginia, situated at the junction of the Appomattox with the James, 27 miles southeast of Richmond. It was a base of supplies and operations in the Civil War.

City Politiques (sit′i pol-i-tēks′). A comedy by Crowne, 168[illegible] [illegible] and Sir William Jones are [illegible] of Bartoline. Genest gives the first edition as 1688.

City Ramble, The. A play adapted from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the Burning Pestle" by Elkanah Settle.

City Wit, The, or the Woman wears the Breeches. A comedy by R. Brome, played about 1632, published in 1653 by A. Brome.

Ciudad Bolivar. The official name of Angostura (which see).

Ciudad de la Frontera (thē-ö-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ dā lä fron-tā′rä). [Sp., 'city of the frontier.'] The ancient name of the city of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Ciudad de los Reyes (thē-ö-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ dā lōs rā′-yes). [Sp., 'city of the kings.'] The name given by Pizarro to the capital of Peru, founded by him in 1535. It was long the official appellation, but was gradually supplanted by the name Lima, and was seldom used after the 17th century.

Ciudadela (thē-ö-thä-thā′lä). A town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain: the former capital. It contains a cathedral, of the 14th century, consisting of a single Pointed nave, lofty and spacious though dark, with a square tower crowned by an octagonal spire.

Ciudad Guzman (thē-ö-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ göth-män′), or **Zapotlan el Grande** (thä-po-tlän el grän′de). A city in the southern part of the state of Jalisco, Mexico. Population (1891), 23,205.

Ciudad Real (thē-ö-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ rā-äl′). [Sp., 'royal city.'] **1.** A province in southern Spain, lying between Toledo on the north, Cuenca and Albacete on the east, Jaen and Cordova on the south, and Badajoz on the west. It corresponds nearly to the ancient La Mancha. It is rich in metals. Area, 7,840 square miles. Population (1887), 292,291.

2. The capital of the province of Ciudad Real, in lat. 38° 58′ N., long. 3° 58′ W. Here, March 27, 1809, the French under Sébastiani defeated the Spaniards under Urbino. Population (1887), 14,702.

Ciudad Real. A city in Mexico. See *San Cristobal*.

Ciudad Rodrigo (thē-ö-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ roᴛʜ-rē′gō). A town and fortress in the province of Salamanca, western Spain, situated on the Agueda 48 miles southwest of Salamanca. It has a cathedral, founded in 1190, which retains much excellent early Pointed work with Romanesque decorative sculpture. The vaulting is in part domical, with ogives. The picturesque cloister is of 13th-century architecture on one side, and Flamboyant on the others. It was taken by the English in 1706, by the French in 1707, and by the French (under Masséna) July, 1810. It was invested by Wellington Jan. 8, 1812, and stormed Jan. 19, 1812. (Wellington was created by Spain duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.) Population (1887), 8,330.

Civiale (sē-vyäl′), **Jean.** Born at Thiézac, Cantal, France, July, 1792: died at Paris, June 13, 1867. A French surgeon, the discoverer of the operation of lithotrity. He wrote "De la lithotritie" (1827), etc.

Civilis (si-vī′lis), **Claudius.** A leader of the Batavian revolt against Rome 69–70 A. D. He was defeated by Cerealis in 70.

Civilistas (thē-vē-lēs′täs). The name given in Peru to those who oppose the union of military and civil power in the chief magistrate and generally object to the election of army officers to the presidency. Since 1860 the Civilistas have become a well-defined political party. They call their opponents Militaristas or Militares.

Civil War, The. The war between Charles I. of England and the party of Parliament.

Civil War, American, or **The War of Secession.** A civil war in the United States, 1861–65. Its chief causes were the antislavery agitation and the development of the doctrine of State sovereignty. The former had been gaining force since the Missouri Compromise, and especially since the Wilmot proviso, the Mexican war, the Omnibus Bill, and the Kansas-Nebraska trouble (see these titles). The latter found expression in the Kentucky resolutions, nullification, and especially in the teachings of Calhoun. The immediate occasion of the war was the election of Lincoln in 1860, which was followed by the secession of 11 States (see *Confederate States*). Leading events: In 1861: Fort Sumter fired on (April 12); surrender of Fort Sumter (April 13); President Lincoln's call for volunteers (April 15); battles of Bull Run (July 21) and Wilson's Creek (Aug. 10); seizure of Mason and Slidell ("the Trent affair") (Nov. 8). In 1862: Battle of Mill Spring (Jan. 19); capture of Fort Henry (Feb. 6); battle and capture of Fort Donelson (Feb. 13–16); battle of the Monitor and Merrimac (March 9); capture of Newbern (March 14); battle of Shiloh (April 6, 7); siege of Yorktown (April–May); passage of the New Orleans forts (April 24); battles of Williamsburg (May 5) and Fair Oaks (May 31, June 1); Seven Days' Battles: Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Frayser's Farm, Malvern (June 26–July 1); battles of Cedar Mountain (Aug. 9), (2d) Bull Run (Aug. 30), Chantilly (Sept. 1), South Mountain (Sept. 14), Antietam (Sept. 17), Iuka (Sept. 19), Corinth (Oct. 4), Fredericksburg (Dec. 13), and Murfreesboro (Dec. 31–Jan. 2, 1863). In 1863: Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1); battle of Chancellorsville (May 1–4); Vicksburg campaign: battles of Port Gibson (April 30, May 1), Raymond (May 12), Jackson (May 14), and Champion Hill (May 16), and the fall of Vicksburg (July 4); battles of Gettysburg (July 1–3), Chickamauga (Sept. 19, 20), and Chattanooga (Nov. 23–25). In 1864: Battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania (May 5–12, etc.); battles of Sherman's advance in northern Georgia (May and June); battle of Cold Harbor (June 1–3); defeat of the Alabama by the Kearsarge (June 19); battles of Atlanta (July 20, 22); naval victory at Mobile (Aug. 5);

battles of Winchester (Sept. 19) and Cedar Creek (Oct. 19); reelection of Lincoln (Nov. 8); march through Georgia to the sea (Nov.-Dec.); battle of Nashville (Dec. 15, 16).—In 1865: Surrender of Fort Fisher (Jan. 15); battles of Averysboro (March 16), Bentonville (March 19–21), and Five Forks (April 1), surrender of Richmond (April 3); surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox (April 9), surrender of Johnston's army (April 26); and the surrender of Kirby Smith (May 26). The theater of the war was mainly in the Southern and border States. The Federal army numbered about 1,000,000 at the close of the war, and the number of Confederates enrolled during the war was probably about the same. The Federal losses amounted to about 360,000; those of the Confederates to about 300,000.

Civil Wars in France. A play by Dekker and Drayton (1598).

Civis (siv'is). [L., 'a citizen.'] The pseudonym of Sir Henry Russell in the London "Times" (1842–49).

Cività Castellana (chē-vē-tä' käs-tel-lä'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 27 miles north of Rome, on the site of the Etruscan city Falerii.

Cività di Penne. See *Penne*.

Civitavecchia, or **Cività Vecchia** (chē-vē-tä' vek'kē-ä). [It., 'old town.'] A seaport in the province of Rome, Italy, on the Mediterranean in lat. 42° 9′ N., long. 11° 48′ E.: the ancient Centum Cellæ, or Portus Trajani. Its port was constructed by Trajan. It was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. Population, 9,000.

Civitella del Tronto (chē-ve-tel'lä del tron'to). A small town in the province of Teramo, Italy, 8 miles northwest of Teramo. It was the last place to surrender to the Italians in 1861.

Clackama (klak'ā-mą̈). A large tribe of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians. They formerly resided in eleven villages on and about a river of the same name, an eastern branch of the Willamette, in Clackamas County, Oregon. There are 59 of this tribe at Grande Ronde agency, Oregon. See *Chinookan*.

Clackmannan (klak-man'ąn). **1.** The smallest county of Scotland, situated north of the Forth and south of Perthshire. Area, 48 miles. Population (1891), 28,432.—**2.** The county-seat of the county of Clackmannan, situated 7 miles east of Stirling.

Claes (kläz), **Balthazar.** A philosopher in Balzac's novel "La recherche de l'absolu." He gives up his life to a search for the philosopher's stone, and is the victim of his devotion to science.

Clahoquaht. See *Tlaokwiaht*.

Claiborne (klā'bōrn), or **Clayborne, William.** Born in Westmoreland, England, 1589 (?): died in Virginia, 1676 (?). An American colonial politician. He emigrated to Virginia in 1621, and in 1625 became secretary of state for the colony. As the agent of Cloberry and Company of London, he established a trading post in Kent Island in 1631. The trading post became the nucleus of a flourishing settlement, which in 1632 sent a burgess to the General Assembly of Virginia. It was later (1634) claimed by Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, as a part of that colony, and was long a subject of disputes resulting in some bloodshed. On the execution of Charles I., Maryland and Virginia proclaimed Charles II., whereupon Claiborne, at his own request, was in 1651 appointed by Parliament member of a commission to reduce those colonies. The commissioners reached Virginia at the head of an English expedition in March, 1652, overthrew the Cavalier government, and established a Roundhead government with Richard Bennet as governor and Claiborne as secretary of state. In 1658, however, the province was restored to Lord Baltimore by the commonwealth.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole. Born in Sussex County, Virginia, 1775: died at New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1817. An American politician. He was governor of Mississippi Territory 1802–04, of the territory of Orleans 1804–12, and of the State of Louisiana 1812–16. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1816, but died before taking his seat.

Clairac (klā-räk'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Lot 56 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 3,562.

Clairaut, or **Clairault** (klā-rō'), **Alexis Claude.** Born at Paris, May 13, 1713: died at Paris, May 17, 1765. A celebrated French mathematician. He was famous both for the strength and the extraordinary precocity of his genius. At six years of age he is said to have understood L'Hôpital's treatise on infinitesimals; at twelve he read before the Academy of Sciences a paper on certain curves which he had discovered; and at eighteen he became a member of the Academy. Among his best-known works is his analytical study of the problem "of the three bodies" and the application of its results to the study of the moon and of Halley's comet. He also wrote "Recherches sur les courbes à double courbure" (1731), "Théorie de la figure de la terre" (1743), "Théorie de la lune, etc." (1752), "Recherches sur les comètes des années 1531, 1607, 1682 et 1759" (1760), etc.

Clairfait. See *Clerfayt*.

Clairon (klā-rôṅ'), **Claire Hippolyte Josèphe Legris de Latude,** called **Mlle.** Born near Condé, in Hainault, 1723: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1803. A celebrated French actress. Originally a comédienne, she became a tragédienne and enjoyed extraordinary popularity. She died in old age, poor and forgotten. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1799.

Clairvaux (klãr-vō'). A village in the department of Aube, France, situated on the river Aube 32 miles southeast of Troyes. It is celebrated for its Cistercian abbey, whose first abbot was St. Bernard, 1115. The abbey buildings are now used for a prison.

Clallam (klal'ąm). A tribe of North American Indians formerly living on the south side of Puget Sound, Washington, and on the southern end of Vancouver Island. They now number 351 souls, and are on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan*.

Clamcoët. See *Karankawan*.

Clamecy (kläm-sē'). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated at the junction of the Beuvron with the Yonne, in lat. 47° 28′ N., long. 3° 31′ E. Population (1891), commune, 5,318.

Clamet. See *Klamath*.

Clandestine Marriage, The. A play by Garrick and Colman, produced Feb. 20, 1766. It was largely taken from an unprinted farce, "The False Concord," by the Rev. James Townley (1764).

Clap (klap), **Thomas.** Born at Scituate, Mass., June 26, 1703: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7, 1767. An American clergyman and educator, president (rector) of Yale College 1740–66. He was pastor at Windham, Connecticut, 1726–40.

Claparède (klä-pä-räd'), **Jean Louis René Antoine Édouard.** Born at Geneva, April 24, 1832: died at Siena, Italy, May 31, 1870. A noted Swiss naturalist.

Clapham (klap'ąm). A southwestern suburb of London, situated on the south side of the Thames about 4 miles from Westminster Bridge. Its houses surround a common about 220 acres in extent, once a favorite location for fairs which were abolished in 1873. *Walford*.

Clapisson (klä-pē-sôṅ'), **Antoine Louis.** Born at Naples, Sept. 15, 1808: died at Paris, March 19, 1866. A French composer of operas, songs, and romances. His works include the operas "La Promise" (1854), "La Fanchonnette" (1856), "Madame Grégoire" (1861), etc.

Clapperton (klap'ėr-tǫn), **Hugh.** Born at Annan, Scotland, 1788: died at Sakkatu, Africa, April 13, 1827. An African traveler. He was a lieutenant in the navy when Dr. Oudney and Denham started, in 1822, on their exploration of the Sudan. He accompanied them, and returned with Denham in 1824. In the same year as commander, he proceeded with Lander and three other assistants, to the mouth of the Niger, and explored its course up to Sakkatu. The "Journal" of this expedition was published in 1829.

Clara (klar'ä). [L. *clara*, bright, illustrious; It. *Chiara*, Sp. Pg. *Clara*, F. *Claire*.] **1.** The Hyacinthe of Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin" in Otway's "Cheats of Scapin."—**2.** The lover of Ferdinand in Sheridan's "Duenna."

Clara, Saint. The founder of the order of Clarisses (which see).

Clarac (klä-räk'), **Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, June 16, 1777: died 1847. A French antiquary and artist, author of "Musée de sculpture antique et moderne" (1826–55), etc.

Clärchen (klär'chen). [G., dim. of *Clara*.] A simple cottage girl in Goethe's tragedy "Egmont," in love with that hero. She takes poison when he dies.

Clare (klãr). A maritime county of Munster, Ireland, lying between Galway on the north, Tipperary on the east, Limerick on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. The county town is Ennis. Area, 1,294 square miles. Population (1891), 124,483.

Clare, Earls of. See *Fitzgibbon* and *Holles*.

Clare, Ada. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1836: died at New York, March 4, 1874. The pseudonym and stage name of Jane McElhenney, an actress and writer.

Clare, Ada. The friend and charge of Esther Summerson in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." She marries Richard Carstone.

Clare, Lady Clare de. An English heiress in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion," to obtain whose hand Marmion ruins her lover, Ralph de Wilton.

Clare, Elizabeth de. Died Nov. 4, 1360. The third daughter of Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Clare. She was married three times: first to John de Burgh, son of the second Earl of Ulster, and after his death, to Theobald, Lord Verdon, and again to Robert Damory, baron of Armoy. She was the founder of Clare College, Cambridge (originally University Hall.)

Clare John. Born at Helpstone, near Peterborough, England, July 13, 1793: died at Northampton, England, May 20, 1864. An English poet, son of a poor laborer: surnamed "The Northamptonshire Peasant Poet." He wrote "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery" (1820), "The Village Minstrel" (1821), "Shepherd's Calendar" (1827), and "The Rural Muse" (1835).

Clare, Richard de, or **Richard Strongbow.** Died 1176. The second Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. In May, 1170, he went to Ireland with a strong force to aid Dermot, king of Leinster, who had been driven from his kingdom, and captured Waterford and Dublin. He married Eva, daughter of Dermot, and became governor of Ireland in 1173.

Clare, Richard de. Born Aug. 4, 1222: died near Canterbury, July 15, 1262. A powerful English noble, eighth Earl of Clare, also Earl of Hertford and Earl of Gloucester.

Clare College. A college of the University of Cambridge, founded as University Hall in 1326, and refounded (as Clare Hall) in 1359 by Elizabeth de Clare (or de Burgh). The college buildings were begun in 1638.

Clare Island. A small island on the west coast of Ireland. It lies at the entrance of Clew Bay, and forms part of the county of Mayo.

Claremont (klãr'mont). A manufacturing town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut River 45 miles northwest of Concord. Population (1890), 5,565.

Claremont. A palace at Esher, Surrey, England, about 14 miles southwest of London, built by Lord Clive in 1768. It was the residence of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (later king of the Belgians) and Princess Charlotte, and of Louis Philippe 1848–50.

Clarence (klar'ęns), **Dukes of.** [ME. *Clarence*, from OF. *Clarence*; said to be from the MGr. Κλαρέντζα (It. *Chiarenza*), a once important port in Peloponnesus, which gave his ducal title to the eldest son of the Prince of Achaia, and to have come into England through Philippa, wife of Edward III. It was first given to Lionel, second son of Edward III. (*Chambers*.)] See *Plantagenet*, and *William IV*.

Clarence, Fitzroy. One of the pseudonyms of William Makepeace Thackeray.

Clarence Strait. A channel between Alaska and Prince of Wales Island. Length, 100 miles.

Clarendon (klar'ęn-dǫn), **Earls of.** See *Hyde* and *Villiers*.

Clarendon. A hunting-lodge near Salisbury, England, which gave its name to the Constitutions of Clarendon. See *Clarendon, Constitutions of*.

Clarendon, Assize of. An English ordinance issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes in the administration of justice.

Clarendon, Constitutions of. Ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon in 1164, with a view to fixing the limits between the jurisdiction of the civil and ecclesiastical courts, and to abolishing abuses due to the encroachments of the Vatican. They provide that "disputes about advowsons and presentations shall be tried by the King's Court; that criminous clerks shall be tried by the king's courts, unless the justice sends the case to the ecclesiastical courts, and clerks thus convicted shall be punished as laymen; that no clergyman shall quit the realm without the consent of the king; that appeals from ecclesiastical courts shall go to the king, and, unless he consents that they shall go further, the disputes are to be terminated by his order in the court of the archbishop; that no tenant-in-chief or minister of the king shall be excommunicated without the consent of the king; that clergy shall hold their lands as tenants-in-chief, and perform all duties and attend the king's Court with the other tenants-in-chief; that elections of archbishops, bishops, and abbots shall take place by order of the king in the king's chapel, and that the man elected shall do homage for his lands before he is consecrated; and that sons of villeins shall not be consecrated without the consent of their lords." (*Acland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. History, p. 30.)

Clarendon, Council of. A council held in 1164. It was occasioned by the opposition of Thomas Becket to the ecclesiastical policy of Henry II., and comprised the king, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, eleven bishops, forty of the higher nobility, and numerous barons. It enacted the so-called "Constitutions of Clarendon," "a sort of code or concordat, in sixteen chapters, which included not merely a system of definite rules to regulate the disposal of the criminal clergy" (the principal point at issue) "but a method of proceeding by which all quarrels that arose between the clergy and laity might be satisfactorily heard and determined." (*Stubbs*, Early Plantagenets).

Clarendon Press. A printing establishment in Oxford, England, in which the university has the preponderating influence. It was founded partly with profits from the copyright of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

Clarens (klä-roṅ'). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva near its eastern extremity, northwest of Montreux. It is famous as the scene of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse."

Claretie (klär-tē'), **Arsène Arnaud,** called **Jules.** Born at Limoges, France, Dec. 3, 1840. A French novelist and journalist. He was in turn war correspondent and dramatic critic, and was appointed director of the Théâtre Français on the death of M.

[illegible]. He was war correspondent of the "Rappel" and the "Opinion Nationale" in 1870-71, and wrote several books on the war. He became a member of the Academy in 1888. His works include "Un assassin" or "Robert Burat" (1866), "Monsieur le Ministre" (1882), "Le Prince Zilah" (1884), "Puyjoli" (1890), and other volumes.

Clari (klä′rē), **Giovanni Carlo Maria.** Born at Pisa, Italy, 1669: died probably about 1745. An Italian composer. His chief work is a collection of vocal duets and trios (1720).

Clari. An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris, Dec. 9, 1828.

Clari, the Maid of Milan. An opera by Sir Henry Bishop, brought out May 8, 1823. In it "Home, Sweet Home" (words by John Howard Payne) was first introduced.

Claribel (klar′i-bel). [L. *clarus*, bright, and *bellus*, fair.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the chosen bride of Phaon. She is traduced by Philemon. Phaon slays her, and, finding how he has been deceived, poisons Philemon. ii. 4.

Claribel, Sir. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," one of four knights who had a fray about the false Florimel. Britomart fights with them, and the combat is "stinted" by Prince Arthur. iv. 9.

Clarice (klar′is: F. pron. klä-rēs′; It. pron. klä-rē′che). [F. for *Clarissa*.] The sister of Huon of Bordeaux in the early French and Italian romances. She marries Rinaldo.

Clariden (klä-rē′den), or **Glariden** (glä-), **Pass.** A glacier pass in the Swiss Alps, leading from the Maderaner Thal to Stachelberg in Glarus. Elevation, 9,843 feet.

Claridiana (kla-rid-i-an′ä). 1. One of the principal characters in "The Mirror of Knighthood." After much turmoil and fighting she marries the Knight of the Sun who was also loved by "the fair Lindabrides."

2. The enchanted queen in Mendoza's Spanish play "Querer Por Solo Querer" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), translated by Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Claridoro (klar-i-dō′rō). The rival of Felisbravo in Mendoza's Spanish play "Querer Por Solo Querer" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), translated by Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Clarin (klar′in), or **Clarinda** (kla-rin′dä). The trusted handmaid of Queen Radigund in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," v. 5. She betrays her mistress, seeking to divide her from Artegal.

Clarinda (kla-rin′dä). 1. Waiting-woman to Carmola in Massinger's play "The Maid of Honour."—2. In Fletcher's "Lover's Progress," the adroit and unscrupulous waiting-woman of Calista.—3. In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Virtuoso," a niece of the Virtuoso, in love with Longvil.—4. The principal female character in Mrs. Centlivre's play "The Beau's Duel," in love with Colonel Manly.—5. The niece of Sir Solomon Sadlife in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant." She "blows cold and hot" upon the passion of Clerimont.

Clarington (klar′ing-ton), **Sir Arthur.** A profligate, heartless, and avaricious wretch in "The Witch of Edmonton," by Dekker, Ford, and others.

Clarissa (kla-ris′ä). The wife of Gripe the money-scrivener in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy." She is a sparkling, luxurious woman with a great admiration for the nobility and gentry.

Clarissa Harlowe (kla-ris′ä här′lō). A novel by Samuel Richardson (published 1748): so called from the name of its heroine.

Clarisses (klä-rēs′), **Les.** A religious sisterhood of the order of Sainte-Claire, founded in 1212.

Clark (klärk), **Abraham.** [The surnames *Clark*, [illegible], [illegible], *Clarke* are from *clark*, *clerk*, a learned man, a writer, a reader.] Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726: died at Rahway, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794. An American patriot, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Clark, Alvan. Born at Ashfield, Mass., March 8, 1808: died at Cambridgeport, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887. An American optician, famous as a manufacturer of telescopes at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. [illegible] Observatory (36 inches), and others.

Clark, Sir **Andrew.** Born Oct. 28, 1826: died Nov. 6, 1893. An eminent Scotch physician. He practised in London.

Clark, or **Clarke, George Rogers.** Born in Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752: died at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1818. An American general in the wars against the Indians 1777-82.

Clark, Sir **James.** Born at Cullen, Banffshire, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1788: died at Bagshot Park, England, June 29, 1870. A British physician. He was physician in ordinary to the queen from 1837. He wrote "The Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases" (1829), "Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption" (1835), etc.

Clark, Lewis Gaylord. Born at Otisco, N. Y., 1810: died at Piermont, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1873. An American journalist. He was editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine" 1834-59.

Clark, Rev. T. The pseudonym of John Galt.

Clark University. A non-sectarian institution opened at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1887. It was named for Jonas Clark, its founder, and is intended rather for the promotion of research than for ordinary collegiate education.

Clark, or **Clarke, William.** Born in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1770: died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838. An American commander and explorer, brother of G. R. Clark. He was associated with Lewis in the command of an exploring expedition from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia, 1804-06. He was governor of Missouri Territory 1813-21 and was superintendent of Indian affairs in St. Louis till his death.

Clark, William George. Born March, 1821: died at York, England, Nov. 6, 1878. An English scholar, a graduate of Cambridge, and fellow and tutor of Trinity College. He was the editor, with Mr. Glover (Vol. I.) and Mr. Aldis Wright, of the "Cambridge" Shakspere (1863-66), and, with Mr. Wright, of the "Globe" Shakspere, and author of works of travel ("Gazpacho," "The Peloponnesus," etc.) and of poems, "A Scale of Lyrics," etc.

Clark, William Tierney. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 23, 1783: died Sept. 22, 1852. A noted English civil engineer. He was the builder of the old Hammersmith suspension-bridge (taken down 1885), and of the suspension-bridge over the Danube, uniting Pest and Buda (built 1839-49).

Clark, Willis Gaylord. Born at Otisco, N. Y., 1810: died June 12, 1841. An American poet and journalist, twin brother of L. G. Clark. He wrote "Ollapodiana" for the "Knickerbocker" (published 1844).

Clarke (klärk), **Adam.** Born at Moybeg, Londonderry County, Ireland, about 1762: died at London, Aug. 26, 1832. An eminent British Wesleyan clergyman and biblical scholar. He wrote "Commentary on the Holy Bible" (1810-26), etc. From 1808 to 1818 he was occupied in editing Rymer's "Fœdera."

Clarke, Sir **Alured.** Born about 1745: died at Llangollen, Wales, Sept. 16, 1832. An English soldier, appointed field-marshal on the accession of William IV. He served as lieutenant-colonel under Howe in New York 1776, succeeded John Burgoyne as inspector-general of the Hessian troops, was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica 1782-90, was stationed at Quebec 1791-95, went to India in 1795, took part in the capture of Cape Colony in Sept. of the same year, and succeeded Sir Robert Abercromby as commander-in-chief in India May 17, 1798.

Clarke, Charles Cowden. Born at Enfield, near London, Dec. 15, 1787: died at Genoa, Italy, March 13, 1877. An English man of letters, publisher (a partner of Alfred Novello) and lecturer on Shakspere and other dramatic poets. He married Mary Victoria, daughter of Vincent Novello, July, 1828. He began to lecture on Shakspere, Chaucer, and other poets and dramatists in 1834, and continued this career until 1856. He was the author of "Tales from Chaucer" (1833), "Riches of Chaucer" (1835), "Shakspere Characters" (1863), "Molière Characters" (1865), etc., and joint author with his wife of the "Shakespeare Key, unlocking the Treasures of his Style, etc." (1879), edition of Shakspere, "Recollections of Writers" (1878), etc.

Clarke, Mrs. (**Mary Victoria Novello,** usually known as Mrs. **Cowden Clarke**). Born at London, June 22, 1809. An English Shaksperian scholar and author, wife of C. C. Clarke. She has published "The Complete Concordance to Shakspere," [illegible] which was completed after [illegible] labor [illegible]

Clarke, Edward Daniel. Born at Willingdon, Sussex, England, June 5, 1769: died at London, March 9, 1822. An English traveler and mineralogist, appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1808, [illegible] 1817. [illegible] Museum.

Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume, Comte d'Hunebourg, Duc de Feltre. Born at Landrecies, Nord, France, Oct. 17, 1765: died at Neuviller, France, Oct. 28, 1818. A marshal of France, minister of war 1815-17.

Clarke, Hyde. Born at London, Dec. 14, 1815: died Dec. 22, 1878. An English engineer and philologist. His works include "A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language" (1853), and numerous philological and ethnological treatises.

Clarke, James Freeman. Born at Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810: died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 8, 1888. An American Unitarian clergyman, theologian, and miscellaneous author. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, preached at Louisville, Kentucky, 1833-40, and founded at Boston in 1841 the Church of the Disciples, of which he was pastor until his death. His works include "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness" (1852), "Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854), "Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors" (1866), "Ten Great Religions" (1871), etc.

Clarke, John. Born in Bedfordshire, England, Oct. 8, 1609: died at Newport, R. I., April 20, 1676. An English physician, one of the founders of Rhode Island. He was driven from Massachusetts in 1638, and was one of the purchasers of Aquidneck (Rhode Island) from the Indians. In 1639 he was one of the founders of Newport, where he became pastor of the Baptist church founded in 1644. He occupied various positions of trust in the colony.

Clarke, John Sleeper (real name **John Clarke Sleeper**). Born at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1833 (1835?). An American comedian. He made his first appearance in Boston in 1851. He married Asia, daughter of Junius Booth, in 1859. In 1864 he undertook the management of the Winter Garden Theater with William Stuart and Edwin Booth: this he gave up in 1867. In 1863, with Edwin Booth, he bought the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. In 1866 they obtained the lease of the Boston Theater. In Oct., 1867, he appeared in London, where, with brief interruptions, he has remained. In 1872 he became proprietor of the Charing Cross Theater, afterward managing the Haymarket. His Doctor Pangloss, Ollapod, Major Wellington de Boots, and Salem Scudder have been successful.

Clarke, MacDonald. Born at New London, Conn., June 18, 1798: died at New York, March 5, 1842. An American poet, called, on account of his eccentricities, "The Mad Poet." A number of collections of his poems have been published, including "A Review of the Eve of Eternity, and other Poems" (1820), "The Elixir of Moonshine, by the Mad Poet" (1822), "The Gossip" (1825), "Poetic Sketches" (1826), "The Belles of Broadway" (1833), and "Poems" (1836).

Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hyslop. Born at Kensington, London, April 24, 1846: died at Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 2, 1881. An Australian journalist and novelist. He went to Victoria in 1863. His principal work, a novel, "For the Term of his Natural Life," was published in 1874.

Clarke, Mary Anne. Born at London in 1776: died at Boulogne, June 21, 1852. An English woman of obscure origin, mistress of the Duke of York. She became notorious from the public scandals which grew out of her connection with the duke. She wrote "The Rival Princes" (the dukes of York and Kent). She was condemned to nine months' imprisonment for libel in 1813. After 1815 she lived in Paris.

Clarke, Samuel. Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 11, 1675: died at London, May 17, 1729. A celebrated English divine and metaphysical writer, son of an alderman of Norwich. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Caius College), and was successively rector of Drayton, near Norwich; of St. Bennet's, London, in 1706; and of St. James's, Westminster, in 1709. He was also one of the chaplains of Queen Anne. His most celebrated work is his "Boyle Lectures" (1704-05), published as "A Discourse concerning the Being and Attributes of God, the Obligations of Natural Religion, and the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation, in answer to Mr. Hobbes, Spinoza, etc." His metaphysical argument for the existence of God is especially famous, and he also holds a high place in the history of the science of ethics.

Clarke, William. See *Clark*.

Clarke's River, or **Clarke's Fork** of the Columbia River. [Named for Captain William Clarke.] A river in Montana, Idaho, and Washington, formed by the Bitter Root and Flathead rivers near the Horse Plain, Montana. It joins the Columbia in lat. 49° 3′ N. Total length, including head stream, about 700 miles.

Clarke-Whitfeld. See *Whitfeld*.

Clarkson (klärk′son), **Thomas.** Born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, March 28, 1760: died at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, England, Sept. 26, 1846. An English abolitionist, occupied as pamphleteer and agitator 1786-1794. He wrote a "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade" (1808), etc.

Classis (klas′is). [L.] See the quotation.

> The town of Ravenna was already three miles distant from the sea (no doubt owing to a previous alteration of the coast line) but here Augustus improved the then existing harbour, to which he gave the appropriate name of *Classis*, and connected it with the old town by a causeway, about which clustered another intermediate town called *Cæsarea*. Classis, then, in the days of the Roman emperors was a busy port and arsenal. Wapping and Chat-

ham combined – capable of affording anchorage to 250 vessels, resounding with all the noises of men "whose cry is in their ships." Go to it now, and you find one of the loneliest of all lonely moors, not a house, scarcely a cottage in sight: only the glorious church of San Apollinare in Classe, which, reared in the sixth century by command of Justinian, still stands, though the bases of its columns are green with damp, yet rich in the untaded beauty of its mosaics. *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 435.

Clatsop (klat′sop). A tribe of the Lower Chinook division of North American Indians. They formerly lived at Cape Adams, on the south side of Columbia River, Oregon, up that river to Tongue Point, and southward, along the Pacific coast, nearly to Tillamook Head, Oregon. There are still a few survivors residing about six miles above the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, and also a few on the Grande Ronde reservation in the same State. See *Chinookan*.

Claude (klâd; F. pron. klōd), **Jean.** [F. *Claude*, from L. *Claudius*.] Born at La Sauvetat, near Agen, France, 1619: died at The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 13, 1687. A celebrated French Protestant clergyman and controversialist. He was pastor of La Treyne, then at Saint-Affrique, and then at Nîmes where he was also professor of theology, and in 1661 was prohibited from exercising his ecclesiastical functions. In 1662 he was appointed pastor and professor of theology at Montauban, but was suspended in 1666. He retired to Holland on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His chief work is a "Defense de la reformation" (1673).

Claude d'Abbeville (klōd däb-vēl′). Died at Rouen, 1616. A French Capuchin, a native of Abbeville. From 1612 to 1614 he was a missionary in the French colony of Maranhao, in Brazil. His "Histoire de la mission des peres Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan" (Paris, 1614) is of great historical and ethnological value. It is now very rare. There is a modern Portuguese translation (Maranhao, 1874).

Claude Lorrain (klâd lo-rān′; F. pron. klōd lo-raṅ′) (real name, **Claude Gelée** or **Gellée**). Born at Chamagne, Vosges, France, 1600: died at Rome, Nov. 21, 1682. A celebrated French landscape-painter. Taken in 1613 to Rome by a relative, he went thence to Naples, where he spent two years as a pupil of Godfrey Wals, a painter from Cologne. From 1619 to 1625 he lived in Rome, working as an apprentice and valet to Agostino Tassi, who was employed by the Cardinal di Montalto to decorate his palace. After this he returned to Lorraine by Venice and the Tyrol. At Nancy he found employment in decorating the Chapelle des Carmes, for Duke Charles III., with figures and architectural ornaments, until the middle of the year 1627, when he returned to Rome to remain for the rest of his life. By 1634 Claude had become a celebrity in Rome, and had painted many pictures. The "Liber Veritatis," a collection of two hundred outline drawings of his paintings (later engraved and published) was begun about 1634 and finished March 25, 1675. The "Claude Lorrain mirror" is so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to his pictures.

Claudet (klō-dā′), **Antoine François Jean.** Born at Lyons, France, Aug. 12, 1797: died at London, Dec. 27, 1867. A French photographer, resident in London after 1829: noted for his improvements and inventions in photographic apparatus and processes.

Claudia (klâ′di-ä). [L., fem. of *Claudius*.] A common Roman female name.

Claudia gens (klâ′di-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian and patrician clan or house. The patrician Claudii were of Sabine origin, and came to Rome 504 B. C. Their surnames were Cæcus, Caudex, Centho, Crassus, Pulcher, Regillensis, and Sabinus. The surnames of the plebeian Claudii were Asellus, Canina, Centumalus, Cicero, Flamen, and Marcellus.

Claudian (klâ′di-an). See *Claudianus*.

Claudianus (klâ-di-ā′nus), **Claudius.** Born at Alexandria, Egypt, probably about 365 A. D.: died about 408 (?). A noted Latin poet. He was the panegyrist of Stilicho, Theodosius, Honorius, and others. He wrote panegyrics, epithalamia, "De raptu Proserpinæ," etc.

Claudia Quinta (klâ′di-ä kwin′tä). In Roman legend, a woman, probably the sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher. In 206 B. C., when the ship conveying the image of Cybele stuck fast in a shallow at the mouth of the Tiber and the soothsayers announced that only a chaste woman could move it, she cleared herself from an accusation of incontinency by stepping forward from among the matrons who had accompanied Scipio to receive the image, and towing the vessel to Rome.

Claudio (klâ′di-ō). 1. A young Florentine in love with Hero, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." He falls too easily into belief in Hero's dishonor.—2. The lover of Juliet in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure." According to an old law, newly put in force, he is about to be executed for his intercourse with her, though he considers himself her husband. He is saved by his sister Isabella.

Claudius (klâ′di-us) **I.** (**Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus**). [L., 'lame': It., Sp. *Claudio*, F. *Claude*.] Born at Lugdunum, Gaul, Aug. 1, 10 B. C.: died 54 A. D. Emperor of Rome 41–54. He was the grandson of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, who afterward married Augustus, and son of Drusus and Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony. Being feeble in mind and body, he was excluded from public affairs by his predecessor, although the empty honor of a consulship was bestowed on him in 37 by his nephew Caligula, on whose murder in 41 he was proclaimed emperor by the pretorian guards. Naturally of a mild and amiable disposition, his accession was signalized by acts of clemency and justice, which, however, under the influence of his third wife, the infamous Valeria Messalina, and his favorites, the freedmen Narcissus Pallas, and others, were subsequently obscured by cruelty and bloodshed. He visited Britain in 43. In 49, after the execution of Messalina, who, during his absence at Ostia, had contracted a public marriage with Caius Silius, he married his niece Agrippina the younger. She persuaded him to set aside his own son Britannicus, and to adopt her son by a former marriage, L. Domitius, as his successor. Repenting of this step soon after, he was poisoned by Agrippina, and L. Domitius ascended the throne under the name of Nero. The famous Claudian aqueduct in Rome is named for him.

Claudius II. (**Marcus Aurelius Claudius**, surnamed **Gothicus**). Born in Dardania or Illyria, 214: died at Sirmium, Pannonia, 270 A. D. Emperor of Rome 268–270. He defeated the Alamanni in northern Italy in 268, and defeated the Goths near Naïssus, Mœsia, in 269.

Claudius. 1. The King of Denmark and uncle of Hamlet in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet."—2. A servant of Brutus in Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar."

Claudius, Appius, surnamed **Cæcus** ('the Blind'). Died after 280 B. C. A Roman statesman. He was censor 312–308, and consul 307 and 296. He commenced the Appian Way and completed the Appian aqueduct. From him Roman jurisprudence, oratory, grammar, and Latin prose date their beginning. He abolished the limitation of the full right of citizenship to landed proprietors.

Claudius (klou′dē-ös), **Matthias.** Born in Reinfeld, in Holstein, Aug. 15, 1740: died at Hamburg, Jan. 21, 1815. A German poet. He studied at Jena, and settled afterward in Wandsbeck, near Altona, where, under the name of Asmus, he published a weekly periodical, "Der Wandsbecker Bote." He was the author of numerous lyrics, some of which have become genuine folk-songs. A collection of his works with the title "Asmus omnia sua secum portans, oder Sammtliche Werke des Wandsbecker Boten" appeared at Hamburg 1775–1812.

Claudius Crassus (klâ′di-us kras′us), **Appius.** A Roman consul, decemvir 451–449 B. C.

Claudius Nero. See *Nero*.

Claudius of Turin. Died 839. A bishop of Turin. He was a Spaniard by birth, was a pupil of Felix of Urgel, and was appointed bishop of Turin by Louis le Debonnaire in 820. He denied that the monastic vow possessed any peculiar merit, that Rome was the special seat of penitence and absolution, and that any special power of loosing and binding had been given to Peter, and rejected the worship of images and relics. Author of "Apologeticum atque Rescriptum adversus Theutmirum Abbatem," no copy of which is now known to exist.

Claudius Pulcher (klâ′di-us pul′kėr), **Appius.** Died in Eubœa, 46 B. C. A Roman politician, brother of the demagogue Clodius.

Claus (klâz), **Santa.** See *Nicholas, Saint*.

Clausel (klō-zel′), **Bertrand,** Comte. Born at Mirepoix, Ariège, France, Dec. 12, 1772: died at Secourieu, near Toulouse, France, April 21, 1842. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, especially in Spain 1810–1813, and was governor-general of Algeria 1835–37.

Clausen (klou′zen), **Henrik Nikolai.** Born at Maribo, Denmark, April 22, 1793: died at Copenhagen, March 28, 1877. A Danish theologian. He was professor of theology at Copenhagen 1822–76, and state councilor 1848–51. His works include "Katholicismens og Protestantismens Kirkeforfatning, Lære og Ritus" (1825, "Church Organization, Doctrine, and Ritual of Catholicism and Protestantism"), etc.

Clausenburg. See *Klausenburg*.

Clausewitz (klou′ze-vits), **Karl von.** Born at Burg, Prussia, June 1, 1780: died at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1831. A Prussian officer and military writer. He wrote "Übersicht des Feldzugs von 1813," etc. (1814), "Hinterlassene Werke" (1832–37, including "Vom Kriege," "Der Feldzug von 1796 in Italien," etc.).

Clausius (klou′zē-ös), **Rudolf Julius Emanuel.** Born at Köslin, Pomerania, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1822: died at Bonn, Aug. 24, 1888. A celebrated German physicist. He became professor of physics in the University of Bonn in 1869, a post which he retained until his death. Author of "Die mechanische Wärmetheorie" (2d ed. 1876–91), "Über das Wesen der Wärme" (1857), and "Die Potentialfunktion und das Potential" (1859).

Clausthal, or **Klausthal** (klous′täl). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz Mountains 44 miles southeast of Hannover. It is noted for its silver and lead mines, and is the seat of the mining authorities of the region. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Claveret (klav-rā′), **Jean.** Born at Orléans, 1590: died 1666. A French poet, chiefly noted as an adversary and would-be rival of Corneille. He wrote a "Lettre contre le sieur Corneille, soi-disant auteur du Cid," etc.

Claverhouse, John Graham of. See *Graham, John*.

Clavière (klä-vyãr′), **Etienne.** Born at Geneva, Jan. 27, 1735: died Dec. 8, 1793. A Revolutionary politician and financier, French minister of finance in 1792. He was identified with the Girondins, and on their fall was accused and arrested and brought before the Revolutionary tribunal. He committed suicide in prison.

Clavigero (klä-vē-Hä′rō), **Francisco Xavier** (**Saverio**). Born at Vera Cruz, 1731: died at Bologna, Italy, 1787. A Mexican Jesuit historian. He taught rhetoric and philosophy in the principal Jesuit colleges of Mexico, and after the expulsion of his order (1767) founded an academy at Bologna. His "Storia Antica del Messico" (Cesena, 1780) includes the Aztec period of Mexican history and the conquest, and had an immediate and wide success. It was translated into various languages. His "Storia della California" was published after his death (Venice, 1789).

Clavigo (klä-vē′gō). A tragedy by Goethe, published June 1, 1774. See *Clavijo y Fajardo, José*.

Clavijo, Don. An accomplished cavalier in "Don Quixote," who was metamorphosed into a crocodile and was disenchanted by Don Quixote.

Clavijo, Ruy Gonzalez de. Born at Madrid: died at Madrid, 1412. A Spanish diplomat and traveler in the Orient, ambassador of Henry III. of Castile to Tamerlane 1403–06. He wrote "Historia del gran Tamerlan é Itinerario," etc. (printed 1582).

Clavijo y Fajardo (klä-vē′Hō ē fä-Här′dō), **José.** Born in the Canary Islands about 1730: died at Madrid, 1806. A Spanish official (curator of the royal archives), journalist, and translator of Buffon. He is known chiefly from his quarrel (1764) with Beaumarchais on account of the latter's sister. He was forced to sign an acknowledgment of wrong-doing which cost him his honor and his official position. He was made the subject of a tragedy by Goethe. See *Beaumarchais*.

Clavileño (klä-vē-lān′yō), **El Alígero.** [Sp., 'the winged pin- (or peg-) timber.'] The wooden horse used by Don Quixote. It was managed by a wooden pin in its forehead.

Clay (klā), **Cassius Marcellus.** Born in Madison County, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. An American politician, son of General Green Clay. He was an antislavery advocate, and United States minister to Russia 1861–62 and 1863–69.

Clay, Clement Claiborne. Born in Madison County, Ala., 1819: died near Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882. An American politician. He was United States senator from Alabama 1854–61, and a Confederate senator and secret agent.

Clay, Green. Born in Powhatan County, Va., Aug. 14, 1757: died Oct. 31, 1826. An American general. He defended Fort Meigs against a British force in 1813.

Clay, Henry. Born in Hanover County, near Richmond, Va., April 12, 1777: died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. A celebrated American statesman and orator. He was United States senator from Kentucky 1806–07 and 1810–11; was member of Congress from Kentucky 1811–21 and 1823–25 (serving as speaker 1811–14, 1815–20, and 1823–25); was peace commissioner at Ghent in 1814; was candidate for the Presidency in 1824; was secretary of state 1825–29; was United States senator 1831–42 and 1849–52; was Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1832 and 1844; was the chief designer of the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, and of the compromise of 1850; and was the author of the compromise tariff of 1833. Complete works, with biography, edited by Colton (1857).

Clay, James. Born at London, 1805: died at Brighton, England, 1873. An English authority on whist, author of "A Treatise on the Game of Whist by J. C.," affixed to Baldwin's "Laws of Short Whist" (1864). He was a member of Parliament from 1847 until 1873.

Clayborne, William. See *Claiborne*.

Clay Cross (klā krôs). A coal- and iron-mining center in Derbyshire, England, about 4 miles south of Chesterfield.

Claypole (klā′pōl), **Noah.** Mr. Sowerberry's apprentice, a charity boy and afterward a thief, a character in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He marries Charlotte, Mrs. Sowerberry's servant.

Clays (klās), **Paul Jean.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, Nov. 27, 1819. A Belgian marine-painter. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1883.

Clayton (klā′ton), **John.** Born at Fulham, England, 1693: died in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1773. An English-American botanist. The genus *Claytonia* was named in his honor.

Clayton, John Middleton. Born at Dagsborough, Sussex County, Del., July 24, 1796: died at Dover, Del., Nov. 9, 1856. An American politician. He was United States [illegible] ware 1829–[illegible], 1845–[illegible], and 185[illegible] [illegible] 1849–50 he negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton treaty.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. See *Bulwer-Clayton Treaty*.

Clazomenæ (kla-zom′e-nē). [illegible] An ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated about 20 miles southwest of Smyrna, near the modern Vurla. It was the birthplace of Anaxagoras.

Cléante (klā-oṅt'). [F.] **1.** The lover of Angélique in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire."—**2.** The brother-in-law of Orgon, and brother of Elmire, in Molière's "Tartufe." He is as genuinely good as Tartufe is hypocritical.—**3.** The son of Harpagon in Molière's "L'Avare." He is in love with Mariane.

Cleanthe (klē-an'thē). The sister of Siphax in Fletcher's "Mad Lover."

Cleanthes (klē-an'thēz). [Gr. Κλεάνθης.] Born at Assos, Asia Minor, about 300 B.C.: died at Athens about 220. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple and the successor of Zeno.

Cleanthes. 1. The friend of Cleomenes, and captain of Ptolemy's guard, in Dryden's tragedy "Cleomenes."—**2.** The son of Leonides in "The Old Law," a play by Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley: a model of filial piety and tenderness.

Cleanthis (klē-an'this). A waiting-woman to Alcmena, and wife of Sosia, in Molière's "Amphitryon."

Clear (klēr), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Ireland, situated on the island of Clear in lat. 51° 26′ N., long. 9° 29′ W.

Clearchus (klē-är'kus). [Gr. Κλέαρχος.] Born at Sparta: executed by Artaxerxes, 401 B. C. A Lacedæmonian general. He fought under Mindarus at the battle of Cyzicus 410. In 408 his tyrannous conduct as harmost during the siege of Byzantium by the Athenians led to the surrender of the city by the inhabitants during his absence in Asia, whither he had gone to collect a force to raise the siege. In 406 he fought under Callicratidas at the battle of Arginusæ. After the Peloponnesian war he persuaded the ephor to send him as general to Thrace to protect the Greeks against the natives, and, having proceeded thither in spite of an order for his recall which overtook him on the way, was condemned to death. Defeated by a force sent against him under Panthoedes, he fled to Cyrus the Younger, under whom he commanded a body of Greek mercenaries in the expedition against Artaxerxes, 401. After the battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, he was treacherously seized, with four other Grecian generals, by Tissaphernes at a conference, and sent to Artaxerxes, who ordered them to be put to death. The surviving Greeks, however, having chosen new generals accomplished the famous retreat known as the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." See *Xenophon, Anabasis.*

Cleaveland. See *Cleveland.*

Cleaveland (klēv'land), **Parker.** Born at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 15, 1780: died at Brunswick, Maine, Oct. 15, 1858. An American mineralogist. He was professor in Bowdoin College (Maine) 1805–58. He wrote "Mineralogy and Geology" (1816), etc.

Cleaver (klē'vėr), **Fanny.** A deformed little dolls' dressmaker, called "Jenny Wren," in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." "My back's bad and my legs are queer," is her frequent excuse, and she always describes herself with dignity as "the person of the house."

Cleef (klāf), **Jan van.** Born at Venlo, Netherlands, 1646: died at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 18, 1716. A Flemish painter.

Cleef (klāf), or **Cleve, Joost** or **Joas van.** Born at Antwerp about 1479: died about 1540. A Flemish portrait painter, surnamed "Zotte" ("crazy"). He died insane.

Cleishbotham (klēsh'boтн-am), **Jedediah.** The assumed compiler of the "Tales of My Landlord," by Walter Scott. A "Peter Pattieson" is credited with the authorship.

Cleisthenes (klīs'the-nēz), or **Clisthenes** (klis'the-nēz). [Gr. Κλεισθένης.] An Athenian politician, son of Megacles, and grandson of Cleisthenes of Sicyon. He developed in a democratic spirit the constitution of Solon (adopted [illegible] B. C.) by [illegible] tribes with a view to break[illegible] of the landowning aristocracy, the [illegible] contiguous demes or [illegible] scattered about the [illegible] with those of other tribes. He [illegible] the aristocratic [illegible] under Cleomenes, but [illegible] the populace which compelled the Spartans to withdraw and sent Isagoras into exile. He is said to have established the ostracism, or power of the sovereign popular assembly to decree, without process of law, by means of a secret ballot, the [illegible] the public liberty.

Cleland (klē'land), **John.** Born 1709: died Jan. 23, 1789. [illegible]

Clelia (klē'li-ä), or **Clélie** [illegible] Mademoiselle de Scudéry, [illegible] named from its heroine.

Clémenceau (klā-moṅ-sō'), **Eugène.** Born at Mouilleron-en-Pareds, Vendée, France, Sept. 28, 1841. A French radical politician. He studied medicine in Paris, entered the National Assembly in 1871, became president of the municipal council of Paris in 1875 and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. In 1887 he declined an invitation to form a ministry. He suffered in the general wreck of French politicians caused by the Panama scandal in 1892, and failed of reelection in 1893.

Clemens Alexandrinus. See *Clement of Alexandria.*

Clemens (klem'enz), **Samuel Langhorne:** pseudonym **Mark Twain.** Born at Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835. A noted American humorist. He was apprenticed to a printer at the age of thirteen; became a pilot on the Mississippi in 1851; went to Nevada in 1861, and became city editor of the "Enterprise" in Virginia City in 1862; removed to San Francisco in 1865; visited the Sandwich Islands in 1866; and traveled in Europe and the East in 1867. He resides in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1884 he established at New York the publishing-house of C. L. Webster and Co. His works include "The Innocents Abroad" (1869), "Roughing It" (1872), "A Tramp Abroad" (1880), "Jumping Frog, etc." (1867), "The Gilded Age," conjointly with C. D. Warner (1873: this has been successfully dramatized), "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1876), "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1884), "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" (1889), etc.

Clement (klem'ent) **I.,** Saint: also called **Clemens Romanus** (klem'enz rō-mā'nus) ("the Roman"). [L. *Clemens*, merciful, mild; It. Sp. *Clemente*, F. *Clément*, G. *Clemens*.] Lived in the 1st century A. D.: died probably about 100. A bishop of Rome: according to the common tradition, the third bishop of Rome after St. Peter. Nothing is known with certainty concerning his personal history, except that he was a prominent presbyter of the Christian congregation at Rome immediately after the apostolical age. He is by some identified with the Clement mentioned by Paul in Phil. iv. 3 as his fellow-laborer, by others with the consul Flavius Clemens who was put to death by Domitian on a charge of atheism. Tradition has reckoned him among the martyrs; but according to Eusebius and Jerome, he died a natural death in the third year of the reign of Trajan. Numerous writings, most of which are evidently spurious, have been attributed to him. The most celebrated among these are two "Epistles to the Corinthians," which were held in the greatest esteem by the early Christians. They disappeared from the Western Church after the 5th century, and were rediscovered in the Codex Alexandrinus (a present from Cyrillus Lucaris to Charles I.) by Patricius Junius (Patrick Young), who published them at Oxford in 1633. Another MS. was discovered by Philotheos Bryennios in the convent library of the patriarch of Jerusalem, and published in 1875.

Clement II. (**Suidgar**). Died at Pesaro, Italy, Oct. 9, 1047. Pope 1046–47.

Clement III. (**Guibert**). Died at Ravenna, Italy, 1100. An archbishop of Ravenna, elected pope (antipope), through the influence of the emperor Henry IV., in 1080. After having been expelled from Rome, he made his submission to Paschal II. in 1099.

Clement III. (**Paolo Scolari**). Born at Rome. Died March, 1191. Pope 1187–91. He preached the third Crusade against the Saracens, who under Saladin had retaken Jerusalem, Oct. 3, 1187.

Clement IV. (**Guy Foulques**). Born at St. Gilles on the Rhone, France: died at Viterbo, Italy, Nov. 29, 1268. Pope 1265–68. He held a high position at the court of Louis IX., when the death of his wife led him to enter the church. He became bishop of Puy 1256, archbishop of Narbonne 1259, cardinal 1262, and was on a journey to England as papal legate when he was elevated to the see of Rome, 1265. He favored Charles of Anjou in his conquest of Naples which was ruled by Manfred, the illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II., and which had been granted to Charles by the preceding pontiff, Urban IV.

Clement V. (**Bertrand d'Agoust**). Born near Bordeaux, France, about 1264: died at Roquemaure, in Languedoc, France, April 20, 1314. Pope 1305–14. He was elected through the influence of Philip the [illegible] of France, to please whom he removed the papal residence to Avignon in 1309 and dissolved the order of Templars in [illegible].

Clement VI. (**Pierre Roger**). Born near Limoges, France, 1292: died at Villeneuve d'Avignon, France, Dec., 1352. Pope 1342–52. He [illegible] the jubilee to every fifty years and purchased Avignon in 1348. During his pontificate Cola di Rienzi attempted to re-establish the republic at Rome.

Clement VII. (Count **Robert of Geneva**). Born about 1342: died at Avignon, Sept., 1394. An antipope elected 1378 in opposition to Urban VI.

Clement VII. (**Giulio de' Medici**). Born at Florence about 1478: died at Rome, Sept., 1534. Pope 1523–34. [illegible] with France, Venice, and M[illegible] the emperor Charles V., [illegible] the troops of the [illegible] Henry VIII. [illegible] Catharine of Aragon.

Clement VIII. (**Ægidius Nuños**). Antipope 1424–29. He resigned in 1429, thus terminating the great Western schism.

Clement VIII. (**Ippolito Aldobrandini**). Born at Fano, Italy, 1536: died March 5, 1605. Pope 1592–1605. He absolved Henry IV. of France in 1595, and ordered a revised edition (the "Clementine") of the Vulgate in 1592.

Clement IX. (**Giulio Rospigliosi**). Born at Pistoja, Italy, 1600: died Dec. 9, 1669. Pope 1667–69. He mediated in 1668 the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between Louis XIV. and Spain, and the "Pax Clementina," which brought the Jansenist controversy to a temporary conclusion.

Clement X. (**Emilio Altieri**). Born at Rome, July 13, 1590: died July 22, 1676. Pope 1670–76. He was eighty years old at his election, and was completely under the influence of his relative Cardinal Paluzzi. During his pontificate commenced the controversy with Louis XIV. concerning the enjoyment, during vacancy, of episcopal revenues and benefices, and the right of appointment to such vacancies.

Clement XI. (**Giovanni Francesco Albani**). Born at Pesaro, Italy, July 22, 1649: died March 19, 1721. Pope 1700–21. He was at war with the emperor Joseph I. 1708–09, and published bulls directed against the Jansenists: "Vineam Domini" (1705) and "Unigenitus" (1713).

Clement XII. (**Lorenzo Corsini**). Born 1652: died Feb. 6, 1740. Pope 1730–40. He condemned the Freemasons in 1738.

Clement XIII. (**Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico**). Born at Venice, March, 1693: died Feb., 1769. Pope 1758–69. He was elected through the influence of the Jesuits, in whose favor he issued a bull on their expulsion from Portugal and France. In 1768 the French seized Avignon, and the Neapolitans Benevento.

Clement XIV. (**Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli**). Born at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, Italy, Oct. 31, 1705: died Sept. 22, 1774. Pope 1769–74. He suppressed the order of Jesuits by the brief "Dominus ac Redemptor noster" (1773), and founded the Clementine Museum at the Vatican.

Clément (klā-moṅ'), **François.** Born at Bèze, near Dijon, France, 1714: died March, 1793. A French historian, a Benedictine of Saint-Maur. He compiled from the tables of Maurice d'Antine the important chronological work "L'Art de vérifier les dates des faits historiques depuis la naissance de Jesus-Christ" (new revised and improved edition 1784–87).

Clément, Jacques, called **Clemens non Papa** to distinguish him from Pope Clement VII. Died before 1558. A once celebrated Flemish composer, principally of sacred music: chief chapel-master to the emperor Charles V.

Clément, Jacques. Born at Sorbon, Ardennes, France, about 1565: killed at St. Cloud, France, Aug. 1, 1589. A fanatical monk who assassinated Henry III., with the consent and aid of his religious superior and other members of the "League," Aug. 1, 1589. He was slain on the spot, and was honored as a martyr by the church.

Clément, Jean Pierre. Born at Draguignan, Var, France, June 2, 1809: died at Paris, Nov. 8, 1870. A French political economist and historian, member of the French Institute. His works include "Histoire de la vie et de l'administration de Colbert" (1846), "Le gouvernement de Louis XIV." (1848), "Jacques Cœur et Charles VII." (1853), etc.

Clement, Justice. A city magistrate in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."

Clement (klā'ment), **Knut Jungbohn.** Born in Amrum, Schleswig, Dec. 4, 1803: died at Bergen, N. J., Oct. 7, 1873. A Danish historian, resident in the United States after 1866. He wrote "Die nordgermanische Welt" (1840), "Die Lebens- und Leidensgeschichte der Friesen" (1845), etc.

Clement (klem'ent) **of Alexandria** (**Titus Flavius Clemens**). Born, probably at Athens, about 150 A. D.: died in Palestine about 220. A father of the primitive church, head of the catechetical school at Alexandria 190–203, and one of the most noted of the founders of the Alexandrian school of theology.

Clement of Rome. See *Clement I.*, Bishop of Rome.

Clementi (klā-men'tē), **Muzio.** Born at Rome, 1752: died at Evesham, near London, March 9, 1832. An Italian pianist and composer, resident in England after 1770. His principal work is a series of piano studies, "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1817).

Clementina (klem-en-tē'nä), **Lady.** An Italian lady passionately in love with Sir Charles Grandison, in Richardson's novel of that name. When she fears that her relatives will separate her from him, she takes the d[illegible] going mad. Sir Charles, however, marries Miss Byron.

Clement's Inn. An inn of court in London, situated at the entrance of Wych street, at the west of the New Law Courts. It was formerly intended for the use of patients who came to use the waters of St. Clement's Well which was near. Dugdale speaks of it as being in existence in the reign of Edward II. as an inn of chancery. Shakspere speaks of it as the home of "Master Shallow."

Clennell (klen'el), **Luke.** Born at Ulgham, near Morpeth, Northumberland, England, April 8, 1781: died Feb. 9, 1840. An English painter and wood-engraver, an apprentice and pupil of Thomas Bewick. His best known painting is the "Waterloo Charge." For many years before his death he was insane.

Cleobis (klē'ō-bis). [Gr. Κλέοβις.] See *Biton.*

Cleobulus (klē-ō-bū'lus). [Gr. Κλεόβουλος.] Born at Lindus, Rhodes: died probably after 560 B. C. One of the seven sages of Greece, the reputed author of various riddles and songs.

Cleofas (klē'ō-fas), **Don.** A high-spirited Spanish student in Le Sage's novel "Le diable boiteux." Asmodeus exhibits to him the fortunes of the inmates of the houses of Madrid by unroofing them. See *Asmodeus* and *Diable boiteux, Le.*

Cléomadès (klā-o-mä-dās'), **Adventures of.** An early French poem (about the end of the 13th century), also known as "Le cheval de fust" ("the Wooden Horse"), by Adenès le Roi. Its central incident is the introduction of a wooden horse, like that in the "Arabian Nights," which transports its rider whithersoever he wishes to go. The poem, notwithstanding its length (20,000 lines), enjoyed very great popularity.

Cleombrotus (klē-om'bro-tus) **I.** [Gr. Κλεόμβροτος.] Killed at Leuctra, 371 B.C. A king of Sparta 380–371. He waged war with the Thebans, and was defeated by them at Leuctra.

Cleomedes (klē-ō-mē'dēz). [Gr. Κλεομήδης.] A Greek astronomer whose birthplace, residence, and era are unknown. He wrote a treatise on astronomy and cosmography, entitled "The Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies," in which he maintains that the earth is spherical, that the number of the fixed stars is infinite, and that the moon's rotation on its axis is performed in the same time as its synodical revolution about the earth. His treatise contains also the first notice of the theory of atmospherical refraction.

Cleomenes (klē-om'ē-nēz) **I.** [Gr. Κλεομένης.] King of Sparta from about 519–491 B. C. He expelled Hippias from Athens in 510.

Cleomenes III. King of Sparta 236–220 B. C. He abolished the ephorate 225, waged war with the Achæan League and Macedonia 225–221, and was defeated at Sellasia 221.

Cleomenes. A Sicilian noble in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Cleomenes, or The Spartan Hero. A play by Dryden. Part of the fifth act is by Southerne. It was acted in 1692.

Cleon (klē'on). [Gr. Κλέων.] Killed at Amphipolis, Macedon, 422 B. C. An Athenian demagogue. Coming forward shortly after the death of Pericles as leader of the democratic party, he violently opposed Nicias, the head of the aristocratic party, who advocated peace with Sparta and the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war. Having conducted a successful expedition against the Spartans at Pylos in 425, he was in 422 intrusted with the command of an expedition destined to act against Brasidas in Chalcidice. He was defeated by the latter at Amphipolis, and fell in the flight. He was satirized by Aristophanes in the "Knights" (425), and in other plays.

Cleon. In Shakspere's "Pericles," the governor of Tharsus, burned to death to revenge the supposed murder of Marina.

Cléonte (klā-ôṅt'). The lover of Lucille in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme."

Cleopatra (klē-ō-pā'trä). [Gr. Κλεοπάτρα.] Born at Alexandria, Egypt, 69 B. C.: died at Alexandria, 30 B. C. The last queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She was joint ruler with her brother Ptolemy from 51 to 49, when she was expelled by him. Her reinstatement in 48 by Cæsar gave rise to war between Cæsar and Ptolemy. The latter was defeated and killed, and his younger brother was elevated to the throne in his stead. Cleopatra lived with Cæsar at Rome from 46 to 44, and had by him a son, Cæsarion, who was afterward put to death by Octavianus. She returned to Egypt on the murder of Cæsar, and in the civil war which ensued sided with the Triumvirate. Antony having been appointed ruler of Asia and the East, she visited him at Tarsus in 41, making a voyage of extraordinary splendor and magnificence up the Cydnus. She gained by her charms a complete ascendancy over him. On her account he divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, in 32. Octavianus declared war against her in 31. The fleet of Antony and Cleopatra was defeated in the same year at the battle of Actium, which was decided by the flight of Cleopatra, who was followed by Antony. After the death of Antony, who killed himself on hearing a false report of her death, she poisoned herself to avoid being exhibited in Rome at the triumph of Octavianus. According to the popular belief, she applied to her bosom an asp that had been secretly conveyed to her in a basket of figs. She had three children by Antony. Besides extraordinary charms of person, she possessed an active and cultivated mind, and is said to have been able to converse in seven languages. Shakspere's portrait of her in his "Antony and Cleopatra" is one of the most extraordinary of his creations.

> If Cleopatra's death had been caused by any serpent, the small viper would rather have been chosen than the large asp; but the story is disproved by her having decked herself in "the royal ornaments," and being found dead "without any mark of suspicion of poison on her body." Death from a serpent's bite could not have been mistaken; and her vanity would not have allowed her to choose one which would have disfigured her in so frightful a manner. Other poisons were well understood and easy of access; and no boy would have ventured to carry an asp in a basket of figs, some of which he even offered to the guards as he passed; and Plutarch (Vit. Anton.) shows that the story of the asp was doubted. Nor is the statue carried in Augustus' triumph which had an asp upon it any proof of his belief in it, since that snake was the emblem of Egyptian royalty; the statue (or the crown) of Cleopatra could not have been without one, and this was probably the origin of the whole story. [G. W.]
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> *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 123, note.

Cleopatra's Needles. A pair of Egyptian obelisks of pink granite which were transported from Heliopolis to Alexandria in the eighth year of Augustus. One of them was taken to London and set up on the Thames embankment in 1878, and the other was soon after brought to New York and erected in Central Park. The latter is 67 feet high to its sharp apex, and 7 feet 7 inches in diameter at the base. It stands on a massive cube of granite, on which it is supported by four great bronze crabs, imitating the ancient originals. It is covered on all its faces with deeply incised hieroglyphs, which present the names of Thothmes III., Rameses II., and Seti II. (16th–14th centuries B. C.).

Cléopâtre (klā-ō-pä'tr). A play by Sardou (with Moreau). It was written for Sarah Bernhardt, and produced in 1890.

Cleophon (klē'ō-fon). [Gr. Κλεοφῶν.] Died 405 B. C. An Athenian demagogue, said to have been of Thracian origin. He opposed the oligarchical party, and successfully used his influence to prevent peace with Sparta after the battles of Cyzicus (410), Arginusæ (406), and Ægospotami (405). He was put to death in 405 by the Athenian council.

Cleopolis (klē-op'ō-lis). A name given by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene" to the city of London.

Clerc, Jean Le. See *Jean Le Clerc.*

Clerc (klãr), **Laurent.** Born at La Balme, Isère, France, Dec. 26, 1785: died at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1869. A deaf-mute, one of the founders, with Gallaudet, of the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford in 1817.

Clerfayt (kler-fā'), or **Clairfait, Comte de** (**François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix**). Born at Bruille, Hainaut, Low Countries, Oct. 14, 1733: died at Vienna, July 19, 1798. An Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Turkish war 1788–91, and at Aldenhoven and Neerwinden 1793, and defeated Jourdan at Hochst Oct. 11, 1795.

Clericis Laicos (kler'i-sis lā'i-kōs). The opening words of a bull published by Pope Boniface VIII. Feb. 25, 1296. It forbade the clergy to pay taxes on church property without the consent of the Holy See. It was abrogated by Clement V. in 1311.

Clerigo (klā'rē-gō). [Sp., 'clergyman.'] The name by which Bartolomé de las Casas speaks of himself in his writings. The term is often applied to him by Spanish and English historians.

Clerimond (kler'i-mond). The sister of Ferragus the giant in "Valentine and Orson." She marries Valentine.

Clerimont (kler'i-mont). **1.** A gay friend of Sir Dauphine in Ben Jonson's "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman."—**2.** The lover of Clarinda in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant." He assists Atall and Careless in their schemes.

Clerk (klärk), **John.** [For the surname *Clerk*, see *Clark.*] Born at Penicuik, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1728: died at Eldin, near Edinburgh, May 10, 1812. A Scottish merchant of Edinburgh. He was the author of an "Essay on Naval Tactics" (1790: second and third parts 1797) which gave rise to a heated controversy, due to the claim of the author, supported by Professor Playfair and others, that his plans (which were circulated in manuscript before publication) had been adopted by Admiral Rodney at Dominica, April 12, 1782.

Clerke (klärk), **Charles.** Born 1741: died in Kamchatka, Aug. 22, 1779. A British navigator. He served with Cook, and commanded the squadron after Cook's death in 1779.

Clerkenwell (klėr'ken-wel). ['Clerks' well'; L. *fons clericorum*; so called because it was a place of assembly of the parish clerks of London.] A district in London lying north of the city proper. It formerly bore an evil reputation. Clerkenwell Green was in the 17th century surrounded by fine mansions, and, among many other noted men, Izaak Walton lived there. Population of civil parish (1891), [illegible].

Clerk-Maxwell (klärk-maks'wel), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1831: died Nov. 5, 1879. A celebrated Scotch physicist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1856–60, was professor of physics and astronomy in King's College, London, 1860–65, and became professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge in 1871. His works include "Essay on the Stability of Motion of Saturn's Rings" (1859), "Theory of Heat" (1871), "Electricity and Magnetism" (1873), "Matter and Motion" (1876), etc.

Clerk's Tale, The. A tale told by the Oxford student in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is founded upon Boccaccio's story of Griselda (which see).

Clermont (kler-môṅ'). A former county in France, in the government of Île-de-France. It was situated north of Paris. Capital, Clermont-en-Beauvoisis.

Clermont, Council of. A council (1095) convened by Pope Urban II. at Clermont-Ferrand. It was attended by 4 archbishops, 225 bishops, and an immense number of lower clergy and laity. It proclaimed the first Crusade, forbade the investiture of bishops by the laity and the assumption of feudal obligations to laymen by the clergy, and excommunicated Philip I. of France, who had repudiated his queen Bertha, daughter of Robert the Friesian, and espoused Bertrada, the wife of Fulk of Anjou.

Clermont, The. The steamboat used by Robert Fulton on his first trip from New York to Albany in 1807, in the beginning of steam navigation.

Clermont d'Ambois. See *Ambois, d'.*

Clermont-de-l'Oise (kler-môṅ'dė-lwäz'), or **Clermont-en-Beauvoisis** (-oṅ-bō-vwä-zē'). A town in the department of Oise, France, 35 miles north of Paris. It is noted for its ancient hôtel de ville, also for its castle, and Church of St. Samson. Population (1891), commune, 5,617.

Clermont-Ferrand (kler-môṅ'fe-roṅ'), or **Clermont.** The capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, in lat. 45° 46′ N., long. 3° 6′ E.: the Gallic Augustonemetum (later Arverni), the chief town of the region after the overthrow of Gergovia. The first Crusade was preached here at the council in 1095. The town was the birthplace of Gregory of Tours (?), Pascal, and Delille. It contains a museum, a university, the Church of Nôtre-Dame-du-Port (Romanesque), and a Gothic cathedral of the 13th century, built in a pure Northern style. The north portal bears excellent sculptures, and both transepts possess fine roses. The vaulting of the nave is over 100 feet high, and the glass is of great beauty. Population (1891), commune, 50,119.

Clermont-L'Hérault (kler-môṅ'lā-rō'), or **Clermont-de-Lodève** (-dė-lo-dāv'). A town in the department of Hérault, in southern France, 23 miles west of Montpellier. Population (1891), commune, 5,079.

Cléry (klā-rē'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Jardy, near Versailles, France, May 11, 1759: died at Hietzing, near Vienna, May 27, 1809. An attendant of Louis XVI. in his captivity, 1792–1793. He published a "Journal" (1798).

Clésinger (klā-zaṅ-zhā'), **Jean Baptiste Auguste.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 22, 1814: died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1883. A French sculptor. His works include "Girl Bitten by a Serpent" (1847), "Cleopatra before Cæsar" (1869), etc.

Clevedon (klēv'don). A watering-place in Somersetshire, England, situated west of Bristol on the Bristol Channel. Population (1891), 5,418.

Cleveland (klēv'land). A mountainous district in the northeastern part of Yorkshire, England, noted principally for its iron-mines and foundries.

Cleveland. A lake port, capital of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, situated at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and on Lake Erie in lat. 41° 31′ N., long. 81° 42′ W. It is the second city in the State, a great railroad and steamboat center, and the seat of Adelbert College and of the Case School. Its chief export is coal, and it has large iron and steel manufactures and oil-refineries. It was settled in 1796, and was incorporated as a city in 1836. Population (1890), 261,353.

Cleveland, Captain Clement. The pirate in Scott's novel of that name.

Cleveland, Charles Dexter. Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1802: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1869. An American author and educator. He published a "Compendium of English Literature" (1850), a "Compendium of American Literature" (1858), etc.

Cleveland, Duchess of. See *Villiers, Barbara.*

Cleveland, Grover. Born at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. President of the United States. He studied law in Buffalo, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar, was assistant district attorney of Erie County 1863–66, was defeated as a candidate for district attorney in 1865, was sheriff of Erie County 1871–74, was Democratic mayor of Buffalo in 1882, was elected Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1882, served as governor 1883–84, was elected President of the United States in 1884, served as President 1885–89 (advocated the reduction of the tariff in his message to Congress in Dec., 1887), was defeated as Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1888, was re-elected President in 1892, convened in extra session the Congress which repealed the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman Silver Bill.

Cleveland, John. Born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, June, 1613: died April 29, 1658. An English poet, an active Royalist during the civil war, and a satirist of the Parliamentary party. He was graduated (B. A.) at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1631, and was elected fellow of St. John's College in 1634. He joined the Royalist army at Oxford, and was made judge-advocate, remaining with the garrison of Newark until its surrender. In 1655 he was arrested and imprisoned at Yarmouth, but was soon released by order of Cromwell. His poems were collected in 1661.

Clevenger (klev'en-jer), **Shobal Vail.** Born at Middletown, Ohio, 1812: died at sea, Sept. 23, 1843. An American sculptor.

Cleves (klēvz). [F. *Clèves*, D. *Kleef*, G. *Kleve.*] An ancient duchy of Germany, lying along the lower Rhine below Cologne. It was united with Mark about 1400, and soon after raised to a duchy. Cleves, Julich, and Berg were united in 1521. The extinction of the Cleves line in 1609, and the outbreak of the "Contest of the Julich Succession," resulted in 1666 in the cession of Cleves, with Mark, to Brandenburg. In 1801 the part on the left bank of the Rhine, and in 1803 and 1805 the other portions, were ceded to France by Prussia. After the downfall of Napoleon, the duchy, with the exception of lands bordering on the Maas and some districts toward the north, was restored to Prussia, and now forms part of the circle of Dusseldorf.

Cleves. [G. *Kleve*, D. *Kleef*, F. *Clèves.*] A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, in lat. 51° 47′ N., long. 6° 9′ E., near the Dutch frontier. It has a chalybeate spring, and contains the former palace of Schwanenburg and a collegiate church. It was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Cleves. Population (1890), commune, 10,409.

Clèves, Princesse de. See *Princesse de Clèves.*

Clew Bay (klö bā). A small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the western coast of Ireland, in County Mayo.

Clichy-la-Garenne (klē-she'la-gä-ren'). A manufacturing suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 1 mile north of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 30,698.

Clifford (klif'ord), **George.** Born at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, Aug. 8, 1558: died at London, Oct. 30, 1605. An English naval commander, third Earl of Cumberland. He fitted out and commanded a number of buccaneering expeditions against the Spaniards in South America, the largest of which consisted of twenty ships and was undertaken in 1598. This expedition plundered San Juan de Puerto Rico in June, but failed to intercept the annual Spanish treasure fleet, and returned to England in Oct., 1598.

Clifford, Paul. See *Paul Clifford.*

Clifford, Rosamond, surnamed "The Fair." Died about 1176. A daughter of Walter de Clifford (son of Richard Fitz Ponce, ancestor of the great Clifford family), and mistress of Henry II. of England. She appears to have been publicly acknowledged by Henry as his mistress about 1175, and on her death was interred in Godstow nunnery. It is said that Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, who visited Godstow in 1191, was offended at the sight of her richly adorned tomb in the middle of the church choir before the altar, and caused its removal, probably to the chapter house. According to a popular legend, which has no foundation in fact, Henry built a labyrinth or maze to conceal her from Queen Eleanor, who discovered her by means of a silken thread and put her to death. She is commonly, though erroneously, stated to have been the mother of William Longsword and Geoffrey, archbishop of York.

Clifford, Thomas. Born at Ugbrooke, near Exeter, England, Aug. 1, 1630: died Sept., 1673. An English politician, created first Lord Clifford of Chudleigh April 22, 1672. He was a member of the "Cabal" 1667–73. See *Cabal.*

Clifford, Sir Thomas. The lover of Julia in Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback."

Clifford, William Kingdon. Born at Exeter, England, May 4, 1845: died at Madeira, March 3, 1879. A noted English mathematician and philosophical writer. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, fellow of Trinity 1868, and professor of applied mathematics at University College, London 1871. His works include "Lectures and Essays" (1879, ed. by F. Pollock and L. Stephen), "Mathematical Fragments" (1881), "Mathematical Papers" (1882, ed. by R. Tucker), "Common Sense of the Exact Sciences" (1885, ed. and in part written by K. Pearson), and "Elements of [illegible]

Clifford Pyncheon. See *Pyncheon, Clifford.*

Clifford's Inn. One of the inns of chancery [illegible] Robert de Clifford [illegible] Edward II. It was originally [illegible] purpose in the 18th year of [illegible]

Clifton (klif'ton). A watering-place and suburb of Bristol, [illegible] situated on the Avon [illegible]. It is celebrated [illegible]

Clifton Springs [illegible] ingz). A [illegible]

Clim, or **Clymm** (klim), **of the Clough.** [illegible] of Robin Hood.

Clinch [illegible]. A [illegible] Virginia and eastern Tennessee. It [illegible] with the Holston to form the Tennessee at Kingston, Tennessee. Length, about 250 miles.

Clincher (klin'chėr). A character in Farquhar's comedy "The Constant Couple," also in "Sir Harry Wildair," its sequel: a pert London prentice turned beau, and affecting travel.

Clinias (klin'i-as). [Gr. Κλεινίας.] **1.** Killed at the battle of Coronea 447 B. C. An Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, distinguished at Artemisium 480.—**2.** Lived about 400 B. C. A Tarentine noted as a Pythagorean philosopher and friend of Plato.

Clink (klingk), **The.** A prison which was situated at one end of Bankside, London. It belonged to the "Liberty of the Clink," a part of the manor of Southwark not included in the grant to the city of London and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. The prison was for the delinquents of this manor. It was burned down in the riots of 1780.

Clinker (kling'kėr), **Humphrey.** A workhouse boy in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker." He turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble, into whose service he has entered.

Clint (klint), **Alfred.** Born at London, March 22, 1807: died at London, March 22, 1883. An English marine-painter, son of George Clint.

Clint, George. Born at London, April 12, 1770: died at London, May 10, 1854. An English portrait-painter and engraver, son of a London hair-dresser. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1821, and resigned in 1836.

Clinton. A city in Clinton County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi River 29 miles northeast of Davenport. It has an extensive lumber trade. Population (1890), 13,619.

Clinton. A manufacturing town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Nashua River 33 miles west of Boston. Population (1890), 10,424.

Clinton. A village in Oneida County, New York, 8 miles southwest of Utica: the seat of Hamilton College (which see).

Clinton (klin'ton), **De Witt.** Born at Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., March 2, 1769: died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828. An American lawyer and statesman, son of James Clinton (1736–1812). He was United States senator from New York 1802; mayor of New York 1803–07, 1809–10, and 1811–15, and lieutenant-governor 1811–13; candidate for President 1812; and governor 1817–23 and 1825–28. He was the chief promoter of the Erie Canal (constructed 1817–25).

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de. Born 1512: died Jan. 16, 1585. The ninth Lord Clinton and Saye, created earl of Lincoln May 4, 1572. As a royal ward he was married, about 1530, to Elizabeth Blount, widow of Gilbert, Lord Talboys, and mistress of Henry VIII. He served in the naval expedition to Scotland in 1544, commanded the fleet sent to Scotland in 1547, was appointed governor of Boulogne, and became lord high admiral May 14, 1550, an office which he held, with an interruption at the beginning of Mary's reign, until his death. In 1557 he commanded, with the Earl of Pembroke, the English contingent sent to the support of the Spaniards at St. Quentin.

Clinton, George. Died July 10, 1761. An English admiral and colonial governor, second son of the sixth Earl of Lincoln. He was governor of Newfoundland 1732–41, and of New York 1741–51.

Clinton, George. Born at Little Britain, Ulster County, N. Y., July 26, 1739: died at Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812. An American statesman and general, son of Charles Clinton (1690–1773). He was governor of New York 1777–95 and 1801–04, and Vice-President 1805–12.

Clinton, Sir Henry. Born about 1738: died at Gibraltar, Dec. 23, 1795. An English general. He entered the British army in 1751, arrived with General Howe and Burgoyne at Boston in May 1775, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill in June, 1775, participated in the battle of Long Island in Aug. 1776, took Forts Clinton and Montgomery in Oct. 1777, succeeded Howe as commander-in-chief in 1778, captured Charleston in May 1780, and resigned his command to Sir Guy Carleton in 1782.

Clinton, Henry Fynes. Born at Gamston, Nottinghamshire, Jan. 14, 1781: died at Welwyn, Oct. 24, 1852. An English classical scholar and chronologist. He was graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) [illegible]

Clinton, James. Born in Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1736: died at Little Britain, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1812. An American general, son of Charles Clinton (1690–1773). [illegible]

Clio (klī'ō). [Gr. Κλειώ, from [illegible], celebrate.] In Greek mythology, the Muse of history: usually represented in a sitting attitude, holding an open roll of papyrus.

Clio. A pseudonym of Addison, formed from his signatures "C.," "L.," "I.," and "O." in the "Spectator": perhaps the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, and the "Office."

Clissa, or **Klissa** (klis'sä). A fortified village and strategic point in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, 8 miles northeast of Spalato. Population (1891), 3,775.

Clissau. See *Klissow.*

Clissold (klis'ọld), **Augustus.** Born near Stroud, Gloucestershire, about 1797: died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Oct. 30, 1882. A clergyman of the Church of England, identified after 1840 (when he withdrew from the ministry) with Swedenborgianism. He translated Swedenborg's "Principia Rerum Naturalium," and published numerous works in support of his doctrines.

Clisson (klēs-soṅ'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Sèvre 16 miles southeast of Nantes. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), commune, 2,916.

Clisson, Olivier de. Born in Bretagne about 1332: died at Josselin, in Bretagne, April 24, 1407. A constable of France. He became companion in arms of Du Guesclin in 1370, and constable in 1380, and commanded the vanguard at the battle of Rosbecq. He was eventually deprived of his honors, but left a reputation for great military ability.

Clitandre ou l'innocence délivrée (klē-toṅ'dr ö le-nō-soṅs' dā-le-vrā'). A tragicomedy by P. Corneille, produced in 1630. The name Clitandre (who is the lover in this play) is frequently given to the lover in old French comedy.

Clitandre (klē-toṅ'dr). **1.** A man of sense and spirit who makes fun of the "pédants" in Molière's "Les femmes savantes," and loves Henriette.—**2.** The lover of Angélique in Molière's comedy "George Dandin."—**3.** In Molière's play "Le misanthrope," a delightful marquis, a lover of Célimène.—**4.** The lover of Lucinde in Molière's "L'Amour médecin." He pretends to be a doctor to cure her.

Clitheroe (klith'ẹ-rō). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated on the Ribble 28 miles north of Manchester. It has cotton manufactures, print-works, etc. Population (1891), 10,815.

Clitomachus (kli-tom'a-kus), originally **Hasdrubal** (has'drö-bal). [Gr. Κλειτόμαχος.] Born before 186 B. C.: died after 111 B. C. A Carthaginian philosopher. He settled at Athens before 146, and succeeded Carneades as leader of the New Academy in 129.

Cliton (klē-tôṅ'). The valet of Dorante in Corneille's "Le menteur" and its sequel: a witty, intelligent rascal.

Clitophon. See *Leucippe.*

Clitor (klī'tor). [Gr. Κλείτωρ.] In ancient geography, a city of Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 54′ N., long. 22° 7′ E.

Clitumnus (kli-tum'nus). A river of Umbria, Italy, affluent of the Tinia: the modern Clitumno. It is celebrated (especially through the descriptions of the younger Pliny) for its sanctity and beauty.

Clitus, or **Cleitus** (klī'tus) (Gr. Κλεῖτος), surnamed **Melas** (Gr. Μέλας) ('the Black'). Died at Maracanda, Sogdiana, 328 B. C. A Macedonian general, a friend of Alexander, whose life he saved at Granicus in 334, and by whom he was slain in a drunken brawl at a banquet.

Clitus. In Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," a servant of Brutus.

Clive (klīv), Mrs. (**Caroline Meysey-Wigley**). Born at London, June 24, 1801: died (from accidental burning) at Whitfield in Herefordshire, July 13, 1873. An English writer, author of "Paul Ferroll," a sensational novel, and other stories and poems.

Clive, Catherine or **Kitty** (**Catherine Raftor**). Born in 1711: died at London, Dec. 6, 1785. An actress, the daughter of an Irish gentleman, William Raftor. After a youth of obscurity and poverty she came to the notice of Colley Cibber, who was manager of Drury Lane Theatre. He gave her a position in 1728, and by [illegible] she had established a reputation as a comic actress. She retired from the stage on April 24, 1769. She was in Garrick's company from 1746. She early married George Clive, a barrister, but they separated by mutual consent. Her forte was rattling comedy and operatic farce. After her retirement from the stage she lived for many years in a house which Walpole gave her, near Strawberry Hill, and which he called Cliveden. She wrote some small dramatic sketches, only one of which, "The Rehearsal, or Boys in Petticoats," was printed (1753).

Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey. Born at Styche, Shropshire, England, Sept. 29, 1725:

committed suicide at London, Nov. 22, 1774. An English general and statesman. He was the son of an impoverished country squire, and in 1743 was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company at Madras. War having broken out between the French and the British in India in 1744 he applied for and obtained an ensign's commission in the company's service in 1747 and in 1748 (the closing year of the war) served under Admiral Boscawen at the unsuccessful siege of Pondicherry. During a second war with the French (1751–54) he captured Arcot, and successfully defended it against a largely superior force of French and natives under Raja Sahib. He visited England 1753–55, when he returned to India as lieutenant-governor of Fort St. David. In 1756 he commanded an expedition against Suraj ud Dowlah, nawab of Bengal, to avenge the tragedy of the Black Hole at Calcutta. He defeated the nawab near Calcutta (1757), and, after a short interval of peace, inflicted upon him a decisive defeat at Plassey June 23, 1757, whereupon he deposed the nawab and elevated Mir Jaffier to the throne. He was appointed governor of Bengal in 1758; defeated the Dutch near Chinsura in 1759; and, owing to ill health, returned to England in 1760, in which year he was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey. He was governor of Bengal a second time 1765–67, when he resigned on account of the broken-down condition of his health. His official conduct subsequently became the subject of parliamentary inquiry, which resulted practically in his favor in 1773.

Cloaca Maxima (klō-ā'kä mak'si-mä). [L., 'the largest drain.'] The chief drain of ancient Rome, built by Tarquinius Priscus about 600 B. C., and still serving its purpose. The outlet on the Tiber is an arch 12 feet high with three concentric tiers of massive voussoirs, admirably fitted without cement.

Clodion (klō-dyôn'), **Claude Michel.** Born at Nancy, France, Dec. 20, 1738: died March 29, 1814. A French sculptor.

Clodius (klō'di-us). Another form of *Claudius* (which see).

Clodpate (klod'pāt), **Justice.** A coarse rustic justice in Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells." He is public-spirited, but a hater of London.

Cloe. See *Chloe*.

Clœlia (klē'li-ä). In Roman legend, a maiden of Rome, delivered as a hostage to Porsena 508 (?) B. C. She escaped by swimming across the Tiber.

Clœlia (klē'li-ä), or **Cluilia, gens** (klö-il'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house of Alban origin, said to have derived its name from Clolius, a companion of Æneas. According to tradition, the last king of Alba was C. Cluilius or Clœlius, who led an army against Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.

Clofesho. [AS. *Clofes hō* or *hoo*, appar. 'Clof's Point.'] In early English history, the meeting-place of several ecclesiastical councils in the 8th and 9th centuries: identical perhaps with Cliff, in Kent.

Clogher (kloch'ėr). A village in Tyrone, Ireland, 52 miles southwest of Belfast. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of one of the earliest Irish bishoprics.

Cloister and the Hearth, The. A historical novel by Charles Reade, published in 1861. The hero is the supposed father of Erasmus, and the scenes are mainly in Holland and Italy.

Clonfert (klon-fėrt'). A town in County Galway, Ireland, 42 miles east of Galway, formerly the seat of one of the earliest Irish bishoprics.

Clonmel (klon-mel'). [Ir., 'vale of honey.'] A municipal and parliamentary borough in Counties Waterford and Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 25 miles northwest of Waterford. It is noted as the birthplace of Sterne and Lady Blessington. Population (1891), 8,480.

Clontarf (klon-tärf'). A small eastern suburb of Dublin, Ireland. Here, April 23, 1014, Brian Borohma, king of Ireland, defeated the Danes and the rebels of Leinster.

Clootz, or **Cloots** (klōts), **Jean Baptiste,** Baron. Born at Val-de-Grace, near Cleves, Prussia, June 24, 1755: guillotined at Paris, March 24, 1794. A French revolutionary enthusiast who assumed the name "Anacharsis" and the title "orator of the human race." He was a member of the Convention in 1792. See *Anacharsis*.

Cloridano (klō-rē-dä'nō). The friend of Medoro in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." They venture into the field of battle to find among the heaps of slain the body of their lord.

Clorinda (klō-rin'dä). An Amazonian leader in the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso. She is of acknowledged prowess in the infidel army, and is beloved by Tancred, but cares only for the glories of war. Tancred kills her unwittingly in a night attack, and gives her Christian baptism before she expires.

Cloris (klō'ris). A character in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal." She drowns herself because Prince Prettyman marries old Joan.

Closse (klos), **Raphael Lambert.** Born near Tours, France, about 1620: died at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 6, 1662. A French soldier in the Indian wars in Canada. He came out with Maisonneuve, governor of Montreal, in 1642, and became sergeant-major of the garrison and notary public. He was acting governor of Montreal during the absence of Maisonneuve in 1655, and was invested with the fief of St. Lambeth in 1658. He was killed in a skirmish with the Iroquois.

Closterman (klōs'ter-män), **John** (G. **Johann Klostermann**). Born at Osnabrück, Hannover, 1656: died at London, 1713. A German portrait-painter, resident in England after 1681.

Closter-Seven (klos'tėr-sev'n), or **Kloster-Zeven** (klōs'ter-tsā'ven), **Convention of.** A compact concluded at Zeven (a village in Hannover, Prussia, 24 miles northeast of Bremen), Sept. 8, 1757, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duc de Richelieu, the French commander. By its terms the Hanoverian army was dispersed.

Clot (klō), **Antoine Barthélemy,** known as **Clot Bey.** Born at Grenoble, France, Nov. 7, 1793: died at Marseilles, Aug. 28, 1868. A French physician, chief physician to Mehemet Ali in Egypt 1822–49. He wrote "De la peste observée en Égypte" (1840), etc.

Clotaire (klō-tār') **I.,** G. **Chlothar** (chlō'tär). Born 497: died 561. King of the Franks, fourth son of Clovis I. On the death of Clovis in 511, his empire was divided among his sons, Theodoric receiving Austrasia, Clodomir Orléans, Childebert Paris, and Clotaire Soissons. Clotaire succeeded, partly by violence, partly by inheritance, in reuniting the dominions of his father, over which he ruled 558–561. Also *Clothaire*.

Clotaire II., G. **Chlothar.** Born 584: died at Paris, 628. King of the Franks, son of Chilperic I., of Soissons, and Fredegonda. He was four months old on the death of his father in 584. The regency was conducted by his mother, who became involved in a protracted war with Brunehilde of Austrasia and Burgundy. The latter was, in 613, betrayed by the nobles of Burgundy into the hands of Clotaire, who put her to death, and possessed himself of her dominions, thus reuniting under his sway the empire of Clovis.

Cloten (klō'ten). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," the queen's son by a former husband. He is rejected by Imogen. In the earlier part of the play (written later) he is a foolish and malicious braggart; but in the fourth act, which belongs to an earlier version, he is not deficient in manliness.

Clotho (klō'thō). [Gr. Κλωθώ, the spinner, from κλώθειν, spin.] In Greek mythology, that one of the three Moirai or Fates who spins the thread of life. See *Fates*.

Clotilda (klō-til'dä), Saint, G. **Chlothilde** (chlō-tēl'de). Born about 475: died at Tours, France, 545. Queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of the Burgundians. Her father, mother, and two brothers were murdered by her uncle Gundebald, joint king of the Burgundians, by whom she was educated in the Christian faith. She married, 493, Clovis I., king of the Franks, whose conversion from paganism is said to have been accomplished chiefly through her instrumentality. The Roman Church commemorates her on June 3.

Clotilda. Died 531. Daughter of St. Clotilda. She married Amalaric, king of the Visigoths.

Clotilde, Sainte. A church in Paris, in the Pointed style of the 14th century, begun in 1846. It has lofty pierced spires. The façade has three large sculptured doorways, and the interior is effective, and possesses good sculptures and paintings. The church measures 330 by 105 feet, and 85 from vault to pavement.

Cloud (klö), Saint. Clodvald or Chlodvald, youngest son of Clodomir, the son of Clovis. He became a monk. See *Saint Cloud*.

Cloudeslie, William of. See *William*.

Clouds (kloudz), **The.** [L. *Nubes*, Gr. *αἱ Νεφέλαι*.] A famous comedy by Aristophanes. Strepsiades ('Turncoat') sends his spendthrift son Pheidippides to the phrontistery ('thinking-shop') of Socrates, who appears as a sophist, to be reformed by training in rhetoric. Pheidippides refuses to go; so Strepsiades goes himself and finds Socrates swinging in a basket observing the sun and ether. Socrates summons the Clouds his new deities, and undertakes to make a sophist of him and free him from the religion of his fathers. Unfortunate results of his new knowledge show Strepsiades his error, and he abandons Socrates and sets the phrontistery on fire.

Clouet (klö-ā'), **François,** commonly called **Janet.** Born at Tours about 1500: died 1571 (?). A French painter, son and pupil of Jean Clouet (1485?–1542?). He received letters of naturalization from Francis I. in 1541 when he succeeded his father as painter to the king, and he held the same office under Henry II. and Charles IX. His works include a portrait of the dauphin François at Antwerp [illegible], a full-length portrait of Henry II. in the Louvre, [illegible] portrait of Elizabeth of Austria in the Louvre [illegible].

Clough (kluf), **Arthur Hugh.** Born at Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1819: died at Florence, Nov. 13, 1861. An English poet and author. He went to Rugby in 1829 and was much under the influence of Arnold, with whom he was a favorite. In 1837 he went to Oxford, accepted the headship of University Hall, London in 1849, in 1852 came to America, and in 1854 was married in England to the daughter of Samuel Smith of Combe Hurst, Surrey. In 1860 his health began to fail. Among his works are "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" (originally Toper-na-Fuosich, 1848), "Ambarvalia," in conjunction with Thomas Burbidge (1849), with other poems, etc.

Clout, Colin. See *Colin Clout*.

Clove and Orange. An inseparable pair of coxcombs in Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour." Orange is the more humorous of the two, his small portion of juice being squeezed out, Clove serves to stick him with commendations.

Clovelly (klọ-vel'i). A village in Devonshire, England, on Barnstable Bay 16 miles southwest of Barnstable. It is noted for its picturesque appearance and the beauty of its environs.

Cloveshoo. See *Clofesho*.

Clovio (klō'vē-ō), **Giulio,** surnamed **Macedo.** Born at Grizana, in Croatia, 1498: died at Rome, 1578. An Italian miniaturist.

Clovis (klō'vis) **I.,** G. **Chlodwig** (chlōd'vig). [LL. *Clovis*, a reduced form (*Ludovicus* being a fuller form) of OHG. *Chlodowig*, *Chlodwig*, *Hlodwig*, G. *Ludwig* (whence also F. *Louis*, E. *Lewis*).] Born about 465: died at Paris, 511. The founder of the Merovingian line of Frankish kings. He succeeded his father Childeric as king of the Salic Franks in 481; defeated Syagrius near Soissons in 486; married the Christian princess Clotilda in 493; defeated the Alamanni (not, as is wrongly stated, at Tolbiacum or Zülpich) in 496; was baptized by Remigius the same year, in fulfilment, it is said, of a vow made at this battle; defeated the Burgundians in 500; fixed his court at Paris 507; and defeated the West Goths at Voulon near Poitiers, in 507.

Clowes (klouz), **John.** Born at Manchester, England, Oct. 31, 1743: died at Leamington, England, May 29, 1831. A clergyman of the Church of England, rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and an influential supporter of Swedenborgianism. He translated Swedenborg's treatise "On the Worship and Love of God" (1816).

Cloyne (kloin). A small town in the county of Cork, Ireland, 15 miles east of Cork. It was formerly an episcopal see, of which Bishop Berkeley was one of the incumbents.

Club, The. A body of malcontents in the Scottish Parliament 1689–90. Its chief members were Montgomery, Ross, and Annandale.

Clugny. See *Cluny*.

Clumsy (klum'zi), **Sir Tunbelly.** A country gentleman in Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse": a coarse, unwieldy boor, the father of Miss Hoyden. He is retained in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," an adaptation of "The Relapse."

Clunch (klunch). The husband of Old Madge in Peele's "Old Wives' Tale." He leads home three lost travelers, and she tells them a tale.

Cluny, or **Clugny** (klü-nē'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 11 miles northwest of Mâcon. It is celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, founded in the 10th century, and from which the monks were expelled in 1789. The abbey church, now in ruins, was once the greatest in Europe, and was surpassed among cathedrals only by the old St. Peter's, which was larger by a few feet. It was of massive and imposing Romanesque, with seven towers, double aisles, and double transepts. It was wrecked in the Revolution, and now only one south transept, with its great tower, remains, with two rich chapels. Some of the other abbey buildings have been remodeled and used for other purposes. A normal school was founded here in 1865. Population (1891), commune, 4,073.

Cluny, Hôtel de. A former palace of the abbots of Cluny, situated on the Boulevard St.-Michel, Paris. It was built in the 15th century on a part of the Palais des Thermes, and became the property of the state in 1843. A museum of mediæval antiquities, called the "Musée de l'Hôtel de Cluny," was placed on exhibition in 1844.

Cluseret (klü-ze-rā'), **Gustave Paul.** Born at Paris, June 13, 1823. A French officer and communist. He served on General McClellan's staff in 1862, becoming [illegible]; edited the "New Nation" in New York 1864; was war minister of the Commune in Paris April [illegible] 1871; [illegible] to England and Mexico; was condemned to death by a military tribunal in 1872, [illegible] to Paris in [illegible].

Cluses (klüz). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Arve 24 miles southeast of Geneva. Population (1891), 2,126.

Clusium (klö'shi-um). The Roman name of Chiusi.

Clutterbuck (klut'ėr-buk), **Captain Cuthbert.** The name under which Scott [illegible] "The Monastery," "The Abbot," and "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Cluver (klö'ver), or **Cluverius** (klö-vē'ri-us), **Philipp.** Born at Danzig, Germany, 1580: died at Leyden, Netherlands, 1623. A noted German geographer. He wrote [illegible] geographiam," etc. [illegible]

Clwyd (klö'id). A small river in North Wales which flows into the Irish Sea at Rhyl, north of St. Asaph.

Clyde (klīd). A river in Scotland which is merged in the Firth of Clyde near Greenock. It forms four falls near Lanark. Length, 96 miles; navigable to Glasgow.

Clyde, Baron. See *Campbell, Colin.*

Clyde, Firth of. The estuary formed by the river Clyde below Greenock (below Glasgow according to some) and by Loch Long. It enters the Irish Sea between the Mull of Kintyre and Kirkcolm Point. It has many watering-places and ship-building yards on its banks, and contains the islands of Bute, Arran, etc. Its greatest width is 37 miles.

Clymene (klim′e-nē). [Gr. Κλυμένη.] **1.** In Greek mythology, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Iapetus, and mother of Atlas and Prometheus.—**2.** Planetoid 104.

Clymer (klī′mėr), **George.** Born at Philadelphia, 1739: died at Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813. An American politician. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Constitutional Convention 1787.

Clym of the Clough. See *Clim.*

Clytemnestra, or **Clytæmnestra** (klit-em-nes′trä). [Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon. She was seduced by Ægisthus during the absence of her husband as leader of the expedition against Troy. According to the version of the legend most commonly adopted by the tragic poets, she slew her husband in the bath on his return from Troy, partly to avoid the consequences of her adultery and partly from jealousy of Cassandra, daughter of Priam, whom at the taking of Troy Agamemnon had received as his prize, and by whom he had two sons. She and her paramour were in turn put to death by her son Orestes.

Clytie (klī′tē̤), or **Clytia** (klish′i-ạ̈). [Gr. Κλυτίη.] In classical mythology, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and metamorphosed into a heliotrope.

Cnidus (nī′dus). [Gr. Κνίδος.] An ancient city of Caria, Asia Minor, situated on the coast in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 27° 20′ E. It was settled by the Lacedæmonians, and was a seat of worship of Aphrodite. On its site are, among other ruins, those of an ancient theater. The cavea is 400 feet in diameter, with 36 tiers of seats divided by 2 precinctions, and survives almost perfect. There are considerable remains of the stage structure. Near here, in 394 B.C., the Athenians under Conon defeated the Lacedæmonians.

Cnosus, or **Gnosus** (nō′sus), later **Cnossus,** or **Gnossus** (nos′us). [Gr. Κνωσός, Γνωσός, Γνωσσός.] The ancient capital of Crete, in lat. 35° 20′ N., long. 25° 9′ E., celebrated in the legends of Zeus, Minos, Dædalus, and others: the modern Makro Teikho.

Cnut (knöt). See *Canute.*

Coahuila (kō-ä-wē′lä), or **Coahuila de Saragoza** (dā sä-rä-gō′thä). A state in northern Mexico, lying between Texas on the north, Texas, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon on the east, San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas on the south, and Chihuahua and Durango on the west. Capital, Saltillo. Area, 59,296 square miles. Population (1895), 214,067.

Coahuiltecan (kō-ä-wēl′tā-kạn), or **Tejano** (tā-hä′nō). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It occupied the valley of the lower Rio Grande in Texas, and in Coahuila (from which it was named), Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas in Mexico. It formerly comprised about 25 tribes, but all are extinct save the Comecrudo, Cotonam, and Pakawa. The stock is represented by a score or more individuals, mainly Comecrudo, only a few of whom speak their native tongue.

Coalbrookdale (kōl′brůk-dāl). A coal- and iron-producing region in Shropshire, England, near the Severn.

Coalitions against France, during the Napoleonic period. They were the following: the first (1793–97) consisted of England and all the Continental powers except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Bonaparte won the battles at Millesimo, Mondovi, Lodi, Arcola, etc., and dictated the peace of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. The second (1799) consisted of Russia, Austria, England, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey. Bonaparte won the [illegible] of Marengo, and Moreau the [illegible] of Hohenlinden. Peace was concluded [illegible]. The third (1805) consisted of England, Austria, Russia, Sweden and Naples [illegible] the battle of Austerlitz [illegible] the [illegible] Dec. [illegible] England [illegible] the battle [illegible] peace [illegible] and Portugal [illegible] Wagram [illegible] and [illegible] Waterloo [illegible] England [illegible] Prussia [illegible] Sweden [illegible].

Coan (kō′an), **Titus.** Born at Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801: died at [illegible], Dec. 1, 1882. An American [illegible] 1835–82.

Coanaco (kō-ä-nä′kō), or **Coanacatzín** [illegible] nä kät-sēn′). Born about 1495: died after 1521. An Aztec chief, son of Nezahualpilli, lord of Tezcuco, and brother of Cacama, who was seized by Cortés in 1520. Cortés put another brother, Cuicuitzcatl, in Cacama's place but Coanaco claimed the chieftainship of Tezcuco, and after the *noche triste* he was upheld by the Mexican sovereigns. He seized and massacred a body of Spaniards who were passing through Tezcucan territory, but on the approach of Cortes (Dec., 1520) he fled to Mexico, where he assisted in the defense. He was captured with Guatemotzin, Aug. 13, 1521.

Coanza (kō-än′zạ̈), or **Quanza** (kwän′zạ̈). A river in western Africa which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 9° 15′ S. Length, about 600 miles.

Coarí, or **Coary** (kō-ä-rē′). A river of Brazil which joins the Amazon from the south in about long. 63° 30′ W.

Coast Range (kōst rānj), or **Coast Mountains** (kōst moun′tānz). **1.** A series of mountain-chains extending nearly through the western part of California, nearly parallel with the Pacific Ocean. Width, 30–40 miles. The highest peak is Mount San Bernardino (11,500 feet).—**2.** A range of low mountains in northwestern Oregon, parallel with the Pacific Ocean.—**3.** The mountains of southeastern Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic (Pg. Serra do Mar).

Coatbridge (kōt′brij). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 9 miles east of Glasgow. Its leading industry is iron manufacture. Population (1891), 29,996.

Coatlan. See *Coatlicue.*

Coatlicue (kō-ä-tlē′kwe), **Cohuatlicue,** or **Coatlantona.** ['Serpent petticoat.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the mother of Huitzilopochtli. She was a woman of Tulla who, seeing a feathery white ball float down from the sky, hid it in her bosom; shortly after she gave birth to the war-god, fully grown and armed, who attacked the enemies of his mother. According to another legend, Coatlicue was the wife of Mixcoatl. The flower-dealers of Mexico annually made offerings of the early spring flowers to this goddess, or to another of the same name. Also written *Coatlycue, Coatlinac, Coatlan, Coatlantonan,* etc.

Coatzacoalcos (kō-ät-sä-kō-äl′kōs), or **Goatzacoalcos** (gō-ät-sä-kō-äl′kōs). A river in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 18° 8′ N., long. 94° 20′ W. Length, about 150 miles.

Cob (kob), **Oliver.** An illiterate water-carrier in Ben Jonson's play "Every Man in his Humour." Before water from the New River was brought into London the city was chiefly supplied from conduits, generally erected by rich citizens. Water was carried from these by men called "tankard-bearers," and sold. Cob was one of these, and gave a sort of notoriety to his class from his position in Jonson's play.

Coban (kō-bän′). The capital of the department of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, in lat. 15° 45′ N., long. 90° 15′ W. Population (1889), 18,000.

Cobb (kob), **Howell.** Born at Cherry Hill, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815: died at New York, Oct. 9, 1868. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Georgia 1843–51 and 1855–57 (speaker 1849–51), governor of Georgia 1851–53, secretary of the treasury 1857–60, and president of the Confederate Congress 1861–62.

Cobb, James. Born in 1756: died in 1818. An English playwright, author of numerous comedies, operas, etc.

Cobb, Sylvanus. Born at Norway, Maine, July, 1799: died at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1866. An American Universalist clergyman and writer. He became in 1838 editor of the "Christian Freeman," which position he occupied upward of twenty years. Author of "The New Testament, with Explanatory Notes" (1864), etc.

Cobb, Sylvanus, Jr. Born at Waterville, Maine, 1823: died at Hyde Park, Mass., July 20, 1887. An American miscellaneous writer, son of Sylvanus Cobb. He wrote "The King's [illegible]" ([illegible]), "The [illegible]" (1859), "Ben Hamed" ([illegible]), etc.

Cobbe (kob), **Frances Power.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 4, 1822. An English author and philanthropist. She has written "An Essay on Intuitive Morals" ([illegible]), "Broken Lights" ([illegible]), "Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays" ([illegible]), "The Hopes of the Human Race" ([illegible]), "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" ([illegible]), "The Duties of Women" ([illegible]), "The Scientific Spirit of the Age" ([illegible]).

Cobbett (kob′et), **William.** Born at Farnham, Surrey, England, March 9, 1762: died near Farnham, June 18, 1835. A noted English political writer. [illegible] "Porcupine" [illegible]. He returned [illegible] "Parliamentary Debates," which in 1812 passed into the hands of T. C. Hansard. He at first supported the government, but about 1804 joined the opposition, with the result that he was several times fined for libel, and in 1810 sentenced to imprisonment for two years. He was elected to Parliament as member for Oldham in 1832, and again in 1834. Author of "Porcupine's Works" (1801–02), "A Grammar of the English Language" (1818), a grammar and a dictionary of the French language, "Cottage Economy" (1821) "The Emigrant's Guide" (1828), "Advice to Young Men and, incidentally, to Young Women" (1830), etc.

Cobbler of Preston, The. A musical farce by Charles Johnson, founded on the adventures of Christopher Sly in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." It was first acted in 1716, and altered and produced with music in 1817. Another was produced by Christopher Bullock at about the same time.

Cobbold (kob′ọld), **Thomas Spencer.** Born at Ipswich, England, in 1828: died at London, March 20, 1886. An English naturalist, noted especially for his studies of worms parasitic on man and animals. He was appointed lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1857; on zoology at the Middlesex Hospital, 1861; and on geology at the British Museum, 1868. In 1873 he became professor of botany, and later of helminthology, at the Royal Veterinary College.

Cobden (kob′den), **Richard.** Born at Heyshott, near Midhurst, Sussex, England, June 3, 1804: died at London, April 2, 1865. An English statesman and political economist, especially noted as an advocate of free trade and of peace, and as the chief supporter of the Anti-Corn-Law League 1839–46. He began, in partnership with others, the business of calico-printing in 1831; entered Parliament in 1841, visited the United States in 1854; and negotiated an important commercial treaty between England and France 1859–60. During the Civil War in the United States he was a supporter of the cause of the North. His "Political Writings" were published in 1867; his "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" (ed. Bright and Rogers) in 1870.

Cobden Club. An association for the promulgation of free-trade doctrines, founded in London in 1866.

Cobham (kob′am), **Eleanor.** Died 1443 (?). The second wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. She had dealings with Roger Bolingbroke, who professed the black art, and was tried for a conspiracy to kill the king by magic, that her husband might have the crown. She was imprisoned and sentenced to perambulate the streets for three days bareheaded with a burning taper in her hand. She was afterward imprisoned in Chester Castle, Kenilworth, and the Isle of Man, and is said to have remained in Peel Castle till her death. She is referred to in Shakspere's 2 Henry VI. ii. 3.

Cobham, Lord. See *Brooke, Henry,* and *Oldcastle, Sir John.*

Cobi (kō′bē). See *Gobi.*

Cobija (kō-bē′ʜä), or **Puerto Lamar** (pwer′tō lä-mär′). A seaport on the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 22° 34′ S., long. 70° 17′ W. It was formerly the capital of the Bolivian province of Atacama, but has been held by Chile since 1879.

Coblenz, or **Koblenz,** or **Coblentz** (kō′blents). [L. *Ad Confluentes,* referring to the junction here of the Rhine and Moselle.] The capital of the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the west bank of the Rhine, at its junction with the Moselle, in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 7° 35′ E. It has an important trade in wine, manufactures, and champagne. It is a strong fortress, and contains the Church of St. Castor, a palace, and several fine promenades and bridges. It was a Roman station, and later a fort, and suffered in the Thirty Years' War and in the wars of Louis XIV. For a few years it was the residence of the Elector of Treves, before its occupation by the French in 1794. It became a rendezvous of the French émigrés in 1792, and was granted to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), commune, 32,664.

Cobourg, or **Coburg** (kō′bėrg). A lake port in Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 65 miles east-northeast of Toronto. It is the seat of Victoria College (Wesleyan). Population (1891), 4,829.

Coburg (kō′börg), G. **Koburg** (kō′börɢ). [F. *Cobourg.*] **1.** A duchy of Germany, now forming with Gotha the state of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**2.** A city in the duchy, and alternately with Gotha its capital, situated in the valley of the Itz, in lat. 50° 15′ N., long. 10° 58′ E. It is noted for its old castle (at one time the residence of Luther), and the palace of Ehrenburg. Population (1890), 17,166.

Coburg, or **Saxe-Coburg** (zäks-kō′börɢ), **Prince of** (**Friedrich Josias**). Born 1737: died Feb., 1815. An Austrian general. He commanded against the Turks in 1789, and against the French 1793–94, was victorious at Neerwinden in 1793, and was defeated at Fleurus 1794.

Coburg Peninsula. A peninsula in the northern part of Australia, west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Cobweb (kob′web). A fairy in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Cocadrille (kō′ka-dril). [One of the early forms of *crocodile.*] A fabulous monster found in the island of Silha, according to Sir John Mandeville. He describes it as having four feet and short thighs, and great nails like talons.

Cocaigne, The Land of. See *Cockaigne.*

Cocamas (kō-kä'mäs). An Indian tribe of eastern Peru. They live mainly on the southern side of the Amazon, near the frontiers of Brazil. By language and customs they appear to be of the great Tupi race, probably with some admixture of other tribes. They are agricultural, have long been on friendly terms with the whites, and are rapidly becoming amalgamated with the semi civilized country population.

Cocanada (ko-ka-nä'dä). A seaport in the Godavery district, Madras, British India, in lat. 17° 1' N., long. 82° 17' E.

Cocceians (kok-se'anz). The followers of John Cocceius or Koch (1603–69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school of theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voetians.*

Cocceius (kok-tsa'yös), **Johannes** (originally **Koch** or **Koken**). Born at Bremen, Aug. 9, 1603: died at Leyden, Netherlands, Nov. 5, 1669. A Dutch Hebraist and theologian. He became professor of biblical philology at the Academy of Bremen in 1629, professor at the University of Franeker in 1636, and professor of dogmatics at Leyden in 1650. He wrote "Lexicon et commentarius sermonis Heb. et Chald. Vet. Test." (1669), "Summa doctrinæ" (1648), etc.

With all its defects, the Federal theology of Cocceius is the most important attempt, in the older Protestant theology, to do justice to the historical development of revelation. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 375.

Coccia (kot'chä), **Carlo.** Born at Naples, April 14, 1789: died at Novara, Italy, April 13, 1873. An Italian composer of operas, cantatas, and masses. He visited London in 1820, where he was an operatic conductor and also professor of composition at the Royal Academy, returning to Italy in 1828. He again visited England in 1835.

Cochabamba (kō-chä-bäm'bä). **1.** A central department of Bolivia. Area, 21,333 square miles. Population, 196,766.—**2.** The capital of this department, in lat. 17° 25' S., long. 66° 10' W. Population, 20,000.

Cochem (kō'ċhem). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Moselle 25 miles southwest of Coblenz. It has a castle.

Cocherel (kosh-rel'). A hamlet 12 miles east of Évreux, France. Here in 1364 the French under Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the forces of England and Navarre.

Cochet (kō-shā'), **Jean Benoît Désiré.** Born at Sanvic, near Havre, France, March 7, 1812: died at Rouen, France, June 1, 1875. A French archæologist, best known from his explorations in Normandy.

Cochimi (kō-chē-mē'). A tribe of North American Indians. They inhabited a region in Lower California from 26° to about 31° N. lat. See *Yuman.*

Cochin (kō-shań'), **Charles Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Feb. 22, 1715: died at Paris, April 29, 1790. A French engraver and art critic. He wrote "Voyage d'Italie" (1758), etc.

Cochin, Pierre Suzanne Augustin. Born at Paris, Dec. 12, 1823: died at Versailles, France, March 15, 1872. A French publicist and economist.

Cochin (kō-chēn' or kō'chin). **1.** A feudatory state under the protection of Madras, British India, situated about lat. 10° 30' N., long. 76° 30' E. Area, 1,362 square miles. Population (1891), 722,906.—**2.** A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, in lat. 9° 58' N., long. 76° 14' E. It was settled by the Portuguese in 1503, and was held by the Dutch from 1663 to 1796.

Cochin China (kō'chin chī'nạ̈). A name sometimes used vaguely as nearly identical with Annam, properly restricted to the eastern or maritime part of Annam.

Cochin China, French or **Lower.** A French colony lying between Cambodia and Annam on the north, the China Sea on the southeast, and the Gulf of Siam on the west. It includes the delta of the Mekong. It was ceded to France in 1862 (province of Vinh-Long 1883). Its chief product is rice. Capital, Saigon. Area, 23,082 square miles. Population (1891), 2,034,453.

Cochitemi. See *Cochiti.*

Cochití (kō-chē-tē'). A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the west bank of the Rio Grande, 27 miles southwest of Sante Fé, New Mexico. The inhabitants formerly successively occupied the Potrero de las Vacas, the Potrero San Miguel, the now ruined pueblo of Cuapa, and the Potrero Viejo. Number [illegible]. Cochití is the aboriginal name of the pueblo. The tribe has also been called *Cochitemi*, *Cochitino*. See *Keresan.*

Cochitino. See *Cochiti.*

Cochituate (kō-chit'ū-āt), **Lake.** A small lake in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 17 miles west of Boston. It is one of the sources of Boston's water-supply.

Cochlæus (kō-klē'us), **Johannes (Dobenek).** Born at Wendelstein, near Nuremberg, 1479: died at Breslau, Jan. 10, 1552. A German Roman Catholic theologian and controversialist. He became secretary to Duke George of Saxony in 1528, and canon at Breslau in 1539. He was associated at the diet of Augsburg (1530) with Eck, Faber, and Wimpina in the composition of the Refutation of the Augsburg Confession; and, on the death of Eck, was regarded as the leading opponent of the Reformation.

Cochrane (kok'ran), **John Dundas.** Born 1780: died at Valencia, Venezuela, Aug. 12, 1825. A British traveler in Russia and Siberia 1820–23. He wrote a "Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary" (1824).

Cochrane, Thomas. Born at Annsfield, in Lanarkshire, Dec. 14, 1775: died at Kensington, England, Oct. 31, 1860. A Scottish noble (tenth Earl of Dundonald) and British naval commander. He was appointed vice-admiral Nov. 23, 1841, admiral March 21, 1851, and rear-admiral of the United Kingdom Oct. 23, 1854. On May 6, 1801, in the Speedy, a small and poorly armed vessel with 54 men, he captured the Spanish frigate Elgamo of 600 tons and 319 men. He entered Parliament in 1806. On April 11, 1809, he attacked a French fleet in Aix roads, and destroyed four of the enemy's vessels. In Feb., 1814, Cochrane was accused of complicity in originating a fraudulent report of Napoleon's death for speculative purposes, and, though he claimed to be entirely innocent, was imprisoned for a year, fined, and expelled from the navy and from the House of Commons. His constituents stood by him and at once returned him again to Parliament. Accepting an invitation to organize the infant navy of Chile, he reached Valparaiso Nov., 1818. During the subsequent campaigns, with only one frigate and a few old vessels, he managed to neutralize the powerful Spanish squadron; took Valdivia in Feb., 1820; transported San Martin's army to Peru; blockaded Callao, and performed the feat of cutting out a Spanish frigate from under the guns of the castle (Nov. 5, 1820), and contributed greatly to the capture of Lima. Owing to quarrels with San Martin and the Chilian authorities, he left their service, and from March, 1823, to 1825 commanded the Brazilian navy; during this time he recovered Bahia and Maranhao from the Portuguese. Accused of insubordination, he resigned. In 1827 and 1828 he commanded the Greek navy, but accomplished nothing. In 1832 he was virtually exonerated from the charges on which he had been imprisoned in 1814, and was restored to the Order of the Bath and to his rank in the British navy.

Cochut (kō-shü'), **André.** Born at Paris, 1812: died there, Jan. 18, 1890. A French publicist.

Cock, The. A famous tavern in Fleet street, London, opposite the Temple. It still retains decorations of the period of the early part of the 17th century. Tennyson has immortalized it in his "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue."

Cock and the Fox, The. A version of Chaucer's "Nun's Priest's Tale," by Dryden.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān'). [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms, after ME. *cockaigne*, *cokaygne*, *cockagne*, *cokaygne*, *cocaigne*, etc., from OF. *cocaigne*, *cokaigne*, *coquaigne*, *cocaingne*, *quoquaingne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña*, = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna*, *cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio); ML. *Cocania*, an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; prob. lit. 'Cake-land.' Usually associated with *cockney*, but there is no original connection.] A fabled land of perfect happiness and luxury, intended to ridicule the stories of the mythical Avalon, an isle in the west, prevalent in medieval times. Its houses were built of good things to eat; roast geese went slowly down the streets, turning themselves and inviting the passers-by to eat them; buttered larks fell in profusion; the shingles of the houses even were of cake; and the rivers ran wine. The English poets of the 16th century called it Lubberland.

Cockburn (ko'bėrn), Sir **Alexander James Edmund.** Born Dec. 24, 1802: died at London, Nov. 21, 1880. A noted British jurist of Scotch descent, lord chief justice of England. He was graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1829; entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1847; was attorney-general 1851–Feb., 1852, and again Dec., 1852–Nov., 1856; and became chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1856, and lord chief justice of England June, 1859. As the representative of the British government at the Alabama arbitration at Geneva, he dissented from the award, holding that in the case of the Florida and that of the Shenandoah the responsibility of his government had not been proved.

Cockburn, Mrs. (**Alicia,** or **Alison, Rutherford**). Born at Fairnalee, Selkirkshire, about 1712: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1794. A Scottish lyric poet, author of "The Flowers of the Forest" ("I've Seen the Smiling of Fortune Beguiling"), and other songs.

Cockburn, Mrs. (**Catherine Trotter**). Born at London, Aug. 16, 1679: died May 11, 1749. An English dramatist and philosophical writer, wife (1708) of Patrick Cockburn, a clergyman. She wrote "Agnes de Castro" (acted 1696), "Fatal Friendship" (acted 1698), "Love at a Loss," a comedy (1700), and "Revolutions of Sweden" (acted 1706). In 1702 she published an anonymous defense of Locke's philosophizing against the charge of materialism, and later advocated the ethical views of Clarke.

Cockburn, Sir **George.** Born at London, April 22, 1772: died at Leamington, England, Aug. 19, 1853. An English admiral. He served at the reduction of Martinique in 1809, and assisted at the capture of Washington in 1814.

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Born at Edinburgh (?), Oct. 26, 1779: died at Bonaly, near Edinburgh, April 26, 1854. A Scottish jurist, appointed a judge of the Court of Session in 1834, and a lord of judiciary in 1837. His autobiography ("Memorials of his Time") was published in 1856.

Cocker (kok'ėr), **Edward.** Born probably in Northamptonshire, England, 1631: died 1675. An English engraver and teacher of writing and arithmetic, and collector of manuscripts. He was the author of various works on calligraphy, arithmetic ("Tutor to Arithmetic" (1664), "Compleat Arithmetician" (before 1669), "Arithmetic," edited by John Hawkins (1678), etc.), etc. The supposition that the famous arithmetic is a forgery by Hawkins has been abandoned.

Cockeram (kok'ram), **Henry.** Flourished about the middle of the 17th century. An English scholar (of whose life nothing is known), author of the first published dictionary of the English language. The book is entitled "The English Dictionarie, or a New Interpreter of Hard English Words" (1623 ?; 2d ed. 1626; 12th ed., revised and enlarged by another's hand, 1670).

Cockerell (kok'ėr-el), **Charles Robert.** Born at London, April 28, 1788: died at London, Sept. 17, 1863. A noted English architect. He became architect of the Bank of England in 1833, and was professor of architecture in the Royal Academy 1840–57. He completed the Hanover Chapel in Regent street in 1825, built the Taylor Buildings at Oxford 1841–42, and designed numerous other public and private buildings. Author of "Ancient Sculptures in Lincoln Cathedral" (1848), "Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral" (1851), "A Descriptive Account of the Sculptures of the West Front of Wells Cathedral" (1862), etc.

Cockermouth (kok'ėr-mouth). A town and parliamentary borough in Cumberland, England, situated at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 25 miles southwest of Carlisle. It was the birthplace of Wordsworth. Population (1891), 5,464.

Cock Lane Ghost. A noted imposture perpetrated in 1762 in Cock Lane, Smithfield, London, by a man named Parsons and his daughter (eleven years old). Knockings and other strange noises were heard, and a "luminous lady," supposed to be the ghost of a Mrs. Kent, was seen. Dr. Johnson, among others, visited the house, and was maliciously attacked for his credulity by Churchill in his long poem "The Ghost." Parsons was pilloried.

Cockledemoy (kok'l-dē-moi). An adroit and amusing trickster in Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan."

Cockloft (kok'lôft), **Pindar.** The pseudonym of William Irving in "Salmagundi."

Cockney School, The. A name derisively given by some English critics to a set of writers including Hazlitt, Shelley, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and others. Leigh Hunt was the shining light of this coterie.

Cockpit (kok'pit), **The.** **1.** A London theater which stood in a narrow court, called Pitt Place, formerly Cockpit alley, running out of Drury Lane. It was erected about 1615, but pulled down by a mob in 1617. A second theater was built here, called the Phœnix. This again gave place to the Drury Lane Theatre.

2. See the extract.

The Master of the Rolls was at that time the presiding Judge of Appeal at the Privy Council, which was commonly spoken of as "the Cockpit," because it sat on the site of the old Cockpit at Whitehall. *Greville*, Memoirs, II. 70, note.

Cockwood (kok'wůd), **Lady.** In Etherege's comedy "She Would if She Could," a female Tartufe who hides a disgraceful intrigue under a great pretense of religious devotion.

Cocles (kō'klēz), **Horatius.** A Roman legendary hero who with Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius defended the Sublician bridge at Rome against the entire Etruscan army under Lars Porsena (508? B. C.).

Coco (kō'kō). A tribe of North American Indians. See [illegible].

Cocoa-tree Club. A noted London club which was the Tory Cocoa-tree Chocolate-house of Queen Anne's reign, at 64 St. James's street. It was converted into a [illegible] probably before 1746, when the house was the headquarters of the Jacobite party, and the resort of the wits of the time. *Timbs.*

Coco-Maricopas. See *Maricopas.*

Cocopa (kō'ko-pä). [Pl., also *Cocopas.*] A tribe of North American Indians. They live in Lower California from the mouth of the Colorado River to near the Gila. See *Yuman.*

Cocos. See *Keeling Islands.*

Cocospera (kō-ko-spä'rä). [From the Pima: 'place of the dogs.'] A peak in Sonora, Mexico, forming a part of one of the western ramifications of the Sierra Madre.

Cocu Imaginaire, Le. See *Sganarelle.*

Cocytus (kō-sī'tus). [Gr. Κωκυτός, from κωκυτός, wailing.] **1.** A river in Epirus, a tributary of the Acheron: the modern Vuvos.—**2.** In classical mythology, a river of Hades, a tributary of the Acheron.

Codazzi (ko-dät'sē), **Agustin.** Born at Lugo, near Ferrara, Italy, 1792: died in Colombia, 1859. An engineer and geographer in the northern part of South America. He published at Paris in 1841 "Resumen de la Geografía de Venezuela."

Coddington (kod'ing-ton), **William.** Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1601: died in Rhode Island, Nov. 1, 1678. An English colonist in America, one of the founders of the colony of Rhode Island in 1638, and its governor 1640–47, 1648–49, and 1674–76.

Code Frédéric (kōd frā-dā-rēk'). A codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.

Code Napoléon (kōd nä-pō-lā-ôn'). A compilation of the laws of France made under the auspices of Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul and emperor, promulgated 1804–10. It is founded on the civil law, and has been largely copied in other countries where the civil law prevails.

Code Noir (kōd nwär). [F., 'black code.'] An edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.

Code of 1650. A code of laws compiled for the colony of Connecticut by Roger Ludlow: sometimes called *Ludlow's Code.*

Code of Justinian, Theodosius. See *Justinian, Theodosius.*

Codlin (kod'lin), **Tom.** A cynical exhibitor of a Punch-and-Judy show, in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

Codogno (ko-dō'nyō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 32 miles southeast of Milan. It is the chief market for Parmesan cheese. Population, 9,000.

Codrington (kod'ring-ton), Sir **Edward.** Born April 27, 1770: died at London, April 28, 1851. A noted English admiral. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, as commander of the Orion; was with Cochrane in Chesapeake Bay and at New Orleans in 1814; became vice-admiral 1821, and admiral of the blue 183[illegible]; and commanded the allied fleet at Navarino Oct. 20, 1827.

Codrington, Sir **Henry John.** Born 1808: died Aug. 4, 1877. A British admiral, third son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He took part, as commander of the Talbot, in the bombardment of Acre Nov. [illegible] 1840; became rear-admiral in 1857; was admiral superintendent at Malta [illegible]; and was appointed admiral in 18[illegible], and admiral of the fleet 1877.

Codrington, Sir **William John.** Born Nov. 26, 1804: died at Heckfield, Hampshire, Aug. 4, 1884. A British general, second son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He served in the Crimean war, commanding a brigade at the battle of the Alma, and a division at Inkerman, and succeeded Sir James Simpson as commander-in-chief in the Crimea, Nov. 11, 185[illegible], returning to England in 1856, when he was appointed lieutenant-general and general in 18[illegible]. He entered Parliament in 18[illegible], and was governor of Gibraltar 18[illegible].

Codrus (kod'rus). [Gr. Κόδρος.] The last king of Athens: reigned (according to tradition) about 1068 B. C.

Cody (kō'di), **William Frederick.** Born in [illegible], Feb. 26, 1845. A government [illegible]

Coehoorn [illegible], or **Cohorn** [illegible], **Menno van.** [illegible]

Coel. See *Cole, King.*

Cœlebs (sē'lebz) **in Search of a Wife.** A novel by Hannah More, published in 1809. [illegible]

Cœlestin. See *Celestine.*

Cœlestius (sē-les'tius). A collaborator of Pelagius: a native of Ireland (Bretagne?). He was condemned as a heretic by a council at Carthage in 412, but was acquitted by Pope Zosimus in 417. He is said to have been ordained presbyter at Ephesus some time between 412 and 417.

Cœle-Syria, or **Cele-Syria** (sē'lē-sir'i-ä). [Gr. Κοίλη Συρία, Hollow Syria.] A valley in Syria, lying between the Libanus and the Anti-Libanus, and watered by the Leontes and the Orontes.

Coelho (ko-el'yō), **Duarte de Albuquerque,** Count of Pernambuco and Marquis of Basto. Born at Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1591: died at Madrid, Sept. 24, 1658. The eldest son of Jorge de Albuquerque Coelho. In 1627 he was made governor of Pernambuco, a position which he had, by feudal law, inherited from his father. He was driven out by the Dutch invasion of 1630, and in 1639 went to Spain, residing at Madrid, where he published his "Memorias diarias de la guerra del Brazil" in 1654.

Coelho, Gonçalo. A Portuguese navigator who, in 1488, commanded a ship on the coast of Senegambia. It has been supposed that he had charge of the expedition of 1501 to explore the coast of Brazil, but of this there is no proof. It seems certain, however, that he commanded the six caravels which left Lisbon June 10, 1503 to seek a route to the Moluccas around the southern end of Brazil, then supposed to be an island. One of his ships was wrecked; two others, one of them having Amerigo Vespucci for commander or pilot, separated from Coelho and returned to Lisbon in June, 1504. Coelho himself explored as far, at least, as Rio de Janeiro, and only returned in 1506. Nothing further is known of him.

Coelho, Jorge de Albuquerque. Born at Olinda, Pernambuco, April 23, 1539: died, probably at Lisbon, some time after 1596. A Portuguese soldier, second son of Duarte Coelho Pereira. From 1560 to 1565 he was commander of the Portuguese forces in Pernambuco, under his brother, the second donatario; he was captured by French corsairs in 1565; was captured by the Moors in Africa at the disastrous battle of Alcacer Quivir (Aug. 4, 1578); and on the death of his brother inherited the captaincy of Pernambuco.

Coelho de Albuquerque (ko-el'yō de äl-bö-ker'ke), **Duarte.** Born at Olinda, Pernambuco, 1537: died in Fez, Africa, about 1579. The eldest son of Duarte Coelho Pereira. He inherited the captaincy of Pernambuco in 1554, and governed it personally from 1560 to 1572. Returning to Portugal, he followed Dom Sebastião to Africa, was taken prisoner by the Moors, and died in captivity.

Coelho Pereira, Duarte. Born about 1485: died at Olinda, Pernambuco, Aug. 7, 1554. A Portuguese soldier. He was the first to reach Cochin China, and was sent as an ambassador to Siam and China. In 1530 he was sent to the coast of Brazil, where he destroyed a French trading establishment. In April, 1534, the new captaincy of Pernambuco was granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity, and he speedily made it the most flourishing colony in Brazil. Olinda, his capital, was founded in 1535.

Cœlica (sē'li-kä). A collection of short poems of different lengths, by Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke). It appeared in a folio volume containing other poems in 1633.

Coello (ko-el'yō), **Alonso Sanchez.** Born at Benitayro, near Valencia, Spain, about 1520(?): died at Madrid, 1590. A Spanish painter, especially noted for his portraits.

Coello, Claudio. Born at Madrid, 1621: died at Madrid, April 20, 1693. A Spanish historical painter.

Coen (kön), **Jan Pieterszoon.** Born at Hoorn, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1587: died at Batavia, Java, Sept. 20, 1629. A Dutch official, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies 1618–23. He founded Batavia in 1619.

Cœur (ker), **Jacques.** Born at Bourges, France, about 1400: died in Chios, Nov. 25, 1456. A noted French financier and merchant in the Levant. He had charge of the coinage and financial affairs of the state from about 14[illegible], and effected important reforms. He was imprisoned [illegible] 1451–55 on the false charge of [illegible]

Cœur d'Alène [illegible]. [F., 'awl-heart.'] An Indian tribe living formerly in northern Idaho. [illegible]

Cœur de Lion [illegible]. [F., 'lion's heart,' 'lion-hearted.'] A surname given on account of their valor to Richard I. of England and Louis VIII. of France.

Coffee-House Politician, The. A comedy by Henry Fielding, produced in 1730.

Coffin [illegible], Sir **Isaac.** Born at Boston, Mass., May 16, 1759: died [illegible] July 23, 1839. A British admiral [illegible]

Coffin, James Henry. Born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1806: died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 6, 1873. An American mathematician and meteorologist, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, Easton. He wrote "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853), and other meteorological works, "Elements of Conic Sections" and "Analytical Geometry" (1849), etc.

Coffin, Long Tom. A sailor in Cooper's novel "The Pilot."

Cogalniceanu (kō-gul-nich-ā-än'), **Michael.** Born Sept. 6, 1817: died at Paris, July 1, 1891. A Rumanian statesman and historian. He was president of the cabinet 1863–65, minister of the interior 1868–70, minister of foreign affairs 1877–78, minister of the interior 1879–80, and Rumanian ambassador at Paris 1880–1881. He wrote "Histoire de la Valachie et de la Moldavie" (1837), etc.

Coghetti (kō-get'tē), **Francesco.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, Oct. 4, 1804: died at Rome, April 21, 1875. An Italian painter. His best-known works are the frescos in the basilica in Savona.

Cogia Hassan Alhabbal (kō'gyä häs'sän äl-häb'bäl). A story, in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," of a poor rope-maker who finds a diamond in a large fish, and becomes rich.

Cogia Houssam (hös'säm). The captain of the thieves in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who, under this name, wins the confidence of Ali Baba's son.

Cognac (kōn-yäk'). A town in the department of Charente, France, situated on the Charente 23 miles west of Angoulême: the ancient Condate (in the middle ages Coniacus, later Coignac). It is the center of the brandy trade of the region. Population (1891), commune, 17,392.

Cognac, Holy League of. A league concluded May 22, 1526, between Pope Clement VII., Francis I. of France, Milan, and Venice, against the emperor Charles V. Henry VIII. was in sympathy with the league, which is also styled the Clementine League.

Cogniard (kōn-yär'), **Hippolyte.** Born Nov. 20, 1807: died Feb. 6, 1882. A French theatrical director and writer of vaudevilles.

Cogniard, Théodore. Born April 30, 1806: died May 14, 1872. A French theatrical director and writer of vaudevilles in conjunction with his brother Hippolyte.

Cogoleto (ko-go-lä'tō). A town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the coast 15 miles west of Genoa. It is sometimes claimed as the birthplace of Columbus.

Cogolludo (kō-gōl-yö'ᴅō), **Diego Lopez de.** A Spanish Franciscan who lived in Yucatan in the second quarter of the 17th century. His "Historia de Yucathan" (fol., Madrid, 1688) is a chief authority on the history of that country down to 1655. A second edition bears the title "Los tres siglos de la dominacion española en Yucatan" (2 vols., Campeche and Merida, 1842–45).

Cogswell (kogz'wel), **Joseph Green.** Born at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 27, 1786: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1871. An American scholar. He was professor of mineralogy and geology at Harvard 1820–23, founded, with George Bancroft, the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1823; edited the "New York Review"; was appointed superintendent of the Astor Library, New York, in 1848; and resigned as superintendent in 1861, and as trustee in 1864.

Cohasset (kō-has'et). A town and summer resort in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 15 miles southeast of Boston. Minot's Ledge lighthouse lies 1 mile off the coast at this point. Population (1890), 2,448.

Cohn (kōn), **Ferdinand Julius.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1828. A noted German botanist, professor of botany at Breslau.

Cohnheim (kōn'hīm), **Julius Friedrich.** Born at Demmin, Pomerania, Prussia, July 20, 1839: died at Leipsic, Aug. 14, 1884. A German pathologist, noted especially for discoveries in regard to pus corpuscles. He became professor of pathology and pathological anatomy at Kiel in 1868, at Breslau in 1872, and at Leipsic in 1878.

Cohoes (kō-hōz'). A city in Albany County, New York, situated at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 8 miles north of Albany. It has rolling-mills and manufactures of hosiery and underwear. Its water-power is derived from the Cohoes Falls, 70 feet in height. Population (1890), 22,509.

Coila (koi'lä): Latinized from **Kyle.** A region in Ayrshire, Scotland, celebrated in Burns's poems.

Coimbatore (kō-im-ba-tōr'), or **Koimbatur** (-tör'). **1.** A district in Madras, British India, situated about lat. 10° 30'–12° N., long. 77°–

78° E. Area, 7,842 square miles. Population (1881), 1,657,690.—**2.** The capital of this district, situated on the river Noyel in lat. 10° 59′ N., long. 77° E. Population, about 35,000.

Coimbra (kō-ēm′brä). The capital of the district of Coimbra, in Beira, Portugal, situated (near the ancient Conimbrica) on the Mondego in lat. 40° 12′ N., long. 8° 25′ W. It is the seat of the only university in Portugal, transferred here in 1308 from Lisbon (where it was founded in 1290), and was the scene of the murder of Ines de Castro in 1355. It contains the Convent of Santa Cruz, with the tombs of Alfonso Henriques and Sancho I., an old and a new cathedral, and a fine library building connected with the university. Population (1878), 13,369.

Coimbra. A Brazilian frontier fort and settlement on the river Paraguay in lat. 19° 55′ S. It was founded in 1775, repulsed an attack of the Spaniards in 1801, and was taken by the Paraguayans in Dec., 1864.

Coin (ko-ēn′). A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, 20 miles west of Malaga. Population (1887), 9,825.

Coire (kwär), G. **Chur** (chör). [It. *Coira*, Romansh *Cuera*.] The capital of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Plessur, near the Rhine, in lat. 46° 51′ N., long. 9° 31′ E.: the Roman Curia Rhætorum. It is a very old town, and contains a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and some Roman antiquities. The cathedral is a venerable structure, in parts as old as the 8th century, with a still older crypt. Population (1888), 9,380.

Cojutepec (kō-Hö-te-pek′), or **Cojutepeque** (kō-Hö-te-pā′kĭ). A town in San Salvador, Central America, 10 miles northeast of San Salvador. Population, about 10,000.

Cokayne (kō-kan′), **Thomas.** Born at Mapleton, Derbyshire, Jan. 21, 1587: died at London, 1638. An English lexicographer, author of an English-Greek lexicon containing derivations and definitions of "all the words in the New Testament" (1658). He was educated at Oxford (Corpus Christi College), but did not take a degree. During the latter part of his life he lived in London under the name of Browne.

Coke (kōk, originally kůk), Sir **Edward.** [The surname *Coke* is another form (archaic spelling) of *Cook*, orig. designating a cook.] Born at Mileham, Norfolk, England, Feb. 1, 1552: died at Stoke Pogis, Sept. 3, 1634. A noted English jurist. He was speaker of the House of Commons 1592–93, attorney-general 1593–94, chief justice of the Common Pleas 1606, and chief justice of the King's Bench 1613. He came into conflict with the king and Bacon on matters touching the royal prerogative, especially the right of granting commendams, and was removed from the bench Nov. 15, 1616. Among the noted cases which he conducted as prosecutor are those of Essex and Southampton in 1601, of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603 (in which he disgraced himself by the brutality of his language) and of the gunpowder plotters in 1605. In the later part of his life he rendered notable service, in Parliament, to the cause of English freedom, his last important speech being a direct attack on Buckingham. His chief works are his "Reports" (1600–15) and his "Institutes," which consist of a reprint and translation of Littleton's "Tenures" with a commentary (popularly known as "Coke upon Littleton"), the text of various statutes from Magna Charta to the time of James I., with a commentary, a treatise on criminal law, and a treatise on the jurisdiction of the different law courts.

Coke, Thomas. Born at Brecon, South Wales, Sept. 9, 1747: died at sea, May 2, 1814. A British preacher and missionary, first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1784). He wrote a "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures" (1807), "History of the West Indies" (1808), etc.

Coke, Thomas William. Born May 4, 1752: died at Longford Hall, Derbyshire, June 30, 1842. An English nobleman and Whig politician, created earl of Leicester of Holkham and Viscount Coke Aug. 12, 1837. He was the son of Thomas Wenman, and assumed the name Coke on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester. He is best known for his improvements in agriculture on his estates about Holkham, Norfolk, especially in the breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Cokes (kōks), **Bartholomew.** A foolish young squire in Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair."

> Cokes is unquestionably the most finished picture of a simpleton that the [illegible] ever produced. With sufficient natural powers to take from us all sense of his meanness at his exposure, he is forever wavering on the verge of imbecility. His childish but restless curiosity, his eagerness to possess every object within his reach, his total abandonment of himself to every amusement that offers, his incapacity of receiving more than one of two objects at a time with his [illegible] that the other will escape him, joined to the usual concomitants of folly, selfishness, cunning, and occasional fits of obstinacy.
>
> *Gifford*, Notes to Jonson (Bartholomew Fair), II. 210.

Colada (kō-lä′ᴛʜä). [Sp.] The second sword of the Cid.

Colapur. See *Kolhapur.*

Colban (kol′bän), Madame (**Adolfine Marie Schmidt**). Born at Christiania, Norway, Dec. 18, 1814. A Norwegian novelist. Her works include "Tre Noveller" (1873), "Tre nye Noveller" (1875), "Jeg lever" (1877), "Cleopatra" (1880), etc.

Colberg. See *Kolberg.*

Colbert (kol-bãr′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rheims, France, Aug. 29, 1619: died at Paris, Sept. 6, 1683. A noted French statesman. He was the son of a merchant of Rheims, entered the service of Cardinal Mazarin in 1648, and in 1661, on the death of Mazarin, was appointed by Louis XIV. minister of finance, a post which he held until his death. He introduced extensive fiscal reforms, as a result of which the income of the government was nearly trebled, and encouraged commerce and the industries by imposing a protective tariff, by the building of canals, and by the planting of colonies. He founded the Academy of Inscriptions (1663), the Academy of Sciences (1666), and other institutions for the promotion of art and science.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. Born at Paris, 1651: died Nov. 3, 1690. A French official, minister of marine: son of J. B. Colbert.

Colborne (kōl′born), Sir **John.** Born at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1778: died at Torquay, Devonshire, April 17, 1863. An English general. He entered the army in 1794; served under Wellington in Portugal, France, and Spain 1809–14; fought with distinction at the battle of Waterloo in 1815; was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guernsey in 1825; and in 1830 became lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, a post which he resigned on being promoted to lieutenant-general in 1838. He returned to England in 1839, after having in the mean time quelled the Canadian rebellion, and in the same year was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton of Seaton in Devonshire. He was promoted general in 1854, was commander of the forces in Ireland 1855–60, and was created field-marshal in 1860.

Colbrand (kōl′brand), or **Coldbrand** (kōld′brand). A Danish giant, slain by Guy of Warwick. There is some slight foundation of fact in this legend. See *Guy of Warwick.*

Colburn (kōl′bėrn), **Warren.** Born at Dedham, Mass., March 1, 1793: died at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 15, 1833. An American mathematician, best known as a writer on arithmetic.

Colburn, Zerah. Born at Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804: died at Norwich, Vt., March 2, 1840. An American, celebrated during his boyhood as an arithmetical prodigy.

Colby (kōl′bi) **University.** An institution of learning situated at Waterville, Maine. It was organized in 1820, and previous to 1867 was called Waterville College. It is under the control of the Baptists.

Colcampata (kōl-käm-pä′tä). [Quichua, 'terrace of the granaries.'] A series of artificial terraces at the foot of the Sacsahuaman hill, north of and overlooking the city of Cuzco, Peru. Under the Inca sovereigns they were a sort of sacred garden: every year the Inca himself broke the soil there as a signal that the season of planting had commenced, and there he plucked the first ears of the harvest. These ceremonies were celebrated by festivals. The Colcampata palace was at the base of the terraces, and portions of it remain in a good state of preservation.

Colchester (kōl′ches-tėr). A town in Essex, England, situated on the Colne in lat. 51° 54′ N., long. 0° 54′ E.: the Roman Camulodunum, and the Anglo-Saxon Colneceaster. It has long been famous for its oyster-fishery, and contains many Roman antiquities, including Roman walls. It has a castle and the ruins of St. Botolph's Priory and of a Benedictine monastery. The castle is the most powerful Norman military structure in England. The dimensions of the keep are 168 by 126 feet, and its walls vary in thickness from 11 to 30 feet. In one portion of the walls appears Roman herring-bone work in brick. The chapel is now a museum of Roman antiquities. Camulodunum was the earliest Roman colony in Britain, and was destroyed by the Iceni, but rebuilt. Later it became a stronghold, and was taken by Fairfax in 1648. Population (1891), 34,559.

> The grand city of Camulodunum, or, as it is called in the Itinerary, Camalodunum, the capital of the British princes after they had submitted to the Romans, and the first Roman city in the island which was honoured with the rank of a colonia. History speaks of its temples and public buildings, and if, at an early period of its history, it was exposed to attack without walls of defence, that want was so well supplied at a subsequent period, that the ponderous masonry of its walls has remained to the present day, and ought never to have allowed anybody to hesitate in placing the site of this ancient city at Colchester.
>
> *Wright*, Celt, p. 134.

Colchester, Baron. See *Abbot, Charles.*

Colchis (kol′kis). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, lying between the Caucasus on the north, Iberia on the east, Armenia on the south, Pontus on the southwest, and the Euxine on the west: the modern Mingrelia. It was the legendary land of Medea and the Golden Fleece, and its inhabitants were famous for the manufacture of linen.

Colcur (kōl′kör). Born in Araucania about [illegible]: died at Santa Cruz de Coya, 1598. An Araucanian Indian of Chile, grandson of the celebrated chief Caupolican. He was cacique of Angol, and one of the most determined foes of the Spaniards. In 1592 he was elected toqui or war-chief of the nation. He was killed in an unsuccessful attack on Coya.

Coldbath Fields (kōld′bȧth fēldz). A part of Middlesex from which the great Coldbath Fields prison took its name. The original house of correction here was built in the reign of James I. It was overcrowded and was closed in 1886.

Col de Balme (kol dė bälm). A notably picturesque Alpine pass on the route between Chamonix in France and Martigny in Switzerland. Elevation, 7,225 feet.

Colden (kōl′den), **Cadwallader.** Born at Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688: died on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1776. A Scotch-American physician, botanist, mathematician, and politician, lieutenant-governor of New York 1761–76. He introduced the Linnean system into America, and furnished Linnæus (who named the genus *Coldenia* for him) with descriptions of several hundred American plants. He wrote a "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada" (1727), and several medical works.

Colden, Cadwallader David. Born near Flushing, Long Island, April 4, 1769: died at Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 7, 1834. An American lawyer and politician, grandson of C. Colden.

Col de Tenda (kol dė ten′dä). A pass in the mountains of northwestern Italy, near France, 30 miles northeast of Monaco. It is often taken as the boundary between the Maritime Alps and the Apennines. Elevation, 6,145 feet.

Cold Harbour (kōld här′bọr). [Also *Cole-Harbour*; corrupted *Coal Harbour*.] A very ancient building in the parish of Allhallows the Less, near the Thames. Stow gives a long account of the various merchant princes and great men through whose hands it passed till it came to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who in 1553 changed its name to Shrewsbury House: the next earl "took it down, and in place thereof builded a number of small tenements, now letten out for great rents to people of all sorts." It was at this time a sanctuary for debtors, gamesters, etc.; hence the phrase "To take sanctuary in Cold Harbour."

Cold Harbor. A place in Hanover County, Virginia, 9 miles east-northeast of Richmond, situated near the Chickahominy. It was the scene of two battles during the Civil War: the first, fought June 27, 1862, is better known as the battle of Gaines's Mill (which see); the second was fought June 3, 1864, and the Confederates (50,000–69,000) under Lee defeated the Federals (150,000) under Grant. Losses (June 1–12): of Federals, 14,931; of Confederates, 1,700.

Coldingham (kōl′ding-am). A village of Berwickshire, Scotland, 10 miles northwest of Berwick. It contained a famous priory, burned by the Danes about 870.

Coldstream (kōld′strēm). A small town in Berwickshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 12 miles southwest of Berwick.

Coldstream Guards. A regiment of British foot-guards, first enrolled by General Monk at Coldstream 1659–60.

Coldstream (kōld′strēm), **Lady Catharine.** A Scottish woman of quality in Foote's play "The Maid of Bath": a shrewd old woman who tries her hand at match-making.

Coldstream, Sir Charles. A languid man of fashion in Mathews's farce "Used Up."

Col du Bonhomme (kol dü bo-nom′). [F., 'goodman's neck.'] **1.** One of the chief passes over the Vosges Mountains on the frontier of France and Alsace southwest of Markirch. Elevation, 3,084 feet.—**2.** A pass in the Alps, south of Mont Blanc, on the route between Chamonix and Courmayeur in Italy. Elevation, 7,680 feet.

Col du Mont-Iseran (kol dü mont-ēz-ran′). A pass in the southeastern Alps, between the upper valley of the Isère and that of the Arc. Elevation, 9,085 feet.

Coldwater (kōld′wâ-tėr). The capital of Branch County, in southern Michigan, situated on Coldwater River in lat. 41° 57′ N., long. 85° W. Population (1890), 5,247.

Cole (kōl), **George.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1810: died at London, Sept. 7, 1883. An English landscape-painter.

Cole, Sir **Henry.** Born at Bath, July 15, 1808: died at London, April 18, 1882. An English official. He was senior assistant keeper [illegible] secretary of the committee [illegible] edited the "Journal of [illegible]" [illegible] He published [illegible] "The Home Treasury," [illegible]

Cole, John William: pseudonym **John William Calcraft.** An [illegible] writer. He has written "[illegible]" ([illegible]), "[illegible]," and "The Bride of Lammermoor," a drama.

Cole, King. See *King Cole.*

Cole, Mrs. A character played by Foote in his comedy "The Mirror," a procuress whose pretended reformation was intended as a slur on the Methodists. She refers to her friend Dr. Squintum, which gave great offense, as he was at once identified with George Whitefield. She was a real person, a "Mother Douglass."

Cole, Thomas. Born at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, Feb. 1, 1801: died at Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1848. A noted American landscape-painter. He came with his father to the United States in 1819, settled in Ohio and in 1825 removed to New York. He aspired to be a painter of large historical, or rather allegorical, landscapes, and some of his productions in this line (as, for instance, those in the New York Historical Society's rooms) will always secure him a respectable place among the followers of the old school. He was a great lover of the Catskills and White Mountains.

Cole, Timothy. Born at London, April 6, 1852. A noted American wood-engraver, and leader of the new school of wood-engraving. His most important work is "Old Italian Masters," begun in 1883, published in 1892 (text by W. J. Stillman).

Cole, Vicat. Born 1833: died April 6, 1893. An English landscape-painter.

Cole, William. Born at Little Abington, Cambridgeshire, Aug. 3, 1714: died at Milton, near Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1782. An English clergyman and antiquary, an authority on the antiquities of Cambridge and Cambridgeshire. His manuscripts are in the British Museum.

Colebrooke (kōl'bruk), **Henry Thomas.** Born at London, June 15, 1765: died at London, March 10, 1837. An English Orientalist, celebrated as the pioneer of the modern study of Sanskrit.

Coleman (kōl'man), **Lyman.** Born at Middlefield, Mass., June 14, 1796: died at Easton, Pa., March 16, 1882. An American educator and theological writer, professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College 1861–68, and of Latin 1868–82.

Colenso (ko-len'sō), **John William.** Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, Jan. 24, 1814: died at Durban, Natal, June 20, 1883. An English divine, appointed bishop of Natal in 1853. He was educated at Cambridge, and was tutor in St. John's College 1842–46. From that date until 1853 he was vicar of Forncett St. Mary in Norfolk. He published elementary treatises on arithmetic and algebra, volumes of sermons, works on the Zulu language, a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans" (1861), "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined" (1862–79), etc. His writings on the Old Testament, in which he took very advanced critical ground, awakened great and bitter opposition: he was excommunicated by Bishop Gray, metropolitan of Cape Town (a proceeding afterward declared to be null and void), and was subjected to attacks from many quarters.

Coleone, Bartolommeo. See *Colleoni.*

Colepeper (kol'pep-ėr), **John.** Died in England, June 11, 1660. An English royalist politician, first Lord Colepeper, son of Sir John Colepeper of Wigsell, Sussex. He became a member of the Long Parliament in 1640, took part in the proceedings against Strafford, supported the episcopacy and opposed the Scottish demand for religious union, became a privy councilor and chancellor of the exchequer Jan. 1642, and was thenceforth an influential adviser of the king. He followed Charles to York, fought at the battle of Edgehill, became master of the rolls Jan. 28, 1643, and accompanied the Prince of Wales (Charles II.) to France in 1646. He remained until his death a councilor and active supporter of the prince.

Colepepper, Captain John. A bully and murderer in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He is sometimes known as *Peppercull.*

Coleraine (kōl-rān'). A municipal borough in County Londonderry, Ireland, situated on the Bann in lat. 55° 8' N., long. 6° 41' W. It is noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 6,845.

Coleridge (kōl'rij), **Derwent.** Born at Keswick, England, Sept. 14, 1800: died at Torquay, [illegible] 1883. An English clergyman and educator, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was [illegible] at Helston, Cornwall 182[illegible]; [illegible] St. Mark's College, Chelsea, 1841–64; [illegible]

Coleridge, Hartley. Born at Clevedon, Somersetshire, Sept. 19, 1796: died at Rydal, Westmoreland, Jan. 6, 1849. An English poet and man of letters, [illegible] Coleridge. He published [illegible] "Worthies of Y[illegible] [illegible]

Coleridge, Henry Nelson. [illegible] Mary, England, Oct. [illegible] 1843. An English lawyer and [illegible] nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and husband of Sara Coleridge. He [illegible] editor, and edited several of his works, besides publishing his "Table Talk."

Coleridge, Herbert. Born at Hampstead, England, Oct. 7, 1830: died at London, April 23, 1861. An English lawyer and philologist, son of Henry Nelson Coleridge, and grandson of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was one of the original promoters and practically the first general editor of the dictionary at first designed by the Philological Society to supply the deficiencies of Johnson's and Richardson's, but which in the hands of later editors has developed into the "New English Dictionary, on Historical Principles," in process of publication since 1884.

Coleridge, John Duke, Baron Coleridge. Born Dec. 3, 1820: died June 14, 1894. An English jurist, son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge. He became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1873, and lord chief justice of England in 1880.

Coleridge, Sir **John Taylor.** Born at Tiverton, England, 1790: died at Ottery St. Mary, Feb. 11, 1876. An English jurist, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, justice of the King's Bench 1835–58. He edited Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1825).

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. Born at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, England, Oct. 21, 1772: died at Highgate, London, July 25, 1834. An English poet, philosopher, and literary critic. He studied, with a short interruption, at Cambridge 1791–94, when he left without a degree. Soon after this he formed, with Southey, George Burnett, and others, the project of establishing a communistic society on the Susquehanna River, a scheme which was never executed owing to want of funds. He married Sara Fricker, the sister of Southey's wife in 1795; and in the same year settled at Bristol, where the first volume of his poems was published in 1796. He began in 1796 the publication of a weekly periodical, entitled "The Watchman," of which only ten numbers appeared. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Wordsworth, the "Lyrical Ballads," contributing the "Ancient Mariner," the "Nightingale," and two scenes from "Osorio" (afterward "Remorse"). In 1798 he accepted an annuity of £150 from the brothers Josiah and Thomas Wedgwood, and in the same year went to Germany, where he studied physiology and philosophy some months at the University of Göttingen. He returned to England in 1799, and in 1800 settled at Keswick, the home of Southey and Wordsworth. He was secretary to the governor of Malta 1804–05. Subsequently, owing to domestic difficulties, aggravated by his habit of taking opium, he separated from his wife and went to London, where he lectured to fashionable audiences on Shakspere, the fine arts, and cognate subjects. In 1816 he became the guest of Mr. Gillman, a physician of London, in whose house he spent the rest of his life. Among his works are "Remorse, a Tragedy" (1813), "Christabel" (1816), "Biographia Literaria" (1817), "Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character" (1825), etc. "Literary Remains" edited by H. N. Coleridge (1836–39); complete works edited by Shedd (1853–54).

Coleridge, Sara. Born at Greta Hall, near Keswick, England, Dec. 22, 1802: died at London, May 3, 1852. An English writer, daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and wife (1829) of Henry Nelson Coleridge. She is best known as the editor, after her husband's death, of her father's writings.

Coles (kōlz), **Cowper Phipps.** Born 1819: lost at sea, Sept. 7, 1870. An English naval officer who served with distinction at Sebastopol in 1854. He gave much attention to the construction of turreted ships, and claimed to be the originator (a claim disproved in favor of Ericsson and others) of the monitor type of iron-clad ships. He lost his life by the capsizing of the Captain (a ship of this class constructed under his own supervision) in a gale off Cape Finisterre, in which 523 persons were drowned.

Coles, Edward. Born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786: died at Philadelphia, July 7, 1868. An American politician, governor of Illinois 1823–26. He prevented, after a bitter and protracted struggle, the pro-slavery party from obtaining control of the State.

Coles, Elisha. Born at Wolverhampton, England, about 1640: died at Galway, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1680. An English school-teacher, stenographer, and lexicographer. He was the author of a work on shorthand (1674), "An English Dictionary explaining the difficult terms that are used in divinity, etc." (1676: and several subsequent editions), "A Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English" (1677, and several later editions), etc.

Colet (ko-let'), **John.** Born at London, 1466: died at London, Sept. 16, 1519. A noted English theologian and classical scholar, dean of St. Paul's 1505, and founder of St. Paul's School 1512. He was [illegible] Erasmus and More, and [illegible] of the "New Learning" and indirectly of the Reformation.

Colet (ko-lā'), Madame (**Louise Révoil**). Born at Aix, France, Sept. 15, 1810: died at Paris, March 8, 1876. A French poet, novelist, and general writer. Her works include [illegible]

Colfax ([illegible]), **Schuyler.** Born at New York, March 23, 18[illegible]: died at Mankato, Minn., [illegible] 13, 1885. An American [illegible], Vice-President of the United States 1869–73. He was member (Republican) of Congress from Indiana [illegible], and speaker of the House of Representatives 1863–69. He was implicated in the Crédit Mobilier scandal in 1873, but denied the truth of the charges brought against him.

Colico (kol'ē-kō). A town in northern Italy, on Lake Como, situated near its northern extremity 27 miles northeast of Como.

Coligny, or **Coligni** (ko-lēn-yē' or ko-lēn'yē), **Gaspard de.** Born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, France, Feb. 16, 1517: killed at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572. A celebrated French general and Huguenot leader, son of Gaspard de Coligny, marshal of France. He was presented at the court of Francis I. by his uncle the constable Anne de Montmorency in 1537, was knighted by Condé on the field of Cerisolles in 1544, became admiral of France in 1552, and was taken prisoner of war by the Spaniards at St. Quentin in 1557. On his return to France he openly embraced Calvinism, and, taking advantage of his official position, made several attempts to establish colonies in America as places of refuge for the Huguenots, including the expedition of Jean Ribault in 1562 and that of Laudonnière in 1564. Civil war having broken out in 1562, he was chosen second in command of the Huguenot forces. The murder of the Prince of Condé after the battle of Jarnac (1569) placed him at the head of the Huguenot party until superseded by Henry of Navarre, in whose name he fought the disastrous battle of Moncontour the same year. His victory over the Catholics at Arnay-le-Duc June 27, 1570, however, resulted in the peace of St. Germain, concluded Aug. 8, 1570. On the occasion of the marriage of Henry of Navarre with Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX., he visited Paris, where, although treated with apparent cordiality by the king, he was murdered in his chamber in the presence of the Duke of Guise, falling as the first victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Colima (kō-lē'mä). **1.** A state in Mexico, lying between Jalisco on the north, Michoacan on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Area, 2,704 square miles. Population (1892), 74,600.—**2.** The capital of this state, in lat. 19° 12' N., long. 103° 40' W. Population (1889), 25,124.—**3.** A volcano in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, situated about 40 miles northeast of the city of Colima. It was in eruption in 1869, in 1881, and since 1890. Height, about 12,750 feet. —**4.** A nevado, or snowy mountain, on the boundary of Colima and Jalisco. Height, 14,364 feet.

Colimas (ko-lē'mäz). [Pl.] An Indian tribe of New Granada, which lived on the right bank of the Magdalena River and in the valley of the Rio Negro northwest of the present site of Bogotá. They had little civilization, but built fixed villages. The Colimas at the time of the conquest, were in alliance with the Musos, Paniquitas, and other tribes against their common enemies, the Chibchas: probably these tribes were ethnologically related. They resisted the Spaniards fiercely, and were soon destroyed.

Colin Clout (kol'in klout). A poem by Skelton: a satire against the clergy of his time.

Colin Clout's Come Home Again. A poem by Edmund Spenser, published 1595. Spenser took the name from Skelton, and called himself Colin Clout in all his poems. Colin Clout is also a character in Gay's pastoral "The Shepherd's Week."

Colins (ko-laṅ'), **Alexander.** Born at Mechlin, Belgium, 1526: died at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Aug. 17, 1612. A Flemish sculptor. His best works are at Innsbruck (mausoleum of Maximilian I., etc.). His works in wood and in ivory are also noted.

Coll (kol). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, Scotland, lying west of Mull. Length, 13 miles.

Colla (kōl'yä). [From the Indian tribe of the same name.] A province of the Inca empire of Peru, lying south of Cuzco, and embracing a portion of the Titicaca basin. It corresponded to the modern Collao (which see).

Collamer (kol'a-mėr), **Jacob.** Born at Troy, N. Y., 1792: died at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 9, 1865. An American politician, postmaster-general 1849–50, and United States senator from Vermont 1855–65.

Collao (kōl-yä'ō). A region in southern Peru, embracing the Peruvian portion of the Titicaca basin. The name is also extended to adjacent parts of Bolivia. The Collao consists of elevated plains and hilly lands, nowhere less than 12,000 feet above the sea. It is limited on the east and west by two great chains of the Andean system, and northward the Vilcañota cross-range separates it from the basin of Cuzco. The greater part of the Peruvian department of Puno is included in the Collao.

Collappohyea. See *Calapooya.*

Collas (kōl'yäz). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, now known as Aymaràs (which see).

Colla-suyu (kol-ya-so-yo). ["Region of the Colla."] A name given by the Incas to the southern quarter of their empire, embracing the highlands of Bolivia, and Peru south of Cuzco.

Colle (kol'le). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, situated northwest of Siena.

Collé (ko-lā'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1709: died there, Nov. 3, 1783. A French song-writer and dramatist.

Colle (kol′le), **Rafaello dal,** or **Rafaellino dal.** Born at or near San Sepolcro, Tuscany, about 1490: died about 1540(?). An Italian painter, pupil of Raphael (whence his surname Rafaellino).

Colleen Bawn (kol′ēn bân), **The, or The Brides of Garry-Owen.** A play by Dion Boucicault, founded on Gerald Griffin's novel "The Collegians." It was first played on Sept. 10, 1860. A novel with this title was published in 1861. See *Collegians, The.*

Collège de France (ko-läzh′ dė froṅs), or **Collège Royal.** An institution of learning founded by Francis I. in 1529. It was designed to promote the more advanced tendencies of the time, and to counteract the scholasticism of the university. It at first consisted of four chairs for instruction in Greek and Hebrew. Later were added medicine, mathematics, philosophy (in the reign of Henry II.), eloquence, botany, Arabic (Henry III.), and Syriac (Louis XIII.). In 1789 there were 18 chairs; in 1835 there were 24 chairs. There are about 40 at the present time. The College Royal, or Collège de France, was at first dependent upon the university for lecture-rooms. In 1610 a new building was commenced, which has been finished in the present century.

Collège Mazarin (ko-lazh′ mä-zä-raṅ′). A college in Paris, founded by Mazarin, March 6, 1661. He endowed it, and gave it his library of 40,000 volumes. The building was erected on the site of the Tour de Nesle by the architect Le Vau, and was finished in 1672. In 1674 the new college was incorporated in the university. Its object was the gratuitous instruction and sustenance of sixty sons of gentlemen living in the four newly acquired provinces, Pignerol, Alsace, La Flandre, and Roussillon; hence its name "College des Quatre Nations" ("College of the Four Nations").

College of the Four Nations. See *Collège Mazarin.*

College of William and Mary. See *William and Mary College.*

Collegians (ko̤-lē′ji-anz), **The.** A novel by Gerald Griffin, issued anonymously in 1829. In 1861 an edition was produced, illustrated by Phiz, and called "The Colleen Bawn, or The Collegian's Wife." See *Colleen Bawn.*

Collegiants (ko̤-le′ji-ants). A sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges.* The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed or organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

Colleoni (kol-la-o′nē), or **Coleone** (ko-lā-ō′ne), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Solza, near Bergamo, 1400: died Nov. 4, 1475. A noted Italian mercenary commander, the foremost tactician and disciplinarian of the 15th century. He was of an ancient and noble family which exercised a minor sovereignty over the province of Bergamo. He served in his youth under the principal *condottieri,* or mercenary generals, of the time; and in wars between Milan and Venice followed his advantage by serving either side at discretion. The Visconti of Milan cast him into prison, and the Council of Ten at Venice conspired for his assassination. In 1454 he finally became generalissimo of the land forces of Venice, and retained this post until his death. He was a patron of the arts. The most notable works which celebrate his greatness are the statue by Verrocchio and Leopardi in Venice, the best equestrian statue in existence (see *Verrocchio* and *Leopardi*); the castle of Malpaga, near Bergamo, with its frescos; and the Colleoni chapel in the Alta Città at Bergamo, with the tombs of Bartolommeo and his daughter Medea. The statue by Verrocchio stands before San Giovanni e Paolo in Venice. It was cast in 1496, and is the second equestrian statue of the Italian Renaissance. It characterizes with striking naturalism the haughty and formidable mercenary soldier. The rich marble pedestal has Corinthian columns and entablature.

Collet (kol′et), **John.** Born at London about 1725: died at Chelsea, Aug. 6, 1780. An English painter, chiefly of humorous scenes from low life.

Colleton (kol′e-to̤n), **James.** Governor of South Carolina 1686–90. He received with his appointment the dignity of landgrave and 48,000 acres of land. He attempted in vain to enforce the recognition of Locke's constitution by the colonial parliament. He was deposed and banished by the colonists on the proclamation of William and Mary, 1690.

Colletta (kol-let′tä), **Pietro.** Born at Naples, Jan. 23, 1775: died at Florence, Nov. 11, 1833. A Neapolitan general. He was made intendant of Calabria by Murat in 1808, obtained the rank of general in 1812, was one of the leaders of the constitutional party under the Bourbons, and on the outbreak of the revolution of 1820 was sent as viceroy to Sicily. He was named minister of war in Feb., 1821, but was banished through Austrian intervention and retired to Florence. He wrote "Storia del reame di Napoli 1734–1825" (1834).

Colliberts. See *Cagots.*

Collier (kol′yėr), **Arthur.** Born at Langford Magna, Wiltshire, Oct. 12, 1680: died there, 1732. An English clergyman and metaphysical writer, rector of Langford after 1704. His chief work is his "Clavis Universalis, or a New Inquiry into Truth, being a Demonstration of the Non-existence or Impossibility of an External World" (1713), in which he propounds a subjective idealism closely resembling that of Berkeley.

Collier, Jeremy. Born at Stow-cum-Qui, Cambridgeshire, Sept. 23, 1650: died at London, April 26, 1726. An English nonjuring clergyman, celebrated as a controversialist. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1673, was rector of Ampton in Suffolk 1679–85, and removed to London in the latter year, where he was for some time lecturer at Gray's Inn. A political pamphlet in which he maintained that the withdrawal of the king was not an abdication, and that the throne was not vacant, caused his imprisonment for a short time in Newgate in 1688, and in 1692 he was again imprisoned, for political reasons. In 1696 he, with two other nonjuring clergymen, attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkyns (who were condemned to death as conspirators against the life of William) to the scaffold and absolved them, and, having concealed himself to avoid arrest, was outlawed (July 2). He wrote a large number of controversial pamphlets, a "Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary" (1701–21), a learned "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain . . . to the End of the Reign of Charles II." (1708–14), and the famous "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage" (1698). The last work was a vigorous attack upon the coarseness of the contemporary theater, and produced a great impression, forcing from Dryden a confession of fault and a declaration of repentance, and unwilling recognition from other dramatists, and initiating a reformation.

Collier, John Payne. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1789: died at Maidenhead, Sept. 17, 1883. An English journalist, lawyer, and Shaksperian critic. He was a reporter for the "Times" 1809–1821, and parliamentary reporter, dramatic and literary critic, and editorial writer for the "Morning Chronicle" 1821–47. In 1847 he was appointed secretary of the royal commission on the British Museum, and continued in that office until 1850, when he returned to Maidenhead. He published a new edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays" (1825–27), a "History of English Dramatic Poetry and Annals of the Stage" (1831), an edition of Shakspere (1842–1844), "Shakespeare's Library" (1844), "A Booke of Roxburghe Ballads" (1847), "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company" (1848–49), "The Dramatic Works of Thomas Heywood" (1850–51), "The Works of Edmund Spenser" (1862), a "Biographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language" (1865), "An Old Man's Diary—Forty Years Ago" (1871–72), an edition of Shakspere (1875–78). His able and useful work on the older English literature is marred and brought under general suspicion by a series of literary frauds which he committed, of which the most notable is his use and defense of spurious annotations "by a seventeenth century hand" which he professed to have found on the margin of a copy of the second folio Shakspere originally belonging to one "Thomas Perkins," and since known as the "Perkins Folio."

Colline Gate (kol′in gāt). [L. *porta collina.*] A gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome. Near here, Nov., 82 B. C., Sulla defeated the Samnites under Pontius.

Collingwood (kol′ing-wu̇d), **Cuthbert.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 26, 1750: died at sea near Port Mahon, Balearic Islands, March 7, 1810. A noted English admiral, created Lord Collingwood in 1805. He was appointed lieutenant for his services, with a party of seamen, at the battle of Bunker Hill; was promoted to commander (succeeding Nelson) in 1779; served with distinction in command of the Excellent in the battle off Cape St. Vincent Feb. 14, 1797; became rear-admiral in 1799, with a command in the Channel fleet, and vice-admiral in 1804; was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar; and on Nelson's death, in that action, succeeded to the chief command.

Collingwood. A lake port in Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, 72 miles northwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 4,940.

Collingwood. A northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia.

Collins (kol′inz), **Anthony.** Born at Heston or Isleworth, near London, June 21, 1676: died at London, Dec. 13, 1729. A noted English deist, a disciple and friend of John Locke. He published "An Essay Concerning the Use of Reason" (1707), "Priestcraft in Perfection" (1709), a "Discourse on Freethinking" (1713), "A Philosophical Enquiry Concerning Human Liberty" (1715), "A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion" (1724), etc.

Collins, Charles Allston. Born at Hampstead, near London, Jan. 25, 1828: died at London, April 9, 1873. An English painter (of the Preraphaelite school) and writer, brother of William Wilkie Collins. He married the younger daughter of Charles Dickens.

Collins, John. Born at Bath, England, about 1742: died at Birmingham, England, May 2, 1808. An English actor and poet.

Collins, Mortimer. Born at Plymouth, England, June 29, 1827: died at Knowl Hill, Berkshire, July 28, 1876. An English novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. He was mathematical master of Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey, [illegible], and after 186[illegible] was occupied with literary work at his residence at Knowl Hill. He published "Idyls and Rhymes" ([illegible]), "Sweet Anne Page" ([illegible]), "The Inn of Strange Meetings, and Other Poems" ([illegible]), "The Secret of Long Life" ([illegible]), etc.

Collins, Rev. Mr. A character in Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice." He is a self-conceited toady.

Collins, William. Born at Chichester, England, Dec. 25, 1721: died there, June 12, 1759. An English poet. He was the son of a hatter who was twice mayor of Chichester; studied at Winchester and at Oxford, where he was graduated B. A. Nov. 18, 1743; and about 1745 went to London to follow literature as a profession. The later years of his life were obscured by insanity. He published "Persian Eclogues" (1742: republished as "Oriental Eclogues" 1757), "Odes" (1746), etc. His works have been edited by J. Langhorne (1765), Mrs. Barbauld (1797), A. Dyce (1827), and others.

Collins, William. Born at London, Sept. 8, 1788: died at London, Feb. 17, 1847. A noted English landscape and figure painter, father of William Wilkie Collins.

Collins, William Wilkie. Born at London, Jan. 8, 1824: died there, Sept. 23, 1889. An English novelist, son of William Collins (1788–1847): author of "The Dead Secret" (1857), "The Woman in White" (1860), "No Name" (1862), "Armadale" (1866), "The Moonstone" (1868), "The New Magdalen" (1873), "Man and Wife" (1870), etc. "No Thoroughfare," in collaboration with Charles Dickens, appeared as a Christmas story in 1867.

Collinson (kol′in-so̤n), **James.** Born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, about 1825: died April, 1881. An English painter, one of the original members of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood, which he abandoned about 1850. His work was unimportant.

Collinson, Peter. Born in Westmoreland (?), England, Jan. 14, 1694: died in Essex, England, Aug. 11, 1768. An English botanist and natural philosopher.

Collioure (ko-lyör′). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean 15 miles southeast of Perpignan. It has a castle and considerable trade in cork. Population (1891), commune, 3,411.

Cölln (kėln), **Georg Friedrich Wilibald Ferdinand von.** Born at Örlinghausen, Lippe, Germany, 1766: died at Berlin, May 31, 1820. A German publicist. His works include "Vertraute Briefe," etc. (1807–09), "Neue Feuerbrände" (1807–08), etc.

Collombet (ko-lôṅ-bā′), **François Zénon.** Born at Siéges, Jura, France, March 28, 1808: died at Lyons, Oct. 16, 1853. A French Roman Catholic historian and littérateur. He wrote "Histoire de St. Jérome" (1844), and many other historical and critical works.

Collop Monday (kol′o̤p mun′dạ̄). The day before Shrove Tuesday: named from the custom of eating collops of salted meat and eggs on that day.

Colloredo (kol-lō-rā′dō), **Rudolf von.** Born Nov. 2, 1585: died Jan. 24, 1657. An Austrian general in the Thirty Years' War. As field-marshal of the imperial army he successfully defended Prague against the Swedes in 1648.

Colloredo-Mansfeld (kol-lō-rā′dō-mäns′feld), **Hieronymus,** Count **von.** Born at Wetzlar, Germany, March 30, 1775: died at Vienna, July 23, 1822. An Austrian general, distinguished in the campaign of 1813.

Colloredo-Mels (mels) **und Wallsee** (väl′sā), Count **Joseph Maria von.** Born at Regensburg, Bavaria, Sept. 11, 1735: died Nov. 26, 1818. An Austrian general. He fought with distinction in the Seven Years' War, and was minister of state and conference, and director of the council of war 1805–09.

Collot-d'Herbois (ko-lō′der-bwä′), **Jean Marie.** Born at Paris about 1750: died in Cayenne, South America, Jan. 8, 1796. A French actor and revolutionist, notorious for his brutality. He was deputy to the convention in 1792, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793. In Nov., 1793, he was sent with Fouché as judge to Lyons, by Robespierre, and executed his commission with great cruelty. An unsuccessful attempt upon his life was made May [illegible], 1794. Having become hostile to Robespierre, he joined the successful conspiracy against him of Thermidor, but was nevertheless expelled from the Convention (April, 1795) and transported. He published "Almanach du père Gérard" ([illegible]).

Collyer (kol′yėr), **Joseph.** Born at London, Sept. 14, 1748: died Dec. 24, 1827. A noted English engraver, member of the Royal Academy, and engraver to Queen Charlotte.

Collyer, Robert. Born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. An American Unitarian clergyman. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith about [illegible], emigrated to the United States [illegible], settled at Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the trade of a hammer-maker, [illegible] became [illegible] founded the Unity Church [illegible] pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York [illegible]. He wrote "Nature and Life" ([illegible]), "The Life that Now Is" ([illegible]), etc.

Colman (kōl′man), **George,** the elder. Born at Florence, Italy, 1732: died at Paddington, London, Aug. 14, 1794. An English dramatist. His father, who was envoy at the court of Tuscany, died in 1733, and his mother then brought him to London. William Pulteney, afterward Earl of Bath, undertook the charge of him and sent him to Westminster School. He went to Oxford, where he was graduated from Christ Church in 1758, and, having been previously entered at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in the same year. An intimacy with Garrick and a natural taste for literature interfered with his legal work, and he produced a number of plays (at first anonymously) with the assistance of Garrick, who played in them. In connection with the latter he wrote "The Clandestine Marriage," and a coolness arose between them as to Garrick's part in the cast. In 1767, having received two accessions of fortune, he bought a fourth share in the Covent Garden Theatre. This completely alienated Garrick, and annoyed his friends, who wished him to continue in the law. He became acting manager. In 1774 he resigned the management, and in 1776, having been reconciled to Garrick, he bought the Haymarket Theatre from Foote. In 1785 he had a stroke of paralysis, and finally grew so feeble in mind that he was put under restraint at Paddington, where he died. He brought out alterations of many old plays, most of which were successful. Among his own plays are "Polly Honeycomb" (1760), "The Jealous Wife" (1761), "The Clandestine Marriage" (with Garrick, in 1766). In 1778 he brought out an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher. His dramatic and miscellaneous works have never been completely collected.

Colman, George, the younger. Born Oct. 21, 1762: died at London, Oct. 26, 1836. An English dramatist, son of G. Colman the elder. He took charge of the Haymarket when his father's health failed, but he became involved in pecuniary difficulties and was obliged to live within the rules of the King's Bench. He was released by George IV., who appointed him lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, a dignity which he sold. The lord chamberlain made him examiner of plays, in which position he was extremely illiberal. Among his best known plays are "The Poor Gentleman" (1802), "John Bull" (1805), "The Heir at Law" (1808). He also wrote a good deal of popular humorous poetry, including "My Nightgown and Slippers" (1797), "Broad Grins" (1802), and "Poetical Vagaries" (1812). He frequently wrote under the name of "Arthur Griffinhoofe."

Colman, Samuel. Born at Portland, Maine, 1832. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of A. B. Durand.

Colmar (kōl-mär′), or **Kolmar** (kol′mär). The capital of the district of Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Lauch 39 miles southwest of Strasburg. It contains a museum (formerly a Dominican monastery), and has large manufactures of cotton. It was formerly a free imperial city, was taken by the French in 1673, was ceded to them in 1678; and in the Revolution was made the capital of the department of Haut-Rhin. In 1871 it again became a German city. Population (1890), commune, 30,399.

Colne (kōln). A town in Lancashire, England, 26 miles north of Manchester. It formerly manufactured woolen goods, an industry which has given place to cotton manufacture. Population (1891), including Marsden, 16,774.

Colney Hatch (kōl′ni hach). A village in Middlesex, about 6 miles north of London, in which is the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1851.

Colocolo (ko-lo-ko′lo). Born about 1490: killed in the battle of Quiapo, 1560 (according to some authorities, he died about 1570). An Araucanian chief of southern Chile, celebrated in the "Araucana" of Ercilla. Probably Ercilla's verses gave him undue prominence.

Colocotronis. See *Kolokotronis.*

Cologna-Veneta (kō-lōn′yä-vā-nā′tä). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, 20 miles southeast of Verona.

Cologne (kọ-lōn′), G. **Köln** (köln). 1. The capital of the government district of Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Rhine in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 6° 57′ E.: the Roman Colonia Agrippina. It is the largest city of the Rhine Province, a fortress of the first rank, the center of the Rhine trade, and one of the principal commercial places in Germany. [illegible] the best French façade. [illegible] sept-façades are of modern design, with rich tracery and arcading, and triple portals, sculptured and canopied. The upper part is too narrow, and its elaborate tracery does not fill the place of the great roses of French churches. The interior is exceedingly impressive: it is notable for its splendid glass, much of it modern, but much of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The fine choir-stalls are of the 15th century. The canopied statues supported on consoles on the pillars of the nave are architecturally a defect. The choir-chapels are of great beauty, and contain some admirable paintings and sculptures. The cathedral is 468 feet long; its area, 91,464 square feet. The nave is 45 feet wide and 145 high. The western spires measure 512 feet, and were, until the completion of the cathedral of Ulm, the loftiest existing. The Rathaus, or town hall, is an interesting monument built between the 14th and 16th centuries on Roman foundations. The main structure is of the 14th century, battlemented, with high roof and traceried windows; the picturesque tower and low spire are of the 15th. The Renaissance portico, in two arcaded stages with engaged Corinthian columns, is an admirable example of the local architectural development. The great Hansa-Saal is adorned with good statues of medieval heroes, and with the emblazoned arms of patricians, burgomasters, and gilds. The Church of St. Ursula is a very early foundation in honor of the 11,000 martyred virgins, but often remodeled. The simple Pointed choir has recently been restored to its original form. There are curious old paintings of the legend of the virgins; and in the treasury, whose walls are covered with elaborate patterns formed of the bones of the virgins, are preserved the beautiful Romanesque shrine of St. Ursula, and a great number of other reliquaries in the form of female heads and busts. Cologne was an ancient town of the Ubii, *Oppidum Ubiorum*, and a Roman colony founded by Agrippina in 51 or 50 A. D. Later it belonged to the Frankish empire, and in the 13th century became a Hanseatic town, and one of the principal commercial centers in Germany. It was a free imperial city, and is noted in the development of German architecture and painting. It was taken by the French in 1794, and was granted to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 197,081; of commune, 281,681.

2. A government district in the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 826,827.

Cologne, Electorate of. A former archbishopric and electorate of the German Empire. It extended mainly along the left bank of the Rhine, north and south of Cologne. It was made an archbishopric by Charles the Great in 785, acquired the duchy of Westphalia in 1180, was confirmed one of the seven electorates in 1356, and was secularized in 1801. In 1801 the portion on the left bank of the Rhine became French territory; that on the right bank passed in 1803 to Hesse-Darmstadt, etc. The larger part was granted to Prussia 1814–15.

Cologne, Three Kings of. In medieval legend, the three magi who followed the Star of Bethlehem from the East to lay gifts before the infant Jesus. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. It is claimed that their bones are deposited in Cologne Cathedral. "The three days after New Year's day bear their names in the calendar, and their memory is preserved in the feast of the three holy Kings, the Epiphany." *Chambers.*

Colomb (ko-lôn′), or **Columb, Michel.** Born at Saint-Paul-de-Léon, in Bretagne, about 1440: died 1512. The first great sculptor of the French Renaissance. At a very early age he went to Dijon. He settled at Tours 1460–61. In 1472 he received from Louis XI. an order for a bas-relief destined for the Abbaye of Saint Michel-en-l'Herme, destroyed in 1569. His most important work is the tomb of Francis II., duc de Bretagne, and his wife, Marguerite de Foix, begun about 1502 by the order of Anne, queen of Louis XII., and finished in 1507. It is now in the cathedral of Nantes.

Colomba (ko-lon′bä). A story by Prosper Mérimée, published in 1841.

Colombey (ko-lôn-bā′). A place in Lorraine 4½ miles east of Metz. Near it occurred the battle of Colombey-Nouilly, Aug. 14, 1870, in which the Germans under Steinmetz checked the French under Bazaine. The German loss was 4,906, that of the French, 3,608. Also called battle of Courcelles and of Borny.

Colombia (ko-lom′be-ä). The name was first given in 1811 to what is now Venezuela. It was proposed by General Francisco Miranda. It was afterward extended to the confederation of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito, and was dropped when the union was dissolved. Later the old region of New Granada renewed the title.

Colombia, Republic of. [Formerly *United States of Colombia*, Sp. *Estados Unidos de Colombia*; named after Columbus (It. *Colombo*).] A republic of South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north, Venezuela and Brazil on the east, Ecuador on the south, and the Pacific Ocean and Costa Rica on the west. It is traversed by the Andes, and [illegible] mineral products. Its chief rivers are the Magdalena and tributaries of the Amazon and Orinoco. [illegible]

Colombo (ko-lom′bō). A seaport and the capital of Ceylon, situated on the western coast in lat. 6° 55′ N., long. 79° 55′ E. It was fortified by the Portuguese in 1517, was taken from them by the Dutch in 1656, was ceded to the British in 1796, and is now an important coaling-station. Population (1891), 126,926.

Colon (ko-lon′). See *Aspinwall.*

Colonel Chabert (ko-lo-nel′ shä-bâr′), **Le.** A story by Balzac, written in 1832.

Colonel Jack, History of. A tale by Defoe, published in 1722. The hero is a pickpocket who winds up his checkered career as a virtuous Virginia planter.

Colonia, or **Colonia del Sacramento** (kō-lō′nē-ä del säk-rä-men′tō). A seaport in Uruguay, situated on the Rio de la Plata opposite Buenos Ayres.

Colonia Agrippina (kō-lō′ni-ạ̈ ag-ri-pī′nạ̈). See *Cologne.*

Colonization Society. See *American Colonization Society.*

Colonna (kō-lon′nä). A promontory at the southeastern extremity of Attica, Greece: the ancient Sunium.

Colonna (kō-lon′nä), **Fabio,** L. **Fabius Columna.** Born at Naples, 1567: died at Naples about 1640–50. A Neapolitan scholar and botanist, author of various botanical works. He is considered the creator of genera in botany.

Colonna, Fabrizio. Died at Naples, 1520. An Italian military leader, lord high constable of Naples.

Colonna, Marco Antonio. Born 1535: died Aug. 1, 1584. An Italian commander, duke of Paliano. He commanded the papal contingent in 1571 at the battle of Lepanto, in which the allied Spanish, Venetian, and papal fleets under Don John of Austria gained a decisive victory over the Turks. He was viceroy of Sicily when he died.

Colonna, Prospero. Born 1452: died 1523. An Italian general. He commanded the united imperial and papal forces in Lombardy against Francis I. of France 1521, and in conjunction with Georg von Freundsberg defeated Marshal Lautrec at Bicoque 1522.

Colonna, Vittoria. Born at Marino, near Rome, 1490: died at Rome, Feb. 25, 1547. A celebrated Italian poet. She was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, grand constable of Naples, by his marriage with Agnesina di Montefeltro, daughter of Federigo, duke of Urbino. She was betrothed when four years old to a boy of the same age, the only son of the Marchese di Pescara. In their nineteenth year they were married at Ischia. Pescara died in Nov., 1525. His wife survived him twenty-two years, spent partly at Ischia, in convents at Orvieto and Viterbo, and, finally, in semi-monastic seclusion at Rome. She was the center of a group of celebrated men of letters and artists, of whom the foremost was Michelangelo. Her poems consisted mainly of sonnets to the memory of her husband, or on sacred and moral subjects. Michelangelo preserved a large number of them, and composed several madrigals and sonnets under her influence. Vittoria is the only woman who is known to have touched the heart of the great sculptor.

Colonsay (kol′on-sā). An island of the Inner Hebrides, in the county of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated west of Jura and north of Islay. It is noted for its ecclesiastical antiquities. Length, 8 miles.

Colonus (kọ-lō′nus), **The White Hill of,** or **Kolonos Hippios** (kọ-lō′nos hip′i-os). A site about 1½ miles northwest of Athens, north of the Academy on the banks of the Cephissus. It is the birthplace of Sophocles, and is immortalized by his description in the "Œdipus at Colonus." Upon the hill now stand the tombs of two noted archæologists, Ottfried Müller and Charles Lenormant.

Colorado (kol-ọ-rä′dō). [Named from the Colorado River.] One of the United States of North America, lying between Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Nebraska and Kansas on the east, Oklahoma and New Mexico on the south, and Utah on the west. It is traversed by the Rocky Mountains in the center and west, the foothills of which descend to the eastern "Great Plains." Many of the highest and best known summits of the Rocky Mountains (Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, Sierra Blanca, Mountain of the Holy Cross) are in this State, which is drained by deep cañons (Arkansas, Gunnison, Mancos). Its leading industries are mining (gold, silver, lead, etc.), live-stock raising, and it is noted as a health-resort. In the production of silver and lead it ranks as the first State of the Union. It has [illegible] counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. Capital, Denver. Its territory formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and part of the country acquired from Mexico [illegible] The Territory was organized in 1861 and was admitted as a State in 1876. Called the Centennial State. Area, 103,925 square miles. Population (1890), 412,198.

Colorado, Sp. **Rio Colorado.** [Sp., 'colored' i. e. 'red' 'river.'] 1. A river formed by the union of the Grand and Green rivers in southeastern Utah. It flows through Utah and Arizona, and separates Arizona from Nevada and California. It empties into the Gulf of California, in Lower California, about lat. 32° N. It is famous for its cañons, of which the most celebrated, the Grand Cañon, situated in the middle course of the river, and explored by the

Powell survey expedition in 1869, has walls from 4,000 to 6,500 feet in height. Length (from source of Green River), about 2,000 miles; navigable to Callville, 612 miles. Also called Colorado of the West.

2. A river in Texas which flows into Matagorda Bay near Matagorda. Length, about 900 miles; navigable, except in summer, to Austin. Called the Eastern Colorado.—**3.** A river in the Argentine Republic which flows into the Atlantic Ocean about lat. 39° 50′ S., long. 62° 10′ W. Length, about 620 miles.

Colorado Springs (kol-ọ̄-rä′dō springz). The capital of El Paso County, Colorado, situated 64 miles south of Denver. It is a place of summer resort, near the foot of Pike's Peak. Population (1890), 11,140.

Colorados (kō-lō-rä′dōs). [Sp., 'the Reds.'] A political party of Uruguay. See *Blancos*.

Colossæ (kọ̄-los′ē). [Gr. *Κολοσσαί*.] In ancient geography, a city in southwestern Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated on the Lycus. It was the seat of a primitive Christian church.

> Colossæ has been generally supposed to have been situated at Chonos, the ancient Chonæ, with which Constantine Porphyrogenitus identifies it (de Themat. i. 3, p. 24). Mr. Hamilton, however, seems to have discovered the true site, at the distance of three miles from Chonos, in the plain, on the banks of the Lycus (*Tchoruk*).
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> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 31, note.

Colosseum (kol-o-sē′um), or **Flavian Amphitheater.** [L. *Colosseum*: said to be named from the colossal statue of Nero which stood near it in the Via Sacra.] An amphitheater in Rome, begun by Vespasian (T. Flavius Sabinus) in 72 A. D., and for 400 years the seat of gladiatorial shows. The axes of this chief of amphitheaters are 617 and 512 feet, of the arena, 282 and 177 feet. The exterior was ornamented with four tiers of engaged columns with their entablatures, the lowest three inclosing arches, and the highest walled up, with square windows in every second intercolumniation. The material of the interior is stone, of the inner passages and vaults largely brick and concrete. The interior was faced with marble. In the substructions there is a most elaborate system of chambers, passages, dens, and drains. Despite the enormous mass of the existing ruin, it is estimated that two thirds have been carried away in the middle ages and later as building-material.

Colossus of Rhodes. See *Chares of Lindus*.

Colot (ko-lō′), **Laurent.** Born near Troyes, France: lived about 1550. A French court surgeon in the reign of Henry II. (1547–59), noted as a lithotomist.

Colquhoun (ko-hön′), **Patrick.** Born at Dumbarton, Scotland, March 14, 1745: died at London, April 25, 1820. A London police magistrate and writer on economic subjects. From about 1760 to 1766 he lived in Virginia, was lord provost of Glasgow 1782–83, and from 1789 resided in London, where he became (1792) a police magistrate. He published a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," etc. (1795), a "Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire in every Quarter of the World" (1814), and other works treating especially of the condition and relief of the poor.

Colt (kolt), **Samuel.** Born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814: died at Hartford, Jan. 10, 1862. An American inventor. He patented the revolver in 1835, and established a noted manufactory of arms at Hartford in 1852.

Colton (kōl′tọn), **Charles Caleb.** Born at Salisbury, England, about 1780: died at Fontainebleau, April 28, 1832. An English clergyman and writer. He was a graduate of Cambridge (King's College) and rector of Kew and Petersham. He led an eccentric life, and committed suicide in preference to undergoing a surgical operation. He published "Lacon, or many things in few words, addressed to those who think" (1820–22), etc.

Colton, Walter. Born at Rutland, Vt., May 9, 1797: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1851. An American clergyman and writer of voyages, author of "Ship and Shore" (1835), etc.

Columba (ko-lum′bä), **Saint.** Born at Gartan, Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 7, 521: died at Iona, Scotland, June 9, 597. A Celtic missionary in Scotland, surnamed "the Apostle of Caledonia," the founder of the monastery of Iona (about 565).

Columba Noachi (kọ-lum′bä nọ-ā′kī). [L., 'Noah's Dove.'] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye, but only 5 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.

Columbanus (kol-um-bā′nus), or **Columban** (kọ-lum′ban), **Saint.** Born in Leinster, Ireland, about 543: died at Bobbio, Italy, Nov. 21, 615. An Irish missionary in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He founded the monasteries of Luxeuil (Vosges) (about 590–95), and that of Bobbio (Italy).

Columbia (kọ-lum′bi-ạ). [NL., from *Columbus*.] **1.** A poetical name of the United States, or of the New World.—**2.** See *Colombia*.

Columbia, or **Oregon** (or′ẹ̄-gon). A river in North America, the second in size on the Pacific coast. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, traverses Washington, flows between Washington and Oregon, and empties into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 46° 15′ N., long. 124° W. Its chief tributaries are Clarke's Fork and Snake River. It has very important salmon-fisheries. Length, 1,200–1,400 miles. It is navigable to the Cascades (165 miles), from the Cascades to the Dalles (about 50 miles), and above the Dalles for small vessels. It was discovered in 1792 by Captain Robert Gray, and was explored by Lewis and Clark 1804–05.

Columbia. **1.** A town in Boone County, Missouri, 27 miles northwest of Jefferson City. It is the seat of the University of the State of Missouri. Population (1890), 4,000.

2. A borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna River 24 miles southeast of Harrisburg. It is an important lumber-market and seat of manufactures. Population (1890), 10,599.

3. The capital of South Carolina, in Richland County, situated on the Congaree River in lat. 34° N., long. 81° 2′ W. It is the seat of the University of South Carolina (founded in 1804), became the State capital in 1790, and was burned about the time of its occupation by the Federals, Feb. 17, 1865. Population (1890), 15,353.

4. The capital of Maury County, Tennessee, situated on the Duck River 42 miles southwest of Nashville. Population (1890), 5,370.

Columbia, British. See *British Columbia*.

Columbia College. An institution of learning in the city of New York. It comprises an academic department, a law school, a medical school (the College of Physicians and Surgeons), a school of mines, a school of political science, a graduate department, and a department of architecture. It was originally founded as King's College in 1754, and its present name was adopted in 1784. The law school was opened in 1858. Its main library (1894) contains 175,000 volumes. It has 226 instructors, and 1,641 students.

Columbia, District of. See *District of Columbia*.

Columbian University. A university in Washington, District of Columbia, incorporated by Congress in 1819. It consists of a college department, law, medical, dental, and graduate departments, and the Corcoran Scientific School.

Columbine (kol′um-bīn). A conventional character in old Italian comedy, first appearing about 1560: the daughter of Pantaloon, or sometimes her coquettish maid-servant. She was the object of Harlequin's adoration, and so appears in English pantomime.

Columbretes (kō-lōm-brā′tes). A group of small volcanic rocks in the Mediterranean, east of Spain, in lat. 39° 54′ N., long. 0° 43′ E.

Columbus (kọ̄-lum′bus), **Bartholomew,** Sp. **Bartolomeo Colon.** Born probably in Genoa about 1445: died at Santo Domingo, May, 1515. A brother of Christopher Columbus. He was with Bartolomeu Diaz on the West African coast 1486–87, and went to England in 1488 to interest Henry VII. in his brother's project. He returned to Spain in 1493, after the admiral had sailed on his second voyage, but followed him in command of a supply fleet, arriving at Isabella in June, 1494. The admiral made him adelantado, and from 1496 to 1498 he governed the island during his brother's absence; founded Santo Domingo 1496, subdued an Indian revolt, marched to Xaragua in 1497; and in 1498 had the first trouble with Roldan. In 1500 Bobadilla sent him a prisoner to Spain, where he was released with the admiral. He was with his brother on the fourth voyage, 1502–04, and was the leader where active work was required. In the struggle with Porras at Jamaica he was wounded. After the admiral's death he seems to have been in Rome, and in 1509 he accompanied Diego Columbus to Hispaniola, where he held important and lucrative offices.

Columbus, Christopher. [It. *Cristoforo Colombo*, Sp. *Cristoval Colon*, F. *Christophe Colomb*, L. *Christophorus Columbus*.] Born at or near Genoa, Italy, probably in 1446: died at Valladolid, Spain, May 20 or 21 (O. S.), 1506. The discoverer of America. His parents were wool-combers, but he was fairly well educated, and early began to follow the sea. In 1473 (?) he went to Portugal, where he married and had a son, Diego. He also lived in the island of Porto Santo near Madeira. It is probable that he joined in some of the Portuguese expeditions on the African coast, and there is some doubtful evidence of a voyage made to Iceland. Impressed with the idea, founded on the known rotundity of the earth, that Asia might be reached by sailing westward, he proposed to the Portuguese king to make an expedition in that direction. Failing, he went to Spain (1484 ?) and offered the enterprise to Ferdinand and Isabella. He was repeatedly put off with promises, or rebuffed by adverse reports of the [illegible] set to inquire into the scheme, [illegible] poverty. His brother was sent to ask aid of Henry VII. of England (1488), and Columbus himself was about to go in person to France, when he obtained a personal interview with the sovereigns at Granada. The excessive demands which he [illegible] were rejected, and as he was [illegible] leaving Granada, he turned [illegible] with the queen, he was recalled, and on April 17, 1492, the king and queen signed a paper in which all the demands of Columbus were agreed to. He was made for himself and heirs admiral in all the regions which he might discover, and viceroy in countries acquired by him for Spain, with full powers and a generous share of the revenues. Partly with royal aid, partly with the help of the Pinzons, merchants of Palos, three small vessels were fitted out, the Santa Maria as flagship, and the Niña and Pinta, commanded respectively by Vicente Yanez Pinzon and Martin Alonzo Pinzon. With these and 120 (or 90 ?) men Columbus left Palos Aug. 3, 1492. He touched at the Canaries, thence steered west, and on Oct. 12 (O. S.), 1492, or Oct. 22 (N. S.), discovered the island of Guanahani or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, but which one is uncertain. He landed and took possession for Castile, had some intercourse with the natives, and sailed on, discovering various islands and coasting part of the northern side of Cuba (Oct. 26–Dec. 22), and Haiti or Hispaniola, everywhere treating amicably with the natives, and obtaining small quantities of gold and island products. All these lands, he supposed, were outlying parts of Asia. The Santa Maria was wrecked on the Haitian coast, and he left there a colony of 40 men building a fort called La Navidad in the land of a friendly chief. On Jan. 4, 1493, he started to return in the Niña. He narrowly escaped wreck in severe storms, parted company with the Pinta, touched at the Azores and in Portugal, where he was called to see the king; and finally reached Palos, March 15 (O. S.), 1493. Called to court, he was received with great honor, his privileges confirmed, and ample means given for a new expedition. He again embarked at Palos, Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 vessels and 1,500 men; discovered Dominica Nov. 3; landed on several of the Caribbee islands and had encounters with the Caribs; coasted Porto Rico; and on Nov. 27 reached the harbor of La Navidad. He found that his colony had all been killed by hostile Indians. On a new site, farther east, he founded Isabella (Dec.), the first European town in the New World. After some explorations in the interior he made an expedition westward (April, 1494), in which he coasted the south side of Cuba (supposed by him to be a peninsula of Asia), and after discovering Jamaica returned to Isabella, Sept. 29, 1494. Ill treatment by the Spaniards caused an insurrection of the Indians, but Columbus defeated them in a great battle on the Vega Real, April 25, 1495. Shortly before he had proposed a plan for enslaving hostile Indians, for which he has been much blamed. There was much suffering and discontent among the colonists, and some of them went to Spain to make complaints; they were supported by Bishop Fonseca, an enemy of Columbus, who was at the head of colonial affairs; and in 1495 Juan Aguado was sent as a royal commissioner to Española. He collected complaints against the admiral, who, fearing the effect of the report, returned to Spain at the same time with Aguado (March, 1496), leaving his brothers in charge. He was well received by the sovereigns, and the charges dismissed. After much delay he started on a third voyage (May 30, 1498), in which he kept farther south, discovered Trinidad (July 31), and the lowlands at the mouth of the Orinoco (Aug. 1), this being, in all probability, the first discovery of the continent of South America; the Cabots had already seen North America. With much difficulty he passed the two straits between Trinidad and the mainland, and was convinced that the turbid water came from a continental (Asiatic) river. In a report at this time he argues that the earth is pear-shaped and the highest land at the head of this river, where also is the terrestrial paradise: this, and some other later reports, have been supposed to indicate temporary aberration of mind, caused by sickness. On Aug. 30 he reached Santo Domingo, which had been founded during his absence. Some of the colonists, under Roldan, had rebelled, and Columbus was forced to make a disgraceful peace with them. Disorders continued, and on Aug. 24, 1500, Francisco de Bobadilla arrived as royal commissioner. He deposed Columbus and his brothers and sent them in chains to Spain (Oct., 1500): they were at once released, but Columbus could not obtain a reinstatement in his dignities; and only after much delay he obtained four caravels for a final exploration, in which, it appears, he intended to circumnavigate the globe. Leaving Spain March, 1502, he touched at Santo Domingo, thence sailed to Central America, discovering Honduras July 30, and coasting to the Isthmus of Panama, seeking for a passage westward. After encounters with the Indians and a vain attempt to plant a colony (Feb., 1503), he returned to Jamaica. There his ships, worm-eaten and storm-beaten, gave out, and he and his men remained on the island, enduring great sufferings; some rebelled, and were subdued after a hard fight. A canoe sent out reached Española, and at length (June, 1504) ships were sent to take them off. Columbus reached Spain Nov. 7, 1504. Queen Isabella, who had always befriended him, died soon after. His repeated petitions for reinstatement had no effect, and he passed his remaining days in poverty and neglect. He never knew that the regions discovered by him constituted a new continent, always supposing them to be parts of Asia.

Columbus, Diego, It. **Giacomo Colombo:** by Latin writers called **Jacobus.** Probably born at Genoa about 1450: date and place of death unknown. A brother of Christopher Columbus, who accompanied him in the second voyage (1493), and was at times left in command at Isabella or Santo Domingo. He was sent to Spain with his brothers in 1500, and about that time became a priest. In 1509 he accompanied his nephew to Santo Domingo, and probably died soon after.

Columbus, Sp. **Colon, Diego.** Born probably at Lisbon about 1476: died at Montalvan, near Toledo, Feb. 23, 1526. A son of Christopher Columbus. In 1492 (?) he became a page at the Spanish court, where he [illegible] his father's death. He was [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] all [illegible] title of viceroy. He [illegible] [illegible] satisfaction with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a royal [illegible] at Santo Domingo [illegible] his power, and though he [illegible] to Spain, [illegible] favors

(1520), he was finally called back by the Council of the Indies in 1523 to answer charges against him. His wife was left in charge of the government; but Diego followed the court, vainly seeking redress, until his death.

Columbus, Ferdinand, Sp. **Ferdinando Colon.** Born in Cordova, Aug. 15, 1488: died at Seville, July 12, 1539. An illegitimate son of Christopher Columbus and Doña Beatrix Henriquez, a lady of Cordova. He was made page of Queen Isabella in 1498, was with his father on the fourth voyage, 1502–04, and by the admiral's will received an ample income, afterward increased by royal grants. He amassed a library of over 20,000 volumes, which passed by will to the cathedral chapter of Seville, where it was known as the "Colombina"; only about 4,000 volumes remain. A history of the Indies by him is lost, as is the original Spanish of his biography of his father, which was used by Las Casas.

Columbus, Sp. **Colon** (kō-lōn'), **Luis.** Born at Santo Domingo, 1521 or 1522: died in Oran, Africa, Feb. 3, 1572. A son of Diego and grandson of Christopher Columbus. In 1536 he gave up all claims to the title of viceroy, receiving in return the island of Jamaica in fief, a large pension, lands in Veragua, and the titles of Duke of Veragua and Marquis of Jamaica. He was captain-general of Hispaniola 1540–51. He was imprisoned in 1559 for having three wives, and in 1565 banished to Oran. For descent of the titles, see *Veragua, Dukes of.*

Columbus. 1. The capital of Ohio, and of Franklin County, situated on the Scioto River in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 83° 3′ W. It is an important railway center and manufacturing place, and is remarkable for its State capitol and other public buildings. It was made the State capital in 1816. Population (1890), 88,150.

2. The capital of Muscogee County, Georgia, situated on the Chattahoochee River in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 85° 5′ W. It has manufactures of iron and steel. Population (1890), 17,303. — 3. The capital of Bartholomew County in southern central Indiana. Population (1890), 6,719. — 4. A town in western Kentucky, situated on the Mississippi River 16 miles south of Cairo. It was a strategic point of the Confederates in 1861–62. — 5. The county-seat of Lowndes County, eastern Mississippi, situated on the Tombigbee River in lat. 33° 31′ N., long. 88° 28′ W. Population (1890), 4,559.

Columella (kol-ū-mel'ä), **Lucius Junius Moderatus.** Born at Cadiz, Spain: lived about 40 A. D. A Roman writer on agriculture. He wrote "De re rustica," in twelve books (edited by Schneider in the "Scriptores rei rusticæ," 1794), and an earlier work on the same subject, of which one book, "De Arboribus," is extant.

Column of July, F. **Colonne de Juillet** (ko-lon' dė zhüē-yā'). A monument in Paris, France, erected on the site of the Bastille in 1840, in honor of the citizens killed in the attacks on the royal government in 1830. It is a Corinthian column of bronze 13 feet in diameter, rising from a square base and marble substructure, and capped by a gilded statue of the winged Genius of Liberty. Its total height is 154 feet.

Column of Marcus Aurelius, or **Antonine Column.** A monument in the Piazza Colonna, Rome, erected in 174 A. D. in honor of the campaigns against the Marcomanni. It reproduces the type of the Column of Trajan, and consists of a Roman Doric column of marble raised on a square pedestal, the total height, without the statue of St. Paul of Sixtus V., being 123 feet. The shaft is sculptured in a spiral of 20 turns, with reliefs of the wars it commemorates.

Column of the Congress, F. **Colonne du Congrès** (ko-lon' dü kon-grā'). A monument erected in Brussels, Belgium, in commemoration of the Belgian constitutional congress of 1831. It is a Roman Doric column 147 feet high, on the summit of which stands a statue of Leopold I. Reliefs on the pedestal represent the Belgian provinces. At the angles stand four female figures in bronze, personifying types of liberty.

Column of Trajan. A monument in Rome, dedicated in 114 A. D. in honor of the emperor Trajan. It is a Roman Doric column of marble, on a square basement, the total height [illegible] the present statue of St. Peter [illegible]. The base bears reliefs of war [illegible] the entire shaft is [illegible] spiral [illegible]. The reliefs contain [illegible] the most valuable and [illegible].

Column of Vendôme [illegible], F. **Colonne Vendôme.** A monument in the Place Vendôme, Paris, [illegible] in 1805. The shaft is encircled with reliefs referring to [illegible] 1871 but was [illegible].

Columns of Hercules. See *Pillars of Hercules.*

Columns of St. Mark and St. Theodore. Two columns in Venice, situated at the end of the Piazzetta toward the Grand Canal. The massive plain cylindrical shafts are of granite, the western pink, the eastern gray, resting on spreading, stepped bases. The capitals are ascribed to a Lombard architect. The figure of St. Theodore, with his crocodile, was erected on the western column in 1329. The eastern column bears the famous winged lion of St. Mark, in bronze, with eyes inlaid in precious stones. The existing lion is of the 15th century.

Colville (kol'vil). A name, of European origin, applied to a Salishan tribe formerly dwelling near Kettle Falls on the upper Columbia River, near the Canadian boundary. The tribe now numbers 247 persons, dwelling on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Colwell (kol'wel), **Stephen.** Born in Brooke County, West Va., March 25, 1800: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1871. An American merchant, economist, and general writer. He wrote "Ways and Means of Payment" (1859), etc.

Coma Berenices (kō'mä ber-e-nī'sēz). [L., 'hair of Berenice.' See *Berenice.*] An ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus) situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

Comacchio (kō-mäk'kē-ō). A town in the province of Ferrara, Italy, situated near the Adriatic 29 miles southeast of Ferrara. Population, 7,000.

Comana (kō-mā'nä). [Gr. *τὰ Κόμανα.*] 1. In ancient geography, a city of Cappadocia, Asia Minor, situated on the river Sarus. It was noted for its temple to Ma the moon-goddess. Also called *Chryse* ('the Golden').

2. In ancient geography, a city of Pontus, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 36° 50′ E. It was perhaps a colony of the Cappadocian city, and it was sacred to the same goddess. The modern Gumenek is on its site.

Comanche (ko-man'chē), or **Camanche** (ka-man'chē). [Pl., also *Comanches.*] A tribe of North American Indians, well known for their martial character. According to tradition and linguistic evidence they were formerly neighbors of the Shoshoni in Wyoming. In 1724 they were on upper Kansas River, and later were south of Red River, Texas, this southward extension doubtless being due to pressure by Siouan tribes. Their later territory was the extensive plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward into Indian Territory and Texas as far as long. 97°, although they raided the country from Kansas southward as far as Durango, Mexico (a distance of 800 miles). They agreed to go upon a reservation in 1868, at which date they numbered about 2,500. The Comanche now on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservation, Oklahoma, number 153. Their own name is *Num,* 'people.' *Comanche,* a name of unknown signification, was first applied by the Spanish Mexicans, while the French form, *Padouca,* is adapted from their Sioux name. They also have been known as *Choman, Comande, Kaumains, Neum, Padouca,* and *Paduca.* See *Shoshonean.*

Comande. See *Comanche.*

Comayagua (ko-mä-yä'gwä). The capital of the department of Comayagua, Honduras, situated on the river Humaya in lat. 14° 28′ N., long. 87° 39′ W. It was the capital of Honduras until 1880. Population, about 5,000. In colonial times it had 18,000 inhabitants, but it was burned in 1827, and has never fully recovered.

Combaconum. See *Kumbhakonam.*

Combe (kōm), **Andrew.** Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 27, 1797: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1847. A Scottish physician and writer on physiology and phrenology. He founded with his brother George Combe and others the "Phrenological Magazine" (1823), of which he remained proprietor until 1837.

Combe, George. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 21, 1788: died at Moor Park, Farnham, England, Aug. 14, 1858. A Scottish phrenologist: chief work "An Essay on the Constitution of Man" (1828).

Combe, William. Born at Bristol, England, 1741: died at Lambeth, June 19, 1823. An English writer, author of "Dr. Syntax." He was the [illegible] son of a London alderman, was educated at Eton and Oxford (where, however, he did not take a degree), entered the law, led for some time the life of an adventurer [illegible] a writer [illegible] the last [illegible] years of his life [illegible] within the rules of the King's Bench [illegible] works [illegible] "Dr. Syntax" [illegible] picturesque [illegible] Magazine, and republished 1815 [illegible].

Comberback, Silas Tomkyns. The name under which Coleridge enlisted [illegible].

Combermere, Viscount. See [illegible].

Comecrudo [illegible]. A tribe of North American Indians [illegible] Rio Grande at Las Prietas, T[illegible], Mexico. Of the 25 survivors in 1886 but seven spoke their native tongue. The name is said to signify 'raw eaters' (Sp. *come-crudo*), in allusion to their practice of cannibalism. Also called *Carrizos.* See *Coahuiltecan.*

Comédie Française (ko-mā-de' froṅ-sāz'), **La.** The official name of the Théâtre Français. The Comédie Française practically had its beginning in the Théâtre de l'Hôtel Bourgogne, established in 1552 and made theatre royal under Henry III. in 1588; it was followed by the Théâtre du Marais in 1600. A few years afterward the company of Molière was established in the great hall of the Hôtel Bourbon. In 1660 the Hôtel Bourbon was torn down, and in 1661 Molière was transferred to the theater of the Palais Royal. In 1673 Molière died; his company was disbanded and went to the Théâtre Guénégaud. In 1680 there were three companies in Paris — that of the Hôtel Bourgogne, that of the Marais, and the company of Molière in the Théâtre Guénégaud; the two latter were amalgamated Oct. 21, 1680, and the Comédie Française organized by lettre de cachet of Louis XIV. as "L'Hôtel des Comédiens du Roi entretenus par Sa Majesté." The Comédie Française migrated frequently. In 1689 it had its home in the Rue des Fossés St. Germain des Prés (Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie): it was here and in this year that it first took the title of Comédie Française. In 1770 it removed to the Tuileries, and in 1782 the company played in what is now the Odéon. It was suppressed in the Revolution in 1793, and reconstituted by Napoleon, then first consul, and established in the Théâtre Français. See *Théâtre Français.*

Comédie Humaine (ko-mā-dē' ü-mān'), **La.** A collection of Balzac's novels, arranged and connected with laborious classification by himself to form what he called a "complete society," the same persons and their relatives appearing and reappearing. "Each novel is in fact a page of the great work, which would be incomplete without it." It is a picture of the manners and morals of his own time.

Comedy of Errors, The. A play by Shakspere, acted at Gray's Inn, Dec. 28, 1594. Its real title is "Errors." It is thought that another version not entirely by Shakspere was acted about 1590. The original plot was probably suggested by Plautus's "Menaechmi" and "Amphitryon," and more directly by the "History of Error" acted by the chapel children in 1576. (*Fleay.*) The plot consists in the extraordinary series of mistakes arising from the likeness between twin brothers, both named Antipholus, and the likeness between their two servants, named Dromio.

Comely Bank (kum'li bangk). See the extract.

> The Carlyles at the period of Thomas's famous visit to Jeffrey in George street, were living at Comely Bank in one of a row of two-storied, uninteresting houses calling themselves "villa residences," at the northwest of Edinburgh, quite out of town even now, and facing a green called Stockbridge Public Park. Carlyle's cottage is numbered 21.
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> *Hutton,* Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 65.

Comenius (ko-mē'ni-us) (originally **Komensky**), **Johann Amos.** Born at Nivnitz or, more probably, at Ungarisch-Brod, Moravia, March 28, 1592: died in Holland, Nov. 15, 1670. A noted Czechic theologian and educational reformer. He studied theology at Herborn and Heidelberg, and in 1618 became pastor of a congregation of Moravian Brethren at Fulneck. Expelled by an imperial mandate of 1621, which banished all Protestant pastors from Bohemia, he eventually settled at Lissa, Poland, where he supported himself by teaching. In 1642 he went to Sweden, where, at the invitation of the chancellor Axel Oxenstjerna, he prepared a plan for the improvement of the educational system of the country. He was in 1648 elected bishop of the Moravian Church at Lissa, where, with an interruption of four years spent at Sáros-Patak, Hungary, he remained until 1657, when Lissa was pillaged and burned by the Poles. He subsequently settled at Amsterdam. Among his works are "Janua linguarum reserata," "Orbis pictus," and "Didactica magna seu omnes omnia docendi artificium."

Comical Gallant, The, or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff. An alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by John Dennis, played in 1702.

Comical Lovers, The, or Marriage à la Mode. A comedy by Cibber, produced and printed in 1707. It is made from the comic scenes of Dryden's "Secret Love" and "Marriage à la Mode."

Comical Revenge, The, or Love in a Tub. A comedy by Sir George Etheredge, produced in 1664. It was published in the same year.

Comines, or **Commines** (ko-mēn'). A town on the Lys 10 miles north of Lille, situated partly in the department of Nord, France, and partly in West Flanders, Belgium. Population (1891), 7,422.

Comines, or **Commines,** or **Comynes, Philippe de.** Born at Comines, near Lille, France (or at Renescure, near Hazebrouck), about 1445: died at Argenton, Deux Sèvres, France, Oct. 18, 1510. A noted French statesman and historian. He entered the service of Charles the Bold, and then went over to Louis XI., in whose household he rose to the dignity of confidant and counselor. In 1486 he was arrested for political reasons and imprisoned for over two years. At the command of Charles VIII. he was arrested again later on and exiled for ten years. After serving his time, he returned to court only to fall into disgrace. Finally he retired into private life and wrote his "Mémoires." The "Cronique et hystoire faicte et composee par messire Philippe de Commines" (Paris, 1524) was written from 1488 to [illegible]. It deals with the history of France between 1464, when Comines came to the court of Charles the Bold, and 1483, the date of the death of Louis XI. The sequel, "Croniques du roy Charles huytiesme" (Paris, 1528), was written later than 1497, and contains notes on the wars waged by Charles VIII. between 1494 and 1498. Complete editions have been made by Denis Sauvage (1552), Godefroy (1649), Lenglet-Dufresnoy (1747), Mademoiselle Dupont (1840–47), and R. Chantelauze (1881).

Comitan (ko-me-tän'), or **Comitlan** (ko-mēt-län'). A town in the state of Chiapas, southern Mexico, in lat. 16° 5′ N., long. 92° 25′ W. Population (1889), 7,000.

Comité des Études du Haut Congo. See *International Kongo Association.*

Comitium (ko-mish'ium). [L., 'place of assembly.'] A paved area in ancient Rome, between the northeastern side of the Forum Romanum and the Curia, where the Comitia Curiata, or assembly of the patricians, met, and where the most important legal cases were tried. It was surrounded with a barrier by Tullus Hostilius. On the Comitium stood the original *rostra*, or official speakers' platform, and close to it was the *græcostasis*, the platform provided for foreign envoys.

Commagene (kom-a-jē'nē). [Gr. Κομμαγηνή.] In ancient geography, a district in northern Syria, between the Euphrates on the east and Cilicia on the west. It was at one time tributary to the Assyrian empire, and was an independent kingdom from 65 B. C.–17 A. D. It is called *Kummuh* in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions.

Commander of the Faithful. [Ar. *Emír-al-mu'minin.*] A title of the califs, first assumed by Omar 634–644.

Commemoration Ode. An ode by James Russell Lowell in memory of the members of Harvard College who had served in the Civil War, read at the memorial exercises at Cambridge in 1865.

Commendation of Our Lady. A ballade once attributed to Chaucer, but erroneously. It is not written in ballade form. Tyrwhitt thinks there is evidence that Lydgate may have written it.

Commentaries, Cæsar's. See *Cæsar, Julius.*

Commercy (ko-mer-sē'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 20 miles east of Bar-le-Duc. It has a castle. Population (1891), commune, 7,483.

Commissary (kom'i-sā-ri), **The.** A comedy by Foote, produced in 1765.

Committee (ko-mit'ē), **The.** A comedy by Sir R. Howard, printed in 1665. Evelyn saw it played in 1662. It was revised by T. Knight and produced as "The Honest Thieves" in 1797.

Commode (ko-mōd'). A play by Thomas Corneille, played for Louis XIV. at the Louvre in 1659.

Commodian. See *Commodianus.*

Commodianus (ko-mō-di-ā'nus). A Christian poet of the first half of the 3d century. Two poems by him are extant, "Instructiones LXXX adversus gentium deos," and "Carmen Apologeticum," a defense of Christianity.

Commodus (kom'ǫ-dus). **Lucius Ælius Aurelius** (also **Marcus Antoninus**). Born at Lanuvium, Italy, Aug. 31, 161 A. D.: killed at Rome, Dec. 31, 192. Emperor of Rome 180–192, son of Marcus Aurelius whom he succeeded. He bought peace of the Germans at the price of a tribute, and, intrusting the direction of the government to favorites (Perennis, Cleander, Lætus, and Electus), abandoned himself to dissipation and cruelty. He put to death his wife Crispina and nearly all the public men who had risen to eminence under his father, is said to have appeared as a gladiator in the amphitheater over seven hundred times against defenseless opponents, and to have claimed divine honors, appearing in public as Hercules and demanding to be worshiped as such. He was strangled by the athlete Narcissus, who was introduced into his sleeping-apartment by conspirators, chief of whom was the emperor's mistress, Marcia.

Common (kom'on), **Dol.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," the mistress of Subtle.

Common Sense. A pamphlet by Thomas Paine, published in Philadelphia Jan. 1, 1776. It advocated entire separation from England, and its arguments fell in with the prevailing current of feeling and swept waverers along with it. It is described by Washington as "working a powerful change in the minds of many men" (Works, III. 276).

Commonwealth of England, The. The designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in Feb., 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in Dec., 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State, composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

Communes, Seven. See *Sette Comuni.*

Communes, Thirteen. See *Tredici Comuni.*

Comnena, Anna. See *Anna Comnena.*

Comnenus (kom-nē'nus), **House of** (**The Comneni**). [MGr. Κομνηνός.] An illustrious Byzantine family, probably of Italian origin, which acquired historical importance in the 10th century, and from which descended six emperors of the East, all the emperors of Trebizond, and many statesmen, generals, and authors. See *Alexius I., Alexius II., Andronicus I., Isaac I., Manuel I.,* and *Anna Comnena.*

Como (kō'mo). [F. *Côme*, It. *Como*, L. *Comum.*] **1.** The capital of the province of Como, Italy, situated at the southern extremity of the Lake of Como, 25 miles north-northwest of Milan. It is picturesquely situated, has a noted cathedral, and manufactures silk. The cathedral, one of the finest in northern Italy, was begun in 1396 in an excellent Pointed style, continued in that of the early Renaissance, and completed in the more ornate Renaissance of the 16th century. The front has round-arched doors, a fine rose, delicate sculpture, and rich pinnacles. The Renaissance north doorway is notable. The nave is Pointed, with good vaulting; the circular choir is classical. There are many beautiful frescos, by Quini and Ferrari. It was the birthplace of the elder Pliny, the younger Pliny, and Volta. Population (1891), commune, 35,000.

2. A province in Lombardy, Italy, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 1,091 square miles. Population (1891), 555,682.

Como, Lake of, It. **Lago di Como** (lä'gō dē kō'mo), F. **Lac de Côme** (läk dė kom), G. **Comersee** (kō'mer-za). A lake of northern Italy, near the Swiss border: the Roman Lacus Larius. It is traversed by the river Adda, and is famous for its beauty. It is surrounded by mountains, and its shores are bordered with villas. At Bellaggio it is divided into the Lake of Como (proper) and the Lake of Lecco. Length, 30 miles. Greatest width, 2½ miles. Depth, 1,330 feet.

Comonfort (ko-mon-fōrt'), **Ignacio.** Born at Puebla, March 12, 1812: died near Guanajuato, Nov. 13, 1863. A Mexican soldier and statesman. He joined the revolt against Santa Anna, April, 1854; was secretary of war under Alvarez, Oct., 1855, and on the retirement of that leader became acting president; under the constitution of Feb., 1857, was elected constitutional president, assuming office Dec. 1, 1857. As acting president he crushed a series of revolts led by the church and conservative parties. Soon after his regular election he tacitly encouraged the project of a dictatorship; was deposed after hard fighting, and fled the country in Feb., 1858. He returned in 1862, took a prominent part against the French invasion, and was killed by irregular troops or bandits.

Comorin (kom'ǫ-rin), **Cape.** The southern extremity of peninsular India, situated in lat. 8° 5′ N., long. 77° 30′ E.

Comorn. See *Komorn.*

Comoro (kom'o-rō) **Islands,** or **Comores.** A group of small islands in the Mozambique Channel, in lat. 11°–13° S., long. 43°–45° E. The chief islands are Great Comoro, Anjuan (Johanna), Mohilla, and Mayotte (the last a French possession). All the islands were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is partly Arab, partly Malagasy. Population, about 60,000.

Compagnia della Calza (kōm-pän-yē'ä del'lä käl'tsä). [It., 'Company of the Stocking': so named from a particular stocking which the members wore.] A society which existed in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, for the production of public and private entertainments, as games, feasts, and theatrical representations. In the course of time this society became divided into different fraternities, as the Compagnia dei Floridi, Sempiterni, etc., each of which was governed by particular laws and officers, and the members distinguished by a certain habit. *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 229.

Company (kum'pa-ni), **John.** A nickname for the East India Company, originating in India.

Compass (kum'pas). A soldier and scholar in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Magnetic Lady," "one well read in Men and Manners."

Compiègne (kôn-pyany'). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Oise 45 miles northeast of Paris: the ancient Compendium. It was noted as a favorite royal residence, and its chief building is the royal palace, a large structure founded in Merovingian times and rebuilt in the reign of Louis XV. and later. The interior is especially noteworthy for the furniture and decoration of the apartments fitted out under Napoleon I., and contains a collection of modern paintings. At Compiègne, in 1430, Joan of Arc was taken prisoner. The town has been the seat of several councils. Population (1891), commune, 14,498.

Complaint of Mars. A poem by Chaucer, written probably after 1380. It is full of astronomical allusions, and contains the story of "the broche" which Vulcan wrought at Thebes. It is supposed to be sung on St. Valentine's day by a bird. A "Complaint of Venus" has been appended to it. The latter is of a totally different character, and is a translation from the French of Sir Otes de Graunson (*Skeat*). It is probable that the Venus in both poems refers to the princess Isabel of Spain.

Complaint of Philomene, The. A poem by George Gascoigne, begun in 1562, but not completed until 1576.

Complaint of Venus, The. A poem by Chaucer, translated by him late in life from the French of Graunson. It is made up of three independent ballades: the title was given by the copyists as a counterpart to the "Complaint of Mars," to which it is appended.

Complaint to his Purse. A poem by Chaucer, attributed to Occleve. It was printed before the 1532 edition.

Complaint to Pity. A poem by Chaucer, printed before 1532, and probably written about 1367. *Skeat.*

Complete Angler, The. A celebrated work by Izaak Walton, published in 1653.

Compostela. See *Santiago de Compostela.*

Compostela (kom-pōs-ta'lä), **Diego Evelino de.** Born at Santiago de Compostela, 1635: died at Havana, Cuba, Aug. 27, 1704. A Spanish prelate. He taught theology in the University of Valladolid, and was vicar of various parishes in Spain. In 1685 he was named bishop of Cuba and Florida, a position which he held until his death.

Compromise of 1850. See *Omnibus Bill.*

Compton (komp'ton), **Henry.** Born at Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, 1632: died at Fulham, near London, July 7, 1713. An English prelate, bishop of London, and youngest son of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton. He studied at Oxford (Queen's College) and at Cambridge, was installed canon of Christ Church in 1669; became bishop of Oxford in 1674, and bishop of London in 1675, and was charged with the education of Mary and Anne (later queens), daughters of James, duke of York (James II.). After the accession of James he was tried before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, as head of the high court of ecclesiastical commission, for disobeying the king (in refusing to suspend John Sharp, dean of Norwich), and suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions; but was reinstated in 1688. He was a vigorous opponent of Catholicism and an influential supporter of William III.

Compton, Spencer. Born May, 1601: killed in the battle of Hopton Heath, March 19, 1643. The second Earl of Northampton, a partizan of Charles I. in his struggle with Parliament. He served actively in the king's army, commanding the royalist forces at Hopton Heath, where he was slain.

Compton, Spencer. Born about 1673: died July 2, 1743. An English politician, third son of the third Earl of Northampton, created Viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington in 1730. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons March 17, 1715, and reelected Oct. 9, 1722. In Feb., 1742, he was appointed first lord of the treasury.

Comtat d'Avignon (kôn-tä' dä-vēn-yôn') and **Comtat-Venaissin** (-ve-nā-saṅ'). Two ancient territories of southern France, lying between Dauphiné on the north, Provence on the east, the Durance on the south, and the Rhone on the west. They were ceded to the popes in the 13th century, and were united to France in 1791. They correspond nearly to the department of Vaucluse.

Comte (kônt), **Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier.** Born at Montpellier, France, Jan. 19, 1798: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1857. A celebrated French philosopher, founder of positivism. He studied two years at the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris (having been admitted in 1814), and about 1818 became the friend and disciple of Saint-Simon, whose doctrines he undertook to expound in a work entitled "Système de politique positive" in 1822. This friendship terminated in a complete estrangement in 1824. He was tutor at the Ecole Polytechnique 1832–51. His chief works are "Cours de philosophie positive" (1830–42) and "Catéchisme positiviste" (1852).

Comte de Boursoufle (kônt de bör-sö'fl), **Le.** A comedy by Voltaire, first produced as "Quand est-ce qu'on me marie?" It was privately played for the first time under that title at the Château de Cirey in 1734 and again in 1747 at the Château d'Anet. It was produced at the Odéon as "Le Comte de Boursoufle" in 1862 as a posthumous play of Voltaire. It was really made from the broader parts of Vanbrugh's "Relapse." The Comte de Boursoufle is a Gallicized Lord Foppington.

Comte de Monte-Cristo (kônt de môn'te-krēs'tō), **Le.** A novel by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1844: so named from its hero.

Comte Ory (kônt ō-rē'), **Le.** An opera by Rossini (words by Scribe and Delestre Poirson), produced in French at Paris Aug. 20, 1828, and in Italian at London Feb. 28, 1829, and in French June 20, 1849. Both words and music were adaptations of works by the same authors written some years before.

Comtesse d'Escarbagnas (kôn-tes' des-kär-bän-yäs'), **La.** A comedy by Molière, first played for the king at Saint-Germain in 1671. The next year it was played in Paris on [illegible]. It is a satire of provincial manners.

Comtesse de Rudolstadt (kôn-tes' [illegible] stät'), **La.** A novel by George Sand, a sequel to "Consuelo," published in 1844.

Comus (kō'mus). [Gr. Κῶμος.] In later classical mythology, the god of mirth, represented as a winged youth.

Comus. A mask by Milton, presented at Ludlow Castle Sept. 29, 1634, before the Earl of Bridgewater. It was printed in 1637, and in his works in 1645. Milton is said to be indebted to Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" for the lyrical portions, and for its central situation to Peele's "Old Wives' Tale." George Colman the elder produced an alteration of it at Covent Garden in 1773.

Comyn (kum′in), **Alexander.** Died in 1289. The second Earl of Buchan, constable of Scotland.

Comyn, John, the elder. Died about 1300. A Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch, and claimant to the Scottish throne.

Comyn, John. Died 1306. A Scottish noble and claimant to the throne, son of John Comyn the elder: surnamed "The Red." He was murdered by Robert Bruce.

Conachar (kon′a-ċhär). The son of the chief of Clan Quhele in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." After becoming the chief himself he realized that he was a coward, and killed himself in despair.

Conaire (ko-nãr′). See the extract.

> A description of Cormac's person, on the occasion of his entering a great assembly in state, tells us that the equal of his form had never been seen, except that of Conaire the Great, of Conchobar son of Nessa, or of Aengus son of the Dagda. It is remarkable that the ancient writer should mention these three, as they are adumbrations of the same god as Cormac. Thus I may here say, without anticipating the remarks to be presently made on the Aengus to whom I have alluded, that he was the constant aider and protector of the sun-hero Diarmait, while Conaire was the subject of one of the most famous epic stories in Irish literature. The plot centers in Conaire's tragic death, which is brought about by the fairies of Erinn, through the instrumentality of outlaws coming from the sea and following the lead of a sort of cyclops called Ingcel, said to have been a big, rough, horrid monster with only one eye, which was, however, wider than an ox hide, blacker than the back of a beetle, and provided with no less than three pupils. The death of Conaire at his hands is one of the Celtic renderings of the story which in its Greek form describes the treatment of Zeus by Typho.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 135.

Conant (kō′nant), Mrs. (**Hannah Chaplin**). Born at Danvers, Mass., in 1809: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1865. An American writer, wife of T. J. Conant. Her chief work is a "History of the English Bible" (1856).

Conant, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1891. An American Baptist clergyman and biblical critic. He translated Gesenius's Hebrew grammar (1839), and published annotated versions of "Job" (1856), "Matthew" (1860), "Genesis" (1868, 1873), "New Testament Common Version revised" (1871), "Historical Books of the Old Testament" (1884), etc.

Concan, or **Konkan** (kon′kan), **North** and **South.** A maritime region of Bombay, British India. It extends from Goa to the mouth of the Daman along the Indian Ocean and covers the modern districts of Thanah and Ratnagiri.

Concarneau (kon-kar-nō′). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 12 miles southeast of Quimper. Population (1891), commune, 5,991.

Concepcion (kon-sep′shon: Sp. pron. kon-thep-thē-ōn′). 1. A province of Chile, situated about lat. 37° S. Its principal product is wheat. Area, 3,535 square miles. Population (1891), 223,[illegible]. 2. The capital of the above province, situated on the river Biobio in lat. 36° 50′ S., long. 73° 6′ W. It is an important trading place, through its seaport, Talcahuano. It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes. Population (1885), [illegible].
3. A town in Paraguay. Population, 9,953.

Concepcion del Uruguay (dāl ö-rö-gwī′). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the Uruguay north of Buenos Ayres. Population, 10,000.

Conceptistas (kōn-thep-tēs′täs). See the extract.

> [illegible] themselves in metaphors [illegible], alike in the pulpit [illegible] traces of it may be found i[illegible]

Concha [illegible] **José Gutierrez de la.** [illegible] the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Concha, Manuel de la, Marques de Duero. Born at Córdoba, Argentina, April 25, 1808: killed at the battle of Muro, Spain, June 28, 1874. A Spanish general, brother of José de la Concha.

Conchagua, Gulf of. Same as *Fonseca, Gulf of.*

Conchobar (kon-chō′bär). See the extract.

> In another cycle of stories, which may be called Ultonian, the Celtic Zeus finds his representative in Conchobar mac Nessa, or Conor son of Nessa, king of Ulster. . . . As in Cormac's case, a highly coloured picture is drawn of his reign, which the Euhemerists synchronize with the time of Christ, boldly fixing the Ultonian king's death on the day of the crucifixion.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 136.

Conchos (kon′chōs). [Sp., 'Shell river' (?): from *concha*, shell (?).] A river which rises in southern Chihuahua and empties into the Rio Grande from the south, opposite Presidio del Norte in Texas. The name was given to the river on account of the many shells found on its shores. The tribe of Conchos afterward derived its name from the stream.

Conchos (kon′chōs). [So called from the *Rio Conchos*.] A roving Indian tribe of southern Chihuahua and in part of Coahuila, Mexico, of a low degree of culture. As a tribe it has disappeared, as has also the language, almost totally. The Conchos were converted, in the beginning of the 17th century, by Fray Alonzo de la Oliva. They were first met with about 1564 by Francisco de Ibarra. They were always of a mild and tractable disposition.

Conciergerie (kōn-syerzh-rē′), **La.** The old prison of the Palais de Justice in Paris. When the palace, which was originally fortified, was inhabited by the kings of France, the part of the building containing the home of the concierge of the palace received this name. Distinguished personages occupied this office, which, in 1348, was called the "concierge bailli." It existed till the Revolution, and was one of great responsibility. Among other things the concierge had charge of all royal prisoners. The Conciergerie became widely known during the Reign of Terror. Three hundred and twenty-eight prisoners were butchered there in one week. The cell occupied by Marie Antoinette was destroyed by the Communists in 1871, but the prison still exists.

Concini, Concino. See *Ancre, Marquis d'*.

Concord (kong′kord). 1. The capital of New Hampshire, situated on the Merrimac in lat. 43° 13′ N., long. 71° 30′ W. It has manufactures of wagons, harnesses, cotton and woolen goods, granite, leather, etc. From 1733 to 1765 it was called Rumford. It became a city in 1853. Population (1890), 17,004.
2. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Concord River 17 miles northwest of Boston. It was the residence of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and other men of letters. The bridge over Concord River was the scene, April 19, 1775, of an engagement between British and Provincial troops in the War of Independence. (See *Concord, Battle of*, and *Lexington*.) Concord was the center of the "Transcendental" movement about 1835-40 and later the seat of the "Concord School of Philosophy." Population (1890), 4,427.

Concord (Mass.), **Battle of.** One of the opening skirmishes of the American War of Independence. A body of 800 British soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, detailed to destroy military stores at Concord, met here, on April 19, 1775, after a slight engagement at Lexington (which see), an armed force of 450 Provincial troops under Colonel Barrett and Major Buttrick. After a brisk fusillade, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded, the British retreated toward Boston by way of Lexington, being harassed by the Provincials on the road till the retreat became a rout.

Concord, Temple of. See *Girgenti*.

Concordat of 1801, The. An agreement concluded July 15, 1801, between Napoleon Bonaparte (then first consul) and Pius VII. It reëstablished the Roman Catholic Church in France, and granted to the government the right of appointing archbishops and bishops who were to be confirmed by the Pope. It went into operation on April 8, 1802.

Concordat of 1855, The. An agreement concluded at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1855, between Francis Joseph of Austria and Pius IX. It gave the clergy control of public instruction and placed cases of the clergy, especially marriage affairs, under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts. It was abrogated in July, 1870.

Concordat of Francis I., The. A convention concluded in 1516 between Francis I. of France and Leo X. It replaced the pragmatic sanction of [illegible]

Concordat of Worms, The. A convention concluded in 1122 between the emperor Henry V. and Calixtus II. [illegible] should perform feudal services. The settlement put an end to the contest regarding investiture between the emperor and the Pope, and became a fundamental ordinance of the Holy Roman Empire.

Concordia (kon-kôr′di-ạ̈). In Roman mythology, the goddess of concord. There were several temples to her in Rome.

Concordia, Marquis de la. See *Abascal*.

Condamine, Charles Marie de la. See *La Condamine*.

Condé (kôn-dā′), or **Condé-sur-Noireau** (kôn-dā′sür-nwä-rō′). A town in the department of Calvados, Normandy, France, situated at the junction of the Noireau and Drouance 25 miles southwest of Caen. Population (1891), commune, 6,764.

Condé, or **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** (kôn-dā′sür-les-kō′). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Hayne and Schelde 8 miles north of Valenciennes. It gave name to the princes of Condé, and was noted for its many sieges. Population (1891), commune, 4,772.

Condé, Prince de (Henri I. de Bourbon). Born at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Dec. 7, 1552: poisoned at St.-Jean-d'Angély, France, March 5, 1588. A French Protestant leader, son of the first Prince de Condé.

Condé, Prince de (Henri II. de Bourbon). Born at St.-Jean-d'Angély, France, Sept. 1, 1588: died at Paris, Dec., 1646. Son of Henri I., prince de Condé, and father of "The Great Condé." He headed a revolt against the regency during the minority of Louis XIII., in consequence of which he was imprisoned three years at Vincennes. He subsequently became a partizan of Richelieu.

Condé, Prince de (Henri Jules de Bourbon). Born at Paris, July 29, 1643: died at Paris, April 1, 1709. Only son of "The Great Condé." He served with distinction at the siege of Tournay in 1667, and in 1674 participated in the battle of Senefte, on which occasion he is said to have saved his father's life.

Conde (kon′dā), **José Antonio.** Born at Paraleja, Cuenca, about 1765: died at Madrid, Oct. 20, 1820. A Spanish Orientalist and historian. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and obtained a subordinate position in the Royal Library. Having in 1808 identified himself with the French party, he was soon after promoted to librarian in chief by Joseph Bonaparte. He was exiled on the departure of the French, but returned in 1818 or 1819. His chief work is "Historia de la dominacion de los Árabes en España" (1820-21).

Condé (kôn-dā′), first **Prince de (Louis I. de Bourbon).** Born at Vendôme, May 7, 1530: died March 13, 1569. A French general, younger brother of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre. He was one of the leaders in the conspiracy of Amboise, the object of which was to remove Francis II. from the influence of the Guises. At the accession of Charles IX. he was appointed governor of Picardy by Catherine de Medici. On the massacre of the Huguenots at Vassy by the Duke of Guise in 1562, he placed himself at the head of a Huguenot army, with the result that he was, after some preliminary successes, captured at the battle of Dreux, being, however, liberated in 1563 by the treaty of Amboise. He was captured at the battle of Jarnac, when, after having surrendered his sword, he was treacherously shot by a Catholic officer.

Condé, Prince de (Louis II. de Bourbon), called "The Great Condé." Born at Paris, Sept. 8, 1621: died at Fontainebleau, France, Dec. 11, 1686. A celebrated French general, called during the lifetime of his father (Henri II.) the Duc d'Enghien. He defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi May 19, 1643, the Imperialists at Nordlingen Aug. 3, 1645, and the Spaniards at Lens Aug. 20, 1648. In the war of the Fronde he was at first loyal to the regency, but subsequently joined the Fronde. He defeated the army of the court at Bleneau April 7, 1652, obtained in the same year the chief command of the Spanish army in the war against France, was condemned as a traitor by the Parliament of Paris, but was pardoned and restored to his dignities by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. He conquered Franche-Comté in 1668, fought a drawn battle with the Prince of Orange at Seneffe in 1674, and succeeded Turenne as commander of the army of the Rhine in 1675.

Condé, Prince de (Louis Joseph de Bourbon). Born at Paris, Aug. 9, 1736: died at Paris, May 13, 1818. A French general, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon. He entered the army at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, became lieutenant-general in 1758, and won a victory at Johannisberg in 1762. During the popular agitation which preceded the French Revolution he strenuously opposed all measures designed to limit the privileges of the nobility and the clergy. He emigrated in 1789 and organized a corps of emigrants, with which he joined the Austrian army in 1792. After the peace of Campo-Formio in 1797, he served with his corps in the Russian army until the withdrawal of Paul I. from the coalition against France in 1800, when he re-entered the Austrian service. Compelled by the peace of Lunéville to disband his corps he retired to England, whence he returned to France on the restoration in 1814. Author of "Essai sur la vie du grand Condé" (1806).

Condé, Princesse de (Louise Adélaïde de Bourbon). Born at Chantilly, France, Oct. 5, 1757: died at Paris, March 10, 1824. Daughter of Louis Joseph de Bourbon (1736-1818).

She became abbess of Remiremont in 1786, emigrated at the beginning of the French Revolution, and in 1815 returned to Paris, where she subsequently founded the religious order of "l'adoration perpetuelle."

Conde Alarcos (kōn′dā ä-lär′kos). An old Spanish ballad of unknown authorship. Bowring and Lockhart translated it, and Disraeli wrote a tragedy with this subject and title in 1839.

Condell (kun′del), **Henry.** Died at Fulham, England, Dec., 1627. An English actor, and one of the two editors of the first folio edition of Shakspere's plays. He was a member of the lord chamberlain's company of players, to which Shakspere and Burbage also belonged, and became a partner with the Burbages in the Globe Theatre in 1599. He is mentioned in Shakspere's will.

Condell, Henry. Born in 1757: died at Battersea, June 24, 1824. An English violinist and composer. He wrote overtures, glees, incidental music for plays, and set various musical farces. His glee "Loud Blowe the Wynds" took the prize at the Catch Club in 1811.

Conder (kon′dėr), **Josiah.** Born at London, Sept. 17, 1789: died at London, Dec. 27, 1855. An English bookseller and writer. He edited "The Modern Traveler" (1825–29), etc.

Condillac (kôṅ-dē-yäk′), **Étienne Bonnot de.** Born at Grenoble, France, Sept. 30, 1715: died near Beaugency, France, Aug. 3, 1780. A noted French philosopher, a leading advocate of sensualism. His works include "Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines" (1746), "Traité des systèmes" (1749), "Traité des sensations" (1754), "Cours d'études" (1769), "Le commerce et le gouvernement" (1776), "La logique" (1781), "Langue des calculs" (1798).

Condom (kôṅ-dôṅ′). A town in the department of Gers, France, situated on the Baise in lat. 43° 57′ N., long. 0° 22′ E. It has a Gothic cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 7,405.

Condorcanqui, José Gabriel. See *Tupac Amaru.*

Condorcet (kôṅ-dor-sā′), **Marquis de (Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat).** Born at Ribemont, near St. Quentin, France, Sept. 17, 1743: died at Bourg-la-Reine, near Paris, March 28, 1794. A celebrated French philosopher and mathematician. He was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and its president 1792, and a deputy to the Convention in 1792, where he sided with the Girondists. After the fall of the latter he was accused (Oct. 3, 1793) with Brissot, and went into hiding in Paris for eight months to save his life. He found shelter with a Madame Vernet. He then left the city, but was arrested at Clamart, near Bourg-la-Reine, and imprisoned. The next morning he was found dead, probably from poison. He contributed to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote "Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain" (1794), and various mathematical works.

Conduitt (kun′dit), **John.** Born at London, 1688: died there, May 23, 1737. An English financier and economist, the successor of Sir Isaac Newton as master of the mint (1727), and his nephew by marriage.

Conecte, or **Connecte** (ko-nekt′), **Thomas.** Burned at Rome, 1434. A French Carmelite monk, famous as a preacher of moral reforms among the clergy and laity. He was put to death on a charge of heresy.

Conestoga (kon-es-tō′gä). [Pl., also *Conestogas;* 'people of the forked root-poles.'] A tribe of North American Indians formerly living in Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the lower Susquehanna River and at the head of Chesapeake Bay. In 1675 they held land on the eastern bank of the Potomac River in Maryland. They were close allies of the Dutch and Swedes, but less constant to the English of Maryland. The Iroquois, warring continuously with them, pressed them about 1675 against the tribes to the south and west, and involved them in war with Maryland and Virginia, when they abandoned their country and fled to the Roanoke, but were forced to submit to the Iroquois and return to the Susquehanna. See *Iroquoian.*

Conewango Creek (kon-e-wong′gō krēk). A stream in western New York and Pennsylvania. It is the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and joins the Allegheny River at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Coney Island (kō′ni ī′land). A seaside resort at the southwestern extremity of Long Island, 10 miles south of New York. It comprises the Manhattan, Brighton, and West End beaches and has been developed since 1874.

Confederação do Equador (kōn-fe-de-rä-saṅ′ dō a-kwa-dor′). [Pg., 'League of the Equator.'] The name given to a political league formed at Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1824, with the object of throwing off allegiance to the emperor, and establishing a republic. The revolt was proclaimed by Manuel de Carvalho Paes de Andrade and his associates on July 2, 1824. Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, and Parahyba adhered to it, and Carvalho was made acting president. The revolutionists were conquered after some fighting in Oct., 1824.

Confederacion Centro-Americana (kon-fā-ᵺā-rä-thē-ōn′ then′trō-ä-mä-rē-kä′nä). [Sp., 'Central-American Confederation.'] A political league formed at Chinandega, Nicaragua, July 27, 1842, by the delegates of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. It was the result of an attempt to reunite the states of the Central American Republic, which had lately been dissolved. The scheme was to form a confederation of the states, with an executive officer called a supreme delegate, assisted by a delegate from each state. The plan was rejected by Guatemala; and though the confederacy installed a government, it was so little regarded by the states that it never had any political effect. After a year or two it was discontinued. This abortive attempt is often called the "Pacto de Chinandega."

Confederacy, The. A comedy by Sir John Vanbrugh, produced Oct. 30, 1705. It is a play of contrivance and intrigue, and is said to be adapted from Dancourt's "Modish Citizens" ("Bourgeois à la mode").

Confederate States of America. A confederacy of eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861 and formed a government. The legislative power was vested in a senate of 26 members, 2 from each State (Kentucky and Missouri being represented), and a representative house of 106 members. Among the leading events in its history were the passage of ordinances of secession by South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; meeting of provisional congress, Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 4; adoption of provisional constitution, Feb. 8; inauguration of provisional President Jefferson Davis and Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, Feb. 18, 1861; adoption of a permanent constitution, March 11; bombardment and occupation of Fort Sumter, April 12–14; passage of secession ordinances by Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 7; Tennessee, May 6; passage of secession ordinances by North Carolina, May 20; removal of the capital to Richmond, July 20; election of Davis and Stephens as president and vice-president for six years, Nov. 6, 1861, and their inauguration Feb. 22, 1862; final adjournment of congress, March 18, 1865; occupation of Richmond by the Federals, April 3; surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865; surrender of Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. The eleven seceding States were readmitted to the Union from 1866 to 1870. Compare *Civil War.*

Confederation, Articles of. In United States history, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777, and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote. It was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.

Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle, La. [F., 'The Confession of a Child of the Century.'] A prose work by Alfred de Musset, published in 1836. In it he says he endeavors to show how he suffered for three years from the malady of the age—doubt, disillusion, skepticism, and debauchery—and to point out to others a way of escape.

Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. A partly autobiographical work by De Quincey, published in 1821.

Confessions of Saint Augustine, The. The memoirs of Saint Augustine, written by himself. They are divided into 13 books; the first 10 treat of the bad actions of his life, of his conversion, of the love of pleasure, of glory, and of science. The last 3 are an interpretation of the beginning of the book of Genesis.

Confessions, Les. An autobiographical work by Jean Jacques Rousseau. It is in 12 volumes, 6 of which were written at Wootton, England, 1766–67, and 6 at Dauphiné and at Trye, France, 1768–70. It was his intention that they should not be published till 1800, as the persons alluded to in them were living; but those in charge of the MS. published the first 6 volumes in 1781–1782. In 1788 a new edition appeared, containing the whole.

Confines, Audience of the. [Sp. *Audiencia de los Confines.*] The supreme Spanish court of Central America. It was established in 1542, and held its first sitting at Gracias á Dios in 1545; the seat was changed to Guatemala in 1549, transferred to Panama in 1564, and returned in 1570 to Guatemala, where it remained until the revolution. Its jurisdiction at first embraced Chiapas, Yucatan, all of Central America, and the isthmus; at the end of the 16th century the isthmal portion was transferred to the new audience of Panama. The Audience of the Confines frequently appointed temporary governors. It is often spoken of as the "Audience of Guatemala."

Conflans-l'Archevêque (kôṅ-floṅ′larsh-vāk′). A village situated 3 miles southeast of Paris. Here, in 1465, Louis XI. signed a treaty making certain concessions to the leaders of the "League of the Public Good."

Conflans (kôṅ-floṅ′), **Treaty of.** A treaty concluded in Oct., 1465, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, according to which Normandy was ceded to the Duke of Berry, and the "War of the Public Good" ended. It was confirmed by the treaty of Péronne, 1468.

Confucius (kon-fū′shius). [Latinized form of Chin. *K'ung-fu-tzu* (last syllable is also written *-tse, -tze,* etc.), 'Kung the philosopher.'] Born in the principality of Lu (the modern province of Shantung), China, 550 or 551 B. C.: died 478 B. C. A celebrated Chinese philosopher. He was descended from an illustrious but impoverished family, and in his youth was successively keeper of stores and superintendent of parks and herds to the chief of the district in which he lived. In his twenty-second year he became a teacher, and in his fifty-second was made chief magistrate of the city of Chung-tu. He was subsequently appointed minister of crime by the Marquis of Lu, but in his fifty-sixth year retired from office in consequence of the intrigues of a neighboring prince. After thirteen years of travel he returned in 483 to Lu, where he spent the rest of his life in completing his literary undertakings and in teaching. Among the numerous works attributed to him, the most notable are the "Chun Tsew" (which see), and the "Four Books" (which see).

Congaree (kong-ga-rē′). A river in South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia. It unites with the Wateree to form the Santee. Length, about 50 miles.

Congleton (kong′gl-ton). A municipal borough in Cheshire, England, situated on the river Dane 21 miles south of Manchester. Its leading industry is the manufacture of silk. Population (1891), 10,744.

Congleton, Baron. See *Parnell, Henry Brooke.*

Congo. See *Kongo,* and *Kongo State.*

Congo, or **Congo Grande.** See *San Salvador.*

Congo Français (kôṅ-gō′ froṅ-sā′). See *Kongo, French.*

Congreve (kong′grēv), **Richard.** Born at Leamington, England, Sept. 4, 1818. An English essayist and philosophical writer.

Congreve, William. Born at Bardsey, near Leeds, England, 1670 (baptized Feb. 10): died at London, Jan. 19, 1729. An English dramatist, one of the greatest writers of comedy. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Ireland, where his father became commander of the garrison at Youghal and also agent of the Earl of Cork. He was educated at a school in Kilkenny (where Swift was one of his schoolfellows) and at Trinity College, Dublin. After a brief period devoted to the study of law, he applied himself chiefly to literature until about 1700, but after this year wrote little or nothing. He filled several unimportant offices—that of commissioner for licensing hackney-coaches, from July, 1695, to Oct., 1707; that of commissioner of wine licenses from Dec., 1705, to Dec., 1714; and that of secretary for Jamaica from 1714. His plays include "The Old Bachelor" (acted Jan., 1693), "The Double Dealer" (Nov., 1693), "Love for Love" (April, 1695), "The Mourning Bride" (1697), and "The Way of the World" (1700). Besides his plays he wrote a novel (his first literary work) entitled "Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled", a reply to Jeremy Collier's attack upon him in his work on the immorality of the stage, called "Amendments of Mr. Collier's False and Imperfect Citations"; and a few prologues and unimportant operas. The first collected edition of his works was published by him in 1710. He is celebrated especially for the brilliancy of his style and the wit and vigor of his dialogues. His work is marred by the almost total absence of fine moral feeling, as well as by the coarseness common in his day.

Congreve, Sir **William.** Born at Woolwich, England, May 20, 1772: died at Toulouse, France, May 16, 1828. An English engineer, best known as the inventor of the Congreve rocket. He was appointed, April, 1814, comptroller of the royal laboratory at Woolwich, in which office he succeeded his father, Lieutenant General Sir William Congreve. He published a number of works on economical and technological topics.

Coni. See *Cuneo.*

Conibos (kō-nē′bōs). A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru, inhabiting a region on the middle course of the river Ucayale. They are allied to the Panos, Sipibos, and other tribes of the Ucayale. Formerly the Conibos occupied a large portion of the Pampa del Sacramento. They were agriculturists, and had fixed villages. The Spanish missionaries visited them as early as 1683, but their influence was long resisted. In 1695 indians of this tribe killed Father Richter, and later the missionaries were driven out altogether. The Conibos are now partially civilized and are often employed as canoemen and rubber gatherers. They are the most numerous of the Ucayale tribes. Also formerly called Manoas. See *Panos.*

Coningsburgh, Thane of. See *Athelstane.*

Coningsby (kon′ingz-bi). A political novel by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1844.

Conington (kō′ning-ton), **John.** Born at Boston, England, Aug. 10, 1825: died there, Oct. 23, 1869. An English classical scholar, a graduate of Oxford, where he became, in 1854, professor of the Latin language and literature. He published an edition and translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus (1848), an edition of the "Choephori" of Æschylus (1857), a translation, in verse, of the "Odes of Horace" (1863), a translation in ballad meter of Vergil's "Æneid" (1866), an edition of Vergil, etc.

Coniston (kon′is-ton) **Lake.** A lake in Lancashire, England, one of the system of the English lake district, 6 miles southwest of Ambleside. Length, 5½ miles.

Coniston Old Man. A mountain near the head of Coniston Lake. Height, 2,577 feet.

Conkling (kongk′ling), **Roscoe.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829: died at New York, April 18, 1888. An American politician. He was member of Congress (Republican) from New York 1859–63 and 1865–67, and was United States senator from New York 1867–81, when he resigned in consequence of a dispute with President Garfield concerning the Federal patronage in the State of New York, which he and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, claimed the right to control. The President having appointed William H. Robertson, an opponent of Conkling, to the collectorship of the port of New York, the latter opposed the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, on the ground that he and his colleague had not been consulted by the President as to the disposition of the collectorship. On the confirmation of the appointment, both he and his colleague resigned their seats with a view to administering a rebuke to the President by securing a prompt reëlection, but were defeated by Warner Miller and Elbridge G. Latham.

Conn. The Shaughraun in Dion Boucicault's play of that name: a gay, careless good-for-nothing.

Conn (kon), **Lough.** A lake in County Mayo, Ireland.

Connaught (kon'ât). [Ir. *Connacht.*] The westernmost province of Ireland, lying between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, Ulster and Leinster on the east, and Munster on the south. It comprises the counties Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim. It ceased to be a kingdom and was divided into counties in 1590. Population (1891), 724,774.

Connecticut (kǫ-net'i-kut). A State in New England, and one of the 13 original States of the American Union, lying between Massachusetts on the north, Rhode Island on the east, Long Island Sound on the south, and New York on the west. It is divided into 8 counties, and has 4 representatives, 2 senators, and 6 electoral votes. Its surface is hilly. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Connecticut, and Housatonic, the valley of the Connecticut being its most fertile region. Its chief agricultural products are cereals and tobacco, and its leading manufactures are hardware, firearms, silks, cotton and woolen goods, and clocks. The capital is Hartford. It was settled by the Dutch at Hartford in 1633, and by Massachusetts colonists in the Connecticut valley in 1635–36. Separate English colonies were formed at Saybrook between 1636 and 1644, and at New Haven in 1638. Charles II. granted a charter to the Connecticut and New Haven colonies in 1662, and their union was soon after completed. The present constitution was adopted in 1818. The Pequot war occurred in 1637. The State is often nicknamed the "Nutmeg State," from an alleged custom of its merchants of manufacturing nutmegs out of wood; also called the "Land of Steady Habits," from the stringency of the so-called "Blue Laws," which enjoined a rigid code of morals on its inhabitants. Area, 4,990 square miles. Population (1890), 746,258.

Connecticut River. [Ind. *Quonektacat*, long river.] A river of New England, which rises in northern New Hampshire, separates Vermont from New Hampshire, flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and empties into Long Island Sound at Saybrook, in lat. 41° 16′ N., long. 72° 21′ W. On it are situated Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, Hartford, and Middletown. Length, about 500 miles, navigable for small vessels to Hartford.

Connellsville (kon'elz-vil). A borough of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Youghiogheny River 38 miles southeast of Pittsburg. It is noted for its coke manufacture. Population (1890), 5,629.

Connemara (kon-e-mä'rä). A district in the western part of Galway, Ireland, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Conner (kon'ėr), **David.** Born at Harrisburg, Pa., about 1792: died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1856. An American naval commander. He served in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war.

Connoisseur (kon-i-sūr' or -sėr'), **The.** A periodical begun on Jan. 31, 1754, by George Colman the elder and Bonnell Thornton, and continued weekly for three years. In this periodical appeared the first publications of William Cowper. His first paper was on "Keeping a Secret."

Connor (kon'ọr), or **O'Connor** (ō-kon'ọr), **Bernard.** Born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, about 1666: died at London, Oct., 1698. An Irish physician and historian. He was the author of "Dissertationes Medico-Physicae" (1695), "Evangelium Medici" (1697, written to prove that the miracles of Christ and his apostles can be explained on natural principles), "History of Poland" (1698), etc. He received his medical education in France, was appointed physician to King John Sobieski, lectured on contemporary medical discoveries at Oxford, and acquired a high reputation as a practitioner.

Connubio (kon-nö'bē-ō). [It., 'marriage.'] In Sardinian politics, the union of the left-center party, under Rattazzi, in the chamber, with the right center under Cavour, about 1852.

Conolly (kon'ol-i), **John.** Born at Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England, May 27, 1794: died at Hanwell, near London, March 5, 1866. An English physician. He was professor of the practice of medicine at University College, London, 1828–30, and [illegible] the insane asylum at Hanwell 1839–44, where he [illegible] the principle of [illegible] the abandonment of restraint by strait-waistcoats and the like in the care of the patients. His humanitarian labors were widely influential.

Conon (kō'non). [Gr. Κόνων.] Died, probably in Cyprus, after 392 B. C. An Athenian commander. He served in the Peloponnesian war, defeated the Spartan fleet off Cnidus in 394, and restored the fortifications of Athens and the Piræus in 393.

Conoy (kō'noi). A tribe of North American Indians, first known as Piscataway, living in 1634 on the Piscataway River in Maryland. Its name is derived from a word meaning 'long.' See *Algonquian.*

Conqueror (kong'kėr-or), **The.** A popular surname of William I. of England.

Conquest (kong'kwest), **Mrs.** A character in Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Stake."

Conquest of Granada, The. 1. The second title of "Almanzor and Almahyde" by Dryden, by which it is usually known.—2. A chronicle by Washington Irving, published in 1829.

Conquista, La, Duke of. See *Castro y Figueroa Salazar, Pedro de.*

Conrad (kon'rad) **I.** [ML. *Conradus*, from OHG. *Kuonrat*, *Chuonrat*, It. *Conrado*, *Corrado*, Sp. *Conrado*, G. *Konrad*, AS. *Cēnrēd*: 'bold in counsel.'] Died Dec. 23, 918. King of Germany 911–918. On the extinction of the Carolingian house in Germany with the death of Louis the Child in 911, the election fell upon Conrad, duke of Franconia. During his reign the country was invaded by the Danes, Slavs, and Magyars, and he was constantly at war with his own subjects in a vain endeavor to enforce the recognition of his sovereignty, especially from Henry, duke of Saxony, son of Otto the Illustrious.

Conrad II. Died at Utrecht, June 4, 1039. King of Germany 1024–39, and Roman emperor, called "The Salian": founder of the Franconian or Salian dynasty. He marched into Italy 1026, brought the rebellious cities of Pavia and Ravenna to submission, and was crowned emperor at Rome 1027. He put down a rebellion of his stepson Ernst, duke of Swabia, 1025–30, made an inroad into Hungary 1030, regained Lusatia from the Poles 1031, and made himself master of Burgundy (*i. e.*, the kingdom of Arles) 1033–34. He marched into Italy a second time 1036, but was compelled by the successful opposition of Milan to acknowledge by the constitution of May 28, 1037, the hereditary character of all Italian fiefs, whether held immediately of the crown or not.

Conrad III. Born 1093: died at Bamberg, Germany, Feb. 15, 1152. King of Germany 1138–52, founder of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. He was elected in an irregular manner by the party opposed to the house of Saxony, which gave rise to a war with the rival candidate Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. The war was continued after Henry's death (1139) by his brother Welf VI., whence arose the party names of the Ghibellines (Italian corruption of the name of the Hohenstaufen castle Waiblingen) and the Welfs or Guelphs. Conrad defeated Welf at Weinsberg in 1140, and took part (1147–49) in the second Crusade.

Conrad IV. Born at Andria, Italy, April 25 (or 27), 1228: died at Lavello, Italy, May 21, 1254. King of Germany, second son of Frederick II. whom he succeeded in 1250. The imperial crown was contested by William, count of Holland, who maintained himself by the aid of the Guelphs. In 1251 Conrad undertook an expedition into Italy to enforce his right of succession to the crown of the Two Sicilies. He is said to have died of poison, leaving his infant son Conradin as the last heir of his race. The throne was occupied as regent by his illegitimate brother Manfred. See *Manfred.*

Conrad (kon'räd), **Karl Emanuel.** Born at Berlin, March 30, 1810: died at Cologne, July 12, 1873. A German architectural painter and aquarellist. His chief work is the "Cathedral of Cologne" (in the Vatican).

Conrad, Marquis of (Tyre and ?) Montferrat. Died at Tyre, April 28, 1192. A famous Crusader. He successfully defended Tyre against Saladin in 1187; married Isabella, a younger daughter of Amalric I. of Jerusalem in 1190, and at the time of his death by the hand of an assassin had just been elected king of Jerusalem.

Conrad (kon'rad), **Robert Taylor.** Born at Philadelphia, June 10, 1810: died at Philadelphia, June 27, 1858. An American jurist and dramatist. He published the tragedy of "Aylmere" in 1852.

Conrad, Timothy Abbott. Born in New Jersey, 1803: died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8, 1877. An American paleontologist. He was paleontologist of the New York Geological Survey 1838–41. His works include "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America" (1838), "Paleontology of the State of New York" (1838–40).

Conrade (kon'rad). A follower of Don John in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing": the bastard brother of Don Pedro.

Conradin (kon'ra-dēn) (**Conrad V.**). Born near Landshut, Germany, March 25, 1252: beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, 1268. Duke of Swabia, son of Conrad IV., and last of the Hohenstaufen. In 1268 he failed in an attempt to recover the Two Sicilies from the usurper Charles of Anjou, was captured at Tagliacozzo, and was executed.

Conrart (kon-rär'), **Valentin.** Born at Paris, 1603: died Sept. 23, 1675. A French littérateur, one of the founders of the French Academy, of which he was secretary 1634–75.

Conring (kon'ring), **Hermann.** Born at Norden, East Friesland, Nov. 9, 1606: died at Helmstedt, Brunswick, Dec. 12, 1681. A German physician, scholar, writer on jurisprudence, and miscellaneous author. He became professor of natural philosophy at Helmstedt 1632, of medicine 1636, and later of politics. In 1660 he became privy councilor of the Duke of Brunswick. He was (1658) private physician of Charles X. Gustavus of Sweden. He wrote "De origine juris Germanici" (1643), "Exercitationes de republica Germanica" (1675), etc.

Consalvi (kon-säl'vē), **Ercole.** Born at Rome, June 8, 1757: died at Rome, Jan. 24, 1824. A Roman cardinal and statesman. He was secretary of state to Pius VII. 1800–06 and 1814–23, and concluded a concordat with Napoleon in 1801.

Conscience (kôn-syoṅs'), **Hendrik.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812: died at Brussels, Sept. 10, 1883. A Flemish novelist. He was first a teacher, then entered the army as a volunteer. In 1845 he became professor at the University of Ghent, and in 1868 custodian of the Wiertz Museum in Brussels. In 1837 appeared his first novel (the first, also, in modern Flemish), "In't Wonderjaer 1566" ("In the Year of Marvels 1566"). It was followed, the same year, by "Phantazy," a volume of short stories, and in 1838 by the novel "De leeuw van Vlaanderen" ("The Lion of Flanders"). In 1841 he was made secretary of the Academy of Arts at Antwerp, which position he held until 1854. In 1857 he became a civil official in Courtray. His most celebrated works are stories of Flemish life. Among them are "Hoe men schilder wordt" ("How One becomes a Painter," 1843), "De arme edelman" ("The Poor Nobleman," 1851), "Het geluk van ryk te zyn" ("The Good Fortune to be Rich," 1855). More recent are, among others, "De burgemeester van Luik" ("The Burgomaster of Liege"), "De junge Dokter" ("The Young Doctor"), "Benjamin van Vlaanderen," the last from 1880.

Conscience Whigs. A faction of the Whig party in Massachusetts who were opposed to the Cotton Whigs on the slavery question, about 1850.

Conscious Lovers, The. A comedy by Steele, produced in 1722. It was taken from Terence's "Andria." In this play Steele attempted to free the stage from its indecencies.

Consensus Genevensis (kon-sen'sus jen-ẹ-ven'sis). A confession of faith, drawn up by Calvin, which was dedicated by the pastors of Geneva to the syndics and council of the city, Jan. 1, 1552. It was occasioned by Calvin's dispute with Bolsec, who denied the doctrine of reprobation, and was designed to unite the Swiss churches on the subject of predestination, but failed to acquire symbolical authority outside Geneva.

Consensus Tigurinus (kon-sen'sus tig-ụ̄-rī'-nus). A confession of faith drawn up in 1549 at Zurich (L. Tigurium) by Calvin, in concert with Bullinger and the pastors of Zurich, for the purpose of uniting the Swiss churches on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper. It was published in 1551, and was adopted by all the Reformed cantons except Bern.

Conservative Club, The. A London political club established in 1840. The number of members is 1,200.

Conservative Party, The. See *Tories.*

Considérant (kôn-sē-da-roṅ'), **Victor.** Born Oct. 12, 1808: died Dec. 27, 1893. A French socialist, a disciple of Fourier. He was accused of high treason in 1849, and fled to Belgium; from there he went to Texas, where (after returning once to Brussels) he sought to establish a socialistic society near San Antonio. He returned to France in 1869. His works include "La destinée sociale" (1834–38), etc.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä'tō del mä're). [It., lit. 'consulate of the sea.'] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

Constable (kun'stạ-bl), **Archibald.** Born at Carnbee, Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1774: died at Edinburgh, July 21, 1827. A noted Scottish publisher, founder of the "Edinburgh Review" (1802), and publisher of most of the works of Sir Walter Scott from 1805 until he became bankrupt in 1826. The failure of Constable and Co., with that of James Ballantyne and Co., printers, involved Scott in a loss of £130,000. He edited the "Chronicle of Fife, being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton from 1649 to 1672" (1810), and wrote a "Memoir of George Heriot."

Constable, Henry. Born at Newark, England, 1562: died at Liege, Belgium, Oct. 9, 1613. An English poet, son of Sir Robert Constable of Newark. He was graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1580, became a Roman Catholic; and for the greater part of his later life resided in Paris occupied with political affairs, and especially with schemes for promoting the interests of Catholicism. In 1603 he came to London, and was for a short time confined in the Tower. He published in 1592 a collection of 23 sonnets entitled "Diana: the Praises of his Mistress in certaine sweete Sonnets by H. C."

Constable, John. Born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, England, June 11, 1776: died at London, March 30, 1837. A noted English landscape-painter. His father was a miller. In 1799 he became a student at the Royal Academy; in 1802 exhibited his first picture; in 1819 became an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1829 became a royal academician. He was thoroughly English: no foreign master influenced him, and rustic life furnished his inspiration and material. He obtained little recognition in his own country during his lifetime, but was highly appreciated in France, where his work produced a notable effect.

Constance (kon′stans). [ME. *Custance*, OF. *Custance*, F. *Constance*, Sp. *Costenza*, *Costanza*, Pg. *Constancia*, It. *Costanza*, G. *Constanze*, L. *Constantia*, lit. 'constancy.'] **1.** In Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale," the unjustly accused daughter of the Roman emperor. She is cleared and married to King Alla.—**2.** In Shakspere's "King John," the mother of Arthur, duke of Bretagne.—**3.** The Northern Lass, in Brome's play of that name.—**4.** The daughter of Nonesuch, in love with Loveby, in Dryden's play "The Wild Gallant."—**5.** The daughter of Fondlove in Sheridan Knowles's comedy "The Love Chase." Her love-affair with Wildrake is not unlike that of Benedick and Beatrice.—**6.** The daughter of the Provost of Bruges, in G. W. Lovell's play of that name. She goes mad and dies when legally proved to be a serf.

Constance, or **Custance, Dame Christian.** A rich and beautiful widow in Udall's play "Ralph Roister Doister."

Constance de Beverley. See *Beverley*.

Constance. The southeasternmost district of Baden. Area, 1,609 square miles. Population (1890), 281,770.

Constance, G. **Konstanz** (kon′stänts), sometimes **Kostnitz** (kost′nits). A city of Baden, situated on Lake Constance, at its outlet into the Untersee arm, in lat. 47° 38′ N., long. 9° 11′ E. It is noted for its cathedral and its merchants' hall (Kaufhaus). The cathedral was founded in the 11th, but rebuilt early in the 16th century. The conspicuous tower and spire are modern. The doors of the chief entrance bear remarkable carvings of the life of Christ in 20 oaken panels dating from 1470. The richly sculptured stalls are of the same date. There are other interesting sculptures, and a handsome fragment of the cloister. In the 6th century Constance became the seat of a bishopric, which was suppressed in 1802. It was an imperial city in the middle ages, but was annexed to Austria about 1548, and was ceded to Baden in 1805. Here Huss (1415) and Jerome of Prague (1416) died at the stake. Population (1890), commune, 16,235.

Constance, Council of. An important council of the Roman Catholic Church, held 1414–18. Its objects were the healing of the papal schism, the suppression of the Bohemian heresy, and the reformation of the church. It condemned to death Huss in 1415, and Jerome of Prague in 1416, and elected Martin V. as pope in 1417.

Constance, Treaty of. A treaty of peace concluded between Frederick Barbarossa and the Lombard League in 1183, at the expiration of the truce established after the defeat of the emperor at Legnano in 1176. Frederick renounced all the regalian rights which he claimed in the cities of the League, including those of levying war, erecting fortifications, and administering civil and criminal justice. The cities acknowledged the overlordship of the emperor, which carried with it the obligation to furnish the customary tributes of provision during his residence in Italy, to suffer the chief magistrates in every city to receive the investiture of office from an imperial legate, and to accept in every city an imperial judge of appeal in civil causes.

Constance, Lake of, G. **Bodensee** (bō′den-zā). A lake lying between Switzerland, Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Vorarlberg: the Latin Brigantinus Lacus. The northwestern narrowed arm is frequently known as the Überlingersee; the western arm is called the Untersee or Zellersee. It is traversed by the Rhine. Length, 40 miles; greatest breadth, 6–8 miles. Area, 208 square miles. Elevation above sea-level, 1,306 feet. Depth, 906 feet.

Constancio (kōṅ-stōṅ′sē-ō), **Francisco Solano.** Born at Lisbon, 1777: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1846. A Portuguese physician and author. He traveled extensively in Europe and North America, was diplomatic agent of Portugal in Paris [illegible], and was minister to Washington 1822–29. Subsequently he resided in Paris. Constancio's works are now little esteemed. The best-known are his "Novo diccionario critico e etymologico da lingua Portugueza" (1836 and 1844) and "Historia do Brasil" (2 vols. 1839).

Constans (kon′stanz) **I., Flavius Julius.** Born about 320: died near Illiberis (Helena), Gaul, 350. Roman emperor, youngest of the three sons of Constantine the Great and Fausta. He received, in the division of the empire in 337, Italy, Africa, and western Illyricum. In 340, having successfully resisted the invasion of his brother Constantine, who fell in battle, he made himself master of the whole West. In 350 Magnentius usurped the throne, and Constans was slain by his emissaries.

Constans II., Flavius Heraclius (originally **Heraclius**). Born Nov. 7, 630: killed at Syracuse, July 15, 668. Emperor of the East 641–668, son of Constantine III. In his reign the Saracens conquered Rhodes, and the Lombards most of the Byzantine dominions in northern Italy. He favored the Monothelites, and, in order to put an end to the controversy between them and the orthodox, issued an edict which forbade all religious discussion.

Constans. The grandfather of King Arthur, celebrated in the Arthurian romances.

Constant (kon′stant). The lover of Lady Brute in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife."

Constant (kôṅ-stoṅ′), **Jean Joseph Benjamin.** Born at Paris, June 10, 1845. A French painter. He studied under Cabanel at the École des Beaux Arts, and in 1869 exhibited his first picture, "Hamlet et le Roi," at the Salon. He has since exhibited "Trop tard" (1870), "Samson et Delilah" (1872), "Bouchers maures à Tanger" (1873), "Carrefour à Tanger" (1874), "Mohamed II., le 29 Mai, 1453" (1878), "Favorite de l'émir" (1879), "La vengeance du chérif" (1885), "Victrix" (1890), etc.

Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin. Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1767: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1830. A French political writer, orator, and politician. He settled in 1795 at Paris as the protégé of Madame de Staël, and was a member of the Tribunate 1799–1802, when he was banished by Napoleon Bonaparte. He returned in 1814, but accepted office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, with the result that on the return of the Bourbons he was again compelled to go into exile, whence he returned in 1816. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1819–30. His chief works are "Cours de politique constitutionnelle" (1818–20) and "De la religion considérée dans sa source, sa forme et son développement" (1823–25).

Constantina (kon-stän-tē′nä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain. Population (1887), 11,953.

Constantine (kon′stan-tīn) **I.** (**Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus**), surnamed "The Great." Born probably at Naissus (Nissa), Upper Mœsia, in Feb., 272 A. D.: died at Nicomedia, Bithynia, May 22, 337. Roman emperor. He was the eldest son of the Augustus Constantius Chlorus by his first wife Helena, and was appointed Cæsar at the death of his father in 306. About 308 he was recognized as Augustus by the Augustus Maximian, whose daughter Fausta he married (his first wife having died). In 310 (309?) he put to death Maximian, who was implicated in a plot to excite a rebellion among his subjects. He defeated in 312, near Rome, the Augustus Maxentius, who was killed in the pursuit. Before this battle, according to tradition, the sign of a cross appeared in the heavens, with the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces," which induced him to adopt the labarum as his standard. In 323 he became sole Augustus by a decisive victory at Chrysopolis (Scutari) over his colleague Licinius, who subsequently surrendered and was treacherously murdered. He caused Christianity to be recognized by the state, convened the Council of Nice in 325, and in 330 inaugurated Constantinople as the capital of the Roman Empire. In 324 he put to death his eldest son Crispus for high treason. According to a tradition, which appears to be without historical foundation, Crispus was the victim of an intrigue on the part of his stepmother Fausta, who was suffocated in a bath as soon as Constantine discovered the innocence of Crispus.

Constantine II. (**Flavius Claudius Constantinus**). Born at Arles, Gaul, Aug. 7, 312: killed near Aquileia, Italy, 340. Emperor of Rome, second son of Constantine the Great. He received, in the division of the empire in 337 between the three sons of Constantine, Gaul, Britain, Spain, and part of Africa. Being dissatisfied with his share, he invaded the dominions of his brother Constans, but was defeated and killed at Aquileia in 340.

Constantine IV. (**Flavius Constantinus**), surnamed **Pogonatus** ('the Bearded'). Died 685. Emperor of the East 668–685, son of Constans II. He repulsed (by means of the recently invented Greek fire) the Saracens before Constantinople 672–679, and assembled in 680 the sixth general council at Constantinople, by which the Monothelites were condemned and peace restored to the church.

Constantine V., surnamed **Copronymus** (ko-pron′i-mus). Born at Constantinople, 719: died off Selymbria, Thrace, Sept. 14, 775. Emperor of the East 741–775, son of Leo III. He defeated in 743 Artavasdes, who had usurped the government, and assembled a council in 754 which condemned the worship of images.

Constantine VI. (**Flavius Constantinus**). Born 771: killed at Constantinople about 797. Byzantine emperor 780–797, the last of the Isaurian emperors. He was the son of Leo IV., whom he succeeded under the regency of his mother Irene. During his reign a council held at Nicæa in 787 restored the worship of images. He was put to death by order of his mother, who usurped the government.

Constantine VII., surnamed **Porphyrogenitus** (pôr fi-ro-jen′i-tus) ('born in the purple'). Born 905: poisoned Nov. 15, 959. Byzantine emperor, son of Leo VI., whom he succeeded 911. The government was usurped in 919 by Romanus Lecapenus, who administered it (Constantine being nominally his colleague) till 944, when he was deposed by his own sons and Constantine became sole ruler. He was noted for humanity and for his success in arms, chiefly against the Arabs in Syria. He was poisoned by his son and successor, Romanus II. He was a liberal patron of learning, and himself holds a high rank in literature as the author of a treatise on the government and one on the themes or provinces of the empire ("De administrando imperio" and "De thematibus"), and other works.

Constantine XIII. Palæologus. [Gr. ὁ Παλαιόλογος.] Born 1394: died May 29, 1453. Byzantine emperor 1448–53, the last emperor of Constantinople. He was killed at the taking of the city by Mohammed II.

Constantine I. Died 879. A king of Scotland (north of the Forth and Clyde), reigning at Scone after 863.

Constantine II. Died 952. A king of Scotland (north of the Forth and Clyde) from 900 to 943, when he resigned the throne to Malcolm, grandson of Constantine I.

Constantine Nikolayevitch (son of Nicholas). Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1827: died Jan. 24, 1892. Grand Duke of Russia, younger brother of the czar Alexander II. He commanded the fleet in the Baltic 1854–55, and was governor of Poland 1862–63.

Constantine Pavlovitch (son of Paul). Born at St. Petersburg, May 8, 1779: died at Vitebsk, Russia, June 27, 1831. A grand duke of Russia, younger brother of the czar Alexander I. He served with distinction under Suvaroff in Italy in 1799, was present at the battle of Austerlitz 1805, accompanied Alexander I. in the campaigns of 1812–14, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Poland in 1815. He married in 1820 a Polish lady, the Countess Johanna Grudzinska, having obtained a divorce from his first wife the Princess Juliana of Saxe-Coburg, and renounced his right of succession to the Russian throne Jan. 26, 1822. His strict military rule provoked an insurrection in Poland (Nov. 29, 1830). In the war which followed he played a subordinate part, and retired to Vitebsk, where he died of cholera.

Constantine (kôṅ-stôṅ-tēn′). The easternmost department of Algeria, lying between the Mediterranean on the north, Tunis on the east, and Algiers on the west. Area, 73,929 square miles. Population (1891), 1,714,539.

Constantine. The capital of the department of Constantine, Algeria, situated in lat. 36° 21′ N., long. 6° 35′ E.: the ancient Cirta. The seaport for its foreign trade is Philippeville. Constantine is a great trading center, especially for grain. It was rebuilt by Constantine, and was captured by the French 1837. Population (1891), commune, 46,[illegible].

Constantinople (kon-stan-ti-nō′pl), Turk. **Stambul** (stäm-böl′), or **Istambul** (is-täm-böl′). [Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, city of Constantine; Turk. *Constantinieh*; the ordinary Turkish name is *Stambul* or *Istambul*, a corruption of the Greek εἰς τὴν πόλιν, 'into the city.'] The capital of the Ottoman empire, situated in European Turkey in lat. 41° N., long. 28° 59′ E., on the Bosporus, the Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmora. It is the chief commercial center of the Levant, and since 1888 has had railroad connection with the rest of Europe. It contains the sultan's palace (seraglio), and is noted for its mosques (see below). Its chief sections are Pera, Galata, Stambul (or Constantinople proper), and Scutari (the latter celebrated in history for its military hospitals during the Crimean war). In 330 A. D. Constantine the Great made Byzantium (see *Byzantium*) the capital of the Roman Empire, and the city was henceforth called Constantinople. From 395 Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine (Eastern) Empire. It was repeatedly besieged by the Saracens; and was taken by the Latins in 1203 and 1204, by Michael Palæologus in 1261, and by the Turks May 29, 1453. *[illegible] Serai*, the chief of the imperial palaces, [illegible] by Abdul-Aziz in the style of the new Turkish Renaissance. It is a building of great size, of marble, of luxury and magnificence in its interior decoration, and arrangement, which are unexcelled in Europe, and almost surpass belief. Its chief façade, about 2,000 feet long, is mirrored in the Bosporus. See also *Bazaar*; *Mosque*; *Irene, Church of St.*; *Reservoir of the 1,001 Columns*; *Sophia, Church of Santa*; *Suleiman, Mosque of*. Population (1885), [illegible]; with suburbs, upward of 1,000,000.

The dominion of the Old Rome had come of itself; its dominion was the effect, not of any settled plan, but of the silent working of historical causes. The first chief who fenced in the Palatine with a wall did not dream that his hill-fortress would become the head of the world. He did not dream that it would become the head of Italy, or even the head of Latium. But the prince who founded the New Rome, the prince who took Byzantium to be his Constantinople, did design that his younger Rome should take the mission that had passed away from the elder Rome. He designed that it should fulfil it more thoroughly than Milan or Trier or Nikomedeia could fulfil it. And his will has been carried out. He called into being a city which, while other cities have risen and fallen, has for [illegible] years, in whatever hands, remained the seat of Imperial rule, a city which, as long as Europe and Asia [illegible] land and sea keep their places, must remain the seat of Imperial rule. The other capitals of Europe seem as things of yesterday, creatures of accident. Some chance a few centuries back made them the seats of government till some other chance may [illegible] of government. But the city of Constantine [illegible] must abide. Over and over again has the possession of that city prolonged the duration of powers which must otherwise have crumbled away. In the hands of Roman, Frank, Greek, and Turk, her Imperial mission has never left her. The eternity of the elder Rome is the eternity of a moral influence, the eternity of the younger Rome is the eternity of a city and fortress fixed on a spot which nature itself had destined to be the seat of the empire of two worlds. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 251.

Constantinople, Conference of. A conference of the six great powers and Turkey for the purpose of preventing war between Turkey and Russia, which was championing the cause of the Christian insurgents in the Balkan Peninsula. The conference was formally opened Dec. 23, 1876, after a preliminary conference between the great powers (Dec. 11–21). The powers demanded of the Porte administrative autonomy and a Christian governors for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, and proposed the erection of an international commission with power to enforce by arms the decisions of the conference. These demands were rejected by the Turks Jan. 18, 1877, whereupon the conference dissolved, Jan. 20.

Constantinople, Councils of. These councils include: (*a*) The second ecumenical council, convened here by the emperor Theodosius 381 A. D. Its chief object was the settlement of the Arian difficulties. (*b*) The fifth ecumenical council, convened by Justinian 553. Its object was the condemnation of the "three chapters." (*c*) The sixth ecumenical council, held 680–681. Its object was the condemnation of the Monothelites. (*d*) The eighth ecumenical council, held 869. Its object was the condemnation of Photius.

Constantius (kon-stan′shius) **I., Flavius Valerius,** surnamed **Chlorus** ('the Pale'). Born probably 250 A. D.: died at York, England, July 25, 306. Emperor of Rome, father of Constantine the Great. March 1, 292, the joint emperors, or Augusti, Diocletian and Maximian associated with themselves Constantius Chlorus and Galerius as junior partners under the title of Cæsars. Gaul, Spain, and Britain were allotted to the former, who was required to repudiate his wife Helena and marry Theodora, the daughter of Maximian. After the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in 305 he ruled as Augustus, or joint emperor, with Galerius until his death in Britain while on an expedition against the Picts.

Constantius II., Flavius Julius. Born at Sirmium, Pannonia, Aug. 6, 317: died at Mopsocrene, Cilicia, Nov. 3, 361. Roman emperor, third son of Constantine the Great (second son by his second wife Fausta). The will of Constantine the Great divided the empire among his three sons Constantine, Constantius, and Constans under the title of Augusti, and his nephews Dalmatius and Hannibalianus under the titles of Cæsar and Nobilissimus, respectively. On the death of Constantine in 337 Constantius ordered, or permitted, the murder of Dalmatius and Hannibalianus, and the empire was redivided between himself and his brothers. Constantine received Gaul, Spain, Britain, and part of Africa; Constantius Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, the Asiatic provinces, and Egypt; and Constans Italy, western Illyricum, and the rest of Africa. In 340 Constans repelled an invasion of Constantine, who fell in battle, and made himself master of the West; but was himself deposed and slain in 350 by the usurper Magnentius. Constantius made war in 351 on the latter, whom he defeated at Mursa on the Drave, in 351, and in Gaul in 353, after which he was master of the whole empire. He appointed his cousin Julian Cæsar and commander in Gaul 355, and visited Rome 357. He favored the Arians, and banished the orthodox bishops. He died while marching to attack Julian, who had been proclaimed emperor by his soldiers.

Constant Maid, The. A play by Shirley, printed in 1640 (reprinted in 1667 with the second title "Love will find out the Way").

Constanza (kon-stan′zä). A gay and sportive girl, in Middleton's "Spanish Gipsy," who follows her father into exile disguised as a gipsy, Pretiosa: a sort of Rosalind.

Constellation. A vessel of the United States navy. She was built in 1797, and under command of Commodore Truxton in 1799 captured the French Insurgente.

Constituent Assembly. See *National Assembly.*

Constitution (kon-sti-tū′shon) (**Old Ironsides**). An American frigate of 1,576 tons and 44 guns rating (actual armament 32 long 24-pounders and 20 32-pounder carronades), built at Boston in 1797. The United States and President were sister ships of the same rating. Her first commander was Captain Isaac Hull. At the declaration of war, June 18, 1812, the Constitution was at Annapolis. July 17 she fell in with a squadron composed of Shannon (38 guns), Africa (64), Belvidera (36), [illegible], and Guerriere (38), commanded by Commodore Philip Vere Broke. Her escape from this fleet, in a chase which lasted three days and [illegible], has been considered one of the greatest [illegible] of the war. Aug. 19, 1812, in lat. 41° [illegible] N., long. [illegible] W., she fought the Guerriere. The battle lasted from [illegible] P. M., when the Guerriere surrendered [illegible]. The Constitution returned to Boston. Captain Hull [illegible], and was succeeded by Captain Bainbridge [illegible]. She sailed from Boston [illegible] Dec. [illegible] with the frigate [illegible], Captain Lambert, [illegible] Brazil in lat. [illegible], long. [illegible] W. The battle lasted from [illegible] P. M., when the Java surrendered. [illegible] 1814, the [illegible] captured the Cyane and Levant [illegible] guns. [illegible] proposition by [illegible] of the navy to dismantle the [illegible] poem "Old Ironsides" by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sept. 16, 1830. [illegible] ship at [illegible], N. H.

Constitution Hill. An elevation near Buckingham Palace, London. Three attempts upon the life of Queen Victoria have been made here by insane or idiotic persons in 1840, 1842, and 1849. *Hare.*

Constitution of the United States. See *Federal Constitution.*

Consuelo (kon-sö-ä′lō; F. pron. kôṅ-sü-ā′lō). A novel by George Sand, published in 1842.

Consulate, The. In French history, the government which existed Nov. 9, 1799,–May 18, 1804. Napoleon was First Consul, and his associates were Cambacérès and Lebrun. See *Napoleon.*

Contarini, Gasparo. Born at Venice Oct. 16, 1483: died at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 24, 1542. An Italian cardinal (1535), bishop of Bologna, and diplomatist. He was papal legate at the Diet of Ratisbon, where he endeavored to effect a reconciliation between the Protestants and Catholics.

Contarini, Giovanni. Born at Venice, 1549: died there, 1605. A Venetian painter. He went to Vienna in 1580, where he practised portrait-painting.

Contarini Fleming. A psychological romance by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1832.

Contention between the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster. See *Henry VI.*, first and second parts.

Conte Ory (kon′te ō′rē), **Il.** See *Comte Ory.*

Contes Drolatiques (kôṅt dro-lä-tek′). [F., 'Humorous Tales.'] A collection of stories by Balzac, written in the manner and orthography of the 16th century. They are extremely broad, in the style of Rabelais, being "written for the diversion of the Pantagruelists and no others." They came out in three parts, in 1832, 1833, and 1837.

Conti (kôṅ-tē), **Prince de** (**Armand de Bourbon**). Born at Paris, Oct. 11, 1629: died at Pézénas, France, Feb. 21, 1666. Younger brother of "The Great Condé," and founder of the house of Conti. He took part in the wars of the Fronde, at first with the "old Fronde" against his brother, and later with the "young Fronde" in company with his brother, with whom he was arrested in 1650. He was finally reconciled to the court, and married a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. In the Spanish war (1654) he captured Villafranca and Puycerda, and in 1657 commanded unsuccessfully in Italy. He was a man of weak character, entirely under the control of his sister, the Duchesse de Longueville.

Conti, Prince de (**François Louis de Bourbon**). Born at Paris, April 30, 1664: died Feb. 22, 1709. A distinguished French general, son of the Prince de Conti (1629–66).

Continental Divide. See *Divide.*

Contrat Social (kôṅ-trä′ sō-sē-äl′). [F., 'Social Contract.'] A political work by J. J. Rousseau, published in 1762. The influence of this book on the literature and life of the period was remarkable. Its theories were at the foundation of Jacobin politics.

Contreras (kon-trā′räs). A hamlet of Mexico, about 8 miles southwest of the city of Mexico. Here, Aug. 19–20, 1847, the Americans under Scott defeated the Mexicans. See, further, *Churubusco.*

Contreras, Hernando de. Born in Spain about 1520: died on the Isthmus of Panama, May, 1550. Son of Rodrigo de Contreras, governor of Nicaragua. After his father's downfall, he and his brother, Pedro, conspired with a party of adventurers to seize Panama and Peru, which they claimed to have inherited from their grandfather, Pedrarias: Hernando was to be proclaimed king. They began by murdering the Bishop of Nicaragua, Valdivieso; seized Panama April 20, 1550, and obtained a part of the royal treasure, but were defeated by an uprising of the citizens of Panama.

Contreras, Pedro Moya de. See *Moya y Contreras.*

Contreras, Rodrigo de. Born at Segovia about 1495: died, probably in Peru, after 1557. A Spanish cavalier who married the daughter of Pedrarias, and in 1531 was appointed governor of Nicaragua. He sent an expedition which explored Lake Nicaragua and its outlet, and reached Nombre de Dios by that route. There the men were seized by the governor, Robles, who tried to appropriate the region discovered, but was driven out. Subsequently Contreras got into disputes with the bishop and with the Audiencia of the Confines. Charges were made against him, and his *encomiendas* were confiscated (1549). After vainly seeking redress in Spain, he went to Peru.

Contrexéville (kôṅ-trex-zā-vēl′). A watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, 26 miles west of Epinal.

Convention, The. See *National Convention, The.*

Conway (kon′wā), or **Aberconway** (ab-er-kon-wā). A town in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, situated near the mouth of the Conway, 37 miles southwest of Liverpool. It is noted for its walled castle, a highly picturesque [illegible] towers [illegible] by Edward I. The towers were originally [illegible] of which survive [illegible] the [illegible] feet long. [illegible] a graceful oriel window. Population [illegible].

Conway. 1. A small river in North Wales which flows into Beaumaris Bay. It is noted for its scenery.—**2.** A township in Carroll County, New Hampshire, situated on the Saco 56 miles northeast of Concord. It contains the summer resort of North Conway. Population (1890), 2,331.

Conway, Frederick B. Born at Clifton, England, Feb. 10, 1819: died at Manchester, Mass., Sept. 7, 1874. An English actor. He first appeared on the American stage as Charles Surface in 1850. In 1852 he married Miss Crocker, a sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Conway, Henry Seymour. Born 1721: died at London, Oct. 12, 1795. An English soldier and Whig politician, second son of the first Lord Conway, brother of Francis Seymour Conway, marquis of Hertford, and cousin of Horace Walpole. He early entered the army; was a member of Parliament 1741–84; took part in the battle of Fontenoy as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and in the battle of Culloden; became secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Hartington) 1754; was promoted major-general 1756; commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort 1757; became secretary of state under Rockingham 1765; moved the repeal of the Stamp Act Feb., 1766; retained his office under the Earl of Chatham; resigned Jan., 1768, and was appointed field-marshal Oct. 12, 1793. He was a vigorous opponent of the policy of the British government toward the American colonies.

Conway, Hugh. The pseudonym of Frederick John Fargus.

Conway, Moncure Daniel. Born in Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832. An American clergyman and miscellaneous writer. He became a Methodist minister in 1850, but subsequently joined the Unitarian denomination, and was for a time pastor of a Unitarian church at Washington, District of Columbia. He was minister of the South Place Religious Society in London 1863–84. Author of "The Rejected Stone" (1861), "Testimonies concerning Slavery" (1864), "The Earthward Pilgrimage" (1870), "Christianity" (1876), "Idols and Ideals" (1877), "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1878), "Thomas Carlyle" (1881), etc.

Conway, Thomas. Born in Ireland, Feb. 27, 1733: died about 1800. A general in the American service in the Revolutionary War. He intrigued with members of the board of war and other influential persons 1777–78 to have Washington superseded by Gates — the so called "Conway Cabal." He was afterward made governor of Pondicherry and the French settlements in Hindustan.

Conway Cabal. See under *Conway, Thomas.*

Conybeare (kun′i-bãr), **John.** Born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, England, Jan. 31, 1692: died at Bath, England, July 31, 1755. An English divine, bishop of Bristol. He wrote a noted polemical work, "A Defence of Revealed Religion" (1732), directed against Tindal.

Conybeare, John Josias. Born at London, June, 1779: died at Blackheath, near London, June 10, 1824. An English divine, scholar, and scientific writer. He was a graduate of Oxford, where he became professor of Anglo-Saxon in 1807, and professor of poetry in 1812. He was also vicar of Batheaston in Somersetshire. His works include papers on chemistry and geology, and "Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," edited after his death by his brother William.

Conybeare, William Daniel. Born at London, June 7, 1787: died at Itchenstoke, near Portsmouth, Aug. 13, 1857. An English geologist and divine, younger brother of J. J. Conybeare, appointed dean of Llandaff in 1844. He published notable papers on various geological and paleontological topics.

Cony-Catcher (kō′ni- or kun′i-kach′ėr), **Cuthbert.** The pseudonym under which was written, in 1592, "The Defence of Conny-Catching," an attack on Robert Greene and his several books on "Conny-catching," etc. It is thought that Greene himself wrote it.

Conyngton (kon′ing-ton), **Richard.** Died 1330. An English schoolman, a graduate of Oxford, chosen in 1310 provincial of the Franciscan order in England. His best-known work is a commentary on the "Sentences" of Peter Lombard.

Cooch Behar. See *Kuch Behar.*

Cook (kuk), **Charles.** Born at London, May 31, 1787: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 21, 1858. An English clergyman, one of the founders of Methodism in France and Switzerland.

Cook, Clarence Chatham. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828. An American journalist and writer on art. He has also written "The Central Park" (1868), the text of a heliotype reproduction of Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" (1874), "The House Beautiful" (1878), and has edited, with notes, the translation of Lübke's "History of Art," 7th German edition (1878).

Cook, Edward Dutton. Born at London, Jan. 30, 1829: died there, Sept. 11, 1883. An English novelist and general writer, dramatic critic for the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "World," and contributor to the first two volumes of the "Dictionary of National Biography." He published "Paul Foster's Daughter" (1861), "The Trials of the Tredgolds" (1864), and various other novels and works on the stage

Cook, Eliza. Born at London about 1818: died at Thornton Hill, Wimbledon, Sept. 23, 1889. An English poet. She wrote for various English periodicals, and in 1840 published "Melaia, and other Poems." In 1849 she began to publish "Eliza Cook's Journal," intended to advance mental culture. Among her books are "Jottings from my Journal" (1860) and "New Echoes" (1864); and among her single poems are "The Old Arm-Chair," "O why does the white man follow my path?" "The Old Farm Gate," "Old Songs," etc.

Cook, James. Born at Marton, Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1728: killed in Hawaii, Feb. 14, 1779. A celebrated English navigator, the son of a Yorkshire farm-laborer. He entered the navy as able seaman in 1755; was appointed master of the Mercury in 1759, and sailed for America, where he was occupied in surveying the channel of the St. Lawrence; and became marine surveyor of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1763. In May, 1768, he was appointed lieutenant and placed in command of the Endeavour which carried a party of scientists to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus. During this voyage, which lasted from Aug. 25, 1768, to June 12, 1771, New Zealand was explored, and the east coast of Australia. Cook was raised to the rank of commander Aug., 1771, and on July 13, 1772, started with two ships, the Resolution (which he commanded) and the Adventure on another voyage of exploration in the Pacific, which lasted (for the Resolution) until July 29, 1775, and during which an attempt was made to discover the reported great southern continent, and New Caledonia was discovered. On Aug. 9, 1775, he became captain, and on July 12, 1776, began his last voyage with the Resolution (which he again commanded), and the Discovery under Captain Charles Clerke. The object of the expedition was to discover a passage from the Pacific round the north of America. During his northward voyage the Sandwich Islands were rediscovered (1778), and shortly after his return to them (Jan., 1779) he was murdered by the natives in revenge for a flogging administered to one of them for thieving.

Cook, Mount. The highest peak in New Zealand, situated on the western side of South Island. It was first ascended in 1882. Height, 12,360 feet.

Cooke (kůk), **Edward William.** Born at London, March 27, 1811: died near Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 4, 1880. An English marine-painter.

Cooke, George Frederick. Born at Westminster, England, April 17, 1756: died at New York, Sept. 26, 1811. An English actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1776 at Brentford. His principal parts were Richard III., Iago, and Shylock, Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Archy McSarcasm, and Sir Pertinax McSycophant.

Cooke, Hesiod. A nickname of Thomas Cooke.

Cooke, John Esten. Born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1830: died in Clarke County, Va., Sept. 27, 1886. An American novelist. He wrote stories of Virginia life, among which are "Leather Stocking and Silk" (1854), "The Virginia Comedians" (1854), "Henry St. John, Gentleman" (1859), "Surrey of Eagle's Nest" (1866), "Fairfax" (1868), "Virginia Bohemians" (1879), "Virginia: a History of the People" (1883). He also wrote the life of Stonewall Jackson (1863) and of General R. E. Lee (1871), besides a number of stories, sketches, and verses

Cooke, Josiah Parsons. Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1827: died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 3, 1894. A distinguished American chemist, professor of chemistry at Harvard from 1850. He published "Elements of Chemical Physics" (1860), "First Principles of Chemical Philosophy" (1868), "The New Chemistry" (1872, revised 1884), "Chemical and Physical Researches" (1881), etc

Cooke, Rose Terry. Born at West Hartford, Feb. 17, 1827: died at Pittsfield, Mass., July 18, 1892. An American author. She married Rollin H. Cooke in 1873. Among her works are "Poems by Rose Terry" (1860), "Somebody's Neighbors" (1881), "Steadfast," a novel (1889), "Poems by Rose Terry Cooke, complete" (1888). Her most characteristic short stories were those of New England rural life.

Cooke, Thomas. Born at Braintree, Essex, Dec. 16, 1703: died at Lambeth, Dec. 20, 1756. An English writer, best known as the author of a translation of Hesiod (from which he obtained the nickname of "Hesiod Cooke"). He also published translations of Terence and other Latin and Greek authors, a poem entitled "The Battle of the Poets" (which, with some criticisms of Pope's Greek, brought down upon him the wrath of that poet, who ridiculed him in the "Dunciad"), and various dramatic works. He succeeded Amhurst in the editorship of "The Craftsman."

Cooke, Thomas Potter. Born at London, April 23, 1786: died at London, April 10, 1864. An English actor, noted for his performance of Long Tom Coffin in the "Pilot," and William in "Black-Eyed Susan."

Cooke, Thomas Simpson. Born at Dublin, 1782: died at London, Feb. 26, 1848. A musical composer and singer. He was the principal tenor at the Drury Lane Theatre, and took entire charge of the music there in 1821. Among the many works he composed or adapted, "Love's Ritornella," a song from "The Brigand," is his best-known composition.

Cooke, Sir **William Fothergill.** Born at Ealing, Middlesex, 1806: died June 25, 1879. An English electrician, the associate of Wheatstone from 1837 till 1843 in perfecting the electric telegraph.

Cook Islands (kůk ī′landz), or **Hervey Islands** (hėr′vi ī′landz). An archipelago in the South Pacific, in lat. 18°–22° S., long. 157°–163° W. The group, consisting of 6 principal islands, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1773, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1888. The natives have been converted to Christianity since 1823. The chief island is Raratonga, with a population of 3,000.

Cookkoo-oose. See *Kusan.*

Cook's Peak (kůks pēk). A prominent peak, about 9,500 feet high, in Grant County, New Mexico, north of Deming.

Cook's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is an unfinished poem, and a spurious ending was added to it in the folio of 1687. This ending consisted of only 12 lines, and was rejected by Urry or his successors. He added, however, "The Tale of Gamelin," which followed "The Cook's Tale," and has been generally asserted to be also told by the cook: this is not now considered to be by Chaucer. (See *Gamelin.*) The cook was Roger or Hodge of Ware, who went with the pilgrims and was the only man save the miller who became drunk on the way. The story of "The Cook's Tale" is that of Perkin Revelour, an idle, riotous London prentice.

Cook Strait (kůk strāt). A sea passage separating the North Island from the South Island, New Zealand. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. Greatest width, 80 miles.

Cool as a Cucumber. A farce by William Blanchard Jerrold, first played in 1851.

Cooley (kö′li), **Thomas McIntyre.** Born at Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. A noted jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846; became professor of law in the University of Michigan in 1859; was in 1864 elected justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy; was chief justice 1868–69; was reelected for a full term of eight years in 1869; retired from the bench in 1885; became professor of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Michigan in 1881, and subsequently became professor of American history, lecturer on constitutional law, and dean of the School of Political Science. He was chairman of the United States Commissioners of Interstate Commerce. His chief works are "A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1868), "A Treatise on the Law of Taxation" (1876), "A Treatise upon Wrongs and their Remedies" (Vol. I., 1878), and "The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States" (1880).

Cooley, William Desborough. Died at London, March 1, 1883. An English geographer, author of various works on the history of geographical discovery, especially in Africa.

Coolidge (kö′lij), **Susan.** A pseudonym of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.

Coomassie. See *Kumassi.*

Cooper (kö′pėr or kůp′ėr), **Anthony Ashley.** Born at Wimborne St. Giles, Dorsetshire, July 22, 1621: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1683. A noted English statesman, son of Sir John Cooper of Rockborne, Hampshire, created Baron Ashley in 1661, and first earl of Shaftesbury and Baron Cooper of Pawlet in 1672. At first he supported the cause of Charles I., but in 1644 went over to the Parliamentary side, was appointed field-marshal with the command of a brigade of horse and foot Aug. 3, 1644, and took an active part in the struggle, capturing Corfe Castle April, 1646. He was an adherent of Cromwell in the parliaments of 1653 and 1654, but soon broke with him and remained an active supporter of the Parliamentary cause, opposing Lambert and Fleetwood and aiding Monk. After the Restoration he continued to take a prominent part in political affairs. He was a member of the "Cabal," and became lord chancellor Nov. 17, 1672, but was dismissed from office Nov. 9, 1673. From that time he was the leader of the Parliamentary opposition to the court party, and a prominent supporter of the anti-Catholic agitation. He was arrested on a charge of high treason, and acquitted. Later he joined the Monmouth conspiracy, and fled the country. He was active in colonial affairs, and was one of the nine to whom Carolina was granted, March 24, 1663. It was at his suggestion that Locke drew up a constitution for that colony (1669).

Cooper, Anthony Ashley. Born at London, Feb. 26, 1671: died at Naples, Feb. 15, 1713. An English moralist, third earl of Shaftesbury: author of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times" (1711). In this are included a "Letter concerning Enthusiasm," "Sensus Communis: an Essay concerning Wit and Humour," "An Enquiry concerning Virtue," etc

Cooper, Sir **Astley Paston.** Born at Brooke, Norfolk, England, Aug. 23, 1768: died at London, Feb. 12, 1841. An English surgeon, appointed surgeon of Guy's Hospital in 1800, professor of anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1813, examiner in 1822, president in 1827, and surgeon to the king in 1828.

Cooper, Charles Henry. Born at Great Marlow, Bucks, England, March 20, 1808: died March 21, 1866. An English biographer and antiquary, a lawyer by profession, resident in Cambridge. His chief work is "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" (1858–61), consisting of biographies of noted persons who were educated or incorporated at Cambridge University.

Cooper, James Fenimore. Born at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789: died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851. An American novelist. He was the son of William Cooper, who in 1788 founded the settlement of Cooperstown on Otsego Lake, removing thither with his family in 1790. In 1802 he entered Yale College, where he remained three years. He became a midshipman in the navy in 1808, married Susan De Lancey in 1811, and in the same year resigned his commission in the navy. In 1821 he published anonymously a novel, entitled "Precaution" which attracted some attention. In 1821 he published "The Spy," which met with a success unprecedented in American literature. His chief novels are "The Spy" (1821), "The Pioneers" (1823), "The Pilot" (1823), "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826), "The Prairie" (1827), "The Pathfinder" (1840), and "The Deerslayer" (1841).

Cooper, John. Born at Bath before 1810: died at Tunbridge Wells, July 13, 1870. An English actor.

Cooper, Peter. Born at New York, Feb. 12, 1791: died at New York, April 4, 1883. An American inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist. He was the son of a hatter, obtained a meager education, and learned the trade of a carriage-maker. He conducted with success various commercial and industrial enterprises, including the establishment of the Canton Iron Works at Canton, Maryland, in 1830, which resulted in the accumulation of a fortune. In 1876 he was Greenback candidate for President. He is, however, chiefly known as the founder of the Cooper Union (which see), the cornerstone of which was laid in 1854, and which was completed five years later.

Cooper, Samuel. Born at London, 1609: died there, May 5, 1672. A noted English miniaturist, called by Walpole "Vandyck in little." He was a pupil of his uncle John Hoskins.

Cooper, Susan Fenimore. Born 1813: died Dec. 31, 1894. An American writer, daughter of J. F. Cooper.

Cooper, Thomas. Born at Leicester, England, March 20, 1805: died at Lincoln, July 15, 1892. An English chartist, skeptic, poet, and author. He lectured on political and historical subjects, and in 1859 he became a Baptist preacher. He wrote "The Purgatory of Suicides" (1845), his autobiography in 1882, etc.

Cooper, Thomas Sidney. Born at Canterbury, England, Sept. 26, 1803. An English painter of animals and landscapes.

Cooper, Thomas Thornville. Born at Bishopwearmouth, England, Sept. 13, 1839: died at Bamo, Burma, April 24, 1878. An English traveler in Australia, India, China, and Tibet. He was murdered by a Sepoy of his guard.

Cooper. A river in South Carolina, uniting with the Ashley at Charleston to form Charleston harbor. Length, about 40 miles.

Cooper's Hill. A poem by Sir John Denham, first published in 1642, and published in its final form in 1665. Pope, who imitated Denham, also wrote in praise of "Cooper's Hill" in his poem "Windsor Forest."

Cooperstown (kö′pėrz-toun or kůp′ėrz-toun). A village and summer resort in Otsego County, central New York, situated on Otsego Lake 62 miles west of Albany. It was founded by the father of J. F. Cooper. Population (1890), 2,657.

Cooper Union. An institution in New York city, founded by Peter Cooper for the instruction of the working-classes of New York, opened in 1859. The plan of education provides for free schools, reading-rooms, lecture courses, art galleries and collections. Also called *Cooper Institute.*

Coorg. See *Kurg.*

Coornhert (korn′hert), **Dirk Volkerszoon.** Born at Amsterdam, 1522: died at Gouda, 1590. A Dutch author and poet. After [illegible] he lived in Haarlem as an engraver and [illegible] (1[illegible]) there notary and secretary to the [illegible] Against religious freedom, the great question of the day, he wrote a vast number of tracts and pamphlets, many of which have, besides, a political character. In this connection he was in 1567 imprisoned and then banished; several times afterward he was forced to flee. He finally settled in Gouda. His principal prose work, "Zedekunst, dat is Wellevens Kunst" ("Ethics, that is the Art of Well Living"), appeared in 1586. Among his poetical works are "Abrahams Uytgang" ("The Death of Abraham"), "Comedie van de Blinde van Jericho" ("Comedy of the Blind Man of Jericho"). In his prose writings, particularly, he may be said to have established, with Marnix de St. Aldegonde, the literary language of Holland.

Coos. See *Kusan.*

Coosa. See *Creek.*

Coosa (kö′sä). A river in Georgia and Alabama, formed by the junction of the Oostanaula and Etowah at Rome, Georgia. It unites with the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama 8 miles north of Montgomery. Length, about [illegible]

Coosadi. See *Koasati.*

Cooshatties. See *Koasati.*

Cootanie. See *Kitunahan.*

Coote (kōt), Sir **Eyre.** Born at Ash Hill, County Limerick, Ireland, 1726: died at Madras, April

26, 1783. A British general, distinguished for his services in India. He went to India in 1754; was present at the capture of Calcutta in 1756, and as a captain at the battle of Plassey; and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Jan., 1759. In this year he took command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, defeated the French under Lally at Wandewash Jan. 22, 1760, and captured Pondicherry Jan., 1761, putting an end to the French power in India. From 1762 till 1769 he resided in England, returning to India in the latter year as commander-in-chief of the Madras Presidency, an office which he resigned in 1770, again returning to England. He was appointed commander-in-chief in India in April, and promoted lieutenant-general in Aug., 1777. In March, 1779, he assumed command in Calcutta, and on July 1, 1781, at Porto Novo, with a force consisting of 2,000 Europeans and 6,000 Sepoys, defeated Hyder Ali with an army of 40,000 men.

Coote, Sir Eyre. Born 1762: died about 1824. A British soldier, nephew of Sir Eyre Coote the noted general in India. He served as ensign in the battle of Brooklyn and in other campaigns of the Revolutionary War until the surrender of Yorktown; became major-general and commander of Dover in 1798; led an expedition to cut the sluices at Ostend, and was captured by the French, in 1798; served in the battle of Bergen, in 1799, and in the Egyptian campaign in 1800; and was appointed lieutenant-general and lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Jamaica in 1805. He was dismissed from the army on a charge of indecent conduct.

Coote, Richard. Born 1636: died at New York, March 5, 1701. An English official, created first earl of Bellamont, in the peerage of Ireland, Nov. 2, 1689. He was appointed colonial governor of New England in 1695, with a special mission to suppress piracy. He, with others, fitted out the Adventure for Captain Kidd, who was given special powers to arrest pirates. Kidd's own piratical acts led Bellamont to arrest him at Boston, where he had come under a promise of safety, and send him to England for trial. See *Kidd.*

Copacabana (kō-pä-kä-Bä'nä). A peninsula in the southern part of Lake Titicaca, crossed by the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia. It is trapezoidal in form, high and rocky, and joined to the mainland by a very narrow isthmus. Its area may be 50 square miles. Copacabana was a sacred place of the Incas connected with some of their earliest traditions, and contains many interesting ruins of temples and other buildings. In modern times it has been celebrated for its chapel with a supposed miraculous painting of the Virgin, which is yearly visited by thousands of pilgrims.

Copan (kō-pan'). An ancient ruined city of northwestern Honduras, on the Copan River. The remains are of unknown antiquity and very extensive, stretching for about two miles along the river. The buildings are of stone, embracing a temple over 600 feet long, with many sculptured figures. The Copan ruins take their name from a modern town to the east of them. This was an Indian stronghold, and was taken after a fierce struggle by the Spaniards under Hernando de Chaves in 1530.

Cope, Edward Drinker. Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1840. A noted American biologist and paleontologist, professor of geology in the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of natural sciences in Haverford College 1864–67, and subsequently became paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey. He has discovered a very large number of [illegible] extinct and recent vertebrata. His works include "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867–68), "Systematic Arrangement of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America" (1869–70), "Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammalia" (1875), "Origin of the Fittest," etc., besides numerous elaborate memoirs on the extinct vertebrates of North America, principally of the Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits.

Copehan (kō-pā'han). [From *kopai*, stream or river.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Patwin and Wintun tribes (which see), with their numerous branches, in California. Its habitat extended from Mount Shasta to Suisun and San Pablo bay, being bounded on the east by the Sacramento and lower Pitt river valley, and on the west by a mountain line extending from San Pablo bay to [illegible] Creek lake. [illegible] the coast range, and the head waters of the Trinity and Klamath rivers.

Copeland (kōp'land), **Ralph.** Born at Woodplumpton, Lancashire, 1837. A British astronomer, professor in the University of Edinburgh and astronomer royal to Scotland.

Copenhagen (kō-pen-hä'gen). [Dan. *Kjøbenhavn*, G. *Kopenhagen*, F. *Copenhague*: 'cheap haven,' i. e. 'trade harbor.' Sir George Stephens quotes the form *Kaupmannahöfn*.] The capital of Denmark, situated on the island of Zealand and [illegible], on the strait of the Sound [illegible] in lat. 55° 41′ N., long. 12° 35′ E. The Roman Hafnia. It is the commercial center of Denmark. It has a large trade [illegible] It contains the Royal Picture-gallery [illegible] the National [illegible] Museum, the [illegible] the University. [illegible] in the 15th century [illegible] of the North in 1801. It was bombarded by the English [illegible] Sept. [illegible], 1807. Population (1890), 312,859; with suburbs, 373,123.

Copenhagen, Battle of. A victory gained near Copenhagen by the British fleet under Nelson over the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801.

Copernicus (kō-pėr'ni-kus). [A Latinized form of *Koppernigk, Kopernik*.] Born at Thorn, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1473: died at Frauenburg, Prussia, May 24, 1543. The founder of modern astronomy. He was probably of German descent. He entered the University of Cracow in 1491, studied law at Bologna 1495–1500, was appointed canon of the chapter of Frauenburg in 1497, lectured on astronomy at Rome in 1500, studied medicine at Padua about 1501, and became *doctor decretorum* at Ferrara in 1503. The rest of his life was spent chiefly at Frauenburg in the performance of his duties as canon and in the practice of medicine. He published in 1543 an exposition of his system of astronomy, which has since received the name of the Copernican, in a treatise entitled "De orbium cœlestium revolutionibus."

Cophetua (kō-fet'ū-ä). In ballad poetry, a legendary African king who wooed and married Penelophon, a beggar maid. The ballad is preserved in Percy's "Reliques." It has various titles. Cophetua is alluded to by Shakspere (who calls the girl Zenelophon) and Ben Jonson. Tennyson has also written a short poem on the subject.

Copiapó (kō-pē-ä-pō'). The capital of the province of Atacama, Chile, in lat. 27° 23′ S., long. 70° 22′ W. It is the center of a mining region. Population (1891), about 12,000.

Copleston (kop'lz-ton), **Edward.** Born at Offwell, Devonshire, England, Feb. 2, 1776: died near Chepstow, England, Oct. 14, 1849. An English prelate and author, appointed professor of poetry at Oxford in 1802, and bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's in 1828. He wrote "Prælectiones" (1813), "Enquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination" (1821), etc.

Copley (kop'li), **Sir Godfrey.** Died at London in 1709. An English baronet, donator of a fund of £100 "in trust for the Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge." The first award was made in 1731, the second in 1734. In 1736 the bequest was converted into a gold medal to be awarded annually.

Copley, John Singleton. Born at Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737: died at London, Sept. 9, 1815. A noted Anglo-American painter of portraits and historical pieces. His parents (Richard Copley and Mary Singleton) were natives of Ireland of English origin. His birth took place immediately after the arrival of his parents in America. He began, with very little instruction, to paint portraits. While still in Boston he sent works (among them the "Boy with Squirrel") to the exhibition of the Society of Artists in London, and in 1767 was made a member of that society at the suggestion of Benjamin West. In 1774 he went to Europe, passing through London to Rome, and visited Germany, the Netherlands, and Paris, returning to London at the end of the year 1775, where he established himself. In 1776 he exhibited a conversation or portrait group. In 1777 he was made associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1779 a full member. One of his most important works is the "Death of Lord Chatham," for which he refused 1,500 guineas, and exhibited it privately.

Copley, John Singleton. Born at Boston, Mass., May 21, 1772: died in England, Oct. 12, 1863. A distinguished English jurist and statesman, son of J. S. Copley (1737–1815), created Baron Lyndhurst in 1827. He was graduated at Cambridge University (Trinity College), became a "traveling fellow" of the university, and visited the United States in 1795–96. He rose rapidly at the bar, entered Parliament in 1818, became solicitor-general June, 1819, was attorney-general 1824–26, and was lord chancellor 1827–30, 1834, and 1841–46.

Copmanhurst, The Clerk of. Friar Tuck, in the Robin Hood stories.

Coppée (ko-pā'), **François Édouard Joachim** (called **François**). Born at Paris, Jan. 12, 1842. A French writer. He made his reputation first as a poet, afterward writing for the stage. He was made in 1878 archivist of the Comédie Française, and was elected to the Academy in 1884. He was made officer of the Legion of Honor in 1888. He has published a number of volumes of poems, prose sketches, and romances. Among his plays are "Le passant" (1869), "Fais ce que dois" (1871), "Le luthier de Crémone" (1876), "La guerre de cent ans" (with M. d'Artois, 1878), "Madame de Maintenon" (1881), "Les Jacobites" (1885), etc. He has collected his plays in 4 volumes, 1885–86.

Coppée, Henry. Born Oct. [illegible], 1821: died March 21, 1895. An educator and author. He was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point 1850–55; professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania 1855–66; president of Lehigh University 1866–75, when he exchanged the position for the chair of history. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He has published "Elements of Logic" (1857), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859), "Lectures on English Literature" (1872). [illegible] "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors" (1881), besides various works on [illegible].

Copper Captain, The. See *Perez, Michael.*

Copperfield, David. See *David Copperfield.*

Copper Indians. See [illegible].

Coppermine (kop'ėr-mīn). A river in British America which flows into an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 40′ N., long. 115° 30′ W. Length, about 300 miles.

Copper River (Alaska). See *Atna River.*

Coppet (ko-pā'). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva 9 miles north of Geneva. It was the residence of Necker and of Madame de Staël.

Coptic (kop'tik). [NL. *Copticus*, ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

> The ancient Egyptian language was nothing but Coptic written in hieroglyphs, or rather Coptic was but the language of the Pharaohs transcribed in Greek characters.
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 167.

Coptos (kop'tos). [Gr. Κοπτός or Κοπτώ.] In ancient geography, a city of Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° N.: the modern Kobt or Keft.

Copts (kopts). [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt, Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt, Kibti*. Origin uncertain: variously referred to Gr. Αἰγυπτος, Egypt; or to Gr. Κοπτος, Κοπτώ, mod. *Kobt* or *Keft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. Ἰακωβίτης, Jacobite.] The native Egyptians; the Egyptian Christians, especially those of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the orthodox church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch.

Coquelin (kōk-lañ'), **Benoît Constant.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 23, 1841. A noted French actor. He made his first appearance at the Théâtre Français in 1860, and became sociétaire in 1864. His greatest success has been in French classic comedy. He is also celebrated as a reciter of poetry. He has published various works in relation to poetry and the dramatic art: "L'Art et le comédien" (1880), "Molière et le misanthrope" (1881), "Les comédiens par un comédien" (1882), "Tartufe" (1884), "L'Art de dire le monologue" (1884: with his brother), etc.

Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre Honoré. Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 16, 1848. A French actor, brother of Benoît Constant Coquelin. He made his debut at the Odéon, but in 1868 joined his brother at the Français, and was made sociétaire in 1879. He plays nearly all the comic parts in the older plays, and in modern comedy such parts as Frédéric in "L'Ami Fritz," and Ulrich in "Le sphinx." He has written, under the name of Pirouette as well as his own, various monologues or books on the subject of monologues, as "Le monologue moderne" (1881), "La vie humoristique" (1883), "Pirouette" (1888), etc.

Coquelin, Jean. Born Dec. 1, 1865. A French actor, son of Benoît Constant Coquelin. He has adopted his father's rôles, making his first appearance at the Comédie Française Nov. 20, 1890.

Coquerel (kok-rel'), **Athanase Josué.** Born at Amsterdam, June 16, 1820: died at Fismes, Marne, France, July 24, 1875. A French Protestant clergyman, and theological and historical writer, son of A. L. C. Coquerel. He wrote "Jean Calas et sa famille" (1858), "Libres études" (1867), etc.

Coquerel, Athanase Laurent Charles. Born at Paris, Aug. 27, 1795: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1868. A French Protestant clergyman (in Jersey, Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, and Paris) and theological writer. He was a member of the Constituent and Legislative assemblies (1848–49). He wrote "Biographie sacrée," etc. (1825–26), "Orthodoxie moderne" (1842), "Christologie" (1858), etc.

Coquerel, Charles Augustin. Born at Paris, April 17, 1797: died at Paris, Feb. 1, 1851. A French theological writer, brother of A. L. C. Coquerel. He wrote "L'Histoire des églises du désert, etc." (1841), etc.

Coques, or **Cocx** (kok), **Gonzales.** Born at Antwerp, 1614: died at Antwerp, April 18, 1684. A Flemish portrait-painter, noted for his family groups.

Coquillart (kō-kē-yär'), **Guillaume.** Born in Champagne, France: died about 1490. A French poet, author of "Les droits nouveaux," in octosyllabic verse, and other poems. Complete works published 1847.

Coquimbo (kō-kēm'bō). 1. A province of northern Chile, lying between Atacama on the north, Argentine Confederation on the east, Aconcagua on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Its chief product is copper. Area, 12,905 square miles. Population (1891), 191,901.—2. The seaport of La Serena (capital of the province of Coquimbo), in lat. 29° 56′ S., long. 71° 20′ W. Population (1885), 8,440.

Cor Caroli (kôr kar′ọ-lī). [NL., 'the heart of Charles.'] A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740), and by some other English astronomers.

Cor Hydræ (kôr hī′drē). [L., 'the heart of Hydra.'] A star of the second magnitude, in the southern constellation Hydra.

Cor Leonis (kôr lē-o′nis). [L., 'the heart of the lion.'] Another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

Cor Scorpionis (kôr skôr-pi-ō′nis). [L., 'the heart of the scorpion.'] Another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.

Cora (kō′rạ̈). In Sheridan's "Pizarro," the wife of Alonzo, the commander of Ataliba's troops.

Cora. See *Cori.*

Cora (kō′rä). [Pl., also *Coras.*] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, embracing the Cora proper and a number of lesser tribes. They inhabit the territory contiguous to the Rio de San Pedro, extending from the Rio Grande de Santiago to lat. 23°, and long. 104° to 105° W. (except a small area occupied by the Huichola), in the Sierra de Nayarit, Jalisco, Mexico. Although hostile, they are agriculturists. Estimated number, 20,000. See *Piman.*

Coral Sea (kor′ạl sē). That part of the Pacific Ocean extending from Australia to the New Hebrides.

Coram (kō′rạm), **Thomas.** Born at Lyme Regis, England, about 1668: died at London, March 29, 1751. An English philanthropist. He established the hospital for foundlings in London in 1740.

Corambis (kọ-ram′bis). The name of Polonius in the first quarto Hamlet (1603). In the German play ("Fratricide Punished") supposed to be the groundwork of the 1603 quarto, it is spelled Corambus.

Coranine. See *Coree.*

Coray (ko-rā′), **Adamantios.** Born at Smyrna, April 7, 1748: died at Paris, April 6, 1833. A noted Greek scholar. He endeavored to bring about the political regeneration of Greece by means of education, and with this object in view published excellent editions of the Greek authors, which have been collected in the "Bibliothèque hellénique," 1805–26.

Corazon (ko-rä-thōn′). [Sp., 'heart.'] A mountain in the Andes of Ecuador, 15,871 feet high (Whymper).

> The mountain Corazon has received its name from a resemblance it is supposed to have to a heart. It is a prominent object from Machachi, placed almost exactly midway between Atacazo and Illiniza.
>
> *Whymper,* Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator, p. 108.

Corbeil (kōr-bāy′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated at the junction of the Essonne and Seine 17 miles south of Paris. It has a large trade. Population (1891), commune, 8,184.

Corbenic. In the "Romance of the Graal," the castle built as a shrine for the Holy Graal by the leper king Galafres after he has been converted and christened Alphasan.

> The stronghold of Corbenic answers to the wood-girt fastness shrine of Monsalvatsch in the Parzival of Wolfram von Eschenbach and the Titurel of Albrecht von Scharfenburg, which are German poems of the thirteenth century upon the theme of the Graal. The castle Corbenic is also called the "Palace of Adventure," for the reason that no knight but one might sleep there without incurring the speedy penalty of death for his presumption. Alphasan is so punished within ten days. A Flaming man appears to him and stabs him in both thighs.
>
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 167.

Corbet (kôr′bet), **Richard.** Born at Elwell, Surrey, 1582: died at Norwich, England, July 28, 1635. An English prelate and poet, elected bishop of Oxford in 1624, and translated to the see of Norwich in 1632. He was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson, and was noted for his convivial habits. The first collected edition of his poems was published in 1647; some of them were published separately in 1648, under the title "Poetica Stromata."

Corbie (kor-bē′). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 10 miles east of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 4,782.

Corbould (kôr′bōld), **Henry.** Born at London, Aug. 11, 1787: died at Robertsbridge, Sussex, Dec. 9, 1844. An English landscape- and miniature-painter and book-illustrator, son of Richard Corbould.

Corbould, Richard. Born at London, April 18, 1757: died at London, July 26, 1831. An English painter and book-illustrator.

Corcoran Art Gallery. An art gallery at Washington, District of Columbia, established and endowed by William Wilson Corcoran. It was conveyed to a board of trustees for the benefit of the public in 1869, and contains a collection of bronzes, casts, and statues and a gallery of paintings.

Corcyra (kor-sī′rạ̈). [Gr. Κέρκυρα (Herod. Thuc.), or Κόρκυρα (Strabo).] The ancient name for Corfu.

Cordara (kor-dä′rä), **Giulio Cesare.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, Dec. 17, 1704: died at Alessandria, May 6, 1785. An Italian poet, and historiographer of the Jesuits.

Cordatus (kôr-dā′tus). A character in Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour" who with Mitis performs the part of a critic with explanation and comment, always present on the scene, but standing aside.

Corday d'Armans (kor-dā′ där-moṅ′), **Marie Anne Charlotte** (best known as **Charlotte Corday**). Born at St. Saturnin, Orne, France, July 27, 1768: died at Paris, July 17, 1793. A French heroine. She was of noble birth; was educated in a convent at Caen; and, influenced by the writings of the *philosophes*, especially Voltaire and the Abbé Raynal, embraced the principles of the French Revolution. Filled with horror at the excesses of the Reign of Terror, she repaired to Paris July 1, 1793; and July 13, 1793, having gained admission to the chamber of Marat, the most bloodthirsty of the Terrorists, stabbed him to death while in his bath. She was tried by the Revolutionary tribunal, and was sent to the guillotine.

Cordelia (kôr-dē′liä). [F. *Cordélie.*] The youngest daughter of King Lear in Shakspere's tragedy of that name. She offends him by the lack of violence in her protestations of love for him, and he disinherits her. When, however, he is ill-treated, maddened, and turned out by his elder daughters, to whom he had given everything, she comes with an army to dethrone them, but is taken captive, and is killed in prison. Lear in a last outburst kills the slave who hung her, and dies upon her body.

Cordes (kord). A small town in the department of Tarn, France, 15 miles northwest of Albi. It has interesting medieval ramparts and buildings.

Cordière (kor-dyãr′), **La Belle.** [F., 'The Beautiful Rope-maker.'] A surname of Louise Labé (see *Labé*), wife of one Perrin, a rope-maker.

Cordilleras (kôr-dil-yā′rạ̈z). [Sp. *Cordillera*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land.] A name applied to various portions of the central mountain systems of America, as the Cordilleras of Mexico, of Central America, of the United States (Rocky Mountains), and of South America (Andes). It was first given to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*, those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region.* In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

> In course of time it became apparent that the two "parallel Cordilleras," which according to geographers are the great feature of the country, do not exist. The axis of the Andes of Ecuador, part of the backbone of South America, runs nearly north and south; and towards the western edge of the main chain there *is* a sequence of peaks more or less in a line with each other. On the east of these summits there is a succession of basins, of different dimensions and at various elevations, and the nearest mountains on the eastern side occur at *irregular* distances. There is no such thing as one great valley in the interior of Ecuador. The mountains Pasochoa and Ruminahui are the only two which lie *parallel* to the others on the western side. The main chain of the Andes was created by upheaval at some remote date, but no one can say when this movement occurred, or whether it was an affair of a year or was spread over thousands of years. All of the Great Andes of the Equator rise out of, or upon and above, the main chain.
>
> *Whymper,* Great Andes of the Equator, p. 335.

Córdoba (kor′dō-bä). 1. A province in the Argentine Republic, situated about lat. 29° 30′–35° S., long. 62°–66° W. Area, 60,000 square miles. Population, 380,000.—2. The capital of the above province, situated on the Primero in lat. 31° 24′ S., long. 64° 13′ 26″ W. (observatory). It is an important commercial center, and the seat of a university and national observatory. Population (1887), 35,771.

3. A town in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 55 miles west of Vera Cruz. Population, 6,000.

Córdoba, or **Cordova, Francisco Hernandez** (or **Fernandez**) **de.** Date of birth unknown: died at Santo Espiritu, Cuba, May or June, 1517. A Spanish soldier and explorer. He went to Cuba with Velasquez in 1511, acquired wealth there, and in Feb., 1517, commanded an expedition of 3 vessels with 110 men, fitted out as a private speculation. Sailing westward, he discovered Yucatan, followed the coast around to beyond Campeche, and noticed many signs of a higher civilization than had before been found in America. At Champotan Córdoba was severely wounded in a fight with the Indians. He crossed over to Florida, thence returned to Cuba, and died of his wounds shortly after.

Cordova (kor′dō-vä), officially **Córdoba** (kor′dō-bä). [F. *Cordoue.*] 1. The capital of the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir in lat. 37° 52′ N., long. 4° 50′ W.: the Punic Karta-tuba, and the Roman Corduba or Patricia. It is famous for its manufactures of leather and of silverware. It contains many Moorish antiquities, and is celebrated for its cathedral. (See below.) It was rebuilt after its partial destruction by Cæsar, and colonized. It was the birthplace of Seneca, Lucan, and Averroes, and from 756 to 1031 was the capital of the western califate. It was the most famous center of learning and literature in western Europe in the middle ages, and had about 1,000,000 inhabitants. It was taken by Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1236, and was stormed by the French under Dupont in 1808. The cathedral, the old mosque of Abd-er-Rahman I., was begun in the 8th century, and finished in 1001. In plan it is nearly square, with 18 ranges of columns, many of them antique, supporting low horseshoe-arcades, above which a second tier of arches carries the modernized vaulting. The original Moorish mihrab and its successor remain, and present wonderful examples of decoration in sculpture and mosaic. In the middle of the mosque a rich Renaissance choir was built in 1526, but the interpolation is lost in the vastness of the structure. There are many admirable Moorish doors, and other features, all together making this remarkable building one of the finest existing specimens of Mohammedan architecture. The beautiful Court of Oranges, on the north, forms the cloister of the cathedral. Population (1887), 55,614.

2. A province in Andalusia, Spain. Area, 5,190 square miles. Population (1887), 420,714.—3. See *Córdoba.*

Cordova, Diego Fernandez de. See *Fernandez de Cordova.*

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de. Born about 1475: died at Leon, Nicaragua, March, 1526. A Spanish soldier and explorer. In 1514 he went to the Isthmus of Panama with Pedrarias, and in 1524 was sent by him to take possession of Nicaragua in defiance of the rights of the discoverer, Gil Gonzalez de Avila. Cordova founded Granada, Leon, and other towns, explored the lake, and found its outlet. He sent his lieutenant, Hernando de Soto, against Gil Gonzalez in Honduras; but on the arrival of Cortes in Honduras sought to transfer his allegiance to him, and subsequently tried to set up an independent government. Pedrarias, hearing of the defection, came to Nicaragua, seized Cordova, and had him beheaded.

Cordova, Gonsalvo Hernandez de. Born at Montilla, near Cordova, Spain, March 16, 1453: died at Granada, Spain, Dec. 2, 1515. A celebrated Spanish general, surnamed "The Great Captain." He served with distinction in the wars against Portugal and the Moors, and conducted the negotiations which finally resulted in the union of Granada with Castile. In 1495 he expelled the French from Naples, for which service he was created duke of Sant' Angelo by Ferdinand II. He conquered Ostia for the Pope in 1497, and 1502–03 defended Barletta against the French, whom he defeated at Cerignola and on the Garigliano in 1503.

Cordova, Jorge. Born at La Paz, 1822: died there, Oct. 23, 1861. A Bolivian revolutionist. He was an ignorant soldier who acquired some importance by his marriage with the daughter of President Belzu. The revolutionists who drove out Belzu in 1855 proclaimed Cordova in his place, and he held the position until 1858, when he was deposed by another outbreak. His rule was humane, but he showed little energy. He was shot during the disorders of 1861.

Cordova, Pedro de. Born in 1483: died at Santo Domingo, June 28, 1525. A Spanish Dominican, vicar of the first colony of his order in Hispaniola in 1510. He and his companions preached against Indian slavery in 1511, and in 1512 Cordova went to Spain to meet the junta which was engaged in framing new laws with relation to the services of the Indians. In 1513 he sent a missionary colony to the coast of Venezuela, and when the missionaries were killed in 1515, Cordova went himself to establish another colony. He was a friend of Las Casas.

Cordova y Figueroa (kor′dō-vä ē fē-gā-rō′ä), **Pedro de.** Born at Concepcion, 1692: died there, probably after 1770. A Chilean historian. He was a soldier, served in Araucania, and was alcalde of Concepcion about 1740. His "Historia de Chile" includes the conquest and settlement to 1717, and was the most complete history of the country up to its date. The manuscript was preserved at Madrid, and it was first published from a copy in the "Coleccion de Historiadores de Chile."

Corea. See *Korea.*

Coreal (kō-rā-äl′), **Francisco.** The name appended to the "Voyage aux Indes Occidentales," published in Paris 1727. The author claimed to have been born in Cartagena in 1648, and to have traveled over nearly all of Spanish and Portuguese America. The work is generally believed to be fictitious.

Coree (kō′rē). A tribe of North American Indians formerly occupying the peninsula south of the Neuse River, North Carolina. The name probably means 'they are separate.' They joined in the outbreak of 1711, and the survivors were settled in Hyde County, North Carolina, until they became extinct. Also called *Coranine*. See *Iroquoian*.

Corentyn (ko-ren-tīn′). [*Corantijn* of the Dutch colonists.] A river of South America which separates British and Dutch Guiana. It flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° N., long. 57° W. Length, 400 miles; navigable 150 miles.

Corfe Castle (kôrf kas′l). A castle in Dorset, England, 18 miles east of Dorchester. It was the scene of the murder of Edward the Martyr in 979.

Corfinium (kôr-fin′i-um). In ancient geography, a town in central Italy, near the modern Solmona. It was the capital of the Peligni, and of the confederates in the Social War (90–88 B. C.).

Corflambo (kôr-flam′bō). A giant, a type of unregulated love, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 8.

Corfu (kor-fö′). 1. A nomarchy of Greece, comprising Corfu, Santa Maura, Paxo, etc. Area, 431 square miles. Population (1889), 114,535.—2. The northernmost and largest of the Ionian Islands, situated west of Albania: the ancient Corcyra or Kerkyra. Its surface is mountainous, and its principal exports are olives and wine. Length, 40 miles. Greatest breadth, 20 miles.
3. A seaport, capital of Corfu, on the eastern coast in lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 19° 56′ E.: the ancient Corcyra or Kerkyra. It has steam communication with Mediterranean ports. Corfu was colonized by Corinth in 734 B. C. It defeated Corinth, in the first recorded naval battle, in 665 B. C.; was an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian war; was conquered by Rome in 229 B. C.; and came under Venetian rule in 1386. The island formed part of the Ionian Republic from 1815 to 1864. The town was defended by the Venetians against the Turks in 1716. Population (1889), commune, 28,572.

Cori (kō′re). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated 30 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Cora. It contains many Roman antiquities, including Corinthian columns, fragments of walls, and a temple of Hercules, so called, a Roman-Doric structure of the time of Sulla, of unusual grace and artistic feeling. The entire prostyle portico (prostasis) of 4 by 3 columns remains with its entablature and low pediment. The shafts, with 20 flutes, have a height of 7 diameters without base or capital; triglyphs occupy the angles of the frieze, in Greek fashion. The doorway of the cella is richly framed and ornamented.

Corin (kō′rin). A shepherd in Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it."

Corineus. See *Gogmagog*.

Corinium (kō-rin′i-um). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Cirencester.

Corinna (kọ-rin′ạ). [Gr. Κόριννα.] Born at Tanagra, Bœotia, Greece: lived in the first part of the 5th century B. C. A Greek lyric poet, sometimes called a Theban from her long residence in Thebes. She was a contemporary and instructor of Pindar, from whom she is said to have won the prize five times at the public games. A few fragments of her poems have been preserved. "There were three of the name of Corinna, all skilled in letters. One was of Thebes, one of Thespis, and the third of Corinth. The last lived at the time and is supposed to have been the favourite, of Ovid; but the most famous was she who, in a trial of poetry, conquered the great poet Pindar. Her glory seems to have been fully established by the public monument of her picture exhibited in her native city, and adorned with a symbol of her victory. Pausanias, who saw it, supposes her to have been one of the handsomest women of her age. Time has left us only a few scraps of Corinna's poetry." [illegible] *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xx., note.

Corinna. In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the daredevil daughter of Gripe.

Corinna. A name given by Dryden to Mrs. Thomas with whom he had a correspondence. She fell into distress and became one of Curll's authors, furnishing him with a fictitious account of Dryden's funeral.

Corinne ou l'Italie (ko-rēn′ ö lē-tä-lē′). [F., 'Corinne or Italy.'] A novel by Madame de Staël, published in 1807: named from its heroine.

Corinth (kor′inth). [Gr. Κόρινθος, L. *Corinthus*.] A city of Greece, situated near the Isthmus and Gulf of Corinth in lat. 37° 54′ N., long. [illegible] E. [illegible] modern Corinth. It was [illegible] sacked, and burned by the Romans under Mummius in [illegible]. It was rebuilt by Julius [illegible] New Corinth. Population (1889), commune, 11,150.

Corinth. A village in northeastern Mississippi, 90 miles east by south of Memphis. It was an important strategic point in the Civil War, and was besieged by the Federals under Halleck May, 1862, and evacuated by the Confederates under Beauregard May 29. Here, Oct. 3, 4, the Federals (over 20,000) under Rosecrans defeated the Confederates (28,000) under Van Dorn and Price. Reported loss of the Federals, 2,520; of the Confederates, 4,838.

Corinth, Gulf of. See *Lepanto, Gulf of*.

Corinth, Isthmus of. An isthmus which connects the Morea with central Greece. It is now pierced by a canal. Width, 4–8 miles.

Corinthia (kọ-rin′thi-ạ̈). In ancient geography, a division of Greece, lying between the Gulf of Corinth on the north, Megaris on the northeast, the Saronic Gulf on the east, Argolis on the south, and Argolis and Sicyonia on the west.

Corinthians (kọ-rin′thi-ạnz), **First** and **Second Epistles to the.** Epistles of Paul, of which the first was composed at Ephesus in the spring of 57, and the second at some place in Macedonia in the summer or autumn of the same year.

Coriolanus (kō″ri-ọ-lā′nus), the surname of **Cnæus** (less correctly **Caius**) **Marcius.** Lived in the first half of the 5th century B. C. A Roman legendary hero; represented as the champion of the patricians, and afterward as leader of the Volscians against Rome. He was the conqueror of the Volscian Corioli (whence his surname).

Coriolanus. 1. A tragedy by Shakspere, produced probably in 1608, and founded on North's "Plutarch." In the play the mother of Caius (Cnæus) Marcius Coriolanus is Volumnia, not Veturia, and his wife is Virgilia, not Volumnia as in the original. John Dennis produced a play in 1705 founded on "Coriolanus," which he called "The Invader of his Country, or the Fatal Resentment."
2. A tragedy by James Thomson, left in manuscript by him, brought upon the stage by Sir George Littleton. It was published in 1748 or 1749.

Corioli (kọ-rī′ọ-lī). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy. It gave name to Coriolanus, by whom it was conquered 493 (?) B. C. Its exact site is unknown, but is probably at Monte-Giove, near Ariccia.

Corisca. In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," a woman ruined by town life, contrasted with the Arcadian maidens.

Coritavi (kō-ri-tā′vī), or **Coritani** (kō-ri-tā′nī). An ancient British tribe which occupied territory that included the modern Lincoln and Leicester.

Strabo also, speaking of the Coritavi, a British tribe in Lincolnshire, after mentioning their yellow hair, says, "to show how tall they are, I saw myself some of their young men at Rome, and they were taller by six inches than any one else in the city." *I. Taylor*, Aryans, p. 76.

Cork (kôrk). 1. The southernmost county of Munster, Ireland. It lies between Limerick on the north, Tipperary on the northeast, Waterford on the east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and Kerry on the west. It is the largest county of Ireland, having an area of 2,890 square miles. Population (1891), 438,432.
2. A city, capital of the above county, situated on the Lee, near its mouth, in lat. 51° 54′ N., long. 8° 28′ W. Its lower port is Queenstown. It is the third city in Ireland; exports butter, live stock, provisions, leather, etc., and is the seat of Queen's College. It was founded about 600; was fortified by the Danes; was surrendered by its king to Henry II. in 1172; and was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1649, and by Marlborough in 1690. Population (1891), 75,345.

Cork, Earls of. See *Boyle*.

Corleone (kor-lā-ō′ne). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 21 miles south of Palermo. Population, 15,000.

Corliss (kor′lis), **George Henry.** Born at Easton, N. Y., July 2, 1817: died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 21, 1888. An American inventor and manufacturer, noted as a designer of steam-engines. He first patented improvements in engines in 1849.

Cormac (kôr′mak). Born 836: died 908. A king of Cashel, Ireland, who reigned 900–908. He perished in a battle on the site of the present Bally[illegible] in the latter year. A glossary of Irish words called "Sanas Chormaic" (the most venerable monument of the literature of Munster and the earliest Irish dictionary) is attributed to him.

The oldest extant fragment of the glossary is in the "Book of Leinster" [illegible] and the oldest complete [illegible] Royal Irish Academy, H. and S. No. [illegible] of the 14th century. Some Irish writers state that the glossary was part of a large work known as "Saltair Chaisil" [illegible] attributed to Cormac [illegible] the existing "Leabhar na Huidhri" [illegible] was first printed by Whitley Stokes [illegible]. [illegible], XII. 221.

Cormac Mac Art. Died 266. A king of Ireland 218–254, grandson of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

Cormenin (kor-mė-nañ′), **Vicomte de** (**Louis Marie de la Haye**). Born at Paris, Jan. 6, 1788: died at Paris, May 6, 1868. A noted French jurist and political writer. He was the author of numerous books and pamphlets, including "Questions de droit administratif" (1822), "Etudes sur les orateurs parlementaires" (1838), etc.

Cormontaigne (kor-môṅ-tāṅy), **Louis de.** Born 1695: died in Lorraine, Oct. 20, 1752. A French military engineer. His works were published 1806–09.

Cornaro (kor-nä′rō), **Caterina.** Born at Venice, 1454: died at Venice, July 5, 1510. Queen of Cyprus. She married in 1472 James of Lusignan, king of Cyprus, on whose death in 1473 she succeeded to the throne. She abdicated in favor of the Republic of Venice in 1489.

Cornaro, Caterina, at Venice. A sumptuous painting by Hans Makart, in the National Gallery at Berlin. The Queen of Cyprus, enthroned, receives the homage of Venetian patricians. There is evident aim to reproduce Titian's grouping and splendor of color.

Cornbury, Viscount. See *Hyde*.

Corneille (kor-nāy′), **Pierre.** Born at Rouen, June 6, 1606: died at Paris, Oct. 1, 1684. A celebrated French dramatist. He was graduated with high honors from the Jesuit College of his native city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1624. His first comedy, "Melite," was intrusted to a comedian who put it on the stage between 1628 and 1630, and scored a marked success. Corneille immediately wrote a second play, "Clitandre," this time a tragicomedy of most extravagant and absurd nature, produced about 1631 or 1632. Thereupon he made a return to pure comedy with "La veuve" (1633), "La galerie du palais" (1633), "La suivante" (1634), "La place royale" (1634), and "L'Illusion comique" (1636). This series was interrupted by the tragedy "Medée" (1635), barring which Corneille passes at once from simple comedy to sublime tragedy. "Le Cid," appearing toward the close of 1636 or the beginning of 1637, marks a new era in the history of the French stage. This masterpiece failed, nevertheless, to secure universal recognition, and was the cause of the famous "querelle du Cid" raised by the French Academy. The year 1640 witnessed the production of two new tragedies, "Horace" and "Cinna." "Polyeucte," frequently looked upon as Corneille's greatest work, was produced in 1642. "La mort de Pompee" and Corneille's finest comedy, "Le menteur," appeared in 1643, "Theodore" and "La suite du menteur" in 1645, and "Rodogune" in 1646. Corneille issued "Heraclius" in 1647, "Andromède" and "Don Sanche d'Aragon" in 1650, "Nicomède" in 1651, and "Perthrarite" in 1653. This last play was not a success, and Corneille ceased to write for the stage for six or seven years, concentrating his energies on rendering "L'Imitation de Jesus-Christ" into verse (1651–56). In 1659 he was induced to return to the old work, and brought out "Œdipe," "La toison d'or," and "Sertorius" (1662), "Sophonisbe" (1663), and "Othon" (1664). His works during the latter part of his life deserve mention simply for the name of their author: they are "Agesilas" (1666), "Attila" (1667), "Tite et Berenice" (1670), "Pulcherie" (1672), and "Surena" (1674). Corneille ranks with Descartes as the first to free the French language and thought from the restrictions due to Greek and Latin influences.

Corneille, Thomas. Born at Rouen, Aug. 20, 1625: died at Les Andelys, Dec. 8, 1709. A French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, younger brother of Pierre Corneille. His plays (which number over 40) include "Ariane" (1672), "Le festin de Pierre" (1673), "Le comte d'Essex" (1678), etc.

Cornelia (kôr-nē′liạ̈). [L., fem. of *Cornelius*; It. *Cornelia*, F. *Cornélie*, G. *Cornelia*.] Lived in the 2d century B. C. A Roman matron, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the tribunes Tiberius and Caius Gracchus: celebrated for her accomplishments and virtues.

Cornelia gens (kôr-nē′li-ạ̈ jenz). A celebrated patrician and plebeian clan or house in ancient Rome. The patrician family names previous to the empire were Arvina, Blasio, Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Maluginensis, Mammula, Merenda, Merula, Rufinus, Scapula, Scipio, Sisenna, and Sulla. The plebeian family names were Balbus and Gallus.

Cornelian Laws, L. **Leges Corneliæ** (lē′jēz kor-nē′li-ē). The body of laws introduced at Rome by the dictator L. Cornelius Sulla about 80 B. C., with a view to restoring the aristocratic form of government, whose integrity had been destroyed by the democratic legislation of the Gracchi and of Marius.

Cornelius (kor-nē′lius). [L.; It. Sp. Pg. *Cornelio*, F. *Cornelius*, G. *Cornelius*.] A Roman centurion, stationed at Cæsarea, whom Peter, in consequence of a special revelation, received into the communion of the Christian church directly by baptism, without circumcision (Acts x.).

Cornelius. Born at Rome: died at Civitá Vecchia, 253. Elected bishop in March, 251, to succeed Fabianus. The Novatians having refused to recognize his election, and having chosen their leader Novatianus in his stead, Cornelius convened a council at Rome in 251, which confirmed his election. He was banished by the emperor Gallus to Civita Vecchia, where, according to some (later) accounts, he suffered martyrdom.

Cornelius. 1. A courtier in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet."—2. A physician in Shakspere's play "Cymbeline."—3. The friend of Faustus in Marlowe's play "Dr. Faustus."

Cornelius (kor-nā'lē-ös), **Karl Adolf.** Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, March 12, 1819. A German historian. He became professor of history in the University of Bonn in 1854, and in the University of Munich in 1856. His works include "Geschichte des munsterischen Aufruhrs" (1855-60), "Kurfurst Moritz von Sachsen gegenuber der Furstenverschworung im Jahre 1550-51" (1867), etc.

Cornelius Nepos. See *Nepos.*

Cornelius, Peter von. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1783: died at Berlin, March 6, 1867. A German painter, leader of the new school of German art. He worked in Rome 1811-19, and in the latter year took charge of the academy at Dusseldorf. From 1825-41 he labored chiefly at Munich, and after 1841 at Berlin. His chief works are frescos in the Glyptothek and Ludwigskirche in Munich, and cartoons for the Campo Santo in Berlin.

Cornell (kôr-nel'), **Ezra.** Born at Westchester Landing, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807: died at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1874. An American philanthropist. He followed the occupation of mechanic and miller at Ithaca, N. Y., 1828-41, and subsequently amassed a fortune, chiefly as a contractor for the erection of telegraph lines. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1862 and 1863, and was a member of the State Senate 1864-1867. He is chiefly known as the founder of Cornell University (which see).

Cornell University. An institution of learning situated at Ithaca, N. Y. Its curriculum comprises courses in arts, literature, philosophy, science, agriculture, civil and mechanical engineering, history, political science, etc., and extended graduate courses. It was founded by Ezra Cornell (see above), and was opened in 1868. Its library contains about 150,000 volumes.

Cornelys (kor-nā'lis), **Theresa.** Born at Venice in 1723: died in the Fleet Prison, Aug. 19, 1797. A noted manager of public assemblies in Carlisle House, London. At one time she had the direction of all the theaters in the Austrian Netherlands. Besides the management of balls, concerts, and masquerades, she also sang. She fell into obscurity after a notorious life, and under the name of Mrs. Smith sold ass's milk at Knightsbridge for some time before her death. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Corneto (kor-nā'tō), or **Corneto-Tarquinia.** A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 44 miles northwest of Rome. It contains a castle, palace, and many Etruscan and Roman antiquities. Remarkable Etruscan tombs and the site of the old city of Tarquinii are in the vicinity. It is the seat of a bishop. Population, 4,000.

Cornhert, Dirk. See *Coornhert.*

Cornhill (kôrn'hil). One of the principal London streets, once a corn-market. "The two great ornaments of mediæval Cornhill were the Tun, a round-house or temporary prison, and the Standard, a water conduit, and point of measurement" (the latter was in use in the second year of Henry V.).

Corniani (kor-nē-ä'nē), Count **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Orzi-Nuovi, near Brescia, Italy, Feb. 28, 1742: died at Orzi-Nuovi, Nov. 7, 1813. An Italian literary historian and poet. His chief work is "I secoli della letteratura italiana" (1804-13).

Corniche (kor-nēsh'), **La,** It. **Cornice** (kor-nē'che). ['The cornice.'] A celebrated coast-road along the Riviera of France and Italy from Nice to Genoa.

Cornimont (kor-nē-môñ'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 22 miles southeast of Épinal. Population (1891), commune, 4,821.

Corning (kôr'ning). A post-village in Steuben County, New York, situated on the Chemung River 13 miles west of Elmira. Population (1890), 8,550.

Corn-Law Rhymer. Ebenezer Elliott, author of "Corn-Law Rhymes."

Corn-Laws, The. In English history, a series of laws, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn laws by the Anti-Corn-Law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

Corno, Monte. See *Gran Sasso d'Italia.*

Cornouaille (kor-nö-äy'). A part of Brittany, France, in the vicinity of Quimper.

Cornu (kor-nü'), **Sébastien Melchior.** Born at Lyons, France, 1804: died at Longpont, Seine-et-Oise, France, Oct., 1870. A French painter, a pupil of Ingres.

Cornutus (kôr-nu'tus), or **Phurnutus, Lucius Annæus.** Born at Leptis, Libya: died after 68 A. D. A Roman Stoic philosopher, and commentator on Aristotle.

Cornwall (kôrn'wal). [ME. *Cornwale, Cornwayle,* AS. *Cornwealas,* Cornwall, prop. the name of its inhabitants, from *Corn-,* repr. a Celtic name, and *wealas,* foreigners, i. e. Celts (hence *Wales*).] 1. The southwestern county of England, lying between Devonshire on the east and the Atlantic on the north, west, and south. Its chief industries are mining (tin, copper china-clay) and fishing (principally for pilchards). It contains many antiquities. It was conquered from the Britons by the West Saxons from the 8th to the 10th century, and was made a duchy and appanage of the princes of Wales in 1337. In early times it was called West Wales. Area, including the Scilly Islands, 1,357 square miles. Population (1891), 322,571.

2. A port of entry in Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence, opposite the frontier of New York, about lat. 45° N. Population (1891), 6,805.

Cornwall. The husband of Regan in Shakspere's tragedy "King Lear": a "gloomy, laconic, and powerful" man, inflexible in his decisions.

Cornwall, Barry. See *Procter, Bryan Waller.*

Cornwall, Earl of. See *Plantagenet.*

Cornwallis (korn-wol'is), **Caroline Frances.** Born in 1786: died at Lidwells, in Kent, Jan. 8, 1858. An English writer, daughter of William Cornwallis, rector of Wittersham and Elham in Kent. She wrote "Philosophical Theories and Philosophical Experience, by a Pariah" (1842), and other works in the series entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects." Her "Letters" were published in 1864.

Cornwallis, Charles. Born at London, Dec. 31, 1738: died at Ghazipur, British India, Oct. 5, 1805. An English soldier and statesman, the second Earl Cornwallis, created Marquis Cornwallis Aug. 15, 1792. He entered the army in 1756; took part in the battles of Minden, Vellinghausen, Wilhelmstadt, and others (1758-62); was elected member of Parliament in Jan., 1760, and entered the House of Lords in June, 1763, where he acted with the Whigs; and was chief justice in eyre south of the Trent 1766-69. In 1775 he was promoted major-general, and in Feb., 1776, was sent with seven regiments to reinforce the English army in America. He joined Sir William Howe at Halifax, and served under him in the campaign on Long Island and about New York. In Sept., 1777, he gained the battle of Brandywine and occupied Philadelphia, and in April, 1778, was promoted lieutenant-general and appointed second in command to Sir Henry Clinton, then commander-in chief in America. At Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, he defeated General Gates; won the battle of Guilford Court House March 15, 1781; and surrendered to Washington at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781. He was appointed governor-general of India and commander-in chief in Feb., 1786; waged successful war with Tippu Saib 1791-92, and resigned his offices in 1793 and returned to England. In 1795 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet, and was viceroy and commander-in-chief in Ireland from May, 1798, till his resignation, Feb., 1801, suppressing the rebellion of the former year. The treaty of Amiens was negotiated by him in 1802, and in 1805 he again went to India as governor-general and commander-in-chief.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson (kôrn'wâl-on-ᴛʜē-hud'son). A town and summer resort in Orange County, New York, situated on the Hudson north of West Point.

Coro, or **Santa Aña de Coro** (sän'tä än'yä da kō'ro). The capital of the state of Falcon, Venezuela, situated near the Bay of Coro in lat. 11° 27′ N., long. 69° 48′ W. It was founded in 1527, and until 1576 was the capital of the province of Venezuela. Population (1892), about 9,000.

Coroados (kō-rō-ä'dōs). The name given to several different Indian hordes in Brazil. (*a*) A wandering tribe in western Sao Paulo, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul. They were formerly numerous and powerful, but are now reduced to a few thousands. Until very recently they have kept up a predatory war with the whites. The name in this case is Portuguese, meaning 'tonsured,' and refers to their custom of removing the hair from the top of the head, leaving a ring around the crown. (*b*) A tribe of Matto Grosso, living mainly on the Upper Sao Lourenço River. They are probably the remains of the powerful tribe known in the 18th century as Coroas or Acroás, the name having been corrupted to its present form. These Indians, now reduced to a few hundreds, have fixed villages and practise agriculture. They have frequently raided the settlements of Matto Grosso, but in 1887 made peace with the whites. (*c*) A horde on the Parahyba River, allied to the Puris.

Coromandel Coast (kor-o-man'del kost). A name applied to that part of the eastern seaboard of the Indian peninsula which lies between Calimere Point (lat. 10° 17′ N.) and the mouths of the Krishna (15° 45′ N.).

Corombona (ko-rom-bo'nä), **Vittoria.** The "white devil" in Webster's tragedy of that name. Having fascinated the Duke of Bracchiano, she renounces everything for pleasure. At her instigation he procures the deaths of her husband and the duchess. She is brought before the Tribunal and arraigned for these murders, but her guilt is not proved, and she retires to a house of Convertites from which Bracchiano secretly takes her and marries her. He is shortly poisoned by the emissaries of the Great Duke, and she is stabbed by her brother Flamineo in revenge for Bracchiano's failure to advance him, he having instigated his sister to her course of conduct to that end. The trial scene is one of great power. "Step by step, like a soldier brought to bay with his back against a wall, she defends herself, refuting and defying advocates and judges, incapable of blenching or quailing, clear in mind, ready in word, amid insults and proofs, even menaced with death on the scaffold." *Taine,* English Literature, I. 286.

Corona (kǫ-ro'nä), **De.** [L., 'on the crown'; Gr. *περι Στεφανου.*] An oration by Demosthenes, delivered 330 B. C. See *Demosthenes.*

Corona Australis (kǫ-rō'nä̤ âs-trā'lis). [L., 'the southern crown.'] An ancient southern constellation, about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.

Corona Borealis (kǫ-rō'nä̤ bō-rẹ-ā'lis). [L., 'the northern crown.'] An ancient northern constellation, between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland and two streamers.

Coronado (kō-rō-nä'ᴛʜo), **Carolina.** Born at Almendralejo, Badajoz, Spain, 1823. A Spanish poet and novelist. She married Horatio J. Perry, an American, about 1840.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de. Born at Salamanca about 1500: died in Mexico after 1542. A Spanish soldier. Probably he went to Mexico in 1535 with the viceroy Mendoza, who in 1539 appointed him governor of Nueva Galicia. In 1540 he headed an expedition to the north in search of Cibola and the Seven Cities, penetrating to what is now New Mexico, and perhaps to Kansas. He returned with only a remnant of his force.

Coronado, Juan Vasquez de. Born at Salamanca about 1525: drowned at sea, Oct., 1565. A Spanish administrator. He went to Guatemala in 1550; was made alcalde mayor of San Salvador and Honduras and, later, of Nicaragua, and in 1562 was appointed to the same office in Costa Rica. He explored the whole country, and founded Cartago in 1563. In 1564 he went to Spain, where, in recognition of his work, he was named hereditary captain-general of Costa Rica. He was shipwrecked and drowned while returning.

Coronation (kor-ǫ-nā'shǫn), **The.** A play, licensed 1635 as by Shirley, and claimed by him as his own in a list of his plays published by him in 1652. On the title-page of its first edition, printed 1640, it was attributed to Fletcher, and is included in the earlier editions of Beaumont and Fletcher's works. (*Ward.*) There is no reason for supposing that Fletcher had any hand in it. *Bullen.*

Coronation Gulf. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in British America, south of Wollaston Land and west of Kent Peninsula.

Coronea (kor-ǫ-nē'ä̤). [Gr. *Κορώνεια.*] In ancient geography, a small town in Bœotia, Greece, situated west of Lake Copais. It was famous for two battles, in one of which (447 B. C.) the Bœotians defeated the Athenians, and in the other (394 B. C.) the Spartans under Agesilaus defeated the Thebans and other allied Greeks.

Coronelli (kō-rō-nel'lē), **Marco Vincenzo.** Born at Ravenna, Aug. 10, 1650: died at Venice, Dec., 1718. An Italian ecclesiastic and geographer, cosmographer of the Venetian Republic, professor of geography at Venice, and general of the Minorite order. He published a large number of maps and geographical works, and founded the Accademia degli Argonauti.

Corot (ko-rō'), **Jean Baptiste Camille.** Born at Paris, July 28, 1796: died there, Feb. 22, 1875. A celebrated French landscape-painter. He was a pupil of Michallon and Bertin. He first exhibited at the Salon of 1827 ("Vue prise à Narni," "La Campagne de Rome"). Among his most remarkable pictures are "Vue d'Italie" (1834), "Souvenir des environs de Florence" (1839), "La danse des nymphes" (1851), "Le Christ au Jardin des Oliviers" (1849), "Soleil couchant dans le Tyrol" (1850), "Matin," "Soir" (1855), "Soleil couchant" (1857), "Dante et Virgil" (1859), "Orphée," "Le repos" (1861), "La solitude" (1866), "Pastorale" (1873), "Biblis" and "Plaisirs du soir" (1875), etc.

Corporal, The Little. [F. *Le Petit Caporal.*] A nickname of Napoleon I.

Corporal Trim. See *Trim.*

Corporal Violet. [F. *Caporal la Violette.*] A nickname of Napoleon I. The name was given by his friends in France while he was in exile, signifying their hope that he would return with the violets in the spring. He was also called "Papa la Violette" ("Papa Violet").

Corpus Christi (kôr'pus kris'tē). [L., 'body of Christ.'] A seaport and the capital of Nueces County, Texas, situated on Corpus Christi Bay in lat. 27° 49′ N., long. 97° 21′ W. Population (1890), 4,387.

Corpus Christi College. 1. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1352 by a combination of the gilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary. A part of the original buildings remains. Also called *Benet College.* — 2. A college of Oxford University, founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. Its statutes were issued in 1517.

Corpus Christi Day. A festival of the Roman Church in honor of the Consecrated Host, founded by Pope Urban IV. in 1264. It is held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It is still in the English calendar. Religious plays were formerly performed in the streets by crafts or trade companies on Corpus Christi Day in England and also on the Continent. Lope de Vega raised them to a high level in Spain. A Corpus Christi gild was formed in 1408 in York to celebrate the day with a procession, but this had nothing to do with the performance of the plays. See *Coventry Plays* and *York Plays*.

Corpus Juris (kôr′pus jö′ris). [L., 'the body of the law.'] See the extract.

> In the East Justinian created the so-called Corpus iuris. This consists of two principal parts, the law of the Jurists (ius vetus) and the Imperial law (ius principale), the latter of which was first executed (a. 528 sq.; revised and remodelled version a. 534). A commission was appointed for this purpose, the chief member being Tribonianus ([illegible]). The constitutions of the Emperors were again sifted from the extant collections and from the additions thereto, abridged and united in the twelve books of the Codex Iustinianus. The extracts from the ius vetus were arranged in 50 books called Digesta, a. 530–533. On the basis of the new legislation a new manual was likewise elaborated by Tribonian, Theophilos and Dorotheos, the four books of Institutiones, chiefly after Gaius. To these collections of Justinian were added subsequent ordinances, Novellae, in several private collections, from a. 535 to about the end of the century, mostly in Greek. Though Justinian, in causing these collections to be made, besides the craving to immortalise his name, was governed by the autocratic idea of establishing mechanical uniformity, foreclosing controversies among the lawyers and debarring the judge from the exercise of his individual opinion, still it was he who rescued the treasures of ancient jurisprudence, otherwise doomed to destruction, rendered possible an historical treatment of Roman law by his Digest, and laid the foundation of all further development of that law.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 542.

Corral (kor-räl′), **Poinciano.** Born in Costa Rica about 1810: died at Granada, Nicaragua, Nov. 8, 1855. A Central American general. He defeated Castellon early in 1855, and Walker in June of that year. In October he gave in his adherence to Walker and Rivas, and was made minister of war; but he was detected in a correspondence with the legitimist leaders, accused by Walker, tried, and shot.

Correa da Serra (kor-rā′ä dä ser′rä), **José Francisco.** Born at Serpa, Portugal, June 6, 1750: died at Caldas da Rainha, Portugal, Sept. 11, 1823. A Portuguese naturalist, historian, and politician. He edited the first three volumes of the "Collecção de livros ineditos da historia Portugueza" (1790–1816).

Correggio (kor-red′jo), **Antonio Allegri da.** Born at Correggio, near Modena, Italy, 1494: died there, March 5, 1534. A famous Italian painter of the Lombard school, probably a pupil of Francesco Bianchi at Modena. His life was passed within the confines of Lombardy, in Correggio, Modena, and Parma. It is more than doubtful whether he ever visited Rome. "In facility of handling, in absolute mastery of the difficulties of foreshortening, in the management of light and shade as distributed over vast spaces, and [illegible] multitudes of figures, this great master has no rival." *Perkins.*

Corrèze (kor-rāz′). A department of France, lying between Haute-Vienne and Creuse on the north, Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal on the east, Lot on the south, and Dordogne on the west. It formed part of the ancient Limousin. Capital, Tulle. Area, 2,265 square miles. Population (1891), 328,119.

Corrib (kor′rib), **Lough.** The second largest lake in Ireland, situated in the counties of Galway and Mayo. It receives the waters of Lough Mask, and has its outlet in the Corrib River.

Corrichie (kor-rich′i). A moor situated west of Aberdeen, Scotland. It was the scene of a victory of the Earl of Moray over the Earl of Huntly in 1562.

Corrientes (kor-rē-en′tes). **1.** A province of the Argentine Republic, lying south of Paraguay and west of Brazil and Uruguay. Area, 32,000 square miles. Population (1890), about [illegible]. **2.** The capital of the above province, situated on the Paraná, in lat. 27° 29′ S., long. 58° 49′ W. It has [illegible] trade. Founded in 1588. Population [illegible], 11,000.

Corrievrekin (kor-[illegible]n), or **Coryvreckan** ([illegible]an). A dangerous whirlpool or sound between Jura and Scarba, off the coast of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Corril (kor′il), **Daniel.** Born [illegible]: died at Madras, India, Feb. 5, 1837. An English missionary in India, appointed archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and first bishop of Madras in 1835. He went to India as an army chaplain [illegible] and from the first added the [illegible] to his [illegible] duties. He founded several [illegible].

Corry (kor′i). A city of Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated 26 miles southeast of Erie. It has been developed since 1861 by the discovery of petroleum. Population (1890), 5,677.

Corsair (kôr′sâr), **The.** A poem by Byron, published in 1814.

Corsairs. [From Pg. *corsa*, a course or cruise.] Sea-robbers, chiefly from the Barbary coast, who infested the Mediterranean for many centuries.

> From the days when Barbarossa defied the whole strength of the Emperor Charles V., to the early part of the present century, when prizes were taken by Algerine rovers under the guns, so to say, of all the fleets of Europe, the Corsairs were masters of the narrow seas, and dictated their own terms to all comers. Nothing but the creation of the large standing navies of the present age crippled them; nothing less than the conquest of their too convenient coasts could have thoroughly suppressed them. During these three centuries they levied blackmail upon all who had any trading interest in the Mediterranean. The Venetians, Genoese, Pisans in older days, the English, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and American Governments in modern times, purchased security by the payment of a regular tribute, or by the periodical presentation of costly gifts. The penalty of resistance was too well known to need exemplification. Thousands of Christian slaves in the bagnios at Algiers bore witness to the consequences of an independent policy. So long as the nations of Europe continued to quarrel among themselves, instead of presenting a united line of battle to the enemy, such humiliations had to be endured; so long as a Corsair raid upon Spain suited the policy of France; so long as the Dutch, in their jealousy of other states, could declare that Algiers was necessary to them, there was no chance of the plague subsiding; and it was not till the close of the great Napoleonic wars that the Powers agreed, at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle in 1818, to act together, and do away with the scourge of Christendom. And even then little was accomplished till France combined territorial aggrandizement with the rôle of a civilizing influence.
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> *Poole*, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 3.

Corse (kôrs), **John Murray.** Born at Pittsburg, Pa., April 25, 1835: died at Winchester, April 27, 1893. An American general. He entered West Point in 1853, but left before graduating, and studied law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union army as a major of volunteers. He commanded a division at Memphis; was commissioned brigadier-general in 1863; served in the Chattanooga campaign; participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; "held the fort" at Allatoona, against a largely superior force of the enemy, Oct. 5, 1864; was made brevet major-general in 1864; and commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea. He was collector of internal revenue at Chicago 1867–69, and was subsequently postmaster of Boston.

Cor Serpentis (kôr sėr-pen′tis). [L. (NL.), 'the heart of the serpent': *cor* = E. *heart.*] The second-magnitude star *α* Serpentis, more often called *Unukalhai.*

Corsica (kôr′si-kạ). [F. *Corse.*] An island in the Mediterranean, forming a department of France: the Greek Cyrnus (Κύρνος). It is separated from Sardinia to the south by the Strait of Bonifacio, and lies about 50 miles S.W. of Tuscany. Its surface is mountainous, its highest summit being Monte Rotondo. It exports wine, olive-oil, timber, etc. The capital is Ajaccio, and the chief town Bastia. The language is Italian. It was acquired by the Romans at the end of the first Punic war, and was held successively by the Vandals, Goths, Franks, Saracens, and Pisans, and from the 14th century by the Genoese. It was acquired by France in 1768. The revolt of the Corsican Paoli in 1793 placed Corsica under British rule, but it was regained by France in 1796. It is noted for its vendettas. It was the birthplace of Napoleon I. Length, 114 miles. Width, 52 miles. Area, 3,377 square miles. Population (1891), 288,596.

Corsican Brothers, The. A translation by Boucicault of a popular French play, "Les frères corses." The plot turns on the mysterious sympathy between Louis and Fabian dei Franchi, who are twin brothers.

Corso (kor′so). One of the principal streets of Rome. It extends for nearly a mile from the Piazza del Popolo, and is the chief scene of the annual carnival.

Corssen (kors′sen), **Wilhelm Paul.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Jan. 20, 1820: died at Lichterfelde, near Berlin, June 18, 1875. A German philologist. His works include "Über Aussprache, Vokalismus, und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache" (1858–59), "Kritische Beiträge zur lateinischen Formenlehre" (1863), etc.

Cort (kort), **Cornelis.** Born at Hoorn, Netherlands, after 1530: died at Rome, 1578. A Dutch engraver. His works include noted engravings after Titian, Raphael, and other masters.

Cort (kôrt), **Henry.** Born at Lancaster, England, 1740: died 1800. An English iron-master, called the "father of the iron-trade." He was the inventor of the process of "puddling," and of the "puddle-rolls" used to draw out the puddled ball of iron into bars.

Corte (kōr′te). A town in Corsica, 35 miles northeast of Ajaccio. It was the headquarters of Paoli's government in the 18th century. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Cortenuova (kōr-te-nö-ō′vä). A village in the province of Bergamo, Italy, about 32 miles east of Milan. Here, in 1237, the emperor Frederick II. defeated the Lombards.

Cortereal (kor-tā-rā-äl′), **Gaspar.** Born about 1450. A Portuguese navigator. He explored Labrador and Newfoundland in 1500, and in 1501 undertook a second voyage to the same regions, in the course of which he died.

Cortes (kôr′tes). [Sp., 'courts.'] **1.** The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The Senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for five years. **2.** The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 173 deputies, elected by the people for four years.

Cortés (kor-tās′), or **Cortez** (kôr′tez), **Hernando,** or **Hernan,** or **Fernando.** Born at Medellin, Estremadura, Spain, 1485: died at Castillejo de la Cuesta, near Seville, Dec. 2, 1547. A famous Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico. In 1504 he went to Española, and in 1511 to Cuba, where he married. In 1518 Velasquez gave him command of 12 vessels and 508 soldiers, destined to follow up Grijalva's Mexican discoveries. Suspecting disloyalty, Velasquez wished to recall him at the last moment, but Cortes evaded him and finally left Cuba Feb. 18, 1519. Rounding Yucatan, he had conflicts with the Indians of Tabasco; landed and founded Vera Cruz in April; and in Aug. began his march to Mexico City, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the messengers of Montezuma, the chief or "emperor" of that city. Montezuma did not directly resist him, but he had to fight several severe battles (Sept.) with the independent Tlascalans, who eventually joined him with a large force. At Cholula (Oct.) he massacred a great number of natives as a punishment for a real or supposed conspiracy, and on Nov. 8 marched over the lake causeways into Mexico, Montezuma coming out to meet him. The Spaniards were hospitably lodged, and received rich presents; but on the rumor of an uprising Cortes seized and held Montezuma as a hostage. Velasquez having sent Panfilo de Narvaez in pursuit of Cortes, the latter left 150 men under Alvarado, made a rapid march, defeated and captured Narvaez at Cempoala May 28, 1520, and enlisted most of his men. On his return he found the Spaniards closely besieged by the Mexicans, who had at last risen in arms. Cortes and his men were allowed to march in, but the fight was at once resumed. The captive Montezuma was killed by a shower of stones while attempting to parley; and on the night of June 30 the Spaniards tried to leave the city secretly. They were discovered, and lost half their force, and most of the treasure they had collected, in a fierce battle on one of the causeways; still hotly pursued, they fought another great battle at Otumba July 7, finally escaping into Tlascala. Here Cortes reorganized his army, receiving many Indian allies; and, aided by ships which he built on the lakes, began the siege of Mexico in May, 1521. Under Guatemotzin the city was desperately defended, and most of it was leveled with the ground before it was taken. Guatemotzin was captured Aug. 13, 1521. After this success, Cortes was empowered by the emperor to conquer all of New Spain, and in 1523 he was made governor. Mexico was rebuilt. Expeditions were sent in various directions, and navigation of the Pacific commenced. To settle disorders in Honduras Cortes marched overland to that region (Oct., 1524, to April, 1526), enduring terrible sufferings. During this long absence his enemies gained power; he was deposed from the governorship July, 1526, and in 1528 went to Spain to seek redress. Charles V. received him with high honor: he was made marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca (Mexico) and military captain-general of New Spain, but was not restored to the governorship. His first wife having died, he married a lady of noble birth, and in 1530 returned to Mexico, where he lived in great splendor on the vast estates granted to him. But the machinations of his enemies continued; his explorations of the west coast (1532–39) were greatly hampered; and in 1540 he again went to Spain to seek redress. In 1541 he was with the emperor in the Algerine campaign. Charles refused or put off his demands, and despairing of redress, Cortes was about going back to Mexico, when he died. His honors, by failure of the direct line with his great-grandson, have passed to the dukes of Terranova and Monteleone, in Sicily; his Mexican estates have several times been sequestrated, but portions are now held by the heirs.

Cortés, José Domingo. Born about 1830: died 1884. A Chilian author. He was long a journalist, subsequently attaché at Brussels, and finally government director of libraries in Bolivia. Among his numerous biographical and historical works are the "Diccionario biográfico Americano," "Poetas Americanos," "Historia de Bolivia," and "Estadistica bibliográfica de Bolivia."

Cortés, Martin. Born in Mexico, 1532: died in Spain, Aug. 13, 1589. The legitimate son of Hernando Cortés. He went to Spain in 1540, was liberally educated, followed the court of Philip II. to Flanders and England, and served with distinction in the army. He inherited the title of Marques del Valle, and most of the Mexican estates were restored to him. In 1563 he went to Mexico, where he lived in great splendor until July, 1566, when he was accused of conspiring with the brothers Avila to make himself king. (See *Avila, Alonzo de.*) He was sent to Spain, but was exonerated after several years. His illegitimate brother, of the same name, was involved in the accusation and horribly tortured.

Cortés, Sea of. A name given, in maps and books of the 16th century, to the Gulf of California, in honor of Hernando Cortés, one of its first explorers.

Corteze (kor-tā´ze), **Il.** [It., 'The Courteous.'] A famous Italian book of manners, written by Baldassare Castiglione. It was translated into English in 1561 by Sir Thomas Hoby.

Cortina (kor-tē´nä). The chief place in the Val Ampezzo, southern Tyrol, near the Italian frontier.

Cortland (kōrt´land). The capital of Cortland County, New York, 32 miles south of Syracuse. Population (1890), 8,590.

Cortona (kôr-tō´nä). [L.; Gr. Κόρτωνα.] A town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 50 miles southeast of Florence. It is noted for its Etruscan and other antiquities, and its ancient walls. It has a cathedral, and was the birthplace of Luca Signorelli. It was one of the twelve confederate Etruscan cities.

Coruña, Conde de la. See *Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de.*

Corunna (kō-run´ä), Sp. **La Coruña** (lä kō-rön´yä). [F. *La Corogne.*] A province in Galicia, Spain, lying between the Atlantic on the north and west, Lugo on the east, and Pontevedra on the south. Area, 3,079 square miles. Population (1887), 613,792.

Corunna, or **Coruña, La,** OE. **"The Groyne."** A seaport, capital of the province of Corunna, situated in lat. 43° 23′ N., long. 8° 25′ W.: the Roman Brigantium (in the middle ages Coronium). It exports cattle, peat, sardines, etc. It was the sailing-port of the Armada in 1588; was taken by Drake in 1589; and was the scene, Jan. 16, 1809, of the battle of Corunna, in which 14,000 British troops under Sir John Moore, on their retreat before the French, defeated 20,000 of the enemy under Soult. The British commander was killed, but the defeat of the French army secured the retreat of his army. Population (1887), 37,251.

Corvei, or **Corvey** (kor´vī). An old and celebrated German Benedictine abbey about 1½ miles from Höxter on the Weser. It was founded in the reign of Louis the Pious, 813, by his uncles Adelhard and Wala. Its first occupants were monks from Corbie (whence the name *Corbeia Nova*) in Picardy.

Corvin-Wiersbitzki (kor´vēn-vērs-bit´skē), **Otto Julius Bernhard.** Born at Gumbinnen, Prussia, Oct. 12, 1812: died at Wiesbaden, March 2, 1886. A German politician, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Illustrirte Weltgeschichte" (1844–51), etc.

Corvino (kôr-vē´nō). A merchant, the husband of Celia, in Ben Jonson's comedy "Volpone": a mixture "of wittol, fool, and knave." Out of pure covetousness he falls into Mosca's plot to give his wife up to Volpone.

Corvinus, Matthias. See *Matthias I. Corvinus.*

Corvisart-Desmarets (kor-vē-zär´dā-mä-rā´), Baron **Jean Nicolas de.** Born at Drécourt, Ardennes, France, Feb. 15, 1755: died at Courbevoie, near Paris, Sept. 18, 1821. A noted French physician. He wrote "Essai sur les maladies du cœur, etc." (1808), etc.

Corvus (kôr´vus). [L., 'a raven.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude.

Corvus, Marcus Valerius. See *Valerius.*

Corwin (kôr´win), **Thomas.** Born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865. An American statesman and orator. He entered Congress in 1831. He was governor of Ohio 1840–42, United States senator from Ohio 1845–50, secretary of the treasury 1850–53, member of Congress 1859–61, and United States minister to Mexico 1861–64.

Coryate, or **Coryat** (kôr´yat), **Thomas.** Born at Odcombe, Somerset, about 1577: died at Surat, India, Dec., 1617. An English traveler. He made a journey through France, Savoy, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries of the Continent in 1608, an account of which was published in 1611 under the title "Coryat's Crudities." In 1612 he started on a tour of the East, and visited Palestine, Persia, and India, in which last named country he fell a victim to disease.

Corybantes (kor-i-ban´tēz). The priests of the goddess Rhea in Phrygia, whose worship they celebrated by orgiastic dances.

Corydon (kor´i-don). 1. A shepherd in Vergil's seventh eclogue, and in Theocritus; hence, a conventional name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd or a rustic swain.—2. A shepherd in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," in love with Pastorella.—3. A shoemaker of Constantinople, in Scott's "Count Robert of Paris."—4. A shepherd in Spenser's "Colin Clout."

Corygaum. A place south of Poona, India, the scene of a British victory over the Mahrattas in 1818.

Coryvreckan. See *Corrievreckan.*

Cos, or **Kos** (kos). [Gr. Κῶς, Κόως, mod. Gr. Κώτης; It. *Stanko, Stanchio.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated west of Asia Minor in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 27° 5′ E. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Apelles, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Hippocrates, and also for its vineyards. Area, about 95 square miles. Population, about 20,000.

Cosa (kō´sä), **Juan de la.** Date of birth unknown: died near the Bay of Cartagena, Nov., 1509. A Spanish navigator, one of the most skilful of his time. He was with Columbus in the voyage of 1493 and during the exploration of Cuba, and he made at least five voyages to the northern coast of South America, viz., with Ojeda, May, 1499, to June, 1500, with Bastidas, Oct., 1500, to Sept., 1502; in command of successful expeditions in search of gold, etc., 1504 to 1506, and 1507 to 1508; and finally with Ojeda in 1509, when he was killed by the Indians. Of La Cosa's charts two or three have come down to us. His map of the New World, made in 1500, is the oldest known. It is now the property of the Spanish government.

Cosigüina (kō-sē-gwē´nä). A volcano at the extreme western end of Nicaragua, situated on a peninsula between the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific. It is less than 4,000 feet high, but is remarkable for one of the most violent eruptions ever recorded. This began on Jan. 20, 1835, and lasted three days: the cloud of ashes darkened the country for a distance of from 30 to 100 miles from the crater; near the base they lay several feet thick, and were carried by the wind to Jamaica, Oajaca in Mexico, and Bogota in Colombia. The explosions are said to have been heard in Mexico City.

Cosenza (kō-sen´dzä). 1. A province in Calabria, Italy. Also called Calabria Citeriore. Area, 2,568 square miles. Population (1891), 464,510.—2. The capital of the province of Cosenza, Italy, situated in lat. 39° 19′ N., long. 16° 18′ E.: the ancient Consentia. It contains a cathedral. The city suffers severely from earthquakes. Alaric died near here in 410. Population (1891), commune, 20,000.

Cosette (kō-set´). In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the daughter of Fantine, adopted by Jean Valjean. Her name is given to the second part of the story.

Cosin (kuz´in), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Nov. 30, 1594: died at London, Jan. 15, 1672. A noted English divine and writer. He was appointed master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1635, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University in 1639, dean of Peterborough in 1640, and bishop of Durham in 1660. He was a churchman of the school of Laud, and an active Royalist during the civil war; and in 1644 was obliged to retire to Paris, where he became chaplain to the household of Queen Henrietta Maria. After the Restoration he returned to England, and rose to a position of great influence in the church.

Cosmas (kos´mas) and **Damian** (dā´mi-an), Saints. Two martyrs famous in the Eastern Church. They worked as physicians and missionaries. They were martyred in Cilicia under Diocletian. A basilica was built in their honor at Constantinople by Justinian, and one at Rome by Felix II.

Cosmas, surnamed **Indicopleustes.** [Gr. Κοσμᾶς Ἰνδικοπλεύστης ('the Indian voyager').] Lived in the 6th century A. D. An Egyptian monk and traveler, author of a work on geography and theology, "Topographia Christiana."

Cosmati (kos-mä´tē). A family or school of sculptors in Rome who originated the scheme of decorated architecture called "Cosmatesque" about the middle of the 12th century. It flourished for more than 150 years. The beauty of the work depends mainly upon the skilful combination of mosaics, disks of porphyry, and many-colored marbles found among the ruins of Rome. The principal members of the family were Piero, Odericus, Giovanni, Adeodatus, and Pasquale. Examples of their work are the Duomo of Civita Castellana, the cloisters of San Paolo, and the portico and pulpit of San Lorenzo.

Cosmo. See *Medici.*

Cosmos (koz´mos). [Gr. κόσμος, order.] A "physical description of the universe" by Alexander von Humboldt, published 1845–58.

Cosmos Club. A club in Washington, D. C., composed chiefly of scientific men, organized in 1878. The club is located at the southeast corner of Lafayette Place and H street, in the house formerly occupied by Dolly Madison.

Cossa (kōs´sä), **Luigi.** Born at Milan, May 27, 1831. An Italian political economist, professor of his science at Pavia from 1858.

Cossacks (kos´aks). [Said to be of Tatar origin.] A military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia, forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

Cossacks, The. A novel by L. Tolstoi, published 1852. It was translated into English in 1878.

Cossacks, Province of the Don. See *Don Cossacks, Province of the.*

Cossé (ko-sā´), **Charles de (Comte de Brissac).** Born in Anjou, France, about 1505: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1563. A marshal of France. He was present at the siege of Naples in 1528, served against the English and Imperialists in Champagne and Flanders 1544–46, and became grand master of the artillery in 1547, and marshal of France in 1550.

Cosseans (ko-sē´anz). A wild and warlike people formerly inhabiting the Zagros Mountains northeast of Babylon. They are mentioned by Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and others, and are probably identical with the *Kassu* or *Kasshi* of the cuneiform inscriptions. About the year 1500 B. C. they invaded Babylonia, ruling the country for several centuries; and as late as the time of Sennacherib (705–681) an expedition against them is recorded. Possibly they, and not the Ethiopians, are meant by *Cush* (to be read *Cash*) in many passages of the Old Testament, *e. g.*, Gen. x. 7, 8, where, among the descendants of "Cush," Nimrod and the founders of other Semitic tribes appear.

Cossimbazar (kos-sim-ba-zär´). A former important city of India, near Murshidabad.

Cossovo. See *Kosovo.*

Cossutius (ko-sū´shius). A Roman architect who, under Antiochus Epiphanes (175 to 164), built a large part of the temple of Zeus at Athens, begun in the time of Pisistratus and finished in that of Hadrian.

Costa (kos´tä), **Claudio Manuel da.** Born at Carmo, Minas Geraes, June 6, 1729: died at Villa Rica (now Ouro Preto), 1789. A Brazilian poet. He was a lawyer in Villa Rica. In 1789 he was arrested for taking part in the conspiracy of Tiradentes, and a few days after he committed suicide in prison. His name was declared infamous and his goods were confiscated, but his sonnets and songs, published long after his death, have placed him in the first rank among Portuguese poets.

Costa, Sir **Michael.** Born at Naples, Feb. 4, 1810: died at West Brighton, England, April 29, 1884. A noted musician, composer of operas, oratorios, ballets, etc., and musical director. He wrote the oratorios "Eli" (1855), "Naaman" (1864), etc. The greater part of his life was spent in England.

Costa Cabral (kos´tä kä-bräl´), **Antonio Bernardo da,** Duke of Thomar. Born at Fornos de Algodres, Beira, Portugal, May 9, 1803: died at San Juan de Flor, Sept. 1, 1889. A Portuguese statesman. He was minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs 1839–42, and of the interior 1842–46. In the latter year he was overthrown by a popular uprising against his tyranny and misgovernment. He was prime minister again 1849–51.

Costa Carvalho (kos´tä kär-väl´yō), **José da.** Born at Penha, Bahia, Feb. 7, 1796: died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 18, 1860. A Brazilian statesman. He was a member of the constituent assembly of 1822, and deputy in several successive parliaments. At first an ardent liberal, he went over to the conservatives in 1838. He was senator from 1839, and organized the conservative cabinet of 1848. This ministry is remarkable in South American history as having directed the war which ended in the downfall of Rosas. Costa Carvalho was successively named baron, viscount, and marquis of Monte Alegre.

Costanoan (kōs-tä´nō-än). [From Sp. *costano*, coastman.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, whose territory extended from the Golden Gate, California, to a point below Monterey Bay, and thence to the mountains in the vicinity of Soledad Mission. Its eastern boundary followed an irregular line from the southern end of Salinas Valley to Gilroy Hot Springs and the upper waters of Conestimba Creek, thence along the San Joaquin to its mouth. The northern boundary was formed by Suisun Bay, Carquinez Straits, San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and the Golden Gate. Prior to the Spanish mission period the stock was numerous, consisting of the Ahwaste, Altahmo, Aulintac, Carquin, Mutsun, Olhone, Romonan, Rumsen, Tamien, and Tulomo tribes. There were about 30 survivors at Santa Cruz and Monterey in 1888.

Costard (kos´tärd). A character in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost," a clownish peasant.

Costa Rica (kos´tä rē´kä). [Sp., 'the rich coast.'] The southernmost of the republics of Central America, bounded by Nicaragua on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, Colombia on the south, and the Pacific on the west and southwest. Capital, San José. The surface is generally mountainous and the chief export is coffee. The language is Spanish, the religion is Roman Catholic, and the government is republican, the executive being a president and congress consisting of a single house. Costa Rica was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Diego de Nicuesa failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1509. The first settlement was made by Francisco Hernandez in [illegible], and the country was conquered [illegible]. Independence was declared in 1821, and the territory formed part of the federal republic of Central America from 1823 to 1839. Area (official), [illegible]; by planimeter calculation 20,873 square miles. Population (1892), [illegible]

Costello (kos-tel´ō), **Dudley.** Born in Sussex, England, 1803: died at London, Sept. 30, 1865. A British soldier, novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse, with the Legends of the Walloon Country and the Ardennes" (1845), "Piedmont and Italy, from the Alps to the Tiber" (1859–61), etc. He served as ensign in the West Indies, retiring on half pay in 1828; later he was foreign correspondent of the "Morning Herald" and the "Daily News."

Costello, Louise Stuart. Born in Ireland, 1799: died at Boulogne, April 24, 1870. A British writer and miniature-painter, sister of Dudley Costello. She wrote "Songs of a Stranger" (1825), "A Summer among the Bocages and Vines" (1840), "Gabrielle, or Pictures of a Reign" (1843), "The Rose Garden of Persia" (1845), etc.

Coster, or **Koster** (kos'ter), **Laurens Janszoon.** [*Laurens son of Jan*, surnamed (D.) *Koster*, the sexton.] A citizen of Haarlem who, according to Hadrianus Junius in his "Batavia" (1588), invented the art of printing with movable types about 1440 (?). The claims of Coster (whose identity is uncertain) to the discovery have been maintained with great confidence by the Dutch and in other quarters, but are probably invalid. See *Gutenberg*.

There is no mention of Coster as a printer earlier than the year 1550, when it was placed on a pedigree then made for Gerrit Thomaszoon, one of Coster's descendants, who had kept an inn in the house declared to be the birthplace of the art of printing. Here it is said of an ancestor who was Coster's son-in-law, Thomas Pieterzoon, that "his second wife was Lourens Janszoon Coster's daughter, who brought the first print into the world in the year 1446." The figure 6 in that entry has been partially rubbed out and transformed into 0. Observation of this fact caused Dr. Van der Linde to make particular search in the archives of the town and church of Haarlem, and he found, extending over the years from 1441, entries of payments to Lourens Janszoon Coster (son of a Jan Coster who died in 1436), for oil and soap, and for the tallow candles burnt during each year in the Town Hall. After 1447, Lourens Janszoon Coster, having given up his business as a tallow chandler to his sister, Ghertruit, Jan Coster's daughter, turned tavern-keeper. He was paid in 1451 for wine sent to the burgomaster; in 1454 he was credited with seventeen guilders for "a dinner offered to the Count of Oostervant on the 8th day of October, 1453, at Lou Coster's"; in 1475 Lourens Janszoon Coster paid a fine for buyten drincken (drink off the premises), and the last entry is that in 1483 he paid ferry-toll for his goods when he left the town. The books of an old Haarlem dining association, the Holy Christmas Corporation, represent Lourens, the son of Jan Coster, inheriting a chair in the Corporation from his father in 1436, and having given up the chair in 1484, with due appearance in 1497 of Gerrit Thomaszoon, who retained also the inn, as a successor to this festive inheritance. Lourens Janszoon Coster, the man first credited in Gerrit Thomaszoon's pedigree with the invention of printing, was, therefore, first a chandler, then a prosperous tavern-keeper; the wine vessels cast out of his types were the old pewter flagons proper to the tavern; and this man has been wrongly confounded with Lourens Janszoon, whose name was not Coster, but who was a rich wine merchant and innkeeper, town councillor, sheriff, treasurer and governor of the Hospital, who died in 1439.

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Costigan (kos'ti-gan), **Captain.** In Thackeray's "Pendennis," a rakish, shabby-genteel old ex-army officer.

Costigan, Emily or **Milly.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a commonplace but beautiful and industrious actress in the provincial theater, with whom Arthur Pendennis falls in love. She is twenty-six, he eighteen. Her stage name is Fotheringay.

Cosway (koz'wā), **Richard.** Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1740: died at London, July 4, 1821. An English artist, especially noted as a miniature painter. He resided during the greater part of his life in London, where he was very successful in the practice of his art, gaining especially the patronage of people of fashion.

Cota (kō'tä), **Rodrigo Cola de (Maquaque).** Born at Toledo, Spain: lived in the 15th century. A Spanish poet. He was the reputed author of the first act of the romantic drama "Celestina" (1480), of the satire "Coplas de Mingo Revulgo," and of a "Dialogo entre el Amor y un viejo."

Cotabanama (kō-tä-bä-nä'mä), or **Cotubanama** (kō-tö-bä-nä'mä). Died at Santo Domingo, 1504. An Indian cacique of Higuey, the eastern province of Haiti. He rose against the Spaniards [illegible]. Finally defeated, he took refuge [illegible] the island of Saona, was discovered, taken to Santo Domingo, and hanged.

Côte-d'Or (kōt-dōr'). A department in Burgundy, France, lying between Aube on the north, Haute-Marne on the northeast, Haute-Saône and Jura on the east, Saône-et-Loire on the south, and Yonne and Nièvre on the west. It is especially noted for [illegible] producing which are [illegible] range (height about [illegible] feet) [illegible] chain of elevations connecting the Cévennes with the Vosges. Capital, Dijon. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Cotelier (kot-lyā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Nîmes, 1629: died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1686. An eminent French Hellenist. He was professor of Greek in the Royal College at Paris [illegible] author of "Monumenta Ecclesiae Graecae," etc.

Cotentin (ko-toṅ-taṅ'). An ancient territory in Normandy, France, forming the larger part of the department of Manche. Its capital was Coutances. It was settled by the Normans and annexed to Normandy apparently in the reign of the second Duke of Normandy (William Longsword).

Cotes (kōts), **Roger.** Born at Burbage, Leicestershire, England, July 10, 1682: died at Cambridge, England, June 5, 1716. A noted English mathematician. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Trinity College), and Plumian professor (1706) of astronomy and natural philosophy at that university. He was a friend of Newton, and aided him in preparing the edition of the "Principia" which appeared in 1713, for which he also wrote the preface. Their correspondence was published in 1850. He published only one scientific treatise ("Logometria") during his life: his papers were edited by Robert Smith and published in 1722.

Côtes-du-Nord (kōt'dü-nor'). A department in Brittany, France, lying between the English Channel on the north, Ille-et-Vilaine on the east, Morbihan on the south, and Finistère on the west. Its leading industries are the raising of horses and cattle, fishing, and the production of hemp and flax. Capital, St. Brieuc. Area, 2,659 square miles. Population (1891), 618,652.

Coteswold. See *Cotswold*.

Cotgrave (kot'grāv), **Randle.** Born in Cheshire, England: died about 1634. An English lexicographer, author of a French-English dictionary, still important in the study of English and French philology, first published in 1611 (second edition in 1632, with an English-French dictionary by Robert Sherwood; other editions, revised and enlarged by James Howell, in 1650, 1660, and 1673). He studied at Cambridge (St. John's College), and later became secretary to William Cecil, Lord Burghley.

Cöthen. See *Kothen*.

Cotin (ko-taṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1604: died at Paris, Jan., 1682. A French preacher and author. He was councilor and almoner to the king, and became a member of the French Academy May 3, 1655. Having incurred the enmity of Boileau by criticizing with great asperity at the Hotel de Rambouillet, some of his early productions, he was exposed to ridicule by the latter and by Molière, who satirized him in "Les femmes savantes" under the character of Trissotin. Author of "Poesies chretiennes" (1657).

Cotman (kot'man), **John Sell.** Born at Norwich, England, May 16, 1782: died at London, July 24, 1842. An English landscape-painter and etcher, best known from his architectural drawings. He published "Specimens of Norman and Gothic Architecture in the County of Norfolk" (1817: 50 plates), "A Series of Etchings illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk" (1818: 60 plates), etc. He also executed the plates for Dawson Turner's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy" (1822).

Cotoname (kō-tō-nä'ma). A former tribe of North American Indians, living above the mouth of the Rio Grande on both sides of the present Texas-Mexico border. The few survivors now reside at La Noria Rancheria, Hidalgo County, Texas, and at Las Prietas in Tamaulipas, Mexico. See *Coahuiltecan*.

Cotopaxi (kō-to-paks'i; Sp. pron. kō-to-pä'-hē). A volcano in the Andes, situated 45 miles southeast of Quito, Ecuador. It is the highest active volcano known, and was first ascended by Reiss in 1872, and later by Stübel in 1873, and Whymper in 1880. Noted eruptions occurred in 1533, 1698, 1738, 1744, 1768, 1855, 1877, and later. Height (Whymper), 19,613 feet.

Cotrona (ko-trō'nä). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, Italy, situated on the Ionian Sea in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 17° 9′ E.: the ancient Croton or Crotona. It contains an old castle. It was colonized by Achaeans about 710 B.C., and became one of the most important cities of Magna Graecia, noted for its devotion to athletic sports, and at one time the seat of the Pythagorean school. The Crotoniats destroyed the city of Sybaris in 510 B.C., but were defeated by the Locrians at the river Sagras about 480 B.C., and later fell to Syracuse. Croton was colonized by the Romans 194 B.C.

Cotswold (kots'wold), or **Coteswold** (kots'-wold), **Hills.** A range of hills in the northern part of Gloucestershire, England, extending southwest and northeast. Highest point, Cleeve Hill, 1,134 feet.

Cotswold lion. A sheep.

Cotta (kot'tä), **Bernhard von.** Born at Zillbach, Germany, Oct. 24, 1808: died at Freiberg, Saxony, Sept. 14, 1879. A German geologist, professor at the School of Mines in Freiberg 1842–74. His works include "Geologische Wanderungen" (1836–38), "Geologie der Gegenwart" (1866), "Der Altai" (1871), etc.

Cotta, Johann Friedrich. Born at Tübingen, Württemberg, May 12, 1701: died at Tübingen, Dec. 31, 1779. A German theologian, professor of theology and history at Tübingen 1739–79. His chief work is "Entwurf [illegible] des Neuen Testaments" [illegible].

Cotta, Johann Friedrich, Baron Cotta von Cottendorf. Born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, April 27, 1764: died at Stuttgart, Dec. 29, 1832. A German publisher, the friend and publisher of Goethe, Schiller, and other celebrated writers. He founded the "Horen" (1795), and the "Allgemeine Zeitung" (1798), at Augsburg).

Cottar's Saturday Night. A poem by Robert Burns, first published in a volume of poems in 1786.

Cottbus. See *Kottbus*.

Cottenham, Earl of. See *Pepys, Charles Christopher*.

Cottereau (kot-rō'), **Jean,** called **Jean Chouan.** Born at St. Berthevin, Mayenne, France, Oct. 30, 1757: killed near Laval, France, July 29, 1794. Leader of the insurgent royalists (Chouans) in Brittany and the neighboring regions in 1793–94.

Cottin (ko-taṅ'), Madame (**Sophie Risteau**). Born March 22, 1770: died at Paris, Aug. 25, 1807. A French novelist. Her best-known work is "Élisabeth, ou les Exilés en Sibérie" (1806).

Cottin. A nickname given to Frederick the Great by Voltaire.

Cottle (kot'l), **Amos Simon.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1768: died at London, Sept. 28, 1800. An English writer, elder brother of Joseph Cottle. He wrote "Icelandic Poetry, or the Edda of Saemund translated into English Verse" (1797), and other poems.

Cottle, Joseph. Born 1770: died at Bristol, June 7, 1853. An English bookseller and poet, a friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, and the publisher of several of their works. His poetry ("Malvern Hills" (1798), "John the Baptist" (1801), "Alfred" (1801), "The Fall of Cambria" (1809), "Messiah" (1815)), which was of inferior quality, is now known chiefly as an object of Byron's sarcasm. He also wrote "Early Recollections, chiefly relating to Samuel Taylor Coleridge" (1837).

Cotton (kot'n), **Bartholomew de.** An English historian, a monk of Norwich. He was the author of the "Historia Anglicana" in three books, of which the first is taken literally from Geoffrey of Monmouth, the second (taken in part from Henry of Huntingdon) comprises the history of England from 449 to 1298, while the third is an abstract and continuation of the "De gestis pontificum" of William of Malmesbury. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Cotton, Charles. Born at Beresford, Staffordshire, England, April 28, 1630: died at Westminster, Feb., 1687. An English poet, best known as the translator of Montaigne's "Essays" (1685). He published anonymously "Scarronides, or the First Book of Virgil Travestie" (1664: reprinted with the fourth book in 1670), a translation of Corneille's "Horace" (1671), "A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque," a poem (1670), a translation of Gerard's "Life of the Duke of Espernon" (1670) and of the "Commentaries of De Montluc Marshal of France" (1674), a "second part" (on fly fishing) to the fifth edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" (1676), etc. A collection of his poems was published in 1689.

Cotton, George Edward Lynch. Born at Chester, England, Oct. 29, 1813: drowned at Kooshtea, India, Oct. 6, 1866. An English educator and prelate, bishop of Calcutta 1858–66. He was appointed in 1837 assistant master at Rugby, and as such figures in "Tom Brown's School-days."

Cotton, John. Born at Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585: died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1652. A Puritan clergyman who emigrated from England and settled in Boston in 1633, sometimes called "the Patriarch of New England." He drew up, at the request of the General Court, an abstract of the laws of Moses, entitled "Moses, his Judicials," which he handed to the court in October, 1636, and is said to have introduced in New England the practice of keeping the Sabbath from Saturday evening to that of Sunday.

Cotton, Sir **Robert Bruce.** Born at Denton, Huntington, England, Jan. 22, 1571: died May 6, 1631. A noted English antiquary, a graduate of Cambridge (Jesus College) in 1585, famous as the founder of the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum. He was an ardent collector of manuscripts in many languages, coins, and antiquities of all kinds, and his library was consulted and his aid obtained by Bacon, Jonson, Speed, Camden, and many other men of learning of that day. His collection of original documents became so great as to be regarded as a source of danger to the government, and after he had fallen into disfavor at court on political grounds, an opportunity was found of placing his library under seal (1629), and he never regained possession of it. His son Sir Thomas Cotton succeeded in obtaining it, and it remained in the family (though open to the use of scholars and, in 1700, of the public) until 1707, when it was purchased by the nation. It was kept at various places, suffering considerable damage by fire Oct. 23, 1731, until the founding of the British Museum (1753), when it was transferred to that institution. Cotton was knighted in 1603 and created a baronet in 1611.

Cotton, Sir **Stapleton,** first Viscount Combermere. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, Nov., 1773: died at Clifton, England, Feb. 21, 1865. A British general, distinguished in India, and in the Peninsular war, especially at Salamanca 1812. He was governor of Barbados, and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands 1817–20, commander-in-chief in Ireland 1822–25, and commander-in-chief in India 1825–30. He captured Bhartpur in 1826.

Cottonian Library. See *Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce*.

Cotys (kō'tis), or **Cotytto** (kọ-tit'ō). [Gr. Κότυς, Κοτυττώ.] In Greek mythology, a Thracian goddess. Her festival, the Cotyttia, was riotous and, later, licentious. It was celebrated on hills.

Cotys. [Gr. Κότυς.] King of Thrace 382–358 B. C. He was an enemy of the Athenians.

Couch (kouch), **Richard Quillar.** Born at Polperro, Cornwall, England, March 14, 1816: died at Penzance, England, May 8, 1863. An English naturalist.

Coucy (kö-sē'), **Raoul** or **Renaud de,** known as the **Châtelain de Coucy** (see *Coucy-le-Château*). A chevalier and French poet who is said to have perished about 1200 in a combat with the Saracens. He is the hero of a popular legend to the effect that when dying he ordered his heart to be sent to his mistress, the Lady of Fayel, whose husband intercepted it and forced her to eat it. She made a vow never to eat again, and died of starvation. See *Chatelain de Coucy.*

Coucy-le-Château (kö-sē'lė-shä-tō'). A village in the department of Aisne, France, 15 miles southwest of Laon. It is noted for the ruins of its feudal castle.

Coues (kouz), **Elliott.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9, 1842. A noted American ornithologist and biologist. His works include "Key to North American Birds" (1st ed. 1872), "Field Ornithology" (1874), "Check-List of North American Birds" (1882), etc. He contributed the definitions of biological and zoological terms to "The Century Dictionary" (1889–1891), and edited Lewis and Clark's travels, with extended notes (1893).

Coulanges (kö-lonzh'), **Numa Denis Fustel de.** Born at Paris, March 18, 1830. A French historical writer. His works include "La cité antique" (1864), "Histoire des institutions politiques de l'ancienne France" (1875).

Coulin (kö'lin). A giant in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Coulmiers (köl-myā'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles northwest of Orléans. Here, Nov. 9, 1870, the French (80,000) under Aurelle de Paladines defeated the first Bavarian army corps (16,000) under General Von der Tann. The loss of the French was 1,500; that of the Bavarians about 1,300.

Coulomb (kö-loń'), **Charles Augustin de.** Born at Angoulême, France, June 11, 1736: died at Paris, Aug. 23, 1806. A French physicist, noted for experiments on friction and researches in electricity and magnetism. He invented the torsion balance.

Coulommiers (kö-lom-myā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Grand Morin 33 miles east of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 6,158.

Council Bluffs (koun'sil blufs). The capital of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, situated on the Missouri River opposite Omaha. It is an important railway and trading center. Population (1890), 21,474.

Council of Ancients. In French history, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old.

Council of Basel. See *Basel, Council of.*

Council of Blood, The. In the history of the Netherlands, a court established by the Duke of Alva to suppress the popular agitation against the religious and political tyranny of Philip II. It held its first session Sept. 20, 1567, and put to death 1,800 persons in less than three months, the counts of Egmont and of Hoorn being among its victims (1568).

> Yet, strange to say, this tremendous court . . . had not been provided with even a nominal authority from any source whatever. The King had granted it no letters patent or charter, nor had even the Duke of Alva thought it worth while to grant any commissions, either in his own name or as Captain General, to any of the members composing the board. The Blood Council was merely an informal club, of which the Duke was perpetual president, while the other members were all appointed by himself.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic.

Council of Carthage, Chalcedon, etc. See *Carthage, Chalcedon,* etc.

Council of Five Hundred. In French history, during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the legislative body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.

Council of Seville. See *Casa de Contratacion.*

Council of State. [F. *Conseil d'Etat.*] In France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about 95 other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the Legislative Assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and legislative measures.

Council of Ten. In the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310 and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of 10 and later of 17 members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.

Council of the Indies. A body created in 1511, by King Ferdinand, for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs. Its powers were confirmed and enlarged by Charles V. and his successors until they covered every branch of administration. It nominated and removed viceroys and governors, bishops and archbishops; made or approved all laws relating to the colonies, appointed the audiences, which were the supreme courts in all criminal affairs, and was itself the last court of appeal in civil cases; regulated the condition of the Indians; and, in fact, represented the crown in all matters relating to America and the East Indies. Its seat, after the first few years, was in Madrid.

Counter, The. The name anciently given to two prisons under the rule of the sheriffs of London, one in the Poultry and one in Wood street. There was another in Southwark which had the same name. This name was formerly a frequent subject of jokes and puns. Baret, in the "Alvearie" (1573), speaks of one who had been imprisoned as singing "his counter-tenor," and there are various similar allusions in the 17th-century dramatists.

Count Fathom. See *Ferdinand.*

Count Julian. A tragedy by Walter Savage Landor, published in 1812.

> His [Landor's] first dramatic effort, made after a stormy and ill-regulated experience of fifteen years, was the gloomy but magnificent tragedy of "Count Julian" [1812]. Like Shelley's "Cenci," Byron's "Manfred," and Coleridge's adaptation of "Wallenstein," it is a dramatic poem rather than a stage drama of the available kind. Compared with kindred productions of the time, however, it stands like the "Prometheus" among classic plays; and as an exposition of dramatic force, a conception of the highest manhood in the most heroic and mournful attitude, as a presentment of impassioned language, pathetic sentiment, and stern resolve,—it is an impressive and undying poem.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 41.

Count Robert of Paris. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1831. The scene is laid in the 11th century, when Godfrey of Bouillon was before Constantinople at the head of the Crusaders. Count Robert was a French Crusader, one of the most famous and reckless of the period.

Country Girl, The. 1. A comedy attributed to Antony Brewer, produced in 1647. John Leanerd reprinted it in 1677, under the title of "Country Innocence," as his own.—2. An alteration of Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife" by Garrick, who produced it in 1766.

Country House, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, produced in 1705. It was translated from the French of Dancourt.

Country Lasses, or The Custom of the Manor. A play by Charles Johnson, produced in 1715. It was partly taken from Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country," and Middleton's "A Mad World, my Masters." John Philip Kemble used it in his "Farm House" (1789), and Kendrick in "The Lady of the Manor."

Country Party. In English history, a political party, in the reign of Charles II., which opposed the court and sympathized with the nonconformists. It developed into the Petitioners, and later into the Whig party.

Country Wife, The. A comedy by Wycherley, produced in 1673. It was taken from Molière's "L'Ecole des maris" and "L'Ecole des femmes" ("School for Husbands," "School for Wives").

Country Wit, The. A comedy by Crowne, produced in 1675. The plot was partly from Molière's "Le Sicilien."

Coupar-Angus (kö'pär-ang'gus). A town in Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland, situated northeast of Perth.

Coupler (kup'lėr), **Mrs.** A match-maker or go-between in Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse," and in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough."

Courbet (kör-bā'), **Gustave.** Born at Ornans, Doubs, France, June 10, 1819: died at La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1877. A celebrated French painter, chief of the realists. He studied theology at Besançon, but abandoned it for the study of art, which he pursued at Paris under Steuben and Hesse. He was especially influenced by the French and Venetian masters. He became a member of the Commune in 1871, and directed the destruction of the column in the Place Vendôme. On the fall of the Commune he was imprisoned for six months, and in 1873 was condemned to pay the cost of re-erecting the column.

Courbevoie (kör-be-vwä'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Seine 1½ miles northwest of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 17,597.

Courcelles (kör-sel'). A village of Lorraine, situated near Metz. For battle of Courcelles, see *Colombey.*

Courier de Méré (kö-ryā' dė mā-rā'), **Paul Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 4, 1772: assassinated near Véretz, Indre-et-Loire, France, Aug. 18, 1825. A French Hellenist and political writer. He studied at the Artillery School in Châlons, and served in the army 1792–1809. In the latter year he went to Italy, and in 1812 returned to France and lived upon his estate at Véretz. He edited Longus in 1810, and published "Pamphlets des Pamphlets" (1824), etc. His collected works were published in 1834.

Courland (kör'land), G. **Kurland** (kör'länd). [F. *Courlande.*] A government of Russia, the southernmost of the Baltic provinces. It is bounded by the Gulf of Riga and Livonia (separated by the Duna) on the north, Vitebsk (separated by the Duna) on the east, Kovno on the south, and the Baltic on the west. Its surface is mostly level, and abounds in lakes but in parts is hilly. Three fourths of the inhabitants are Letts, but the land proprietors are mainly German. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Courland came under the control of the Teutonic Order in the middle of the 13th century; became a hereditary duchy and fief of Poland in 1561 or 1562; and passed to Russia in 1795. It is being Russified like the other Baltic provinces. Capital, Mitau. Area, 10,535 square miles. Population (1890), 693,300.

> On the western shore of the Gulf of Riga and on the Baltic, the Korses, who give their name to Courland, are to be found.
> *Rambaud*, Russia, I. 28.

Courmayeur (kör-mä-yėr'), or **Cormajeur.** [It. *Cormaggiore.*] A village in northwestern Italy, near the foot of Mont Blanc.

Cours (kör). A town in the department of Rhône, France, 33 miles northwest of Lyons. It manufactures cloth. Population (1891), commune, 5,994.

Course of Time, The. A religious poem by Robert Pollok, published in 1827.

Court (kōrt). In Shakspere's "Henry V.," a soldier in the king's army.

Court (kör), **Antoine.** Born at Villeneuve-de-Berg, Ardèche, France, May 17, 1696: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, June 15, 1760. A French Protestant clergyman, the chief restorer of the Reformed Church in France.

Courtall (kōrt'âl). A man of gallantry in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem."

Court and City. A comedy adapted from Steele's "Tender Husband" and Mrs. Frances Sheridan's "Discovery," produced by Richard Brinsley Peake.

Court Beggar, The. A play by Richard Brome, produced in 1632, printed in 1653.

Court de Gébelin (kör dė zhab-lań'), **Antoine.** Born at Nîmes, France, 1725: died at Paris, May 10, 1784. A noted French scholar, son of Antoine Court. His works include "Le monde primitif analysé et comparé avec le monde moderne" (1775–84), "Affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique" (1776), "Lettre sur le magnétisme animal" (1783), "Histoire naturelle de la parole, ou grammaire universelle," etc.

Courtenay (kėrt'nā), **Edward.** Born about 1526: died at Padua, Sept., 1556. An English noble, the Earl of Devonshire, son of Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter and earl of Devonshire. He was committed to the Tower with his father (see *Henry Courtenay*) in 1538, attainted in 1539, and released and restored in blood in 1553. Later he became an aspirant for the hand of Queen Mary, and on her choosing Philip II. turned his attention to the Princess Elizabeth. He was suspected of complicity in Wyatt's rebellion, and was again sent to the Tower (1554) but was released on parole and exiled.

Courtenay, Henry. Born about 1496: beheaded on Tower Hill, Dec. 9, 1538. An English noble, earl of Devonshire and marquis of Exeter. He was arrested on a charge of treason in Nov., 1538, tried, condemned, and executed.

Courtenay, William. Born at Exeter, England, about 1342: died at Maidstone, Kent, July 31, 1396. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1381–96, fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and Margaret Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford. He studied at Oxford, became chancellor of the university in 1367, was consecrated bishop of Hereford in 1370, and was translated to the see of London in 1375. He was an opponent of Lollardism and the prosecutor of Wyclif. See *Wyclif.*

Courtes Oreilles. [F., 'short ears.'] See *Ottawa.*

Courtly (kort'li), **Charles.** In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a fashionable young man about town. He is the son of Sir Harcourt Courtly, who persists in believing him a studious, retiring boy. Charles succeeds in securing the heart and hand of the heiress who has been promised to his father.

Courtly, Sir Harcourt. In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," an elderly fop devoted to fashion, and betrothed to a young heiress, Grace Harkaway, who finally rejects him and marries his son Charles.

Courtly, Sir James. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table," a gay, easy, witty, and inconstant gentleman, devoted to gaming.

Courtly Nice, Sir. See *Sir Courtly Nice.*

Court Mantel. See *Boy and the Mantle.*

Courtney Melmoth. See *Melmoth, Courtney.*

Court of Lions. A celebrated court in the Alhambra. See the extract.

> Perhaps the most celebrated portion of the entire palace [Alhambra] is the Court of the Lions, which occupies a space somewhat smaller than that of the Court of the Myrtles. One hundred and twenty-eight white marble columns, arranged by threes and fours in symmetrical fashion, support galleries which rise to no very lofty height; but the extreme gracefulness and elegance of their varied capitals, the delicate traceries, the remnants of gold and colour, the raised orange-shaped cupolas, the graceful minarets, the innumerable arches, beautiful in their labyrinthine design, the empty basin into which the twelve stiff and unnatural "lions" once poured their constant streams of cooling waters, the alabaster reservoir, constitute a whole that poetry and romance have lauded even to extravagance. *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 227.

Court of Love, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Stowe, and inserted in the 1561 edition, but believed to be of later origin.

Courtois (kör-twä'), **Jacques,** It. **Jacopo Cortese:** called **le Bourguignon,** It. **Il Borgognone.** Born at St. Hippolyte, Doubs, France, 1621: died at Rome, Nov. 14, 1676. A French battle-painter. In 1655 he became a lay brother of the Jesuit order, and thereafter painted sacred subjects.

Courtois, Gustave Claude Etienne. Born at Pusey, Haute-Saône, France, March 18, 1852. A French painter, especially of portraits: a pupil of Gérôme. He obtained the second grand prix de Rome in 1877, and a gold medal and the decoration of the Legion of Honor at the exposition of 1889.

Court Party. In English history, a political party, in the reign of Charles II., which supported the policy of the court. Its successor was the party of the Abhorrers, and later the Tories.

Courtrai, or **Courtray** (kör-tra'), Flem. **Kortryk** (kort'rik). A city in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Lys in lat. 50° 49' N., long. 3° 15' E.: the ancient Cortoriacum. It manufactures linen, lace, etc., and contains a noted town hall (finished in 1528) and the Church of Notre Dame. Here, July 11, 1302, 20,000 Flemings defeated 47,000 French under Robert of Artois in the "Battle of the Spurs." It has several times been taken by the French. Population (1895), 31,319.

Court Secret, The. A play by Shirley, printed in 1653, not acted till after the Restoration.

Courtship of Miles Standish. A poem by Longfellow, published in 1858. See *Standish, Miles.*

Court Theatre, The. A theater in Sloane Square, London. It was opened in Jan., 1871, for the lighter order of dramas. The building, which was originally erected in 1818 as a chapel, replaced an older theater.

Cousin (kö-zañ'), **Jean.** Born at Soucy, near Sens, 1501: died at Sens about 1590. A French painter, engraver, and sculptor, noted especially for his paintings on glass and miniatures.

Cousin, Victor. Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1792: died at Cannes, France, Jan. 13, 1867. A noted French philosopher and statesman. He began lecturing at the Sorbonne in [illegible], traveled in Germany in [illegible], was deprived of his position at the Sorbonne for political reasons in [illegible], traveled again in Germany in [illegible], and was arrested at Dresden and imprisoned for a short time at Berlin, regained his position in [illegible], and became a member of the Council of Public Instruction in [illegible], and minister of public instruction in [illegible]. As a philosopher he was at first a follower of the Scottish [illegible] school, but later under German influence developed a kind of eclecticism. [illegible] "Fragments philosophiques" [illegible], "Cours de l'histoire de la philosophie" [illegible], "Cours d'histoire de la philosophie moderne" [illegible], "Cours d'histoire de la philosophie morale au XVIII^e siècle" [illegible], "Du vrai, du beau, et du bien" [illegible], "Des pensées de Pascal" [illegible], "Madame de Longueville" [illegible], "Histoire générale de la philosophie" (1864), etc.

Cousine Bette, La. A novel by Balzac. See *Balzac.*

Cousin Michael (kuz'n mī'kel) or **Michel.** A nickname for the German people.

Cousin Montauban (kö-zañ' mont-ō-boñ'). See [illegible]

Cousin Pons (kö-zañ' pōñ), **Le.** A novel by Balzac. See *Balzac.*

Cousins [illegible], **Samuel.** Born at Exeter, England, May 9, 18[illegible]: died at London, May 7, 1887. An English [illegible] engraver.

Coussemaker [illegible], **Charles Edmond Henri de.** Born at Bailleul, Nord, France, April 19, 1805: died at Lille, France, Jan. [illegible], 1876. A French [illegible] the history of music. [illegible] l'harmonie au moyen âge [illegible] Hucbald [illegible] l'Art harmonique aux XII^e et XIII^e siècles [illegible]

Coustou (kös-tö'), **Guillaume.** Born at Lyons, April 25, 1677: died at Paris, Feb. 20, 1746. A French sculptor, younger brother of Nicholas Coustou. He won the grand prix de sculpture in 1697, and was sent to Rome. He became celebrated for his bold and independent style. Among his works are the allegorical figures of the Ocean and the Mediterranean at Marly, the colossal statue of the Rhone at Lyons, those of Bacchus, Minerva, Hercules, and Pallas, and a great number of bas-reliefs. His son Guillaume Coustou (born 1716: died July 13, 1777) was also a sculptor of note.

Coustou, Nicholas. Born at Lyons, Jan. 9, 1658: died at Paris, May 1, 1733. A French sculptor. He learned the rudiments of his art from his father, a wood-carver, and at eighteen entered the atelier of Coyzevox, then president of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris. He won the grand prix de sculpture in 1682, and went to Rome. Among his works are a Descent from the Cross, at Notre Dame, the colossal Seine and Marne, in the Tuileries Gardens; and many statues in the Tuileries and Versailles. He became a member of the Academy in 1693.

Coutances (kö-tońs'). A town in the department of Manche, France, 40 miles south of Cherbourg: the Roman Constantia (whence the name). It has a noted cathedral, one of the chief churches of Normandy. The front is fine, with large recessed portal, great traceried window opening on the nave, graceful arcades and rosettes, and the tall spires characteristic of Normandy. There is a high central tower and lantern. The interior is beautifully proportioned, and the vistas formed by the openings of the choir-chapels are highly picturesque. The vaulting and decorative arcading are notably good. Coutances was the ancient capital of Cotentin, and suffered in the Norman, English, and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 8,145.

Couthon (kö-tôn'), **Georges.** Born at Orcet, near Clermont, France, 1756: guillotined at Paris, July 28, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792, and was one of the Triumvirate with Robespierre and Saint Just. The three were executed at the same time.

Coutras (kö-trä'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, on the Dronne 25 miles east of Bordeaux. Here, Oct. 20, 1587, a victory was gained by Henry of Navarre over the Leaguers. It contained a noted castle, now destroyed. Population (1891), commune, 4,231.

Coutts (köts), **Thomas.** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1735: died at London, Feb. 24, 1822. An English banker, the founder, with his brother James, of the London banking-house of Coutts and Co. He was the son of Lord Provost John Coutts of Edinburgh. His third daughter, Sophia, married Sir Francis Burdett.

Couture (kö-tür'), **Thomas.** Born at Senlis, France, Dec. 21, 1815: died near Paris, March 30, 1879. A noted French painter, a pupil of Gros and Delaroche. He won the second grand prix de Rome in 1837. He first exhibited in the Salon in 1840 ("Jeune Vénétien après une orgie"). Among his works are "L'Enfant prodigue," "Une veuve," "Le retour des champs" (1843), "Le trouvère" (1844), "Joconde" (1847), etc. His chief work is "Les Romains de la décadence" (1847).

Covent Garden (kuv'ent gär'den). [For *Convent Garden.*] A space in London, between the Strand and Longacre, which as early as 1222 was the convent garden belonging to the monks of St. Peter, Westminster. It was originally called Frère Pye Garden. (*Hare.*) At the Dissolution it was granted with neighboring properties, by Edward VI., to Edward, duke of Somerset. After his attainder in 1552 it went to John, earl of Bedford. The square was laid out for Francis, earl of Bedford, and partly built by Inigo Jones, whose church, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, still remains. The holdings of the Bedfords in this neighborhood were enormous. At one time its coffee-houses and taverns became the fashionable lounging-places for the authors, wits, and noted men of the kingdom. Dryden, Otway, Steele, Fielding, Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, Samuel Foote, Booth, Garrick, and others were among its frequenters. See *Covent Garden Market.*

Covent Garden Journal. A biweekly periodical issued in Jan., 1752, by Henry Fielding, under the name of "Sir Alexander Drawcansir, Knight, Censor of Great Britain." It was discontinued before the end of the year.

Covent Garden Market. A vegetable, fruit, and flower market held in Covent Garden. The space began to be used for this purpose early in the 17th century by the vendors from the villages near by. The market finally grew into a recognized institution, but till 1830 it was an unsightly assemblage of sheds and stalls. About that time the Duke of Bedford erected the present buildings. In 1859 a flower-market covered with glass was built on the south side of the opera house.

Covent Garden Theatre. A theater in Bow street, Covent Garden, built by John Rich, the famous harlequin of Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in 1731. It was opened, under the dormant patent granted by Charles II. to Sir William Davenant, with Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," Dec. 7, 1732. There was [illegible] appearance at this house of [illegible] until that of Peg Woffington in "The Recruiting Officer," Nov. [illegible] [illegible] Rich [illegible] pantomime [illegible] opera. [illegible] died in 1761, [illegible] the theater to [illegible] Beard, the vocalist. [illegible] it was sold to [illegible] the elder, Harris, Rutherford, and Powell [illegible]. On March 15, [illegible] Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer" was produced here. In 1774 Harris [illegible] management [illegible]. In 1803 John Kemble [illegible] in the patent right from Harris [illegible] and became manager. In Sept., 1808, the house was burned. Eight months later it was rebuilt, according to the design of Smirke the architect, in imitation of the Parthenon (the pediment by Flaxman), at a cost of £300,000. John Philip Kemble was still manager. On account of the great expense of the undertaking Kemble raised the price of admission and built an extra row of boxes which he leased for £12,000 (?). This brought about the famous O. P. (old price) riots, which lasted sixty-one days and resulted in a general reduction. On June 29, 1817, John Kemble was followed by Charles Kemble. In 1822 the theater was thrown into chancery. In 1847 it commenced a new career as "The Royal Italian Opera House," but on March 4, 1856, it was burned down. It was rebuilt and the present house opened May 15, 1858.

Coventry (kuv'en-tri). A city in Warwickshire, England, 17 miles southeast of Birmingham. It has manufactures of bicycles, tricycles, watches, and ribbons, and was formerly celebrated for its woolens ("Coventry true blues"). Its chief buildings are the churches of St. Michael, the Trinity, and St. John, Christchurch, and St. Mary's Guildhall. According to legend it obtained its municipal rights from Leofric about 1044 by the ride of Godiva. (See *Godiva.*) It was formerly celebrated for the Coventry mystery plays. Population (1891), 52,720.

Coventry, John. Pseudonym of John Williamson Palmer.

Coventry Plays. A series of forty-two religious plays acted at Coventry from an early date till about 1591. The first mention of them is in 1416. These plays were some of them written in 1468, but the title is thought to be of later date. This title terms the plays "Ludus Coventriæ *s.* Ludus Corpus Christi," and Corpus Christi plays were performed at Coventry in the 15th and 16th centuries. Clerical authorship is suspected in many of them, from the style of writing employed. (*Ward.*) They are far more regular in form than the Chester plays (doubtless written for tradesmen by tradesmen), and their versification and diction much better. They are to be classed among the mysteries, although they contain one element of the moralities.

> Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," printed in 1656, speaks of the Coventry plays as "being acted with mighty state and reverence by the friars of this house, who had theatres for the several scenes, very large and high, placed upon wheels and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city," and he referred to the Cotton MS. for authority as to the nature of their plays. The series known as the "Coventry Mysteries" may possibly have belonged to the Coventry Grey Friars, and the Grey Friars may have acted in the streets one set of Mysteries, the Guilds another, though the practical difficulties in the way of believing that they did so are considerable. Certain it is that the plays now called "Coventry Mysteries" are not those which were acted by the Guilds of Coventry.
> *Morley*, English Writers, IV. 114.

Coverdale (kuv'ėr-dāl), **Miles.** Born in the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1488: died in Feb., 1568. The first translator of the whole Bible into English. He studied at Cambridge, was ordained priest in 1514 at Norwich, and joined the Austin friars at Cambridge. About 1526 he assumed the habit of a secular priest, and, leaving the convent, devoted himself to evangelical preaching. In 1531 he took his degree as bachelor of canon law at Cambridge. He was probably on the Continent the greater part of the time until 1535. In this year his translation of the Bible from Dutch and Latin appeared with a dedication to Henry VIII. In 1538 he was sent by Cromwell to Paris to superintend a new English edition of the Bible. This was known as "The Great Bible." A second "Great Bible," known as "Cranmer's Bible" (1540), was also edited by him. He returned from Paris in 1539, but in 1540, on the execution of Cromwell, he was obliged to leave England, and shortly after married Elizabeth Macheson. This repudiation of the celibacy of the priesthood identified him with the Reformers. He lived at Tubingen for a short time, and was made doctor of divinity. From 1543 to 1547 he lived at Bergzabern (Deux-Ponts) as Lutheran minister and schoolmaster. In 1548 he returned to England, and was appointed chaplain to the king through Cranmer's influence. In 1551 he was appointed bishop of Exeter, of which office he was deprived in 1553 and went again to Bergzabern. It has been said that he assisted in preparing the Geneva Bible. In 1559 we find him again in England. In 1563 he received from Cambridge the degree of doctor of divinity, and obtained the living of St. Magnus, near London Bridge. In 1566 he resigned this office on account of his objection to the enforced strict observance of the liturgy. He continued preaching, however, and was followed by crowds.

Coverdale, Miles. The relater of events in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance": a character which has many points of intellectual affinity with Hawthorne himself.

Coverley (kuv'ėr-li), **Sir Roger de.** The chief character in the club professing to write the "Spectator": an English country gentleman. He was sketched by Steele and developed by Addison.

> Sir Roger de Coverley is not to be described by any pen but that of Addison. He exhibits, joined to a perfect simplicity, the qualities of a just, honest, useful man, and delightful companion. . . . Addison dwelt with tenderness on every detail regarding him, and finally described Sir Roger's death to prevent any less reverential pen from trifling with his hero.
> *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 182.

Covielle (ko-ve-el'). The valet of Cléonte in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme." His subtle inventions win the hand of Lucille for his master.

Coviello (ko-ve-el'lō). The conventional clown in old Italian comedy.

Covilham, or **Covilhão** (kō-vēl-yäṅ′), **Pedro de.** Born at Covilhão, Portugal, about 1450: died in Abyssinia about 1540 (?). A Portuguese navigator. He was sent by John II of Portugal to Asia, in 1487, in search of the legendary Prester John. Having visited the principal towns of Abyssinia and Malabar, and sent home a report of his journey, he presented himself in 1490 at the court of Alexander, prince of Abyssinia, who treated him with great kindness, but constrained him to remain in the country. His report is said to have been of use to Vasco da Gama in the discovery of the route to India round the Cape of Good Hope.

Covilhão (kō-vēl-yäṅ′). A town in the province of Beira, Portugal, in lat. 40° 19′ N., long. 7° 31′ W. It is noted for its cloth manufactures. Population (1878), 10,809.

Covington (kuv′ing-tọn). A city in Kenton County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Licking, opposite Cincinnati. It has manufactures of iron, tobacco, etc., and is connected by a suspension-bridge with Cincinnati. Population (1890), 37,371.

Cowell (kou′el), **Edward Byles.** Born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Jan. 23, 1826. An English Sanskrit scholar, appointed professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1864, and Sanskrit professor at Cambridge, England, in 1867.

Cowell, John. Born at Ernsborough, Devonshire, England, 1554: died at Cambridge, England, Oct. 11, 1611. An English jurist. He was regius professor of civil law at Cambridge 1594–1611, master of Trinity Hall in 1598, and vice-chancellor of the university in 1603 and 1604. He was the author of a legal dictionary entitled "The Interpreter, a booke containing the signification of words . . . mentioned in the Law-writers or statutes, etc." (1607). Certain passages in the book offended both the Commons and the king; the author was summoned before the council in 1610, and his dictionary was burned by the common hangman.

> Under the heading "King" Cowell wrote: "He is above the law by his absolute power, and though for the better and equal course in making laws, he do admit the Three Estates unto Council, yet this in divers learned men's opinions is not of constraint, but of his own benignity, or by reason of the promise made upon oath at the time of his coronation."
> *Acland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 84.

Cowell, Joseph Leathley. Born near Torquay, Aug. 7, 1792: died near London, Nov. 13, 1863. An English actor. His real name was Witchett. He painted portraits, and was a clever and popular actor. He published an amusing autobiography in 1844. His daughter Sidney Frances (Mrs. H. L. Bateman) was the mother of Kate Bateman.

Cowes, East and **West.** See *East Cowes* and *West Cowes.*

Cowgate (kou′gāt), **The.** A noted and once fashionable street in Edinburgh Old Town. The suburb with this name, situated on the southern side of the city in a valley, through which the street runs, was first inclosed within the walls in 1513.

Cowichin (kou′wē-chin). A name given collectively to those Salishan tribes which formerly occupied the southeastern side of Vancouver Island, the opposite mainland, and the intervening islands, all speaking nearly related dialects. They are now on the Cowichin reservation, under the Fraser River agency, British Columbia. See *Salishan.*

Cowley (kou′li, formerly kö′li), **Abraham.** Born at London, 1618: died at Chertsey, Surrey, July 28, 1667. An English poet, seventh and posthumous child of Thomas Cowley, a stationer. He studied at Westminster and at Cambridge (B. A. 1639, M. A. 1642), retired to Oxford (St. John's College) in 1643; identified himself with the Royalists, and followed the queen to France in 1646, where he remained in the service of the exiled court until 1656; returned to England in the latter year, and finally settled (1665) at Chertsey. He enjoyed during his lifetime a high reputation as a poet, which rapidly declined after his death. The first collected edition of his works appeared in 1668.

Cowley, Earl. See *Wellesley, Henry Richard Charles.*

Cowley, Mrs. (**Hannah Parkhouse**). Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1743: died there, March 11, 1809. An English poet and dramatist, daughter of a bookseller of Tiverton, and wife of a captain in the service of the East India Company. She was the author of "The Runaway" (acted Feb., 1776), "The Belle's Stratagem" (acted Feb., 1780), "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" (acted Feb., 1783), etc. Under the pseudonym "Anna Matilda," which has become a synonym for sentimentality, she carried on a poetical correspondence in the "World" with Robert Merry, who adopted the signature "Della Crusca."

Cowlitz (kou′lits). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on Cowlitz River, at its mouth, and on the Columbia River, Washington. They were confederated in 1863 with the Upper Chehalis, their total number then being about 100. See *Salishan.*

Cowpens (kou′penz). A village in Spartanburg County, northwestern South Carolina, 8 miles northeast of Spartanburg. Here, Jan. 17, 1781, the Americans (about 1,000) under Morgan defeated 1,100 British under Tarleton. The loss of the Americans was 72; that of the British, 800–900.

Cowper (kö′pėr or kou′pėr), **Edward.** Born in 1790: died at Kensington, Oct. 17, 1852. An English inventor of various important improvements in printing processes, including the system of inking-rollers and (with Applegath) the four-cylinder printing-machine. He became professor of mechanics at King's College, London.

Cowper, William. Died Oct. 10, 1723. An English statesman and jurist, created Baron Cowper of Wingham, Kent, Nov. 9, 1706, and Viscount Fordwiche and Earl Cowper March 18, 1718. He entered Parliament in 1695; became lord keeper and privy councilor in 1705; served on the commission which drew up the Act of Union in 1706; became the first lord high chancellor of Great Britain May 4, 1707; presided at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell in 1710; resigned his office in Sept., 1710; was reappointed in Sept., 1714; and again resigned in 1718. He was a member of the Royal Society.

Cowper, William. Born at Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, Nov. 15, 1731: died at East Dereham, Norfolk, April 25, 1800. A celebrated English poet, son of John Cowper, D. D., rector of Great Berkhampstead. He was educated at Westminster School, where he remained from his tenth to his eighteenth year, was entered at the Middle Temple in April, 1748, and was called to the bar in June, 1754. In 1759 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. He early showed symptoms of melancholia, and in 1763 anxiety with regard to his fitness to fill an office which had been offered him brought on an attack of suicidal mania which necessitated a temporary confinement in a private asylum at St. Albans. In June, 1765, he removed to Huntingdon, remaining there, in the family of the Rev. Morley Unwin, until 1767, when, Unwin having died, he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he lived until Nov., 1786, removing then to Weston, a neighboring village. He was subject to repeated attacks of mental disease, which showed itself, as at first, in a tendency to suicide and religious melancholy, and in his later years became a permanent condition of insanity. He published "Anti-Thelyphthora," a reply to a defense of polygamy so named (1781), "Poems" (1782), "The Task," with "Tirocinium," "John Gilpin," and an "Epistle to Joseph Hill" (1785), "Homer's Iliad and Odyssey" (1791), "The Power of Grace Illustrated," a translation of six letters from Van Lier to John Newton (1792), "Poems" (1798), and sixty-seven of the "Olney Hymns" (1779). After his death appeared "Poems," chiefly from the French of Madame Guyon (1801), a translation of the Latin and Italian poems of Milton (1808), an edition of Milton (1810), and some early poems (1825).

Cox (koks), **David.** [The surname *Cox* or *Coxe* is another spelling of *Cocks*, a patronymic (genitive) form of *Cock.*] Born near Birmingham, England, April 29, 1783: died at Harborne Heath, near Birmingham, June 7, 1859. A noted English landscape-painter, son of a Birmingham blacksmith. Among his best-known pictures are "Washing Day" (1843), "The Vale of Clwyd" (1846), "Peace and War" (1846), "Going to the Hay-field," "The Challenge" (1853), "The Summit of the Mountain" (1853), etc.

Cox, Sir **George William.** Born 1827. An English clergyman and historian. His works include "Life of St. Boniface" (1853), "Tales from Greek Mythology" (1861), "A Manual of Mythology, etc." (1867), "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations" (1870), "A History of Greece" (1874), "A General History of Greece from the Earliest Period to the Death of Alexander the Great" (1876), "History of the Establishment of British Rule in India" (1881), "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk Lore" (1881), "Life of Bishop Colenso" (1888), "The Church of England and the Teaching of Bishop Colenso" (1888). With Brande he published "A Dictionary of Science and Literature" (1862–72).

Cox, Jacob Dolson. Born at Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1827. An American general and politician. He served in West Virginia 1861–62, at Antietam in 1862, and in Georgia and Tennessee in 1864. He was governor of Ohio 1866–68, and secretary of the interior 1869–70.

Cox, Kenyon. Born at Warren, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1856. An American painter, son of General Jacob D. Cox. He studied three years at the McMicken Art School in Cincinnati. In 1876 he went to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and in 1877 to Paris, where he studied first under Carolus Duran, and later under Cabanel and Gerome in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he remained about three years. In 1883 he established himself in New York.

Cox, Richard. Born at Whaddon, Buckinghamshire, England, 1500: died July 22, 1581. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Ely in 1559. He was translator of the Acts of the Apostles and of Paul's Epistle to the Romans for the "Bishops' Bible."

Cox, Samuel Hanson. Born at Rahway, N. J., Aug. 25, 1793: died at Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1881. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was ordained in 1817, became pastor of the Spring Street Church in New York in 1821, and of the Laight Street Church in 1825, and professor of pastoral theology at Auburn in 1834. In 1835 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was professor of ecclesiastical history for many years in the Union Theological Seminary. In 18[illegible] he retired from active service in the church but frequently preached and lectured. He favored the anti-slavery movement, though not its extreme measures, and took a strong conservative position with regard to the southern question. He was a fine and powerful orator.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan. Born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824: died at New York, Sept. 10, 1889. An American politician and diplomatist. He became editor of the Columbus, Ohio, "Statesman" in 1853, and gained the sobriquet of "Sunset" Cox by an extremely rhetorical description of a sunset which he printed in that journal. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1857–65, from New York city 1869–73 and 1875–85; was United States minister to Turkey 1885–86; was, on his return to New York, elected to Congress to fill a vacancy; and was reelected in 1888. Author of "A Buckeye Abroad" (1852), "Eight Years in Congress" (1865), "Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1886), etc.

Coxcie, or **Cocxie** (kok′sē), or **Coxis, Michael.** Born at Mechlin, Low Countries, 1499: died at Mechlin, March 5, 1592. A Flemish painter. His best-known work is a copy of the "Adoration of the Lamb" by the brothers Van Eyck.

Coxcomb (koks′kōm), **The.** A play by Beaumont, Fletcher, and Rowley (?), produced in 1612 and published in 1647.

Coxcox. See the extract.

> The Noah of the Mexican tribes was Coxcox, who, with his wife Xochiquetzal, alone escaped the deluge. They took refuge in the hollow trunk of a cypress (ahuehuete), which floated upon the water, and stopped at last on top of a mountain of Culhuacan. They had many children, but all of them were dumb. The Great Spirit took pity on them, and sent a dove, who hastened to teach them to speak. Fifteen of the children succeeded in grasping the power of speech, and from these the Toltecs and Aztecs are descended.
> *Hale*, Story of Mexico, p. 22.

Coxe (koks), **Arthur Cleveland.** Born at Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818. An American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became assistant bishop of western New York in 1863, and bishop in 1865. Author of "Saul, a Mystery, and Other Poems" (1845), "Hallowe'en, a Romaunt, with Lays Meditative and Devotional" (1869), "The Ladye Chace" (1878), "Institutes of Christian History" (1887), etc.

Coxe (koks), **Tench.** Born at Philadelphia, May 22, 1755: died at Philadelphia, July 17, 1824. An American political economist. He wrote "View of the United States" (1794), etc.

Coxe, William. Born at London, March 7, 1747: died at Bemerton, Wiltshire, England, June 16, 1828. An English clergyman, historian, and biographer. He was appointed rector of Bemerton in 1788, of Stourton in 1800, and of Fovant, Wiltshire, in 1811, and archdeacon of Wiltshire in 1804. He wrote "A History of the House of Austria" (1807), "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole" (1798), etc.

Coyne (koin), **Joseph Stirling.** Born at Birr, King's County, Ireland, 1803: died at London, July 18, 1868. An Irish humorist and playwright, author of a number of successful farces and other works.

Coyotero (kō-yō-tē′rō). [So called from their eating the coyote, or prairie wolf.] 1. The Pinal Coyotero, or Tonto Apache.—2. One of the four subtribes of the Gileño, or Gila Apache: also called Sierra Blanca Apache, or White Mountain Apache, from their habitat. These Coyotero are a mountain tribe, dwelling southeast of the Pinal Coyotero, and beyond the Gila River. See *Gileño.*

Coypel (kwä-pel′), **Antoine.** Born at Paris, April 11, 1661: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1722. A French painter, son of Noël Coypel.

Coypel, Charles Antoine. Born at Paris, June 11, 1694: died June 14, 1752. A French painter, son of Antoine Coypel.

Coypel, Noël. Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1628: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1707. A French painter, an imitator of Poussin. His best-known work is the "Martyrdom of St. James" in Notre Dame, Paris.

Coypel, Noël Nicolas. Born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1692: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1734. A French painter, stepbrother of Antoine Coypel.

Coysevox (kwäs-voks′), **Antoine.** Born at Lyons, Sept. 29, 1640: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1720. A French sculptor of Spanish origin. He went to Paris and entered the atelier of Lerambert, the celebrated sculptor, painter, and poet. He copied many antiques in marble, among them the Venus di Medici and the Castor and Pollux. In 1667 he was called to Strasburg to execute the decorations of the palace of the Cardinal Prince de Fürstenberg. He returned to Paris in 1671 where he enjoyed the personal friendship of Louis XIV., who gave him large commissions at Versailles, then in process of construction. In 1687 he executed the statue of Louis XIV. at the Hôtel de Ville, also an equestrian statue of the king for the city of Rennes in Bretagne. In [illegible] he made the two winged horses at the entrance to the Tuileries gardens. Among his works are portrait-statues (Condé at Chantilly, the [illegible] Adelaide of Savoie as Diane Chasseresse), the kneeling statue of Louis XIV. at Notre Dame, the tomb of Mazarin in the Église des Quatre Nations, and the monument to Colbert at Saint Eustache.

Cozeners (kuz′n-erz), **The.** A comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1774. See [illegible].

Cozumel (kō-thō-mel′). An island [illegible] miles east of the coast of Yucatan. It is [illegible] miles long by [illegible] wide, low and flat, and bordered by reefs. When discovered by Grijalva (1518) and visited by Cortes [illegible] it was inhabited by Maya Indians, and remains of their temples and houses still exist. At present the island has no permanent inhabitants.

Cozzens (kuz'nz), **Frederick Swartwout.** Born at New York, March 5, 1818: died at Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1869. An American miscellaneous writer. He was for many years a wine-merchant in New York city, and published in connection with his business a trade paper called "The Wine Press." He wrote the "Sparrowgrass Papers" (1856).

Crab (krab). The crusty guardian of the fortune of Buck in Foote's comedy "The Englishman returned from Paris."

Crab. The dog of Launce in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Crabb (krab), **George.** Born at Palgrave, Suffolk, Dec. 8, 1778: died at Hammersmith, near London, Dec. 4, 1851. An English lawyer and legal and miscellaneous writer, best known as the author of a "Dictionary of English Synonymes" (1816).

Crabbe (krab), **George.** Born at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Dec. 24, 1754: died at Trowbridge, England, Feb. 3, 1832. An English poet. After having failed as a surgeon in his native town, he removed in 1780 to London, where, through the patronage of Burke, he was rescued from extreme poverty and enabled to publish "The Library" and other works, which gave him an established position in literature. He was for a number of years chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, and in 1789 became rector of Muston and Allington. His chief works are "The Library" (1781), "The Village" (1783), "The Newspaper" (1785), "The Parish Register" (1807), and "Tales of the Hall" (1819).

Crabeth (krä'bet), **Dirk.** Born at Gouda, Netherlands: died about 1601. A Dutch painter on glass.

Crabeth, Wouter. Born at Gouda, Netherlands: died about 1581. A Dutch painter on glass, brother of Dirk Crabeth.

Crabshaw (krab'shâ), **Timothy.** In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," a whipper-in, plowman, and carter, selected as a squire by Sir Launcelot when on his knight-errant expedition. He rode a vicious cart-horse named Gilbert.

Crabtree (krab'trē). A mischief-maker in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal."

Crabtree, Cadwallader. A cynical deaf old man, a friend of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's novel of that name.

Cracow (krā'kō). [Pol. *Kraków*, G. *Krakau*, F. *Cracovie*, ML. *Cracovia*; from *Krakus* (?): see below.] The second city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Rudowa and Vistula in lat. 50° 4' N., long. 19° 56' E., at the head of navigation of the Vistula. It is an important commercial center and a fortress of the first class. It contains a noted castle, cathedral (see below), university, the Church of St. Mary, Franciscan and Dominican churches, the Tuchhaus (cloth-hall), and the Czartoryski Museum. Near here is the Kosciuszko Hill. The city is said to have been founded by the mythical Krakus. It was the capital of Poland from 1320 to about 1600 and the place of coronation of her kings till the 18th century. It was captured by the Bohemians in 1039, by the Mongols in 1241, by the Swedes in 1658 and 1702, and by the Russians in 1768. It came to Austria in the 3d partition of Poland in 1795. It was a part of the duchy of Warsaw. By the Congress of Vienna it was made the capital of the Republic of Cracow. On the insurrection of 1846 it was annexed to Austria. The cathedral, consecrated in 1359, is the burial place of the kings and national heroes of Poland. The chapels contain a number of magnificent monuments and notable sculptures, among them a Christ Blessing, by Thorwaldsen. In the middle of the church is the silver shrine of St. Stanislaus, supported by angels. There is a Romanesque crypt. Population (1890) 74,593.

Craddock (krad'ok), **Charles Egbert.** The pseudonym of Miss Mary N. Murfree.

Cradle of Liberty. See *Faneuil Hall.*

Cradock (krad'ok), **Sir.** A knight in the Arthurian legends: the only one in the whole court whose wife was chaste. See *Boy and the Mantle.*

Craft of Lovers, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Stowe, but now denied to be his.

Crafts (kräfts), **Samuel Chandler.** Born at Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 6, 1768: died at Craftsbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1853. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1828–31.

Crafts, William. Born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24, 1787: died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1826. An American lawyer and poet.

Craftsman (kräfts'man), **The.** A political periodical, originated in 1726 by Nicholas Amhurst under the pseudonym of "Caleb D'Anvers of Gray's Inn." Bolingbroke and Pulteney joined their forces to his, and it attained a high reputation and proved a very powerful organ of the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole.

Craig, Isa. See *Knox, Isa C.*

Craig (krāg), **John.** Born about 1512: died 1600. A Scottish reformer, friend and successor of Knox. He at first refused to publish the banns between Queen Mary and Bothwell, but finally consented.

Craig, Sir Thomas. Born 1538: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1608. A Scottish jurist and Latin poet. He was the author of a treatise on feudal law, "Jus feudale" (1603), still a standard authority in Scotland.

Craigengelt (kra-gen-gelt'), **Captain.** An adventurer in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor." He is the friend of Frank Hayston, and the enemy of the Master of Ravenswood.

Craigenputtock (krā-gen-put'oċh). A farm about 15 miles from Dumfries, Scotland, which for some years was the home of Thomas Carlyle. It belonged to Mrs. Carlyle before her marriage, and in May, 1828, they first went there to live, leaving it and returning from time to time. Here much of Carlyle's most brilliant work was done.

Craik (krāk), **George Lillie.** Born at Kennoway, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1798: died at Belfast, June 25, 1866. A Scottish historian and general writer, appointed professor of English literature and history at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1849: author of a "Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language" (1861), etc.

Craik, Georgiana Marion. Born at London, April, 1831. An English novelist, daughter of George Lillie Craik, and wife of A. W. May. Her works include "Riverstone" (1857), "Lost and Won" (1859), "Winifred's Wooing" (1862), "Mildred" (1868), "Sylvia's Choice" (1874), "Hilary's Love-Story" (1880), "Godfrey Helstone" (1884), "Patience Holt" (1891), etc.

Craik, James. Born in Scotland, 1731: died in Fairfax County, Va., Feb. 6, 1814. A Scottish-American physician. He accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754; served as physician under General Braddock in 1755; entered the medical service of the Continental army 1775; and became the family physician of Washington, whom he attended in his last illness. On his authority rests the anecdote of the Indian chief who, at Braddock's defeat, discharged his rifle fifteen times at Washington without effect, and who years after made a long journey to see the man whom he supposed to enjoy a charmed existence.

Craik, Mrs. (**Dinah Maria Mulock**), usually known as **Miss Mulock.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, 1826: died at Shortlands, Kent, Oct. 12, 1887. An English novelist and poet. She was the author of "The Ogilvies" (1849), "The Head of the Family" (1851), "Agatha's Husband" (1852), "John Halifax, Gentleman" (1857), "A Life for a Life" (1859), "A Noble Life" (1866), "A Brave Lady" (1870), "Hannah" (1871), etc. She published a volume of poems in 1859, and "Thirty Years' Poems" in 1881, besides many children's books, fairy tales, etc. She married George Lillie Craik, Jr., in 1865.

Crail (krāl). A seaport of Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 31 miles northeast of Edinburgh. In medieval times it was a royal residence.

Crailsheim (krīls'hīm). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Jagst 48 miles northeast of Stuttgart.

Cramer (krä'mėr), **Johann Andreas.** Born at Jöhstadt, Saxony, Jan. 27, 1723: died at Kiel, Holstein, June 12, 1788. A German religious poet and pulpit orator. His collected poems were published 1782–83, and his posthumous poems 1791.

Cramer, John Baptist. Born at Mannheim, Baden, Feb. 24, 1771: died at London, April 16, 1858. A composer and distinguished pianist, son of Wilhelm Cramer: author of studies for the piano, etc.

Cramer, Karl Friedrich. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, March 7, 1752: died at Kiel, Holstein, Dec. 8, 1807. A German writer, son of Johann Andreas Cramer.

Cramer, Wilhelm. Born at Mannheim, 1745: died at London, Oct. 5, 1799. A distinguished German violinist, resident in London after 1772.

Crampel (kron-pel'), **Paul.** Born in France, 1863: died April, 1891. An African explorer. He began his African career in 1888 under S. de Brazza. In 1888–89 he made a successful journey from Madiville, on the Ogowe River, through the Fan country to Corisco Bay. In 1890 the Comité de l'Afrique Française sent him to Lake Chad in order to connect the French Sahara with the French Kongo. At the head of 30 Senegalese soldiers and 200 carriers and two other Europeans, he left Stanley Pool on Aug. [illegible], 1890. From Bangui, the last European post on the Mobangi River, he marched northward as far as El Kuti between lat. 7° and 8° N. Here he was abandoned by most of his carriers, and while attempting to force his way to the north he was treacherously murdered at the instigation of the Senussi Mohammedans. Of his white companions, one died, one was killed, and only one, Nebout, escaped to the coast.

Crampton's Gap (kramp'tonz gap). A pass in the South Mountain, Maryland. See *South Mountain.*

Cranach, or **Kranach** (kran'ak or krä'näċh), or **Kronach** (kron'ak or krō'näċh), **Lucas.** Born at Kronach, near Bamberg, Germany, 1472: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 16, 1553. A noted German painter and engraver. He became in 1504 court painter to the elector Frederick the Wise, of Saxony. He was elected burgomaster of Wittenberg in 1537 and in 1540. His best-known works are altarpieces in Weimar, Wittenberg, and elsewhere.

Cranach, Lucas, the younger. Born at Wittenberg, Germany, Oct. 4, 1515: died at Weimar, Jan. 25, 1586. A German painter, son of Lucas Cranach (1472–1553).

Cranbrook (kran'brụk). A town in Kent, England.

Cranbrook, Earl of. See *Hardy, Gathorne.*

Cranch (kranch), **Christopher Pearse.** Born at Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1892. An American landscape-painter, poet, and translator, son of William Cranch. He entered the ministry, but retired in 1842 to devote himself to art. Among his more noted pictures are "October Afternoon" (1867), "Venice" (1870), "Venetian Fishing-boats" (1871). He published "Poems" (1844), "The Bird and the Bell, etc." (1875), "Ariel and Caliban" (1887), etc., and prose tales for children, which he illustrated.

Cranch, William. Born at Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1855. An American jurist, chief justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia 1805–55.

Crane (krān), **Ichabod.** A country schoolmaster in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." He is the lover of Caterina Van Tassel, and is frightened out of the country-side and the way of his rival by his adventure with the latter disguised as the Headless Horseman.

"The cognomen of Crane was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together. His head was small, and flat at top, with huge ears, large green glassy eyes, and a large snipe nose, so that it looked like a weathercock, perched upon his spindle neck, to tell which way the wind blew. To see him striding along the profile of a hill on a windy day, with his clothes bagging and fluttering about him, one might have mistaken him for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from a corn-field." *Washington Irving,* The Sketch-Book (Sleepy Hollow).

Crane, Walter. Born at Liverpool, 1845. An English genre painter, best known by his illustrations for children's books, fairy tales, etc.

Cranganore (kran-ga-nōr'). A port on the Malabar coast, British India, in lat. 10° 14' N., long. 76° 10' E. It was early held by the Portuguese, and later by the Dutch (16th–18th centuries). It is the traditional scene of the labors of St. Thomas.

Cranmer (kran'mėr), **Thomas.** Born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, July 2, 1489: died at Oxford, March 21, 1556. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1512 and that of M. A. in 1515. In 1529 he obtained the favor of Henry VIII. by proposing that, in order to avoid the necessity of an appeal to Rome, the question of the king's marriage with Catharine of Aragon should be referred to the universities. He was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1530 accompanied the Earl of Wiltshire on a mission to the Pope in reference to the divorce. In 1532 he was sent on a mission to the emperor in Germany, and in the same year infringed the rule of the Roman Catholic Church by marrying a niece of Osiander. He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and in the same year pronounced the marriage of Henry with Catharine of Aragon invalid. He abjured his allegiance to Rome in 1535, became a member of the regency for Edward VI. in 1547, and in 1548 was head of the commission which composed the first English prayer-book. He invited a number of distinguished foreign Protestants to settle in England, including Peter Martyr, Ochino, Bucer, and Alasco the Pole. He was induced by Edward VI. in 1553 to sign the patent which settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey to the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth, and was in consequence committed to the Tower for treason on the accession of Mary. He was subsequently tried for heresy, and in spite of numerous recantations (which he repudiated at his execution) was sentenced to the stake.

Crannon, or **Cranon** (kran'ōn). [Gr. Κραννών, Κράνων.] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, about 10 miles southwest of Larissa (exact site not known). Here, 322 B. C., Antipater defeated the confederated Greeks.

> Cranon (called also Ephyra) was a city in the part of Thessaly known as Pelasgiotis (Hecat. Fr. 112; Steph. Byz. ad voc.). It stood in a fertile plain, remarkable alike for its cereal crops (Liv. xlii. 64, 65) and for its pasturage (Theocr. xvi. 38). Its exact site cannot well be fixed; but the plain in which it stood is undoubtedly that which lies south of the low ridge between Larissa and Fersala (Pharsalia), watered by the Enipeus, or Apidanus (Fersaliti).
> *Rawlinson,* Herod., III. 504, note.

Crans. See *Gex.*

Cranston (kranz'ton), **John.** Died March 12, 1680. Governor of Rhode Island 1678–80.

Cranston, Samuel. Died 1727. Governor of Rhode Island 1698–1727: son of John Cranston.

Cranstoun (kranz'ton), **Henry.** A character in Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." He personates William of Deloraine in the trial by combat, and, winning, reconciles the Lady of Branksome, his hereditary foe, to his marriage with her daughter Margaret.

Crantor (kran'tọr). [Gr. Κράντωρ.] Born at Soli, Cilicia: lived about 325 B. C. A philosopher of the Old Academy, the first commentator on Plato. He wrote a treatise "On Grief," from which Cicero borrowed extensively in his "Tusculan Disputations."

Cranworth, Baron. See *Rolfe.*

Cranz, or **Krantz** (kränts), **David.** Born 1723: died at Gnadenfrei, Silesia, June 6, 1777. A German Moravian historian. He became secretary to Count Zinzendorf in 1747, was afterward sent on a mission to Greenland, whence he returned 1762, and in 1766 was appointed pastor at Rixdorf, near Berlin. He wrote "Historie von Grönland" (1765), and "Alte und neue Brüder Historie oder kurze Geschichte der evangelischen Brüder-Unität" (1771).

Craon (kroṅ). A town in the department of Mayenne, France, 18 miles southwest of Laval. Population (1891), commune, 4,434.

Craonne (krä-on'). A village in the department of Aisne, France, 13 miles southeast of Laon. Here, March 7, 1814, Napoleon checked the allied army under Blücher and Wintzingerode.

Crapaud (krä-pō'), **Jean** or **Johnny.** [F. *crapaud*, toad.] A nickname for a Frenchman.

Crashaw (krash'â), **Richard.** Born at London, 1616 (1612, Grosart): died 1649. An English poet. He was educated at Charter House and at Cambridge, where in 1637 he became a fellow of Peterhouse. He was, however, deprived of his fellowship for not taking the covenant in 1644, and was driven out of the country. He went to Rome, having joined the Roman Church. A canonry at Loretto was procured for him in 1649. There were suspicions that he was poisoned. He belonged to the anti-Puritan school which included Herrick, Carew, and Herbert. His secular and religious poems were collected and published as "Steps to the Temple" and "The Delights of the Muses" in 1646. His latest religious poems were published in 1652 and called "Carmen Deo Nostro."

Crassus (kras'us), **Lucius Licinius.** Born 140 B. C.: died 91 B. C. A Roman orator and statesman. He was consul in 95, and censor in 92. He is one of the chief speakers in Cicero's "De Oratore."

Crassus Dives (dī'vēz), **Marcus Licinius.** Born probably about 105 B. C.: died 53 B. C. A Roman general and statesman. He served under Sulla in the civil war with Marius, and profited by the liberality of his chief, and by the opportunities which the war offered for speculations in confiscated property, to amass a colossal fortune, which he utilized to further his political ambition. He suppressed the servile insurrection under Spartacus in 71, was elected consul with Pompey in 70, was censor in 65, formed with Cæsar and Pompey the First Triumvirate in 60, was elected consul with Pompey in 55, obtained (for five years) the province of Syria in 54, and in 53 undertook an expedition against the Parthians, in the course of which he suffered a terrible defeat at Carrhæ in Mesopotamia. He was treacherously killed in an interview with a Persian satrap.

Cratchit (krach'it), **Bob.** Scrooge's poor clerk in Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol": a cheerful, unselfish fellow, the father of "Tiny Tim."

Cratchit, Tim: known as "Tiny Tim." A little cripple in Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Crater (krā'tėr). [L., 'a vase'; from Gr. Κρατήρ.] An ancient southern constellation, south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.

Crater, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1847.

Crater Lake. A small lake in Oregon, situated in the midst of the Cascade Mountains. It is remarkable for its wall of perpendicular rock (1,000–2,000 feet high). With the adjoining district it is included in the Oregon National Park.

Craterus (krat'ẹ-rus). [Gr. Κρατερός.] Killed in Cappadocia, 321 B. C. A Macedonian general. He served with distinction under Alexander the Great, and was co-ruler with Antipater in the government of Macedonia, Greece, etc., 323–321.

Crates (krā'tēz). [Gr. Κράτης.] 1. An Athenian comic poet who flourished about 440 B. C. He was said to have first been an actor in the plays of Cratinus.—2. An Athenian (flourished about 270 B. C.), the pupil and successor of Polemo in the Academy. The friendship of the two was famous in antiquity, and they were said to have been buried in the same tomb.

3. Born at Mallus in Cilicia: lived about 150 B. C. A Greek grammarian, founder of the Pergamene school of grammar. His chief work is a commentary on Homer, of which a few fragments remain.—4. Born in Thebes: lived about 320 B. C. A Greek Cynic philosopher, a disciple of Diogenes.

Cratinus (kra-tī'nus). [Gr. Κρατῖνος.] A famous Athenian comic poet (about 520–423 B. C.). He exhibited twenty-one plays, and was victor nine times, triumphing once over Aristophanes. He was "the real originator—the Æschylus of political comedy" (*Mahaffy*). The titles and many fragments of his plays have survived.

Cratippus (kra-tip'us). [Gr. Κράτιππος.] 1. Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek historian, the continuator of the history of Thucydides.—2. Lived about 45 B. C. A Peripatetic philosopher of Mytilene. He was the friend and instructor of Cicero, who accounted him one of the first philosophers of the Peripatetic school. He accompanied Pompey in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, and endeavored to comfort and rouse him by engaging him in philosophical discourse. He opened a school at Athens about 48 B. C., which was attended by many eminent Romans, including Brutus during his stay in Athens after the murder of Cæsar. He is thought to have written a work on divination.

Cratylus (krat'i-lus). [Gr. Κράτυλος.] A Greek philosopher, an elder contemporary of Plato. He was a disciple of Heracleitus. Plato introduces him as the principal speaker in one of his dialogues (the "Cratylus").

Craufurd (krâ'fėrd), **Quintin.** Born at Kilwinnock, Scotland, Sept. 22, 1743: died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1819. A Scottish essayist, long in the service of the East India Company, and after 1780 (except 1791–1802) resident in Paris. In the early days of the Revolution he was a friend of the French royal family, and took a prominent part in their attempt to escape from Paris. He wrote "Sketches relating chiefly to the History, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos" (1790), "Secret History of the King of France, and his Escape from Paris in June, 1791" (first published in 1885), "Essais sur la littérature française, etc." (1803), etc.

Craufurd, Robert. Born May 5, 1764: died at Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 24, 1812. A noted English general. He served in India 1790–92, on the Continent with the Austrians until 1797, with Suvaroff in Switzerland in 1799, in South America in 1807, and in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo during the Peninsular campaign. He died from a wound received while leading the assault upon a breach.

Cravant (krä-voṅ'), or **Crevant** (kre-voṅ'). A village in the department of Yonne, France, 10 miles southeast of Auxerre. Here, 1423, the allied English and Burgundians under the Earl of Salisbury defeated the allied French and Scotch.

Craven, Countess of. See *Berkeley, Elizabeth.*

Craven. A district in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Crawford (krâ'fọrd), **Edmund Thornton.** Born at Cowden, near Dalkeith, Scotland, 1806: died at Lasswade, Scotland, Sept. 27, 1885. A noted Scotch painter of landscapes and marines.

Crawford, Francis Marion. Born at Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. An American novelist, son of Thomas Crawford the sculptor. He studied at Cambridge, England, and later at Heidelberg and Rome. In 1879 he went to India and edited the Allahabad "Indian Herald." He returned to America in 1880, and has since lived chiefly in Italy. His novels include "Mr. Isaacs" (1882), "Dr. Claudius" (1883), "To Leeward" (1883), "A Roman Singer" (1884), "An American Politician" (1884), "Zoroaster" (1885), "A Tale of a Lonely Parish" (1886), "Saracinesca" (1887), "Marzio's Crucifix" (1887), "Paul Patoff" (1887), "With the Immortals" (1888), "Greifenstein" (1889), "Sant' Ilario" (1889), "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" (1890), "The Witch of Prague" (1891), "Khaled" (1891), "The Three Fates" (1892), "The Ralstons" (1895), etc.

Crawford, Nathaniel Macon. Born near Lexington, Ga., March 22, 1811: died near Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, 1871. An American Baptist clergyman and educator.

Crawford, Thomas. Born at New York, March 22, 1814: died at London, Oct. 16, 1857. An American sculptor. His works include "Armed Liberty," bronze doors (all in Washington); Beethoven, bust of Josiah Quincy, "Orpheus" (all in Boston), Washington (in Richmond), etc.

Crawford, William Harris. Born in Nelson County, Va., Feb. 24, 1772: died in Elbert County, Ga., Sept. 15, 1834. An American statesman. He was United States senator from Georgia 1807–13, minister to France 1813–15, secretary of war 1815–16, secretary of the treasury 1816–25, and candidate for the presidency 1824.

Crawford Notch. A pass in the White Mountains, southwest of the Presidential Range.

Crawfordsville (krâ'fọrdz-vil). A city and the county-seat of Montgomery County, Indiana, 44 miles northwest of Indianapolis: the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian). Population (1890), 6,089.

Crawfurd (krâ'fėrd), **John.** Born in Islay, Scotland, Aug. 13, 1783: died at London, May 11, 1868. A British Orientalist and ethnologist. His chief work is a "History of the Indian Archipelago" (1820).

Crawley (krâ'li). The name of a well-known family in Thackeray's novel "Vanity Fair." Sir Pitt Crawley, the head of the family, is a rich but sordid old man fond of low society. To his house Becky Sharp goes as governess. She makes herself so attractive that he offers to marry her, when she is obliged to acknowledge her secret marriage with Rawdon Crawley, his youngest son. The latter is a blackleg and a gambler, but is fond of his wife and has a certain honor of his own. Mr. Pitt Crawley is a prig with "hay-colored whiskers and straw-colored hair." "He was called Miss Crawley at Eton, where his younger brother Rawdon used to lick him violently." The second Lady Crawley, a pale and apathetic woman, is a contrast to her sister-in-law, the little, eager, active, black-eyed Mrs. Bute Crawley. The Rev. Bute Crawley is a "tall, stately, jolly, shovel-hatted man," a horse-racing parson whose wife writes his sermons for him. Miss Crawley, the sister of Sir Pitt and the Rev. Bute, is a kind and selfish, worldly and generous old woman, "who had a balance at her banker's which would have made her beloved anywhere."

Crayer (krī'yėr), **Gaspar de.** Born at Antwerp, Nov. 18, 1584: died at Ghent, Jan. 27, 1669. A Flemish painter. His best-known works are "St. Catharine" in Ghent, and Madonnas in Munich, Vienna, etc.

Crayford (krā'fọrd). A village in Kent, England, about 13 miles southeast of London. It is usually identified with Creecanford, where in 457 (?) Hengist defeated the Britons.

Crayon (krā'ọn), **Geoffrey, Gent.** The pseudonym of Washington Irving in his "Sketch-Book," etc.

Crazy Castle. The nickname of Skelton Castle, the house in Yorkshire of John Hall Stevenson, who wrote a series of broad stories which he called "Crazy Tales." Stevenson was the kinsman of Sterne, and the Eugenius of "Tristram Shandy." "One part of Crazy Castle has had effects which will last as long as English literature. It had a library richly stored in old folio learning, and also in the amatory reading of other days. Every page of 'Tristram Shandy' bears traces of both elements." *Bagehot*, Lit. Studies, II. 117.

Creakle (krē'kl), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," the principal of the school at Salem House where David Copperfield was sent: a man of fiery temper who could speak only in a whisper.

Creasy (krē'si), Sir **Edward Shepherd.** Born at Bexley, Kent, England, Sept. 12, 1812: died at London, Jan. 27, 1878. An English historian. His works include "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" (1852), "Rise and Progress of the English Constitution" (1856), "History of the Ottoman Turks" (1856), etc.

Creation (krẹ-ā'shọn), **The.** 1. A poem by Blackmore, published in 1712.—2. An oratorio by Haydn, produced at Vienna 1798.

Crébillon (krā-bē-yôṅ'), **Claude Prosper Jolyot de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 14, 1707: died at Paris, April 12, 1777. A French novelist, son of P. J. de Crébillon.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de. Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 13, 1674: died at Paris, June 17, 1762. A noted French tragic poet. He lived long in neglect and want, was appointed censor in 1735, and received a place in the Royal Library in 1745. In 1731 he became a member of the Academy. His plays include "La mort des enfants de Brutus," "Idoménée" (1705), "Atrée et Thyeste" (1707), "Rhadamiste et Zénobie" (1711), "Électre" (1709), "Xerxès" (1714), "Sémiramis" (1717), "Pyrrhus" (1726), "Catilina" (1748), and "Le Triumvirat" (1754). Another play, "Cromwell," was not completed.

Crécy (krā-sē), or **Cressy** (kres'i). A village in the department of Somme, northern France, 30 miles northwest of Amiens. Here, Aug. 26, 1346, the English under Edward III. (about 30,000–40,000) defeated the French army under Philip VI. (about 80,000). The loss of the French was about 30,000.

Credi (krā'dē), **Lorenzo di.** Born at Florence, Italy, 1459: died at Florence, Jan. 12, 1537. A Florentine painter. He was originally a goldsmith, but turned to painting, which he studied under A. Verrocchio. His most noted painting is a Nativity, in the academy at Florence.

Crediton (kre'di-tọn). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Creedy 8 miles northwest of Exeter. It was the birthplace of St. Boniface. Population (1891), 4,207.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'lēr; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. 'personal credit': *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), from *mobile*, movable.] 1. In French history, a banking corporation, formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and [illegible] in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed [illegible] to the amount of [illegible] francs. [illegible] of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In United States history, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of $2,500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and [illegible] it became the new company for the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member, but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members, but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

Credner (krād'ner), **Hermann.** Born at Gotha, Oct. 1, 1841. A noted German geologist, professor at Leipsic from 1870. He traveled in North America 1864–68. Among his scientific publications the most notable are those relating to glacial problems.

Credulous (kred'ū-lus), **Justice**, and **Mrs. Bridget** (brij'et). An ignorant, good-natured pair in Sheridan's farce "St. Patrick's Day." They are fooled by the scheming lieutenant who marries their daughter Lauretta. Mrs. Bridget is a kind of Mrs. Malaprop. She speaks of a soldier "like a colossus, with one leg at New York and the other at Chelsea Hospital" (St. Patrick's Day, i. 2).

Cree (krē), or **Cristineaux**, or **Knistineaux.** An important tribe of North American Indians, who live principally in Manitoba and Assiniboia, between Red River and Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River. See *Algonquian.*

Creech (krēch), **Thomas.** Born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, England, 1659: committed suicide, June, 1700. An English writer, translator of "Lucretius" (1682).

Creed, Nicene. See *Nicene Creed.*

Creed, The Apostles'. See *Apostles' Creed.*

Creedmoor (krēd'mör). A village in Queen's County, New York, situated on Long Island 13 miles east of New York city. It contains the rifle-range of the National Rifle Association.

Creek, or **Kreek** (krēk). [Pl., also *Creeks.*] A powerful confederacy of North American Indians which in historic times occupied the greater part of Alabama and Georgia. The confederacy seems to have existed in 1540, and to have then embraced at least the following named tribes: Abika (or Coosa), Okfuski, Kasihta, and Kawita, afterward the Alibamu, Hitchiti, Koasati, Tuskegi, Yuchi, and Yamasi. During the 18th century the only important conflict between the settlers and these tribes was with the Yamasi, which was instigated by the Spaniards; but the Creek war in 1813–14 was serious, and resulted in the cession to the United States of the greater part of the Creek land. Between 1835 and 1843 occurred the Seminole war, which was very costly in life and money to the United States government. The Creek "Nation" now holds lands in Indian Territory, and is well organized. The population, which contains many of mixed blood, is 14,000. Also called *Maskoki, Muskohi, Muscogee, Mobilian.* See *Muskhogean.*

Crefeld, or **Krefeld** (krā'feld). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 12 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. It has a royal textile academy, is the chief seat of the velvet and silk manufacture of Germany, and exports its fabrics largely to Great Britain, the United States, etc. It was acquired by Prussia from the house of Nassau in 1702. Here, on June 23, 1758, Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the Count of Clermont. Population (1890), commune, 105,376.

Creil (krāy). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Oise 30 miles north of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 8,183.

Crelle (krel'le), **August Leopold.** Born at Eichwerder, near Wriezen, Prussia, March 11, 1780: died at Berlin, Oct. 6, 1855. A German mathematician and engineer.

Crema (krā'mä). A town in the province of Cremona, Italy, situated on the Serio 24 miles southeast of Milan. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle. It was besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1160. Population, [illegible]

Cremera (krem'e-rä). In ancient geography, a small river of Etruria which joins the Tiber a few miles north of Rome. It is the traditional scene of the defeat of the Fabii in 477 (?) B. C.

Crémieux ([illegible]), **Isaac Adolphe.** Born at Nîmes, France, April 30, 1796: died at Passy, Paris, Dec. 10, 1880. A French jurist and politician, of Hebrew descent, minister of justice 1848 and 1870–71. He was appointed life senator in 1875.

Cremnitz. See *Kremnitz.*

Cremona ([illegible]; It. pron. [illegible]). **1.** A province of Lombardy, Italy, bordering on the Po. It has manufactures of silk. Area, 686 square miles. Population [illegible]. —**2.** The capital of [illegible] destroyed by Vespasian's troops 69 A. D.; and flourished in the middle ages. The cathedral was begun in 1107. The front, in alternate courses of red and white marble, has a fine doorway, with columns resting on lions; the north transept has a similar porch. The interior is rich in good frescos. The Lombard baptistery is octagonal, with arcaded interior and an octagonal font of red marble. Population (1891), commune, 38,000.

Cremorne Gardens. A former place of amusement in London, situated near Battersea Bridge north of the Thames. They were closed in 1877.

Crens (kränz), or **Guerens** (gwā-ränz'). [Botocudo, 'old ones,' 'ancients.'] The name given by Von Martius to the extensive group of Brazilian Indians to which the Botocudos belong. See *Botocudos.* Some ethnologists call them Tapuyos, a name given to them by the Tupis. All the tribes of the Crens stock are savages of a low grade. Among the more important ones, besides the Botocudos, are the Carahós, Cayapós, Chavantes, Cherentes, and Gés. The stock is believed to be the most ancient in Brazil, and it has been connected with the human remains found in caverns with the bones of extinct animals.

Creole State. The State of Louisiana.

Creon (krē'on). [Gr. Κρέων.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Corinth, father of Glauce or Creusa, the wife of Jason.—**2.** A king of Thebes, contemporary with Œdipus.

Crépy-en-Laonnais (krā-pē'oṅ-lä-o-nā'), or **Crespy.** A village in the department of Aisne, France, 6 miles northwest of Laon. Here was signed, Sept. 18, 1544, a treaty of peace between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V. The former renounced claims to Lombardy, Naples, and the suzerainty of Flanders and Artois; the latter renounced claims to Burgundy.

Crescent City. New Orleans: so named from its position on a bend of the Mississippi River.

Crescentini (kre-shen-tē'nē), **Girolamo.** Born at Urbania, near Urbino, Italy, 1769: died at Naples, April 24, 1846. A celebrated Italian singer (mezzo-soprano) and composer, professor at the Royal College of Music at Naples from 1816.

Crescentius (kres-sen'shius), or **Cencius** (sen'shius). Died 998. A leader of the popular faction at Rome. Having obtained the dignity of consul 980, he usurped the government, and announced his intention of restoring the ancient republic. He opposed Pope Gregory V., who was elected through the influence of the emperor Otto III., and, supported by the Byzantine court, put forward John XVI. as antipope. He was defeated by Otto at St. Angelo, April 29, 998, and put to death. According to the legend Crescentius was revenged by his widow Stephania or Theodora, who, having succeeded in gaining the confidence and the love of the emperor, put him to death by poison.

> There he (the emperor) put the rebel Crescentius, in whom modern enthusiasm has seen a patriotic republican who, reviving the institutions of Alberic, had ruled as consul or senator, sometimes entitling himself Emperor.
>
> *Bryce*, Holy Roman Empire.

Crescenzi (kre-shen'dzē), **Pietro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1230: died at Bologna, 1307 (?). An Italian writer on agriculture, author of "Opus ruralium commodorum" (1471), one of the first of printed books, etc.

Crescimbeni (kre-shēm-bā'nē), **Giovanni Mario.** Born at Macerata, Italy, Oct. 9, 1663: died March 8, 1728. An Italian poet and literary historian, one of the founders of the "Arcadian Academy" (1690): author of "L'Istoria della volgar poesia" (1698), etc.

Crespi (kres'pē), **Giovanni Battista**, called **Il Cerano** (from his birthplace). Born at Cerano, Piedmont, Italy, 1557: died at Milan, 1633. An Italian painter. His best works are in Milan.

Crespi, Giuseppe Maria, surnamed **Lo Spagnuolo** ('the Spaniard'). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1665: died at Bologna, July 16, 1747. An Italian painter.

Crespo (kres'pō), **Joaquin.** Born in Miranda about 1845. A Venezuelan politician. He succeeded Guzman Blanco as president (being elected as his candidate) Feb. 20, 1884, to Feb. 20, 1886. In 1892 he headed a revolt against Palacio, occupied Caracas Oct. 7, 1892, and soon after was elected president. A new constitution was adopted June, 1893, and under it Crespo was inaugurated president for four years March 14, 1894.

Crespy (krā-pē'). See *Crépy-en-Laonnais.*

Cressid (kres'id), or **Cressida** (kres'i-dä). The mythical daughter of a Trojan priest Calchas, whose infidelities make her name a byword for faithlessness. See *Troilus and Cressida.*

> As far as can be made out, the invention of Cressid [illegible] by him, and for some [illegible] afterwards Briseida, [illegible] identified with [illegible] to Benoist de Ste. More, a trouvère of the twelfth century, who wrote a Roman de Troie of great length, as well as a rhyme chronicle of Normandy. [illegible] and the character [illegible] which Dryden has entirely spoilt by making [illegible] well indicated. After Benoit, Guido delle Colonne reproduced the story in a very popular Latin work, the Historia Trojana. Cressid is here still Briseida, or rather Briseis. From Guido the story passed to Boccaccio, who seems himself to be responsible for the character of Pandarus, and from Boccaccio to Chaucer. "Lollius," alluded to by Chaucer, is believed to be a misnomer.
>
> *Saintsbury*, note in Dryden's Troilus and Cressida (Scott's [ed., revised 1884).

Cressid, or **Creseide, Testament of**, and its continuation **The Complaint of Creseide.** Poems by Robert Henryson, attributed by Stowe (1561) to Chaucer.

Cressingham (kres'ing-am), **Lady.** In Middleton's play "Anything for a Quiet Life," a whimsical and attractive woman whose caprices are accounted for by her desire to reconcile her husband and stepson and to benefit them both.

Cresswell (kres'wel), Sir **Cresswell.** Born at Newcastle, England, 1794: died at London, July 29, 1863. An English jurist, first judge of the English Divorce Court (1858).

Cressy. See *Crécy.*

Crest (krest). A town in the department of Drôme, southeastern France, situated on the Drôme 15 miles southeast of Valence. Population (1891), 5,569.

Creston (kres'ton). A manufacturing town in Union County, Iowa. Population (1890), 7,200.

Creswick (kres'wik), **Thomas.** Born at Sheffield, England, Feb. 5, 1811: died at Bayswater, London, Dec. 28, 1869. An English landscape-painter. His subjects were chiefly English rural scenery.

Crete (krēt), It. **Candia** (kan'di-ä; It. pron. kän'dē-ä). [Gr. Κρήτη, L. *Creta*, F. *Candia*; mod. Gr. *Kriti*, Turk. *Kirit.*] An island in the Mediterranean, situated southeast of Greece and southwest of Asia Minor. It forms a vilayet of the Turkish empire. Its surface is mostly mountainous, and it produces wheat, fruit, wool, and wine. The chief towns are Khania and Megalo Kastron. Its inhabitants are mainly of Greek descent. Crete was connected with legends of Zeus and Minos, and was celebrated in antiquity for its laws. It was subdued by the Romans under Metellus in 67 B. C.; conquered by Saracens 823; and later was a part of the Byzantine empire. It was ceded to Venice in 1204. Its conquest by the Turks was completed in 1669. Its people took part in the Greek war of independence. The government was administered by Egypt from 1830 to 1840. The island has been the scene of many revolts. Length, 155 miles. Greatest width, 35 miles. Area, about 3,300 square miles. Population, 294,192.

Crétin (krā-taṅ'), **Guillaume.** A French poet who lived in the reigns of Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I.

> But the leader of the whole was Guillaume Crétin (birth and death dates uncertain), whom his contemporaries extolled in the most extravagant fashion, and whom a single satirical stroke of Rabelais has made a laughing stock for some three hundred and fifty years. The rondeau ascribed to Raminagrobis, the "vieux poete français" of Pantagruel, is Crétin's, and the name and character have stuck. Crétin was not worse than his fellows; but when even such a man as Marot could call him a *poète souverain*, Rabelais no doubt felt it time to protest in his own way. Marot himself, it is to be observed, confines himself chiefly to citing Crétin's *vers équivoqués*, which of their kind, and if we could do otherwise than pronounce that kind hopelessly bad, are without doubt ingenious. His poems are chiefly occasional verse, letters, *debats*, etc., besides ballades and rondeaux of all kinds.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 165.

Creusa (krē-ū'sä). In classical legend, the daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

Creuse (krėz). **1.** A department of central France, lying between Indre and Cher on the north, Allier and Puy-de-Dôme on the east, Corrèze on the south, and Haute-Vienne on the west. It was formed from the ancient Haute-Marche and small portions of Limousin, Bourbonnais, Poitou, and Berri. Capital, Guéret. Area, 2,150 square miles. Population (1891), 284,660.
2. A river in central France which joins the Vienne.

Creusot, or **Creuzot** (krė-zō'), **Le.** A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 13 miles southeast of Autun. It is the seat of Schneider and Co.'s iron-works, and has other extensive manufactures of cast-iron, steel, manufactured iron, locomotives, etc. Population (1891), commune, 28,635.

Creutz, Count **Gustaf Philip.** Born in Finland, 1731: died Oct. 30, 1785. A Swedish politician and poet. He was appointed ambassador to Madrid in 1763, and three years later was transferred to Paris where he became intimate with Franklin, with whom he concluded a treaty of commerce between Sweden and the United States April 3, 1783.

Creuzer (kroit'zėr), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Marburg, Prussia, March 10, 1771: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Feb. 16, 1858. A German philologist and archæologist, appointed professor of philology at Marburg in 1802, and at Heidelberg in 1807. He founded the Philological Seminary at Heidelberg in 1807. His chief work is "Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Völker, besonders der Griechen" (1810–12).

Creuznach. See *Kreuznach.*

Creuzot, Le. See *Creusot.*

Crévant-sur-Yonne (krā-voṅ'sür-yon'), **Battle of.** See *Cravant.*

Crevaux (kre-vō'), **Jules Nicolas.** Born at Lorquin, Lorraine, April 1, 1847: died in the Gran Chaco, Bolivia, April 24, 1882. A French surgeon and traveler. In 1876, being stationed in French Guiana, he began explorations in the interior, twice crossing to the Amazon; later he explored the Japurá branch of the Amazon, and traveled on the Orinoco. In 1881 he left Buenos Ayres with a number of companions, having planned an extended trip through the center of South America; but while ascending the river Pilcomayo all the company but two were killed by the Indians. The results of his explorations have been published in the "Tour du monde," and in the "proceedings" of various scientific societies.

Crèvecœur (krāv-kėr'). A former fort near Herzogenbusch, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Dieze and Meuse.

Crèvecœur, Hector Saint-John de. Born at Caen, France, 1731: died near Paris, 1813. A French agriculturist. He emigrated to America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York. In 1780, while about to sail for Europe, he was arrested at New York by the British on the suspicion of being a spy, and was detained several months. Returning from Europe in 1783, he was for many years French consul at New York, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington and Franklin. He wrote "Lettres d'un cultivateur américain" (1784), and "Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie et dans l'état de New York" (1801).

Crèvecœur, Philippe de. Died at La Bresle, near Lyons, France, 1494. A French general. He commanded the French at the battle of Guinegate (1479), in which he was defeated by Maximilian of Austria with a large force of Flemings; and became marshal of France in 1492.

Crévier (krā-vyā'), **Jean Baptiste Louis.** Born at Paris, 1693: died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1765. A French historian and man of letters. He continued Rollin's "Histoire romaine," and wrote "Histoire des empereurs jusqu'à Constantin" (1750–56), "Rhétorique française" (1765), etc.

Crevillente (krā-vēl-yen'tā). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 18 miles southwest of Alicante. Population (1887), 9,972.

Crewe (krö). A town in Cheshire, England, 31 miles southeast of Liverpool. It is an important railway center, and the seat of manufactures of railway rolling-stock, etc. Population (1891), 28,761.

Crewler (krö'lėr). The name of a family in Dickens's "David Copperfield." The Rev. Horace Crewler is a poor clergyman with a large family, and a wife who has lost the use of her legs: when anything annoys or excites her it goes to her legs directly. Sophy, the fourth daughter, is an unselfish girl who finally marries Tommy Traddles.

Creyton (krā'tọn), **Paul.** A pseudonym of J. T. Trowbridge.

Cribb (krib), **Tom.** Born at Hanham, Gloucestershire, England, July 8, 1781: died at Woolwich, May 11, 1848. An English champion pugilist, known as "the Black Diamond" (from his occupation as a coal-porter).

Cricca (krēk'kä). In Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar," the honest servant of Pandolfo.

Crichanás (krē-shä-näs'). An Indian tribe of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, north of the Amazon, near the Rio Branco. They are of Carib stock. As a result of their recent struggles with the Brazilian frontier settlements, they have been almost exterminated.

Crichton (krī'tọn), **James** (styled "The Admirable Crichton"). Born in Scotland, Aug. 19, 1560: killed at Mantua, Italy, July 3, 1583 (?). A Scottish scholar and adventurer, celebrated for his extraordinary accomplishments, and attainments in the languages, sciences, and arts. At the age of seventeen he started upon his travels on the Continent. He was then the reputed master of twelve languages. He enlisted in the French army about 1577. In 1579 he resigned and went to Italy. Here many debates both public and private were arranged for him, in all of which he was victorious except with Mazzoni. He wrote Latin odes and verses with ease, and his skill as a swordsman was highly lauded. In 1581 he disputed with the professors of the university at Padua on their interpretation of Aristotle. A misadventure led to his being denounced as a charlatan, whereupon he challenged the university, offering to confute their Aristotelian interpretations and to expose their errors in mathematics. The disputation lasted four days, and Crichton was completely successful. He won his first laurels in Mantua by killing in a duel a far-famed swordsman. His death took place there in a midnight street attack. Crichton is said to have recognized the leader of the brawlers as his pupil, the son of the Duke of Mantua, and having drawn his sword upon him to have offered it to him by the handle, whereupon the prince seized it and stabbed him to the heart. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Crichton, The. A London artistic, scientific, and literary club, established in 1872.

Crichton, The Admirable. See *Crichton, James.*

Cricket on the Hearth, The. A tale by Charles Dickens, published in 1845. The singing-match between a tea-kettle and a cricket on a carrier's hearth-stone, in which the latter comes out ahead, gives its name to the book. "To have a cricket on the hearth is the luckiest thing in the world."

Crieff (krēf). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, 16 miles west of Perth. Population (1891), 4,901.

Crillon (krē-yôṅ'), **Louis des Balbes de Berton de.** Born at Murs, Provence, France, 1541: died at Avignon, France, Dec. 2, 1615. A celebrated French general, called "L'Homme sans peur" ('the fearless'). He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars, taking part in the battles of Rouen, Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, Moncontour, and St. Jean d'Angely; served as a Knight of Malta under Don John of Austria at Lepanto in 1571; and held a high command in the army of Henry III. during the war of the League 1580–89. After the death of Henry III. he entered the service of Henry IV., under whom he fought at the battle of Ivry in 1590, and from whom he received the title "le brave des braves."

Crillon-Mahon (krē-yôṅ'mä-ôṅ'), **Louis des Balbes de Berton,** Duc **de.** Born 1718: died at Madrid, 1796. A French general. He served with distinction at Fontenoy 1745, and in the Seven Years' War. Later he passed into the Spanish service, conquered Minorca 1782, and was made captain of the Spanish armies and duke of Mahon. His "Memoires" were published in 1791.

Crimea (kri-mē'ä). [Russ. *Krym* or *Krim*, F. *Crimée.*] A peninsula in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, nearly surrounded by the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff: the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. In the northern portion its surface is a plain, but south of the river Salghir it is mountainous. Its inhabitants are principally Russians and Tatars. Capital, Simferopol. Its ancient inhabitants were the Cimmerians, afterward called Taurians. It was the seat of the kingdom of Bosporus (which see), and was frequently overrun in the middle ages. It became a dependency of Turkey in 1475, was annexed to Russia in 1783, and in 1854–55 was the scene of the Crimean war (which see). Area, 9,928 square miles.

Crime and Punishment. A novel by Dostoyevsky, published in 1866.

Crimean War. A war waged 1853–56 between Russia and the allied forces of Turkey, France, Great Britain, and Sardinia. It arose through the demand on the part of Russia for a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the sultan. Among its leading events are: battle of Sinope 1853; Russian occupation of the Danubian principalities 1854; battle of the Alma Sept. 20, 1854; beginning of the siege of Sebastopol Oct., 1854; battle of Balaklava Oct. 25; battle of Inkerman Nov. 5; attacks on Sebastopol June, 1855; battle of Tchernaya Aug. 16; storming the Malakoff Sept. 8; fall of Sebastopol Sept. 11; and the capture of Kars by the Russians Nov. 28, 1855. The war was closed, and its issues decided, by the treaty of Paris (which see), March 30, 1856.

Crimisus (kri-mī'sus), or **Crimissus** (kri-mis'us). In ancient geography, a river in western Sicily, probably near Segesta. Here, 339 B. C., Timoleon with 11,000 men defeated 70,000 Carthaginians.

Crimmitschau, or **Crimmitzschau** (krim'mit-shou). A manufacturing town in Saxony, situated on the Pleisse 36 miles south of Leipsic. Its leading industries are spinning and weaving. Population (1890), 19,972.

Crinan (krē'nan) **Canal.** A canal through the peninsula of Argyllshire, Scotland, connecting Loch Fyne with the ocean. Length, 9 miles.

Cringle, Tom. See *Scott, Michael.*

Cringle (kring'gl), **Tom.** The pseudonym of William Walker, in his works on Australia.

Cripple Creek (krip'l krēk). A mining town in El Paso County, Colorado, about 30 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, at the base of Pike's Peak. Population (1894), about 10,000.

Cripple of Fenchurch. See *Fair Maid of the Exchange.*

Cripplegate (krip'l-gāt), or **Crepel-gate.** An old London gate. It was the fourth from the western end of the wall. The original gate was probably built by King Alfred when he restored the walls, 886 A. D. Stow says that in 1010, when the body of Edmund the Martyr, king of the East Angles, was borne through this gate, many lame persons who were congregated there to beg rose upright and were cured by its miraculous influence. The postern was afterward a prison for debtors and common trespassers. It was rebuilt in 1244 and in 1491, and in the fifteenth year of Charles II. it was repaired and a foot-postern made. The rooms over the gate were used by the city water bailiff. Cripplegate was pulled down in 1760.

Crish Kringle. See *Criss Kingle.*

Crisp (krisp), **Charles Frederick.** Born at Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845. An American politician. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army in the Civil War; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial district in 1872; was reappointed for a term of four years in 1873; was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the same district in 1877; was elected by the general assembly to the same office in 1878; was reëlected judge for a term of four years in 1880; resigned in 1882; was a Democratic representative from Georgia from the Forty-eighth through the Fifty-third Congress; and was speaker of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

Crispi (kris'pē), **Francesco.** Born at Ribera, Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819. An Italian statesman. He studied law at the University of Palermo, and in 1846 settled at Naples. He served as a major under Garibaldi at Calatafimi in 1860; was returned by Palermo to the first Italian Parliament in 1861; became president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876; was minister of the interior 1877–78; and was prime minister 1887–91, and again 1893–.

Crispin (kris'pin), Saint. [L. *Crispinus, Crispianus,* having curly hair; F. *Crispin, Crepin,* It. *Crispino, Crispo,* Sp. *Crispo.*] A Christian martyr, a member of a noble Roman family, who with his brother Crispinianus fled to Soissons and took up the trade of a shoemaker. He is said to have been so desirous of helping the poor that he stole leather to make shoes for them. He was put to death about 287 by being thrown into a caldron of melted lead. He is the patron saint of shoemakers. His day in the Roman and Anglican churches is Oct. 25.

Crispin (kris'pin; F. pron. krēs-pañ'). An impudent, boasting, and witty valet, a ready assistant in the love-affairs of his master: a conventional character in French comedy, introduced apparently from the Italian comedy by Poirson about 1654. If Poirson was not creator of the character, he played it remarkably, and his costume has come down to this time. Crispin was for a long time to French comedy what Harlequin was to Italian comedy.

Crispin, Gilbert. Died about 1117. An English scholar and prelate, abbot of Westminster. Two of his works have survived, "Vita Herluini," the chief authority for the early history of Bec, and "Disputatio Judæi cum Christiano," a dialogue between a Jew and the author.

Crispin, Rival de son Maître. A comedy by Le Sage, produced in 1707.

Crispinella (kris-pi-nel'ä). In Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan," a sparkling, lively girl, the opposite of her sister Beatrice.

> Little Crispinella (though even less choice in her language than Shakspere's Beatrice) is one of the most sparkling figures of Elisabethan comedy, and in adequate hands would prove a source of genuine delight to any audience. *Ward.*

Crispino e la Comare (krēs-pē'nō ā lä kō mä're). [It., 'The Shoemaker and the Fairy Godmother.'] A comic opera by Luigi Ricci, first produced at Venice in 1850. Federico Ricci assisted his brother in its composition. The words are by Piave.

Crispinus (kris-pī'nus). In Ben Jonson's "Poetaster," a bad poet who gives its title to the play. He is intended for Marston, with whom Jonson had a quarrel at the time. "He is represented as a coarse-minded, ill-conditioned fellow, albeit of gentle parentage, who, like the bore encountered by Horace in the Via Sacra, is prepared to adopt the meanest stratagems in order to gain admittance to the society of courtiers and wits." *Bullen.*

Crispus (kris'pus), **Flavius Julius.** Died 326 A. D. Eldest son of Constantine the Great and Minervina. He was made Cæsar in 317, and consul in 318. He distinguished himself in a campaign against the Franks and in the war against Licinius, over whom he gained a great naval victory in the Hellespont in 323. He was put to death by his father on a charge of high treason.

Crissa (kris'ä), or **Crisa** (krī'sä), or **Cirrha** (sir'ä). [Gr. Κρίσσα, Κρῖσα, Κίῤῥα.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, situated southwest of Delphi. It was styled by Homer "the divine." It is often confounded with its port, Cirrha.

Criss Kingle (kris' king'gl). [Also *Kriss Kingle, Kriss Kringle;* corrupt forms of *Christkindel* (cf. *criss cross* for *Christ-cross*), from the G. **Christ-kindel* or **Christ-kindlein* or *Christkindchen,* the little Christ-child, dim. of *Christkind,* the Christ-child.] The Christ-child.

Cristineaux (kres-ti-nō'). See *Cree.*

Cristinos (kres-tē'nōs). In Spanish history, the partizans of Doña Maria Christina (Sp. *Cristina*), regent for her daughter Isabella Maria II. 1833–40. Ferdinand VII., who married Christina in 1829, repealed the Salic law of succession, introduced by Philip V. in 1713, in accordance with which females could inherit the throne only in case of the total extinction of the male line, and by a decree of March, 1830, called the pragmatic sanction, established the old Castilian law in accordance with which the daughters and granddaughters of the king take precedence of his brothers and nephews. The pragmatic sanction was not recognized by the king's brother, Don Carlos, who, supported by the clericals or absolutists, began a civil war on the death of Ferdinand, 1833. See *Carlists.*

Crites (krī'tēz). [Gr. κριτής, a judge.] A man of "straight judgment and a strong mind," in Jonson's play "Cynthia's Revels."

> Throughout the quarto he is called Criticus. By Crites here (1616, folio), as well as by Asper in "Every Man out of his Humour," and Horace in the "Poetaster," Jonson undoubtedly meant to shadow forth himself. This sacrifice to vanity, as it involved him in personalities, naturally increased the number of his enemies, and exaggerated the hostility with which he was long pursued.
> *Gifford,* Note to Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

Critias (krit'i-as). [Gr. Κριτίας.] An Athenian orator and politician, a pupil of Socrates.

and one of the thirty tyrants (404 B. C.): noted for his dissolute life, rapacity, and cruelty. He perished in the battle of Munychia. Plato introduces him in a dialogue (a fragment) which bears his name.

Critic (krit'ik), **The.** A farce by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, produced Oct. 30, 1779. It is an imitation of Buckingham's "Rehearsal."

Criticon (krit'i-kon). See the extract.

> The most remarkable work of Gracian, however, is his "Criticon," published in three parts, between 1650 and 1653. It is an allegory on human life, and gives us the adventures of Critilus, a noble Spaniard, wrecked on the desert island of Saint Helena, where he finds a solitary savage, who knows nothing about himself, except that he has been nursed by a wild beast. After much communication in dumb show, they are able to understand each other in Spanish, and, being taken from the island, travel together through the world, talking often of the leading men of their time in Spain, but holding intercourse more with allegorical personages than with one another. The story of their adventures is long, and its three portions represent the three periods of human life; the first being called the Spring of Childhood, the second the Autumn of Manhood, and the third the Winter of Old Age. In some parts it shows much talent; and eloquent discussions on moral subjects, and glowing descriptions of events and natural scenery, can occasionally be taken from it, which are little infected with the extravagances of the Cultivated Style. Sometimes we are reminded of the "Pilgrim's Progress," as, for instance, in the scenes of the World's Fair, and might almost say that the "Criticon" is to the Catholic religion and the notions of life in Spain during the reign of Philip the Fourth what Bunyan's fiction is to Puritanism and the English character in the age of Cromwell. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 222.

Criticus. See *Crites.*

Critique de L'École des femmes (krē-tēk' dė la-kōl' dā fam). A brilliant short play by Molière, acted in 1663. It introduces contemporary society criticizing his "École des femmes."

Critique of Pure Reason. [G. *Kritik der reinen Vernunft.*] A famous philosophical work by Kant, published in 1781. A second and revised edition appeared in 1787; the later editions are reprints of this. The changes introduced in the second edition have been the occasion of much discussion among German philosophers, many maintaining that they show an essential alteration of Kant's doctrines. Kant himself, however, declared that they were made solely to secure greater clearness.

Crito (krī'tō). [Gr. Κρίτων.] Lived about 400 B. C. An Athenian, a friend and follower of Socrates. He is a prominent character in the dialogue by Plato named for him.

Critolaus (krit-ọ-lā'us). [Gr. Κριτόλαος.] 1. Died 146 B. C. An Achæan demagogue, last strategus of the Achæan League, defeated by Metellus at Scarphea in 146.—2. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of the 2d century B. C.

Crittenden (krit'n-den), **George Bibb.** Born at Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1812: died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1880. An American major-general, son of J. J. Crittenden. He served throughout the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate service with the rank of brigadier-general, and was shortly promoted major-general. He was placed in command of southeastern Kentucky and a part of eastern Tennessee in Nov., 1861. He was defeated by General Thomas at Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862.

Crittenden, John Jordan. Born in Woodford County, Ky., Sept. 10, 1787: died near Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863. An American politician. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He served in the War of 1812; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1816; was United States senator from Kentucky 1817-19, 1835-41; was attorney-general under Harrison and Tyler March-Sept. 1841; was United States senator 1842-48; was governor of Kentucky 1848-50; was attorney-general under President Fillmore 1850-53; was United States senator 1855-61; and was member of Congress (Unionist) 1861-63.

Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas. Born at Russellville, Ky., May, 1819: died at Annandale, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1893. An American general, son of J. J. Crittenden. He served in the Mexican war; became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army Oct. [illegible], 1861; commanded a division at Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862; was promoted [illegible] 1862; commanded a corps [illegible] Stone River Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 2, 1863, [illegible] 1866, and was brevetted brigadier-general [illegible]

Crittenden Compromise. A measure urged in the United States Senate by John J. Crittenden 1860-61, providing for the reëstablishment of the [illegible] 36° 30′ N., and for the enforcing of the fugitive-slave laws.

Croagh Patrick [illegible], or **Reek.** A mountain near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, noted in the legend of St. Patrick.

Croaker (krō'kėr), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** A strongly contrasted pair in Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man." He is [illegible] cutting things; she is [illegible] spirited.

Croaker and Co. The [illegible] under which Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote the "Croaker Pieces" in the New York "Evening Post," 1819.

Croatia (krọ-ā'shiạ). [F. *Croatie*, G. *Kroatien*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.; from *Croat*, F. *Croate*, G. *Kroate*.] A titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary, which with Slavonia forms a separate division in the Hungarian part of the monarchy. It is bounded by Carniola, Styria, and Hungary (separated by the Drave) on the north, by Slavonia and Bosnia on the east, by Bosnia and Dalmatia on the south, and by the Adriatic, Fiume, and Carniola on the west. It is traversed by the Save and by prolongations of the Alps. Its soil is productive. Capital, Agram. The inhabitants are principally Croats. Croatia belonged in great part to the Roman province of Pannonia. It was overrun by the East Goths; was conquered by Justinian; was overrun by the Avars; and was settled by the Croats in the 7th century. The region was at first called Chrobatia. The dukes rose to considerable power in the 10th century, and about the middle of the 11th century the ruler figures as king of Croatia and Dalmatia. The country was annexed by Hungary in 1091. The Hapsburgs, as kings of Hungary, began to rule in 1527, but their dominion was long contested by the Turks. The ban of Croatia, Count Jellachich, was in rebellion against Hungary 1848-49. (See *Croatia and Slavonia*, below, and *Jellachich*.)

Croatia, Turkish. The northwestern division of Bosnia (which see).

Croatia and Slavonia (sla-vō'ni-ạ). A land of the Hungarian division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It comprises Croatia and Slavonia, and in it is incorporated the chief part of the former military frontier. Capital, Agram. Its inhabitants are chiefly Slavs of the Serbo-Croatian race. Their religion is mainly Roman Catholic and Greek. It sends 3 delegates to the upper house and 40 delegates to the lower house of the Hungarian Reichstag, and has a Diet (Landtag) of 90 members. It was separated from Hungary and made a crownland in 1849, but was reunited to Hungary in 1868. Area, 16,773 square miles. Population (1890), 2,200,977.

Croats (krō'atz). [See *Croatia*.] The Slavonic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.

Crockett (krok'et), **David.** Born at Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786: killed at Fort Alamo, San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, March 6, 1836. An American pioneer, hunter, and politician. He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1827-31, 1833-35, and served in the Texan war. He published his autobiography in 1834. He was a fine shot and an eccentric humorist, and the story is told of his having treed a coon which, when he recognized Crockett, called out to him: "Don't shoot, colonel; I'll come down, as I know I'm a gone coon." This story was originally told of a Captain Scott who was a famous shot (*Schele de Vere*). Hotten in his Slang Dictionary says that the phrase originated in the fact that "in the American war" a spy dressed in racoon-skins took refuge in a tree and addressed an English rifleman in the same words.

Crockford's (krok'fordz). A famous gaming club-house at No. 50 on the west side of St. James street, London, opposite White's. It was built by William Crockford, originally a fishmonger, in 1827. He is said to have made a large fortune by gambling. He died May 24, 1844, but the house was reopened in 1849 for the Military, Naval, and County Service Club. It was closed again in 1851. It was for several years a dining-house, "The Wellington," and is now the Devonshire Club.

Crocodile (krok'ọ-dīl), **Lady Kitty.** In Foote's "Trip to Calais," a hypocritical, intriguing woman of quality, intended to satirize the notorious Duchess of Kingston, whose trial for bigamy was just coming on. The influence of the duchess was sufficient to stop the production of the play. See *Trip to Calais.*

Crocodilopolis (krok'ọ-di-lop'ọ-lis). [Gr. Κροκοδείλων πόλις, city of crocodiles.] 1. Arsinoe.—2. Athribis, in ancient Egypt.

Crœsus (krē'sus). [Gr. Κροῖσος.] A king of Lydia, son of Alyattes whom he succeeded in 560 B. C. He subjugated the Ionian, Eolian, and other neighboring peoples, and at the close of his reign ruled over the region extending from the northern and western coasts of Asia Minor to the Halys on the east, and the Taurus on the south. According to Herodotus, he was visited at the height of his power by Solon, to whom he exhibited his immense treasures, and who, when pressed to acknowledge him as the happiest of mortals, answered: "Account no man happy before his death." Deceived by a response of the oracle at Delphi to the effect that if he crossed the Halys he would overthrow a great empire, he made war upon Cyrus, by whom he was defeated in the same year [illegible] prisoner. He was sentenced by Cyrus to be burned alive, but as he stood upon the pyre he recalled the words of Solon, and exclaimed "Solon! Solon! Solon!" Desired by Cyrus to state upon whom he was calling, he related the story of Solon, which moved Cyrus to countermand the order for his execution, and to bestow upon him distinguished marks of favor.

Croft (kroft), **Herbert.** Born at [illegible] Thame, Oxfordshire, Oct. 18, 1603: died at Hereford, May 18, 1691. Bishop of [illegible] He was originally intended for the [illegible] eventually took holy orders [illegible] He [illegible] He [illegible] during the [illegible] to him on the accession of [illegible] Hereford in 1662, and was dean of the Chapel Royal 1668-70. His chief work is "The Naked Truth, or the True State of the Primitive Church" (1675).

Croft, William. Born at Nether Eatington, Warwickshire, England, 1678: died at London, Aug. 14, 1727. An English composer of sacred music. His collection of anthems, "Musica Sacra," was published 1724.

Croftangry (krof'tang-gri), **Chrystal.** The imaginary author of Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate." He gives his autobiography in some of the introductory chapters.

Croghan (krō'gan), **George.** Born near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1791: died at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1849. An American officer, distinguished at the defense of Forts Meigs and Stephenson, 1813.

Croisic (krwä-zēk'), **Le.** A seaport and watering-place in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 16 miles west of St. Nazaire. Population (1891), commune, 2,418.

Croix (krwä), **Carlos Francisco de,** Marques de Croix. Born at Lille, in Flanders, 1699: died at Valencia, 1786. A Spanish general and administrator. He served with distinction in the army; was commandant at Ceuta and Puerto de Santa Maria, captain-general of Galicia, and viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) from Aug., 1766, to Sept., 1771. His administration was able and prosperous. In 1770 he was advanced to the rank of captain-general in the army. After his return from Mexico he was made viceroy of Valencia, an office which he held until his death.

Croix, Teodoro de. Born at Lille, Flanders, about 1730: died at Madrid, April 8, 1791. A Spanish soldier. From 1766 to 1771 he served in Mexico under his brother, the Viceroy de Croix, as commandant of the interior provinces and of Sonora. From April, 1784, to March, 1790, he was viceroy of Peru, and is known as an upright, kind-hearted, and religious ruler. He instituted various reforms in the laws affecting the Indians.

Croizette (krwä-zet'), **Sophie Alexandrine Croisette,** called. Born at St. Petersburg, March 19, 1847. A noted French actress. She was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1867, and made her début in 1869. In 1873 she was made an associate of the Comédie Française, of which she was the *jeune première.* In 1881 she retired from the stage, and in 1885 married an American banker named Stern.

Croke (krůk), or **Crocus** (krō'kus), **Richard.** Born at London, probably in 1489: died there, Aug., 1558. An English scholar and diplomatist. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1510; studied Greek under Grocyn at Oxford, and under Hieronymus Aleander at Paris (about 1513); lectured on Greek at Louvain, Cologne (about 1515), and Leipsic (1515-1517); began to lecture on Greek at Cambridge in 1518; was ordained priest in 1519; was fellow of St. John's College in 1523; was sent in 1529 by Cranmer to Italy to collect the opinion of Italian canonists in reference to the king's divorce; became rector of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, in 1531; and was subdean of King's College, Oxford, 1532-45. His most notable publications are an edition of Ausonius (1515), and a translation of the fourth book of Theodore Gaza's Greek grammar (1516).

Croker (krō'kėr), **John Wilson.** Born in Galway, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1780: died at Hampton, near London, Aug. 10, 1857. A British politician and general writer, leading contributor to the "Quarterly Review" after 1809: editor of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" (1831).

Croker, Thomas Crofton. Born at Cork, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1798: died at London, Aug. 8, 1854. An Irish antiquary. He wrote "Researches in the South of Ireland" (1824), "The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland" (1825), "The Adventures of Barney Mahoney" (1852), etc.

Croly (krō'li), **David Goodman.** Born at New York, Nov. 3, 1829: died there, April 29, 1889. A journalist. He wrote a "History of Reconstruction" (1868), a "Primer of Positivism" (1876), etc.

Croly, George. Born at Dublin, Aug., 1780 (1785?): died at London, Nov. 24, 1860. An Irish divine, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. His chief novel is "Salathiel" (1827), principal poem, "Paris in 1815" (1817), "Catiline," a tragedy (1822), "Marston," a romance (1846), "Life and Times of George IV." (1830).

Croly, Jane Cunningham. Born at Market Harborough, England, Dec. 19, 1831. A writer under the name of "Jennie June," well known for her efforts for the advancement of women. She called together the Woman's Congress in New York in 1856, and in 1868 founded "Sorosis," and was its president 1868-70 and 1876-86. She married David Goodman Croly in 1857.

Cromarty (krom'ạr-ti). 1. A county of northern Scotland, comprising Cromarty proper, situated south of Cromarty Firth, and 10 detached portions in Ross-shire, with which it is united for most purposes. Area, estimated, 345 square miles.—2. Chief town of the above county, situated on Cromarty Firth 16 miles northeast of Inverness. Population (1891), 1,308.

Cromarty Firth (fërth). An inlet of the North Sea, connecting with Moray Firth, and nearly surrounded by the counties of Cromarty and Ross.

Crome (krōm), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Dec. 22, 1768: died there, April 22, 1821. A noted English landscape-painter. He was the son of a poor weaver, and began life as a doctor's assistant, and apprentice to a coach- and sign-painter. He early began to study painting directly from nature in the environs of his native town, later found an opportunity to study drawing; and obtained entrance to a neighboring collection of paintings, where he found some good Flemish pictures. In 1803 he created the Norwich Society of Arts. At the annual exhibitions of this society he exhibited many of his works, rarely sending them to the Royal Academy at London. His pupils and associates, among whom were Stark and Cotman, acquired distinction, and formed with him the "school of Norwich."

Crompton (kromp′ton), **Samuel.** Born at Firwood, near Bolton, England, Dec. 3, 1753: died at Hall-in-the-Wood, near Bolton, June 26, 1827. An English mechanic, inventor of the spinning-mule in 1779.

Cromwell (krum′wel or krom′wel). A drama by Victor Hugo, published in 1827. This was his first dramatic venture, and was not intended to be acted.

Cromwell, Henry. Born at Huntingdon, England, Jan. 20, 1628: died at Soham, Cambridgeshire, England, March 23, 1674. A younger son of Oliver Cromwell, lord deputy in Ireland 1655–1657, and lord lieutenant 1657–59.

Cromwell, Oliver. Born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599: died at Whitehall, London, Sept. 3, 1658. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1616–17, was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1628, and in 1640 was returned by Cambridge to the Short and Long Parliaments. He was appointed captain of Parliamentary horse in 1642, and colonel in 1643. In 1643, by enlisting only men of religion, chiefly Independents, he organized a model regiment which, on account of its invincible courage, came to be known as the Ironsides. He fought with distinction at Marston Moor July 2, 1644, and at the second battle of Newbury Oct. 27, 1644; was promoted to lieutenant-general, on the reorganization (after plans furnished by him) of the army, in June, 1645; commanded the right wing of the Parliamentary army at Naseby June 14, 1645, and took Basing House Oct. 14, 1645. On the rupture in 1647 between the army, which was controlled by the Independents, and Parliament, which was controlled by the Presbyterians, he sided with the army, and supported the measures by which the Independents obtained control of Parliament. He suppressed an insurrection in Wales in 1648, defeated the Scotch royalists at Preston Aug. 17–19, 1648, and, as a member of the High Court, signed the death-warrant of Charles I. in Jan., 1649. On the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1649 he obtained, by virtue of his position as leader of the Independents and ruling spirit in the army, the actual control of the government. He undertook an expedition against Ireland Aug. 15, 1649; stormed Drogheda Sept. 10, 1649; was appointed captain-general and commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Commonwealth June 26, 1650; defeated the Scotch royalists at Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and at Worcester Sept. 3, 1651; expelled the Rump Parliament April 20, 1653; and was appointed by the council of officers Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His protectorate was marked by religious toleration, by advantageous commercial treaties with foreign nations, and by successful wars with the Dutch, with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the Spaniards. See Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," Foster's "Life of Cromwell," and Guizot's "History of the Revolution" and "History of England under Cromwell."

Cromwell, Richard. Born at Huntingdon, England, Oct. 4, 1626: died at Cheshunt, near London, July 12, 1712. Son of Oliver Cromwell, whom he succeeded as Lord Protector Sept., 1658. He resigned May, 1659.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. Born probably about 1485: died at London, July 28, 1540. An English statesman, the son of a blacksmith. He served in his youth in the French army in Italy, and after his return to England became a lawyer. He was appointed collector of the revenues of the see of York by Wolsey in 1514; became a member of Parliament in 1523; was appointed privy councilor by Henry VIII. in 1531, and was made chancellor of the exchequer in 1533. In 1535 he was appointed vicar-general of the king to carry into effect the Act of Supremacy, in which capacity he began in 1536 the suppression of the monasteries and the confiscation of their property. He became lord privy seal in 1536, and lord high chamberlain of England in 1539, and was created earl of Essex in 1540. In 1539 he negotiated the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves, which took place in Jan. 1540. Having fallen under the king's displeasure, partly on account of his advocacy of this marriage, he was attainted by Parliament and beheaded on the charge of treason.

Cromwell, The Life and Death of Thomas, Lord. An anonymous play, printed in 1613, at one time attributed to Shakspere. It was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1602.

Cromwell Surveying the Body of Charles I. in its Coffin. A masterpiece of Paul Delaroche, in the Musée at Nimes, France.

Cronaca (krōn′ä-kä), **Simone Pollajuolo.** Born at Florence, 1457: died 1508. An Italian architect, surnamed "Il Cronaca" ("the chronicler") from his habit of story-telling. On account of some misdemeanor he was obliged to flee from Florence to Rome, where he busied himself with the antique monuments. Returning to Florence, he completed the Strozzi Palace, begun by Benedetto da Majano. His masterpiece (1504) is the Church of San Bartolommeo in San Miniato, which was much admired by Michelangelo. He also built the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio. He became a disciple of Savonarola.

Cronholm (kron′holm), **Abraham Peter.** Born at Landskrona, Sweden, Oct. 22, 1809: died at Stockholm, May 27, 1879. A Swedish historian. His chief work is "Sveriges Historia under Gustaf II. Adolfs regering" (1857–72).

Cronstadt. See *Kronstadt.*

Cronus (krō′nus), or **Cronos** (-nos). [Gr. *Κρόνος*.] In Greek mythology, a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge. At the instigation of his mother, he emasculated his father for having thrown the Cyclopes (who were likewise the children of Uranus and Ge) into Tartarus. He thereupon usurped the government of the world, which had hitherto belonged to his father, but was in turn dethroned by Zeus. He was the husband of Rhea, by whom he became the father of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was identified with Saturnus by the Romans.

Croo-boys or **Croo-men.** See *Kru.*

Crook (krůk), **George.** Born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828: died at Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1890. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1852, and entered the regular army, in which he attained the rank of major-general April 6, 1888. Sept. 13, 1861, he was appointed to a colonelcy in the volunteer service, in which he rose to the brevet rank of major-general July 18, 1864; he was mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. He commanded the national forces in West Virginia in July and Aug., 1864; was in the engagements at Snicker's Ferry July 19, and Kernstown July 24; cooperated with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley from Aug. till Dec. of the same year; was in the battles at Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Strasburg, and Cedar Creek; and commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac March 26–April 9, 1865. After the war he did duty among the hostile Indians in Idaho and Arizona. After the massacre of General Custer's command he pursued the Sioux to Slim Buttes, Dakota, where he defeated them. In 1886 he conducted the campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo, whom he brought to a stand near San Bernardino, Mexico, but resigned his command before the conclusion of hostilities.

Crooked Island (krůk′ed ī′land). An island of the Bahamas, south of Watling Island.

Crookes (krůks), **William.** Born at London, June 17, 1832. A noted English chemist and physicist. He discovered thallium in 1861, and invented the radiometer in 1874. He founded the "Chemical News" in 1859, has edited the "Quarterly Journal of Science" since 1864, and has published "Select Methods of Chemical Analysis" (1880), etc.

Crooks (krůks), **George Richard.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1822. An American journalist and Methodist clergyman. He published with Schem a "Latin-English Lexicon" (1858).

Croppies (krop′iz). A name given to the republican party in Ireland in 1798, who wore their hair cropped in imitation of the French revolutionists. (*Lecky.*) The name was applied to the Roundheads in 1642.

Cropredy Bridge. A locality near Banbury, England, the scene of a Royalist defeat of the Parliamentarians under Waller, June 29, 1644.

Cropsey (krop′si), **Jasper Francis.** Born at Rossville, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1823. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of Edward Maury. He became a member of the National Academy in 1851.

Croquemitaine (krōk-mē-tān′). [From *croquer*, to eat, crunch.] A French legendary monster with which nurses frighten children. L'Épine in 1863 published a "Légende de Croquemitaine," a romance relating to the adventures of a certain Mitaine, a god-daughter of Charlemagne.

Crosby Hall or **Place.** An ancient house in Bishopsgate street, London. The site was leased from Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, in 1466 by Sir John Crosby, a grocer and lord mayor. He built the beautiful Gothic palace of which the banqueting-hall, the throne-room and council-room still remain in Bishopsgate within. The hall is now used as an eating-house, and is famous for its beautiful wooden roof. The mansion covered a large part of what is now Crosby Place or Square. Richard of Gloucester lived here at the death of Edward IV., and here held his levees before his usurpation of the crown. It was afterward bought by Sir Thomas More, who wrote here the "Utopia" and the "Life of Richard III." Crosby Hall is the central feature of Shakspere's London. Shakspere himself had a residence in the neighborhood. It is one of the very few medieval dwelling-houses still existing in London. It was restored in 1836, after having been used for various purposes.

Crosby (kroz′bi), **Howard.** Born at New York, Feb. 27, 1826: died there, March 29, 1891. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1844, became professor of Greek there about 1851; was professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1859–63; was pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church at New York from 1863 until his death; was chancellor of the University of New York 1870–81; was a member of the American committee for the revision of the New Testament; and was one of the chief instruments in effecting the organization (1877) of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which he became president.

Crosland (kros′land), Mrs. (**Camilla Toulmin**). Born at London, June 9, 1812. An English poet and writer.

Cross (krôs), Mrs. (**Mary Ann,** or **Marian, Evans**): pseudonym **George Eliot.** Born at Arbury Farm (Chilvers Coton), Warwickshire, England, Nov. 22, 1819: died at 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, Dec. 22, 1880. A celebrated English novelist. She was educated at Nuneaton and Coventry. In 1841 she moved with her father (Robert Evans, agent for Mr. Francis Newdigate of Arbury Hall) to Coventry. In 1851 she became assistant editor of "The Westminster Review," and retained that position till 1853. She lived with George Henry Lewes from 1854 until his death in 1878, a connection which they regarded as a marriage. On May 6, 1880, she married John Walter Cross under the name of Mary Ann Evans Lewes. She died within the year, and was buried by the side of George Henry Lewes in Highgate Cemetery. She published (anonymously at first, afterward under her real name) a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1846), "The Essence of Christianity" (translated from Feuerbach "by Marian Evans" in 1854), and, under the pseudonym of George Eliot, "Scenes of Clerical Life" (1858), "Adam Bede" (1859), "The Mill on the Floss" (1860), "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe" (1861), "Romola" (1862–63), "Felix Holt the Radical" (1866), "The Spanish Gypsy" (a poem, 1868), "Agatha" (a poem, 1869), "Middlemarch, a study of Provincial Life" (1871–72), "The Legend of Jubal, and Other Poems" (1874), "Daniel Deronda" (1876), "Impressions of Theophrastus Such" (1879). After her death in 1883, a poem, "How Lisa loved the King," was published, and "Essays and Leaves from a Note-book" in 1884. Her life was written by her husband, John Walter Cross, and published in 1884.

Cross, Sir **Richard Assheton.** Born at Red Scar, Lancashire, England, May 30, 1823. An English politician, home secretary 1874–80 and 1885–1886, and secretary of state for India 1886. He was raised to the peerage as viscount in 1886.

Crosse (krôs), **Andrew.** Born at Broomfield, Somerset, England, June 17, 1784: died there, July 6, 1855. An English electrician, noted for his experiments in electro-crystallization.

Cross Keys (krôs kēz). A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, 20 miles northeast of Staunton. Here, June 8, 1862, a battle took place between Jackson's army (about 8,000) under Ewell, and the Federals (about 18,000) under Frémont. The loss of the Federals was 625, that of the Confederates, 287.

Croswell (kroz′wel), **Edwin.** Born at Catskill, N. Y., May 29, 1797: died at Princeton, N. J., June 13, 1871. An American journalist and politician. He was editor of the "Albany Argus" 1823–54, and a member of the "Albany Regency."

Croswell, Harry. Born at West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778: died at New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1858. An American Federalist, journalist, and clergyman, uncle of Edwin Croswell.

Crotch (kroch), **William.** Born at Norwich, England, July 5, 1775: died at Taunton, England, Dec. 29, 1847. An English composer, organist of St. John's College, Oxford, and professor of music in the university, and later (1822) principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

Crotchet Castle (kroch′et kás′l). A novel by Thomas Love Peacock, published in 1831.

Croton (krō′ton), or **Crotona** (krō tō′nä). [Gr. *Κρότων*.] The ancient name of Cotrone (which see). There is a Greek temple of Hera Lakinia (Juno) on the Lakinian promontory at the extremity of Capo della Colonna. This famous shrine has been greatly damaged by vandalism and earthquakes, but its platform of masonry and the results of excavations supply data for a partial restoration. It was of the 5th century B.C., Doric hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, and an interior range of 4 columns before the pronaos. Some of the marble pediment-sculptures have been found.

Croton. A river of southeastern New York which joins the Hudson 32 miles north of New York city, which it supplies with water through the Croton aqueduct (the old one was opened for use in 1842; the new (and chief) one was completed in 1890).

Crousaz (krö zä′), **Jean Pierre de.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, April 13, 1663: died March 22, 1748. A Swiss philosopher and mathematician. His chief work is a treatise on logic (1712; several later editions). He was a voluminous but not an important writer.

Crow, or **Raven, The.** See *Corvus.*

Crow, Jim. See *Jim Crow.*

Crowdero (krou de′rō). [A humorous name, from *crowd*, a fiddle.] A character in Butler's "Hudibras": a fiddler, and the leader of the mob.

Crowe (krō), **Captain.** A whimsical, impatient merchant captain in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves." He insists upon being a knight errant with the latter.

Crowe, Eyre Evans. Born at Redbridge, Southampton, March 20, 1799: died at London, Feb. 25, 1868. An English journalist, historian, and novelist. His chief work is a "History of France" (5 vols. 1858–68).

Crowe, Mrs. (**Catharine Ann Stevens**). Born at Borough Green, Kent, England, about 1800: died in 1876. An English writer, principally known by her writings on the supernatural: author of "Night Side of Nature" (1848), "Spiritualism and the Age we Live in" (1859), and several novels.

Crowe, Mrs. See *Bateman, Kate Josephine.*

Crowe, William. Born at Midgeham, Berkshire, England, in 1745: died at Bath, Feb. 9, 1829. An English clergyman and poet. He was eccentric, but a popular preacher. He wrote "Lewesdon Hill" (1788), "A Treatise on English Versification" (1827), and published several volumes of sermons and orations, etc.

Crowfield (krō'fēld), **Christopher.** An occasional pseudonym of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Crowley (krō'li), or **Crole,** or **Croleus, Robert.** Born in Gloucestershire, 1518 (?): died at London, June 18, 1588. An English author, printer, and divine. He was educated at Oxford, embraced the doctrines of the Reformation and about 1549 set up a printing-press at Ely Rents, Holborn, which he conducted three years. He was archdeacon of Hereford 1559–67, and vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, 1576–78. His typographical fame rests chiefly on three impressions which he made in 1550 of the "Vision of Piers Plowman." His most notable works are "An Informacion and Peticion agaynst the Oppressours of the Pore Commons of this Realme" (1548), "The Voyce of the Laste Trumpet, etc." (1549), "The Way to Wealth, etc." (1550), "Pleasure and Payne, Heaven and Hell: Remember these Foure, and all shall be Well" (1551), and "One and Thyrtye Epigrammes" (1550).

Crown, Oration on the. [Gr. περὶ στεφάνου; L. *de corona.*] The most celebrated oration of Demosthenes, delivered in 330 B. C. Ctesiphon had proposed that Demosthenes should be publicly crowned with a golden crown, as a reward for public services rendered after the battle of Chæronea, and for this was indicted by Æschines as the proposer of an illegal act. In the oration Demosthenes defended his own acts and character, and attacked Æschines, who was defeated.

Crown Diamonds. The English version of Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne" (1844).

Crown Point (kroun point). A town in Essex County, New York, situated on Lake Champlain 90 miles north of Albany. It was strongly fortified in the last century, was abandoned by the French in 1759, and was taken from the British by the Americans under Warner May 1775.

Crowne (kroun), **John.** Died in 1703 (?). An English dramatist. Among other plays he wrote "The Country Wit" (1675), "City Politiques" (played about 1683), "Sir Courtly Nice, or It Cannot be" (1685), "The Married Beau, etc." (1694), etc. Some of his plays held the stage for a century.

Crowquill (krō'kwil), **Alfred.** The pseudonym of Alfred Henry Forrester, an English humorist and artist. Charles Robert Forrester, his brother, also used it 1826–44. See *Forrester.*

Crows. See *Absaroka.*

Crowther (krou'ther), **Samuel Adjai.** Born in Yoruba: died in 1891. The first negro bishop of the Church of England. He was carried off and sold into slavery in 1821. With many others he was freed by a British man-of-war in 1822, and landed at Sierra Leone, where he attended school and soon distinguished himself. His higher education he received in England. He accompanied the first and second Niger expeditions, and published an account of the latter. In 1864 he was ordained "Bishop of the Niger," and proved himself worthy of the office. His books [illegible] and on the Niger languages give him a prominent place among African linguists.

Croydon (kroi'don). [In Doomsday *Croindene,* chalk hill.] A suburb of London, in Surrey, England, 10 miles south of London. It has a ruined palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, used by them from the Conquest until 1757. Population (1891), 102,695.

Croyland (kroi'land), or **Crowland** (krō'land). A town in the [illegible] part of Lincolnshire, England, [illegible] on the Welland 8 miles northeast of Peterborough. It contains the ruins of [illegible] Ethelbald of Mercia in the 8th century.

Croysado [illegible], **The Great.** In Butler's "Hudibras," [illegible] intended for Lord Fairfax.

Crucifixion, The. Of [illegible] of the subject [illegible] notable: (a) [illegible] at W[illegible], Germany. [illegible] Mel[illegible] and on the left [illegible] (b) A [illegible] in the [illegible] (c) A [illegible] between the two [illegible] on the right. This picture is part of the predella of the altarpiece of San Zenone, Verona; two other parts are in the Musée at Tours. (*d*) A noted painting by Van Dyck, in St. Michael's, at Ghent, Belgium. A mounted soldier holds out the sponge to Christ with his spear; St. John and the Marys are grouped below, and angels appear above. (*e*) A painting called "Le coup de lance," by Rubens, in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. The time is evening: the three crosses stand side by side on Mount Calvary. Christ is already dead, and a mounted soldier is piercing his side with a spear. The three Marys and St. John are grouped at the foot of the cross. This is said to be the most carefully finished painting executed by Rubens. (*f*) A fresco of Perugino, in the chapter-house of Santa Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi, Florence. It is divided into three parts by architectural framework. In the central part, beneath the crucified Christ, are the two Marys; on the right are Sts. John and Bernard; on the left is an impressive figure of the Virgin, with St. Benedict. (*g*) A painting by Tintoret, in the Scuola di San Rocco, at Venice. It is this painter's masterpiece.

Cruciger (kröt'siG-er), or **Creuziger** (kroit'siG-er), or **Creutzinger** (kroit'sing-er), **Kaspar.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 1, 1504: died at Wittenberg, Germany, Nov. 16, 1548. A German Protestant theologian, a co-worker with Luther in the translation of the Bible. He became a preacher at Wittenberg in 1528, and professor of philosophy (later of theology) in the university.

Cruden (krö'den), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 31, 1701: died at London, Nov. 1, 1770. A London bookseller, author of a famous "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures" (1737). He was eccentric to the verge of insanity. He believed himself to have been specially appointed by God to correct the morals of the British nation, and accordingly assumed the title of "Alexander the Corrector" (probably suggested to him by his work as corrector of the press).

Crudor (krö'dôr), **Sir.** In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight who insists that Briana shall supply him with enough hair, consisting of ladies' curls and knights' beards, to purfle his cloak before he will marry her. Sir Calidore overthrows him, and her raid on the passers-by is stopped.

Cruel Brother, The. A tragedy by Sir William Davenant, printed in 1630.

Cruel Gift, The. A tragedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1716.

Cruikshank (krük'shank), **George.** Born at London, Sept. 27, 1792: died Feb. 1, 1878. A noted English artist and caricaturist. He was the son of Isaac Cruikshank, who was also a caricaturist. He began his career as an illustrator of children's books, and his satirical genius first found expression in "The Scourge," a periodical published between 1811–16. At this time his caricatures were in the style of Gillray, but about 1819 he began to illustrate books and developed a style of his own. Among his caricatures those of Napoleon, the impostures of Joanna Southcott, the corn-laws, the domestic infelicities of the regent and his wife, etc., are noted. In 1827 William Hone issued a collection of Cruikshank's caricatures in connection with the latter scandal, which he called "Facetiæ and Miscellanies." Some of his best illustrations were for Scott and for a translation of German fairy tales. In 1823 he issued his designs for Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl." His arrangement with Dickens began with "Sketches by Boz" in 1836. He designed also for Richard Bentley (1837–43) and Harrison Ainsworth (1836–44). "The Bottle" (eight plates, 1847) and "The Drunkard's Children" (eight plates, 1848) were the first products of his satirical crusade against drunkenness. He continued to produce etchings, etc., in rapid and brilliant succession till his eighty-third year, three years after this he died. He wrote various pamphlets and squibs and started several magazines of his own, and in his later years undertook to paint in oils. His most celebrated effort in this line is a large picture called "The Worship of Bacchus, or the Drinking Customs of Society" (1862). The painting is in the National Gallery.

Cruikshank, (Isaac) Robert. Born at London, Sept. 27, 1789: died March 13, 1856. An English caricaturist and miniature-painter, elder brother of George Cruikshank.

Cruikshank, William Cumberland. Born at Edinburgh in 1745: died at London, June 27, 1800. A Scottish anatomist. He wrote "Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels" (1786), etc.

Cruillas, Marquis of. See *Monserrat, Joaquin.*

Crummles (krum'lz), **Vincent.** In Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," an eccentric actor and manager in a cheap theatrical company. He is the father of two boys and a girl also in the profession: the last is the "infant phenomenon."

Cruncher (krun'chėr), **Jerry.** Man of all work at Tellson's banking house, who spent his nights as a "resurrection man": a character in Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

Crupp (krup), **Mrs.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," David's landlady. She is afflicted with "spazzums."

Crusades, The. In medieval history, a number of expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, which was for the most part destroyed on the way. The first Crusade, properly so called, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–99, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in Palestine; the second, 1147–49, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–04, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire at Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders; the fifth, 1228–1229, under the emperor Frederick II.; the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–72, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including, in 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved.

Crusé (krū-sā'), **Christian Frederic.** Born at Philadelphia, 1794: died at New York, Oct. 5, 1865. An American Episcopalian clergyman and scholar. He translated Eusebius's "Ecclesiastical History" (1833).

Crusenstolpe (krö'zen-stol-pe), **Magnus Jakob.** Born at Jönköping, Sweden, March 11, 1795: died at Stockholm, Jan. 18, 1865. A Swedish publicist, historical writer, and novelist. His works include the historical novel "Morianen" (1840–44), etc.

Crusius (krö'zẹ-ös), **Christian August.** Born at Leuna, near Merseburg, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1715: died at Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1775. A German philosopher and theologian, professor of theology at Leipsic. He was noted as an opponent of the Wolfian school.

Crusoe, Robinson. See *Robinson Crusoe.*

Crustumerium (krus-tụ-mē'ri-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated a few miles northeast of Rome.

Cruveilhier (krü-vā-yā'), **Jean.** Born at Limoges, France, Feb. 9, 1791: died at Jussac, Haute-Vienne, France, March 6, 1874. A French physician and anatomist. His chief work is "Anatomie pathologique du corps humain" (1828–42).

Cruvelli (krö-vel'lē) (**Crüwell**), **Sophie.** Born at Bielefeld, Prussia, March 12, 1826. A German singer. Her family was originally Italian. She was successful in Vienna, and later in Paris and London. In 1854 she appeared at the Grand Opera in Paris, and won much applause in Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," which was written for her. In 1856 she married Baron Vigier, and left the stage.

Crux (kruks). [L., 'a cross.'] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argo. It is a small constellation of four chief stars arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression: for it subtends only about 6° from north to south, and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

Cruz (kröth), **José Maria de la.** Born at Concepcion, April 21, 1801: died near the same place, Nov. 23, 1875. A Chilian general. As a boy he was a cadet in the revolutionary army, serving in most of the campaigns. He rapidly rose in rank; became general of division in 1839; was twice minister of war and marine, was chief of staff in the Peruvian campaign of 1838, and held various other important positions. In 1851 he was the liberal candidate for president, but his opponent, General Montt, was elected. General Cruz then headed a revolt in the southern provinces, but was finally defeated at the battle of Loncomilla, Dec. 8, 1851. He was pardoned, and thereafter lived in retirement on his estate.

Cruz, Juana Inés de la. Born at Mexico, Nov. 12, 1651: died at Mexico, April 17, 1695. A Mexican poet, a nun of the Convent of San Géronimo: sometimes called "The Tenth Muse."

Cruz, Ramon de la. Born at Madrid, 1731: died after 1791. A Spanish dramatist. His chief works are farces.

Cruz, San Juan de la. Born at Fontiveros, Old Castile, Spain, 1542: died at Ubeda, Spain, Dec. 14, 1591. A Spanish mystical poet and prose-writer. He belonged to the Carmelite order. He became prior at Granada, and later vicar-provincial for Andalusia.

Cruz y Goyeneche (kröth ē gō-yā-nā'che), **Luis de la.** Born at Concepcion, Aug. 25, 1768: died Oct. 11, 1828. A Chilian general. During the colonial period he held important civil offices, and in 1806 made, at his own expense, an exploration of the Andes. His report of this journey was published in the Angelis collection at Buenos Ayres in 1835. He was one of the leaders of the revolution of 1810, and commanded a division of the patriot army, but was captured and imprisoned until released by the victories of 1817. Subsequently he was commandant at Talca, and, during the absence of O'Higgins, acting president of Chile; took part in the Peruvian campaign, and received the title of grand marshal from Peru; was a member of the constituent congress of Chile in 1826, and was minister of marine at the time of his death.

Cry of the Children, The. A poem by Mrs. Browning.

Crystal Palace. A building of iron and glass, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the great exhibition of 1851, and reërected at Sydenham, near London, 1852–53, opened 1854. It was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and is used for popular concerts and other entertainments, as well as a permanent exhibition of the art and culture of various nations. The nave is 1,608 feet long, the central transept 390 by 120 feet, and 175 high, and the south transept 312 feet long. A corresponding north transept was burned in 1866. The great nave, adorned with plants and statues, presents a unique vista. On either side are ranged courts, in which are reproduced the architecture and sculpture of different civilizations. In 1853 a similar but much smaller building called the Crystal Palace was erected for the World's Fair in New York, on Sixth Avenue between 40th and 42d streets. The ground is now a public park.

Csaba (chob'o), Hung. **Békés-Csaba** (bā'kāsh-chob'o). A town in the county of Békés, Hungary, in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 21° 8′ E. Population (1890), 34,243.

Csokonai (chō'kō-noi), **Vitéz Mihály.** Born at Debreczin, Hungary, Nov. 17, 1773: died there, Jan. 28, 1805. A Hungarian poet. His works include "Magyar-Musa" (1797), "Dorottya," a mock-heroic poem (1804), "Anacreontic Poems" (1803), etc.

Csoma (chō'mo), **Alexander,** Hung. **Csoma, Sándor.** Born at Körös, Transylvania, April 4, 1784: died at Darjiling, in the Himalayas, April 11, 1842. A Hungarian traveler and philologist. He began his travels in central Asia in 1820; and resided in Kanam, Tibet, 1827–30. In 1831 he went to Calcutta. He published a "Tibetan-English Dictionary" (1834), a "Grammar of the Tibetan Language" (1834), etc.

Ctesias (tē'shias). [Gr. Κτησίας.] Born at Cnidus, Caria, Asia Minor: died after 398 B. C. A Greek historian, physician at the court of Artaxerxes Mnemon. He wrote a history of Persia (Περσικά) in 24 books, fragments of which are extant, and a treatise on India (Ἰνδικά), parts of which also survive. There are meager abridgments of both works by Photius.

> Ctesias, an abstract of whose works is preserved by Photius, is very frequently quoted by ancient authors. He was a Greek physician who accompanied the expedition led against Artaxerxes by his brother, the younger Cyrus. Though a few years younger, he was contemporary with Herodotus: his testimony therefore brings the series of evidences up to the very time of our author. Ctesias, having fallen into the hands of the Persians at the battle of Cunaxa, was detained at the court of Artaxerxes, as physician, during seventeen years; and it seems that, with the hope of recommending himself to the favour of "the great king," and of obtaining his own freedom, he undertook to compose a history of Persia, with the express and avowed design of impeaching the authority of Herodotus, whom, in no very courteous terms, he accuses of many falsifications. The jealousy and malice of a little mind are apparent in these accusations. Nothing can be much more inane than the fragments that are preserved of this author's two works — his History of Persia and his Indian History; yet, though possessing little intrinsic value, they serve an important purpose in furnishing very explicit evidence of the genuineness and general authenticity of the work which Ctesias laboured to depreciate. If the account given by Herodotus of Persian affairs had been altogether untrue, his rival wanted neither the will nor the means to expose the imposition. But while, like Plutarch, he cavils at minor points, he leaves the substance of the narrative uncontradicted.
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> *Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 287.

Ctesibius (tē-sib'i-us). [Gr. Κτησίβιος.] Born at Alexandria: lived probably about 250 B. C. An Alexandrian physicist noted for his mechanical inventions. He is said to have invented a clepsydra, a hydraulic organ, and other mechanical contrivances, and to have first applied the expansive force of air as a motive power.

Ctesiphon (tes'i-fon). [Gr. Κτησιφῶν.] In ancient geography, a city of Mesopotamia, situated on the Tigris, opposite Seleucia, 20 miles southeast of Bagdad. It was one of the chief cities of the Parthian and later Persian kingdoms. Its site is now occupied by ruins.

> What encouragement the arts found from his [Chosroes I.] patronage we may learn from the remains of the great palace he erected at Ctesiphon . . . The central arch of this wonderful structure is 85 feet high, 72 feet wide, and 115 feet deep. Although nothing now exists of this palace but the façade, we may judge from this what must have been the size and beauty of the structure before it had been destroyed by time and war.
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> *Benjamin*, Story of Persia, p. 231.

Ctesiphon. [Gr. Κτησιφῶν.] Lived in the 4th century B. C. An Athenian who proposed that Demosthenes should be honored with a crown, and for this was prosecuted by Æschines and defended by Demosthenes. See *Crown, Oration on the.*

Cuaray (kwä-rī'). [Tigua name of central New Mexico.] A village (pueblo) of Tigua Indians, situated in Valencia County, New Mexico, on the southern edge of the salt-basin of the Manzano. It was abandoned in 1672 on account of the hostility of the Apaches. The ruins of a large church of stone stand by the side of those of the village. The Mission of Cuaray was founded about 1640.

Cuauhtemoc. See *Guatemotzin.*

Cuba (kū'bạ; Sp. pron. kö'bä). [Of native origin. See *Cubanacan.*] An island (the largest in the West Indies) belonging to Spain, situated in lat. 19° 50′–23° 10′ N., long. 74° 7′–84° 58′ W., north of the Caribbean Sea and southeast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is separated from Florida on the north by the Strait of Florida, from Haiti on the east by the Windward Passage, and from Yucatan on the west by the Channel of Yucatan. It is traversed from east to west by mountains. Its leading industries are the raising of sugar and tobacco. The inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish and African descent; the established religion is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language is Spanish. It forms, with its dependencies, a captain-generalcy, and since 1878 sends deputies to the Spanish Cortes. Capital, Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in October, 1492 (and named by him Juana); was conquered by the Spaniards in 1511; was held by the English 1762–63; has been the object of various filibustering expeditions since 1849; and was the scene of rebellions 1868–78, and 1895. Slavery was abolished in 1880. Length, 760 miles. Average width, 60 miles. Area, 41,655 square miles. Population (1890), 1,631,687.

Cubaes (kö-bīs'). The Portuguese spelling of *Kubales.*

Cubanacan (kö-bä-nä-kän'). A region, or possibly a village, in the interior of Cuba: so called by the Lucayan Indians who were with Columbus when he discovered the island. From the similarity of sounds, Columbus, supposing himself to be on the coast of Asia, imagined that this must be the city of Kublai Khan, the Tatar sovereign spoken of by Marco Polo.

Cubango (kö-bang'gō), or **Tonke** (ton'ke). A river in southern Africa which flows into Lake Ngami.

Cubas, Antonio Garcia. See *Garcia Cubas.*

Cubillo (kö-bēl'yō), **Alvaro de Aragon.** A Spanish dramatic poet, born in Grenada toward the end of the 16th century. He was a voluminous writer and successful dramatist.

Cuchan (kö-chän'). A tribe of North American Indians, living in California near and above the junction of the Gila River with the Colorado. The number attached to the Mission agency in California is 997, and at the San Carlos agency in Arizona 291. Also called *Yuma* or *Umah.* See *Yuman.*

Cuckoo and the Nightingale, The. A poem which appeared in the printed editions of Chaucer of the 16th century. When first printed it had following it a ballade with an envoy. There is nothing to indicate that they are by the same person. Tyrwhitt, who considered the poem Chaucer's, could not accept the ballade. The weight of evidence is against Chaucer's authorship of the poem. In the Bodleian MS. it is called "The Boke of Cupide God of Love"; another MS is headed "Liber Cupidinis." It is based on a popular superstition that he will be happy in love during the year who hears the nightingale before he hears the cuckoo.

Cucuta (kö'kö-tä), **San José de.** A town in Santander, Colombia, situated about lat. 7° 30′ N., near the frontier of Venezuela. Population (1892), about 9,000.

Cuddalore (kud-da-lōr'), or **Gudalur.** A seaport in Madras, British India, situated on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ponnar, in lat. 11° 44′ N., long. 79° 45′ E. It was taken by the French in 1758, by the English in 1760, and retaken by the French in 1782; was the scene of a repulse of the English in 1783; and was finally acquired by the English in 1795.

Cuddapah. See *Kadapa.*

Cuddy (kud'i). **1.** A shepherd with whom Colin Clout conducts his arguments in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."—**2.** A shepherd in love with Buxoma in Gay's "Shepherd's Week."—**3.** The name given to an ass or a donkey.

Cudlip (kud'lip) Mrs. (**Annie Thomas**). Born at Aldborough, Suffolk, England, Oct. 25, 1838. An English novelist. She married, 1867, the Rev. Pender Hodge Cudlip, then curate of Yealmpton, later vicar of Sparkwell, Devonshire. Her first novel, "The Cross of Honour," appeared in 1863.

Cudworth (kud'wėrth), **Ralph.** Born at Aller, Somerset, England, 1617: died at Cambridge, England, June 26, 1688. An English philosopher and divine. He became in 1645 regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, a position which he retained until his death. His chief works are "True Intellectual System of the Universe" (1678), "Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality" (1731).

Cuenca (kwan'kä). **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain, lying between Guadalajara on the north, Teruel and Valencia on the east, Albacete on the south, Ciudad Real and Toledo on the west, and Madrid on the northwest. Area, 6,725 square miles. Population (1887), 242,024.—**2.** The capital of the above province, situated on the Jucar in lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 2° 14′ W. It has a celebrated cathedral, and was formerly the seat of silver manufactures, and noted in literature. It was sacked by the Carlists in 1874. Most of the interior of the cathedral is of early-Pointed architecture, with finely sculptured capitals, two rose-windows in the transepts, and much good glass. The chapels and furniture are of Renaissance work. Jasper of great beauty and variety is profusely used for ornament. Population (1887), 9,747.

3. The capital of Azuay, Ecuador, situated in lat. 2° 50′ S., long. 79° 10′ W. It contains a cathedral. Properly *Santa Ana de Cuenca.* Population (1892), about 25,000.

Cuernavaca (kwer-nä-vä'kä). The capital of the state of Morelos, Mexico, 47 miles south of the city of Mexico. It was an ancient Indian town, was captured by Cortés before the siege of Mexico, and became his favorite residence. The emperor Maximilian had a country-seat here. Population (1892), 8,500.

Cueva, Francisco Fernandez de la. See *Fernandez de la Cueva.*

Cueva Henriquez Arias de Saavedra (kwā'vä en-rē'keth ä'rē-äs dā sä-ä-vä'drä), **Baltazar de la,** Count of Castellar and Marquis of Malagon. Born at Madrid, 1626: died there, April 3, 1686. A younger son of the seventh Duke of Albuquerque. His titles came to him by marriage. He held various important posts, was ambassador to Germany, councilor of state and afterward of the Indies, and from Aug., 1674, to July, 1678, viceroy of Peru, Chile, and Tierra Firme. His rule was prosperous, and he remitted large surplus revenues to Spain; but an attempt to relax the commercial monopolies caused an outcry against him. He was ordered to turn over the government to the Bishop of Lima, and was held in light captivity during nearly two years while the charges against him were tried. In the end he was exonerated, returned to Spain, and resumed his seat in the Indian council until his death.

Cueva (kwā'vä), **Juan de la.** Born at Seville, Spain, about 1550: died about 1608. A Spanish poet. His works include "Primera parte de las comedias y tragedias" (1583–88), "La conquista de la Bética" (1603), "Ejemplar poético" (1605).

Cuevas de Vera (kwā'väs dā vā'rä). A town in the province of Almeria, Spain. Population (1887), 20,027.

Cufa (kö'fä). In medieval history, a city on the Euphrates, near Ctesiphon: a leading city of the califate in the 7th and 8th centuries.

Cuffey. A name given to negroes.

Cugerni. See *Gugerni.*

Cuicatlan (kwē-kät-län'). A river in southern Mexico, in the state of Oajaca; the Rio Grande de Cuicatlan.

Cuicatecos (kwē-kä-tā'kōs). [From Nahuatl *Cuicatl*, the dance.] A native tribe of the present state of Oajaca in Mexico. They speak a language distinct from the Nahuatl.

Cuitlahuatzin (kwēt-lä-wät-zēn'), or **Citlahuatzin.** Born about 1470: died at Mexico, Sept. or Oct., 1520. A younger brother of Montezuma II., the Aztec sovereign. After Montezuma had been seized by the Spaniards (1520), Cuitlahuatzin was for a time in their power. He was released, and immediately organized an attack on the Spanish quarters, in which Montezuma himself was killed. Cuitlahuatzin directed the Aztec forces during the Spanish retreat, and soon after was elected sovereign in Montezuma's place. He died of a pestilence a few weeks after.

Cujacius (kū-jā'shius) (**Jacques de Cujas**). Born at Toulouse, France, 1522: died at Bourges, France, Oct. 4, 1590. A celebrated French jurist. He studied under Arnaud Ferrier at the University of Toulouse, where in 1547 he began a course of instruction on the Institutes of Justinian. In 1555 he was called to the University of Bourges, whence he removed to Valence in 1557. After several changes he returned in 1577 to Bourges, where he passed the rest of his life. He wrote commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects and Decretals, including emendations of the text of legal and other manuscripts under the title of "Observationes et emendationes." An incomplete collection of his writings, edited by himself, was published in 1577. The first complete edition was published by Fabrot in 1658.

Cujas (kü-zhäs'). **Jacques de.** See *Cujacius.*

Cujavia (kū-jā'vi-ä). A division of the ancient kingdom of Poland, situated north and east of Great Poland and west of Masovia. It lies on both sides of the Vistula, south and west of Thorn. It belongs partly to Prussia and partly to Russian Poland. It was annexed to the kingdom of Poland early in the 14th century.

Culdee (kul'dē). [From ML. *Culdei*, pl., also in accom. form *Colidei*, as if 'worshipers of God' (from L. *colere*, worship, and *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei, Keledei*, from Ir. *céle dé* (= Gael. *cuilteach*, a Culdee, appar. from *céle*, servant, and *Dé*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the 9th or 10th to the 13th or 14th century.

Culebra (kö-lā'brä). [Sp., 'snake.'] A valley in northern New Mexico, near the confines of Colorado; also, the surrounding mountains.

Culenborg. See *Kuilenburg.*

Culiacan (kö-lē-ä-kän'). The capital of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, situated on the river of the same name, in lat. 24° 50′ N., long. 107° 20′ W., on the site of the Aztec city Hueicolhuacan. Population, 8,000.

Cullen (kul'en). A town in Banffshire, Scotland, situated on Moray Firth.

Cullen, Paul. Born in County Kildare, Ireland, April 27, 1803: died at Dublin, Oct. 24, 1878. An Irish prelate, appointed archbishop of Armagh in 1849, of Dublin in 1852, and cardinal priest in 1866.

Cullen, William. Born at Hamilton, Scotland, April 15, 1710: died near Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1790. A Scottish physician and chemist.

Cullera (köl-yā'rä). A port in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Jucar 23 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 11,713.

Culloden (ku-lō'dẹn), or **Drummossie** (drum-mos'i), **Moor.** A moor about 5 miles east of Inverness, Scotland. Here, April 16 (O. S.), 27 (N. S.), 1746, the Royalists (about 10,000) under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Highlanders (about 6,000) under Charles Edward, the Young Pretender.

Cullum (kul'um), **George Washington.** Born at New York, Feb. 25, 1809: died there, Feb. 28, 1892. An American soldier and military writer. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1833, and entered the engineer corps; was employed in a number of engineering operations during the Civil War, including the fortification of Nashville, Tenn., in 1864, and was superintendent of the United States Military Academy Sept. 8, 1864, to Aug. 28, 1866. He was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865. He published "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point" (1868).

Cully (kul'i), **Sir Nicholas.** A foolish, gullible knight in Etherege's comedy "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub."

Culm. See *Kulm.*

Culpeper (kul'pep-ėr), **John.** A colonial politician. He headed an insurrection in North Carolina in 1678, which deposed the president and deputies of the proprietaries, and established a new government.

Culpeper, or **Colepeper,** Lord **Thomas.** Died in England in 1719. A colonial governor of Virginia. In conjunction with Lord Arlington he received in 1673 from Charles II. a grant of the colony of Virginia, of which he acted as governor 1680-83.

Culpeper, or **Fairfax.** The capital of Culpeper County, Virginia, 62 miles west-southwest of Washington.

Culprit Fay, The. A poem by Joseph Rodman Drake, written in 1816. It relates the adventures of a fairy who expiates his sin in loving a mortal maid.

Culross (kul-ros'). A village in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth near Dunfermline.

Cumæ (kū'mē). [Gr. Κύμη, Κύμαι.] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Campania, Italy, 10 miles west of Naples. It was founded by a Greek colony from Cyme, in Eubœa, about 1000 B. C., was one of the chief Greek cities of Italy until the 5th century B. C., and became a Roman municipium in 338 B. C. It contained the cavern of the "Cumæan Sibyl," and has some remnants of antiquity, including a Roman amphitheater, imperfectly excavated, but displaying 21 tiers of seats. The axes of the greater ellipse are [illegible] and [illegible] feet, of the arena [illegible] and [illegible] feet. Its inhabitants founded Naples and Pozzuoli.

> The very precise statement of Eusebius, who assigns the foundation of Cumæ to the year [illegible] B. C., cannot perhaps be accepted as historical, but there is no reason for distrusting the tradition recorded by Strabo that Cumæ was the earliest Greek settlement in either Sicily or Italy.
>
> *I. Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. [illegible]

Cumaná (kö-mä-nä'), or **Santa Ines de Cumaná** (sän'tä ē-nes' dā kö-mä-nä'). A seaport in Bermudez, Venezuela, situated at the mouth of the river Manzanares, in lat. 10° 27′ N., long. 64° 11′ W. It was founded by [illegible] in 15[illegible], [illegible] by Gonzalez Ocampo in 1520, [illegible] the oldest European city in South America. It has suffered greatly from earthquakes. Population [illegible].

Cumanas [illegible], **Cumanagotos** (kö-mä-nä-gō'tōz), or **Cumanacotos.** An Indian tribe of northern Venezuela, dwelling to the west of Cumaná. They formerly occupied several hundred miles of the coast, [illegible] extended inland among the mountains. Most of the earlier history of Venezuela consists of the attempts of the missionaries to civilize these Indians, and their struggles with the Spanish slave-hunters. The Cumanas, who are related by language to the Carib stock, had fixed villages, practised agriculture, and were bold and skilful warriors. Most of them are now civilized, and have been merged in the country population of Venezuela.

Cumania (kū-mā'ni-ạ̈), or **Kumania** (kö-mä'ni-ä), **Great.** A district in Hungary, beyond the Theiss, now included in the county Jazygien-Gross-Kumanien-Szolnok.

Cumania, Little. A district of Hungary, this side the Theiss, comprising several detached divisions, now included in the county Pest-Pílis-Sólt-Klein-Kumanien.

Cumans (kū'manz). A Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary in the 11th (?) century. It was subdued and Christianized by the Hungarians in the 13th century, and is now Magyarized.

Cumberland (kum'bėr-land). **1.** A county in northwestern England, lying between Solway Firth and Scotland on the north, Northumberland and Durham on the east, Westmoreland and Lancashire on the southeast and south, and the Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is mountainous in the southwest and east, and low in the north. The southwestern district is celebrated for its picturesque scenery (Lakes Ullswater, Bassenthwaite, Derwentwater, Thirlmere, etc.). It has mines of lead, iron, coal, plumbago, and other minerals. Capital, Carlisle. Area, 1,515 square miles. Population (1891), 266,550.
2. The capital of Alleghany County, Maryland, situated on the Potomac in lat. 39° 39′ N., long. 78° 47′ W. The Cumberland coal region lies to the west. The city has some trade, and manufactures of iron and glass. Population (1890), 12,729.
3. A southern tributary of the Ohio. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains, in eastern Kentucky, flows through Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, reenters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Smithland, 43 miles east of Cairo. Length, 600-650 miles; navigable to Nashville (nearly 200 miles).

Cumberland, Army of the. A Union army in the American Civil War. It was organized in 1861 by Don Carlos Buell, commander of the department of the Ohio, and was originally known as the Army of the Ohio. On the erection of the department of the Cumberland, Oct. 24, 1862, under the command of W. S. Rosecrans, it was transferred to that department, and was renamed the Army of the Cumberland. Rosecrans relieved Buell of the command of the army at Louisville, Kentucky, Oct. 30, 1862; took up his headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, in Nov., 1862; defeated Bragg at Stone River, Dec. 31–Jan. 3, 1862–1863 (which gave him possession of Murfreesboro); drove Bragg from middle Tennessee in a nine days' campaign around Tullahoma, June 24–July 3, 1863; and was defeated by Bragg at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. The department of the Cumberland was made part of the military division of the Mississippi, under command of General Grant, in Oct., 1863, when Rosecrans was relieved of command by George H. Thomas, and the Army of the Cumberland ceased to be an independent command.

Cumberland, Duke of. See *Ernst August, King of Hannover.*

Cumberland, Duke of, William Augustus. Born at London, April 15, 1721: died at Windsor, England, Oct. 31, 1765. An English general, younger son of George II. He fought at Dettingen in 1743; commanded at Fontenoy in 1745, and at Culloden in 1746; was defeated at Lawfeld in 1747, and at Hastenbeck in 1757, and concluded the Convention of Closter-Seven in 1757.

Cumberland, Prince of. The title formerly bestowed on the successor to the crown of Scotland when declared in the king's lifetime. The crown was originally not hereditary. The title is given to Malcolm in "Macbeth" by his father Duncan.

Cumberland, Richard. Born at London, July 15, 1631: died at Peterborough, England, Oct. 9, 1718. An English divine and moral philosopher. His chief work is "De legibus naturæ," etc. (1672).

Cumberland, Richard. Born at Cambridge, England, Feb. 19, 1732: died at Tunbridge Wells, May 7, 1811. An English dramatist, great-grandson of Richard Cumberland. His plays include "The Brothers" (1769), "The West-Indian" (1771), "The Fashionable Lover" (1772), "The Wheel of Fortune" (1795), etc.

Cumberland, The. A United States sloop of 30 guns. She was sunk by the Confederate ironclad ram Merrimac (Virginia) on March 8, 1862, off Newport News, Hampton Roads, Virginia. She went down with all on board and her colors flying, and most of her crew perished. Her commander was Lieutenant George U. Morris.

Cumberland Gap. A pass in the Cumberland Mountains, situated on the border between Kentucky and Tennessee, 45 miles northeast of Knoxville. It was an important strategic point in the Civil War. Elevation, 1,665 feet.

Cumberland Mountains. A range in the Appalachian system, separating Kentucky from Virginia, and extending southwesterly through eastern Tennessee. Width, about 50 miles. The region is rich in minerals.

Cumberland Peninsula. The eastern part of Baffin Land, in the Arctic regions, bordering on Davis Strait.

Cumbrae, or **Cumbray** (kum-brā'), **Great** and **Little.** Two islands belonging to Buteshire, Scotland, situated in the Firth of Clyde south-east of Bute.

Cumbre Pass. See *Uspallata Pass.*

Cumbria (kum'bri-ạ̈). In early British history, the Cymric lands between the Clyde and the Ribble, in the west of the island; or, the southern portion of that region.

Cumming (kum'ing), **John.** Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1807: died at London, July 5, 1881. A Scottish clergyman and writer. His works include "Apocalyptic Sketches" (1849), "The Great Tribulation" (1859), "Destiny of Nations" (1864), etc.

Cumming, Roualeyn George Gordon. Born March 15, 1820: died at Fort Augustus, Inverness, Scotland, March 24, 1866. A Scottish traveler and sportsman, surnamed "the Lion-hunter." He lived in South Africa 1843–48, and wrote "Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa" (1850).

Cummins (kum'inz), **George David.** Born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822: died at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. An American clergyman. He left the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873, and became the first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Cummins, Maria Susanna. Born at Salem, Mass., April 9, 1827: died at Dorchester, Boston, Oct. 1, 1866. An American novelist. She wrote "The Lamplighter" (1853), etc.

Cumnock (kum'nok; local pron. kum'nọk), **Old.** A town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Cumnor Hall (kum'nọr hâl). An old manor-house in the environs of Oxford, now in ruins. Scott made it famous as Cumnor Place in "Kenilworth." W. J. Meickle wrote a ballad called "Cumnor Hall," which is a lament for Amy Robsart.

Cunard (kū-närd'), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1787: died at London, April 28, 1865. A civil engineer and merchant, founder of the Cunard line of steamships. The first voyage was made by the Britannia from Liverpool to Boston, July 4–19, 1840. Cunard was made a baronet in 1859.

Cunaxa (kū-nak'sạ̈). [Gr. Κούναξα.] In ancient geography, a place near the Euphrates, probably about 75 miles northwest of Babylon. Here, 401 B. C., a battle took place between Artaxerxes, king of Persia (with 400,000–1,000,000 men), and Cyrus the younger (with 100,000 Asiatics aided by 13,000 Greeks). Cyrus was defeated and slain; the Greek contingent was successful. See *Anabasis.*

Cunctator (kungk-tā'tọr). [L., 'the delayer.'] A surname of Quintus Fabius Maximus, given him on account of his cautious military tactics against Hannibal.

Cundinamarca (kön-dē-nä-mär'kä). A department in the eastern central part of Colombia. Its capital is Bogotá. Area, 79,678 square miles. Population (1892), 595,000.

Cundwah. See *Khandwa.*

Cunego (kö-nā'gō), **Domenico.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1727: died at Rome in 1794. An Italian engraver. His most noted work is an engraving of Michelangelo's "Last Judgment."

Cunegond (G. **Kunigunde**), Saint. Died March 3, 1038. Wife of the emperor Henry II. According to the legend she disproved a charge of conjugal infidelity by passing unhurt through an ordeal of fire. After the death of her husband in 1024 she retired to the cloister of Kaufungen, near Cassel.

Cunégonde (kü-nā-gônd'). In Voltaire's novel "Candide," the priestess of Candide.

Cunene (kö-nā'ne). A river in western Africa which flows into the Atlantic north of Cape Frio. Length, about 600 miles (?).

Cuneo (kö-nā'ō). A province in Piedmont, Italy. Area, 2,882 square miles. Population (1891), 653,632.

Cuneo, or **Coni** (kō'nē). The capital of the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Gesso and Stura in lat. 44° 24′ N., long. 7° 32′ E. Population (1891), commune, 29,000.

Cunha Barbosa (kön'yä bär-bō'zä), **Januario.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1780: died there, Feb. 22, 1846. A Brazilian priest, author, and politician. He was a renowned pulpit orator, and taught philosophy with success. He was one of the earliest advocates of Brazilian independence; was several times chosen deputy, edited the government journal; was director of the national library, and one of the founders of the Instituto Historico e Geographico; and was widely known as a journalist and a poet, generally in the satirical vein. His best-known poems are "Nictheroy" and "Garimpeiros."

Cunha Mattos (kön'yä mät'tọs), **Raymundo José da.** Born at Faro, Algarve, Portugal, Nov. 2, 1776: died at Rio de Janeiro, March 2, 1839. A Portuguese-Brazilian soldier and author. He joined an artillery regiment in 1790; served under General Forbes in the Roussillon campaign; was stationed on the island of São Thomé, near the African coast, 1798–1816, and went to Brazil in 1817. He became field-marshal in 1834. He published accounts of his travels in Brazil; historical works on São Thomé, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz; a digest of military law; an account of the attack and defense of the city of Porto; and many papers and maps, all of great value. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Instituto Historico e Geographico.

Cunningham (kun'ing-am), or **Cunninghame.** The northern division of Ayrshire, Scotland, north of the Irvine.

Cunningham (kun'ing-am), Sir **Alexander.** Born Jan. 23, 1814: died Nov. 28, 1893. An English military engineer and archæologist, son of Allan Cunningham. He served in India 1834-85. His works include "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture" (1846), "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical" (1846), "Book of Indian Eras" (1883), etc.

Cunningham, Allan. Born at Keir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1784: died at London, Oct. 30, 1842. A Scottish poet and general writer. He was apprenticed to a stone-mason; went to London in 1810, and became a reporter and a writer on the "Literary Gazette"; and in 1814 became secretary to the sculptor Chantrey, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote "Traditional Tales of the Peasantry" (1822), "The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern" (1825), "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" (1829-33), several romances, etc.

Cunningham, Peter. Born at London, April 1, 1816: died at St. Albans, England, May 18, 1869. An English antiquary and littérateur, son of Allan Cunningham. He wrote a "Handbook of London" (1849), and edited the works of Drummond, Goldsmith, etc.

Cunningham, William. Born at Hamilton, Scotland, Oct. 2, 1805: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 14, 1861. A Scottish clergyman and theologian, one of the founders of the Free Church. He became professor of theology in the Free Church College in 1843, professor of church history in 1845, and principal in 1847. He wrote "Historic Theology" (1862), etc.

Cunobeline (kū'nō-be-lin), or **Cunobelinus** (-lī'nus). A semi-mythical king of the Silures, the father of Caractacus. He is often confused with Cymbeline, whose adventures are related by Shakspere, who borrowed the name from Holinshed.

Cuntisuyu (kön'tē-sö'yö), or **Conde-suyu** (kōn'de-sö'yö). The western quarter of the Inca empire of Peru, extending from Cuzco west and southwest to the coast. It derived its name from Cunti, a small region just west of Cuzco, which was early conquered by the Incas.

Cup (kup), **The.** A poetical drama by Lord Tennyson, brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1881.

Cupar (kö'pär), or **Cupar-Fife** (-fīf). A town in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Eden 27 miles north of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 4,656.

Cupid (kū'pid). [L. *Cupido*, a personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, from *cupere*, desire.] In Roman mythology, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and a quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.

Cupid, The Letter of. A poem by Hoccleve (Occleve) dated 1402, two years after Chaucer's death: attributed in the 1532 edition to Chaucer.

Cupid and Psyche (sī'kē). An episode in the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius. The beauty of Psyche, the youngest of three daughters of a certain king, and the homage paid to it, arouse the wrath of Venus, who commands Cupid to avenge her. In the attempt he falls in love with Psyche: she is borne to a lovely valley where every night Cupid, always invisible, visits her and commands her not to attempt to see him. Urged by her sisters and by her own curiosity, she violates this command, and is abandoned by the god. After toilsome wanderings in search of her lover, and many sufferings, she is endowed with immortality by Jupiter and united to Cupid forever.

> Whatever may be the concealed meaning of the allegory, the story of Cupid and Psyche is certainly a beautiful fiction. Of this, the number of translations and imitations may be considered as a proof. Mr. Rose, in the notes to his version of Partenopex de Blois, has pointed out its striking resemblance to that romance, as also to the Three Calendars, and to one of the Persian Tales. The prohibition of Cupid, and the transgression of Psyche, has suggested the Serpentin Vert of Mad. d'Aulnoy; indeed the labours to which Psyche is subjected seem to be the origin of all fairy tales, particularly Gracieuse et Percinet. The whole story has also been beautifully versified by Marino in his poem l'Adone. Cupid is introduced in the fourth book relating it for the amusement of Adonis, and he tells it in such a manner as to form the most pleasing episode of that delightful poem. I need not mention the well-known imitation by Fontaine, nor the drama of Psyche, which was performed with the utmost magnificence at Paris in 1670, and is usually published in the works of Moliere, but was in fact the effort of the united genius of that author, Corneille, Quinault, and Lulli. Nor have the fine arts less contributed to the embellishment of this fable: the marriage of Cupid and Psyche has furnished Raphael with a series of paintings which are among the finest of his works, and which adorn the walls of the Farnese Palace in the vicinity of Rome.
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 110.

Cupid and Psyche. An antique copy in marble, in the Capitol, Rome, of a Greek original of Hellenistic date, representing a boy and a girl embracing. Cupid is nude, Psyche draped from the hips down.

Cupid in Waiting. A comedy by William Blanchard Jerrold, produced July 17, 1871.

Cupid's Revenge. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher. It was acted in 1612, and published in 1615. It was attributed, but wrongly, to Fletcher alone. Fleay thinks that N. Field also assisted in it. It resembles Sidney's "Arcadia" in some respects.

Cura (kö'rä), **Ciudad de** or **Villa de.** A town in northern Venezuela, southwest of Caracas.

Curaçao (kö-rä-sä'ō), or **Curazao,** or **Curaçoa** (kö-rä-sō'ä). 1. An island of the Dutch West Indies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 20′ N., long. 69° W. It exports salt, and gives its name to a liqueur. It was settled by the Spaniards in 1527, and was taken by the Dutch in 1634. Area, 210 square miles. Population (1892), 27,254.

2. A Dutch colony, comprising all the Dutch Antilles. Capital, Willemstad. Area, 438 square miles. Population (1890), 45,162.

Curan (kur'ạn). In Shakspere's "King Lear," a courtier.

Curate of Los Palacios (lōs pä-lä'thē-ōs). The Spanish historian Andres Bernaldez.

Curci (kör'chē), **Carlo Maria.** Born at Naples, Sept. 4, 1809: died at Villa Careggi, near Florence, June 8, 1891. A Roman Catholic theologian and writer on church politics. He entered the order of the Jesuits in 1826, and was editor of the "Civiltà cattolica" 1850-53. He was in 1877 expelled from his order on account of his opposition to the policy of the Pope toward the Italian government. He subsequently recanted, however, and was restored to membership in the order. He published "Lezioni esegetiche e morali sopra i quattro evangeli" (1874-76), "Il moderno dissidio tra la Chiesa e l'Italia" (1877), "La nuova Italia ed i vecchi zelanti" (1881), etc.

Curé de Meudon (kü-rā' dė mė-dôṅ'), **Le.** A name often given to Rabelais. He had a charge at Meudon in his later years.

Cure for a Cuckold. A play by Webster, assisted by Rowley, published in 1661. (*Ward.*) Fleay thinks it was probably by Middleton and Rowley.

Cures (kū'rēz). In ancient geography, a city of the Sabines, 24 miles northeast of Rome, in the vicinity of the modern Correse: a legendary city of Numa and Tatius.

Curetes (kū-rē'tēz). In Greek mythology, attendants of Zeus, properly in Crete: often wrongly identified with the Corybantes, the Cabiri, etc.

Cureton (kūr'tọn), **William.** Born at Westbury, Shropshire, England, 1808: died June 17, 1864. An English Orientalist. He was appointed to a position in the Bodleian Library in 1834; undertook the cataloguing of Arabic books and MSS. in the British Museum in 1837 (the first part of the catalogue appeared in 1846), and became chaplain to the queen in 1847, and canon of Westminster and pastor of St. Margaret's in 1849. He is best known from his work in classifying and, in part, editing the important collection of Syriac MSS. obtained by the British Museum from the monasteries of Nitria 1841-43. His most important discovery was a MS. of the "Epistles of Ignatius to Polycarp," which he edited in 1845. He also discovered parts of a Syriac version of the gospels, differing from the Peshito version, and now known as the "Curetonian Gospels."

Curiatii (kū-ri-ā'shi-ī). In Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa, who fought against the three Horatii. See *Horatii.*

Curicancha (kö-re-kän'chä), or **Coricancha** (kō-re-kän'chä). [Quichua, 'court of gold.'] The great temple called the Temple of the Sun, at Cuzco, Peru. According to tradition it was founded by Manco Capac. It was probably used as a palace by the earlier Incas, and was later turned into a temple. The great monarch Inca Yupanqui adorned the interior with gold. The temple opened on a large square: it was 290 feet long by 52 feet broad, and included the principal temple, various minor rooms, and the garden of golden flowers. The interior was partly lined with thin gold. An elliptical gold plate on the wall was an emblem of the deity, and it was flanked by gold and silver plates representing the sun and moon. The roof was an elaborate thatch. The temple was partly despoiled by order of Atahualpa to satisfy the Spanish demand for gold; the Spaniards completed its destruction, and the church and convent of Santo Domingo were built on the site. Portions of the original walls are still visible, forming part of the convent structure.

Curicó (kö-re-kō'). 1. A province of Chile, south of Colchagua. Area, 2,913 square miles. Population (1891), 104,909.—2. The capital of the above province. Population (1891), about 13,000.

Curio (kū'ri-ō), **Caius Scribonius.** 1. Died 53 B. C. A Roman general and politician. He was the first Roman general to reach the Danube in Mœsia, about 75 B. C.

2. Killed at Utica, Africa, 49 B. C. Son of Caius Scribonius Curio: a partizan of Cæsar in the civil war.

Curio. A gentleman in attendance on the Duke of Illyria, in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."

Curiosities of Literature, The. A work by Isaac D'Israeli. It was issued anonymously, the first volume in 1791, a second in 1793, a third in 1817, a fourth and fifth in 1823, and a sixth and last in 1834.

Curious Impertinent, The. An episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." Crowne wrote a play, "The Married Beau, or the Curious Impertinent," the plot of which is taken from this.

Curium (kū'ri-um). [Gr. Κούριον.] An ancient city of Cyprus, west of the river Lycus, said to have been founded by the Argives. Its ruins contain a Phenician temple, remarkable especially for its crypt of four rock-hewn chambers, about 23 feet in diameter, connected by doors and a gallery. The objects in gold and silver constituting the "Treasure of Curium," in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, were found in these chambers.

Curius Dentatus, Manius. See *Dentatus.*

Curll (kėrl), **Edmund.** Born in 1675: died at London, Dec. 11, 1747. A notorious London bookseller. He lived by piratical publishing, and he achieved a reputation for issuing obscene literature which was the origin of the word Curllicism. In 1716 he had a quarrel with Pope, who pilloried him in the "Dunciad." He published a number of standard works, however; but of his biographies Arbuthnot said they had added a new terror to death.

Curragh (kur'äċh or kur'ạ̈), or **The Curragh of Kildare** (kil-dãr'). A plain in County Kildare, Ireland, 27 miles southwest of Dublin. It is the property of the crown, and is the seat of a military camp and of a celebrated race-course.

Curran (kur'an), **John Philpot.** Born at Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1750: died at Brompton, near London, Oct. 14, 1817. A noted Irish orator. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Middle Temple, London, and in 1775 was admitted to the Irish bar. In 1783 he entered the Irish Parliament, where he joined the opposition, of which Grattan was the leader. When the government instituted its bloody series of prosecutions against the leaders of the Irish insurrection of 1798, he appeared for the prisoners in nearly every case, and conducted the defense with extraordinary boldness and ability. He was master of the rolls in Ireland 1806-14, when he retired to private life. See "Life of Curran," by his son, W. H. Curran (1819); "Curran and his Contemporaries," by Charles Phillips (1818); and "Curran's Speeches" (1806).

Current River (kur'ent riv'ėr). A river in southeastern Missouri which joins the Black River near Pocahontas, Randolph County, northeastern Arkansas. Length, over 200 miles.

Currer Bell. See *Bell, Currer.*

Currie (kur'i), **James.** Born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 31, 1756: died at Sidmouth, England, Aug. 31, 1805. A Scottish physician. He wrote "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water," etc. (1797-1805), and edited Burns's works (1800).

Cursa (kėr'sạ̈). [Ar. *al-kursa*, the chair or throne.] The third-magnitude star β Eridani, situated at the beginning of the river, very near Orion.

Curse of Kehama, The. A poem by Southey, first published in 1810.

Curse of Scotland, The. The name given to the nine of diamonds in playing-cards. There are various explanations of the name: a probable one traces it to the groups of nine lozenges in the coat of arms of the Dalrymple family, one of the members of which, the Master (afterward Earl) of Stair, played an important part in the massacre of Glencoe.

Cursor, Papirius. See *Papirius Cursor.*

Cursor Mundi (kėr'sor mun'dī). [L., 'the runner or courier of the world'; translated in one ME. MS. 'the Cursur o the world,' in another 'the Cours of the werlde.' The last expresses the real intention of the title.] A poem written about 1320, and founded on Cædmon's paraphrase of Genesis. It ran through the course of the world from the creation to doomsday. The whole poem has been printed by the Early English Text Society (ed. by Dr. Richard Morris).

Curtain (kėr'tān), **The.** A London playhouse established in Shoreditch in 1576. It is thought that Shakspere acted here in his own plays. It remained open until the accession of Charles I., after which the drama gave way to exhibitions of athletic feats. It is said that it was called the Curtain because here the green curtain was first used. In 1678 Aubrey calls it "the Green Curtain." The name is still maintained in "Curtain Road." The Church of St. James stands near the site, and a stained-glass window was placed at its west end in 1886 to commemorate the association with Shakspere.

Curtain Lectures. See *Caudle.*

Curtana (kėr-tä'nä), **Courtain** (kör-tān'), or **Curtein** (kėr-tān'). [L. *curtus*, broken, shortened.] The name originally given to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it. The name is also given to the pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Curtatone (kör-tä-tō'ne). A village in the province of Mantua, Italy, 4 miles west of Mantua. Here, May 29, 1848, about 19,000 Austrians under Radetzky defeated 5,000–6,000 Italians.

Curtin (kėr'tin), **Andrew Gregg.** Born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 22, 1817: died Oct. 7, 1894. An American politician, governor of Pennsylvania 1861–67, minister to Russia 1869–72, member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1881–87.

Curtis (kėr'tis). [The name *Curtis*, also *Curtiss*, *Curtice*, represents ME. *curtois*, *corteis*, now *courteous*.] A character in Shakspere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew." This part was originally described in the dramatis personæ as a serving-man, but it is now played as an old woman, the housekeeper of Petruchio.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins. Born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809: died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1851–57: brother of G. T. Curtis. He published "Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the U. S." (1854), "Decisions of the Supreme Court," "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court" (to 1854), etc.

Curtis, George Ticknor. Born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812: died at New York, March 28, 1894. An American lawyer and legal writer. His works include "The Law of Copyright" (1847), "The Law of Patents" (1849, 4th ed. 1873), "Life of Daniel Webster" (1855–58), "Last Years of Daniel Webster" (1878), "A History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (1855–58), "Constitutional History of the United States," etc. (1892, Vol. I).

Curtis, George William. Born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824: died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1892. A noted American journalist, orator, publicist, and author. He lived in the community at Brook Farm remaining there 18 months; traveled abroad 1846–50; on his return in the latter year became connected with the New York "Tribune"; was connected with "Putnam's Monthly" 1852–57; and became editor of the "Easy Chair" ("Harper's Magazine") in 1854, and in 1863 of "Harper's Weekly" (founded 1857). He was an influential advocate of civil-service reform. In 1871 he was appointed by Grant one of the commissioners to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service, but resigned on account of differences with the President. He was president of the New York State Civil Service League in 1880, and of the National Civil Service Reform League from its foundation until his death. He wrote "Nile Notes of a Howadji" (1851), "Howadji in Syria" (1852), "Lotus Eating" (1852), "Potiphar Papers" (1853), "Prue and I" (1856), "Trumps" (1862), "From the Easy Chair" (1891), "Washington Irving" (1891).

Curtise (kör-tēs'). The little hound in the tale of "Reinecke Fuchs."

Curtius (kör'tsē-ös), **Ernst.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Sept. 2, 1814. A noted German archæologist and historian, professor in the University of Berlin since 1863. His works include "Peloponnesos" (1851–52), "Griechische Geschichte" (1857–67, English translation by Ward 1868–73), "Die Ionier vor der ionischen Wanderung" (1855), "Attische Studien" (1862–65), etc.

Curtius, Georg. Born at Lübeck, Germany, April 16, 1820: died at Hermsdorf, Germany, Aug. 12, 1885. A German philologist, brother of Ernst Curtius, professor of classical philology at Leipsic from 1862. He wrote "Griechische Schulgrammatik" (1852), "Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie" (1858–62), etc.

Curtius (kėr'shi-us), **Marcus.** A Roman legendary hero. In 362 B. C., a chasm having been formed in the Forum by an earthquake, the soothsayers announced that it could be closed only by the sacrifice of Rome's greatest treasure. The people were at a loss to interpret the oracle, when Marcus Curtius, a noble youth, stepped forward and, declaring that the state possessed no greater treasure than a brave citizen in arms, leaped, mounted on his steed and in full armor, into the chasm, which closed after him.

Curtius Rufus, Quintus. A Roman historian, of the time of Claudius, author of a history of Alexander the Great.

Curupira (kö-rö-pē'rä). The name given by Brazilian Indians of the Tupi race to a mythical being, generally described as a dwarfish man, having his feet turned backward. He is said to wander in the woods, where he kills and devours persons who are lost. [illegible] of which have been published.

Curvetto (kėr-vet'ō). An old libertine, affecting youth, in Middleton's play "Blurt, Master Constable." He is the butt of many practical jokes.

Curwen (kėr'wen), **John.** Born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 14, 1816: died at Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, England, May 26, 1880. An English teacher of singing by the tonic sol-fa system.

Curzola (kör'tsō-lä). 1. An island of the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated near lat. 43° N. Length, about 30 miles.—2. The chief town of the above island, situated in lat. 42° 56′ N., long. 17° 10′ E. It contains a cathedral. Population (1890), commune, 6,097.

Curzon (kėr'zon), **George Nathaniel.** Born 1840. An English politician and publicist, member of Parliament: author of "Russia in Central Asia, and the Anglo-Russian Question," "Persia and the Persian Question."

Cusa. See *Alexander John*, Prince of Rumania.

Cusa (kö'zä), or **Cusanus** (kū-zā'nus), **Nikolaus** (originally **Nikolas Chrypffs** or **Krebs**). Born at Kues, near Trier, Germany, 1401: died at Todi, Umbria, Italy, Aug. 11, 1464. A noted ecclesiastic and philosophical writer, appointed cardinal in 1448. His chief philosophical work is "De docta ignorantia."

Cush (kush). [Gr. Χούς.] In the Old Testament: (*a*) The eldest son of Ham. (*b*) A geographical and ethnographical term usually rendered *Ethiopia* in the Vulgate and Septuagint. Cush corresponded probably to Upper Egypt and northern Nubia, including, perhaps, part of Abyssinia and southern Arabia. Also *Kush*.

> The southern zone is described before the middle "The sons of Ham," it is said, "were Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan." Cush embraces not only the Ethiopia of the classical geographers, but also the south-western coast of Arabia and the opposite coast of Africa as well. It thus corresponds to the land of Pun of the Egyptian monuments, as well as to Kesh or Ethiopia. It was inhabited for the most part by a white race whose physical characteristics connect them with the Egyptians [p. 51]. . . . The name *Cush* was of Egyptian origin. Kash vaguely denoted the country which lay between the First Cataract and the mountains of Abyssinia, and from the reign of Thothmes I. to the fall of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty the eldest son of the Egyptian monarch bore the title of "Royal Son" or Prince of Kash. In the reign of Meneptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, one of these Princes of Kash had the name of Mes, and may thus have originated the Jewish legend reported by Josephus, according to which Moses, the adopted son of an Egyptian princess, conquered the land of Cush [p. 143]. . . . Kas or Cush was thus, properly speaking, the region known as Ethiopia to the geographers of Greece and Rome. But it was only by degrees that the name came to cover so wide an extent of country. At the outset it denoted only a small district on the southern side of the Second Cataract. Near Wady Halfa an inscription has been found enumerating the tribes conquered by Usertesen of the Twelfth Dynasty, as he marched from the boundaries of Egypt up the Nile. Almost at the head of them stands the tribe or district of Kash.
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> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 144.

Cushing (kush'ing), **Caleb.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800: died at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879. An American jurist, politician, and diplomatist. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–43, United States commissioner to China 1843–44, colonel and brigadier-general in the Mexican war 1847, attorney-general 1853–57, counsel before the tribunal of arbitration in Geneva 1871–72, and minister to Spain 1874–77.

Cushing, Luther Stearns. Born at Lunenburg, Mass., June 22, 1803: died at Boston, June 22, 1856. An American lawyer. His best-known works are "Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies" (1844: known as "Cushing's Manual"), and "Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies" (1856).

Cushing, Thomas. Born at Boston, Mass., March 24, 1725: died Feb. 28, 1788. An American politician, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1763, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1779–88.

Cushing, William. Born at Scituate, Mass., March 1, 1732: died at Scituate, Sept. 13, 1810. An American jurist, appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1789.

Cushing, William Barker. Born in Wisconsin, Nov., 1842: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1874. An American naval officer, noted on account of his exploit in blowing up the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle at Plymouth, North Carolina, on the night of Oct. 27, 1864. See *Albemarle*.

Cushites (kush'īts). The descendants of Cush; the inhabitants of Cush. In Gen. x. 6 Cush appears as the [illegible] of Ham, while in verse 7 Dedan and Seba [illegible] among the descendants of Cush and in verse 8 Nimrod who is represented as the founder of the Babylonian kingdom appears as the son of Cush. There are evidently two kinds of Cushites in the Old Testament, either two different races, or at least different settlements. The first are identified with the *Kash*, *Kesh*, or *Kes* of the Egyptian monuments, [illegible] between the Nile and the [illegible] *Kusu* or *Meluhha* [illegible] the dark-[illegible] peoples of the southern coasts of Africa and Asia [illegible] the Nile territory [illegible] the *Kos* or *Kassi* of the cuneiform [illegible].

Cushman (kush'man), **Charlotte Saunders.** Born in Boston, July 23, 1816: died in Boston, Feb. 18, 1876. An American actress. [illegible] at New Orleans [illegible] as Lady Macbeth [illegible] with Macready in New York [illegible], and [illegible] in 1844 she played at the Princess's Theatre in London in the autumn of 1844, and in 1845 was very successful as Bianca. In December, 1845, she appeared as Romeo at the Haymarket, her sister Susan playing Juliet. She reappeared in America, Oct. 8, 1849, at the old Broadway Theater, New York, as Mrs. Haller. Her principal characters were Romeo, Wolsey, Hamlet, and Claude Melnotte. In 1852 she announced her intention of retiring from the stage, but occasionally acted until her last illness. Meg Merrilies and Nancy Sykes were her strongest melodramatic parts.

Cushman, Robert. Born in England about 1580: died in England, 1625. An English merchant, one of the founders of the Plymouth colony.

Cusis (kū'sis). A fabulous country in Sir John Mandeville's "Voiage and Travaile." The people of this country have but one foot, so large that it casts a shadow over the whole body when used as a protection from the sun, and with this one foot they make wonderful speed.

Cust (kust), **Robert Needham.** Born at Cockayne-Hatley, Bedfordshire, England, 1821. A noted Orientalist and Africanist. He entered the civil service of India in 1843, and retired in 1869. Since that date he has resided in London. His principal works are "Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies" (1878), "Linguistic and Oriental Essays" (1880–91), "Sketch of the Modern Languages of Africa" (1883), "Notes on Missionary Subjects" (1887), "Africa Rediviva" (1891).

Custance. See *Constance*.

Custer (kus'tėr), **George Armstrong.** Born at New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839: died in Montana, June 25, 1876. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1861, and was assigned to duty as lieutenant in the United States cavalry. He led a brigade of volunteers in the battle of Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863; was appointed to the command of a division of cavalry in the volunteer service Sept. 30, 1864, and took part in the Richmond campaign in 1864, in the Shenandoah campaign from 1864–65, and in the pursuit of Lee's army after the evacuation of Richmond in 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, with the rank of major-general, in 1866, and in the same year was appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the brevet rank of major-general, in the regular army. He commanded an exploring expedition to the Black Hills in 1874. He led with his regiment General Terry's column in the expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876. Coming upon a large Indian encampment on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, he divided his regiment into several detachments, one of which under Major Reno was ordered to attack the enemy in the rear, while he himself advanced with five companies in front. Major Reno was driven back, and the Indians concentrated upon Custer, who was killed together with his whole force.

Custine (küs-tēn'), **Adam Philippe de,** Count. Born at Metz, Feb. 4, 1740: guillotined at Paris, Aug. 28, 1793. A noted French soldier. He fought under Soubise in the Seven Years' War, and was quartermaster-general of the French forces in America 1778–83, being present at the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, 1781. He was deputed to the States-General in 1789, and in 1792 was appointed to the command of an army. He took Spires Sept. 29, and Mainz Oct. 21, 1792; but failing in the campaign of 1793 to relieve Mainz, which had been recaptured by the Allies, he was executed on the charge of conspiring to effect a counter revolution.

Custine, Marquis **Astolphe de.** Born at Niederwiller (Meurthe), France, March 18, 1790: died near Pau, France, Sept. 29, 1857. A French writer and traveler, grandson of Adam P. de Custine. He wrote "Mémoires et voyages," etc. (1830), "La Russie en 1839" (1843), etc.

Custis (kus'tis), **George Washington Parke.** Born at Mount Airy, Md., April 30, 1781: died at Arlington House, Fairfax County, Virginia, Oct. 10, 1857. An American writer, adopted son of George Washington.

Custom of the Country, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, produced before 1628 and printed in 1647. It is partly from a story of Cervantes and partly from a story in Cinthio's "Hecatommithi." "Love makes a Man," by Cibber, and "Country Lasses," by Charles Johnson, were partly taken from it.

Custom of the Country, The. A play by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1715. It was originally a farce called "A Bickerstaff's Burial," said, doubtfully, to be founded on one of Sinbad's voyages.

Custozza (kös-tōd'zä), or **Custoza** (kös-tōt'sä). A village in the province of Verona, Italy, 11 miles southwest of Verona. It was the scene of two battles. (1) On July 25, 1848, the Austrians (about [illegible]) under Radetzky defeated the Sardinians (about 25,000) under King Charles Albert. (2) On June 24, 1866, the Austrians ([illegible]) under the archduke Albert defeated the Italians (130,000) under Victor Emmanuel.

Cüstrin. See *Küstrin*.

Cutch. See *Kachh*.

Cutch Gundava. See *Kachh Gandava*.

Cuthah (kū'thä). A city in Babylonia whence Shalmaneser IV. (727–722 B. C.) brought colonists into Samaria (2 Ki. xvii. 24). These Cutheans, mingling with other peoples, became the progenitors of the Samaritans. In the cuneiform inscriptions the city is often mentioned under the name of *Kutu*. It was situated a little to the east of Babylon, and is now represented by the ruins of Tel Ibrahim. The statement (2 Ki. xvii. 30) that the principal god of the Cutheans was Nergal (the god of war) is confirmed by the inscriptions. Nebuchadnezzar [illegible] records that he restored the temple of Nergal in the city of Cuthah.

Cuthbert (kuth'bėrt), Saint. Died at Farne, Northumbria, March 20, 687. A noted English monk. He was prior of Melrose about 664, and later of Lindisfarne, and bishop of Lindisfarne 685–687.

Cutler (kut'lėr), **Manasseh.** Born at Killingly, Conn., May 3, 1742: died at Hamilton, Mass., July 28, 1823. An American botanist and Congregational clergyman, one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, in 1788.

Cutler, Timothy. Born at Charlestown, Mass., about 1684: died at Boston, Aug. 17, 1765. An American clergyman, president of Yale College 1719–22.

Cutpurse (kut'pėrs), **Moll.** The nickname of a notorious woman (real name Mary Frith) who was born in London in 1589 according to her life published anonymously in London 1662, but according to Malone in 1584. She was a riotous "thief, pickpocket, bully, prostitute, procuress, fortune-teller, receiver of stolen goods, and forger of writings" and nearly always wore a man's dress. She is said to have been the first woman who used tobacco. She was introduced by Middleton and Dekker as the chief personage (but in reformed character) in their play "The Roaring Girl." Field also introduces her in his play "Amends for Ladies."

Cuttack (kut-tak'), or **Cattack,** or **Katak. 1.** A district in the Orissa division, Bengal, British India, bounded on the east and southeast by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 3,517 square miles. Population (1881), 1,738,165.—**2.** The capital of the above district, situated on the river Mahanadi in lat. 20° 26′ N., long. 85° 55′ E. It was taken from the Mahrattas by the British in 1803.

Cutter of Coleman Street, The. A play by Abraham Cowley, performed in 1661 and printed in 1663. This comedy was originally called "The Guardian," and was written for the entertainment of Prince Charles as he passed through Cambridge in 1641.

Cuttle (kut'l), **Captain Edward.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," "a kind-hearted, salt-looking" old retired sailor with a hook in place of his right hand. He is a friend of Sol Gills, the ships' instrument-maker. One of his favorite expressions is "When found, make a note on."

Cuvier (kü-vyā'), **Frédéric.** Born at Montbéliard, Doubs, France, June 27, 1773: died at Strasburg, July 25, 1838. A French naturalist, brother of Georges. He became director of the menagerie of the Jardin des Plantes in 1804, and in 1827 was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote "Des dents des mammifères, considérées comme caractères zoologiques" (1825), and (in coöperation with Geoffroy St. Hilaire) "Histoire naturelle des mammifères" (1819–39).

Cuvier, Baron **Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert.** Born at Montbéliard, Doubs, France, Aug. 23, 1769: died at Paris, May 13, 1832. A celebrated French naturalist, the founder of the science of comparative anatomy. He was educated at the gymnasium at Montbéliard and the Academia Carolina at Stuttgart; was tutor in the family of the Comte d'Hericy 1788–94; became assistant professor of comparative anatomy at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in 1795, member of the National Institute in 1795, professor of natural history in the Collège de France in 1800, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1803, and councilor of the Imperial University in 1808; was appointed councilor of state by Napoleon in 1814; was admitted to the French Academy in 1818; was president of the Committee of the Interior 1819–32, received the title of baron in 1820, was appointed superintendent of the Faculty of Protestant Theology in 1822; was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1826; and was created a peer of France in 1831. His chief works are "Le règne animal" ("The Animal Kingdom," 1817), "Anatomie comparée" (1800–05), "Recherches sur les ossements fossiles" (1812), "Histoire naturelle des poissons," conjointly with Valenciennes (1828–49). Cuvier was a persistent opponent of the evolutionary doctrines advanced by Lamarck and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Cuxhaven, or **Kuxhaven** (kuks-hä'vn; G. pron. köks'hä-fen). A seaport in the state of Hamburg, Germany, situated at the mouth of the Elbe 57 miles northwest of Hamburg. It is now united with Ritzebüttel. It is a sea-bathing resort, and contains a castle.

Cuyabá (kwe-yä-bä'), or **Cuiabá. 1.** A river in western Brazil which joins the Paraguay, through the São Lourenço, about lat. 18° S. It is navigable to the town of Cuyabá.—**2.** The capital of the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil, situated on the river Cuyabá. Population (1892), about 20,000.

Cuyahoga (kī-a-hō'gä). A river in northern Ohio which flows into Lake Erie at Cleveland. Length, 80–90 miles.

Cuyamungge (kwē-yä-mung'ge). [Tehua of northern New Mexico, signifying 'the village of the rolling stone.'] An Indian pueblo of the Tehuas, 15 miles north of Santa Fé, on the banks of the stream of Tezuque. It was abandoned in 1696, and is now a ruin. A severe engagement was fought near the place, in 1694, between the Spaniards and the Tehua Indians who had risen against Diego de Vargas.

Cuyo (kö'yō). A region of Spanish South America, situated east of the Andes, and extending from about lat. 23° to 35° 3′ S., and eastward, in parts, to long. 63° W. It was originally settled from Chile, and remained a province of that captain-generalcy until 1776, when it was united to the new viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The limits were never definitely fixed, and the name is now obsolete.

Cuyp, or **Kuyp** (koip), **Albert.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, 1605: died at Dort, 1691. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Cuyp, Jakob Gerrits. Born 1575: died 1651. A Dutch painter, father of Albert Cuyp.

Cuza. See *Alexander John*, Prince of Rumania.

Cuzco (köz'kō). [Quichua, 'navel' or 'center,' a name first given to the city.] **1.** A department of Peru. Area, 13,500 square miles. Population, 238,445.—**2.** The capital of the above department, situated in lat. 13° 31′ S., long. 72° 5′ W., about 11,380 feet above sea-level. It contains a cathedral, several convents, etc. It was founded, according to tradition, by Manco Capac in the 11th century; was the capital of the empire of the Incas; and was noted for its Temple of the Sun (see *Curicancha*) and the so-called fortress of the Incas (see *Sacsahuana*). It was entered by Pizarro Nov. 15, 1533, and was besieged and partly burned by Manco Inca in 1536. Population (estimated, 1889), 22,000.

Cyaxares (sī-aks'ạ-rēz). King of the Medes 625–584 B. C. In the cuneiform inscriptions his name is *Uvakshatara*. He may be considered as the founder of Media's power and greatness. After repelling the hordes of the Scythian invasion, he captured (606 B. C.), in alliance with Nabopolassar, viceroy of Babylonia, Nineveh, and destroyed the Assyrian empire. Toward the west Cyaxares conquered Armenia, and thus extended his dominion as far as the river Halys in Asia Minor. He even attempted the conquest of Lydia on the other side of the Halys, but had to desist on account of an eclipse which took place during the battle (585).

Cybele (sib'e-lē), or **Rhea** (rē'ä). In Greek mythology, the wife of Cronos (Saturnus), and mother of the Olympian gods: hence called the "Great Mother of the Gods." The original home of her worship was Phrygia (Asia Minor). Her priests were called Corybantes, and her festivals were celebrated with wild dances and orgiastic excesses amid the resounding music of drums and cymbals. She was conceived as traversing the mountains in a chariot drawn by lions. From Asia her worship came to Greece, and during the second Punic war in 204 B. C. it was introduced into Rome, where the Megalesia, later also the Taurobolia and Criobolia, were celebrated in her honor. The oak, pine, and lion were sacred to her. She is usually represented enthroned between lions, with a diadem on her head and a small drum or cymbal, the instrument used in her rites, in her hand. See also *Atys*.

Cyclades (sik'lạ-dēz). [Gr. Κυκλάδες, from κύκλος, a circle.] A group of islands belonging to Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea: so called from the belief that they formed a ring about Delos. Among the better known islands are Andros, Tenos, Ceos, Syras, Naxos, Paros, etc. They now form, with neighboring islands, the nomarchy of Cyclades. Capital, Hermopolis. Area, 923 square miles. Population (1889), 131,508.

Cyclic poets, The. The authors of Greek epic poems, composed between 800 B. C. and 550 B. C., relating to the Trojan war and the war against Thebes. See *Epic cycle*. Among these poems are "Cypria" ("The Cyprian Lays"), "Æthiopis" ("The Lay of Æthiopia"), "The Sack of Troy," "The Little Iliad," "Nostoi" ("The Homeward Voyages"), "Telegonia" ("The Lay of Telegonus") (all belonging to the Trojan cycle), and the "Thebais" and the "Epigoni" (belonging to the Theban cycle). A few fragments of these poems are extant.

Cyclops (sī'klops), or **Cyclopes** (sī-klō'pēz). [Gr. pl. Κύκλωπες, the round-eyed.] In Greek mythology, a race of one-eyed giants, represented in the Homeric cycle of legends as Sicilian shepherds. See *Polyphemus*.

Cydippe. See *Acontius*.

Cydnus (sid'nus). In ancient geography, a river of Cilicia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea about 12 miles south of Tarsus: now called Tersus.

Cydonia (sī-dō'ni-ạ̈). [Gr. Κυδωνία or Κυδωνίς.] In ancient geography, a city on the northwestern coast of Crete, near the site of the modern Canea (which see).

Cygnus (sig'nus). [L., 'the Swan.'] An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

Cymbeline (sim'be-lin). A drama by Shakspere, produced probably about 1609 or 1610: so called from one of the chief characters, a semi-mythical king (Cunobeline) in Britain. Part of the play was no doubt derived from Holinshed; the part relating to Imogen is in Boccaccio's "Decameron." It was first published in the folio of 1623. Garrick produced his alteration in 1762.

Cymocles. See *Pyrocles*.

Cymry, or **Kymry** (kim'ri). [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman: cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown: some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver*-.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cwmry*.

Cynægirus (sin-ē-jī'rus). [Gr. Κυναίγειρος.] An Athenian soldier, brother of Æschylus. He distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon 490 B. C., in which, according to Homer, he pursued the Persians to the sea, and, having seized one of their triremes to prevent its putting off, fell with his right hand severed. Later writers add that, having lost both his hands, he seized the vessel with his teeth.

Cynewulf (kin'e-wůlf). Lived probably in the 8th century A. D. A Northumbrian (?) poet. He was a scōp or bard, but there is no evidence that he was a priest. He was the author of "Elene," "Juliana," "Crist," "Riddles," perhaps of "Phœnix," "Guthlac"; and the reputed author of the "Wanderer," etc. Even "Beowolf" has been credited to him.

> Cynewulf the poet was unknown until the runes were read by which he had worked his name into his poem of "Elene." Those runes were first read in the year 1840 by two independent workers — by Jacob Grimm in his edition of "Andreas" and "Elene," and by John Mitchell Kemble in his essay upon Anglo-Saxon Runes, published that year in the "Archæologia." Each discoverer of the name endeavored to find who Cynewulf was, and when he lived. Grimm placed him in the 8th century. Kemble placed him in the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th, by suggesting that he was the Cynewulf who was Abbot of Peterborough between the years 992 and 1006, who succeeded Aelfeage as Bishop of Winchester in the year 1006. *Morley*, English Writers, II. 206.

Cynics (sin'iks). [See *Cynosarges*.] A sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, art, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and [illegible] his asceticism and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

Cynosarges (sī-nọ-sär'jēz). A gymnasium of very early foundation in ancient Athens, combined with a sanctuary of Hercules, and possessing a grove. The philosopher Antisthenes taught here, and his school was hence called the Cynic. The Cynosarges lay somewhat high up on the southern slope of Lycabettus; its site is now occupied by the Monastery of the Asomatón and the British and American schools of archæology.

Cynoscephalæ (sin-os-sef'ạ-lē). [Gr. Κυνὸς κεφαλαί, dog's heads.] Heights in Thessaly, Greece, 10–20 miles southeast of Larissa. Here, 364 B. C., the Thebans under Pelopidas defeated Alexander of Pheræ; and in 197 B. C. the Romans under Flamininus defeated Philip V. of Macedon.

Cynosura (sī-nọ-sū'rạ̈). [Gr. Κυνοσουρά, dog's tail.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a nymph of Ida, and nurse of Zeus, metamorphosed into the constellation Ursa Minor.—**2.** The constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now, but was not then, the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed.

Cynthia (sin'thi-ạ̈). **1.** One of the names of Artemis or Diana, the moon-goddess, derived from Mount Cynthus in Delos, her birthplace. The name is given in Spenser's "Colin Clout's Come Home Again" and in Fletcher's "Purple Island" [illegible] personification of Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh also sang her praises as Cynthia in his poem of that name, of which we have only a few books. Ben Jonson, under the same name, flatters her in "Cynthia's Revels."
2. In Congreve's "Double Dealer," a flippant fine lady, the daughter of Lord and Lady Pliant, in love with Mellefont.

Cynthiana (sin-thi-ā'nạ̈). The county-seat of Harrison County, Kentucky, situated on the South Licking River 48 miles south of Cincinnati. It was the scene of engagements in Morgan's raids in 1862 and 1864. Population (1890), [illegible]

Cynthia's Revels, or The Fountain of Self-Love. A "comicall satyre" by Ben Jonson, acted by the Children of the Queen's Chapel in 1600. It was printed in quarto in 1601 [illegible], in folio in 1616, the latter with large additions.

Cynthius (sin'thi-us). An epithet of Apollo, the sun-god, as the moon-goddess is called Cynthia.

Cynthus (sin'thus). In ancient geography, a mountain in Delos, from which are derived Cynthia and Cynthius, the surnames, respectively, of Artemis and Apollo.

Cynuria (sī-nu′ri-ä). [Gr. Κυνουρία.] In ancient geography, a district in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, situated on the Gulf of Argolis. It probably corresponded to the region near the modern Astros.

> Cynuria, or Cynosuria, as it is called by Thucydides (iv. 56 and v. 41), was the border territory between Sparta and Argos upon the coast. It was a small tract consisting of a single valley (that of *Luku*) and of the adjoining hills; but it was of great importance, as commanding the passes which formed the natural communication between the two countries. Hence it was for so long a time an object of contention between them. Rome finally adjudged it to Argolis. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 313, note.

Cyparissus (sip-a-ris′us). [Gr. Κυπάρισσος.] In Greek mythology, a youth, a son of Telephus. He accidentally killed his favorite stag, and was so overcome with grief that Apollo metamorphosed him into a cypress.

Cypria (sip′ri-ä), or **Cyprian Lays** (sip′ri-an lāz). One of the poems of the Trojan cycle, anciently attributed to Homer, and later to Stasinus, or Hegesias, or Hegesinus: so named either from the home of the author (Cyprus), or because it celebrated the Cyprian Aphrodite. It served as an introduction to the Iliad, relating the first nine years of the siege of Troy.

Cyprian (sip′ri-an), Saint (**Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus**). [L. *Cyprianus*, of Cyprus.] Beheaded at Carthage, Sept. 14, 258. An ecclesiastic and martyr of the African Church, elected bishop of Carthage in 248. He was converted to Christianity at an advanced age. His festival was originally kept on Holy Cross Day, and was transferred to Sept. 16. The present English calendar gives him Sept. 26, which was at one time also given to another Saint Cyprian of Antioch, the magician.

Cyprus (sī′prus). [Gr. Κύπρος, F. *Chypre*, G. *Cypern*, It. *Cipro*, Turk. *Kibris*.] One of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, situated in its eastern corner, south of Cilicia, with the range of the Lebanon on the east and that of Taurus on the north. Its name is supposed to be derived from its rich mines of copper (Gr. κυπρος). It was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace and favorite abode of Aphrodite, and was famous for its beauty and wealth, but also for its licentiousness. It was early settled by Phenicians, who were followed by Greeks. Its principal cities were Paphos on the western coast (a center of the cult of Aphrodite), Salamis on the eastern, Citium on the southeastern, and Amathus on the southern. In the center of the island were the Phenician mining cities Tamassus and Idalium, with the celebrated grove of Aphrodite. For a time Cyprus was tributary to Assyria. Its name in the cuneiform inscriptions is *Yatnan* and Sargon (722–705 B. C.) relates that seven kings from this island (probably the chiefs of the Phenician colonies) brought him costly gifts and "kissed his feet," *i. e.* acknowledged his sovereignty. He in turn presented them with a marble stele containing a full-length sculptured portrait of himself and an inscription commemorating his principal deeds. This monument was found in 1846, well preserved, near Larnaka (the ancient Citium), and is at present in the Royal Museum of Berlin. Cyprus was in succession subject to Persia, Macedon, and Egypt, and in 57 B. C. became a Roman province. In the middle ages it belonged alternately to the Byzantine empire and the Saracens, and from 1192 formed a kingdom ruled by the house of Lusignan. In 1489 Caterina Cornaro transferred the sovereignty to Venice. In 1571 it was taken by the Turks. Cyprus is administered by England according to a convention between Turkey and England in 1878. Its chief officer is a high commissioner, and there is partial self-government. Capital, Nicosia. Area, 3,584 square miles. Population (1891), 209,286. In 1869 Lang discovered a bilingual inscription, in Cypriote and Phenician writing, which supplied the key to the ancient Cypriote alphabet. Opinions on the source and origin of this ancient alphabet, which is syllabic, are divided. Dr. Deeke, for instance, derives it from the Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform alphabet, which is also syllabic, while Professor Sayce, followed by W. Wright, would see its ultimate source in the supposed Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions found throughout Asia Minor. (See *Hittite*.) Cyprus is frequently mentioned in the New Testament (Acts iv. 36, xiii. 4) and is often referred to in the Old Testament by the name of Chittim (which see). A large number of antiquities were unearthed there by General di Cesnola, which are now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. His explorations have been the subject of much discussion and skepticism.

Cypselus (sip′se-lus). [Gr. Κύψελος.] A tyrant of Corinth, about 655–625 B. C.

Cyrenaica (sir-e-nā′i-kä), or **Pentapolis** (pen-tap′ō-lis). In ancient geography, a country in northern Africa, lying between the Mediterranean on the north, Marmarica on the east, the desert on the south, and Syrtis Major on the west. It corresponded nearly to the modern Barca, and was noted for its fertility. It was settled by Therans about 631 B. C., was subject to Egypt from 321 B. C., formed with Crete a Roman province in 67 B. C., and was ruined by invasions of Persians and Saracens in the 7th century A. D.

Cyrenaics (sī-rē-nā′iks). [From Κυρήνη, Cyrene.] A school of Greek hedonistic philosophers, founded by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates.

Cyrene (sī-rē′nē). [Gr. Κυρήνη.] In Greek mythology, a nymph, mother of Aristæus.

Cyrene. [Gr. Κυρήνη.] In ancient geography, the principal city of Cyrenaica, situated about 10 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 32° 45′ N., long. 21° 50′ E. It was founded by Therians, under Battus, about 631 B. C. (see *Cyrenaica*), and was a seat of Greek learning and culture. The modern Ghrennah, on its site, contains many antiquities. It was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and other celebrated men.

Cyril (sir′il), Saint, of Alexandria. [L. *Cyrillus*, Gr. Κύριλλος, lordly.] Born at Alexandria: died at Alexandria, June, 444. An ecclesiastic and theologian. He succeeded his uncle Theophilus as archbishop of Alexandria in 412. Animated by an intemperate zeal for the cause of orthodoxy, he despoiled the Novatians of their church property, and expelled the Jews from the city. He is said to have instigated his monks to murder the pagan philosopher Hypatia (415 ?). He began in 428 to oppose the doctrines of Nestorius, and in 431 presided over the Council of Ephesus, at which Nestorius was condemned as a heretic. His works (chiefly controversial) were edited by Aubert in 1638. He is commemorated as a saint in the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches on Jan. 28.

Cyril, Saint, of Jerusalem. Born at or near Jerusalem about 315: died about 386. An ecclesiastic and orthodox controversialist. He succeeded Maximus as bishop of Jerusalem in 350. He carried on a controversy with Acacius, an Arian bishop of Cæsarea, who procured his deposition in 357. After various changes of fortune, he was finally restored in 381. His works, which consist chiefly of catechetical lectures, were edited by Touttee in 1720.

Cyril, Saint (or **Constantine**). Born at Thessalonica about 820: died Feb. 14, 869 (?). A scholar and prelate, surnamed "the Apostle of the Slavs." He engaged with his brother Methodius in missionary labors among the Moravians, Bulgarians, and other Slavic nations. He introduced the "Cyrillic" alphabet into the Old Slavic language.

Cyril Lucar (**Cyrillus Lucaris**). Born in Crete, 1572: strangled at Constantinople, 1638. A reforming prelate of the Greek Church. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1621, and sent the "Codex Alexandrinus" to England in 1628.

Cyropædia (sī-ro-pē-dī′ä), **The.** [Gr. Κύρου παιδεία, the education of Cyrus.] A work of Xenophon, in eight books, describing the education of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, his great deeds, and his dying advice to his sons and ministers.

> Education of Cyrus [Cyropædia], a very diffuse political novel, in which he sets forth his ideal picture as a biography of the older and greater Cyrus, in opposition to the dreams of Plato and other theoretical politicians of the day. This work, which is the longest and most ambitious of Xenophon's writings, but consequently the most tedious and the least read, seems to be our earliest specimen of a romance in Greek prose literature.
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 280.

Cyrrhestica (si-res′ti-kä). In ancient geography, a region in northern Syria, west of the Euphrates and south of Commagene.

Cyrus (sī′rus). [Gr. Κῦρος; in the Old Testament *Koresh*; in the cuneiform inscriptions *Kurash*, *Kursha*; OPers. *Kuros*.] Died 529 B. C. The founder of the Persian empire, called "The Great." His birth and early youth are surrounded by myths and legends (see *Mandane*). The information obtained from the inscriptions (among them a cylinder of Cyrus himself discovered in the ruins of Babylon and Sepharvaim (Sippara)), combined with the accounts of the Greek historians (Herodotus, Xenophon, and Ctesiphon) may be summarized as follows: He calls himself on his cylinder son of Cambyses, grandson of Cyrus and great-grandson of Shishpish (Theispes), "kings of Anshan." Anshan is evidently identical with Anzan, the plain of Susa, and stands for Elam, which was conquered by Theispes, the son of Achæmenes, founder of the dynasty. In 549 Cyrus, after conquering Ecbatana, dethroned Astyages, king of Media, and united Media with Persia. He then directed his arms against the Lydian kingdom of Crœsus (who made an offensive and defensive alliance with Nabonidus, king of Babylonia, and Amasis, king of Egypt), defeated him, and captured the capital Sardis. The ensuing years Cyrus used for consolidating his power in the conquered countries. In 538 he marched with a great army into Babylonia. Sepharvaim (Sippara) was captured without fighting; Nabonidus, who defended it, fled, and two days afterward Babylon itself, which was held by Nabonidus's son Belshazzar, fell into the hands of the conqueror, likewise "without battle and fight," as he records. According to Berosus, Nabonidus after the fall of Babylon fortified himself in Borsippa. The city was besieged by Cyrus, and after it had capitulated he treated it and Nabonidus himself with mercy, allowing the latter to make his residence in Carmania. It is certain that he showed great generosity and consideration to the conquered capital of Babylon, sparing its inhabitants; and that [illegible] he even represented himself as having been called by Merodach (Marduk), the god of the city, to avenge his neglect of the latter by the preceding king. Cyrus's attitude to the Jews, the exiles in Babylonia, is known from the Old Testament (Ezra i.). He permitted them to return to their own country, to rebuild Jerusalem, and to restore the temple, and even returned to them the vessels of the temple which were carried away by Nebuchadnezzar. His death, like his birth, is surrounded by legend. The most common version is that he fell in battle with the Messagetes on the riv[illegible]

> There is much reason to believe that the tomb of Cyrus still exists at Murg-Aub, the ancient Pasargadæ. On a square base, composed of immense blocks of beautiful white marble, rising in steps, stands a structure so closely resembling the description of Arrian, that it seems scarcely possible to doubt its being the tomb which in Alexander's time contained the body of Cyrus. It is a quadrangular house, or rather chamber, built of huge blocks of marble, 5 feet thick, which are shaped at the top into a sloping roof. Internally the chamber is 10 feet long, 7 wide, and 8 high. There are holes in the marble floor, which seem to have admitted the fastenings of a sarcophagus. The tomb stands in an area marked out by pillars, whereon occurs repeatedly the inscription (written both in Persian and in the so-called Median), "I am Cyrus the king, the Achæmenian." *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 333, note.

Cyrus, surnamed "The Younger." Died 401 B. C. Son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, and Parysatis. He sought to overthrow his brother Artaxerxes, attacked him with the aid of the ten thousand Greeks (see *Anabasis*), and perished on the battle-field of Cunaxa.

Cyrus, Le Repos de. See *Repos*.

Cyrus, Les Voyages de. See *Voyages*.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē′ä), or **Cythera** (si-thē′rä). [Gr. Κυθέρεια, Κυθήρη, from Κύθηρα, Cythera.] In classical mythology, surnames of Aphrodite, from the island of Cythera, or from Cythera in Crete.

Cythna (sith′nä). A character in Shelley's poem "The Revolt of Islam."

Cyzicus (siz′i-kus), or **Cyzicum** (-kum). [Gr. Κύζικος.] In ancient geography, the peninsula projecting from Mysia, Asia Minor, into the Sea of Marmora; also, the Greek town on its isthmus. Among its ruins are: (*a*) A Roman amphitheater of the 2d century A. D. The ruins still rise to a height of 65 feet, built of rubble faced with rusticated masonry in granite. There are 32 arched entrances in the lower story. The longer axis of the ellipse is 325 feet. (*b*) A temple of Hadrian, dedicated A. D. 167, and greatly admired in antiquity. It was a Corinthian peripteros of 6 by 15 columns, of white marble. The cella was small, without pronaos or opisthodomos; there were 4 interior rows of columns in front, and 2 behind. The temple measured 112 by 301 feet; the cella 70 by 140. The columns were 7 feet in base diameter and 70 high (the highest of any classical temple). The pediments and the cella were richly adorned. (*c*) An ancient theater, apparently contemporaneous with the amphitheater, in part built up of rough masonry and faced with marble. The diameter is 328 feet.

Czacki (chäts′kē), **Tadeusz.** Born at Poryck, Volhynia, Poland, Aug. 28, 1765: died at Dubno, Volhynia, Feb. 8, 1813. A Polish writer, and promoter of education in Poland. His chief work is one on the laws of Lithuania and Poland (1800).

Czajkowski (chī-kov′skē), **Michal.** Born at Helezyniec, Ukraine, Russia, 1808. A Polish novelist, and general in the Turkish service. His works include "Wernyhora" (1838), and other novels of Ukranian and Cossack life.

Czarniecki (chärn-yets′kē), or **Czarnecki, Stefan.** Born in Poland, 1599: died at Sokolowka, Volhynia, Poland, 1665. A Polish general, distinguished in the war against the Swedes 1655–58, and in that against the Russians and Cossacks 1660–65.

Czars of Russia, The. The first independent Russian prince to assume the title of czar was Ivan IV., "the Terrible," who was crowned czar of Moscow in 1547. The following rulers of Russia have borne the title czar or czarina: Ivan IV., 1533–84; Feodor I., 1584–98; Boris, 1598–1605; Basil, 1606–1613; Michael (Romanoff), 1613–45; Alexis, 1645–76; Feodor, 1676–82; Ivan V. and Peter I., 1682–89; Peter I., 1689–1725; Catharine I., 1725–27; Peter II., 1727–30; Anne, 1730–40; Ivan VI., 1740–41; Elizabeth, 1741–62; Peter III., Catharine II., 1762–96; Paul I., 1796–1801; Alexander I., 1801–25; Nicholas I., 1825–55; Alexander II., 1855–1881; Alexander III., 1881–94; Nicholas II., 1894–.

Czartoryski (chär-tō-ris′kē), Prince **Adam Casimir.** Born about 1734: died at Sieniawa, Galicia, Austria, March 19, 1823. A Polish politician and general, a candidate for the Polish throne in 1763.

Czartoryski, Prince **Adam George.** Born at Warsaw, Jan. 14, 1770: died at Montfermeil, near Paris, July 16, 1861. A Polish general and politician, son of A. C. Czartoryski. He was in the Russian ministry of foreign affairs 1802–05, and was president of the Polish provisional government in 1830, and of the national government in 1831.

Czartoryski, Princess **Isabella** (**Countess of Flemming**). Born at Warsaw about 1746: died at Wysock, Galicia, Austria, June 17, 1835. A Polish writer and patriot, wife of A. C. Czartoryski.

Czaslau (chas′lou). A town in Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, situated 44 miles southeast of Prague. For battle of Czaslau, see *Chotusitz*.

Czechs (chechs or cheks). [Also written *Csech*, *Tsech*, *Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., *Chekh*), from Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ch) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Chech* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (whence Hung. *Cseh*), a Czech.] The members of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.

Czegléd (tse'glad). A town in the county of Pest, Hungary, 43 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 27,548.

Czelakowski, or **Celakovsky** (che-lä-kov'skē), **Frantisek Ladislav.** Born at Strakonitz, Bohemia, March 7, 1799: died at Prague, Aug. 5, 1852. A Bohemian poet and philologist. He published "Centifolia" (1840), collection of Slavic folk-songs (1822-27), etc.

Czenstochowa (chens-tō-chō'vä). [Russ. *Tschenstochow*, G. *Czenstochau*.] A town in the government of Piotrkow, Poland, situated on the Warta in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 19° 5′ E. It has a noted monastery. It was successfully defended against the Swedes in 1655. Population (1890), 27,032

Czermak (cher'mäk), **Jaroslaw.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, Aug. 1, 1831: died at Paris, April 23, 1878. A Bohemian historical painter, brother of J. N. Czermak. His best-known works are paintings of life in Montenegro and Herzegovina.

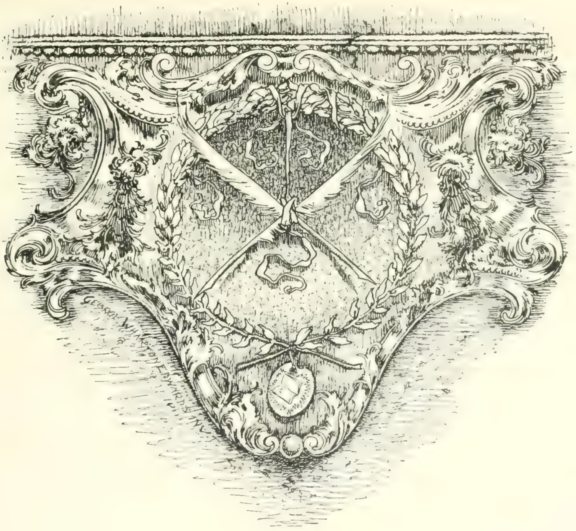
Czermak, Johann Nepomuk. Born at Prague, Bohemia, June 17, 1828: died at Leipsic, Sept. 16, 1873. A noted Bohemian physiologist. He introduced the use of the laryngoscope.

Czernowitz (cher'nō-vits), or **Czernowice** (cher-nō-vit'se). The capital of Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Pruth in lat. 48° 17′ N., long. 25° 57′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures, and contains a university, archiepiscopal palace, and Greek cathedral. Population (1890) 54,171.

Czerny (cher'nē), **George,** or **Kara George** ("Black George"), originally **George Petrovitch.** Born in Servia about 1766: murdered near Semendria, Servia, July, 1817. The Servian leader in the rising against the Turks 1804: driven from Servia in 1813.

Czerny, Karl. Born at Vienna, Feb. 21, 1791: died at Vienna, July 15, 1857. An Austrian pianist and composer.

Czuczor (tsö'tsor), **Gergely.** Born at Andód, Neutra, Hungary, Dec. 17, 1800: died at Pest, Sept. 9, 1866. A Hungarian poet and lexicographer. His best-known poems are "Battle of Augsburg" (1824), and "Diet of Arad" (1828).



Dabaiba (dä-bī'bä), or **Dabaybe** (dä-bī'bā), or **Davaive** (dä-vī'vā), or **Abibe** (ä-bē'be). A name given in the early part of the 16th century to a region south of the Isthmus of Panama, somewhere in the vicinity of the Atrato River. It was probably the appellation of a chief, or his title, transferred by the Spaniards to the territory over which he ruled. According to reports Dabaiba contained a temple lined with gold, where human sacrifices were made. Balboa vainly searched for this temple in 1512 and 1515, and it was long an object of the Spanish expeditions.

Dabbat (dab'bat). [Ar. *dābbatu 'l-ard*, the reptile of the earth.] In Mohammedan belief, "a monster who shall arise in the last day, and shall cry unto the people of the earth that mankind have not believed in the revelations of God." According to the traditions he will be the third sign of the coming resurrection, and will come forth from the mountain of Safah. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

Dabih (da'bē). [Ar. *sa'd-al-dābih*, the slayer's lucky star: "Fortuna mactantis" of Ulugh Beigh.] The third-magnitude star β Capricorni. Originally the Arabs applied the name to the two stars α and β.

Dablon (dä-blôn'), **Claude.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1618: died at Quebec, Sept. 20, 1697. A French Jesuit missionary. He arrived in New France in 1655, accompanied Druillettes in 1661, was with Marquette on Lake Superior in 1668, and was appointed superior of the missions of the Upper Lakes in 1670. He edited the "Relation" of 1671–72, and compiled an account of Marquette's journey (published in the "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," by John Gilmary Shea, 1853).

Dacca (dak'ạ), or **Dhaka** (dhä'kä). **1.** A division in eastern Bengal, British India. Area, 15,000 square miles. Population (1891), 9,844,127.— **2.** A district in the above division. Area, 2,897 square miles. Population (1891), 2,420,656. — **3.** The capital of the district of Dacca, situated on the river Buriganga in lat. 23° 44′ N., long. 90° 22′ E. It was formerly of great importance, being for many years the chief city of Bengal. It was noted for its muslin manufactures. Population (1891), 82,321.

Dacca Jelalpur. See *Faridpur.*

Dachstein (däch'stīn). One of the chief peaks of the North Limestone Alps, in the Salzkammergut, Austria-Hungary, about 18 miles south of Ischl. Height, 9,830 feet.

Dacia (dā'shi-ạ). [L. *Dacia*, Gr. Δακία; from *Daci*, Gr. Δάκοι, Δᾶκαι, Δᾶοι, the inhabitants.] **1.** A province of the Roman Empire, lying between the Carpathian Mountains on the north, the Theiss on the west, the Danube on the south, and the Dniester on the east. It corresponded to modern Rumania, Transylvania, part of Hungary, and perhaps also Bukowina. The inhabitants were the Getæ or Daci. It was invaded by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C., by Lysimachus about 292 B.C., and its people defeated the generals of Domitian 86–90 A.D. It was conquered by Trajan in 101 and succeeding years, and made a Roman province. It was abandoned by the Romans in the reign of Aurelian, 270–275.

> Trajan now formed the lands between the Theiss and the Pruth, the Danube and the Carpathian Mountains into the Roman province of Dacia. The last province to be won was the first to be given up, for Aurelian withdrew from Dacia, and transferred its name to the Mœsian land immediately south of the Danube.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 70.

> Yet it [illegible], cut off as it has been for so many ages, from all Roman influence, [illegible] one of the great highways of barbarian invasion, [illegible] part of Dacia, namely the modern Rouman principality, still keeps its Roman language no less than Spain and Gaul. In one way the land is more Roman than Spain or Gaul, as its people still call themselves by the Roman name.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 71.

2. A diocese in the northern part of the later Roman prefecture of Illyricum (Servia and western Bulgaria).

Dacier (dä-syā'), **André.** Born at Castres, France, April 6, 1651: died at Paris, Sept. 18, 1722. A French classical scholar and academician. He translated (for the use of the Dauphin) Valerius Flaccus, Horace, Epictetus, Aristotle's "Poetics," etc.

Dacier, Madame (**Anne Tanneguy-Lefèvre**). Born at Saumur, France, March, 1654: died at Paris, Aug. 17, 1720. A French classical scholar, wife of André Dacier. She translated the Iliad, (1699), the Odyssey (1708), and other Greek and Latin classics.

Da Costa (dä kos'tä), **Izaak.** Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1798: died at Leyden, Netherlands, April 28, 1860. A Dutch poet and Protestant theologian. His works include "Prometheus" (1820), "Poezij" (1821–22), "Feestliederen" (1828), "Hagar" (1840), and various historical and theological treatises.

Dacota. See *Dakota.*

Dacre, Lord. See *Fiennes.*

Dacres (dā'kėrz), Sir **Richard James.** Born 1799: died at Brighton, England, Dec. 6, 1886. A British field-marshal. He served in the Crimean war, commanding the royal horse-artillery at the battle of the Alma, and the artillery at the battle of Balaklava.

Dacres, Sir **Sidney Colpoys.** Born at Totnes, Devon, Jan. 9, 1805: died at Brighton, March 8, 1884. A British admiral. He entered the navy in 1817; became a captain in 1840; commanded the Sans Pareil in the operations before Sebastopol, including the bombardment of Oct. 17, 1854; was placed in charge of the port of Balaklava Oct. 27, 1854; and was appointed captain of the fleet in the Mediterranean in 1859, commander in chief in the Channel in 1863, first sea lord in 1868, and admiral in 1870.

Dactyls (dak'tilz), or **Dactyli** (dak'ti-lī), or **Daktyloi** (-loi). [Gr. Δάκτυλοι.] In classical mythology, supernatural and magical beings living on Mount Ida in Phrygia, the discoverers of iron and copper and of the art of working them. They were transferred, in the legends, to Mount Ida in Crete, and were there identified with the Curetes, Corybantes, etc. Their number, originally three, was increased, in various accounts of them, to ten, and even to one hundred.

Dadu. See *Ramman.*

Dædalus (dē'dạ-lus or ded'ạ-lus). [Gr. Δαίδαλος.] In Greek legend, an Athenian, son of Metion and grandson of Erechtheus. He was regarded as the personification of all handicrafts and of art, and as such was worshiped by artists' gilds in various places, especially in Attica, and was a central figure in various myths. He was said to have made various improvements in the fine arts including architecture and to have invented many mechanical appliances, as the ax, the awl, and the bevel. For the murder of his nephew Talos, of whose inventive skill he was jealous, he was driven to Crete, where he constructed the famous labyrinth, in which he, with his son Icarus, was confined for furnishing the clue of it to Ariadne. (In another legend a different account of his imprisonment is given.) Escaping, he and Icarus fled over sea on wings of wax which he had made. Icarus soared too near the sun, his wings melted, and he fell into the sea, which was called for him the Icarian. Many archaic wooden images were, in historic times, believed to be the work of Dædalus.

Dægsastan, Battle of. A victory gained in 603 by the Northumbrian king Æthelfrith over the Scots under Aidan, near the river Tees (?).

Daendels (dän'dels), **Herman Willem.** Born at Hattem, Gelderland, Netherlands, Oct. 21, 1762: died on the Gold Coast, Africa, May 2, 1818. A Dutch general, and governor general of the Dutch East Indies 1808–11. He took part in the revolutionary agitation in the Netherlands in 1787, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. In 1793 he aided Dumouriez in the expedition against Holland as colonel of a body of foreign volunteers, and in 1794 served with Pichegru as general of brigade. After this campaign he entered the service of the Batavian Republic as lieutenant-general, and in 1799 commanded a division in the successful resistance to the Anglo-Russian invasion. In 1806 he entered the service of the King of Holland and was made marshal in 1807. He served also in the Russian campaign in 1812, and in 1814 was made governor of the Dutch colonies on the Gold Coast.

Dafirah (da-fē'rä). [Ar. *al-dafīrah*, the tuft of hair at the end of an animal's tail.] A rarely used name for the star β Leonis, usually known as *Denebola.*

Da Gama, Vasco. See *Gama, Vasco da.*

Daggerwood, Sylvester. See *Sylvester Daggerwood.*

Daggett (dag'et), **David.** Born at Attleborough, Mass., Dec. 31, 1764: died at New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1851. An American jurist, United States senator from Connecticut 1813–1819.

Daggett, Naphtali. Born at Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 8, 1727: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1780. An American clergyman, president *pro tempore* of Yale College 1766–67.

Daghestan (dä-ges-tän'). [Turk., 'mountain-land.'] A province of the Caucasus, Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea. The chief town is Derbent. It submitted to Russia in 1859, and was the scene of an insurrection 1877–78. Area, 11,332 square miles. Population (1892), 609,380.

Dagnan-Bouveret (dän-yoṅ'böv-rā'), **Pascale Adolphe Jean.** Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1852. A French painter, a pupil of Gérôme. He obtained the second grand prix de Rome in 1876. His pictures first appeared in the Salon in 1877. He has obtained several medals, one of the first class in 1880.

Dago (dā'gō). [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack, James,* ult. LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

Dago (dä'gō). An island in the Baltic, near the southern entrance of the Gulf of Finland, belonging to Esthonia, Russia.

Dagobert (dag'ọ-bėrt; F. pron. dä-gō-bãr') **I.** Born about 602: died 638. King of the Franks, son of Clotaire II., by whom he was appointed king of Austrasia in 622, and whom he succeeded as king of the Franks in 628. He founded the abbey of St. Denis, and reduced to writing the customary laws of the barbarian tribes in his kingdom. During his reign the empire of the Franks attained a wide extent, namely, from the Weser to the Pyrenees, and from the Western Ocean to the frontiers of Bohemia.

Dagobert, Chanson du roi. [F., 'Song of King Dagobert.'] A popular French song concerning King Dagobert I. and his favorite counselor, Saint Eloi. It was in existence before the revolution of 1789. It is a satirical series of couplets sung to a hunting chorus, and has been modified to suit various political epochs. In 1814 it became immensely popular on account of the verses against Napoleon and the Russian campaign. It was forbidden by the police, but was revived on the return of the Bourbons. Every other stanza begins "Le bon roi Dagobert."

Dagon (dā'gon). A deity mentioned in the Old Testament as the national god of the Philistines, and as worshiped especially in Gaza and Ashdod (Judges xvi. 23, and 1 Sam. v.). The name is usually derived from Hebrew *dag* (fish), and it is assumed that Dagon was depicted as half man and half fish, and had his female counterpart in Derketo, who was worshiped in Ashkelon (Ascalon). 1 Sam. v. 4 would seem to favor this view. On the other hand, Assyro-Babylonian mythology also knows a divinity Dagan; but there he is, etymologically at least, not connected with the fish, as the Assyrian word for fish is not *dag* but *nun*: the meaning of the name *Dagan* has not as yet been determined. At the same time the Babylonian historian Berosus gives an account of such a being, half man and half fish, under the name Oannes, who in the beginning of history emerged at intervals from the sea and taught the Babylonians civilization. This Oannes of Berosus is identified by some scholars with *Ea* of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the ocean; and is conceived as a human figure with the skin of a fish on his shoulders as a garment, a representation of which is often met on the early monuments. In Phenicia the name of the god was connected with *dagan*, corn, and is accordingly rendered into Greek in the fragments of Philo Byblius by *σῖτος*. Dagon was then considered as the god of agriculture, a function which is also emphasized in the Oannes of Berosus.

Dagonet (dag'ọ-net), or **Daguenet** (dag'e-net), **Sir.** In Arthurian romances, the fool of King Arthur, who "loved him passing well and made him knight with his own hands." He was buffeted and knocked about a good deal, and is frequently alluded to by the dramatists of Shakspere's time and later.

Daguerre (dä-gãr'), **Louis Jacques Mandé.** Born at Cormeilles, Seine-et-Oise, Nov. 18, 1789: died at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, July 12, 1851. A French painter, and inventor (with Niepce) of the daguerreotype process. He was at first in the internal revenue service, then devoted himself to scene-painting, in which he attained celebrity, and in 1822, with Bouton, opened the Diorama in Paris (burned 1839). In the successful study of the problem of obtaining permanent pictures by the action of sunlight he was anticipated by Nicephore Niepce, who began his investigations in 1814, and communicated some of his results to Daguerre, who was then occupied with the subject, in 1826: the two worked together from 1829 until Niepce's death in 1833. Daguerre's perfected process was communicated to the Academy of Sciences by Arago, Jan. 9, 1839.

D'Aguesseau. See *Aguesseau.*

Dahak. See *Azhi Dahaka.*

Dahl (däl), **Conrad.** Born near Trondhjem, Norway, June 24, 1843. A Norwegian poet and novelist, pastor in Bergen after 1873. He is best known for his representation of Norwegian peasant life.

Dahl, Johann Kristen Clausen. Born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 24, 1788: died at Dresden, Oct. 14, 1857. A Norwegian landscape-painter.

Dahl, Michael. Born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1656: died at London, Oct. 20, 1743. A Swedish portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the Danish painter Klocker, and in 1688 settled at London, where he acquired an extensive patronage among the nobility and at court. He painted the portraits of the princess (afterward queen) Anne and Prince George, the portrait of Charles XI. of Sweden at Windsor, and the series of portraits of admirals at Hampton Court

Dahl, Vladimir Ivanovitch: pseudonym **Kosak Luganski.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1801: died at Moscow, Nov. 3, 1872. A Russian novelist, philologist, and littérateur. He published a "Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue" (1861–66), etc.

Dahlak, or **Dahlac** (dä-läk'), or **Dahalak** (dä-hä-lak'). [Ar. *Salej.*] A group of islands in the Red Sea, off the seaport of Massowa, now belonging to Italy.

Dahlbom (däl'bōm), **Anders Gustaf.** Born at Forssa, East Gothland, Sweden, March 3, 1806: died at Lund, Sweden, May 3, 1859. A Swedish entomologist. His chief work is "Hymenoptera europaea præcipue borealia" (1845).

Dahlgren (dal'gren), **John Adolf.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1809: died at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1870. A noted American rear-admiral. He became lieutenant in 1837, and was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1847. While there he introduced important improvements in the naval armament, including a gun of his own invention, which bears his name. He became commander in 1855; made in 1857 an experimental cruise with the sloop-of-war Plymouth, to test the practicability of employing his eleven-inch gun at sea; resumed command of the ordnance department at Washington in 1858; was made chief of the bureau of ordnance July 18, 1862; became rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863, and in July following was placed in command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He conducted the naval operations in Charleston harbor which began July 10, 1863, and ended Sept. 7, 1863, in the course of which, in cooperation with the land forces under General Gillmore, he took Morris Island and Fort Wagner, and silenced Fort Sumter, but failed to capture Charleston. He led a successful expedition up the St. John's River in Feb., 1864, to aid in throwing a military force into Florida, cooperated with Sherman in the capture of Savannah Dec. 21, and entered Charleston with General Schimmelpfennig on its evacuation in Feb. 1865. He published various technical works.

Dahlgren (däl'gren), **Karl Fredrik.** Born at Stens-Bruk, near Norrköping, Sweden, June 20, 1791: died at Stockholm, May 2, 1844. A Swedish poet, novelist, and humorist. His complete works were published 1847–52.

Dahlmann (däl'män), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, May 13, 1785: died at Bonn, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1860. A noted German historian and statesman, appointed professor at Kiel in 1812, at Göttingen in 1829, and at Bonn in 1842. He was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort 1848–49. His works include "Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte" (1830), "Geschichte von Dänemark" (1840–43), "Geschichte der englischen Revolution" (1844), "Geschichte der französischen Revolution" (1845), etc.

Dahlstjerna (dal-sher'nä), **Gunno Eurelius.** Born at Öhr, Dalsland, Sweden, Sept. 7, 1661: died in Pomerania, Sept. 7, 1709. A Swedish poet. His best-known work is "Kungaskald" (1697), a heroic poem on Charles XII. and Peter the Great.

Dahn (dän), **Felix.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 9, 1834. A German historian and poet. He studied history and jurisprudence at Munich and Berlin. In 1857 he became docent in the faculty of law at the University of Munich, and in 1862 was made professor. The succeeding year he went in the same capacity to Würzburg. In 1872 he became professor of law at the University of Königsberg, and in 1888 at Breslau. His most important works are, in history, "Die Könige der Germanen" ('The Kings of the Germans,' 1861–72, 6 vols.), "Urgeschichte der germanischen und romanischen Völker" ("Primitive History of the Germanic and Romance Peoples," 1878 following); in law, "Die Vernunft im Recht" ('Reason in Law,' 1879). A volume of poems, "Gedichte," appeared in 1857, and a second collection in 1873; "Balladen und Lieder" ("Ballads and Songs") in 1878. He is the author of several romances: the principal one, "Der Kampf um Rom" ('The Struggle for Rome'), appeared in 1876, in four volumes; "Odhins Trost" ('Odin's Consolation') in 1880. He has written, also, a number of dramas, among them "Markgraf Rudeger von Bechelaren" (1875).

Dahna (däʜ'nä), or **Dehna** (dāʜ'nä). A large unexplored desert in southern central Arabia, extending from Nejd to Hadramaut.

Dahomey (dä-hō'mi). A negro kingdom of West Africa, capital Abomey, extending from the Slave Coast inland to the Mahe highland. On the west it borders on Togo; on the east, on Lagos and Yoruba. The coast towns, Kotonu, Whydah, Porto Novo, and Grand Popo, have been annexed by France. The land is low and unhealthy. The chief export is palm-oil. The Dahomeyans are intelligent, active, and polite. The hecatombs of human victims for which they are notorious are due to their superstition rather than to their cruelty. Every man is subject to military service, but the famous life-guard of 800 Amazons consists of volunteers. In the war of 1892–93 with France, the Dahomeyans were defeated by Colonel Dodds. The French, however, find it very difficult to hold their ground. The Dahomeyans are also called *Fon.* Their language is closely allied to Ewe. Population, about 600,000.

Dahra (dä'rä). A mountainous region in northern Algeria, situated about lat. 36° 15′ N., long. 0°–1° E. In its caverns about 500–600 Kabyles were suffocated by order of the French commander Colonel Pélissier in 1845.

Daidalos. See *Dædalus.*

Daillé (dä-yā'), Latinized **Dallæus** (da-lē'us), **Jean.** Born at Châtellerault, France, Jan. 6, 1594: died at Charenton, near Paris, April 15, 1670. A French Protestant divine and controversialist, a voluminous writer. His chief work is "Traité de l'emploi des saints pères pour le jugement des différends qui sont aujourd'hui en la religion" (1632: Latin trans. 1656).

Daily Courant, The. The first British daily paper. It was begun March 11, 1702.

Daimbert (dañ-bãr'), or **Dagobert** (dä-gō-bãr'). Died in Sicily, 1107. First Latin patriarch of Jerusalem. He became archbishop of Pisa in 1092, and commanded the Pisan and Genoese army in the first Crusade. He was elected patriarch of Jerusalem in 1099.

Daimiel (dī-me-el'). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, situated 20 miles northeast of Ciudad Real. Population (1887), 11,508.

Daimio (dī'myō). [Chino-Jap., 'great name.'] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike.

Dainty (dān'ti), **Lady.** A fashionable, frivolous fine lady in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant." "Dogs, doctors, and monkeys are her favorites." She is courted by Careless.

Daircell, or **Taircell,** or **Molling.** Died 696. An Irish saint. According to an Irish account of his life, he was the illegitimate son of Faelan, a farmer at Luachair (now Slieve Lougher), near Castle Island, Kerry. His mother, when she found herself about to give birth to a child, fled to the wilderness, where she was prevented from strangling her new-born babe only by a dove sent from heaven, which flapped its wings in her face. He was educated by St. Brendan of Clonfert, who gave him the name of Daircell ('gathering'), in allusion to the manner in which the dove "gathered" him to her with her wings. Once, when collecting alms for St. Brendan's Church, he was attacked by a band of robbers who threatened to kill him. He made his escape by making three leaps in which he passed over the whole of Lougher, and landed in the third inclosure of the church, whereupon he received the name of Molling (from *leim*, leaps) of Lougher. He founded the church of Tech Molling, or St. Mullens at Ross Broc (?), and is the reputed author of a Latin manuscript of the four gospels preserved in Trinity College, Dublin.

Daisy (dā'zi), **Solomon.** The bell-ringer of Chigwell, in Charles Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge": a rusty little fellow who seems all eyes.

Daisy Miller (dā'zi mil'ėr). A novel by Henry James, published in 1878.

Daitya (dīt'ya). ['Son of Diti.'] In Hindu mythology, a race of demons and giants who warred with the gods and interfered with sacrifices; Titans.

Dajo (dä-jō'). [Pl.] A Nigritic tribe of the eastern Sudan, southeast of the Kuka, with whom they have some remote affinity.

Dakiki, Abu Mansur Muhammad. Lived about 1000 A. D. A Persian poet, from Tus or Bokhara, author of many odes and sonnets. Dakiki had completed a thousand distichs of the Book of Kings when he was murdered. Firdusi represents him as appearing to him in a dream, and asking him to incorporate in his work the fragment. To Dakiki Firdusi ascribed the portion of the Shahnamah relating to Gushtasp and Zartusht (Zoroaster).

Dakota (da-kō'tä). [From the Dakota Indians.] A former territory of the United States. See *North Dakota* and *South Dakota.*

Dakota (da-kō'tä). [Pl., also *Dakotas*: 'confederated.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of the Dakota proper and the Assiniboin. Their former habitat was in Montana and the adjacent part of the Northwest Territory of British North America, as well as in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The Dakota proper, or Sioux, were originally in seven gentes, whence the name by which they sometimes call themselves, Oceti Cakowin ('The Seven Council-fires'). These seven gentes have become the primary divisions of the Dakota, and are as follows: Mdewakantonwan, Waqpekute, Sisitonwan, Waqpetonwan, Ihañktonwan, Ihañktonwanna, and Titonwan. The Mdewakantonwan were the original Isanyati or Santee, but at present the Waqpekute also are called by that name. These original divisions have developed into at least 126, excluding those of the Waqpekute, which have not been acquired. The present number of the Dakota is 28,449, and the Assiniboin number 3,008. (See *Siouan.*) Also *Dakotah.*

Dalayrac (dä-lā-räk'), **Nicolas.** Born at Muret, Haute-Garonne, France, June 13, 1753: died at Paris, Nov. 27, 1809. A noted French composer of comic operas. His works include "Le petit souper" (1781), "Le corsaire" (1783), "Nina" (1786), "Le poète et le musicien" (1809), etc.

Dalbeattie (dal-bē'tē). A town in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, situated 13 miles southwest of Dumfries. Population (1891), 3,149.

Dalberg (däl'berɢ), **Emmerich Joseph.** Born at Mainz, Hesse, May 30, 1773: died at Hernsheim, near Worms, April 27, 1833. A peer of France, son of Baron Wolfgang Heribert Dalberg. He was created duke of Dalberg by Napoleon in 1810, and peer by Louis XVIII. in 1815.

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von. Born at Hernsheim, near Worms, Hesse, Feb. 8, 1744: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Feb. 10, 1817. A German prince, prelate, and littérateur, last archbishop-elector of Mainz. He was prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine 1806–13.

Dalby (dâl'bi), **Isaac.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1744: died at Farnham, Surrey, England, Feb. 3, 1824. An English mathematician, employed in the survey of England after 1791.

Dale (dal), **David.** Born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Jan. 6, 1739: died at Glasgow, March 17, 1806. A Scottish philanthropist. He was the founder and first proprietor of the Lanark mills, since made famous by their connection with his son-in-law, the socialist Robert Owen. About 1770 he retired from the established church of Scotland, and founded a new communion on congregational principles, known as the Old Independents, of which he was chief pastor. He was noted as a munificent benefactor of the poor.

Dale (dāl), **Richard.** Born near Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1756: died at Philadelphia, Feb., 1826. An American commodore. He served as first lieutenant under Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard in the battle with the Serapis Sept. 23, 1779, and commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean 1801 [illegible] during the hostilities with Tripoli.

Dale, Robert William. Born Dec. 1, 1829: died March 13, 1895. An English Congregational clergyman and author. He became associate pastor of the Congregational Church at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, in 1853, and sole pastor in 1859. He was for a number of years editor of the "Congregationalist," and was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales [illegible]. In 1877 he delivered at Yale College a series of lectures on preaching (the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher Lectureship). He has written "The Jewish Temple and the Christian Church" (1865), "Sermons on the Ten Commandments" (1871), and "The Atonement" (1875), etc.

Dale, Sir **Thomas.** Died at Masulipatam, British India, 1619. A colonial governor of Virginia. He became marshal of Virginia in [illegible], and in 1611 succeeded De la Warr as governor. He was superseded by Sir Thomas Gates in the same year. He was governor a second time 1614–16, when he returned to England, taking with him Thomas Rolfe and his wife Pocahontas. His administrations, which were characterized by great severity, were attended by [illegible].

Dalecarlia (dä-le-kar'li-ä), Sw. **Dalarna** (dä'lar-nä). A former province of Sweden, corresponding to the laen of Kopparberg or Fahlun. Its surface is mountainous. It took a leading part in the independence movement under Gustavus Vasa

Dal-Elf (däl′elf′). A river formed by the union of the Öster and Wester Dal-Elf, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia 58 miles north of Upsala. Length, about 250 miles.

D'Alembert. See *Alembert.*

Dalgarno (dal-gär′nō), **George.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1627: died at Oxford, England, Aug. 28, 1687. A British scholar and writer, inventor of a deaf-mute alphabet. He wrote "Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor" (1680), etc.

Dalgarno, Lord. A malevolent young man in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He is the secret enemy of Nigel and the favorite of Prince Charles. Having heartlessly betrayed the Lady Hermione, he is compelled by the king to do her justice. After leaving court in disguise, he is murdered.

Dalgetty (dal′get-i), **Captain Dugald.** A soldier of fortune in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." He has been a divinity student in his youth, and is now a mercenary. He is courageous, and not untrustworthy if well paid. The original is said to have been a man named Munro who belonged to a band of Scotch and English auxiliaries in Swinemunde (1630).

Dalhousie (dal-hou′zi), **Earls of.** See *Ramsay.*

Dalias (dä′le-äs). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, situated west of Almeria. Population (1887), 6,254.

Dalida (dal′i-dą). See the extract.

> The Dalila of the Book of Judges is throughout "Dalila" in the Vulgate, but is "Dalida" in Chaucer, and "Dalida" is the form used in Wyclif's Bible. Chaucer uses the form "Dalida" in the "Monk's Tale" and in "The Book of the Duchess." It is not, perhaps, without significance that "Dalida" was the form used in "The Court of Love."
> *Morley,* Eng. Writers, V. 305.

Dalin (dä′lin), **Olof von.** Born at Vinberga, in Halland, Sweden, Aug. 29, 1708: died at Drottningholm, Aug. 12, 1763. A Swedish historian and poet. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied at Lund, and subsequently entered one of the public offices in Stockholm. He began his literary career by the publication of a weekly journal, "Den Svenska Argus" ("The Swedish Argus"), modeled after the "Spectator," which he issued anonymously 1733–34. This was followed by "Tankar om Kritiker" ("Thoughts about Critics"), and, after his return from a tour through Germany and France, by the satiric prose allegory "Sagan om Hästen" ("The Story of the Horse"), and the satiric poem "Aprilverk om vår herrliga tid" ("April-work of Our Glorious Time"). A didactic epos, "Svenska Friheten," appeared in 1742. In 1751 he was made tutor to the crown prince, and ennobled. In 1753 he was made privy councilor. In 1756, suspected of being concerned in the revolution of that year, he was banished the court, but returned in 1761. During this period he was engaged upon his principal work, "Svea Rikes Historia" ("History of the Kingdom of Sweden"), which extends down to the end of the reign of Charles IX. His collected literary works, "Samlade Vitterhetsarbeten," appeared in 1767, in 6 vols., "Svea Rikes Historia" in 4 vols., 1747–62.

Dalkeith (dal-kēth′). A town in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated between the north and south Esk, 6½ miles southeast of Edinburgh. Dalkeith Palace (the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch) is in the vicinity. Population (1891), 7,035.

Dall (dâl), **William Healey.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1845. An American naturalist. He took part in the international telegraph expedition in 1865, was assistant to the United States Coast Survey 1871–84, and was paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey 1884–86. His works include "Alaska and its Resources" (1870), "Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the Parties under the Charge of W. H. Dall" (1876), etc.

Dallæus. See *Daillé, Jean.*

Dallas (dal′ąs). **1.** A village in Paulding County, northwestern Georgia, situated 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. Near here, at New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Pumpkin Vine Creek, etc., there was continued fighting between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, May 25–29, 1864. **2.** The capital of Dallas County, in northern Texas, situated on the Trinity River. It has increased very rapidly, and is a railroad center, with important trade and manufactures. Population (1890), [illegible].

Dallas (dal′ąs), **Alexander James.** Born in Jamaica, June 21, 1759: died at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16, 1817. An American statesman, secretary of the treasury 1814–16. He was the son of a Scottish physician resident in Jamaica. Having studied law [illegible] to Philadelphia [illegible] a number of [illegible] the commonwealth of Pennsylvania [illegible] district of Pennsylvania 1801–14, [illegible] the United States treasury 1814–16 [illegible] the treasury department [illegible] reported (April [illegible] submitted by him to Congress [illegible] Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged [illegible] States and of Pennsylvania [illegible] (1790–1807) [illegible] "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War of 1812–15."

Dallas, George Mifflin. Born at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1864. An American statesman, son of Alexander James Dallas. He was United States senator from Pennsylvania 1831–33, minister to Russia 1837–39, Vice-President of the United States 1845–49, and minister to England 1856–61.

Dallas, Robert Charles. Born at Kingston, Jamaica, 1754: died at Ste.-Adresse, Normandy, Nov. 20, 1824. A British author. He was educated in England; returned, on coming of age, to Jamaica to take possession of the estates left him by his father; and eventually settled in England. He is noted chiefly for his intimacy with Byron, to whom he gave literary advice, and for whom he acted as agent in dealings with publishers. He wrote "Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron from the year 1808 to the end of 1814," which was edited by his son A. R. C. Dallas in 1824 (?).

Dalles (dalz). [F. *dalle*, a flagstone, slab.] A succession of rapids in the Columbia River, near the city of The Dalles: also the neighboring heights (see the quotation). "The Dalles, on the eastern side of the [Cascade] range, [have] an elevation of only about 100 feet. At the Dalles — so named on account of the great, broad, flat plates or sheets of lava which are there well exhibited on and near the river — is the beginning, in this direction, of the volcanic plateau of the Columbia." (*J. D. Whitney*, in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 800.) Dalles is also the name for cascades in the Wisconsin River, and in the St. Louis River in Minnesota.

Dalles, The. A city, capital of Wasco County, Oregon, situated near the Dalles or cataract of the Columbia, 72 miles east of Portland. Population (1890), 3,029.

Dalling and Bulwer, Baron. See *Bulwer.*

Dallmeyer (däl′mī-er), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Loxten, near Versmold, Westphalia, Sept. 6, 1830: died Dec. 30, 1883. A German optician. He came to England in 1851; became a manufacturer of telescopes at London in 1859; was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1861, and patented a single wide-angle photographic lens in 1864. Author of "On the Choice and Use of Photographic Lenses."

Dall' Ongaro (däl ong′gä-rō), **Francesco.** Born at Mansue, Treviso, Italy, 1808: died at Naples, Jan. 10, 1873. An Italian poet, novelist, and political agitator. His "Novelle vecchie e nuove" were published in 1869.

Dalmatia (dal-mā′shi-ą). [G. *Dalmatien*, F. *Dalmatie*.] A crownland and titular kingdom in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Croatia on the north, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro on the east, and by the Adriatic on the south and west. Its surface is mountainous, and many islands lie along the coast. The leading occupations of its inhabitants are fishing, seafaring, ship-building, raising live stock, and the production of wine and olives. Capital, Zara. It sends 9 members to the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Diet of 43 members. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. A large majority of the inhabitants are Serbo-Croatians, and there are many Italians on the coast. Dalmatia formed part of the Roman diocese of Illyricum. It was overrun by the Goths and Avars, and in the 7th century by the Slavs. A Croatian kingdom of Dalmatia existed in the 11th century. From the 11th century Dalmatia fluctuated between Hungary and Venice until finally the greater part became Venetian. By the treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria; in 1805 it was ceded to France, and was retroceded to Austria in 1814. It was the scene of insurrections 1869–70, and in 1881. Area, 4,940 square miles. Population (1890), 527,426.

> The earlier Illyrian war is recorded in the second book of Polybios. Appian has a special book on the Illyrian wars. In him (chap. xi.) we get our first notice of Dalmatia as such: the name is not to be found in Polybios. There is also a shorter notice in Strabo.
> *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, III. 30, note.

Dalou (dä-lö′), **Jules.** Born at Paris, 1838. A French sculptor. He studied under Duret at the École des Beaux Arts, and assisted Carpeaux. He sent his first work to the Salon in 1867. On account of complicity with the Commune in 1871 he was obliged to leave Paris, and went to London, where he was appointed professor of sculpture at South Kensington. He returned to Paris and was associated with Aubé (see *Aubé*) in competition for the monument to the Constitutional Assembly. Their scheme was unsuccessful, but Dalou's sketch for a relief upon the design attracted the attention of Gambetta and Floquet, and was developed into the great bas-relief of Mirabeau and De Dreux-Brézé in the National Assembly, which won the medal of honor in the Salon of 1883. It was accompanied by another bas-relief called "Le triomphe de la république," now in the Hôtel de Ville. His project of the monument to the republic in the Place de la République won the second prize, and was ordered by the state for La Place des Nations.

Dalriada. 1. A former name for a district in the northern part of Antrim, Ireland, now called "The Route."—2. A former name for that part of Argyllshire, Scotland, settled by Dalriad Scots from Ireland in 498. The Dalriad Scots and Picts were united in one kingdom by Kenneth MacAlpin about 846.

Dalry (dal-rī′). A small town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Garnock 21 miles southwest of Glasgow.

Dalrymple (dal-rim′pl), **Alexander.** Born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, July 24, 1737: died June 19, 1808. A Scottish hydrographer. He became a writer in the East India Company's service [illegible] and in 1759 was appointed [illegible] of the London, with instructions to open the trade with [illegible]. He returned to England [illegible] and was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company in 1779, and hydrographer to the admiralty in 1795. Author of "Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764" (1767), "Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages" (1770–71), etc.

Dalrymple, Sir **David,** Lord Hailes. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 28, 1726: died Nov. 29, 1792. An eminent Scottish judge and author. He was educated at Eton and at Utrecht; was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1748; was raised to the bench of the Court of Session with the title of Lord Hailes in 1766; and in 1776 became a judge of the justiciary or criminal court. His most notable works are "An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned to the Rapid Growth of Christianity" (1786), and "Annals of Scotland" (from Malcolm Canmore to Robert I., 1776: continued to the accession of the house of Stuart, 1779).

Dalrymple, Sir **James,** first Viscount Stair. Born in Carrick, in May, 1619: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1695. A Scottish lawyer and statesman. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh; became professor of logic, morals, and politics in the University of Glasgow in 1641; was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1648; was appointed a judge of the Court of Sessions by Cromwell in 1657; was reappointed by Charles II. in 1661; became president of the court in 1670; was admitted to the Scottish Parliament in 1672; fled in 1682 to Holland to avoid the consequences of refusing to take the test oath; supported William of Orange in 1688; was created Viscount Stair, Lord Glenluce and Stranraer, in 1690. His chief work is "Institutions of the Law of Scotland" (1681).

Dalrymple, Sir **John,** first Earl of Stair. Born in 1648: died Jan. 8, 1707. A Scottish lawyer and statesman, son of Sir James Dalrymple. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1672; was appointed king's advocate by James II. in 1685; supported in 1688 the cause of William of Orange, whose chief adviser in Scottish affairs he became; was sworn privy councilor under Queen Anne in 1702; and was created earl of Stair in 1703. He is noted chiefly for his connection with the massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, which was undertaken by his advice in 1692.

Dalrymple, John, second Earl of Stair. Born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1673: died there, May 9, 1747. A Scottish general and diplomatist. He was educated at Leyden; is said to have served in various subordinate grades throughout the wars of William III. in Flanders; became aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough in 1703; commanded a brigade at the siege of Lille and at the battle of Malplaquet; was commissioned general in 1712; was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Paris in 1715; was raised to the rank of ambassador in 1719; was recalled in 1720; was created field-marshal in 1742; and was made general of the marines in 1746. He is noted chiefly for the princely style in which he supported his mission at Paris, and for the comprehensive and invaluable information which he remitted in his despatches concerning the secret intrigues of the French court and of the friends of the Pretender.

Dalsland (däls′länd). A district in the laen of Elfsborg, Sweden, situated on the Norwegian frontier.

Dalton (dâl′tọn). The county-seat of Whitfield County, northwestern Georgia, situated 28 miles southeast of Chattanooga. Near here, May 9, 1864, an engagement took place between part of Sherman's army and the Confederates. Population (1890), 3,046.

Dalton, John. Born at Dean (?), Cumberland, in 1709: died at Worcester, July 22, 1763. An English poet and divine. He took the degree of B. A. at Oxford in 1730, and that of M. A. in 1734; was appointed a canon of Worcester cathedral in 1748 and about the same time obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. His most notable work is an adaptation of Milton's "Comus" for the stage, which was published in 1738, under the title "Comus, a Mask, now adapted to the Stage, as altered from Milton's Mask."

Dalton, John. Born at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, Sept. 6, 1766: died July 27, 1844. An English chemist and natural philosopher. He was the son of a poor weaver; acquired an education chiefly by private study; began to teach in 1778; was in 1793 appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in New College, Manchester (which was removed to York in 1799); became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in 1794; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1822, and was chosen corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1816, and foreign associate in 1830. He perfected about 1804 the atomic theory, which he propounded in 1810 in a work entitled "A New System of Chemical Philosophy." He suffered from color-blindness, and on Oct. 31, 1794, read a paper before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in which he gives the earliest account of that peculiarity, which is known from him as Daltonism.

Dalton, John Call. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 2, 1825: died at New York city, Feb. 12, 1889. An American physiologist. He was professor of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city 1855–83, and was emeritus professor and president of the college from 1883 until his death. He wrote a "Treatise on Human Physiology" (1859), a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene" (1868), etc.

Dalyell (dal-yel′), or **Dalzell** (dal-zel′), **Thomas.** Born about 1599: died Aug. 23, 1685. A British general. He participated in the Royalist rebellion in the Highlands of Scotland in 1654, entered the Russian service about 1655, returned to England on the invitation of Charles II. in 1665, was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland in 1666, was sworn a privy councilor in 1667, entered Parliament in 1678, and in 1681 was commissioned to enroll the celebrated regiment of the Scots Greys.

Dalzel (dal-zel'), **Andrew.** Born at Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, Oct. 6, 1742: died Dec. 8, 1806. A Scottish classical scholar. He studied at the University of Edinburgh; was for some years tutor in the Lauderdale family; was appointed professor of Greek in Edinburgh University in 1772; assisted in the founding of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783; and became principal clerk to the General Assembly in 1789. Author of "Ἀνάλεκτα Ἑλληνικὰ ἥσσονα sive Collectanea Græca Minora" (1789), "Ἀνάλεκτα Ἑλληνικὰ μείζονα sive Collectanea Græca Majora" (1805), etc.

Daman (dä-män'), Pg. **Damão** (dä'mäṅ). A seaport and settlement belonging to Portugal, situated on the western coast of India 80 miles north of Bombay. It was acquired by Portugal in 1558. Population, with Diu, etc. (1887), 77,454.

Daman. A region on the border of British India and Afghanistan, situated between the Indus and the Suliman Mountains.

Damara (dä-mä'rä). [Fem. dual of Hottentot *daman* (a term of abuse).] The name of two tribes of German Southwest Africa. The Cattle-Damara are the same as the Herero (which see). The Hill-Damara, who are subject to the Hottentots and have adopted their language, differ from them in race. Some say they are Bushmen, but they seem to be Bantu, and related to the Ovambo. See *Khoikhoin*, and *German Southwest Africa.*

Damaraland (dä-mä'rä-land). A region in the northern part of the German dependency of German Southwest Africa (which see). Its recent name is German (Deutsch) Damaraland. The British officials withdrew from the territory in 1880, except from Walfisch Bay, and it was annexed by Germany in 1884.

Damascenus, Joannes. See *John of Damascus.*

Damascenus, Nicolaus. See *Nicholas of Damascus.*

Damascius (da-mash'i-us). [Gr. Δαμάσκιος.] A Neoplatonist of the 6th century A. D. When the school of philosophy at Athens was closed by the emperor Justinian in 529, he, with other Neoplatonists, emigrated to Persia.

Damascus (da-mas'kus). [Heb. *Dameśeq*, Assyr. *Dimašqu*, Ar. *Dimišq* or *Esh Shâm*, F. *Damas.*] Formerly the capital and most important city of Syria, situated in the fertile valley of Cœle-Syria, east of the Anti-Lebanon, on the edge of the desert. On account of its beautiful fertile surroundings, its lofty position, and its richness in fresh water, Damascus has been praised in antiquity and in modern times as the "paradise of the earth," "the eye of the desert," and "the pearl of the Orient." Originally a Hittite city, it became the capital of Syria, and a great part of the country was called by its name. (For its history, see *Aram.*) In modern times it became prominent by the massacre of Christians in 1860. It retained a certain importance through all the periods of history, and is even now the seat of the Turkish wali (governor), and has a population of between 100,000 and 150,000. In the Old Testament the name of Damascus occurs as early as the history of Abraham (Gen. xiv. 15, xv. 2). After the time of David Damascus often came into sharp collision with Israel. In the New Testament Damascus is known especially from the history of Paul (Acts ix.).

Damaskios. See *Damascius.*

Damasus (dam'a-sus) **I.,** Saint. Born probably about 306 (304?): died 384. Bishop of Rome 366–384. His election was contested by the deacon Ursinus, who was expelled by force of arms. He opposed Arianism, which was condemned in two synods at Rome, one in 368 and another in 370. He is commemorated as a saint on Dec. 11.

Damaun. See *Daman.*

Damayanti. [Skt.] The wife of Nala, and the heroine of the tale of Nala and Damayanti, an episode of the Mahabharata. See *Nala.*

Dambach (däm'bäċh). A small town in Alsace, situated 25 miles southwest of Strasburg.

D'Amboise. See *Amboise.*

Dambolo (däm-bō'lō), or **Dambul** (däm-böl'). A village in Ceylon, situated about 40 miles northwest of Kandy. It is noted for Buddhistic cave-temples.

Dame aux Camélias (däm ō kä-mā-lyä'), **La.** [F., 'Lady of the Camellias.'] A novel by Alexandre Dumas the younger, published in 1848, and dramatized by him in 1852. The English version of the play is called "Camille," and that is the name of the heroine. The original French character is Marguerite Gautier.

Dame Blanche (däm bloṅsh), **La.** [F., 'The White Lady.'] A comic opera by Boieldieu (libretto by Scribe), first produced at Paris Dec. 10, 1825. It was played in English as "The White Maid," Jan. 2, 1827.

Dame Durden. See *Durden.*

Damer (dā'mėr), **Anne Seymour.** Born in 1749: died May 28, 1828. An English sculptor, daughter of Henry Seymour Conway. She married John Damer in 1767. She executed in 1785 two heads, one of the river Thames and the other of the river Isis, for a bridge at Henley, near her father's house at Park Place, which have been much admired. She also produced a statue of George III. and a bust of Nelson.

Dametas. See *Damætas.*

Damian. See *Cosmas.*

Damian (dā'mi-an). 1. A youth in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale" in the "Canterbury Tales." He languishes for and obtains the love of May, the young wife of old January.—2. A young squire in Scott's "Ivanhoe," an aspirant for the holy Order of Templars.

Damianus (dā-mi-a'nus), **Peter** (**Pietro Damiani** or **Damiano**). Born at Ravenna, Italy, 1007: died at Faenza, Italy, Feb. 23, 1072. A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. In 1035 he became a hermit at Fonte Avellano, near Gubbio, in Umbria, and was soon head of all the surrounding hermits and monks. He was noted for his asceticism, and established a system of self-flagellation which was later extended among the monastic orders and the Flagellants. He was also influential as a reformer, condemning simony and marriage of the clergy. He was made bishop of Ostia and cardinal in 1058, and was the adviser and censor of a number of popes. His works include epistles, sermons, lives of saints, ascetic tracts, and poems.

Damien (dä-myaṅ') **de Veuster, Joseph.** Born in Belgium, Jan. 3, 1840. A Roman Catholic missionary who devoted his life to the welfare of the lepers in the government hospital on the island of Molokai, Hawaii. He fell a victim to the disease April 15, 1889.

Damiens (dä-myaṅ'), **Robert François.** Born near Arras, France, 1715: executed at Paris, March 28, 1757. A man of low character, who had been both a soldier and a domestic servant, who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Louis XV., Jan. 5, 1757. Damiens approached the king at Versailles, as he was entering his carriage, and succeeded in stabbing him. The punishment inflicted upon him was most brutal. His right hand was burned in a slow fire; his flesh was torn with pincers and burned with melted lead; resin, wax, and oil were poured upon the wounds; and he was torn to pieces by four horses.

Damietta (dam-i-et'tạ̈). [Ar. *Damiât.*] A city of Lower Egypt, situated between the Damietta branch of the Nile and Lake Menzaleh, 7 miles from its mouth, near the ancient Tamiathis. It was besieged and taken by the Crusaders in 1218–19, and in 1249. Population (1882), 34,044.

Damietta branch. The chief eastern mouth of the Nile.

Damiotti (It. pron. dä-mē-ot'tē), **Dr.** An Italian charlatan who exhibits the magic mirror in Scott's "Aunt Margaret's Mirror."

Damiri (dä-mē'rē), or **Demiri** (de-mē'rē), **Kemal al-din Mohammed ibn Isa.** Born at Cairo, 1341: died at Cairo, 1405. An Arabian jurist and naturalist, author of a "Life of Animals."

Damiron (dä-mē-rôṅ'), **Jean Philibert.** Born at Belleville, Rhône, France, May 10, 1794: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1862. A French writer on philosophy, professor of the history of philosophy in the Faculté des Lettres, Paris. He was the author of "Essai sur l'histoire de la philosophie en France au XIX^{e} siècle" (1828), "Cours de philosophie" (1831), "Essai sur l'histoire de la philosophie en France au XVII^{e} siècle" (1846), etc.

Damis (dä-mēs'). An impetuous youth in Molière's play "Tartufe," the son of Orgon.

Damkina (dam-kī'nạ̈). [Akkad., 'lady of the earth.'] In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, wife of Ea, the god of the ocean, whose center of worship was in Eridu (modern Abu Shah-rein), in Damascius Dauke.

Damnation de Faust (däm-nä-syôṅ' dė foust), **La.** An opera or dramatic story in four parts by Berlioz, first produced at Paris in 1846.

Damocles (dam'ọ̄-klēz). [Gr. Δαμοκλῆς.] 1. Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Syracusan, a courtier of Dionysius the elder. Cicero relates that Damocles, having extolled the good fortune of Dionysius, was invited by the tyrant to taste this royal felicity, and that in the midst of a splendid banquet and all the luxury of the court, on looking up he beheld above his head a sword suspended by a single horse-hair.

2. The king of Arcadia in Greene's "Arcadia." See *Sephestia.*

Damoda (dä-mō'dä), or **Damuda** (dä-mö'dä). A river of Bengal, India, which joins the Hugli below Calcutta. Length, about 350 miles.

Damœtas (da-mē'tas). [Gr. Δαμοίτας.] 1. A herdsman in Theocritus and Vergil; hence, in pastoral poetry, a rustic. Sir Philip Sidney introduces in his "Arcadia" a foolish country clown by that name, which afterward seems to have become proverbial for folly.

Damon (dā'mon). [Gr. Δάμων.] 1. Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship with Pythias (or Phintias), a member of the same sect. Pythias plotted against the life of Dionysius I. of Syracuse, and was condemned to die. As Pythias wished to arrange his affairs, Damon offered to place himself in the tyrant's hands as his substitute, and to die in his stead should he not return on the appointed day. At the last moment Pythias came back, and Dionysius was so struck by the fidelity of the friends that he pardoned the offender, and begged to be admitted into their fellowship.

2. A goatherd in Vergil's Eclogues; hence, in pastoral poetry, a rustic.

Damon and Phillida (fil'i-dạ̈). A pastoral farce by Cibber, produced in 1729, and published anonymously the same year.

Damon and Pithias (pith'i-as). A play by Richard Edwards, printed in 1571. Its main subject is tragic, but it calls itself a comedy. *Ward.*

Damon and Pythias (pith'i-as). A tragedy by John Banim and Richard Lalor Sheil, produced in 1821.

Damoreau (dä-mō-rō'), Madame (**Laure Cinthie Montalant:** also known as Mademoiselle **Cinti,** and **Cinti-Damoreau**). Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1801: died at Chantilly, France, in 1863. A noted French singer. In 1819 she made her first appearance as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro" in Paris. In 1822 she appeared in London, and in 1826 at the Grand Opera, Paris. From this time she sang both in Europe and the United States with assured success until 1856, when she retired from the stage. In 1834 she was made professor of singing at the Conservatoire, Paris.

Damour. See *Tamyras.*

Dampier (dam'pēr), **William.** Born at East Coker, Somerset, England, June, 1652: died at London, March, 1715. An English freebooter, explorer, and author. His seafaring life began in 1668, and until 1691 he led a life of the wildest adventure, generally as a sailor on various piratical cruises on the western coast of America and elsewhere. During this time he circumnavigated the globe. In 1697 he published his "Voyage round the World," and this was supplemented by a second volume of travels in 1699. In 1699 he was given command of a ship in which he again went round the world, exploring the coasts of Australia and New Guinea. He started again on a privateering cruise with two ships in 1703, but accomplished little, and his company was broken up; he reached England, after a third circumnavigation, 1707. Subsequently he was pilot of the privateer Duke, and again went round the world. Besides his travels he published a well-known "Discourse on the Winds." The following were named for him:

Dampier Archipelago. A group of small islands situated northwest of Australia, about lat. 20° 30′ S., long. 116°–117° E.

Dampier Island. A small island off the northeast coast of Papua.

Dampier Land. A maritime district in west Australia, in lat. 17°–18° S.

Dampier Strait. 1. A strait on the northwest of Papua, separating that island from Waigiu.—2. A strait on the northeast of Papua, separating Papua from New Britain.

Dampierre (doṅ-pyãr'), **Auguste Henri Marie Picot,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1756: died near Vicogne, Nord, France, May 9, 1793. A French revolutionary general, distinguished in the campaigns of 1792–93.

Damply (dam'pli). **Widow.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Damrosch (däm'rosh), **Leopold.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832: died at New York, Feb. 15, 1885. A noted conductor, solo violinist, and composer. He settled in New York in 1871, and was instrumental in the establishment of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. He was its director, as well as of the Oratorio and Symphony societies and the Arion, until his death.

Damrosch, Walter. Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1862. Musician, son of the above. He succeeded his father as director of the Oratorio and Symphony societies.

Damsel of Brittany. A surname of Eleanor of Brittany, niece of King John of England and sister of Arthur, count of Brittany. She was imprisoned by John, and died 1241.

D'Amville (dan'vil). The Atheist in Cyril Tourneur's play "The Atheist's Tragedy."

Dan (dan). [Heb., 'judge.'] **1.** A son of Jacob by Bilhah. Gen. xxx. 6.—**2.** A Hebrew tribe. The portion allotted to the Danites, as described in Josh. xix., was the small but fertile hilly tract west of Benjamin and northwest of Judah to the sea, including the cities of Japho, Ekron, Gathrimmon, etc. But though the tribe of Dan was originally one of the strongest numerically (62,000 to 64,000), it was not equal to the task of expelling the Amorites, and later the Philistines, from that territory, and only for a time prevailed with the help of Ephraim and Judah. In consequence of this part of the tribe migrated to the extreme north of the country and conquered the city of Laish, [illegible] (see below). That part which remained [illegible] from which the hero Samson descended, disappeared from history, and seems to have been absorbed by the tribe of Judah.

3. The city formerly called Laish, and named Dan after its capture by the Danites. It is situated on the slopes of Hermon, not far from the modern Banias (still called Tel-el-Kadi, 'hill of the Judge'), and is often mentioned in the Old Testament as the most northern landmark of Palestine, in the formula "from Dan to Beersheba." It contained a sanctuary with an image the exact nature of which is not known. At the division of the kingdom Jeroboam put up there one of the "calves." It is first mentioned in Gen. xiv. 14 as the place at which Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, and his four allies were overthrown and defeated by Abraham. The occurrence in this account of the name which was given to the place many centuries later is variously explained. If the Dan of Gen. xiv. is identical with that of Judges xviii., and if the account of Gen. xiv. is authentic, the name Dan may have been later inserted in the Ms. for Laish, when the latter was superseded by the former.

Dan. A river of Virginia and North Carolina which unites with the Staunton at Clarksville, Virginia, to form the Roanoke. Length, about 200 miles.

Dana (dā'nạ̈), **Charles Anderson.** Born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. An American journalist and man of letters. He was one of the leaders in the Brook Farm Association in 1842, was connected with the New York "Tribune" 1847–62, was assistant secretary of war 1863–64; and became editor of the New York "Sun" in 1868. He has published "Household Book of Poetry" (1857), etc., and edited, with Ripley, the "American Cyclopædia."

Dana, Edward Salisbury. Born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1849. An American mineralogist and physicist, son of J. D. Dana. He was assistant professor of natural philosophy at Yale University until 1890, when he became professor of physics.

Dana, Francis. Born at Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743: died at Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811. An American jurist, diplomatist, and politician, son of Richard Dana. He was minister to Russia 1781–83, and chief justice of Massachusetts 1791–1806.

Dana, James Dwight. Born at Utica, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1813: died at New Haven, Conn., April 14, 1895. A noted geologist and mineralogist, professor at Yale from 1845. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, traveled in the Mediterranean as mathematical instructor of midshipmen in the United States navy 1833–35, was assistant to Professor Silliman at Yale 1836–38, and took part in the Wilkes exploring expedition 1838–42. His important "Reports" of the expedition (on geology, corals, and crustaceans) were published 1846–54. His works include "System of Mineralogy" (1837), "Manual of Geology" (1863), "Text Book of Geology for Schools and Academies" (1864), "Corals and Coral Islands" (1872), "Characteristics of Volcanoes" (1890), etc.

Dana, Richard. Born at Cambridge, Mass., July 7, 1700: died May 17, 1772. An American lawyer and patriot. He was a prominent member of the Boston bar, and, as a supporter of the popular cause, frequently presided over the Boston town meetings between 1763 and 1772, and otherwise took a prominent part in the movements which preceded the Revolution.

Dana, Richard Henry. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1787: died at Boston, Feb. 2, 1879. An American poet and essayist, son of Francis Dana. He studied at Harvard 1804–07 (expelled in the latter year); was admitted to the bar in 1811; was associate editor of the "North American Review" 1818–20; and conducted the serial "The Idle Man" 1821–22. He published "Buccaneer and Other Poems" (1827), etc., and wrote ten lectures on the characters of Shakspere and delivered them in 1839–40. He published his collected works in prose and verse in 1850.

Dana, Richard Henry. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815: died at Rome, Italy, Jan. 6, 1882. An American jurist, politician, and author, son of R. H. Dana (1787–1879). In 1834 he shipped before the mast for a voyage on the Pacific to restore his health. From this voyage came "Two Years Before the Mast" (1840). He was one of the founders of the Free-soil party 1848. Among his other works are "The Seaman's Friend" (1841) and an edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" (1866).

Dana, Samuel Luther. Born at Amherst, N. H., July 11, 1795: died at Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1868. An American chemist and agricultural writer. He was employed as chemist to the Merrimac Print Works at Lowell upward of thirty years, and invented a new method of bleaching cotton which was generally adopted.

Danaë (dan'ā-ē). [Gr. Δανάη.] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Acrisius of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her, while she was shut up in a brazen tower by her father, in the form of a shower of gold. She was shut up with her child in a chest, thrown into the sea, and carried by the waves to the island of Seriphus. From [illegible] was in the end rescued by Perseus [illegible]. Many of the representations [illegible]. Among them are two [illegible] in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Danaë [illegible] on a bed covered with green silk; her unloosed girdle has fallen to the floor. An old woman is [illegible] behind the curtain. [illegible] A painting by Correggio, in the Borghese Gallery, Rome: she reclines [illegible] the golden shower [illegible]. A masterpiece of Titian is the [illegible] Museo Nazionale, Naples: Danaë reclines [illegible], while the golden shower falls upon her. [illegible] A painting by Titian, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna: Danaë lies nude, on a cushioned couch; the golden rain falls from a cloud over her, in which the face and hand of Jupiter appear. An old woman seeks to catch [illegible] in a dish.

Danai (dan'ā-ī), or **Danaoi** (-oi). [Gr. Δαναοί.] In ancient Greek history, the Argives: used by Homer to denote the Greeks generally. See *Danaus.*

Danaïdes (da-na'i-dēz). [Gr. Δαναΐδες.] In Greek legend, the fifty daughters of Danaus, by whose command they slew their husbands. According to later writers, they were condemned in Hades to pour water into sieves. See *Danaus.*

Danakil (dä-nä-kēl'). A Hamitic tribe of the Ethiopian branch, settled in the arid region between Abyssinia, Massowa, and Obock. They claim to be Arabs and Mohammedans, but are really pagan. Their native name is Afar. Also called *Dankali.*

Danakil, Country of the. A region in eastern Africa, lying between the Red Sea on the east and Abyssinia on the west: also called *Afar country.*

Danaus (dan'ạ-us). [Gr. Δαναός.] In Greek legend, a son of Belus and grandson of Poseidon, the founder of Argos, and ancestor of the Danai. He was the brother of Ægyptus.

Danbury (dan'bu-ri). A city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, 52 miles northeast of New York. It is noted for its hat manufactures. It was burned by the British in 1777. Population (1890), 16,552.

Danby (dan'bi), **Francis.** Born at Wexford (?), Ireland, Nov. 16, 1793: died at Exmouth, England, Feb., 1861. An English historical and landscape painter.

Dance (dȧns), **George.** 1700–68. An English architect, designer of the Mansion House, London, in 1739.

Dance, George. Born about 1740: died at London, Jan. 14, 1825. An English architect and artist, son of George Dance. He designed Newgate Prison, London, in 1770.

Dance, Nathaniel. Born 1734: died at Carnborough House, near Winchester, England, Oct. 15, 1811. An English painter, son of George Dance (died 1768).

Dance of Death, Dance of Macaber (ma-kä'-ber). [F. *Danse Macabre*, L. *Chorea Machabæorum.*] Originally, a kind of morality or allegorical representation intended to remind the living of the power of death. It originated in the 14th century in Germany and consisted of dialogues between Death and a number of typical followers which were acted in or near churches by the religious orders. Soon after it was repeated in France. It became extraordinarily popular, and was treated in every possible way, in pictures, bas-reliefs, tapestry, etc. Death is made grotesque and a sort of "horrid Harlequin," a skeleton dancer or musician playing for dancing, leading all mankind. A dramatic poem which grew out of this was imitated in Spain in 1400 as "La Danza General de los Muertos." In 1425 the French, having illustrated each verse, had the whole series painted on the wall of the churchyard of the Monastery of the Innocents, where they acted the drama. In 1430 the poem and pictures were produced in London, and not long after at Salisbury (1460), Wortley Hall in Gloucestershire, and other places. In Germany it attained its greatest popularity. The drama was acted until about the middle of the 15th century, when the pictures became the main point of interest. There is a picture of this kind in the Marienkirche at Lubeck, and one was on the cloister wall of Klingenthal, a convent at Basel, both of the 14th century: the latter disappeared in 1805. One in the Campo Santo at Pisa is ascribed to Orcagna. In the reign of Henry VI. a processional Dance of Death was painted around the cloisters of old St. Paul's in London. Holbein has left fifty-three sketches for engraving, the originals of which are in St. Petersburg: these he called "Imagines Mortis"; they are, however, independent, and do not represent a dance. Lydgate wrote a metrical translation of the poem for the chapter of St. Paul's, to be placed under the pictures in the cloister. Various explanations of the name Macaber or Macabre have been given.

> The name "Macabre" probably arose from the association of this subject with a painting that illustrated a thirteenth century legend of the lesson given by certain hideous spectres of Death to three noble youths when hunting in a forest. They afterwards arrived at the cell of St. Macarius, an Egyptian anchorite, who was shown in a painting by Andrew Orgagna presenting them with one hand a label of admonition on the vainglory of life, and with the other hand pointing to three open coffins. In one coffin is a skeleton, in one a king.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, VI. 160.

Dancourt (doṅ-kör'), (**Florent Carton**). Born at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 1, 1661: died at Courcelles-le-Roi, Berry, France, Dec. 6, 1725. A French comedian and playwright. His plays deal almost exclusively with the middle class. Among them are "Le chevalier à la mode" (1687), "Les bourgeoises de qualité" (1700), "Les trois cousins" (1700).

Dandie Dinmont. See *Dinmont, Dandie.*

Dandin, George. See *George Dandin.*

Dandin (doṅ-daṅ'), **Perrin.** A name given to an ignorant and preposterous judge in Racine's "Les plaideurs" and in La Fontaine's "Fables," taken from Rabelais's "Perrin Dendin."

Dandolo (dän'dō-lō), **Andrea.** Born 1310: died Oct. 7, 1354. Doge of Venice 1343–54. He joined in 1343 the crusade proclaimed by Clement VI. against the Turks, which ended in a peace advantageous to Venice in 1346. He waged almost continuous war with Genoa 1348–1354. He wrote "Chronicon Venetum," a Latin chronicle of Venice, which terminates with the year 1339.

Dandolo, Enrico. Born at Venice about 1108: died at Constantinople, June 14, 1205. Doge of Venice 1192–1205. He was the leader of the Venetians and Crusaders in the capture of Constantinople 1203 and 1204. He went as ambassador to the Byzantine court in 1173, and was blinded by order of the emperor Manuel.

Dandolo, Count **Vincenzo.** Born at Venice, Oct. 26, 1758: died there, Dec. 13, 1819. An Italian chemist and economist. He wrote "Fondamenti della fisico-chimica" (1796), "Discorsi sulla pastorizia, etc." (1806), etc.

Dane (dān), **Nathan.** Born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 27, 1752: died at Beverley, Mass., Feb. 15, 1835. An American jurist. He drafted the ordinance relating to the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio 1786–87, and published "Abridgment and Digest of American Law" (1823–29).

Danelagh, or **Danelaw** (dān'lâ). [Also *Danelagh*, *Danelage*, etc., after ME. or ML. transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] That part of England where the Danish influence was paramount during the 9th and 10th centuries. It corresponded to the modern shires York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, and Herts.

Danes (dānz). [From ME. *Dane* (after ML. *Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, from AS. *Dene*, pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Däne*, etc., = Icel. *Danir*, pl., = Dan. *Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk*; first in LL. *Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] The natives of Denmark. They were first described early in the 6th century as on the western coast of the Cimbrian peninsula, in territory formerly occupied by the Heruli, whither, according to Jordanes, they had come from Scandinavia. The Old Danish language is preserved in numerous runic inscriptions, the oldest of which date from the Viking age (700–1050), and in literature from the 13th century. Three principal dialectic groups are distinguished, which are typically represented by the dialects of Scania in southern Sweden, Zealand, and Jutland. The Zealand dialect became the literary form at about the time of the Reformation, from which period modern Danish dates.

Danewerk (dän'e-verk), Dan. **Dannevirke.** ['Danes' work.'] An ancient intrenchment or wall erected by King Göttrik in the 9th century as a protection of Denmark against invasion from the south. It extended from the Schlei to the Treene. It was strengthened in the 10th century and later, and was captured from the Danes by the Prussians April 23, 1848.

Dangeau (doṅ-zhō'), **Philippe de Courcillon,** Marquis **de.** A French soldier, aide-de-camp to Louis XIV. whom he attended in all his campaigns. He wrote a voluminous journal, covering the period from 1684 to 1720, and giving in minute detail the occurrences and the etiquette of the court of Louis.

Dangle (dang'gl). An amateur critic, in Sheridan's farce "The Critic," whose peculiarities are agreeably described by his wife in the first scene: supposed to be a satire on Thomas Vaughan, a playwright.

> And what have you to do with the theatre, Mr. Dangle? Why should you affect the character of a critic? I have no patience with you! Haven't you made yourself the jest of all your acquaintance by your interference in matters where you have no business? Are not you called a theatrical quidnunc, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors?
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> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i.

Danican (dä-nē-koṅ'), **François André,** usually known as **Philidor.** Born at Dreux, France, Sept. 7, 1726: died at London, Aug. 31, 1795. A noted French chess-player and musical composer, author of "Analyse du jeu des échecs" (1777).

Daniel (dan'yel). [Heb., 'my judge is God.'] One of the prophets of the Old Testament. According to the book which bears his name, he (probably being of royal or noble descent) was carried off captive to Babylon in the third year of Jehoiakim (605 B.C.) and with three other Israelitish youths of noble blood, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, was instructed in the language and learning of the Babylonians and educated for the king's service. They refrained from defiling themselves by partaking of the food of the king. Daniel was especially gifted with "understanding in all visions and dreams," and successfully exercised this gift by interpreting disquieting dreams of Nebuchadnezzar and the mysterious writing on the wall which disturbed the revelry of Belshazzar (Dan. v. 5). At the accession of Darius he was made "one of the three presidents" of the empire. He was divinely delivered from the lions' den into which he was thrown for refusing to obey a decree of the king forbidding any one to ask a petition of God or man for thirty days except the king. He was still prosperous under Cyrus. In the third year of Cyrus he saw the vision on the bank of the Tigris, and this is the last notice about him in the Old Testament. He is referred to by Ezekiel as a pattern of righteousness and wisdom. In addition to his Hebrew name, a Babylonian one, Belteshazzar (which see), was given him. Legends about him grew up as in the apocryphal additions to the biblical book which bears his name, "Bel and the Dragon," the story of Susanna and

Daniel, etc. According to Mohammedan tradition, Daniel returned to Palestine, where he held the government of Syria and finally died at Susa, where his tomb is still shown, and is visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Daniel, Book of. A book which in the English Bible, as in all other translations, follows Ezekiel as the fourth of the greater prophets, while in the original Hebrew Bible it has its place in the third division of the Canon, the Hagiographa. It is generally divided into two parts. The first, chapters i.–vi., contains historical incidents; the second, chapters vii.–xii., visions. Chapters ii. 4–vii., inclusive, are written in Aramaic: the rest in Hebrew. The authenticity and historical character of the book were early called in question. Porphyry, in his discourses against the Christians, and most modern critics relegate the book in its present shape, on historical and linguistic grounds, to the period of the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes (about 167 B. C.). The writer exhibits a familiarity with the history of that period, while his historical references to the time in which Daniel is supposed to have lived are vague and in many instances incorrect: as, for instance, that Nebuchadnezzar was the father of Belshazzar, that the latter was the last Babylonian king, and that Darius, and not Cyrus, was the successor of Nabonidus in the rule over Babylonia. The language of the book contains numerous Persian and Greek words which point to a time when these empires had long been established. The object of the author may have been to encourage his people to constancy and faithfulness in the desperate struggle for their country and faith, showing them how the constancy and fidelity of Daniel and his three companions were rewarded, and revealing to them the glorious future which is to follow their present sufferings. This, however, does not exclude a historical basis of the narratives contained in the book; and it is not impossible that a Daniel similar to the one described in the book not only existed during the exile, but that also some written materials were extant from him, which the author of the 2d century cast, together with the traditions, into a literary form, with a special view to the circumstances of his own time.

Daniel (dän-yel′), **Arnaud.** See the extract.

> Of the troubadours themselves none is mentioned with higher praise than Arnaut Daniel. Petrarch calls him *gran maestro d'amore*, the "great master of love, whose novel and beautiful style still (i. e. about the middle of the fourteenth century) does honor to his country"; and Dante, in his philological and metrical treatise "De vulgari eloquio," declares himself indebted to Arnaut for the structure of several of his stanzas. The "sestina," for instance, a poem of six verses in which the final words of the first stanza appear in inverted order in all the others, is an invention of this troubadour adopted by Dante and Petrarch, and, most likely through the medium of French models, by Mr. Swinburne. *Hueffer*, Troubadours, p. 45.

Daniel, Gabriel. Born at Rouen, France, Feb. 8, 1649: died at Paris, June 23, 1728. A French Jesuit historian and theologian, author of a famous "Histoire de France" (1713), etc.

Daniel (dä′nē-el), **Hermann Adalbert.** Born at Köthen, Germany, Nov. 18, 1812: died at Leipsic, Sept. 13, 1871. A German geographer and theologian. He wrote "Thesaurus hymnologicus" (1841–56), "Lehrbuch der Geographie" (1845), etc.

Daniel (dan′yel), **Samuel.** Born probably near Taunton, Somerset, England, 1562: died at Beckington, Somerset, Oct. 14, 1619. An English poet and historian, author of "Books of the Civil Wars" (1595–1609), "Musophilus" (1599), etc.; in prose, "History of England" (1612). Called by William Browne "The Well-languaged D."

Daniel Deronda (dan′yel de-ron′dạ̈). A novel by George Eliot. It appeared in eight monthly parts, beginning in February, 1876, and as a whole in 1877. The book unfolds the author's conceptions of social growth, the strength of tradition, and the impelling force of nationality. See *Deronda*.

Daniell (dan′yel), **John Frederick.** Born at London, March 12, 1790: died at London, March 13, 1845. An English physicist and chemist, inventor of a hygrometer (about 1820). His works include "Meteorological Essays" (1823), "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy" (1839), etc.

Daniell, Samuel. Born at London in 1775 (1777?): died in Ceylon, Dec., 1811. An English artist and traveler, brother of William Daniell.

Daniell, Thomas. Born 1749: died at London, March 19, 1840. An English landscape-painter and engraver, best known by his illustrations of works on Eastern subjects.

Danish War, The. See *Schleswig-Holstein War, The.*

Danites (dan′īts). **1.** The members of the Hebrew tribe of Dan. See *Dan.*—**2.** The members of a secret organization in the Mormon Church, who are sworn to support the heads of the church in everything that they say or do, whether right or wrong.

Dannat (dan′at), **William T.** Born at New York in 1853. An American figure-painter. He studied at Munich and Florence, and with Munkacsy at Paris, and received the third-class medal at Paris in 1883.

Dannecker (dän′nek-er), **Johann Heinrich von.** Born at Waldenbuch, near Stuttgart, Oct. 15, 1758: died there, Dec. 8, 1841. A German sculptor. In 1771 he entered the Karlsschule at Stuttgart, where he was associated with Schiller. He designed at an early age some statues of children and caryatides which still adorn the château of Stuttgart and Hohenheim. Appointed court sculptor (1780) to Duke Charles of Würtemberg, he went to Paris, where he studied with Pajou. In 1785 he went to Rome, where he met Canova, Goethe, and Herder. His statue of Ceres and Bacchus procured him admission to the academies of Milan and Bologna. On his return to Stuttgart (1790), he was appointed professor at the academy. His most famous work is a statue of Ariadne on a panther. Among his other works are a statue of Sappho, a bust of Schiller, a bust of Gluck (1809), etc.

Dannemora, or **Danemora** (dä-ne-mō′rä). A small parish in the laen of Upsala, Sweden, situated 28 miles northeast of Upsala. It is celebrated for its iron-mines (the best in Sweden).

Dannemora (dan-e-mō′rạ̈). A town in Clinton County, northeastern New York, situated 12 miles west of Plattsburg. It is the seat of Clinton State prison. Population (1890), 3,977.

Dannevirke, Dannewerk. See *Danewerk.*

Dansville (danz′vil). A village in Livingston County, western New York, situated 63 miles southeast of Buffalo. It is the seat of a water-cure establishment.

Dantan (doṅ-toṅ′), **Antoine Laurent.** Born at St. Cloud, Dec. 8, 1798: died there, May 31, 1878. A French sculptor, a pupil of Bosio.

Dantan, Jean Pierre. Born at Paris, Dec., 1800: died at Baden-Baden, Sept., 1869. A French sculptor, brother of A. L. Dantan, noted especially for grotesque busts.

Dantas (dän′täs), **Manuel Pinto de Souza.** Born in Bahia about 1825. A Brazilian politician of the liberal party. He was senator from 1879, minister of justice in 1880, and of the interior in 1882, and prime minister from June 6, 1884, to May 7, 1885. He brought forward a bill for emancipation, which, though lost at the time, led to complete abolition of slavery three years later.

Dante (dan′te; It. pron. dän′te) (originally **Durante**) **Alighieri.** Born at Florence in May, 1265: died at Ravenna, Italy, Sept. 14, 1321. A celebrated Italian poet. His father, Alighiero degli Alighieri, was of an ancient family. (The name is also spelled Aldigeri, Alaghieri, Aligeri, Alleghieri.) He was a jurisconsult, and a member of the Guelph party. After its defeat at the battle of Montaperti, he went into exile. Dante, as he was called after the Florentine fashion of abbreviation, was, however, born in Florence. In the ninth year of his age he first saw Beatrice Portinari, then only eight years old, who inspired him with that romantic passion, or as some think impersonal and platonic love, which he narrates in the "Vita Nuova" and the "Divina Commedia." Beatrice was married in 1287 to Messer Simone de' Bardi, and died shortly after, at the age of twenty-four. Dante expresses no disappointment at her marriage, and seems to have had no desire for any intimate relation with her. About two years after her death he married Gemma Donati. He became passionately absorbed in the love of country, and at the age of twenty-four fought on the side of the Guelphs at the battle of Campaldino. He was intrusted with several foreign missions, and became an important factor in the Florentine government. His political ideas changed gradually, and from being an ardent Guelph and Florentine he became "the first Italian," as has been said, conceived a plan of general organization for the advancement of Italy; and endeavored to reconcile the Guelphs and Ghibellines. On the 15th of June, 1300, Dante was elected one of the priors of Florence. The struggles and riots of the Bianchi and Neri resulted in the destruction of half of Florence, Dante's house being pillaged and destroyed in his absence at Rome, to which city the Bianchi had sent him on an embassy. The Neri succeeded in establishing a government of their own, and passed a sentence of temporary banishment against him in 1302. He succeeded in obtaining aid from various courts, especially from Della Scala, lord of Verona, his friend, who was the chief of the Ghibellines. In 1303 an unsuccessful attempt was made to take possession of Florence, and, humiliated by his exile and failures, Dante withdrew from a public career, and passed the rest of his life in wandering from one city to another, watching, and endeavoring to guide, the course of events from various retreats. Finally, in 1320, he went to Ravenna, and on his return from a mission to Venice fell ill, and, being worn out by failure and disappointment, died at the age of fifty-six years. He spent the years from 1304 to 1306 in study, and all his works except the "Vita Nuova" were written in solitary exile. His chief work is the "Divina Commedia" (which see). The "Vita Nuova" is practically the history of his love for Beatrice. It was probably finished in 1292. The "Convito," or Banquet, is almost a continuation of the "Vita Nuova." It gives much information about his life, and throws light on the "Divina Commedia." These were written in Italian. "De vulgari eloquio sive idiomate" is a Latin treatise on the Italian language or vulgar idiom. It was begun in 1304, and is alluded to in the "Convito." "De monarchia," a treatise containing Dante's creed as a Ghibelline, was written between 1310 and 1313. There is a famous portrait of the poet as a young man, by Giotto, on the wall of the Bargello in Florence. It was injured by time and vandalism, and has been too much restored; fortunately a tracing of it was made before this by an Englishman, and this tracing has been published by the Arundel Society. It and a death-mask are the only authentic likenesses of Dante.

> There are fair grounds for believing that he [Dante] himself visited Oxford. Villani states that Dante, who was one of his contemporaries and neighbors at Florence, "went to the University (*studio*) at Bologna and then at Paris, and in other parts of the world." Boccaccio, a little later in point of time, mentions incidentally that Dante visited England as well as France; and Giovanni da Serravalle, Bishop of Fermo, writing in 1416, states positively that Dante studied the liberal arts at Padua and Bologna, and theology at Oxford and Paris. Some indirect evidence in support of this may be found in the "Divina Commedia," which contains a description of the coast of Flanders, an allusion to Westminster Abbey, and several scattered notices of English affairs. A close resemblance has also been traced between some of Dante's opinions and those of Roger Bacon, the great English philosopher. The date of Dante's undoubted sojourn at Paris must be placed either between the years 1287 and 1289, or between 1308 and 1314. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 89.

Dantès (doṅ-tās′), **Edmond.** The Count of Monte Cristo, in Dumas's novel of that name. He appears, for the furtherance of his revenge, as Lord Wilmore and the Abbé Busoni.

Danti (dän′tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Perugia: died May 24, 1576. An Italian goldsmith, sculptor, military architect, and poet. He made the "Decapitation of St. John" over the door of the baptistery at Florence, and the statue of Pope Julius III. at Perugia.

Danton (doṅ-tôṅ′), **Georges Jacques.** Born at Arcis-sur-Aube, France, Oct. 28, 1759: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A celebrated French revolutionist. He was the leader of the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792; was minister of justice in Aug.; was implicated in the "September massacres"; moved the formation of the Revolutionary tribunal March, 1793; and was a member of the Committee of Public Safety April–Sept., 1793. He overthrew Hébert and his party with the aid of Robespierre, and was in turn overthrown by the latter. He was an orator of great power.

Dan Tucker (dan tuk′ėr). A negro song with the refrain "Out o' de way, ole Dan Tucker": said to refer to Captain Daniel Tucker of Virginia, second governor of Bermuda.

Dantzic, or **Dantsic** (dant′sik). [G. *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, L. *Gedanum.*] A seaport, capital of the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 3 miles from its mouth, and on the Mottlau and Radaune, in lat. 54° 21′ N., long. 18° 39′ E. It contains the Altstadt, Rechtstadt, Vorstadt, Niederstadt, Langgarten, and the Speicher Island, and is a strong fortress. It is one of the principal ports of Germany, and next to Odessa has the largest grain-trade in Europe. Its chief buildings are the Rathaus, the Exchange (Artushof or Junkerhof), the Church of St. Mary, and a Franciscan monastery (with a museum). It was the capital of the duchy of Pommerellen. The town is mentioned as early as 997. It passed to the Teutonic Order about 1310, and for a time was a Hanseatic city. It came under the supremacy of Poland in 1466 but retained a large amount of independence. By the second partition of Poland it passed to Prussia in 1793. It was besieged and taken by the French under Lefebvre in 1807; was made a commonwealth in 1807; was besieged by the Allies in 1813, and taken (1814) after an eleven months' siege. It was restored to Prussia in 1814. Population (1890), commune, 120,338.

Danube (dan′ūb). [G. *Donau*, Hung. *Duna*, L. *Danuvius*, later *Danubius*, Gr. Δανούβιος.] The largest river of Europe next to the Volga, formed by the union of the Breg and Brigach near Donaueschingen in southern Baden: the Roman Danubius, or (in its lower course) Ister. It flows through Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary; separates Austria-Hungary and Rumania on the north from Servia and Bulgaria on the south; and empties into the Black Sea by three principal mouths about lat. 44° 50′–45° 25′ N. Navigable to Ulm. Its chief tributaries are, on the right bank, the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enns, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, and Timok; on the left bank, the Altmühl, Naab, Regen, March, Waag, Gran, Theiss, Temes, Schyl, Aluta, Argish, Jalomitza, Sereth, and Pruth. Area of basin, about 300,000 square miles. Length, 1,770 miles.

Danube Navigation Commission, International. A commission appointed by the treaty of Paris in 1856, and several times continued. It has great authority over the Danube mouths in constructing engineering works, making local regulations, etc., and to a less extent over the Danube as far up as the Iron Gates.

Danubian (da-nū′bi-an) **Principalities.** The former principalities of Moldavia and Walachia, now forming the kingdom of Rumania.

D'Anvers (dan′verz), **Caleb.** The name assumed by Nicholas Amhurst as editor of "The Craftsman" (1726) in connection with Pulteney and Bolingbroke.

Danvers (dan′vėrz). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated 15 miles northeast of Boston. It is the seat of the State insane asylum. Population (1890), 7,454.

D'Anville. See *Anville.*

Danville (dan′vil). The name of several towns in the United States. (*a*) A city and the county-seat of Vermilion County, Illinois, situated on the Vermilion River in lat. 40° [illegible] N., long. [illegible] W. It is a railway and coal-mining center. Population (1890), [illegible]. (*b*) The county-seat of Boyle County, central Kentucky, [illegible] miles south of Frankfort. Population (1890), [illegible]. (*c*) A borough and the county-seat of Montour County, Pennsylvania, situated on the north branch of the Susquehanna

51 miles north of Harrisburg. It is noted for its iron manufactures. Population (1890), 7,998. (*d*) A city in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, situated on the Dan in lat. 36° 34′ N., long. 79° 20′ W.: the center of a tobacco-growing district. Population (1890), 10,305.

Danzig. See *Dantzic.*

Daphnæ (daf′nē) (town). See *Daphne*, 2.

Daphne (daf′nē). [Gr. *Δάφνη*, the laurel.] 1. In Greek mythology, a nymph, daughter of the river-god Peneius, or, in other accounts, of Ladon, an Arcadian. Her lover Leucippus pursued her in woman's clothing, and was killed by the nymphs at the instigation of Apollo. When the god in turn pursued her, she entreated that she might be transformed into the bay-tree, and he granted her petition.

2. The first Italian opera, as distinguished from a musical drama. It was produced by the Society of the Alterati in Florence, in a private house, in 1596. The music was by Giulio Caccini and Jacopo Peri (who both invented recitative), the words by Ottavio Rinuccini. Opitz made a German translation of the text, and Heinrich Schutz wrote new music for it. This was the first German opera, and was produced April 13, 1627, at Torgau, at the court of the elector John George I.

3. An asteroid (No. 41) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, May 22, 1856.

Daphne. 1. In ancient geography, a famous grove and sanctuary of Apollo, situated about 5 miles southwest of Antioch, Syria. It was established by Seleucus Nicator.—2. A town in ancient Egypt, about 25 miles from Pelusium: the Tahpenes of the Bible, and the modern Tel Defenneh. Its site has recently been explored. Also *Daphna.*

Daphni, Convent of. See *Athens* (Greece).

Daphnis (daf′nis). [Gr. *Δάφνις*.] 1. In Greek mythology, a shepherd, son of Mercury and a Sicilian nymph. He was protected by Diana, and loved the chase. Pan gave him lessons in singing and on the flute, and the Muses endowed him with a love of poetry, and he is said to have originated bucolic poetry. He was turned into a stone according to one legend; according to another his eyes were torn out by a nymph for his infidelity to her, and he threw himself in despair into the sea. In ancient pastoral poetry his name was frequently given to shepherds.

2. A gentle shepherd in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Faithful Shepherdess."—3. An idyl by Gesner (1756).

Daphnis and Chloe (klō′ē). A Greek pastoral romance attributed to Longus (4th or 5th century A. D.), a Greek sophist. It recounts the loves and pastoral life of Daphnis, foster-son of Lamon, a goatherd, and Chloe, foster-daughter of Dryas, a shepherd. The manuscript of Mont-Cassin, taken to Florence, does not name the author. It is known principally through the French version of Amyot (1559), revised by Courier. It has been translated and imitated in all European languages. Tasso's "Aminta," Montemayor's "Diana," d'Urfé's "Astrée," St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," and Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" are founded on it.

Da Ponte (dä pon′te), **Lorenzo.** Born at Ceneda, near Venice, March 10, 1749: died at New York, Aug. 17, 1838. An Italian librettist and author. He wrote the words to Mozart's "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

Dapper (dap′ėr). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," a greedy and credulous lawyer's clerk who desires a "fly" (a spirit or familiar) of the Alchemist to enable him to cheat at horse-races by giving him prior information.

Dapperwit. A vain, foolish, and boastful rake in Wycherley's "Love in a Wood."

Dappes (däp), **Vallée des.** A small valley in the Jura, canton of Vaud, Switzerland. It was a subject of dispute between France and Switzerland 1815–62.

Dapple (dap′l). The name of Sancho Panza's ass in Cervantes's romance "Don Quixote."

Darab (dä′räb), or **Darabgherd** (dä-räb-gerd′), or **Darabjird** (dä-räb-jerd′). A city in the province of Farsistan, Persia, in lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 54° 25′ E. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Pasargadæ.

Daras (dä′räs). An ancient town of Mesopotamia, situated near Nisibis. It was a frontier post of the Eastern Empire against Persia in the 6th century A. D.

Darbhangah (dä-bän′gä), or **Durbunga** (dur-bun′gä). 1. A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 86° E. Area, 3,335 square miles. Population (1881), 2,633,447.—2. The capital of the above district. Population (1891), 73,561.

D'Arblay, Madame. See *Burney.*

Darboy (där-bwä′), **Georges.** Born at Fayl-Billot, Haute-Marne, France, Jan. 16, 1813: shot at Paris, May 24, 1871. A French prelate, archbishop of Paris 1863–71. He was arrested and assassinated by the Communists.

Darby (där′bi), **John Nelson.** Born at London, Nov. 18, 1800: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, April 28, 1882. An English theological writer, for a time a minister of the Church of England: one of the founders of the Plymouth Brethren, or Darbyites. See *Plymouth Brethren.*

Darby and Joan. A married pair who are said to have lived in the 18th century in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted traditionally for their long and happy married life. There is a ballad on the subject called "The Happy Old Couple," supposed to have been written by Henry Woodfall, though it has been attributed to Prior. A poem "Dobson and Joan," by "Mr. B.," is published with Prior's poems.

Darc, Jeanne. See *Joan of Arc.*

Darcet (där-sā′), **Jean.** Born Sept. 7, 1725: died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1801. A French chemist, director of the manufactory at Sèvres.

Darcet, Jean Pierre Joseph. Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1777: died Aug. 2, 1844. A French chemist, son of the preceding. He effected improvements in the manufacture of powder.

Darcy (där′si), **Mr.** The lover of Elizabeth Bennet, in Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice." See *Bennet.*

Dardanelles (där-da-nelz′). A strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean Sea, and separating the peninsula of Gallipoli from Asia Minor: the ancient Hellespont. It is defended by castles at Tchanak-Kalessi (known as the Castle of Asia: see extract below), Kilid-Bahr (known as the Castle of Europe), and at the Ægean entrance. It was crossed by Xerxes in 480 B.C., and by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. The passage was forced by the British fleet under Admiral Duckworth in 1807. It was closed against foreign men-of-war by stipulations of 1841, 1856, 1871, and 1878, but was passed by a British fleet in Feb., 1878, to protect Constantinople from the Russians. In 1891 an agreement between Russia and the Porte was reached, by which the ships of the so-called volunteer fleet of Russia, bearing the flag of the merchant marine, are allowed free passage of the Dardanelles, but when they carry convicts or soldiers, notice of this fact must be given to the Porte. Length, about 45 miles. Average width, 3 to 4 miles; narrowest point, about 1¼ miles.

> About 1½ m. below the western point of that bay [Maito (Madytus)] are the famous Castles of the Dardanelles. The castles, *Chanak-kalesi*, the earthenware castle, from a celebrated manufacture, or *Sultanich-kalesi*, on the Asiatic side [known as the Castle of Asia], and *Khilid-bahri*, or *Khilidi-bahar* (the lock of the sea), on the European shore [known as the Castle of Europe] are called by the Turks *Boghaz hissarlari*, and by the Franks the Old Castles of Anatolia and Roumelia. *Chanak-kalesi*, commonly called Dardanelles, is a town of 2,000 houses, on a flat point opposite the European fort. *Khilid-bahri* is built on the side of a projecting hill, and its castle is of less importance than that of *Chanak-kalesi*. The equipment of the forts both on the European and Asiatic sides has recently been entirely reorganized. On the Asiatic side the fort of Sultanieh has been armed with Krupp guns, which will command a large section of the Straits both above and below the town. Some distance below the town a 40-ton Krupp gun has been mounted behind earthworks. Above the town are also batteries, one of which on the Nagara Bournou point has a heavy Krupp gun. On the European side the fort of *Khilid-bahri*, situated at the foot of a steep hill, has 15 large Krupp guns, and both above and below it are newly-constructed earthworks heavily armed. The barrow of Hecuba, or *Cynossema*, where the Athenians erected a trophy after their victory towards the end of the Peloponnesian war (Thucydides, viii.), is, or was, close to the European castle.
>
> *Murray*, Handbook for Turkey, etc., p. 128 (ed. 1878).

Dardani (där′da-nī). [Gr. *Δαρδάνοι*.] 1. An ancient Illyrian people of the southern highland of Mœsia. They became subject to the Macedonians under the Antigoni, and later to the Romans.—2. The inhabitants of Dardania (1), mentioned in the Iliad.

Dardania (där-dā′ni-ä), or **Dardanice.** [Gr. *Δαρδανία*, from the Dardani.] 1. In ancient geography, a territory in Mysia, with uncertain boundaries. It is mentioned, indefinitely, in the Iliad.—2. A district in the southwestern part of Mœsia. It was made a province by Diocletian.

Dardanius (där-dā′ni-us). Servant to Brutus in Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar."

Dardanus (där′da-nus). [Gr. *Δάρδανος*.] In Greek legends, a son of Zeus and Electra, and mythical ancestor of the Trojans.

Dardanus, or **Dardanum** (-num). [Gr. *Δάρδανον* or *Δάρδανος*.] In ancient geography, a city of Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hellespont about 9 miles southwest of Abydos.

Darden (där′den), **Miles.** Born in North Carolina, 1798: died in Henderson County, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1857. An American noted for his size. His height was 7 feet 6 inches, and his weight (at death) about 1,000 pounds.

Dardistan (där-dis-tän′). ['Land of the Dardu,' an Aryan race.] A region in central Asia. (See the quotation.) Also *Yaghistan* ('land of the rebels').

> Dardistan appears to be simply a convenient but somewhat misleading name employed by some geographers to express a large tract inhabited by different Aryan races of somewhat similar type. It includes the districts of Astor and Gilgit, [illegible] the little [illegible] Hunza and Nagar, Yasin, the independent republics of the Indus valley, and other countries south of the Hindu Koosh.
>
> *E. F. Knight*, Where Three Empires Meet, p. 258.

Daredevil (dãr′dev″l). The Atheist in Otway's comedy of that name. He is a cowardly, boasting fellow, who when in danger forgets his principles and says "two dozen paternosters within a half hour."

Dares (dā′rēz). [Gr. *Δάρης*.] A priest of Hephæstus in Troy, mentioned in the Iliad. The authorship of a lost work on the fall of Troy, a pretended Latin translation of which was written about the 5th (?) century A. D. was attributed to him in antiquity.

Dar-es-Salaam (där-es-sä-läm′). The capital of German East Africa. It has an excellent harbor, but is unhealthy. It rivals Bagamoyo as a meeting-place of the caravans from the lake region. It was ceded by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the German East African Company in 1885.

Dareste de la Chavanne (dä-rest′ dė lä shä-vän′), **Antoine Élisabeth Cléophas.** Born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1820: died at Lucenay-les-Aix, France, April 6, 1882. A French historian, author of "Histoire de France" (1865–73), etc.

Dar-fertit (där-fer-tēt′). A region in central Africa, south of Darfur.

Darfur (där′för), or **Darfor** (där′fōr). A country in the eastern part of the Sudan, Africa, situated about lat. 8°–16° N., long. 22°–28° E. It is inhabited by negroes and Arabs, and the religion is Mohammedan. Its chief towns are El-Fasher and Kobeh. It was conquered and annexed to Egypt in 1874, but revolted in 1882. Area, estimated, 175,000 square miles. Population, variously estimated from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000.

> Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence. . . . The greater part of . . . Darfur is included within the sphere of influence of the British East African Company.
>
> *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1893, p. 320.

Dargaud (där-gō′), **Jean Marie.** Born at Paray-le-Monial, Saône-et-Loire, France, Feb. 22, 1800: died Jan. 5, 1866. A French historian and littérateur. His chief work is a "Histoire de la liberté religieuse en France" (1859).

Dariel Pass (dä-rē-el′ päs). The chief pass in the Caucasus Mountains, situated in the central part of the chain. It is traversed by a military road, the route between Tiflis and Vladikavkaz. It is probably the ancient Caucasian or Iberian Gates. Elevation, about 8,000 feet.

Darien (dā′ri-en). A seaport in McIntosh County, Georgia, situated near the mouth of the Altamaha River in lat. 31° 22′ N., long. 81° 26′ W. It exports lumber. Population (1890), 1,491.

Darien, Colony of. An unsuccessful Scottish settlement on the Isthmus of Panama, founded by William Paterson. It was chartered by the Scottish Parliament in 1695; the enterprise was begun in 1698; and the settlement was abandoned in 1700.

Darien (dā′ri-en: Sp. pron. dä-rē-en′), **Gulf of.** A branch of the Caribbean Sea, lying north of the republic of Colombia and east of the Isthmus of Panama. See *Urabá.*

Darien, Isthmus of. See *Panama, Isthmus of.* The name is also used, in a restricted sense, for that portion of the Isthmus of Panama (or Darien) which forms a narrow neck between the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of San Miguel.

Darinel (dar′i-nel). A comic shepherd, a character introduced into "Florisel de Niquea," the tenth book of "Amadis de Gaul." He strongly excited the rage of Cervantes.

Darius (da-rī′us) **I.** [Gr. *Δαρεῖος*: in the Old Testament *Daryavesh*; in the cuneiform inscriptions *Daryavush* or *Daryamush*; OPers. *Darayavush*.] Son of Hystaspes, and fifth in the descent from Achæmenes. He succeeded Cambyses on the Persian throne 521–486, after defeating the Magian Gaumata, who claimed to be Bardiya (the Greek Smerdis), brother of Cambyses. A record of his reign is given by himself in the long trilingual inscriptions of Behistun (which see). Besides the revolt in Persia itself, caused by the impostor Gaumata, he had to suppress two uprisings in Babylonia led by Nidintu-Bel and Arakhu, who gave themselves out for Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabonidus; in consequence of these uprisings he caused the fortifications of Babylon to be torn down. The other countries also fell away in turn, but at last were brought to submission. After restoring order in the empire he turned his attention to reorganization and reforms of the administration. He divided the whole land into twenty satrapies, introduced regular taxation and uniformity of coinage, constructed roads, and founded a kind of postal system by placing stations and relays with saddled horses at regular intervals on the road between Susa and Sardis. To the capitals Susa in Elam, Ecbatana in Media, and Babylon he added Persepolis in Persia proper, which was destroyed by Alexander the Great, but of which imposing ruins have survived. On account of his attention to trade and industry he was called "the Huckster." His expedition over the Bosporus and Danube into Scythia was unsuccessful. Toward the East he extended his supremacy to the Indus, and compelled North Africa to pay him tribute. Under him began also the great struggle between Persia and Greece (battle of Marathon in 490). His tomb is hewn in the rock at a place called Nakkshi-Rustem, near Persepolis, and is adorned with sculptures and inscriptions complementing those of Behistun. Darius I. is referred to in the Old Testament in connection with the building of the temple of Zerubbabel. In the second year of his reign he allowed the resumption of the building, and in the sixth it was completed (Ezra. vi. 15).

Darius II., surnamed **Nothus.** [Gr. *νόθος*, a bastard.] Persian king 425 (424)–405 (404) B. C.

Darius III., surnamed **Codomannus.** The last king of Persia, 336–330 B. C., when he was dethroned by Alexander the Great.

Darjiling, or **Darjeeling** (där-jēl'ing). 1. A district in the Rajshahi division, Bengal, British India, situated about lat. 27° N., long. 88°–89° E. Area, 1,234 square miles. Population (1881), 155,179.—2. A town and sanatorium in the above district, situated in lat. 27° 3′ N., long. 88° 19′ E. It is the chief health-station in Bengal. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

Dark and Bloody Ground, The. An alleged translation of the Indian word Kentucky, and a name given to that State in allusion to its early associations with Indian warfare.

Dark Continent, The. Africa.

Dark Lady, The. A woman, mentioned in Shakspere's later sonnets, who has been thought to be Mary Fitton, a maid of honor (in 1595) to Queen Elizabeth. She was the mistress of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who is celebrated in the earlier sonnets. Others have suggested Penelope, Lady Rich.

Darlaston (där'las-ton). A town in Staffordshire, England, 4 miles southeast of Wolverhampton. It is noted for its iron manufactures. Population (1891), 14,422.

Darley (där'li), **Felix Octavius Carr.** Born at Philadelphia, June 23, 1822: died at Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888. An American artist, noted as an illustrator. He illustrated Judd's novel "Margaret" (1856), and the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, etc.

Darley Arabian, The. One of the three Eastern stallions from which all horses in the studbook trace descent. See *Byerly Turk* and *Godolphin Barb*. He was imported about 1700 by a Mr. Darley, of Yorkshire, through his brother, an English agent in the Levant. He was brought from Aleppo, which has always been the point of export for full-blooded Arab horses, and was probably Keheilen (the Arab equivalent of "thoroughbred," applied to all horses bred in Al Khamish, or the five great strains). He was the sire of Flying Childers and Bartlett's Childers, the sire of Squirt, the sire of Marske, the sire of Eclipse, the founder of the chief male line of thoroughbreds.

Darling (där'ling), **Grace.** Born at Bamborough, Northumberland, England, Nov. 24, 1815: died Oct. 20, 1842. An English heroine who rescued nine persons from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steamer near Longstone lighthouse, Farne Islands, Sept. 7, 1838.

Darling. 1. A river in Australia which rises in southeastern Queensland, flows through New South Wales, and joins the Murray in lat. 34° 5′ S., long. 141° 53′ E. Also called *Calewatta* and *Barwan*. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable about 400 (?) miles.—2. A range of low mountains in western Australia, running parallel to the coast.

Darlington (där'ling-ton), **William.** Born at Birmingham, Pa., April 28, 1782: died at West Chester, Pa., April 23, 1863. An American botanist and politician. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1815 and again in 1819 and in 1821. He wrote "Flora Cestrica" (1837), etc.

Darlington. A town in Durham, England, situated on the Skerne 18 miles south of Durham. It has manufactures of woolens and carpets, and was the terminus of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the oldest railway in the world (opened in 1825). Population (1891), 38,060.

Darmesteter (där-me-ste-tãr'), **James.** Born March 28, 1849: died Oct. 19, 1894. A noted French Orientalist, professor of Iranian languages and literature at the Collège de France from 1885. He was the author of numerous works on Oriental subjects.

Darmstadt (därm'stät). The capital of the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, situated in the province of Starkenburg, 16 miles south of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has some trade and manufactures, and contains a castle (with a large library, picture-gallery, and collections), and a statue and column of Louis I. It passed to Hesse in 1479, became the capital in 1567, and greatly developed under the grand duke Louis I. Population (1890), commune, 56,883.

Darnétal (där-na-täl'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Aubette 2½ miles east of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 6,460.

Darnley (därn'li), **Lord** (**Henry Stuart**). Born in England, 1541 (1546?): killed near Edinburgh, Feb. 9–10, 1567. The second husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was the son of the Earl of Lennox, and was cousin-german to Mary, whom he married July 29, 1565. He was treated at first with much kindness by the queen, who promised to induce the Scottish Parliament to grant him a crown matrimonial; but eventually alienated her affections by his stupidity, insolence and profligacy, and especially by his participation in the murder of her favorite, the Italian secretary Rizzio (March 9, 1566). While convalescent from an attack of the smallpox he was removed to a solitary house called the Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, which was blown up with gunpowder by the Earl of Bothwell, apparently with the queen's knowledge, on the night of Feb. 9–10, 1567.

Daroca (dä-rō'kä). A small town in the province of Saragossa, Spain.

Dar Runga (där rön'gä). A negro kingdom and vassal state of Wadai, in central Africa, situated south of Wadai, about lat. 10° N.

Darshana (där'sha-na). In Hindu philosophy, "demonstration." The Shaddarshanas, or six demonstrations, are the six schools of Hindu philosophy. These are the Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Yoga, Purvamimarisa, Uttaramimarisa.

Dart (därt). A river of Devonshire, England, about 35 miles long, rising in Dartmoor and flowing into the English Channel. Dartmouth is on its estuary.

Dartford (därt'fọrd). A manufacturing town in Kent, England, situated on the Darent 15 miles southeast of London. Wat Tyler's rebellion commenced here in 1381. Population (1891), 11,962.

Dartle (där'tl), **Rosa.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mrs. Steerforth's excitable companion, in love with Steerforth. She has a scar on her face, caused by Steerforth in his youth.

Dartmoor (därt'mör). A granitic moorland region in Devonshire, England, situated north of Plymouth. It abounds in British antiquities, and is the seat of a military prison (opened in 1809) where American seamen were detained in the War of 1812, and where French prisoners of war were confined during the wars with Napoleon. Elevation, about 1,500 feet above sea-level. Length, 25 miles. Breadth, 15 miles.

Dartmouth (därt'muth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Dart into the English Channel, 26 miles south of Exeter. It was an important seaport in the middle ages. Population (1891), 6,038.

Dartmouth College. An institution of learning situated at Hanover, New Hampshire, founded by Eleazer Wheelock. It was chartered 1769, and opened 1770. It has (1893) 468 students and 42 instructors, and a library of 75,000 volumes. It is nonsectarian. See *Legge, William*.

Dartmouth College, Case of. In the history of American jurisprudence, a case which derives great importance from its bearing on the law of corporations. It originated in a dispute between the president and trustees of Dartmouth College. The former, having been removed from office by the latter, appealed to the legislature of New Hampshire, which passed a bill amending the charter of the college, whereby a new corporation was created under the title of Dartmouth University, the property of the college being vested in the new corporation. The college trustees brought action in the Court of Common Pleas in 1817 to recover the property. The case came by appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, which in 1819 rendered a decision in favor of the trustees. The decision held that a charter is a contract between the State and the corporation created by the charter, and that, as the States are prohibited by the Constitution from passing any laws impairing the obligations of contracts, charters are unalterable except by consent of the corporations created by them. The plaintiffs were represented by Daniel Webster.

Daru (dä-rü'), Comte **Napoléon.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1807: died there, Feb. 19, 1890. A French politician, son of P. A. Daru. He was vice-president of the Legislative Assembly 1850–51, and minister of foreign affairs in 1870.

Daru, Comte **Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno.** Born at Montpellier, France, Jan. 12, 1767: died at Becheville, near Meulan, France, Sept. 5, 1829. A French statesman and historian. He was, although an adherent of the principles of the French Revolution, detained in prison 1793–94; became intendant-general of the army of the Danube about 1799; became councilor of state about 1805; became minister of state in 1811; and became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1819. His chief work is "Histoire de la république de Venise" (1819–21).

Darwar. See *Dharwar*.

Darwen. See *Over Darwen*.

Darwin (där'win), **Charles Robert.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, Feb. 12, 1809: died at Down, Kent, April 19, 1882. A celebrated English naturalist, founder of the "Darwinian" theory of evolution. He was the grandson of Erasmus Darwin; studied at Edinburgh and Cambridge; was naturalist to H. M. S. Beagle, Captain Fitz Roy, on a voyage of exploration around the world 1831–36; married his cousin Emma Wedgwood in 1839, and in 1842 took up his residence in the secluded village of Down, in Kent, where he devoted himself to a life of study and scientific research. He published in 1859 his chief work, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life," in which he propounded his theory of biological evolution, called the "Darwinian theory." He also wrote "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. S. Adventure and Beagle" (published as Vol. III of the reports of Captains Fitz Roy and King, 1839; second edition, "Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle," 1845; third, "A Naturalist's Voyage," 1860), "Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle" (1840–43, edited by Darwin), "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs" (first part of "The Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle," 1842), "Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands visited, etc." (second part of the "Geology, etc.," 1844) "Geological Observations on South America" (third part of the "Geology, etc.," 1846), "On the Various Contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized by Insects, etc." (1862), "The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants" (1865), "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication" (1868), "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" (1871), "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" (1872), "Insectivorous Plants" (1875), "The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom" (1876), "Different Forms of Flowers" (1877), "The Power of Movement in Plants" (1880), "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, with Observations on their Habits" (1881), and a number of monographs, etc.

Darwin, Erasmus. Born at Elston, Nottingham, England, Dec. 12, 1731: died at Derby, England, April 18, 1802. An English naturalist, and poet, grandfather of Charles Darwin. He wrote the poem "The Botanic Garden" in 1781; the second part, "Loves of the Plants," appeared in 1789; the first part, "The Economy of Vegetation," appeared in 1792. This was satirized in the "Anti-Jacobin," by Canning, in the "Loves of the Triangles." In 1794–96 he published "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," and in 1799 "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening."

Darwin, Mount. One of the chief peaks in Tierra del Fuego, in King Charles's South Land. Height, 6,800 feet.

Dasent (dā'sent), Sir **George Webbe.** Born in St. Vincent, W. I., 1820. An English lawyer and author, best known as a student of Scandinavian literature: from 1845–70 he was one of the assistant editors of the London "Times." He has published a translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda" (1842), "Popular Tales from the Norse" (1859), "Saga of Burnt Njal" (1861), "The Vikings of the Baltic" (1875).

Dash (däsh), **La Comtesse.** The pseudonym of Gabrielle Anne de Cisternes de Coutiras, Marquise de Saint-Mars. See *Saint-Mars*.

Dashakumaracharita. [Skt., 'the adventures of the ten princes.'] A book of stories by Dandin.

Dasharatha (da-sha-ra'-thạ). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the Solar race, son of Aja, a descendant of Ikshwaku and king of Ayodhya. Of his three wives, Kaushalyâ bore Rama, Kaikeyî Bharata, and Sumitra Lakshmana and Shatrughna. Rama partook of half the nature of Vishnu, Bharata of a quarter, and the other two shared the remaining fourth.

Dashur (dä-shör'). A locality in Egypt, situated west of the Nile and directly south of the Great Pyramids. It is noted for its pyramids, two of stone and two of unburned brick. The northernmost, of stone, is of remarkable size, measuring about 700 feet square, originally 720, and 342½ feet high, now 326. There is a series of three chambers beneath it. The sides of the other stone pyramid are built in two angles, like a curb-roof. Most of the exterior casing of this pyramid remains, and the interior chamber beneath it is 80 feet high.

Dashwood (dash'wůd), **Elinor** and **Marianne.** Two sisters in Miss Austen's novel "Sense and Sensibility." Elinor represents "Sense," as opposed to Marianne's "Sensibility," or exaggerated sentiment.

D'Asumar (dä-sü-mär'), **Count.** A character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Datchery (dach'ėr-i), **Dick.** A mysterious person with white hair and a military air who appears inexplicably in Cloisterham, in Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

Dathan (dā'than). In Old Testament history, a Reubenite chieftain, son of Eliab, who joined the conspiracy of Korah.

Datis (dā'tis). [Gr. Δᾶτις.] A Median general who, with Artaphernes, commanded the army of Darius which was defeated at Marathon.

Datiya (dä'te-yä), or **Datia** (da'te-ä). A town in the Bundelkhand, British India, situated in lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 78° 28′ E. Population about 45,000.

Daub (doup), **Karl.** Born at Cassel, Germany, March 20, 1765: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Nov. 22, 1836. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Heidelberg from 1795. His works include "Lehrbuch der Katechetik" (1801), "Theologumena" (1806), "Die dogmatische Theologie jetziger Zeit" (1833), etc.

Daubenton (dō-boṅ-toṅ'), **Louis Jean Marie.** Born at Montbard, Côte-d'Or, France, May 29, 1716: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1799 (Jan. 1, 1800?). A noted French naturalist. He was the collaborator of Buffon in the first part of his "Histoire naturelle," and author of numerous scientific treatises and monographs.

Daubeny (dōb'nē or dâ'be-ni), **Charles Giles Bridle.** Born at Stratton, Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 11, 1795: died Dec. 13, 1867. An English geologist and chemist: chief work, "Description of Volcanoes" (1826).

D'Aubigné. See *Merle d'Aubigné.*

D'Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa. See *Aubigné.*

Daubigny (dō-bēn-yi'), **Charles François.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1817: died there, Feb. 19, 1878. A celebrated French landscape painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. In 1838 he made his debut at the Salon with a view of Notre Dame and the Isle St. Louis, and was continuously represented in the Salons, except those of 1842–46. At the Salon of 1850–51 he exhibited "The Washerwomen of the River Oullins," "The Vintage," and other works, which created a sensation among artists and connoisseurs. He also painted "The Harvest" (1851–53), "The Lake of Gylieu" (1852–53), "The Sluice of Optevoz" (1855), "The Graves of Villerville" (1859), "The Banks of the Oise" (1859), etc. July 15, 1859, he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

D'Aubusson. See *Aubusson.*

Daudet (dō-dā'), **Alphonse.** Born at Nimes, May 13, 1840. A French humorist and novelist. He went to school at Lyons, and then served a tutorship for two years. In 1857 he settled in Paris, and published shortly afterward a collection of poems "Les amoureuses." The "Figaro" published his account of a tutor's hardships, "Les gueux de province." A series of papers contributed to the same journal came out in book form as "Le chaperon rouge" (1861). A second collection of poems, "La double conversion," was published in 1859. Daudet wrote his "Lettres sur Paris" to "Le Petit Moniteur" under the nom de plume of Jehan de l'Isle in 1865. His "Lettres de mon moulin," signed with the name Gaston-Marie, were addressed to "L'Evenement" in 1866. Daudet's publications include "Le petit chose" (1868), "Lettres à un absent" (1871), "Les aventures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), "Les petits Robinsons des caves" (1872), "Contes du lundi" (1873), "Contes et recits" (1873), "Robert Helmont" (1874), "Les femmes d'artistes" (1874), "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné" (1874), "Jack" (1876), "Le nabab" (1877), "Les rois en exil" (1879), "Contes choisis, la fantaisie et l'histoire" (1879), "Numa Roumestan" (1881), "Les cigognes" (1883), "L'Evangéliste" (1883), "Sapho" (1884), "Tartarin sur les Alpes" (1885), "La belle Nivernaise" (1886), "Trente ans de Paris" (1887), "L'Immortel" (1888), "Port Tarascon" (1890). Either unassisted or in collaboration with others he has dramatized a number of his works, leaving to them their original title. In like manner he has brought out "La dernière idole" (1862), "Les absents" (1863), "L'Œillet blanc" (1864), "Le frère aîné" (1868), "L'Arlesienne" (1872), "Lise Tavernier" (1872), and finally "La lutte pour la vie," based on his novel "L'Immortel."

Daudet, Louis Marie Ernest. Born at Nîmes, France, May 31, 1837. A French journalist, historian, and novelist, brother of Alphonse Daudet. He wrote "Histoire des conspirations royalistes du Midi," etc. (1881), "Histoire de la restauration" (1882), "Histoire de l'émigration" (1886–89), etc. Among his numerous novels are "Thérèse" (1859), "Fleur de péché" (1872), "Daniel de Kerfons" (1878), "Dolores" (1879), "Défroqué" (1882), "Gisèle Rubens" (1887), etc.

Daudin (dō-dan'), **François Marie.** Born at Paris, March 25, 1774: died at Paris, 1804. A noted French naturalist, author of numerous works on the various branches of zoölogy.

Daughter (dâ'tėr), **The.** A play in verse by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1836.

Daughter of the Regiment, The. See *Fille du Régiment.*

Daulatabad. See *Dowlatabad.*

Daulatshah (dou-lat-shä'). A Persian writer of the 15th century, author of the biography of the celebrated poets of Persia.

Daulis (dâ'lis). [Gr. Δαυλίς.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, situated 12 miles east of Delphi. It was the scene of the myth of Tereus, Philomela, and Procne.

Daumas (dō-mäs'), **Melchior Joseph Eugène.** Born Sept. 4, 1803: died near Bordeaux, France, May 6, 1871. A French general and diplomat, and writer on Algeria. He was consul in Algeria 1837–39, and was occupied with important administrative duties during the struggle with Abd-el-Kadir. He wrote "Le Sahara algérien," etc. (1845), "Les chevaux du Sahara et les mœurs du désert" (third ed. 1858), etc.

Daumer (dou'mer), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, March 5, 1800: died at Würzburg, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1875. A German poet and philosophical writer.

Daumier (dō-mi-ā'), **Honoré.** Born at Marseilles, Feb. 26, 1808: died Feb. 11, 1879. A French caricaturist. His father was a glazier who published a small volume of verse in 1825. In 1832 [illegible] to six months' imprisonment for [illegible] caricature of Louis Philippe. He also [illegible] Charivari [illegible] He became [illegible] blind between [illegible]

Daun (doun), Count **Leopold Joseph Maria von.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 24, 1705: died at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1766. A noted Austrian field-marshal. He was distinguished in the Turkish war [illegible] the Seven Years' War [illegible] defeated Frederick the Great at Kolin in 1757, and at Hochkirch in [illegible] at Maxen [illegible] was defeated by Frederick at Torgau in 1760.

Daunou (dō-nö'), **Pierre Claude François.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, Aug. 18, 1761: died at Paris, June 20, 1840. A French historian and politician. He was deputy to the Convention 1792–1795, first president of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and a member of the Tribunate 1800–02. His chief work is "Cours d'etudes historiques" (1839–49).

Dauphine (dâ'fin), **Sir Eugene.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," the lively and ingenious nephew of Morose. He concocts the plot by which a portion of his uncle's money is given to him and his debts are paid. See *Epicœne.*

Dauphiné (dō-fē-nā'), E. **Dauphiny** (dâ'fi-ni). [ML. *Delphinatus*; from *dauphin*, Pr. *dalfin*, a dolphin. The lords of the province bore three dolphins on their crest.] An ancient province of France, bounded by the Rhône on the west and north, by Savoy on the north, Piedmont on the east, Provence on the south, and Comtat-Venaissin on the southwest. Its territory formed the departments Isère, Drôme, and Hautes-Alpes. Its capital was Grenoble. Its surface is generally mountainous. In the middle ages it belonged to the kingdom of Arles. Later the counts of Vienne became prominent, and in 1349 it was sold to France, but guarded some of its liberties for many years. From it is derived the title of the dauphin.

Daura (dou'rä). See *Hausa.*

Daurat. See *Dorat.*

Dauria (dä-ö'rē-ä), or **Daur** (dä-ör'). A region in Trans-Baikal, Siberia, situated southeast of Lake Baikal on the Chinese frontier.

Davalos (dä'vä-lōs), **Gil Ramirez.** Born at Baeza, Castile, about 1505: died at Riobamba, near Quito, after 1561. A Spanish soldier. He went to Peru with the viceroy Mendoza in 1551, was corregidor of Cuzco in 1553, and was expelled from the city by Giron and his followers. He took part in the campaign against Giron, and in 1556 was made justicia mayor of Quito, subdued the Cañaris Indians in 1557, and from 1558 to 1561 was governor of Quijos, or the Land of Cinnamon, on the river Napo. He founded there Baeza, Archidona, and other towns.

Davenant (dav'e-nant), **Charles.** Born 1656: died Nov. 6, 1714. An English writer on political economy, son of Sir William Davenant.

Davenant, or **D'Avenant,** Sir **William.** Born at Oxford, England, Feb., 1606: died at London, April 7, 1668. An English poet and dramatist. Oldys is chiefly responsible for the story that Davenant was the son of Shakspere, which seems to rest mainly on the fact that the latter used the inn of John Davenant (the father of William) at Oxford on his journeys to and from Warwickshire. About 1620 Davenant became page to the Duchess of Richmond, and then to Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. In 1628, after the murder of Greville, he began to write plays, etc. In 1638 he was made poet laureate. About this time he had a severe illness which resulted in the loss of his nose, a fact frequently adverted to by the witty writers of the time. He was manager of Drury Lane Theatre for a time, but, becoming implicated in the various intrigues of the civil war, he fled to France. Returning in 1643, he was knighted at the siege of Gloucester. He was imprisoned for two years in the Tower for political offenses, and expected to be hanged. While there he published "Gondibert" (1651). This epic poem consisted of fifteen hundred four-line stanzas. After the Restoration he was in favor at court, and continued to write till his death. Among his plays are "Albovine," published in 1629, "The Cruel Brother" (1630), "The Just Italian" (1630), "The Wits" (1636), "The Unfortunate Lovers" (1643), "The Siege of Rhodes" (1656), "Love and Honor" (1649), "Law against Lovers" (played in 1662), "The Rivals" (played in 1664), etc. He produced alterations of "The Tempest" (with Dryden, 1667) and of "Macbeth" (printed 1674) and "Julius Cæsar."

Davenport (dav'en-pōrt). A city and the county-seat of Scott County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 90° 38′ W., opposite Rock Island. It is an important distributing center. Population (1890), 26,872.

Davenport, John. Born at Coventry, England, about 1598: died at Boston, Mass., March 13, 1670. A Puritan clergyman who emigrated to Boston in 1637. He was one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1638.

Daventry (dav'en-tri; commonly dān'tri). A town in Northamptonshire, England, 12 miles west of Northampton. Population (1891), 3,939.

D'Avezac. See *Avezac.*

David (dā'vid). [Heb., 'beloved one.'] The second king of Israel, 1033–993 B. C. (Duncker): born at Bethlehem. Youngest (seventh) son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah. His pedigree is found in Ruth iv. His early youth was spent as shepherd of his father's flock, where he had opportunity to develop his natural talent and to exercise his courage. After his disagreement with Saul, the prophet Samuel secretly anointed him king of Israel. He must then have been about eighteen years old. According to one account, he first came into contact with Saul when he was drawn to the court as a minstrel to drive away by his music the melancholy humor ("evil spirit") of the king, who then made him his armor-bearer; according to another (1 Sam. xvii.), Saul came to know him after he killed the giant Goliath and decided the battle between the Israelites and the Philistines. In 2 Sam. xxi. 19 it is stated that Goliath was killed by Elhanan. Jerome (*Quæst. Hebr. ad loc.*) makes Elhanan the same as David, similarly to Sayce, who assumes that Elhanan was David's first name. Wellhausen, Stade, and others consider the whole account of this combat as legendary. His successes and the praises accorded to him by the people aroused the suspicion and the jealousy of Saul (whose daughter Michal he married), which subsequently turned into deadly hatred, so that he was often in jeopardy of his life. He first sought refuge with Samuel, then with the priests in Nob, which resulted in their massacre by Saul, and was finally driven to seek safety with the enemies of his people, the Philistines. There rallied around him "men who were in distress, in debt, and discontented." At the head of these freebooters or outlaws he undertook many expeditions and fought many skirmishes, which made him increasingly popular with the people. All this time he was pursued by Saul, whose mind became more and more darkened: twice the king came into his power, but because of his awe of the "anointed of the Lord" he did not avail himself of these opportunities (1 Sam. xxiv. 4 ff., xxvi. 7 ff.). He was compelled to become the vassal of the Philistine king Achish of Gath, who gave him for his support Ziklag on the frontier of Philistia. From here he undertook expeditions against the nomadic tribes of the border, while Achish believed that they were directed against Israel (1 Sam. xxvii.). The Philistines gathered a large army against Israel. In the battle of Gilboa (which see) Saul and his host lost their lives. To David, who was then about thirty years old, the crown now fell. For seven and a half years his reign was limited to Judah, with his seat at Hebron, while the other tribes were under the scepter of Ishbosheth, son of Saul, residing in Mahanaim, east of the Jordan. Ishbosheth, however, was murdered, and all the tribes recognized David as king: over the whole of Israel he reigned for thirty-three years. He removed his residence from Hebron to Jerusalem, which he took from the Jebusites, and there established himself in the "city of David," the oldest quarter of Jerusalem, on Mount Zion. Here also the temporary sanctuary was put up (2 Sam. vi.), which made the city the political and religious center of the nation, and gave to David's reign a genuine royal character. Through a series of successful wars against the Philistines, Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites, Syrians, Amalekites, etc., and by the introduction of a regular administration and organization of court and army, he became the real founder of the monarchical government of Israel. The constitution of the tribes remained intact, but the military organization was a national one. Each tribe sent a contingent of men (over twenty years of age) to the national army, which stood under one commander-in-chief, Joab, David's nephew. The body-guard was formed, it seems, of foreigners, the Cherethites and Pelethites (supposed to be Philistines). The nucleus of the army consisted of the band of heroes (*gibborim*) who rallied about David while he was still an exile. The king presided over judicial cases, and was surrounded by a regular staff of military and administrative counselors and officers. David was also the actual founder of a sanctifying, divine worship, refining and enriching it by the influence of music and psalmody. The last period of his reign was much darkened by national misfortunes and domestic rebellions — the rebellion of his son Absalom, the uprising of Sheba ben Bichri, a drought and famine lasting three years, and a pestilence induced by the counting of the people. Even in his last days, when he was prostrated with the infirmities of age, his son Adonijah attempted to secure the succession to which David had appointed Solomon. This rebellion, however, like all the others, was successfully repressed, and David died peacefully at the age of seventy. He became the ideal king of Israel, the pattern and standard by which all succeeding rulers were measured, the prototype of the last perfect ruler, the Messiah, who is sometimes simply called David. As regards the Psalms, modern criticism denies him the authorship of many psalms bearing in the biblical Book of Psalms the superscription "of David." But there is no reason for entirely disconnecting David from this kind of Hebrew poetry. The probability is that not only did the psalm-poetry develop and flourish under his favor, but also that he himself composed many hymns.

David, or **Dewi,** Saint. Died in 601. The patron saint of Wales. He was bishop of Menevia (afterward called St. David's) where he founded a monastery. According to an account which has no historical foundation, he was appointed metropolitan archbishop of Wales at a synod held at Brefi. He is commemorated as a saint on the 1st of March.

David. 1. A colossal statue by Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence. The youthful hero stands in a position of repose, holding his sling in his left hand and a pebble in the right. The form is still undeveloped and boyish, but full of power.

2. A statue by Donatello, in the Bargello, Florence. David stands resting, nude, with his shepherd's hat on his head, and his left foot resting on the helmeted head of Goliath whose sword he still holds.

David. The name given to Charlemagne by Alcuin in the learned academy established at the former's court. See *Flaccus.*

David I. Died at Carlisle, England, May 24, 1153. King of Scotland, son of Malcolm Canmore. He succeeded his brother Edgar as earl or prince of Cumbria in 1107, and ascended the throne of Scotland on the death of Alexander I. in 1124. He refused to recognize Stephen as king of England, and invaded that country in support of the claim of Matilda who was his niece, but was signally defeated at the Battle of the Standard at Cutton Moor, near Northallerton, Aug. 22, 1138.

David II. Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, March 5, 1324: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 22, 1371. King of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce whom he succeeded in 1329 under the regency of the Earl of Moray. The incompetent Earl of Mar having succeeded to the regency on the death of Moray in 1332, the kingdom was invaded by Edward Baliol, who seized the throne with the assistance of Edward III. of England. David took refuge in France 1334–41, when he was restored by the successes of his adherents Sir Alexander Murray of Bothwell, Robert the steward of Scotland, and Sir William the knight of Liddesdale. He invaded England in 1346, was defeated and captured at Neville's Cross, Oct. 17 of that year, and was detained in captivity until 1357.

David. A small town in the United States of Colombia, situated on the Isthmus of Panama, near the Pacific coast and the frontier of Costa Rica.

David (dä-vēd'), **Félicien César.** Born at Cadenet, Vaucluse, France, April 13, 1810: died at St. Germain, near Paris, Aug. 29, 1876. A French composer. He early became a disciple of St Simon and of Enfantin. In 1833 he went to the East. He remained in obscurity till 1844, when he brought out his chief work, a choral symphony, "Le desert."

David (dä'vēd), **Ferdinand.** Born at Hamburg, Jan. 19, 1810: died near Klosters, Grisons, Switzerland, July 18, 1873. A noted German violinist, teacher, and composer, leader of the band at the Gewandhaus, Leipsic, 1836–73. Among his pupils were Joachim and Wilhelmj.

David (dä-vēd'), **Jacques Louis.** Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1748: died at Brussels, Dec. 29, 1825. A historical painter, pupil of Boucher and Vien, and founder of the French classical school. He was educated at the College des Quatre Nations. In 1775 he won the grand prix de Rome after three unsuccessful attempts, and remained in Rome until 1780, when he returned to Paris, and was elected associate member of the Academy (full member in 1783). The first picture composed under the influence of his classical ideas was "Belisarius." He was made court painter to Louis XVI., and in 1784 painted for him the "Horatii." He entered heartily into the Revolution; was associated with Robespierre; and voted for the death of the king. After Robespierre's downfall he was imprisoned for seven months. On his release he painted the "Rape of the Sabines." Napoleon made him court painter.

David, Pierre Jean, called **David d'Angers.** Born at Angers, France, March 12, 1789: died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1856. A French sculptor. He executed works for the Pantheon (Paris).

David, Toussaint Bernard, or **Émeric-David.** Born at Aix, in Provence, Aug. 20, 1755: died at Paris, April 2, 1839. A noted French archæologist. He became "docteur en droit" at Aix in 1775, and went to Paris to complete his studies in jurisprudence. A prolonged visit to Italy developed a taste for the arts. He occupied himself with law, business, and archæological studies until the Revolution, when he escaped death by flight (1793). After the 9th Thermidor he returned to Paris, and in 1800 won the first prize of the Institute with his essay on the causes of the perfection of sculpture in antiquity. On April 11, 1816, he was elected member of the Institute. On Oct. 14 1825, he was called to take part in the continuation of "L'Histoire litteraire de France." His principal works are "Recherche sur l'art statuaire, considéré chez les anciens et les modernes" (Memoirs of 1800), "Discours historique sur la peinture moderne," "Discours historique sur la gravure en bois," "Discours historique sur la sculpture française." "Histoire de la peinture au moyen age," etc.

David Copperfield (dā'vid kop'ėr-fēld). A novel by Charles Dickens. It came out in twenty monthly parts, the first of which appeared in May, 1849. It was Dickens's favorite work: in it he portrayed in many important scenes his own history. The character from whom the book takes its name is a timid boy reduced to stupidity and finally to desperation by a cruel stepfather, Mr. Murdstone, by whom also his mother, a weak, affectionate woman, is crushed. He is sent at ten years of age to a warehouse in London, and employed in rough work at a trifling salary. Unable to bear this life, he runs away to his father's aunt, Miss Betsey Trotwood, an eccentric but kind-hearted woman, who adopts him. He becomes an author, and marries a childish, affectionate little woman, Dora Spenlow, whom he calls his "child wife." After her death he marries Agnes Wickfield.

Davideis (dā-vid'ẹ-is). An epic poem by Cowley, on the subject of David, king of the Hebrews, published in 1656.

David Elginbrod. A novel by George Macdonald, published in 1863.

David Garrick (gar'ik). A play translated by T. W. Robertson from a French play, "Sullivan," in 1864.

Davids (dā'vidz), **Thomas William Rhys.** Born at Colchester, England, May 12, 1843. An English lawyer and Orientalist. He studied at the University of Breslau; was appointed writer in the Ceylon civil service in 1866, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and became editor of the journal of the Pali Text Society (1882) and professor of Pali and Buddhist literature in University College, London. Author of "On the Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon" (1874), "Buddhism: being a sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama the Buddha" (1877), etc.

Davidson, Harry. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1858. An American wood-engraver. Among his principal works are "Israel" (after Kenyon Cox), "Canterbury Cathedral" (Pennell), "The Golden Gate" (Chicago Exposition, after Castaigne), "An Old Mill" (Castaigne).

Davidson (dā'vid-son), **Lucretia Maria.** Born at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1808: died at Plattsburg, Aug. 27, 1825. An American poet. "Amir Khan and other poems" was published in 1829.

Davidson, Margaret Miller. Born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 26, 1823: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1838. An American poet, sister of Lucretia Maria Davidson. The works of the two sisters were published in 1850.

Davidson, Samuel. Born near Ballymena, Ireland, 1807. An English biblical scholar, author of "Introduction to the New Testament" (1848–1851).

Davidson, William. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1746: killed at Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County, N.C., Feb. 1, 1781. An American brigadier-general in the Revolution. He was detached by General Greene to interrupt the passage of Cornwallis across the Catawba, Jan. 31, 1781, and fell in the engagement on the following day.

Davies (dā'viz), **Charles.** Born at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., Jan. 22, 1798: died at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1876. An American mathematician, author of a series of mathematical text-books. Professor at Columbia College 1857–65.

Davies, John. Born at Hereford, 1565 (?): died at London, 1618 (buried July 6). An English writing-master and poet. He was said to be a skilful penman, and some specimens of his work are preserved. Among his works are "Mirum in Modum," etc. (1602), "Microcosmos," etc. (1603), "The Wittes Pilgrimage" and "The Scourge of Folly" (1610 or 1611), "Wit's Bedlam" (1617).

Davies, Sir **John.** Born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, 1569 (baptized April 16): died Dec. 8, 1626. An English poet. He was called to the bar in 1595, disbarred in 1598, and readmitted in 1601. In that year he was returned to Parliament for Corfe Castle. In 1603 he was made solicitor-general for Ireland, and in 1606 succeeded to the position of attorney-general for Ireland. In 1614 he was member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme. For the last ten years of his life he was a sergeant-at-law in England. He was made chief justice in 1626, but died before taking possession of the office. Among his works are "Orchestra" (on dancing, 1596), "Nosce Teipsum" (1599), "Hymns to Astræa" (1599), acrostics to Queen Elizabeth.

Davies, Samuel. Born in New Castle County, Del., Nov. 3, 1724: died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 4, 1761. An American Presbyterian clergyman, president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) 1759–61.

Davies, Thomas. Born about 1712: died at London, May 5, 1785. An English bookseller. He tried acting from time to time, but without success. He introduced Boswell to Johnson in 1763: the latter was particularly kind to him. He republished a number of old authors, including William Browne, Sir John Davies, Lillo, and Massinger. In 1785 he published his "Dramatic Miscellanies."

Daviess (dā'vis), **Joseph Hamilton.** Born in Bedford County, Va., March 4, 1774: died near Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 8, 1811. An American lawyer, mortally wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811.

Davila (dä'vē-lä), **Enrico Caterino.** Born near Padua, Italy, Oct. 30, 1576: killed near Verona, Italy, Aug. 8, 1631. An Italian soldier and historian. His ancestors, from 1464, bore the title of Constable of Cyprus; and from this island his father was driven when it was captured by the Turks. Davila, when seven years of age, was taken to France, became a page of Catharine de' Medici, and later fought in the civil wars until the peace of 1598. He was appointed governor of Crema in 1598, and on his way to that place in 1631 was assassinated by a man with whom he had had a dispute about post-horses. His chief work is "Storia delle guerre civili di Francia" (1630).

Davila y Padilla (dä'vē-lä ē pä-ᴛʜēl'yä), **Agustin.** Born at Mexico, 1562: died at Santo Domingo, 1604. A Mexican prelate and historian. He was prior of the Dominican convent at Puebla de los Angeles and a celebrated lecturer on theology. From 1599 until his death he was bishop of Santo Domingo. His principal work, "Historia de la provincia de Santiago de Mejico," is a history of his order in Mexico and Florida, with much of general interest. First published at Madrid 1596, it was republished at Valladolid 1634, with the title "Varia historia de la Nueva España y Florida."

Davin (dä-vaṅ'), **Félix.** A pseudonym used by Balzac in the introduction to the "Études philosophiques."

Da Vinci, Leonardo. See *Leonardo da Vinci.*

Davis (dā'vis), **Charles Henry.** Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1823, obtained the rank of commander in 1854, and served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet in the expedition under Dupont which captured Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1861. Having in the meantime been placed in command of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla, he gained a victory over a Confederate fleet off Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862, and another, June 6, 1862, before Memphis, whose surrender he received on the same day. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863. He wrote "The Coast Survey of the United States" (1849), and "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the U. S. S. Polaris" (1876).

Davis, David. Born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815: died at Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886. An American statesman and jurist. He was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1862–77, United States senator from Illinois 1877–1883, and acting Vice-President 1881–83.

Davis, Edwin Hamilton. Born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811: died at New York, May 15, 1888. An American physician and archæologist. His works include "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1848), etc.

Davis, Garret. Born at Mount Stirling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801: died at Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, 1872. An American politician, United States senator from Kentucky 1861–72.

Davis, Henry. Born at East Hampton, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1771: died at Clinton, N. Y., March 8, 1852. An American clergyman and educator, president of Middlebury College 1809–17, and of Hamilton College 1817–33.

Davis, Henry Winter. Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, 1817: died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1865. An American politician. He was a Republican member of Congress from Maryland 1855–1861 and 1863–65. Author of "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century" (1852).

Davis, Jefferson. Born in Christian County, Ky., June 3, 1808: died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1889. An American statesman. He graduated at West Point in 1828; was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1845–46; served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was United States senator from Mississippi 1847–51; was secretary of war 1853–57; was United States senator 1857–61; resigned his seat Jan. 21, 1861; was inaugurated provisional president of the Confederacy Feb. 18, 1861, and president Feb. 22, 1862; was arrested near Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865; was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 1865–67; and was amnestied 1868. He wrote "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" (1881).

Davis, Jefferson C. Born in Clarke County, Ind., March 2, 1828: died Nov. 30, 1879. A Union general in the American Civil War. He served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was stationed at Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the Confederates April 12–13, 1861; commanded a division at Pea Ridge March 7–8, 1862, at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862,–Jan. 3, 1863, and at Chickamauga Sept. 19–20, 1863; and led a corps in Sherman's march to the sea in 1864.

Davis, or **Davys, John.** Born at Sandridge, Devonshire, England, about 1550: killed in the Strait of Malacca, Dec. 29, 1605. An English navigator. He commanded expeditions in search of the northwest passage in 1585, 1586, and 1587, on the first of which he discovered Davis Strait. He discovered the Falkland Islands in 1592. He took service in 1604 as pilot in the Tiger, Captain Sir Edward Michelborne, destined for a voyage to the East Indies, on which he was killed by Japanese pirates.

Davis, John. Born at Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 25, 1761: died at Boston, Jan. 14, 1847. An American jurist. He was appointed comptroller of the United States treasury in 1795, and in 1801 became judge of the United States District Court in Massachusetts. He was the youngest member in the convention of 1789 which adopted the Federal constitution, and survived all the other members.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. Born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822. An American jurist and diplomatist. He was agent of the United States at the Geneva tribunal 1871–72, and minister to Germany 1874–77.

Davis, Sir **John Francis.** Born at London, 1795: died near Bristol, Nov. 13, 1890. An English diplomatist, and writer on China, author of "The Chinese" (1836), etc.

Davis, Nathan Smith. Born at Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817. An American physician and medical writer. He was appointed professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1849, and in 1859 founded the Chicago Medical College which now constitutes the medical department of the Northwestern University. He was president of the American Medical Association 1864–65. His works include "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1884), etc.

Davis, Thomas Osborne. Born at Mallow, Oct. 14, 1814: died at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1845. An Irish poet and politician. He graduated at Trinity College in 1836, was admitted to the bar in 1838, became joint editor with John Dillon of the "Dublin Morning Register" in 1841; and founded, with Duffy and Dillon, the "Nation" in 1842. He joined in 1843 the Repeal Association, within which organization he founded the party of Young Ireland in opposition to O'Connell's leadership. His poems, collected after his death, form a volume of Duffy's "Library of Ireland" for 1846.

Davison (dā'vi-son), **William.** Died about 1608. A British diplomatist. As a secretary of state he procured Elizabeth's signature to the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.

Davis Strait (dā'vis strāt). An arm of the Atlantic, separating Greenland from Cumberland Peninsula, and connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic. Width in the narrowest part, about 200 miles. Named for its discoverer, John Davis.

D'Avolos (dav'o-los). In Ford's "Love's Sacrifice," the duke's secretary (modeled on Shakspere's Iago), a spy and "pander to the bad passions of others."

Davos (dä'vōs). An Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 15 miles southeast of Coire. Its chief place is Davos-Platz, a noted health-resort having an elevation of 5,000 feet.

Davout (dä-vö') (often erroneously written

Davoust), **Louis Nicolas,** Duc d'Auerstädt and Prince d'Eckmühl. Born at Annoux, Yonne, France, May 10, 1770: died at Paris, June 1, 1823. A noted French marshal. He was a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment in 1788, served as chief of battalion under Dumouriez 1792–93, was brigadier-general in the army of the Moselle; fought under Pichegru and Moreau in the army of the Rhine; went to Egypt and fought with distinction especially at Abukir; was made general of division in 1801, and fought at Austerlitz (1805), Auerstädt (1806), Eckmühl, Wagram (1809), and in the Russian campaign (1812). He was minister of war during the "Hundred Days" in 1815. He became duke of Auerstädt in 1808, and prince of Eckmühl in 1809.

Davus (dā'vus). A conventional name for a slave in Latin comedies.

Davy (dā'vi), Sir **Humphry.** Born at Penzance, Cornwall, England, Dec. 17, 1778: died at Geneva, May 29, 1829. A celebrated English chemist. He was the son of a wood-carver at Penzance, studied at the Penzance grammar-school, and finished his education under the Rev. Dr. Cardew at Truro. In 1795 he was apprenticed to John Bingham Borlase, a prominent surgeon at Penzance. He was appointed an assistant in the laboratory of Beddoes's Pneumatic Institution at Bristol in 1798, became assistant lecturer in chemistry at the Royal Institution, London, in 1801, was promoted professor in 1802, was made director of the laboratory in 1805; discovered the decomposition of the fixed alkalis in 1807; was knighted in 1812, resigned his professorship at the Royal Institution in 1813, invented the safety-lamp in 1815, was created a baronet in 1818, and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1820. His chief works are "Elements of Chemical Philosophy" (1812), and "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" (1813).

Davy Jones. See *Jones, Davy.*

Daw (dâ), **Sir David.** A foolish baronet in Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune."

Daw, Sir John. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicœne, or The Silent Woman," a cowardly, foolish coxcomb.

Dawdle (dâ'dl), **Davy.** The factious "companion, counsellor and buffoon" of Squire Sycamore, in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Dawes (dâz), **Henry Laurens.** Born at Cummington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1857–75, and Republican United States senator 1875–93.

Dawes, William Rutter. Born at London, March 19, 1799: died at Haddenham, Bucks, Feb. 15, 1868. An English astronomer. He was educated at the Charter House school 1811–13; settled as a surgeon at Liverpool in 1826, was for a time pastor of an independent congregation at Ormskirk, Lancashire; had charge (1839–44) of the observatory at South Villa, Regent's Park, London, belonging to George Bishop; fitted up an observatory at Camden Lodge, near Cranbrook, Kent, in 1844, and discovered fifteen new double stars 1840–59.

Dawison (dä've-son), **Bogumil.** Born at Warsaw, May 15, 1818: died near Dresden, Feb. 1, 1872. A Polish actor, of Hebrew descent. He first appeared in America in 1866. He at one time played Othello to Edwin Booth's Iago. He played both tragic and comic parts.

Dawkins (dâ'kinz), **John.** A young pickpocket in the employ of Fagin, in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist": called "the Artful Dodger" from his expertness.

Dawkins, William Boyd. Born at Buttington, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Dec. 26, 1838. An English geologist and paleontologist, author of "Cave Hunting" (1874), "Early Man in Britain" (1880), etc.

Dawlish (dâ'lish). A watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on the English Channel 10 miles south of Exeter. Population (1891), 4,210.

Dawson (dâ'son), **Bully.** A notorious London sharper, a contemporary of Etherege, living in the 17th century.

Dawson, Captain **James.** A young volunteer officer, of good family, in the service of the Young Pretender. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered [illegible] and his heart burned, July 30, 1746, for treason. His [illegible] was present, and when all was over [illegible] a friend. Shenstone made this the subject of a ballad, "Jemmy Dawson."

Dawson, Sir **John William.** Born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Oct., 1820. A Canadian geologist and naturalist. He became principal of McGill College, Montreal, in 1855. His works include "Acadian Geology" (1855), etc.

Dax [illegible]. A town in the department of Landes, France, situated on the Adour in lat. 43° 44′ N., long. 1° 3′ W.: the Roman Aquæ Tarbellicæ, or Aquæ. It is a noted watering-place [illegible] celebrated [illegible] [illegible] capital of the [illegible] was conquered by [illegible] Charlemagne, the Normans, [illegible] in the [illegible] was held [illegible] Population (1891) [illegible]

Day [illegible], **Henry Noble.** Born at Washington, Conn., [illegible] 1808: died at New Haven, Conn., [illegible] 1890. An American educator and philosophical writer. He became professor of sacred rhetoric in Western Reserve College in 1840, and president of the Ohio Female College in 1854, and removed to New Haven in 1864. He was a nephew of Jeremiah Day. His works include "Logic" (1867), "Ethics" (1876), "Ontology" (1878), etc.

Day, Jeremiah. Born at New Preston, Conn., Aug. 3, 1773: died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 22, 1867. An American mathematician, president of Yale College 1817–46. He published an "Algebra" (1814), "Navigation and Surveying" (1817), etc.

Day, John. Lived about 1600. An English dramatist and poet. He was educated at Cambridge, and from 1598 collaborated with Haughton, Chettle, Dekker, and others in numerous plays, all of which remained unprinted except "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green." His chief work is "The Parliament of Bees" (1607).

Day, Mr. In Sir R. Howard's play "The Committee," the chairman of the committee, a kind of Tartufe, under the thumb of his wife.

Day, or **Daye, Stephen.** Born at London about 1610: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1668. A pioneer of printing in New England. He was one of three pressmen engaged in 1638 by the Rev. Joseph Glover to operate a printing press which he was about to introduce into the colony of Massachusetts. Glover died on the voyage. The press was set up in the house of Rev. Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College. The first book printed in the British-American colonies was issued from it in 1640: "The whole Booke of Psalmes, faithfully translated into English metre." See *Bay Psalm Book.*

Day, Thomas. Born at London, June 22, 1748: died Sept. 28, 1789. An English author. He was educated at Oxford and the Middle Temple, and in 1775 was admitted to the bar. Having inherited a competent fortune, he did not seek practice, but devoted himself to literature and to the study of philosophy. He married Miss Esther Milnes in 1778, and in 1781 settled on a farm at Anningsley, Surrey, where he wrote his chief work, "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783–89).

Dayr-el-Bahari. See *Der-el-Bahri.*

Dayton (dā'tọn). **1.** A city and the county-seat of Montgomery County, Ohio, situated on the Great Miami River 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of railway-cars, paper, stoves, etc. Population (1890), 61,220.—2. A town in Rhea County, East Tennessee. Population (1890), 2,719.

Dayton, Elias. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., July, 1737: died at Elizabethtown, July 17, 1807. An American revolutionary officer. He served throughout the War of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown. After the war he was made major-general of militia in New Jersey, and was a member of the Continental Congress 1787–88.

Dayton, Jonathan. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1760: died at Elizabethtown, Oct. 9, 1824. An American politician, son of Elias Dayton. He was speaker of the national House of Representatives 1795–99, and United States senator from New Jersey 1799–1805.

Dayton, William Lewis. Born at Baskingridge, N. J., Feb. 17, 1807: died at Paris, France, Dec. 1, 1864. An American jurist and statesman, nephew of Jonathan Dayton. He was associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey 1838–42, United States senator from New Jersey 1842–51, Republican candidate for Vice-President 1856, and minister to France 1861–64.

Daza (dä'zä). See *Tibbu.*

Daza (dä'thä), **Hilarion.** Born at Sucre about 1838. A Bolivian general and politician. His father's name, which he dropped, was Grossoli. From 1858 he took part in various revolutionary disturbances until May, 1876, when he was proclaimed president of Bolivia. Owing to the seizure of Atacama he declared war on Chile, March 1, 1879, and in April joined the Peruvian forces at Tacna; but his incompetence and cowardice led to a mutiny of the troops (Dec. 27, 1879), and this was quickly followed by a revolution at La Paz, by which Campero was declared president. He was killed by a Bolivian mob March 1, 1894.

Dazzle (daz'l). In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a man who lives by his wits, and cleverly contrives to be an invited guest at Oak Hall, the home of Squire Harkaway.

Deacon (dē'kn), **Thomas.** Born in 1697: died at Manchester, Feb. 10, 1753. An English physician and nonjuring bishop. He became a priest in 1716, settled at Manchester as a physician in 1719 or 1720, and about 1733 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop by Bishop Archibald Campbell. He published "The Doctrine of the Church of Rome concerning Purgatory proved to be contrary to Catholic Tradition" (1718), "A Full, True, and Comprehensive View of Christianity" (1747), etc.

Dead Heart, The. A play by Watts Phillips, produced in 1859. It was revised by Walter Herries Pollock for Henry Irving in 1889.

Dead Sea (ded sē). [LL. *Mare Mortuum,* Ar. *Bahr-Lut,* F. *Mer Morte,* G. *Todtes Meer.*] A salt lake in Palestine, situated 16 miles southeast of Jerusalem in the ancient "Vale of Siddim": the Lacus Asphaltites of the ancients, and the Sea of the Plain or of the Arabah, Salt Sea, or East Sea of the Scriptures. Its waters are intensely salt, and of great specific gravity. Its principal tributary is the Jordan, but it has no outlet, and its surface is 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Length, 46 miles. Width, 6 to 9½ miles. Depth varies from 1,300 feet to 3 or 4 feet in the shallowest section.

Dead Souls. A novel by Gogol, which appeared in 1841. He began to write it in 1837, and left it unfinished, destroying the concluding portions in a fit of religious mania. A certain Dr. Zahartchenko, of Kieff, published in 1857 a continuation of it. An English translation, entitled "Tchitchikoff's Journeys, or Dead Souls," by Isabel F. Hapgood, was published in New York in 1886.

> At the time of serfdom a Russian proprietor's fortune was not valued according to the extent of his lands, but according to the number of male serfs which were held upon them. These serfs were called "souls." . . . The proprietor paid the capitation tax for all the souls on his domain; but as the census was rarely taken it happened that he had long to pay for dead serfs, until a new official revision struck them out from among the number of the living. It is easy to see what these dead souls must have cost a proprietor whose lands had been visited by famine, . . . and his interest in getting rid of them will be explicable. What seems more surprising is that there were people ready to purchase them.
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> *Dupuy,* Great Masters of Russian Literature (trans.), p. 84.
>
> Tchitchikoff, the hero of the book, an ambitious and evil-minded rascal, made this proposition to himself: "I will visit the most remote corners of Russia, and ask the good people to deduct from the number on their lists every serf who has died since the last census was taken. They will be only too glad, as it will be to their interest to yield up to me a fictitious property, and get rid of paying the tax upon it. I shall have my purchase registered in due form, and no tribunal will imagine that I require it to legalize a sale of dead men. When I have obtained the names of some thousands of serfs, I shall carry my deeds to some bank in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and raise a large sum on them. Then I shall be a rich man, and in condition to buy real peasants in flesh and blood."
>
> *De Vogüé,* Russian Novelists (trans.), p. 75.

Deadwood (ded'wůd). A city, and the county-seat of Lawrence County, South Dakota, situated in the Black Hills in lat. 44° 21′ N., long. 103° 43′ W. It is an important trading center and mining town, gold and silver having been discovered in the vicinity in 1874. Population (1890), 2,366.

Deæ Matres (dē'ē mā'trēz). [L., lit. 'goddesses mothers.'] See the extract.

> We now come to a class of divinities which have a peculiar interest in connection with the early history of our island, the deities of the auxiliary races who formed so important an element of its population. Among these we must place first, a class of deities commonly known by the title of the *deæ matres.* Altars and inscriptions to these deities are very numerous in Belgic Gaul and Germany, and more especially along the banks of the Rhine, where they are often called *matronæ* instead of *matres,* and they seem to have belonged to the Teutonic race. Not more than one altar to these deities has, I believe, been found in Italy, and we do not trace them in the classic writers. When the *deæ matres* are figured on the altars or other monuments, they are always represented as three females, seated, with baskets or bowls of fruit on their knees, which were probably emblematical of the plenty which they were believed to distribute to mankind.
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> *Wright,* Celt, p. 281.

Deák (da'äk), **Ferencz.** Born at Söjtör, Zala, Hungary, Oct. 17, 1803: died at Budapest, Jan. 29, 1876. A Hungarian statesman. He entered the Reichstag in 1832; was minister of justice in 1848; and was the chief instrument in the construction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on the dualistic basis in 1867.

Deal (dēl). A seaport and sea-bathing resort in Kent, England, situated on the Downs 8 miles northeast of Dover. It was formerly one of the Cinque Ports, and contains Deal Castle. Near here Julius Cæsar is supposed to have made his first landing in 55 B.C. Population (1891), 8,898.

De Amicis (de ä-mē'chēs), **Edmondo.** Born at Oneglia, Italy, Oct. 21, 1846. An Italian writer of travels. He entered the Italian army in 1865 and fought at the battle of Custozza in 1866. After the capture of Rome in 1870 by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, he retired from the army in order to devote himself to literature. His works include "Ricordi di Londra" (1874), "L'Olanda" (1874), "Marocco" (1876), "Constantinople" (1877), "Pagine sparse" (1877), "Ricordi di Parigi," etc.

De Amicitia (dē am-i-sish'i-ä) or **Lælius** (lē'li-us). [L., 'on friendship.'] A treatise by Cicero, in the form of a conversation between Lælius and his sons-in-law, C. Fannius and Q. Mucius Scævola, devoted to the praise of friendship.

Dean (dēn), **Amos.** Born at Barnard, Vt., Jan. 16, 1803: died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1868. An American jurist. He became chancellor and professor of history in the University of Iowa in 1855. He has published "Medical Jurisprudence" (1850), "Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Law" (1861), etc.

Dean, Forest of. A forest in Gloucestershire, England, situated between the lower Wye and the Severn, southwest of Gloucester. It is in part a crownland, and is noted for its production of coal and iron. Its chief trees are oaks and beeches.

Dean, Julia. Born July 22, 1830: died at New York, March 6, 1868. An American actress. She first appeared at the Bowery Theater as Julia in "The Hunchback"; she was the original Norma in Epes Sargent's "Priestess," and also the original Leonor in Boker's tragedy "Leonor de Guzman." She married Dr. Hayne in 1855, from whom she was divorced.

Deane (dēn), **Charles.** Born at Biddeford, Maine, Nov. 10, 1813: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13, 1889. An American historical student.

After having been a merchant in Boston for many years, he retired from business in 1864, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. He collected a valuable library of books relating to early New England history, and edited "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" (1856), "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia" (1860) and other historical documents.

Deane, Henry. Died at Lambeth, Feb. 15, 1503. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was chief of the English commissioners who concluded the marriage treaty between Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and James IV. of Scotland, in 1502.

Deane, Lucy. In George Eliot's novel "The Mill on the Floss," a pretty, amiable girl, the cousin and rival of Maggie Tulliver.

Deane, Richard. Born in 1610: died June 3, 1653. An English admiral, and one of the regicides.

Deane, Silas. Born at Groton, Conn., Dec. 24, 1737: died at Deal, England, Aug. 23, 1789. An American statesman and diplomatist. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress 1774–76, and was sent to France as a secret financial and political agent in 1776. Having made unauthorized promises to induce French officers to join the American service, he was recalled by Congress in 1777.

Dean of St. Patrick's (Dublin). Specifically, Jonathan Swift. See *Swift*.

Deans (dēnz), **Douce Davie.** A cow-feeder in Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian." He is the father of Jeanie and Effie, and is distracted between his religious principles as an ardent Cameronian and his desire to save his daughter Effie's life.

Deans, Effie or **Euphemia.** In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," a beautiful and erring girl, the half-sister of Jeanie Deans. She is tried for the murder of her illegitimate child, which had disappeared. She will make no confession, and is sentenced to be hanged. Through the efforts of her sister she is pardoned and banished for fourteen years. She flees from her angry father, and her lover, Staunton, marries her. She is educated and becomes a court beauty, and finally, after ten years of social success, retires from the world on account of the death of her husband.

Deans, Jeanie. The heroine of Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian," the half-sister of Effie Deans. In her devotion to her sister she walks all the way to London to obtain pardon for Effie from the queen. Her good sense, calm heroism, and disinterestedness move the Duke of Argyll to procure her the desired interview, which is successful.

Dearborn (dēr'bōrn), **Henry.** Born at Hampton, N. H., Feb. 23, 1751: died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829. An American general and politician. He served through the Revolution; was secretary of war 1801–09; captured York (Toronto) in 1813; and was minister to Portugal in 1822–24.

Dearborn, Henry Alexander Scammell. Born at Exeter, N. H., March 3, 1783: died at Roxbury, Mass., July 29, 1851. An American politician, son of Henry Dearborn. He was collector of the port of Boston 1812–29; was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1829; became a State senator in 1830; was in 1831 elected to Congress, where he served one term; and was made adjutant-general of Massachusetts in 1835, from which post he was removed in 1843 for having furnished arms to Rhode Island during Dorr's rebellion. He was mayor of Roxbury from 1847 until his death. He wrote "Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West" (1839).

Death of Blanche. See *Book of the Duchess*.

Death of Cæsar. A painting by Gérôme (1867), in the gallery of J. J. Astor, New York. Cæsar's body lies at the foot of Pompey's statue; the conspirators, still holding their daggers, are grouped in the background, and all the senators but one have fled from their seats.

Death of General Wolfe, The. A painting by Sir Benjamin West (1771), in Grosvenor House, London. The general lies on the ground supported and surrounded by soldiers, one of whom holds the union jack. In the distance a soldier runs toward the group, bearing a captured French flag.

Death of Marlowe, The. A tragedy by R. H. Horne, published in 1837.

Death's Jest Book, or The Fool's Tragedy. A tragedy by T. L. Beddoes, published in 1850, the year after the author's death. It is the true story of the stabbing of a duke in the 13th century by his court fool.

Death Valley (deth val'i), or **Amargosa Desert** (ä-mär'gō-sä dez'ėrt). A desert region in Inyo County, eastern California, near the Nevada frontier, lying 160 feet below the sea-level.

Deauville (dō-vēl'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, adjoining Trouville.

Debatable Land. A region on the border of England and Scotland, between the Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both kingdoms.

Debbitch (deb'ich), **Deborah.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak," the governante of Alice Bridgenorth. She was coquettish and deceitful.

Debit and Credit. See *Soll und Haben*.

Deborah (deb'ō-rä). [Heb., 'a bee.'] A prophetess and judge of Israel. She lived on Mount Ephraim, between Ramah and Bethel. She summoned Barak to deliver the tribes under her jurisdiction from the tyranny of Jabin, prophesied for him success, and sang a famous song of triumph after the victory (Judges v.). This song is considered by critics to be one of the most ancient pieces in the Old Testament.

> But the priestess of Artemis still continued to be called "a bee" reminding us that Deborah or "Bee" was the name of one of the greatest of the prophetesses of ancient Israel; and the goddess herself continued to be depicted under the same form as that which had belonged to her in Hittite days.
> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 79.

Deborah. A German drama by S. H. Mosenthal, the original of "Leah."

De Bow (de bō), **James Dunwoody Brownson.** Born at Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1820: died at Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 27, 1867. An American journalist and statistician. He established "De Bow's Commercial Review" in New Orleans in 1846.

Debreczin (de'bret-sin), Magyar **Debreczen.** A royal free city situated in the county of Hajduken, Hungary, in lat. 47° 32′ N., long. 21° 37′ E. It is one of the chief places in Hungary, and an important commercial center, having four annual fairs and a noted horse-market. It contains a Protestant college, and in 1849 was the seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government. Population (1890), 56,940.

Debrosses (de-brōs'), **Charles.** Born at Dijon, France, Feb. 17, 1709: died at Paris, May 17, 1777. A French man of letters. He wrote "Lettres sur Herculaneum" (1750), "Lettres sur l'Italie," etc.

De Bry, Théodore. See *Bry*.

Decameron (de-kam'e-ron). [It. *Il Decamerone*: from Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἡμέρα, day.] A famous collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, published in 1353. Of these tales ten are represented as told each day for ten days, near Florence, during the plague of 1348. They were written from 1344 to 1350, and are preceded by a masterly description of the plague at Florence. They range from the pathetic to the grossly licentious. "There are few works which have had an equal influence on literature with the Decameron of Boccaccio. Even in England its effects were powerful. From it Chaucer adopted the notion of the frame in which he has inclosed his tales, and the general manner of his stories, while in some instances, as we have seen, he has merely versified the novels of the Italian. In 1566, William Paynter printed many of Boccaccio's stories in English, in his work called the 'Palace of Pleasure.' This first translation contained sixty novels, and it was soon followed by another volume, comprehending thirty-four additional tales. These are the pages of which Shakspere made so much use. From Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' we learn that one of the great amusements of our ancestors was reading Boccaccio aloud, an entertainment of which the effects were speedily visible in the literature of the country."
Dunlop, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 148.

> The seven imaginary ladies and three gentlemen whom Boccaccio supposed to shut out the horrors of the great plague of Florence, in 1348, by enjoying themselves in a garden with a ten-day feast of story-telling, presented in the best and easiest, though nearly the first, Italian prose among their hundred tales the choice tales of the day from the French *fabliaux*, from incidents of actual life, or from whatever source was open to the author. Even the machinery in which the tales are set came from the East, and had existed in a Latin form two centuries before. The number of the stories also was perhaps determined by the previous existence of the "Cento Novelle Antiche."
> *Morley*, English Writers, I. 22.

Decamps (de-koṅ'), **Alexandre Gabriel.** Born at Paris, March 3, 1803: died (as the result of an accident) at Fontainebleau, Aug. 22, 1860. A noted French painter, a pupil of Abel de Pujol. He visited Greece and the coast of Asia in 1827, and all his later work exhibits his preference for Oriental subjects.

De Candolle. See *Candolle*.

Decapolis (de-kap'o-lis). [Gr. Δεκάπολις, the ten cities.] The name of an ancient confederation of cities west and east of the Jordan, inhabited for the most part by a non-Jewish population which probably enjoyed certain privileges and franchises. Pompey put them under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor of Syria. Among the cities belonging to this confederacy are enumerated Scythopolis (Beth-Shean), on the west of the Jordan; on the east, Hippos on the Sea of Galilee, Pella, Gadara, Philadelphia (Rabbath-Ammon), Canatha, and Gerasa (Galasa).

Decatur (de-kā'tėr). The name of several towns and cities in the United States, the principal of which are: (*a*) A town in Morgan County, northern Alabama, situated on the Tennessee River. Population (1890), [illegible],765. (*b*) The county-seat of De Kalb County, Georgia, situated 6 miles northeast of Atlanta. (For battle of July 20, 1864, see *Peach Tree Creek*.) Population (1890), 1,013. (*c*) A city and the county-seat of Macon County, Illinois, situated on the Sangamon River 38 miles east of Springfield. Population (1890), 16,841.

Decatur, Stephen. Born at Newport, R. I., 1751: died at Frankford, near Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1808. An American naval officer. He was placed in command of the Delaware in 1798, and afterward commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe station. He was discharged in 1801.

Decatur, Stephen. Born at Sinnepuxent, Md., Jan. 5, 1779: died near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820. An American naval officer, son of Stephen Decatur. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1798, and became a lieutenant in 1799. He gained distinction in the Tripolitan war by surprising and burning in the harbor of Tripoli, Feb. 16, 1804, the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the enemy. For this exploit he was promoted captain, his commission being made to date from Feb. 15, 1804. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded the frigate United States, which captured the British frigate Macedonian Oct. 25, 1812. Attempting, Jan. 15, 1815, to leave the port of New York, which was blockaded by the British, his vessel, the President, was pursued by four British vessels, and after a sharp engagement with the Endymion compelled to surrender. He commanded in 1815 the expedition against the Dey of Algiers, who was forced to renounce all claims to tribute from the United States. He was killed in a duel with James Barron.

Decazes (de-käz'), **Élie,** Duc. Born at St. Martin-de-Laye, Gironde, France, Sept. 28, 1780: died at Decazeville, France, Oct. 25, 1860. A French jurist and statesman. He became minister of police Sept. 24, 1815, and premier and minister of the interior in 1818. He resigned in 1820, and became ambassador at London. He was raised to a hereditary dukedom in the same year, and founded Decazeville about 1827.

Decazes, Louis Charles Élie Amanieu, Duc. Born at Paris, May 9, 1819: died at his Château La Grave, Gironde, Sept. 16, 1886. A French statesman, eldest son of Élie Decazes. He was minister of foreign affairs 1873–77.

Decazeville (de-kaz-vēl'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, in lat. 44° 33′ N., long. 2° 13′ E. It is noted for iron manufactures, and is the center of the Aveyron coal fields. Population (1891), commune, 8,871.

Deccan (dek'kan), or **Dekhan** (dek'han). [Hind. *dakshin*, the south.] A non-official designation for the peninsular portion of India lying south of the river Nerbudda, between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west; in a restricted sense, the country between the Nerbudda on the north and the Krishna on the south.

Decebalus (de-seb'a-lus). [Gr. Δεκέβαλος, chief or king: a title of honor among the Dacians, borne by several of their kings.] Died about 106 A. D. A Dacian king, at war with the Romans in the reigns of Domitian and Trajan.

Deceleia (des-e-lē'yä). [Gr. Δεκέλεια.] In ancient geography, a city and strategic point in Attica, Greece, situated 14 miles northeast of Athens. It was occupied by the Lacedæmonians from 413 to 404 B. C.

> Decelea was situated on the mountain-range north of Athens (Parnes), within sight of the city, from which it was distant 120 stades, or about 14 miles. The road from Athens to Oropus and Tanagra passed through it.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 471, note.

Deceleian War (des-e-lē'yan wâr). A name frequently given to the third or final stage of the Peloponnesian war, on account of the occupation of Deceleia.

December (dē-sem'bėr). [L., 'the tenth month.'] That month of the year in which the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at its greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt). In Roman history, the commission of ten, presided over by Appius Claudius, sent about 450 B. C. to Greece to study Greek law and codify the Roman law. It was renewed the next year, and drew up the Twelve Tables (which see). During its existence it superseded provisionally the regular machinery of government, and was overthrown on account of its tyranny by a popular insurrection. See [illegible]

Deception Island (dē-sep'shon ī'land). A volcanic island in the South Shetland group, south of Cape Horn.

Dechamps (de-shoṅ'), **Adolphe.** Born at Melle, Belgium, June 17, 1807: died near Manage (near Brussels), July 19, 1875. A Belgian Catholic statesman. He became a member of the second chamber 1834, governor of the province of Luxemburg 1841, and minister of public works 1843, and was minister of foreign affairs 1845–46.

Dechamps, Victor Auguste. Born at Melle, Belgium, Dec. 6, 1810: died at Mechlin, Sept. 28, 1883. A Belgian Redemptorist and ultramontane leader, brother of Adolphe Dechamps. He became bishop of Namur in 1865, archbishop of Mechlin in 1867, and cardinal in 1875.

De Charms, or **De Charmes** (de sharmz'), **Richard.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796: died at Philadelphia, March 20, 1864. An American Swedenborgian clergyman and author.

Decius (dē'shi-us), **Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus.** Born at Bubalia, Pannonia: killed in battle with the Goths, near the Danube, 251 A. D. Emperor of Rome 249–251. Having been sent by the emperor Philippus to restore subordination in the revolted army of Mœsia, he was compelled by the army to assume the purple and march against Philippus, who fell in battle near Verona in 249. He was defeated and slain in 251, near Abricium, by the Goths, who had invaded his dominions. During his reign a bloody persecution of the Christians took place.

Decius Mus (mus), **Publius.** 1. Killed at the battle of Vesuvius, 340 B. C. A Roman plebeian consul, distinguished in the first Samnite and Latin wars.—2. Killed at the battle of Sentinum, 295 B. C. A Roman consul, son of Decius (died 340).—3. Killed at the battle of Asculum (?), 279 B. C. A Roman consul, son of Decius (died 295).

De civitate Dei (dē siv-i-tā'tē dē'i). [L., 'on the city of God.'] A celebrated treatise by Augustine. Its theme is the permanence of the City of God, "which abideth forever": a thought made doubly impressive by the overthrow of Rome, the "eternal city," by Alaric.

Decize (de-sēz'). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated on an island in the Loire 18 miles southeast of Nevers: the ancient Decetia. It has a ruined château. Population (1891), commune, 4,977.

Decken (dek'ken), **Karl Klaus von der.** Born at Kotzen, Brandenburg, Germany, Aug. 8, 1833: died 1865. An African explorer. Until 1860 he was in the military service. In that year he sailed from Hamburg to East Africa, and gave the rest of his life and means to the exploration of what is now British East Africa. His first attempt was fruitless. On his second expedition, 1861–62, he explored Lake Jipe and Kilimanjaro. In 1864 he led a great expedition to the exploration of the Sabaki, Tana, and Jub rivers. On the latter he and almost all his companions were killed by the Somalis. His material was published in "K. K. v. der Decken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika" (1869–79). His collections were given to the National Museum of Berlin.

Decker, Jeremias de. See *Dekker.*

Decker, Thomas. See *Dekker.*

Declaration of Independence. The public act by which the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, declared the American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain. A resolution of independence was offered by R. H. Lee, June 7, 1776. The committee appointed to draft the declaration consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston and the document was written for the most part by Jefferson. It was signed by 56 members.

Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg. See *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.*

Declaration of Right. An affirmation of the ancient constitutional rights of the English nation, prepared by the convention of the Commons, assented to by the Lords, and by William and Mary (who thereupon were declared king and queen, Feb. 13), in Feb., 1689. It was confirmed by Parliament as the Bill of Rights in Dec., 1689.

Dècle (dākl), **Lionel.** A French traveler and ethnological collector. Accompanied by Ph. de Lalung, he started in July, 1891, from Mafeking, Bechuanaland, and visited Palapye, Shoshong, failed to enter the Barotse country, returned to Matabele and Mashona Land, where he explored the subterranean lakes of Sinoia, and again reached the Zambesi on his way to Nyassa, 1892. Thence he proceeded up the Shire to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika (1893), intending to come out by Zanzibar.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. A celebrated history by Edward Gibbon, published 1776–88.

De consolatione philosophiæ (dē kon-sō-lā-shi-ō'nē fil-o-sō'fi-ē). [L., 'on the consolation of philosophy.'] A celebrated Latin work in prose and verse, written by Boethius about 525 A. D. It was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great. Chaucer translated it into English prose before 1382. Caxton published it in 1480. See *Boethius.*

> Boethius was not put to death at once, but was kept in [illegible] prison. After his condemnation he wrote the [illegible] book, "The Consolation of Philosophy," which is the only one of all his works that still finds readers. It is not exactly a literary masterpiece, but as a book written from the heart, as the record of the meditations by which a brave and high-minded man consoled himself when, fallen suddenly from the height of wealth and power to the lowest depths of misery, he was looking forward to an ignominious death, it has a deep interest, and will always be counted among the world's classics. It has been translated into every language in Europe, and among its English translators have been King Alfred, Chaucer, and, we are told, Queen Elizabeth.
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> *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 183.

Decumates Agri (dek-ū-mā'tēz ag'rī). [L., from *decumae,* tithe: tithe lands.] The name given by the Romans to the lands east of the Rhine and north of the Danube. About the beginning of the 2d century A. D. they were incorporated in the Roman Empire as a part of Rætia.

> We have seen that the history of Rome in her western [illegible] from an early stage of the Empire a struggle with the Teutonic nations on the Rhine and the Danube. We have seen that all attempts at serious conquest beyond those boundaries came to nothing. The Roman possessions beyond the two great rivers were mere outposts for the better security of the land within the rivers. The district beyond them, fenced in by a wall and known as the *Agri Decumates,* was hardly more than such an outlying post on a great scale.
>
> *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 84.

Dedan (dē'dan). [Heb., perhaps 'beloved,' 'darling.'] 1. A son of Raamah, son of Cush, son of Ham (Gen. x. 7), and his descendants.—2. A son of Jokshan, grandson of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. xxv. 3). In the prophets the Dedanites are referred to as being settled now in Edom (Idumea), now on the Persian Gulf. Some scholars (Gesenius, Winer) infer that the Cushite Dedanites and those from Keturah were in some way amalgamated by intermarriage, and formed a widely spread trading tribe. There are still ruins of a city in the northern Hedjas (see *Arabia*) bearing the name of Dedan.

Dedham (ded'am). The capital of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated 10 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,123.

Dedlock (ded'lok), **Lady.** The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's novel "Bleak House": a haughty woman of fashion, secretly consumed with terror, shame, and remorse. She has an illegitimate child, Esther Summerson, but marries Sir Leicester, who is ignorant of her history. Her secret becomes known to Mr. Tulkinghorn, her husband's legal adviser, who tells her of his design to reveal it to him. She leaves home and dies from exposure and remorse at the gate of the graveyard where Captain Hawdon, the father of her child, is buried.

Dedlock, Sir Leicester. An extremely ceremonious and stately old baronet in Dickens's novel "Bleak House." He is perfectly honorable, but prejudiced to the most unreasonable degree, with a genuine affection and admiration for Lady Dedlock.

Dee (dē). [L. *Deva* (which see).] 1. A river in North Wales and Cheshire, flowing past Chester into the Irish Sea northwest of Chester. Length, 90 miles.

> Dēvia:—Skr. devī, "a goddess;" Lith. déve, "a goddess," Welsh, doiu or duiu (now dwyf and mostly dwy), as in Dubr-Duiu, Dyfrdwyf or Dyfrdwy, "the river Dee," literally "the Water of the Goddess;" Irish, de, "a goddess," gen. dée, déi, dé, déa, dae, acc. dé.
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> *Rhys,* Celtic Heathendom, p. 117.

2. A river in Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, Scotland, flowing into the North Sea at Aberdeen. Length, 87 miles.—3. A river in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, which flows into the Solway Firth at Kirkcudbright Bay. Length, 48 miles.

Dee, John. Born at London, July 13, 1527: died in Dec., 1608. An English mathematician and astrologer. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1545; was appointed one of the foundation fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1546; lectured on the Elements of Euclid at Paris about 1550; returned to England in 1551; was prosecuted on the charge of magic about 1555; gave exhibitions of magic at the courts of various princes in Poland and Bohemia 1583–88, and was appointed warden of Manchester College in 1595. He was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who received instruction from him in astrology in 1564. According to the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" he wrote 79 works, most of which have never been printed. His most notable work is "Monas Hieroglyphica" (1564).

Deeg, or **Dîg** (dēg). A fortified place in British India, in lat. 27° 25′ N., long. 77° 15′ E. It was captured by the British in 1804. It contains a palace built by Suraj Mull toward the middle of the 18th century. The portion completed is about 700 feet square, and is traversed by a garden with beautiful architectural adornment. The north pavilion contains a fine audience hall, 77 by 54 feet, divided by a central range of arches. An adjoining side of the court is occupied by a great hall 108 by 87 feet, open on two sides and including four ranges of columns with arcades edged with sharply cut cusps. The cornices are particularly noteworthy: they are wide-spreading, often double, and supported by very richly sculptured brackets.

Deems (dēmz), **Charles Force.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820: died at New York city, Nov. 18, 1893. An American clergyman and writer, pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York city. He founded the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1881.

Deep River (dēp riv'ėr). A river of North Carolina which unites with the Haw to form the Cape Fear River 26 miles southwest of Raleigh. Length, over 100 miles.

Deer (dēr), **Old.** A village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 30 miles north of Aberdeen. It is noted for an ancient manuscript ("Book of Deer") containing St. John's gospel and parts of the other three, belonging formerly to the old abbey, and now in the Cambridge University library.

Deerfield (dēr'fēld). A town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated at the junction of the Deerfield River with the Connecticut, 32 miles north of Springfield. It was sacked and burned by French and Indians in 1704, and South Deerfield was the scene of the "Bloody Brook massacre" in 1675. Population (1890), [illegible].

Deerfield River. A small western tributary of the Connecticut in Massachusetts.

Deerslayer (dēr'slā″ėr), **The.** A novel by Cooper, published in 1841. (See *Leatherstocking.*) It is the first of the "Leatherstocking Tales," though published last.

Déés, or **Dés** (dā'ash or dāsh). The capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, in Transylvania, Hungary, situated on the Szamos 32 miles northeast of Klausenburg. Population (1890), 7,728.

Defarge (de-färzh'), **Thérèse.** In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the wife of Ernest Defarge, the keeper of a wine-shop: a type of the remorseless women of the St. Antoine quarter during the French Revolution.

Defence of Poesie, The. The title given to Sir Philip Sidney's "Apologie for Poetrie" when printed for the second time in the third edition of the "Arcadia" in 1598.

Defence of Poetry. A volume in verse by Isaac D'Israeli, published in 1790: his first work.

Defender of the Faith. [L. *Fidei Defensor.*] A title conferred in 1521 by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, in recognition of the latter's treatise "Assertio septem sacramentorum" (1521), retained by succeeding English sovereigns.

Defender of the Faith of God. A title assumed by Abd-er-Rahman in 929.

Defenneh. See *Tel Defenneh.*

Defensa, Partido de la. See *Blancos.*

Deffand, or **Deffant** (def-foṅ'), **Marquise du (Marie de Vichy-Chamrond).** Born at the Château de Chamrond, France, in 1697: died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1780. A witty and cynical Frenchwoman, a leader in Parisian literary and philosophical circles. She was married to the Marquis du Deffand in 1718, but soon separated from him and lived somewhat notoriously. In 1753 she became blind. She is noted for her correspondence with Voltaire, Hénault, Montesquieu, Horace Walpole, and other great men of her time.

Defiance (dē-fī'ans). A town and the county-seat of Defiance County, northwestern Ohio, situated on the Maumee 50 miles southwest of Toledo. Population (1890), 7,694.

De finibus (bonorum et malorum) (dē fin'i-bus). [L., 'of the boundaries (of good and evil).'] A treatise in five books by Cicero, in the form of a dialogue, consisting in a presentation of the doctrines of the Greek schools concerning good and evil. It was written 45 B. C.

De Flores (de flō'rēz). In Middleton's play "The Changeling," an ill-favored, broken gentleman in the service of Vermandero, the father of Beatrice-Joanna. He loves Beatrice, who loathes him. Trusting in his devotion and poverty, she induces him to murder Alonzo de Pivacquo, to whom her father has betrothed her though she loves Alsemero. In a powerful scene he declares to her that she shall never marry Alsemero unless she first yields to him. He never relents, and after killing Beatrice dies triumphant, by his own hand, when the double discovery of the liaison and murder is made. "He is a study worthy to be classed with Iago, and inferior only to Iago in their class." *Saintsbury.*

Defoe (sometimes written **De Foe**) (de-fō'), **Daniel.** Born at London, probably in 1661: died at London, April 26, 1731. A celebrated English novelist and political writer. His father, whose name originally was Foe, was a butcher in St. Giles, Cripplegate. Daniel changed it to De Foe, or Defoe, about 1703. Little is known of his early life. He abandoned the idea of being a dissenting minister, went into business in 1685, and in 1688 was with King William's army. He traveled a good deal on the Continent. In 1692 he became bankrupt, but afterward paid his debts. He then secured a position as secretary to a pantile factory, and was accountant to the commissioners on glass duties. From 1698 he distinguished himself as a pamphleteer in favor of William III.'s policy. His ironical treatise "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters" in 1703 occasioned his arrest, and he was sentenced to be fined, to stand three times in the pillory, and to be "imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure." During this imprisonment he wrote constantly and began his "Review," a newspaper issued at first once, afterward twice, and ultimately thrice, a week. It was published from Feb. 19, 1704, to June 11, 1713. During this time he also wrote about eighty other works. In 1704 he was released and went to St. Edmund's Bury and then back to London, where he took a prominent part in political intrigue. Finding himself generally objected to as a time-server and turncoat, he made an apology, "An Appeal to Honour and Justice" (1715), which did not remove the impression. From this time until his death he wrote industriously, "Robinson Crusoe" appearing in 1719. Among his other novels are "Life and Adventures of Duncan Campbell" (1720), "Captain Singleton" (1720), "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders" (1722), "Journal of the Plague Year" (2d ed., entitled "History of the Plague," 1722), "History of Colonel Jack" (1722), "Roxana" (1724), etc. Among his political writings are "The True Born Englishman" (1701), "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters" (1702), "Political History of the Devil" (1726), etc. See his Life by Minto (1879), in "English Men of Letters" series.

De Forest (de for'est), **John William.** Born at Seymour, Conn., March 31, 1826. An American novelist, miscellaneous writer, and soldier.

He served through the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, in the Southwest, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He received the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1868 he was adjutant general of the veteran reserve corps. Among his works are "History of the Indians of Connecticut," etc. (1853), "Oriental Acquaintance" (1856), "Seacliff" (1859), "Miss Ravenel's Conversion" (1867), "The Oddest of Courtships," etc. (1881), and many military sketches, essays, etc.

Deformed Transformed, The. A drama by Byron, published in 1824. It was partly founded on Goethe's "Faust."

De Gérando. See *Gérando.*

Deggendorf (deg'gen-dorf). A town in Lower Bavaria, situated on the Danube 30 miles northwest of Passau. It has long been celebrated as a shrine for pilgrims. Population (1890), 6,250.

De Grasse. See *Grasse.*

De Haas. See *Haas.*

Dehn (dān), **Siegfried Wilhelm.** Born at Altona, Germany, Feb. 25, 1799: died at Berlin, April 12, 1858. A German musical writer, librarian of the musical works in the royal library in Berlin 1842–48.

Dehra Dun (deh'rä dön). A district in the Mirat division of the Northwest Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 30°–31° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,193 square miles. Population (1881), 144,070.

De imitatione Christi (dē im-i-tā-shi-ō'nē kris'tī). A religious treatise commonly ascribed to Thomas a Kempis, but about which there has been much controversy: it places the rule of life in seclusion and renunciation. Other candidates have been put forward, among them John Gerson, the famous chancellor of the University of Paris, and an unidentified John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli (supported by the Benedictines), whose name appears as that of the author in one manuscript. For Gerson are brought forward a number of early MSS. and editions in France and Italy.

"In favour of Thomas a Kempis has been alleged the testimony of many early editions bearing his name, including one about 1471 which appears to be the first, as well as a general tradition from his own times, extending over most of Europe, which has led a great majority (including the Sorbonne itself) to determine the cause in his favour. It is also said that a manuscript of the treatise De Imitatione bears these words at the conclusion: 'Finitus et completus per manum Thomæ de Kempis, 1441'; and that in this manuscript are so many erasures and alterations as to give it the appearance of his original autograph. Against Thomas a Kempis it is urged that he was a professed calligrapher or copyist for the College of Deventer; that the Chronicle of St. Agnes, a contemporary work, says of him: Scripsit Bibliam nostram totaliter, et multos alios libros pro domo et pro pretio; that the entry above mentioned is more like that of a transcriber than of an author; that the same chronicle makes no mention of his having written the treatise De Imitatione, nor does it appear in an early list of works ascribed to him." *Hallam,* Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. ii. § 63.

Deimos (dī'mos). [Gr. *δειμός*, fear, terror; personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in thirty hours and eighteen minutes. It was discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in Aug., 1877.

Deinokrates. See *Dinocrates.*

Deïoces (dē-ī'ọ-sēz). [Gr. *Δηιόκης.*] According to Herodotus, the founder of the Median dynasty (about 709–656 B. C.), and the builder of Ecbatana.

Deiotarus (dē-ī-ot'ạ-rus). [Gr. *Δηιόταρος.*] Died about 40 B. C. A tetrarch and king of Galatia, and an ally of the Romans. He was defended before Cæsar by Cicero 45 B. C.

Deïphobus (dē-if'ọ-bus). [Gr. *Δηίφοβος.*] In classical legends, a Trojan warrior, son of Priam and Hecuba. He appears in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Deipnosophists (dīp-nos'ọ-fists). [From Gr. *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.): lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' from *δεῖπνον*, dinner, and *σοφιστής*, a learned man.] See the extract.

The Deipnosophists, or "learned guests," of Athenæus is a polyhistorical work chiefly made up of extracts from books in the library of Alexandria, and put into the form of a dialogue, or series of dialogues, supposed to have been carried on in the house of a learned and opulent Roman named Larensius or Laurentius, during an entertainment prolonged through many days. The guests are twenty-nine in number, and not only draw upon their memory for quotations suggested by incidents of the feast, but are expected by their entertainer to come furnished with excerpts from the best authors, which are produced and read when the occasion offers. This machinery enables Athenæus to give a sort of framework and external coherency to the carefully arranged contents of his note-book; but, as in the well known English books called "The Doctor" and "the Pursuits of Literature," the ventilation of the author's learning is the main object of the book. The work begins, like several of Plato's dialogues, with a conversation between Athenæus and a friend of his, one Timocrates, to whom he narrates "the discourses of the learned men," with all their quotations and extracts; and he sometimes interrupts the supposed dialogue, in order to address himself directly to Timocrates. Among the supposed guests are some of the most eminent men of the day, especially Masurius Sabinus, a descendant of the great jurist of the Augustan age, and himself one of the leading lawyers in the reign of Alexander Severus; Ulpian, whose death is supposed to take place soon after the entertainment; and Galen of Pergamum, "who has published so many writings on philosophy and medicine as to surpass all his predecessors, and who is equal in style to any of the ancients." These "learned guests" pour forth an unbroken stream of quotations extending through fifteen books, and touching on every subject which could be suggested by a banquet, and many others which are brought in by the head and shoulders, so that the work is a complete treasury of information on Greek literature, especially poetry, natural history, medicine, public and social usages, philology and grammar. The authors quoted by Athenæus are about 800, of whom about 700 would have been unknown but for him; and he sometimes gives us as many as 50 quotations from one author. The titles of books which he mentions are about 2,500, and he tells us himself that he had made extracts from more than 800 comedies belonging to the period of the middle comedy only. The extent to which this one book has contributed to repair the ravages of time, and especially to save choice fragments from the wreck of the great Alexandrian Museum, in which Athenæus pursued his studies, is shown by the test to which Schweighaeuser appeals, namely, that if we look into any collection of the fragments of Greek poets, we shall see how large a proportion is due to the Deipnosophists.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 285. [(*Donaldson.*)

Deira (dē'i-rạ̈). In the 6th century A. D., an Anglian kingdom in the present Yorkshire, England, extending from the Humber to the Tees. It was united with Bernicia to form the kingdom of Northumbria about 600, and was later created an earldom.

Deir-el-Bahari. See *Der-el-Bahri.*

Dejanira (dej-ạ-nī'rạ̈), or **Deianeira** (dē-yạ-nī'rạ̈). [Gr. *Δηιάνειρα.*] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Œneus and Althæa, sister of Meleager and wife of Hercules. She inadvertently caused his death by giving him the blood steeped shirt of Nessus to wear—the latter having told her that she could compel the love of any one wearing it. It burned him to death, and she killed herself for sorrow.

Déjazet (dā-zhä-zā'), **Pauline Virginie.** Born at Paris, Aug. 30, 1798: died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1875. A celebrated French actress. She went on the stage almost from her cradle. She appeared for the last time Oct. 2, 1875.

Dejean (de-zhoṅ'), **Pierre François Aimé Auguste,** Comte. Born at Amiens, France, Aug. 10, 1780: died at Paris, March 18, 1845. A French soldier and entomologist. He served with distinction at Ligny and Waterloo, and was appointed general in 1810, aide-de-camp of Napoleon in 1813, and general of division in 1814. He was the author of a catalogue of his collection of insects (1821–33), "Histoire générale des coléoptères" (1825–39), etc.

De Kalb (de kalb), Baron **Johann** (properly **Johann Kalb**). Born at Huttendorf, near Bayreuth, Bavaria, June 29, 1721: died near Camden, S. C., Aug. 19, 1780. A general in the American Revolution. He entered the French service in 1743, and the American service in 1777, and was mortally wounded at Camden Aug. 16, 1780. He was a peasant by birth.

Dekker (dek'ėr), **Eduard Douwes:** pseudonym **Multatuli.** Born at Amsterdam, March 2, 1820: died at Nieder-Ingelheim, Feb. 19, 1887. A Dutch writer. His works include "Max Havelaar" (1860), and other works on the Dutch Indies.

Dekker, or **Decker** (dek'ėr), **Jeremias de.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, about 1610: died at Amsterdam, 1666. A Dutch poet, author of a satire, "Lof der Geldzucht" ("Praise of Avarice"). His collected works were published in 1726.

Dekker, or **Decker, Thomas.** Born at London about 1570 (?): died at London (?) after 1637. An English dramatist, collaborator of Middleton, Webster, Massinger, Rowley, etc. Little is known of his life. He is first noticed in Henslowe's Diary in 1598; in Feb. of that year he was imprisoned in the Counter. Between 1598 and 1602 he wrote eight plays alone and many others in collaboration. In 1602 he published "Satiromastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet," a satirical attack on Ben Jonson, with whom a quarrel had broken out before 1600, when Jonson reflected upon him in "Every Man out of his Humour" and "Cynthia's Revels." In 1601 Jonson attacked Dekker and Marston vigorously in "The Poetaster." "Satiromastix" was Dekker's retort. From 1613 to 1616 he seems to have been imprisoned in the King's Bench prison. He wrote many pamphlets ridiculing the follies of the times, and in the plays written with others he excelled in good shop scenes and those laid in inns, taverns, and suburban pleasure-houses. He also had a poetical and luxuriant fancy. He wrote alone "The Gentle Craft" (produced in 1599; published anonymously in 1600 as "The Shoemaker's Holiday, or the Gentle Craft"), "Bear a Brain" (1599), "Old Fortunatus" (1600), etc., and, with Chettle, "Troilus and Cressida," "Agamemnon," and "The Stepmother's Tragedy" (1599); with Chettle and Haughton, "Patient Grissel" (1603); with Day and Haughton, "The Spanish Moor's Tragedy" (1600). With Webster and others he worked in 1602 in a play in two parts on Lady Jane Grey, which probably appeared as "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyat" in 1607. The first part of "The Honest Whore," etc., he wrote with Middleton in 1604. The earliest edition known of the second part is dated 1630, and there is nothing to show that Middleton was concerned in it. "The Seven Deadly Sins of London" he published in 1606, and "News from Hell" in the same year. He also wrote "Westward Ho!" before 1605, and "Northward Ho!"; "The Belman of London" (1608), "Lanthorne and Candlelight" (the second part of "The Bellman" 1608), "The Gull's Hornbook" (1609), "The Roaring Girl," with Middleton (1611), "If it be not Good the Devil is in it" (1612), "The Virgin Martyr," with Massinger (1622), "Match Me in London" (published 1631). "The Sun's Darling," with Ford, was published in 1656 (the lyrical portions are thought to be Dekker's); "The Witch of Edmonton," with Ford and Rowley, probably written in 1621, published in 1658. In 1637 Dekker republished "Lanthorne and Candlelight" as "English Villanies": this was the last of his numerous works, the most important of which have been mentioned, and it is thought that he died shortly after its publication. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

De Kock (dė kok), **Paul.** See *Kock, Charles Paul de.*

De la Bèche (dė lä bāsh), Sir **Henry Thomas.** Born near London, 1796: died at London, April 13, 1855. An English geologist. He was the author of "The Geological Observer" (1851), etc.

Delaborde (de-lä-bord'), **Henri,** Vicomte. Born at Rennes, May 2, 1811. A French painter and writer on the history of art. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. His principal works in painting are "La conversion de Saint-Augustine," and "La mort de Sainte Monique" (1838). As a historian he has published numerous and notable works, especially on the Renaissance. He was collaborator with Charles Blanc on the "Histoire des peintres de toutes les écoles." He has also written "La gravure" (1882), "La gravure en Italie" (1883), and "L'Académie des Beaux-Arts, etc." (1891), etc.

Delacroix (de-lä-krwä'), **Ferdinand Victor Eugène.** Born at Charenton-St.-Maurice, near Paris, April 26, 1799: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1863. A noted French painter, a leader of the "romantic" school. Among his works are "Dante et Virgile" (1822), "Massacre de Scio" (1824), "Femmes d'Alger" (1834), "Prise de Constantinople" (1841).

De Lacy. See *Lacy.*

De Laet, Johannes. See *Laet.*

Delagoa Bay (del-ạ-gō'ạ̈ bā). An inlet of the Indian Ocean, on the southeastern coast of Africa, about lat. 26° S. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498. In 1823 the natives ceded it to the Englishman Owen; but by arbitration of President MacMahon of France it was in 1875 awarded to Portugal. It is the terminus of a railway connecting the Transvaal with the seaboard, 77 miles being open to traffic in 1893.

Delambre (de-loṅ'br), **Jean Baptiste Joseph.** Born at Amiens, France, Sept. 19, 1749: died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1822. A noted French astronomer, appointed permanent secretary of the Institute in 1803, and professor at the Collège de France in 1807. His works include "Histoire de l'astronomie" (1817-27), "Méthodes analytiques pour la détermination d'un arc du méridien" (1799), "Base du système métrique décimal, ou mesure de l'arc du méridien compris entre les parallèles de Dunkerque et Barcelone, exécutée en 1792 et années suivantes par MM. Mechain et Delambre, etc." (1806-10), etc.

Deland (de-land'), Mrs. **Margaretta Wade (Campbell).** Born at Alleghany, Pa., Feb. 23, 1857. An American writer. Among her works are "The Old Garden and other Verses" (1886) and "John Ward, Preacher" (1888), and a novel, "Philip and his Wife" (1894).

Delane (de-lān'), **John Thaddeus.** Born at London, Oct. 11, 1817: died Nov. 22, 1879. An English journalist, son of W. A. F. Delane: editor of the London "Times" 1841–77.

Delane, William Augustus Frederick. Born about 1793: died at Norwich, England, July 29, 1857. An English journalist, manager of the London "Times."

Delany (dē-lā'ni), Mrs. (**Mary Granville**). Born May 14, 1700, at Coulston, Wilts: died at Windsor, April 15, 1788. An English woman of literary tastes. She first married Alexander Pendarves, and afterward became the wife of Patrick Delany. She was the friend of the Duchess of Portland, and was called his "dearest Mrs. Delany" by George III. He gave her a house in Windsor, and a pension of £300 a year. She presented to the queen some of the "paper mosaic" for which she was famous, and became a great favorite with the royal family. She left six volumes of autobiography and letters which contain much interesting gossip of the society of the time.

Delany, Patrick. Born in Ireland about 1685: died at Bath, May 6, 1768. A popular preacher, afterward dean of Down, in Ireland. He is noted as having been the intimate friend of Swift. In 1757 he began to publish a paper called the "Humanist," advocating the prevention of cruelty to animals. He wrote a number of volumes of sermons, "Reflections upon Polygamy," etc. (1738), "The Life and Reign of David, King of Israel" (1740-42), "A Humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy" (1761), etc.

De la Ramée (dė lä rä-mā'), **Louise:** pseudonym **Ouida.** Born at Bury St. Edmunds, England, in 1840. An English novelist, of French extraction. Her works include "Strathmore," "Chandos" (1866), "Idalia," "Under Two Flags" (1868), "Pascarel" (1873), "Ariadne" (1877), "Moths" (1880), "Princess Napraxine" (1884), etc.

De la Rive. See *La Rive.*

Delaroche (de-lä-rosh′), **Paul (Hippolyte).** Born at Paris, July 17, 1797: died there, Nov. 4, 1856. A French historical and portrait painter. He began by studying landscape under Watelet, which he gave up for history after entering the studio of Baron Gros. He first attracted attention by his picture of "Joash saved from Death by Jehoshabeth" (1822). He received the gold medal in 1824, became knight of the Legion of Honor in 1828, officer in 1834, member of the Institute in 1832, and professor at the Academy in 1833. The following year he went to Italy, and on his return painted the famous hemicycle of the École des Beaux Arts. At the time of his second visit in July, 1844, he was made a member of the Academy of St. Luke.

Delarue (de-lä-rü′), **Gervais,** Abbé. Born at Caen, France, 1751: died 1835. A French historian and antiquarian, professor in the University of Caen. He wrote "Essais historiques sur les bardes, les jongleurs et les trouvères normands et anglonormands" (1834), etc.

De la Rue, Warren. Born in Guernsey, Channel Islands, Jan. 18, 1815: died at London, April 22, 1889. An English astronomer and physicist, best known for the application of photography to astronomy. He was the collaborator of Balfour Stewart and Loewy in "Researches on Solar Physics."

Delaunay (de-lō-nā′), **Charles Eugène.** Born at Lusigny, Aube, France, April 9, 1816: drowned near Cherbourg, France, Aug. 5, 1872. A French astronomer, author of "Théorie de la lune" (1860–67), etc.

Delaunay, Le Vicomte. See *Girardin, Delphine de.*

De Launay, Mademoiselle. See *Launay, Mademoiselle de.*

Delavigne (de-lä-vēny′), **Jean François Casimir.** Born at Havre, France, April 4, 1793: died at Lyons, France, Dec. 11, 1843. A French dramatist and poet. He began his studies in his native city, and completed them in Paris. As early as 1811 he attracted the attention of Napoleon Bonaparte by his "Dithyrambe sur la naissance du roi de Rome." He competed twice, but without success, for prizes of the French Academy: his subjects were in 1813 "Charles XII. à Narva," and in 1815 "Découverte de la vaccine." The events connected with Napoleon's downfall led Delavigne to write three elegies "Les Messéniennes." Two of these, viz. "Waterloo" and "La dévastation du musée," were subsequently published with an article "sur le besoin de s'unir après le départ des étrangers," and in this form they widely attracted attention and favor. "La vie et la mort de Jeanne d'Arc," "Tyrtée," "Le voyageur," "A Napoléon," and "Lord Byron," were well received in 1824. The following year was spent in Italy, where Delavigne wrote the "Nouvelles Messéniennes." After the stormy days of the revolution of July, 1830, he composed "La Parisienne" (set to music by Auber), also the "Dies iræ de Kosciusko" and "La Varsovienne." In 1843, in collaboration with his brother Germain, Casimir Delavigne wrote the libretto to Halévy's opera "Charles VI." His contributions to the stage include the "Vêpres siciliennes" (1819), "Les comédiens" (1820), "Le paria" (1821), "L'École des vieillards" (1823), "La princesse Aurélie" (1828), "Marino Faliero" (1829), "Louis XI" (1832), "Les enfants d'Édouard" (1833), "Don Juan d'Autriche" (1835), "Une famille au temps de Luther" (1836), "La popularité" (1838), "La fille du Cid" (1839), and "Le conseiller rapporteur" (1840). He was elected to the French Academy Feb. 24, 1825. His works were edited in full by his brother in 1845, 1855, and 1863. A separate reprint of his poems and plays was also made in 1863.

Delaware (del′a-wãr). [Pl., also *Delawares.*] A division of the North American Indians, classed as a tribe, but in many respects a confederacy. They formerly occupied the valley of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania and the greater part of New Jersey and Delaware. The name was given by the English from the river where they were found, their council-fire being near the site of Philadelphia. They call themselves Lenni Lenape ("original men" or "preeminent men"). The French called them Loups ("wolves"), from their chief totemic division. In 1756 they refused to join the Iroquois in a war upon the English and were stigmatized by the Iroquois as "women." In 1742 and later they were pressed successively to the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers, thence to Missouri and Arkansas. Most of them are now in the Indian Territory, connected with the Cherokees. Their number is about 1,[illegible]. See *Algonquian.*

Delaware (del′a-wãr). **1.** One of the Middle States and, next to Rhode Island, the smallest State of the American Union, lying between Pennsylvania on the north, Delaware River and Bay (separating it from New Jersey) and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Maryland on the south and west. The surface is generally level but hilly in the north. The leading productions are wheat, Indian corn, and fruit (especially peaches). The State is divided into three counties. The capital is Dover, and the largest place Wilmington. It sends one representative and two senators to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. It was permanently settled by Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638; passed under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it became annexed with Pennsylvania; in 1703 it received a separate assembly, but had a governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution. It was one of the thirteen original States, and was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. It was a slave State, but sided with the Union in the war of secession. Area, 2,050 square miles. Population (1890), 168,493.

2. A river of the United States which rises in Delaware County, New York, and separates Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west from New York and New Jersey on the east. It expands into Delaware Bay about 40 miles below Philadelphia. On its banks are Trenton, Easton, Philadelphia, Camden, Chester, and Wilmington. Its chief tributaries are the Lehigh and Schuylkill, on the west. Length, 350 miles; navigable for ocean steamships to Philadelphia; tidal as far as Trenton.

3. A city and the county-seat of Delaware County, Ohio, situated on the Whetstone (Olentangy) River 23 miles north of Columbus. It is the seat of Ohio Wesleyan University. Population (1890), 8,224.

Delaware, Lord. See *Delawarr.*

Delaware Bay. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean and estuary of the Delaware River, which separates Delaware from New Jersey. Its entrance to the Atlantic, between Capes May and Henlopen, is about 13 miles in width. Length, about 55 miles. Greatest width, about 25 miles.

Delaware Water Gap. A village and summer resort in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 65 miles northwest of New York. Also, the name of the adjoining gorge, 2 or 3 miles in length, by which the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain (between walls 1,400 feet in height).

Delawarr, or **Delaware, Baron.** See *West.*

Delbrück (del′brük), **Martin Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Berlin, April 16, 1817. A Prussian statesman. He entered the ministry of commerce in 1848, and was president of the chancery of the North German Confederation 1867–70, and of the imperial chancery 1871–76.

Delectable Mountains, The. A range of mountains in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," from which a view of the Celestial City is to be had. They are "Emmanuel's Land," and the sheep that feed on them are those for whom he died. See Isa. xxxiii. 16, 17.

Delémont (de-lā-môn′), G. **Delsberg** (dels′-berG). A small town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Sorne 18 miles southwest of Basel.

Delescluze (de-lā-klüz′), **Louis Charles.** Born at Dreux, France, Oct. 20, 1809: killed at the barricades, Paris, May 28, 1871. A French journalist and political agitator, leader of the Commune of Paris March–May, 1871.

Delessert (de-le-sär′), Baron **Benjamin.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 14, 1773: died at Paris, March 1, 1847. A French naturalist and philanthropist. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1817–38, and contributed largely to the introduction of savings-banks in France. He was a collaborator of De Candolle in the publication of "Icones selectæ plantarum" (1820–46).

Delfshaven (delfs-hä′ven), or **Delftshaven** (delfts-hä′ven). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Maas 2 miles southwest of Rotterdam, of which, since 1886, it has formed a part. Here, July 22, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers embarked for Southampton.

Delft (delft). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Schie 5 miles southeast of The Hague. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of pottery and porcelain. It contains some interesting buildings, the old and new churches, Prinsenhof and Stadhuis. It was the birthplace of Grotius, and the place of assassination of William the Silent in 1584. Population (1891), commune, 31,125.

Delhi (del′hī), or **Dehli** (dā′lē). **1.** A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 5,610 square miles. Population, 1,907,984.—**2.** A district in the above division. Area, 1,276 square miles. Population, 643,515.—**3.** The capital of the division and district of Delhi, situated on the Jumna in lat. 28° 40′ N., long. 77° 18′ E. The city of Indraprastha (which see) is said (Mahabharata) to have been built near the site of Delhi in the 15th century B.C. Delhi was captured by Mohammed of Ghor in 1193 A.D., and a few years later became the capital of a Mohammedan monarchy. It was sacked by Timur in 1398, and captured by Baber in 1526. Delhi became the capital of the Mogul empire, and was rebuilt by Shah Jehan in 1638–58. It was sacked by Nadir Shah in 1739 and occupied by the British under Lake in 1803, although it continued to be the residence of the titular Grand Mogul down to 1857. It was captured by the Sepoy mutineers May 11, 1857, and was besieged in June by the British and retaken Sept. 20, 1857. Among the notable structures in Delhi are: (a) The tomb of Humayun Shah, completed by his successor Akbar in the second half of the 16th century. The plan is about square; the tomb-chamber is octagonal, with great ogee-pointed portals on four of its sides and smaller octagonal chambers on the four others. The central space is covered by a great bulbous dome. The decoration is much simpler than that of the later Mogul architecture, consisting chiefly of keel-arched arcades of different sizes framed in rectangular panels. (b) The palace built by Shah Jehan in the middle of the 17th century. It has been called the most splendid of Oriental palaces. The massive towered wall incloses an area of about 1,600 by 3,200 feet. The main entrance opens on a noble vaulted hall 375 feet long, from which are reached in succession two spacious courts. On the second of these faces the hall of public audience, an open arcaded structure with scalloped arches and coupled columns in the exterior range. On another court, toward the river, is the hall of private audience (Dewan i Khas), similar to the first, but with square piers to its arches and beautiful inlaying in colored stones. On the river side stands also the Rung Mehal, or Painted Hall, an admirable structure, which includes a bath. (c) The Jami Musjid, or Great Mosque, built by Shah Jehan in the middle of the 17th century. It is very large, and the grouping of the three lofty monumental gates and the kiosked angle towers of its court with the lofty minarets, the great entrance-arch, and the three fine bulbous domes of the sanctuary produces an unusually impressive architectural effect. The court is raised on a high basement, and is surrounded by graceful open arcades. The minarets rise from the ends of the façade of the mosque proper, and between them and the central arch there are on each side five fine arcades surmounted by paneling in red sandstone and white marble. Above the cornice are placed a range of close-set, roundheaded battlements. Population (1891), 192,579.

Delia (dē′li-ä). [Gr. *Δηλία.*] **1.** A name given to Artemis, from the island of Delos, her birthplace. Similarly Apollo, the sun-god, was called *Delius.*—**2.** A shepherdess in Vergil's Eclogues.

Delian Confederacy. See *Delos, Confederacy of.*

Delight of Mankind. An epithet of the emperor Titus.

Delilah (de-lī′lä). [Heb., 'weak,' 'feeble'; Gr. *Δαλίλη.*] A woman of the valley of Sorek, mistress of Samson. She discovered the secret of Samson's strength, and betrayed him to the Philistines. Judges xvi.

Delille, or **Delisle** (de-lēl′), **Jacques.** Born at Aigueperse, Puy-de-Dôme, France, June 22, 1738: died at Paris, May 1, 1813. A French didactic poet and translator. His works include "Les jardins" (1780), "La pitié" (1803), a translation of Vergil's Georgics (1769), etc.

> Jacques Delille and his extraordinary popularity form, perhaps, the greatest satire on the taste of the eighteenth century in France. His translation of the Georgics was supposed to make him the equal of Virgil, and brought him not merely fame, but solid reward. His principal work was the poem of "Les Jardins," which he followed up with others of a not dissimilar kind. Though he emigrated he did not lose his fame, and to the day of his death was considered to be the first poet of France, or to share that honour with Lebrun-"Pindare." Delille has expiated his popularity by a full half century of contempt, and his work is, indeed, valueless as poetry.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 398.

Deliniers-Brémont. See *Liniers y Bremont.*

Deliro (de-lē′rō). A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour": a good, doting citizen, a fellow sincerely in love with his own wife, and so wrapt with a conceit of her perfections that he simply holds himself unworthy of her.

Delisle (de-lēl′; often Anglicized to de-līl′), **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1675: died there, Jan. 25, 1726. A French scientist, one of the founders of modern geography.

Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. Born at Paris, April 4, 1688: died at Paris, Sept. 11, 1768. A French astronomer, brother of Guillaume Delisle. His works include "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et au progrès de l'astronomie," etc. (1738), "Mémoire sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Mer du Sud" (1752), etc.

Delitzsch (dā′litsh). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Löbber 12 miles north of Leipsic. Population (1890), commune, 8,949.

Delitzsch, Franz. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 23, 1813: died there, March 4, 1890. A noted German exegete and Hebraist. He became professor of theology at Rostock in 1846, at Erlangen in 1850, and at Leipsic in 1867. He represented strict Lutheranism. His numerous works include commentaries on "Habakkuk" (1843), "Genesis" (1852), "Hebrews" (1857), "Psalms" (1859–60), "Job" (1864), etc., also "Sakrament des wahren Leibes und Blutes Jesu Christi" (1844), "System der biblischen Psychologie" (1855), etc.

Delitzsch, Friedrich. Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Sept. 3, 1850. A German Assyriologist, son of Franz Delitzsch, appointed professor of Assyriology at Leipsic in 1877, and at Breslau in 1893. His works include an Assyrian grammar, an Assyrian dictionary, etc.

Delium (dē′li-um). [Gr. *Δήλιον.*] In ancient geography, a place in Bœotia, Greece, situated on the coast 24 miles north of Athens. Here, 424 B.C., the Bœotians defeated the Athenians.

Delius (dē′li-us). [Gr. *Δήλιος.*] A surname of Apollo, from his birthplace in Delos.

Delius (dā′le-os), **Nikolaus.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Sept. 19, 1813: died at Bonn, Nov. 18, 1888. A German philologist and Shaksperian scholar, professor at Bonn 1855–80: author of a critical edition of Shakspere (1854–61 and 1882), etc.

Della Crusca, Accademia. See *Accademia della Crusca.*

Della Cruscan School (del′ä krus′kan söl). A small clique of English poets of both sexes who originally met in Florence about 1785. Their productions, which were affected and sentimental, were published in England in the "World" and the "Oracle." They were attacked by Gifford (1794–96) in "The Baviad" and "The Mæviad" (which see). Robert Merry adopted the pseudonym "Della Crusca," Mrs. Hannah Cowley "Anna Matilda" (which see), and Edward Jerningham "The Bard." These, with Edward Topham, the Rev. Charles Este, James Boswell, Mrs. Piozzi, and others, formed the school. They took their name from the Florentine Accademia della Crusca (which see).

Dellys (del-lez′). A small seaport in Algeria, situated east of Algiers.

Delmar (del′mär), **Alexander.** Born at New York, Aug. 9, 1836. An American political economist, statistician, and mining engineer. He was the founder of the "Social Science Review," and its editor from 1864–66. In 1867 he was director of the Bureau of Statistics, and in the same year president of the Washington Statistical Society. His works include "Gold Money and Paper Money" (1862), "Essays on Political Economy" (1865), "What is Free Trade?" (1868), "The Resources, etc., of Egypt" (1874), "History of the Precious Metals" (1880), "A History of Money, etc." (1885), etc.

Delmonte y Tejada (dāl-mon′ta e ta-Hä′dä), **Antonio.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo, Sept. 29, 1783: died at Havana, Nov. 19, 1861. A Spanish-American historian. Driven from his country in 1804 by the revolutionists, he resided in Havana after 1806, practising law and occupying several government positions. The first volume only of his "Historia de Santo Domingo" was published in Havana 1853.

Delolme (de-lōlm′), **Jean Louis.** Born at Geneva, 1740: died in Switzerland, July 16, 1806. A Swiss constitutional writer. Having offended the Genevan government by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Examen des trois points des droits," he emigrated to England, where he lived many years. He returned to Switzerland in 1775. His works include "Constitution de l'Angleterre" (1771), of which an English translation, prepared by himself, appeared in 1775 as "The Constitution of England."

De Long (de long), **George Washington.** Born at New York, Aug. 22, 1844: died in Siberia, Oct. 30, 1881. An American explorer. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1865, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1869, and of lieutenant-commander in 1879. He accompanied Captain D. L. Braine on his Arctic expedition in 1873. Having been appointed to the command of the Jeanette, fitted out by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., for a three years' voyage of exploration in the Arctic waters, and placed under the authority of the United States government, he sailed from San Francisco, July 8, 1879, and proceeded to Cape Serdze Kamen, Siberia, whence he steamed northward until beset by the ice in about 71° 35′ N., 175° W., Sept. 5, 1879. The vessel drifted to the northwest, and was crushed in 77° 15′ N., 155° E., June 13, 1881. With fourteen others he reached the mouth of the Lena, Siberia, where the whole party perished of cold and starvation, except two men sent forward to obtain relief. His body and those of his companions were discovered March 23, 1882, by Chief Engineer George W. Melville, who with nine companions had been detached from the main party and had succeeded in reaching a small village on the Lena.

Deloraine (del-ǭ-rān′), **William of.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "Lay of the Last Minstrel," a borderer and trusty vassal of the Buccleuch family. He is sent by the Ladye of Branksome to fetch the magic book from the tomb of Michael Scott, the wizard.

Delord (de-lor′), **Taxile.** Born at Avignon, France, Nov. 25, 1815: died at Paris, May 16, 1877. A French journalist, historian, and politician. His chief work is a "Histoire du second empire" (1868–75).

Delorme, or **de Lorme** (dė lorm), **Marion.** Born near Châlons-sur-Marne, France, 1611: said to have died at Paris, 1650. A celebrated French courtezan, mistress of the Marquis de Cinq-Mars. In 1650 she was ordered to be arrested by Mazarin for her complicity in the Fronde, and was found dead by the officers. This, however, is thought to have been a ruse. She is even said to have lived to the age of 137 years. She was the friend of Ninon de l'Enclos. Victor Hugo wrote a novel with her name as title, and Bulwer introduces her in his play "Richelieu"; she was also the subject of a drama, "Cinq-Mars" (1826), by Alfred de Vigny.

De l'Orme (dė lorm), **Philibert.** Born at Lyons, 1515: died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1570. A noted French architect. He was court architect under Henry II.

Delos (dē′los), modern Gr. **Mikra Dilos** ('little Delos'). [Gr. *Δῆλος*.] The smallest island of the Cyclades, situated in the Ægean Sea in lat. 37° 23′ N., long. 25° 18′ E.: the ancient Asteria or Ortygia. According to Greek legends it was originally a floating island, and was the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It was the seat of a great sanctuary in honor of Apollo, one of the most famous religious foundations of antiquity. From the time of Solon, Athens sent an annual embassy to the Delian festival (see *Delos, Confederacy of*). In 454 B. C. the sacred treasure of Delos was removed to the Athenian Acropolis. The island was an Athenian dependency down to the Macedonian period, when it became semi-independent; and in the 2d century B. C. it again became subject to Athens. The city of Delos was made a free port by the Romans and developed into a great commercial mart. The sanctuary of Apollo has been excavated by the French school at Athens since 1873. The work has advanced slowly, and is not yet complete; but it has been pursued with little interruption, and ranks as one of the chief achievements of its kind. The buildings described lie for the most part within the inclosure or temenos of Apollo, which is of trapeziform shape, and about 650 feet to a side. In addition to the interesting finds of architecture and sculpture, epigraphical discoveries of the highest importance have been made, bearing upon history and particularly upon the ceremonial and administration of the sanctuary.

Delos, Confederacy of. A Hellenic league, formed probably about 477 B. C., with its political center at Athens and its treasury at Delos (removed later to Athens). It was formed by Athens and various other maritime states (Ægina, Megara, Naxos, Thasos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, etc.). Many of them were soon absorbed by Athens, and the league developed into an Athenian empire.

De Loutherbourg. See *Loutherbourg*.

Delpech (del-pesh′), **Jacques Matthieu.** Born at Toulouse, France, about 1775: murdered at Montpellier, France, Oct. 29, 1832. A French surgeon, author of "Traité de l'orthomorphie" (1828–29), etc.

Delphi (del′fī), modern **Kastri.** [Gr. *Δελφοί*.] In ancient geography, a town in Phocis, Greece, situated 6 miles from the Corinthian Gulf, at the foot of Mount Parnassus: the seat of a world-renowned oracle of Pythian Apollo, the most famous of antiquity. The oracle was of prehistoric foundation, and was still respected when silenced by Theodosius at the end of the 4th century A. D. Through the gifts of states and individuals who sought or had obtained the aid of the oracle, the Delphic sanctuary became enormously rich, not only in architecture and works of art, but in the precious metals. Its treasures of the last kind were plundered in antiquity, and Nero and other emperors robbed it of an almost incredible number of statues and other art works. There is, however, reason to hope that much in the way of sculpture, architecture, and historical inscriptions will be found by the French official excavators who began work in 1892. But little exploration had before been possible, because the village of Kastri covered the site of the sanctuary. The village has now been removed, preparatory to the French exploration. Besides the splendid temple of Apollo, the inclosure of the sanctuary contained a theater, the council-house, the Lesche, the Portico of the Athenians, a number of treasuries belonging to different states, and almost innumerable statues and other votive offerings. Buildings only second in importance were ranged outside of the inclosure.

Delphin Classics. [From L. *delphinus*, a dolphin (whence F. *dauphin*).] An edition of the Latin classics prepared by order of Louis XIV. for the use of the Dauphin ("In usum Delphini," 'for the use of the Dauphin'): first works published in 1674 under direction of Bossuet and Huet. They are sometimes called "dauphins."

Delphine (del-fēn′). A novel by Madame de Staël, published in 1802: so named from its principal female character. She dies of a broken heart.

Delphinus (del-fī′nus). [L., 'a dolphin.'] One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

Delpit (del-pē′), **Albert.** Born at New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1849: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1893. A French dramatist, journalist, and poet. Among his plays are "Jean Nu-Pieds" (1875) and "Les chevaliers de la patrie" (1873). He afterward published a novel, "Le fils de Coralie" (which was successful and was dramatized 1879), "Le père de Martial" (1881) and "La marquise" (1882), "Passionnément," a comedy (1884), "Comme dans la vie" and "Tous les deux" (1890).

Delta (del′tạ̈). Any tract of land, inclosed by the mouths of a river, in shape like the Greek letter delta (Δ); specifically, the delta of the Nile.

> Herodotus considers the Delta to end at Heliopolis (ii. 7), which brings the point of the Delta nearly opposite the present Shoobra. Here the river separated into three branches, the Pelusiac or Bubastite to the E., the Canopic or Heracleotic to the W., and the Sebennytic, which ran between them, continuing in the same general line of direction northward which the Nile had up to this point, and piercing the Delta through its centre. The Tanitic, which ran out of the Sebennytic, was at first the same as the Busiritic, but afterwards received the name of Tanitic, from the city of Tanis (now San), which stood on its eastern bank; and between the Tanitic and Pelusiac branches was the isle of Myecphoris, which Herodotus says was opposite Bubastis (ii. 166). The Mendesian, which also ran eastward from the Sebennytic, passed by the modern town of Mansoorah, and thence running by Mendes (from which it was called), entered the sea to the W. of the Tanitic. The Bolbitine mouth was that of the modern Rosetta branch, as the Bucolic or Phatnetic was that of Damietta, and the lower parts of both these branches were artificial, or made by the hand of man; on which account, though Herodotus mentions seven, he confines the number of the mouths of the Nile to five. These two artificial outlets of the Nile are the only ones now remaining, the others having either disappeared, or being dry in most places during the summer.
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> *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 26, note.

Deluc (de-lük′), **Guillaume Antoine.** Born at Geneva, 1729: died at Geneva, Jan. 26, 1812. A Swiss naturalist, brother of J. A. Deluc.

Deluc, Jean André. Born at Geneva, Feb. 8, 1727: died at Windsor, England, Nov. 8, 1817. A Swiss geologist and physicist. His works include "Recherches sur les modifications de l'atmosphère" (1772), "Lettres physiques et morales sur l'histoire de la terre" (1778–80), "Traité élémentaire de géologie" (1809), etc.

Delvino (del′vẹ-nō), or **Delfino,** or **Delonia.** A town in Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 40° N.: the ancient Helicranum.

Demades (de-mā′dēz). [Gr. *Δημάδης*.] Born at Athens: put to death about 319 B. C. An Athenian orator and demagogue, a supporter of the Macedonian party.

Demaratus (dem-ạ-rā′tus). [Gr. *Δημάρατος*.] A Spartan king of the Eurypontid line, who reigned from about 510 to 491 B. C. He shared with his colleague Cleomenes the command of the army sent in 510 to assist the Athenians in expelling Hippias. He was deposed in 491 by Cleomenes, who elevated Leotychides to his place. The last years of his life were spent at the court of Xerxes, whom he accompanied on the expedition against Greece in 481–480.

Demas (dē′mas). [Gr. *Δημᾶς*, perhaps a contraction of *Δημήτριος*, Demetrius.] A companion, for a time, of St. Paul. See 2 Tim. iv. 10, 11.

Demavend (dem-ä-vend′), or **Damavand** (dam-a-vänd′). An extinct volcano, the highest mountain of the Elburz range, situated in northern Persia about 50 miles northeast of Teheran. Height, 18,200 feet, or 19,400 (?) feet.

Dembea. See *Tzana*.

Dembe Wielke (dem′be vẹ-el′ke). A village in Poland, situated on the Vistula near Warsaw. Here, March 31, 1831, the Poles under Skrzynecki defeated the Russians under Diebitsch-Sabalkanski.

Dembinski (dem-bin′skē), **Henryk.** Born at or near Cracow, May 3, 1791: died at Paris, June 13, 1864. A Polish general. He served in the Polish revolution 1830–31; conducted a celebrated retreat through Lithuania in 1831; was commander of the Hungarians in 1849; and lost the battles of Kápolna and Temesvar in 1849.

Demerara (dem-ė-rä′rạ̈), or **Demerary** (-ri). 1. A river in British Guiana which flows into the Atlantic Ocean at Georgetown. Length, about 200 miles, navigable about 100 miles.—2. A county of British Guiana, formerly a separate colony.

Demeter (de-mē′tėr). [L., from Gr. *Δημήτηρ*, Doric *Δαμάτηρ*, usually explained as for **Γημήτηρ*, from *γῆ*, = Doric *δᾶ*, earth, and *μήτηρ* = E. *mother*; but the identification of *δᾶ*, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with *γῆ*, earth, is very doubtful.] In ancient Greek mythology, the goddess of vegetation and of useful fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage: one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

Demeter of Cnidus. A Greek statue of the school of Scopas, now in the British Museum, London. The figure is seated, fully draped.

Demetrius (de-mē′tri-us) **I.,** surnamed **Poliorcetes** ('Taker of Cities,' or 'Besieger'). [Gr. *Δημήτριος*, belonging to Demeter; F. *Démétrius*, Sp. Pg. *Demetrio*.] Born about 338 B. C.: died at Apamea, Syria, 283 B. C. King of Macedonia 294–287, son of Antigonus. He liberated Athens and Megara in 307, defeated Ptolemy in 306, unsuccessfully besieged Rhodes 305–304, and was defeated at Ipsus in 301.

Demetrius II. Died about 229 B. C. King of Macedonia, son of Antigonus Gonatas, whom he succeeded about 239.

Demetrius I., surnamed **Soter** ('the Savior'). Born about 187 B. C.: killed about 150 B. C. King of Syria from about 162 B. C., grandson of Antiochus the Great.

Demetrius II., surnamed **Nicator.** Killed at Tyre about 125 B. C. King of Syria, son of Demetrius I.

Demetrius III. King of Syria 94–88 B. C., son of Antiochus Grypus.

Demetrius I., Russ. **Dmitri** or **Dimitri.** Killed at Moscow, May 17, 1606. A usurper of the throne of Russia 1605–06, usually called Pseudo-Demetrius.

Demetrius II. Murdered Dec. 11, 1610. A usurper of the throne of Russia 1607–10.

Demetrius. 1. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a Grecian gentleman in love with Hermia.—2. In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora, queen of the Goths.—3. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony.—4. The son of the king in Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," in love with Celia.

Demetrius Fannius. In Ben Jonson's play "The Poetaster," a shifty "dresser of plays about the town here," intended to humiliate Thomas Dekker, with whom Jonson had a quarrel.

Demetrius Phalereus ('of Phalerus'). Born at Phalerus, Attica, 345 B. C.: died in Upper Egypt, 283. An Athenian orator and politician. He entered public life about 325 as a supporter of Phocion, and in 317 was placed by Phocion's successor, Cassander, at the head of the administration of Athens. Expelled from Athens in 307 by Demetrius Poliorcetes, he retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagi at Alexandria, where he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. He was exiled by Ptolemy's successor to Upper Egypt, where he is said to have died of the bite of a snake.

Demidoff, or **Demidov** (dem'ē-dof), **Akinfi.** Died about 1740. A Russian manufacturer, son of Nikita Demidoff.

Demidoff, Prince **Anatol Nikolaievitch.** Born at Moscow, 1812: died at Paris, April 29, 1870. A Russian noble and philanthropist, son of N. N. Demidoff.

Demidoff, Nikita. Born about 1665: died after 1720. A Russian manufacturer, founder of the family of Demidoff. The son of a serf, he rose into favor under Peter the Great by his skill in the manufacture of arms. He established the first iron-foundry in Siberia in 1699, and received a patent of nobility in 1720.

Demidoff, Count **Nikolai Nikititch.** Born at St. Petersburg about 1773: died at Florence, 1828. A Russian capitalist.

Demidoff, Paul Grigoryevitch. Born at Reval, Russia, 1738: died at Moscow, 1781. A Russian scholar and patron of science.

Demir-Hissar (dā-mēr'his-sär'). ['Iron Castle.'] A small town in European Turkey, situated about 50 miles northeast of Salonika.

Demme (dem'me), **Hermann Christoph Gottfried:** pseudonym **Karl Stille.** Born at Mühlhausen, Thuringia, Germany, Sept. 7, 1760: died at Altenburg, Germany, Dec. 26, 1822. A German poet and novelist, author of "Pächter Martin und sein Vater" (1792-93), etc.

Demme, Wilhelm Ludwig. Born at Mühlhausen, Thuringia, March 20, 1801: died at Würzburg, Bavaria, March 26, 1878. A German jurist, son of H. C. G. Demme. He wrote "Buch der Verbrechen" (1851), etc.

Demmin (dem'mēn). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene in lat. 53° 54' N., long. 13° E. It is an ancient Wendish town, and was frequently taken and retaken by Swedes and Germans in the 17th century. Population (1890), commune, 10,852.

Democedes (dē-mos'ē-dēz). Born at Crotona, Magna Græcia, Italy: lived in the second half of the 6th century B. C. A Greek physician.

Demochares (dē-mok'a-rēz). [Gr. Δημοχάρης.] An Athenian orator, nephew of Demosthenes. He came forward in 322 B. C. as an orator of the anti-Macedonian party, and after the restoration of democracy by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 307 became the leader of the popular party. He was several times expelled by the anti-democratic party, returning the last time in 287 or 286. He was sent as ambassador to Lysimachus about 282, and disappears from view in 280.

Democratic party. In United States history, a political party which arose about 1792. It was called first the Republican, later the Democratic Republican, and afterward simply the Democratic party. It has opposed a strong central government, and has generally favored a strict construction of the Constitution. It has controlled the executive of the national government under the following administrations: Jefferson's, Madison's, Monroe's, Jackson's, Van Buren's, Polk's, Pierce's, Buchanan's, and Cleveland's. Its principal founder was Jefferson. It may be regarded as the successor of the Anti-Federalist party.

Democritus (dē-mok'ri-tus). [Gr. Δημόκριτος.] Born at Abdera, Thrace, about 460 B. C.: died about 357 B. C. A Greek philosopher, surnamed "The Abderite" and "The Laughing Philosopher." He inherited an ample fortune, which enabled him to visit the chief countries of Asia and Africa in pursuit of knowledge. He adopted and expanded the atomic theory of Leucippus, which he expounded in a number of works, fragments of which are extant. He is said to have been of a cheerful disposition, which prompted him to laugh at the follies of men (hence the surname "The Laughing Philosopher"). According to tradition he put out his eyes [illegible] disturbed in his philosophical speculations.

Democritus Junior. The pseudonym under which Robert Burton published his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621).

Demodocus (dē-mod'ō-kus). [Gr. Δημόδοκος.] In the Odyssey, a famous bard who, during the stay of Ulysses at the court of Alcinous, delighted the guests by recounting the feats of the Greeks at Troy and singing the amours of Ares and Aphrodite.

Demogeot (dem-ō-zhō'), **Jacques Claude.** Born at Paris, July 5, 1808. A French literary historian and miscellaneous writer, professor at the Sorbonne. His chief work is a "Histoire de la littérature française" (1851).

De Moivre. See *Moivre*.

Demonio (de-mo'nē-o), **Il.** [It., 'The Demon.'] An opera by Rubinstein, words by Wiskowatoff from Lermontoff's poem. It was produced at St. Petersburg Jan. 25, 1875, and at London June 21, 1881.

De Montfort (dē mont'fōrt). A tragedy by Joanna Baillie, produced in 1800. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons played in it.

De Morgan (dē môr'gan), **Augustus.** Born at Madura, Madras, June 27, 1806: died at London, March 18, 1871. A noted English mathematician and logician. He was educated at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn, and was professor of mathematics in London University 1828–31, and in University College, London, 1836–66. Author of "Elements of Arithmetic" (1831), "Elements of Algebra" (1835), "Elements of Trigonometry" (1837), "Essay on Probabilities" (1838), "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1842), "Formal Logic" (1847), and "Budget of Paradoxes" (1872).

Demosthenes (dē-mos'thē-nēz). [Gr. *Δημοσθένης*.] Died at Syracuse, 413 B. C. An Athenian general. In 425 he defended Pylos against the Spartans, and made the dispositions by which the enemy was forced to capitulate, although the glory of the exploit was claimed by Cleon, who relieved him in the command. He commanded under Nicias in the unsuccessful expedition against Syracuse in 413. Having been captured in the retreat, he was put to death by order of the Syracusan assembly.

Demosthenes. [Gr. Δημοσθένης.] Born at Pæania, Attica, in 384 or 385 B. C.: died in 322 B. C. The greatest of Greek orators. He is said to have been the pupil of the orator Isæus, and entered public life as a speaker in the popular assembly in 355. In 352 he delivered the first of a splendid series of orations directed against the encroachment of Philip of Macedon, three of which are specifically denominated "Philippics." In 346 he served as a member of the embassy which concluded with Philip the so-called peace of Philocrates. As Philip immediately after broke this treaty, Demosthenes came forward as the leader of the patriotic party in opposition to the Macedonian, which was headed by Æschines. In 340 he caused a fleet to be sent to the relief of Byzantium, which was besieged by Philip. On the outbreak of the Amphictyonic war, he persuaded the Athenians to form an alliance with Thebes against Philip, who defeated the allies at Chæronea in 338, and usurped the hegemony of Greece. He was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful rising which took place on the death of Philip in 336; was exiled by the Macedonian party in 324; was recalled by the patriotic party on the outbreak of a fresh rising at the death of Alexander in 323; and on the capture of Athens by Antipater and Craterus in 322 fled to Calauria, near Argolis, where he took poison to avoid capture. His chief orations are three "Philippics" (351, 344, 341), three "Olynthiacs" (349, 349, 348), "On the Peace" (346), "On the Embassy" (343), "On the Affairs of the Chersonese" (341), "On the Crown" (330). The first printed collective edition of his orations is that published by Aldus at Venice in 1504. The best modern editions are those by Bekker (1823), Sauppe and Baiter (1841), Dindorf (1846-51), and Whiston (1859-68). See Schäfer's "Demosthenes und seine Zeit" (1856–58). There is a portrait-statue of Demosthenes, one of the finest of antiquity, in the Vatican, Rome. The expression of the close-bearded face is anxious, but full of strength and high resolve. The position is easy, the clothing a full, plainly draped himation.

Demotika, or **Demotica** (de-mot'i-kä). A town in Rumelia, European Turkey, situated on the Maritza 23 miles south of Adrianople. Population, estimated, 8,000–10,000.

Dempster (demps'tėr), **Janet.** A woman, in George Eliot's novel "Janet's Repentance," who is rescued from a passion for drink by her friend and pastor.

Dempster, John. Born at Florida, Fulton County, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1794: died at Evanston, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863. An American Methodist clergyman, founder of biblical institutes at Concord, New Hampshire, and Evanston, Illinois.

Dempster, Thomas. Born at Cliftbog, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Aug. 23, 1579 (?): died near Bologna, Italy, Sept. 6, 1625. A Scottish scholar. He was educated at the Jesuit seminary at Douay and at the University of Paris, and about 1619 was appointed professor of humanities in the University of Bologna. Author of "Historia ecclesiastica gentis Scotorum" (1627).

Denain (de-nan'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Selle and Scheldt, 7 miles southwest of Valenciennes. It has considerable manufactures, and there are coal-mines in the neighborhood. Here the French under Marshal Villars defeated the Allies under Prince Eugene July 24, 1712. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

De natura deorum (dē nā-tū'rä dē-ō'rum). [L., 'on the nature of the gods.'] Dialogues by Cicero, in three books, treating of the existence, nature, and providence of the gods.

Denbigh (den'bi). 1. A maritime county of North Wales, lying between the Irish Sea and Flint on the north, Flint, Chester, and Salop on the east, Montgomery and Merioneth on the south, and Merioneth and Carnarvon on the west. It is rich in minerals, and contains prehistoric Roman and Celtic antiquities. Area, 664 square miles. Population (1891), 117,950.

2. The capital of the above county, situated on the Clwyd 22 miles west of Chester. It has a ruined castle, which was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Population (1891), 6,412.

Denderah, or **Dendera** (den'dėr-ä). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° 9' N., long. 32° 39' E.: the ancient Tentyra or Tentyris. It is celebrated for its temple of Hathor, which, notwithstanding its late date (it was begun by the 11th Ptolemy, and the great pronaos was added only under Tiberius), is one of the most interesting buildings in Egypt, owing to its almost perfect preservation, even to the roof. The imposing hexastyle pronaos has four ranges of Hathoric columns; on its ceiling is a noted sculptured zodiac, combining Egyptian and classical elements. Next to the pronaos is a hypostyle hall of six columns, from which three chambers open on each side, and beyond this is a vestibule before a large hall in which stands an isolated cella. This hall is surrounded by a series of chambers, one of which in the middle of the back wall contained the emblematic sistrum of the goddess. The whole interior surface is sculptured, the art, however, being inferior. On the roof there is a small six-chambered temple to the local divinity Osiris-An.

On the celebrated zodiac of Dendera, the date of which is believed to be about 700 B. C., the signs of the zodiac are exhibited in a primitive pictorial form, which leaves no doubt as to their significance. *Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 7.

Dendermonde (den-der-mōn'de), F. **Termonde** (ter-mônd'). A fortified town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Dender and Schelde, 17 miles northwest of Brussels. In 1667, being besieged by Louis XIV., the town was defended by opening its sluices and flooding the adjacent country. It was captured by Marlborough in 1706, and by the French in 1745. Population (1890), 9,606.

Dendin (dôn-dan'), **Perrin.** An ignorant peasant, applied to as a judge, in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." His method was to let people fight till they were tired of it: a satire on lawyers who prefer the ruin of their client to the slightest concession. He loved eating and drinking, and settled the disputes of his neighbors while indulging these tastes.

Deneb (den'eb). [Ar. *danab*, the tail.] A word used as the name of several stars, in reference to their situation in the constellation to which they respectively belong. The principal are the following: (*a*) **Deneb Algedi** (den'eb al'jē-dē). [Ar. *al-jedi*, the goat.] The third-magnitude star δ Capricorni. (*b*) **Deneb Algenubi** (den'eb al-jē-nū'bē). [Ar. *al-jenubi*, the southern.] The third-magnitude star η Ceti, at the root of the monster's tail. (*c*) **Deneb-al-okab** (den'eb-al-ō-kab'). [Ar. *al-'oqâb*, the eagle.] The third-magnitude star ζ Aquilæ. The name is also applied to ε Aquilæ, close by. (*d*) **Deneb al-shemali** (den'eb al-she-mä'lē). [Ar. *al-semali*, the northern.] The fourth-magnitude star ι Ceti, at the tip of the northern fluke of the monster's tail. (*e*) **Deneb Cygni** (den'eb sig'nī). [Ar. and L., 'the tail of the swan.'] The bright second-magnitude star α Cygni, otherwise known as *Arided*. (*f*) **Deneb Kaitos** (den'eb kī'tos). [Ar. *qîtos* is an Arabic transliteration of the Gr. *κῆτος*, L. *Ceti*, of the whale.] The third-magnitude star β Ceti, at the tip of the southern fluke of the tail. Otherwise called *Diphda*.

Denebola (dē-neb'o-lä). [Ar. *danab al-'asad*, the tail of the lion.] The second-magnitude star β Leonis, also sometimes called *Dafirah* and *Serpha*.

Denham (den'am), **Dixon.** Born at London, Jan. 1, 1786: died in Sierra Leone, May 8, 1828. An African explorer. As a British officer he took part in the continental wars against Napoleon I. In 1821 he was sent to Africa with Dr. Oudney and Clapperton. From Tripoli they went over Murzuk and Fezzan to Lake Chad, and stayed some time at Kuka, the capital of Bornu. In a war with the conquering Fulbe, Denham was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape. After exploring the south end of Lake Chad, he accompanied Clapperton to Sokoto, and returned in 1824. He died in 1828 as lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone.

Denham, Sir **John.** Born at Dublin, 1615: died at London, in March, 1669. An English poet. He took up arms for the king when the civil war began, and was made governor of Farnham Castle, from which he was driven and sent a prisoner to London. His fortunes varied, but revived at the Restoration. He was falsely accused in 1667 of murdering his wife by a poisoned cup of chocolate. Author of "The Sophy" (a tragedy, 1642), "Cooper's Hill" (a poem, 1642), "Cato Major" (from Cicero, 1648), etc.

Denia (dä'nē-ä). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 38° 50' N., long. 0° 7' E. It exports raisins. Population (1887), 11,591.

Denina (dā-nē'nä), **Carlo Giovanni Maria.** Born at Revello, near Saluzzo, Italy, Feb. 28, 1731: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1813. An Italian historian. He was professor at Turin and later at Berlin, became university librarian at Turin in 1800, and was imperial librarian at Paris after 1804. He wrote "Istoria delle rivoluzioni d'Italia" (1769), etc.

Denis, or **Denys** (den'is; F. de-nē'), **Saint.** Apostle to the Gauls, and patron saint of France, beheaded, according to the legends, at Paris, 272 A. D.

Denis (de-nē′), **Jean Ferdinand.** Born at Paris, Aug. 13, 1798: died there, Aug. 2, 1890. A French author. He traveled in America from 1816 to 1821, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal, with the object of studying the literature of those countries. After 1838 he was prominently connected with the libraries of Paris, especially the Sainte Geneviève, of which he became conservator in 1841, and administrator in 1865. He wrote numerous works, historical and descriptive, on Brazil, the Platine States, Guiana, and Portugal, and on the literature of Portugal and Spain; also a great number of biographical and historical articles for various encyclopedic works, and a series of historical novels.

Denis, Louise (**Mignot**). Born about 1710: died in 1790. The niece, companion, and friend of Voltaire. In 1738 she married M. Denis, who died in 1744. In 1754 she returned to Voltaire's house, which she kept for him until his death in 1778. In 1779, when in her seventieth year, she married a Sieur du Vivier, who was about sixty. She wrote several works and a play, "La coquette punie," but her literary labors are forgotten in the memory of her relation to Voltaire.

Denis, Saint, Battle of. See *Saint-Denis.*

Denis Duval (den′is du-val′). An unfinished novel by Thackeray, published in 1864, after his death.

Denison (den′i-son). A city in Grayson County, northern Texas, in lat. 33° 40′ N., long. 96° 32′ W. It has a large trade. Population (1890), 10,958.

Denizli (den-iz-lē′), or **Denislii** (den-is-lē′). A town in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 29° 10′ E.

Denman (den′man), **Thomas,** first Baron Denman. Born at London, Feb. 23, 1779: died at Stoke Albany, Northampton, England, Sept. 22, 1854. A noted English jurist. He defended Queen Caroline in 1820, and was attorney-general 1830–32, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench 1832–50.

Denmark (den′mark). [AS. *Denemearc*, F. *Danemark*, Dan. *Danmark*, G. *Dänemark*, Icel. *Danmörk*, march, or boundary, of the Danes.] A kingdom in northern Europe, comprising part of the peninsula of Jutland, and a group of islands of which the principal are Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, and Moen. Its surface is generally level. The capital is Copenhagen. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a Rigsdag composed of an upper house (Landsthing) of 66 members and a lower house (Folkething) of 102 members. The established religion is Lutheran. The army numbered in 1892 (on a war footing) 49,562. Its foreign possessions are the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland south of latitude 73° N., Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John. In the early middle ages it was famous as the home of pirates. The different kingdoms in Denmark became consolidated into one in the 9th century. During this period Christianity was introduced, being confirmed in the reign of Canute (died 1035), who reigned also over England and Norway. It was separated from the other kingdoms after Canute's death. Danish conquests extended over the Baltic Wends in the 12th and 13th centuries, and for short periods over Esthonia, Rugen, and various German districts. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united by the Union of Kalmar in 1397, but Sweden was finally separated from Denmark in 1523. Protestantism was introduced in the middle of the 16th century, and the country took part, on the Protestant side, in the Thirty Years' War. Dago, Osel, and Gothland were lost to Sweden in 1645, as were also the Danish possessions in southern Sweden in 1658. Absolute power was obtained by the kings in 1660. Denmark having assumed a position of armed neutrality with respect to England, her fleet was attacked and defeated by Nelson in 1801, and in 1807 the British bombarded Copenhagen. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814. (For the relations with Schleswig and Holstein, see those names.) The Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864 waged unsuccessfully by Denmark against Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The present constitution was adopted in 1866, and recent history has been marked by a constitutional struggle between the government and the people. Area, including the Faroe Islands, 15,289 square miles. Population (1890), 2,185,335. Population of colonies (1890), 114,229.

Dennewitz (den′ne-vits). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 41 miles southwest of Berlin. Here the Prussians under Bülow, with the aid of Russians and Swedes under Bernadotte, defeated the French army under Ney, Sept. 6, 1813.

Dennie (den′i), **Joseph.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1768: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1812. An American journalist: edited the "Portfolio" (in Philadelphia) 1801–12.

Dennis (den′is). 1. Servant to Oliver in Shakspere's "As you Like it."—2. A hangman in Dickens's novel "Barnaby Rudge."

Dennis, John. Born at London, 1657: died Jan. 6, 1734. An English critic. He graduated at Cambridge with the degree of B. A. in 1679 and devoted himself to literature. He wrote a number of indifferently successful plays, but is chiefly remembered as a critic, in which character he incurred the enmity of Pope, by whom he was ridiculed in the "Dunciad." Among the collective editions of his works are "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse" (1693), and "Works" (1702).

Denon (de-nôṅ′), Baron **Dominique Vivant.** Born at Châlon-sur-Saône, France, Jan. 4, 1747: died at Paris, April 27, 1825. A French artist, archæologist, diplomatist, and administrator. He wrote "Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute-Egypte" (1802), "Monuments des arts du dessin, etc." (1829).

Dentatus (den-tā′tus), **Manius** (or **Marcus**) **Curius.** Lived in the first part of the 3d century B. C. A Roman tribune, consul, pretor, and censor, celebrated as a model of the early Roman virtues of simplicity, frugality, and patriotism. He defeated Pyrrhus in 275, and the Samnites and Lucanians in 274.

Dent Blanche (doṅ bloṅsh). [F., 'white tooth.'] A mountain in the Alps of Valais, Switzerland, situated north of the Matterhorn. Height, 14,318 feet.

Dent de Jaman (doṅ dė zhä-moṅ′). A mountain in Vaud, Switzerland, situated east of the Lake of Geneva. Height, 6,165 feet.

Dent de Vaulion (doṅ dė vō-lyôṅ′). A peak of the Jura, in Switzerland, 18 miles northwest of Lausanne. Height, 4,880 feet.

Dent du Midi (doṅ dü me-de′). [F., 'south tooth.'] A mountain in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated northwest of Martigny. Height, 10,750 feet.

D'Entrecasteaux Channel (doṅ-tr-käs-tō′ chan′el). A strait between Tasmania and Bruni Island to the south.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands. A group of small islands lying east of Papua, belonging to Great Britain.

D'Entrecasteaux Point. A cape at the southwestern extremity of Australia.

Denver (den′vėr). The capital of Colorado and of Arapahoe County, situated on the South Platte in lat. 39° 47′ N., long. 105° W. It is an important railway and commercial center, and has large smelting-works. It was first settled in 1858–59, and has become noted for its dry climate. It is often called the "Queen City of the Plains." Population (1890), 106,713.

Denzil (den′zil), **Guy.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "Rokeby," the chief of a marauding band made up from both Cavaliers and Roundheads.

Deoband (dē′ọ-bänd). A town in the Northwest Provinces of British India. Population, 22,000.

De Officiis (dē o-fish′i-is). [L., 'of duties.'] A treatise in three books, by Cicero, on moral obligations, written about 44 B. C. "The moral views are those of a practical politician and for this very reason not much higher than the conventional Roman standard."

D'Éon, Chevalier. See *Éon, Charles Geneviève*, etc.

Deoprag. See *Devaprayaga.*

De Oratore (dē or-ạ-tō′rē). [L., 'of the orator.'] A rhetorical work by Cicero, in three books, written (55 B. C.) in the form of a dialogue, the principal characters being L. Crassus and M. Antoninus. "The work is far from attaining the dramatic art of a Platonic dialogue; nevertheless it ranks with the most finished productions of Cicero on account of its varied contents and its excellent style."

Deorham (de-ōr′häm). At this place (identified with Dereham, Gloucestershire, England) Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, defeated the Britons in 577.

Depazzi (dā-päd′zē). A character in Shirley's play "The Humorous Courtier."

> The outrageously idiotic Depazzi, whose self-delusion endures to the last (after he has been offered the choice of "four or five several deaths," not one of which he can be "got to accept"), is at last brought to saying "I forgive your highness, I." *Ward.*

Depew (de-pū′), **Chauncey Mitchell.** Born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. An American lawyer, orator, and politician. He was graduated at Yale in 1856; was a member of the New York Assembly 1861–62; was secretary of state for New York 1863–65, and in 1866 became counsel for the New York Central Railroad, of which he has been president since 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1888.

De Peyster (de pīs′tėr), **Abraham.** Born at New Amsterdam (New York), July 8, 1658: died at New York, Aug. 10, 1728. An American merchant and official, son of Johannes De Peyster. He was mayor of New York 1691–95, and afterward became chief justice of the province and president of the king's council. By virtue of the latter post he was acting governor in 1701.

De Peyster, Arent Schuyler. Born at New York, June 27, 1736: died at Dumfries, Scotland, Nov., 1832. A Royalist officer, grandson of Abraham De Peyster. He commanded at Detroit, Mackinac, and various places in Upper Canada, during the Revolutionary War, and by his tact and conciliatory measures succeeded in detaching the Indians of the Northwest from the colonists and allying them with the British.

De Peyster, Johannes. Born at Haarlem, Holland: died at New York about 1685. A Dutch colonist in New Amsterdam, where he settled in 1640.

De Peyster, John Watts. Born at New York, March 9, 1821. An American military and historical writer. His works include a "History of the Life of Leonard Torstenson" (1855), "History of Carausius, the Dutch Augustus and Emperor of Britain" (1858), and "The Thirty Years' War: With Special Reference to the Military Operations and Influence of the Swedes" (1884).

D'Épinay, Madame. See *Épinay, Madame d'.*

Dépit amoureux (dā-pē′ ä-mö-rė′), **Le.** [F., 'The Loving Spite.'] A comedy by Molière, produced at Montpellier in 1654, and at Paris in 1658. It was not printed until 1663. Many authors have adapted and rearranged it. The subject is partly borrowed from "L'Interesse" of Nicolo Secchi.

Deposition from the Cross, with the Virgin, the Magdalen, St. John, Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus. A painting by Perugino, in the Accademia, Florence. The expression and differentiation of character in the group of mourners is masterly. The painting is among Perugino's best.

Depping (dep′ping), **Georges Bernard.** Born at Münster, Germany, May 11, 1784: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1853. A French historian, of German parentage. He wrote "Histoire générale de l'Espagne" (1811), "Histoire du commerce entre le Levant et l'Europe" (1830), "Histoire de la Normandie" (1835), etc.

Deprés. See *Josquin Després.*

Depretis (dā-prā′tēs), **Agostino.** Born at Mezzana-Corte-Bottaroni, near Stradella, Italy, Jan. 31, 1813: died there, July 29, 1887. An Italian statesman, premier 1876–77, 1877–78, 1878–1879, 1881–86.

De Prie (dė prē), **Jaques.** A supposed beggar in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered." He is a miser, and is in reality Melun, steward to the old Chamont. He somewhat resembles Shylock, loving both his ducats and his daughter.

Deptford (det′fọrd). Formerly a town in Kent and Surrey, England, now a part of London, situated on the south bank of the Thames, 3¼ miles southeast of St. Paul's: long noted for its dockyard, which was closed in 1869.

De Quincey (dẹ kwin′zi), **Thomas.** Born at Greenheys, Manchester, Aug. 15, 1785: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 8, 1859. An English essayist and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of Thomas De Quincey, a wealthy merchant, who died about 1792. He was sent to the Manchester grammar-school in 1801, but ran away in the following year, and after a pedestrian tour in Wales, lived some time in extreme poverty in London. He subsequently studied at Oxford, without taking a degree. About 1808 he made the acquaintance of Coleridge and Wordsworth, which induced him to settle at Grasmere. He married Margaret Simpson in 1816. Some years later he lost his fortune, and in 1821 went to London in search of literary work. During his stay at Oxford he had contracted the habit of opium-eating, which grew upon him to such an extent that at one time he took 340 grains daily, and which eventually disabled him from protracted application to literary work. In 1821 he made his experience with this drug the basis of a narrative, entitled "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," which appeared in the "London Magazine," and which established his reputation. He subsequently wrote much for "Blackwood's Magazine" and the "Edinburgh Literary Gazette," and eventually took up his residence at Edinburgh. His only separate publications were "Klosterheim" (1839), and "Logic of Political Economy" (1844). The most complete edition of his works appeared in 1852–55.

Dera Ghazi Khan (der′ä ghä-zē′ khän). 1. A district in the Derajat division of the Panjab, British India, situated west of the Indus, and intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 70° 30′ E. Area, 4,517 square miles. Population (1881), 363,346.—2. The chief town of the above district, situated on the Indus in lat. 30° 5′ N., long. 70° 51′ E. Population, about 22,000.

Dera Ismail Khan (der′ä es-mä-ēl′ khän). 1. A district in the Derajat division of the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 71° E. Area, 9,296 square miles. Population (1881), 441,649.—2. The chief town of the above district, situated near the Indus in lat. 31° 49′ N., long. 70° 55′ E. Population, about 22,000.

Derajat (der-ä-jät′). A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 17,681 square miles. Population (1881), 1,137,572.

Derayeh (de-ri′e), or **Deraiyeh.** A ruined town in Nejd, Arabia, situated about lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 46° 20′ E. It was the capital of the Wahabis until its destruction in 1818.

Derbe (der′bē). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a town of Lycaonia, Asia Minor, near the border of Cilicia, and on the highway from Cilicia to Iconium.

Derbent (der-bent′), or **Derbend** (der-bend′). A seaport in Daghestan, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea in lat. 42° 2′ N., long. 48° 16′ E. Near here commences the Derbent wall, [illegible] wall" or "Alexander's wall." It was taken by the Mongols about [illegible], and by the Russians in [illegible] and 1796, and was formally incorporated with Russia in 1813. Population (1891), 11,535.

Derby (der'bi or där'bi). [Dan. *Djura-by.*] 1. Derbyshire, a midland county of England, lying between Cheshire and Yorkshire on the north, Nottingham and Leicester on the east, Leicester on the south, and Cheshire and Stafford on the west. It is noted for the picturesque scenery of the highlands, or High Peak region. It contains lead, iron, coal, etc. Area, 1,029 square miles. Population (1891), 528,033.

2. The capital of Derbyshire, England, situated on the Derwent in lat. 52° 56′ N., long. 1° 29′ W. It has manufactures of silk, porcelain, iron, spar, cotton, etc. It anciently belonged to Peveril, son of William I., and was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. It was the southernmost point reached by the Young Pretender in 1745, and was the birthplace of Samuel Richardson. It returns two members to Parliament. Population (1891) 94,146.

3 (dėr'bi). A city (from 1894) in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated at the junction of the Naugatuck with the Housatonic, 9 miles west of New Haven. It comprises the former towns of Derby and Birmingham. Population, (1893), about 7,000.

Derby, Earls of. See *Stanley.*

Derby (dėr'bi), **Elias Haskett.** Born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1739: died at Salem, Sept. 8, 1799. An American merchant in the India and China trade, prominent in the equipment of privateers during the Revolutionary War.

Derby, Elias Haskett. Born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 10, 1766: died at Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 16, 1826. An American merchant, son of E. H. Derby (1739–99). He introduced merino sheep into the United States.

Derby, Elias Haskett. Born at Salem, Mass., Sept. 24, 1803: died at Boston, March 30, 1880. An American lawyer and writer, son of E. H. Derby (1766–1826).

Derby, George Horatio: pseudonym **John Phœnix.** Born at Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823: died at New York, May 15, 1861. An American soldier and humorist. He was a graduate of West Point and served in the Mexican war, after which he had various positions in the topographical bureau at Washington, finally becoming a captain of engineers and having charge of lighthouse construction on the southern coast. Author of "Phœnixiana" (1855) and "The Squibob Papers" (1859).

Derby, Orville Adelbert. Born at Kelloggsville, N. Y., July 23, 1851. An American geologist. He was graduated at Cornell University, and was instructor there 1873–75; made short visits to Brazil 1870 and 1871, and in 1875 took a place on the Brazilian geological commission. Since that time he has been engaged in geological and geographical work in Brazil, acting on various commissions, and for some years as curator of the geological department of the national museum. Since 1886 he has been chief of the geographical and geological survey of São Paulo. He is the author of various papers on geology, paleontology, etc.

Derby, The. A race for three-year-olds at Epsom, established in 1780 by the Earl of Derby. The first Derby was won by Diomed, the property of Sir Charles Bunbury, afterward sent to America. "Derby Day" is the last Wednesday of May (sometimes the first of June). It is the great Cockney holiday, and 300,000 people are supposed to go to the Derby each year. The Derby has been twice won by fillies: in 1801 by Eleanor and in 1857 by Blink Bonny, each of which also won the Oaks the same year. The course is [illegible], wide at the start with steep ascent, then level for three furlongs, descending gently to Tattenham Corner, where it turns and runs straight home. The "2,000 guineas," the Derby, and the St. Leger constitute the "triple crown," which has been won by five horses, West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Ormonde, and Common. See *Rice.*

Dercetas (der'se-tas). A friend of Antony in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra."

Derceto (der-se'tō). [Gr. Δερκετώ.] The principal Philistine female deity, worshiped especially in Ascalon. She was represented in the form of a woman terminating in a fish, and is considered the female counterpart of Dagon. She was a nature goddess, [illegible] and fertility, and corresponds [illegible] her worship to Athens [illegible] the Assyro-Babylonian [illegible]. Also *Derketo.* See *Atargatis.*

Dereham [illegible]. A small town in Norfolk, [illegible] west of Norwich.

Der-el-Bahri [illegible], or **Deir-el-Bahari** (där-el-ba-hä'rē). A locality west of Thebes, Egypt, near the western bank of the Nile, famous for [illegible]. Among the ruins is a temple built by [illegible] Thothmes II and III [illegible] of mummies of the Pharaohs, including those of some of the most famous of Egyptian kings, among them Thothmes II. and Thothmes III., the conqueror of Assyria, Seti I., and the great Rameses II., the "Pharaoh of the Oppression." These mummies are in remarkable preservation, and supply a not inadequate picture of the features of the sovereigns in life. The discovery was made through a quarrel of some Arabs, who had found a pit near the Sheikh Abd-el-Gournah hill, and were surreptitiously removing the contents. The mummies had evidently been brought from the royal tombs, which lie at no great distance, and placed in this pit for safety during some threatened danger. They are now preserved in the Gizeh Museum, Cairo. A second important discovery of concealed mummies was made in 1891.

De Republica (dē re-pū'bli-kạ̈). [L., 'of the Republic.'] A philosophical political treatise in six books, by Cicero, in the form of a dialogue between Africanus the younger (in whose gardens the scene is laid), C. Lælius, and others. The theme is the best form of government and the duty of the citizen. It was written about 54–51 B. C. About one third of it has survived.

De rerum natura (dē rē'rum na-tū'rạ̈). [L., 'of the nature of things.'] A didactic poem by Lucretius.

Dereyeh. See *Derayeh.*

Derfflinger (derf'fling-er), **Georg von.** Born at Neuhofen, Upper Austria, March 10, 1606: died at Gusow, near Küstrin, Prussia, Feb. 4, 1695. A Brandenburgian general in the Thirty Years' War. He served at the battles of Warsaw (1656) and Fehrbellin (1675), and in the campaign against the Swedes 1678–79.

Derg (derɢ), **Lough.** 1. An expansion of the Shannon, separating Connaught from Munster, Ireland. Length, about 24 miles.—2. A lake in County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles east of Donegal. It contains a shrine, St. Patrick's Purgatory, situated at first on Saint's Island, but now on Station Island. Length, about 3 miles.

Derham (dėr'am), **William.** Born at Stoughton, near Worcester, England, Nov. 26, 1657: died at Upminster, near London, April 5, 1735. An English divine and natural philosopher. His chief works are "Physico-Theology" (1713), "Astro-Theology" (1715), "Christo-Theology" (1730).

Dermody (dėr'mọ-di), **Thomas.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, Jan., 1775: died at Sydenham, near London, July 15, 1802. An Irish poet. He published "Poems" (1792), "Poems, Moral and Descriptive" (1800), and "Poems on Various Subjects" (1802). His works were published as "The Harp of Erin" in 1807.

Dernier Chouan (der-nyā' shö-oṅ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Last Chouan.'] A novel by Balzac, published in 1829: sometimes called "Les Chouans."

Deronda (de-ron'dạ̈), **Daniel.** The hero of George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda." He is a Hebrew, and when he discovers his parentage he resolves to devote his whole life to restoring the Jewish nation to its lost political position.

Déroulède (dā-rö-lād'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, Sept. 2, 1846. A noted French man of letters and politician. In 1882 he organized the League of Patriots (La Ligue des Patriotes), which had many ramifications throughout France. In 1884, when Boulanger became minister of war, he endeavored to excite feeling against Germany, and furthered a vigorous foreign policy. The league under his direction gave Boulanger a large majority in the election of Jan. 27, 1889, and after the condemnation of the latter Déroulède was elected Boulangist deputy.

Derr (der or dãr), or **Dehr.** A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile about lat. 22° 40′ N. It is noted for a small rock-temple of Rameses II.

Derry. See *Londonderry.*

De Ruyter. See *Ruyter.*

Derwent (der'went). The name of several rivers, as follows: (*a*) A river of Cumberland, England, which flows into the Irish Sea 7 miles north of Whitehaven. Length, over 3[illegible] miles. (*b*) A river of Derbyshire, England, which joins the Trent 7 miles southeast of Derby. It is noted for its scenery. Length, about [illegible] miles. (*c*) A river of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 15 miles southeast of York. Length, over [illegible] miles. (*d*) A river in Tasmania which rises in Lake St. Clair and flows into the ocean a short distance below Hobart. Length, [illegible] miles.

Derwentwater (der'went-wâ-ter). One of the chief lakes in the Lake District, in Cumberland, England, lying directly south of Keswick. It is an expansion of the river Derwent. Length, 3 miles.

Derwentwater, Earl of. See *Radcliffe.*

Derzhavin, Gabriel Romanovitch. Born at Kazan, Russia, July 14, 1743: died at Svanka, near Novgorod, Russia, July 21 (N. S.), 1816. A Russian lyrical poet. His best known poem is "Ode to God" [illegible]. Besides this he wrote "Felitsa," "Monody on Prince Meshchersky," "The Nobleman," "The Capture of Ismail," "The Capture of Warsaw," etc. His collected works were published 1810–15.

Desaguadero (des-ä-gwä-thä'rō). 1. A river in Bolivia, the outlet of Lake Titicaca, which flows into Lake Aullagas (with no outlet). Length, 190 miles.—2. A plateau in southern Peru and western Bolivia, a depression between two ranges of the Andes. It includes Lakes Aullagas and Titicaca. Also called the Titicaca Basin, or Plateau of Bolivia, or Altiplanicie. It is the highest table-land in the world except that of Tibet.

Desaix de Veygoux (de-sā' dė vā-gö') (or **Voygoux**), **Louis Charles Antoine.** Born at St.-Hilaire-d'Ayat, near Riom, Puy-de-Dôme, France, Aug. 17, 1768: killed at Marengo, Italy, June 14, 1800. A noted French general. He served in the battle of the Pyramids 1798, conquered Upper Egypt 1798–99, and decided the victory at Marengo.

Désaugiers (dā-zō-zhyā'), **Marc Antoine Madeleine.** Born at Fréjus, Var, France, Nov. 17, 1772: died at Paris, Aug. 9, 1827. A French song-writer and author of vaudevilles.

Desault (de-zō'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Magny-Vernais, Haute-Saône, France, Feb. 6, 1744: died at Paris, June 1, 1795. A French surgeon and anatomist.

Desbarres (da-bär'), **Joseph Frederick Walsh** or **Wallet.** Born 1722: died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 24, 1824. An English officer and hydrographer. He published "Atlantic Neptune" (1777), etc.

Desbordes-Valmore (da-bord'väl-môr'), **Marceline Félicité Josèphe.** Born at Douai, June 20, 1786: died July 23, 1859. A French poet and singer. She married the actor François Prosper Lanchantin, who was called Valmore, in 1817. Her poetry is distinguished for sweetness and pathos, without affectation. Author of "Élégies et romances" (1818) and "Élégies et poésies nouvelles" (1824).

Desborough (dez'bur-ọ̄), **Colonel.** The "brutally ignorant" brother-in-law of Cromwell in Scott's novel "Woodstock."

D'Escarbagnas, Countess. See *Comtesse d'Escarbagnas.*

Descartes (dā-kärt'), **René** (Latinized **Renatus Cartesius**). Born at La Haye, Touraine, France, March 31, 1596: died at Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1650. A celebrated French philosopher, founder of Cartesianism and of modern philosophy in general. He was graduated at seventeen from the Jesuit college of La Flèche, spent five years in Paris (1613–18), and then roamed about in search of knowledge in Germany, Italy, Holland, and Poland. In 1628 he attended the siege of La Rochelle as a volunteer. From 1629 to 1649 he led a retired life in Holland, spreading and defending his philosophical ideas. He finally went to Stockholm on the invitation of Queen Christina of Sweden; five months later he died there of pneumonia. The work that has made him famous as a philosopher is a short treatise entitled "Discours de la méthode" (Leyden, 1637). It was published in French together with three essays in support of his theories, "La dioptrique," "Les météores," and "La géométrie." In it he revolutionized the science of thought. Descartes himself published during his lifetime "Meditationes de prima philosophia" (Paris, 1641; Amsterdam, 1642; translated into French, 1647), "Principia philosophiae" (Amsterdam, 1644), "Traité des passions de l'âme" (Amsterdam, 1649), and a polemic pamphlet entitled "Epistola Renati Descartes ad Gisbertum Voetium" (Amsterdam, 1643). After his death his friends published his "De l'homme" (1664), "Traité de la formation du fœtus" (1664), "Le monde ou traité de la lumière de Descartes" (1664), "Lettres" (1657–67), and "Opuscula posthuma, physica et mathematica" (Amsterdam, 1701). Descartes ranked among the foremost mathematicians of his day. A separate reprint was made of his geometry, and the work itself was translated into Latin in 1649, and reedited in 1659 with notes and comments. In this form it constituted a classic standard throughout Europe, and presented an entirely new basis for the study of algebra and geometry.

Descent from the Cross. 1. A painting by Sodoma (Bazzi) (1504), in the Accademia at Siena, Italy. The group of mourning women is especially admired for the beauty of its conception and execution.

2. A fine painting by Gerard David, in the Chapelle du Saint Sang at Bruges, Belgium. The Virgin and Mary Salome are grouped with St. John about the body of Christ, which is supported by Nicodemus. In the background the cross is seen. The Magdalen and Joseph of Arimathea are painted on the wings.

3. A noteworthy painting by Cavazzola, in the Pinacoteca at Verona. It unites the naturalism of the 15th century with the freedom of the following period. With its companion pieces, the "Bearing of the Cross" and the "Agony in the Garden," it is the painter's masterpiece.

4. A painting by Correggio, in the Pinacoteca at Parma, Italy.—5. A painting by Titian, in the Accademia, Venice. It has been injured by restoration, but shows great invention and power of expression. It is remarkable as having been painted in Titian's ninety-ninth year (1576), the year of his death.

6. A painting by Rubens (1614), considered his masterpiece, in Antwerp cathedral, Belgium. The body has been detached and is being lowered by men on ladders; it is received below by St. John, beside whom kneel Mary Salome and the Magdalen. The Virgin stands behind.

Deschamps (dā-shoṅ′). **Eustache,** called **Morel.** Born at Vertus, Marne, France, in the first part of the 14th century. A French poet. He was the author of ballades (1,175 in number), rondeaux, virelais, etc.; of one long poem, the "Miroir de mariage"; and of "Art de dicter" (a treatise on French rhetoric and prosody).

Deschamps de Saint Amand, Émile. Born at Bourges, Feb. 20, 1791: died at Versailles, April, 1871. A French poet.

Deschanel, Èmile Augustin Ētienne Martin. Born at Paris, Nov. 14, 1819. A French writer and journalist. In 1842 he was made professor of rhetoric at Bourges, and shortly after occupied the same chair at Paris. He entered journalism as a liberal, and was imprisoned and exiled in 1851. He returned in 1859, and became one of the editors of the "Journal des Debats." In 1876 he was elected to the chamber as a republican, and in 1881 he was elected a senator for life. He has published a number of anthologies with comments, "Les courtisanes grecques," "Le mal qu'on a dit des femmes," "Le bien qu'on a dit des femmes," etc. (1855–58), "La vie des comediens" (1860), "Etudes sur Aristophane" (1867), "Le peuple et la bourgeoisie" (1881), "Benjamin Franklin" (1882). From 1882 to 1886 he published his lectures at the Collège de France, called "Le romanticism des classiques," much enlarged and revised.

Deschapelles (dā-sha-pel′). Born 1780: died 1847. A celebrated whist-player. He published a treatise on whist in 1839.

Desclée (dā-klā′), **Aimée Olympe.** Born Nov. 18, 1836: died at Paris, March 9, 1874. A French actress. She excelled in the modern dramas "Frou-Frou," "Diane de Lys," etc.

Desdemona (dez-de-mō′nạ̈). In Shakspere's tragedy "Othello," the wife of Othello the Moor, and the daughter of Brabantio, a Venetian senator. Othello smothers her in an outburst of rage produced by a belief in her unfaithfulness, carefully instilled by Iago. According to Malone, the first woman (name unknown) who appeared in any regular drama performed the part of Desdemona.

> The one characteristic which belongs to Desdemona, that highest charm of the womanly nature, which Iago names not, because he knows it not or believes not in it: namely, her humility, her harmless ingenuousness, her modesty and innocence. The mirror of this soul has never been darkened by the breath of an impure thought; it abhors her to speak the mere word of sin; her name is clear and "fresh as Dian's visage." The genuineness of her soul and mind culminates—and this is the highest point of her nature—in a perfect freedom from suspicion too deeply rooted in her for this suspicious world.
> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, [ed. 1880), p. 516.

Desden con el desden, El. ['Disdain met with disdain.'] A play by Moreto (1618–69), the idea of which was taken from Lope de Vega. It is not known when it was first produced, but it is still played, and is one of the four classical pieces of the older Spanish drama. Under the title of "Donna Diana" it is familiar in Germany, and in 1864 Mr. Westland Marston produced it under the same name in England, his version being a translation of that of Schreyvogel. Molière's version, "La princesse d'Elide," was a failure. Count Carlo Gozzi produced it in Italian as "La Principessa Filosofia o il Contraveleno" ("The Philosophical Princess or the Antidote").

Desdichado (des-di-chä′dō). ['Disinherited.'] In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the device assumed by Ivanhoe in the tournament at Ashby.

De senectute (dē sen-ek-tū′tē), or **Cato Major** (kā′tō mā′jôr). [L., 'on old age.'] A short treatise by Cicero, in the form of a conversation, devoted to the praise (in the person of Cato the censor) of old age. It was written 45 or 44 B. C.

Desenzano (dā-sen-zä′nō). A small town in northern Italy, situated at the southern end of the Lake of Garda, 16 miles southeast of Brescia.

Deseret (dez-ė-ret′). The name of Utah in its earlier history, under which various attempts were made to gain for it admittance to the Union.

Desertas (dā-ser′täs), **Las.** A group of small islands in the Atlantic, lying southeast of Madeira.

Deserted Village, The. A poem by Oliver Goldsmith, begun in 1768 and published in 1770. It is an elegant version of the popular declamation of the time against luxury and depopulation.

Desfontaines (dā-fôṅ-tān′), **René Louiche.** Born at Tremblay, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, Feb. 14, 1750: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1833. A French botanist. His chief work is "Flora Atlantica" (1798–1800).

Deshoulières (dā-zö-lyãr′), Madame (**Antoinette de Ligier de la Garde**). Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1638: died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1694. One of the chief female poets of France, author of verse, for the most part of the occasional order (idyls, odes, elegiacs, songs, etc.), and two unsuccessful tragedies.

Desiderius (des-i-dē′ri-us). The last king of the Lombards: reigned 756–74.

Désirade (dā-zē-räd′), **La,** or **Deseada** (des-e-ä′dä). An island of the French West Indies, situated 9 miles east of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 10 square miles. Population (1889), 1,398.

Desjardins, Catherine. See *Villedieu, Madame de*.

Des Moines (de moin). **1.** A river in Iowa which rises in southwestern Minnesota, and joins the Mississippi at the southeast extremity of Iowa, 4 miles below Keokuk. Length, from the union of the east and west forks (in Humboldt County, Iowa), about 300 miles; total length, about 500 miles; navigable to the city of Des Moines.

2. The capital of Iowa, and county-seat of Polk County, situated on the Des Moines River in lat. 41° 36′ N., long. 93° 39′ W. It has considerable trade, and is a center of extensive and varied manufactures. It became the State capital in 1857. Population (1890), 50,093.

Desmond, Earls and **Countesses of.** See *Fitzgerald*.

Desmoulins (dā-mö-laṅ′), **Benoît Camille.** Born at Guise, Aisne, France, 1760: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A celebrated French revolutionist, prominent as a pamphleteer and journalist. In 1789 his impassioned harangues contributed powerfully to the popular excitement which culminated in the storming of the Bastille. He was a deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Desnoyers (dā-nwä-yā′), Baron **Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher.** Born at Paris, Dec. 20, 1779: died at Paris, Feb., 1857. A French engraver. His best-known works are copies after Raphael ("La belle jardinière" and the "Transfiguration," etc.).

Desolation Island. See *Kerguelen Land*.

Desolation Land (des-ọ-lā′shọn land), or **Desolation Island.** The northwesternmost island of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago. It has belonged to Chile since 1881.

Desor (dā-zôr′), **Éduard.** Born at Friedrichsdorf, near Homburg, Prussia, Feb. 11, 1811: died at Nice, France, Feb. 23, 1882. A Swiss geologist, zoölogist, and archæologist.

De Soto (dā sō′tō), **Hernando.** See *Soto, Hernando de*.

Despair (des-pãr′), **Giant.** A giant in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" who takes Christian and Hopeful while they are asleep and imprisons them in his dungeons in Doubting Castle.

Despard (des′pärd), **Edward Marcus.** Born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1751: died Feb. 21, 1803. An Irish conspirator. He entered the army in 1766, obtained the rank of captain about 1780, and in 1784 was appointed superintendent of his Majesty's affairs in the Spanish peninsula of Yucatan. Having been dismissed from this office on a frivolous charge, he organized a conspiracy against the government, in consequence of which he was arrested Nov. 16, 1802, and hanged at London.

Despenser (de-spen′sėr), **Hugh le.** Died Aug. 4, 1265. A justiciar of England. He first appears in 1256, when he was intrusted with Harestan Castle, Derbyshire. The first mention of him as justiciar is found in the Fine Rolls in 1261. He joined the baronial party at the outbreak of the war with Henry III. in 1263, and fell in the battle of Evesham.

Despenser, Hugh le. Born about 1262: died Oct. 27 (?), 1326. An English court favorite. He was the grandson of the justiciar Hugh le Despenser, who fell in the baronial ranks at Evesham. He was with the king in Gascony in 1294, was present at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, accompanied the expedition to Flanders in 1297, was sent on a mission to Pope Clement V. at Lyons in 1305, and was created earl of Winchester in 1322. On the death of the favorite Piers Gaveston in 1312, he became the leader of the court party in opposition to the baronial, and together with his son Hugh le Despenser obtained a complete ascendancy over Edward II. The unscrupulous manner in which the favorites used their power to further schemes of self-aggrandizement caused them to be banished 1321–22, and brought about a rising of the barons under Queen Isabella in 1326, which ended in the deposition of the king and the execution of the favorites. The elder Despenser was captured at the surrender of Bristol, where he was tried and executed on the charge of treason.

Despenser, Hugh le. Died Nov., 1326. An English court favorite, son of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester. He was appointed chamberlain to Edward II. in 1313. Originally an adherent of the baronial party, he joined his father (whom see) in the support of the king about 1317, and obtained in an especial degree the royal favor. He was banished with his father in 1321, returning with him in 1322. On the rising of the barons under Queen Isabella in 1326, caused by the insolence and self-seeking of himself and his father, he fled with Edward from London, Oct. 2, 1326, but was captured at Llantrisant Nov. 16, 1326, and was tried and executed on the charge of treason.

Des Périers, Bonaventure. See *Périers*.

Des Plaines (dā plān), or **Aux Plaines** (ō plān). A river in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois, which unites with the Kankakee to form the Illinois 40 miles southwest of Chicago. Length, about 150 miles.

Despoblado (dãz-pō-blä′dō). [Sp., 'uninhabited.'] The name given in the Andean regions of South America to any barren plateau which is so high and cold as to be practically uninhabitable. Also called *Puña*. Specifically — (*a*) In southern Peru, the region between the central and western Cordilleras, an undulating tract from 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, with a general breadth of about 150 miles, narrowing northward and extending southward on the borders of Chile and Bolivia. (*b*) A desert plateau in southern Bolivia (department of Potosí), on the borders of Argentina.

Desportes (dā-port′), **Philippe.** Born at Chartres, 1545: died Oct. 5, 1606. A French poet, ecclesiastic, and diplomatist, a disciple of Ronsard, surnamed by his contemporaries "the French Tibullus."

Dessaix (de-sā′), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Thonon, Haute-Savoie, France, Sept. 24, 1764: died Oct. 26, 1834. A French general in the Napoleonic wars, surnamed by Napoleon "L'Intrépide" after the battle of Wagram (1809).

Dessalines (de-sä-lēn′), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Grande Rivière, 1758: died near Port-au-Prince, Oct. 17, 1806. A negro revolutionist of Haiti. He was a slave, joined the servile insurrection of 1791, rose to be second in command under Toussaint Louverture, and fought against the mulattos; he was notorious for savage courage and cruelty. In 1802 he resisted Leclerc's army in the west, but finally submitted. After Toussaint had been carried to France he headed another revolt and, aided by the English, drove out the French (1803). On Jan. 1, 1804, he was proclaimed governor-general of Haiti for life, and on June 16, 1805, emperor, as Jean Jacques I. His despotism incited hatred, and he was eventually waylaid and killed.

Dessau (des′sou). The capital of Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Mulde near its junction with the Elbe, in lat. 51° 50′ N., long. 12° 14′ E. It contains the ducal palace (with art collections), several other art collections, and the Schlosskirche. It was founded by Albert the Bear, and was the birthplace of Moses Mendelssohn. Population (1890), 34,658.

Dessolles, or **Dessolle** (de-sol′), Marquis **Jean Joseph Paul Augustin.** Born at Auch, Gers, France, Oct. 3, 1767: died at Paris, Nov. 4, 1828. A French general and politician. He served with distinction under Moreau in Italy in 1799, in Germany in 1800, and was minister of foreign affairs 1818–19.

De Staël, Madame. See *Staël, de*.

D'Este. See *Este, d'*.

De Stendhal. The pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle.

Desterro (dãz-ter′rō), or **Nossa Senhora do Desterro,** or **Santa Catharina.** A seaport and the capital of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil, situated on the western side of the island of Santa Catharina, in lat. 27° 36′ S., long. 48° 30′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Destiny (des′ti-ni). A novel by Miss Ferrier, dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and published anonymously in 1831.

Destouches (dā-tösh′), **Philippe Néricault.** Born at Tours, France, Aug. 22, 1680: died near Melun, France, July 4, 1754. A noted French dramatist. His works include "Le curieux impertinent" (1710), "Le philosophe marié" (1727), "Le glorieux" (1732), etc.

> Destouches wrote seventeen comedies; and, if bulk and general merit of work are taken together, he deserves the first place among the comic dramatists of the century in France.
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. [illegible]

Destutt de Tracy (de-stüt′ dė trä-sē′), Comte **Alexandre César Victor Charles.** Born at Paris, Sept. 9, 1781: died at Paray-le-Fresil, Allier, France, March 13, 1864. A French officer, politician, and writer: son of Antoine Destutt.

Destutt de Tracy, Antoine Louis Claude, Comte **de Tracy.** Born at Paris, July 20, 1754: died March 10, 1836. A French philosopher, deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1789. His chief works are "Éléments d'idéologie" (1801–15), "Commentaire sur l'esprit des lois" (1811 and 1819).

Desvres (dā′vr). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 12 miles east of Boulogne. Population (1891), commune, 4,861.

Detaille (de-tāy′), **Jean Baptiste Edouard.** Born at Paris, Oct. 5, 1848. A French battle-painter. During the Franco-Prussian war he was the secretary of General Pajol and later of General Appert. Many of his pictures show the result of his studies from life at this period. Among them are "En Retraite" (1873), "Charge du 9e cuirassiers à Morsbronn" ([illegible]), "Le régiment qui passe" (1875), "Salut aux blessés" ([illegible]), "Le rêve" (1888), "Charge du 1er hussards" (presented to the Luxembourg in 1891). Besides [illegible] other illustrations he furnished designs in [illegible] for a book containing all the types and uniforms of the French army.

Detmold (det'mōld). The capital of Lippe, Germany, situated on the Werre 46 miles southwest of Hannover. It has a Residenz Schloss and a New Palace, and is the birthplace of Freiligrath. Three miles southwest is the Grotenburg (height 1,160 feet) with the Hermanns Denkmal. See *Hermanns Denkmal*. Population (1890), 9,733.

Detmold, Johann Hermann. Born at Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1807: died there, March 17, 1856. A German politician and satirical writer. He was elected to the national assembly in 1848, and in 1849 was for a short time minister of justice and of the interior. He wrote "Anleitung zur Kunstkennerschaft" (1833), "Randzeichnungen" (1843), and "Thaten und Meinungen des Herrn Piepmeier" (1849).

De Tocqueville. See *Tocqueville*.

Detroit (de-troit'). [From F. *détroit*, strait.] A port of entry and the capital of Wayne County, Michigan, situated on the Detroit River in lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 83° 5′ W. It is the first city in Michigan, and has a large American and Canadian trade in grain, wool, copper, pork, etc. Among its chief manufactures are car-wheels. It was first visited by the French in 1610; settled by them under Cadillac in 1701; ceded to the British in 1763; besieged by Pontiac 1763–64; ceded to the United States in 1783, but not occupied until 1796; surrendered by Hull to the British in 1812; and recovered by the United States in 1813. It was the State capital from 1837 to 1847. Population (1890), 205,876.

Detroit River. A river which flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, and separates Michigan from the province of Ontario, Canada. Length, about 25 miles.

Dettingen (det'ting-en). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 16 miles southeast of Frankfort. Here, June 27, 1743, the Anglo-German army under George II. of England defeated the French under Noailles.

Deucalion (dū-kā'li-on). [Gr. Δευκαλίων.] In Greek legend, a king of Phthia in Thessaly, a son of Prometheus and Clymene, who with his wife Pyrrha was saved from a deluge sent by Zeus. On the advice of his father he built a wooden chest in which he and his wife were saved. After floating for nine days he landed on Mount Parnassus and sacrificed to Zeus. To renew the human race, destroyed by the deluge, he and Pyrrha were directed to veil their faces and throw behind them the bones of their mother. Through a misunderstanding they threw stones, and those thrown by Deucalion became men and those thrown by Pyrrha women; and with these Deucalion founded a kingdom in Locris

Deuteronomy (dū-te-ron'ō-mi). [LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law.] The fifth and last book of the Pentateuch, containing the last discourses of Moses, delivered in the plain of Moab. It begins with a recapitulation of the events of the last month of the forty years' wandering of the Israelites in the desert (i.–iv. 40); then follows the main body of the book, setting forth the laws which were to regulate the Israelites when they should become settled in the promised land; while chapters xxvii.–xxxiii. contain the farewell speeches of Moses. Deuteronomy is a manual of religion and social ethics. Compared with the other books of the Pentateuch it is distinguished by a warm, oratorical tone. The laws of the preceding books are modified, and their presentation is more spiritual and ethical. On account of these differences Deuteronomy is now assigned by many critics to a different author and date from the rest of the Pentateuch. Owing to the fact that the so-called reformation of King Josiah appears to carry out the principles of Deuteronomy, it is concluded that "the book of the law" discovered by the priest Hilkiah in the temple in 622 B. C., which began the reformation of Josiah, was Deuteronomy. But its composition must certainly have originated at an earlier date. This is put by many critics in the reign of Menasseh, 698–643 B. C.

Deutsch (doich), **Emmanuel Oscar Menahem.** Born at Neisse, Prussia, Oct. 28, 1829: died at Alexandria, Egypt, May 12, 1873. A German Orientalist, of Hebrew descent, assistant in the British Museum library.

Deutsch-Brod (doich'brōt). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Sazawa 60 miles southeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 5,735.

Deutsch-Krone (doich'krō'ne). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 62 miles north of Posen. Population (1890), 5,782.

Deutz (doits). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the east bank of the Rhine opposite Cologne: the Roman Divitia, later (after the 10th century) Tuitium. Population (1890), 17,681.

Deux Amis (dė-zä-mē'), **Les.** [F., 'the two friends.'] A play by Beaumarchais, produced in 1770.

Deux-Ponts (dė-pôn'). [F., 'two bridges.'] See *Zweibrücken*.

Deux-Sèvres (dė-sāvr'). [F., 'two Sèvres': from the two rivers Sèvre Nantaise and Sèvre Niortaise.] A department of France, bounded by Maine-et-Loire on the north, Vienne on the east, Charente and Charente-Inférieure on the south, and Vendée on the west. Capital, Niort. It was formed chiefly from parts of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge. Area, 2,317 square miles. Population (1891) 354,282.

Deva (dā'vä). [Skt., 'heavenly,' and, as a substantive, 'god.'] A deity. The Devas were later reckoned as 33: 12 Adityas, 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 2 Asvins.

Deva (dē'vä). The ancient name of Chester (which see), and also of the Dee.

Déva (dā'vo). A small town in Transylvania, Hungary, situated on the Maros 37 miles southwest of Karlsburg.

Devanagari (dā-vä-nä'ga-rē). [Skt., 'of the city of the gods or Brahmans.'] The mode of writing Sanskrit employed in Hindustan proper, and alone adopted by European scholars: a name of doubtful origin and value.

Devaprayaga (dā-vä-pra-yä'gä), or **Deoprag** (dā-ō-präg'). A sacred city of the Hindus, situated in Garhwal, British India, in lat. 30° 9′ N., long. 78° 39′ E., where the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi unite to form the Ganges.

Devarshis (da-vär'shiz). [Skt.] In Hindu religion, Devarishis or sages who have attained perfection upon earth, and have been exalted as demigods to heaven.

Devens (dev'ens), **Charles.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820: died at Boston, Jan. 7, 1891. An American jurist and general. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac 1861–1865, and was attorney-general of the United States 1877–1881.

Deventer (de'ven-ter), or **Demter** (dem'ter). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Yssel 22 miles northeast of Arnhem. It produces "Deventer honey-cakes," butter, iron, etc. (See the extract.) Population (1889), 22,293.

> A proof of this character was given in an institution of considerable influence both upon learning and religion, the college or brotherhood of Deventer, planned by Gerard Groot, but not built and inhabited till 1400, fifteen years after his death. The associates of this, called by different names, but more usually Brethren of the Life in Common (*Gemeineslebens*), or Good Brethren and Sisters, were dispersed in different parts of Germany and the Low Countries, but with their head college at Deventer. They bore an evident resemblance to the modern Moravians, by their strict lives, their community (at least a partial one) of goods, their industry in manual labour, their fervent devotion, their tendency to mysticism. *Hallam*, Lit., p. 75.

De Vere (de vēr'), Sir **Aubrey.** Born at Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1788: died there, July 5, 1846. An Irish poet. He was the eldest son of Sir Vere Hunt, and took the ancestral name of De Vere in 1832 by letters patent. He published "Julian the Apostate" (1822), "The Song of Faith," etc. (1842), "Mary Tudor" (1847: posthumously published), etc.

De Vere, Aubrey Thomas. Born at Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1814. An Irish poet, son of Sir Aubrey De Vere. He has written "The Waldenses," etc. (1842), poems in 1843, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1864, "Irish Odes" (1869), "Alexander the Great" (1874), "Legends of the Saxon Saints" (1879), etc. His prose works consist of "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds" (1848), "Pleas for Secularization" (1867), "The Church Establishment of Ireland" (1867), etc., and several volumes of essays (1887–89).

De Vere, Maximilian Schele. Born near Wexiö, Sweden, Nov. 1, 1820. An American philologist, professor in the University of Virginia. He has published "Comparative Philology" (1853), "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature" (1856), "Americanisms," etc. (1871), "Romance of American History" (1872), a number of translations from Spielhagen, and "Myths of the Rhine," translated from X. B. Saintine (1874).

Devereux (dev'e-rö). A novel by Bulwer, published in 1829.

Devereux, Penelope. A lady loved by Sir Philip Sidney, and celebrated by him under the name of Stella. See *Astrophel*.

Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex. Born at Netherwood, Herefordshire, England, Nov. 10, 1567: beheaded at London, Feb. 25, 1601. An English nobleman, son of the first Earl of Essex, and a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed in 1585 general of the horse to the expedition sent under Leicester to the aid of the States-General. In 1587 he attended the court of Queen Elizabeth, who at this time began to show him unmistakable signs of attention. He married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney in 1590, became a privy councilor in 1593, commanded the land forces in the expedition against Cadiz in 1596, was appointed earl marshal of England in 1597, and became chancellor of Cambridge University in 1598. In 1599 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which post he aroused the queen's anger by the failure of his operations against the Irish rebels. He returned to England to lay his defense before the queen in person, and, failing to regain his standing at court, formed a conspiracy to compel her by force of arms to dismiss his enemies in the council. He was arrested and executed on the charge of treason.

Devereux, Robert, third Earl of Essex. Born at London, 1591: died Sept. 14, 1646. An English general, son of the second Earl of Essex. He was appointed general of the Parliamentary army on the outbreak of the civil war in 1642; fought the Royalist forces in the drawn battle of Edgehill in 1642; captured Reading, relieved Gloucester, and gained the first battle of Newbury in 1643; lost his army in the unsuccessful campaign in Cornwall in 1644; and resigned his command on the passage of the Self-Denying Ordinance in 1645.

Devereux, Walter, first Earl of Essex. Born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, probably in 1541: died at Dublin, Sept. 22, 1576. An English nobleman. He raised in 1569 a troop of soldiers to assist in suppressing the northern rebellion under the earls of Northumbria and Westmoreland, for which service he was created earl of Essex in 1572. He made an unsuccessful attempt to subdue and colonize Ulster 1573–76.

Deveron (dev'e-ron). A river in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, Scotland, which flows into Moray Firth at Banff. Length, about 60 miles.

Devi (dā'vē). In Hindu mythology, "the goddess" or Mahadevi ('the great goddess'), wife of the god Shiva and daughter of Himavat (that is, the Himalaya Mountains). She is mentioned under a number of names in the Mahabharata, but is specially developed in the Puranas. As the Shakti or female energy of Shiva, she has two characters, one mild, the other fierce, and it is under the latter that she is especially worshiped. She has various names, referring to her various forms. In her terrible form she is Durga ('the inaccessible'). It is in this character that bloody sacrifices are offered to her, that the barbarities of the Durgapuja and Charakpuja are perpetrated, and that the orgies of the Tantrikas are held in her honor.

De Vigny. See *Vigny*.

Devil (dev'l), **The.** A noted tavern in Fleet street, London, near Temple Bar. The Apollo Club was held here. It was presided over by Ben Jonson. Shakspere, Beaumont, Fletcher, and other celebrities frequented it. The tavern has been absorbed by Child's Bank, one of the oldest banks in London, which occupied the next house.

Devil, The White. See *White Devil*.

Devil and his Dam, The. See *Grim the Collier of Croydon*.

Devil is an Ass, The. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first acted in 1616. Jonson evidently had in mind the title of Dekker's play (published 1612) "If it be not Good the Devil is in it"; the devil in Jonson's play being an ass in comparison to the characters who buffet and completely overreach him.

Devil of Dowgate, The, or Usury Put to Use. See *Night-Walker, The* (by Fletcher).

Devil of Edmonton. See *Merry Devil of Edmonton*.

Deville, Sainte-Claire. See *Sainte-Claire Deville*.

Devil's Bridge. A stone bridge over the Reuss, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on the St. Gotthard Pass, near Andermatt. It was partly destroyed by the French in 1799. A new bridge (near the original one) was built 1828–30.

Devil's Bridge, or **Pont-y-Mynach** (pont-ē-mun'ach). A bridge over the gorge of the Mynach, near Aberystwith, in Wales.

Devil's Dyke. An ancient earthwork, 18 feet high (of prehistoric date), in Cambridgeshire, England, extending from Reach to Wood-Ditton. There is another natural "Devil's Dyke" near Brighton, England.

> The Devil's Dyke, as this barrier is called, is clearly a work of defence against enemies advancing from the Fens; and as a defence to the East Anglians it was of priceless value, for, stretching as it did from a point where the country became fenny and impassable to a point where the woods equally forbade all access, it covered the only entrance to the country they had won. But if the dyke be the work of the conquerors of this part of the coast, its purely defensive character shows that their attack was at an end; and that it was rather as assailants than as a prey that they regarded the towns of Central Britain. *Green*, Making of England, p. 51.

Devil's Lake. A lake in the northeastern part of North Dakota. Length, 50 miles.

Devil's Law-Case, The. A romantic comedy by Webster, printed in 1623.

Devil's Parliament. [L. *Parliamentum Diabolicum*.] A nickname given to the English Parliament which met at Coventry, England, in 1459. It attainted the leading Yorkists.

Devil's Thoughts, The. A short poem by Coleridge and Southey, sometimes known as "The Devil's Walk."

> The famous "Devil's Thoughts" had appeared in its first form on 6 Sept. 1799. The first three stanzas of fourteen were by Southey. This amusing doggerel was reprinted in Coleridge's "Sibylline Leaves" (1817), and in his collected poems 1829 and 1834, with due statement of Southey's share. It was imitated by Byron and claimed for Porson. In Southey's poems it is reprinted with many additional stanzas, including some referring to the Porson story. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XI. 308.

Devil's Wall. A popular name for the southern portion of the Roman fortification called the Pfahlgraben (which see).

Devil upon Two Sticks, The. A comedy by Foote, first played May 30, 1768, and printed in 1778. Foote took it from Le Sage's "Le diable boiteux," and himself played the part of the devil. See *Asmodeus*.

Devimahatmya (dā-vē-mä-hät′my-ạ̈). [Skt., 'the greatness of Devi.'] A poem of seven hundred verses, celebrating the triumph of Devi over various Asuras: the text-book of the worshipers of Devi, and read daily in her temples. It is an episode of the Markandeya Purana.

Devizes (dē-vī′zez). [Formerly also *De Vies* (whence the mistaken forms *The Vies*, *The Vize*, *The Vizes*); ME. **Devises*, ML. *Divisæ*, orig. *Castrum Divisarum*, city of the borders (ML. *divisæ*).] A town in Wiltshire, England, 27 miles southeast of Bristol. It has a trade in grain. Population (1891), 6,426.

Devon. See *Devonshire.*

Devonport (dev′ọn-pōrt). A seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough in Devonshire, England, situated on the estuary of the Tamar, known as the Hamoaze, 2 miles west of Plymouth. It has an important naval arsenal, and is noted for its dockyards. Until 1824 it was called Plymouth Dock. Population (1891), 54,736.

Devonshire (dev′ọn-shir), or **Devon** (dev′ọn). [ML. *Devenschire*, AS. *Defena scīr*, shire of the Devons (*Defenas*), the inhabitants of the region.] A maritime county of southwestern England, lying between Bristol Channel on the west and north, Somerset and Dorset on the northeast and east, the English Channel on the southeast and south, and Cornwall on the west. Dartmoor and the Vale of Exeter are noted natural features. Its chief mineral products are copper and tin, and the county is noted for its cattle and cider. County town, Exeter. Area, 2,605 square miles. Population (1891), 631,808.

Devonshire, Earl and **Duke of.** See *Blount*, *Courtenay*, *Cavendish*.

Devonshire Club. A Liberal club at 50 St. James street, London, established in 1875.

Devonshire House. A house in Piccadilly, London, near Berkeley street. It is the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and has for more than a century been one of the headquarters of the leaders of the Whig party.

De Vit. Born in 1810: died in Aug., 1892. An Italian philologist. He was for many years a professor in the seminary at Padua. He published "Onomasticon," and a Latin dictionary (1858–79).

Devrient (dev-ryoṅ′), **Gustav Emil.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 4, 1803: died at Dresden, Aug. 7, 1872. A German actor, brother of K. A. Devrient.

Devrient, Karl August. Born at Berlin, April 5, 1797: died at Lauterberg, in the Harz, Germany, Aug. 3, 1872. A German actor, nephew of Ludwig Devrient.

Devrient, Ludwig. Born at Berlin, Dec. 15, 1784: died at Berlin, Dec. 20, 1832. A noted German actor. He first went on the stage at Gera, May 18, 1804, under the name of Herzberg, as the Messenger in "The Bride of Messina." He first appeared in Berlin in 1815, and was at once successful. He was particularly fine as Shylock, Lear, Richard III., Mercutio, Falstaff, Franz Moor in "Fiesco," etc.

Devrient, Philipp Eduard. Born at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1801: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 4, 1877. A German actor, dramatic writer, and playwright: brother of Karl August Devrient. His chief work is a "Geschichte der deutschen Schauspielkunst" (1848–74).

Dewangiri (dā-wän-gē′rē), or **Diwangiri** (dē-wän-gē′rē). A place in Bhutan, situated in lat. 26° 55′ N., long. 91° 20′ E. It was the scene of engagements between the Bhutiās and English troops in 1865.

D'Ewes (dūz), Sir **Simonds.** Born at Coxden, Dorsetshire, England, Dec. 18, 1602: died at Stow Langtoft Hall, Suffolk, April 8, 1650. An English antiquary and chronicler. He collected journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (published 1682). His manuscripts were sold after his death, to Sir Robert Harley (afterward Earl of Oxford), and are now in the British Museum.

De Wette (de wet′te or vet′te), **Wilhelm Martin Leberecht.** Born at Ulla, near Weimar, Germany, Jan. 12, 1780: died at Basel, Switzerland, June 16, 1849. A celebrated German Protestant theologian and biblical critic, professor at Heidelberg 1807–10, at Berlin 1810–1819, and at Basel 1822–49. His chief works are "Beitrage zur Einleitung in das Alte Testament" (1806–07), "Kommentar uber die Psalmen" (1811), "Lehrbuch der hebraisch-judischen Archaologie" (1814), "Uber Religion und Theologie" (1815), "Lehrbuch der Christlichen Dogmatik" (1813–16), etc.

Dewey (dū′i), **Chester.** Born at Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1784: died at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1867. An American clergyman and botanist.

Dewey, Orville. Born at Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794: died at Sheffield, March 21, 1882. An American Unitarian clergyman and writer. His works include "Human Nature," "Human Life," "Unitarian Belief," etc.

De Winter (de vin′ter), **Jan Willem.** Born in Texel, Netherlands, 1750: died at Paris, June 2, 1812. A Dutch admiral, commander at the battle of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797.

De Witt (de vit′), **Cornelius.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, 1623: murdered at The Hague, Aug. 20, 1672. A Dutch politician and naval officer, brother of Jan De Witt.

De Witt, Jan. Born at Dort, Netherlands, about 1625: murdered at The Hague, Aug. 20, 1672. A Dutch statesman. He became grand pensionary of Holland in 1653; terminated the war with England (which had broken out in 1652) by a treaty with Cromwell in 1654; carried on a war with England 1665–67; procured the passage of the Perpetual Edict (directed against the house of Orange) in 1667; and in 1668 negotiated with England and Sweden the Triple Alliance, which frustrated the design of Louis XIV. to annex the Spanish Netherlands. He was overthrown by the Orange party in 1672, and with his brother Cornelius was murdered at The Hague by an infuriated mob.

Dewsbury (dūz′ber″i). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 8 miles southwest of Leeds. It is the center of the shoddy manufacture. Population (1891), 29,847.

Dexileus (dek-sil′ē-us), **Monument of.** A monument on the Street of Tombs at Athens. It is a beautiful stele bearing in relief a youthful horseman who has ridden down an enemy. Dexileus fell before Corinth in 394–393 B. C.

Dexippus (deks-ip′us), **Publius Herennius.** [Gr. Δέξιππος.] Died about 280 A. D. A Greek historian. He commanded a band of patriots in 262 against the Goths or Scythians who invaded Greece and captured Athens. He wrote an account of this invasion, entitled Σκυθικά, fragments of which are extant.

Dexter (deks′tėr). A dark-bay trotting gelding with white legs and a blaze, by Hambletonian (10), dam Clara, by Seely's American Star. June 21, 1867, he won the fastest trotting record in 2:17¼, and lost it to Goldsmith's Maid (2:14) in 1874.

Dexter, Henry Martyn. Born at Plympton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1821: died at New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1890. An American Congregational clergyman and historian, editor of the "Congregationalist" (at Boston) 1851–66 and from 1867. His works include "The Voice of the Bible," etc. (1858), "Congregationalism," etc. (1865), "Church Polity of the Puritans," etc. (1870), "The Congregationalism of the last Three Hundred Years," etc. (1880: this has a bibliography of over 7,000 titles), "Common Sense as to Woman Suffrage" (1885). "A Bibliography of the Church Struggle in England during the Sixteenth Century" and "A History of the Old Plymouth Colony" were in preparation at his death.

Dexter, Samuel. Born at Boston, May 14, 1761: died at Athens, N. Y., May 4, 1816. An American jurist and politician, secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in 1801.

Deyra Dun. See *Dehra Dun.*

Dhalim (ᴛʜä′lim). [Ar. *zalim*, the ostrich. See *Beïd.*] The bright third-magnitude star β Eridani: the brightest in that part of the constellation which is visible in Europe. More often called *Cursa* (which see).

Dhammapada (dham-ma-pa′dạ). [Pali, 'precepts of the law,' or 'steps of the law.'] A portion of the Buddhist Scriptures, the second division of the Khuddakanikaya, or Collection of Short Treatises. It is translated by Max Müller in the "Sacred Books of the East," Vol. X.

Dhanvantari (dhan-van′ta-ri). [Skt.] **1.** A Vedic deity to whom offerings at twilight were made in the northeast quarter.—**2.** The physician of the gods.—**3.** A celebrated physician, one of "the nine gems" of the court of Vikrama.

Dhar (dhär). **1.** A native state in Malwa, British India, situated about lat. 22° 40′ N., long. 75° 15′ E. It is under British supervision.—**2.** The capital of the above state. Population, about 20,000.

Dharmashastra (dhär-mạ̈-shäs′trạ̈). [Skt., 'a law-book.'] The whole body of Hindu law; more especially, the laws ascribed to Manu, Yajnavalkya, and other inspired sages. These works are generally in three parts: (1) achara, rules of conduct; (2) vyavahara, judicature; (3) prayashchitta, penance. The inspired lawgivers are spoken of as eighteen, but forty-two are mentioned. Manu and Yajnavalkya stand at their head. A general collection of the Dharmashastras has been printed at Calcutta by Jivananda under the title of Dharmashastrasangraha.

Dharwar (dhär′wär), or **Darwar** (där′wär), or **Dharwad** (dhär′wäd). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 75° 30′ E. It produces cotton.—**2.** The chief town of the above district, situated in lat. 15° 28′ N., long. 75° 4′ E. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1778 and retaken by the Mahrattas and English in 1791. Population, about 30,000.

Dhawalaghiri (dha-wol-a-ghėr′ē), or **Dhwalagiri** (dhwol-a-ghėr′ē). A peak of the Himalayas, in Nepal, in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 82° 55′ E. Height, 26,826 feet. It was once supposed to be the highest mountain in the world, but now takes fourth or fifth position.

Dhegiha (dhā′gē-hä). ['Autochthon.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of five tribes—the Ponka, Omaha, Kwapa, Osage, and Kansa—numbering 4,071. See *Siouan.*

Dholpur (dhol-pör′). A native state of Rajputana, India, under British supervision and a Jat dynasty, situated about lat. 26° 45′ N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,156 square miles. Population (1891), 279,890.

Dhritarashtra (dhri-ta-räsh′trạ̈). [Skt., 'whose kingdom is firm.'] The eldest son of Vichitravirya or Vyasa, and brother of Pandu. He had by Gandhari a hundred sons, of whom the eldest was Duryodhana. Dhritarashtra was blind, and Pandu was affected with a disease supposed from his name "the pale," to be leprosy. The two brothers renounced the throne, and the great war recorded in the Mahabharata was fought between their sons, one party being called Kauravas from an ancestor Kuru, the other Pandavas from their father Pandu.

Dhurjati (dhör-jä′tē). [Skt., 'having heavy, matted locks.'] A name of Rudra or Shiva.

Dhyani Buddha (dhyä′ni böd′dhạ̈). [Skt. *dhyāna*, Pali *jhāna*, meditation.] The earlier Buddhism teaches that above the worlds of the gods there are sixteen Brahmalokas, 'worlds of Brahma,' one above another. Those who attain on earth to the first, second, or third dhyanas, or stages of 'mystic meditation,' are reborn in the lower of these worlds, three being assigned to each stage or dhyana. Those who attain the fourth enter the tenth and eleventh Brahmalokas. The remaining five are assigned to those who attain to the third path on earth, and who will reach Nirvana in the new existence, the third path being that of those who will never return to this world, in whose hearts, the last remnants of sensuality and malevolence being destroyed, not the least low desire for one's self, or wrong feeling toward others, can arise. To each of these five groups of worlds the Great Vehicle assigns a special Buddha, called Dhyani Buddha. These five Buddhas correspond to the last four Buddhas, including Gautama, and the future Buddha, Maitreya (see *Bodhisattva*). Each of these human Buddhas has his corresponding Bodhisattva and Dhyani Buddha, the latter being his pure and glorious counterpart in the mystic world, free from the debasing conditions of the material life. The material Buddha is only the emanation of a Dhyani Buddha living in the ethereal mansions of mystic trance.

Diable, Robert le. See *Robert*, etc.

Diable boiteux (dē-ä′bl bwä-tė′), **Le.** [F., 'The Lame Devil.'] A satirical romance by Le Sage, published in 1707. It was an imitation of a Spanish work entitled "El diablo cojuelo," written by Luis Velez de Guevara, and first printed in 1641, and of other satires (by Cervantes and others) long current. In Guevara's production "the student Don Cleofas, having accidentally entered the abode of an astrologer, delivers from a glass bottle, in which he had been confined by the conjurer, the devil (diablo cojuelo), who is a spirit nearly of the same description as the Asmodée ("diable boiteux") of Le Sage, and who, in return for the service he had received from the scholar, exhibits to him the interior of the houses of Madrid." (*Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fict., II. 477.) "In the French version . . . an additional human interest is imparted by a fire, in which the good-natured and grateful demon takes the shape of Cleofas in rescuing a young lady of high birth, and thereby secures for his liberator a prosperous marriage." (*Saintsbury*, French Lit.) The whole work is in dialogue form. Foote took from it his play "The Devil on Two Sticks." The title "Le diable boiteux" has been given to a number of other publications, newspapers, etc. See *Asmodeus.*

Diablerets (dyäb-le-rā′). A group of mountains in Switzerland, on the borders of Vaud, Valais, and Bern, northeast of St. Maurice. Highest point, 10,650 feet.

Diablintes (dī-ạ-blin′tēz), or **Diablindi** (-dī). A tribe of northwestern Gaul, allies of the Veneti against Cæsar in 56 B. C.

Diablo, Monte. See *Monte Diablo.*

Diadochi (dī-ad′ọ-kī). [Gr. [illegible], successors.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Diadumenos (dī-a-dū′me-nos). [Gr. [illegible], binding up his hair.] An athlete binding his brow with a fillet, a good Roman reproduction of a famous statue by Polyclitus, found at Vaison, France, and now in the British Museum.

Diafoirus (dē-ä-fwä-rüs′). The name of the physician in Molière's "Malade imaginaire" to whose son Thomas Argan wishes to betroth his daughter Angélique. The father is very comical, and the son, full of folly and erudition, no less so.

Diagoras (dī-ag′ọ-ras). [Gr. [illegible].] Born in Melos, Ægean Sea: lived last half of 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, accused by the Athenians of impiety: surnamed "The Atheist."

Dial, The. An American literary quarterly and organ of the Transcendentalists (published at

Boston), edited by Margaret Fuller, assisted by Ripley, Emerson, and others, 1840–42, and by Emerson 1842–44.

Dialogue of Death. A book by William Bullein, published 1564–65. The whole title is, "A Dialogue bothe pleasaunte and pietifull, wherein is a goodly regimente against the fever Pestilence, with a consolacion and comfort against death."

Diamantina (dē-ä-män-tē'nä), formerly **Tejuco** (tä-zhö'kö). A town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, in lat. 18° 25' S., long. 43° 25' W. It is the center of a diamond district, discovered about 1728 and now little worked. Population, about 15,000.

Diamantino (dē-ä-män-tē'nö). A town in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, situated near the head waters of the Paraguay, in lat. 14° 24' S., long. 56° 7' W. It is the center of an abandoned diamond district. Population, about 3,000.

Diamond, or **Dyamond** (dī'a-mond). One of three brothers, sons of the fairy Agape, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." When he is slain by Camballo, his strength passes into his surviving brothers.

Diamond Necklace Affair, The. In French history, a celebrated episode which discredited the court. A necklace (valued at about $300,000), originally ordered for Madame du Barry, was 1783–84 negotiated for by Cardinal de Rohan through an intermediary, the adventuress Countess de Lamotte. The cardinal, who hoped to gain the affection of Marie Antoinette, was duped by pretended signatures of the queen. It was believed (probably with injustice) that the queen was involved in the affair.

Diamond State, The. Delaware.

Diana (dī-an'ä or dī-ā'nä). An ancient Italian divinity, goddess of the moon, protectress of the female sex, etc., later identified with the Greek Artemis.

Diana. See *Diana Enamorada.*

Diana. [F. *Diane.*] 1. A character in D'Urfé's "Astrea," taken from the "Diana Enamorada" of Montemayor.—2. In Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well," the daughter of the Florentine widow with whom Helena lodges. She reconciles Bertram and Helena by a stratagem.

Diana, or **Die, Vernon.** See *Vernon.*

Diana, Temple of (in Ephesus). See *Ephesus.*

Diana and Actæon. A painting by Titian (1559), in Bridgewater House, London. The hunter and his dogs come suddenly upon the startled goddess and her nymphs at the bath. Diana looks angrily at the intruder, but has not yet taken action.

Diana and Callisto. A painting by Titian, in Bridgewater House, London. The goddess sits on a bank beside a stream, and at her command several of her nymphs hold the offending Callisto forcibly, while another tears away her drapery.

Diana Enamorada (dē-ä'nä ā-nä-mō-rä'ᴛʜä). [Sp., 'Diana enamoured.'] The chief work of Jorge de Montemayor: an important pastoral romance, the most popular one published in Spain since "Amadis of Gaul." It was first printed at Valencia in 1542. It was left unfinished, but in 1564 Antonio Perez of Salamanca wrote a second part. In the same year Gaspar Gil Polo of Valencia wrote another continuation. There were many other imitations. Sir Philip Sidney translated some of the short poems. The original work was modeled to a degree on Sannazaro's "Arcadia."

Diana of France, Duchesse de Montmorency and d'Angoulême. Born at Piedmont, Italy, 1538: died Jan. 3, 1619. An illegitimate daughter of Henry II. of France, who played an influential part in French politics. Her mother was a Piedmontese.

Diana of Poitiers, Comtesse de Brézé, Duchesse de Valentinois. Born Sept. 3, 1499: died at Anet, Orléanais, France, April 22, 1566. A mistress of Henry II. of France, noted for her influence at the French court. She was a member of an old family of Dauphiné, and married (1512) Louis de Brézé, grand seneschal of Normandy, who died in 1531.

Diana of Versailles. A celebrated Greek statue in the Louvre, Paris, commonly regarded as a companion piece to the Apollo Belvedere, though inferior in its execution. The goddess is advancing, clad in the short Doric tunic and himation girded at her waist; she looks toward the right, as with raised arm she takes an arrow from her quiver.

Diana with her Nymphs. A painting by Domenichino, in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. The goddess stands in the middle with bow and quiver; one nymph has just transfixed a pigeon tied to a stick on a pole, others bear the dead game. There is great variety in the attitudes and motives, and the landscape background is pleasing.

Dianora and Gilberto. One of Boccaccio's tales, the fifth novel of the tenth day of the Decameron. Chaucer took his "Franklin's Tale" from this story. (*Morley.*) See *Franklin's Tale.*

Diarbekir (dē-är-be-kēr'), or **Diarbekr** (de-är-bekr'). 1. A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey, in the valleys of the upper Tigris and upper Euphrates. Population (1885), 471,462.—2. The capital of the above vilayet, situated near the Tigris in lat. 37° 56' N., long. 40° 9' E.: also called Kara Amid: the ancient Amida. It is a trading center, and has manufactures of red and yellow morocco, etc. It was a Roman colony about 230 A. D., was sacked by Timur near the end of the 14th century, and was captured by the Turks in 1515. Population, estimated, about 40,000.

Diary of an Ennuyée. A diary by Mrs. Jameson (Anna Murphy), published in 1826.

Diary of a Late Physician. See *Passages from the Diary*, etc.

Dias, Antonio Gonçalves. See *Gonçalves Dias.*

Dias (dē'äs), **Bartholomeu.** Born about 1445: died May 12 (?), 1500. A Portuguese navigator. He was a gentleman of the royal household, and in 1486 was made commander of one of two small vessels (Infante commanding the other) destined to explore the coast of Africa. They passed Cape Negro, the farthest point attained by Diego Cam; followed the coast to lat. 29° S.; thence sailed south in the open sea for thirteen days, suffering greatly from cold; turned eastward in search of land, and, not finding it, bore to the north, striking the coast east of the Cape of Good Hope, and following it to a point beyond Algoa Bay. The sailors refused to go farther; and, after taking possession of the land for Portugal, they returned around the cape and reached home in safety. Some accounts say that Dias was driven beyond the cape by a storm without observing it: in any case, he and his companions were the first to double the south end of Africa. In 1497 Dias sailed with the expedition of Gama, but remained trading on the West African coast. In 1500 he commanded a ship in Cabral's fleet, and was lost in a storm after leaving the Brazilian coast.

Diavolo, Fra. See *Fra Diavolo.*

Diaz, Bernal. See *Diaz del Castillo.*

Diaz (dē'äth), **Porfirio.** Born in Oaxaca, Sept. 15, 1830. A Mexican general and statesman. He served as a soldier in the war with the United States in 1847, led a battalion against Santa Anna in 1854, and in 1858 adhered to Juarez and the liberal party. In 1861 he was a deputy, but soon took the field and won a victory over the reactionist Marquez. During the French invasion he was one of the leaders of the defense, was captured at Puebla, May, 1863, but escaped, and headed the army of resistance in Oaxaca. Forced to surrender, Feb., 1865, he again escaped and raised new forces. After the withdrawal of the French army he rapidly gained ground against Maximilian's generals, taking Puebla April 2, 1867, and finally entering Mexico June 21, 1867. Soon after he was a candidate for the presidency, but Juarez was elected. General Diaz kept up a continual opposition to Juarez and his successor, Lerdo, and headed several revolts. In 1876 he finally drove Lerdo out, and in May, 1877, became president of Mexico. He quickly restored order and started an era of prosperity for the country. Not being by the constitution eligible to immediate reelection, he was succeeded by his friend General Gonzalez in Dec., 1880. He was again elected in 1884, and reëlected in 1888 and 1892, the constitution having been amended to permit this.

Diaz de Armendáris (dē'äth dä är-men-dä'rēs), **Lope,** Marquis of Cadereita. Born in Quito about 1575: died, probably at Badajoz, after 1641. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He commanded various fleets from 1603 to 1623. He was ambassador to Germany and Spain, majordomo to Queen Isabel de Borbon, and viceroy of Mexico 1635–40. Subsequently he was bishop of Badajoz.

Diaz de la Peña (de'äth da lä pän'yä), **Narcisse.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Aug 20, 1807: died at Mentone, France, Nov. 19, 1876. A noted French landscape and genre painter of the Fontainebleau school. He made his debut at the Salon in 1831. In 1844 he obtained a medal of the third class, in 1846 one of the second class, and in 1848 one of the first class. He became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1851.

Diaz del Castillo (de'äth del käs-tel'yo), **Bernal.** Born at Medina del Campo about 1498: died in Guatemala about 1593. A Spanish soldier and author. He went to Darien with Pedrarias in 1514, thence crossed to Cuba, was with Cordoba in the discovery of Yucatan in 1517, and with Grijalva in 1518, subsequently joined Cortes, served through the conquest of Mexico 1519–21, and went to Guatemala with Alvarado in 1524. In all these campaigns he was a common soldier or at most a subaltern officer. Diaz settled in Guatemala, at Santiago de los Caballeros, where he began writing his "Historia de la Conquista de Nueva España" in 1568. It was first published at Madrid in 1632, and has remained a standard historical authority for the conquest of Mexico. The literary style is very rough.

Diaz de Solis, Juan. See *Solis.*

Dibdin (dib'din), **Charles.** Born at Southampton, England, March, 1745: died at London, July 25, 1814. An English song-writer and composer, especially noted for sea songs. He went on the stage as a "singing actor" when about fifteen years old, and soon began to write operas and other dramatic pieces, for which he sometimes wrote the words as well as the music, and in which he also played. In 1789 he began his series of "Table entertainments," "of which he was composer, narrator, singer, and accompanist." Nearly all his best songs, "The Flowing Can," "Ben Backstay," "Tom Bowling," etc., were written by him for these entertainments, which were called "The Whim of the Moment," "Oddities," "The Wags," "The Quizzes," etc. He wrote several novels and "The History of the Stage" (about 1800), his own "Professional Life" (1803), poems, etc., and about seventy operas and musical dramas.

Dibdin, Charles Isaac Mungo. Born in 1768: died in 1833. An English dramatist and song-writer, son of Charles Dibdin.

Dibdin, Thomas. Born at London, March 21, 1771: died at London, Sept. 16, 1841. An English song-writer and dramatist, son of Charles Dibdin.

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. Born at Calcutta, 1776: died at Kensington, Nov. 18, 1847. An English bibliographer, nephew of Charles Dibdin. He published "Bibliomania" (1809–11), "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain" (1810–19), etc.

Dibon (dī'bon). 1. A city of Moab which was fortified by the Gadites (Num. xxxii. 3, 34), but allotted to the tribe of Reuben (Josh. xiii. 9, 17): the modern Dhiban, situated east of the Jordan and north of the Aroer. In 1868 the stele of the Moabite king Mesha (2 Ki. iii. 4) was discovered there.—2. A place in southern Judea, toward Edom (Neh. xi. 25), probably identical with Dimonah of Josh. xv. 22.

Dibong (dē-bong'). One of the chief head streams of the Brahmaputra.

Dibutades (dī-bū'ta-dēz). A Greek sculptor of Sicyon, the reputed inventor of work in relief.

Dicæarchus (dī-sē-är'kus). [Gr. Δικαίαρχος.] A Greek geographer, historian, and philosopher of the 4th century B. C.: a disciple of Aristotle. Fragments of his "Life of Hellas" (an account of the geography and political and social life of Greece) have been preserved.

Dice (dī'sē), or **Dike** (dī'kē). [Gr. Δίκη.] In Greek mythology, the personification of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis (law).

Dicey (dī'si), **Albert Venn.** Born 1835. An English jurist, brother of Edward Dicey. He was graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1858; was called to the bar in 1863; and was appointed Vinerian professor of English law at Oxford in 1882. He has published "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution" (1886), etc.

Dicey, Edward. Born at Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, England, May, 1832. An English journalist. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1865; and in 1870 became editor of the London "Observer." He has written "Rome in 1860" (1861), "Cavour: a Memoir" (1861), "Six Months in the Federal States" (1863), "The Schleswig-Holstein War" (1864), "The Battle-Fields of 1866" (1866), "England and Egypt" (1881), etc.

Dichtung und Wahrheit aus Meinem Leben. [G., 'poetry and truth from my life.'] A not entirely trustworthy autobiographical history of Goethe's life, from his birth till his settlement at Weimar. The first five books appeared in 1811, the next five in 1812, and the third instalment in 1814; the conclusion appeared after Goethe's death.

Dick (dik), **Mr.** A mildly demented gentleman, whose real name is Richard Babley, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Dick, Thomas. Born near Dundee, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1774: died at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, July, 1857. A Scottish writer on astronomical and religious subjects. He published "The Christian Philosopher" (1823), etc.

Dick Amlet. See *Amlet, Dick.*

Dickens (dik'enz), **Charles.** Born at Landport, near Portsmouth, England, Feb. 7, 1812: died at Gadshill, near Rochester, England, June 9, 1870. A celebrated English novelist. He was the son of John Dickens, who served as a clerk in the navy pay-office and afterward became a newspaper reporter. He received an elementary education in private schools, served for a time as an attorney's clerk, and in 1835 became reporter for the "London Morning Chronicle." In 1833 he published in the "Monthly Magazine" his first story, entitled "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," which proved to be the beginning of a series of papers printed collectively as "Sketches by Boz" in 1836. He married Catherine, daughter of George Hogarth, in 1836. In 1836–37 he published the "Pickwick Papers" by which his literary reputation was established. He became editor of "Household Words" in 1849, and of "All the Year Round" in 1859, and visited America in 1842 and 1867–68. His chief works are "Pickwick Papers" (1837), "Oliver Twist" (1838), "Nicholas Nickleby" (1838–39), "Master Humphrey's Clock" (including "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge," 1840–41), "American Notes" (1842), "Christmas Carol" (1843), "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1843–44), "Chimes" (1844), "Cricket on the Hearth" (1845), "Dombey and Son" (1846–48), "David Copperfield" (1849–50), "Bleak House" (1852–53), "Hard Times" (1854), "Little Dorrit" (1855–57), "Tale of Two Cities" (1859), "Uncommercial Traveler" (1860), "Great Expectations" (1860–61), "Our Mutual Friend" (1864–65), "Mystery of Edwin Drood" (1870, unfinished). See his "Life" by John Forster (1871–74), "Dickens Dictionary," by Pierce (1872), "Letters of Dickens" (1880).

Dick Tinto. See *Tinto, Dick.*

Dickinson (dik'in-son), **Anna Elizabeth.** Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1842. An American lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage, labor reform, etc. She lectured during the Civil War on war issues, and afterward generally on political subjects, "Women's Work and Wages," etc. In 1876 she went on the stage, but did not meet with success. She wrote a play, "An American Girl" (1880), and "What Answer?" (a novel, 1868), "A Paying Investment" (1876), "A Ragged Register of People, Places, and Opinions" (1879).

Dickinson, Emily. Born at Amherst, Mass., Dec. 10, 1830: died there, May 15, 1886. An American poet. She was the daughter of Edward Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College. Her life was one of singular seclusion. Her poems were published in 1890 and in 1892, and her letters in 1894.

Dickinson, John. Born at Crosia, Talbot County, Md., Nov. 13, 1732: died at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808. An American statesman. He was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1765, and of the first Continental Congress of 1774, and president of Pennsylvania 1782-85. He was also a member of the Federal Convention of 1787. He wrote the "Fabius" letters in 1788, and was the founder of Dickinson College.

Dickinson College. An institution of learning situated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, founded by John Dickinson in 1783. Since 1833 it has been controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dick's Coffee House. An old coffee-house, No. 8 Fleet street (on the south side, near Temple Bar), originally "Richard's": named from Richard Torner, or Turner, to whom the house was let in 1680. The coffee-room retains its old paneling, and the staircase its original balusters. Richard's, as it was then called, was frequented by Cowper when he lived in the Temple. *Timbs.*

Dickson (dik'son), **Samuel Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, 1798: died at Philadelphia, March 31, 1872. An American physician and medical writer. He was professor of the practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from 1858 until his death. He wrote "Dengue: its History, Pathology, and Treatment" (1826), etc.

Dicquemare (dēk-mär'), **Jacques François Abbé.** Born at Havre, France, March 7, 1733: died March 29, 1789. A French naturalist and astronomer, professor of experimental physics at Havre. He invented several instruments used in astronomy and navigation.

Dictum of Kenilworth. An award made between King Henry III. and the Commons in 1266 during the siege of Kenilworth. It reestablished Henry's authority; proclaimed amnesty; annulled the provisions of Oxford; and provided that the king should keep the charter to which he had sworn.

Dictys (dik'tis) **Cretensis** ('of Crete'). [Gr. Δίκτυς.] The reputed author of a Latin narrative of the Trojan war, entitled "Ephemeris Belli Trojani," the introduction to which represents him as a follower of Idomeneus. This narrative was one of the chief sources from which the heroic legends of Greece passed into the literature of the middle ages. It was probably composed by Q. Septimius about 300 A. D.

Didache. See *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles.*

Didapper (dī'dap-ėr), **Beau.** In Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," a rich, weak-minded fop with designs on Fanny.

Diddler (did'lėr), **Jeremy.** A needy sponge in Kenney's farce "Raising the Wind": a type of the swindler. He does everything at other people's expense, particularly dining. He devours his friends' food and borrows their money with amusing nonchalance.

Diderot (dē-drō'), **Denis.** Born at Langres, Haute-Marne, France, Oct. 5, 1713: died at Paris, July 31, 1784. A celebrated French philosopher and writer. His father, a cutler by trade, gave him a classical education. After completing his studies in Paris, he spent two years in a law office, but devoted most of his time to Greek, Latin, mathematics, Italian, and English. Thereby he incurred his father's displeasure, and was cut off without a cent. He gave lessons in mathematics, and, when at the lowest ebb of fortune in 1743, married. His literary labors date from this same period. In 1743 he published "Histoire de la Grèce" (3 vols.) translated from Temple Stanyan, and in 1746-48 "Dictionnaire universel de médecine, de chimie, de botanique," etc. (6 vols.), translated with the aid of three collaborators from Robert James. This latter publication gave him the idea of the great work, in which he associated with himself the mathematician d'Alembert, "L'Encyclopédie," a repository of the results of scientific research in the middle of the 18th century. The publication was repeatedly checked in its progress, and was carried over more than twenty years (1751-72). To the twenty-eight volumes published within that period were joined six volumes of addenda (1776-77), and two volumes of tables (1780). Diderot received financial support from Catherine II. of Russia, who bought his valuable library but left him the use of it during his lifetime. He went to St. Petersburg in 1773-74 to return thanks to the "northern Semiramis." Among his works are "Pensées philosophiques" (1746), "Bijoux indiscrets" (1748), "Mémoire sur différents sujets de mathématiques" (1748), "Lettre sur les aveugles à l'usage de ceux qui voient" (1749), "L'Histoire et le secret de la peinture en cire" (1757), "Le fils naturel" (1757), "Le père de famille" (1758), "Entretien d'un père avec ses enfants" (1773), "Les deux amis de Bourbonne" (1773), "Voyage en Hollande," "Projet d'une université pour la Russie," "Le rêve de d'Alembert," "Jacques le fataliste," "La religieuse," "Le Neveu de Rameau," "Essai sur les règnes de Claude et de Néron" (1778 and 1782), etc. Diderot's art criticisms in the "Salons" (1763-69) are of superior merit, and his correspondence with Mademoiselle Volland affords the best available insight into the character of the writer as a man.

> Diderot ranks in point of originality and versatility of thought among the most fertile thinkers of France, and in point of felicity and idiosyncrasy of expression among the most remarkable of her writers.
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 481.

Didius Salvius Julianus (did'i-us sal'vi-us jö-li-ā'nus), **Marcus,** called later **Marcus Didius Commodus Severus Julianus.** Died at Rome, June 1, 193 A. D. Emperor of Rome March-June, 193. He served with distinction in the army, and twice held the consulship, the last time in 179. On the murder of the emperor Pertinax by the pretorian guards in 193, the guards sold the imperial dignity to Didius, who had as his competitor Sulpitianus, the father-in-law of Pertinax. His elevation was not recognized by Septimius Severus, who marched with an army against Rome, whereupon the pretorian guards hastened to purchase the favor of Severus by putting the emperor to death.

Dido (dī'dō). [Gr. Διδώ.] A surname of the Phenician goddess of the moon (Astarte), who was worshiped as the protecting deity of the citadel of Carthage. The goddess was in later time confounded with the Tyrian Elissa, founder of Carthage. See *Elissa, Æneid.*

Dido, Queen of Carthage, The Tragedy of. A tragedy by Marlowe, published in 1594. Nashe is said to have finished it after Marlowe's death. Dido has been the subject of many plays in English and in French — notably by Jodelle in 1552, La Grange in 1576, Hardy in 1603, Scudery in 1636, and Franc de Pompignan in 1734. Cristobal de Virues, a Spanish poet of the 15th century, and Metastasio in Italian, also wrote tragedies on the subject. See *Didone.*

> My own opinion is, that the play is in the main by Marlowe, and that Nashe's work lay chiefly in completing certain scenes which Marlowe had sketched in the rough.
> *Bullen,* Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. xlvii.

Dido building Carthage. A large painting by Turner, in the National Gallery, London. The scene is on a river-bank, with classical buildings in course of erection. Dido and her attendants are seen on the left.

Didone Abandonata (dē-dō'ne ä-bän-dō-nä'tä). [It., 'Dido Forsaken.'] A tragedy by Metastasio, produced in Naples in 1724: his first dramatic work. It had great success, and is probably the best modern play on the subject. It has been set to music by more than forty composers.

Didot (dē-dō'), **Ambroise Firmin-.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1790: died at Paris, Feb. 22, 1876. A French publisher, son of Firmin Didot. He published with his brother Hyacinthe many important works, including "Bibliothèque des auteurs grecs," "L'Univers pittoresque," "Nouvelle biographie générale," etc.

Didot, Firmin. Born at Paris, April 14, 1764: died April 24, 1836. A noted French publisher, printer, type-founder, and author: brother of Pierre Didot.

Didot, François. Born at Paris, 1689: died Nov. 2, 1757. A French printer and bookseller, founder of the firm of Didot at Paris in 1713.

Didot, François Ambroise. Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1730: died July 10, 1804. A French printer and publisher, son of François Didot, celebrated for improvements in type-founding and printing.

Didot, Henri. Born 1765: died 1852. A French type-founder, son of Pierre François Didot: published editions in microscopic types.

Didot, Hyacinthe Firmin-. Born at Paris, March 11, 1794: died at Dandon, Orne, France, Aug. 7, 1880. A French publisher, brother of Ambroise Firmin-Didot, and his business associate after 1827.

Didot, Pierre. Born Jan. 25, 1761: died Dec. 31, 1853. A French publisher and printer, eldest son of F. A. Didot. He published "Virgil" (1798), "Horace" (1799), "Racine" (1801-1805), and other classics.

Didot, Pierre François. Born at Paris, July 9, 1732: died Dec. 7, 1795. A French printer, publisher, and paper-maker, brother of F. A. Didot.

Didron (dē-drôn'), **Adolphe Napoléon.** Born at Hautvillers, Marne, France, March 13, 1806: died at Paris, Nov. 13, 1867. A French archæologist, author of "Manuel d'iconographie chrétienne" (1845), etc.

Didymus (did'i-mus). [Gr. Δίδυμος, the twin.] A surname of the apostle Thomas.

Didymus. Lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. An Alexandrian grammarian and critic. He was a follower of the school of Aristarchus, and a contemporary of Cicero and the emperor Augustus. His works, consisting chiefly of compilations, covered a great variety of subjects, and were estimated by Seneca at four thousand: none of them is extant.

Didymus, surnamed "The Blind." Born 308, 309, or 314 A. D.: died 394, 395, or 399. An Alexandrian scholar and theologian. He lost his sight in childhood, but nevertheless became one of the most learned men of his time. He was a teacher in the catechetical school of Alexandria upward of fifty years, and numbered among his pupils Jerome, Palladius, Ambrose of Alexandria, Evagrius, and Isidore of Pelusium. He opposed the Arians with great spirit, but supported Origen. His extant works include a treatise on the Trinity, translated into Latin by Jerome.

Die (dē). A town in the department of Drôme, southeastern France, situated on the Drôme 27 miles southeast of Valence: the ancient Dea Vocontiorum. Population (1891), commune, 3,729.

Diebitsch Sabalkanski (dē'bich sä-bäl-kän'ske), Count **Ivan Ivanovitch** (originally **Hans Karl Friedrich Anton von Diebitsch und Narden**). Born at Grossleippe, near Breslau, Prussia, May 13, 1785: died at Kleczewo, near Pultusk, Poland, June 10, 1831. A Russian general. He served with distinction at Leipsic in 1813; took Varna in 1828, and Silistria in 1829, crossed the Balkans in 1829 (hence surnamed "Sabalkanski," 'Balkan-crosser'), and commanded against the Poles at Grochow and Ostrolenka 1831.

Diedenhofen (dē'den-hō-fen), F. **Thionville** (tē-ôn-vēl'). A fortified town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, situated on the Moselle 18 miles north of Metz. It was taken by the French in 1558 and 1643, and was bombarded and taken by the Germans Nov. 24, 1870. Population (1890), commune, 8,923.

Diefenbach (dē'fen-bäch), **Lorenz.** Born at Ostheim, Hessen, Germany, July 29, 1806: died at Darmstadt, March 28, 1883. A German philologist, ethnologist, and novelist, librarian at Frankfort 1865-76. His works include "Celtica" (1839-42), "Origines Europææ" (1861), "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gothischen Sprache" (1846-51), "Vorschule der Völkerkunde" (1864), the novel "Ein Pilger und seine Genossen" (1851), etc.

Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 1, 1795: died at Berlin, Nov. 11, 1847. A German surgeon, professor at Berlin from 1832. He wrote "Die operative Chirurgie" (1844-48).

Diego (dē-ā'gō). [Sp., from LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, whence ult. E. *Jacob, Jack,* and *James.*] A waggish sexton in Fletcher and Massinger's "Spanish Curate." He longs for a less healthy parish and more funerals.

Diego, Don. See *Formal, James.*

Diego Garcia (dē-ā'gō gär-sē'ä). An island of the Chagos group, in the Indian Ocean.

Diego Suarez (swä'rās). A French colony in the northern part of Madagascar, on the Bay of Diego Suarez. It is the seat of the governor. Population, about 5,000.

Diegueño (dē-a-gwā'nyō). A tribe of North American Indians dwelling in the region about San Diego, California. They number 555, and are under the Mission agency, California. See *Yuman.*

Diekirch (dē'kirch). A small town in Luxemburg, situated on the Sure 18 miles north of Luxemburg.

Diel du Parquet (dē-el' dü pär-kā'), **Jacques.** Born in France about 1600: died at Saint Pierre, Martinique, Jan. 3, 1658. A French soldier and administrator. He was governor of Martinique from 1638, formed the first settlement in Grenada 1651, and had several bloody wars with the Caribs.

Dielman (dēl'man), **Frederick.** Born at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 25, 1847. A German-American figure-painter. Among his works are many etchings and illustrations.

Dieppe (dē-ep'). [OF. *Dieppe*, prob. from an OLG. form represented by AS. *dyppe*, D. *diep*, depth, the deep.] A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Arques, in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 1° 5′ E. It is a celebrated watering-place, is the terminus of the Dieppe-Newhaven channel route, and contains a castle and the Church of St. Jacques. It has some trade, especially in fish. Toward the close of the middle ages it had a large commerce, and sent expeditions to Africa, etc. It suffered severely in the English and religious wars, was bombarded by the English and Dutch July, 1694, and was occupied by the Germans in 1870-71. Population (1891), commune, 22,771.

Diersheim (ders'hīm). A village in Baden, situated near the Rhine 8 miles northeast of Strasburg. Here, April 20, 1797, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians.

Dies Iræ (dī'ēz ī'rē). [L., 'day of wrath.'] A sequence appointed in the Roman missal to be sung between the Epistle and the Gospel in masses for the dead: named from its first words. It was written probably by Thomas of Celano, the friend of Saint Francis of Assisi, and is a hymn in triple rimed stanzas. Its subject is the day of judgment. The transition from the terror of the day of wrath, etc., to hope in salvation is used as a natural preparation to the concluding prayer for eternal rest." Sir Walter Scott's translation in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," beginning "'O day of wrath, O dreadful day,' is well known. There have been numerous versions and translations. The author of the old ecclesiastical melody to which it is sung is not known, but it was adapted to the words at the time they were written. It has been a popular subject with modern composers, notably Colonna, Bassani, Cherubini, Berlioz, Verdi, and Gounod in "Mors et Vita." It is also introduced with magnificent effect in Mozart's "Requiem." *Grove.*

This old Latin chant was accepted by the Roman Church as one of the *sequentia* of the requiem before the year 1385. The original text is engraved upon a marble tablet in the Church of St. Francesco in Mantua. The present form of the chant is supposed to have been given by Felix Hammerlin (in the early part of the 15th century), who omitted the former opening stanzas and added some others at the close. In this form it has appeared in the Catholic missals since the Council of Trent. The chant has been translated upwards of seventy times into German, and fifteen times into English. One of the closest versions, of the few in which the feminine rhymes are retained, is that of Gen. John A. Dix. *Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Dieskau (dēs'kou), **Ludwig August.** Born in Saxony, 1701: died near Paris, Sept. 8, 1767. A German general in the French service. He became brigadier-general of infantry and commander of Brest in 1748, and in 1755 was sent to Canada with the rank of major-general to conduct the campaign against the English. With 1,200 Indians and Canadians and 200 regulars he undertook an expedition against Fort Edward in 1755. He was opposed by William Johnson, with 2,200 men, encamped on Lake George. Having ambushed and routed a detachment of 1,000 men under Colonel Ephraim Williams, he was himself totally defeated and captured in the ensuing attack on the British camp.

Diest (dēst). A fortified town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Demer 32 miles northeast of Brussels. Population (1890), 8,531.

Diesterweg (dēs'ter-veG), **Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm.** Born at Siegen, Westphalia, Prussia, Oct. 29, 1790: died at Berlin, July 7, 1866. A German educator and writer on pedagogics. He was a teacher in various institutions at Worms, Frankfort, Elberfeld, Mörs, and Berlin.

Diet of Augsburg, Frankfort, Nuremberg, etc. See *Augsburg*, *Frankfort*, *Nuremberg*, etc.

Dieterici (dē-te-rēt'sē), **Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, July 6, 1821. A German Orientalist and philosophical writer, son of K. F. W. Dieterici. He published "Chrestomathie ottomane" (1854), and various works on Arabic philosophy and literature, etc.

Dieterici, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1790: died at Berlin, July 29, 1859. A noted German statistician and political economist, director of the Prussian bureau of statistics from 1844. His works include "Statistische Übersicht der wichtigsten Gegenstände," etc. (1838–57), "Der Volkswohlstand im preussischen Staate" (1846), etc.

Dietrich (dē'trich), **Christian Wilhelm Ernst.** [See *Theodoric*.] Born at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 30, 1712: died at Dresden, April 24 (23 ?), 1774. A German painter and engraver, noted especially for landscapes.

Dietrich von Bern (fon bern). In German legend, Theodoric the Great, king of the East Goths, whose residence was at Verona (Bern). His life and adventures are the subject of the Old Norse Thidreks saga, "Saga Thidhreks konungs af Bern," also called the Vilkina saga, whose material is from German sources, and is an elaboration of various Middle High German poems, among them the "Nibelungenlied," "Biterolf," the "Rosengarten," and "Ermenrichs Tod." His birth and death are mysterious: he is descended from a spirit, and disappears ultimately on a black horse. His name is still preserved in popular legends. In the Lausitz the "Wild Huntsman," the mythical being who rides in furious haste across the heavens in violent storms, is called Dietrich von Bern. The name is also given to "Knecht Ruprecht." Many large buildings in different parts of Italy, among them the amphitheater in Verona and the Castle of St. Angelo in Rome, have been popularly ascribed to him.

Dietrichson (dē'trik-son), **Lorentz Henrik Segelcke.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Jan. 1, 1834. A Norwegian critic and poet, professor of the history of art at the University of Christiania from 1875. His works include "Omrids af den norske Poesis Historie" (1866), "Outline of the History of Norwegian Art," etc.

Dietz, or **Diez** (dēts). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 19 miles east of Coblenz.

Dietz, Feodor. Born at Neunstetten, Baden, May 29, 1813: died at Gray, Haute-Saône, France, Dec. 18, 1870. A German historical and battle painter. His works include "Death of Gustavus Adolphus," "Storming of Belgrade," etc.

Diez, Friedrich Christian. Born at Giessen, Hesse, Germany, March 15, 1794: died at Bonn, Prussia, May 29, 1876. A noted German philologist, the founder of Romance philology: professor at Bonn from 1823. Among his works are "Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen" (1836–42), "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen" (1853), etc.

Difficulty, The Hill. A hill in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" encountered by Christian in his journey to the Celestial Country.

Digby (dig'bi). A small seaport, and seat of the herring fishery, situated in Nova Scotia on Annapolis basin, 17 miles southwest of Annapolis.

Digby, Sir **Everard.** Born May 16, 1578: died Jan. 30, 1606. An English conspirator. He inherited large estates in Rutland, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire from his father, Everard Digby of Stoke Dry, Rutland; and in 1603 was knighted by James I. He was one of the leading conspirators in the "Gunpowder Plot" (1605), being intrusted with the task of preparing for a rising in the midland counties to take place simultaneously with the destruction of the Parliament house. He was apprehended on the discovery of the plot, and was executed at London.

Digby, Sir **Kenelm.** Born at Gothurst, Bucks, England, 1603: died at London, June 11, 1665. An English natural philosopher and student of the occult sciences. He was the son of the conspirator Sir Everard Digby; was educated in the Roman Catholic faith; was in 1643 banished from England as an adherent of the Royalist cause; and subsequently became chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria, which post he retained after the Restoration. Author of "Observations upon Religio Medici" (1643), "A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies" (1644), "A Treatise declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul," etc. (1644), and "A Discourse concerning the Vegetation of Plants" (1661).

Digby, Kenelm Henry. Born 1800: died March 22, 1880. An English antiquarian. He graduated, with the degree of B.A., at Cambridge in 1819, and spent most of his subsequent life in literary pursuits at London. His chief works are "The Broad Stone of Honour, or Rules for the Gentlemen of England" (1822, anonymous; enlarged edition, with second title omitted, 1826–27), and "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith" (1831–1840).

Digest of Justinian. See *Corpus Juris.*

Diggers. [That is, 'root-diggers,' 'root-eaters.'] A name given to a number of tribes of North American Indians in California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, which speak widely different languages and comprise a number of distinct linguistic stocks. The name is used especially to designate the Bannock, Piute, and other Shoshonean tribes known to use roots extensively for food, and who are hence "diggers" (in English); but it is a coincidence that the terminal syllables *dika* or *tika* are common in Shoshonean band and tribal names. See *Shoshoko.*

Digges (digz), **Leonard.** Died about 1571. An English mathematician. He was the son of James Digges of Digges Court, in the parish of Barham, Kent; studied at Oxford without taking a degree; and inherited a competent fortune, which enabled him to devote himself to scientific pursuits. His chief work is "A Booke named Tectonicon, briefly showing the exact measuring and speedie reckoning all manner of land, squares, timber, stone, etc." (1556).

Digges, Thomas. Died Aug. 24, 1595. An English mathematician, son of Leonard Digges. He graduated, with the degree of B. A., at Cambridge in 1551; became a member of Parliament in 1572; and was muster-master-general of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries 1586–94. His works include "A Geometrical Practice, named Pantometria" (1571), "A Prognostication . . . contayning . . . Rules to judge the Weather by the Sunne, Moone, Stars," etc. (1578), and "An Arithmeticall Militare Treatise, named Stratioticos" (1579).

Diggon (dig'on). [A variant of *Diccon*, dim. of *Dick*.] A traveled shepherd in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Diggory (dig'o-ri). A loutish servant in Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer."

Dighton (dī'ton). A town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, near Taunton. Near it is the Dighton Rock, with an inscription formerly (and erroneously) attributed to the Northmen.

Digne (dēny). The capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, France, situated on the Bléone in lat. 44° 6′ N., long. 6° 13′ E.: the ancient Dinia. It contains a cathedral and a church of Notre Dame. Population (1891), commune, 7,261.

Dignity and Impudence. A painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, in the National Gallery, London. It is a group consisting of a large, solemn-looking bloodhound and a pert Scotch terrier.

Digoin (dē-gwan'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 35 miles east of Moulins. Population (1891), commune, 4,880.

Dihong (dē-hong'). A name given to the Brahmaputra in its middle course.

Dijon (dē-zhōn'). The capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated at the junction of the Ouche and Suzon in lat. 47° 19′ N., long. 5° 3′ E.: the Roman Divio, Dibio, or Castrum Divionense (whence the modern name). It is an important fortified town and the emporium for Burgundy wines, and has considerable manufactures and a large trade in grain, etc. It contains a cathedral of St. Benigne (see below), the churches of Notre Dame and of St. Michel, an old ducal palace (now the hôtel de ville, with an important museum), a palais de justice, and remnants of the castle and convent of Chartreuse. In early history it was a Roman camp, and it was burned by the Saracens in the 8th century. It had its counts and was the capital of Burgundy from the 12th century to 1477, when it passed to France. It was besieged by the Swiss in 1513, was occupied (after a struggle) by the Germans from Oct. 31 to Dec. 27, 1870, and was subsequently defended by Garibaldi against the Germans in Jan., 1871. The cathedral is of moderate size, but noteworthy for its excellent design and the beauty of its 13th-century tracery and ornament. The west front has a good porch and 2 low towers. Behind it are the ruins of a curious circular church of the Templars. Population (1891), 65,428.

Diklat. See *Tigris.*

Diksmuide. See *Dixmude.*

Dilettanti Society, The. A London society devoted to the encouragement of a taste for the fine arts, founded in 1734.

Dilke (dilk), **Charles Wentworth.** Born Dec. 8, 1789: died Aug. 10, 1864. An English journalist, editor of the London "Athenæum" (1830–1846), and of the "Daily News" (1846–49).

Dilke, Sir **Charles Wentworth.** Born at London, Feb. 18, 1810: died at St. Petersburg, May 10, 1869. Son of C. W. Dilke: promoter of the exhibition of 1851, commissioner to the New York exhibition 1853, and one of the royal commissioners for the London exhibition 1862. He was made a baronet in 1862.

Dilke, Sir **Charles Wentworth.** Born at Chelsea, near London, Sept. 4, 1843. An English politician and author, son of Sir C. W. Dilke. He graduated at the head of the law tripos at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1866; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1866; was elected member of Parliament for the borough of Chelsea in 1868; was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1880; became president of the Local Government Board with a seat in the cabinet in 1882. He lost his seat in Parliament in 1886, but again became a member in 1892. He has published "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867" (1868), "Parliamentary Reform" (1879), "Present Condition of European Politics" (1887), "The British Army" (1888), "Problems of Greater Britain" (1890).

Dillenburg (dil'len-börG). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 41 miles northeast of Coblenz. It was the birthplace of William of Orange.

Dillenius (dil-lā'nē-ös), or **Dillen** (dil'len), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, 1687: died at Oxford, England, April 2, 1747. A celebrated German botanist, professor at Oxford from 1728. He wrote "Catalogus Plantarum Sponte circa Gissam Nascentium" (1719), "Hortus Elthamensis" (1732), "Historia muscorum" (1741).

Dillingen (dil'ling-en). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 23 miles northwest of Augsburg. It was formerly the seat of a university. Population (1890), 5,734.

Dillmann (dil'män), **Christian Friedrich August.** Born April 25, 1823: died July 4, 1894. A German Orientalist and Protestant theologian, an authority on the Ethiopian language and literature and Old Testament criticism: professor at Berlin from 1869. His works include a grammar (1857) and lexicon (1865) of the Ethiopian language, commentaries on Job, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, etc.

Dillon (dil'on), **Charles.** Born in England in 1819: died there, June 27, 1881. An English actor. He excelled in the romantic drama, in such parts as Belphegor.

Dillon, John. Born 1851. An Irish politician, one of the leaders of the Irish National party. He entered Parliament in 1880, and was imprisoned 1881–82 and again in 1891.

Dilman (dil-män'). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, northwestern Persia, 73 miles west of Tabriz. Population, estimated, 6,000 (?).

Dilmun (dil-mön'). An ancient city situated on an island, or rather peninsula, in the Persian Gulf, now included in the lowlands of the coast. Sargon II. (king of Assyria 722–705 B.C.) relates on his monolith, found in Cyprus, that he received from Uperi, king of Dilmun, gifts and homage.

Diman (dī'man), **Jeremiah Lewis.** Born at Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831: died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1881. An American historical writer and Congregational clergyman, professor of history at Brown University. He wrote "Theistic Argument" (1879), "Orations and Essays" (published 1882).

Dimanche (dē-monsh'), **Monsieur.** [F., 'Mr. Sunday.'] In Molière's "Don Juan" or "Le festin de Pierre," a tradesman who tries to collect money due him, but is never allowed to even ask for it, being constantly interrupted.

Dimetian Code (dī-mē'shi-an kōd). See extract on following page.

The custom [that the youngest child should have the dwelling-house when the property came to division] appears in Wales in what was probably its most primitive form. According to the laws of Hoel the Good, dating from the tenth century at latest, the inheritance was to be so divided that the homestead, with eight acres of land and the best implements of the household, should fall to the youngest son. The different editions of these laws are contained in the Dimetian Code for South Wales, and in the Venedotian Code for "Gwynnedd" or the northern parts of the principality.
Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 181.

Dimitri (dē-mē'trē), or **Dmitri** (dmē'trē). The Russian form of *Demetrius* (which see).

Dimitri Roudine (dē-mē'trē rö-dēn'). A novel by Turgenieff, published in 1855. It has been translated into French, German, and English. Dimitri is a cosmopolitan who affects to scorn Russian habits. He is the victim of his own error, and his disciples fall away from him.

Dimmesdale (dimz'-dāl), **Arthur.** A Puritan clergyman in Hawthorne's tale "The Scarlet Letter." He has a delicately sensitive nature, unable to bear the strain of the concealment of his sin with Hester Prynne, and equally unable to confess it and bear public obloquy.

The Puritan clergyman, reverenced as a saint by all his flock, conscious of a sin which, once revealed, will crush him to the earth, watched with a malignant purpose by the husband whom he has injured, unable to summon up the moral courage to tear off the veil and make the only atonement in his power, is undoubtedly a striking figure, powerfully conceived and most delicately described.
Leslie Stephen, Hours in a Library, p. 223.

Dimoch, or **Dymoch,** or **Dymoke,** or **Dimocke** (dim'o̤k). The name of a Lincolnshire family which has held since 1377 the feudal office of "champion of England."

Dimsdale (dimz'dāl), **Thomas.** Born in Essex, England, May 6, 1712: died in Hertford, England, Dec. 30, 1800. An English physician, known chiefly as an advocate of inoculation for the smallpox. He took up the practice of medicine at Hertford, and in 1767 published "The Present Method of Inoculation for the Small Pox," which obtained for him in 1768 an invitation to St. Petersburg to inoculate the empress Catherine and the grand duke Paul.

Dinah (dī'nä̤). [Heb., 'judged' or 'avenged.'] The daughter of Jacob by Leah. See Gen. xxx., xxxiv.

Dinah, Aunt. In Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," the aunt of Walter Shandy, who occupies himself with schemes for spending the money she leaves him.

Dinah Morris. See *Morris.*

Dinajpur (dē-näj-pör'), or **Dinagepore** (dē-näj-pōr'). **1.** A district in the Rajshahi division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 88° 30′ E. Area, 4,118 square miles. Population (1881), 1,514,346.—**2.** The capital of the above district, situated in lat. 25° 37′ N., long. 88° 32′ E. Population (1881), 12,560.

Dinan (dē-noṅ'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated on the Rance 29 miles northwest of Rennes. It was defended against the English by Du Guesclin in 1359. Population (1891), commune, 10,444.

Dinant. In Fletcher and Massinger's "Little French Lawyer," a gentleman who formerly loved and still pretends to love Lamira.

Dinant (dē-noṅ' or dē-nänt'). A town in the province of Namur, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 14 miles south of Namur. It is fortified, and was formerly noted for its copper and brass wares. It was sacked by the Burgundians in 1466, and by the French in 1554 and 1675. Population (1890), 7,048.

Dinapur (dē-nä-pör'). A town in the district of Patna, Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges 5 miles west of Patna. It is an important military station, and was the scene of the mutiny of the Sepoy regiments in July, 1857. Population, about 37,000.

Dinaric Alps (di-nar'ik alps). [Named from *Dinara*, the highest summit.] A name given to those mountain-ranges in Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia which are clearly a continuation of the main Alpine system.

Dinarzade. The sister of Sheherazade in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." She passes the night in the bridal chamber, and asks her sister daily, just before daybreak, to relate for the last time one of her "agreeable tales." See *Sheherazade.*

Dindigal (din-di-gal'), or **Dindigul** (din-di-gul'). A small town in Madras, British India, in lat. 10° 20′ N., long. 77° 57′ E.

Dinding Isles (din-ding' īlz). An administrative division of the British colony of Straits Settlements, situated on the western side of the Malay peninsula about lat. 4° 20′ N.

Dindorf (din'dorf), **Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 2, 1802: died at Leipsic, Aug. 1, 1883. A noted German classical philologist. He was one of the collaborators in the revision of Stephanus's "Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ" (1831–65), and edited "Demosthenes" (1846–51), "Poetæ scenici Græci" (1830), etc.

Dindymene (din-di-mē'nē). [Gr. *Δινδυμήνη*, of Dindymum.] Cybele. Also called "the Dindymenian mother."

Dindymum (din'di-mum). [Gr. *Δίνδυμον*.] In ancient geography, a mountain in Galatia, sacred to Cybele.

Dingelstedt (ding'el-stet), **Franz von.** Born at Halsdorf, Hesse, Germany, June 30, 1814: died at Vienna, May 15, 1881. A German poet, novelist, and theatrical director. His works include "Lieder eines kosmopolitischen Nachtwächters" (1841), "Nacht und Morgen" (1851), the tragedy "Das Haus des Barneveldt" (1850), the novels "Unter der Erde" (1840), "Die Amazone" (1868), etc.

Dingwall (ding'wâl). The capital of Ross-shire, situated on Cromarty Firth 11 miles northwest of Inverness. Population (1891), 2,283.

Dinias and Dercyllis (din'i-as and dėr-sil'is). The chief characters of an old Greek novel entitled "Of the incredible Things in Thule."

The book called "Wonders beyond Thule" was written by one Antonius Diogenes, who probably lived in Syria in the 2nd century before Christ, though it was the opinion of Photius that the work was written soon after the death of Alexander the Great. It was current as late as the 9th century, when its twenty-four volumes were summarised by the Patriarch Photius, who compressed the works of nearly three hundred authors into one volume to beguile the tedium of a residence in Bagdad. Our knowledge of the novel is gained partly from this epitome and partly from the fragments which can be gathered from the later classical writings. The plot turns on the loves and adventures of a Syrian maiden and Dinias, a traveller from Arcadia, the story of whose lives was recorded in a manuscript which Alexander the Great was supposed to find in their tomb. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 78.

Dinka (din'kä). A great Nigritic tribe dwelling on both sides of the White Nile between 6° and 12° north latitude. Their territory is a vast and fertile plain covering 60,000 square miles. They differ from the Shilluk and Nuer (with whom they largely interlive, but whom they hate) by their higher stature, prominent foreheads, and their black, almost bluish, complexion. They are intelligent, skilful in the making of household articles, and frugal. Like the Shilluk, they are both pastoral and agricultural. Each village is under a chief who has little authority and recognizes no suzerain. The Dinka language is said to be related to that of the Bari, and to have prefixes like the Bantu tongues.

Dinkard (dēn-kärd'). [Pahlavi: properly *Dīnōkartō*, the deeds or enactments of the religion.] The largest and most important Pahlavi work in existence, containing a vast amount of information regarding the legends, writings, doctrines, and customs of the Zoroastrian religion. In its present state much of the work consists of a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the original compilation, interspersed with extracts in detail. The date of its latest revision must have been subsequent to the Mohammedan conquest of Persia.

Dinkelsbühl (dink'els-bül). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Wörnitz 44 miles southwest of Nuremberg. It was formerly a free imperial city.

Dinmont (din'mont), **Dandie** (**Andrew**). A Border farmer in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Guy Mannering": the grateful friend of Brown, who had saved his life. Sent by Meg Merrilies, he protects Brown in the Portanferry jail, and after their escape helps him, under the guidance of Meg, to capture Hatteraick. He is the owner of Mustard and Pepper, the progenitors of the Dandie Dinmont terriers.

According to Mr. Shortreed, this good man [Willie Elliot] of Millburnholm was the great original of Dandie Dinmont. As he seems to have been the first of these upland sheep farmers that Scott ever visited, there can be little doubt that he sat for some parts of that inimitable portraiture; and it is certain that the James Davidson who carried the name of Dandie to his grave with him, and whose thoroughbred deathbed scene is told in the Notes to Guy Mannering, was first pointed out to Scott by Mr. Shortreed himself, several years after the novel had established the man's celebrity all over the Border; some accidental report about his terriers, and their odd names, having alone been turned to account in the original composition of the tale. But I have the best reason to believe that the kind and manly character of Dandie, the gentle and delicious one of his wife, and some at least of the most picturesque peculiarities of the *ménage* at Charlieshope, were filled up from Scott's observation, years after this period, of a family with one of whose members he had, through the best part of his life, a close and affectionate connexion. To those who were familiar with him, I have perhaps already sufficiently indicated the early home of his dear friend, William Laidlaw, among "the braes of Yarrow." *Lockhart*, Life of Scott, I. 117.

Dinocrates (dī-nok'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Δεινοκράτης*.] The ablest of the architects of Alexander the Great. He planned the new city of Alexandria, and rebuilt the Artemisium of Ephesus after its destruction by fire. This architect appears under eight different names given by Brunn.

Dinorah (de-nō'rä). The original Italian title of an opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris as "Le pardon de Ploërmel," April 4, 1859.

Dinter (din'ter), **Friedrich.** Born at Borna, Saxony, Feb. 29, 1760: died at Königsberg, Prussia, May 29, 1831. A German writer on pedagogics, professor of theology at Königsberg from 1822. His chief work is the "Schullehrerbibel" (1825–28).

Dinwiddie (din'wid-i), **Robert.** Born in Scotland about 1690: died at Clifton, England, Aug. 1, 1770. A British official, lieutenant-governor of Virginia 1752–58. Shortly after his appointment he transmitted a report to the Board of Trade, recommending the annexation of the Ohio Valley and the erection of forts to secure the western frontier against the French. In 1753 he despatched George Washington to the French forts on the Ohio and Allegheny to remonstrate with their commanders for taking possession of British territory, and was subsequently one of the most strenuous supporters of the old French and Indian war.

Diocles (dī'o̤-klēz). [Gr. *Διοκλῆς*.] A Syracusan popular leader, the reputed (chief) author of a code of laws named for him.

Diocles Carystius ('of Carystus'). A celebrated Greek physician of the 4th century B. C., born at Carystus in Eubœa.

Diocletian (dī-ō̤-klē'shia̤n) (**Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus**: surnamed **Jovius**). Born at Dioclea (whence his name), Dalmatia, 245 A. D.: died near Salona, Dalmatia, 313. Emperor of Rome. He entered the army at an early age, and, although of obscure origin, rose to important commands under Probus, Aurelian, and Carus. On the death of Numerianus, joint emperor with Carinus, he was proclaimed emperor by the army at Chalcedon in 284, and advanced against Carinus who was killed by one of his own officers. In 286 he adopted Maximian as his colleague in the government. In 292 the joint emperors appointed Galerius and Constantius Chlorus as their associates. Diocletian and Maximian retained the title of Augusti, while Galerius and Constantius were denominated Cæsars. Each of the rulers was independent in the local administration of his province, but the three junior rulers acknowledged Diocletian as the head of the empire. The empire was divided among them as follows: Diocletian received Thrace, Egypt, Syria, and Asia, with Nicomedia as his capital; Maximian, Italy, Africa, Sicily, and the islands of the Tyrrhenian Sea, with Milan as his capital; Galerius, Illyricum and the countries of the Danube, with Sirmium as his capital; and Constantius, Britain, Gaul, and Spain, with Treves as his capital. Diocletian subdued a revolt in Egypt in 296; Constantius restored the allegiance of Britain in the same year; and Galerius forced the Persians to sue for peace in 297. In 303 Diocletian, persuaded, it is said, by the false accusations of Galerius, ordered a general persecution of the Christians throughout the empire. He abdicated in 305, compelling Maximian to do the same, and retired to Salona in Dalmatia, where he spent his remaining years in the cultivation of his gardens. Diocletian and Maximian were succeeded as Augusti by Galerius and Constantius, who in turn appointed Severus and Maximinus Cæsars.

Diocletian inaugurated . . . the period of the Partnership Emperors. Himself borne to power by something not very unlike a mutiny of the troops on the Persian frontier, he nevertheless represented and gave voice to the passionate longing of the world that the age of mutinies might cease. With this intention he remodelled the internal constitution of the state and moulded it into a bureaucracy so strong, so stable, so wisely organised, that it subsisted virtually the same for more than a thousand years, and by its endurance prolonged for many ages the duration of the Byzantine Empire.
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 15.

Diocletian, Baths of. Baths in ancient Rome founded by Maximian at the junction of the Quirinal and Viminal hills, and dedicated 305–306 A. D. A plan was made by Palladio in the 16th century, but the remains, though scattered over an area a mile in circuit, are now very scanty, apart from the splendid tepidarium, now the Church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli, and one of the domical halls which occupied the angles now the Church of San Bernardo.

Diodati (dē-ō-dä'tē), **Domenico.** Born at Naples, 1736: died at Naples, 1801. An Italian archæologist. His works include "De Christo græce loquente exercitatio" (1767), etc.

Diodati, Giovanni. Born at Geneva, June 6, 1576: died at Geneva, Oct. 3, 1649. A Swiss Protestant theologian, professor of Hebrew and later of theology at Geneva. He translated the Bible into Italian (1607).

Diodorus (dī-ō-dō'rus), surnamed **Siculus** ('of Sicily'). [Gr. *Διόδωρος*.] Born at Agyrium, Sicily: lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. A Greek historian, author of a history in 40 books entitled a "Historical Library" (*Βιβλιοθήκη*). See the extract.

The historical library of Diodorus consisted of forty books, divided into three great sections. The first of these sections, containing the mythical period down to the taking of Troy (which he places with Apollodorus 408 years before the commencement of the Olympiads, *i. e.* in B. C. 1184), occupies the first six books. The second section, from the seventh to the eighteenth book, contains a chronological history from the taking of Troy to the death of Alexander the Great. The third period, occupying the twenty-three remaining books, carries the history down to the British expedition of Julius Cæsar. Of these forty books, we have only a portion complete, namely books 1–5, containing the history of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Ethiopians, and Greeks, and books 11–20, containing the period from the invasion of Xerxes down to the year B. C. 302. The rest of the work is either lost altogether, or represented only by a series of fragments and extracts, of which the most considerable refer to books 30-40. The following is a general analysis of the remains of Diodorus: Book I. On Egypt; its mythology, geography, and history; its laws, literature, and customs; and the Greeks who have travelled in the country. II. The legendary history of Assyria, from Ninus to Sardanapalus; the Medes, Chaldeans, Indians, Scythians, Hyperboreans, Arabians, with an account of the island of Ceylon. III. On the Æthiopians, and other nations of Libya. IV. The mythology of Greece. V. On the Greek islands and the Phenician settlements in the Mediterranean. He also treats of the islands of the Atlantic, and of Arabia and its seas. XI. From the invasion of Xerxes (Ol. 75, 1) down to the war of Cyprus (Ol. 82, 2), with contemporary notices of Sicily, Egypt, and Rome. XII. From the war of Cyprus (Ol. 82, 3) to that of Syracuse (Ol. 91, 1), with notices of Sybaris, of Charondas, and Zaleucus, and the Decemvirate at Rome. XIII. From the war between Syracuse and Athens (Ol. 91, 2) down to that between Syracuse and the Carthaginians (Ol. 93, 4). XIV. From the time of the thirty tyrants (Ol. 94, 1) to the taking of Rome by the Gauls (Ol. 98, 2). XV. From the war between Artaxerxes and Evagoras (Ol. 98, 3) to the accession of Philip (Ol. 105, 2). XVI. Reign of Philip of Macedon. XVII. Reign of Alexander the Great. XVIII. Successors of Alexander down to the domination of Agathocles in Sicily (Ol. 115, 3). XIX. Events in Greece, Sicily, and Italy down to the battle of Himera (Ol. 117, 2). XX. From the war of Agathocles in Sicily (Ol. 117, 3) down to the expedition against Antigonus (Ol. 119, 3).

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 117. [(*Donaldson.*)

Diogenes (dī-oj'e-nēz). [Gr. Διογένης.] Born at Sinope, Asia Minor, about 412 B. C.: died at Corinth, 323. A Greek Cynic philosopher, famous for his eccentricities. He emigrated to Athens in his youth, became the pupil of Antisthenes, and lived, according to Seneca, in a tub. While on a voyage from Athens to Ægina, he was captured by pirates who exposed him for sale on the slave-market in Crete. When asked what business he understood, he replied, "How to command men," and requested to be sold to some one in need of a master. He was purchased by Xeniades, a wealthy citizen of Corinth, who restored him to liberty, and in whose house he passed his old age. At Corinth he was, according to tradition, visited by Alexander the Great. Alexander inquired whether he could oblige him in any way. "Yes," replied Diogenes; "stand from between me and the sun."

Diogenes, Antonius. The author of the romance "Dinias and Dercyllis" (which see).

Diogenes Laertius (lā-ėr'shi-us). [The surname Λαερτιος or Λαερτιεύς is probably from his birthplace (?) Laerte in Cilicia.] Lived probably about 200 A. D. A historian and biographer, author of lives of the Greek philosophers in 10 books, from the early schools to the Epicureans. His work is chiefly valued as containing information preserved nowhere else.

Diogenes of Apollonia. Born at Apollonia, Crete: lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek natural philosopher, a pupil of Anaximenes.

Diomed (dī'ọ-med). See *Diomedes*.

Diomed. A chestnut thoroughbred horse, foaled in 1777, by Florizel, dam by Spectator, second dam by Blank, third dam by Childers. Florizel by Herod traces directly to Byerly Turk. Diomed won the first Derby in 1780, and died in 1807. He was the sire of Duroc, sire of American Eclipse; also the sire of Sir Archy, sire of Timoleon, sire of Boston, sire of Lexington.

Diomed, Villa of. See *Pompeii*.

Diomede Islands (dī'ọ-mēd ī'landz). A group of small islands in Bering Strait.

Diomedes (dī-ọ-mē'dēz). [Gr. Διομήδης.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Argos, and one of the most famous of the Greek warriors at the siege of Troy. He was the son of Tydeus who fell in the expedition against Thebes. He went with Sthenelus and Euryalus to Troy as the commander of a fleet of 80 ships carrying warriors from Argos, Tiryns, Hermione, Asine, Trœzene, Eionæ, Epidaurus, Ægina, and Mases. He was, next to Achilles, the bravest of the Greeks before Troy, and fought with the most distinguished among the Trojans, including Hector and Æneas.

2. A legendary Thracian king, son of Ares.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.—**4.** In Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida," a Grecian commander.

Dion (dī'on). [Gr. Δίων.] Born at Syracuse, about 408 B. C.: assassinated at Syracuse, 354 or 353 B. C. A Syracusan philosopher, a disciple of Plato. He expelled Dionysius the Younger from Syracuse in 356, and became ruler of the city in 355.

Dion. 1. A Sicilian lord in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—2. The father of Euphrasia in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Philaster."

Dion Cassius (kash'i-us), surnamed **Cocceianus** (from some person named Cocceius or Cocceianus, perhaps his grandfather). Born at Nicæa, Bithynia, about 155 A. D.: died at Nicæa, after 230. A celebrated historian of Rome. He was consul about 220 and 229, and wrote in Greek a history of Rome in 80 books. See the extract.

The great work of Dion Cassius was a history of Rome . . . from the foundation of the city to the year A. D. 229. Besides this, a number of works, now lost or incorporated in his history, are attributed to him by Suidas and others. The history consisted of eighty books, of which Books XXXVII.-LX. have come down to us complete or nearly so, the remainder of the work being represented by fragments of different kinds. In the 10th century, when the whole work was in existence, excerpts were made from it by the order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and in the 12th century Zonaras undertook an abridgment of the first 20 books, which, with those from the 36th book to the end, were then extant. The latter part of the work, from the 36th to the 80th book, had been abridged in the 11th century by a monk named Joannes Xiphilinus. There are detached fragments, more or less considerable, of the 35th and 36th books, referring to the campaign of Lucullus against Mithridates, and Pompey's war with the pirates. On the other hand, there are many gaps in the 37th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th books. The work was continued down to the time of Constantine the Great by some Christian writer, who is supposed to have been Joannes Antiochenus.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 251. [(*Donaldson.*)

Dion Chrysostomus (kri-sos'tọ-mus). [Gr. Χρυσόστομος.] Born at Prusa, Bithynia, about 50 A. D.: died at Rome about 117. A Greek rhetorician and philosopher. His 80 extant orations were edited by Reiske 1784.

Dione (dī-ō'nē). [Gr. Διώνη.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a female Titan, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother by Zeus of Aphrodite. —**2.** A pastoral tragedy by John Gay, published in 1720.—**3.** The fourth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, March, 1684.

Dionysia (dī-ọ-niṣ'i-ạ̈). [Gr. Διονύσια.] Ancient Greek festivals in honor of Dionysus. Of these, those of Athens were the most important, and are generally held to have been four in number: the Lesser or Rural Dionysia, the Lenæa, the Anthesteria, and the Greater or City Dionysia. It now seems proved, however, that the Lenæa and the Anthesteria were, in historic times at least, identical, and merely interchangeable names for the festival which centered about the Lenæum, or sanctuary of Dionysus in the Marshes, whose shrine was opened on only one day in the year. The date of this festival was from the 11th to the 13th of Anthesterion (about March 2-4). The Lesser Dionysia were a wine-feast of very early origin, held throughout the Attic demes between the 8th and 11th of Poseideon (about Dec. 19-22), accompanied by drinking, boisterous processions, and dramatic performances, of which those at the Piræus had the chief reputation. The Greater Dionysia were celebrated in Athens, probably from the 9th to the 13th of Elaphebolion (about March 28-April 2). On the first day there was a grand procession and a feast besides a choral dance around the Altar of the Twelve Gods in the Agora; on the second day were held lyrical contests between choruses of boys and men; and on the last three days dramatic contests in the Dionysiac theater.

Dionysius (dī-ọ-nish'i-us), surnamed "The Elder." [Gr. Διονύσιος, from Διόνυσος, Dionysus: the name has become *Denis* (which see).] Born about 430 B. C.: died at Syracuse, 367. Tyrant of Syracuse. He contrived in 405 to have himself appointed sole general of the forces of the republic in the war against Carthage, whereupon he surrounded himself with a strong body-guard of mercenaries and usurped the government. He strengthened his position by marrying the daughter of the deceased party leader Hermocrates and concluded peace with Carthage in 404. He declared war against Carthage in 397, and was besieged in 396 in Syracuse by the Carthaginians, who were compelled by pestilence and a successful sally of the Syracusans to raise the siege after an investment of eleven months. He concluded an advantageous peace in 392. He captured Rhegium in 387, and Croton in 379, which gave him a commanding influence among the Italian Greeks. His power and influence are said to have exceeded those of any other Greek before Alexander the Great. He encouraged letters, invited Plato to his court, and himself gained the chief prize at the Lenæa with a play entitled "The Ransom of Hector."

Dionysius, surnamed "The Younger." Born about 395 B. C.: died at Corinth (?) after 343. Tyrant of Syracuse, a relative of Dion, and son of Dionysius the Elder whom he succeeded in 367. He was expelled in 356, restored in 346, and finally expelled in 343.

Dionysius, Saint. Born at Alexandria in the last part of the 2d century A. D.: died at Alexandria, 265. A theologian, called "the Great," bishop of Alexandria about 247. He was converted by Origen. Only fragments of his works remain.

Dionysius, Pg. **Diniz.** Born at Lisbon, Oct. 9, 1261: died at Santarem, Portugal, Jan. 7, 1325. King of Portugal 1279-1325. He founded the University of Coimbra.

Dionysius Exiguus (eks-ig'ū-us). [L., 'the Little.'] Born in Scythia: lived in the 6th century A. D. A monk and scholar of the Western Church who, in his "Cyclus paschalis," introduced the enumeration of the birth of Christ as the starting point of modern chronology, thus establishing the Christian or Dionysian era. He placed the birth of Christ from three to six years too late.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Born at Halicarnassus, Caria: died at Rome about 7 B. C. A Greek rhetorician and historian, author of a history of Rome (Archaeologia).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus (25 B. C.), in his Archæology, i. e. Early History, of Rome to 264 B. C., aimed at writing an Introduction to Polybius. He maintains, on fanciful grounds, that the Romans, who deserve to rule the world, are no "barbarians," but of Greek descent. We have Books I.-X., going down to 450 B. C., and fragments of Book XI. He did a better work in his rhetorical writings, and above all in his excellent essays on the Greek orators. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 148.

Dionysius Periegetes (per″i-ẹ-jē'tēz). [Gr. Περιηγητής, a guide, cicerone, or showman: so named from the title of his book. See the def.] Lived about the 4th (1st?) century A. D. The author of a geographical poem, "Periegesis" (Gr. Περιήγησις τῆς γῆς, a geographical description of the earth).

Dionysius the Areopagite. An Athenian, a member of the Areopagus, converted by St. Paul about 50 A. D. He was the reputed author of several Greek treatises ("The Celestial Hierarchy," "The Ecclesiastical Hierarchy," "Concerning the Names of God," "Of Mystical Theology," "Epistles" and a Liturgy) which appeared in the 6th century and were probably written in the 5th. They have been the subject of much theological and critical discussion.

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī'sus). [Gr. Διόνυσος or Διώνυσος.] In Greek mythology, the god of wine. He was, according to the common tradition, the son of Zeus and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus of Thebes. Hera, jealous of the attention which Zeus bestowed on Semele, persuaded her in the guise of a friendly old woman to request him to approach her in the same majesty in which he approached his wife. Zeus appeared in thunder and lightning, with the result that Semele in her fright gave birth to Dionysus, whom Zeus rescued from the flames and sewed up in his thigh until he came to maturity. He was brought up by Ino and Athamas at Orchomenos; spent many years in wandering about the earth, introducing the cultivation of the vine; and eventually rose into Olympus. He was also called, both by the Greeks and the Romans, Bacchus, *i. e.* the riotous god, which was originally a surname of Dionysus.

Dionyza (dī-ō-nī'zä). In Shakspere's "Pericles," the wife of Cleon, governor of Tharsus. She attempts the murder of Marina, and with her husband is burned to death in revenge.

Diophantus (dī-ō-fan'tus). [Gr. Διόφαντος.] Lived at Alexandria, probably in the 4th century A. D. A Greek mathematician, reputed inventor of algebra. His chief work is "Arithmetica" (edited by Fermat, 1670).

Dioscorides (dī-os-kor'i-dēz), **Pedacius** (pe-dā'shi-us) or **Pedanius** (pe-da'ni-us). [Gr. Διοσκορίδης, surnamed Πεδάκιος or Πεδάνιος.] Born probably at Anazarba, Cilicia: lived in the 1st or 2d century A. D. A Greek physician, author of a treatise on materia medica.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'rī). [Gr. Διόσκουροι.] Castor and Pollux, according to Greek legends the sons of Leda and Zeus, or of Leda and Tyndareus (whence their patronymic *Tyndaridæ*), and brothers of Helen. See *Castor and Pollux*.

Dioscurus (dī-os-kū'rus). Died at Gangra, Paphlagonia, 454. Bishop of Alexandria 444-451. Having sided with the heretic Eutyches against Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, he convoked a synod at Ephesus in 449, which sustained the former and condemned the latter. This synod, over which he presided, was conducted with so much violence that it was stigmatized as the "Robber Synod." He was condemned and deposed by the Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Diospolis (dī-os'pọ-lis). [Gr. Διόσπολις, city of Zeus.] See *Lydda*.

Diospolis. Thebes in Egypt: hence, *Diospolite dynasty*, a Theban dynasty. See *Thebes*.

Diotima (dī-ọ-tī'mä). [Gr. Διοτίμα.] A priestess of Mantinea, the reputed teacher of Socrates, mentioned in Plato's "Symposium." She is probably fictitious.

Diphda (dif'dä). [Ar. *difda' al-thânî*, the second frog, the star Fomalhaut being the first.] An often used name for the star β Ceti. Also called *Deneb Kaitos*.

Diphilus (dif'i-lus). [Gr. Δίφιλος.] Born at Sinope. One of the chief Athenian poets of the New Comedy, a contemporary of Menander. He is said to have exhibited a hundred plays. Fragments of his works are extant.

Diplomacy. A play adapted by Bolton and Savile Rowe from Sardou's "Dora," produced in 1878.

Dippel (dip'pel), **Johann Konrad.** Born at Frankenstein, near Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 10, 1673: died at Berleburg, Prussia, April 25, 1734. A German mystic and alchemist. He invented Dippel's animal oil, and discovered Prussian blue.

Dipsodes (dip'sōdz), **The.** [Gr. διψώδης, thirsty.] A people in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Panta gruel." They were ruled by King Anarche, and many of them were giants. Pantagruel subdued them.

Dipylon Gate (dip'i-lon gāt), **The.** [Gr. *δίπυλος*, double-gated.] The chief gateway of ancient Athens, traversing the walls on the northwest side. As its name indicates, it was in fact a double gate, consisting of a strongly fortified rectangular court between an outer and an inner portal. Each portal also was double, having two doors, each 11½ feet wide, separated by a central pier. The foundations of this gate, alone among those of ancient Athens, survive in great part, and from it toward the southwest extends a beautiful stretch of the original wall of Themistocles, built under Peloponnesian menace after the Greek victories over the Persians in 480 and 479 B. C. This wall, in its contrasted construction of admirably fitted blocks and rough stones, confirms literary witness to the haste of work spurred on by emergency. The Dipylon is identical with the Sacred Gate, and among the roads diverging from it is the Sacred Way to Eleusis. It was long held that an opening in the wall immediately southwest of the Dipylon was the Sacred Gate, but Dorpfeld has shown that this was a passage for the stream which he identifies as the Eridanus.

Diræ (dī'rē). The Furies. See *Furiæ.*

Dirce (dėr'sē). [Gr. *Δίρκη.*] In Greek mythology, the second wife of Lycus, put to death by Amphion and Zethus, sons of Antiope, in revenge for her ill treatment of their mother. See *Antiope.* She was bound to the horns of a bull and dragged to death. Her execution is represented in the famous group "Farnese Bull" (which see). Her body was changed by Dionysus into a well on Mount Cithæron.

Directory, The. The body of five men who held the executive power in France from Nov. 1, 1795, to the coup d'état of 1799 (18th Brumaire, Nov. 9). It succeeded the Convention. During this period occurred the campaigns of Napoleon in Italy and Egypt, and other campaigns in Germany, etc.; French influence became powerful in Italy and Switzerland; the treaty of Campo-Formio was concluded with Austria; and France was nearly embroiled in a war with the United States. The personnel of the Directory was modified by a coup d'état, 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4), 1797, in which the republicans triumphed over the reactionaries. Toward the close of the period the Directory became discredited by defeats in Italy, and was overthrown by Napoleon and succeeded by the Consulate. See *Brumaire.*

Dirschau (dēr'shou), Pol. **Szczewo** (shchev'ō). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 19 miles southeast of Dantzic. It has a notable lattice-work iron bridge. Population (1890), 11,541.

Dis (dis). In Roman mythology, a name of Pluto, and hence of the lower world.

Disco (dis'kō). An island belonging to Denmark, situated in Baffin Bay, west of Greenland, in lat. 69° 30′ N. It contains the harbor of Godhavn.

Disco Bay. A bay on the west coast of Greenland, southeast of Disco Island.

Discobolus (dis-kob'ọ-lus). [Gr. *δισκοβόλος*, thrower of the discus.] An antique copy, in the Vatican, Rome, of a famous statue by Myron. The body is bent forward and turned toward the right as the heavy discus is swung back, wonderful art being shown in the choice and expression of the moment of repose when, the backward motion completed, the powerful cast forward is on the point of execution.

Discordia (dis-kôr'di-ä). In Roman mythology, the goddess of dissension, corresponding to the Greek Eris.

Discours de la méthode. See *Descartes.*

Discovery, The. 1. A small ship which, under command of Captain George Waymouth, was sent out by the East India Company to "find the passage best to lye towards the parts or kingdom of Cataya or China, or the backe side of America." She sailed with the Godspeed from the Thames May 2, 1602, intending to make the coast of Greenland; but the voyage had no important result, though Waymouth probably paved the way for Hudson's discovery. In April, 1610, the latter sailed in the Discovery, and entered the strait which bears his name in June. Early in August he entered Hudson Bay. He spent three months in exploring it, and in November the vessel was frozen in. In June of the following year she was released, and shortly after a mutiny occurred. Hudson and others were set adrift, and were never again seen. The Discovery was taken home by the mutineers, and two years after this she was again sent to the Northwest with the Resolution under command of Sir Thomas Button. He discovered Nelson's River, which he called Port Nelson, and several points. In 1615 the Discovery set out with William Baffin and Robert Bylot, and again in 1616. In both these voyages many important discoveries and explorations were made. See *Hudson, Henry.* 2. One of the steam-vessels of the British polar expedition (under Captain Sir George Nares) of 1875-76: the other was the Alert.

Disentis, or **Dissentis** (des'en-tis). A village in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Further Rhine 35 miles southeast of Lucerne. It is noted for its Benedictine abbey, founded about 614, from which it received the name Muster (L. *Monasterium.*)

Dismal Swamp, Great. A morass in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. It extends from near Norfolk 30 to 40 miles southward. It contains Lake Drummond, and is traversed by the Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound. Part of the swamp has been reclaimed.

Dismas (dis'mas), or **Desmas** (des'mas). The legendary name of the penitent thief crucified with Christ.

Dismissal of Hagar. See *Hagar, Dismissal of.*

Disowned, The. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1829.

Disraeli (diz-rā'li or diz-rē'li), **Benjamin,** Earl of Beaconsfield. Born at London, Dec. 21, 1804: died at London, April 19, 1881. An English statesman and novelist, son of Isaac D'Israeli. He entered the House of Commons in 1837, and became one of the leaders of the Young England party, and leader of the Protectionist Tories against Peel from about 1845. He was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house in 1852 and 1858–59; became chancellor of the exchequer in 1866; carried the Reform Bill of 1867; became premier in 1868; resigned in 1868; was premier 1874–80; was created earl of Beaconsfield in 1876; and was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. His administration was noted for its aggressive foreign policy (in regard to the Eastern Question, India, and South Africa). He wrote "Vindication of the British Constitution" (1835) (the theories of which were afterward expounded in "Coningsby" and "Sybil"), "Vivian Grey" (1826: second part in 1827), "The Young Duke" (1831), "Contarini Fleming" (1832), "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" (1833), "Rise of Iskander," "Revolutionary Epic" (1834), "Letters of Runnymede" (1836), "Venetia" (1837), "Henrietta Temple" (1837), "Tragedy of Count Alarcos" (1839), "Coningsby" (1844), "Sybil" (1845), "Tancred" (1847), "Life of Lord George Bentinck" (1852), "Lothair" (1870), "Endymion" (1880).

D'Israeli, Isaac. Born at Enfield, England, May, 1766: died at Bradenham House, Bucks, England, Jan. 19, 1848. An English miscellaneous writer. His chief works are "Curiosities of Literature" (1791–1824, 6 vols.), "Miscellanies" (1796), "Calamities of Authors" (1812), "Quarrels of Authors" (1814), "Literary Character" (1816), "Charles I." (1828–31), "Amenities of Literature" (1841).

Diss (dis). A town in Norfolk, England, 22 miles north of Ipswich. Population (1891), 3,763.

Distaffina (dis-ta-fī'nạ̈). The beloved of Bombastes Furioso in Rhodes's burlesque opera of that name. She jilted Bombastes for the king.

Distaff's Day, Saint. The 7th of January: so called because on that day the women who have kept the Christmas festival till Twelfth Day (the 6th) return to their distaffs, or ordinary work. As a distaff is also called a rock, it is sometimes called Rock Day.

Distant Prospect of Eton College, Ode on a. A poem by Thomas Gray, written in 1742, published anonymously by Dodsley in 1747.

Distich (dis'tik), **Dick.** A poet and satirist met in a madhouse by Sir Launcelot Greaves, in Smollett's novel of that name. Pope used this signature in "The Guardian."

Distressed Mother, The. A tragedy by Ambrose Philips, produced in 1712. It was adapted from Racine's "Andromaque."

Distresses, The. A play by Davenant, thought to have been the same as "The Spanish Lovers," licensed in 1639.

D'Istria (dēs'trẹ̄-ä), **Dora, Countess.** The pseudonym of Helene Ghika, Princess Koltzoff Massalsky.

District of Columbia (kọ̄-lum'bi-ạ̈). The federal district which contains the national capital of the United States. It lies on the eastern bank of the Potomac, between Maryland and Virginia, and contains, besides the city of Washington, with Georgetown, various villages. It is under the control of the Federal Government through 3 commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It was formed of cessions made by Maryland in 1788 and Virginia in 1789, comprising 100 square miles. It was organized in 1790–1791, and the seat of government was removed thither in 1800. Washington was incorporated in 1802. The Virginian portion (west of the Potomac) was retroceded in 1846. Territorial government was established in 1871, a provisional government succeeded in 1874, and the present form was established in 1878. Area, 70 square miles. Population (1890), 230,392. See *Washington.*

Dithmarschen (dit'mär-shen), or **Ditmarsh** (dit'märsh). A territory in western Holstein, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated between the Elbe and the Eider. It was incorporated in Holstein in 1559, and annexed to Prussia in 1866.

Diti (di'ti). In Hindu mythology, the name of a goddess without any distinct character. The name is formed by popular etymology from *Aditi*, as if that were *A-diti* ('not Diti'), as *sura* from *asura*. In epic poetry Diti is a daughter of Daksha and wife of Kashyapa. The race of Daityas or implacable enemies of the gods, are described as her progeny or descendants.

Ditton (dit'on), **Humphrey.** Born at Salisbury, England, May 29, 1675: died Oct. 15, 1715. An English mathematician. He wrote "General Laws of Nature and Motion" (1705), "An Institution of Fluxions" (1706), etc.

Dive Bouteille (dēv bö-tāy'), **La.** [F., 'the divine bottle.'] An oracle to which Panurge in "Rabelais" makes a long journey in order to determine whether he shall marry. The oracle responds with one word, "Trinq." The Order of the Dive Bouteille was instituted in France in the 16th century by the most "illustrious drinkers" in honor of Rabelais, and in order to put in practice their "pantagruelism."

Diver, The. See *Taucher, Der.*

Dives (dī'vez). [L., 'wealthy.'] See *Lazarus.*

Dives (dēv). A small town in the department of Calvados, France, 17 miles southwest of Le Havre. It was formerly a seaport of some importance.

Divide, Continental. The elevated ridge or water-parting in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States which separates the streams tributary to the Pacific Ocean from those tributary to the Atlantic; in a more restricted sense, a portion of the main divide, in the Yellowstone National Park, where it has about its narrowest crest.

Divina Commedia (dē-vē'nä kom-mā'dē-ä). ['Divine Comedy.'] A celebrated epic poem by Dante, in 3 parts—Inferno (Hell), Purgatorio (Purgatory), Paradiso (Paradise)—written during the period 1300–18. It has been translated into English by Cary, Longfellow, Norton, and others. Dante called it a comedy only because the ending was not tragical, and the epithet divine was given to it in admiration.

> And so the spiritual sense of these works [the "Vita Nuova" and "Convito"] proceeds by definite steps upward to the higher mysteries of the "Divina Commedia." Here, after the early days of faith and love, and when, after the first passage of emotions of youth to the intellectual enjoyments of maturer years, enthusiasm also for philosophy has passed away, Dante, or the Soul of Man represented in his person, passes through worldly life (the wood of the first canto of the "Divine Comedy") into sin, and, through God's grace, to a vision of his misery—to the "Hell." But by repentance and penance—"Purgatory"—the marks of the seven deadly sins are effaced from his forehead, and the bright vision of Beatrice, Heavenly Love, whose handmaids are the seven virtues, admonishes him as he attains to "Paradise." There Beatrice the Beatifier, Love that brings the Blessing, is his guide to the end of the soul's course, the glory of the very presence of the Godhead, where a love that is almighty rules the universe.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 404.

Divine Doctor, The. [L. *doctor divinus.*] A surname of Ruysbroeck.

Divine Tragedy, The. A poem by Longfellow, published in 1871.

Divitiacus (div-i-tī'ạ-kus). An Æduan noble, brother of Dumnorix. He was an ally of Rome, and a warm personal friend of Cæsar. He was the guest of Cicero during a political visit to Rome. He rendered services to Cæsar against Ariovistus and against the Belgæ. Through his intercession Dumnorix's treason in 58 B. C. was pardoned by Cæsar.

Dix (diks), **Dorothea Lynde.** Born at Worcester, Mass., 1805: died at Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1887. An American philanthropist, noted for her exertions in behalf of paupers, the insane, and prisoners. She published several children's books, and in 1845 "Prisons and Prison Discipline."

Dix, John Adams. Born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798: died at New York, April 21, 1879. An American statesman and general. He was United States senator from New York 1845–49; was secretary of the treasury in 1861; served during the Civil War 1861–65; was minister to France 1866–69; and was governor of New York 1873–75.

Dix, Mount. One of the principal summits of the Adirondacks, New York. Height, 4,842 feet.

Dixie (dik'si). A popular name of the Southern States of the American Union. See *Dixie's Land.*

Dixie's Land. Said to have been originally a negro name for New York or Manhattan Island, later applied to the South. The phrase originated in New York early in the 18th century: it developed into a song, or rather into many songs, the refrain usually containing the word "Dixie" or "Dixie's Land." In the South Dixie is regarded as meaning the Southern States, the word being supposed to be derived from "Mason and Dixon's line," which formerly divided the free and slave States. It is said to have first come into use there when Texas joined the Union, and the negroes sang of it as "Dixie."

> In the popular mythology of New York City, Dixie was the Negroes' paradise on earth in times when slavery and the slave trade were flourishing in that quarter. Dixie owned a tract of land on Manhattan Island, and also a large number of slaves, and his slaves increasing faster than his land, an emigration ensued, such as has taken place in Virginia and other States. Naturally, the Negroes who left it for distant parts looked to it as a place of unalloyed happiness, and it was the "old Virginny" of the Negroes of that day. Hence Dixie became synonymous with an ideal locality combining ineffable happiness and every imaginable requisite of earthly beatitude.
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> *Bryant*, Songs from Dixie's Land, note.

Dixmude (dē-müd'), Flem. **Diksmuide.** A small town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Yser 20 miles southwest of Bruges.

Dixon (dik'sọn), **George.** Died about 1800. An English navigator. He served as a petty officer on the Resolution during Cook's last voyage. In 1785 he was appointed to the command of the Queen Charlotte in Nathaniel Portlock's exploring expedition along the northwestern coast of America. He was detached for the purpose of independent exploration, May 14, 1787, and shortly after discovered the Queen Charlotte Islands. He published "A Voyage round the World" (1789).

Dixon, William Hepworth. Born at Newton-Heath, England, June 30, 1821: died at London, Dec. 27, 1879. An English author and journalist, editor of the "Athenæum" 1853–69. He wrote "New America" (1867), "Spiritual Wives" (1868), "Free Russia" (1870), "Her Majesty's Tower" (1869–71), etc.

Dixon Entrance. A sea passage, west of British Columbia, which separates Prince of Wales Island from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dixville Notch (diks'vil noch). A noted ravine in the northern part of New Hampshire, near Colebrooke.

Dixwell (diks'wel), **John.** Born 1608: died at New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1689. An English regicide, a refugee in America after the Restoration.

Dizful (dēz-föl'), or **Desful** (des-föl'). A city in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated on the river Diz in lat. 32° 10' N., long. 48° 35' E. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Dizzy (diz'i). 1. A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."—2. A nickname of Benjamin Disraeli.

Djinnestan, or **Jinnestan** (jin-nes-tän'). The land of the Djinns or Jinns in Persian and Oriental fairy lore.

Dmitri. See *Dimitri.*

Dmitrieff (dmē'trē-ef), **Ivan Ivanovitch.** Born in the government of Simbirsk, Russia, Sept. 20 (N. S.), 1760: died at Moscow, Oct. 15 (N. S.), 1837. A Russian poet and politician, minister of justice 1810–14. He was the author of a translation of La Fontaine's fables, etc.

Dmitroff (dmē'trof). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 43 miles north of Moscow. Population, 9,298.

Dmitrovsk (dmē'trovsk). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, in lat. 52° 29' N., long. 35° 15' E. Population (1888), 6,878.

Dnieper (nē'per; Russ. pron. dnyep'er), or **Dniepr** (nē'pr). A river of Russia, after the Volga and Danube the largest in Europe: the classical Borysthenes, and the later classical Danapris, the Turkish Uzi. It rises in the government of Smolensk, and flows into the Black Sea by the Dnieper Liman, east of Odessa. Its leading tributaries are the Desna, Soj, Pripet, and Berezina. Kieff and Yekaterinoslaff are on its banks. Length, about 1,200 miles; navigable from Dorogobush.

Dniester (nes'ter; Russ. pron. dnyes'ter), or **Dniestr** (nes'tr). A river in Galicia and Russia which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and flows into the Black Sea 30 miles southwest of Odessa: the ancient Tyras or Danastris, the Turkish Turla. Length, about 800 miles. Its navigation is interrupted at the Yampol rapids.

Doab (dö-äb'), or **Duab.** ['Two rivers.'] In India, a name given to a tract of country between two rivers. It is applied especially to the region between the Ganges and the Jumna, of great fertility, about 500 miles in length.

Doane (dōn), **George Washington.** Born at Trenton, N. J., May 27, 1799: died at Burlington, N. J., April 27, 1859. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He published "Songs by the Way" (1824), etc.

Dobberan. See *Doberan.*

Dobbin (dob'in), **Major William.** A modest young officer in Thackeray's novel "Vanity Fair." He marries Amelia Sedley after the death of her first husband, George Osborne.

Dobbins, Humphrey. A rough but grateful servant in Colman's comedy "The Poor Gentleman."

Dobell (dō-bel'), **Sydney Thompson.** Born at Cranbrook, Kent, England, April 5, 1824: died at Nailsworth, Gloucester, Aug. 22, 1874. An English poet. He was a wine merchant at Cheltenham from 1848 until his death. His works (a complete edition of which appeared in 1875) include "The Roman" (1850), "Balder" (1854), and "England in Time of War" (1856).

Döbeln (dė'beln). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Mulde 28 miles west of Dresden. Population (1890), 13,862.

Doberan (dō'be-rän), or **Dobberan** (dob'ber-än). A town and watering-place in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated near the Baltic 9 miles west of Rostock.

Döbereiner (dė'be-rī-ner), **Johann Wolfgang.** Born near Hof, Bavaria, Dec. 15, 1780: died at Jena, Germany, March 24, 1849. A German chemist. He was professor of chemistry, pharmacy, and technology in the University of Jena from 1810 until his death. He discovered that spongiform platinum has the property of igniting hydrogen. Author of "Zur pneumatischen Chemie" (1821–25), etc.

Doboobie. See *Alasco.*

Döbrentei (dė'bren-tā-ē), **Gábor.** Born at Nagyszöllös, Hungary, Dec. 1, 1786: died near Budapest, March 28, 1851. A Hungarian scholar and poet. He published "Old Monuments of the Magyar Language" (1838–42).

Dobrizhoffer (do'brits-hof-er), **Martin.** Born at Gratz, in Styria, Sept. 7, 1717: died at Vienna, July 17, 1791. A Jesuit missionary and author. From 1749 until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 he resided in Paraguay, and seven years of this period were passed among the savage Abipones Indians. After 1767 he resided in Vienna, where he published his Latin "Historia de Abiponibus equestri" in 1784. A German edition appeared in the same year, and an English translation by Sara Coleridge in 1822, with the title "An Account of the Abipones" (London, 3 vols. 8vo). The book is of great ethnological value.

Dobrowsky (dō-brov'skē), **Joseph.** Born at Gyermet, near Raab, Hungary, Aug. 17, 1753: died at Brünn, Moravia, Jan. 6, 1829. A noted Hungarian philologist, the founder of Slavic philology. He became a member of the order of Jesuits in 1772. His works include "Geschichte der bohmischen Sprache und altern Literatur" (1792), "Institutiones linguæ slavicæ dialecti veteris" (1822), "Scriptores rerum Bohemicarum" (1783–84), etc.

Dobrudja, or **Dobrudscha** (dō-brö'jä). [Bulg. *Dobritch.*] The southeastern portion of Rumania, bounded on the east by the Black Sea, on the north and west by the Danube, and on the south by Bulgaria. It is a marsh and steppe region, and is traversed by the ancient wall of Trajan. It was occupied temporarily by the Russians in 1828 and 1854, and by the French in 1854, and was incorporated in Rumania in 1878. Area, 6,102 square miles. Population (1889), 199,711.

Dobschau (dob'shou), or **Topschau** (top'shou), Hung. **Dobsina** (dob'shē-no). A small town in the county of Gömör, Hungary, in lat. 48° 50' N., long. 20° 24' E., noted for its ice-cavern.

Dobson (dob'sọn), **Austin.** Born at Plymouth, England, Jan. 18, 1840. An English poet. He has published "Vignettes in Rhyme," etc. (1873–80), "Proverbs in Porcelain" (1877), "Old World Idyls" (1883), "Thomas Bewick," etc. (1884), "At the Sign of the Lyre" (1885), "Ballade of Beau Brocade," etc. (1892). He has also written the life of Sir Richard Steele ("English Worthies," 1886), "Oliver Goldsmith" ("Great Writers," 1888), etc.

Dobson, William. Born at London, 1610: died at Oxford, 1646. An English portrait and historical painter, a pupil and imitator of Van Dyck whom he succeeded as painter to Charles I. He painted the portraits of Charles I., the Prince of Wales, Prince Rupert, and various courtiers.

Doce (dō'sā), **Rio.** A river of Brazil which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 19° 35' S. Length, over 600 miles; navigable for 90 miles.

Dockum. See *Dokkum.*

Doctor, The. A romance by Southey, published in 1834, in 7 volumes. It was at first published anonymously, and he explicitly denied his authorship. In it he exhibits his vast store of learning in a rambling manner.

Doctor's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," told by the Doctor of Physic. The Roman story of Virginia in it was expanded from the same story in the "Roman de la Rose," though the account purports to be direct from Livy. See *Appius and Virginia.*

Doctor Syntax. See *Tour of*, etc.

Doctor Dodipoll (dok'tọr dod'i-pol). A comedy the author of which is unknown (1600). Dr. Dodipoll is a foolish, doddering creature.

Doctor of Alcantara, The. An opera by Julius Eichberg, produced in 1862.

Doctor of the Incarnation. A title bestowed on Cyril of Alexandria.

Dod (dod), **Charles Roger Phipps.** Born in Ireland, May 8, 1793: died Feb. 21, 1855. Compiler of the "Parliamentary Companion" (1832–).

Dodd (dod), **James William.** Born in London about 1740: died 1796. An English actor. He was a member of Garrick's company, and was especially successful as Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Abel Drugger.

Dodd, William. Born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, England, May 29, 1729: died June 27, 1777. An English clergyman and author. He studied at Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1751, and was appointed chaplain to the king in 1763. In 1777 he forged the name of Lord Chesterfield, his former pupil, to a bond for £4,200, and in spite of the efforts of Dr. Johnson and other influential persons was executed at London. He wrote "Beauties of Shakspere" (1752), "Thoughts in Prison" (1777), etc.

Doddridge (dod'rij), **Philip.** Born at London, June 26, 1702: died at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1751. An English dissenting clergyman. He was pastor of an Independent congregation and tutor of a seminary for the education of dissenting ministers at Northampton from 1739 until his death. He is known chiefly as the author of "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul" (1750) and of "The Family Expositor" (1739–56), and for his hymns.

Döderlein (dė'der-lin), **Ludwig.** Born at Jena, Germany, Dec. 19, 1791: died at Erlangen, Nov. 9, 1863. A German classical philologist, professor at Erlangen from 1819. His works include "Lateinische Synonymen und Etymologien" (1826–38), "Homerisches Glossarium" (1850–58), editions of Tacitus, Horace, and the Iliad, etc.

Dodge (doj), **Mary Abigail:** pseudonym **Gail Hamilton.** Born at Hamilton, Mass., 1838. An American writer. Her works include "Country Living and Country Thinking" (1862), "Gala Days" (1863), "New Atmosphere" (1864), "Woman's Wrongs, etc." (1868), "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" (1873), "Our Common School System" (1880), etc.

Dodge, Mrs. (**Mary Elizabeth Mapes**). Born at New York, 1838. An American authoress, editor of the "St. Nicholas" magazine since 1873. She has written "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates" (1865), "Donald and Dorothy" (1883), "Along the Way" (poems, 1879), etc.

Dodge, William Earl. Born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805: died at New York, Feb. 9, 1883. An American merchant and philanthropist, noted for his efforts in behalf of the freedmen, temperance, foreign missions, etc.

Dodge City (doj sit'i). A city in Ford County, southwestern Kansas, situated on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 1,763.

Dodger (doj'ėr), **The Artful.** See *Dawkins, John.*

Dodgson (doj'sọn), **Charles Lutwidge:** pseudonym **Lewis Carroll.** Born in 1832. An English clergyman and writer, mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, 1855–81. He has written "A Syllabus of Plane and Algebraical Geometry" (1860), "Guide to the Mathematical Student," etc. (1864), "Elementary Treatise on Determinants" (1867), "Euclid and his Modern Rivals" (1879), "Curiosa Mathematica," etc. (1888), and several children's books under the pseudonym of Lewis Carroll: "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (1865), "Through the Looking Glass," etc. (1871), "The Hunting of the Snark" (1876), etc.

Dodington (dod'ing-tọn), **George Bubb** (later Baron Melcombe). Born in Dorset, England, 1691: died at Hammersmith, July 28, 1762. An English politician. He was the son of George Bubb, but adopted the name of Dodington on inheriting an estate in 1720 from an uncle of that name. In 1715 he entered Parliament, where he acquired the reputation of an assiduous place-hunter. He was created Baron Melcombe of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, in 1761. He patronized men of letters, and was complimented by Edward Young, Fielding, and Richard Bentley. He left a diary covering the period from 1749 to 1761, which was published in 1784.

Dodipoll. See *Doctor Dodipoll.*

Dodo (dō'dō). The name of a deity (discovered on the Moabite Stone) who is supposed to have been worshiped by the ten tribes alongside of Yahveh. (*Sayce.*) This is, however, very unlikely.

Dodona (dō-dō'nạ). [Gr. Δωδώνη.] In ancient geography, a city of Epirus, probably situated near the modern Mount Olytzika, southwest of Janina. It was the seat of the oldest Greek oracle, dedicated to Zeus.

> The temple of Dodôna was destroyed B. C. 219 by Dorimachus when, being chosen general of the Ætolians, he ravaged Epirus. No remains of it now exist. It stood at the base of Mount Tomarus, or Tmarus (Strabo, vii. p. 476; Plin. ii. 103), on the borders of Thesprotia, and was said to have been founded by Deucalion.
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> *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 99, note.

Dods (dodz), **Meg.** The landlady of the inn, in Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."

Dodsley (dodz'li), **Robert.** Born probably at Mansfield, Nottingham, England, in 1703: died at Durham, England, Sept. 25, 1764. An English bookseller and author. He wrote a number of plays, poems, songs, and other works, but is best known for his "Select Collection of Old Plays," which was published in 1744 in 12 volumes, beginning with a morality play. It has been several times edited, revised, and enlarged.

Dodson (dod'sọn). The family name of the three aunts in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," Aunt Pullet, Aunt Glegg, and Aunt Tulliver. Their inherited customs and peculiarities are amusing, and are always referred to with respect by the phrase "No Dodson ever did" so and so.

Dodson and Fogg. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," the legal advisers of Mrs. Bardell in the celebrated breach-of-promise case.

Dodwell (dod'wel), **Edward.** Born about 1767: died at Rome, May 14, 1832. An English antiquarian and artist. He published "Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece" (1819), "Cyclopean or Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy" (1834), etc.

Dodwell, Henry. Born at Dublin, Oct., 1641: died at Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, England, June 7, 1711. A British classical scholar and controversialist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin; removed to London in 1674; and was Camden professor of history at Oxford 1688-91. His chief work is "De veteribus græcorum romanorumque cyclis" (1701).

Doe (dō), **John.** The name of the fictitious plaintiff in actions of ejectment. See *Roe, Richard.*

Doeg (dō′eg). [Heb., 'fearful.'] 1. The chief of the herdsmen of Saul. He slew fourscore and five priests of Nob.—2. In the second part of Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended to represent Elkanah Settle.

Does (dös), **Jacobus van der.** Born at Amsterdam, March 4, 1623: died at Sloten, Nov. 17, 1673. A Dutch landscape and animal painter.

Dogali (dō-gä′lē). A place near Massowah, eastern Africa. Here, Jan. 26, 1887, the Italian force under Gene was defeated and nearly destroyed by the Abyssinians under Ras Alula.

Dogberry (dog′ber-i). An absurd constable in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Doge's Palace. The palace of the doges of Venice. The present building was begun by Marino Faliero in 1354, but only the south and west façades retain their characteristic Pointed architecture. The basement is a noble and massive arcade with cylindrical columns; above this is another arcade, with twice the number of columns, and graceful, sharp-cusped arches with a range of quatrefoils above them. The upper part of the building is a square mass, with later enriched balconies in the middle of each façade, broad pointed windows irregularly placed, a line of small circles above, and flamed battlements. The superstructure is in itself too heavy, but is rendered effective by the color of its diaper-work of pink and white marble. The allegorical and biblical sculptures of the capitals of the lower arcade and of the three angles of the palace are famous. The great entrance, the Porta della Carta, the court, and the Giants' Staircase with its colossal figures of Mars and Neptune are excellent works of the Renaissance. The halls of the interior are adorned with the masterpieces of Tintoret, Titian, Paolo Veronese, and other great Venetians.

Doggerbank (dog′ėr-bangk). A sand-bank in the North Sea, in about lat. 54°–55° 30′ N., long. 1°–5° E. It was the scene of an indecisive naval battle between the English under Sir Hyde Parker and the Dutch in 1781. It is noted for its extensive and valuable fisheries.

Doggett (dog′et), **Thomas.** Born at Dublin: died Oct. (Sept. 21? 22?), 1721. An English actor. He was before the public from 1691 to 1713. He established in 1716 a prize in the Thames rowing-match, given every year on the 1st of August. It was an orange-colored livery and a badge, and was given in honor of George I. The custom is still kept up under the supervision of the Fishmongers' Company.

Doggrell (dog′rel). A foolish poet in Cowley's play "The Guardian." He was omitted in "The Cutter of Coleman Street," a revision.

Dog of Montargis, The. See *Aubry de Montdidier.*

Dogs (dogz or dôgz), **Isle of.** A peninsula in southeastern London, projecting into the Thames opposite Greenwich, and cut off by the canal of the West India Docks.

Dokkum, or **Dockum** (dok′köm). A small town in Friesland, Netherlands, in lat. 53° 19′ N., long. 6° E.

Doko (dō′ko). See *Pygmies.*

Dol (dol). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, 14 miles southeast of St. Malo. Here, in 1793, the Vendeans repulsed the republicans. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with square chevet, and clustered columns some of whose shafts are detached. There is some good glass, interesting details of design, sculpture of exceptional delicacy considering the material (granite), and two fine porches. Population (1891), commune, 4,814.

Dolabella (dol-a̤-bel′ä̤), **Publius Cornelius.** Born about 70 B. C.: died at Laodicea, Asia Minor, 43 B. C. A Roman patrician, noted chiefly as the son-in-law of Cicero. Ruined by his profligate habits, he sought to restore his fortunes by joining the standard of Cæsar in the civil war. He commanded Cæsar's fleet in the Adriatic in 49, and in 48 participated in the battle of Pharsalus. He obtained the consulship after the death of Cæsar in 44. At first he acted in support of the senate, but was subsequently influenced by bribery to join the party of Antony. He received from Antony the province of Syria as his proconsulate, but was defeated at Laodicea by Cassius. He was, at his own request, killed by one of his soldiers in order not to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Dolce (dol′che), **Lodovico.** Born at Venice about 1508: died at Venice, 1568. An Italian poet and miscellaneous and voluminous writer. He was by profession a corrector of the press, and died in great poverty.

Dolci (dol′chē), or **Dolce** (dol′che), **Carlo** or **Carlino.** Born at Florence, May 25, 1616: died there, Jan. 17, 1686. A Florentine painter of religious subjects, a pupil of Jacopo Vignali.

Dol Common. See *Common.*

Dôle (dōl). A town in the department of Jura, France, situated on the Doubs 27 miles southeast of Dijon: the ancient Dola Sequanorum. It was the ancient capital of Franche-Comté, resisted the French in 1479, and was finally ceded to France in 1678. Population (1891), commune, 14,253.

Dôle, La. One of the highest mountains of the Jura, situated in the canton of Vaud, near the French border, 17 miles north of Geneva. Height, 5,505 feet.

Dolet (dō-lā′), **Étienne.** Born at Orléans, France, 1509: hanged and then burned at Paris, Aug. 3, 1546. A French scholar and printer, condemned as a heretic.

> Among these latter there is one who was in many ways a typical representative of the time. Étienne Dolet was born at Orléans in 1509, lived a stormy life diversified by many quarrels, literary and theological, did much service to literature both in Latin and French, and, falling out with the powers that were, was burnt (having first been, as a matter of grace and in consequence of a previous recantation, hanged) in the Place Maubert, at Paris, on his birthday, August 3, 1544 [*sic*]. Dolet had written many Latin speeches and tractates in the Ciceronian style — that of a curious section of humanists who entertained an exclusive and exaggerated devotion to Cicero.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 233.

Dolgelly (dol-geth′li). The chief town of Merionethshire, North Wales, situated on the Wnion in lat. 52° 44′ N., long. 3° 53′ W. Population (1891), 2,467.

Dolgoruki (dol-go-rö′kē), **Ivan Alexeiovitch.** Executed at Novgorod, Russia, Nov. 6, 1739. A Russian noble, accused of conspiracy against the Czarina Anna.

Dolgoruki, Ivan Mikhailovitch. Born April 18, 1764: died Dec. 16, 1823. A Russian poet. He was governor of Vladimir from 1802–12. The first edition of his poetical works appeared in 1806.

Dolgoruki, Katharina Michailowna, Princess Jurjeffskaya. The second wife (July 31, 1880) of Alexander II., emperor of Russia. She published, under the pseudonym Victor Laferté, "Alexandre II.: détails inédits sur sa vie intime et sa mort" (1882).

Dolgoruki, Peter Vladimirovitch. Born at Moscow, 1807: died at Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 17, 1868. A Russian writer, exiled on account of his work "La vérité sur la Russie" (1860).

Dollallolla (dol-a̤-lol′ä̤), **Queen.** The wife of King Arthur and mother of Huncamunca in Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb," altered by O'Hara. She is entirely faultless, except that she is a little given to drink, is a little too much of a virago toward her husband, and is in love with Tom Thumb.

Dollar (dol′är). A small town in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 11 miles east of Stirling.

Dollar Law (dol′ä̤r lâ). A mountain in the county of Peebles, Scotland, situated about 10 miles southwest of Peebles: 2,680 feet in height.

Dollart (dol′ärt), **The.** [D. *Dollard.*] An arm of the North Sea at the mouth of the Ems, between the province of Hannover, Prussia, and the province of Groningen, Netherlands. It was formed by inundations in 1277 and subsequently. Length, 10 miles. Breadth, 4–8 miles.

Dollier de Casson (dol-yā′ dė käs-sôṅ′), **François.** A French missionary in Canada. He spent a winter among the Nipissings about 1668, and in 1669 accompanied La Salle on an exploring expedition to the Ohio River. He separated from the expedition in the same year, with the object in view of establishing a mission among the Pottawattamies who inhabited the region of the upper lakes; but, finding the field occupied by the Jesuits, returned to the Sulpician seminary at Montreal. He wrote a "Histoire de Montreal."

Döllinger (dėl′ling-er), **Ignaz.** Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, May 24, 1770: died at Munich, Jan. 14, 1841. A German physiologist and comparative anatomist, professor successively at Bamberg, Würzburg, Landshut, and Munich. He wrote "Grundzuge der Physiologie" (1835), "Werth und Bedeutung der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1814), etc.

Döllinger, Johann Joseph Ignaz von. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799: died at Munich, Jan. 10, 1890. A celebrated German theologian, son of Ignaz Döllinger, a leader in the "Old Catholic" movement. He published "Kirche und Kirchen, Papstthum und Kirchenstaat" (1861), "Papstfabeln des Mittelalters" (1863), etc., and opposed decrees of the Vatican council 1869–70. He was excommunicated 1871.

Dolliver Romance, The. A fragment by Hawthorne, the beginning of which was published in the "Atlantic Monthly" July, 1864.

Dollond (dol′ond), **John.** Born at London, June 10, 1706: died at London, Nov. 30, 1761. An English optician, the inventor of the achromatic telescope (1757–58).

Dollond, Peter. Born Feb. 24, 1730: died at Kensington, July 2, 1820. An English optician, son of John Dollond.

Doll's House, A. A translation of a play ("Et Dukkehjem") by Henrik Ibsen, produced in London in 1889. The original play was brought out in Christiania about 1879.

Doll Tearsheet. See *Tearsheet.*

Dolly's (dol′iz). A well-known tavern in Paternoster Row, London, dating from the time of Queen Anne, and still in existence. *Wheeler.*

Dolly Varden. See *Varden.*

Dolomieu (dō-lō-myė′), **Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancrède Gratet de.** Born at Dolomieu, Isère, France, June 24, 1750: died at Chateauneuf, Saône-et-Loire, France, Nov. 26, 1801. A noted French geologist and mineralogist. His works include "Voyage aux îles de Lipari" (1783), "Mémoires sur les îles Ponces" (1788), "Philosophie minéralogique" (1802), etc. Dolomite was named for him.

Dolomite Mountains (dol′ō-mīt moun′tānz). [*Dolomite* (mineral), from the geologist *Dolomieu.*] A group of limestone mountains in the Alps, in southern Tyrol, on the Italian frontier. Highest peak, Marmolada (11,045 feet).

Dolon-nor (dō′lon-nôr′), or **Lama-miao** (lä′mä-mē-ou′). A city in Mongolia, situated north of Peking in lat. 42° 16′ N. It is renowned for its metal-work, especially for copper, iron, and bronze statues (of divinities, etc.), and other works of art. Population, about 30,000.

Dolopathos. A French romance of adventure, the work of Herbers, a trouvère of the 13th century. He says that he translated it from an old Latin manuscript of Dom Jéhans, a monk of the Abbaye d'Hauteselve or Hauteseille. The subject and style both show Oriental influence. It is thought that it is a form of the old romance "The Seven Wise Men."

Dolores (dō-lō′res). A river in Colorado and Utah, a tributary of the Grand River. It flows through a cañon 3,000 feet in depth. Length, about 250 miles.

Dolores, Grito de. [Sp., lit. 'cry of Dolores.'] The first signal of revolt against Spanish rule in Mexico, and hence the visible beginning of the war for independence. On Sept. 16, 1810, the parish priest of Dolores, in Guanajuato, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, headed a band which freed some political prisoners. Hidalgo, after celebrating mass in the church, proclaimed a revolt: the raising of a banner was greeted with loud shouts against the government, and the outbreak soon assumed formidable proportions.

Dolores Hidalgo, formerly **Dolores.** A city in the northern part of the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, near the Rio de la Laja. Population (1889), 7,220. See *Dolores, Grito de.*

Dolorous Garde. See *Joyeuse Garde.*

Dolorous Valley (dol′o̤-rus val′i). See the extract.

> Edinburgh, or rather its Castle, appears also under the name of Castrum Puellarum, in the Charters, and of the Castle of Maidens and Dolorous Valley, in the Romances.
>
> *Stuart Glennie*, Arthurian Localities, III. 1.

Domas y Valle (dō′mäs ē väl′yā), **José.** Born at Cartagena, Spain, about 1717: died at Guatemala City, Oct. 9, 1803. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He distinguished himself as chief of squadron on the coasts of Spain and Italy; commanded fleets in the West Indies during the war with England 1778–80; was at the taking of Pensacola 1781, and the siege of Gibraltar 1783. From 1786 to 1794 he was governor of Panama, and from 1794 to 1801 captain general of Guatemala.

Domat, or **Daumat** (dō-mä′), **Jean.** Born at Clermont, Auvergne, France, Nov. 30, 1625: died at Paris, March 14, 1696. A French jurist, author of "Les lois civiles dans leur ordre naturel" (1689–97), etc.

Dombey and Son (dom′bi and sun). A novel by Dickens, issued in numbers, the first of which appeared in Oct., 1846. It was brought out in one volume in 1848. The original title was "Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son, Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation." Mr. Dombey, the father of little Paul and Florence, is a cold, unbending, pompous merchant. His chief ambition is to perpetuate the firm-name. After the death of his only son, little Paul, and the loss of his money, however, his obstinacy and pride are abated. Little Paul, the "son" in the title of the firm, is a delicate child who dies young. Florence, his devoted sister, marries Walter Gay, a clerk in her father's bank. Edith Dombey, the beautiful and scornful second wife of Mr. Dombey, elopes with Carker, his manager.

Dombrowski (dom-brov′skē), or **Dabrowski** (dā-brov′skē), **Jan Henryk.** Born at Pierszowice, near Cracow, Aug. 29, 1755: died at Wina Gora, Posen, Prussia, June 6, 1818. A Polish general. He served in the campaign of 1792–94, organized the Polish legion at Milan in 1796, and served with distinction at Friedland in 1807, against the Austrians in 1809, and in the campaigns of 1812–13.

Domdaniel (dom-dan′yel). In the continuation of the Arabian Tales, a seminary for evil magicians founded by the great magician Hal-il-Maugraby. It was an immense cavern "under the roots of the ocean" off the coast of Tunis, the resort of evil spirits and enchanters. It was finally destroyed. Southey makes its destruction the theme of his "Thalaba"

Dôme de Chasseforêt (dōm dė shäs-fō-rā′). The central point of the Vanoise range, in the Tarentaise Alps, in southeastern France. Height, 11,800 feet.

Domenech (dom-e-nek′), **Emmanuel Henri Dieudonné.** Born at Lyons, France, Nov. 4, 1825. A French traveler and writer. He was an honorary canon of Montpellier, with the title of abbé.

Domenichino (dō-men-ē-kē′nō), **Domenico Zampieri.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 21, 1581: died at Naples, April 15, 1641. A noted Italian painter. Among his works are "Communion of St. Jerome" (in the Vatican), "Martyrdom of St. Agnes" (in Bologna), "Diana and her Nymphs" (in Rome), "Adam and Eve," etc.

Domesday Book. See *Doomsday Book.*

Domett (dom′et), **Alfred.** Born at Camberwell Grove, Surrey, May 20, 1811: died Nov. 12, 1887. An English poet and colonial statesman. He was educated at Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1841. In 1842 he went to New Zealand, where he filled many of the chief offices of the colony. In 1871 he returned to England where he died. He was the intimate friend of Robert Browning, who writes of him in "Waring" and "The Guardian Angel." Among his works are volumes of poems published in 1833 and 1839. His "Christmas Hymn" appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" about that time. In 1872 he published "Ranolf and Amolia," and in 1877 "Flotsam and Jetsam." He also wrote several official publications relating to New Zealand.

Domeyko (dō-mā′kō), **Ignatius.** Born at Niedzviadka, Lithuania, July 31, 1802: died at Santiago de Chile, Jan. 23, 1889. A Polish scientist. He was involved in the Polish revolt of 1830; was compelled to leave the country, taking refuge in Paris, and was for several years engaged in mining work in Alsace. On invitation of the government of Chile he went to that country in 1838, founded a school of chemistry and mineralogy at Coquimbo, and was professor at the University of Santiago from 1839, and rector from 1867. Through his influence improved methods of mining were introduced into Chile, and the resources of the country greatly developed. Besides numerous scientific papers and class-books, he wrote "La Araucania y sus habitantes" (Santiago, 1845); a book on Chile in the Polish language; etc.

Domfront (dôn-frôn′). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated on the Varenne 20 miles north of Mayenne. It has a ruined castle, and was long one of the chief Norman strongholds. It was captured by William the Conqueror in 1048, and was often besieged in the English and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 4,932.

Domingue (do-mang′), **Michel.** A Haitian general and politician, of African race. He became president of the republic in June, 1874, and, after a period of almost unequaled anarchy and tyranny directed against the mulatto party was forced to resign in 1876.

Dominic (dom′i-nik), Saint: called **de Guzman.** Born at Calahorra, Old Castile, Spain, 1170: died at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 6, 1221. The founder of the order of the Dominicans. He studied at the University of Palencia, and in 1194 became a canon of the cathedral at Osma. In [illegible] he removed to Languedoc, where he preached with much vehemence against the Albigenses and founded the order of the Dominicans, which received the papal confirmation in 1216. He was subsequently appointed *magister sacri palatii* at Rome.

Dominica (dom-i-nē′kä), F. **La Dominique** (dom-ē-nēk′). An island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. It is situated north of Martinique and south of Guadeloupe, and is intersected by lat. 15° 30′ N., long. 61° 25′ W. Capital, Roseau. The island, which is of volcanic origin, was discovered by Columbus in 1493, was ceded by France to England in 1763, but was occupied by France 1778–83 and later. It forms part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. Its chief product is sugar. Length, 29 miles. Breadth, 16 miles. Area, 291 square miles. Population (1891), 26,841.

Dominican Republic, often, but incorrectly, called **Santo Domingo** or **San Domingo.** [Sp. *Republica Dominicana.*] A republic occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of Santo Domingo, or Haiti, in the West Indies. It is broken by several mountain chains, and in the interior there are elevated plains (especially the Vega Real) of great fertility and beauty. The majority of the inhabitants are of mixed Spanish, Indian, and Negro blood, with some of pure African descent and comparatively few whites. Spanish is the common language, though French and English are spoken in the coast towns. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but other cults are tolerated. Agriculture, cattle-raising, and timber-cutting are almost the only industries. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, hides, and cabinet woods. The republic was formed in 1844 after a revolution by which it was separated from Haiti. From 1861 to 1865 it was held by Spain. In 1869 the president (Baez) signed with President Grant a treaty of annexation with the United States, which the Senate at Washington refused to ratify. There have been various wars with Haiti, political revolutions, and changes of the constitution. By the present constitution (adopted [illegible]) the president is elected for four years by universal suffrage, and there is a national congress of [illegible] members elected by restricted suffrage. Capital, Santo Domingo. Area (estimated), 18,045 square miles. Population (estimated, [illegible]), [illegible],000.

Dominie Sampson. See *Sampson.*

Dominis (dom′ē-nēs), **Marco Antonio de.** Born in the island of Arbe, Dalmatia, 1566: died at Rome, Sept., 1624. An Italian theologian and natural philosopher. He wrote "De republica ecclesiastica" (1617), "De radiis visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et iride" (1611), etc.

Domino Noir (do-mē-nō′ nwär), **Le.** [F., 'The Black Domino.'] A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe, first produced in Paris in 1837.

Domitian (dō-mish′ian) (**Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus**). Born at Rome, Oct. 24, 51 A. D.: died at Rome, Sept. 18, 96. Roman emperor 81–96: the second son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, and the brother of Titus whom he succeeded. He undertook a campaign against the Chatti in 83, in the course of which he began the construction of a boundary wall between the Danube and the Rhine. This wall was guarded by soldiers settled upon public lands (*agri decumates*) along its course. He carried on unsuccessful wars against the Dacians under Decebalus 86–90, when he purchased peace by the promise of a yearly tribute. He recalled Agricola, whose victories in Britain, 78–84, aroused his jealousy. The last years of his reign were sullied by cruelty and tyranny. He was murdered by the freedman Stephanus, at the instance of the empress Domitia and several officers of the court, who were in fear of their lives.

Domitilla. In Shirley's play "The Royal Master," a girl of fifteen years who, in an innocent delusion, fixes her love upon the king, mistaking his promise to provide her with a husband for a proof of personal affection.

Domitilla (dom-i-til′ä), **Flavia.** 1. The first wife of Vespasian. She had three children, Titus, Domitian, and Domitilla.—2. Wife or niece of the consul Flavius Clemens, said to have been banished to Pandataria by Domitian. She is regarded as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church.

Domleschg (dōm′leshk). A valley along the lower part of the Hinterrhein, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of Coire.

Domo d'Ossola (dō′mō dos′sō-lä). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Toce at the Italian end of the Simplon Pass, near the Swiss frontier. Population, about 3,000.

Domrémy-la-Pucelle (dôn-rā-mē′lä-pü-sel′), or **Domrémy.** A village in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meuse 29 miles southwest of Nancy. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Joan of Arc.

Don (don). The name of several rivers, the chief of which are: (*a*) A river of Russia which rises in the government of Tula and flows into the Sea of Azoff in lat. 47° 15′ N., long. 39° 20′ E.: the ancient Tanais. Its chief tributary is the Donetz. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for about 700 miles. (*b*) A river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 18 miles south of York. Length, [illegible] miles; navigable to Sheffield ([illegible] miles). (*c*) A river of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea 1½ miles north of Aberdeen. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Donaghadee (don″a-ċha-dē′). A seaport in County Down, Ireland, situated on the North Channel 16 miles northeast of Belfast.

Donalbain (don′al-bān). In Shakspere's "Macbeth," son of Duncan, king of Scotland.

Donaldson (don′ald-son), **James.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 26, 1831. A Scottish Hellenist. He became principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews in 1886, and in 1890 principal of the university. He has edited, in conjunction with Alexander Roberts, "Ante-Nicene Christian Library" (1867–72), and is the author of "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council" (1864–66).

Donaldson, John William. Born at London, June 7, 1811: died at London, Feb. 10, 1861. An English classical philologist and biblical critic. His works include "New Cratylus" (1839), "Varronianus" (1844), "Jashar" (1854).

Donaldson, Thomas Leverton. Born at London, Oct. 19, 1795: died there, Aug. 1, 1885. An English architect and author. He was professor of architecture in University College, London, 1841–65, and emeritus professor from 1865 until his death. His works include "Pompeii" (1827) and "A Collection of the Most Approved Examples of Doorways from Ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy" (1833).

Donar (dō′när). The German form of *Thor.*

Donash ben Labrath (do-nash′ ben lab-rath′). A Jewish grammarian and poet of the 10th century, native of Bagdad. He lived and wrote in Fez, and was an opponent of Menahem ben Saruk: both of them may be considered as among the earliest scientific Hebrew grammarians. Donash was the first to apply the Arabic meter to Hebrew verse.

Donatello (don-a-tel′lō: properly **Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi**). Born at Florence about 1386: died at Florence, Dec. 13, 1466. A Florentine sculptor, one of the leading restorers of sculpture in Italy. His work may be divided into three periods: (*a*) That of realism (1410–24). The statues of the Campanile at Florence (including the famous Zuccone and Poggio), the St. John of the National Museum, and the bust of Niccolo da Uzzano, characterize this period. (*b*) That (1425–33) marked by the partnership with the sculptor-architect Michelozzo, with whose assistance he made the mausoleum of Pope John XXIII. in the baptistery at Florence, that of Cardinal Brancacci at Naples, and that of Bartolommeo Aragazzi in the Duomo at Montepulciano, and the bas-reliefs of the pulpit at Prato. (*c*) That (1433–66) in which the influence of antiquity became prominently manifested, as shown in the David and the Cupid in bronze at the National Museum in Florence, and numerous other productions. He may be considered as the precursor of Michelangelo.

Donatello. A character in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," a young Tuscan count whose likeness to the statue of the faun by Praxiteles gives the title to the book. He is rumored to be a descendant of an ancient faun, and is described in the opening of the tale as possessed only of the happy, spontaneous life of such creatures. He impulsively commits murder for the sake of Miriam whom he loves, and is awakened to the higher responsibilities and life of man by his remorse and his passion.

Donati (do-nä′tē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 16, 1826: died at Florence, Sept. 19, 1873. A noted Italian astronomer. He discovered the comet named for him, June 2, 1858.

Donation of Constantine. A medieval forgery, of unknown date and origin, which pretends to be an imperial edict issued by Constantine the Great in 324 conferring the sovereignty of Italy and the West on the papal see. It was probably composed about the middle of the 8th century. "It tells how Constantine the Great, cured of his leprosy by the prayers of Sylvester, resolved, on the fourth day from his baptism, to forsake the ancient seat for a new capital on the Bosphorus, lest the continuance of the secular government should cramp the freedom of the spiritual, and how he bestowed therewith upon the Pope and his successors the sovereignty over Italy and the countries of the West. But this is not all, although this is what historians, in admiration of its splendid audacity, have chiefly dwelt upon. The edict proceeds to grant to the Roman pontiff and his clergy a series of dignities and privileges, all of them enjoyed by the Emperor and his senate, all of them shewing the same desire to make the pontifical a copy of the imperial office. The Pope is to inhabit the Lateran palace, to wear the diadem, the collar, the purple cloak, to carry the sceptre, and to be attended by a body of chamberlains. Similarly his clergy are to ride on white horses, and receive the honours and immunities of the senate and patricians." *Bryce*, Holy Roman Empire.

Donatists (don′a-tists). [From *Donatus* the Great.] An early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and by the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus in 315, and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant though not entirely extinct till the 7th century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism.

Donatus (do-nā′tus). Bishop of Casæ Nigræ during the Diocletian persecution, and leader of a party which courted martyrdom with fanatical enthusiasm, and regarded with horror the "traditors," or those who to escape their persecutors delivered up to them the sacred books. This division was the starting-point of the Donatist schism, though the party was named from Donatus the Great.

Donatus, surnamed "The Great." Bishop of Carthage 315, elected by the rigorists or opponents of the moderate party or "traditors" (see *Donatists*) to succeed Majorinus who had been elected by them in opposition to Cæcilian, elected by the moderates and deposed by the rigorists in a council assembled at Carthage. It was for this Donatus that the Donatist party was named.

Donatus, Ælius. Lived in the middle of the 4th century A. D. A Roman grammarian and rhetorician. Of his works we possess a Latin grammar

"Ars grammatica," a commentary on Terence, and the preface and introduction (with other fragments) of a commentary on Vergil.

> The only block-book without pictures of which we have any knowledge is the Donatus [the full title of the book is *Donatus de octibus partibus orationis*, or Donatus on the Eight Parts of Speech. It is sometimes designated as *Donatus pro puerilis*, "Donatus for Little Boys"], or Boys' Latin Grammar. It received its name from its author, Ælius Donatus, a Roman grammarian of the fourth century, and one of the instructors of St Jerome. The block-book is but an abridgment of the old grammar: as it was usually printed in the form of a thin quarto, it could with propriety be classified among primers rather than with books. When printed in the largest letters, it occupied but thirty-four pages; when letters of small size were used, it was compressed within nine pages.
> *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 254.

Donau (dō'nou). The German name of the Danube (which see).

Donaueschingen (dō'nou-esh″ing-en). A small town in the Black Forest, in Baden, 30 miles east of Freiburg, situated at the union of the Brigach and Brege. It contains the palace of the Prince of Fürstenberg.

Donaumoos (dō'nou-mōs). A marshy district in Bavaria, lying south of the Danube, near Ingolstadt. Formerly called *Schrobenhausener Moos*.

Donauwörth (dō'nou-vėrt). A small town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Wörnitz and Danube, 25 miles north of Augsburg. It was formerly an imperial city; was outlawed in 1607; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, and by Ferdinand II. in 1634; and was incorporated with Bavaria in 1714. Here, Oct. 6, 1805, the French under Soult defeated the Austrians under Mack. The battle-field of Blenheim is in the vicinity.

Don Benito (dōn bā-nē'tō). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, in lat. 38° 55′ N., long. 5° 52′ W. Population (1887), 16,287.

Don Carlos (don kär'los). **1.** A tragedy by Otway, produced in 1676. The story is taken from the Abbé de St. Real, and the plot is simpler than in Schiller's play.

> I think we should be justified in calling "Don Carlos" the best English tragedy in rhyme; by one leap the young Oxonian sprang ahead of the veteran Dryden, who thereupon began to "weary of his long-loved mistress, rhyme."
> *Gosse.*

2. A play by Schiller, completed in 1787.—**3.** An opera by Costa, words by Tarantini, produced in London June 20, 1844.—**4.** An opera by Verdi, words by Méry and Du Locle, first produced at Paris March 11, 1867.

Doncaster (dong'kas-tėr). [AS. *Donecester*, **Doneceaster*, from L. *Danum* and AS. *ceaster*, city.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don: the ancient Danum, and the Saxon Donecester (whence the modern name). It is the scene of the St. Leger and other races (in September). Population (1891), 25,936.

Don César de Bazan (dôn sa-zär' dė bä-zoṅ'). **1.** A French comedy by Dumanoir and Dennery, from an episode in Victor Hugo's play "Ruy Blas," produced in 1844. The comedy is also played in English. Don César is the ruined Count of Garofa: he assumes the name of Zafari, and retains in his rags his frank, gay nonchalance.
2. A comic opera by Massenet, first produced at Paris Nov. 30, 1872.

Don Cossacks (don kos'aks), **Province of the.** A government in southern Russia, situated in the valley of the lower Don. Capital, Novo Tcherkask. Area, 61,886 square miles. Population (1891), 2,078,878.

Donderberg (don'dėr-bėrg), or **Dunderberg** (dun'dėr-bėrg). ['Thunder Mountain.'] The chief mountain at the southern entrance to the Highlands of the Hudson, New York, opposite Peekskill. Height, 1,090 feet.

Donders (don'ders), **Frans Cornelis.** Born at Tilburg, Netherlands, May 27, 1818: died at Utrecht, March 24, 1889. A Dutch oculist. His chief work is "Anomalies of Accommodation and Refraction of the Eye" (published by the Sydenham Society 1865).

Dondo (don'do). A town of Angola, West Africa, situated on the right bank of the Coanza River, and at the head of river navigation, a few miles from Cassoalala, a station of the Loanda Railroad. It is the terminus of several caravan roads, and the principal market of the Cazengo coffee. Population, about 5,000.

Dondra Head (don'drä hed). The southernmost cape of Ceylon.

Donegal (don'ē-gâl). A maritime county of Ulster, Ireland, lying between Lough Foyle, Londonderry, and Tyrone on the east, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Donegal Bay on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and west. Its surface is generally mountainous. Capital, Lifford. Area, 1,870 square miles. Population (1891), 185,635.

Donegal Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Ireland, in lat. 54° 30′ N.

Donelson (don'el-son), **Andrew Jackson.** Born near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1800: died at Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1871. An American diplomatist and politician. He was United States minister to Prussia 1846–49, and was the unsuccessful candidate of the American party for Vice-President in 1856.

Donelson, Fort. See *Fort Donelson.*

Donetz, or **Donez** (dō-nets'). A river in Russia, the chief tributary of the Don, which it joins in lat. 47° 35′ N., long. 41° E. Length, about 500–600 miles.

Dongan (dong'gạn), **Thomas** (afterward Earl of Limerick). Born at Castletown, County Kildare, Ireland, 1634: died at London, Dec. 14, 1715. Colonial governor of New York 1683–88.

Dongan Charter. A charter for the city of New York, granted by Thomas Dongan, lieutenant-governor and vice-admiral of New York and its dependencies under James II. of England, dated April 27, 1686. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany, by the same authority, is known by the same name.

Don Garcia (don gär-sē'ä). A tragedy by Alfieri, produced in 1785. It is drawn from the history of the Medici family. Don Garcia was one of the sons of Cosimo I.

Don Garcia de Navarre (dė nä-vär'). A play by Molière.

> [It] may be called Molière's only failure. He styles it a *comédie héroïque*, and it is in fact a kind of anticipation of Racine's manner, but applied to less serious subjects. The jealousy of the hero is, however, the only motive of the piece, and its exhibition is rather tiresome than anything else. The play is monotonous and unrelieved by action.
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 309.

Don Giovanni (don jō-vän'nē). An opera by Mozart, first produced at Prague Oct. 29, 1787. The words were by Da Ponte. See *Don Juan.*

Dongola (dong'gō-lä). A province (mudiriyeh) of Egypt, in Nubia, previous to the Mahdist revolt.

Dongola, New, native **Ordeh.** A town in Nubia, situated on the Nile in lat. 19° 10′ N. It was built about 1820, and was the capital of the former Egyptian province of Dongola. It was abandoned by the Anglo-Egyptian forces to the Mahdists in 1886.

Dongola, Old. A ruined town of Nubia, situated on the Nile 76 miles southeast of New Dongola.

Doniphan (don'i-fạn), **Alexander William.** Born in Mason County, Ky., July 9, 1808: died at Richmond, Mo., Aug. 8, 1887. An American officer in the Mexican war. He conducted a regiment of Missourians from Valverde, New Mexico, to Chihuahua, Dec., 1846,–March, 1847.

Donizetti (dō-nē-dzet'tē), **Gaetano.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, Nov. 25, 1797: died at Bergamo, April 8, 1848. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He composed about 65 operas, among which are "Anna Bolena" (1830), "L'Elisire d'Amore" (1832), "Lucia di Lammermoor" (1835), "Lucrezia Borgia" (1834), "La Favorita" (1840), "La Fille du Régiment," afterward "La Figlia del Reggimento" (1840), "Linda di Chamounix" (1842), and "Don Pasquale" (1843).

Don Juan (don jū'ạn; Sp. pron. dōn Hō-än'). A partly legendary character of Spanish origin. Don Juan Tenorio, who lived in the 14th century, the son of an illustrious family of Seville, killed the commandant Ulloa after having seduced his daughter. The Franciscan monks, wishing to put an end to the debaucheries of Don Juan, enticed him to their monastery and killed him, giving out that the statue of his victim (which had been erected there), incensed at an insult offered him (in the plays he is jeeringly invited to supper), had come down and dragged him to hell. Both Spanish and Italian plays were written on the subject, and Dorimon introduced him to the French stage. Don Juan is the type of skeptical libertinism, and as such has been made the subject of the drama "El burlador de Sevilla" ("The Deceiver of Seville"), by Tellez (Tirso de Molina) (17th century); of Molière's comedy "Don Juan ou le festin de Pierre" (1665); of Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni" (which see); of Byron's poem "Don Juan" (1819–24); of Grabbe's German drama "Don Juan und Faust" (1828); and of works by Corneille, Shadwell, Zamora, Goldoni, Gluck, Dumas, Zorilla, etc.

Don Juan. An incomplete poem by Byron, written in 1818 and published 1819–24.

Don Juan, ou Le Festin de Pierre (lė fes-taṅ' dė pyär'). [F.: see the def.] A comedy by Molière, first played in 1665. In 1673 it was turned into verse by Thomas Corneille. The second title is a mistake of Dorimon who first introduced Don Juan to the French stage in 1658 in a play called "Le festin de Pierre" ("The Feast of Pierre") which he translated from the Spanish phrase "El convidado de piedra" (le convive de pierre 'the stone guest,' referring to the statue of the commandant [see *Don Juan*]) whom he named Pierre to explain it. Molière finding the title established, adopted it.

Donna del Lago (don'nä del lä'gō), **La.** [It., 'The Lady of the Lake.'] An opera, based on Scott's poem, by Rossini, first produced at Naples Oct. 4, 1819.

Donndorf (don'dorf), **Karl Adolf.** Born at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 16, 1835. A German sculptor, professor of sculpture at the art school in Stuttgart from 1877.

Donne (don), **John.** Born at London, 1573: died at London, March 31, 1631. An English poet and divine. He studied at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, and in 1596 was appointed secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, which office he lost about 1600 by a clandestine marriage with the lord keeper's niece. In 1610 he published a work entitled "Pseudo-Martyr," which procured for him the favor of James I., who persuaded him to take holy orders in 1615, made him a royal chaplain in the same year, and in 1621 appointed him to the deanery of St. Paul's. Besides his poems, a collective edition of which appeared in 1633, and his theological writings, the most notable of his works is "Βιαθάνατος. A Declaration of that Paradoxe or Thesis, That Self-homicide is not so naturally Sin, that it may never be otherwise," etc. (1644).

Donnelly (don'el-i), **Ignatius.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1831. An American author and politician. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1857 removed to Minnesota, where he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1859 and in 1861. He was a Republican member of Congress from Minnesota 1863–69. Author of "The Great Cryptogram: Francis Bacon's Cipher in the so-called Shakespere Plays" (1887), "Atlantis" (1882), "Ragnarok" (1883).

Donner (don'ner), **Georg Raphael.** Born at Essling, Austria, May 25, 1692: died at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1741. A noted Austrian sculptor. He entered the imperial service in 1724, and in 1729 that of Prince Esterházy. His greatest works are the fountain on the Mehlmarkt and the fountain of Perseus at the old town hall, Vienna.

Donner Lake (don'ėr lāk). A small lake in Nevada County, eastern California, in the Sierra Nevada.

Donnithorne (don'i-thôrn), **Arthur.** In George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede," a vain, weak, good-natured young man, whose remorse for Hetty's ruin lies chiefly in his chagrin at being found out and losing the approbation of his acquaintances.

Donnybrook (don'i-brůk). A village in County Dublin, Ireland, 1½ miles southeast of Dublin. It was formerly famous for its fair (held in August), proverbial for its good-humored rioting, established under King John (1199-1216), and suppressed in 1855.

Donoso (do-no'so), **Justo.** Born at Santiago, 1800: died at La Serena, Feb. 22, 1868. A Chilean bishop. He was rector of a theological seminary in Santiago, lecturer at the university, and judge of the ecclesiastical court. He was named bishop of Ancud in 1844, and was translated to the see of La Serena in 1855. His works on canonical law are authoritative throughout South America.

Donoso Cortés (kōr-tās'), **Juan Francisco Maria de la Salud,** Marquis of Valdegamas. Born at El-Valle, Estremadura, Spain, May 6, 1809: died at Paris, May 3, 1853. A Spanish politician, diplomatist, and writer. His works include "Consideraciones sobre la diplomacia" (1834), "La ley electoral, etc." (1835), etc.

Donovan (don'ọ-vạn), **Edward.** Died at London, Feb. 1, 1837. An English naturalist concerning whose personal history little is known except that he was in early life possessed of a considerable fortune, which enabled him to travel and make collections of objects in natural history. His chief work is "General Illustrations of Entomology."

Don Pasquale (don pas-kwä'le). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris Jan. 4, 1843.

Don Quixote (Sp. pron. dōn kē-Hō'te; E. don kwiks'ot). A Spanish romance by Cervantes, printed at Madrid in two parts, the first in 1605, the second in 1615. In 1614, when the second part was nearly completed, an impudent attempt to malign the character of Cervantes was made by Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda of Tordesillas (thought to be a pseudonym of Luis de Aliaga), who produced a pretended continuation of the first part. Translations of "Don Quixote" have appeared in every European language, including Turkish. The principal English translations are those of Shelton (1612–20), Motteux (1719), Jarvis (1742), Smollett (1755), Bowle (1781), Ormsby (1885), Watts (1888). The book is named from its hero, Don Quixote de la Mancha, a Spanish country gentleman, who is so imbued with tales of chivalry that he sets forth with his squire Sancho Panza in search of knightly adventure with very amusing results. At the beginning of the work Cervantes announces it to be his sole purpose to break down the vogue and authority of books of chivalry, and at the end he declares anew that he had "had no other desire than to render abhorred of men the false and absurd stories contained in books of chivalry," exulting in his success as an achievement of no small moment. See *Cervantes.*

> These two [Don Quixote and Sancho Panza] sally forth from their native village in search of adventures, of which the excited imagination of the knight, turning windmills into giants, solitary inns into castles, and galley-slaves into oppressed gentlemen, finds abundance wherever he goes, while the esquire translates them all into the plain prose of truth with an admirable simplicity, quite unconscious of its own humor, and rendered the more striking by its contrast with the lofty and courteous dignity and magnificent illusions of the superior personage. There could, of course, be but one consistent termination to adventures like these. The knight and his esquire suffer a series of ridiculous discomfitures, and are at last brought

home, like madmen, to their native village, where Cervantes leaves them, with an intimation that the story of their adventures is by no means ended.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 141.

Don Quixote in England. A comedy by Fielding, produced in 1734.

Don Saltero's Coffee House. A noted house formerly standing in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London. It contained not only an eating-house but a museum of natural curiosities. It was founded by John Salter about 1690. It was torn down in 1866. *Walford.*

Don Sanche d'Aragon. A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1650. It was partly taken from a Spanish play "El Palacio confuso." Don Sanche, the heir to the throne of Aragon, is supposed to be dead. He appears as Don Carlos, and believes himself to be the son of a fisherman.

Don Sebastiano (dōn sā-bäs-tē-ä'nō). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris in 1843.

Doo (dö), **George Thomas.** Born at Christchurch, Surrey, England, Jan. 6, 1800: died at Sutton, Surrey, Nov. 13, 1886. An English engraver and painter. He was historical engraver in ordinary to William IV. 1836–37, and to Queen Victoria in 1842. His first published engraving, "The Duke of York," appeared in 1824.

Doolin, or Doon, de Mayence. A French chanson de geste of the 14th century, adapted as a prose romance in the 15th century. It was first published in 1501. Alxinger, a German poet, made in 1787 a translation in the form of an epic poem. Doolin, or Doon, was the son of Guy of Mayence, and the ancestor of Ogier the Dane.

Doomsday Book. [Written archaically *Domesday Book*, from ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc.: so called because its decision was regarded as final.] A book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition, printed from types made for the purpose, was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

Doon (dön). A river in Ayrshire, Scotland, which flows through Loch Doon and falls into the Firth of Clyde 2 miles south of Ayr. It is celebrated in the poetry of Burns. Length, about 30 miles.

Doornick (dōr'nik). The Flemish name of Tournay, Belgium, whence the English word *dornick*. See *Tournay*.

Dor. See *Bongo*.

Dora (dō'rä). **1.** A play by Sardou, produced in 1877, and played in English under the title "Diplomacy."—**2.** A poem by Lord Tennyson.

Dora Baltea (dō'rä bäl'tā-ä). A tributary of the Po in Piedmont, Italy. It rises in the Mont Blanc group, and joins the Po east of Turin. Length, about 100 miles.

Dora d'Istria (dō'rä dēs'trē-ä), pseudonym of **Helene Ghika,** Princess Koltzoff Massalsky. Born at Bukharest, Rumania, Feb. 3 (N. S.), 1828: died at Florence, Nov. 17, 1888. A Rumanian writer. Among her works are "La vie monastique dans l'église orientale" (1855), "La Suisse allemande" (1856), "Les femmes en Orient" (1860), "Des femmes par une femme" (1864), etc.

Dorado (dō-rä'dō). A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.

Dorado, El. See *El Dorado*.

Dorak el-Atik (dō'rak-el-ä-tēk'). A town in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated about lat. 30° 40′ N., long. 49° E. Population, estimated, 6,000–12,000.

Doralice (dō-rä-lē'chē). **1.** A tale, an old form of the Cinderella story, in Straparola's "Nights," i. 4.—**2.** The daughter of the King of Granada in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She became the wife of Mandricardo, but is also loved by Rodomont to whom she had been betrothed. After the death of Mandricardo she is willing to give herself to her victor [illegible].—**3.** An opera by Mercadante, first produced at Vienna in 1824.—**4** (dor'a-lis). The wife of Rhodophil in Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode," remarkable for her brilliant philosophy of flirtation in the last act.

Doran (dō'ran), **John.** Born at London, March 11, 1807: died at London, Jan. 25, 1878. An English journalist and miscellaneous writer. He was editor of "Notes and Queries" from 1869 until his death. His works include "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover" (1855), and "Their Majesties' Servants" (1864).

Dorante (dō-roṅt'). The name of three courtly and witty gallants, somewhat differing in characteristics, in Molière's comedies "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" (where he is a count enamoured of the Marquise Dorimène), "L'École des femmes," and "Les fâcheux."

Dorante. The Liar in Corneille's comedy "Le menteur." He surpasses even the women of the play in dissimulation. He seems to lie in a spirited manner for the sake of lying, not from self interest. In the sequel to "The Liar" ("Suite du menteur") he has reformed.

Dora Riparia (dō'rä rē-pä'rē-ä). A head stream of the Po, which it joins near Turin.

Dora Spenlow. See *Spenlow, Dora*.

Dorastus and Fawnia. See *Pandosto*. Dorastus is the original of Shakspere's Florizel in "The Winter's Tale."

Dorat, or Daurat (dō-rä'). **Jean, L. Auratus.** Born at Limoges, France, about 1508: died at Paris, Nov. 1, 1588. A French poet and scholar, a member of the "Pléiade," called by his contemporaries "the modern Pindar." He was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College in 1560.

Dorax (dō'raks). A renegade in Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian": a noble Portuguese, formerly Don Alonzo de Sylvera, governor of Alcazar. He has been thought to be the best of Dryden's tragic characters.

D'Orbigny, Alcide. See *Orbigny*.

Dorcas (dôr'kas). [Gr. δορκάς, gazelle.] In the New Testament (Acts ix. 36), a woman who was full of good deeds, and made coats and garments for the poor; hence a Dorcas Society, a society for supplying the poor with garments.

Dorcas. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a shepherdess.

Dorcas Zeal. See *Zeal*.

Dorchester (dôr'ches tėr). [ME. **Dorchestre*, AS. *Dornwara ceaster*, city of the people of Dorset; from *Dorn-sǣte*, *Dorsǣte*, Dorset. See *Dorset*.] The chief town of Dorset, England, situated on the Frome in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 2° 27′ W.: the ancient Durnovaria. The remains of a Roman amphitheater and other antiquities are in the vicinity. It was the scene of Jeffreys's "bloody assize," 1685. Population (1891), 7,946.

Dorchester. [ME. *Dorchestre*, *Dorcestre*, AS. *Dorceaster*, *Dorce-ceaster*, *Dorces ceaster*, *Dorcaceaster* (ML. reflex *Durocastrum*).] A village in Oxfordshire, England, situated near Oxford, important in the early middle ages.

Dorchester. Formerly a town of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 4 miles south of Boston. It was annexed to Boston in 1869.

Dorchester, Baron. See *Carleton*.

Dordogne (dôr-dōn'; F. pron. dor-dōny'). **1.** A river of France which joins the Garonne 14 miles north of Bordeaux. Length, 305 miles; navigable for steamships to Libourne.—**2.** A department of France, lying between Haute-Vienne on the north, Corrèze and Lot on the east, Lot-et-Garonne on the south, and Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Gironde on the west. It is noted for its production of minerals, wines, and truffles. Capital, Périgueux. It corresponds to the former Périgord and parts of Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge. Area, 3,546 square miles. Population (1891), 478,471.

Dordrecht (dor'drecht), or **Dort** (dôrt). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on an island of the Maas 11 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It is a seaport, and has extensive trade in timber. It contains a museum and the Groote Kerk. It was built in the 10th century, and is reputed to be the oldest city in the Netherlands. Dordrecht was the leading Dutch commercial center in the middle ages; the independence of the United Provinces was declared here in 1572; it was the seat of the Synod of Dort (which see) 1618–19. Population (1889), commune, 32,365.

Dore, Mont. See *Mont Dore*.

Doré (dō-rā'), **Paul Gustave.** Born at Strasburg, Jan. 10, 1833: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1883. A French artist. From 1848, when he made his first series of sketches for the "Journal pour Rire," he executed a great number of designs, paintings, and statues, and in 18[illegible] made his reputation. In 1861 he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He illustrated "Œuvres de Rabelais" (1854), "Légende du Juif errant" (1856), "Contes drolatiques de Balzac" (1856), "Contes de Perrault" (1861), "Essais de Montaigne" (1857), "Voyage aux Pyrénées de M. Taine" (1855), "Divina Commedia de Dante" (1861), "Don Quichotte" (1863), "The Bible" (1865–66), "Fables de La Fontaine" (1867), Tennyson's poems "Elaine" and "Vivien" (1866–68), etc. Among his oil paintings are "Paolo and Francesca da Rimini," "Rebel Angels cast down" (1866), "Gambling-Hall at Baden-Baden," "The Neophyte" (1868), "The Triumph of Christianity," "Christ leaving the Prætorium," etc.

Doria (dō'rē-ä), **Andrea.** Born at Oneglia, Italy, Nov. 30, 1468: died at Genoa, Nov. 15, 1560. A celebrated Genoese admiral and statesman. He was styled the "Liberator of Genoa," which he freed from the French in 1528. He served with distinction against the Turks, and achieved the capture of Tunis in 1535. There is a celebrated portrait of him, by Sebastiano del Piombo, in the Palazzo Doria, Rome.

Doria Palace. See *Palazzo Doria*.

Doricourt (dor'i-kort). A brilliant man of the world in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem." His wit, humor, and courtliness make him the fashion, while his taste for French piquancy renders him impervious to the charm of English beauty. See *Hardy, Letitia*.

Dorigen (dor'i-gen). In Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale," the faithful wife of Arviragus. She was beloved by Aurelius, "a lusty squire," and to escape his importunity said she would never listen to him till all the rocks on the sea-shore were removed. He having by magic removed them, Arviragus sacrificed her to her promise. When Aurelius beheld her gentle obedience to her husband's overstrained sense of honor, he gave her back her word. Chaucer took the story from Boccaccio's "Dianora and Gilberto."

Dorimant (dor'i-mant). In Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," a witty and fashionable libertine, intended as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester.

Dorimène (dō-rē-män'). **1.** In Molière's "Le cocu imaginaire," the wife of Sganarelle. A Dorimène is also introduced in a later play, "Le mariage forcé," where she consents to marry Sganarelle, who is much older than she, with the intention of deceiving him. **2.** A lady of rank in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," loved by Dorante.

Dorinda (dō-rin'dä). **1.** In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," an impulsive, passionate girl. Also *Dorine*.—**2.** The sister of Miranda in Dryden and Davenant's version of "The Tempest." Like Miranda, she has seen no man but her father.—**3.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," the daughter of Lady Bountiful. She falls in love with and marries Aimwell, whose stratagem to win a rich wife thus succeeds.

Dorine (dō-rēn'). **1.** See *Dorinda*, 1.—**2.** In Molière's comedy "Tartufe," the caustic but faithful waiting-woman of Marianne. This name was given in the old French theatrical nomenclature to an intriguing soubrette.

Doris (dō'ris). [Gr. Δωρίς.] **1.** In classical mythology, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, and her fifty daughters were called the Nereides. The name Doris is sometimes given to the sea by the poets, as by Vergil.

2. An asteroid (No. 48) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 19, 1857.

Doris. [Gr. Δωρίς.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A mountainous territory of central Greece, surrounded by Phocis, Locris, Ætolia, and Malis. (*b*) A part of the coast of Caria, Asia Minor.

Dorking (dôr'king). A town in Surrey, England, 22 miles southwest of London. It is famous for its breed of fowls, and is the scene of the fictitious "Battle of Dorking" (which see). Population (1891), 7,132.

Dorking, Battle of. ("The Battle of Dorking, or Reminiscences of a Volunteer.") An imaginary narrative of an invasion and conquest of England by a foreign army, written by General Sir George T. Chesney in 1871. It called attention to the need of an improved system of national defense, and attracted much notice.

Dorléans, or D'Orléans (dor-lā-oṅ'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, 1542: died at Paris, 1629. A French poet and satirist. In 1594 he was prosecuted by Henry IV., and fled to Antwerp, remaining in exile nine years.

Dormitor (dor-mē-tor'), or **Durmitor** (dör-mē-tor'). The highest summit in the mountains of Montenegro. Height, 8,146 feet.

Dorn (dorn), **Heinrich Ludwig Edmund.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1804: died at Berlin, Jan. 10, 1892. A German operatic composer, conductor of the Royal Opera in Berlin 1847–68. His chief opera is "Die Nibelungen" (1854).

Dorn, Johann Albrecht Bernhard. Born at Scheuerfeld, Coburg, Germany, May 11, 1805: died at St. Petersburg, May 31, 1881. A German Orientalist, professor (1835), and later (1843) chief librarian of the imperial public library at St. Petersburg. His works include "History of the Afghans" (1829–36), "Über die Sprache der Afghanen" (1840), "Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language" (1847), "Caspia" (1875), etc.

Dornbirn (dorn'bern). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated near Lake Constance 7 miles south of Bregenz. Population (1890), commune, 10,678.

Dorner (dor'ner), **Isaak August.** Born at Neuhausen, near Tuttlingen, Würtemberg, June 20, 1809: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, July 9, 1884. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor at Berlin from 1861. His chief works are "Entwickelungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi" (1839, 1845–56; "History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," 1859), "Geschichte der protestantischen Theologie" (1867), "System der christlichen Glaubenslehre" (1880–81).

Dornoch (dôr'noċh). The capital of the county of Sutherland, Scotland, situated on Dornoch Firth in lat. 57° 53′ N. It contains a cathedral.

Dornröschen (dorn'rės-ċhen). [G., 'little thorn-rose.'] The German name of "The Sleeping Beauty" (which see).

Dornton (dôrn'tọn), **Harry.** The son of Old Dornton in Holcroft's "Road to Ruin." His exploits give the name to the play. He is saved from ruin by Sulky, his father's friend.

Dornton, Old. A fond, confiding, but justly offended father in Holcroft's "Road to Ruin."

Dorogobush (do-ro-go-bösh'). A town in the government of Smolensk, Russia, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 54° 55 N., long. 33° 15′ E. Population, 8,486.

Dorogoie, or **Dorohoïu** (dō-rō-hō'ē). A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated in lat. 48° N., long. 26° 22′ E. Population (1889–90), 9,313.

Doron (dō'ron). A character in Greene's "Menaphon," which Simpson, in his "School of Shakespeare," attempted to identify with Shakspere.

Dorotea (dō-rō-tā'ä). ['Dorothea.'] A dramatic prose romance by Lope de Vega, written in his youth, but revised by him with care, and first printed in 1632. He calls it "the most beloved of his works." The career of the hero Fernando is to some degree autobiographical.

Dorothea (dor-ō-thē'ä). [Gr. *Δωροθέα*, gift of God; F. *Dorothée*, It. Sp. *Dorotea*, Pg. *Dorothea*, G. *Dorothea*. Diminutive, *Dol* or *Dolly*.] 1. A virgin martyr. She was tortured and decapitated in the persecution of Diocletian. Her festival is celebrated Feb. 6 in the Roman Church. She was said to have sent roses and apples miraculously from paradise to a doubting spectator of her martyrdom, Theophilus, who jestingly asked her to do so. He was converted by this miracle, tortured, and afterward decapitated. Dorothea was introduced as a character of much grace and tenderness by Massinger and Dekker in "The Virgin Martyr."
2. A very beautiful and unfortunate woman in an episode of Cervantes's "Don Quixote."—3. The principal female character in Goethe's poem "Hermann and Dorothea."—4. The "peerless Queen of Scots" in Greene's play "James the Fourth." She escapes from her unfaithful husband in man's attire. War is made on account of her disappearance, and she returns and gives herself up to insure peace for her country.
5. In Fletcher's comedy "Monsieur Thomas," a bright, affectionate English girl, the sister of Monsieur Thomas.—6. See *Dorotea*.

Dorothea. A vessel which was sent under command of Captain Buchan, with the Trent under Franklin, in 1818, on an expedition to the Arctic regions.

Dorothea Brooke. See *Brooke*.

Dorotheus (dō-rō'thē-us). Lived in the 6th century. A jurist in Berytus, Syria: one of the compilers of Justinian's "Digest."

Dorózsma (do'rozh-mo), or **Dorosma** (do'rosh-mo). A town in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, 4 miles northwest of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,325.

Dorp (dorp). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 17 miles northeast of Cologne: united Jan. 1, 1889, with Solingen.

Dorpat (dor'pat), or **Dörpt** (dėrpt). [Russ. *Derpt*, ORuss. *Yurieff*, Esthonian *Tartolin*.] A city in the government of Livonia, Russia, situated on the Embach in lat. 58° 24′ N., long. 26° 42′ E. It is noted for its university (founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632), which contains a celebrated observatory and a library of over 250,000 volumes. It was conquered by the Teutonic Order in the 13th century, and in the 14th century became one of the Hanse towns. Population (1891), 31,314 (largely German).

Dorr (dôr), **Benjamin.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., March 22, 1796: died at Germantown, Pa., Sept. 18, 1869. An American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, from 1837 until his death. His works include "The History of a Pocket Prayer Book, Written by Itself," "A Memoir of John Fanning Watson," etc.

Dorr, Thomas Wilson. Born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1805: died there, Dec. 27, 1854. An American politician. He was a member of the assembly of Rhode Island 1833–37, was the leader of "Dorr's rebellion" (which see), was elected governor by the "Suffrage party" in 1842, was convicted of high treason and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in 1844; was released under a general amnesty act in 1847; and was restored to his civil rights in 1851.

Dorrego (dor-ra'gō), **Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1787: died there, Dec. 13, 1828. An Argentine statesman. In Aug., 1827, he was elected governor of Buenos Ayres. His efforts to establish a confederation of the provinces were at first successful, and the war with Brazil was brought to a close (1828), both countries recognizing the independence of Uruguay. The revolt of Lavalle drove Dorrego from Buenos Ayres: he was defeated in an attempt to recover the city, captured, and shot without trial.

Dorriforth (dor'i-fōrth). In Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story," a Roman Catholic priest. He is the guardian of Miss Milner who falls in love with him. He becomes the Earl of Elmwood, is released from his vows, and marries her.

Dorrit (dor'it), **Amy**, called **Little Dorrit.** In Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit," the unselfish daughter of the debtor William Dorrit, born in prison.

Dorrit, William. The father of Little Dorrit, in Charles Dickens's story of that name: a weak, selfish, good-looking man confined in the Marshalsea prison for a long time for debt, and hence called "The Father of the Marshalsea."

Dorr Rebellion, The. In United States history, a revolutionary movement under the leadership of T. W. Dorr to introduce a new State constitution in Rhode Island. It was caused by dissatisfaction with the existing fundamental law (a charter granted by Charles II. in 1663), which placed a heavy property qualification on the suffrage. A party, the so-called Suffrage party, was organized under the leadership of T. W. Dorr in 1840. It held a mass-meeting at Providence July 5, 1841, and authorized the calling of a constitutional convention, which met at Providence Oct. 4, 1841. The constitution proposed by this convention was submitted to the people Dec. 27–29, 1841, and received a majority (?) of the popular vote. A government with Dorr at its head was elected under this constitution April 18, 1842. It made an unsuccessful attempt to seize the arsenal at Providence May 18, 1842, and was dispersed June 25, 1842.

D'Orsay. See *Orsay*.

Dorset (dôr'set). [ME. *Dorsete*, AS. *Dorsǣte*, *Dornsǣte*, prop. the name of the inhabitants, from *dorn-*, *dor-*, W. *dwfr*, water, and *sǣte*, settlers.] A county of England, lying between Somerset and Wilts on the north, Hants on the east, the English Channel on the south, and Devonshire and Somerset on the west. It is traversed by chalk downs, and is noted for its breed of sheep. It contains many British and Roman antiquities. Area, 988 square miles. Population (1891), 194,517.

Dorset, Earl of. See *Sackville*.

Dort. See *Dordrecht*.

Dort (dôrt), **Synod of.** An assembly of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, with delegates from England and other countries, convened by the States-General for the purpose of deciding the Arminian controversy, and held at Dort (Dordrecht) 1618–19. It condemned the doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants.

Dortmund (dôrt'mönd). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Emscher in lat. 51° 31′ N., long. 7° 28′ E. It is the center of a mining region, and has manufactures of railway machinery, etc. It was mentioned in the 9th century, and was a free imperial city and Hanseatic town, and the seat of the supreme court of the Vehmgericht. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 89,663.

Dorus (dō'rus). [Gr. *Δῶρος*.] In Greek mythology, the ancestor of the Dorians, generally represented as the son of Hellen by the nymph Orseis.

Dorus. In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the name under which Musidorus, in the disguise of a shepherd, pretends to love Mopsa.

Dorus, Prince. See *Prince Dorus*.

Dory (dō'ri), **John.** 1. See *John Dory*.—2. A vociferous and faithful servant of Sir George Thunder, in O'Keefe's "Wild Oats."

Dorylæum (dor-i-lē'um). [Gr. *Δορύλαιον*.] The ancient name of Eski-Shehr (which see). Here, July 1, 1097, the Crusaders under Bohemond, Tancred, Robert of Normandy, Godfrey of Bouillon, and others, defeated Soliman, the Turkish sultan of Iconium.

Doryphorus. See *Polycletus*.

Dositheans (dō-sith'ẹ-ạ̈nz). A Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

Dost Mohammed Khan (dost mo-ham'ed khan). Born about 1770: died May 29, 1863. Amir of Kabul. He ascended the throne in 1826. In 1839 the India government, being determined to chastise him on account of his refusal to become the ally of the British, sent an army into Afghanistan, drove him from his throne, and placed Shah Shujah upon it. In 1841 an insurrection broke out in Kabul, and in 1842 the British army was massacred in its retreat. This was followed by a second invasion by the British, who decided to reinstate Dost Mohammed (1842). He captured Herat from the Persians in 1863.

Dostoyevsky (dos-to-yef'skē), **Feodor Mikhailovitch.** Born at Moscow, Nov. 11 (N. S.), 1822: died Feb. 9 (N. S.), 1881. A Russian novelist and journalist. He was arrested for participation in a conspiracy in 1849 and condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to exile, and he was pardoned on the accession of Alexander II. His works include "The Poor People," published also in French as "The Degraded and Insulted" (1846), "Memoirs from the House of Death," also published as "Buried Alive" (his memories of Siberia, 1858), "Crime and Punishment" (1866), etc.

Dot (dot). See *Peerybingle, Mrs.*

Dothan (dō-thän'). In Scripture geography, a place in Samaria, Palestine, situated 10 miles north of Shechem.

Dotheboys Hall (dö'the-boiz hâl). ['Do-the-boys Hall'; implying that the boys are taken in and 'done for.'] The Yorkshire school in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," kept by Mr. Squeers, in which Nicholas served a short time as an under-master. The exposure of the methods of schools of this class by Dickens led to the reformation or abolition of many of them.

Dotterel (dot'tėr-el), **Mrs.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Douai, or **Douay** (dö-ā'). [L. *Duacum*.] A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Scarpe 18 miles south of Lille. It is an important fortress, and has an arsenal. In the middle ages it belonged to the counts of Flanders, and after 1384 to the dukes of Burgundy. It formed part of the Spanish Netherlands and was conquered by the French in 1667. It contains a Roman Catholic university founded by Philip II. in 1562, and a noted seminary for English priests. At Douai was printed the English version of the Bible for Roman Catholics. It has manufactories of cotton, linen, lace, paper, leather, embroideries, delftware, glass, salt, etc., and contains a number of breweries and distilleries. Population (1891), commune, 29,909.

Douarnenez (dwär-nā'). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 21 miles southeast of Brest. It is noted for its sardine fisheries. Population (1891), commune, 10,021.

Douay. See *Douai*.

Douay (dö-a'), **Charles Abel.** Born at Besançon, France, March, 1809: killed at the battle of Weissenburg, Aug. 4, 1870. A French general, distinguished at the storming of the Malakoff in 1855, and at Solferino in 1859.

Douay, Félix Charles. Born at Besançon, France, Aug. 24, 1816: died at Paris, May 4, 1879. A French general, brother of Charles Abel Douay, distinguished at Sedan in 1870, and in the struggle with the Communists in 1871.

Douban (dö-ban'). In the story of "The Greek King and Douban the Physician," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a physician who cures the king of leprosy. Believing him to be a traitor, the king orders his execution. Douban gives the king a book, assuring him that his head, after it is cut off, will answer any questions if he will first read a certain line on the sixth page. The pages are poisoned, and the king, moistening his fingers to turn them, instantly dies. Scott introduces a royal slave and physician of this name in "Count Robert of Paris."

Doubleday (dub'l-dā), **Abner.** Born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1819: died at Mendham, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1893. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; was appointed brigadier-general in the Union army Feb. 3, 1862; commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; and was made major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862.

Doubleday, Edward. Born at Epping, 1811: died at London, Dec. 14, 1849. An English naturalist. He was appointed an assistant in the British Museum in 1839, with special charge of the collections of butterflies and moths. His chief work is "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

Double Dealer, The. A comedy by Congreve, produced in 1693. See *Maskwell*.

Double Falsehood, The. A play published by Theobald in 1728 as by Shakspere. It is founded on the story of Cardenio in "Don Quixote," and is thought to have been very probably written by Shirley.—*Ward*.

Double Gallant, The, or The Sick Lady's Cure. A comedy produced in 1707, compiled by Colley Cibber from Mrs. Centlivre's "Love at a Venture" (which owed something to Thomas Corneille's "Le galant double") and Burnaby's "The Lady's Visiting Day" and "The Reformed Wife."

Double Marriage, The. A tragedy by Fletcher, assisted by Massinger, apparently produced after Burbage's death, which took place in March, 1619. It was printed in 1647.

Doubs (dö). [L. *Dubis*.] 1. A river of eastern France which joins the Saône at Verdun. Length, 267 miles.—2. A department of eastern France, lying between Haute-Saône and Haut-Rhin on the north, Switzerland on the east and south, and Jura and Haute-Saône on the west. It is traversed by the Jura. Capital, Besançon. The department was formed from part of the ancient Franche-Comté. Area, 2,018 square miles. Population (1891), 303,081.

Doubs, Falls of the. [F. *Saut du Doubs.*] A noted cataract in the Doubs, on the border of France and Switzerland, 13 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. Height, 86 feet.

Doubtful Heir, The. A romantic comedy by Shirley, originally produced at Dublin under the title of "Rosania, or Love's Victory," and licensed in 1640 under that name.

Doubting Castle. The abode of Giant Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," in which he locked up Christian and Hopeful.

Douce (dous), **Francis.** Born at London, 1757: died at London, March 30, 1834. An English antiquarian. He was for a time keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, in which capacity he took part in cataloguing the Lansdowne MSS., and in revising the catalogue of Harleian MSS. Having been left one of the residuary legatees of the sculptor Nollekens in 1823, he came into possession of a competent fortune, which enabled him to make a fine collection of books, manuscripts, prints, and coins. This collection was bequeathed to the Bodleian Library. His chief work is "Illustrations of Shakspere" (1807).

Dougal (dö′gal). A wild, shock-headed follower of Rob Roy, in Scott's novel of that name.

Doughty (dō′ti), **Thomas.** Born at Philadelphia, July 19, 1793: died at New York, July 24, 1856. An American landscape-painter.

Douglas (dug′las). A tragedy by the Rev. John Home, first produced in Edinburgh Dec. 14, 1756. It is partly founded on a Scottish ballad, "Childe Maurice." See *Norval.*

> "Douglas" was first produced upon the regular stage on the 14th of December, 1756, at the Canongate Theatre (of which there is no sign now), in Play-house Close, 200 Canongate. According to tradition, however—and very misty tradition—it was performed privately some time before at the lodgings of Mrs. Sarah Warde, a professional actress, who lived in Horse Wynd, near the foot of the Canongate, and with the following most astonishing amateur cast: Lord Randolph, Rev. Dr. Robertson (principal of the University of Edinburgh); Glenalvon, Dr David Hume (historian); Old Norval, Rev. Dr. Carlyle (minister of Musselburgh); Douglas, Rev. John Home (the author of the tragedy); Lady Randolph, Dr. Ferguson (professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh); Anna (the Maid), Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair (minister of the High Church of Edinburgh). Adam Ferguson as Lady Randolph and Hugh Blair as Anna must have added an unexpectedly comic element to the tragedy. It is not more than justice to say that Dugald Stewart, the biographer of Principal Robertson, asserts that the Randolph of this cast "never entered a play-house in his life."
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> *Hutton*, Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 28.

Douglas (dug′las). **1.** A seaport and the capital of the Isle of Man, situated on the eastern coast in lat. 54° 10′ N., long. 4° 27′ W. It is a noted watering-place. Population (1891), 19,515.—**2.** A village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8 miles southwest of Lanark. In the neighborhood are St. Bride's Church and Douglas Castle.

Douglas, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. Died Aug. 17, 1424. A Scottish nobleman, second son of Archibald, third Earl of Douglas. He was captured by the English in a border raid in 1402, and was kept a prisoner until 1408. In 1423 he commanded a Scottish army sent to the support of the French against the English, and in the same year was created duke of Touraine by Charles VII. of France. He fell in the battle of Verneuil, in France.

Douglas, Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus: surnamed "Bell the Cat." Died 1514. A Scottish nobleman, son of George, fourth Earl of Angus. He was one of the disaffected nobles who overthrew and murdered James III.'s favorite, the Earl of Mar, in 1482. At a meeting of the nobles to concert a plan of attack on the favorite, Lord Gray compared the meeting to that of the mice in the fable who proposed to string a bell round the cat's neck, and asked, with reference to the favorite, "Who will bell the cat?" Douglas answered, "I will bell the cat" (whence his surname). He was chancellor of the kingdom 1493–98. In Scott's poem "Marmion" he is represented as entertaining Marmion and Lady Clare at his castle by command of the king.

Douglas, Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus. Died in Jan., 1557. Grandson of the fifth earl. He married in 1514 Margaret, widow of James IV. and sister of Henry VIII., by whom he had Margaret, countess of Lennox, the mother of Darnley.

Douglas, David. Born at Scone, Scotland, 1798: killed in the Hawaiian Islands, July 12, 1834. A Scottish botanist. He visited the United States as botanical collector for the Royal Horticultural Society in 1823, and subsequently made several scientific journeys in America, passing the years 1829–32 chiefly in California. He contributed a number of papers to scientific journals.

Douglas, Ellen. The daughter of the outlawed James Douglas, in Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake." Going to Stirling with the signet ring given her by the Knight of Snowdoun (the king), she obtains the pardon of father and lover, though the generous king himself had loved her in disguise.

Douglas, Gawain or **Gavin.** Born about 1474: died at London in Sept., 1522. A Scottish poet, younger son of the fifth Earl of Angus. He appears to have studied at St. Andrews 1489–94, and became bishop of Dunkeld in 1516. He was subsequently banished for political reasons, and was well received at the court of Henry VIII. of England. His chief work is a translation of the Æneid into Scottish verse (1513, printed 1553).

Douglas, George, fourth Earl of Angus. Died 1462. A Scottish nobleman. He remained loyal to James II. in a rising of his kinsmen against the king, and commanded the royal forces at the battle of Arkinholm May 1, 1455, in which the insurgents were defeated. He received as a reward large grants of land from the confiscated estates, and may be regarded as the founder of the position of the earls of Angus as border chiefs.

Douglas, George. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," the seneschal of Lochleven Castle during his father's absence. Falling in love with his prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, he aids her escape, and dies at the battle of Langside.

Douglas, Sir **Howard.** Born at Gosport, England, July 1, 1776: died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Nov., 1861. An English general and military writer: author of a "Treatise on Naval Gunnery" (1819), etc.

Douglas, Sir **James,** called "The Good Sir James" and "The Black Douglas." Killed in Spain, probably Aug. 25, 1330. A Scottish nobleman. He joined the standard of Bruce in 1306, and commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. In accordance with the dying request of Bruce, he set out on a journey to the Holy Land, carrying with him Bruce's heart incased in a casket of gold. Arrived in Spain, he offered his services to Alfonso, king of Castile and Leon, against the Saracens of Granada, and fell in battle.

Douglas, James, second Earl of Douglas. Died in 1388. A Scottish nobleman, son of William, first Earl of Douglas. He commanded a force of 300 horse and 2,000 foot which ravaged the eastern border in 1388, and probably on the 19th of Aug. in that year (on the 9th according to the English chroniclers, on the 15th according to Froissart) defeated a superior force of the levy of the northern counties under Lord Henry Percy at Otterburn, himself falling at the moment of victory. His fame is celebrated in the Scottish ballad "The Battle of Otterburn" and the English ballad "Chevy Chase."

Douglas, James, ninth Earl of Douglas. Died at Lindores, Scotland, July 14, 1488. Last Earl of Douglas. He headed a rebellion against James II. of Scotland 1452–55, in consequence of which he was banished and deprived of his estates.

Douglas, John. Born at Pittenweem, Fife, Scotland, July 14, 1721: died at Salisbury, England, May 18, 1807. A British prelate and general writer. He was appointed bishop of Carlisle in 1787 (being translated to Salisbury in 1791) and dean of Windsor in 1788. Among his works are "Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism" (1751), and a book attacking Hume's argument on the miracles, entitled "The Criterion" (1752).

Douglas, Stephen Arnold. Born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813: died at Chicago, June 3, 1861. An American Democratic politician. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, but afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1841; was a member of Congress from Illinois 1843–47; and was United States senator 1847–61. He advanced the doctrine of popular or "squatter" sovereignty in relation to slavery in the Territories, and reported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was an unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency in 1860. He was nicknamed "The Little Giant."

Douglas, Sir **William.** Killed in 1353. A Scottish nobleman. He sided with David II. against Edward Baliol, and obtained as a reward the lordship of Liddesdale, whence he was surnamed "The Knight of Liddesdale." He was killed during a hunt in Ettrick forest by his kinsman William, lord (afterward earl) of Douglas.

Douglas, William, first Earl of Douglas. Died in 1384. A Scottish nobleman, nephew of "the good Sir James." He was trained in arms in France; returned to Scotland about 1348; recovered his paternal estates from the English; conducted numerous raids on the English border; was, along with the Earl of March, appointed warden of the east marches about 1356; and was created earl of Douglas by David II. in 1358.

Douglas, William, eighth Earl of Douglas. Died in 1452. A Scottish nobleman, son of James, seventh Earl of Douglas. He conspired against James II., by whom he was decoyed by a safe-conduct to Stirling Castle and put to death.

Douglass, David Bates. Born at Pompton, N. J., March 21, 1790: died at Geneva, N. Y., Oct., 1849. An American engineer. He was engaged on the Croton aqueduct 1833–36, on Greenwood cemetery (Brooklyn) 1837–40.

Douglass, Frederick. Born 1817: died Feb. 20, 1895. A noted American orator and journalist. He was the son of a negress by a white man, and was born a slave on the plantation of Colonel Edward Lloyd. Having escaped from his master in 1838, he eventually settled at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and in 1841 became an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, a post which he retained four years. He founded in 1847, at Rochester, New York, "Frederick Douglass's Paper," the title of which was changed to "The North Star," and which was continued a number of years. In 1870 he founded at Washington, District of Columbia, "The New National Era," which he turned over to his sons Lewis and Frederick. He was United States marshal for the District of Columbia 1876–81, recorder of deeds in the District 1881–86, and United States minister to Haiti 1889–1891. He also published "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, from 1817 to 1882, Written by Himself" (1882).

Doullens (dö-lôṅ′). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Authie 19 miles north of Amiens. It is a manufacturing town, and contains a citadel. Population (1891), commune, 4,631.

Douloureuse Garde. [F.] See *Joyeuse Garde.*

Doune (dön). A village in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Teith 7 miles northwest of Stirling. It contains the ruined Doune Castle.

Dour (dör). A manufacturing town in the province of Hainault, Belgium, 9 miles southwest of Mons. Population (1890), 10,603.

Dourdan (dör-doṅ′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 25 miles southwest of Paris. It contains a church and a ruined castle. Population (1891), 3,108.

Douro. See *Duero.*

Dousa (dou′sä), **Janus:** Latinized from **Jan Van der Does.** Born at Noordwijk, near Leyden, Netherlands, Dec. 6, 1545: died at Noordwijk, Oct., 1604. A Dutch scholar, poet, historian, and patriot. He defended Leyden 1574–75, and became first curator of the University of Leyden in 1575. He published "Annals of Holland" (1599), etc.

Dousabel (dö′sa-bel), or **Dowsabel** (dou′sa-bel). [F. *douce et belle*, sweet and pretty.] A common name for a rustic sweetheart in old pastoral poems.

Dousterswivel (dös′tėr-swiv-el), **Herman.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Antiquary," a German adventurer who tricks Sir Arthur Wardour by a pretended magical discovery of treasure, and is himself similarly tricked by Ochiltree. The nickname Dousterswivel was given to Spurzheim.

Douville (dö-vēl′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Hambie, Manche, France, Feb. 15, 1794: died in Brazil about 1837. A French adventurer. He published in 1832 a book entitled "Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique équinoxiale," which purported to be an account of explorations made by himself in central Africa between 1828 and 1830. The gold medal of the Geographical Society at Paris was awarded to him for the most important discovery in 1830, and he was made secretary of the society for 1832. It was, however, shown that the "Voyage" was a mere fabrication based on early Portuguese expeditions.

Douw, or **Dow** (dou), **Gerard.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, April 7, 1613: died at Leyden, Feb., 1675. A noted Dutch painter of genre scenes, a pupil of Rembrandt. His best-known work is the "Woman Sick of the Dropsy," at the Louvre.

Dove (duv). A river in England which forms part of the boundary between Derby and Stafford, and joins the Trent 3 miles northeast of Burton. Length, about 45 miles. It is celebrated in the writings of Izaak Walton.

Dove. A pinnace of about 50 tons, one of the vessels (the other being the Ark) in which Lord Baltimore sent out a colony of "gentlemen adventurers," including his brothers George and Leonard Calvert, to Maryland in 1633. They landed at St. Clement's Island in the Potomac in 1634.

Dove, Doctor. The chief character in Southey's "Doctor."

Dove, Lady. In Cumberland's play "The Brothers," a termagant and the mother of Sophia Dove, who is the principal female character.

Dove (dō′fe), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Liegnitz, Prussia, Oct. 6, 1803: died at Berlin, April 4, 1879. A German physicist, professor at Berlin from 1829: noted for his researches in meteorology and electricity. His chief works are "Meteorologische Untersuchungen" (1837), "Über die nicht-periodischen Änderungen der Temperaturvertheilung" (1840–59), etc.

Dove, Richard Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Feb. 27, 1833. A German canonist, son of Heinrich Wilhelm Dove: professor successively at Tübingen (1862), Kiel (1865), and Göttingen (1868). He was elected a deputy to the Reichstag in 1871.

Dovedale (duv′dāl). The picturesque valley of the Dove in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, England, northwest of Burton.

Dover (dō′vėr). [ME. *Dover, Dovere*, AS. *Dofre, Dofere*, F. *Douvres*, LL. *Dubris, Dubra*; perhaps from W. *dwfr*, etc., water.] **1.** A seaport in Kent, England, situated on the Strait of Dover in lat. 51° 7′ N., long. 1° 18′ E.: the French Douvres, and the Roman Dubræ or Dubris. It is the chief of the Cinque Ports, a favorite health-resort and sea-bathing place, and the terminus of packet-lines to Calais and Ostend, and is on one of the main lines between London and the Continent. Its chief points of interest include Dover Castle, Shakespeare Cliff, and the Admiralty

Pier. It was burned by the Normans in 1066; became an important naval station; resisted the French in 1216; and fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians in 1642. It is strongly fortified. Population (1891), 33,418.

2. The capital of Delaware and county-seat of Kent County, situated on Jones Creek in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 75° 32′ W. It has important fruit-preserving industries. Population (1890), 3,061.—**3.** A city and the county-seat of Strafford County, New Hampshire, situated on the Cocheco 11 miles northwest of Portsmouth. It has manufactures of prints, cotton and woolen goods, shoes, etc., and is the oldest town in the State, having been settled in 1623. Population (1890), 12,790.

4. A town in Morris County, New Jersey, about 32 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 2,880.

Dover, Baron. See *Ellis*.

Dover, Strait of, F. Pas de Calais. A strait separating England from France, and connecting the English Channel with the North Sea: the Roman Fretum Gallicum, or Fretum Oceani. Width at Dover, 21 miles.

Dover, Treaty of. A secret treaty concluded May 22, 1670, at Dover, between Charles II. and Louis XIV. The former was to aid in the designs of France against Holland, and the latter was to furnish subsidies and troops. The province of Zealand and the adjacent islands were to be reserved for England. Charles was to receive £200,000 a year if he declared himself a Roman Catholic.

Dovre (dō′vre), or **Dovrefjeld** (dō′vre-fyeld). A spur of the Scandinavian Mountains, situated in Norway about lat. 62°–63° N. It separates northern and southern Norway. Highest peak (Snehaettan), 7,570 feet.

Dow, Gerard. See *Douw*.

Dow (dou), **Lorenzo.** Born at Coventry, Conn., Oct. 16, 1777: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1834. An American itinerant preacher, of the Methodist belief. He made two missionary tours in England and Ireland — one in 1799 and one in 1805. He was noted for his eccentricities of manner and dress. His "Journal and Miscellaneous Writings" were edited by John Dowling in 1836.

Dow, Neal. Born at Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804. An American advocate of prohibition. He drafted the noted "Maine (prohibitory) Law" in 1851, and was the candidate of the Prohibition party for President in 1880.

Dowden (dou′den) **Edward.** Born at Cork, Ireland, May 3, 1843. A British critic and poet, professor of the English language and literature at Trinity College, Dublin (where he studied), in 1889 first Taylorian lecturer in the Taylor Institution, Oxford. He has published "Shakspere, his Mind and Art" (1872), "Poems" (1876), "Studies in Literature: 1789–1877" (1878), "Southey" (1879), an edition of Shakspere's sonnets with notes, "Shelley" (1886), etc.

Dowgate (dou′gat). The original water-gate of the city of London.

> It was situated at the mouth of the Wallbrook where it enters the Thames, and just under the great Roman citadel. The Watling St. or Pretorian way crossed the river here by a Trajectus before the London Bridge was built.
>
> *Loftie*, History of London, 1884.

Dowlatabad (dou-la-tä-bäd′), or **Daulatabad.** A city and fortress in Hyderabad, India, in lat. 19° 55′ N., long. 75° 14′ E.: the ancient Deoghir or Deoghur. It is noted for its strong position on an isolated rock.

Dowler (dou′lėr), **Captain.** A retired military man in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," noted for his bluster and brag, and his extraordinarily fierce and disjointed manner of talking.

Down (doun). A maritime county in Ulster, Ireland, lying between Antrim and Belfast Lough on the north, the Irish Sea on the east and southeast, and Armagh on the west. It is one of the leading agricultural counties. Capital, Downpatrick. Area, 957 square miles. Population (1891), 224,008.

Downes (dounz), **John.** Born at Canton, Mass., 1786 (1784?): died at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 11, 1855. An American naval commander. He served as lieutenant in the Essex under Captain Porter in the War of 1812, and commanded the Epervier in the war against Algiers. In 1832 he obtained command of a squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and bombarded Quallah Batoo, on the coast of Sumatra, in retaliation for an outrage committed on an American vessel. He commanded the navy yard at Boston 1837–42 and 1849–52.

Downing (dou′ning), **Andrew Jackson.** Born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct., 1815: drowned near Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, 1852. An American landscape-gardener and pomologist. He published "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1841), "Cottage Residences" (1842), "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" (1845), etc.

Downing, Major Jack. The pseudonym of Seba Smith, in his letters in Yankee dialect.

Downing, Sir **George.** Born probably in Aug., 1623: died in 1684. An English soldier and politician. He emigrated with his parents to New England in 1638, but subsequently returned to England, and in 1650 was scout-master-general of Cromwell's army in Scotland. He was appointed resident at The Hague in 1657 in which office he was retained by Charles II. on the Restoration in 1660. He was created a baronet in 1663. Downing street, Whitehall, derives its name from him.

Downing, Sir **George.** Born about 1684: died in Cambridgeshire, June 10, 1749. The founder of Downing College: grandson of Sir George Downing (d. 1684). He was a member of the Parliaments of 1710 and 1713, and kept his seat from 1722 until his death.

Downing College. A college in Cambridge University, England, founded by the will of Sir George Downing (dated 1717). It was chartered in 1800, and opened in 1821.

Downing street. A street in the west end of London, leading from Whitehall. It contains the treasury building and the foreign office (hence the name Downing street has come to be used for the administration).

> The south side of Downing street is formed by the magnificent pile of modern Italian buildings by Sir Gilbert Scott, erected in 1868–73 to include the Home Office, Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and East India Office.
>
> *Hare*, London, II. 223.

Downpatrick (doun-pat′rik). The capital of County Down, Ireland, situated near Strangford Lough 21 miles southeast of Belfast. It is reputed to be one of the oldest towns of Ireland.

Downright (doun′rīt). A rude but manly and consistent squire in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humour." He is courageous, of plain words and plain actions.

Downs. See *North Downs* and *South Downs*.

Downs, Battle of the. An indecisive battle between the English and Dutch fleets, in the first days of June, 1666, off the eastern coast of Kent. The English were commanded by Monk, and the Dutch by De Ruyter and Tromp. It is sometimes claimed as an English victory.

Downs, The. A portion of the North Sea east of Kent, England, forming a roadstead protected by Goodwin Sands.

Dowse (dous), **Thomas.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 28, 1772: died at Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 4, 1856. An American book-collector. He bequeathed his collection to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Dowton (dou′ton), **William.** Born at Exeter, 1764: died at Brixton, Surrey, 1851. An English actor. He made his first appearance in 1781, and came to New York in 1836. He had two sons, William and Henry, both of whom became actors. The former afterward became a brother of the Charter House, and died there at the age of nearly ninety.

Doyen (dwä-yaṅ′), **Gabriel François.** [F. *doyen* = E. *dean*; L. *decanus*.] Born at Paris, 1726: died at St. Petersburg, June 5, 1806. A French painter, a pupil of Van Loo.

Doyle (doil), **A. Conan.** Born at Edinburgh in 1859. A Scottish novelist and physician. Among his works are "Micah Clarke," "A Study in Scarlet," "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (two series), "The Refugees," "The White Company."

Doyle (doil), **Richard.** Born at London, 1824: died at London, Dec. 11, 1883. An English artist. He was a regular contributor to "Punch" 1841–1850. Among his best-known works are the illustrations to Thackeray's "Newcomes" (1853–55), and a series of elfin scenes entitled "In Fairy-Land" (1870).

Dozy (dō′zē), **Reinhart.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, Feb. 21, 1820: died April 29, 1883. A Dutch Orientalist and historian, professor of history at Leyden from 1850. His works include "Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne," etc. (1861), "Recherches sur l'histoire et la littérature d'Espagne pendant le moyen âge" (1849), "Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes" (1879–80), etc.

Drachenfels (dräch′en-felz). [G., 'dragon's rock.'] The steepest of the Siebengebirge range of mountains, situated on the eastern bank of the Rhine, near Königswinter. It is now ascended by a mountain railway. In its side is the Drachenhöhle (dragon's cave), where lived the legendary dragon slain by Siegfried. Height, 1,065 feet.

Drachmann (dräch′män), **Holger Henrik Herholdt.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 9, 1846. A Danish poet and author. From 1866 to 1870 he studied art in Copenhagen, and began his career as a painter of marine subjects. In 1872 he published a volume of poems. This was followed by "Dæmpede Melodier" ("Repressed Melodies," 1875), "Sange ved Havet" ("Songs by the Sea," 1877), "Ranker og Roser" ("Vines and Roses") and "Ungdom i Digt og Sang" ("Youth in Poetry and Song," 1879). The romantic poems "Prindsessen og det halve Kongerige" ("The Princess and Half the Kingdom") and "Oesten for Sol og Vesten for Maane" ("East of the Sun and West of the Moon") appeared 1878 and 1880 respectively. In prose he has written, among other long stories "En Overkomplet" (1876), "Tannhauser" (1877). The shorter tales "Unge Blod" ("Young Blood") and "Paa Sømands Tro og Love" ("On a Sailor's Word") appeared in 1877 and 1878 respectively. The most popular of his prose works is the series of sketches "Derovre fra Grændsen" ("From the Frontier," 1871). A translation of Byron's "Don Juan" appeared in 1881.

Draco (drā′kō), or **Dracon** (dra′kon). [Gr. Δράκων.] Lived in the last half of the 7th century B. C. An Athenian legislator. He formulated the first written code of laws for Athens in 624 or about 621 B. C. On account of the number of offenses to which it affixed the penalty of death, his code was said to have been written in blood.

Draco. [L., 'the dragon.'] An ancient northern constellation. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

Dracontius (dra-kon′shi-us), **Blossius Æmilius.** A Christian poet of the 5th century, an advocate in Carthage.

> One of the most gifted African poets is Blossius Æmilius Dracontius of Carthage, by whom we possess a Christian didactic poem "De laudibus dei" in three books, short epics of which the subjects are taken either from ancient legends ("Hylas," "Raptus Helenae," "Medea") or from rhetorical school exercises ("Verba Herculis," "Deliberativa Achillis," "Controversia de statua viri fortis"), two epithalamia, and an elegiac poem ("Satisfactio") in which the author asks pardon of the Vandal king Gunthamund (a. 484–496) for having written a poem in honour of one of his enemies instead of himself.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 503.

Draft Riot. A riot in New York city, July 13–16, 1863, against the enforcement of the draft for the Federal army. During its progress several negroes were murdered and many maltreated. The riot, which cost about a thousand lives and the destruction of considerable property, was finally suppressed by the police and military.

Dragon of Wantley, The. An old ballad, preserved by Percy, which describes the victory over this dragon (who devoured damsels, houses, trees, etc.) by More of More Hall, who provided himself with armor covered with spikes. It is a parody on some ancient Kæmpevise. In a key appended to the ballad in the improved edition of the "Reliques," an attempt is made to explain it as an allegory. Henry Carey produced a burlesque opera with this title, Oct. 26, 1737: the music was by J. F. Lampe.

Dragonades (drag-ǫ-nādz′). [Also written *Dragoonades*; from F. *dragonnade*, from *dragon*, a dragoon: from the use of dragoons in such persecutions.] A form of persecution inflicted by the government of Louis XIV. upon the French Protestants in the period preceding the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It consisted in billeting troops upon the inhabitants as a means of converting them, license being given to the soldiery to commit all manner of misdeeds.

Dragontea (drä-gōn-tā′ä), **La.** A poem by Lope de Vega on the subject of Sir Francis Drake's last expedition and death.

> The Dragontea, however, whose ten cantos of octave verse are devoted to the expression of this national hatred, may be regarded as its chief monument. It is a strange poem. It begins with the prayers of Christianity, in the form of a beautiful woman, who presents Spain, Italy, and America in the court of Heaven, and prays God to protect them all against what Lope calls "that Protestant Scotch pirate." It ends with rejoicings in Panama because "the Dragon," as he is called through the whole poem, has died, poisoned by his own people, and with the thanksgivings of Christianity that her prayers have been heard, and that "the scarlet lady of Babylon" — meaning Queen Elizabeth — has been at last defeated.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 171.

Draguignan (drä-gēn-yoṅ′). The capital of the department of Var, France, situated in lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 6° 28′ E. Population (1891), commune, 9,816.

Dragut (drä′göt), or **Torghud** (tōr′ghöd). Died at Malta, July 23, 1565. A Turkish corsair. He was a native of Asia Minor, and became a lieutenant of Kheyr-ed-Din, on whose death in 1546 he became governor of Tripoli. He defeated the Spaniards at Gerbes in 1560, and was killed at the siege of Malta.

Drainesville (dränz′vil). A village in Fairfax County, Virginia, 21 miles northwest of Washington. Here, Dec. 20, 1861, part of the Army of the Potomac under Ord defeated the Confederates under Stuart.

Drake (drāk), **Daniel.** Born at Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1785: died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1852. An American physician. He published a "Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America" (1850–54), etc.

Drake, Sir **Francis.** Born probably at Tavistock, Devonshire, about 1540: died off Porto Bello, Jan. 28, 1596 (O. S.). An English naval hero. In 1567–8 he commanded a small vessel, one of two which escaped from the destruction of Sir John Hawkins's fleet by the Spanish. He visited the West Indies and the Spanish main in 1570 and 1571, and became convinced that the towns there would fall an easy prey to a small armed force. Accordingly, in 1572, he fitted out what was properly a freebooting expedition, England being then at peace with Spain. With only 3 vessels and 100 men he took Nombre de Dios and an immense treasure, but he was badly wounded in the attack and his men abandoned both town and treasure. In return he burned a Spanish vessel at Cartagena, captured many ships, and intercepted a train loaded with silver on the isthmus. He also crossed to Panama, and was the first English commander who saw the Pacific.

From his return, in Aug., 1573, to Sept., 1576, Drake served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland. In Dec., 1577, he started on another freebooting expedition, in which he passed the Strait of Magellan, obtained an immense booty on the Pacific coast of Spanish America, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope, arriving in Sept., 1580. This was the first English circumnavigation of the globe. Queen Elizabeth knighted Drake on his own ship, and gave him important commands. In 1584-85 he was a member of Parliament. From 1585 to 1586 he commanded a powerful expedition to the West Indies and the Spanish main, in which he took and ransomed Santo Domingo and Cartagena, ravaged the coasts of Florida, and on his way back brought off the remnant of the English Virginia colony. In 1587 he made a descent on the coast of Spain, and destroyed numerous unfinished vessels intended for the Spanish Armada, besides capturing a rich Portuguese East Indiaman. In July, 1588, he commanded under Lord Howard in the combat with the Spanish Armada, and next year he was one of the commanders in a descent on the Spanish and Portuguese coasts, which proved unsuccessful. For several years thereafter he was engaged in peaceful pursuits, and in 1593 was again elected to Parliament. In 1595 he commanded another West India expedition, which met with little success, and in which both he and Sir John Hawkins died.

Drake (drä'ke), **Friedrich.** Born at Pyrmont, Waldeck, Germany, June 23, 1805: died at Berlin, April 6, 1882. A noted German sculptor, best known from his portrait-statues (Frederick William III. and others).

Drake (drāk), **Joseph Rodman.** Born at New York, Aug. 7, 1795: died at New York, Sept. 21, 1820. An American poet, author of "The Culprit Fay" (1816), "The American Flag" (1819).

Drake, Nathan. Born at York, England, 1766: died at Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, June 7, 1836. An English physician and author. He practised medicine at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, from 1792 until his death. His most notable work is "Shakspere and his Times" (1817).

Drake, Samuel Gardner. Born at Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1798: died at Boston, June 14, 1875. An American antiquarian. He published "Book of the Indians" (1833), "History and Antiquities of Boston" (1856), "Early History of New England" (1864), "Annals of Witchcraft in the United States" (1869), "History of the French and Indian War" (1870), etc.

Drakenberge (drä'ken-ber-ge), or **Drakensberg,** or **Kathlamba.** A range of mountains in South Africa. It lies partly on the border between Cape Colony and Natal on one side and Basutoland and the Orange Free State on the other, and culminates in Champagne Castle (10,367 feet) and Mont aux Sources (about 11,000 feet).

Drakenborch (drä'ken-borch), **Arnold.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, Jan. 1, 1684: died at Utrecht, Jan. 16, 1748. A Dutch philologist. He edited "Silius Italicus" (1717), "Livy" (1736–48), etc.

Drake's Bay. An indentation of the Pacific in Marin County, California, northwest of San Francisco.

Drama of Exile, A. A poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1844.

Dramatic Poesy, Essay of. A work by Dryden (1667), written in the form of a dialogue between four friends: Neander (Dryden), Lisideius (Sedley), Crites (Sir Robert Howard), and Eugenius (Buckhurst: or Dorset, according to Prior).

Dramburg (dräm'börG). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 52 miles east of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,647.

Drammen (dräm'men). A seaport in the amt of Buskerud, southern Norway, situated on the Drammens Elv 22 miles southwest of Christiania. It has an extensive commerce, its principal export being timber, and it has manufactures of beer, tobacco, leather, etc. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1866. Population (1891), 20,411.

Drams Elv (drämz elv), or **Drammens Elv** (dräm'menz elv). A river in southern Norway, the outlet of Lake Tyrifjord. It flows into the Drammen Fjord at Drammen. Length, 163 miles.

Drangiana (dran-ji-ā'nä), or **Drangiane.** [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a region in central Asia, in the modern southwestern Afghanistan and eastern Persia.

Draper (drā'pėr), **Henry.** Born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 7, 1837: died at New York, Nov. 20, 1882. An American scientist, son of J. W. Draper, especially noted for his labors in celestial photography.

Draper, John William. Born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811: died at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1882. A chemist, physiologist, and historian, noted for researches in spectrum analysis, photography, etc. He emigrated to America in 1832, graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of New York in 1839, and was president of the Medical College 1850–73. He continued to lecture at the university until 1881. He wrote "Text Book on Chemistry" (1846), and on "Natural Philosophy" (1847), "Human Physiology" (1856), "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862), "History of the American Civil War" (1867–70), "Scientific Memoirs" (1878).

Draper, Lyman Copeland. Born at Hamburg (now Evans), Erie County, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1815: died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 26, 1891. An American antiquarian. He was corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society at Madison, Wisconsin, 1853–1887, with the exception of two years (1858–59), when he was State superintendent of instruction. Editor of "Collections of the State Historical Society" (1853–87).

Draper, Sir **William.** Born at Bristol, England, 1721: died at Bath, England, Jan. 8, 1787. An English officer. He took the degree of B. A. at King's College, Cambridge, in 1740, and was subsequently fellow of his college. In 1744 he entered the army, and in 1762 commanded, with the rank of brigadier-general, a successful expedition against Manila. He published in 1769 a letter, dated Jan. 26 of that year, defending the Marquis of Granby against the aspersions of "Junius," which led to a spirited controversy. He was promoted major-general in 1772. The correspondence between Draper and "Junius" was published separately under the title of "The Political Contest" (1769).

Drapier's Letters. A series of letters published in 1724 by Dean Swift, under the pseudonym M. B. Drapier. They were directed against the acceptance in Ireland of a copper coinage the patent for supplying which had been accorded to William Wood, who with the Duchess of Kendal, the king's mistress (who obtained him the privilege), was to divide the profit arising from the difference between the real and the nominal value of the halfpence (about 40 per cent.). Owing to the public excitement raised by these letters the patent was canceled. Wood was compensated with a pension, and Swift gained a popularity which he never lost till his death. A large reward was offered at the time for the discovery of the author.

Draupadi (drou'pa-dē). [Skt.] Daughter of Drupada, king of Panchala, and wife of the five Pandu princes. She plays an important part in the story of the Mahabharata.

Drave (drä've), G. **Drau** (drou). A river in Austria-Hungary: the ancient Dravus. It rises in Tyrol, traverses Carinthia and Styria, forms the boundary between Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia, and joins the Danube 8 miles east of Esseк. Its chief tributary is the Mur. Length, 465 miles; navigable from Villach (about 375 miles).

Dravida (drä'vi-dä̤). The country in which the Tamil language is spoken, extending from Madras to Cape Comorin.

Drawcansir (drâ'kan-sėr). In Buckingham's burlesque "The Rehearsal," a boasting and vainglorious bully. Almanzor, Dryden's favorite hero, was parodied in this character. The name has become a synonym for a braggart.

Drawcansir, Sir Alexander. A name assumed by Fielding in conducting the "Covent Garden Journal" in 1752. See *Alexander, Drawcansir.*

Drayton (drā'ton), **Michael.** Born at Hartshill, Warwickshire, England, 1563: died at London, 1631. A noted English poet. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his epitaph is said to be by Ben Jonson. His chief works are "Mortimeriados" (1596: this afterward appeared with many alterations as "The Barons' Wars," 1603), "England's Heroical Epistles" (1597), "Poems, Lyric and Heroic" (1606, containing "The Ballad of Agincourt"), "Poly-Olbion" (1613–22), "Nymphidia" (1627), "The Muses' Elysium" (1630).

Drayton, William Henry. Born at Drayton Hall, on the Ashley River, S. C., Sept., 1742: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1779. An American patriot. He became chief justice of South Carolina in 1776, and in the same year delivered to the grand jury a charge which gave great impetus to the cause of independence. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 until his death.

Dream, The. A short poem by Lord Byron, composed at Diodati in 1816.

Dream, Chaucer's. A poem, probably spurious, added by Speght in 1598 to his edition of Chaucer. The proper title is "The Isle of Ladies." (Not the same as "The Dream of Chaucer," which is genuine.)

Dream of Chaucer, The. See *Book of the Duchess.*

Dream of Eugene Aram, The. A poem by Hood, published in 1829. See *Aram, Eugene.*

Dream of Fair Women, A. A poem by Lord Tennyson.

Drebbel (dreb'bel), **Cornelis van.** Born at Alkmaar, Netherlands, 1572: died at London, 1634. A Dutch natural philosopher. He published "De natura elementorum" (1621), etc.

Dred (dred). A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1856. It shows the state of alarm and misery in which the slave-owners (as well as slaves) lived. Dred is a runaway negro living in the Dismal Swamp. A new edition called "Nina Gordon," was published in 1866.

Dred Scott Case. In American history, a celebrated decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, which derived its importance from its bearing on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Dred Scott, a Missouri slave who had been taken to the territory covered by the Missouri Compromise, and had therefore sued for his freedom, was sold to a citizen of another State. He then transferred his suit from the State to the Federal courts, under the power given to the latter to try suits between citizens of different States; and the case came by appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court, which was published in 1857, put Scott out of court on the ground that a slave, or the descendant of a slave, could not be a citizen of the United States or have any standing in Federal courts. The opinion of the chief justice also attacked the validity of the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that one of the constitutional functions of Congress was the protection of property; that slaves were recognized by the Constitution as property; and that Congress was therefore bound to protect slavery in the Territories.

Dreiherrnspitz (drī'hern-spitz). One of the chief peaks of the Hohe Tauern, Austrian Alps, southwest of the Gross-Venediger. Height, 11,480 feet.

Drelincourt (drė-lañ-kör'), **Charles.** Born at Sedan, France, July 10, 1595: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1669. A French Protestant clergyman. He wrote "Consolations de l'ame fidèle contre les frayeurs de la mort" (1651), etc.

Drenthe, or **Drente** (dren'te). A province of the Netherlands, lying between Groningen on the north and northeast, Prussia on the east, Overyssel on the south, and Friesland and Overyssel on the west. Area, 1,030 square miles. Population (1891), 134,027.

Drepanum (drep'a-num), or **Drepana** (-nä̤). [Gr. τὸ Δρέπανον, τὰ Δρέπανα.] The ancient name of Trapani (which see). Here, 249 B. C., the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius.

Dresden (drez'den). [F. *Dresde.*] The capital of the kingdom of Saxony, situated on both sides of the Elbe, in lat. 51° 3' N., long. 13° 44' E. It comprises the Altstadt, Friedrichstadt, Neustadt, Antonstadt, etc. It has considerable trade by the Elbe, and diversified manufactures, and is celebrated for its art collections, which are among the richest in the world. These include the Museum (containing the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings), the Zwinger (containing the mineralogical, zoological, and ethnographical collections), the Palace (with the Green Vault: which see), the Museum Johanneum (collection of porcelain and historical museum) and the Japanese Palace (collection of antiquities and royal library). Dresden was an ancient Slavic town, and was mentioned as early as 1206. It became the residence of the Saxon sovereigns in 1485 and was greatly developed under Augustus II. and Augustus III. It was bombarded by the Prussians in 1760, and was occupied by them in 1866. Here, Aug. 26-27, 1813, the French (about 120,000) under Napoleon defeated the Allies (about 200,000), under Schwarzenberg. Population (1890), 289,844; with the suburbs, 322,633.

Dresden, Treaty of. A treaty concluded Dec. 25, 1745, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, ending the second Silesian war. Frederick the Great was confirmed in the possession of Silesia.

Dreux (drė). An ancient county in northern France, west of Paris, whose chief town was Dreux: united to the crown 1551.

Dreux. A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Blaise 45 miles west of Paris: the Roman Durocassis or Drocæ. It contains a ruined castle, hotel de ville, Church of St. Pierre, and the Chapelle Royale (the burial place of the Orleans family). The chapel was completed by Louis Philippe. It consists of a dome 80 feet high and 43 in diameter, surrounded by an elaborately pinnacled and traceried screen in the Pointed style. The interior displays superb glass and magnificent tombs, with statues by the best sculptors of the century. It was formerly the capital of the county of Dreux. It was besieged and taken by Henry IV. in 1593, and was taken by the Germans Nov., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 9,364.

Dreux, Battle of. Dec. 19, 1562. Montmorency with about 15,000 men defeated an equal number of Huguenots under Condé, who was taken prisoner.

Drew (drö), **Daniel.** Born at Carmel, N. Y., in 1788: died at New York, Sept. 19, 1879. An American capitalist. He gave large sums to Methodist schools and colleges, and founded the Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. (1866). The latter has 125 students, 8 instructors, and a library of 30,000 volumes.

Drew, John. Born at Dublin, Sept. 3, 1825: died at Philadelphia, May 21, 1862. An Irish-American comedian. He made his first appearance in 1845 in New York, and in 1852 in Philadelphia, where he became a great favorite. In 1853 he became (with William Wheatley) manager of the Arch Street Theater. He played in England in 1855, in California in 1858, in Australia in 1859, and made his last appearance in 1862.

Drew, John. Born at Philadelphia, 1853. An American comedian, son of John Drew (1825–1862). He is successful in light comedy.

Drew, Mrs. (**Louisa Lane**). Born at London, Jan. 10, 1820. The wife of John Drew (1825–1862). She married Henry Hunt, a singer, in 1836, and after separating from him married George Mossop, an Irish actor, who died in 1849. In 1850 she married John Drew. She went on the stage very young, came to America in

1828, and acted in all the important cities in the country. In 1861 she became sole manager of the Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia.

Drew, Samuel. Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, England, March 3, 1765: died at Helston, Cornwall, March 29, 1833. An English Methodist clergyman and theologian. He wrote "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul" (1802), "Essay on the Identity and General Resurrection of the Body" (1809).

Drexel (dreks′el), **Anthony Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826: died at Karlsbad, June 30, 1893. An American banker, son of Francis Martin Drexel. He contributed largely to philanthropic and educational causes, and was interested in the promotion of the fine arts. He founded the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry in Philadelphia (1891).

Drexel, Francis Martin. Born at Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol, April 7, 1792: died June 5, 1863. A banker. He founded the banking house of Drexel and Co. at Philadelphia (1837).

Dreyschock (drī′shok), **Alexander.** Born at Zack, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1818: died at Venice, April 3, 1869. A pianist and composer, professor (from 1862) of the pianoforte at the conservatory of St. Petersburg, director of the imperial school of theatrical music, and court pianist.

Dreyse (drī′ze), **Johann Nikolaus von.** Born at Sömmerda, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1787: died Dec. 9, 1867. A German mechanician, inventor of the muzzle-loading needle-gun (1827), and of the breech-loader (1836).

Driburg (drē′börg). A watering-place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 11 miles east of Paderborn.

Driffield (drif′ēld), or **Great Driffield.** A town in Yorkshire, England, 18 miles north of Hull. Population (1891), 5,703.

Drin (drēn). A river in Turkey which flows through northern Albania, and empties into the Adriatic near Alessio. Length, about 200 miles.

Drina (drē′nä). A river which rises in Montenegro, flows through Bosnia and along the Servian-Bosnian frontier, and joins the Save at the frontier of Servia, Bosnia, and Slavonia. Length, about 300 miles.

Drisheen City. A name popularly given to the city of Cork. A drisheen is an article of food made of the serum of the blood of sheep mixed with milk and seasoned with pepper, salt, and tansy. *Wheeler.*

Drogheda (droch′e-dä). ['The bridge over the ford.'] A seaport in Leinster, Ireland, situated on the Boyne 26 miles north of Dublin. It forms with the surrounding district (9 square miles) a county. "Poynings's Law" (see *Drogheda, Statute of*) was passed here in 1494. The town was defended against O'Neill 1641–42; was stormed by Cromwell and the garrison massacred Sept., 1649; and surrendered to William III. after the battle of the Boyne (which see), 1690. Population (1891), 11,873.

Drogheda, Statute of. A statute passed by the parliament of Drogheda, Sept. 13, 1494, commonly called Poynings's Act (or Law), from the name of its author, the lord deputy of Ireland, Sir Edward Poynings. It enacted that no Irish parliament should be held without the consent of the King of England, and that no bill could be brought forward in an Irish parliament without his approval. It was repealed in 1782.

Drogio (drō′ji-ō). A name given by Antonio Zeno to an imaginary country said to be south and west of Estotiland. It was of vast extent, and has been thought to include Nova Scotia and New England.

Drohobycz (drō′hō-büch). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 49° 23′ N., long. 23° 28′ E. It has considerable trade and salt-works. Population (1890), commune, 17,916.

Droitwich (droit′ich). A town in Worcestershire, England, 6 miles northeast of Worcester, famous for its salt-springs. Population (1891), 4,021.

Drôme (drōm). A department of France, lying between Isère on the north, Isère and Hautes-Alpes on the east, Basses-Alpes on the southeast, and Vaucluse on the south, and separated by the Rhône from Ardèche on the west. Its chief products are wine and silk. Capital Valence. It was formed from portions of Dauphiné, Provence, and Comtat Venaissin. Area, 2,518 square miles. Population (1891), 306,419.

Dromio of Ephesus and **Dromio of Syracuse.** In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," twin brothers, servants respectively of Antipholus of Ephesus and Antipholus of Syracuse. The Dromio of Ephesus is a stupid servant, the Dromio of Syracuse a witty one. See *Comedy of Errors.*

Dromore (dro′mor). A town in County Down, Ireland, on the Lagan 16 miles southwest of Belfast. It has a cathedral.

Drona (drō′nä). [Skt.] The teacher of the military art to the Kaurava and Pandava princes. In the great war of the Mahabharata he sided with the Kauravas, and after the death of Bhishma became their commander-in-chief.

Drontheim. See *Trondhjem.*

Drood, Edwin. See *Mystery of Edwin Drood.*

Droste-Hülshoff, Baroness **Annette Elisabeth von.** Born at Hülshoff, near Münster, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1797: died at Mörsburg, on Lake Constance, May 24, 1848. A German poet. She published "Poems" (1838, etc.), "Das geistliche Jahr" (1852), etc.

Drottningholm (drot′ning-holm). ['Queen's Island.'] A Swedish royal palace near Stockholm, on the island of Lofö in Lake Mälar. It was built for Queen Hedwig Eleonora (died 1715), and was improved by Oscar I.

Drouais (drö-ā′), **Jean Germain.** Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1763: died at Rome, Feb. 13, 1788. A French historical painter, a pupil of David.

Drouet (drö-ā′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Sainte-Menehould, Marne, France, Jan. 8, 1763: died at Mâcon, France, April 11, 1824. A French revolutionist. He caused the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes June 21, 1791, and was a member of the Convention in 1792 and of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste, Comte d'Erlon. Born at Rheims, France, July 29, 1765: died at Paris, Jan. 25, 1844. A marshal of France, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars, particularly at Jena 1806, and Friedland 1807: governor-general of Algeria 1834–35.

Drouyn de Lhuys (drö-aṅ′ dė lüēs′), **Édouard.** Born at Paris, Nov. 19, 1805: died at Paris, March 1, 1881. A French diplomatist and politician. He was minister of foreign affairs Dec. 20, 1848,–June 2, 1849; Jan. 10–24, 1851; July 28, 1852,–May 3, 1855; and Oct., 1862,–Sept. 1, 1866.

Droysen (droi′sen), **Johann Gustav.** Born at Treptow, Pomerania, Prussia, July 6, 1808: died at Berlin, June 19, 1884. A German historian, professor at Berlin from 1859. His works include "Geschichte der preussischen Politik" (1855–81), translations of "Æschylus" (1832) and "Aristophanes" (1836), "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen" (1833), "Geschichte des Hellenismus" (1836–43), "Grundriss der Historik" (1858), etc.

Droz (drō), **François Xavier Joseph.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 31, 1773: died at Paris, Nov. 5, 1850. A French moralist and historian. He published "Histoire du règne de Louis XVI." (1839–42), "De la philosophie morale" (1823), etc.

Droz, Gustave. Born at Paris, June 9, 1832. A French novelist. His works include "Monsieur, madame, et bébé" (1866), "Entre nous" (1867), "Le cahier bleu de Mlle. Cibot" (1867), "Une femme gênante" (1875), "Tristesses et sourires" (1884), "L'Enfant" (1885), etc.

Droz, Henri Louis Jacquet. Born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, Oct. 13, 1752: died at Naples, Nov. 18, 1791. A Swiss mechanician, son of Pierre Jacquet Droz.

Droz, Pierre Jacquet. Born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, July 28, 1721: died at Bienne, Switzerland, Nov. 28, 1790. A Swiss mechanician, especially noted for the construction of a writing automaton.

Drugger (drug′ėr), **Abel.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," a cunning but credulous tobacconist and grocer, who believes that his shop will prosper if he can purchase of the Alchemist planetary symbols for its construction. Originally a minor character, it was made by Garrick, who revived the play, one of his best parts.

Druid (drö′id), **Dr.** The Welsh tutor of Lord Abberville, in Cumberland's play "The Fashionable Lover."

Druids (drö′idz). [Of Old Celtic origin.] 1. The priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the Druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The Druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The Druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them.

2. The members of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London, in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now comprising numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, and elsewhere.

Drumclog (drum-klog′). A place in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 16 miles south by east of Glasgow. Here, June 1 (O. S.), 1679, the Scottish Covenanters defeated the Royalists under Graham of Claverhouse.

Drummer, The, or the Haunted House. A play by Addison. It was first played in March, 1716, and not known to be Addison's till Steele published the fact, after the author's death. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 231.

Drummond (drum′ond), **James,** Earl of Perth. Born in 1648: died at St. Germain, France, March 11, 1716. A Scottish nobleman. He was appointed chancellor of Scotland by Charles II. in 1684, and was retained in office on the accession of James II., whose chief agent he became in the Roman Catholic administration of Scotland. He was banished on the deposition of James.

Drummond, James, Earl of Perth. Born in 1675: died at Paris in 1720. A Scottish nobleman, son of James Drummond (1648–1716), earl of Perth. He participated in the Jacobite rising of 1715–16 in Scotland, during which he conducted an unsuccessful expedition against Edinburgh Castle and led the cavalry at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He escaped from Montrose with the Pretender in 1716.

Drummond, Henry. Born Dec. 5, 1786: died at Albury, Surrey, Feb. 20, 1860. An English politician and general writer. He was for many years partner in Drummond's bank, London; was member of Parliament for Plympton Earle, Devon, 1810–13, and for West Surrey from 1847 until his death; founded the professorship of political economy at Oxford in 1825; and was one of the founders of the Irvingite Church, in which he held the rank of apostle, evangelist, and prophet. Among his works are "Condition of Agricultural Classes" (1842) and "History of Noble British Families" (1846).

Drummond, Henry. Born at Stirling, Scotland, 1851. A Scottish clergyman and author. He was appointed professor of natural history and science in the Free Church College, Glasgow, in 1879. He has written "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" (1883), "Tropical Africa" (1888), etc.

Drummond, Thomas. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 10, 1797: died at Dublin, April 15, 1840. A British engineer, inventor of the Drummond light (1825).

Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. Born at Hawthornden, near Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1585: died at Hawthornden, Dec. 4, 1649. A Scottish poet. He took the degree of M. A. at the University of Edinburgh in 1605, and studied law at Bourges and Paris 1607–08. On succeeding his father, John Drummond, as laird of Hawthornden in 1610, he retired to his estate, and devoted himself to literature and mechanical experiments. He published "Tears on the Death of Meliades" (1613), "Poems" (1616), "Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversations," "Flowers of Zion," and "Cypress Grove" (1623).

Drummond, Sir **William.** Born in Scotland about 1760: died at Rome, March 29, 1828. A British diplomatist and writer. He published "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities" (1824–29), etc.

Drummond Island. The westernmost island of the Manitoulin group in Lake Huron. It belongs to Chippewa County, Michigan.

Drummond Lake. A lake in southeastern Virginia, in the middle of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Drunken Parliament, The. A nickname of the Scottish Parliament which met in 1661.

Drupada (drö′pa-da). [Skt.] The King of Panchala, father of Dhrishtadyumna and Krishna, called Draupadi. He was beheaded on the fourteenth day of the great battle by Drona, who on the next day was killed by Dhrishtadyumna.

Drury (drö′ri) **Lane.** A street in London, near the Strand, with which it communicates through Wych street. "It is one of the great arteries of the parish of St. Clement Danes, an aristocratic part of London in the time of the Stuarts. It takes its name from Drury House, built by Sir William Drury in the time of Henry VIII. Near the entrance of Drury Lane from the Strand, on the left, an old house, now a Mission House, still exists, which stood in the lane with the old house of the Drurys, before the street was built. . . . The respectability of Drury Lane began to wane at the end of the seventeenth century." *Hare*, London, II. 94.

Drury Lane Theatre. One of the principal theaters of London, situated on Russell street near Drury Lane. It was opened under Killigrew's patent 1663, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren and reopened in 1674; and reopened 1794 and 1812.

Drury's Bluff (drö′riz bluf). A point on the James River, near Fort Darling, 8 miles south of Richmond, Virginia. Here, May 16, 1864, the Confederates under Beauregard repulsed the Federals under Butler. Loss (May 12–16) of the Federals, 3,012; of the Confederates, 2,500.

Druses (drö′zez). [Turk. *Druzi.*] A people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is Unitarians (*[illegible]*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Durzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusilla (drö-sil'ạ̈). **1.** A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister and mistress of Caligula.—**2.** The daughter of Caligula by his wife Cæsonia.—**3.** A daughter of Herod Agrippa I., wife first of Azizus, king of Emesa, and then of Felix, procurator of Judea. She is mentioned in Acts xxiv. 24.

Drusilla, Livia. The wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius.

Drusius (drö'sẹ̄-ös), **Johannes** (**Jan van der Driesche**). Born at Oudenarde, Flanders, June 28, 1550: died at Franeker, Friesland, Feb. 12, 1616. A Dutch Orientalist and exegete.

Drusus, Arch of. See *Arch of Drusus.*

Drusus (drö'sus) **Cæsar.** Born about 10 B. C.: died 23 A. D. Son of Tiberius and Vipsania. He quelled a mutiny of the legions in Pannonia in 14; was consul in 15; was appointed governor of Illyricum in 16; was consul in 21; and in 22 was invested with the *tribunicia potestas*, whereby he was declared heir apparent to the throne. He was poisoned by the favorite Sejanus, who aspired to the succession.

Drusus, Marcus Livius. Died probably 109 B.C. A Roman politician. He was tribune of the plebs conjointly with Caius Gracchus in 122, his election having been procured by the senate, whose members were alarmed at the democratic innovations of the latter. In collusion with the senate he opposed his veto to the bills brought forward by his colleague, and introduced instead bills of similar import, but making more extravagant concessions, which were passed by the senate. He was consul in 112, and while governor of Macedonia, which he obtained as his province, defeated the Thracian Scordisci.

Drusus, Marcus Livius. Died at Rome, 91 B. C. A Roman politician, son of Marcus Livius Drusus. He became in 91 tribune of the plebs, whose favor he won by largesses of corn and by the introduction of a bill providing for a new division of the public lands. This bill, together with another which restored to the senate the places on the juries of which it had been deprived by C. Gracchus, was passed by the comitiæ, but declared null and void by the senate. He was assassinated as he was about to bring forward a proposal to bestow the citizenship on the Italians. His death gave the signal for the outbreak of the Social War.

Drusus, Nero Claudius. Born 38 B. C.: died in Germany, 9 B. C. A Roman general, brother of Tiberius. He was the son of Livia by Tiberius Claudius Nero, and was born shortly after the marriage of his mother with the emperor Augustus. He was adopted, together with his brother Tiberius, by the emperor; and at an early age married Antonia, the daughter of Marcus Antonius. He subdued a revolt in Gaul in 13, and, starting in 12 from the left bank of the Rhine, undertook four campaigns in Germany proper, in the course of which he led the Roman armies to the Weser and the Elbe. He died on the way back, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

Dryander (drü-än'der), **Jonas.** Born in Sweden, 1748: died at London, Oct. 19, 1810. A Swedish botanist. He catalogued the library of Sir Joseph Banks 1796–1800. He was also librarian to the Royal Society.

Dryasdust (drī'as-dust), **Rev. Dr.** A prosy person who is supposed to write the introductory letters to several of Scott's novels. He also writes the conclusion to "Redgauntlet." The name was used by Carlyle as a synonym for dreary platitude (especially in historical writing).

Drybob (drī'bob). In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Humourists," a fantastic coxcomb and would-be wit.

Dryburgh (drī'bur-ō) **Abbey.** A highly picturesque ruin 4 miles southeast of Melrose, Scotland, whose fragments exhibit excellent Norman and Early English architectural details. In the south aisle is the tomb of Sir Walter Scott.

Dryden (drī'den), **John.** Born at the vicarage of Aldwinkle All Saints, Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 9 (?), 1631: died at London, May 1, 1700. A celebrated English poet and dramatist. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1654. In 1663 he married Lady Elizabeth Howard, the sister of his friend Sir Robert Howard. Originally a Parliamentarian, he went over to the Royalist side, and was poet laureate and historiographer royal 1670–88. In 1679 he had a quarrel with Rochester which caused him to be cudgeled in the street by masked bravos. The unsettled state of public feeling after the Popish plot, which induced him to write his series of satires (of which "Absalom and Achitophel" was the first), brought down upon him [illegible]. He was converted to Roman Catholicism in 1686, but his sincerity has been impugned. His critical writings were numerous and on various subjects. He wrote many prologues, epilogues, and dedications, and after his conversion to Roman Catholicism employed his pen in defense of his faith. His chief poems are "Heroic Stanzas" on the death of Cromwell (1658), "Astræa Redux, celebrating the Restoration (1660)," "Annus Mirabilis" (1667), "Absalom and Achitophel" (1681; the second part with Tate, 1682), "The Medal" (1682), "MacFlecknoe" (1682), "Religio Laici" (1682), "The Hind and the Panther" (1687), "Translation of Virgil" (1697), "Alexander's Feast" (1697), also translations of Juvenal, Ovid, etc. His chief plays are "The Indian Emperor," "Almanzor and Almahide, or the Conquest of Granada," "Aurengzebe," "All for Love," "Secret Love, or The Maiden Queen," "Sir Martin Mar-all," "Don Sebastian," "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer," "Marriage à la Mode," "The Kind Keeper," "Amboyna," "The Spanish Friar," "Tyrannic Love," and others. His life is in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." His works were edited by Scott in 18 volumes (1808).

Dryfesdale (drīfz'dāl), **Jasper.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," the revengeful old steward at Lochleven Castle, who endeavors to poison Queen Mary and her attendants.

Dryope (drī'ọ̄-pē). [Gr. *Δρυόπη.*] In Greek mythology, a shepherdess, daughter of Dryops or of Eurytus. She was the playmate of the Hamadryads, and was changed by them into a poplar. By Apollo she was the mother of Amphissus.

Dry Tortugas (drī tôr-tö'gạz). A group of coral keys in the Gulf of Mexico, about lat. 24° 36′ N., long. 82° 54′ W., included in Monroe County, Florida. A penal station was established on one of them, at Fort Jefferson, during the Civil War.

Dualla (dö-äl'ä). The principal tribe, of Bantu stock, in the German Kamerun, West Africa. Formerly slave-dealers, the Dualla are still given to trade, acting as middlemen between the whites on the coast and the natives of the interior. Owing to missionary efforts there are several native churches; many natives can read, and a few have acquired wealth. They are ruled by petty chiefs, and subject to the German governor. The Ba-sa and Ba-kume are neighbors of the Dualla in the Kamerun. See *Kamerun.*

Duane (dö-ān'), **William.** Born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., 1760: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1835. An American journalist and politician. He was educated in Ireland, and lived a number of years in India and England. He returned to America in 1795, and from 1798–1822 was editor of the "Aurora," published at Philadelphia, which under his management became the leading newspaper of the Democratic party. He published "A Military Dictionary" (1810), "A Visit to Columbia" (1826: the record of a trip to South America in 1822–1823), etc.

Duane, William John. Born at Clonmel, Ireland, May 9, 1780: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1865. An American lawyer and politician, son of William Duane. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Jackson in 1833, but was dismissed in the same year for refusing to remove the government deposits from the United States Bank without authority from Congress.

Duarte (dū-är'te). A brave but vainglorious man in Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country." Cibber introduces him in a somewhat modified form in his "Love makes a Man," taken from the former play.

Duarte Coelho. See *Coelho.*

Duban (dü-boṅ'), **Jacques Félix.** Born at Paris, Oct. 14, 1797: died at Bordeaux, France, Dec. 20, 1870. A French architect. From 1848–54 he was architect of the Louvre.

Du Barry. See *Barry.*

Du Bartas. See *Bartas.*

Du Baudrier (dü bo-drē-a'), **Sieur.** A pseudonym of Swift in "A New Journey to Paris" (1711).

Dubbhe, or **Dubhe** (döb'he). [Ar. *dubh*, a bear.] The bright second-magnitude star α Ursæ Majoris, the northern one of the "two pointers."

Du Bellay. See *Bellay.*

Duberly, Lord and **Lady.** See *Dowlas, Daniel.*

Dublin (dub'lin). [Ir. *Dubh-linn*, black-pool, orig. the name of that part of the river Liffey on which the city now stands.] **1.** A maritime county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by the Irish Sea on the east, Wicklow on the south, Meath and Kildare on the west, and Meath on the northwest. Area, 354 square miles. Population (1891), 419,216.—**2.** The capital of Ireland, situated on the Liffey at its entrance into Dublin Bay, in lat. (of observatory) 53° 23′ N., long. 6° 20′ W. It has a large trade; its chief manufactures are porter, whisky, and poplin. It contains Dublin Castle, Trinity College, a Roman Catholic University, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), the Custom House, Phœnix Park, and the Four Courts. It was probably the Eblana of Ptolemy. It was seized by the Danes in the 9th century, and was taken by Strongbow in 1170. Its castle was commenced in 1205. A massacre of the English residents occurred on Black Monday in 1207. The city was occupied by William III. in 1690. It was the scene of a conspiracy in 1798, of Emmet's insurrection in 1803, and of the Phœnix Park political assassinations (see *Cavendish, Lord Frederick*) May 6, 1882. Population (1891) 245,001; with suburbs, 361,891.

Dublin, University of. See *Trinity College.*

Dublin Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea. Length, about 8 miles.

Dublin Castle. An ancient fortification of the 13th century, in the city of Dublin. It is now restored, and is the residence of the viceroy.

Dübner (düb'ner), **Friedrich.** Born at Hörselgau, near Gotha, Germany, Dec. 20, 1802: died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1867. A German classical philologist and critic. He was professor at the gymnasium in Gotha 1826–32, and in 1832 went to Paris to take part in the editing of Stephanus's "Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ."

Dubno (döb'nō). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, in lat. 50° 25′ N., long. 25° 47′ E. Population, 7,482.

Dubois (dü-bwä'), Baron **Antoine.** Born at Gramat, Lot, France, 1756: died at Paris, March, 1837. A French surgeon, noted as an obstetrician. He accompanied Napoleon in the Egyptian campaign.

Dubois, Guillaume. Born at Brives-la-Gaillarde, Corrèze, France, Sept. 6, 1656: died at Versailles, France, Aug. 10, 1723. A French cardinal and statesman. He was councilor of state in 1715; negotiated the triple alliance between England, France, and Holland in 1717; and was prime minister in 1722.

Dubois, Jacques, Latinized **Sylvius.** Born at Amiens, 1478: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1555. A French physician, professor of medicine at the Royal College (now Collège de France). His collected works were published in 1530.

Dubois, Jean Antoine. Born at St. Ramèze, Ardèche, France, 1765: died at Paris, Feb. 7, 1848. A French missionary. He published a "Description of the Character, etc., of the People of India, etc." (London, 1816), "Pantchatantra, ou les cinq ruses, fables de Wichnou-Sarma, etc." (1826).

Dubois, John. Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1764: died Dec. 20, 1842. A French-American bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. He founded Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland, in 1809.

Dubois, Paul. Born at Nogent-sur-Seine, France, July 18, 1829. A noted French sculptor. At eight years of age he entered the Collège Louis-le-Grand in Paris. After leaving college he took up the study of law, which he abandoned later for sculpture, entering (1856) the studio of Toussaint. In 1859 he went to Rome. In 1864 he exhibited a bronze statue of the young John the Baptist. His most noted works are the sculptures on the tomb of General Lamoricière in the cathedral of Nantes. Dubois has also been successful as a painter in the manner of Henner.

Dubois, Paul Antoine. Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1795: died at Paris, Dec., 1871. A French obstetrician, son of Antoine Dubois.

Du Boisgobey. See *Boisgobey.*

Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä-rā-môṅ'), **Emil.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. A noted German physiologist. He became professor of physiology in the University of Berlin in 1855, and in 1867 was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He is best known from his researches and discoveries in animal electricity and the functions of the nerves. His works include "Untersuchungen über tierische Elektricität" (1848–60), "Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur allgemeinen Muskel- und Nervenphysik" (1875–77), etc.

Dubos (dü-bō'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Beauvais, France, Dec., 1670: died at Paris, March 23, 1742. A French critic, historian, and diplomat. His works include "Réflexions critiques sur la poésie et la peinture" (1719), "Histoire critique de l'établissement de la monarchie française dans les Gaules" (1734), etc.

Dubosc (dü-bosk'). In "The Lyons Mail" (formerly Stirling's "The Courier of Lyons"), a brutal highwayman who murders the courier and robs the mail. His extraordinary likeness to the mild and noble-minded Lesurques causes the latter to be arrested for the crime. Henry Irving has been successful in the dual part, playing both characters.

Dubossary (dö-bos-sä'ri). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dniester in lat. 47° 17′ N., long. 29° 10′ E. Population, 9,697.

Dubovka (dö-bof'kä). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga in lat. 49° 15′ N., long. 44° 50′ E. Population, 14,543.

Dubray (dü-brā'), **Vital Gabriel.** Born at Paris, Feb. 27, 1818: died there, Oct. 4, 1892. A French sculptor, a pupil of Ramey. His best-known works are 16 reliefs in bronze for the memorial to Joan of Arc at Orléans, and portraits of Napoléon III., Josephine, and others.

Dubs (döbz), **Jakob.** Born at Affoltern, near Zurich, Switzerland, July 26, 1822: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 13, 1879. A Swiss statesman and jurist, president of the confederation in 1864.

Dubufe (dü-büf'), **Claude Marie.** Born at Paris about 1790: died at Paris, April 21, 1864. A French painter.

Dubufe, Édouard. Born at Paris, March 30, 1820: died at Versailles, Aug. 11, 1883. A French historical and portrait painter, son of Claude Marie Dubufe. He was a pupil of his father and of Delaroche.

Dubufe, Édouard Marie Guillaume. Born at Paris, May 16, 1853. A French painter, son of Édouard Dubufe.

Dubuisson (dü-büe-sôṅ'), **Paul Ulrich.** Born at Laval, France, 1746: guillotined at Paris, March 23, 1794. A French dramatist of inferior merit. He was a violent revolutionist, a follower of Hébert, whose fortunes he shared.

Dubuque (dö-bük′). The county-seat of Dubuque County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 42° 29′ N., long. 90° 44′ W. It is the center of a lead district, and an important commercial city, with a large trade in lumber and grain. It is the oldest place in the State (settled 1833). Population (1890), 30,311.

Duc (dük), **Joseph Louis.** Born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1802: died Jan. 22, 1879. A French architect. His chief work is the Palace of Justice in Paris.

Ducamp, or **Du Camp** (dü-koṅ′), **Maxime.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822: died there, Feb. 9, 1894. A French author, journalist, traveler, and artist. He was one of the founders of the "Revue de Paris" (1851: suppressed in 1858), and has been a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." His chief work is "Paris: ses organes, ses fonctions, sa vie" (1869–75).

Du Cange (dü koṅzh′), or **Ducange, Sieur** (**Charles du Fresne** or **Dufresne**). Born at Amiens, France, Dec. 18, 1610: died at Paris, Oct. 23, 1688. A noted French philologist and historian. He published "Glossarium ad scriptores mediæ et infimæ latinitatis" (1678), "Glossarium ad scriptores mediæ et infimæ græcitatis" (1688), "Histoire de l'empire de Constantinople sous les empereurs français" (1657), "Historia Byzantina" (1680), etc.

Ducange, Victor Henri Joseph Brahain. Born at The Hague, Nov. 24, 1783: died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1833. A French novelist and dramatist. His works include "Agathe" (1819), "Valentine" (1821: an attack on the Royalists which brought a six months' imprisonment), "Léonide" (1823), "Marc Loricot" (1832), etc. He was several times imprisoned.

Ducarel (dü-ka-rel′), **André Coltée.** Born in Normandy, France, about 1713: died at London, May 29, 1785. An English antiquarian. His chief work is "Anglo-Norman Antiquities" (1754–67).

Ducas (dö′käs), **Michael.** Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A Byzantine historian. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire for the period 1341–1462 (first printed at Paris in 1649).

Ducasse (dü-käs′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bern about 1640: died in France, July, 1715. A French naval commander. In 1691 he was made governor of the French colony in Santo Domingo. He attacked and laid waste the English settlements in Jamaica in 1694. His own colony was ravaged by the English in 1695, and in 1697 he commanded the land forces in the expedition which sailed from Santo Domingo and took Cartagena. In Aug., 1702, he fought with the English fleet of Benbow for four days, Benbow finally retiring. He served in Spain during the War of Succession, and commanded the naval forces in the attack on Barcelona in 1714.

Du Casse, Pierre Emmanuel Albert, Baron. Born at Bourges, 1813: died at Paris, March 15, 1893. A French soldier and military writer. He was placed on the general staff in 1854, and for a time was adjutant to Prince Jérôme Napoléon. He has published numerous works on military affairs and on French military history.

Ducato (dö-kä′tō), **Cape.** A cape at the southern extremity of Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, Greece.

Duccio di Buoninsegna (dö′chō dē bwōn-ēn-sen′yä). A Sienese painter. He is first heard of in 1282, and was then a master in Siena. His famous altarpiece in the cathedral of Siena was begun in 1308, and on its completion was conveyed, like the Rucellai Madonna of Cimabue, from the workshop to the church in solemn procession to the sound of bell and drum. He adheres to the Byzantine types and motives, but enriches them by more pleasing proportions and better executed hands and feet.

Du Chaillu (dü shä-yü′), **Paul Belloni.** Born at Paris, July 31, 1835. An African explorer, son of a French trader of Gabun, West Africa. In 1851, when quite young, he made some exploratory tours around his father's trading factory, and became acquainted with the customs of the Mpongwe. In 1855 he came to America, which he made his home. Under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, he undertook a botanic and zoologic exploration of the Ogowe basin. This he continued successfully for four years. His accounts of the gorillas and Obongo dwarfs were contradicted by Gray and Barth, but later explorations have confirmed them. In 1861 he published his "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." In 1863 he started on a second exploration; he visited the Ngunye Falls and Ashango Land, and returned in 1865. His principal works are "A Journey to Ashango-land" (1867), "My Apingi Kingdom" (1870), "The Country of the Dwarfs" (1872), "The Land of the Midnight Sun" (1881). This last book was the result of a several years' stay in Sweden and Lapland.

Du Châtelet (dü shät-la′), **Marquise** (**Gabrielle Émilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil**). Born at Paris, Dec. 17, 1706: died at Lunéville, France, Aug. 10, 1749. A French author and scholar, mistress of Voltaire.

Duchesne (dü-shān′), **André.** Born at Île-Bouchard, Touraine, France, 1584: died May 30, 1640. A noted French historian. He published numerous works, among them "Historiæ Francorum scriptores" (1636–49), "Historiæ Normannorum scriptores antiqui" (1619), etc.

Duchesne, Jean Baptiste Joseph. Born at Gisors, Eure, France, Dec. 8, 1770: died at Gisors, March 25, 1856. A French enamel and miniature painter.

Duchesne, Père. See *Hébert, Jacques René.*

Duchess, The. The pseudonym of Mrs. Margaret Argles Hungerford.

Duchess of Devonshire. 1. A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Althorp Park, England. The figure is shown in full length, wearing a plumed turban, and about to descend a flight of steps.

2. A noted portrait by Gainsborough, stolen from the gallery of the New British Institution, London, in 1876. The duchess is represented in full length, standing in a garden walk, and wearing a broad-brimmed plumed hat.

Duchess of Malfi, The. A tragedy by Webster, played about 1612, printed in 1623. There is a dramatic version of the story among Lope de Vega's works, and it forms the subject of one of Bandello's "Novelle." It is Webster's most popular play, the one oftenest read, and the most original. The crime for which the duchess is reduced by her family to insanity and death is her secret marriage with her steward whom she loved.

> This refinement of a noble mind by suffering is the keynote to the *Duchess of Malfy*, and the wretchedness that comes upon her only illuminates and purifies her lovely character. . . . In Webster's version the Duchess is presented before us as a woman of supreme rank and high spirit, whose power of mind and healthiness of purpose have kept her uncontaminated by the frivolous conventionality of a court life. She dares to act for herself; though a sovereign, she does not forget she is a woman, and sees nothing ignoble in the faithful love of a subject.
> *Gosse*, Seventeenth Century Studies, p. 55.

> *Bosola.* . . . I'll describe her [the Duchess].
> She's sad, as one long us'd to't, and she seems
> Rather to welcome the end of misery,
> Than shun it; a behaviour so noble,
> As gives a majesty to adversity:
> You may discern the shape of loveliness
> More perfect in her tears than in her smiles:
> She will muse for hours together; and her silence,
> Methinks, expresseth more than if she spake.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi.

Ducis (dü-sē′), **Jean François.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 22, 1733: died at Versailles, March 31, 1816. A French dramatic poet, best known as an adapter of "Hamlet" and others of Shakspere's plays to the French stage. His best original work is "Abufar" (1795).

Duckworth (duk′wėrth), Sir **John Thomas.** Born at Leatherhead, Surrey, England, Feb. 28, 1748: died at Devonport, England, Aug. 31, 1817. An English admiral. He commanded a vessel under Lord Howe in the action with the French off Ushant, June 1, 1794; was appointed rear admiral of the white in 1799; was made commander-in-chief at Jamaica in 1804; directed the operations which led to the surrender of the French under Rochambeau in Santo Domingo; was promoted vice-admiral in 1804; defeated a French squadron off Santo Domingo Feb. 6, 1806; was promoted admiral in 1810; was created a baronet in 1813; and was commander-in-chief at Newfoundland 1810–13.

Duclos (dü-klō′), **Charles Pinot.** Born at Dinan, Brittany, France, Feb. 12, 1704: died at Paris, March 26, 1772. A noted French historian and man of letters. His earliest works were romances, among them "Confessions du Comte de . . ." (1742). He also published "Considérations sur les mœurs de ce siècle" (1749), "Mémoires secrets des règnes de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV." (1791), etc. As secretary of the Academy he supervised the publication of its celebrated dictionary.

Ducornet (dü-kor-nā′), **Louis César Joseph.** Born at Lille, France, Jan. 10, 1806: died at Paris, April 27, 1856. A French historical and portrait painter, a pupil of Gérard. He was born without arms.

Du Croisy (dü krwä-sē′). The lover in Molière's "Les précieuses ridicules." He and La Grange, his friend, send their valets, disguised as le Marquis de Mascarille and le Vicomte de Jodelet, to make love to "les précieuses" and teach them that fine phrases do not make a gentleman.

Ducrot (dü-krō′), **Auguste Alexandre.** Born at Nevers, France, Feb. 24, 1817: died at Versailles, France, Aug. 16, 1882. A French general. He received command of the 1st division of the 1st army corps under MacMahon at the beginning of the Franco-German war (1870), and served at the battle of Wörth, and at Sedan where he was taken prisoner. He went to Pont-à-Mousson on parole, but fled to Paris where he took command of the second army. He made unsuccessful sorties Sept. 19, Oct. 21, and Nov. 30–Dec. 4, 1870, and Jan. 19, 1871 (battle of Mont Valérien). He was given command of the 8th army corps by Thiers in Sept., 1872.

Ducrotay de Blainville (dü-kro-ta′ dė blaṅ-vel′), **Henri Marie.** Born at Arques, near Dieppe, France, Sept. 12, 1778: died near Paris, May 1, 1850. A French naturalist. He published "Faune française" (1821–30), "De l'organisation des animaux" (1822), "Ostéographie" (1839–40), etc.

Duddon (dud′on). A small river on the border of Cumberland and Lancashire, England, flowing into the Irish Sea 20 miles northwest of Lancaster. It is celebrated in the poetry of Wordsworth.

Du Deffand. See *Deffand.*

Duderstadt (dö′der-stät). A small town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, 14 miles east of Göttingen.

Dudevant (düd-voṅ′), Mme. (**Amantine Lucille Aurore Dupin**). See *Sand, George.*

Dudley (dud′li). A town in Worcestershire, England, 8 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Noted for iron manufactures. Near it are the ruins of Dudley Castle. Population (1891), 45,740.

Dudley, Arthur. A pseudonym of Madame Blaze de Bury.

Dudley, Benjamin Winslow. Born in Spottsylvania County, Va., April 12, 1785: died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 20, 1870. An American surgeon, especially noted as a lithotomist.

Dudley, Charles Edward. Born at Johnson Hall, Staffordshire, England, May 23, 1780: died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1841. An American politician, United States senator from New York 1829–33. Dudley Observatory (Albany) was founded by his widow.

Dudley, Sir **Edmund.** Born about 1462: executed at London, Aug. 18, 1510. An English politician. He was educated at Oxford and at Gray's Inn, is said to have been made a privy councilor at twenty-three, and was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1504. He was employed as a fiscal agent by Henry VII., and incurred popular odium by the rigor with which he enforced the extortionate claims of the crown. On the death of Henry VII. in 1509, he was beheaded on the charge of treason, in company with Sir Richard Empson, another of Henry VII.'s fiscal agents.

Dudley, Lord **Guildford.** Executed at London, Feb. 12, 1554. Son of the Duke of Northumberland. He married Lady Jane Grey May 21, 1553. He was implicated in his father's ill-starred attempt to place Lady Jane on the throne on the death of Edward VI. (July 6, 1553), and was executed on the charge of treason.

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick. Born 1502: beheaded Aug. 22, 1553. An English politician and soldier, son of Sir Edmund Dudley. He was made warden of the Scottish marches and great admiral by Henry VIII. in 1542, and was created earl of Warwick and high chamberlain of England on the accession of Edward VI. in 1547. In 1549 he overthrew the protector Somerset, and assumed the chief control of the government. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1551. With the object in view of transferring the crown from the Tudors to his own family, he persuaded Edward VI. to grant letters patent excluding Edward's sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession and appointing Edward's cousin, Lady Jane Grey, heir presumptive to the crown, whereupon he married Lady Jane to his son, Guildford Dudley. At the death of Edward, he found himself unable to prevent the accession of Mary, and was executed for treason.

Dudley, Joseph. Born at Roxbury, Mass., 1647: died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720. An American politician. He took part in the battle with the Narragansetts in 1675; was one of the commissioners for the united colonies of New England 1677–81; was appointed president of New England in 1686; was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1687; was chief justice of New York 1690–93; and was governor of Massachusetts 1702–15.

Dudley, Paul. Born Sept. 3, 1675: died at Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 21, 1751. An American jurist, son of Joseph Dudley. He graduated at Harvard in 1690, and studied law at the Temple in London. He was made chief justice of Massachusetts in 1745. He is known chiefly as the founder of the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College, for the erection of which he bequeathed £100.

Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Born June 24, 1532 or 1533: died at Cornbury, Oxfordshire, England, Sept. 4, 1588. An English courtier, politician, and general, son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He participated in the attempt of his father and brother to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne at the death of Edward VI. in 1553, and was in consequence sentenced to death on the charge of treason in 1554, but was pardoned later in the same year. On the accession in 1558 of Elizabeth, whose affections he had gained during the ascendancy of his father at the court of Edward VI., he became her chief favorite, and intrigued, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the consent of the great nobles to a marriage, in the interest of which project he was said to have procured the murder of his wife Lady Amy (1560). He was created earl of Leicester in 1564, and in 1575 entertained Queen Elizabeth with great magnificence at Kenilworth. In 1585 he was appointed to the command of the English army sent to the aid of the States-General against the Spaniards, but was recalled in 1587 owing to incompetence. He was, however, restored to favor on his return, and in 1588 was appointed lieutenant and captain-general of the queen's armies and companies to resist the Spanish Armada.

Dudley, Thomas. Born at Northampton, England, 1576: died at Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1652. A colonial politician. He came to Massachusetts as deputy governor in 1630, governor 1634–35, 1640–41, 1645–46, 1650–51.

Dudley Diamond, The. A diamond found in Africa in 1868, and bought from Nie Kirk, the master of the man who found it, by Hunt and Roskell for £12,000. The Earl of Dudley bought it from them for £30,000. It is heart-shaped, extremely brilliant, and weighs 44½ carats cut; originally it weighed 88½ carats. *Brewer.*

Dudon (dö'don). A knight in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Dudu (dö-dö'). In Byron's "Don Juan," a pensive beauty of seventeen.

> A kind of sleeping Venus seemed Dudu. vi. 42.

Dudweiler (död'vī-ler). A commune in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 4 miles north-northeast of Saarbrücken. Population (1890), 12,236.

Duel after the Masquerade. A painting by Gérôme, now in the Walters collection at Baltimore. The duellists and their seconds have come direct from a masked ball: one, dressed as a clown, has been severely wounded, and his adversary, an Indian, hurries away, attended by a harlequin, to his carriage.

Duellist (dū'el-ist), **The.** A comedy by William Kenrick, produced in 1773. Three editions were printed in the same year.

Duellists, The. A play by Douglas Jerrold, written in 1818. It was rechristened "More Frightened than Hurt"; was played at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, April 30, 1821; was afterward translated into French, played in Paris, retranslated by Mr. Kenney, and played at the Olympic as "Fighting by Proxy." It contained much sparkling dialogue and a good plot of the low-comedy kind. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Duenna (dū-en'ạ), **The.** A comedy interspersed with songs, a musical mélange though sometimes called an opera, by Sheridan, produced in 1775 (?). The plot was taken from Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife." Linley, Sheridan's father-in-law, wrote the music for the songs. It was acted 75 times in one season.

Duer (dū'ėr), **John.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1782: died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1858. An American jurist. He published "Law of Representations in Marine Insurance" (1845), "Law and Practice of Marine Insurance" (1845–46), "Duer's Reports."

Duer, William Alexander. Born in New York, Sept. 8, 1780: died May 30, 1858. An American jurist, brother of John Duer, president of Columbia College 1829–42. He wrote "Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States" (1856), etc.

Duero (dö-ā'rō), Pg. **Douro** (dō'rọ). A river in Spain and northern Portugal which rises in the province of Soria, Spain, forms part of the boundary between the two countries, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean 3 miles west of Oporto: the Roman Durius (whence the modern name). Length, about 500 miles; navigable 90 miles.

Duessa (dū-es'ạ). [L. *duo*, two, and fem. *-essa*.] A loathsome old woman, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who under the guise of Fidessa, a young and beautiful woman, typifies the falsehood and treachery of the Church of Rome. In book v. canto 9, she more especially represents Mary Queen of Scots as the type of Romish hostility to Elizabeth. She deceives and nearly ruins the Red Cross Knight, but all her ugliness and loathsomeness are laid bare by Arthur who is sent by Una to the rescue. She is taken from Ariosto's "Alcina," and the scene where the "false Duessa" is stripped of her disguise is literally translated from the "Orlando Furioso."

Dufaure (dü-fōr'), **Jules Armand Stanislas.** Born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, France, Dec. 4, 1798: died at Paris, June 28, 1881. A French statesman. He was minister of the interior Oct. 13–Dec. 20, 1848, and June 2–Oct. 31, 1849, minister of justice Feb. 19, 1871–May 24, 1873, and March 11, 1875–Aug. 12, 1876, and premier March 9–Dec. 2, 1876, and Sept. 14, 1877–Feb. 1, 1879.

Duff (duf), **Alexander.** Born at Moulin, Perthshire, Scotland, April 25, 1806: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 12, 1878. A Scottish missionary in India, belonging to the Church of Scotland, later to the Free Church. He wrote "India and India Missions" (1839), etc.

Dufferin and Ava (duf'ėr-in and ä'vạ), **Marquis of.** See *Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton.*

Duffy (duf'i), Sir **Charles Gavan.** Born at Monaghan, Ireland, 1816. An Irish journalist and politician. He aided in 1842 in founding the "Nation," an organ of the Young Ireland party, and was a member of Parliament 1852–55, when he emigrated to Australia. He was prime minister of Victoria 1871–72. He has published "Guide to the Land Law of Victoria" (1862), "Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History, 1840–50" (1880), "Four Years of Irish History, 1845–1849" (1883), etc.

Dufour (dü-för'), **Guillaume Henri.** Born at Constance, Baden, Sept. 15, 1787: died at Contamines, near Geneva, July 14, 1875. A Swiss general, chartographer, and military writer. He suppressed the Sonderbund insurrection in 1847, and superintended the preparation of a topographical map of Switzerland (published 1842–65). He wrote "Mémoires sur l'artillerie des anciens et sur celle du moyen age" (1840), etc.

Dufour, Jean Marie Léon. Born at St.-Sever, Landes, France, 1782: died at St.-Sever, April 18, 1865. A French entomologist.

Dufour Spitze (dü-för' spit'se). The highest peak of Monte Rosa (which see).

Dufoy (dū-foi'). An impertinent French servant in Etherege's comedy "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub." He is the subject of the comical revenge, being fastened in a wooden tub with holes for the head and arms by some women, as a punishment for his boasting and railing against their sex.

Dufrénoy (dü-frā-nwä'), **Pierre Armand.** Born at Sevran, Seine-et-Oise, France, Sept. 5, 1792: died at Paris, March 20, 1857. A noted French mineralogist and geologist. He was the collaborator of Élie de Beaumont in the preparation of a general geological map of France (published 1841), and author of various geological monographs.

Du Fresne. See *Du Cange.*

Dufresnoy (dü-frā-nwä'), **Charles Alphonse.** Born at Paris, 1611: died at Villiers-le-Bel, near Paris, 1665. A French painter and poet, author of a Latin poem "De arte graphica" (1668).

Dufresny (dü-frā-nē'), **Charles Rivière.** Born at Paris, 1654: died there, Oct. 6, 1724. A French dramatist, a descendant of "La Belle Jardinière," a mistress of Henry IV. He wrote a number of comedies, in some of which Regnard collaborated.

Dugdale (dug'dāl), Sir **William.** Born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, England, Sept. 12, 1605: died at Shustoke, Feb. 10, 1686. A noted English antiquary. He wrote "Monasticon Anglicanum" (1655–73), "Antiquities of Warwickshire" (1656), "Baronage of England" (1675–76), "History of St. Paul's Cathedral" (1658), etc.

Duguay-Trouin (dü-gā-trö-aṅ'), **René.** Born at St.-Malo, France, June 10, 1673: died at Paris, Sept. 27, 1736. A French naval officer and general. From 1691 to 1697 he commanded a privateer, and in the latter year entered the French navy. Among his noted deeds were the capture of an English convoy in 1707 and the capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro, Sept., 1711. He subsequently served with the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general.

Du Guesclin, or **Duguesclin** (dü-gā-klaṅ'), **Bertrand.** Born near Rennes, Brittany, France, about 1320: died at Chateauneuf-de-Randon, Languedoc, July 13, 1380. A French commander, distinguished in the campaigns against the English and Pedro the Cruel. He gained the battle of Cocherel, May, 1364, and lost that of Auray, Sept., 1364. He was made comte de Longueville and marshal of Normandy in 1364, and constable of France in 1369.

Du Halde (dü äld), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1674: died at Paris, Aug. 18, 1743. A French Jesuit and geographer. He published "Description geographique, etc., de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise" (1735), etc.

Duhamel (dü-ä-mel'), **Jean Marie Constant.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Feb. 5, 1797: died at Paris, April 29, 1872. A French mathematician, author of "Cours d'analyse" (1840–41), "Cours de mécanique" (1845), "Des méthodes dans les sciences du raisonnement" (1866–72).

Duhamel du Monceau (dü-ä-mel' dü môṅ-sō'), **Henri Louis.** Born at Paris, 1700: died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1781. A noted French authority on botany and agriculture. He wrote "De la physique des arbres" (1758), etc.

Duhr (dör). [Ar. *zuhr al-'asad*, the back of the lion.] The third-magnitude star δ Leonis, on the rump of the animal. Sometimes called *Zosma.*

Dühring (dü'ring), **Eugen Karl.** Born at Berlin, Jan. 12, 1833. A German political economist and philosophical writer, a disciple of Henry C. Carey. He has published "Kritische Geschichte der Nationalökonomie und des Sozialismus" (1871), etc.

Duhshasana (doh-shä'sa-na). [Skt., 'hard to rule.'] One of the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra. When the Pandavas lost their wife Draupadi in gambling with Duryodhana, Duhshasana dragged her by the hair and otherwise ill-used her: for this Bhima vowed he would drink his blood, a vow performed on the sixteenth day of the great battle.

Duida (dwē'dä). A precipitous mountain in southern Venezuela, situated near the Orinoco about lat. 3° 20′ N., long. 66° 15′ W. Height, about 8,500 feet.

Duilius (dū-il'i-us), **Caius.** Lived in the 3d century B. C. A Roman general, consul in 260 B. C. He defeated the Carthaginians near Mylæ in 260. This was the first naval success gained by Rome.

Duisburg (dö'is-börg). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Rhine 15 miles north of Düsseldorf: the Roman Castrum. It is the center of an important coal trade, and has manufactures. Population (1890), 24 779; commune, 59,285.

Duiveland (doi've-länt). An island, properly the eastern part of the island of Schouwen, in the province of Zealand, Netherlands.

Dujardin (dü-zhär-daṅ'), **Félix.** Born at Tours, France, April 5, 1801: died at Rennes, France, April 8, 1860. A French naturalist, professor at Rennes from 1839. He is best known from his investigations on the *Infusoria.*

Dujardin, Karel. Born at Amsterdam about 1625: died at Venice, Nov. 20, 1678. A Dutch painter.

Dukas. See *Ducas.*

Duke Humphrey's Walk. See *Humphrey.*

Duke of Exeter's Daughter, The. The rack, which the Duke of Exeter introduced as an engine of torture in the Tower of London in 1447.

Duke of Guise, The. A tragedy by Dryden and Lee, published in 1682. It was an attack on Shaftesbury and Monmouth. In "The Vindication," by Dryden alone, he did what he could to excuse himself.

Duke of Milan, The. A tragedy by Massinger, produced in 1623. It is a variation of the theme of Shakspere's "Othello." The duke is a passionate, weak man, without Othello's noble traits.

Duke's Mistress, The. A play by Shirley, produced in 1636.

Duke's Motto, The. An adaptation of Paul Féval's play "Le bossu," by John Brougham, produced in 1863. Fechter played the duke; Brougham, Carrickfergus.

Duke's Theatre. A London theater which was built in 1660. It was destroyed in 1666 in the great fire, and rebuilt in 1671 by Sir Christopher Wren. It stood until 1720, and was on the site of the Salisbury Court Theatre.

Dukinfield, or **Duckinfield** (duk'in-fēld). A town in Cheshire, England, on the Tame 7 miles east of Manchester. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 17,408.

Dulaure (dü-lōr'), **Jacques Antoine.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, France, Sept. 3, 1755: died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1835. A French archæologist and historical writer, a member of the National Convention. He published "Histoire civile, physique et morale de Paris" (1821–22), etc.

Dulcamara (döl-kä-mä'rä), **Doctor.** A charlatan in Donizetti's opera "L'Élisir d'Amore" ("The Elixir of Love").

Dulce (döl'sā or döl'thā). **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic which rises in the province of Tucuman, becomes salty, and is finally lost in the salt-marshes of Lake Porongos, lat. 29° 30′ S., long. 63° W. In its lower course it is called the Saladillo.—**2.** A gulf on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America.—**3.** A lake in Guatemala, in lat. 15° 25′ N., long. 89° 15′ W., which communicates with the Bay of Honduras by the short river Dulce. Length, about 30 miles. Also called *Golfo Dulce* and *Lake Izabal* or *Yzabal.*

Dulce y Garay (döl'thā ē gä-rī'), **Domingo,** Marquis of Castell-Florit. Born at Sotés, Logroño, May 7, 1808: died at Amélie-les-Bains, France, Dec., 1869. A Spanish general and administrator. He took part in the Carlist war, and aided the revolution of 1854, being then captain-general of Catalonia. From Dec., 1862, to May, 1866, he was captain-general of Cuba and distinguished himself by his activity in suppressing the slave-trade. He was again captain-general of Cuba in June, 1869, but the success of the insurrection and his ill health forced him to resign.

Dulcigno (döl-chēn'yō). [Turk. *Olgun*, Albanian *Ulkyn.*] A seaport in Montenegro, situated on the Adriatic Sea in lat. 41° 56′ N., long. 19° 12′ E.: the ancient Olcinium. Here the Venetians were defeated by the Turks Aug. 4, 1718; the place was stormed by the Montenegrins in 1878, and ceded by Turkey to Montenegro in 1880. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Dulcinea del Toboso (dul-sin'ē-ä del tọ-bō'-zō; Sp. pron. döl-thē-nā'ä del tō-bō'sō). The lady beloved by Don Quixote in Cervantes's romance. Her real name was Aldonza, but Don Quixote was of opinion that Dulcinea was more uncommon and romantic (from *dulce*, sweet); and, as she was born at Toboso, he made her a great lady on the spot with the "del."

Du Lhut (dü löt), **Daniel Greysolon.** Born in France about 1645 (?): died near Lake Superior, 1709. A noted pioneer. He came to Canada about 1670, and became a trader and a leader of bushrangers. He established the sites of Detroit and Fort William, helped in the Canadian war against the Senecas 1687, and against the Iroquois 1688, and commanded Fort Frontenac 1695. Duluth is named after him.

Duluth (dū-löth'). A city and lake port in St. Louis County, Minnesota, situated on Lake Superior in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 92° 6′ W.: the lake terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway. It has an extensive trade in wheat, and considerable ship-building. Population (1890), 33,115.

Dulwich (dul'ich). A suburb of London, situated in Surrey 5 miles south of St. Paul's. It is the seat of Dulwich College, founded by Edward Alleyn and opened in 1619. The college contains a noted picture-gallery. See *Alleyn.*

Dumain (dū-mān'). A French lord in attendance on the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."

Dumanoir (dü-män-wär'), **Philippe François Pinel.** Born in Guadeloupe, West Indies, July 31, 1806: died at Pau, France, Nov. 16, 1865. A French playwright, noted particularly as a writer of vaudevilles.

Dumarsais (dü-mär-sā'), **César Chesnau.** Born at Marseilles, France, July 17, 1676: died at Paris, June 11, 1756. A French grammarian and writer on philosophy, author of "Traité des tropes," etc.

Dumas (dö-mä'; F. pron. dü-mä'), **Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie,** known as **Alexandre Dumas père.** Born at Villers-Cotterets, Aisne, France, July 24, 1803: died at Puys, near Dieppe, Dec. 5, 1870. A noted French dramatic author and novelist. His father, General Alexandre de la Pailleterie Dumas, was the natural son of the Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie, a rich colonist of Santo Domingo, and of a negress whose name was Dumas. He came to Paris in 1823, and obtained a clerkship through the assistance of General Foy. One of his first essays was an "Élégie sur la mort du General Foy" (1826). As his name attracted attention, it was often attached to books with which he himself had had either very little or nothing to do. Both independently and in collaboration with others, Dumas wrote for the stage many plays which are collected in the "Theatre" (6 volumes, 1834–36; 15 volumes, 1863–74). He took an active part in the revolution of 1830. After the insurrection of June, 1832, he traveled, and published a number of books as the result of his journeys. He published three collections of stories: "Nouvelles contemporaines" (1826), "Souvenirs d'Antony" (1835), and "La salle d'armes" (1838). His novels were composed either independently or in collaboration with others, and include "Le capitaine Paul" (1838), "Acté" (1839), "Aventures de John Davy" (1840), "Le capitaine Pamphile" (1840), "Maître Adam le Calabrais" (1840), "Othon l'archer" (1840), "Praxède" (1841), "Aventures de Lyderic" (1842), "Georges" (1843), "Ascanio" (1843), "Le chevalier d'Harmental" (1843), "Fernande" (1844), "Amaury" (1844), "Gabriel Lambert" (1844), "Le château d'Eppstein" (1844), "Cecile" (1844), "Les trois mousquetaires" (1844; with its sequels, "Vingt ans après" (1845) and "Dix ans plus tard ou le vicomte de Bragelonne" (1848–50)), "Le comte de Monte-Cristo" (1844–45), "Les frères corses" (1845), "Une fille du regent" (1845), "La reine Margot" (1845), "La guerre des femmes" (1845–46), "Le chevalier de Maison-Rouge" (1846), "La dame de Monsoreau" (1846) and its sequel "Les quarante-cinq" (1848), "Le bâtard de Mauléon" (1846), "Mémoire d'un médecin (1846–1848, with its sequels "Ange Pitou" (1853) and "La comtesse de Charny" (1853–55)), "Les mille et un fantômes" (1849), "La femme au collier de velours" (1851), "Olympe de Clèves" (1852), "Un Gil Blas en Californie" (1852), "Isaac Laquedem" (1852), "Le pasteur d'Ashbourn" (1853), "El salteador" (1853), "Conscience l'innocent" (1853), "Catherine Blum" (1854), "Ingénue" (1854), "Les Mohicans de Paris" (1854–58) and its sequel "Salvator" (1855–59), "Les compagnons de Jéhu" (1857), "Les louves de Machecoul" (1859), "Madame de Chamblay" (1863), "La San Felice" (1864–65), and "Les Blancs et les Bleus" (1867–68). He published also a number of works embodying personal reminiscences of himself and of his friends, and various historical studies.

Dumas, Alexandre, known as **Alexandre Dumas fils.** Born at Paris, July 27, 1824. A French dramatic author and novelist, son of Alexandre Dumas. His first poems, published in "La Chronique" (1842), appeared later as "Péchés de jeunesse" (1847). Two other collections of his youthful writings were given out at a later date, viz., "Thérèse" (1875) and "Entr'actes" (1878–79). Among his novels are "Aventures de quatre femmes et d'un perroquet" (1847), "Césarine" (1848), "La dame aux camélias" (1848), "Le docteur Servan" (1849), "Antonine" (1849), "Tristan le Roux" (1849), "Henri de Navarre" (1850), "Trois hommes forts" (1850), "Les deux Frondes" (1851), "Diane de Lys" (1851), "Le régent Mustel" (1852), "Contes et nouvelles" (1853), "Un cas de rupture" (1854), "La dame aux perles" (1854), "L'Affaire Clemenceau, mémoire de l'accusé" (1866), etc. His writings for the stage have been gathered together in an edition of six volumes (1868–79), and reedited in 1882–1886. They include "La dame aux camélias" (1852), "Diane de Lys" (1853), "Le demi-monde" (1855), "La question d'argent" (1857), "Le fils naturel" (1858), "Un père prodigue" (1859), "L'Ami des femmes" (1864), "Les idées de Mme. Aubray" (1867), "Une visite de noces" (1871), "La princesse Georges" (1871), "La femme de Claude" (1873), "Monsieur Alphonse" (1873), "L'Étrangère" (1876), "La princesse de Bagdad" (1881), "Denise" (1885), "Francillon" (1887). Dumas *fils* has also adapted or collaborated in "Le marquis de Villemer" (1864), "Le supplice d'une femme" (1865), "Héloïse Paranquet" (1866), "Le filleul de Pompignac" (1869), "La jeunesse de Louis XIV" (1874), "Les Danicheff" (1876), "La comtesse Romani" (1876), and "Joseph Balsamo" (1878). He has also published "Lettre sur les choses du jour" (1871), "L'Homme-Femme" (1872), "Question du divorce" (1880), and "Recherche de la paternité" (1883). He was elected a member of the French Academy Jan. 30, 1874.

Dumas, Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie. Born at Jérémie, Santo Domingo, March 25, 1762: died at Villers-Cotterets, France, Feb. 26, 1806. A French general, son of Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie and a negress. He was distinguished in the wars of the Revolution and of the Directory, and was called by Napoleon "the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." He commanded the French cavalry in the Egyptian expedition.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste André. Born at Alais, Gard, France, July 14, 1800: died at Cannes, France, April 11, 1884. A distinguished French chemist and physiologist, professor of organic chemistry in the Ecole de Médecine, Paris (1834). He published "Traité de chimie appliqué aux arts" (1828–45), and various other works.

Dumas, Comte **Matthieu.** Born at Montpellier, France, Dec. 23, 1753: died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1837. A French general and historian. He wrote "Précis des événements militaires" (1816–26), etc.

Du Maurier (dü mō-ryā'), **George Louis Palmella Busson.** Born at Paris, March 6, 1834. An English artist. He was educated in Paris, and came to England at the age of 17, studying later at Paris with Gleyre. He is noted for his illustrations in "Punch" and other periodicals. In 1892 he published "Peter Ibbetsen," a novel, and in 1894 "Trilby," both with his own illustrations.

Dumbarton (dum-bär'ton). 1. A county of Scotland, bounded by Perthshire on the north, Stirling and Lanark on the east, the Clyde on the south, and Argyll and Loch Long on the west. Area, 241 square miles. Population (1891), 98,014.—2. A seaport and the capital of Dumbarton, situated at the junction of the Leven and Clyde, 13 miles northwest of Glasgow. Its most important industry is the building of iron steamers. It contains a celebrated castle. Population (1891), 17,626.

Dumbarton Castle. A celebrated fortress overhanging the river Clyde in Scotland. It has been called the Gibraltar of Scotland.

Dumbiedikes (dum-bi-dīks'). An awkward Scottish laird in Scott's novel "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." He wants to marry Jeanie Deans, but on being refused promptly marries another.

Dumb Ox, The. A nickname of Thomas Aquinas in early life.

Dumdum (dum'dum). A town and military station 4½ miles northeast of Calcutta, British India.

Duméril (dü-mā-rēl'), **André Marie Constant.** Born at Amiens, France, Jan. 1, 1774: died at Paris, Aug. 2, 1860. A French physician and zoölogist. He published "Erpétologie générale" (1835–51), etc.

Duméril, Auguste Henri André. Born at Paris, Nov. 30, 1812: died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1870. A French naturalist, son of André Marie Constant Duméril. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des poissons" (1865–70), etc.

Dumfries (dum-frēs'). The capital of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated on the Nith in lat. 55° 5′ N., long. 3° 36′ W. It was the place of Burns's death. It has manufactures of tweeds, hosiery, etc., and a large trade in live stock. It was famous in early border warfare. Population (1891), 17,821.

Dumfries, or **Dumfriesshire** (dum-frēs'shir). A county of southern Scotland, lying between Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk on the north, Roxburgh on the northeast, Cumberland on the southeast, Solway Firth and Kirkcudbright on the south, and Ayr and Kirkcudbright on the west. It contains the valleys of Eskdale in the east, Annandale in the center, and Nithsdale in the west. Its leading occupation is the rearing of live stock. Area, 1,063 square miles. Population (1891), 74,245.

Dümichen (dü'mė-chen), **Johannes.** Born at Weissholz, Silesia, Oct. 15, 1833: died at Strasburg, Feb. 7, 1894. A German Egyptologist. He was appointed professor of Egyptology at Strasburg in 1872, and published "Baurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera" (1865), "Geographische Inschriften altägyptischer Denkmaler" (1866), "Altägyptische Kalenderinschriften" (1866), "Historische Inschriften altägyptischer Denkmaler" (1867–68), "Resultate einer auf Befehl Sr. Majestat des Konigs Wilhelm von Preussen 1868 nach Ägypten gesendeten archaologisch-photographischen Expedition" (1871), etc.

Dummer (dum'ėr), **Jeremiah.** Born at Boston, Mass., about 1680: died at Plaistow, England, May 19, 1739. An American scholar. He was agent for Massachusetts in England 1710–21, and wrote "Defence of the New England Charters" (1728).

Dumnorix (dum'no-riks). Killed in Gaul, 54 B. C. A chief of the Ædui, brother of Divitiacus.

Dumont (dü-môṅ'), **Jean.** Died at Vienna, 1726. A French publicist and historical writer, historiographer to the Emperor. He published "Nouveau voyage au Levant" (1694), "Mémoires politiques pour servir à la parfaite intelligence de l'histoire de la paix de Ryswick" (1699), etc.

Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. Born at Geneva, July 18, 1759: died at Milan, Sept. 30, 1829. A Swiss scholar, literary coadjutor of Mirabeau. He was a disciple of Bentham, whose system he expounded in "Traité de la législation" (1802), "Théorie des peines et des récompenses" (1811), "Tactique des assemblées legislatives" (1815), "Preuves judiciaires" (1823), "De l'organisation judiciaire," etc. (1828).

Dumont d'Urville (dür-vēl'), **Jules Sébastien César.** Born at Condé-sur-Noireau, Calvados, France, May 23, 1790: killed near Paris, May 8, 1842. A French navigator and rear-admiral. He took part 1819–20 in an expedition to the Grecian archipelago and the Black Sea, and circumnavigated the globe as commander of two expeditions ("Astrolabe," 1826–29, and "Zelée," 1837–40). He wrote narratives of his voyages.

Dumouriez (dü-mö-ryā'), **Charles François.** Born at Cambrai, France, Jan. 25, 1739: died at Turville Park, near Henley-on-Thames, England, March 14, 1823. A celebrated French general. He served in the Seven Years' War, obtained the rank of captain in 1763; served as quartermaster-general in the expedition against Corsica in 1768; was sent by Choiseul to Poland on a secret mission in 1770; and was promoted major general in 1788. At the beginning of the French Revolution he pronounced in favor of political reform without abandoning his loyalty to the court, and in 1792 held for a short period each the ministries of foreign affairs and of war. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the north as lieutenant-general under Marshal Luckner, and in conjunction with Kellermann inflicted a decisive defeat on the troops of the coalition at Valmy Sept. 20, 1792. He conducted an expedition against the Austrian Netherlands 1792–93, in the course of which he gained a victory over the Austrians at Jemmapes Nov. 6, 1792, but was signally defeated at Neerwinden March 18, 1793. Estranged from the republican party by the execution of the king, he was recalled by the Convention, when he fled to the Austrian camp, and passed the rest of his life in exile.

Düna (dü'nä), or **Southern Dwina** (dvē-nä'): called by the Russians the **Western Dwina.** [Russ. *Dvina*, Lettish *Daugava.*] 1. A river of Russia which rises in the government of Tver, and flows into the Gulf of Riga 5 miles north of Riga. Length, 500–600 miles; navigable only for small vessels.—2. See *Dwina.*

Düna. See *Dwina.*

Duna (dö'no). The Hungarian name of the Danube.

Dünaburg (dü'nä-börG). A city and fortress in the government of Vitebsk, Russia, situated on the Düna in lat. 55° 54′ N., long. 26° 29′ E. It was founded by Livonian knights in the 13th century, and incorporated in Russia in 1772. It is strongly fortified. Population, 72,518.

Duna-Földvár (dö'no-fėld'vär). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, on the Danube 48 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,364.

Dunbar (dun-bär'). A seaport in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 27 miles east of Edinburgh. It has a ruined castle, celebrated in Scottish history. It was besieged by the English in 1337. Queen Mary was abducted thither by Bothwell in 1567. Population (1891), 3,545.

Dunbar, Agnes, Countess of. Born 1312 (?): died in 1369. A Scottish heroine, known as "Black Agnes" from her dark skin. She is noted for her successful defense of Dunbar Castle in 1337–38.

Dunbar, Battle of. A battle, April 27, 1296, in which the Scots under John Baliol were defeated by the English under Warrenne, earl of Surrey, with the result that Baliol resigned the crown of Scotland, and that the government was placed in the hands of an English regent. This name is also given to the battle between the Parliamentary army under Cromwell and the Scottish Royalists under Leslie, which was fought near Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and in which the Scots were totally defeated.

Dunbar, William. Born, probably in East Lothian, Scotland, about 1460: died about 1525. A Scottish poet. His works include "The Thistle and the Rose" (1503), "The Golden Targe," "Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins," "Merle and Nightingale."

Dunbarton. See *Dumbarton.*

Dunblane (dun-blān'). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Allan 5 miles north of Stirling. It has a noted cathedral.

Duncan (dung'kan) **I.** King of Scotland. He succeeded to the throne about 1034, and was assassinated by Macbeth, near Elgin, in 1040 or 1039. He appears in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Duncan, Adam, first Viscount Camperdown. Born at Dundee, Scotland, July 1, 1731: died in Scotland, Aug. 4, 1804. A British admiral. He gained the victory of Camperdown over the Dutch fleet, Oct. 11, 1797.

Duncan, John. Born at Gilcomston, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1796: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1870. A Scottish Hebraist and clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

Duncan, Thomas. Born at Kinclaven, Perthshire, Scotland, May 24, 1807: died at Edinburgh, May 25, 1845. A Scottish historical and portrait painter. Among his best-known works are "Charles Edward Asleep," "Charles Edward and the Highlanders entering Edinburgh."

Duncansby Head (dung'kanz-bi hed). The northeastern extremity of Scotland, near John o' Groat's House.

Dunciad (dun'si-ad), **The.** A satirical poem by Alexander Pope (1728–41), directed against various contemporary writers. The goddess of dullness elects Theobald poet laureate of that realm. Owing to a quarrel between Cibber and Pope, the latter substituted Cibber for Theobald in the fourth part, published in 1741. The bestowal of the laureateship on Cibber may have added to Pope's venom.

Duncker (döng'ker), **Karl.** Born at Berlin, March 25, 1781: died at Berlin, July 15, 1869. A German publisher in Berlin.

Duncker, Max Wolfgang. Born at Berlin, Oct. 15, 1811: died at Ansbach, July 21, 1886. A German historian, son of Karl Duncker. He was professor at Halle 1842–57, and at Tübingen 1857–59. In the latter year he entered the service of the government. His works include "Origines Germanicæ" (1840), "Geschichte des Altertums" (1852–57: 5th ed. 1878–83), etc.

Dundalk (dun-dâk'). A seaport in County Louth, Ireland, situated on the river Castletown, near its mouth, in lat. 54° N., long. 6° 24' W. Population (1891), 12,449.

Sir John de Bermingham, the victor of Athenry, pushing northward at the head of 15,000 chosen troops, met the younger Bruce at Dundalk. The combat was hot, short, and decisive. The Scots were defeated, Edward Bruce himself killed, and his head struck off and sent to London. *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 110.

Dundas (dun-das'). A town in Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Burlington Bay at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. Population (1891), 3,546.

Dundas, Henry, first Viscount Melville. Born at Edinburgh, April 28, 1742: died May 28, 1811. A British statesman. He was lord advocate of Scotland 1775–83. He was an intimate friend and trusted lieutenant of Pitt, during whose first administration he was home secretary (1791–94) and secretary of war (1794–1801). In 1802 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Melville by Addington; and in 1804, on the accession of Pitt's second ministry, was appointed first lord of the admiralty. He was impeached in 1806 on the charge of appropriating public money, but was acquitted by the House of Lords. During the impeachment he resigned his position in the cabinet.

Dundas Islands (dun-das' ī'landz). A group of islets off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 1° S.

Dundas Strait (dun-das' strāt). A strait which separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula in northern Australia.

Dundee (dun-dē'). A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Tay in lat. 56° 27' N., long. 2° 58' W.: the third city in Scotland. It has important commerce and extensive docks, and is the center of the British linen and jute manufacture. It is the seat of a university college. During the Reformation it was called the "Scottish Geneva." It was stormed by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, and by Monk in 1651. Population (1891), 153,066.

Dundee, Viscount. See *Graham.*

Dunderberg. See *Donderberg.*

Dundonald, Earl of. See *Cochrane.*

Dundreary (dun-drēr'i), **Lord.** An indolent, foolish, and amusing Englishman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." To this part originally only 47 lines were given; but E. A. Sothern, to whom it was assigned, introduced various extravagances to suit himself. He became famous in it, and the whole play hinged on it.

Dundrennan (dun-dren'an) **Abbey.** An ancient monastery near Kirkcudbright in Scotland. It was built in 1140, and is now in ruins.

Dundrum Bay (dun'drum bā). A bay of the Irish Sea, on the coast of the County Down, Ireland.

Dunedin (dun-ē'din). [See *Edinburgh.*] A poetical name of Edinburgh.

Dunedin. A seaport of the South Island, New Zealand, situated on Otago Harbor in lat. 45° 52' S., long. 170° 33' E.: the chief commercial city of New Zealand. It was founded in 1848. Gold was discovered in its neighborhood in 1861. Population (1891), with suburbs, 45,865.

Dunes (dūnz), **Battle of the.** A victory gained by the allied French and English under Turenne over the Spaniards, on the sands (dunes) near Dunkirk, June 4 (O. S.), 1658.

Dunfermline (dun-ferm'lin). A town in Fifeshire, Scotland, 14 miles northwest of Edinburgh. It has a noted abbey and was formerly a royal residence. Here Charles II. signed the Covenant in 1650. Population (1891), 19,647.

Dunfermline, Baron. See *Abercromby.*

Dungannon (dun-gan'on). A town in County Tyrone, Ireland, 35 miles west-southwest of Belfast. It was the ancient seat of the O'Neills.

Dungarvan (dun-gär'van). A town in County Waterford, Ireland, 38 miles northeast of Cork. Population (1891), 5,263.

Dungeness (dun-jē-nes'). A headland at the southern extremity of Kent, England, southeast of Rye.

Dungi (dun-gē'). A Babylonian king of about the 27th century B. C. His capital was in Ur. Many temples are extant undertaken by him and his father and predecessor Urgur, who called themselves "Kings of Ur, Kings of Shumir (Shinar) and Akkad (Accad)."

Dunglison (dung'gli-son), **Robley.** Born at Keswick, England, Jan. 4, 1798: died at Philadelphia, April 1, 1869. An American physician and medical writer, author of "Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature" (1833).

Dunkeld (dun-keld'). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Tay 13 miles north-northwest of Perth. It was a seat of the Culdees 8th–12th century. The cathedral, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, is roofless except the choir, which has lately been restored and serves as the parish church. There is a square western tower, with turrets.

Dunkirk (dun'kėrk). [F. *Dunkerque*, G. *Dünkirchen*, church on the dunes.] A seaport in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Strait of Dover in lat. 51° 2' N., long. 2° 22' E. It is an important fortress, and has an extensive trade. It was founded near the Church of St. Eloi, by Baldwin, count of Flanders, in 960; was burned by the English in 1388; belonged successively to Flanders, Burgundy, and Spain; was captured from the Spaniards by the English in 1540; was conquered by the French in 1558 and restored to Spain; was besieged and taken by Condé in 1646; and was retaken by the Spaniards in 1652. In consequence of the battle of Dunkirk or the Dunes, it was ceded to England in 1658. It was sold by Charles II. to France in 1662, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Duke of York in 1793. Population (1891), 39,498.

Dunkirk. A city and lake port in Chautauqua County, New York, situated on Lake Erie 35 miles southwest of Buffalo. It is the terminus of a division of the Erie Railway. Population (1890), 9,416.

Dunlap (dun'lap), **William.** Born at Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 19, 1766: died Sept. 28, 1839. An American painter and author. He published a "History of the American Theatre" (1832), "Arts of Design in the United States" (1834), etc.

Dun-le-Roi (dun'lė-rwä'), or **Dun-sur-Auron** (dun'sür-ō-rōn'). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on the Auron 17 miles southeast of Bourges. It has manufactures and coal-mines. Population (1891), commune, 4,123.

Dunloe Cave. See *Gap of Dunloe.*

Dunmail Raise (dun-māl' rāz). A pass in the Lake District of England, situated on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, on the route between Ambleside and Keswick. Elevation, 780 feet.

Dunmore (dun-mōr'). A borough in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, 2 miles east-northeast of Scranton. Population (1890), 8,315.

Dunmow (dun'mou), **Great.** A town in Essex, England, situated on the Chelmer 31 miles northeast of London: famous in connection with the Dunmow flitch of bacon (which see).

Dunmow Flitch, The. A flitch of bacon awarded to any married pair who could take oath at the end of the first year of their married life that there had not only been no jar or quarrel, but that neither had ever wished the knot untied. The custom was originated in Great Dunmow, England, by Robert Fitzwalter, in 1244. The flitch of bacon has been claimed as late as 1876.

Dunning (dun'ing), **John,** Baron Ashburton. Born 1731: died 1783. An English lawyer and politician, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1782.

Dunnottar Castle (dun-not'tär käs'l). A ruined castle in Kincardineshire, Scotland, situated near the North Sea 1½ miles south of Stonehaven. It was captured by Wallace about 1297.

Dunois (dü-nwä'), **Jean,** Comte de Dunois: surnamed "The Bastard of Orléans." Born at Paris, Nov. 23, 1402: died at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, Nov. 24, 1468. A natural son of Louis, duke of Orléans, and Mariette d'Enghien, celebrated for his military prowess and his gallantries. He defended Orleans 1428–29, conquered Normandy and Guienne from the English, and joined the "League of the Public Good" (1465). He is introduced in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

Dunoon (dun-ön'). A watering-place in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 9 miles west of Greenock. Population (1891), 5,285.

Dunrobin Castle (dun-rob'in käs'l). The seat of the Duke of Sutherland, near Golspie, Scotland. The building is modern, but incorporates remains of an 11th-century stronghold.

Duns, or **Dunse** (duns). A burgh in Berwickshire, Scotland, 13 miles west of Berwick. Population (1891), 2,198.

Dunsinane (dun-si-nān'), or **Dunsinnan** (dun-sin'an). One of the Sidlaw Hills in Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles northeast of Perth. Height, 1,012 feet. Here, 1054, Siward, earl of Northumberland, defeated Macbeth.

Duns Scotus (dunz skō'tus), **Joannes,** surnamed **Doctor Subtilis.** Born at Dunse, Scotland, about 1265 (?): died at Cologne, Nov. 8, 1308 (?). A famous scholastic. He was the founder of the scholastic system called Scotism, which long contended for supremacy among the schoolmen with the system called Thomism, founded by Thomas Aquinas. Nothing is known with certainty concerning his personal history. According to the commonly accepted tradition, he was born at Duns or Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, about 1265; was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford; became a Franciscan friar; was chosen professor of theology at Oxford in 1301; removed in 1304 to Paris, where, in a disputation on the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary he displayed so much ingenuity and resource as to win the title of Doctor Subtilis, and where he rose to the position of regent of the university; and died at Cologne, Germany, Nov. 8, 1308, while on a mission in the interest of his order. His name, *Duns, Dunse, Dunce*, came to be used as a common appellative, 'a very learned man,' and, being applied satirically to ignorant and stupid persons, gave rise to *dunce* in its present sense.

Dunstable (dun'stạ-bl). A town in Bedfordshire, England, 33 miles northwest of London. It is noted for manufactures of straw-plait hats and bonnets. Population (1891), 4,513.

Dunstan (dun'stan), Saint. Born near Glastonbury, England, 924 or 925: died at Canterbury, England, May 19, 988. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of Heorstan, a West-Saxon noble, and was brought up at the abbey of Glastonbury and at the court of Æthelstan, by whom he was appointed abbot of Glastonbury not later than 945. He became the chief adviser of Eadred (reigned 946–955), but was banished by Eadred's successor, the young king Eadwig, whose ill will he incurred by refusing to consent to a marriage between him and Ælfgifu: and by rudely bringing him back to the banqueting-hall when, at his coronation, he left it for her society. He was recalled by Eadwig's successor, Eadgar, by whom he was created archbishop of Canterbury in 959 and restored to political power. He retained his influence at court during the reign of Eadward, but appears to have lost it on the accession of Æthelred II. in 978.

Dunster (dun'stėr), **Henry.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1612: died at Scituate, Mass., Feb. 27, 1659. The first president of Harvard College. He was inaugurated in 1640, and resigned in 1654.

Dunton (dun'tọn), **John.** Born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, England, May 4, 1659: died 1733. An English bookseller and author. He wrote "Life and Errors of John Dunton" (1705), "Letters from New England" (published 1867), etc.

Düntzer (dünt'ser), **Johann Heinrich Joseph.** Born at Cologne, July 12, 1813. A German literary historian and philologist, librarian of the public library of the Catholic College of Cologne from 1846. He has published numerous critical works on Goethe, "Homer und der epische Cyclus" (1839), etc.

Dupain (dü-pan'), **Edmond Louis.** Born at Bordeaux, Jan. 13, 1847. A French historical and genre painter, a pupil of Cabanel and Gué.

Dupanloup (dü-pon-lö'), **Félix Antoine Philibert.** Born at St.-Félix, near Chambéry, France, Jan. 3, 1802: died Oct. 11, 1878. A French prelate. He was made bishop of Orléans in 1849; was elected deputy to the National Assembly in 1871; and became a life senator in 1875.

Du Parquet, Jacques Diel. See *Diel du Parquet.*

Dupaty (dü-pä-tē'), **Charles Marguerite Jean Baptiste Mercier.** Born at La Rochelle, France, May 9, 1746: died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1788. A French jurist. He wrote "Réflexions historiques sur les lois criminelles" (1788), etc.

Dupe (dūp), **Lady.** An old lady in Dryden's comedy "Sir Martin Mar-all."

Duperrey (dü-pe-rā'), **Louis Isidor.** Born at Paris, Oct. 21, 1786: died Sept. 10, 1865. A French naval officer and scientist. He served as hydrographer in the Uranie, under De Freycinet, who made explorations in the South Pacific 1817–20, and 1822–25 commanded a scientific expedition to Oceania and South America. He determined the positions of the magnetic poles and the figure of the magnetic equator. Author of the volumes on hydrography and physical science in "Voyage autour du monde, exécuté par ordre du roi sur la corvette La Coquille pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825" (1826–30).

Duperron (dü-pe-rōn'), **Jacques Davy.** Born at St.-Lô, France, Nov. 15, 1556: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1618. A French cardinal, instrumental in converting Henry IV. to Catholicism.

Dupes, Day of. [F. *Journée des Dupes.*] A name given to Nov. 11, 1630, when the enemies of Richelieu were foiled in their intrigues against him with the king.

Dupetit-Thouars (dü-pe-tē'tö-är'), **Abel Aubert.** Born at Saumur, France, Aug. 3, 1793: died at Paris, March 17, 1864. A French rear-admiral. He circumnavigated the globe 1837–39, and extended a French protectorate over Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands in 1842 (see *Pritchard*), and over the entire Society group in 1843.

Dupetit-Thouars, Louis Marie Aubert. Born at Bournois, near Saumur, France, Nov. 5, 1758: died at Paris, May 11, 1831. A French botanist and traveler. He visited Mauritius, Madagascar, and Réunion 1792–1802.

Dupin (dü-pañ′), **André Marie Jean Jacques:** called "The Elder." Born at Varzy, Nièvre, France, Feb. 1, 1783: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1865. A French lawyer and politician. He was president of the Chamber of Deputies 1832–40, and of the Legislative Assembly 1849–51.

Dupin, Baron **Pierre Charles François.** Born at Varzy, Nièvre, France, Oct. 6, 1784: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1873. A French political economist and politician, brother of A. M. J. J. Dupin. He published "Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne" (1820–24), "Forces productives des nations" (1851), etc.

Dupleix (dü-plāks′), Marquis **Joseph François.** Born at Landrecies, Nord, France, Jan. 1, 1697: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1764. A French general, governor-general of the French East Indies 1742–54.

Duplessis (dü-ple-sē′), **Georges Victor Antoine Gratet-.** Born at Chartres, March 19, 1834. A French critic and historian of art, custodian of the department of prints in the National Library. He has published numerous works.

Duplessis-Mornay. See *Mornay.*

Duplin (dup′lin), or **Dupplin.** A moor in Perthshire, Scotland, 7 miles southwest of Perth. Here, 1332, Edward Baliol defeated the Scottish Royalists under the Earl of Mar.

Duponçeau (dū-pon′sō; F. pron. dü-pôñ-sō′), **Peter Stephen.** Born at Île-de-Ré, France, June 3, 1760: died at Philadelphia, April 1, 1844. A French-American lawyer and philologist. He published "Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America" (1835), etc.

Dupont (dü-pôñ′), or **Dupont de l'Eure** (dü-pôñ′ dė lėr), **Jacques Charles.** Born at Neubourg, Eure, Feb. 27, 1767: died on his estate, Rouge Pierre, Normandy, March 3, 1855. A French politician. He became president of the imperial court at Rouen in 1811; was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1817–48; was minister of justice about six months in 1830; and was president of the provisional government formed in Feb., 1848.

Dupont, Pierre. Born at Lyons, France, April 23, 1821: died at St. Étienne, France, July 25, 1870. A French lyrical poet. He was collaborator on the dictionary of the Academy 1842–47. His works include "Les deux anges" (1842, crowned by the Academy), "Les bœufs" (1846), "Le chant des nations," "Le chant des ouvriers," etc.

> Pierre Dupont . . . seemed at one time likely to be a poet of the first rank, but unfortunately wasted his talent in Bohemian dawdling and disorder. His songs were the delight of the young generation of 1848, and two of them, "Le Chant des Ouvriers" and "Les Bœufs," are still most remarkable compositions. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 548.

Dupont (dū-pont′), **Samuel Francis.** Born at Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 27, 1803: died at Philadelphia, June 23, 1865. An American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1815; was promoted commander in 1842; commanded the Cyane during the war with Mexico; and at the outbreak of the Civil War became president of a board convened at Washington to devise a plan of naval operations against the Confederate States. He commanded the naval expedition which, in conjunction with a land army under General Thomas W. Sherman, captured Port Royal, South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1861; was promoted rear-admiral in 1862; was repulsed in an attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863; and was relieved of his command July 5, 1863.

Dupont de l'Étang (dü-pôñ′ dė lā-tôñ′), Comte **Pierre.** Born at Chabanais, Charente, France, July 14, 1765: died at Paris, March 7, 1840. A French general, distinguished at Marengo and other battles, especially Friedland (1807). He capitulated at Baylen in 1808.

Dupont de Nemours (dü-pôñ′ dė ne-mör′), **Pierre Samuel.** Born at Paris, Dec. 14, 1739: died near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6, 1817. A French political economist and politician. He assisted Turgot 1774–76; was a deputy to the States-General in 1789; and became a member of the Council of the Ancients in 1795. He wrote "Physiocratie, ou constitution naturelle du gouvernement le plus avantageux au genre humain" (1768), "Philosophie de l'univers" (1796), etc.

Düppel (düp′pel). A village in Schleswig, Prussia, opposite Sonderburg, 28 miles north-northeast of Schleswig. The allied German troops were defeated here by the Danes May 28, 1848, and again on June 5. The redoubts were stormed by the Saxons and Bavarians April 13, 1849, and by the Prussians April 18, 1864.

Düppel, Lines of. A chain of Danish fortifications west of Sonderburg in the island of Alsen. They were stormed by the Prussians April 18, 1864.

Duprat (dü-prä′), **Antoine.** Born at Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France, Jan. 17, 1463: died at Rambouillet, France, July 8, 1535. A French cardinal and politician. He became chancellor and prime minister in 1515.

Duprat, Pascal Pierre. Born at Hagetmau, Landes, France, March 24, 1815: died Aug. 17, 1885. A French politician and journalist. He took part in the February revolution in 1848; founded, with Lamennais, "Le peuple constituant"; opposed the coup d'état in 1851, and was arrested and obliged to leave France; edited various journals; was a member of the National Assembly in 1871, and, later, of the Chamber of Deputies; and was sent as ambassador to Chile in 1883, and died on the return journey.

Duprato (dü-prä-to′), **Jules.** Born at Nîmes in 1827: died at Paris, May 19, 1892. A French composer. He gained the Roman prize in 1848, and became professor of harmony at the Conservatoire in 1866. Among his operas are "Les trovatelles" (1854), "Pâquerettes" (1856), "Salvator Rosa" (1861), "Le cerisier" (1874), etc.

Dupray (dü-prā′), **Louis Henri.** Born at Sedan, Nov. 3, 1841. A French military painter, a pupil of Pils and Léon Cogniet.

Dupré (dü-prā′), **Giovanni.** Born at Siena, Italy, March 1, 1817: died at Florence, Jan. 10, 1882. An Italian sculptor. Among his works are "Abel" and "Cain" (Pitti Palace, Florence), "Sappho," "Giotto," the Wellington monument, etc.

Dupré, Jules. Born at Nantes, France, April 5, 1811: died at L'Isle Adam, Oct. 6, 1889. A noted French landscape-painter. He was originally a porcelain painter in his father's manufactory. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris, where his talent was at once recognized. In 1831 he sent his first picture to the Salon. In 1833 he went to England and also to Berry with Jules André and Troyon. In 1849 he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and officier in 1870. He received a second class medal at the Exposition Universelle in 1867, a second-class medal in 1883, and a medal of honor at the Exposition Universelle in 1889. He spent his winters in Paris from 1876–82. He was the first and last of the group of Fontainebleau artists of 1830, called the Romantic or Natural School (Rousseau, Delacroix, Corot, Diaz, Millet, Troyon, etc.). His studio was for some years in the Abbey of Saint Pierre in the forest of Fontainebleau, and afterward in L'Isle Adam. Several of his pictures are in the Luxembourg Museum, one at Lille, and a number are owned in the United States.

Duprez (dü-prā′), **Caroline** (Madame **Van den Heuvel**). Born at Florence, 1832: died at Pau, France, April 17, 1875. A French opera-singer, daughter of G. L. Duprez.

Duprez, Gilbert Louis. Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1806. A French tenor singer and composer. He published "L'Art du chant" (1845), etc.

Dupuis (dü-püē′), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1824: died at Nemours, Oct. 25, 1891. A French actor.

Dupuis, Charles François. Born at Trie-le Château, Oise, France, Oct. 16, 1742: died at Is-sur-Tille, Côte-d'Or, France, Sept. 29, 1809. A French scholar and man of letters. He wrote "L'Origine de tous les cultes, ou la religion universelle" (1795), etc.

Dupuytren (dü-püē-trañ′), Baron **Guillaume.** Born at Pierre-Buffière, Haute-Vienne, France, Oct. 6, 1777: died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1835. A noted French surgeon and anatomist.

Duquesne (dü-kān′), Marquis **Abraham.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1610: died at Paris, Feb. 2, 1688. A French naval commander, distinguished in the wars against the Spanish and Dutch. He defeated the combined Spanish and Dutch fleets under De Ruyter off the Sicilian coast April 22, 1676.

Duquesne, Fort. A fort formerly on the site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, erected by the French in 1754. It was taken by the English 1758. See *Braddock.*

Duquesnoy (dü-kā-nwä′), **François,** or **François Flamand.** Born at Brussels, 1594: died at Leghorn, July 12, 1646. A Dutch sculptor, son of an excellent sculptor from whom he received his first lessons. At an early age he made the figure of Justice on the portal of the Chancellerie at Brussels and two angels for the door of the Jesuit church. In 1619 he was sent by the archduke Albert to study in Rome. He is especially famous for the children which he executed in marble and bronze, but more frequently in ivory, for drinking-cups, etc. The sculpture of the Baldachino at St. Peter's is by him. His friend Le Poussin recommended him to Richelieu, and he was on the point of starting for Paris when he was poisoned by his brother (Jerome Duquesnoy, born 1612: burned for unnatural crime Oct. 24, [illegible]), also a very clever sculptor.

Dura Den (dö′rä den). A small glen near St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, noted for the number of the fossil fish found in its sandstone.

Duran (dö-rän′), **Agustin.** Born at Madrid, Oct. 14, 1789: died there, Dec. 1, 1862. A Spanish critic and littérateur. He wrote "Sobre la decadencia del teatro español" (1828), etc., and edited old Spanish romances and comedies.

Duran (dü-rôñ′), **Carolus** (**Charles Auguste Émile Durand**). Born at Lille, July 4, 1837. A French genre and portrait painter, a pupil of Souchon. He studied in Paris, and afterward in Italy and Spain. He has painted portraits, especially of women, with great success, and is also a sculptor. He received medals in 1866, 1869, 1870, 1878, and 1879.

Durance (dü-rôñs′). A river of southeastern Europe which joins the Rhône 3 miles southwest of Avignon: the Roman Druentia. Length, 224 miles.

Durand (dü-rôñ′), Madame (**Alice Marie Céleste Fleury**): pseudonym **Henry Gréville.** Born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1842. A French novelist.

Durand (du-rand′), **Asher Brown.** Born at South Orange, N. J., Aug. 21, 1796: died there, Sept. 17, 1886. An American landscape-painter and engraver.

Durandana (dö-rän-dä′nä). The sword of Roland (Orlando). It is also called *Durandal, Durenda, Durindana,* etc.

> He (Roland) had fought all day in the thickest of the fray, dealing deadly blows with his good sword Durenda; but all his prowess could not save the day. So, wounded to death, and surrounded by the bodies of his friends, he stretched himself on the ground, and prepared to yield up his soul. But first he drew his faithful sword, than which he would sooner have spared the arm that wielded it, and saying, "O sword of unparalleled brightness, excellent dimensions, admirable temper, and hilt of the whitest ivory, decorated with a splendid cross of gold, topped by a berylline apple, engraved with the sacred name of God, endued with keenness and every other virtue, who now shall wield thee in battle, who shall call thee master? He that possessed thee was never conquered, never daunted by the foe; phantoms never appalled him. Aided by the Almighty, with thee did he destroy the Saracen, exalt the faith of Christ, and win consummate glory. O happy sword, keenest of the keen, never was one like thee; he that made thee, made not thy fellow! Not one escaped with life from thy stroke." And lest Durenda should fall into the hands of a craven or an infidel, Roland smote it upon a block of stone and brake it in twain. Then he blew his horn, which was so resonant that all other horns were split by its sound, and now he blew it with all his might, till the veins of his neck burst. And the
>
> blast of that dread horn,
> On Fontarabian echoes borne,
>
> reached even to King Charles's ear as he lay encamped and ignorant of the disaster that had befallen the rear-guard eight miles away. *Poole,* Story of the Moors, p. 36.

Durandarte (dö-rän-där′te). A legendary Spanish hero whose exploits are related in old Spanish ballads and in "Don Quixote," II. 23. He was the cousin of Montesinos, and was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles. One of the ballads, a fragment, can be traced to the "Cancionero" of 1511, and one, "Durandarte, Durandarte," to the old "Cancioneros Generales." *Ticknor.*

Durandus (dū-ran′dus), **Gulielmus** (**Guillaume Durantis** or **Durand**). Born at Puimisson, near Béziers, France, 1237: died at Rome, Nov. 1, 1296. A prelate and jurist, surnamed "The Speculator." He wrote "Speculum judiciale" (1474), "Rationale divinorum officiorum" (1459), etc.

Durango (dö-rän′gō). **1.** A state of northern Mexico, lying between Chihuahua on the north, Coahuila on the east, Zacatecas on the southeast, Jalisco on the south, and Sinaloa on the west. Area, 37,600 square miles. Population (1893), 265,931.—**2.** The capital of the state of Durango, situated near the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Also called *Victoria,* formerly *Guadiana.* Population, 24,800.—**3.** A small town in the province of Biscay, Spain, 14 miles southeast of Bilbao. It is a military stronghold.

Durante (dö-rän′te), **Francesco.** Born at Frattamaggiore, near Naples, March 15, 1684: died at Naples, Aug. 13, 1755. An Italian composer of sacred music. In 1742 he succeeded Porpora at the Conservatory of Santa Maria di Loreto at Naples, where he died.

Durantis (dü-rôñ-tēs′), **Guillaume.** See *Durandus.*

Durazzo. A facetious and lively old man in Massinger's play "The Guardian." He is the guardian of Caldoro.

Durazzo (dö-rat′sō). [F. *Duras,* It. *Durazzo,* Turk. *Dratsh,* Slav. *Durtz;* from L. *Dyrrhachium.*] A seaport in the vilayet of Scutari, European Turkey, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 19° 26′ E.: the ancient Epidamnus, later Dyrrhachium. It was founded by Corcyreans about 625 B. C., and became the terminus of a great Roman road. Cæsar was repulsed here by Pompey 48 B. C., and here Robert Guiscard defeated the emperor Alexius in 1081, and took the city in 1082.

Durban, or **D'Urban** (dėr′ban). A town in Natal, South Africa, situated near Natal Bay in lat. 29° 52′ S., long. 31° 2′ E. It is the terminus of the railway to the interior. Population (1891), [illegible].

Durbin (dėr′bin), **John Price.** Born in Bourbon County, Ky., 1800: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1876. An American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of Dickinson College 1834–45. He was secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1850–72. He wrote "Observations in Europe" (1844), "Observations in Egypt, etc." (1845).

Durden (dėr'den), **Dame.** A notable housewife in a famous English song: hence the nickname given to the careful and conscientious Esther Summerson in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Durdles (dėr'dlz), **Stony.** "A stone-mason, chiefly in the gravestone, tomb, and monument way, and wholly of their color from head to foot," in Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood." He is usually drunk, and has wonderful adventures in the crypt of the cathedral.

Düren (dü'ren). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 23 miles southwest of Cologne: the ancient Marcodurum. It has manufactures of cloth, iron, paper, etc. It was the scene of a victory of Civilis over the Ubii in 69 A. D.; and was the seat of councils and assemblies in the 8th century. Population (1890), 21,551.

Durenda. See *Durandana.*

Dürer (dü'rer), **Albrecht.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, May 21, 1471: died there, April 6, 1528. A famous German painter and engraver, the founder of the German school. He was the son of a goldsmith who first instructed him in his trade and then apprenticed him to the painter Michael Wolgemuth for three years and a half, after which (1490) he visited Strasburg, Colmar, Basel and Venice where he was much impressed by the works of Mantegna. He returned in 1494 and married Agnes Frey. He probably worked in the studio of Wolgemuth until 1497, when he removed to an atelier of his own. From 1505 to 1507 he lived in Venice. Then followed his most active years in Nuremberg. From 1512 he worked for the emperor Maximilian, who made him his court painter, and whom he attended at Augsburg in 1518 as deputy for his native city to the assembled Diet. In 1521–22 he visited the Netherlands. He attended the coronation of Charles V. at Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained the appointment of court painter before his return to Nuremberg, where he continued to work until his death. He may be regarded as the inventor of etching. As a designer of woodcuts and an engraver he ranks higher than as a painter. His woodcuts number nearly 200, including "The Apocalypse" (16 subjects), "The Greater Passion" (12 subjects), and "The Lesser Passion" (37 subjects). His copperplates number over 100, including "Melancholia," "Death and the Devil," "The Little Passion" (16 subjects), "St. Jerome in his Study," etc. Among his paintings are "Adoration of the Trinity" (Vienna), "Adam and Eve" (Florence), "Four Apostles" (Nuremberg), etc. He wrote "Von Menschlicher Proportion" (1528), and works on "Measurement" (1525) and "Fortification" (1527). Dürer never employed fresco although he furnished the designs for the mural decorations of the city hall at Nuremberg, the "Calumny of Apelles" and the "Triumph of Maximilian."

D'Urfé, Honoré. See *Urfé, D'.*

Durfee (dėr'fē), **Job.** Born at Tiverton, R. I., Sept. 20, 1790: died there, July 26, 1847. An American jurist and philosophical writer, chief justice of Rhode Island Supreme Court 1835–47. He wrote "Panidea" (1846), etc.

D'Urfey (dėr'fi), **Thomas,** called "Tom D'Urfey." Born in Devonshire, England, about 1650 (?): died at London, 1723. An English dramatist and humorous poet. His songs were published as "Pills to Purge Melancholy" (1719–20).

Durga (dör'gä). [Skt., 'the inaccessible.'] In Hindu mythology, the wife of Shiva. See *Devi.*

Durham (dur'am). [ME. *Durem*, *Duresme*, altered from *Dunholm*, AS. *Dunholm* (ML. reflex *Dunholmum*, *Dunelmum*, *Dunelmia*), hill-isle, from *dun*, hill (down), and *holm*, island: applied orig. to the rocky peninsula on which the first church was built.] **1.** A county in northern England, lying between Northumberland on the north, the North Sea on the east, and Westmoreland and Cumberland on the west. It is separated from Yorkshire by the Tees on the south. It is mountainous in the west, is rich in minerals, particularly coal and lead, and is noted for its breed of cattle. It was a county palatine until 1836. Area, 1,012 square miles. Population (1891), 1,016,559.

2. The capital of the county of Durham, situated on the Wear in lat. 54° 46′ N., long. 1° 35′ W. It contains a castle founded in 1072 by William the Conqueror and rebuilt by Bishop Hugh of Puiset a hundred years later. The interior possesses many features of interest, as the beautiful Norman arcade, door, and gallery, the Norman chapel beneath the 11th century keep, the refectory of the 13th century, and a 15th-century carved timber work. The castle is now occupied by Durham University. The cathedral of Durham is a monument of great intrinsic importance, which is enhanced by its imposing position on the brink of a steep hill above the river Wear. The west front is flanked by two massive square towers, and a tower of similar form rises high over the crossing. The present church was founded at the end of the 11th century, and was practically completed by the middle of the 12th. The Lady chapel or Galilee is later, and the eastern transept called the Nine Altars, at the eastern extremity of the choir, is of the early 13th. The latter is Perpendicular. The Norman interior is exceedingly impressive. The piers of the nave are alternately cylindrical and square, with engaged shafts; the former are covered with zigzag and other line-patterns. The altar-screen and episcopal throne are of the 14th century, the stalls of the 17th. The eastern or Nine Altars transept is architecturally beautiful, and is very skilfully joined to the older work. The Galilee chapel, projecting in front of the western façade, has four interior walls resting on round chevron-molded arches which spring from slender clustered columns, the whole supporting the roof in a manner rather Saracenic than Northern. The dimensions of the cathedral are 510 by 80 feet, length of transepts 170, height of vaulting 70, of central tower 214. The old monastic buildings are still almost complete, and are of high interest. Durham was, perhaps, a Roman station. It became the seat of the old bishopric of Lindisfarne in 995, and its bishops were, in the middle ages, nearly independent rulers over the palatinate of Durham. Population (1891), 14,863.

3. A city in Durham County, North Carolina, northwest of Raleigh. It has important tobacco manufactures. Population (1890), 5,485.

Durham, Earl of. See *Lambton.*

Durham Book, The. See the extract.

> The Durham Gospels, too, known as St. Cuthbert's or the Durham Book, belonging to the close of the seventh century, have Northumbrian Saxon glosses of the age of those of the Ritual upon their Latin text.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, II. 175.

Durham Letter, The. A letter written in 1850 by Lord John Russell (premier) to the Bishop of Durham, denouncing the newly established Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, and the ritualistic tendencies in the Church of England.

Durham Station. A place in North Carolina, 29 miles northwest of Raleigh. Here, April 26, 1865, the Confederate general J. E. Johnston surrendered with 29,924 men to General W. T. Sherman.

Durinda, Durindana. See *Durandana.*

Düringsfeld (dü'rings-feld), **Ida von.** Born at Militsch, Silesia, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1815: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Oct. 25, 1876. A German poet and novelist. Her works include "Skizzenaus der vornehmen Welt" (1842–45), "Antonio Foscarini" (1850), etc.

Dürkheim (dürk'hīm). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 13 miles west of Mannheim. It is frequented for its grape-cure and salt baths. Population (1890), 5,902.

Durlach (dör'läch). A town in Baden, situated on the Pfinz 3 miles east of Karlsruhe. It was formerly the capital of Baden-Durlach. Population (1890), 7,999.

Duroc (dü-rok'), **Gérard Christophe Michel,** Duc de Friuli. Born at Pont-à-Mousson, near Nancy, France, Oct. 25, 1772: killed near Markersdorf, Saxony, May 22, 1813. A French general and diplomatist. He became in 1796 aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, whom he accompanied to Egypt in 1798. He took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Directory in 1799, and was employed by the first consul in diplomatic missions to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. He accompanied the emperor in the campaigns of 1805–06 and 1807, and was killed by his side near Markersdorf. He was the favorite officer of Napoleon.

Durostorus (dū-ros'tō-rus), or **Durostorum** (-rum). The Roman name of Silistria.

Dürrenstein (dür'ren-stīn), or **Dürnstein** (dürn'stīn), or **Tirnstein** (tirn'stīn). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 41 miles west-northwest of Vienna. Richard I. of England was imprisoned in its castle 1192–93. It was the scene of a battle between the Russians and the French under Mortier in 1805.

Dur Sharrukin (dör shär-rö ken'). [Assyr., 'fortress of Sargon.'] A city of Assyria northeast of Nineveh, built by Sargon II.: the modern Khorsabad.

Duruy (dü-rüe'), **Jean Victor.** Born at Paris, Sept. 11, 1811. A French historian and statesman, minister of public instruction 1863–69. In the latter year he became senator. His works include "Histoire des Romains, etc." (1843–44), "Histoire de France" (1852), "Histoire de la Grèce ancienne" (1862), "Histoire moderne" (1863), "Histoire des Grecs" (1887–1889). Several of his works form part of the "Histoire universelle" published under his direction.

Durvasas (dör'va-sas). [Skt., 'ill-clothed.'] A sage noted for irascibility. Many fell under his curse. In Kalidasa's drama he curses Shakuntala for keeping him waiting at the door, and so causes the separation between her and King Dushyanta.

Durward (dėr'wärd), **Quentin.** A young archer of the Scottish Guard in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward." After many adventures he marries Isabelle de Croye.

Duryodhana (dör-yo'dha-na). [Skt., 'hard to conquer.'] Eldest son of Dhritarashtra, and leader of the Kaurava princes in the great war of the Mahabharata. Upon the death of his brother Pandu, Dhritarashtra took his five sons, the Pandava princes, to his own court and had them educated with his hundred sons. Jealousies sprang up, and Duryodhana took a special dislike to Bhima from his skill in the use of the club. He poisoned Bhima, who was restored to life by the Nagas. He was the occasion of the exile of the Pandavas. After their return he won in gambling from Yudhishthira everything he had, including his own freedom and that of his brothers, and his wife Draupadi. The result of the gambling was a second exile of thirteen years. In the great battle he fell by the hand of Bhima, who had vowed to break his thigh in consequence of the insult to Draupadi.

Duse (dö'sā), **Eleanora.** Born at Vigevano, 1861. An Italian tragedienne. She is the granddaughter of Luigi Duse who established the Garibaldi Theater at Padua. She began to play, when hardly twelve years old, in wandering companies and minor theaters, until she compelled recognition by her admirable tragic genius in Naples. She played in the United States 1892–93. Juliet, Francesca da Rimini, Camille, Fernande, etc., are her most important parts.

Dushenka (dö'shen-kä). A romantic poem by Bogdanovitch, published in 1775.

Dushrattu (dösh-rat'tū), or **Tushrattu** (tösh-rat'tū). A king of Mitani mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets. From his diplomatic correspondence with the Egyptian king Amenophis III. (of the 18th dynasty: about 1500 B. C.), it appears that there existed an old friendship between Egypt and Mitani, and that Amenophis had married Dushrattu's daughter.

Dushyanta (dösh-yan'tạ). [Skt.] A king of the lunar race, and descendant of Puru and husband of Shakuntala, by whom he had a son Bharata. The loves of Dushyanta and Shakuntala, her separation from him, and her restoration through the discovery of his lost ring in the belly of a fish, form the plot of Kalidasa's drama "Shakuntala."

Dussek (dö'shek), **Johann Ludwig.** Born at Czaslau, Bohemia, Feb. 9, 1761: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, March 20, 1812. A Bohemian pianist and composer.

Düsseldorf (düs'sel-dorf). **1.** A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the east bank of the Rhine in lat. 51° 13′ N., long. 6° 46′ E. It is an important commercial and manufacturing town, and is especially noted for its school of art (landscape and religious painting), founded in 1767, and developed under Cornelius and Schadow. Its famous picture-gallery was removed to Munich in 1805. It contains the electoral palace, the Church of St. Lambert, the Church of St. Andrew, the Kunsthalle, and a Realschule. It is the birthplace of Heine and Cornelius. Düsseldorf belonged to the grand duchy of Berg in Napoleonic times. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 144,642.

2. A government district in the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,973,107.

Dustwick (dust'wik), **Jonathan.** The pseudonym under which Tobias George Smollett wrote "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" (1794).

Dutch (duch). **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as plural. (*a*) The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands, the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch:* used as plural. (*b*) The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch:* used as plural.

2. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. (*a*) The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch.* (*b*) The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly and still occasionally called distinctively *High Dutch.*

Dutch Courtezan, The. A comedy by Marston, printed in 1605.

Dutch East India Company. See *East India Company.*

Dutchman's Fireside, The. A novel by J. K. Paulding, published in 1831.

Dutch West India Company. A commercial association formed in the Netherlands in 1621. Among other important grants it received from the government the exclusive right of trading with a large part of the coasts of America and Africa, planting colonies, building forts, employing soldiers and fleets, and making treaties, as well as attacking the colonies and commerce of Spain and Portugal. To this company were due the extensive colonies of the Dutch in Brazil (1624–54), New Netherlands (finally given up in 1674), the West Indies, Guiana, and the Gold Coast of Africa. Its powerful fleets made numerous descents on the coasts of Spanish and Portuguese America, captured ships, and obtained an immense amount of booty. Owing to the expense of its wars and the loss of some of the colonies, the company was dissolved in 1674. A new one was formed in 1675, and existed until 1791, but was never very prosperous.

Dutens (dü-toṅ'), **Louis.** Born at Tours, France, Jan. 15, 1730: died at London, May 23, 1812. A French antiquary, numismatist, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Recherches sur l'origine des découvertes attribuées aux modernes" (1766), "Mémoires d'un voyageur qui se repose" (1806), etc., and edited Leibnitz's works (1769).

Dutertre (dü-tār'tr), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Calais, 1610: died at Paris, 1687. A French Dominican missionary and author. He served in the army and navy before joining the Dominicans in 1635; from 1640 to 1657 most of his time was spent in the French Antilles, where he witnessed many events of the Carib wars. His "Histoire générale des îles Saint Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, etc." (1654) was enlarged and republished as "Histoire générale des Antilles habitées par les Français" (Paris, 1667–71, 4 vols. 4to).

Dutrochet (dü-trō-shā'), **René Joachim Henri.** Born at Néon, Poitou, France, Nov. 14, 1776: died at Paris, Feb. 4, 1847. A French physiologist and physicist. He wrote "Nouvelles recherches sur l'endosmose et l'exosmose" (1828), etc.

Dutteeah. See *Datiya.*

Du'uzu. See *Tammuz.*

Duval (dü-väl'), **Claude.** Born at Domfront, Normandy, in 1643: executed at Tyburn, Jan. 21, 1670. A noted highwayman. His adventures form the subject of a number of novels and ballads.

Duval, Jules. Born at Rodez, Aveyron, France, 1813: killed in France, Sept. 20, 1870. A French political economist. He published "Histoire de l'émigration européenne, asiatique et africaine au XIXeme siècle" (1862), etc.

Duveneck (du'ven-ek), **Frank.** Born at Covington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1848. An American figure-painter, a pupil of Dietz and of the Munich schools.

Duvergier de Hauranne (dü-ver-zhyā' dė ō-rän'), **Jean.** Born at Bayonne, France, 1581: died at Paris, Oct. 11, 1643. A French Jansenist theologian, abbé of St. Cyran. He became director of Port Royal in 1635.

Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. Born at Rouen, France, Aug. 3, 1798: died in the Château Herry, near Samerques, Cher, France, May 19, 1881. A French royalist politician and publicist. He was imprisoned by Napoleon in 1851, and banished for a brief period. He published "Histoire du gouvernement parlementaire en France" (1857–72), etc.

Duverney (dü-ver-na'), **Guichard Joseph.** Born Aug. 5, 1648: died Sept. 10, 1730. A French anatomist.

Duvernois (dü-ver-nwä'), **Clément.** Born at Paris, April 6, 1836: died there, July 8, 1879. A French politician and publicist.

Duvernoy (dü-ver-nwä'), **Georges Louis.** Born at Montbéliard, France, Aug. 6, 1777: died at Paris, March 1, 1855. A French naturalist, a collaborator of Cuvier.

Duveyrier (dü-vā-ryā'), **Anne Honoré Joseph:** pseudonym **Mélesville.** Born at Paris, Nov. 13, 1787: died at Paris, Nov., 1865. A French dramatist, a collaborator of Scribe and others.

Duveyrier, Charles. Born at Paris, April 12, 1803: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1866. A French dramatic author. He was an adherent of Saint-Simonism.

Duveyrier, Henri. Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1840: killed himself at Sèvres, April 25, 1892. An African explorer and geographer. He made a preliminary tour to the Sahara, March–April, 1857, and published valuable contributions to Berber ethnology and linguistics (1859). In 1858 he undertook, in the service of the French government, his exploration of the Sahara, which lasted until 1861. He did much to extend French influence. In 1874 he made another expedition to the south of Tunis; in 1876 he was sent on a political mission to Morocco. Most of his works are found in German and French scientific journals. His principal book is "Exploration du Sahara" (1864).

Duxbury (duks'bu-ri). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on the coast 31 miles southeast of Boston. It is the terminus of the French Atlantic cable, laid from Brest in 1869.

Duyckinck (dī'kingk), **Evert Augustus.** Born at New York, Nov. 23, 1816: died there, Aug. 13, 1878. An American author. He published, conjointly with his brother, a "Cyclopaedia of American Literature" (1856: supplement 1865).

Duyckinck, George Long. Born at New York, Oct. 17, 1823: died there, March 30, 1863. An American biographer and critic, brother of E. A. Duyckinck.

Duyse (doi'ze), **Prudens van.** Born at Dendermonde, Belgium, Sept. 17, 1804: died at Ghent, Belgium, Nov. 13, 1859. A Flemish poet and essayist, curator of the archives at Ghent: poems collected in "Vaderlandsche Poezy" (1840), "Het Klaverblad" (1848), etc.

Dvořák (dvor'zhak), **Antonin.** Born at Mühlhausen, Bohemia, Sept. 8, 1841. A noted Bohemian composer. In 1857 he went to Prague and joined the organ school there. In 1873 his hymn "Die Erben des Weissen Berges" ("The Heirs of the White Mountain"), for chorus and orchestra, brought him prominently before the public. He soon received a state stipend. He conducted his "Stabat Mater" in London in 1883, and in 1884 at the Worcester musical festival. In 1892 he was elected director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. Among his works are the operas "Der König und der Köhler" (produced in 1874), "Die Dickschädel" (1882), "Wanda" (1876), "Der Bauer ein Schelm" (1877), "Dimitrij" (1882). These were all produced at Prague. He has written also a series of pianoforte duets "Slavische Tänze" (1878), a collection of vocal duets "Klänge aus Mähren," "Zigeunerlieder," etc., "The Spectre's Bride," a cantata (1885), "St. Ludmila," an oratorio (1886), "Requiem Mass" (1891), a symphony entitled "From the New World" (produced at New York 1893), a number of symphonies (No. 3 is the best-known), concertos, string quartets, songs, impromptus, intermezzos, chamber music, etc. He has introduced two original Bohemian forms, the "Dumka" (elegy) and the "Furiant" (a scherzo) in his symphonies and chamber music.

Dwamish (dwä'mish). A name properly belonging to a small tribe of North American Indians near Seattle, Washington, and improperly given collectively to a number of distinct bands in the neighborhood. See *Salishan.*

Dwaraka (dwä'rä-kä), or **Dwarka** (dwär'kä), or **Jigat** (jē-gät'). A town in Gujerat, British India, in lat. 22° 16′ N., long. 68° 59′ E., celebrated as the residence of Krishna, and a sacred Hindu city.

Dweller of the Threshold, The. In Bulwer's "Zanoni," a powerful and malignant being,

> Whose form of giant mould
> No mortal eye can fixed behold.

Dwight (dwīt), **Harrison Gray Otis.** Born at Conway, Mass., Nov. 22, 1803: killed in a railroad accident in Vermont, Jan. 25, 1862. An American Congregational clergyman, missionary to the Armenians.

Dwight, John Sullivan. Born at Boston, Mass., May 13, 1813: died at Boston, Sept. 1893. An American musical critic, editor of "Dwight's Journal of Music" (published in Boston) 1852–81.

Dwight, Sereno Edwards. Born at Greenfield Hill, Conn., May 18, 1786; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1850. An American Congregational clergyman and author, son of Timothy Dwight: president of Hamilton College 1833–35. He wrote "The Hebrew Wife" (1836), "Life of Edwards" (1830), and edited Edwards's works (1829).

Dwight, Theodore. Born at Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764: died at New York, June 12, 1846. An American journalist and politician, brother of Timothy Dwight. He served as Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 9th congress, Dec. 1, 1806,–March 3, 1807; was secretary of the Hartford Convention in 1814; and founded about 1817 the "New York Daily Advertiser," with which he was connected until 1835.

Dwight, Theodore. Born at Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1796: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1866. An American author, son of Theodore Dwight. He wrote a "History of Connecticut" (1841), etc.

Dwight, Theodore William. Born at Catskill, N. Y., July 18, 1822: died at Clinton, N. Y., June 29, 1892. An American jurist. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1840, and was professor of municipal law in Columbia College 1858–91, when he became professor emeritus. He published "Argument in the Court of Appeals in the Rose Will Case" (1864), and "Cases extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of Charities in England, and the Disposition of Property for Charitable and Public Uses" (1864).

Dwight, Timothy. Born at Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1817. An American Congregational divine, educator, and author, a grandson of Jonathan Edwards: president of Yale College 1795–1817. He wrote "Theology Explained and Defended" (1818), "Travels in New England and New York" (1822), etc., and the poems "Conquest of Canaan" (1785) and "Greenfield Hill" (1794).

Dwight, Timothy. Born at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828. An American scholar, grandson of Timothy Dwight (1752–1817). He was graduated at Yale College in 1849; studied divinity at Yale 1851–55, and at Bonn and Berlin 1856–58; became professor of sacred literature and New Testament Greek in the divinity school at Yale in 1858; was appointed president of Yale College in 1886; and was a member of the New Testament Revision Company. He has published "The True Ideal of an American University" (1872), etc.

Dwina (dwē'nä), or **Dvina** (dvē-nä'): called also the **Northern Dwina.** A river of northern Russia, formed by the union of the Sukhona and Witchegda in the government of Vologda, flowing into the Dwina Bay of the White Sea 25 miles below Archangel. Length, including the Witchegda, about 1,000 miles.

Dwina, Western or **Southern.** See *Duna.*

Dyak (dī'ak). [Pl., also *Dyaks.*] A native race of Borneo, usually believed to be its aborigines. Their own name is Olo Ngaju. They are small in stature; are brown-haired and gray-eyed; live in huts built on piles; and are especially noted for their custom of head-hunting.

Dyamond, or **Diamond.** See *Diamond.*

Dyce (dīs), **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, June 30, 1798: died at London, May 15, 1869. A British literary critic and Shaksperian scholar. He took the degree of A. B. at Oxford in 1819, entered the ministry about 1822, abandoned the clerical profession in 1825, and devoted himself to literature. He edited a number of English classics, including Peele (1828–1839), Beaumont and Fletcher (1843–46), and Webster (1830), but is chiefly known for his edition of Shakspere (1857).

Dyce, William. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 19, 1806: died at Streatham, England, Feb. 14, 1864. A British historical painter, founder of the Preraphaelite movement in the English school of painting. He graduated with the degree of A.M. at the University of Aberdeen in 1822; exhibited his first picture, "Bacchus nursed by the Nymphs of Nyssa," at the Royal Academy, London, in 1827; painted a "Madonna and Child" in the Preraphaelite style of painting in 1828: lived as a portrait-painter at Edinburgh 1830–37; was head-master of the School of Design at Somerset House, London, 1840–43; was appointed professor of fine arts in King's College, London, in 1844; and painted the cartoon "Baptism of Ethelbert" for the House of Lords in 1845. He published "Theory of the Fine Arts" (1844), "The National Gallery, its Formation and Management" (1853), etc.

Dyer (dī'ėr), Sir **Edward.** Died in 1607. An English poet and courtier. He was employed in several embassies by Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted in 1596. He was the friend of Raleigh and Sidney, and wrote a number of pastoral odes and madrigals. He is known chiefly as the author of a poem descriptive of contentment, beginning "My mind to me a kingdom is" (set to music in William Byrd's "Psalmes, Sonets, and Songs," 1588).

Dyer, George. Born at London, March 15, 1755: died at London, March 2, 1841. An English scholar. He graduated at Cambridge University in 1778, and subsequently became pastor of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge. Having abandoned the clerical profession, he settled in 1792 at London, where he devoted himself to literature. His chief works are "History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge" (1814) and "Privileges of the University of Cambridge" (1824).

Dyer, John. Born at Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire, Wales, 1700: died July 24, 1758. An English poet. He became vicar of Calthorp, Leicestershire, in 1741, and subsequently held several livings in Lincolnshire. He published "Grongar Hill" (1727), "Ruins of Rome" (1740), "The Fleece" (1757).

Dyer, or **Dyar,** Mrs. **Mary.** Died at Boston, Mass., June 1, 1660. A Quaker fanatic. She was twice banished from the Massachusetts colony on pain of death, and, as she persisted in returning, was hanged on Boston Common.

Dyer, Thomas Henry. Born at London, May 4, 1804: died at Bath, Jan. 30, 1888. An English historian. He was for some time employed as a clerk in the West India House, and eventually devoted himself wholly to literature. He wrote "History of Modern Europe" (1861–64), "A History of the City of Rome" (1865), etc.

Dyfed (duv'ed). The old British name of the country of the Dimetæ, a region in the southwest of Wales.

Dying Alexander. A head, held to be a Greek original of Hellenistic date, very remarkable for the intensity of its expression of pain, and of admirable execution.

Dying Gaul, The, formerly called **The Dying Gladiator.** A celebrated antique statue of the Pergamene school, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The warrior, nude, sits on the ground with bowed head, supporting himself with his right arm. The statue is especially fine in the mastery of anatomy displayed, and in its characterization of the racial type.

Dymond (dī'mond), **Jonathan.** Born at Exeter, England, Dec. 19, 1796: died May 6, 1828. An English author. He followed the occupation of a linen-draper at Essex, where in 1825 he founded an auxiliary society of the Peace Society. His chief work is "Essays on the Principles of Morality" (1829).

Dyveke (dü've-ke), or **Duveke, L. Columbula** (kol-um'bu-lä). ['Little Dove.'] Born at Amsterdam, 1491: died, probably by poison, 1517. The mistress of Christian II. of Denmark. Christian met her in 1507 at Bergen, where her mother kept a small inn. She accompanied him to Oslo as his mistress, a relation which she maintained even after his elevation to the throne in 1513 and his marriage to Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V., in 1515. She has been made the subject of a tragedy by Samsoe (18th century), and of various novels and poems.

Dyrrhachium (di-ra'ki-um). The Roman name of Durazzo.

Dysart (dī'zärt). A seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 12 miles north-northeast of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 3,022.

Dyur (dyör). See *Shilluk.*

Dzungaria. See *Sungaria.*

Ea (ā'ä). One of the supreme gods of the Assyro-Babylonians, enumerated in the first triad of the 12 great gods. He is the god of the ocean and the subterranean springs. As god of the people he is also "lord of profound wisdom" and counsel, and patron of sciences and arts. His wife was Daukina ("lady of the earth"), and both are identified with Oaos and Dauke of Damascius. Their son was Merodach (Marduk). The city of Eridu (modern Abu Shahrein) was especially sacred to him. In spite of his prominent place in the pantheon, Ea seems not to have held an important position in the cult of the Assyro-Babylonians.

Ea-bani (ā-ä-bä'nē). One of the heroes in the so-called Izdubar legends, or the Babylonian Nimrod epic. He is depicted as a bull-man living in the desert. Enticed by sensual pleasure, he comes to Erech (modern Warka), and with his assistance Izdubar (or, as his name is now read, Gilgamesh) slays Khumbaba, the Elamite usurper of the throne of Erech. But Ishtar, in her wrath against Izdubar for refusing her love, causes him to be stricken with a dire disease and his friend Ea-bani to die. Izdubar betakes himself to his ancestor Pirnapishtim, who "at the mouth of the rivers lives with the gods," by whom he is cured of his leprosy and also endowed with the gift of immortality, and on his return to Erech implores the gods for the restoration of Ea-bani to life. His prayer is answered: Ea-bani returns from the nether world, and relates his experiences there.

Eachard (ēch'ärd), **John.** Born in Suffolk, 1636 (?): died at Cambridge, July 7, 1697. An English divine and satirical writer. He was chosen master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge University, in 1675, and vice-chancellor of the university in 1679 and 1695. He wrote "The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion" (1670: anonymous), etc.

Eadbald. See *Ethelbald.*

Eadbert (ed'bėrt), or **Eadberht** (e-äd'bėrcht), Saint. Bishop of Lindisfarne 688: the successor of Saint Cuthbert.

Eadburga (ed'bėr-gä), or **Eadburgh** (e-äd'-borch). Lived about 800. Daughter of Offa, king of Mercia, and wife of Brihtric (Beorhtric), king of the West Saxons. She attempted to poison a favorite of Brihtric, but the cup was accidentally drained by her husband. She fled to Charlemagne, who appointed her abbess of a nunnery, a post from which she was later dismissed for immorality. She died a beggar in the streets of Pavia.

Eadfrid (ed'frid), or **Eadfrith** (e-äd'frith). Died 721. Bishop of Lindisfarne 698–721.

Eadie (ē'di), **John.** Born at Alva, Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 9, 1810: died at Glasgow, June 3, 1876. A Scottish theologian and biblical critic, appointed professor of biblical literature in the United Secession Divinity Hall 1843. He wrote commentaries on Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, and Galatians (1854–69), "Bible Cyclopædia" (1848), "The English Bible: an external and critical History of various English Translations of Scripture, etc." (1876), etc.

Eadmer, or **Edmer** (ed'mėr). Died 1124 (?). An English historian, a monk of Canterbury and a companion and intimate friend of Anselm. He was the author of the "Historia Novorum," and of lives of Anselm, Dunstan, and others.

Eads (ēdz), **James Buchanan.** Born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820: died at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 8, 1887. An American engineer. He designed and constructed a number of United States ironclads and mortar-boats for use on the Mississippi River during the Civil War, constructed the steel arch bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis 1867–74, and was subsequently employed by Congress in deepening and rendering permanent the channel of the Mississippi by means of jetties according to a plan proposed by himself.

Eadward. See *Edward.*

Eadwine. See *Edwin.*

Eaglehawk (ē'gl-hâk). A mining town in Victoria, Australia, about 100 miles northwest of Melbourne.

Eagle of Brittany, The. A surname of Bertrand Du Guesclin.

Eagle of Divines, The. A surname of Thomas Aquinas.

Eagle of Meaux, The. A surname of Bossuet.

Eagle Pass (ē'gl pas). A place in Maverick County, southwestern Texas, on the Rio Grande about 140 miles southwest of San Antonio. Here the Mexican International Railroad meets the Southern Pacific.

Eagle's Nest. A celebrated rock, about 1,200 feet in height, among the Killarney lakes in the county of Kerry, Ireland. *Wheeler,* Familiar Allusions, p. 155.

Ealing (ē'ling). A town in Middlesex, England, 9 miles west of St. Paul's, London. It is the birthplace of Huxley. Population (1891), 23,978.

Ealred of Rievaux. See *Ethelred.*

Eames (ēmz), **Emma.** Born at Shanghai, China, 1868. An American soprano singer. She made her first appearance as Juliet in Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet," at the Grand Opera House, Paris, in 1889; and married Mr. Julian Story, Aug. 1, 1891.

Eamuses. See *Yamasi.*

Eanfled (en'fled), or **Eanflæd** (e-än'flad). Born April 17, 626. Daughter of Eadwine, king of Northumbria, and wife of Oswiu, king of Northumbria. She was baptized in infancy by Bishop Paulinus, and was the first Northumbrian to receive the rite.

Eardwulf (e-ärd'wůlf), or **Eardulf** (ėr'dulf). Died 810. King of Northumbria 796–810. He was driven from the throne in 808, but was restored through the influence of Charlemagne in 809.

Earine (ē'rin). In Ben Jonson's play "The Sad Shepherd," a beautiful shepherdess, beloved by Æglamour.

Earle (ėrl), **John.** Born at York, England, about 1601: died at Oxford, England, Nov. 17, 1665. An English divine, appointed bishop of Worcester in 1662, and translated to the see of Salisbury in 1663. He wrote various poems ("On the Death of Beaumont, 1616," "Hortus Mertonensis," written while a fellow of Merton College, etc.) and "Microcosmographie, or a Peece of the World Discovered in Essayes and Characters" (1628: anonymous), a humorous work which enjoyed great popularity.

Earle, John. Born at Churchstow, South Devon, Jan. 29, 1824. An English scholar. He graduated at Oxford in 1845; became a fellow of Oriel in 1848; was appointed professor of Anglo-Saxon in 1849 for 5 years; and was college tutor in 1852. He was presented to the rectory of Swanswick, near Bath, in 1857, and was prebend of Wanstow in Wells Cathedral in 1871 and rural dean of Bath 1873–1877. He was reelected professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1876, the professorship having been made permanent. Among his works are "Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel" (1865), "The Philology of the English Tongue" (1866), "Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon" (1866), "English Plant Names, etc." (1880), "Anglo-Saxon Literature" (1884), "A Hand Book to the Land Charters, etc." (1888), "English Prose, etc." (1890), etc.

Earle, Pliny. Born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762: died at Leicester, Nov. 19, 1832. An American inventor. His chief invention was a machine for making cards for cotton- and wool-carding.

Earle, Pliny. Born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1809: died at Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1892. An American physician and writer on the treatment of the insane, son of Pliny Earle (1762–1832). He was appointed professor of psychology in Berkshire Medical Institution at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1862, and was superintendent of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane 1864–85, when he retired. Author of "A Visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe" (1839) and "The Curability of Insanity" (1887).

Earle, Thomas. Born at Leicester, Mass., April 21, 1796: died at Philadelphia, July 14, 1849. An American lawyer and writer, son of Pliny Earle. He practised his profession at Philadelphia many years; was an influential member of the State constitutional convention in 1837, and was the vice-presidential candidate of the Liberty party in 1840.

Earlom (ėr'lom), **Richard.** Born at London, 1743: died there, Oct. 9, 1822. An English mezzotint engraver.

Early (ėr'li), **Jubal Anderson.** Born in Franklin County, Va., Nov. 3, 1816: died at Lynchburg, Va., March 2, 1894. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and served as a lieutenant in the Florida war 1837–38, when he resigned his commission and became a lawyer in Virginia. In the war with Mexico he served as a major of volunteers 1847–48. He was appointed to a colonelcy in the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil War, and commanded a division of Lee's army at Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863. Having been ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah in 1864, he invaded Maryland, defeated General Lewis Wallace at Monocacy Junction July 9, and threatened Washington July 11. Toward the end of July he sent a body of cavalry on a raid into Pennsylvania, which destroyed Chambersburg. He was defeated by Sheridan at Winchester Sept. 19, and at Fisher's Hill Sept. 22. He surprised the Union forces at Cedar Creek Oct. 19 in the absence of General Sheridan, who returned in time to rally his troops and gain a decisive victory. He was relieved from the command in the valley of the Shenandoah in 1865. Author of "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States" (1867).

Earn (ėrn). A tributary of the Tay in Scotland, the outlet of Loch Earn.

Earn, Loch. A lake in western Perthshire, Scotland, northeast of Loch Katrine. Length, 6½ miles.

Earth (ėrth). [Usually, but without much probability, referred to √ **ar*, plow.] The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,958 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 12″.68 mean obliquity for Jan. 0, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun about 93,000,000 miles.

Earthly Paradise, The. A collection of narrative poems by William Morris, published 1868–71.

Easdale, or **Eisdale** (ēz'dāl). An island in the Firth of Lorn, west of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated 11 miles southwest of Oban: noted for slate quarries.

East (ēst), **The.** 1. In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

2. The countries comprised in the Eastern or Byzantine empire.—3. In church history, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire.—4. One of the four great prefectures into which the Roman Empire was divided in its later history. It comprised the dioceses of Asia, Pontus, the East, and Egypt and the diocese of Thrace (from the Ægean to the Danube).

5. A diocese in the prefecture of the East, in the later Roman Empire. It was somewhat more comprehensive than Syria.—6. In modern use, Asia; the Orient (which see).

East Africa, British. A British protectorate in Africa, fronting on the Indian Ocean from the equator to about lat. 5° S. On the northeast and north it is bounded by the Italian protectorate of Somaliland and the Italian possessions in Abyssinia (according to treaty of 1891). On the southwest and south it is separated from German East Africa by Victoria Nyanza, and by boundaries settled by agreements of 1886 and 1890. Westward it extends to the Kongo Free State, and northwestward indefinitely. It is exploited by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The capital is Mombasa. Area of Ibea (the part under the Imperial British East Africa Company) and the vague "Hinterland," over 1,000,000 square miles. See *Zanzibar.*

East Africa, German. A German dependency in Africa, acquired in 1885–90, and administered by an imperial governor. On the north it borders on British East Africa. (See above.) It fronts on the Indian Ocean. Southward it is bordered by Portuguese East Africa (line settled by agreements of 1886 and 1890), and by the Nyassaland Protectorate (settled by treaty with Great Britain 1890). Westward it borders on the Kongo Free State. The possessions of the sultan of Zanzibar on the coast were purchased by the Germans in 1890. An insurrection in 1888–89 was suppressed by Wissmann. Area, about 380,000 square miles. Population, about 2,900,000 (?).

East Africa, Portuguese. A Portuguese dependency in East Africa, formed in 1891 out of the colony of Mozambique under the name of Estado d'Africa Oriental. It is administered by a commissioner. It is bounded north by German East Africa, south and west by the British possessions and spheres of influence (delimited in 1891), and by the South African Republic. It fronts on the Indian Ocean. Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast of Africa began early in the 16th century. When the recent partition of the country began, Portugal came into collision with Great Britain, but the rival claims were adjusted in 1891. Area, 261,700 square miles. Population, about 800,000.

East Africa Company, British. See *British East Africa Company, Imperial.*

East Africa Company, German. A German company founded in 1885 for the exploitation of the German Sphere of Influence in East Africa.

East Anglia (ēst ang'gli-ạ̈). An ancient English kingdom, corresponding to the modern Norfolk and Suffolk. Redwald was its first historical king (about 593-617); its last under-king was Edmund (killed 870). It formed later a part of the Danelagh, and was one of the four earldoms of Canute.

East Anglian. A general term for the dialects of England spoken in the eastern districts (those northeast of London).

Eastbourne (ēst'bėrn). A watering-place in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 19 miles east of Brighton. It is strongly fortified. Population (1891), 34,977.

East Cape (ēst kāp). **1.** A cape at the eastern extremity of Madagascar.—**2.** A cape at the eastern extremity of the North Island of New Zealand.—**3.** [Russ. *Vostokhni.*] A cape in Siberia, the easternmost headland in Asia, projecting into Bering Strait in lat. 66° N., long. 169° 44′ W.

Eastcheap (ēst'chēp). [ME. *Estchepe*, Eastern Market. See *Cheapside.*] Originally, the eastern market-place of the city of London, located at the junction of Watling street and Ermine street. It was quite large, including the site of modern Billingsgate and Leadenhall markets. Eastcheap is now a small street running east and west near the northern end of London Bridge.

East Cowes (ēst kouz). A small town in the Isle of Wight, England, opposite West Cowes. Near it is the royal residence of Osborne.

East End (ēst end). That part of London which lies east of the Bank, including a large and thickly settled region noted for its poverty.

Easter Island (ēs'tėr ī'land). An island in the eastern Pacific, west of Chile, in lat. 27° 30′ S., long. 109° 30′ W. It is noted for its gigantic prehistoric statues.

Eastern Archipelago. See *Malay Archipelago.*

Eastern Empire (ēs'tėrn em'pīr), or **Byzantine Empire** (biz'ạn-tin or bi-zan'tin em'pīr), or **Greek Empire** (grēk em'pīr): also called the **Lower Empire.** The eastern division of the Roman Empire, and, after 476, the Roman Empire itself, with its capital at Constantinople, and with greatly varying boundaries. It included at its greatest extent southeastern Europe, western Asia, northern Africa, part of Italy, and various islands. After 800 its rival in the West was the Empire of the West, and the Roman Empire of the German nation. The leading facts in its history are: foundation of Constantinople 330 A. D.; final separation of the Eastern and Western empires on the death of Theodosius, 395; reign of Justinian, 527-565; reign of Heraclius (restoration of the Roman power, duel with Persia, beginning of the Saracen conquests), 610-641; reign of Leo the Isaurian, 717-741; the Macedonian dynasty (Basil I., Constantine VII., Nicephorus II., John I., Basil II., etc.), 867-1057; dynasty of Comnenus (Alexius I., Crusades, Manuel I., etc.), 1081-1185; Isaac II. (Angelus), 1185-95; fall of the empire under Alexius III., conquest of Constantinople, and division of the empire by the Venetians and Crusaders, 1203–04; Latin empire at Constantinople, 1206–61; the Greek empire continued at Nicæa, 1204-61; the Greek empire at Constantinople reestablished under the dynasty of Palæologus, 1261; overthrow of the empire under Constantine XI., and capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mahomet II., 1453.

Eastern Question, The. The collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

Eastern Rumelia (ēs'tėrn rö-mē'li-ä). The southern portion of Bulgaria. It lies south of the Balkans, and south and east of Bulgaria proper. It was formed by the treaty of Berlin (1878) out of Turkish territory, and made an autonomous province with a Turkish-appointed governor-general. By the revolution of Sept. 17, 1885, the government was overthrown, and union with Bulgaria proclaimed. The new arrangement was recognized by Turkey in 1886. The chief city is Philippopolis. Area, estimated, 12,500 square miles. Population (1888), 960,441.

Eastern States. A popular designation of the six New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Eastern Turkestan. Same as *East Turkestan.*

Eastern War. See *Crimean War.*

East Flanders. See *Flanders, East.*

East Friesland (ēst frēz'lạnd). A region in the western part of the province of Hannover, Prussia: formerly a principality. It included originally the Dutch province of Groningen, and northern Oldenburg. It passed to Prussia in 1744, to Holland in 1807, to Hannover in 1815, and to Prussia in 1866.

East Goths. See *Ostrogoths.*

Easthampton (ēst-hamp'ton). A manufacturing town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 12 miles north-northwest of Springfield. It is the seat of Williston Seminary. Population (1890), 4,395.

East Hartlepool (ēst här'tl-pöl). A seaport in Durham, England, 16 miles east-southeast of Durham. Population (1891), 21,521.

East India Company. The name of various mercantile associations formed in different countries in the 17th and 18th centuries for the purpose of conducting under the auspices of the government a monopoly of the trade of their respective countries with the East Indies. (*a*) The Danish East India Company was organized in 1618; was dissolved in 1634; was reorganized in 1670; and was finally dissolved in 1729, when its possessions, the chief of which was Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, were ceded to the government. (*b*) The Dutch East India Company was formed by the union of several smaller trading companies March 20, 1602. It received from the state a monopoly of the trade on the further side of the Strait of Magellan and of the Cape of Good Hope, including the right to make treaties and alliances in the name of the States-General, to establish factories and forts, and to employ soldiers. It founded Batavia in Java on the site of a native city in 1619, and in the middle of the 17th century held the principal seats of commerce throughout the Indian archipelago, including Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, and had flourishing colonies in South Africa. It was dissolved and its territories transferred to the state Sept. 12, 1795. (*c*) The English East India Company, composed originally of London merchants, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth Dec. 31, 1600, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies." It obtained from the court of Delhi in 1612 the privilege of establishing a factory at Surat, which continued to be the chief British station in India until the organization of Bombay. In 1645 it received permission of the natives to erect Fort St. George at Madras. In 1661 it was invested by Charles II. with authority to make peace and war with infidel powers, erect forts, acquire territory, and exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in its settlements. In 1668 it obtained a grant of the island of Bombay, which formed part of the dower of Catharine of Portugal. In 1675 it established a factory on the Hugli in Bengal, which led to the foundation of Calcutta. In 1749 it inaugurated, by the expulsion of the Rajah of Tanjore, a series of territorial conquests which resulted in the acquisition and organization of British India. A government board of control was established by Parliament in 1784, and in 1858 the company relinquished altogether its functions of government to the crown. (*d*) The French East India Company was founded by Colbert in 1664. It established a factory at Surat in Aug., 1675, and acquired Pondicherry, which became the capital of the French possessions on the Coromandel coast. It was dissolved Aug. 13, 1769, when its territories were ceded to the crown. (*e*) The Swedish East India Company was formed at Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1741, and was reorganized in 1806.

East India United Service Club. A London club established in 1848. The club-house is at 16 St. James's Square, London.

East Indies. [Formerly sometimes *East Indias*: so called in distinction from the newly discovered countries in America, supposed at first to be remoter parts of India, and called the *West Indies* or *West Indias.* See *West Indies.*] A vague collective name for Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago.

Eastlake (ēst'lāk), Sir **Charles Lock.** Born at Plymouth, England, Nov. 17, 1793: died at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 23, 1865. An English painter. He lived at Rome 1816-30, and at London 1830-55; was keeper of the National Gallery 1843-47; was president of the Royal Academy from 1850 until his death; and was knighted in 1850. His best painting is "Pilgrims in Sight of Rome" (1828).

East Liverpool. A town in Columbiana County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio River 35 miles northwest of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 10,956.

East London. A seaport in Cape Colony, lat. 33° 2′ S., long. 27° 55′ E. Population, 6,858.

East Lothian. Same as *Haddingtonshire.*

East Main. A portion of the Northwest Territories of Canada, lying east of Hudson Bay and west of Labrador proper.

East Main. A river in Canada which flows into James Bay. Length, about 400 miles.

Eastman (ēst'man), **Charles Gamage.** Born at Fryeburg, Maine, June 1, 1816: died at Burlington, Vt., 1861. An American poet and journalist. He was for many years proprietor and editor of the "Vermont Patriot," published at Montpelier, Vermont. In 1848 he published a volume of poetry.

Eastman, Mrs. (**Mary Henderson**). Born at Warrenton, Va., in 1817. An American novelist, wife of Seth Eastman. Among her works are "Dacotah" (1849), "Romance of Indian Life" (1852), "Aunt Phillis's Cabin" (1852), "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1856).

Eastman, Seth. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 24, 1808: died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1875. An American brigadier-general. He was employed (1850-55) in the bureau of the commissioner of Indian affairs to illustrate the work entitled "History, Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published by order of Congress 1850–1857.

East New York. The easternmost district of Brooklyn.

Easton (ēs'tọn). A city and the capital of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Lehigh with the Delaware, 52 miles north of Philadelphia. It has considerable manufactures, is the center of an iron-ore region, and is the seat of Lafayette College. Population (1890), 14,481.

Easton, Nicholas. Born in England, 1593: died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1675. A colonial governor of Rhode Island. He came from Wales in 1634, and resided successively at Ipswich (Massachusetts), Newbury (Massachusetts), Hampton (New Hampshire), and Newport (Rhode Island). He was governor of the united colonies of Rhode Island and Providence 1650–52.

Eastport (ēst'pōrt). A seaport in Washington County, Maine, situated on Moose Island in Passamaquoddy Bay, in lat. 44° 54′ N., long. 66° 59′ W. It is the easternmost town of the United States. Population (1890), 4,908.

East Retford. A town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Idle 22 miles east of Sheffield. Population (1891), 10,603.

East River. A strait between New York and Brooklyn, connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay. Length to the entrance of the Harlem, 9 miles; to Fort Schuyler, 16 miles. Width between New York and Brooklyn, ½ to ¾ mile.

East River Bridge. See *Brooklyn Bridge.*

East Saginaw. A city in Saginaw County, Michigan, situated on Saginaw River. It is a center of the lumber and salt trade. It is now consolidated with Saginaw (which see).

East Saint Louis. A town in Saint Clair County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi opposite Saint Louis. Population (1890), 15,169.

East Saxons. See *Saxons* and *Essex.*

East Shore. The part of Maryland which lies east of Chesapeake Bay.

East Turkestan (also known formerly as **Chinese Turkestan** or **Little Bokhara**). A dependency of the Chinese empire in central Asia. The Thian-Shan Mountains separate it from Asiatic Russia; Sungaria lies on the north; the Kwen-Lun Mountains separate it from Tibet and Kashmir on the south; and the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia are on the west. The chief river is the Tarim; the chief city, Yarkand. It forms the Chinese Lu, or southern circuit of Ili. Length about 1,250 miles. Area, 431,800 square miles. Population, estimated, 580,000.

Eastward Ho! A comedy written chiefly by Chapman and Marston, with contributions by Jonson. It was written and acted during the winter of 1604–05, and was entered upon the Stationers' Register Sept. 4, 1605. The authors were imprisoned for satirizing the Scots in this play, and sentenced to have their ears and noses split. Jonson, though not responsible for the obnoxious passages, gave himself up with his friends. At a feast given by him after their delivery, his mother drank to his health and exhibited a package of "lusty strong poison" which had the sentence of mutilation been carried out, she was to "have mixt in the prison among his drink," and to have first drunk of it herself (*Thom.*). The play was revived in 1751 as "The Prentices," and in 1775 as "Old City Manners."

Easy (ē'zi), **Sir Charles.** The "careless husband" in Cibber's comedy of that name. He is dissolute and lazy, but not entirely vicious, and is finally brought back to the path of virtue by Lady Easy, his wife. She makes it a point never to ruffle him with jealousy.

Easy, Midshipman. See *Mr. Midshipman Easy.*

Eaton (ē'ton), **Daniel Cady.** Born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., Sept. 12, 1834: died at New Haven, June 29, 1895. An American botanist, grandson of Amos Eaton. He graduated in 1857 at Yale College, in which institution he became professor of botany in 1864. He published "Ferns of the Southwest" ("United States Geographical Survey," Vol. VI., 1878) and "Ferns of North America" (1878-79).

Eaton, George W. Born at Henderson, Huntingdon County, Pa., July 3, 1804: died at Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1872. An American educator and Baptist clergyman. He was president of Madison University (Hamilton) 1856-68, and of Hamilton Theological Seminary 1861-71.

Eaton, Nathaniel. Died in London after 1660. The first head-master of Harvard College. He was appointed in 1637. In 1639 he was fined 100 marks for gross brutality to one of his ushers, Nathaniel Briscoe, whereupon he fled to Virginia, leaving debts to the amount of £1,000.

Eaton, Theophilus. Died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7, 1658. First governor of the colony of New Haven. He came in 1637 from London to New England with John Davenport, whom he assisted in the purchase of Quinipiak from the Indians as a site for the colony of New Haven, which was planted in 1638. In 1639 he was elected governor of the colony, which post he retained until his death.

Eaton, William. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764: died at Brimfield, Mass., June 1, 1811. An American officer and adventurer, consul at Tunis 1799–1803. He was subsequently appointed United States naval agent to the Barbary states, and during the Tripolitan war organized a movement among the natives to restore Hamet, the brother of the reigning pasha, Yussuf Caramalli. With the assistance of the American squadron he took Derne in 1805, and was about to march on Tripoli when peace was concluded in 1806 between the United States and the reigning bey.

Eaton, Wyatt. Born at Philipsburg, Canada, May 6, 1849. An American figure and portrait painter. He studied at the National Academy of Design in New York and with Gérôme in Paris. Among his portraits are those of William Cullen Bryant and Timothy Cole.

Eau Claire (ō klãr). [F., 'clear water.'] A city in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, situated on the Chippewa River 83 miles east by south of St. Paul. It has an important lumber trade. Population (1890), 17,415.

Eaux Bonnes (ō bon). [F., 'good waters.'] A watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, about 28 miles south of Pau. It is noted for its springs (chlorid of sodium).

Eauze (ōz). A town in the department of Gers, France, 29 miles northwest of Auch. It is on the site of the Roman Elusa. Population (1891), commune, 4,110.

Ebal (ē'bal). A mountain in Palestine, forming the northern side of the fertile valley in which lies Nablus, the ancient Shechem. Mount Ebal rises to the height of 2,986 feet (or, according to some, 3,077 feet). From Ebal the curse for disobedience to the law was pronounced, the blessing for obedience being given from Mount Gerizim, which lies opposite on the south of the valley. Upon Ebal Joshua erected the first altar to Jehovah after conquering Canaan. Its modern Arabic name is Jebel Eslamiyah.

Ebbsfleet (ebz'flet). A hamlet in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, 3½ miles west-southwest of Ramsgate. It was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa in 449, and of St. Augustine in 597.

Ebel (ā'bel), **Hermann Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, May 10, 1820: died at Misdroi, Pomerania, Prussia, Aug. 19, 1875. A German philologist, especially distinguished in Celtic philology: professor at Berlin from 1872. His chief work is a revision of Zeuss's "Grammatica celtica" (1871).

Ebeling (ā'bel-ing), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 24, 1827. A German writer. He traveled in Brazil; lived in Paris as a teacher and newspaper correspondent until 1870; and then lived successively in Dusseldorf, Cologne, Metz, Cairo, and Cologne. His works include "Lebende Bilder aus dem modernen Paris" (1866–1876), "Bilder aus Cairo" (1878), etc.

Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. Born at Garmissen, near Hildesheim, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1741: died at Hamburg, June 30, 1817. A German geographer. He contributed to Büsching's "Erdbeschreibung" the volumes on America (1794–1816).

Ebelsberg (ā'belz-berG), or **Ebersberg** (ā'berz-berG). A small place in Upper Austria, on the Traun southeast of Linz, where the French in May, 1809, defeated the Austrians.

Ebenezer (eb-e-nē'zėr). [Heb., 'stone of help.'] A stone set up by Samuel, after a defeat of the Philistines, as a memorial of divine aid.

Eber. See *Heber*.

Eberbach (ā'ber bäch). A small town in Baden, on the Neckar 14 miles east of Heidelberg.

Eberhard (ā'ber härt) **I.** Born Dec. 11, 1445: died Feb. 24, 1496. First Duke of Wurtemberg, 1495. He consolidated the country, framed its constitution, and established the University of Tubingen (1477).

Eberhard, Christian August Gottlob. Born at Belzig, Prussia, Jan. 12, 1769: died at Dresden, May 13, 1845. A German poet and prose-writer. He wrote "Hannchen und die Küchlein" (1822: a domestic idyl), "Der erste Mensch und die Erde" (1828), etc.

Eberhard, Johann August. Born at Halberstadt, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1739: died Jan. 6, 1809. A German philosopher, professor at Halle from 1778. He published "Neue Apologie des Sokrates" (1772), etc.

Eberhard, Konrad. Born at Hindelang, Bavaria, Nov. 25, 1768: died at Munich, March 13, 1859. A German sculptor. His most notable works are at Munich.

Eberl (ā'berl), **Anton.** Born at Vienna, June 13, 1766: died there, March 11, 1807. A German pianist and composer.

Eberle (eb'ėr-le), **John.** Born at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 10, 1787: died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1838. An American physician and medical writer.

Ebers (ā'bers), **Carl Friedrich.** Born at Cassel, March 20, 1770: died at Berlin, Sept. 9, 1836. A German musical composer.

Ebers, Emil. Born at Breslau, Dec. 14, 1807: died at Beuthen on the Oder, 1884. A German painter.

Ebers, Georg. Born at Berlin, March 1, 1837. A German Egyptologist and novelist. He first studied jurisprudence at Gottingen, then Oriental languages and archæology at Berlin. In 1865 he became docent in Egyptian language and antiquities at the University of Jena; in 1870 he was called to Leipsic as professor in the same field. His first work, "Ägypten und die Bucher Moses" ("Egypt and the Books of Moses"), appeared 1867–68. In 1869–70 he made a journey to Egypt, which was repeated in 1872–73, when he discovered the so-called "Papyrus Ebers," published in 1874 under the title "Papyrus E., ein hieratisches Handbuch der ägyptischen Medizin." "Durch Gosen zum Sinai" ("Through Goshen to Sinai") appeared in 1872; "Ägypten in Wort und Bild" ("Egypt in Word and Picture") in 1878. Among his romances are "Eine ägyptische Konigstochter" ("An Egyptian Princess," 1864), "Uarda" (1877), "Homo Sum" (1878), "Die Schwestern" ("The Sisters," 1880), "Der Kaiser" ("The Emperor," 1881), "Serapis" (1885), "Die Nilbraut" (1887), "Joshua" (1889), etc.

Eberswalde (ā'berz-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 28 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 15,977.

Ebert (ā'bert), **Adolf.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, June 1, 1820: died July 1, 1890. A German Romance philologist, professor at Leipsic from 1862.

Ebert, Friedrich Adolf. Born at Taucha, near Leipsic, July 9, 1791: died at Dresden, Nov. 13, 1834. A German bibliographer. He was librarian at Wolfenbuttel (1823), and later (1825) at Dresden. His principal work is an "Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon" (1821–30)

Ebert, Karl Egon von. Born at Prague, Bohemia, June 5, 1801: died there, Oct. 24, 1882. A German poet.

Ebingen (ā'bing-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg. Population (1890), 6,864.

Ebionites (ē'bi-on-īts). [From LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. 'Ε*βιωναῖοι*, from Heb. *'ebyônîm* (pl. of *'ebyôn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] A party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the 2d century, and disappeared about the 4th century. They agreed in (*a*) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (*b*) the denial of his divinity, (*c*) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (*d*) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

Eblis (eb'lis), or **Iblis** (ib'lis). In Arabian mythology, the chief of the evil spirits. Beckford introduces him in "Vathek." See *Azazel*.

> His person was that of a young man whose noble and regular features seemed to have been tarnished by malignant vapours. In his large eyes appeared both pride and despair; his flowing hair retained some resemblance to that of an angel of light. In his hand, which thunder had blasted, he swayed the iron sceptre that causes the monster Ouranabad, the Afrits, and all the powers of the abyss to tremble. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 192.

Eblis, Hall of. See the extract.

> In the midst of this immense hall a vast multitude was incessantly passing, who severally kept their right hands on their hearts, which were on fire, without once regarding anything around them. They had all the livid paleness of death. Their eyes, deep sunk in their sockets, resembled those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. Some stalked slowly on, absorbed in profound reverie; some, shrieking with agony, ran furiously about like tigers wounded with poisoned arrows; whilst others, grinding their teeth in rage, foamed along, more frantic than the wildest maniac. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 191.

Eboli (ā'bō-lē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 45 miles east-southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 9,089.

Eboli, Princess of (**Anna de Mendoza**). Born in June, 1540: died at Pastrana, Spain, Feb. 2, 1592. Daughter of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru, and mistress of Philip II. of Spain. She married in 1559 the favorite Rui Gomez de Silva, prince of Eboli. While mistress of the king she sustained similar relations to the minister Antonio Perez. She was in consequence of a political intrigue betrayed by Escovedo, the secret agent at the court of Don John of Austria. Escovedo being murdered soon after by Perez, she was suspected of complicity in the crime, and was banished from court in 1579. She figures as one of the characters in Schiller's "Don Carlos."

Eboracum (e-bor'a-kum), or **Eburacum** (e-bur'a-kum). The Roman name of York.

> Eburacum is the spelling given in the Itinerary of Antoninus, in Ptolemy, and in the geographer of Ravenna, while an inscription formerly found in York, but not preserved, as well as the Roman historians who mention this place, call it Eboracum. The weight of authority, however, seems to be turned in favour of the former by an inscription more recently discovered, and certainly reading EBVR. *Wright*, Celt, p. 128.

Ebrard (ā'brärt), **Johann Heinrich August.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Jan. 18, 1818: died there, July 23, 1888. A German clergyman of the Reformed Church, and theological and miscellaneous writer.

Ebro (ā'brō). [L. *Iberus*, F. *Èbre*.] A river in Spain which rises in the province of Santander and flows into the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., long. 0° 51′ E. Length, about 440 miles. Saragossa is situated on it.

Ecbatana (ek-bat'ạ-nạ̈), or **Agbatana** (ag-bat'ạ-nạ̈), or **Achmetha** (äk'me-thạ̈). [Ancient Persian *Hangmatâna*; in Babylonian inscriptions *Agamatanu* or *Agamtanu*; modern *Hamadân*.] The capital of Media, built, according to fable, by Semiramis. It was captured and plundered by Cyrus in 550 B. C., and was used by the Persian monarchs as a summer residence. Alexander the Great spent some months there in 324 B. C. It is mentioned in the Bible (Ezra vi. 2) as the place in which the decree of Cyrus permitting the Jews to rebuild the temple was found. Hamadân is one of the most important cities of modern Persia.

Eccard (ek'kärd), **Johannes.** Born at Mühlhausen, Thuringia, in 1553: died at Berlin in 1611. A German musician, noted as a composer of church music. In 1589 he was made kapellmeister to the margrave of Brandenburg at Königsberg; in 1608 he was given the same position under the Kurfürst at Berlin. He wrote both sacred music and songs.

Ecce Homo (ek'sē hō'mō). [L., 'behold, the man!'] The name given (from the words of Pilate) to representations of Christ with the crown of thorns. Among the best-known paintings of this subject is one by Titian (1543), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Christ, bleeding and crowned with thorns, is led out from the palace above a flight of steps by soldiers. Below are a mocking company of soldiers and people, in which a portrait of the sultan Suliman is conspicuous.

Ecce Homo: A Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ. The chief work of Professor John Robert Seeley of Cambridge, England. It was first published anonymously in 1865. It created much excitement among various Protestant denominations, and elicited a number of replies.

Eccelino da Romano. See *Ezzelino da Romano*.

Ecclefechan (ek-l-feċh'ạn). A village in Dumfries, Scotland, 13 miles east of Dumfries. It is noted as the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle.

Ecclemach. See *Eslen*.

Ecclesfield (ek'lz-fēld). A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England, near Sheffield.

Ecclesiastes, or **The Preacher.** [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, a member of the ecclesia (*ἐκκλησία*), an ecclesiast: a translation of Heb. *qoheleth*.] A book of the Old Testament, commonly ascribed to Solomon, but probably of later date.

Eccleston (ek'lz-tọn), **Samuel.** Born in Kent County, Md., June 27, 1801: died at Georgetown, D. C., April 21, 1851. An American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. He became archbishop of Baltimore in 1834.

Ecclesiazusæ (ek-klē-zi-ạ-zū'sē). A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 392 B. C. In it the women meet in parliament (whence the name), and decide to take control of the state, with community of goods and husbands. The play is inferior in literary quality, and is marked by obscenity.

Ecgberht. See *Egbert*.

Echeetee. See *Hitchiti*.

Echeloot (e'che-löt). A tribe of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians, first encountered by Lewis and Clarke near the Dalles of the Columbia River, and probably extinct. See *Chinookan*.

Echenique (ā-chā nē'kā), **José Rufino.** Born at Puno, 1808: died at Arequipa, Oct. 18, 1879. A Peruvian general and statesman. He served under Santa Cruz, but after the defeat at Yungay (Jan., 1839) he gave his allegiance to Gamarra. In 1843 he was one of the leaders of the revolt against Vivanco. He was elected president of Peru April 20, 1851. Revolts against him, beginning in 1853, resulted in his defeat by Castilla and exile, Jan., 1855. He returned in 1862; aided in the defense of Callao in 1866; and was again a presidential candidate in 1872.

Echeverría (ā-chā-vā-rē'ä), **Estéban.** Born in Buenos Ayres, 1809: died at Montevideo, 1851. An Argentine poet. He published lyrical poems and others, including "La Cautiva," "El Angel Caido," and "Elvira." He was banished by the dictator Rosas.

Echeverría, Francisco Javier. Born in Jalapa, July 25, 1797: died at Mexico, Sept. 17, 1852. A Mexican financier. He was secretary of the treasury in 1834, again in 1838, and finally from 1839 to 1841. In 1839 he succeeded in funding the Mexican debt. He was acting president for a short time in 1841.

Echidna (e-kid'nạ̈). [Gr. Ἔχιδνα.] In Greek mythology, a monster half maiden, half serpent, daughter of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe (or of Tartarus and Ge), and mother of the Chimæras, the Sphinx, Cerberus, and other monsters. She was slain by Argos while sleeping.

Echinades (e-kin′a-dēz). In ancient geography, a group of islands west of Acarnania in Greece, situated about lat. 38° 25′ N., now reunited, in part, to the mainland.

Echo (ek′o). [Gr. Ἠχώ.] In Greek mythology, a nymph who by her prattling prevented Hera from surprising her husband Zeus in the company of the nymphs. The goddess punished her by condemning her never to speak first and never to be silent when any one else spoke. She pined away to a bodiless voice (echo) for love of Narcissus.

Echo Cañon (ek′o kan′yon). A remarkable cañon in the Wahsatch Mountains in northern Utah, traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Echo Lake. The name of various small sheets of water. (*a*) A lake in New Hampshire, in the Franconia Notch. (*b*) A lake near North Conway, New Hampshire.

Echternach (eċh′ter-näċh). A town in Luxemburg, on the Sure 18 miles northeast of Luxemburg. It has a noted abbey church. The yearly religious "dancing procession," or dance-feast, held at Whitsuntide, is celebrated. It originated in a superstitious effort to prevent a return of an epidemic of St. Vitus's dance which visited the place in the 8th century.

Echuca (e-chö′kä). A town in Victoria, Australia, at the junction of the Campaspe and Murray.

Écija (ā′thē-Hä). A city in the province of Seville, Spain, situated on the Jenil 47 miles east-northeast of Seville: the Roman Astigi or Augusta Firma in Bætica. Population (1887), 23,615.

Eck (ek), **Johann von** (originally **Maier** or **Mayr**). Born at Eck, Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1486: died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Feb. 10, 1543. A German theologian, one of the most active opponents of Luther and the Reformation. He became professor of theology at Ingolstadt in 1510. He disputed at Leipsic with Karlstadt and Luther in 1519, and procured the papal bull against Luther in 1520.

Eckermann (ek′er-män), **Johann Peter.** Born at Winsen, Hannover, Sept. 21, 1792: died at Weimar, Dec. 3, 1854. A German writer, a friend and literary executor of Goethe. He is known chiefly from his "Gespräche mit Goethe" ("Conversations with Goethe," 1836–48).

Eckersberg (ek′erz-berG), **Christopher Wilhelm.** Born at Varnäs, near Apenrade, Schleswig, Jan. 2, 1783: died at Copenhagen, July 22, 1853. A Danish historical, portrait, and marine painter.

Eckert (ek′ėrt), **Thomas Thompson.** Born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 23, 1825. An American telegraphist. He organized the military telegraph service of the United States in 1862; was brevetted brigadier general in 1865; was assistant secretary of war 1866–1867, and became president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in 1875, president of the American Union Telegraph Company in 1880, and vice-president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1881, and president in 1893.

Eckford (ek′ford), **Henry.** Born at Irvine, Scotland, March 12, 1775: died at Constantinople, Nov. 12, 1832. An American ship-builder. He came to New York city in 1796; was employed by the United States government to construct ships of war on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812; was appointed naval constructor in the United States navy-yard at Brooklyn in 1820, and in 1831 became chief naval constructor for the Ottoman empire.

Eckhardt (ek′härt), or **Eckart, The trusty.** [G. *der treue Eckhardt.*] An old man in German traditionary lore, in the legend of Frau Holle or Holde (Venus). He appears in the Mansfeld country on the evening of Maundy Thursday with a white staff to save the people from the furious host which travels in Holle's train. His duties differ in different traditions. Sometimes he is the companion of Tannhäuser, and has even been considered to be the same person. He is also said to be in the service of Holle, and to sit outside the Venusberg to warn passing knights of the dangers therein, to which the enamoured Tannhäuser had abandoned himself. He is also doomed to abide at the Venusberg till the judgment.

Eckhart, or **Eckart,** or **Eckardt:** generally styled **Meister.** Born, probably at Strasburg, about 1260: died about 1328. The founder of German mysticism. He was accused of heresy in 1327, but denied the charge and appealed to the Pope, who declared in 1329 (bull "In Cœna Domini," March 27) that Eckhart's doctrines were partly heretical.

Eckmühl (ek′mül), or **Eggmühl.** A village of Lower Bavaria, situated on the Grosse Laber 13 miles south-southeast of Ratisbon. Here, April 22, 1809, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under the archduke Charles. For his part in the battle Davout was created prince of Eckmühl.

Eclemach. See *Eslen.*

Eclipse (e-klips′). [So named because he was foaled during the eclipse of 1764.] A famous race-horse, a descendant, in the male line, of the Darley Arabian. He was a chestnut horse with a blaze and one white leg. American Eclipse was an American horse foaled in 1814.

Eclympasteyre. A name given by Chaucer in "The Book of the Duchess" to the heir of Morpheus, the god of sleep.

> "Morpheus, and Eclympasteyre
> That was the god of slepes heyre."

It is supposed to be a name of his own invention. Froissart uses the same name in his "Paradis d'Amour," but he is merely copying Chaucer. *Skeat.*

Ecnomus (ek′no-mus). [Gr. Ἔκνομος.] A hill near the modern Licata, southern coast of Sicily. Here, 311 B. C., the Carthaginians defeated the Syracusan tyrant Agathocles. Near here, 256 B. C., the Roman fleet defeated the Carthaginians.

École des Femmes, L' (lā-kol′ dā fam′). [F., 'The School of Wives.'] A comedy by Molière, produced Dec. 26, 1662.

École des Femmes, Critique de l'. [F., 'Critique of the School of Wives.'] A play by Molière, retorting on the critics of his play, and particularly the critical marquis, his favorite butt, produced June 1, 1663.

École des Maris, L' (lā-kol′ dā mä-rē′). [F., 'The School of Husbands.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1661. Sganarelle, as the guardian of a young girl, is the hero of this play, the plot of which is partly taken from Terence, Boccaccio, and Lope de Vega.

École Polytechnique. A French school of technology, founded by decree of the Convention, March 11, 1794. From its origin and object of its foundation it was devoted to instruction in purely scientific and technical branches, such as artillery, military and civil engineering, the building of roads and bridges, ship-building, etc. There were at first 360 students, and the course was 3 years. The number was later decreased to 200, and the term shortened to 2 years. After graduation the students choose between a military and a civil career. The military students go to the École d'Application at Metz for 2 years, after which they enter the army as lieutenants. The others enter various special schools in Paris, such as the École des Ponts et Chaussées, École Spéciale des Mines, École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, etc.

Economy (ē-kon′ō-mi). A township 17 miles northwest of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: the seat of a community of Harmonists. Population (1890), 1,029.

Écorcheurs (ā-kor-shėr′), **Les.** Bands of armed adventurers who, favored by the Hundred Years' War, ravaged France and Belgium in the 15th century, beginning about 1435. Among their leaders were Villandras and Crabannes the Bastard. They were called Écorcheurs, or flayers, probably because they "not only waylaid and plundered their victims, but stripped them of every vestige of clothing, leaving them nothing but their shirts."

Écrins (āk-rań′), **Barre des.** The highest peak of the Pelvoux range, in the Alps of Dauphiné, France. Height, 13,460 feet.

Ecselen. See *Eslen.*

Ecstatic Doctor. A surname of Ruysbroeck.

Ector (ek′tor), or **Hector, Sir.** In the Arthurian romance, a faithful knight who with his wife brought up the infant Arthur. He was the father of Sir Kay.

Ector, or **Hector, de Maris, Sir.** In Arthurian romance, the brother of Sir Lancelot. He mourned his death with a bitter lament, and afterward went with Sir Bois and seven other knights to the Holy Land, where they died on a Good Friday.

Ecuador (ek′wa-dor; Sp. pron. ā-kwä-dōr′). [Sp. *República del Ecuador*, Republic of the Equator.] A republic of South America, lying between Colombia on the north, Peru on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Eastward its claims extend to the confines of Brazil, but Colombia and Peru dispute all the territory to the eastern base of the Andes. At present (1894) the actual jurisdiction of Ecuador extends to about long. 73° W., on the river Napo, and does not include any part of the Marañon or upper Amazon. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes, which form a continuous eastern range and a roughly parallel but much broken western range, containing some of the highest peaks in South America and numerous volcanoes. Between the mountains there are several high table-lands or basins. The coast regions and those east of the mountains are low, hot, and covered in great part with forest. The principal products and exports are cacao, hides, sugar, and rubber. The inhabitants are whites (of Spanish descent), Indians, and mixed races. The executive is vested in a president elected for 4 years, and Congress consists of 2 chambers. There are 16 provinces besides the Galápagos Islands. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, and the only one tolerated. Capital, Quito. At the time of the conquest the greater part of Ecuador was subject to the Incas of Peru. It was conquered by the Spaniards 1533–34, and under the name of Kingdom of Quito was a presidency attached to the viceroyalty of Peru. The Spanish rulers being expelled with the aid of Bolivar 1822–23, the country was united to the Colombian Confederation until 1830, when it seceded and adopted its present name. Since then it has suffered greatly from political revolutions. Area in jurisdiction about 155,000 square miles; claimed, 275,964 square miles. Population, about 1,260,000.

Edam (ē′dam). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated near the Zuider Zee 11 miles northeast of Amsterdam. It is noted for its cheese. Population (1891), 6,424.

Edda (ed′ä). [ON. *Edda*, poetics. Etymologically connected with ON. *ódhr*, poetry, meter, mind, soul.] A work written (in prose and verse) by Snorri Sturluson (born 1178: died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythology of Scandinavia and the old rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name Edda (whether given by Snorri himself is not known) occurs in the inscription of one of the manuscripts of the work. Snorri's Edda as it was originally written consisted of three parts: the Gylfaginning (delusion of Gylfi), an epitome of the old mythology; Skaldskaparmal (art of poetry), an explanation of poetical expressions and periphrases; and Hattatal (list of meters), a laudatory poem on the Norwegian king Hakon Hakonsson, and Jarl Skuli, in which all forms of verse used in the old poetry are exemplified. To this was ultimately added a Formali (preface), and the Bragaroedhur (sayings of Bragi), describing the origin of poetry, and in some manuscripts Thulur, or a rimed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. The work was intended as a handbook of poets. In the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of old mythological poems which was erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfusson (born 1056: died 1133), and hence called from him Sæmundar Edda hins Frodha, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are of unknown origin and authorship. They are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the 13th century, but were composed at widely different periods down from the 9th century, to the first half of which the oldest is to be assigned: hence the name now given to this collection, the Elder or Poetic Edda, in distinction from the Younger or Prose Edda of Snorri, to which alone the name Edda legitimately belonged. The Elder Edda is usually considered to include 32 poems (some of them fragmentary), 29 of which are in Brynjulf's MS., the Codex Regius of the Edda, and three from other sources.

Eddystone (ed′i-stōn) **Rocks.** ['Whirlpool rocks.'] A reef in the English Channel, south of Cornwall, in lat. 50° 10′ 49″ N., long. 4° 16′ W. On them a famous lighthouse was erected 1696–99, and has been rebuilt in 1706, 1756–59, and 1879–82. In the present structure the light (159,600 candle-power) is 133 feet above the sea, and can be seen for 17½ miles.

Eden (ē′den). [Traditionally derived from Heb. *'eden*, delight, pleasure, probably connected with Babylonian *edinu*, field or park.] In biblical history, the name of the first abode of man, in the midst of which a garden, the garden of Eden (the "paradise"), was planted. The position of Eden is described in Gen. ii. 8 ff. by four rivers that go out from it, and by the countries they surround or pass in their course. Of these two, the Euphrates and Tigris (Hebrew Perath and Hiddekel), are the well-known rivers of Mesopotamia; the other two, Pishon and Gihon, have been identified with various streams. One of the latest hypotheses, that of Friedrich Delitzsch, assumes that the narrator in Genesis thought Eden located near the city of Babylon and meant by the rivers Pishon and Gihon two canals; he also attempts to identify the countries mentioned in this passage with territories in that region. It is generally agreed that the description in Genesis alludes to the Mesopotamian valley.

Eden. A river in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England, which flows into Solway Firth 8 miles northwest of Carlisle. There are other small rivers of this name in Great Britain. Length, about 65 miles.

Eden, Emily. Born in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, March 3, 1797: died at Richmond, England, Aug. 5, 1869. An English novelist and traveler, daughter of William Eden, first Baron Auckland. She resided in India 1835–42, and wrote "Portraits of the People and Princes of India" (1844), "The Semi-detached House" (1859), "The Semi-attached Couple" (1860), etc.

Eden, George, Earl of Auckland. Born near Beckenham, Kent, Aug. 25, 1784: died Jan. 1, 1849. An English statesman, son of William Eden, first Lord Auckland. He was president of the Board of Trade and master of the mint in Lord Grey's cabinet (1830–34), first lord of the Admiralty 1834 and 1846, and governor-general of India 1836–42. He ordered the deposition of Dost Mohammed in 1838, and thus commenced the Afghan war. He was created earl of Auckland in 1839.

Eden, Richard. Born about 1521: died 1576. An English translator. He studied at Cambridge; held a position in the treasury 1544–46; was private secretary to Sir W. Cecil 1552, and was appointed to a place in the English treasury of Prince Philip of Spain in 1554, a position which he lost soon after, owing to an accusation of heresy. In 1562 he entered the service of a French nobleman, with whom he traveled extensively. Eden's name as a translator is appended to many books on geography, travels, navigation, etc. Among these are "A Treatyse of the Newe India" (1553: a translation of part of Munster's "Cosmographia"), which is the first intelligible description in English of America, and "Decades of the Newe World" (1555: mainly a translation of Peter Martyr's work).

Eden, William. Born April 3, 1744: died May 28, 1814. The first Lord Auckland, son of Sir Robert Eden of Windlestone Hall, Durham. He entered Parliament in 1774; was one of the commissioners sent to America in 1778; held various offices in the ministry; was employed to negotiate a commercial treaty and other agreements with France 1785–87; and was ambassador to Spain and to Holland. He was raised to the peerage in 1789. He wrote "Principles of Penal Law" (1772), "History of New Holland" (1787), etc.

Edenhall (ē'dn-hâl). The seat of the Musgraves of Cumberland, England, near Penrith.

Eden Hall, Luck of. See *Luck of Eden Hall.*

Edenkoben (a-den-kō'ben). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 15 miles west-southwest of Spires. Near it is the royal villa Ludwigshöhe, built in 1846. Population (1890), 4,914.

Eden of Germany. An epithet of Baden.

Edessa (ē-des'ä), or **Ægæ** (ē'jē). In ancient geography, the early capital of Macedonia, represented by the modern Vodena, 47 miles west-northwest of Saloniki.

Edessa. A city in Mesopotamia, in the vilayet of Aleppo, Turkey, in lat. 37° 13′ N., long. 38° 25′ E.: the modern Urfa or Orfa. Its ancient name was also Antiochia or Callirrhoe. It became the capital of an independent kingdom in 137 B. C., and under Trajan was made tributary to Rome. In the 4th and 5th centuries it was an important seat of Christian learning. It belonged to Mohammedan powers, except in the 11th century, when it was held by the Byzantine empire, and in 1097–1144, when it was held by the Crusaders and was the capital of a Latin principality of Edessa. It was sacked by the Turks in 1147, and was finally possessed by them in 1637. Population, estimated, 40,000.

Edfu (ed'fö). A town in Upper Egypt, situated near the left bank of the Nile in lat. 24° 59′ N.: the ancient Apollinopolis Magna, Coptic Atbo. The celebrated temple of Edfu is the most perfect existing example of an ancient Egyptian religious edifice. It was founded by Ptolemy Philopator in 222 B. C. The entrance is by a massive double pylon 250 feet wide and 115 high, from which the strong inclosing wall is carried around the temple. Within the pylon lies the great court with its peristyle of columns. Behind it lies the hypostyle hall, to the rear of which is a second hall with 3 ranges of 4 columns, from which opens the double vestibule of the isolated sanctuary, on the passage around which are placed, as usual, a number of small chambers. The abundant sculptures, though in style mere imitations of the older Pharaonic work, are from their subjects both interesting and instructive. The length of the temple is 450 feet.

Edgar (ed'gär), or **Eadgar.** Born 944: died July 8, 975. A king of England, son of Edmund (Eadmund) and Ælfgifu. He ascended the throne in 958 as successor to his brother Eadwig (Edwy). He ruled the whole nation (West Saxons, Northumbrians, and Mercians), and his quiet reign gained for him the surname "The Peaceful." He is said to have ceded Lothian (northern Bernicia) to Kenneth of Scotland.

Edgar. In Shakspere's "King Lear," the son of the Earl of Gloster.

Edgar. See *Ravenswood, Edgar.*

Edgar, Sir John. A pseudonym of Sir Richard Steele, under which he conducted "The Theatre" from Jan., 1720, till April, 1720.

Edgar, or **Eadgar, Ætheling.** [AS. *ætheling,* the prince.] Born in Hungary before 1057: died in the first part of the 12th century. An English prince, grandson of Edmund Ironside.

Edgartown (ed'gär-toun). The chief town of Dukes County, Massachusetts, situated on Martha's Vineyard 74 miles south-southeast of Boston. It is a summer resort. Population (1890), 1,156.

Edgecote (edj'kōt). A place in Northamptonshire, England, 17 miles southwest of Northampton. Here, July 26, 1469, the insurgents under Robin of Redesdale defeated the royalists under the Earl of Pembroke.

Edgehill (ej'hil). A ridge in Warwickshire, England, situated 12 miles south of Warwick. Here, Oct. 23, 1642, was fought the first battle of the civil war, between the Royalists under Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex: result indecisive.

Edgeworth (ej'wėrth), **Maria.** Born at Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, Jan. 1, 1767: died at Edgeworthstown, Longford, Ireland, May 22, 1849. An English novelist, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth. She wrote, in conjunction with her father, "Essays on Practical Education" (1798) and "Essay on Irish Bulls" (1802). Her chief independent works are "Castle Rackrent" (1800), "Belinda" (1801), "Moral Tales" (1801), "Popular Tales" (1804), "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1809–12), "Leonora" (1806), "Patronage" (1814), "Ormond" (1817), and "Helen" (1834).

Edict of Nantes. See *Nantes, Edict of.*

Edin. A poetical name of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh (ed'n-bur-ō), or **Edinburghshire,** or **Mid-Lothian.** A county of Scotland, lying between the Firth of Forth on the north, Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh on the east, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark on the south, and Linlithgow on the northwest. Area, 362 square miles. Population (1891), 434,276.

Edinburgh (ed'n-bur-ō). [Formerly *Edinborow, Edinbro,* ME. *Edinburgh, Edenborow,* earlier *Edwinesburch, Edwinesburg,* AS. *Eadwinesburh,* Edwin's castle.] The ancient capital of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, 2 miles south of the Firth of Forth, in lat. 55° 57′ N., long. 3° 12′ W.: often called "the modern or northern Athens," both from its topography and as a seat of learning. See *Dunedin.* It is noted for its picturesque situation on ridges near Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat. It is the seat of the judicial and administrative government of the country, and an important publishing and literary center. It contains a university, castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott monument, St. Giles's Church, the Parliament House (with the Advocates' Library), the Royal Institution, the National Gallery, St. Mary's Cathedral, and various charitable and educational institutions. The castle, a citadel and palace, occupies a high rock in the middle of the city. The exterior has been greatly modified, but much in the interior remains as of old, including some of the royal apartments and the Romanesque chapel. Here are preserved the royal regalia of Scotland. The Parliament House is now occupied by the Supreme Law Courts. It is a large Renaissance building, with porticos of Ionic columns over an arcaded and rusticated basement. The great hall has a handsome roof of oak, and contains interesting portraits and statues. The cathedral (St. Giles's Church) was founded in the 12th century, but the present structure is of the 15th. The interior has high nave-pillars and Pointed arches. The transept is Norman, with massive piers supporting the tower. The fine recessed and sculptured west doorway is modern. St. Mary's Cathedral, the masterpiece of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, was completed 1879. It is a spacious structure in the Early English style, with an imposing central spire 295 feet high. Edinburgh was fortified by the Northumbrian king Edwin (whence its name Edwin's Burgh) about 617; succeeded Perth as the capital 1437; was taken and sacked by the English in 1544, and again (by Cromwell) in 1650; and was occupied by the Young Pretender in 1745. It is famous in the literary history of the last half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century, through its connection with Hume, Robertson, Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith, Burns, Scott, Wilson, the "Edinburgh Review," etc. Population (1891), 261,261.

Edinburgh, Duke of. See *Alfred.*

Edinburgh, University of. A famous seat of learning, founded in 1582 by James VI. It comprises the faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. Its library contains about 150,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts. There are 42 professors, besides lecturers, and the number of matriculated students in 1892–93 was 3,227. Conjointly with the University of St. Andrews it sends a member to Parliament. The large university building is of the 18th century. The celebrated medical school occupies a magnificent modern Renaissance building.

Edinburgh Review. A literary and political review, founded at Edinburgh in 1802 by Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Brougham, Horner, and others.

> A knot of clever lads (Smith was 31, Jeffrey 29, Brown 24, Horner 24, and Brougham 23) met in the third (not, as Smith afterwards said, the "eighth or ninth") storey of a house in Edinburgh, and started the journal by acclamation. *Leslie Stephen,* Hours in a Library, III. 140.

Edison (ed'i-son), **Thomas Alva.** Born at Milan, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847. A celebrated American inventor. He became at the age of twelve a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Line running into Detroit, and subsequently a telegraph operator. He came in 1871 to New York, where he perfected the duplex telegraph (1872), and invented the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations, for the manufacture of which latter appliance he established a workshop at Newark, N. J. In 1876 he removed to Menlo Park, N. J., and later to West Orange, N. J., where he has devoted himself to inventing. Among his inventions are his system of duplex telegraphy (which he subsequently developed into quadruplex and sextuplex transmission), the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, the aërophone, the megaphone, the phonograph, and the incandescent electric lamp.

Edisto (ed'is-tō). A river in South Carolina, formed by the union of the north and the south branch, and flowing into the sea by two channels about 25 miles southwest of Charleston. Length, over 150 miles.

Edith (ē'dith). [ME. *Edith* (ML. *Editha*), AS. *Eadgyth.*] Died at Winchester, Dec. 19, 1075. An Anglo-Saxon queen. She was the daughter of Godwine, earl of Wessex, and married Edward the Confessor in 1045, receiving Winchester and Exeter as her morning gift. She is said to have planned the murder of Gospatric, one of the king's thegns, in 1064, at the instigation of her brother Tostig, earl of Northumberland. She founded a church at Wilton, which was consecrated in 1065; and on the death of her husband retired to Winchester, in the quiet possession of which she was allowed to remain by William the Conqueror.

Edith. 1. One of the principal characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Bloody Brother."—2. The Maid of Lorn in Scott's poem "The Lord of the Isles."

Edith Dombey. See *Dombey.*

Ediya (ed-ē'yä). The black tribes which inhabit the island Fernando Po, West Africa. Physically degenerate, they also live in a very low state of culture. They speak a Bantu language which is related to those of the frontier mainland and subdivides itself into a number of dialects. Some authors call it Fernandian. From their form of salutation, the Ediya are generally known by the name of Bube. Those who have adopted Christianity are making progress in civilization.

Edmonton (ed'mon-ton). A village in Middlesex, England, north of London.

Edmonton, The Devil or **Merry Devil of.** See *Merry,* etc.

Edmonton, The Witch of. See *Witch,* etc.

Edmund (ed'mund), or **Eadmund,** Saint. [AS. *Eadmund,* L. *Edmundus,* F. *Edmond,* It. *Edmondo,* Sp. Pg. *Edmundo.*] Born about 840: killed by the Danes 870. King of East Anglia 855–870.

Edmund, Saint. Born at Abingdon, England, Nov. 20, probably between 1170 and 1175: died at Soisy, France, Nov. 16, 1240. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of one Edward or Reinald Rich, studied at Oxford and Paris, and in 1233 was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He came forward as a champion of the national church against papal encroachment; but, finding himself unable to resist the appointment of 300 Italians to as many English benefices, abandoned his archiepiscopal see in 1240 and took refuge in the monastery of Pontigny, in France. He died at Soisy, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was canonized in 1247. He is also called *Edmund Rich* and *Edmund of Pontigny.*

Edmund I., or **Eadmund,** surnamed **Magnificus** ('the Magnificent'). Born about 922: killed at Pucklechurch, Gloucester, England, May 26, 946. King of the West Saxons and Mercians. He was the son of Edward the Elder, and a brother of Athelstan whom he succeeded in 940. He subdued Cumbria (945), which he bestowed on Malcolm I. of Scotland. He was killed by a robber named Liofa while keeping the feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire. The robber having entered the hall unbidden, the king ordered a cup-bearer to remove him, and when the robber resisted came to the cup-bearer's relief. In the struggle that ensued he was stabbed to death with a dagger.

Edmund II., or **Eadmund,** surnamed **Ironside.** Born probably about 989: died, probably at London, Nov. 30, 1016. King of the West Saxons. He was the son of Ethelred "the Unready," whom he succeeded in April, 1016. After many victories over the Danes, he was defeated in a bloody battle at Assandun (Ashingdon) in Essex by Canute, with whom he was forced to divide his kingdom, provision being made, it is said, that the survivor should be sole king. He retained Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, and London, while Canute received Northumberland and Mercia. His death, which was probably due to natural causes, has been attributed by later tradition to poison administered by Eadric Streona at the instance of Canute. After his death Canute took possession of the whole kingdom.

Edmund. In Shakspere's "King Lear," a bastard son of the Earl of Gloster.

Edmunds (ed'mundz), **George Franklin.** Born at Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828. An American statesman. He was a Republican senator from Vermont to Congress 1866–91; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; and was acting Vice-President 1883–85. He is the author of the Edmunds Act of 1882 for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and of an act passed in 1887 pertaining to the same subject.

Edmunds, John. A felon, the principal character of the tale "The Convict's Return," in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Edohwe (ed'ō-hwā). A tribe or division of North American Indians, formerly living on Klamath River, Siskiyou County, California, where a few now remain. In 1851 it had 24 villages, with an estimated population of 1,440. See *Sastean.*

Edom (ē'dom), or **Idumea** (id-ū-mē'ä). [Heb., 'reddish,' 'muddy.'] The region in the lowland south of the Dead Sea, bounded on the west by the desert of Paran, and on the northeast by the mountains of Moab: the modern Wadi el Arabah and the surrounding mountainous country, extending southward to the Ælanitic Gulf, and including the seaports Elath and Eziongeber. The most important cities of this rugged barren territory were Bozrah, the capital Maon, Phunon, and Sela, afterward called Petra, from which the whole district was named Petraea. The Edomites were descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob, and were, therefore, designated as "brothers of Israel" (Num. xx. 14, Deut. ii. 4, 8), but became later the hereditary enemies of Israel: Saul attacked them (1 Sam. xiv. 47) and subdued them (2 Sam. viii. 13). After the division of the Israelitish kingdom they came under the supremacy of Judah, but made frequent and sometimes successful attempts to regain their independence. They were for the last time subjected by Uzziah about the middle of the 8th century B. C. Tiglath-Pileser III. made (about 745) Kaus Malik, king of Edom, tributary. Esarhaddon (680–668) mentions Kauš Gabri of Edom among the tributary kings. In the time of Nebuchadnezzar (604–561) Edom, still ruled by a king, was attacked by the Babylonians. During the captivity they took possession of portions of Judea, while their own territory was occupied by Arabic tribes, the Nabathæans, and was called, after the city of Petra, Arabia Petræa. The Hasmonean king John Hyrcanus took Dora and Morissa and forced the Idumeans to accept Judaism about 130 B. C. Afterward they became the rulers of the Jews in the person of Antipater and his descendants the Herodians. The last king of this race, Herod Agrippa II., died about 100 A. D., but the name of Idumea vanishes from history with the fall of Judea.

Edred, or **Eadred** (ed'red). Died at Frome, England, Nov. 23, 955. A king of England, youngest son of Edward the Elder and Eadgifu, and brother of Edmund I. whom he succeeded in 946. His government was controlled by his mother and Dunstan; his reign was marked by revolts in Northumbria.

Edrei (ed'rē-ī). [Heb., 'strong,' 'mighty.']

In Old Testament history, the capital of Og, king of Bashan. Near it Og was defeated by the Israelites. The city was with the territory assigned to the tribe of Manasseh.

Edric (ed′rik), or **Eadric.** Put to death by Canute, 1017. An English nobleman, ealdorman of Mercia, chief adviser of Æthelred the Unready.

Edrisi. See *Idrisi.*

Edrisites. See *Idrisites.*

Edward (ed′wärd), surnamed "The Elder." [AS. *Eádweard*, guardian of property, L. *Edvardus*, F. *Édouard*, It. *Eduardo, Edoardo, Odoardo*, Sp. *Eduardo*, Pg. *Eduardo, Duarte*, G. *Eduard.*] Died at Farndon, Northamptonshire, in 925. King of the West Saxons, son of Alfred the Great whom he succeeded in 901. He defeated his cousin Ethelwald, who disputed his title to the throne. On the death of his sister Ethelfleda (Elfleda), the widow of Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia, he incorporated Mercia (which had long acknowledged the overlordship of the West-Saxon kings) with Wessex. He completed the conquest of the Danelagh, or Five Boroughs of the Danes, conquered East Anglia and Essex, and received the submission of Strathclyde and all the Scots. At his death he ruled Wessex, Kent, and Sussex by inheritance; Mercia, Essex, and East Anglia by conquest; and Northumberland, Wales, Scotland, and Strathclyde as overlord.

Edward, surnamed "The Martyr." Born probably in 963: murdered March 18, 979. King of the West Saxons, son of Edgar whom he succeeded in 975. He was elected by the witan through the influence of Saint Dunstan, primate of England, in spite of the measures taken by his stepmother, Elfrida, to secure the crown for her son Æthelred. He was murdered by her order, and was succeeded by his stepbrother, Æthelred II.

Edward, surnamed "The Confessor," from his reputed sanctity. Born at Islip, Oxfordshire, about 1004: died Jan. 5, 1066. King of the West Saxons, son of Æthelred II. and Emma of Normandy. He lived chiefly in Normandy during the Danish supremacy, and was elected to the throne of his father through the influence of Godwine, earl of Wessex, on the death of Harthacnut, in 1042. He married Edgitha, daughter of Godwine, in 1045. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his wife's brother Harold, whose title was disputed by William, duke of Normandy. A notable event of his reign was the compilation, in 1070, of the so-called "Laws of Edward the Confessor." He was canonized in 1161.

Edward I., surnamed "Longshanks." Born at Westminster, England, June 17–18, 1239: died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, England, July 7, 1307. King of England 1272–1307. He was the son of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence. In 1254 he married Eleanor of Castile. He took an active part in the struggle between his father and the barons, inflicting a decisive defeat on their leader, Simon de Montfort, at Evesham in 1265. He engaged, 1270–72, in the seventh Crusade, and was returning from the Holy Land when he heard of his accession to the throne. He reached England in 1274, in which year he was crowned. In 1276 he began the conquest of Wales, which had become practically independent during the barons' wars, and in 1284 annexed that country to England. He expelled the Jews from England in 1290. On the death of the Maid of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, the Scottish estates were unable to decide between the two chief claimants to the throne, Baliol and Bruce, with the result that Edward was appointed arbitrator. He decided in favor of Baliol, whose homage he received. In 1294 he became involved in a war with France, which formed an alliance with Scotland. In 1296 he defeated the Scots at Dunbar, compelled Baliol to resign the crown, carried the Scotch coronation-stone to London, and placed Scotland under an English regent, who was, however, defeated by the patriot Sir William Wallace in 1297. Edward defeated the Scots under Wallace in the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. In 1303 he concluded the peace of Amiens with France, having married in 1299 Philip IV.'s sister, Margaret. Invading Scotland in 1303, he received the submission of Bruce, and in 1305 he ordered the execution of Wallace, who had been betrayed to the English. He died on the way to Scotland, where a new insurrection had placed Bruce on the throne in 1306. Among the chief internal events of his reign were the publication of the first statute of Winchester in 1275; the separation of the old King's Court into three tribunals (the Court of Exchequer, Court of King's Bench, and Court of Common Pleas); the development of the jurisdiction of the Royal Council (later the Star Chamber) and of the chancellor; the publication of the statute of mortmain in 1279, and the statute of Winchester in 1285; and the summons in 1295 of the first perfect Parliament.

Edward II. Born at Carnarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284: murdered at Berkeley Castle, near Gloucester, England, Sept. 21, 1327. King of England 1307–27. He was the fourth son of Edward I. by his first wife, Eleanor of Castile. He was created in 1301 the first Prince of Wales. On his accession to the throne he recalled his favorite, Piers Gaveston, who had been banished by Edward I. He married Isabella of France in 1308. The insolence of Gaveston having aroused the anger of the barons, the favorite was banished through their influence in 1308, only to be shortly recalled by the king. In 1310, in consequence of the incompetence of Edward, who was completely under the ascendancy of Gaveston, the government was intrusted by the barons to 21 ordainers, who procured the passage of the ordinances of the Parliament of 1311 in accordance with which Gaveston was exiled, and provisions were made for annual Parliaments and for the reform of administrative abuses. In 1312 the barons brought about the execution of Gaveston, who had been recalled by the king. In 1314 Edward was defeated by the Scots under Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn (June 24). The exile of his new favorites, the two Despensers, by Parliament in 1321 involved him in a war with the barons, who were defeated at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. In 1323, after an unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, he concluded a peace for thirteen years with Bruce, whose assumption of the royal title was passed over in silence. His queen, Isabella, having in 1325 been sent to France to negotiate with Charles IV. concerning the English fiefs in France, intrigued with Roger Mortimer and other disaffected barons, landed in England in 1326, captured Bristol, executed the Despensers, and imprisoned Edward who was deposed by Parliament and murdered in Berkeley Castle.

Edward III. Born at Windsor, England, Nov. 13, 1312: died at Shene (Richmond), England, June 21, 1377. King of England 1327–77. He was the son of Edward II. and Isabella of France. On the deposition of his father, he was proclaimed king under a council of regency, the actual government being exercised by the queen and her favorite, Roger Mortimer. He married Philippa of Hainault in 1328, and in the same year concluded the treaty of Northampton with the Scots, in which Robert Bruce was recognized as king. In 1330 he took the government into his own hands, securing the execution of Mortimer and imprisoning the queen mother. On the death of Bruce in 1329, Edward Baliol seized the crown, to the exclusion of Bruce's infant son David. Baliol did homage to Edward, and a revolt of the nobles drove him across the border. Edward defeated the national party at Halidon Hill in 1333, and restored Baliol. In 1338 he became involved in a war with France (the Hundred Years' War), whose throne he claimed in right of his mother. In 1346, at the battle of Neville's Cross, his army defeated the Scots under David II. (Bruce), who had recovered the Scottish throne in 1342; the Scots, however, succeeded in maintaining their independence. He gained with his son, the Black Prince, the victory of Crecy over the French in 1346, and reduced Calais in 1347, while the Black Prince gained the battle of Poitiers in 1356. In 1360 he concluded with the French the peace of Bretigny, by which he renounced the French crown and Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, in return for the cession in full sovereignty to England of Aquitaine, Ponthieu, Guisnes, and Calais. He subsequently, in a war with Charles V., lost all his possessions in France, with the exception of Bordeaux, Calais, and Bayonne. During his reign occurred several visitations of the "black death" (1348–49, 1361, and 1369).

Edward IV. Born at Rouen, France, probably April 29, 1441: died April 9, 1483. King of England 1461–83. He was the son of Richard, duke of York, and Cecily Nevill, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. He was known as the Earl of March previous to his accession, and played a prominent part in the struggle of his house (the house of York) with that of Lancaster for the possession of the throne. In conjunction with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick he defeated the Lancastrians under Henry VI. at Northampton in 1460, and took the king prisoner. His father, the Duke of York, was defeated and killed at the battle of Wakefield later in the same year, whereupon Edward succeeded to the title, defeated the Lancastrians at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461, and was proclaimed king at London March 4, 1461. The early part of his reign was disturbed by constant attempts of the Lancastrians to regain the throne. In 1464 he secretly married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard Woodville, Baron Rivers, and widow of Sir John Grey, a Lancastrian, which caused a revolution under the Earl of Warwick, who joined forces with the Lancastrians and proclaimed the deposed and captive Henry VI king. Edward suppressed the rising in the battles of Barnet (April 14, 1471) and Tewkesbury (May 4, 1471), in the former of which Warwick was slain.

Edward V. Born in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 2 or 3, 1470: murdered in the Tower of London in 1483. King of England April–June, 1483. He was the son of Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville. He succeeded to the throne under the regency of his uncle Richard duke of Gloucester, who secretly put him and his brother to death and usurped the government.

Edward VI. Born at Hampton Court, England, Oct. 12, 1537: died at Greenwich, near London, July 6, 1553. King of England 1547–1553. He was the son of Henry VIII. by his third queen, Jane Seymour, and succeeded to the throne under the regency of his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, who was supplanted about 1550 by the Duke of Northumberland. During his reign occurred the publication of the 42 articles of religion and the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer. Before his death he was induced by the Duke of Northumberland to assign the crown to Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth.

Edward, Prince of Wales, called "The Black Prince." Born at Woodstock, England, June 15, 1330: died at Westminster, England, June 8, 1376. Son of Edward III. He fought with distinction at Crecy in 1346, gained the victory of Poitiers in 1356, was created duke of Aquitaine in 1362, defeated the Castilians at Navarrete in 1367; and stormed Limoges in 1369.

Edward I. A play by Peele, printed in 1593.

> This work occupies a very noteworthy position in the progress of English tragedy; for it marks the transition from the Chronicle Histories, of which we met with an example in Bale's "Kynge Johan," where elements of the morality are still present, to the Histories of Shakspere.
>
> *Ward*, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Edward II. A tragedy by Marlowe, entered on the Stationers' Register July 6, 1593. It was probably written about 1590 but was not published till 1598, after Marlowe's death. Charles Lamb remarks that "the reluctant pangs of abdicating royalty in Edward furnished hints which Shakspere since improved in his Richard II."

Edward III. A tragedy attributed to Marlowe, founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle," acted in 1590. It was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1595, was printed anonymously in 1596; and at one time was attributed to Shakspere.

Edward IV. A play by Heywood, printed in 1600.

Edwardes (ed′wärdz), Sir **Herbert Benjamin.** Born at Frodesley, Shropshire, England, Nov. 12, 1819: died at London, Dec. 23, 1868. An English general and author, distinguished in the Sikh wars in India 1845–49. He published "A Year on the Punjab Frontier" (1851), etc.

Edwards (ed′wärdz), **Amelia Blandford.** Born at London in 1831: died at Weston Super Mare, Somerset, April 15, 1892. An English novelist, miscellaneous writer, and Egyptologist. She showed talent for drawing and music, and in 1853 began to write for periodicals, and devoted herself from 1880 to archæological studies. In 1883 she became the honorary secretary of the Egyptian exploration fund. She received the title of doctor of philosophy from Columbia College, New York, and lectured on the antiquities of Egypt, etc., in 1889 and in succeeding years in the United States. "A Thousand Miles up the Nile" (1877) was illustrated from her own sketches. Among her novels are "Barbara's History" (1864), "Lord Brackenbury" (1880), "Debenham's Vow" (1870), "Half a Million of Money," "Miss Carew" (1865), "Hand in Glove," etc. She also wrote "A Summary of English History" (1856), "An Abridgment of French History" (1858), "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers" (1891), etc., and in 1865 published a volume of ballads.

Edwards (ed′wärdz), **Bela Bates.** Born at Southampton, Mass., July 4, 1802: died at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852. An American theological professor and editor of religious publications.

Edwards, Bryan. Born at Westbury, Wiltshire, May 21, 1743: died at Southampton, July 15, 1800. An English West India merchant and historian. He lived in Jamaica 1760–92, when he returned to England. He established a bank at Southampton, and in 1796 was elected to Parliament. He is best known for his "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," of which the first two volumes were published in 1793: later editions are greatly enlarged, the best being that of 1819. His "Historical Survey of St. Domingo," first published in 1797, is generally appended to the later editions of the "History."

Edwards, George. Born at Stratford, Essex, England, April 3, 1693: died at Plaistow, near London, July 23, 1773. An English naturalist. He published a "History of Birds" (1745–51), "Gleanings of Natural History" (1758–64: 3 volumes additional to the "History"), etc.

Edwards, Henri Milne. See *Milne Edwards.*

Edwards, Jonathan. Born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703: died at Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758. An eminent American theologian and metaphysician. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1727–50; missionary to the Indians at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1751–58; and president of Princeton College in 1758. He published "A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections" (1746), "Qualifications for Full Communion in the Visible Church" (1749), "An Essay on the Freedom of the Will" (his most celebrated work, published 1754), "Doctrine of Original Sin Defended" (1758), "History of the Redemption" (1772).

Edwards, Jonathan, called "The Younger." Born at Northampton, Mass., May 26, 1745: died at Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1801. An American Congregational clergyman, son of Jonathan Edwards. He was president of Union College (Schenectady) 1799–1801.

Edwards, Justin. Born at Westhampton, Mass., April 25, 1787: died at Virginia Springs, Va., July 23, 1853. An American clergyman, author of various tracts on temperance, etc.

Edwards, Richard. Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1523: died Oct. 31, 1566. An English dramatist. In 1561 he was appointed master of the Children of the Chapel. He wrote a drama "Damon and Pythias" (1571; reprinted by Dodsley) and a number of poems, some of which appeared in "The Paradyse of Daynty Devises" (1576).

Edwin (ed′win), or **Eadwine.** Born probably in 585: died in 633. King of Northumbria 617–633, son of King Ella of Deira. He was the fifth Bretwalda, and his overlordship extended over all Teutonic Britain except Kent. He was defeated and slain in the battle of Heathfield in 633 by the rebel Mercians under Penda in alliance with Cadwallon of Wales. During his reign Christianity was introduced into Northumbria.

Edwin and Angelina. A ballad by Oliver Goldsmith, privately printed originally for the Countess of Northumberland. The ballad was first published in "The Vicar of Wakefield," and is also called "The Hermit."

Edwin and Emma. A ballad by Mallet, written in 1760.

Edwin Drood. See *Mystery of Edwin Drood.*

Edwy (ed′wi), or **Eadwig,** surnamed "The Fair." Born about 938: died 958. Son of Edmund I. He became king of Wessex 955.

Eeckhout (ek′hout), or **Eckhout, Gerbrand**

van den. Born at Amsterdam, Aug. 19, 1621: died at Amsterdam, Sept. 22, 1674. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Eecloo (ā-klō′). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 12 miles northwest of Ghent. Population (1890), 11,642.

Efik (ef′ik). An African tribe dwelling around the estuary of the Cross and Old Kalabar rivers in West Africa. It largely consists of a fusion of various tribal elements brought in by the slave-trade. The country is ruled by a few wealthy native freemen and merchants, styled "kings," whose extensive trade in palm-oil is dependent on the labor of numerous slave subjects. Under Scottish Presbyterian missionaries the Efik people have made encouraging progress in Christianity and civilization. The mission press has issued a considerable literature in Efik. This language has preserved few Bantu elements, and is generally classed with the Nigritic branch. Iboko and Ibibio are its principal dialects. Duketown, one of the largest native settlements of the West Coast, is now the capital of the British Oil Rivers Protectorate. The neighboring Creektown is also an important place. It is said that the export of slaves from this region and Bonny used to equal that of all the rest of Upper Guinea.

Ega. See *Teffe.*

Égalité (ā-gäl-i-tā′), **Philippe.** [F., 'equality.'] The name given during the French Revolution to Louis Philippe Joseph, duc d'Orléans. See *Orléans.*

Egan (ē′gan), **Pierce.** Born at London 1772 (?): died there, Aug. 3, 1849. An English writer on sports. He was the author of a monthly serial, "Boxiana: or Sketches of modern Pugilism" (1818–24), "Life in London," a serial illustrated by George and Isaac R. Cruikshank (1821), etc.

Egan, Pierce. Born at London, 1814: died July 6, 1880. An English novelist and artist, son of Pierce Egan the elder. He wrote "Wat Tyler" (1851), "Paul Jones" (1842), "The Snake in the Grass" (1858), etc.

Egaña (ā-gän′yä), **Juan.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1769: died at Santiago, Chile, April 13, 1836. A Chilian jurist, statesman, and author. He took an active part in the revolution of 1810, and was a leading spirit in the first Chilian congress; was imprisoned by the Spaniards in 1814 at Juan Fernandez; was released in 1817; and shortly after was again a member of the Chilian congress. Among his numerous published works are "Tratados juridicos," "Descripcion geologica y mineralogica de Chile," "Memorias politicas," and "Tratado de educacion." His writings have been collected in 10 volumes.

Egba (eg′bä). A tribe of Yoruba. See *Abeokuta.*

Egbert (eg′bėrt). [AS. *Ecgberht.*] Born about 775: died 837. King of Wessex 802–837. He received the submission of Mercia and Northumberland in 827, and became lord of all England.

Egbo (eg′bō). A secret society among the Efik tribe of Old Kalabar, West Africa. The Egbo-men form the aristocracy and rule the country. They have an annual festivity in which an ox is slaughtered and allowed to putrefy before it is eaten. The principal participants wear masks and paint their bodies.

Egede (ā′ge-de), **Hans,** surnamed "The Apostle of Greenland." Born in Senjen, Norway, Jan. 31, 1686: died in the island of Falster, Denmark, Nov. 5, 1758. A Norwegian missionary. He was stationed 1721–36 among the Eskimos of Greenland, where in 1721 he founded the colony of Godthaab. He became superintendent of the Greenland mission in 1740, and resided many years at Copenhagen. He wrote several works on the history of Greenland.

Egede, Paul. Born in Vaagen, Norway, 1708: died at Copenhagen, 1789. A Norwegian missionary, son of Hans Egede. He was stationed in Greenland 1734–40; succeeded his father as superintendent of the Greenland mission, and lived many years in Copenhagen. He completed a translation, begun by his father, of the New Testament into the Eskimo language. He also compiled a catechism and a ritual in that language.

Eger (ā′ger). A river in Bohemia which joins the Elbe 33 miles northwest of Prague. Length, 160 miles.

Eger. [Bohem. *Cheb.*] A city in Bohemia, situated on the Eger in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 12° 22′ E. It contains a castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa about 1180 on a rock above the river, and long an imperial residence, but now forming an imposing ruin. There is a double chapel, Romanesque in the lower story and Pointed above. Here was the scene of Wallenstein's murder in 1634. It was formerly a free imperial city and a fortress. Population (1890), 18,658.

Eger (in Hungarian). See *Erlau.*

Egerdir (eg-er-dir′), or **Egirdir.** A lake in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor, in lat. 38° N. Length, about 30 miles.

Egeri. See *Ægeri.*

Egeri, Lake. See *Ægeri, Lake.*

Egeria, or **Ægeria** (ē-jē′ri-ä). 1. In Roman mythology, one of the Camenæ, by whom Numa was instructed with regard to the forms of worship he was to introduce.—2. An asteroid (No. 13) discovered at Naples by Dr. Gasparis, Nov. 2, 1850.

Egerton (ej′ėr-ton), **Francis.** Born 1736: died at London, March 3, 1803. The third and last Duke of Bridgewater, younger son of the first duke by his second wife. He is notable as the projector of a canal from Worsley to Manchester (the first in England, throughout its course entirely independent of a natural stream), and of one from Manchester to Liverpool. He was surnamed "The Father of British Inland Navigation."

Egerton, Francis. Born at London, Jan. 1, 1800: died there, Feb. 18, 1857. An English politician and man of letters, first Earl of Ellesmere (known as Francis Leveson-Gower until 1833), son of George Granville Leveson-Gower, marquis of Stafford and duke of Sutherland. He was a member of Parliament 1822–46; a lord of the treasury in 1827; under-secretary of state for the colonies in 1828; chief secretary for Ireland 1828–30; and secretary at war in 1830. He was created Viscount Brackley of Brackley and Earl of Ellesmere of Ellesmere in 1846; and was president of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1849, and of the Royal Geographical Society 1854–55. He wrote "Mediterranean Sketches" (1843), etc.

Egerton, Francis Henry, eighth Earl of Bridgewater. Born Nov. 11, 1756: died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1829. An English nobleman and clergyman, founder, by his will, of the "Bridgewater Treatises" (which see).

Egerton, Sir **Thomas,** Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Born in Cheshire, England, about 1540: died at London, March 15, 1617. An English jurist, lord chancellor of England 1603–17.

Egeus (ē-jē′us). The father of Hermia in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Egg (eg), **Augustus Leopold.** Born at London, May 2, 1816: died at Algiers, Algeria, March 26, 1863. An English painter of historical and genre scenes.

Egga (eg′ä). A town in Gando, in the British Niger Territories, on the lower Niger. Population, 10,000–15,000 (?).

Eggischhorn (eg′ish-horn). A mountain in the Alps, near the head of the Rhone valley, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Height, 9,625 feet.

Eggleston (eg′l-ston), **Edward.** Born at Vevay, Ind., Dec. 10, 1837. An American author. In 1856 he became a Methodist preacher, and has been editor at different times of "The Little Corporal," "The Sunday School Teacher," the New York "Independent," "Hearth and Home," etc. In 1879 he retired from the pastorate of the Church of the Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn, N. Y., and devoted himself entirely to literature. His chief works of fiction are "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" (1871), "The End of the World" (1872), "The Mystery of Metropolisville" (1873), "The Circuit Rider" (1874), "Roxy" (1878), "The Hoosier Schoolboy" (1883), "The Graysons" (1887), "The Faith Doctor" (1891), "Duffels" (1893). He has also written a "Household History of the United States" (1888), a "History of the United States for Schools" (1888), and a "First Book of American History." He has been for many years engaged on a "History of Life in the United States."

Eggmühl. See *Eckmühl.*

Egilsson (ā′gilz-son), **Sveinbjörn.** Born at Innri-Njardvik, Iceland, 1791: died at Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 17, 1852. An Icelandic philologist. His chief work is a "Lexicon poëticum antiquæ linguæ septentrionalis" (1854–60).

Egina. See *Ægina.*

Eginhard. See *Einhard.*

Egirdir. See *Egerdir.*

Eglamore (eg′la-mōr), or **Eglamour, Sir.** A valiant knight and heroic champion of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romances. There is a popular ballad which recounts how he "slew a terrible huge great monstrous dragon."

Eglamour (eg′la-mör). In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the agent for Sylvia's escape.

Eglantine (eg′lan-tīn). In the story of "Valentine and Orson," the bride of Valentine and daughter of King Pepin.

Eglantine, Madame. In Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," the prioress.

> Full well she sang the service divine,
> Entuned in her nose full semely;
> And French she spake full fair and fetisly,
> After the school of Stratford atte Bowe,
> For French of Paris was to her unknowe.

Eglinton, Earl of. See *Montgomerie.*

Eglon (eg′lon). In Old Testament history, a king of the Moabites who captured Jericho and occupied it for 18 years, during which he oppressed the Hebrews and obliged them to pay tribute.

Egmont (eg′mont), or **Egmond, Lamoral,** Count of Egmont and Prince of Gavre. Born at La Hamaide, Hainaut, Nov. 18, 1522: died at Brussels, June 5, 1568. A Flemish general and popular hero. He fought under Charles V. in Africa, Germany, and France, and led the cavalry at St. Quentin in 1557, and at Gravelines in 1558. He was for a time governor of Flanders and Artois, and was a member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma. Although a Catholic and a courtier, he opposed the absolute government which Philip II. attempted to introduce into the Netherlands under cover of religion. He was treacherously seized by the Duke of Alva Sept. 9, 1567, and executed in company with the Count of Hoorn.

Egmont. A tragedy by Goethe, published in 1788.

Egmont, Mount. An extinct volcano in the North Island, New Zealand, situated about lat. 39° 16′ S., long. 174° 5′ E. It was discovered by Cook Jan. 13, 1770, and named in honor of Count Egmont. Height, 8,300 feet.

Egremont (eg′r-mont). A town of Cumberland, England, on the Eden south of Whitehaven. Population (1891), 6,243.

Eguiara y Eguren (ā-gē-ä′rä ē ā-gö-rān′), **Juan José.** Born in Mexico City about 1695: died there, Jan. 29, 1763. A Mexican author. He took orders, and was professor of theology and rector of the University of Mexico. His most important work is the "Biblioteca Mexicana," a bibliographical dictionary, of which only a part was printed (Mexico, 1755). He also wrote numerous philosophical and theological treatises, etc.

Egypt (ē′jipt). [Heb. *Mizraim,* Assyr. *Muçur,* Ar. *Miçr,* Coptic *Keme,* Gr. Αἴγυπτος, L. *Ægyptus,* F. *Egypte,* G. *Ægypten,* It. *Egitto.*] 1. A country in northeastern Africa, now a dependency of Turkey, famous for the great antiquity and former splendor of its civilization. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, and extends southward, including the delta and the valley of the Nile, to the first cataract (lat. 24° 6′ N.). On the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, and on the west by the desert. It includes also the Sinaitic peninsula and a strip on the western coast of Arabia. The present southern limit of its possessions is in the neighborhood of the second cataract. Egypt proper consists practically of the delta and a narrow strip on each side of the Nile. The soil has been celebrated for its productiveness, due to the inundations of the river, and it was long the granary of Rome. Modern Egypt has 14 mudiriyehs or provinces, with Cairo as the capital and Alexandria as the seaport. The government is a hereditary viceroyalty ruled by a khedive, subordinate to Turkey. The inhabitants are Egyptians (fellaheen, town-people, and Bedawin), Nubians, Abyssinians, Levantines, Turks, negroes, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans. The leading religion is Mohammedan, but there are many Copts. The prevailing language is Arabic. The history of ancient Egypt was given by Manetho under 31 dynasties. (See *Manetho.*) These dynasties are thus grouped by Mariette: the Ancient Empire, dynasties I.–XI.; the Middle Empire, dynasties XI.–XVIII.; the New Empire, dynasties XVIII.–XXXI. The 1st dynasty was founded by Menes in 5004 B. C., according to Mariette. During the early dynasties Memphis was the center, and in the time of the 4th occurred the building of the Pyramids (about 4000 B. C., Mariette). The construction of Lake Mœris and the Labyrinth are assigned to the 12th dynasty. Thebes now became the center, and later the invasion of the Hyksos occurred (in the 15th dynasty). After a period of confusion and obscurity Egypt was united under the great Theban 18th dynasty, and under this and the 19th reached its highest point in extent and in the grandeur of its monuments. Among the great sovereigns were Thothmes III., Seti I., and Rameses II. The "Pharaoh of the Exodus" has frequently been identified with Menephtah of the 19th dynasty, and the date stated approximately at about 1300 B. C. With the next dynasty began the decline. There were some revivals of power, and in the 7th and 6th centuries Greek settlements began; but in 527 B. C. Egypt was conquered by Cambyses, and this Persian dynasty ranks as the 27th. From 406 B. C. native rulers again held power, but in 340 B. C. a short-lived Persian dynasty (the 31st and last of Manetho) began; this was overthrown in 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great. After his death Egypt was ruled by his general Ptolemy and Ptolemy's successors down to the death of Cleopatra (30 B. C.), when Augustus annexed it to the Roman Empire. Egypt was an important center of Christianity. In about 640 it was conquered by the Saracens, and formed in later times part of the Ommiad and Abbasside empires. The Fatimites ruled it from 969 to 1171, and thereafter the Ayubites until 1250: to these succeeded the Mamelukes, who in turn were overthrown by the Turks under Selim I. in 1517. Egypt was invaded by Bonaparte in 1798, but the French were expelled in 1801. In 1806 Mehemet Ali became pasha, and the country developed greatly. A successful war with Turkey was cut short in 1840 by the intervention of the powers. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened. From 1879 France and England exercised a joint supervision over the khedive; but a native revolt, begun under Arabi Pasha in 1881 and suppressed by England in 1882, was followed in 1883 by the abolition of the joint control, and the appointment of an English financial adviser. The Mahdists in the Sudan revolted in 1881–85, and in spite of the resistance of Gordon at Khartum and the campaigns of Wolseley and others the provinces south of the second cataract were lost. Area, 380,000 square miles. Population, 6,817,265.

Ægyptus was in old times the name of the Nile, which was so called by Homer (Odys. iv. 477, xiv. 257), and Strabo (xvii. p. 691) says the same was the opinion of Nearchus. Manetho pretends that the country received the name from Egyptus, a surname of King Sethos (or Sethi). Aristotle thinks that "Egypt was formerly called Thebes," and Herodotus states, in opposition to the opinion of the "Ionians," that "Thebes (i. e. the Thebaid) had of old the name of Egypt." And if this is not confirmed by the monuments, the word "Egypt" was at all events connected with Coptos, a city of the Thebaid. From Kebt, Koft, or Coptos, the modern inhabitants have been called Copts; its ancient name in hieroglyphics was Kwbt hor; and Mr. Poole is evidently right in supposing this to be the same as the Biblical Caphtor. He thinks the name "Egypt" is composed of Αια, "land," and Γυπτος; and is to be traced in the Ai-Caphtor, "land (or coast) of Caphtor," in Jeremiah (xlvii. 4). The word Coptitic is found in a Gnostic papyrus, supposed to be of the second century (see note 3 on ch. 83). Egypt is said to have been called originally Aetia, and the Nile Aetos and Siris. Upper Egypt, or the Thebaid, has even been confounded with, and called, Ethiopia: perhaps too by Pliny (vi. 35; see notes on ch. 110); Nahum (iii. 9) calls Ethiopia and Egypt the strength of No (Thebes); and Strabo says (i. p. 57) that Menelaus' journey to Ethiopia really meant to Thebes. The modern name Musr or Misr is the same as the Biblical Mizraim, i. e. "the two Misrs," applied to Egypt, which corresponds to "the two regions" of the sculptures; but the word Misr does not occur on the monuments.

Rawlinson, Herod., II. 23.

2. A diocese of the prefecture of the East, in the later organization of the Roman Empire.

Egyptian Expedition, The. An expedition undertaken by the French against Egypt in 1798–1801, with the ultimate object of attacking the British empire in India. It was commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte; sailed from Toulon with 35,000 men May 19, 1798; conquered Malta June 12, 1798; defeated the Mamelukes in the battle of the Pyramids July 21, 1798; captured Cairo July 22, 1798; suffered the loss of its fleet by the victory of Nelson at Abukir Aug. 1, 1798; and in 1799 invaded Syria, but was in the same year repulsed by the Turks and the English at St. Jean d'Acre, and retreated to Cairo. In Aug., 1799, Bonaparte returned to France, leaving in command Kléber, who was murdered in 1800, and was succeeded by Menou. Menou concluded a treaty with the English at Cairo in 1801, in accordance with which Egypt was restored to the Ottoman Porte and the French army transported to France by the English fleet.

Egyptian Princess, An. [G. *Ägyptische Königstochter.*] A novel by Ebers (1864). The scene is laid in Egypt and Persia about 522 B. C.

Egyptian Thief, The. Thyamis, the lover of Chariclea, referred to in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," v. 1.

Ehatisaht (ā-hä′ti-sät), or **Ayhuttisaht** (ā-höt′i-sät). A tribe of North American Indians, living about Esperanza Inlet, west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. They numbered 143 in 1884. See *Aht.*

Ehingen (ā′ing-en). A town in Würtemberg, on the Danube 15 miles southwest of Ulm.

Ehrenberg (ā′ren-berg), **Christian Gottfried.** Born at Delitzsch, Prussia, April 19, 1795: died at Berlin, June 27, 1876. A German naturalist, especially noted for his studies of *Infusoria.* He wrote "Die Infusionstierchen als vollkommene Organismen" (1838), "Mikro-Geologie" (1854).

Ehrenbreitstein (ā-ren-brīt′stīn). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine opposite Coblenz. It is noted for its fortress, situated on an almost inaccessible rock 385 feet above the river. It was taken by the French in 1631, by the Imperialists in 1637, and by the French in 1799. Population (1890), 5,278.

Ehrenfeld (ā′ren-feld). A manufacturing suburb of Cologne. Population (1890), 21,745.

Eibenstock (ī′ben-stok). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge in lat. 50° 29′ N., long. 12° 36′ E. It is noted for its tambour embroidery. Population (1890), 7,166.

Eichberg (īk′berg), **Julius.** Born at Düsseldorf in 1824: died at Boston, Jan. 19, 1893. A German-American composer. He was professor in the Conservatoire at Geneva. In 1857 he went to New York, and in 1859 to Boston, where he was director of the orchestra at the Boston Museum for seven years. In 1867 he established the Boston Conservatory of Music, of which he remained the head until his death. He composed, among other works, four operettas: "The Doctor of Alcantara," "The Rose of Tyrol," "The Two Cadis," and "A Night in Rome."

Eichendorff (ī′ċhen-dôrf), **Joseph von.** Born at Lubowitz (his father's estate), near Ratibor, in Silesia, March 10, 1788: died at Neisse, Nov. 26, 1857. A German poet and author. In 1813–1815 he served in the War of Liberation, first as a volunteer and later as an officer, and after the war was government counselor at Dantzic and Königsberg. In 1831 he went to Berlin. He wrote "Ahnung und Gegenwart" ("Presage and Presence," 1815), the dramatized fairy tale "Krieg den Philistern" ("War on the Philistines," 1824), the novel "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts" ("From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing," 1826). A first collection of poems appeared in 1837. His complete poetical works ("Sämmtliche poetische Werke") were issued at Berlin in 1842 in 4 volumes, "Vermischte Schriften" ("Miscellaneous Writings") at Paderborn, 1866, in 5 volumes.

Eichhorn (īċh′hôrn), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Dörrenzimmern, in Hohenlohe-Öhringen, Germany, Oct. 16, 1752: died at Göttingen, June 27, 1827. A German scholar, historian, and biblical critic, professor at Göttingen from 1788. Among his critical works are "Einleitung in das Alte Testament" (1780–83), "Einleitung in das Neue Testament" (1804–14).

Eichhorn, Karl Friedrich. Born at Jena, Germany, Nov. 20, 1781: died at Cologne, July 4, 1854. A German jurist, son of J. G. Eichhorn. His chief work is "Deutsche Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte" (1808–23).

Eichstädt (īċh′stet), or **Eichstätt** (īċh′stet), originally **Eistet.** A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl 38 miles south of Nuremberg. It has a cathedral and Walpurgis church. It was formerly an independent bishopric, secularized in 1802. Population (1890), 7,546.

Eichwald (īċh′väld), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Mitau, Russia, July 4 (O. S.), 1795: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1876. A Russian naturalist, author of "Zoölogia specialis" (1829–31), "Die Urwelt Russlands" (1840–47), etc.

Eider (ī′der). A river in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which flows into the North Sea about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Elbe. Length, 115 miles.

Eifel (ī′fel), **The.** A volcanic mountain and picturesque region in western Germany, between the valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, and Roer. It is divided into the Schnee-Eifel and the Vorder-Eifel. Height of the Hohe Acht, 2,490 feet.

Eiffel (ī′fel; F. ā-fel′), **Alexandre Gustave.** Born at Dijon, Dec. 15, 1832. A noted French engineer. His best-known work is the Eiffel Tower (which see).

Eiffel Tower. A tower, 984 feet high, built of iron framework, in the Champ-de-Mars, Paris, for the exhibition of 1889. The general form is that of a concave pyramid. The base consists of 4 inclined piers set at the angles of a square of 336 feet. The piers are connected on the sides of the square by huge arches. After rising about 600 feet, the 4 piers are merged into one. There are 3 platforms at different heights: the top one, over 900 feet from the ground, is surrounded by a balcony and covered with a glass pavilion 54 feet square. Above this rises the lantern, which is fitted for scientific observations.

Eiger (ī′ger). One of the highest mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, northeast of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,042 feet.

Eigg (eg), or **Egg** (eg). One of the Hebrides islands, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, south of Skye and southeast of Rum. Length, 6½ miles.

Eighteen Hundred and Seven, or **Friedland.** A large painting by Meissonier (1876), now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It represents a regiment of cuirassiers passing at a gallop in a grain-field before Napoleon, who sits on a white horse at the left, attended by his marshals and staff.

Eikon Basilike (ī′kon ba-sil′i-kē). [Gr., 'royal likeness.'] A book describing the sufferings of Charles I. of England, published in 1649. It is usually attributed to Bishop Gauden.

Eikonoclastes (ī-kon-ọ-klas′tēz). ['The Iconoclast.'] A pamphlet written by Milton in answer to Gauden's "Eikon Basilike."

Eildon Hills (ēl′dọn hilz). Three peaks in Roxburghshire, Scotland, near Melrose, famous in Scottish legend. Height, 1,385 feet.

Eileithyia, or **Hebent.** In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, on the Nile between Edfu and Esneh, on the site of the modern El-Kab: one of the oldest of Egyptian towns. It is now noted for its rock-tombs and -temples.

Eilenburg (ī′len-börg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated mainly on an island in the Mulde, 14 miles northeast of Leipsic. It contains an ancient castle (Ilburg), a frontier fortress against the Wends. Population (1890), 12,447.

Eimeo (ī′me-ō), or **Aimeo,** or **Morea.** One of the Society Islands, belonging to France (since 1880), situated in the Pacific Ocean in lat. 17° 30′ S., long. 150° 10′ W. Population, about 1,500.

Einbeck (īn′bek), or **Eimbeck** (īm′bek). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated 37 miles south of Hannover. It was founded by pilgrims to a chapel at Munster which contained notable relics (blood of Christ). It was formerly famous for its Eimbecker beer (from which the name *bock beer* is derived). Population (1890), 7,676.

Ein feste Burg (īn fes′te börg). [G., 'a strong fortress.'] The first words of a hymn by Martin Luther ("Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott"), a version of Psalm xlvi. The hymn was probably written in 1530. The tune seems to have appeared in Kophl's "Psalmen und geistliche Lieder" (probably in 1538). The form now used (by Sebastian Bach) given in various cantatas and differing slightly from Luther's original. The words have also been modernized.

Einhard (īn′hard), incorrectly **Eginhard.** Born in Austrasia about 770: died at Seligenstadt on the Main, Germany, March 14, 840 (?). A Frankish scholar and biographer of Charles the Great. He was of noble birth and was educated at the monastery of Fulda. He removed not later than 796 to the court of Charles the Great, by whom he was appointed minister of public works, and was sent in 806 as imperial legate to Rome. He was retained in office by Louis le Débonnaire, to whose son Lothaire he became tutor in 817. He retired in 830 to Mulinheim (which he named Seligenstadt), where he erected a monastery. He was married to Imma, who was the sister of Bernhard, bishop of Worms, but who was transformed by later tradition into a daughter of Charles the Great. He wrote a life of Charles the Great ("Vita Caroli Magni").

Einsiedeln (īn′zē-deln). [G., equiv. to L. *solitarium,* a hermitage: according to the legends, St. Meinrad (9th century) lived here as a hermit.] A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 22 miles east-northeast of Lucerne. It is one of the most celebrated of pilgrim resorts. The monastery (*monasterium eremitarum*) was founded in the 9th century, and in 1294 received the standing of a principality from the emperor Rudolph. The buildings of the monastery have suffered many rebuildings, the last early in the 18th century; and, though of great extent, the architecture is in an uninteresting Italian style. The large church has two slender towers; its interior is tawdry with gilding and ornament in questionable taste. In its portraits, library, and material resources, the venerable monastery is still rich. Population (1888), 8,506.

Eirene. See *Irene.*

Eisenach (ī′ze-naċh). A town in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated at the junction of the Nesse and Hörsel in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 10° 19′ E. It is the birthplace of J. S. Bach, and is associated with the early days of Luther. Near it is the Wartburg. It was formerly the capital of Saxe-Eisenach. Population (1890), 21,399.

Eisenberg (ī′zen-berg). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, situated 33 miles southwest of Leipsic. Population (1890), 7,349.

Eisenerz (ī′zen-ertz). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, 20 miles northwest of Bruck, famous for its iron-mountain. Population (1890), commune, 5,740.

Eisenlohr (ī′zen-lōr), **August.** Born at Mannheim, Baden, Oct. 6, 1832. A German Egyptologist, professor of Egyptology at Heidelberg. He has published "Der grosse Papyrus Harris" (1872), etc.

Eisenlohr, Wilhelm. Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Jan. 1, 1799: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, July 10, 1872. A German physicist, professor of physics in the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruhe 1840–65. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der Physik" (1836).

Eisenstadt (ī′zen-stät), Hung. **Kis-Marton.** A town in the county of Ödenburg, Hungary, 25 miles south of Vienna. It contains the castle of Prince Esterhazy. Population (1890), 2,972.

Eisfeld (īs′feld). A town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, on the Werra 23 miles east-southeast of Meiningen.

Eisleben (īs′lā-ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 39 miles west-northwest of Leipsic. It is the center of a copper- and silver-mining region. It was the birthplace of Luther and the place of his death. Population (1890), 23,465.

Eisteddfod (ī-steᴛʜ′vod). [Welsh, 'a sitting of learned men.'] An annual musical and literary festival and competition which originated in the triennial assembly of Welsh bards: the latter dates back to an early period. An Eisteddfod is mentioned as having been held in the 7th century. They are now held every year at various places in Wales. Concerts and competitions for prizes are still held; but, except that they take place in Wales and retain some ancient forms, they are no longer strictly national. *Grove.*

Eitherside (ē′ᴛʜėr-sīd or ī′ᴛʜėr-sīd), **Sir Paul.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Devil is an Ass," a hard, unfeeling justice and superstitious wiseacre.

Eitherside, Sergeant. A character in Macklin's "Man of the World."

Ekaterinburg. See *Yekaterinburg.*

Ekaterinodar. See *Yekaterinodar.*

Ekaterinograd. See *Yekaterinograd.*

Ekaterinoslaff. See *Yekaterinoslaff.*

Ekhmim. See *Akhmim.*

Ekkehard (ek′ke-härt). A historical novel by Scheffel, published in 1857. The scene is laid in the 10th century.

Ekron (ek′rọn). [Heb., 'uprooting.'] One of the five chief cities of the Philistines, situated 12 miles northeast of Ashdod: the modern Akir. It contained an oracle. "According to the Assyrian inscriptions, when most of the towns in Palestine revolted on the death of Sargon, Padi, king of Ekron, remained faithful. His subjects, however, rebelled and handed him over to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem, who retained him a prisoner until he was released and reseated on the throne by Sennacherib." *Smith,* Dict. of the Bible.

Elagabalus (el-a-gab′a-lus), or **Heliogabalus** (hē-li-ō-gab′a-lus); originally **Varius Avitus Bassianus.** Born at Emesa, Syria, 205 A. D.: died 222. Emperor of Rome. He was the son of Sextus Varius Marcellus and Julia Soæmias, [illegible] of Caracalla. He became while very young a priest in the temple of the sun-god Elagabalus at Emesa. Being put forward as the son of Caracalla, he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in 218, in opposition to Macrinus, who was defeated on the borders of Syria [illegible] in the same year. He gave himself up to the most [illegible] debauchery, and abandoned the government to his mother and grandmother. He adopted his cousin, Bassianus Alexianus, who succeeded to the throne as Severus Alexander. He was put to death at Rome by the prætorians.

Elah (ē'lä), **Valley of.** [Heb., 'valley of the terebinth.'] The valley in which the Israelites were encamped when the duel between David and Goliath occurred: the modern Wady Es-Sunt.

Elaine (e-lān'). In the Arthurian legends: (*a*) The half-sister of King Arthur. She bore a son, Mordred, to Arthur. (*b*) The daughter of King Pelles. She was the mother of Lancelot's son Sir Galahad. (*c*) The "lily maid of Astolat" who pined and died for Lancelot. Tennyson makes her story the subject of his "Elaine." (*d*) The daughter of King Brandegoris, who bore a child to Sir Bors de Ganis. In Malory's "Arthur" the statement is so worded that Elaine might be the name of the child. (*e*) The wife of Ban of Benoic (Brittany), mother of Sir Lancelot. She was also called Elein.

Elam (ē'lam). [In the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions *Elamtu*, highland: OPers. *Uvadsha* (from which the modern *Chuzistan* arose), with the Greeks *Κισσία* (Herodotus), *Susiana* (during the Macedonian period), and *Elymais* (Strabo).] The country and ancient empire east of the lower Tigris, south of Media, and north of the Persian Gulf. It is a country of fertile and picturesque mountains, valleys, and ravines, the only flat tract being on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and was in very high antiquity the seat of a mighty empire of which Susa was the capital. The oldest historical information about Elam is that it subjugated Babylonia about 2300–2076 B. C. The Elamite dynasty is identical with the Median of Berosus, which ruled over Babylonia about 2300–2076 B. C. Among these Elamite kings is also very probably to be counted Chedorlaomer (*Kudur-Lagamaru*) of Gen. xiv. The next historical notice is that Elam was subdued by Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylonia, about 1130 B. C. From the 8th century B. C. on, Elam was connected with the rivalry between Assyria and Babylonia, supporting the latter against the former. Elam was defeated by Sargon in 721 and 710, and by Sennacherib in several campaigns, especially in the decisive battle at Halule on the Tigris about 691. In 645 Asurbanipal destroyed Susa. Soon after this catastrophe Elam is met with under the dominion of Theispes. In union with Media and Persia it helped to bring about the fall of Assyria and Babylonia. It shared thenceforth the fate of the other Assyrian provinces and had no history of its own. The ancient Elamites were not Semites. This is ascertained by the names of their kings, which are alien to all of the Semitic dialects, and by their representations on the monuments, which exhibit a type widely different from the Semitic. The enumeration of Elam among the sons of Shem in Gen. x. 22 may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the Elamite valley was early settled by the Semites, who predominated over the non-Semitic element of the population, and also by the fact that the Elamites on the other hand had for more than two centuries the upper hand in Semitic Babylonia.

El-Araish (el-ä-rīsh'), or **El-Arish** (el-ä-rēsh'), or **Larache.** A seaport in Morocco, situated on the Atlantic in lat. 35° 13′ N., long. 6° 9′ W. Population, about 5,000.

El-Arish (el-ä-rēsh'). A town of Egypt on the Syrian frontier, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 31° 7′ N., long. 33° 46′ E. It was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken in 1799. A convention was signed here between Kléber and the grand vizir in 1800.

Elath (ē'lath), classical **Ælana.** In scriptural geography, a town of Idumæa, situated at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. It was taken by David and was the headquarters of Solomon's fleet. It was fortified by Uzziah.

Elathasi (el-a-thä'si). [Ar., probably corrupted from *al athāfi*, the tripod.] The fifth-magnitude star ζ Draconis. The name is of rare occurrence.

Elba (el'bä). [Gr. *Αἰθάλεια*, *Αἰθάλη*, L. *Ilva*, *Ilua*.] An island belonging to the province of Leghorn, Italy, situated in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica, and about [illegible] miles from Tuscany. Its surface is generally mountainous. It produces iron and other minerals, wine, and fruit. The chief town is Porto Ferrajo. Elba was granted as a residence and domain to Napoleon, May 4, 1814, and he continued to live there until Feb. 26, 1815. It reverted to Tuscany in 1815. Length, 18 miles. Area, 90 square miles. Population [illegible].

Elbe (el'be). [G. *Elbe*, It. *Elba*, from G. *Elba*, OHG. *Elba*, *Elba*, Bohem. *Labe*, L. *Albis*, Gr. [illegible].] A river of northern Europe: the Roman [illegible]. It rises in the Riesengebirge, [illegible] generally [illegible] into the North Sea [illegible]. Its chief tributaries are the [illegible] (with the Spree) [illegible] Magdeburg, and Hamburg [illegible] miles [illegible] other to Melnik in Bohemia [illegible].

Elberfeld (el'ber-feld). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Wupper [illegible] miles northeast of Cologne. It forms with Barmen (which adjoins it) Elberfeld-Barmen, one of the most important manufacturing centers in Europe. Among the manufactures of the two cities are ribbon, chemicals, lace, thread, silk, cotton, etc. Population (1890), of Elberfeld, 125,899; of Barmen, 116,144.

Elberich. See *Oberon.*

Elbeuf (el-bef'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine 13 miles south-southwest of Rouen. It has important cloth manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 21,404.

Elbing (el'bing). A town in the province of West Prussia, situated on the Elbing, near the Frisches Haff, 34 miles southeast of Dantzic. It is a manufacturing and trading center. It was a colony from Lubeck. Population (1890), 41,495.

Elbingerode (el'bing-e-rō-de). A mining town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz 15 miles southwest of Halberstadt. Population (1890), 2,936.

Elbow (el'bō). In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," a constable, an inferior Dogberry.

Elburz (el-börz'), or **Elbruz** (el-bröz'). A range of mountains in northern Persia, connected with the Caucasus and mountains of Armenia on the west, and with the Paropamisan Mountains on the east. Highest summit, Mount Demavend (which see).

Elburz, or **Elbruz.** The highest mountain of the Caucasus, situated in lat. 43° 21′ N., long. 42° 25′ E. Height, 18,526 feet.

Elcano, Juan Sebastian de. See *Cano, Juan Sebastian del.*

El Capitan (el käp-i-tän'). [Sp., 'the captain.'] One of the most noted heights surrounding the Yosemite Valley. It rises 3,300 feet above the valley.

Elcesaites (el-se'sạ-īts), or **Elkesaites** (el-kē'sạ-īts). A party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the 2d century. They derived their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

Elche (el'che). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, in lat. 38° 14′ N., long. 0° 42′ W., noted for the cultivation of date-palms: the ancient Ilici. Population (1887), 23,854.

Elchingen (el'ching-en). A village in Bavaria, situated near the Danube 7 miles northeast of Ulm. Here, Oct. 14, 1805, the Austrians were defeated by Ney (created afterward duc d'Elchingen). The battle was followed by the capitulation of Ulm.

Elder Brother, The. A comedy by Fletcher, probably revised by Massinger. It was acted after 1625, and published in 1637. Cibber used it in his "Love makes a Man."

Eldon, Earl of. See *Scott.*

El Dorado (el do-rä'dō). [Sp., 'the gilded.'] The reputed king or chief of a fabulous city of great wealth (Manoa) which, during the 15th century, was supposed to exist somewhere in the northern part of South America. According to the story, the chief was periodically smeared with oil or balsam, and then covered with gold-dust until his whole body had a gilded appearance. Beginning about 1530, great numbers of expeditions were made by the Spaniards in search of this phantom; the explorers suffered terrible hardships and hundreds died. The conquest and settlement of New Granada resulted from the quest; the mountain regions of Venezuela, the Orinoco and Amazon, and the great forests east of the Andes, were made known to the world; and later in the 16th century the English, led or sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, penetrated into Guiana, obtaining a claim on that country which resulted in their modern colony. It has been supposed that the story of El Dorado arose from a yearly ceremony of an Indian tribe near Bogotá. The chief, it is said, was smeared with balsam and gold-dust, after which he threw gold, emeralds, etc., into a sacred lake and then bathed there. But this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story may be simply another version of the Dorado myth. In common and poetical language the name El Dorado has been transferred to the city or country which was the object of the quest.

Eldsib (el-dzib'). [Ar. *al dib* (Ulugh Beigh), the wolf or jackal.] The third-magnitude star [illegible] Draconis: a name rarely used.

Eldsich (el-dzik'). [Ar. *al dy* (Ulugh Beigh), the hyena.] A rarely used name for the third-magnitude star [illegible] Draconis.

Eleanor (el'ẹ-nor), or **Aliénor, of Aquitaine.** [It. *Eleonora*, G. *Eleonore*, F. *Aliénor*. See *Helen.*] Born 1122(?): died at Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, France, April 1, 1204. Heiress of the duchy of Guienne. She married Louis VII. of France in [illegible], was divorced in [illegible], and married Henry II. of England in [illegible]. She was imprisoned by him [illegible].

Eleanor of Castile. Died at Grantham, England, Nov. 1290. Sister of Alfonso X. of Castile, and wife of Edward I. of England.

Eleanor of Provence. Died at Amesbury, England, 1291. Daughter of the Count of Provence, and wife of Henry III. of England.

Eleatics (ē-lẹ-at'iks). [From *Elea*, Gr. Ἐλέα, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*.] A school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea, or Velia, in Magna Græcia. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One or Absolute, alone is real.

Eleazar (el-ẹ-ā'zär). [Heb., 'God hath helped.'] The third son of Aaron, and his successor as high priest.

Eleazar. 1. In "Lust's Dominion," a lustful and revengeful Moor, passionately loved by the sensual Queen of Spain. In his villainies he resembles Marlowe's "Jew of Malta."—2. A famous magician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Eleazar Williams. See *Williams.*

Electioneer (ẹ-lek-shọ-nēr'). A bay horse by Hambletonian (10), dam Green Mountain Maid, foaled May 2, 1868: died Dec. 2, 1890. He was second only to Hambletonian (10) as a trotting sire. He was owned by Senator Stanford of California.

Elective Affinities. See *Wahlverwandschaften.*

Electoral Commission, The. In United States history, a board of commissioners created by act of Congress (approved Jan. 29, 1877) for the purpose of deciding disputed cases in the presidential election of 1876. Its members were justices of the United States Supreme Court Nathan Clifford (president of the commission), S. J. Miller, S. J. Field, W. Strong, and J. P. Bradley; senators G. F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, F. T. Frelinghuysen, T. F. Bayard, and A. G. Thurman (replaced later by Kernan); and representatives H. B. Payne, E. Hunton, J. G. Abbott, G. F. Hoar, and J. A. Garfield. It was in session Feb. 1–March 2, 1877; and its decisions resulted in the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate. The electoral votes in dispute were those of Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and Oregon. The members of the commission voted on party lines (8 Republicans and 7 Democrats).

Electoral Rhine Circle. See *Lower Rhine Circle.*

Electra (ē-lek'trä). [Gr. Ἠλέκτρα.] 1. In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes. The events of her life have been dramatized by Æschylus, by Sophocles in his "Electra," by Euripides in his "Electra," and by various modern poets. See *Orestes.*

2. In Greek mythology, one of the seven Pleiades.—3. The 4½-magnitude star 17 Pleiadum.

Electrides (ē-lek'tri-dēz). [Gr. *αἱ Ἠλεκτρίδες νῆσοι*.] 1. In Greek legend, the Amber Islands (where the trees weep amber), situated at the mouth of the fabulous Eridanus (later identified with the Po).—2. See the extract.

> But the later Greeks have called all the islands from Jutland to the Rhine "Electrides" or Amber Islands; and some say that there are others called Scandia, Dumni, and Bergi, and Nerigo, the largest of all, from which the voyage to Thule is made.
>
> *Pliny* (quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 41).

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. An elegiac poem by Thomas Gray, published in 1751. It went through 11 editions in a short time, and has been many times pirated, imitated, and parodied. It has also been translated into Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Portuguese, French, and German, and there are several polyglot editions.

Eleonora (el-ẹ-ọ-nō'rä). The daughter of Geoffroy, third son of Henry II. of England. Geoffroy was duke of Brittany through his wife Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV. Hence Eleonora was called "The Damsel of Brittany."

Eleonora. A poem written by Dryden, in 1692, in memory of the Countess of Abingdon.

Eleonora of Este. Born June 19, 1537: died Feb. 10, 1581. An Italian princess, a friend of Tasso.

Elephanta (el-e-fan'tä) **Island,** Hind. **Gharapuri.** A small island in Bombay harbor, 6 miles east of Bombay, famous for its caves with Hindu sculptures.

Elephantine (el-ẹ-fan-tī'nē). [Gr. Ἐλεφαντίνη νῆσος.] In ancient geography, an island in the Nile, opposite Syene (Assuan), in lat. 24° 7′ N.: the modern Gezeeret-Assuan. From it came kings of the 5th dynasty. (See *Egypt.*) It contains monuments of Thothmes III. and Amenhotep III., and a Nilometer of Ptolemaic date.

Eleusis (e-lū'sis). [Gr. Ἐλευσίς.] A deme of Attica, Greece, the seat of a very ancient cult of Demeter, and of the famous Eleusinian mysteries. The most important monuments lay within the sacred inclosure, which consisted of a spacious terrace on the eastern slope of the Acropolis, surrounded by a massive wall. The precinct was entered by two propylæa or monumental gateways in succession, and its chief building was the temple of the mysteries, whose unique architecture and successive transformations, as well as those of the entire precinct, have been revealed by the excavations of the Archæological Society of Athens, prosecuted at intervals since 1882. The propylæa were two monumental gateways to the sacred inclosure. The lesser propylæa constituted a comparatively simple structure, with three doorways separated by antæ, before which stood ornate columns. The greater were a reproduction, by Appius Claudius Pulcher in 48 B. C., of the famous propylæa of the Athenian

Acropolis. The temple (sekos) of the mysteries of Demeter and Kora was rebuilt in the 5th century B. C. and altered later. It measured within 178 by 170 feet, and was surrounded along the walls by 8 tiers of step-seats for spectators of the ceremonies. In every side except the northeast there were two doors. Along the southeast side was carried the great Doric portico of Philon, of 12 by 2 columns.

Eleusis, Bas-relief of. A work of high artistic importance in the National Museum, Athens. It represents Demeter, Kora and Triptolemus and is most delicate in execution and expression. It dates from the early 5th century B. C.

Eleuthera (e-lū'the-rä). An island of the Bahamas, east of the Andros group.

Eleutheropolis (e-lu-the-rop'ọ-lis), or **Bethogabris** (beth-ọ-gab'ris). [Gr. 'Ελευθερόπολις, free city.] In ancient geography, a town in Palestine, 22 miles southwest of Jerusalem: the modern Beit Jibrin.

Eleutherus (e-lu'the-rus). Bishop of Rome 174–176: an opponent of the Montanists.

Eleutherus. [Gr. 'Ελεύθερος.] In ancient geography, a river of Phenicia, the modern Nahr el-Kebir ('Great River'), north of Tripoli. On its banks Jonathan the Asmonean met and defeated Demetrius.

Elevation of the Cross. 1. A painting by Rubens (1610), in Antwerp cathedral, Belgium. The cross is being raised to position by a number of men pushing in front and others hauling by a rope behind. On the side panels are seen the holy women, soldiers, and the execution of the two thieves.

2. A painting by Van Dyck (1632), in Notre Dame at Courtrai, Belgium. Christ is already fixed on the cross, which is being put in position by four men, attended by soldiers.

Elfleda, Elflida. See *Ethelfleda*.

Elfrida (el-frī'dä). [AS. *Ælfthryth*.] Born about 945 (?): died about 1000. The second wife of Edgar, king of England, whom she married about 964. She was the mother of Æthelred the Unready.

El Gallo. See *San Rafael*.

Elgin (el'gin), or **Moray.** A maritime county of northern Scotland, lying between Moray Firth and the North Sea on the north, Banff on the east and southeast, Inverness on the southwest, and Nairn on the west. Area, 476 square miles. Population (1891), 43,471.

Elgin. The capital of Elginshire, Scotland, situated on the Lossie in lat. 57° 38′ N., long. 3° 19′ W. It contains a cathedral, founded 1224, but greatly damaged by fire and partly rebuilt toward the end of the 14th century. The architecture is chiefly Early English. The ornament is rich, and the tracery of especial beauty. There are two western towers, and a good chapter-house. Population (1891), 7,799.

Elgin (el'jin). A city in Kane County, Illinois, situated on the Fox River 35 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has important manufactures of watches, and of butter and cheese. Population (1890), 17,823.

Elgin, Earl of. See *Bruce*.

Elgin (el'gin) **Marbles.** A collection of Greek sculptures comprising the bulk of the surviving plastic decoration of the Parthenon, and a caryatid and column from the Erechtheum, and recognized as containing the finest existing productions of sculpture. The marbles were brought from Athens between 1801 and 1803 by the Earl of Elgin. The Parthenon sculptures were executed under the direction of Phidias, about 440 B. C. The collection includes remains of the pediment statues in the round, a great part of the frieze, in low relief, about 525 feet long, which surrounded the exterior of the cella, and 15 of the metopes of the exterior frieze, carved in very high relief with episodes of the contest between the Centaurs and the Lapiths. Among the chief of the pediment figures are the grand reclining figure of Theseus, Iris with wind-blown drapery, and the group of one reclining and two seated female figures popularly called the "Three Fates." The cella frieze represents the idealized Panathenaic procession to the Acropolis, made up of youthful cavalrymen, chariots, led sacrificial victims, young girls with utensils, magistrates, and spectators, who set out from the southwest angle of the cella and proceed by both long sides to the east front, where in presence of an assembled company of the gods the chief priest prepares to perform his solemn rites. The skill with which the exceedingly low relief of this frieze is carried out is unparalleled in art.

El-Golea (el-gō-lä'ä). A town and caravan station in southern Algeria, in lat. 30° 35′ N., long. 3° 10′ E.

El Hakim, Adonbeck. See *Saladin*.

Elhanan (el-hā'nan). [Heb., 'God is gracious.'] According to 2 Sam. xxi. 19, the slayer of Goliath. See *David*.

Eli (ē'lī). [Heb., 'elevation.'] A Hebrew judge and high priest. He failed to punish the sins of his two sons Hophni and Phinehas, and the destruction of his house ensued. At the news of a defeat of the Israelites by the Philistines, in which his sons were killed and the ark of the covenant taken, he fell backward from his seat and broke his neck. He judged Israel forty years, and was ninety-eight years old when he died.

Eli. An oratorio by Sir Michael Costa, with words by Bartholomew, produced at the Birmingham festival, Aug. 29, 1855.

Elia (ē'li-ä). The pseudonym of Charles Lamb in his essays contributed to the "London Magazine," commencing in 1820. They were collected as "Essays of Elia" in 1823, and "Last Essays of Elia" in 1833. The name was that of a clerk in the South Sea House, which Lamb remembered having heard there as a boy, and was at first used as a jest at the end of "Recollections of South Sea House," the first of his essays. The Bridget and James Elia of the essays are Mary and John Lamb, the brother and sister of the author.

Eliab (e-lī'ab). [Heb., 'my God is father.'] The name of several persons mentioned in the Old Testament, including David's eldest brother.

Eliab. In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington.

Eliakim (e-lī'a-kim). [Heb., 'God establishes.'] In the Old Testament, the name of several persons, of whom the most notable is the son of Hilkiah and master of Hezekiah's household.

Elian's Well, Saint. See *Saint Elian's Well*.

Éliante (ā-lyoṅt'). In Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope," a reasonable, lovable girl: contrasted with Célimène, the coquette.

Elias (ē-lī'ạs). See *Elijah*.

Elias, Mount Saint. See *Saint Elias, Mount*.

Elias Levita ("the Levite"). Born near Nuremberg, Bavaria, about 1470: died at Venice, 1549. A Hebrew scholar. He wrote a critical commentary on the biblical text "Massoreth Hammassoreth" (1538), etc. His full name was *Elias ben Asher Halevi*.

Elidure (el'ī-dör). A mythical king of Britain, brother of Artegal or Arthgallo.

Élie de Beaumont (ā-lē' dė bō-môṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce.** Born at Canon, Calvados, France, Sept. 25, 1798: died at Canon, Sept. 22, 1874. A celebrated French geologist. He became professor of geology at the École des Mines in 1829, and at the Collège de France in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1853. He published "Carte géologique de France" (1843), "Recherches sur quelques-unes des révolutions de la surface du globe" (1829–30), "Notices sur les systèmes de montagnes" (1852), etc.

Eliezer (el-i-ē'zėr). [Heb., 'God is help.'] In the Old Testament, the name of several persons. The most notable are: (*a*) The chief servant of Abraham, called Eliezer of Damascus. (*b*) The second son of Moses and Zipporah.

Eligius (e-lij'i-us), or **Éloi** (ā-lwä'), Saint. Born near Limoges, France, about 588: died Dec. 1, 659. Bishop of Noyon. He came to Paris in 610, and gained the favor of Clotaire II. and Dagobert I. both by his skill as a goldsmith and by his piety, which he displayed in founding churches and monasteries and in distributing alms to the poor. Although a layman, he was made bishop of Noyon by Clovis II. in 641 (640 ?).

Elihu (e-lī'hū). [Heb., 'God is He.'] The name of several persons in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable is one of the friends of Job. He describes himself as the youngest of the interlocutors.

Elijah (ē-lī'jä). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my God'; in the New Testament *Elias*, Gr. 'Hλειας.] A Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B. C. An account of him is given in 1 Ki. xvii.–xxi., 2 Ki. i.–xi., and 2 Chron. xxi. 12–15. He appears before Ahab, king of Israel (who had given himself up to the idolatry of his Phenician wife Jezebel), and predicts a great drought. Compelled to seek refuge in flight and concealment, he is miraculously fed by ravens in the torrent-bed of the stream Cherith, and by the widow of Zarephath, whose dead son he restores to life. In the extremity of the famine he reappears before Ahab, before whom he calls down fire from heaven to consume a sacrifice to Jehovah, with the result that the king orders the extermination of the prophets of Baal who are unable to call down fire to consume the offerings to Baal. He then puts an end to the drought by prayers to Jehovah. Later he denounces Ahab and Jezebel for having despoiled and murdered Naboth, and is eventually carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Elijah. An oratorio by Mendelssohn, with words from the Old Testament. He was assisted by Schubring in selecting the words, and by Bartholomew with the English words. It was first performed at Birmingham, Aug. 26, 1846.

Elim (ē'lim). A station in the wanderings of the Israelites, noted for its fountains: not identified.

Elimelech (e-lim'e-lek). [Heb., 'God is king.'] In the Old Testament, the husband of Naomi.

Elío (ā-lē'ō), **Francisco Javier.** Born in Pamplona, March 4, 1767: died at Valencia, Sept. 4, 1822. A Spanish general. In 1805, having attained the grade of colonel, he was sent to the Rio de la Plata, and given command of the forces operating against the English. In April 1810 he was recalled to Spain, but returned at the end of the year as viceroy of Buenos Ayres, appointed by the Spanish junta of the regency. The junta of Buenos Ayres refused to recognize his commission, war followed, and Elío was besieged in Montevideo, but eventually arranged a treaty with the revolutionists by which both parties recognized the authority of Ferdinand VII. and the unity of the Spanish nation, and agreed to refer their differences to the Spanish Cortes (Oct. 20, 1811). Elío was recalled to Spain two months after, and in 1812 and 1813 commanded against the French in Catalonia and Valencia, winning a series of brilliant victories. In 1814 he was made governor and captain-general of Valencia and Murcia. The revolution of 1820 caused his deposition and imprisonment. Some of his friends made an armed attempt to liberate him; the plot failed, and Elío, accused of instigating it, was found guilty by a court-martial and executed.

Eliot (el'i-ot), **Charles William.** Born at Boston, Mass., March 20, 1834. An American educator. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, became professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865, and was chosen president of Harvard College in 1869. He has published "A Compendious Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (1874), etc.

Eliot, George. See *Cross, Mrs.*

Eliot, or **Elliot, George Augustus,** first Baron Heathfield. Born at Stobs, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1717: died at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 6, 1790. An English general. He became in 1775 governor of Gibraltar, which he defended against the Spaniards and French 1779–83. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Heathfield, baron of Gibraltar, in 1787.

Eliot, Sir **John.** Born at Port Eliot, on the Tamar, England, April 20, 1592: died in the Tower of London, Nov. 27, 1632. An English patriot. He was educated at Oxford, studied law in London, and in 1625, as a member of the first Parliament of Charles I., came into prominence by the vehemence and irresistible eloquence with which he supported the measures of the constitutional party. As the leader of the opposition in the second Parliament (1626) he was sent to prison, in company with Sir Dudley Digges, by the king, but was released, together with Sir Dudley, when Parliament refused to proceed to business without them. In the third Parliament (1628–29) he had a principal share in drawing up the Remonstrance and the Petition of Right. He was arrested on the dissolution of Parliament in 1629, and sentenced, on a charge of conspiracy against the king, to a fine of £2,000, and to imprisonment until he should acknowledge his guilt.

Eliot, John. Born at Nasing, Essex, England, 1604: died at Roxbury, Mass., May 20, 1690. A missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts, surnamed "the Apostle of the Indians." His principal work is a translation of the Bible into the Indian language (1661–63). He also wrote an Indian catechism (1653) and grammar (1666).

Eliot, John. Born at Boston, May 31, 1754: died at Boston, Feb. 14, 1813. An American clergyman and biographer. He published the "New England Biographical Dictionary" (1809), etc.

Eliphalet (e-lif'ạ-let), or **Eliphelet.** [Heb., 'God is deliverance.'] The name of several persons in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable are two sons of David.

Eliphaz (el'i-faz). The chief of the three friends of Job, surnamed "the Temanite."

Elis (ē'lis), or **Eleia** (ẹ-lē'yä). [Gr. 'Ηλις, Doric 'Αλις.] In ancient geography, a country in the western part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, lying between Achaia on the north, Arcadia on the east, Messenia on the south, and the Ionian Sea on the west. It comprised three parts: Elis proper or Hollow Elis, Pisatis, and Triphylia. It contained the temple of the Olympian Zeus. It forms with Achaia a nomarchy of modern Greece.

Élisa (ā-lē-sä'). An opera by Cherubini, words by Saint-Cyr, produced in Paris Dec. 13, 1794.

Elisa. See *Elissa*.

Elisabeth. See *Elizabeth*.

Élisabeth, ou Les Exilés en Sibérie. [F., 'Elizabeth, or the Exiles in Siberia.'] A romance by Madame Cottin, published in 1806. The subject is the same as Xavier de Maistre's "Jeune Sibérienne": a young girl going on foot from Siberia to St. Petersburg to beg for the pardon of her exiled father.

Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra. [It., 'Elizabeth, Queen of England.'] An opera by Rossini, written in 1815 for the San Carlos at Naples, and produced March 10, 1822, in Paris.

Elisavetgrad, or **Elisabethgrad.** See *Yelisavetgrad*.

Elisavetpol, or **Elisabethpol.** See *Yelisavetpol*.

Élise (ā-lēz'). In Molière's "L'Avare" ('The Miser'), the daughter of Harpagon, in love with Valère.

Elisena (el-i-sē'nä). In the Spanish cycle of romances, a princess of Brittany, the mother of Amadis of Gaul.

Elisha (e-lī'shä). [Heb., 'God is salvation.'] Lived in the 9th century B.C. A Hebrew prophet, the attendant and successor of Elijah.

Elishah (e-lī'shä). In Gen. x. 4, the eldest son of Javan: identified with the Æolians, with Sicily, and with the north coast of Africa.

Cyprus, too, would seem to be [illegible] we are told that the sons of Javan were Elishah and Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim. Elishah is doubtless Hellas, and Elis [illegible] has been [illegible] in Ezek. xxvii. 7 it is said that blue and purple were brought to Tyre "from the isles of Elishah," that is to say, from the isles of Greece. Sayce, Races of the O. T. p. 47.

Elisire d'Amore, L'. ['The Elixir of Love.'] An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Milan in 1829 or 1832 (Grove). The English version was called 'The Love Spell,' and was produced at Drury Lane in 1839.

Elissa (ē-lis'sä), or **Elisa.** Under the surname Dido, the heroine of the fourth book of Vergil's Æneid. According to the tradition she was the daughter of King Matgen, grandson of Eth-Baal of Phenicia. She was married to her uncle Sicharbaal or Sicharbas (the Greek Acerbas and the Sychæus of Vergil). After her husband was murdered by her brother Pygmalion, she set out at the head of Tyrian colonists to Africa, where she founded Carthage. To escape wedding the barbarian king Iarbas she erected a funeral pyre and stabbed herself upon it. According to Vergil her death was due to her despair at her desertion by Æneas. In the popular mind she became confounded with Dido, a surname of Astarte as goddess of the moon, who was also the goddess of the citadel of Carthage.

Elissa. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the eldest of three sisters who were always at odds. See *Medina.*

Eliud (e-lī'ud). A Jew mentioned in the genealogy of Christ.

Eliza (e-lī'zä). See *Elizabeth.*

Elizabeth (ē-liz'a-beth). [Heb., prob. 'God of the oath'; Gr. 'Ελισάβετ, 'Ελεισάβετ, also 'Ελισαβέθ; F. *Élisabeth*, It. *Elisabetta*, G. *Elisabeth.*] The wife of Aaron.

Elizabeth. The wife of Zacharias and mother of John the Baptist. She remained childless till the decline of life, when an angel foretold to her husband the birth of a son. The angel Gabriel discovered the fact of this miraculous conception to the Virgin Mary, as an assurance of the birth of the Messiah. See *Mary.*

Elizabeth, Saint, of Hungary. Born at Presburg, Hungary, 1207: died at Marburg, Germany, Nov. 19, 1231. Daughter of Andrew II. of Hungary, and wife of Louis, landgrave of Thuringia, celebrated for her sanctity.

Elizabeth. Born at Greenwich, near London, Sept. 7, 1533: died at Richmond, near London, March 24, 1603. Queen of England 1558–1603. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; was brought up in the Protestant faith; studied the classical languages under Roger Ascham; and is said to have been proficient in French and Italian. On her accession she appointed as secretary of state Sir William Cecil (later Baron Burleigh), who remained her chief adviser for forty years until his death in 1598. She repealed the Roman Catholic legislation of the previous reign, reenacted the laws of Henry VIII. relating to the church, published the Thirty-nine Articles (1563) and completed the establishment of the Anglican Church. In 1564 she concluded the treaty of Troyes with France, by which she renounced her claims to Calais in consideration of 220,000 crowns. In 1587 she signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, who, expelled by a rebellion of her subjects, had taken refuge in England in 1568 and who, by means, it is said, of forged documents, had been involved by the government in a conspiracy of Savage, Ballard, Babington, and others against Queen Elizabeth. In 1588 her admiral Howard, assisted by Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Winter, and Raleigh, defeated the Spanish Armada in the English Channel, and prevented an invasion of England. Her reign, which was one of commercial enterprise and of intellectual activity, was made illustrious by Shakspere, Sidney, Spenser, Tyndale, and Ben Jonson.

Elizabeth, or **Isabella, of Valois,** Queen of Spain. Born at Fontainebleau, France, April 13, 1545: died at Madrid, Oct. 3, 1568. Daughter of Henry II. of France, and wife of Philip II. of Spain.

Elizabeth, or **Isabella,** Queen of Spain. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 22, 1602: died at Madrid, Oct. 6, 1644. Daughter of Henry IV. of France, and wife of Philip IV. of Spain.

Elizabeth, Madame (**Élisabeth Philippine Marie Hélène**). Born at Versailles, France, May 3, 1764: guillotined at Paris, May 10, 1794. A French princess, sister of Louis XVI.

Elizabeth, Charlotte. See *Charlotte Elizabeth.*

Elizabeth, Pauline Ottilie Luise, Queen of Rumania: pseudonym **Carmen Sylva.** Born at Neuwied, Dec. 29, 1843. Daughter of Prince Hermann of Wied, and wife of Charles of Rumania, whom she married Nov. 15, 1869. She has published "Sappho" (1880), "Hammerstein" (1880), [illegible] (1882), "Leidens Erdengang" ([illegible]), etc. In [illegible] she published in French [illegible], revealing her name; [illegible] aux regrets" (Paris, [illegible]), [illegible] Op Kroeks [illegible] with preface by Pierre Loti. She [illegible] with Madame Chremnitz, under the [illegible] "Ditto" and "Idem," "Aus zwei Welten" ([illegible]) [illegible].

Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orléans. Born at Heidelberg, Baden, May 27, 1652: died at St. Cloud, France, Dec. 8, 1722. A Palatine princess, second wife of Philippe, duke of Orléans (brother of Louis XIV.).

Elizabeth Christine, Queen of Prussia. Born Nov. 8, 1715: died Jan. 13, 1797. A princess of Brunswick, wife of Frederick the Great, whom she married June 12, 1733.

Elizabeth Farnese, Queen of Spain. Born Oct. 25, 1692: died 1766. A princess of Parma, wife of Philip V. of Spain.

Elizabeth Petrovna. Born Dec. 29, 1709: died Jan. 5, 1762. Empress of Russia 1741–62, daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I. She took part against Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, in the course of which her army entered Berlin (1760) and pressed him so hard that he would probably have been overcome by the Allies except for her timely death. She founded the University of Moscow, and the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia. Born at Falkland, Scotland, Aug., 1596: died at London, Feb. 13, 1662. Daughter of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), and wife of Frederick, elector palatine (later king of Bohemia). She was grandmother of George I.

Elizabeth Woodville. Born probably in 1437: died at Bermondsey, June 8, 1492. Queen of Edward IV. of England, and daughter of Sir Richard Woodville. After the death of her first husband, Sir John Grey, she married in 1464 Edward IV., by whom she became the mother of Edward V. and Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII.

Elizabeth. A city and the county-seat of Union County, New Jersey, situated on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, 12 miles west-southwest of New York. Population (1890), 37,764.

Elizabeth, Cape. A headland in Maine, projecting into the Atlantic 8 miles south of Portland.

Elizabeth City. The county-seat of Pasquotank County, North Carolina, situated on Pasquotank River 39 miles south of Norfolk. A naval victory was gained here by the Federals under Commodore Rowan, Feb. 10, 1862. Population (1890), 3,251.

Elizabeth Islands. A group of 16 small islands, forming the town of Gosnold, Dukes County, Massachusetts, lying between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound.

Elizondo (ā-le-thon'dō). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Bidassoa 22 miles northeast of Pamplona.

El-Jezireh (el-je-zē're). See the extract.

> The plain of Mesopotamia, now known as El-Jezireh, is about 250 miles in length, and is intersected by a single mountain-ridge, which rises abruptly out of the plain and, branching off from the Zagros range, runs southward and eastward under the modern names of Sarazur, Hamrin, and Sinjar. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 91.

El-Kab (el-käb'). A place on the Nile north of Edfu, on the opposite bank.

El-Karidab (el-kar'i-dab). [Ar.] A very rarely used name for the third-magnitude star δ Sagittarii, more commonly called *Kaus media.*

Elkhart (elk'härt). A city in Elkhart County, Indiana, situated at the junction of the Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers, in lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 85° 55′ W. Population (1890), 11,360.

Elkhorn. See *Pea Ridge.*

Elk Mountains, and **West Elk Mountains.** Ranges of mountains in western Colorado, west of the Saguache range. Height of Castle Peak, 14,115 feet.

Ella. See *Ælla.*

Elland (el'land). A town in Yorkshire, England, on the Calder 9 miles southwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 9,991.

Ellandun (el'lan-dön). [AS. *Ellan dun*, prob. Ella's well.] A place in Wiltshire, England, near Wilton, where Egbert defeated the Mercians in 825 (or 823).

Ellangowan, Laird of. See *Bertram, Godfrey.*

Ellasar (el-la'sär). A city or district in Mesopotamia, the king of which (Arioch) was allied with Chedorlaomer in his expedition against the cities in the valley of Siddim (Gen. xiv. 1, 9). It is identified by most Assyriologists with the Babylonian Larsa, situated about half way between Ur (modern Mugheir) and Erech (Warka), on the left bank of the Euphrates, now represented by the ruins of Senkereh.

Ellaury (el-you're), **José.** Born in Montevideo about 1831: died Dec., 1894. An Uruguayan statesman. He was a lawyer, took part in politics, and in March, 1873, was elected president. In Feb., 1875, he was deposed by a military revolution.

Ellen Douglas. See *Douglas, Ellen.*

Ellen's Isle. An island in Loch Katrine, Scotland. It is famous in early romance, and Scott makes it the favorite haunt of the Lady of the Lake.

Ellenborough, Baron and **Earl of.** See *Law.*

Ellery (el'er-i), **William.** Born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727: died at Newport, Feb. 15, 1820. An American politician, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ellet (el'et), **Charles.** Born at Penn's Manor, Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1810: died at Cairo, Ill., June 21, 1862. An American engineer. He introduced the use of wire suspension-bridges into America, erecting one at Fairmount, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and another across the Niagara below the falls in 1847. He became a colonel of engineers in the Union army during the Civil War, and converted a fleet of Mississippi steamers into rams with which he sank or disabled several Confederate vessels in a naval engagement off Memphis June 6, 1862. He died from the effects of a wound received in this engagement.

Ellet, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Fries Lummis**). Born at Sodus Point, N. Y., Oct., 1818: died at New York, June 3, 1877. An American author, wife of W. H. Ellet. She wrote "The Women of the American Revolution" (1848), etc.

Ellet, William Henry. Born at New York, 1806: died at New York, Jan. 26, 1859. An American chemist.

Ellice Islands (el'is ī'landz). A group of small coral islands in the South Pacific, north of the Fiji Islands, and northwest of Samoa. They were discovered by Captain Peyster, an American, in 1819.

Ellichpur (el-ich-pör'). 1. A district in Berar, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 20′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population (1881), 313,805.—2. The chief town of the Ellichpur district. Population, about 25,000–30,000.

Ellicott (el'i-kot), **Charles John.** Born April 25, 1819. An English biblical commentator, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol from 1863. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1841, and was Hulsean lecturer in 1859. His lectures appeared as "On the Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," and he has also published, besides minor works, a series of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on most of the Pauline epistles. He was for eleven years chairman of the scholars who produced the revised version of the New Testament.

Ellicott City. The county-seat of Howard County, Maryland, situated on the Patapsco 8 miles west of Baltimore. It is the seat of St. Charles's and Roch Hill colleges (both Roman Catholic). It was formerly named Ellicott's Mills. Population (1890), 1,488.

Elliot (el'i-ot), **George Augustus.** See *Eliot.*

Elliotson (el'i-ot-son), **John.** Born at London about 1790 (?): died at London, July 29, 1868. An English physician and physiologist. He wrote "Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1839), "Human Physiology" (1840), etc.

Elliott (el'i-ot), **Charles Loring.** Born at Scipio, N. Y., Dec., 1812: died at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1868. An American portrait-painter: elected national academician in 1846.

Elliott, Charles Wyllys. Born at Guilford, Conn., May 27, 1817: died Aug. 20, 1883. An American miscellaneous writer. He published "Saint Domingo, etc." (1855), a "New England History" (1857), "Book of American Interiors" (1876), "Pottery and Porcelain" (1877).

Elliott, Ebenezer. Born at Masborough, Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1781: died near Barnsley, England, Dec. 1, 1849. An English poet, surnamed "the Corn-Law Rhymer." Author of "Corn-Law Rhymes" (1831), "The Village Patriarch" (1829), "The Ranter," "The Splendid Village," etc., and many miscellaneous poems.

Elliott, Sir **Henry Miers.** Born at Westminster, 1808: died at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 20, 1853. An English historian, long in the service of the East India Company. He wrote a supplement to Wilson's "Glossary of Indian Terms," "Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India" (Vol. I, 1849), "History of India," etc. (in 8 volumes, 1867–77), etc.

Elliott, Jesse Duncan. Born in Maryland, July 14, 1782: died at Philadelphia, Dec., 1845. An American naval officer. He was second in command under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, and the following month succeeded Perry in the command on Lake Erie. He commanded the sloop of war Ontario in Decatur's squadron employed against Algiers in 1815.

Elliott, Stephen. Born at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 11, 1771: died at Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1830. An American botanist. He published "Botany of South Carolina and Georgia" (1821–1824), etc.

Elliott, Stephen. Born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 31, 1806: died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1866. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of Stephen Elliott.

Elliott, William. Born at Beaufort, S. C., April 27, 1788: died at Beaufort, Feb., 1863. An American politician and writer.

Ellis (el'is), **Alexander John** (originally **Sharpe**). Born at Hoxton, near London, June 14, 1814: died at London, Oct. 28, 1890. A noted English phonetician and mathematician. He wrote "Alphabet of Nature" (1845), "The Essentials of Phonetics" (1848), "On Early English Pronunciation, with special reference to Shakspere and Chaucer" (1869–1871), etc.

Ellis, George. Born at London, 1745: died April, 1815. An English author. He published

"Specimens of the Early English Poets" (1790: the sixth edition in 1851), "Specimens of Early English Romances in Metre" (1805: edited by Halliwell in 1848), etc.

Ellis, George Edward. Born Aug. 8, 1814: died Dec. 20, 1894. An American Unitarian clergyman. He was pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1840–69, and was professor of systematic theology in Harvard Divinity school 1857–63. He wrote "A Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1857), and contributed to the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor.

Ellis, Sir **Henry.** Born at London, Nov. 29, 1777: died at London, Jan. 15, 1869. An English antiquarian, chief librarian of the British Museum 1827–56. He edited Brand's "Popular Antiquities" (1813) and, with others, Dugdale's "Monasticon" (1817–33), wrote the introduction to "Domesday Book" (1816), and published "Original Letters Illustrative of English History" (1824–46), mostly from material in the museum.

Ellis, Robinson. Born at Barming, Kent, England, Sept. 5, 1834. An English classical philologist. He has edited and translated "Catullus," and in 1876 published a "Commentary on Catullus." In 1881 he published an edition of Ovid's "Ibis."

Ellis, Mrs. (**Sarah Stickney**). Born at London, 1812: died at Hoddesdon, Herts, June 16, 1872. An English authoress, wife of William Ellis (1794–1872). She wrote "Women of England" (1838), "Daughters of England" (1842), etc.

Ellis, William. Born at London, Aug. 29, 1794: died at Hoddesdon, Herts, England, June 9, 1872. An English missionary in Polynesia. He published "Missionary Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii" (1827) "Polynesian Researches" (1829), "History of Madagascar" (1838), "Three Visits to Madagascar" (1858), and other works on missions.

Ellis, William. Born Jan. 1, 1801: died at London, Feb. 18, 1881. An English writer on social science. He became an assistant underwriter of the Indemnity Marine Insurance Company in 1824, and chief manager in 1827. He founded (1848–52) five schools, which he named Birkbeck schools. Author of "Outlines of Social Economy" (1846), "Education as a Means of Preventing Destitution" (1851), and "Philo-Socrates" (1861).

Ellison (el′i-sọn), **Mrs.** A character in Fielding's "Amelia."

Elliston (el′is-tọn), **Robert William.** Born at Bloomsbury, London, April 7, 1774: died at Blackfriars, London, July 8, 1831. A celebrated English actor and manager. He made his first appearance April 14, 1791, at the Bath Theatre as Tressel in "Richard III," and after a career showing great versatility and power, together with many excesses and absurdities, he died the first comedian of his day. Some of his best characters in comedy were Doricourt, Charles Surface, Rover, and Ranger, and in tragedy Hamlet, Romeo, and Hotspur.

Ellora, or **Elora** (e-lō′rä), or **Elura** (e-lö′rä). A town in Hyderabad, British India, in lat. 20° 2′ N., long. 75° 10′ E. It contains a Dravidian rock-cut temple, anterior in date to 1000 A. D., remarkable not only in itself, but because the rock is cut away outside as well as inside, leaving the monument isolated and complete throughout. It consists of a central sanctuary or vimana with a pyramidal roof about 80 feet high, preceded by an inclosed porch of 16 columns, before which are 2 isolated pylons in succession, reached by bridges. The court is surrounded by a peristyle within which there is a series of cells. The sculptured decoration is elaborate, combining geometrical and arabesque motives with figure-sculpture.

Ellore (e-lōr′), or **Elur** (e-lör′). A town in the Godavari district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 16° 43′ N., long. 81° 10′ E., on the Jammaler River. Population, about 25,000.

Ellsworth (elz′wėrth). A city and the county-seat of Hancock County, Maine, situated on the Union River 20 miles southeast of Bangor. Population (1890), 4,804.

Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer. Born at Mechanicsville, N. Y., April 23, 1837: shot at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861. An American officer of Zouaves at the beginning of the Civil War. He removed to Chicago at an early age, and became a solicitor of patents. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington in March, 1861. In April 1861, he organized in New York city a Zouave regiment of firemen (the 11th New York), of which he became colonel. He occupied Alexandria, Virginia, with his regiment May 24, 1861. Seeing a Confederate flag flying from the Marshall House, he ascended to the roof to remove it, and on descending was shot by James T. Jackson, the keeper of the hotel.

Ellsworth, Oliver. Born at Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745: died at Windsor, Nov. 26, 1807. An American jurist and statesman. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1789–96, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court 1796–1800, and envoy extraordinary to France 1799.

Ellsworth, William Wolcott. Born at Windsor, Conn., Nov. 10, 1791: died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1868. An American politician and jurist, son of Oliver Ellsworth. He was governor of Connecticut 1838–42.

Ellul (el′ul). [Etym. uncertain.] The sixth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to Aug.–Sept. In Assyro-Babylonian, from which the names of the months were adopted by the Jews, its form is *Ululu*.

Ellwangen (el′väng-en). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Jagst 45 miles east-northeast of Jagst. It was formerly an ecclesiastical principality. It has an old church. Population (1890), 4,606.

Ellwood (el′wůd), **Thomas.** Born at Crowell, Oxfordshire, England, 1639: died at Amersham, March 1, 1714. An English Quaker, friend of Milton. He wrote "Sacred History of the Old Testament and New Testament" (1705–09), his autobiography (1714), etc.

Elm (elm). A village near Glarus in Switzerland, noted for the fatal landslip of the Tschingelberg, Sept. 11, 1881.

Elmalu (el-mä′lö), or **Almali** (al-mä′lē). A city of the vilayet Konieh, Asiatic Turkey. Population, about 12,000.

Elm City. New Haven, Connecticut: so named from the number and beauty of its elms.

Elmes (elmz), **James.** Born at London, Oct. 15, 1782: died at Greenwich, near London, April 2, 1862. An English architect and writer upon art. He published "Sir Christopher Wren and his Times" (1823), "Dictionary of the Fine Arts" (1826), etc.

Elmet (el′met). A small British kingdom conquered by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about 625.

> The kingdom of Elmet then answered, roughly speaking, to the present West Riding of Yorkshire.
>
> *Green*, Making of England, p. 247.

El Mina (el mē′nä). The seaport of Tripoli in Syria. Population, about 7,000.

Elmina (el-mē′nä), Pg. **São Jorge da Mina** (sän zhor′zhe dä mē′nä). A town on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in lat. 5° 5′ N., long. 1° 21′ W. It was founded by the Portuguese; was conquered by the Dutch in 1637; and was transferred to the British in 1872. The native name is Dena. Population, 6,000.

Elmira (el-mī′rä̤). A city and the county-seat of Chemung County, New York, situated on the Chemung River in lat. 42° 7′ N., long. 76° 51′ W. It has important manufactures of iron, etc., and is the seat of Elmira Female College and of the State reformatory. Population (1890), 30,893.

Elmire (el-mēr′). In Molière's "Tartufe," the young wife of Orgon and sister of Cléante.

Elmo, Castle of Saint. A castle at Naples and a fort at Malta, said to be so named from Ermo, an Italianized corruption of Erasmus (a Syrian martyr of the 3d century).

Elmoran (el-mō-rän′). The native name of the Masai.

Elmore (el′mōr), **Margaret.** In Lovell's play "Love's Sacrifice," Matthew Elmore's daughter, who gives the name to the play by sacrificing her lover, giving him up because of her father's guilt.

Elmshorn (elmz′hôrn). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 19 miles northwest of Hamburg. It has important manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 9,533.

Elmsley (elmz′li), **Peter.** Born 1773: died at Oxford, March 8, 1825. An English philologist, principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and professor of ancient history in the university 1823–25. He is known chiefly for his critical studies of Sophocles and Euripides.

Elnasl (el-nas′l). [Ar. *el naçl*, the arrow-point.] The third-magnitude star γ Sagittarii, sometimes called *Warida*.

Elnathan (el′nā̤-thạn). [Heb., 'God hath given.'] The maternal grandfather of Jehoiachin.

Elne (eln). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 13 miles southeast of Perpignan: the ancient Illiberis, later Helena. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 3,233.

El-Obeid (el-ob-ād′). The principal town of Kordofan, northeastern Africa, in lat. 13° 11′ N. Population, from 30,000 to 40,000, drawn from many surrounding tribes. Before its occupation by the Mahdi (1883), El-Obeid was the great market of the Egyptian trade in gums and ostrich feathers. Now these articles go to Tripoli by way of Wadai. Near here (Nov. 3 and the following days), 1883, the Mahdists exterminated an Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha.

Éloi, Saint. See *Eligius*.

Élomire (ā-lō-mēr′). An anagram under which Molière was attacked by Le Boulanger de Challussay, an unknown author, in a scurrilous play "Élomire hypocondre, ou les médecins vengés" (1670). In 1663 in a play "Zelinde," by De Villiers, various persons of quality meet and attack the reputation of Elomire (Molière).

Eloquent, The Old Man. An epithet of Isocrates, S. T. Coleridge, J. Q. Adams, and others.

Elora. See *Ellora*.

El Paso (el pä′sō). [Sp., 'the pass.'] A town in El Paso County, Texas, situated on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso del Norte. Population, about 12,000.

El Paso del Norte (el pä′sō del nōr′tā). [Sp., 'the pass of the north.'] A town in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande in lat. 31° 45′ N., long. 106° 32′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Elphin (el′fin). A town in Roscommon, Ireland, 15 miles north of Roscommon. It is the seat of a bishopric.

Elphinstone (el′fin-stōn), **George Keith,** Viscount Keith. Born at Elphinstone Tower, near Stirling, Jan. 7, 1746: died at Tullyallan, March 10, 1823. A British admiral. He was in 1800 appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he took Malta and Genoa. He subsequently cooperated with Abercromby in the military operations in Egypt, obtained the rank of admiral in 1801, and in 1814 was created Viscount Keith of the United Kingdom.

Elphinstone, Mountstuart. Born Oct. 6, 1779: died at Limpsfield, Surrey, England, Nov. 20, 1859. An English statesman and historian, one of the chief founders of the Anglo-Indian empire. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1796; was appointed ambassador to the court of Kabul in 1808; was resident at the court of Poona 1810–1817; and was governor of Bombay 1819–27. Author of "Account of the Kingdom of Cabul" (1815) and "History of India" (1841).

Elphinstone, William. Born at Glasgow in 1431: died at Edinburgh, Oct. 25, 1514. A Scottish prelate and statesman. He graduated with the degree of M. A. at the University of Glasgow in 1452, and subsequently studied law at the University of Paris, where he lectured for a time on this science. He returned to Glasgow in 1474; was appointed bishop of Aberdeen in 1483; became lord privy seal in 1492; and in 1494 obtained a papal bull for the founding of King's College at Aberdeen, which was completed in 1506.

El Rosario (el rō-sä′rē-ō). A town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, 35 miles southeast of Mazatlan.

Elsass and **Elsass-Lothringen** (el′zäs-lōt′ringen). The German names for Alsace and Alsace-Lorraine respectively.

Elshender (el′shen-dėr). [Scotch form of *Alexander*.] The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of that name. Also called "Canny Elshie."

Elsie Venner. A novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1861.

Elsinore (el-si-nōr′), Dan. **Helsingör** (hel′sing-gėr). A seaport in Zealand, Denmark, on the narrowest part of the Sound, lat. 56° 2′ N., long. 12° 38′ E. It is a commercial town, contains the fortress of Kronborg, and is associated with the story of "Hamlet." Sound dues were here collected from all foreign (except Swedish) ships to 1857. Population (1890), 11,076.

Elsmere, Robert. See *Robert Elsmere*.

Elspeth (el′speth). [A contraction of *Elizabeth*.] In Scott's "Antiquary," the old mother of Saunders Mucklebackit. She is apathetic and deaf, and keeps secret the crime of her mistress, in which she had assisted, till just before her death.

Elssler (elz′lėr), **Fanny.** Born at Vienna, June 23, 1810: died there, Nov. 27, 1884. A noted dancer. She was the daughter of Johann Elssler, Haydn's factotum. She abandoned the stage in 1851. Her sister Therese (1808–78), also a dancer, contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia.

Elster (el′ster), or **Bad-Elster** (bäd el′ster). A watering-place in the kingdom of Saxony, south of Plauen, near the Bohemian frontier.

Elster, Black. A river in central Germany which joins the Elbe near Wittenberg. Length, about 130 miles.

Elster, White. A river in central Germany which joins the Saale near Halle. Length, about 120 miles.

Elswick (elz′wik). A manufacturing suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

El Teb (el teb′). A locality between Tokar and Trinkitat, in the eastern Sudan, in the vicinity of Suakim. Here, Feb. 29, 1884, the British under General Graham defeated the Mahdists under Osman Digna.

Eltekeh (el′te-ke). In ancient geography, one of the cities on the border of Dan: the modern Beit Likia. Near here Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian army which was coming to the relief of Ekron.

> When the Jewish embassy arrived at Lachish the Egyptian party seems still to have been in the ascendant. In spite of the prophet's warning, envoys had been sent to Egypt (Isa. xxx. xxxi.) and had returned full of confidence in an alliance which yet was to be to them not "an help nor profit, but a shame and also a reproach." The battle of Eltekeh dissipated their hopes. This was

fought after the capture of Lachish, when Sennacherib was endeavouring to take the neighbouring fortress of Libnah (2 Kings xix. 8, 9).

Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 147.

Eltham (el'tham). A town in Kent, England, 7 miles southeast of London. It contains the ruins of Eltham Palace (formerly a royal residence).

Elton (el'ton). A salt lake in Astrakhan, Russia, in lat. 49° N., long. 46° 40′ E.: noted for its production of salt. Length, 10 miles.

Eltville (elt'vēl), or **Elfeld** (el'feld). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Rhine between Bingen and Mainz: the Roman Altavella. It was formerly the capital of the Rheingau. Population (1890), 3,503.

Elvas (āl'väs). A fortified town in the district of Portalegre, province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 11 miles west of Badajoz (Spain). It is the strongest fortress in Portugal, and was a strategic point of great importance in the Peninsular war. Population (1878), 10,471.

Elvira (el-vi'rä). 1. In Dryden's "Spanish Friar," a young wife who by the aid of the Spanish friar attempts to intrigue with Lorenzo, who turns out to be her brother.—2. The sister of Don Duarte in Cibber's "Love makes a Man."—3. The mistress of Pizarro in Sheridan's (Kotzebue's) "Pizarro."—4. The name of the principal female character in Auber's opera "Masaniello," Bellini's "Puritani," and Verdi's "Ernani," and in Molière's "Don Juan."

Elwend (el-wend'), or **Elwund** (el-wönd'), or **Arwand** (är-wänd'). A mountain in northwestern Persia, a few miles south of Hamadan (Ecbatana): the ancient Orontes. Height, nearly 9,000 feet.

Elwes (el'wes), or **Meggott** (meg'ot), **John.** Born at Westminster, April 7, 1714: died at Marcham, Berkshire, Nov. 26, 1789. A noted English miser, son of a brewer named Meggott. Elwes was his mother's name, which he took in 1750. He inherited wealth and was well educated, but was controlled by a morbid disinclination to spend money upon his personal wants, which manifested itself in various extraordinary ways. In other respects he was not illiberal, and he was extravagant in speculation and gaming.

Ely (ē'li). [ME. *Ely*, *Eli*, AS. *Elig*, eel island, from **ēl*, *ǣl*, eel, and *ig*, island.] A city in Cambridgeshire, England, 15 miles north-northeast of Cambridge. It contains a famous cathedral, a building of great size, begun in 1083. The nave and west tower were completed toward the end of the 12th century, and the west porch or galilee dates from about 1215. The Norman choir was replaced by the existing presbytery in the middle of the 13th century, and the octagonal central lantern was finished in 1328. The large Lady chapel adjoining the north transept, with elaborate vaulting and ornate arcading under the large windows, was built in the middle of the 14th century. The exterior of the church is distinguished by its high, castellated west tower. Under the tower is a curious galilee or entrance-porch, which opens into an unfinished west transept. The nave is imposing, with its long ranges of Norman arches and its lofty triforium-gallery. Its roof is of wood. The vaulting of the octagon forms the only existing Pointed dome of its type. The presbytery is among the most excellent achievements of Decorated work. The cathedral measures 520 by 77 feet; length of transept 178½; height of nave, 62; of choir-vaulting, 70. Population (1891), 8,017.

Ely, Isle of. A marshy plain in Cambridgeshire, England, north of the Ouse. It forms part of Bedford Level. It was a stronghold of the Saxons under Hereward.

Ely Chapel. The chapel of the former palace of the bishops of Ely, in the city of London. It is a fine example of Decorated architecture.

Elymais (el-i-mā'is). In ancient geography, a region in western Asia. The name was used either as an equivalent of Elam or for a part of it.

Elymas (el'i-mas). [Gr. Ἐλύμας.] A sorcerer, whose real name was Bar-Jesus, mentioned in the New Testament (Acts xiii. 6).

Elyot (el'i-ot), Sir **Thomas.** Born probably in Wiltshire before 1490: died at Carlton, Cambridgeshire, March 20, 1546. An English scholar and diplomatist. He was educated at home. In 1511 he was appointed clerk of assize on the western circuit, and in 1523 Cardinal Wolsey gave him the position of clerk of the privy council. He was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1527. In 1531 he published "The Boke named the Governour," [illegible] to the education of statesmen and was dedicated to Henry VIII. This secured royal patronage, and he was appointed ambassador to Charles V. In 1535 he was [illegible], following him to Naples. [illegible] for Cambridge in 1542. He [illegible] "Of the Knowledge which maketh a Wise Man" [illegible] "The Castel of Helth" [illegible] (a Latin and English dictionary, [illegible]), "Defence of Good Women" (1545), etc.

Ely Place (ē'li plās). A place on Holborn Hill, London, the entrance to which is almost opposite St. Andrew's Church. The town house of the bishops of Ely stood here, and the place was entered by a great gateway built by Bishop Arundel in 1388. John of Gaunt died here, and during the Commonwealth it was used as a prison and a hospital for wounded soldiers. In 1772 it was torn down, and a chapel of the 13th century is all that remains.

Elyria (ē-lir'i-ä). The county-seat of Lorain County, Ohio, situated on the Black River 25 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 5,611.

Élysée (ā-lē-zā'), **Palace of the.** [F., 'Elysium.'] A palace in Paris, built in 1718, and since the reign of Louis XV. the property of the state. It was used as a private residence by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., to escape the publicity of the Tuileries, and during the republic of 1848 it was the official residence of the President, as it is under the present republic.

Elysian Fields. A name given to a region near the ancient town of Baiæ, Italy, which is particularly fertile and delightful, and is therefore supposed to resemble the Elysian Fields of Greek mythology. See *Champs-Élysées* and *Elysium*.

Elysium (ē-liz'ium). The abode of the souls of the good and of heroes exempt from death, in ancient classical mythology. It is described, particularly by later poets, as a place of exceeding bliss. Some have thought it to be in the center of the earth, some in the Islands of the Blest, and some in the sun or mid air. In the Odyssey it is a plain at the end of the earth "where life is easiest to man. No snow is there, nor yet great storm nor any rain." It is often called the Elysian Fields.

Elze (el'tse), **Friedrich Karl.** Born at Dessau, Anhalt, Germany, May 22, 1821: died at Halle, Jan. 21, 1889. A German literary critic, professor of the English language and literature at Halle from 1875. He published critical editions of "Hamlet" (1857, 1882), of Chapman's "Alphonsus," and of Rowley's "When you see me," etc., "Essays on Shakspere," "William Shakspere" (1876: English translation 1888), "Notes on Elizabethan Dramatists" (1880–84), etc.

Elzevir (el'ze-vir), or **Elsevier**, or **Elzevier** (el'ze-vēr). A famous family of Dutch printers, celebrated especially for their editions of classical authors, and of French authors on historical and political subjects (a series known as "Les petites républiques"). The original name was Elsevier or Elzevier: in Latinized form it was Elzeverius, which was finally corrupted into Elzevir. Louis, the founder of the family, was born at Louvain, near Brussels, about 1540, and died at Leyden, Feb. 4, 1617. The first book he printed was "J. Drusii Ebraicarum quæstionum, sive quæstionum ac responsionum libri duo" (1583), but the first book he published at his own risk was a Eutropius by P. Merula (1592). He had seven sons, five of whom followed his profession: Matthieu (1564(5?)–1640), Louis (1566(7?)–1621(?)), Gilles (died 1651), Joost (1575–6?–1617(?)), and Bonaventure (1583–1652). The last was the most celebrated. In 1626 he took into partnership his nephew Abraham, a son of Matthieu. In 1647 Jean (1622–61), son of Abraham, joined them, and after their death Daniel (1626–80), son of Bonaventure, came into the firm. He left it in two years, and Jean continued alone till his death. Daniel went to Amsterdam in 1654, and entered into partnership with Louis (1604–70) the third of his name. The latter had established a printing-press there in 1638. Isaac, a son of Matthieu, established a press in Leyden which was in existence from 1616 to 1625. The last printers of the name were Peter, grandson of Joost, who printed a few volumes at Utrecht between 1667 and 1672, and Abraham, the son of Abraham the first, who was university printer at Leyden 1681–1712.

Many of the Elzevir editions bear no other typographical mark than simply the words *Apud Elzevirios*, or *Ex officina Elzeviriana*, under the *rubrique* of the town. Isaac took as typographical mark the branch of a tree surrounded by a vine branch bearing clusters of fruit, and below it a man standing, with the motto *non solus*. The third Louis adopted Minerva with an olive branch, and the motto *ne extra oleas*. When the Elseviers did not wish to put their name to their works they generally marked them with a sphere, but of course the mere fact that a work printed in the 17th century bears this mark is no proof that it is theirs. The total number of works of all kinds which bear the name of the Elseviers is 1213, of which 968 are in Latin, 44 in Greek, 126 in French, 32 in Flemish, 22 in the Eastern languages, 11 in German, and 10 in Italian.

Encyc. Brit.

Emanuel. See *Immanuel*.

Emanuel (e-man'ū-el) **I.**, Pg. **Manoel** (mä-nö-el'), surnamed "The Great" and "The Happy." Born May 3, 1469: died at Lisbon, Dec. 13, 1521. King of Portugal, cousin of John II. whom he succeeded in 1495. He promoted the expeditions of Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Cortereal, and Albuquerque.

Emanuel, Paul. In Charlotte Brontë's novel "Villette," a lecturer in Madame Beck's school.

Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. Born at Chambéry, Savoy, July 8, 1528: died Aug. 30, 1580. An Italian general, son of Charles III. of Savoy. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V. in 1545, and in 1553 obtained command of the imperial army in the war against the French, whom he defeated at Saint-Quentin in 1557. He recovered by the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, concluded April [illegible], 1559, the duchy of Savoy, which had been taken by Francis I. of France from Charles III.

Emba (em'bä). A river in Uralsk, Asiatic Russia, which flows into the Caspian Sea from the northeast.

Embla. See *Ask*.

Embrun (oṅ-bruṅ'). A town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, near the Durance, 19 miles east of Gap: the ancient Ebrodunum. It has a medieval cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 4,017.

Embury (em'bur-i), **Philip.** Born at Ballygaran, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1729: died at Camden, Washington County, N. Y., Aug., 1775. The first Methodist preacher in America. He began preaching in New York city in 1766.

Emden (em'den), or **Embden** (emb'den). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Dollart, near the mouth of the Ems, in lat. 53° 22′ N., long. 7° 12′ E. It became a free imperial city under Dutch protection in 1595, and passed to Hannover in 1815. Population (1890), 13,424.

Emerald Hill (em'e-rald hil). A suburb of Melbourne, Australia, 1½ miles south of that city.

Emerald Isle (em'e-rald īl), **The.** Ireland: so named on account of its verdure.

Émeric-David (ām-rēk'dä-vēd'), **Toussaint Bernard.** Born at Aix, France, Aug. 20, 1755: died at Paris, April 2, 1839. A French archæologist and critic. He published "Recherches sur l'art statuaire, etc." (crowned by the Institute 1800, published 1805), "Jupiter" (1833), etc.

Emerson (em'ėr-son), **George Barrell.** Born at Kennebunk, Maine, Sept. 12, 1797: died at Newton, Mass., March 14, 1881. An American educator, and writer on education. He taught at Boston many years, and in 1831 assisted in the organization of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he became president in 1837. He wrote a "Report on the Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts" (1846).

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Born at Boston, Mass., May 25, 1803: died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. A celebrated American essayist, lecturer, and poet. He graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and was a Unitarian clergyman in Boston 1829–32. In 1833–34 he commenced his career as lecturer (which continued between thirty and forty years) on such subjects as "Human Culture," "Human Life," "The Philosophy of History," "The Times," "The Present Age," etc. In 1834 he settled at Concord, and edited "The Dial" 1842–44. He was the author of "Nature" (1836), "Essays" (1841 and 1844), "Poems" (1846), "Representative Men" (1850), "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller" (1852), "English Traits" (1856), "Conduct of Life" (1860), "May Day, and Other Pieces" (1867), "Society and Solitude" (1870), "Letters and Social Aims" (1876), "Poems" (1876). He also compiled and edited "Parnassus," a volume of poems "selected from the whole range of English Literature."

Emerson, William. Born at Hurworth, near Darlington, England, May 14, 1701: died at Hurworth, May 20, 1782. An English mathematician.

Emesa (em'e-sä). See *Homs*.

Émigrés (ā-mē-grā'), **Les.** [F., 'the emigrants.'] In French history, the royalists who left France in 1789 and succeeding years, and took refuge in Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and other countries. Part of them fought against the French revolutionary armies, and many had their headquarters at Coblenz. Some returned during the consulate or empire, others not until the Restoration. Nearly all had lost their property, but after the Restoration some of them received for a few years a government grant.

Émile (a-mēl'), or **De l'éducation** (dė lā-dü-kä-syoṅ'). [F., 'of education.'] A treatise on education, in the form of a romance, by Jean Jacques Rousseau, published in 1762: named from its chief character.

Emilia (ā-mēl'e-ä), L. **Æmilia** (ē-mil'i-ä). [The Roman province Æmilia was named from the censor Æmilius Lepidus, builder of the Via Æmilia.] A division of northern Italy forming a compartimento, lying south of the Po and north of Tuscany. It comprises the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, and Reggio nell' Emilia. Area, 7,967 square miles. Population (1891), 2,260,848.

Emilia (e-mil'i-ä). [L. *Æmilia*, fem. of *Æmilius*.] 1. A character in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Beaumont and Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen," and other versions of the same story. She is a very beautiful woman, loved by both Palamon and Arcite, and won by the former. The name is variously spelled *Emelie*, *Emelye*, *Emily*, etc.

2. In Shakspere's tragedy "Othello," the wife of Iago. She reveals his perfidy, and he kills her.—3. An attendant on Hermione in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—4. The woman loved by Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Emilia Galotti (ā-mē'lē-ä gä-lot'tē). A tragedy by Lessing, produced in Germany in 1772, and produced on the English stage by Thompson in 1794.

Emilian Way. See *Via Emilia.*

Emilio. See *Emilius.*

Emily (em'i-li). [F. *Émilie*, It. Sp. Pg. *Emilia*, G. *Emilie*.] 1. The heroine of Mrs. Radcliffe's "Mysteries of Udolpho." By her dread of real dangers she is skilfully made to believe in unreal ones. 2. In Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mr. Peggotty's niece, called "Little Emily." She is affianced to Ham Peggotty, and is afterward betrayed by Steerforth.

Éminence Grise (a-mē-noṅs' grēz), **L'.** [F., 'The Gray Cardinal.'] A painting by Gérôme, now in the Stebbins collection, New York. It represents the noted confessor of Cardinal de Richelieu descending a palace staircase, feignedly oblivious of the cringing before him and the gestures of hatred behind him of a body of brilliant courtiers.

Emin Pasha (ā'men pash'ä) or **Bey** (bā) (**Eduard Schnitzer**). Born at Oppeln, Germany, March 28, 1840: killed near Nyangwe by the Arabs in 1892. A noted African explorer. Born of Jewish parents, he became a Protestant in 1846, and professed Islamism when he entered the service of Mohammedan governments. After studies in medicine and ornithology he went, in 1865, to Turkey, where he accompanied a high official in his journeys until 1873. In 1875 he made a short visit to Germany. In 1876 he joined Gordon Pasha, then governor of the Sudan, explored the Nile up to Lake Albert, and visited Mtesa in 1877. In 1878 he was made bey and governor of the Equatorial Provinces. In a few years he raised his ruined provinces to relative prosperity, made rich scientific collections, and completed the accounts of Schweinfurth and Junker. From 1883 he was cut off, by the Mahdi, from communication with Egypt, and his position soon became precarious. Stanley went to his relief, and both reached the east coast in 1889. In the service of Germany he returned to the lakes in 1890, accompanied by Dr. Stuhlmann and Lieutenant Langheld. He established the station of Bukoba, and left it in charge of Lieutenant Langheld. With Dr. Stuhlmann he then proceeded westward, intending, despite contrary orders, to make his way to the west coast by way of the Shari. At Momfu, west of Albert Nyanza, the rebellion of his carriers compelled him to change his route (1891). Dr. Stuhlmann returned to the coast with the richest harvest of scientific data ever gathered by an African expedition. Emin was killed by the Arabs by order of Chief Kibonge, near Nyangwe, in October, 1892. Two of the murderers confessed their crime to R. Dorsey Mohun, United States agent in the Kongo Free State, in April, 1894.

Emma (em'ạ). A novel by Jane Austen, published in 1816.

Emmanuel, or **Emanuel** (e-man'ū-el). See *Immanuel.*

Emmanuel College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1584, on the site of a convent of the Black Friars, by Sir Walter Mildmay for the defense of Puritanism. Some of the buildings of the convent were adapted to the uses of the college. The chapel was built by Wren. Over the cloister there is a gallery of portraits. The library possesses many treasures.

Emmanuel's Land. See *Delectable Mountains.*

Emmaus (em'ạ-us or e-mā'us). [Gr. Ἐμμαούς.] In scriptural geography, a village of Palestine not far from Jerusalem. Its exact position is unknown. It was long identified with a city (Emmaus, later Nicopolis, modern Amwas) about 20 miles from Jerusalem.

Emmendingen (em'men-ding-en). A town in the circle of Freiburg, Baden, situated near the Elz 10 miles north of Freiburg. Here, Oct. 19, 1796, the Austrians defeated the French under Moreau. Population (1890), 4,039.

Emmenthal (em'men-täl). A valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, east of Bern, noted for its fertility and beauty. It is traversed by a tributary of the Aare, the Emme. The chief town is Langnau.

Emmerich (em'mer-ich). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine, near the Dutch frontier, in lat. 51° 50′ N., long. 6° 14′ E.: the ancient Embrica. It has a minster. Population (1890), 8,237.

Emmet (em'et), **Robert.** Born at Dublin in 1778: hanged at Dublin, Sept. 20, 1803. An Irish revolutionist, brother of Thomas Addis Emmet. He was, like his brother, a leader of the United Irishmen, and in July, 1803, put himself at the head of an unsuccessful rising in Dublin. He escaped to the Wicklow Mountains, but returned to take leave of his affianced, Sarah Curran, with the result that he was captured and hanged. His attachment to Miss Curran is celebrated by Moore in his famous poem "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

Emmet, Thomas Addis. Born at Cork, Ireland, April 24, 1764: died at New York, Nov. 14, 1827. An Irish lawyer and politician, brother of Robert Emmet. He was admitted to the Irish bar in 1791, was elected secretary of the Society of United Irishmen in 1795, and became one of the directors of the society in 1797. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1798, in which year he was arrested together with the other directors. He was imprisoned until 1802 and in 1804 emigrated to New York, where he practised law and in 1812 became attorney general of the State.

Emmez. See *Jemez.*

Emmittsburg (em'its-bėrg), or **Emmettsburg** (em'ets-bėrg). A town in Frederick County, Maryland, 48 miles northwest of Baltimore. It is the seat of Mount St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic). Population (1890), 844.

Emmons (em'ọnz), **Nathanael.** Born at East Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1745: died at Franklin, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian. His collected works were published in 1842.

Emory (em'ọ-ri), **William Hemsley.** Born in Queen Anne County, Md., Sept. 9, 1811. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1831; became lieutenant of topographical engineers in 1838; served on the staff of General Kearny during the Mexican war; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers March 17, 1862; commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1862; commanded the 19th army corps in the Red River expedition in 1864, and fought with distinction at Opequan Creek, Sept. 19, 1864, and at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864. He wrote "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in Missouri and California" (1848) and "Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey" (1858–59).

Emory College. An institution of learning at Oxford, Georgia, incorporated in 1836. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

Empedocles (em-ped'ọ-klez). [Gr. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς.] Born at Agrigentum, Sicily: lived about 490–430 B. C. A Greek philosopher, poet, and statesman. He was a supporter of the democratic party in his native city against the aristocracy, and possessed great influence through his wealth, eloquence, and knowledge. He followed Pythagoras and Parmenides in his teachings. He professed magic powers, prophecy, and a miraculous power of healing, and came to have, in popular belief, a superhuman character. He was said to have thrown himself into the crater of Etna in order that, from his sudden disappearance, the people might believe him to be a god.

> The figure of Empedocles of Agrigentum, when seen across the twenty-three centuries which separate us from him, presents perhaps a more romantic appearance than that of any other Greek philosopher. This is owing, in a great measure, to the fables which invest his life and death with mystery, to his reputation for magical power, and to the wild sublimity of some of his poetic utterances. Yet, even in his lifetime, and among contemporary Greeks, he swept the stage of life like a great tragic actor, and left to posterity the fame of genius as a poet, a physician, a patriot, and a philosopher.
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> *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 207.

Empedocles on Etna. A classical drama by Matthew Arnold, published in 1853 and 1867.

Empire City. A name sometimes given to New York as the metropolis of the Empire State.

Empire State. A name popularly given to New York on account of its leading position in respect of population, wealth, and industrial enterprises.

Empoli (em'pō-lē). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, on the Arno 15 miles west-southwest of Florence. Population (1881), commune, 17,487.

Emporia (em-pō'ri-ạ). The county-seat of Lyon County, Kansas, situated on the Neosho River 52 miles southwest of Topeka. Population (1890), 7,551.

Empson (emp'sọn), or **Emson, Richard.** Executed at London, Aug. 17, 1510. An English politician. He was associated with Edmund Dudley in the execution of the obnoxious financial policy of Henry VII., and became the object of popular hatred by the rigor with which he collected the taxes and penalties due to the crown. After the death of Henry he was executed with his associate on the charge of treason.

Empusa (em-pū'sạ). [Gr. Ἔμπουσα, one-footed.] In Greek legend, a cannibal monster sent by Hecate (under various forms) to frighten travelers. The Lamiæ were reckoned among the Empusæ. An Empusa is mentioned in "The Frogs" of Aristophanes, and also in the life of Apollonius Tyanaeus by Philostratus, and Goethe introduces one in the second part of "Faust." The last has not the same habit of transformation as the others, but surpasses them all in her hideous appearance and her cannibalistic habits.

Ems (emz). [Gr. (Strabo) Ἀμασίας, (Ptolemy) Ἀμάσιος; L. *Amisia*, *Amisius*, later *Emisa*, *Emesa*.] A river of Prussia which rises in Westphalia near Paderborn, and flows through the Dollart into the North Sea at the Dutch frontier. Length, 180 miles.

Ems, or **Bad Ems** (bäd emz). A town and watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn 7 miles southeast of Coblenz. It is one of the most frequented health-resorts in Germany on account of its hot mineral springs. Here occurred the famous interview, July 13, 1870, between William I. of Prussia and the French ambassador Benedetti which precipitated the Franco-German war. Population (1890), 5,472.

Emser (em'zer), **Hieronymus.** Born at Ulm, Germany, March 26, 1477: died at Dresden, Nov. 8, 1527. A German theologian. He became in 1504 secretary to Duke George of Saxony, who gave him a benefice in Dresden. An account of the disputation at Leipsic (1519), which he gave in an open letter addressed to John Zack of Prague, occasioned a violent controversy with Luther. He attacked Luther's translation of the Bible, and published in 1527 a translation of the New Testament after the Vulgate.

Énambuc (ā-noṅ-bük'), or **Esnambuc, Pierre Vandrosque Diel d'.** Born, probably at Dieppe, about 1570: died on the island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), West Indies, Dec., 1636. The founder of the French West Indian colonies. He engaged in privateering cruises, and in 1625 established a colony on St. Christopher at the same time that the crew of an English vessel settled there. D'Énambuc was aided by Richelieu, and though his colony was driven out for a time by the Spaniards (1629), and passed through many vicissitudes, it ultimately prospered. He founded others in various islands.

Enanthe (ē-nan'thē). [See *Œnanthe*.] In Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," the name under which Celia disguises herself.

Enara (ā-nä'rä), or **Enare** (a-nä'rā), **Lake.** A large lake in the extreme northern part of Finland, with an outlet into the Arctic Ocean.

Enarchus (e-när'kus). In Sidney's "Arcadia," the King of Macedon. He is the father of Pyrocles and uncle of Musidorus.

Enarea (e-nä'rā-ä). A region in the Galla country, Africa, south of Abyssinia, about lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 37° E.

Encalada, Manuel Blanco. See *Blanco Encalada.*

Enceladus (en-sel'a-dus). [Gr. Ἐγκέλαδος.] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the hundred-armed giants, a son of Tartarus and Ge.—2. The second satellite of Saturn, discovered by Herschel Aug. 28, 1789.

Enchanted Horse, The. A fabulous horse in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Firouz Schah, the Prince of Persia, is carried by the enchanted horse to the palace of the Princess of Bengal and persuades her to return with him. The Indian who owns the horse abducts her. The sultan of Kashmir rescues her. Firouz Schah follows them, disguised as a dervish, and by a clever ruse gains possession of princess and horse.

Enchanted Island, The. Dryden's alteration of Shakspere's "Tempest."

Encina, or **Enzina** (en-thē'nä), **Juan de la** or **del.** Born at or near Salamanca, Spain, about 1469: died at Salamanca, 1534. A Spanish poet, founder of the Spanish drama. He was for a time in the household of the first Duke of Alba; went to Rome, entered the church, and became chapel-master to Leo X.; visited the Holy Land, and became prior of Leon. He published a collection of his dramatic and lyric poems, "Cancionero" (1496; enlarged 1509).

Enciso (en-thē'sō), **Martin Fernandez de.** Born about 1470: died after 1528. A Spanish lawyer. He went to America with Bastidas in 1500, and settled as a lawyer at Santo Domingo. In 1509 he joined the enterprise of Ojeda for colonizing Tierra Firme. Ojeda sailed in Nov., 1509, and Enciso followed with another ship in May, 1510. Ojeda having left the colony, Enciso took command of the survivors and founded Antigua (Darien), but he was soon deposed and banished by Balboa and others. He went to Spain, and in 1514 returned to Darien as alguacil mayor of Pedrarias's expedition. Late in 1514 he led an expedition against the Indians of Cenú. Probably he soon returned to Spain. In 1519 he published there his "Suma de geografia," which gives the first account in Spanish of the New World.

Encke (eng'ke), **Johann Franz.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 23, 1791: died at Spandau, near Berlin, Aug. 26, 1865. A German astronomer. He became in 1825 secretary of the Academy of Sciences and director of the Observatory in Berlin. He is best known from his investigation of the comet named for him.

Encke's Comet. A comet discovered by Pons at Marseilles, Nov. 26, 1818, and more fully investigated by J. F. Encke, for whom it was named.

Encratites (en'krạ-tīts). [Gr. Ἐγκρατῖται, lit. 'the self-disciplined,' 'continent.'] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian of the 2d century. They were also called *Continents.*

Encyclopædia Britannica (en-sī-klō-pē'di-ạ bri-tan'i-kạ). An English "dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature," first published, in parts, at Edinburgh 1768–71. The publication of the last (9th) edition was commenced in 1875 and completed in 1888.

Encyclopedia, The. See *Encyclopédie.*

Encyclopédie (oṅ-sē-klō-pā-dē'): full title, "Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers" ('Methodical Dictionary of the Sciences, Arts, and Trades'). A French encyclopedia. See the extract.

It was a French translation, by John Mills, of Chambers's "Cyclopædia" which originally formed the basis of that famous "Encyclopedie" which, becoming in the hands of D'Alembert and Diderot the organ of the most advanced and revolutionary opinions of the time, was the object of the most violent persecution by the conservative party in church and state, and suffered egregious mutilations at the hands not only of hostile censors but of timorous printers. So thoroughly was it identified with the philosophic movement of the time that the term *encyclopédiste* became the recognized designation of all attached to a certain form of philosophy. Appearing at Paris in 28 vols. between 1751 and 1772 it was followed by a supplement in 5 vols. (Amst. 1776-77), and an analytical index in 2 vols. (Paris, 1780). Voltaire's "Questions sur l'Encyclopedie" (1770) formed a kind of critical appendix. La Porte's "Esprit de l'Encyclopedie" (Paris, 1768) gave a résumé of the more important articles, and under the same title Hennequin compiled a similar epitome (Paris, 1822-23). *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 335.

Encyclopedists, or **Encyclopædists** (en-sī-klō-pē'dists). The collaborators in the encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751-65). The Encyclopedists as a body were the exponents of the French skepticism of the 18th century.

Endeavor, The. A British ship commanded by Captain Cook, then lieutenant. It was sent out in 1768 by the Royal Society to the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus. Captain Cook returned in 1771, having made important explorations and discoveries. See *Cook, James.*

Endeavor Strait. [Named from the Endeavor, Captain Cook's ship.] A strait in north Australia, east of the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Cape York and Wolf Island.

Ender (en'der), **Johann.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 3, 1793: died at Vienna, March 16, 1854. An Austrian historical and portrait-painter.

Enderby Land (en'der-bi land). [First discovered by Dirk Gherritsz (1599), and named for him: later (1831) named by the English captain Biscoe of the whaler Tula for his employers.] A district in the Antarctic region, about lat. 67° S., long. 50° E.

Endicott (en'di-kot), **John.** Born at Dorchester, England, 1589: died at Boston, Mass., March 15, 1665. A governor of the Massachusetts colony. He emigrated to America in 1628; conducted an expedition against the Pequot Indians in 1636; and was made deputy governor in 1641, governor in 1644, and major-general of the colonial troops in 1645. From 1649 until his death he was governor, except in 1650 and in 1654, when he was deputy governor. He was a zealous Puritan and persecuted the Quakers, four of whom were executed in Boston under his administration.

Endicott, William Crowninshield. Born at Salem, Mass., 1827. An American politician and jurist. He was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1873-82, and Democratic secretary of war 1885-89.

Endimion. See *Endymion.*

Endlicher (end'lich-er), **Stephan Ladislaus.** Born at Presburg, Hungary, June 24, 1804: died at Vienna, March 28, 1849. A noted Hungarian botanist and linguist, professor of botany at the Vienna University from 1840. He published "Genera plantarum" (1831-41), "Synopsis coniferarum" (1847), etc.

Endor (en'dor). [Heb., 'spring of Dor.'] In scriptural geography, a village in Palestine, near Tabor, 13 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee. Here Saul consulted a female soothsayer ("witch of Endor") on the eve of his last engagement with the Philistines.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on). [Gr. Ἐνδυμίων.] In Greek legend, a beautiful youth whom, while he was sleeping in a cave on Mount Latmus, Selene (the moon) kissed. The legends about him vary greatly. He is described as a king, and also as a shepherd and a hunter, and various accounts of his parentage are given. He had asked Zeus for immortality, eternal slumber, and undying youth, and had fallen asleep on Latmus never to awake.

Endymion. A poem by John Keats, published in 1818.

Endymion. A novel by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, published in 1880.

Endymion, Sleeping. A classical statue in Parian marble, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and now in the National Museum at Stockholm, Sweden.

Eneas. See *Æneas.*

Enfantin (oṅ-foṅ-taṅ'), **Barthélemy Prosper.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1796: died there, Aug. 31, 1864. A French socialist, one of the leaders of Saint-Simonism. He published "Traité d'économie politique" (1830), "La religion saint-simonienne" (1831), etc.

Enfant Prodigue (oṅ-foṅ' prō-dēg'). [F., 'Prodigal Child.'] An opera by Auber, libretto by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1850.

Enfants de Dieu (oṅ-foṅ' de dyė'). [F., 'Children of God.'] The Camisards.

Enfield (en'fēld). 1. A town in Middlesex, England, 10 miles north of London. It contains the ruins of a royal palace, and is the seat of the manufacture of Martini-Henry rifles. Population (1891), 31,532. 2. A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut River 14 miles north-northeast of Hartford. It has noted manufactures of carpets and powder. It contains a community of Shakers. Population (1890), 7,199.

Enfield, William. Born at Sudbury, England, March 29, 1741: died at Norwich, England, Nov. 3, 1797. An English dissenting divine. He published "Preacher's Directory" (1771), "The Speaker" (1774), and other compilations.

Engadine (en-gä-dēn'). [G. *Engadin*, Romansh *Engiadina.*] A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, traversed by the Inn, noted for its health-resorts and high elevation. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Engadine, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains Sils, Silvaplana, St. Moritz, Samaden, Pontresina, Tarasp, etc. The prevailing language is Romansh. Length, 60 miles.

Engagement, The. In English history, an agreement between Charles I. and the Scottish commissioners, made at Newport, Isle of Wight, Dec. 26, 1647. The Scottish army was to restore Charles, who consented to an establishment of Presbyterianism in England.

Engedi (en-gē'dī or en'gẹ-dī). [Heb., 'spring of the goat.'] In scriptural geography, a place abounding in caverns, situated on the western shore of the Dead Sea, 26 miles southeast of Jerusalem: the modern Ain-Jidy. In the desert of Engedi David hid from Saul.

Engelberg (eng'el-berg). A health-resort in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, south of Lucerne. It has a Benedictine abbey.

Engelhardt (eng'el-härt), **Johann Georg Veit.** Born at Neustadt (an-der-Aisch), Nov. 12, 1791: died at Erlangen, Sept. 13, 1855. A German church historian. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1822. He published "Die angeblichen Schriften des Areopagiten Dionysius, übersetzt und mit Abhandlungen begleitet" (1823), "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte" (1838), and "Dogmengeschichte" (1839).

Engelmann (eng'el-män), **George.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 2, 1809: died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1884. A German-American botanist and physician.

Enghien (oṅ-giaṅ'). **1.** A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 18 miles southwest of Brussels. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1890), 4,313.—**2.** A watering-place near Paris on the north.

Enghien, Duc d' (**Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé**). Born at Chantilly, Oise, France, Aug. 2, 1772: executed at Vincennes, near Paris, March 21, 1804. A French prince, son of Louis Henri Joseph, duke of Bourbon. He emigrated from France in 1789, and fought under his grandfather, the Prince of Condé 1792-1801, when he retired to private life at Ettenheim in Baden. Here he was arrested March 15, 1804, though on neutral territory, by French troops under orders from Napoleon. He was tried before a military tribunal during the night of March 20-21, on the charge of complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal against the life of Napoleon, and, although no evidence was taken, was sentenced and shot at Vincennes at daybreak March 21, 1804. This proceeding excited general indignation throughout Europe, and, aside from its moral aspect, is considered one of the gravest political blunders which Napoleon committed. *Fyffe.*

Engis (oṅ-zhē'). See the extract.

> A more favourable specimen of this type is the celebrated skull (index, 70.52) which was found seventy miles south-west of the Neanderthal in a cavern at Engis, on the left bank of the Meuse, eight miles south-west of Liege. It was embedded in a breccia with remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, and the reindeer. It has usually been referred to the quaternary period, but as a fragment of pottery was found in the same deposit it is possible that the contents of the cave may have been swept in by water, so that the skull may be only of neolithic age.
> *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 107.

England (ing'gland). [Early mod. E. also *Englond, Inglond*, ME. *Engelond, Englond, Inglond*, earlier *Englelond*, AS. *Engla land*, land of the Angles; G. *England*, F. *Angleterre*, It. *Inghilterra*, Sp. Pg. *Inglaterra*, D. *Engeland.*] A country of Europe, which forms with Wales the southern portion of the island of Great Britain. It is bounded by Scotland (partly separated by the Tweed, Cheviot Hills, and Solway Firth) on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel (separating it from France) on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean, Bristol Channel, Wales, and the Irish Sea on the west. It includes the Isle of Wight and a few smaller islands. The surface is generally level or undulating in the east, south, and center, and mountainous in the northwest (Lake District), on the Welsh border, and in the southwest. The highest mountain is Scafell Pike (3,210 feet). The chief river systems are those of the Thames, Humber, and Severn. It has important agriculture, but its chief interests are commercial, manufacturing, and mining. It (with the rest of Great Britain) has almost a monopoly of the ocean carrying-trade of the world. The largest commercial cities are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and Bradford. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, hardware, leather, etc. Its mineral products are iron and coal, tin, copper, etc. England has 40 counties (Northumberland, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Rutland, Leicester, Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Bedford, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall); its capital is London, and its government a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Anglican Church is established, and there are many Protestant dissenting bodies and a large following of the Roman Catholic Church. (For its foreign possessions, see *Great Britain.*) There are some monuments of its primeval inhabitants before the Celts, of whom, however, but little is known. Among the leading events in English history are invasions by Julius Cæsar, 55 and 54 B. C.; subjugation of the Celtic Britons by the Romans, 43 A. D. and succeeding years (Agricola's campaigns, 78-84); abandonment by the Romans 410; invasions by the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, beginning in 449 (?) and extending through the 6th century; Christianity introduced from Rome in 597, and from Scotland soon after; the early English kingdoms of Kent, Northumberland, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, etc., merged under Egbert of Wessex as "king of the English" in 827; division of England between Alfred and the Danes by the treaty of Wedmore, 878; consolidation of the country under Edward, Athelstan, etc., in the 10th century; second Danish invasion under Sweyn, about 1000; rule of Canute the Dane and his sons, 1016-42; Norman conquest under William I., 1066; commencement of the Plantagenet line under Henry II., 1154; separation of Normandy and other French provinces, about 1204; granting of Magna Charta, 1215; beginnings of parliamentary government, about 1264-65; Hundred Years' War, about 1337-1453; kings of house of Lancaster, 1399-1461; kings of house of York, 1461-85; Wars of the Roses, 1455-85; Tudor dynasty (beginning with Henry VII.), 1485; introduction of the Reformation under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., Roman Catholic worship restored by Mary, Church of England restored by Elizabeth (1558-1603); accession of the Stuart line and personal union with Scotland under James I., 1603; beginnings of the colonial empire, 17th century; civil wars between Charles I. and Parliament, 1642-48; period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-59; restoration of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660; revolution of 1688, and accession of William of Orange and Mary, 1689; Act of Settlement, 1700-01; union with Scotland, 1707; accession of the Hanoverian dynasty (with George I.), 1714; large territorial acquisitions in America and India, 1763; loss of the United States, 1783; union with Ireland, 1801; wars with France, 1793-1802, 1803-14, and 1815; passage of Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829; Electoral Reform Acts, 1832, 1867-68, and 1884-85; abolition of slavery, 1833; accession of Victoria, and separation of Hanover, 1837; Afghan war, 1838-42; Chinese war, 1840-42; Chartist agitation, Irish agitation (about 1845); repeal of the English Corn-Laws, 1846; Crimean war, 1854-56; Chinese wars, 1856-58 and 1860; Indian mutiny, 1857-58; act for disestablishment of the Irish Church, 1869; Irish Land Act, 1870; Elementary Education Act, 1870; Ashantee war, 1873-74; Afghan war, 1878-80; Zulu war, 1879; Transvaal war, 1881; Irish Land Act, 1881; wars in Egypt and Sudan, 1882-85. Area, 50,840 square miles. Population (1891), 27,483,490. See *Great Britain, Wales, Scotland, Ireland.*

England, John. Born at Cork, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1786: died at Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1842. An Irish-American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, appointed first bishop of Charleston 1820.

England, S. A pseudonym under which Richard Porson published some of his more ephemeral articles. It was adopted in ridicule of Ireland and his pretended discoveries.

England's Helicon. An anthology published in 1600.

Englefield (eng'gl-fēld), **Battle of.** A battle at Englefield, Berkshire, England, 871, in which the English under the ealdorman Ethelwulf defeated the Danes. Sidroc, one of the Danish jarls, was slain.

Englewood (eng'gl-wụd). A township in Bergen County, New Jersey, 14 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 4,785.

English (ing'glish), **George Bethune.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1787: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1828. An American adventurer and writer. He joined Ismail Pasha in an expedition against Sennaar in 1820, and gained distinction as an officer of artillery. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar" (1822).

English, Thomas Dunn. Born at Philadelphia, June 29, 1819. An American poet and novelist. After having been a lawyer and a journalist he took up the practice of medicine in 1859. He published "Poems" (1855), "American Ballads" (1879), "Boys' Book of Battle Lyrics, etc." (1885), and was the author of the poems "Ben Bolt" and "The Gallows Goers."

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. A satirical poem by Byron, directed against those who had put him, as he imagined, on the defensive. It was published in 1809, and was said by himself, in a manuscript note in the edition of 1816, to be a "miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony."

English Channel (ing'glish chan'el), F. **La Manche** (lä moṅsh). An arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates England from France, and communicates with the North Sea through the Strait of Dover. Greatest width, about 150 miles.

principal islands, the Channel Islands (which see). It has played a very important part in English and French history. It was the scene of the fight with the Armada, of the battle of La Hogue, etc.

English East Africa, etc. See *British East Africa*, etc.

English Harbour (ing′glish här′bor). A seaport of Antigua, British West Indies.

Englishman in Paris, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1753, and printed in 1756. Both Macklin and Foote played Buck in this play.

Englishman Returned from Paris, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1756.

English Merchant, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder. It was founded on Voltaire's "L'Écossaise," and was produced at Drury Lane Feb. 21, 1767.

English Monsieur, The. A play by James Howard, produced in 1666 and printed in 1674. The principal character, Frenchlove, admires everything French, even to the "French step" with which a French lady scornfully walks away after rejecting him.

English Pale. See *Pale*.

English River (ing′glish riv′ėr). **1.** Same as *Churchill River*.—**2.** An estuary in Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

Engstligenthal (engs′tlē-gen-täl), or **Adelboden** (ä′del-bō-den). An Alpine valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, connecting with the Kanderthal, 15 miles southwest of Interlachen.

Enguera (en-gwā′rä). A town in the province of Valencia, eastern Spain, 43 miles southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 6,256.

Enid (ē′nid). A character originally appearing in the romance of "Erec and Enide" by Chrestien de Troyes. This was probably his first poem. She reappears in the "Geraint of the Mabinogion," and Tennyson has used her story in "Geraint and Enid," one of his "Idylls of the King."

Enif (en′if). [Ar. *enf*, the nose.] The bright third-magnitude star ε Pegasi, in the nose of the hippogriff.

Enim (ē′nim), or **Enin** (ē′nin). A fabulous country of great wealth, which in the 16th and 17th centuries was supposed to exist somewhere on the tributaries of the upper Amazon. Various expeditions were made in quest of it. In 1635 a Peruvian adventurer called Francisco Bohorquez asserted that he had actually visited Enim and seen the king in a palace adorned with gold and precious stones. Bohorquez agreed to lead a party to this country, but was arrested after committing various atrocities in the Indian missions.

Enimagas (a-nē-mä′gäs), or **Imacos** (e-mä′kōs), or **Inimacas** (ē-nē-mä′käs). A savage tribe of Indians in northern Argentina, on the east side of the Pilcomayo. They are classified with the Mataco stock.

Enkhuizen (enk′hoi-zen). A seaport in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee 28 miles northeast of Amsterdam. It was an important commercial and fishing town about 1600. Population (1889), 5,780.

Enna (en′ä), or **Henna** (hen′ä). The ancient name of Castrogiovanni. It was called the navel of Sicily, from its position in the center of the island. It was connected with the myth of Persephone, and was from ancient times a seat of the worship of Demeter. It belonged to the Carthaginians, and fell into the hands of the Romans in the first Punic war. In 859 it was taken by the Saracens, and in 1080 came into the possession of the Normans.

Ennemoser (en′e-mō-zer), **Joseph.** Born at Hintersee, Tyrol, Nov. 15, 1787: died at Egern by the Tegernsee, Upper Bavaria, Sept. 19, 1854. A Tyrolese writer on medicine and philosophy. He published "Der Magnetismus" (1819), etc.

Ennis (en′is). The capital of County Clare, Ireland, situated on the river Fergus 20 miles northwest of Limerick. Population (1891), 6,500.

Enniscorthy (en-is-kôr′thi). A town in County Wexford, Ireland, situated on the Slaney 13 miles northwest of Wexford. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649, and by the insurgents in 1798. Population (1891), 5,648.

Enniskillen (en-is-kil′en). The capital of County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, situated on an island between Upper and Lower Lough Erne, in lat. 54° 21′ N., long. 7° 39′ W. For the battle (1689), see *Newtown Butler*. Population (1891), 5,570.

Enniskilleners (en-is-kil′en-érz). The 6th Dragoons in the British service: so named from its origin among the defenders of Enniskillen in 1689.

Ennius (en′i-us), **Quintus.** Born at Rudiæ in Calabria, 239 B. C.: died at Rome (?), 169 B. C. A famous Roman epic poet, one of the founders of Latin literature. He served in the Roman army in Sardinia (204 B. C.), and there met M. Porcius Cato, who brought him to Rome, where he taught Greek and translated Greek plays. He gained Roman citizenship in 184. He was the author of "Annales" (in 18 books, only fragments of which survive), an epic poem on the early history of Rome, designed as a pendant to the Homeric poems; of tragedies, and of miscellaneous poems in various meters. "He was a missionary of culture and free thought and he turned the Roman language and poetry into the paths in which they continued for centuries afterwards."

Ennodius (e-no′di-us), **Magnus Felix.** Born at Arles or Milan, about 473: died at Pavia, July 17, 521. Bishop of Pavia (Ticinum). He was raised to the bishopric about 511, and was sent by the Pope to Constantinople in 515 and in 517 for the purpose of negotiating a union between the Eastern and Western churches, in which he failed. The best printed edition of his works, which include some poems and letters, a panegyric on Theodoric, a defense of Pope Symmachus, and a life of Saint Epiphanius of Pavia, is that by Sirmondi (Paris, 1611).

Enns, or **Ens** (ens). A river of Austria which joins the Danube near the town of Enns. It separates, in part, Upper Austria ("ob der Enns") from Lower Austria ("unter der Enns"). Length, about 125 miles.

Enns. A town in Upper Austria, on the Enns near the Danube, 9 miles southeast of Linz: the Roman Laureacum. Population (1890), commune, 4,674.

Enobarbus (en-ō-bär′bus). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony. He is a blunt, rough-spoken man, with a sort of humorous sagacity.

Enoch (ē′nok). [Heb., 'dedication.'] **1.** One of the patriarchs, the son of Jared and father of Methuselah. He lived 365 years, and "was translated that he should not see death." (Heb. xi. 5, Gen. v. 24).

2. The eldest son of Cain. A city which Cain built was named for him.

Enoch Arden (ē′nok är′den). A poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1864, named from its hero, a sailor who returns from an enforced absence of years to find that his wife, thinking him dead, has married his friend. For her sake he does not reveal himself, and dies broken-hearted.

Enos (ē′nos). [Heb.] Son of Seth and grandson of Adam.

Enos (ā′nōs). A seaport in the vilayet of Adrianople, Turkey, situated on the Ægean Sea in lat. 40° 41′ N., long. 26° 4′ E.: the ancient Ænus. Population, estimated, 6,000–7,000.

Enriquez. See *Henriquez*.

Enschede (ens′ċhe-dä). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, in lat. 52° 13′ N., long. 6° 53′ E. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1889), 7,079.

Enschedé. A noted Dutch family of printers and type-founders. Isaac Enschede, its founder, established a press in Haarlem in 1703. His son Johannes (July 10, 1708, Nov. 21, 1780) succeeded him in the business, and was the most noted member of the family. His collection of dies and matrices (of the 15th–17th centuries), only part of which is preserved, was famous. The business (an extensive one) is still carried on.

Ensisheim (en′sis-hīm). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 16 miles south of Colmar. Population (1890), 2,709.

Entlebuch (ent′li-böċh). A pastoral valley in Switzerland, west of Lucerne.

Entombment, The. A painting by Raphael (1507), in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. The body of Christ is borne by two men, attended by St. John, St. Joseph of Arimathea, and the holy women. The composition is remarkably skilful, and the expression of emotion dramatic.

Entragues, Catherine Henriette de Balzac de. See *Verneuil, Marquise de*.

Entrecasteaux. See *D'Entrecasteaux*.

Entrecasteaux (oṅtr-käs-tō′), **Joseph Antoine Bruni d'.** Born at Aix, France, 1739: died at sea, July 20, 1793. A French navigator. He entered the naval service in 1754, became commander of the French fleet in the East Indies in 1785, and was appointed governor of Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon in 1787. In 1791 he was sent, with the rank of rear-admiral, in search of the lost navigator La Pérouse. He failed in the main object of his expedition, but made important explorations along the east coast of New Caledonia, the west and southwest coast of New Holland, and the coast of Tasmania, accounts of which have been published by De la Billardière (1800), De Rossel (1808), and De Fréminville (1838).

Entre-Minho-e-Douro (en′tre-mēn′yō-e-dō′rō). A province in the northern part of Portugal, noted for its fruitfulness. It contains 3 districts, Vianna do Castello, Braga, and Porto. Area, 2,807 square miles.

Entre Rios (en′trā rē′ōs). [Sp., 'between rivers.'] A province in the Argentine Republic, lying between the Paraná on the west and south and the Uruguay (separating it from Uruguay) on the east, and bounded by Corrientes on the north. Its chief industry is the rearing of live stock. Capital, Paraná. Area, estimated, [illegible] square miles. Population, estimated (1887), [illegible].

Envermeu (oṅ-ver-mė′). A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 10 miles east of Dieppe. It contains many antiquities.

Enzeli (en-zel′e). A port in the province of Gilan, Persia, situated on the Caspian Sea about 17 miles northwest of Resht.

Enzeli, Lake. An arm of the Caspian Sea, situated near Enzeli.

Enzina. See *Encina*.

Enzio (en′zē-ō). Born at Palermo about 1225: died in prison at Bologna, Italy, March 14, 1272. An illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and titular king of Sardinia. He defeated the Genoese near Meloria May 3, 1241, and was defeated and imprisoned by the Bolognese in 1249.

Eoiæ (ē-oi′ē). [Gr. αἱ Ἠοῖαι: so called because each sentence began with ἢ οἵη, 'such was she.'] See the extract. The work was attributed to Hesiod.

> This poem the "Eoiae" . . . , celebrated the heroines of Bœotia and Thessaly from whose union with gods had sprung heroes; and formed a fourth book to the "Catalogue of Women," an epic history of Dorian and Æolian women, famous indeed but not of that half-divine rank which belonged to the "heroines." These names of poems show how the Hesiodic school was connected with Dorian Locris, where the position of women was peculiarly high.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 45.

Eolus. See *Æolus*.

Éon de Beaumont (ā-ôṅ′ dė bō-môṅ′), **Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée d'** (generally called the **Chevalier d'Éon**). Born at Tonnerre, Yonne, France, Oct. 5, 1728: died at London, May 21, 1810. A French diplomatist, a secret agent of Louis XV. He served the king at the court of the empress Elizabeth of Russia 1755–60, and later in London. He was particularly noted for his success in assuming a female disguise.

Eos (ē′os). [Gr. Ἠώς.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the dawn, daughter of Hyperion, and sister of Helios and Selene: called by the Romans Aurora.

Eostra (eōs′trä). [AS. *Eostra* (Beda), for *Eástre*. Cf. AS. *eáster*, OHG. *ōstara*, Easter.] The goddess of spring (the dawn of the year). Her cult was probably common to the West-Germanic tribes, although no specific mention is made of her except among the Anglo-Saxons. The name has been perpetuated in *Easter*, which is supposed to have been originally applied to the spring festival held in her honor.

Eothen (ē-ō′then). [Gr. ἠῶθεν, from the dawn.] A book of travels in the East, by Alexander William Kinglake, published 1844.

Eötvös (ėt-vėsh), Baron **József.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 3, 1813: died at Budapest, Feb. 2, 1871. A Hungarian novelist, publicist, statesman, and orator, minister of worship and public instruction 1867–71. He wrote the novels "Karthausi" ("The Carthusian," 1838), "A falu jegyzoje" ("The Village Notary," 1844), "Magyarorszag 1514-ben" ("Hungary in 1514," 1847).

Epaminondas (ē-pam-i-non′das). [Gr. Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Ἐπαμινώνδας.] Born about 418 B. C.: died at Mantinea, Arcadia, Greece, 362 B. C. A famous Theban general and statesman. He defeated the Spartans at Leuctra in 371; invaded the Peloponnesus, founded Megalopolis (in Arcadia); and was victorious and was mortally wounded at Mantinea in 362.

Epanomeria (ā-pä-no-mä-rē′ä). A town on the island of Santorini (Thera), in the Grecian Archipelago. It is remarkable for its position on precipitous rocks.

Epeiros. See *Epirus*.

Eperies (ā-per′yes), Hung. **Eperjes** (e′peryesh). The capital of the county of Sáros, Hungary, situated on the Tarcza in lat. 48° 59′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It was founded by a German colony, and was the scene of the execution of Protestants by the Imperialist Caraffa in 1687. Population (1890), 10,371.

Épernay (ā-per-nā′). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 19 miles northwest of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is the chief center of the trade in champagne, the wine being stored here in vaults in the chalk rock. Population (1891), commune, 18,361.

Ephesiaca. See *Habrocomas* and *Anthia*.

Ephesus (ef′e-sus). [Gr. Ἔφεσος.] In ancient geography, one of the twelve Ionian cities of Asia Minor, in Lydia, situated on the Cayster, near its mouth, in lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 27° 21′ E. It was conquered by Lydia, Persia, Alexander the Great, and the Romans. It was celebrated for its temple of Artemis, and as a great commercial city, but was unimportant in the middle ages. It was a place of residence of Paul, and the seat of the third general council in 431 and of the Robber Synod in 449. On its site are Ayasaluk and other small villages. Among the ruins are [illegible]. The great theater mentioned in Acts xix. [illegible] is Greek in plan with Roman modifications. The cavea, [illegible] feet in diameter, has two precinctions, with 11 cunei in the two lower ranges and 22 in the highest, which is skirted by a colonnaded gallery. The orchestra is [illegible] feet in diam eter, and the proscenium 22 feet wide. (*b*) The odeum, ascribed to the 2d century A. D. In plan it is a half-circle 153 feet in diameter. There is one precinction, with 5 cunei below and 10 above it, and a rich Corinthian gallery around the top. The orchestra is 30 feet in diameter, the stage has 5 doors and Corinthian columns. (*c*) A stadium ascribed to the time of Augustus. It is 850 feet long and about 200 wide. The north side and semicircular east end are supported on vaulted substructions, the south side on the rock of the hillside. A double colonnade was carried along its entire length, and communicated with the upper gallery of the stadium by a series of stairways. (*d*) A temple of Artemis (Diana of the Ephesians), a famous sanctuary founded in the 6th century B. C., and rebuilt in the 4th. The temple was Ionic dipteral, octastyle, with 21 columns on the flanks, and measured 164 by 342 feet. The base diameter of the columns was 6 feet, their height 55. The base-drums of 36 columns of the front and rear were beautifully sculptured with figures in relief; there are examples in the British Museum. The cella had interior ranges of columns, Ionic in the lower tier, Corinthian above.

Ephesus, Council of. 1. The third ecumenical council, called by Theodosius II. in connection with Valentinian III., held at Ephesus under the direction of Cyril of Alexandria in 431 A. D. It opened with 160 bishops (increased to 198), and included for the first time papal delegates from Rome, who were instructed not to mix in the debates, but to sit as judges over the opinions of the rest. It condemned the heresy of Nestorius without stating clearly the correct doctrine. 2. The so-called Robber Council, convoked by Theodosius, held at Ephesus under the presidency of Dioscurus of Alexandria in 449. It included 135 bishops. It reinstated Eutyches in the office of priest and archimandrite, from which he had been expelled by the Synod of Constantinople (448), and deposed Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, who was so roughly handled that he died of his injuries shortly after.

Ephialtes (ef-i-al'tēz). [Gr. Ἐφιάλτης.] In classical mythology, a blind giant who was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right by Hercules.

Ephialtes. Died 456 B. C. An Athenian statesman and general. He was the friend and partizan of Pericles, and was the principal author of a law which abridged the power of the Areopagus and changed the government of Athens into a pure democracy. He was, according to Aristotle, assassinated by Aristodicus of Tanagra, at the instance of the oligarchs.

Ephorus (ef'ọ-rus). [Gr. Ἔφορος.] Born at Cumæ: lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Greek writer, author of a universal history, fragments of which have been preserved.

Ephraem (ē'frạ-em) **Syrus** ('the Syrian'). Born probably at Nisibis, Mesopotamia, about 308 A. D.: died at Edessa, Mesopotamia, about 373. A theologian and sacred poet of the Syrian Church. The chief edition of his works was published at Rome 1732–43.

Ephraim (ē'frạ-im). [Heb., 'double fruitfulness.'] 1. In Old Testament history, the younger son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Ephraim.—2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel: so called from its founder, Ephraim, the son of Joseph. It occupied a central position in Palestine, being bounded on the east by the Jordan, on the west by the Mediterranean and the tribe of Dan, on the south by the tribe of Benjamin, and on the north by that of Manasseh. After the death of Saul the tribe of Ephraim, together with all the other tribes except Judah, recognized Eshbaal (Ishbosheth) as legitimate king in opposition to David, but on the murder of Eshbaal submitted in common with the other tribes to the hegemony of Judah under David. On the death of Solomon it revolted (probably about 975 B. C.) under Jeroboam from Rehoboam the son of Solomon, and formed, in conjunction with all the tribes except Judah, Simeon, part of Benjamin, and the Levites, a separate kingdom which retained the name of Israel, and adopted Shechem as its capital. This kingdom was destroyed by the Assyrians in 722 B. C.

Ephthalites. The White Huns. See *Huns*.

Epic Cycle, The. See the extracts.

> There was a mass of songs and legends about Troy which the two great epics left untouched. This material was worked up between 776 B. C. and 580 B. C., by a number of epic poets of the Ionian school, who aimed at linking their poems with the Iliad and Odyssey as introductions or continuations. In later times, compilers of mythology used to make abstracts in prose from these epics, taking them in the chronological order of the events, so as to make one connected story. Such a prose compilation was called the epic cycle (or circle), and the compilers themselves were called cyclic writers. In modern times the name "cyclic" has been transferred from the prose compilers to the poets. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 37.
>
> It was once commonly believed that the remaining epic poets equally avoided touching upon one another, that they composed their own poems upon a fixed chronological plan, each beginning where the other had finished, and so completing an account of what is called the epic cycle, from the birth of Aphrodite in the "Cypria" down to the conclusion of the "Nostoi," or "Telegonia," of Eugammon. But it seems clearly made out now that no such fixed system of poems existed; that the authors, widely separated in period and in dialect, were unacquainted with fixed traditions; that they did overlap in subject, and repeat the same legends; and that the epic cycle does not mean a cycle of poems, but a cycle of legends, arranged by the grammarians, who only illustrated them by a selection of poems, or passages of poems, including, of course, the Iliad and Odyssey, and then such other epics as told the whole story of the Theban and Trojan wars, down to the conclusion of the heroic age.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 86.

Epicharmus (ep-i-kär'mus). [Gr. Ἐπίχαρμος.] Born in the island of Cos about 540 B. C.: died at Syracuse at an advanced age (ninety or ninety-seven). A Greek comic poet. At an early age he was carried to Megara, in Sicily, and thence, when Megara was sacked by Gelon, to Syracuse. Thirty-five titles of his comedies are extant, and he is said to have written 52 plays.

> The notice that he [Epicharmus] added letters to the alphabet arises either from some later letters being first adopted in his works, or from his intimacy with Simonides at Syracuse. It is not impossible, as Simonides did adopt some additions, that he persuaded Epicharmus to spread their use in copies of his very popular plays.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 402.

Epicœne (ep'i-sen), **or The Silent Woman.** [Gr. ἐπίκοινος, of either gender, promiscuous.] A comedy by Ben Jonson, produced in 1609. Epicœne was a supposed silent woman who really spoke softly and in monosyllables. She was brought to Morose, who had an insane horror of noise, by his nephew who wished to play him a trick. After the wedding Epicœne scolds, screams, and develops into a virago; but after many noisy, rough tricks and jokes which drive Morose to the verge of distraction, he is relieved by his nephew Sir Dauphine, who, in consideration of the payment of his debts and the promise of a proper allowance, reveals the trick, which is that Epicœne is really a boy in disguise: consequently there never was a "silent woman." Colman the elder wrote a version of this play. It was produced by Garrick in 1776.

Epictetus (ep-ik-tē'tus) **of Hierapolis.** [Gr. Ἐπίκτητος.] A celebrated Stoic philosopher. He was a native of Hierapolis in Phrygia, was a freedman of Epaphroditus (the freedman and favorite of Nero), was a pupil of Musonius Rufus, and taught philosophy at Rome until 94 (89?) A. D., when he removed to Nicopolis in Epirus, in consequence of an edict of Domitian banishing the philosophers from Rome. Although he left no written works, his essential doctrines are preserved in a manual compiled by his pupil Arrian. He taught that the sum of wisdom is to desire nothing but freedom and contentment, and to bear and forbear; that all unavoidable evil in the world is only apparent and external, and that our happiness depends upon our own will, which even Zeus cannot break.

Epicure Mammon, Sir. See *Mammon*.

Epicurus (ep-i-kū'rus). [Gr. Ἐπίκουρος.] Born in Samos, 342 B. C.: died at Athens, 270 B. C. The founder of the Epicurean school of philosophy. He was the son of Neocles, an Athenian cleruch settled in Samos, and belonged to the Attic deme of Gargettus (whence he is sometimes called the Gargettian). He is said to have studied under Xenocrates at Athens, and subsequently taught at Mytilene and Lampsacus. In 306 he opened a school in a garden at Athens, where he spent the remainder of his life. He is said to have written about 300 volumes, fragments only of which are extant. His will, 4 epistles, and a list of 44 propositions containing the substance of his ethical philosophy, have been preserved by Diogenes Laertius. He taught that pleasure is the only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance.

Epidamnus (ep-i-dam'nus). An ancient name of Durazzo. See *Durazzo*.

Epidaurus (ep-i-dâ'rus). [Gr. Ἐπίδαυρος.] 1. A maritime town of Illyricum. It was destroyed some time after the reign of Justinian, and was replaced by Ragusa. It was a Roman colony.

2. A town on the eastern coast of Peloponnesus, in the district called Argolis under the Romans. Throughout the flourishing period of Grecian history it was an independent state possessing a small territory (Ἐπιδαυρία), bounded on the west by the Argeia, on the north by the Corinthia, on the south by the Trœzenia, and on the east by the Saronic Gulf. (*Smith*.) It was the most celebrated seat of the ancient cult of Æsculapius. The sanctuary occupied a valley among hills, at some distance from the city. An inner inclosure contained a temple to Æsculapius, the architecturally important tholos of Polycletus, extensive porticos which served as hospitals to the sick who came to seek the aid of the god and his priests, and many votive offerings. Outside of this inclosure were the stadium, one of the most important of ancient theaters, a gymnasium, propylæa, and other buildings, the arrangements for the collection and distribution of water being especially noteworthy. Almost all our knowledge of this sanctuary comes from the extensive excavations conducted by the Archæological Society of Athens since 1881, which are still (1895) incomplete.

Epidaurus Limera (li-mē'rạ). [Gr. Ἐπίδαυρος ἡ Λιμηρά.] In ancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Laconia, Greece, 22 miles north-northwest of Cape Malea.

Epigoni (ē-pig'ọ-nī). [Gr. Ἐπίγονοι, descendants.] In Greek mythology, the seven sons of the seven Argive chiefs who had unsuccessfully attacked Thebes. The Epigoni ten years after the first attempt defeated the Thebans and avenged their fathers. This was supposed to have occurred shortly before the Trojan war.

Epigoni. A Greek epic poem of the Theban cycle, by Antimachus of Claros, relating to the renewal of the mythical war between Argos and Thebes by the "descendants" of its heroes.

Epimenides (ep-i-men'i-dēz). [Gr. Ἐπιμενίδης.] Lived in the 7th century B. C. A Cretan poet and prophet.

Epimetheus (ep-i-mē'thūs). [Gr. Ἐπιμηθεύς, afterthought.] In Greek mythology, the brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora. Although warned by his brother, he accepted Pandora as a gift from Zeus, with the result that through her curiosity she liberated evils peculiar to man, which Prometheus had concealed in a vessel.

Épinac (ā-pē-näk'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 11 miles east-northeast of Autun. It is the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1891), commune, 4,061.

Épinal (ā-pē-näl'). The capital of the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Moselle in lat. 48° 10′ N., long. 6° 26′ E. It has some manufactures, and contains the departmental museum and a library. It was occupied by the Germans Oct. 12, 1870. Population (1891), commune, 23,223.

Épinal Glossary. An Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon glossary preserved at Épinal, France. It was originally from the Abbey of Moyen Moutier, near Lenones. "The type of its writing is of the time of the Culdees; its letters being of First-English, as written by the Celtic priests who laboured for the conversion of the English. It is ascribed by Mr. Sweet to the end of the seventh century." (*Morley*.) Mr. Sweet has edited a facsimile of this glossary, published at London in 1883.

Épinay (ā-pē-nā'), Madame **de la Live d'** (**Louise Florence Pétronille Tardieu d'Esclavelles**). Born at Valenciennes, March 11, 1726: died April 17, 1783. A French author, an intimate friend of Grimm and Jean Jacques Rousseau. For the latter she erected a cottage, the Hermitage, in the garden of her chateau, La Chevrette, near Montmorency. Her "Mémoires et correspondance" was published in 1818, and her collected works in 1869.

Epiphanius (ep-i-fā'ni-us), Saint. Born near Eleutheropolis, Palestine, about 315 A. D.: died at sea near Cyprus, 403. A father of the Eastern Church. He became in 367 bishop of Constantia (the ancient Salamis) in Cyprus. He took a prominent part in the theological controversies of his day, and was present at the synods of Antioch (376) and Rome (382), where questions pertaining to the Trinity were debated. He died on the return voyage from Constantinople, whither he had gone to oppose the heresy of Origen. He wrote a treatise against heresies entitled "Panarion," a dogmatical work entitled "Ancoratus," etc.

Epipsychidion (ep-i-psi-kid'i-ọn). ['A little poem on the soul'; from Gr. ἐπί, upon, ψυχή, soul, and dim. -ίδιον.] A poem by Shelley, published in 1821.

Epirus, or **Epeiros** (ē-pī'rus). [Gr. Ἤπειρος.] In ancient geography, that part of northern Greece which lies between Illyria on the north, Macedonia and Thessaly on the east, Ætolia, Acarnania, and the Ambracian Gulf on the south, and the Ionian Sea on the west (to the Acroceraunian promontory). In earlier times the name was given to the entire western coast southward to the Corinthian Gulf. The kingdom of Epirus was at its height under Pyrrhus (295–272 B. C.). It was ravaged by Æmilius Paulus in 167 B. C.; was a part of the Roman Empire 146 B. C.–1204 A. D.; was overrun by Albanians in the 14th century; was conquered by the Turks in the 15th century; and now forms part of the Turkish vilayet Janina, and part of the territory ceded to Greece in 1881.

Episcopius (ep-is-kō'pi-us) (Latinized from **Bisschop** or **Bischop**), **Simon.** Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 1, 1583: died at Amsterdam, April 4, 1643. A Dutch theologian, one of the leaders of Arminianism. He published "Confessio" (1621), "Apologia" (1629), "Institutiones Theologicæ," etc.

Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum. [L., 'Letters of Obscure Men.'] A collection of forty-one anonymous letters, first published in 1515, satirizing the ignorance, hypocrisy, and licentiousness of the Roman Catholic monastics at the time of the Reformation. It was occasioned by the controversy between Reuchlin and Pfefferkorn, a converted Jew, who advocated the destruction, as heretical, of the whole Jewish literature, except the Bible, and who was supported by the Dominicans of Cologne. The authorship of the letters is attributed by some to Ulrich von Hutten, Crotus, and Buschius.

Epithalamium (ep-i-thạ-lā'mi-um). A poem by Spenser, published in 1595: a marriage song for his own bride.

> For splendour of imagery, for harmony of verse, for delicate taste and real passion, the "Epithalamium" excels all other poems of its class.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 87.

Eponym Canon (ep'ọ-nim kan'on). The name given by Assyriologists to the list of archons or chief magistrates in Assyria. This office of archon, called in Assyrian *limmu*, passed in rotation every year to different high dignitaries. Each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, and he was followed by the general of the army (or *tartan*). The limmu gave the name to the year in which he held this office (hence the term *eponymos*, in Greek, one from whom somebody or something is named). Documents and events were dated with these names (as in Rome with the names of the consuls of each year). The lists of the limmus were carefully and accurately kept. The custom probably goes back to a remote date, but the four lists of limmus found which are known by the name of Eponym Canon cover the years 911-666 B. C. As each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, the Eponym Canon became of the greatest importance for the chronology of the Assyrian kings. Further and still more interesting information has been derived from these tables, which contain alongside of the name of the limmu a short notice of the principal events of his year. Thus, for instance, during the reign of Asurdan III. (772-754) an eclipse of the sun in Nineveh is recorded, and according to the calculations of the astronomers such an eclipse took place on the 15th of June, 763, so that this notice is of prime importance for early chronology.

Epping (ep'ing). A town in the county of Essex, England, 16 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 2,565.

Epping Forest. A royal forest in southwestern Essex, England, formerly called Waltham Forest. Its area formerly was about 60,000 acres; it now contains 5,600 acres, preserved by London, and opened to the public as a pleasure-ground in 1882.

Épréménil. See *Espremesnil.*

Epsom (ep'som). [Supposed to be equivalent to *Ebba's home:* so named from Saint Ebba, queen of Surrey, A. D. 600.] A market-town in the county of Surrey, 15 miles southwest of London. In 1618 the mineral spring from which Epsom salts were first made was discovered, and in the latter part of the 17th century Epsom became a fashionable resort, and remained so until 1736, when the tide turned to Bath and Cheltenham. It was especially affected by Charles II. Races were run on the downs a mile and a half south of the town probably as early as the reign of James I., but its importance as a race-course begins with the establishment of the Oaks and the Derby in 1779 and 1780. The spring meeting occurs yearly about the middle of April, and the Derby and Oaks are run about the end of May. Population (1891), 8,417.

Epsom Wells. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1675.

Epworth (ep'wėrth). A small town in Lincolnshire, England, 24 miles northwest of Lincoln: the birthplace of John Wesley.

Equador, Confederação do. See *Confederação do Equador.*

Era of Good Feeling. In United States history, a name given to the period from 1817 to about 1824, which was marked by internal harmony and the absence of strong party feeling.

Érard (ā-rär'), **Sébastien.** Born at Strasburg, April 5, 1752: died at Passy, near Paris, Aug. 5, 1831. A French manufacturer of pianofortes, harps, and organs. He invented the double-action harp in 1808, and made improvements in pianos and organs.

Erasistratus (er-a-sis'tra-tus). Born probably in the island of Ceos: lived about 300 B. C. A Greek physician and anatomist.

Erasmus (e-raz'mus), **Desiderius** (originally **Gerhard Gerhards** ('Gerhard's son'), D. **Geert Geerts**). [Gr. ἐράσμιος, beloved, desired: the L. *desiderius* has the same sense.] Born at Rotterdam, probably Oct. 28, 1465: died at Basel, Switzerland, July 12, 1536. A famous Dutch classical and theological scholar and satirist. He was the illegitimate son of Gerhard de Praet, was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, and was defrauded of his inheritance by his guardians, who compelled him to enter the monastery of Stein. He entered in 1491 the service of the Bishop of Cambray, under whose patronage he was enabled to study at the University of Paris. He subsequently visited the chief European countries, including England (1498-99 and 1510-14), and in 1521 settled at Basel, whence he removed to Freiburg in Breisgau in 1529. Refusing all offers of ecclesiastical preferment, he devoted himself wholly to study and literary composition. He aimed to reform without dismembering the Roman Catholic Church, and at first favored, but subsequently opposed, the Reformation and engaged in a controversy with Luther. His chief performance was an edition of the New Testament in Greek with a Latin translation, published in 1516. Besides this edition of the New Testament his most notable publications are "Colloquies" and "Encomium Moriæ." A collective edition of his works was published by Le Clerc 1703-06.

Éraste (ā-räst'). 1. The exasperated lover in Molière's comedy "Les fâcheux" ("The Bores"). He has an appointment with Orphise whom he loves, and every person in the play comes in and prevents it. 2. The lover of Julie in Molière's "M. de Pourceaugnac."—3. The lover of Lucille in Molière's comedy "Le dépit amoureux," usually called "Lovers' Quarrels" in English.

Erastians (e-ras'tianz). Those who maintain the doctrines held by or attributed to Thomas Erastus, a German polemic (1524-83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he proposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

Erastus (e-ras'tus), **Thomas** (Græcized from **Lieber** or **Liebler**). [Gr. ἐραστός, lovely, beloved.] Born at Auggen, near Badenweiler, Germany, 1524: died at Basel, Switzerland, 1583. A physician and Protestant controversialist. His chief work, a collection of theses on excommunication, was published in 1589.

Erato (er'a-tō). [Gr. Ἐρατώ.] In Greek mythology, the Muse of erotic poetry. In art she is often represented with the lyre.

Eratosthenes (er-a-tos'the-nēz). [Gr. Ἐρατοσθένης.] Born at Cyrene, Africa, about 276 B. C.: died about 196 B. C. An Alexandrian astronomer, geometer, geographer, grammarian, and philosopher: "the founder of astronomical geography and of scientific chronology." He measured the obliquity of the ecliptic and introduced a method of computing the earth's magnitude. Fragments of his "Geographica" (Γεωγραφικά) are extant.

Erbach (er'bäch). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated in the Odenwald 21 miles southeast of Darmstadt. It has a castle, and was formerly the seat of an independent countship. Population (1890), 2,788.

Ercilla y Zuñiga (ār-thēl'yä ē thön-yē'gä), **Alonso de.** Born at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1533: died there, Nov. 29, 1594. A Spanish soldier and poet. In 1554 he took service with Jeronymo de Alderete, who had been appointed governor of Chile. He led an adventurous life in South America until 1562, when he returned to Spain. In 1569 he published the first part of "La Araucana" (followed later by the second and third parts), the finest heroic poem in the Spanish language. It has also historical value.

Erckmann-Chatrian (erk'män-shä-trē-oṅ'). The signature of the literary collaborators Émile Erckmann (born at Phalsbourg, Meurthe, May 20, 1822) and Louis Gratien Charles Alexandre Chatrian (born at Soldatenthal, Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826: died at Raincy, Seine, Sept. 3, 1890). In 1848 these two men became associated in literary labors, the former writing chiefly and the latter editing and adapting for the stage. Among their first publications are "Science et génie" and "Schinderhannes" (1850), and many short stories. The series of novels to which Erckmann-Chatrian owe, in great part, their reputation includes "Le Fou Yegof" (1862), "Madame Thérese, ou les volontaires de 1792" (1863) "Histoire d'un conscrit de 1813" and "L'Ami Fritz" (1864), "Waterloo" and "Histoire d'un homme du peuple" (1865), "La guerre" and "La maison forestière" (1866), and many others. Their dramatic compositions and adaptations are "Georges ou le chasseur des ruines" (1848), "L'Alsace en 1814" (1850), "Le Juif polonais" (1869), "L'Ami Fritz" (1876), "Madame Thérese" (1882), "Les Rantzau" (1884), etc. Erckmann claims the sole authorship of the novel "Les brigands des Vosges il y a soixante ans" (1850), a totally different version of which was published by him in "La Revue de Paris" under the title "L'Illustre docteur Matheus" (1857). Since Chatrian's death, Erckmann has contributed to "Le Temps" two publications, "Kaleb et Khora" and "La première campagne du grand-père Jacques," the latter being the first in a series of stories dealing with the wars of the empire.

Ercles (ėr'klēz). A corruption of *Hercules.*

> *Bot.* . . . Yet my chief humour is for a tyrant: I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. . . This is Ercles' vein, a tyrant's vein: a lover is more condoling.
> *Shak.*, Midsummer Night's Dream.

[*Ercles*—*Hercules*—was one of the roarers of the old rude stage. Thus Greene, in his "Groatsworth of Wit," 1592: "The twelve labours of Hercules have I terribly thundered on the stage." *Hudson*, Note to M. N. D.]

Ercta (erk'tạ̈), or **Ercte** (-tē). [Gr. Εἰρκτή, Ἑρκτή.] In ancient geography, a mountain in northern Sicily, about 4 miles north of Palermo: the modern Monte Pellegrino. It was a stronghold of Hamilcar Barca in the last part of the first Punic war.

Erdélyi (er'dal-ye), **János.** Born at Kapos, Ung, Hungary, 1814: died at Sárospatak, Zemplin, Hungary, Jan. 23, 1868. A Hungarian writer. His chief works are collections of Hungarian folk-songs (1846-48) and folk-tales (1855).

Erdmann (erd'män), **Axel Joachim.** Born at Stockholm, Aug. 12, 1814: died at Stockholm, Dec. 1, 1869. A Swedish geologist and mineralogist.

Erdmann, Johann Eduard. Born at Wolmar, Livonia, Russia, June 13, 1805: died at Halle, June 12, 1892. A German philosopher, professor at Halle. He published "Versuch einer wissenschaftlichen Darstellung der Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1834-53), etc.

Erdmann, Otto Linné. Born at Dresden, April 11, 1804: died at Leipsic, Oct. 9, 1869. A German chemist. He published "Lehrbuch der Chemie" ("Manual of Chemistry," 1828), etc., and founded the "Journal für praktische Chemie" in 1834.

Erebus (er'e-bus), or **Erebos** (-bos). [Gr. Ἔρεβος.] In Greek mythology, the son of Chaos and brother of Nyx.

Erebus. An active volcano in Victoria Land, Antarctic regions, about lat. 78° S., long. 168° E. Height, about 12,367 feet.

Erec (ē'rek) **and Enid** (ē'nid). See the extract and *Enid.*

> One of the most beautiful of these metrical tales is "Erec and Enide," by Chrestien de Troyes. Erec vanquishes a knight who had insulted an attendant of Queen Guenever at a tournament. After the battle Erec discovered in the domains of the person he had conquered his beautiful niece, called Enide, who resided near her uncle's castle, but had been allowed by him to remain in the utmost poverty. Erec marries this lady, and soon forgets all the duties of chivalry in her embraces; his vassals complain bitterly of his sloth, and Enide rouses him to exertion. Attended by her alone, he sets out in quest of adventures, of which a variety are related.
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 264.

Erech (ē'rek). One of the four cities of the kingdom of Nimrod, in Shinar or Babylonia: the Greek Orchoë. It was identical with Uruk of the inscriptions, and is now represented by the mound of ruins of Warka, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates southeast of Babylon. It was one of the oldest seats of Babylonian civilization, and had a college of learned priests and a large library. It was also the chief seat of the worship of Ishtar as the evening star, and of Nana. According to an inscription of Asurbanipal (668-626 B. C.) Erech was, in 2280 B. C., invaded by the Elamite king Kudurnachundi, who carried off the image of Nana to Elam, where it remained for 1,635 years, till he (Asurbanipal), in 645, at the conquest of Susa, returned it to its ancient seat. Around the ruins of Erech are found many tombs, so that it would seem that it served as a kind of necropolis.

Erechtheum (ē-rek-thē'um). An Ionic temple in Athens dating from the end of the 5th century B. C., remarkable for its complex plan and architectural variety, as well as for its technical perfection. It included a shrine to Athena Polias (as guardian of the city), altars to several other divinities, the tomb of Erechtheus (whence its name), the salt spring evoked by Poseidon, and several other peculiarly sacred memorials. The shrine of Athena faced the east, and had the form of a prostyle hexastyle cella. On the north side, at a lower level, there is a portico of four by two delicately sculptured columns, with access by a monumental doorway to a hall traversing the building behind the cella of Athena. The west wall of this hall was formed of a high basement-wall, upon which stood four piers having on their outer face the form of Ionic semi-columns. The wall is usually restored as having windows in the intercolumniations. At the west end of the south side is the famous Porch of Caryatids, whose rich entablature rests on the heads of six female figures, four in front, ranking as the finest of architectural sculptures. On the west side of the temple was the inclosure in which grew the miraculous olive-tree of Athena, and on which lived the priestesses and the high-born maidens who were selected every year to serve the goddess.

Erechtheus (e-rek'thūs), or **Erichthonius** (e-rik-thō'ni-us). In Greek legend, a son of Hephæstus, and an autochthonous hero of Athens: often confounded with another of the same name, sometimes represented as his grandson.

Eregli (e-reg'li), or **Erekli** (e-rek'li). A town in the vilayet of Kastamuni, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 17′ N., long. 31° 25′ E.: the ancient Heraclea. It is the center of a coal-mining region. Population, about 4,000.

Eretria (e-rē'tri-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἐρέτρια.] In ancient geography, a city on the island of Eubœa, Greece, 29 miles north of Athens. It was a rival of Chalcis, was destroyed by the Persians in 490 B. C., and was afterward rebuilt. An ancient theater has been excavated on its site by the American School at Athens. The cavea is supported on an artificial embankment. It was divided by radial stairways into 11 cunei, and is 266 feet in diameter. The orchestra, 81 feet in diameter, presents a highly important feature, here first recognized, in an underground passage leading from its center to the interior of the stage-structure. This explains several obscurities in the classical drama.

Erfurt (er'fört). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Gera in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 11° 1′ E. It is famous for its horticulture, and has varied manufactures. It contains a noted cathedral, a church of St. Severus, and an Augustine monastery which has a cell once occupied by Luther. The town was founded very early, and was a member of the Hanse League. It was an object of strife between Saxony and the electorate of Mainz, and passed finally to the latter. It was annexed by Prussia in 1802, was taken by the French in 1806, and was ceded to Prussia in 1815. It had a university from the 14th century to 1816. In 1808 it was the scene of a conference between Napoleon, Alexander I., and German princes, and in 1850 was the seat of the German Union parliament. Population (1890), 72,360.

Eric (e'rik), Sw. **Erik** (a'rik), Saint. Died near Upsala, Sweden, May 18, 1160. King of Sweden, elected to the throne of Upper Sweden in 1150. He undertook in 1157 a crusade against the heathen Finns, part of whom he conquered and baptized. Soon after his return to Upsala he was attacked by the Danish prince Magnus Henriksson, and fell in battle.

Eric XIV., King of Sweden. Born Dec. 13, 1533: poisoned Feb. 26, 1577. Son of Gustavus Vasa whom he succeeded in 1560. He elevated his mistress, Katrina Månsdotter, to the throne, after having made unsuccessful overtures of marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots. His violence and misgovernment caused his deposition in 1568 by a conspiracy of the nobles headed by his brothers John and Charles. He was, according to tradition, put to death in prison by poison.

Eric the Red. The founder of the first Norse settlement in Greenland (985). According to the Icelandic sagas, he killed a man in Norway and fled to Iceland, where he was [illegible] temporary banishment for a similar offense, whereupon he [illegible] toward the west in quest of [illegible] land sighted in 876 by the Norse sea-rover [illegible]. He discovered the country which he named Greenland, and lived there three years, when he returned to Iceland for colonists and supplies for a permanent settlement, which he founded apparently in 985.

Ericht (er'icht), **Loch.** A lake in Scotland, situated on and near the border of Perthshire and Inverness-shire. It is the outlet to Loch Rannoch and the Tay. Length, nearly 15 miles.

Erichthonius. See *Erechtheus.*

Ericson (er'ik-sọn), **Leif.** A Norse adventurer, son of Eric the Red. According to the Icelandic sagas, he sailed from Greenland with 35 companions about 1000 A. D., in quest of a strange land to the west which had been sighted in 986 by the Norseman Bjarni Herjulfson. He discovered the country which he named Vinland from the grape-vines he found growing in it, and spent a winter there. The coast on which he landed has been variously identified — by some as that of Labrador or Newfoundland, and by others as that of New England.

Ericsson (er'ik-sọn), **John.** Born in the parish of Fernebo, Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803: died at New York, March 8, 1889. A famous Swedish-American engineer and inventor. He went to England in 1826, and to the United States in 1839. He constructed the caloric engine in 1833, applied the screw to steam navigation 1836–41; and invented the turreted ironclad Monitor 1862. (See *Monitor.*) His later inventions include a solar engine, the torpedo-boat Destroyer, etc.

Ericsson, Nils. Born Jan. 31, 1802: died at Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1870. A Swedish engineer, brother of John Ericsson. He became second lieutenant in the engineer corps of the Swedish army in 1823; was promoted lieutenant in 1828, captain in 1830, and major in 1832, and in 1850 was appointed colonel in the mechanical corps of the navy. He was director-in-chief of the state railways 1855–62, and was knighted in 1854.

Eridanus (ẹ-rid'ạ-nus). [Gr. 'Ηριδανός.] 1. In Greek legend, the name of a large river in northern Europe, later identified with the Rhône, or, usually, with the Po. It was connected with the myth of Phaethon. See *Phaethon.*—2. See *Orion.*

Eridu (ā'ri-dö). An ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates, not far from Mugheir, nearly opposite to the Arabic city Suk es-Sheyuh. It was the principal seat of Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean.

Erie (ē'ri). A tribe of North American Indians formerly living in western New York and along the southern shore of Lake Erie from the Genesee to the Cuyahoga River in Ohio. The word is derived from their Huron name, signifying 'Cat people,' from which the French called them *Nation du Chat.* In 1653 the Senecas conquered and absorbed them. See *Iroquoian.*

Erie. A city, port of entry, and county-seat of Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lake Erie in lat. 42° 8′ N., long. 80° 6′ W. Its chief industry is iron manufacture, and it has a large trade. It occupies the site of Fort de la Presqu'isle, built about 1749. Population (1890), 40,634.

Erie, Lake. The southernmost and shallowest of the Great Lakes, lying between Ontario on the north, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the south and southeast, and Michigan on the west. It communicates with Lake St. Clair by the Detroit River at its upper end, and discharges its waters into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River. It receives the Maumee. On its banks are Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. Length, about 250 miles. Average breadth, about 40 miles. Area, 9,600 square miles. Height above sea-level, 573 feet.

Erie, Lake, Battle of. A naval victory gained near Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, by the American fleet (9 vessels, 54 guns, 490 men) under O. H. Perry over the British fleet (6 vessels, 63 guns, 502 men) under Barclay.

Erie Canal. The chief canal in the United States, extending from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. Its construction was due mainly to the efforts of De Witt Clinton 1817–25. Its present length is 350 miles. Width at surface 70 feet; at bottom, 56 feet. Depth, 7 feet.

Erigena (e-rij'e-nä), **Johannes Scotus.** [*Erigena*, born in Ireland.] Born probably in Ireland between 800 and 815: died probably about 891. A noted schoolman of the Carlovingian period. He came to the court of Charles the Bald before 847, and became head of the palatine school during the incumbency of which his [illegible] work was done. He is said by William of Malmesbury and others to have been invited to England by Alfred the Great (about 882?), to have been appointed [illegible] at Oxford and abbot of Malmesbury, and to have been killed by his own pupils. His chief [illegible] the translation of Dionysius the Areopagite and the [illegible] introduction of Neoplatonism into western Europe. His most important original production is "De Divisione Naturæ" (edited by Gale 1681, Schlüter 1838, and Floss 1853).

Erigone (e-rig'ō-nē). [Gr. [illegible]] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Icarius. She was changed to a constellation (the Latin Virgo).

Erin (er'in). See *Ireland.*

Erinna (e-rin'ä). [Gr. [illegible]] Born at Rhodes or Telos; lived about 600 B.C.; died at the age of nineteen. A celebrated Greek poetess, a friend of Sappho, and her companion in Mytilene. Fragments of a poem, entitled "The Spindle," and some epigrams are all that remain of her work.

Erinyes (e-rin'i-ēz). [Gr. 'Ερινύες.] In Greek mythology, female divinities, avengers of iniquity. According to Hesiod they are daughters of Ge (earth), sprung from the blood of the mutilated Uranus; according to others, of night and darkness. They were also called the Eumenides and, by the Romans, Furiæ or Diræ. In later times their number was limited to three, Alecto ('the unresting'), Megæra ('the jealous'), and Tisiphone ('the avenger').

Eriphyle (er-i-fī'lē). [Gr. 'Εριφύλη.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Amphiaraus and sister of Adrastus. She was slain by her son Alcmæon for persuading his father to join the expedition against Thebes, in which he met his death.

Eris (ē'ris or er'is). [Gr. "Ερις.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of discord, sister of Ares and, according to Hesiod, daughter of Nyx. In revenge for not having been invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw among the guests a golden apple bearing the inscription "To the Fairest." A dispute arose between Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena concerning the apple, whereupon Zeus ordered Hermes to take the goddesses to Mount Gargarus, to the shepherd Paris, who should decide the dispute. He awarded the apple to Aphrodite, who in return assisted him in carrying off the beautiful Helen from Sparta, which gave rise to the Trojan war. In Vergil Discordia takes the place of Eris.

Erith (er'ith). A town in Kent, England, on the Thames 13 miles east of London.

Eritrea (ā-re-trā'ä). The official name, since 1890, of the Italian colony on the Red Sea. The first annexation by Italy was that of Assab in 1880. Massowah, the natural harbor of Abyssinia, is the capital. The population of Eritrea is estimated at 450,000. The boundaries on the coast are Ras Kasar and Raheita. The inland boundary is undefined, but in a general way it extends southwestward from Ras Kasar to the Atbara, thence along approximately the line of 35° E. long. to the upper Juba River in 6° N. lat., and down the latter to its mouth. The lower portion of this boundary separates the region from the British Sphere of Influence. Italy claims a protectorate over Abyssinia, but the latter disclaims it.

Erivan (er-i-vän'). A government of Transcaucasia, Russia, north of Persia and Turkey. It is known also as Russian Armenia, and was ceded to Russia by Persia in 1828. Area, 10,745 square miles. Population (1887–89), 677,491.

Erivan. The capital of the government of Erivan, situated on the Sanga in lat. 40° 12′ N., long. 44° 31′ E. It was stormed by the Russian general Paskevitch in 1827. It contains the palace of the Persian viceroys, now appropriated to the needs of the Russian authorities, a large building with several courts. One of the halls has been restored in the original style and is decorated with paintings of Persian heroes, as Abbas Mirza and Nadir Shah, and with inlaid work in colored glass. In one of the courts stand two mosques. The larger dates from the 17th century, and is incrusted within and without with brilliantly enameled tiles, those covering the dome being blue. Population (1891), 14,363.

Erkelenz (er'ke-lentz). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 24 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. Population (1890), 4,066.

Erlangen (er'läng-en). A university town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Regnitz 11 miles north-northwest of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of gloves, hosiery, beer, etc. It was developed largely by French refugees, and was ceded to Bavaria in 1810. Population (1890): 17,559.

Erlau (er'lou), Hung. **Eger** (eg'er). The capital of the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the Erlau in lat. 47° 55′ N., long. 20° 22′ E. It has a cathedral, and is noted for its red wines. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in 1552, but afterward came under Turkish sway. Population (1890), [illegible].

Erl-King (erl'king), G. **Erl-König** (erl'ke-nig). [Dan. *elle-konge, ellerkonge*, king of the elves.] In German legend, a goblin who haunts the forests and lures people to destruction. He is particularly addicted to destroying children. This is the subject of Goethe's well-known poem.

Erman (er'män), **Georg Adolf.** Born at Berlin, May 12, 1806: died July 12, 1877. A German physicist, son of Paul Erman: professor of physics at Berlin from 1834. He conducted magnetic observations on a journey round the earth, described in "Reise um die Erde" (1833–48).

Erman, Paul. Born at Berlin, Feb. 29, 1764: died there, Oct. 11, 1851. A German physicist, professor of physics at Berlin from the founding of the university (1810).

Ermine, or **Ermyn** (er'min), **street.** A Roman road from London northward to Lincoln and York. It left London at Bishopsgate, where a branch, the Vicinal Way, was thrown off to Essex. The first stopping-place on the northern road was Ad Fines, in Hertfordshire; thence it went to Durolipons, now Godmanchester, or [illegible]; thence to Durobrivæ, near the village of [illegible]; thence due north to Causennæ, now Ancaster; thence to Lindum or Lincoln; thence to Segelocum, now Littleborough; thence to Danum, now Doncaster; thence to Calcaria, the modern Tadcaster; and thence to Eboracum or York. From York it went northward to the wall of Hadrian.

Erminia (er-min'i-ä). The principal female character in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She loved Tancred, and cured him of his wounds.

Ermland (erm'länd), or **Ermeland** (erm'e-länd), Pol. **Warmia** (vär'mē-ä). A district in the western part of the province of East Prussia, Prussia. Its bishopric, of the Teutonic Order, was ceded to Poland in 1466.

Ernani (er-nä'nē). An opera by Verdi, first produced at Venice in March, 1844. It was founded on Victor Hugo's "Hernani." When it was produced in France in 1846, the title was altered to "Il Proscritto" and the characters were made Italian at Victor Hugo's request.

Erne (ėrn), **Lough.** A lake in County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, consisting of the upper or southern lake (12 miles in length), and the lower or northern (20 miles in length). It is traversed by the river Erne.

Ernest August, G. **Ernst August,** Duke of Cumberland. Born at Kew, near London, June 5, 1771: died Nov. 18, 1851. King of Hanover 1837–51, fifth son of George III. of England. He was created duke of Cumberland in 1799; commanded the Hanoverian army in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against Napoleon; was made field-marshal in the British army in 1815; married Frederica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in 1815; and on the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England succeeded under the Salic law to that of Hanover. He immediately revoked the liberal constitution granted by William IV. in 1833, but granted another, based on popular representation, in 1840.

Ernesti (er-nes'tē), **Johann August.** Born at Tennstedt, Thuringia, Germany, Aug. 4, 1707: died at Leipsic, Sept. 11, 1781. A noted German philologist and theologian, professor at the University of Leipsic from 1742. He edited various classical authors, including Cicero (1737–1739), and wrote "Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti" (1761).

Ernesti, Johann Christian Gottlieb. Born at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, 1756: died at Kahnsdorf, near Leipsic, June 5, 1802. A German classical scholar, nephew of J. A. Ernesti.

Ernestine Line. The older of the two lines of the house of Saxony. It was founded by Ernest, elector of Saxony (died 1486), and held possession of electoral Saxony until 1547, when the bulk of the Ernestine dominions and the electoral dignity were transferred to the Albertine line. It consists at present of the houses of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg. See *Albertine line* and other names mentioned.

Ernest Maltravers (ėr'nest mal-trav'ėrz). A novel by Bulwer, published in 1837.

Ernst (ernst), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Brünn, Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 1814: died at Nice, France, Oct. 8, 1865. A noted German violinist and composer.

Ernulf (er'nůlf), or **Arnulf** (är'nůlf). Born in France, 1040: died March 15, 1124. An English prelate, abbot of Peterborough 1107–14, and bishop of Rochester 1114–24. He was educated at the famous monastery of Bec, and was a close friend of Lanfranc and Anselm. He was an authority on canon law, and left a large number of documents bearing on English ecclesiastical and legal history ("Textus Roffensis," preserved in Rochester cathedral).

Eroica Symphony, The. The third and greatest of Beethoven's symphonies. It was first performed publicly in Vienna April 7, 1805, and was conducted by Beethoven. Its original title was "Bonaparte," but when Napoleon assumed the title of emperor, Beethoven lost faith in him and changed the title of his symphony. It is in full "Sinfonia eroica, composta per festeggiare il souvenire di un grand' uomo, dedicata a Sua Altezza Serenissima il Principe di Lobkowitz da Luigi van Beethoven."

Eros (ē'ros). [Gr. "Ερως.] In Greek mythology, the god of love. According to Hesiod he is the offspring of Chaos, coeval with Earth and Tartarus, and the companion of Aphrodite. In later myths he is the youngest of the gods, son of Aphrodite and Ares or Hermes, represented as a thoughtless and wayward child armed by Zeus with bow and arrows or flaming torch. In the older view he was regarded as one of the creative powers of nature, the principle of union among the diverse elements of the world, more especially as the power of sensuous love, and also of devoted friendship. He was worshiped at Thespiæ in Bœotia, where a festival, the Erotidia or Erotia, was celebrated every five years in his honor.

Eros. 1. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," the freed slave of Antony. He is devoted to Antony, and kills himself with his own sword when ordered by Antony to slay him in fulfilment of an oath. 2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The False One" (taken from "Antony and Cleopatra"), Cleopatra's waiting-woman.

Erostratus. See *Herostratus.*

Erpenius (er-pē'ni-us) (Latinized from **Van Erpe**), **Thomas.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, Sept. 11, 1584: died at Leyden, Nov. 13, 1624. A noted Dutch Orientalist and traveler, a friend of Scaliger and Casaubon. He was professor of Arabic and later of Hebrew at Leyden, and was the author of an Arabic grammar (1613), a Hebrew grammar (1621), etc.

Errai (er-rä'ẹ). [Ar. *ar-ra'i*, the shepherd.] The third-magnitude star γ Cephei, in the king's right foot.

Errázuriz (ār-rä'thō-rēth), **Federico.** Born at Santiago, March 27, 1825: died there, July 20, 1877. A Chilean statesman. Under President Perez (1861) he was minister of justice, religion, and public instruction, and later of war and marine. In the latter position he directed the war with Spain in 1865. From 1871 to 1876 he was president of Chile. He published "La Constitucion de 1828" and "Los Pincheiras" (historical studies).

Errázuriz, Isidoro. Born at Santiago, 1835. A Chilean journalist. He became editor of "El Constitucional" in 1861, and founded "La Patria" in Valparaiso in 1863. Since 1867 he has been almost constantly a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In April, 1893, he was made minister of the interior, but was compelled to resign in August, owing to ill feeling caused by his support of Mr. Egan, the American minister.

Errors, Comedy of. See *Comedy of Errors.*

Ersch (ersh), **Johann Samuel.** Born at Gross-glogau, Prussia, June 23, 1766: died at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1828. A German bibliographer and encyclopedist, the founder of German bibliography. In association with J. G. Gruber, he originated the "Allgemeine Encyklopadie der Wissenschaften und Kunste" (1818–90).

Erskine (ẽrsk'in), **Ebenezer.** Born at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland, June 22, 1680: died at Stirling, Scotland, June 2, 1754. A clergyman of the Established Church, and afterward of the Secession Church in Scotland. A sermon which, as moderator of his synod, he preached at Stirling, Oct. 18, 1732, caused such dissatisfaction, from his censure of prevailing doctrinal errors and of tyrannous exercise of patronage, that he and three adherents, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher, were in Nov., 1733, removed from their pastorates. These four "Secession Fathers," the earliest dissenters from the national church, formed themselves into a presbytery at Gairney Bridge, Kinross-shire, Dec. 5, 1733.

Erskine, John. Born in 1695: died at Cardross, near Dumbarton, Scotland, March 1, 1768. A Scottish jurist. His chief works are "Principles of the Law of Scotland" (1754) and "Institute of the Law of Scotland" (1773).

Erskine, John. Born at Edinburgh, June 2, 1721: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 19, 1803. A Scottish clergyman and theological writer, son of John Erskine (1695–1768). He was the leader of the evangelical party of his time, and edited for publication in Scotland the works of Jonathan Edwards and other Americans.

Erskine, Ralph. Born March 15, 1685: died at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1752. A Scottish clergyman, brother of Ebenezer Erskine. He was the author of "Gospel Sonnets," which reached the 25th edition in 1795.

Erskine, Thomas, of Linlathen. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 13, 1788: died there, March 20, 1870. A Scottish theological writer. He wrote "Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion" (1820).

Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1750: died at Almondell, near Edinburgh, Nov. 17, 1823. A British jurist and forensic orator. He was the youngest son of the tenth Earl of Buchan. He attained celebrity as a pleader in supporting charges of corruption advanced against Lord Sandwich, and subsequently distinguished himself especially in his defense of Stockdale (1789), Thomas Paine (1792), and Hardy, Horne Tooke, etc. (1794). He represented Portsmouth in the House of Commons from 1790 till raised to the peerage as Baron Erskine, of Restormel, on his being made lord chancellor in Lord Grenville's administration (Feb., 1806,–April, 1807).

Erstein (er'stīn). A town in Alsace, on the Ill 13 miles south-southwest of Strasburg. Population (1890), 4,807.

Ertang (er'tang). See the extract and *Mani.*

> But Mani went a step further. He avowed himself to be the Paraclete or Comforter foretold by the Saviour, and composed a gospel which he called the Ertang, which was illustrated by pictures drawn by his own hand. He claimed that the Ertang should take precedence of the New Testament. It was this false claim that really led to the violent opposition which the Christian church displayed towards the Persian prophet.
>
> *Benjamin*, Story of Persia, p. 186.

Ertoghrul (er'to-grōl). Died in 1288. A Turkish chief, father of Othman the founder of the Ottoman empire. He was the chief of a band of Oghuz Turks which had left Khorasan under his father and which under the leadership of Ertoghrul entered the service of Ala-ed-Din, sultan of Iconium. He defeated a mixed army of Greeks and Mongols in a great battle between Brusa and Yenishehr.

Erycina (er-i-sī'nạ̈). [Gr. Ἐρυκίνη: from Mount Eryx, in Sicily.] A surname of Aphrodite or Venus.

Erymanthus (er-i-man'thus). [Gr. Ἐρύμανθος.] A mountain-range on the border of Arcadia and Achaia, Greece, the haunt of the fabled Erymanthian boar, killed by Hercules.

Erythræ (er'i-thrē). [Gr. Ἐρυθραί.] In ancient geography, an Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated opposite Chios 35 miles west of Smyrna.

Erythræa. See *Eritrea.*

Erythræan Sea. [L. *Mare Erythræum*, or *Mare Rubrum*, Red Sea.] In ancient geography, a name given to the Arabian Sea, or to the Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Eryx (e'riks). [Gr. Ἔρυξ.] In ancient geography, a city and mountain in western Sicily, the modern Monte San Giuliano, 41 miles west of Palermo. It contained a temple of Venus. It was captured by Pyrrhus in 278 B. C., and was held by Hamilcar in the first Punic war. See *Monte San Giuliano.*

Erzerum (erz-röm'). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on Transcaucasia, Russia. Area, 29,614 square miles. Population (1885), 645,702.— 2. The capital of the vilayet of Erzerum, situated on the Kara-Su (the north branch of the Euphrates), over 6,000 feet above sea-level, in lat. 39° 56′ N., long. 41° 15′ E. It is an important trading center and fortress, and is noted for its metal-work. Its early name was Theodosiopolis. It belonged in the middle ages to the Byzantine empire, the Arabs, the Seljuks, and the Mongols in turn. In 1829 it was taken by the Russian general Paskevitch, but was restored to the Turks. It was surrendered to the Russians in Feb., 1878, but was again restored to the Turks. Population, estimated, 60,000. Also spelled *Erzeroum, Erzroom.*

Erzgebirge (erts'ge-bēr-ge), or **Ore Mountains.** A range of mountains on the border between Saxony and Bohemia, extending from the Elbe to the Fichtelgebirge. Highest summit, the Keilberg, 4,080 feet. Length, about 90 miles. They are celebrated for their mineral deposits.

Esarhaddon (ē-sạ̈r-had'on). [Assyr. *Asur-aha-iddin*, Asur has given a brother.] King of Assyria 680–668 B. C., the son and successor of Sennacherib. The reign of this king marks the highest glory and power of the Assyrian empire. He first had to quell the disturbance caused by the assassination of his father at the hands of his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer (2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38). Then he restored the city of Babylon, which had been destroyed by his father. His expeditions extended from Media to Cilicia, and from the frontier of Elam to Arabia, and reached even to Egypt. Among the kings subject to him he enumerates, in his prism-inscription of 673, Baal, king of Tyre, Manasseh of Judah, Kausgabri of Edom, Muzuri of Moab, etc. Three years before this he destroyed Sidon. His most significant conquest was that of Egypt. After several campaigns he defeated Tarku (biblical Tirhakah), the third of the 25th or Ethiopian dynasty, in the battle of Memphis (671), and practically converted Egypt and Ethiopia into an Assyrian province. He drove the Ethiopians out of Egypt, divided the country into districts, and placed over them submissive though mostly native rulers, chief among whom was Necho, who was put over Sais and Memphis. He added then to his many titles that of "King of Kings of Lower and Upper Egypt and Ethiopia." Like all the Sargonides, Esarhaddon was a great builder. Besides the restoration of Babylon may be mentioned his great palace in Nineveh, for the construction of which 22 subject kings had to provide the material, and which, as the excavations in the mounds of Kuyunjik and Nebi-yunus have shown, was adorned with winged lions and bulls and sphinxes. In 668 Esarhaddon abdicated in favor of his son Asurbanipal.

Esau (ē'sâ). [Heb., 'hairy,' 'rough.'] The son of Isaac and Rebekah, and elder brother of Jacob. He was the ancestor of the Edomites.

Escalera (es-kä-lā'rä), **Antonio de.** Born in Toledo, Spain, 1506: died in Ciudad Real de Guayra, Sept. 6, 1575. A Spanish priest who went to Paraguay with Cabeza de Vaca in 1540, and was active there as a leader of explorations and conquests. He founded Ciudad Real de Guayra, and after 1570 resided there. He wrote several memoirs relating to the conquest which have been published by the Madrid Academy of History.

Escalona, Duke of. See *Lope Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Diego.*

Escalus (es'kạ̈-lus). 1. In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," an old lord.— 2. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the Prince of Verona.

Escanes (es'kạ̈-nēz). A lord of Tyre, in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Eschenbach, Wolfram von. See *Wolfram von Eschenbach.*

Eschenburg (esh'en-börg), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 7, 1743: died at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 29, 1820. A German literary historian, professor at the Carolinum in Brunswick: a friend of Lessing. He translated Shakspere's plays (1775–82 and 1798–1806).

Eschenmayer (esh'en-mī-er), **Karl August.** Born at Neuenburg, Würtemberg, July 4, 1768: died at Kirchheim unter Teck, Würtemberg, Nov. 17, 1852. A German metaphysician, professor of philosophy and medicine, and later of practical philosophy, at Tübingen 1811–36. He wrote "Religionsphilosophie" (1818–24), etc.

Escholzmatt (esh'ōlts-mät). A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 20 miles southwest of Lucerne.

Eschscholtz (esh'shōlts), **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Dorpat, Russia, Nov. 12, 1793: died there, May 19, 1834. A German traveler and naturalist, professor of anatomy at Dorpat. He accompanied, as physician and naturalist, Kotzebue's expeditions 1815–18 and 1823. He published "Zoologischer Atlas" (1829–31), "System der Acalephen" (1829), etc.

Eschscholtz Bay. [Named for J. F. von Eschscholtz.] A part of Kotzebue Sound, on the western shore of Alaska.

Eschwege (esh'vā-ge). An ancient town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Werra 26 miles southeast of Cassel. It contains a castle. Population (1890), 9,776.

Eschwege, Wilhelm Ludwig von. Born near Eschwege, Hesse, Nov. 15, 1777: died at Wolfsanger, near Cassel, Feb. 1, 1855. A German mineralogist. In 1803 he was put in charge of government iron-works in Portugal, and in 1809 followed the court to Brazil, where he was made director of gold mines and curator of the government mineralogical cabinet. From 1829 to 1834 he resided in Germany: subsequently (to 1850) he was again in the employ of Portugal as a mining engineer, attaining the rank of lieutenant field-marshal. His principal works are "Journal von Brasilien" (1818–19), "Pluto Brasiliensis" (1833), and "Beitrage zur Gebirgskunde Brasiliens" (1832).

Eschweiler (esh'vī-ler). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Inde 9 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has foundries and important factories. Population (1890), commune, 18,119.

Eslava (es-lä'vä), **Miguel Hilarion.** Born near Pampeluna, Spain, Oct. 21, 1807: died at Madrid, July 23, 1878. A noted Spanish musician and composer. His principal work is "Lira Sacro-Hispaña," a collection published in Madrid in 1869 in 10 volumes. He wrote, among other operas, "Il Solitario" (1841) and "Pedro el Cruel" (published about the same time).

Escobar (es-kō-bär'), **Patricio.** A Paraguayan politician, minister of war 1874, and president of the republic Nov. 25, 1886,–Nov. 25, 1890.

Escobar y Llamas (es-kō-bär' ē lyä'mäs), **Diego Osorio de.** See *Osorio de Escobar y Llamas.*

Escobar y Mendoza (es-kō-bär' ē men-dō'zä), **Antonio.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1589: died July 4, 1669. A Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as a casuist, especially for his doctrine that purity of intention justifies actions in themselves immoral and even criminal. He wrote "San Ignacio de Loyola" (1613: a heroic poem), "Liber Theologiæ moralis, etc." (1646), etc.

Escobedo (es-kō-bā'dō), **Mariano.** Born in Nuevo Leon, Jan. 12, 1827. A Mexican general. He joined the army during the Mexican war (1847), and distinguished himself as a brigadier-general in resisting the French invasion 1861–63. Early in 1865 he entered northern Mexico from the United States, and took Monterey. Advancing against Maximilian's forces, he defeated Miramon at San Jacinto, Feb. 1, 1867, and, being made commander-in-chief of the republican armies, defeated and captured the emperor Maximilian at Querétaro, May 15, 1867. He signed the order for Maximilian's execution, June 16. From Aug. to Nov., 1876, he was minister of war under Lerdo, and he went with him into exile. In 1880 he again accepted office under the government, but retired in 1881.

Escocezes (ās-kō-sā'zāz). [Sp., 'Scotchmen.'] A political party in Mexico which was prominent from 1826 to 1829. It was so called because its principal leaders were members of the Scottish Rite Lodge of freemasons. The Escocezes were centralists, and were accused of favoring a foreign dynasty. Nicolas Bravo became the leader of the party.

Escorial (es-kō'ri-ạl), less properly **Escurial** (es-kū'ri-al). [Sp. *el Escorial.*] A celebrated building in Spain, situated 27 miles northwest of Madrid, containing a monastery, palace, church, and mausoleum of the Spanish sovereigns. The edifice originated in a vow to St. Lawrence made by Philip II. at the battle of St.-Quentin (1557), and was erected in 1563–84. Its general form is that of a gridiron (in memory of St. Lawrence's martyrdom), the length being about 780 feet and the breadth about 620. It is celebrated for its paintings and library.

Esdraelon (es-drā-e'lon or es-drā'e-lon), or **Plain of Jezreel.** The scriptural name for a valley in Palestine extending from Mount Gilboa westward to Mount Carmel. It has been noted as the field of battles in ancient and modern times, from Gideon's victory over the Midianites to Napoleon's over the Turks (1799).

Esdras (ez'dras). The Greek form of the name Ezra.

Esdras, Books of. The first two of the books of the Apocrypha (which see). The first book consists, to a large extent, of matter compiled or transcribed from the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. The second is mainly of an apocalyptic character.

Esens (ā'zenz). The chief place in Harlingerland, province of Hannover, Prussia, 15 miles north-northeast of Aurich.

Eshbaal (esh-bā'al). See *Ishbosheth.*

Eshcol (esh'kol). [Heb., 'a bunch' or 'cluster.'] A valley near Hebron, in Palestine, from which the spies sent by Moses to search out the land (Num. xiii.) brought back fine grapes and other fruits.

Esher (esh'ėr). A village in Surrey, England, 16 miles southwest of London. Claremont Palace is in the vicinity.

Eshref. See *Ashraf.*

Esk (esk). 1. A river in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, flowing into the Solway Firth in Cumberland, 7 miles northwest of Carlisle. Length, about 45 miles.—2. A small river in Edinburghshire, Scotland, formed by the North Esk and South Esk, and flowing into the Firth of Forth 6 miles east of Edinburgh.

Esk, North. A river on the border of Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea 4 miles north of Montrose. Length, 29 miles.

Esk, South. A river of Forfarshire, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea at Montrose. Length, 49 miles.

Eski-Djumna (es-kē-jöm'nä), or **Eski-Djumaya** (es'kē-jö'mä-yä). A town in Bulgaria, 19 miles west of Shumla. Population (1888), 8,519.

Eskilstuna (esk'il-stö-nä). A town in the laen of Nyköping, Sweden, situated on the Eskilstuna River 55 miles west of Stockholm. Its manufactures of iron, cutlery, and guns have gained for it the name of the *Swedish Sheffield.* Population (1890), 10,909.

Eskimauan (es'ki-mâ-an). [From Algonkin *eskimantik*, eaters of raw flesh.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians whose habitat extends coastwise from eastern Greenland to western Alaska and to the extremity of the Aleutian Islands, a distance of over 5,000 miles. The winter or permanent villages are usually along the coast. The interior is also visited for hunting reindeer and other animals, though the natives rarely penetrate inland farther than 50 miles, a strip of coast 30 miles wide representing the average area of Eskimauan occupancy. The stock comprises the Greenland, Labrador, middle, Alaskan, Aleutian and Asiatic groups. Of the 20 principal villages of the Greenland Eskimo, 17 are on the eastern coast, where settlements have extended to lat. 74° 30′. On the west coast villages extend to Smith Sound in lat. 78° 18′, while in Grinnell Land permanent habitations have been found in lat. 81° 44′. The Labrador group has 4 prominent villages and a number of lesser settlements reaching as far south as Hamilton Inlet (lat. 54° 30′); formerly their villages extended to Belle Isle strait (lat. 51° 30′). The middle Eskimo inhabit 20 permanent villages, their range extending from the southern extremity of Ellesmere Land, Jones Sound, nearly to James Bay in Hudson Bay, and westward to Alaska, except the coast between the mouth of Coppermine River and Cape Bathurst, and from the territory of the Mackenzie Eskimo, about the Mackenzie delta, to Point Barrow. These stretches were used only as hunting-grounds. There are [illegible] permanent villages of the Alaska group. The range of this group extends from Point Barrow westward and southward over almost the entire coast as far as Atna or Copper River, where the Kolushan domain begins. The Point Barrow Eskimo do not penetrate far inland, but to the south the tribes reach to the head waters of the Nunatog and Koyuk rivers, visiting the coast only to trade. The Aleutian group, commonly called Unungun or Aleut, formerly occupied the entire Aleutian Archipelago, but since the advent of the Russians and the introduction of the fur-trade, their territory has greatly diminished. Atka and Unalashka are its principal villages. The stock is represented in northeastern Asia by the Yuit, of Chukchi Peninsula, who are comparatively recent arrivals from the American coast. The number of the Eskimo is estimated at 34,000, distributed as follows: Greenland group 10,8[illegible]; Labrador group, 2,000; middle or Baffin Land group, 1,100; Alaskan group 20,000. The number of the Yuit or Asiatic group is small.

Eskimaux. See *Eskimauan.*

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), or **Eskimos** (-mōz). See *Eskimauan.*

Eski-Sagra (es'ki-sä'grä), or **Eski-zaghra** (-zä'grä). [Bulg. *Stara-Zagora* or *Zele[illegible]*.] A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, in lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 25° 38′ E. General Gourko was repulsed here by Suleiman Pasha, July 31–Aug. 1, 1877.

Eski-Shehr (es'ki-shehr'). A town in the vilayet of Khodavendikiar, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Pursek, in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 30° 30′ E., noted for its hot baths. The ancient Dorylæum of Phrygia. It was the [illegible] 1097. Population, estimated, [illegible].

Esla (es'lä). A river in northwestern Spain which joins the Douro [illegible] miles west of Zamora. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Eslaba (es-lä'bä), **Sebastian de.** Born in [illegible], 1685; died at Madrid, [illegible]. A Spanish soldier. He [illegible] viceroy [illegible] Philip V. [illegible] of New Granada. He fortified the port of Cartagena in that country, and from March to June, 1741, defended it brilliantly against the English. Returning to Spain in 1744, he was made captain general, and was for several years minister of war.

Eslen (es'len). A former tribe of North American Indians. See *Esselenian.*

Esmarch (es'märch), **Johannes Friedrich August von.** Born at Tönning, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Jan. 9, 1823. A noted German military surgeon, an authority especially on gunshot-wounds.

Esmeralda (es-mā-räl'dä; E. pron. ez-me-ral'dạ). 1. In Victor Hugo's novel "Notre Dame de Paris," a dancing-girl whose friend was the goat Capriella. Quasimodo loves her and tries to protect her, but she is executed as a witch. —2. An opera, the words arranged from Victor Hugo's libretto by Theo. Marzials and Albert Randegger, music by A. Goring Thomas. It was produced in London March 26, 1883.

Esmeraldas (es-mā-räl'däs). 1. A river of Ecuador which flows into the Pacific 120 miles northwest of Quito.—2. A province of northwestern Ecuador. Capital, Esmeraldas. Population, estimated, 14,553.

Esmond (ez'mond), **Beatrix.** In Thackeray's novel "Henry Esmond," a capricious, heartless, and brilliant beauty. She is the first love of Henry Esmond, her kinsman, but aspires to the position of a royal mistress. Failing to attain this, she tries to marry an old duke: he is killed, and she sinks from one grade to another, till she finally marries her brother's tutor, for whom she secures by intrigue the rank of a bishop.

Esmond, Henry. See *Henry Esmond,* and *Castlewood.*

Esmun (es'mön), or **Eshmun** (esh'mön). ['The eighth.'] A Phenician divinity, so named as being added to the seven Cabiri, or the seven planets worshiped by the Phenicians.

Esmunazar (es-mön-ä'zär). ['Esmun has helped.'] A Phenician king of the second half of the 4th century B. C. His sarcophagus, discovered in 1855, furnished the longest extant Phenician inscription. He describes himself as king of the two Sidons, son of King Tabnit and grandson of King Esmunazar. The inscription contains principally a warning against the desecration of the tomb, and describes the construction of several temples to Ashtoreth, Esmun, and other Sidonian deities. Possibly Esmunazar ruled between the destruction of Sidon by the Persians in 352 and the downfall of the Persian empire in 330.

Esneh, or **Esne** (es'ne). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 25° 17′ N.: the ancient Latopolis or Lato. It contains the ruins of an ancient temple. Population, estimated, 9,000.

Esop. See *Æsop.*

España. See *Spain.*

Española (es-pan-yō'lä). [Sp., 'little Spain.'] The name given by Columbus to the island of Haiti, discovered by him in 1492. English authors corrupted it to *Hispaniola.* In old Latin maps the island is called *Hispaniæ insula.* Santo Domingo is a later designation, derived from the city of that name.

Espartero (es-pär-tā'rō), **Baldomero,** Duke of Vittoria. Born at Granatula, Ciudad Real, Spain, Feb. 27, 1792: died at Logroño, Spain, Jan. 9, 1879. A Spanish general and statesman, distinguished in the war against the Carlists 1833–39. He was regent 1841–43, and premier 1854–56.

Espiet (es-pyā'). In the Charlemagne romances, a dwarf. Though over a hundred years old, he seems to be a child. He is a false enchanter.

Espinasse, Mademoiselle **de l'.** See *Lespinasse.*

Espinel (es-pē-nel'), **Vicente.** Born at Ronda, Spain, Dec., 1550: died at Madrid, 1634. A Spanish poet and novelist. He wrote "Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon" (1618), which served in a measure as the foundation of Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Espinhaço (es-pen-yä'sō), **Serra do.** A range of mountains of eastern Brazil, a branch of the Mantiqueira chain, running northward on the east side of the valley of the river Sao Francisco. Its highest peak is Caraça (6,414 feet).

Espinosa (es-pē-nō'sä), **Gaspar de.** Born at Medina del Campo about 1475: died at Cuzco, Peru, Aug. or Sept., 1537. A Spanish lawyer and soldier. He went to Darien in 1514 as alguazil mayor or chief justice. [illegible] condemned to death. [illegible] Panama. After visiting Spain he was [illegible] at Santo Domingo, but was frequently at Panama.

Espinosa, Javier. Born at Quito, 1815: died 1870. A statesman of Ecuador. On the overthrow of Carrion (1868) he was made president, but the revolt of Moreno and the conservatives forced him to resign in [illegible].

Espirito Santo (es-pē'rē-tō sän'tō). [Pg., 'Holy Spirit.'] A maritime state of Brazil, lying between Bahia on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Rio de Janeiro on the south, and Minas Geraes on the west. Capital, Victoria. Area, 17,312 square miles. Population (1888), estimated, 121,562.

Espiritu Santo (es-pē'rē-tö sän'tō). 1. A small island in the Gulf of California, near the southern extremity of Lower California.—2. The largest island of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific. Length, 75 miles.—3. A cape at the northern extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

Esplandian (es-plän-dē-än'). The son of Amadis of Gaul and Oriana, in the old romances. He is called the Black Knight, from the color of his armor. The story of his exploits, by Montalvo, is the first sequel to the four books of "Amadis of Gaul," or the fifth book.

Esprémesnil, or **Épréménil** (ā-prā-mā-nēl'), **Jean Jacques Duval d'.** Born at Pondicherry, India, 1746: died at Paris, April 23, 1794. A French politician. As a prominent member of the Parliament of Paris he defended in 1788 the privileges of that body against royal encroachment, with the result that he was committed to custody. Having been deputed to the States-General by the noblesse of Paris in 1789, he supported the royal cause; and in 1791, at the close of the National Assembly, of which he was a member, he formally protested against the new constitution. He was sent to the guillotine by the Revolutionary tribunal.

Esprit des Lois (es-prē' da lwä). [F., 'Spirit of the Laws.'] A celebrated philosophical work by Montesquieu, published at Geneva in 1748.

> The title may be thought to be not altogether happy, and indeed rather ambiguous, because it does not of itself suggest the extremely wide sense in which the word law is intended to be taken. An exact, if cumbrous, title for the book would be "On the Relation of Human Laws and Customs to the Laws of Nature." The author begins somewhat formally with the old distinction of politics into democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy. He discusses the principles of each and their bearings on education, on positive law, on social conditions, on military strength, offensive and defensive, on individual liberty, on taxation and finance. Then an abrupt return is made from the effects to the causes of constitutions and polity. The theory of the influence of physical conditions, and especially of climate, on political and social institutions — a theory which is perhaps more than any other identified with the book — receives special attention, and a somewhat disproportionate space is given to the question of slavery in this connection. From climate Montesquieu passes to the nature of the soil, as in its turn affecting civil polity. He then attacks the subject of manners and customs as distinct from laws, of trade and commerce, of the family, of jurisprudence, of religion. The book concludes with an elaborate examination of the feudal system in France. Throughout it the reader is equally surprised at the varied and exact knowledge of the author, and at his extraordinary fertility in general views. This fertility is indeed sometimes a snare to him, and leads to rash generalisation.
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> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 475.

Espronceda (es-prōn-thā'dä), **José de.** Born near Almendralejo, Badajoz, Spain, 1810: died at Madrid, May 23, 1842. A Spanish poet and revolutionary politician. He wrote the poems "El estudiante de Salamanca" and "El Diablo mundo," a historical romance "Don Sancho Saldaña," etc.

Espy (es'pi), **James Pollard.** Born in Washington County, Pa., May 9, 1785: died at Cincinnati, Jan. 24, 1860. An American meteorologist. He published "Philosophy of Storms" (1841).

Esquilache, Prince of (Francisco de Borja y Arragon). See *Borja y Arragon.*

Esquiline (es'kwi-līn) **Hill.** [L. *Mons esquilinus.*] The central hill of the three which form the eastern side of the group of Seven Hills of ancient Rome. It lies between the Viminal on the north and the Cælian on the south, and east of the Palatine. It is divided from east to west by a depression. On the part to the north, called the *Mons Cispius,* stands Sta. Maria Maggiore; on that to the south, the *Mons Oppius,* rise San Pietro in Vincoli and the Thermæ of Titus. Here, too, were the houses of Horace, Vergil, and Propertius. Between the Esquiline and the Palatine stands the Colosseum.

Esquimalt (es-quī'mō). A town in British Columbia, 3 miles southwest of Victoria, noted as a naval station.

Esquimaux. See *Eskimauan.*

Esquirol (es-kē-rol'), **Jean Étienne Dominique.** Born at Toulouse, France, Jan. 4, 1772: died Dec. 12, 1840. A French physician, noted for his reforms in the treatment of the insane. He published "Des maladies mentales" (1838), etc.

Esquiros (es-kē-rōs'), **Alphonse Henri.** Born at Paris, May 24, 1812: died at Versailles, France, May 10, 1876. A French poet, historian, and politician. He wrote "Les Hirondelles" (1834), "Charlotte Corday" (1840), "L'Evangile du peuple" (1840), "Histoire des Montagnards" (1847), "Histoire des martyrs de la liberté" (1851), "L'Angleterre et la vie anglaise" (1859–70), etc.

Esquivel (es-kē-vel'), or **Esquibel** (es-kē-bel'), **Juan de.** Born in the last half of the 15th century. A Spanish soldier. He is said to have been with Columbus on the second or third voyage. In

1502 he went to Hispaniola with Ovando, and in 1504 was sent against the revolted Indians in the province of Higuey. In 1509 by order of Diego Columbus, he conquered and colonized Jamaica, ruling there for some years.

Essay on Criticism, An. A poetical essay by Alexander Pope, published 1711.

Essay on Man, An. A didactic poem by Alexander Pope, published 1732–34.

Essek (es'sek), or **Esseg** (es'seg). [Slav. *Osjek*, Hung. *Eszék*.] The capital of Slavonia, and a free imperial city of Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave in lat. 45° 33′ N., long. 18° 42′ E. Population (1890), 19,778.

Esselen. See *Eslen.*

Esselenian (es-se-le'ni-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly inhabited about 20 villages on a narrow strip of the coast of California, from Point El Sur southward about 30 miles to the vicinity of Santa Lucia Mountain. The stock comprised but a single tribe, the Eslen, of which two women were the only known survivors in 1888.

Essen (es'sen). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Ruhr 19 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. It is the center of a large coal-mining district, and contains the famous Krupp cast-steel works. Its Münsterkirche, consecrated in 873, is one of the oldest of German churches. There is a western choir, which is octagonal like the similar feature at Aix-la-Chapelle, and there is an 11th-century eastern crypt. The Pointed nave and choir are of 1316. The early-Romanesque cloister is noteworthy. Population (1890), 78,706.

Essen, Count **Hans Henrik.** Born at Kafvelås, West Gothland, Sweden, Sept. 26, 1755: died at Uddewalla, Sweden, June 28, 1824. A Swedish field-marshal. He defended Stralsund against the French in 1807, and was governor of Norway 1814–1816.

Essenes (e-sēnz'). [LL. *Esseni*, from Gr. Ἐσσηνοι, also Ἐσσαῖοι; ulterior origin uncertain.] A Jewish sect of the 2d century B. C., supposed to have sprung from the Chasidim, the zealous religio-political party that originated during the struggles of the Maccabean period against Hellenistic invasions. The Essenes, however, refrained from all political and public affairs, forming a kind of religious order. Their ideal was to attain the highest sanctity of priestly consecration. To this end they separated themselves from the world, and lived in settlements in the desert west of the Dead Sea. Most of them lived there in communism and celibacy. Other peculiarities were disapproval of oaths and war, strict observance of the Sabbath, and, especially, scrupulous attention to the Levitical laws of cleanliness. Their name is said to be derived from their frequent bathing. Their asceticism evolved a theoretical mysticism, and miraculous cures and exorcisms were ascribed to them. Their external symbols were the white garment, apron, and shovel. They never gained any hold on Judaism, and their number never exceeded 4,000. Their relation to Christianity, and their influence on it, are much discussed points.

Essequibo (es-se-kē'bō). 1. A river of British Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic about lat. 7° N., long. 58° 30′ W. Length, 620 miles; navigable 50 miles.—2. A county of British Guiana, formerly a separate colony.

Essex (es'seks). [ME. *Essex*, *Essexe*, *Estsexe*, *Eastsexe*, AS. *East-Seaxe*, East Saxons, orig. the name of the inhabitants. Cf. *Wessex*, *Sussex*.] A county in eastern England, lying between Cambridge and Suffolk on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Thames (which separates it from Kent) on the south, and Hereford and Middlesex on the west. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. It is noted especially for its wheat and barley. The county town is Chelmsford. Area, 1,542 square miles. Population (1891), 785,445.

Essex. A frigate of 860 tons, built at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1799. She was of 32 guns rating (actual armament, 46 guns). She left New York on July 3, 1812, commanded by Captain David Porter. Among her midshipmen was David Glasgow Farragut, then eleven years old. On Aug. 13 she fought and captured the Alert. She doubled Cape Horn, and on March 13, 1813, entered the harbor of Valparaiso. From this time until Jan. 12, 1814, she operated entirely in the Pacific, where she was the first American war-ship to appear. On Feb. 8, 1814, she was blockaded in Valparaiso harbor by the Phœbe (36 guns rating), commanded by Captain Hillyar, and the Cherub (18 guns rating), commanded by Captain T. T. Tucker. She fought these ships in a storm March 28, 1814. The battle lasted from 4 to 7.20 P. M., when she surrendered.

Essex, Earls of. See *Bohun*, *Bourchier*, *Capel*, *Cromwell*, *Devereux*, *Mandeville*.

Essex, James. Born at Cambridge, England, Aug., 1722: died there, Sept. 14, 1784. An English architect. He restored and altered many public buildings, including the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, and designed the Ramsden building at St. Catherine's College (1757), the stone bridge at Trinity College (1765), and the chapel of Sidney Sussex College (1781), all at Cambridge.

Essex, Timothy. Born at Coventry, England, about 1765: died at London, Sept. 27, 1847. An English composer and teacher of music.

Essex, William. Born 1784 (?): died at Brighton, England, Dec. 29, 1869. An English enamel-painter.

Essex Junto. In United States history, a name (first used about 1781) which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex County, Massachusetts, about the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general.

Essipoff (es-ē-pof'), Madame **Annette.** Born 1850. A Russian pianist. She appeared in London in 1874, and came to America in 1876. In 1880 she married Leschetitzky, whose pupil she was.

Essling (es'ling). A village near Vienna which gave its name, with Aspern, to the battle of May 21 and 22, 1809. See *Aspern, Battle of*.

Esslingen (es'ling-en). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 9 miles east-southeast of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of machinery, cottons, champagne, etc. Formerly a free imperial city, it was incorporated with Würtemberg in 1802. Population (1890), commune, 22,234.

Estado Cisplatino. See *Estado Oriental del Uruguay* and *Cisplatine Province*.

Estado Oriental del Uruguay (es-tä'dō ō-rē-än-täl' del ö-rö-gwī'), generally abbreviated to **Estado Oriental.** [Sp., 'Eastern State of Uruguay.'] One of the names given to the region now embraced in the Republic of Uruguay. This designation and Estado Cisplatino, or Cisplatine State were used officially from about 1814 until 1823. During the last two years Uruguay was united to Brazil. From 1823 to 1828 the official name was Provincia Cisplatina, but Provincia Oriental was commonly used. With the independence of 1828 the country became, officially, the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, but the name Estado Oriental was long retained in a semi-official way, and is still sometimes used.

Estaing (es-tañ'), **Charles Hector,** Comte **d'.** Born in Auvergne, 1729: died at Paris, April 28, 1794. He was a brigadier-general under Lally Tollendal in the expedition to India in 1758, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Madras. Returning to France, he became lieutenant-general of naval forces in 1763. In 1778 he commanded a squadron sent to aid the North American colonies against the English, and in Aug. of that year made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Rhode Island from the English. Later he went to the West Indies, failed in an attempt to take St. Lucia, but conquered Grenada, and St. Vincent was taken by his orders. Byron's fleet, which attempted to recover Grenada, was driven back to St. Kitts. In Oct., 1779, in conjunction with the American general Lincoln, he made an unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He was put to death by the Revolutionary tribunal in 1794.

Estakewach (ā-stäk-ē'wach). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. The name is derived from a word meaning 'hot spring.' See *Palaihnihan*.

Estcourt (est'kōrt), **Richard.** Born at Tewkesbury, 1668: died in Aug., 1712. An English actor. The history of his early life is obscure. About 1695 he was playing in Dublin. In 1704 he first appeared on the English stage, where he played many important characters, such as Falstaff, Sir Joslin Jolly, and Old Bellair; he also created many comedy parts, and wrote several plays. He was the first provedor of the Beefsteak Club, and in the "Tatler" he is described under the name of "Tom Mirror."

Este (es'te). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, situated 17 miles southwest of Padua: the ancient Adeste. It is noted for its castle (rocca) and leaning campanile. The rocca, the seat of the Este family, built in 1343 and strengthened by the Scaligers, is a battlemented medieval fortress with a mighty keep. Population, about 6,000.

Este. One of the oldest and most celebrated of the princely houses of Italy, according to modern genealogists a branch of the house of the Guelphs. It traces its origin to Oberto II., margrave of Casal Maggiore, the youngest son of the margrave Oberto I., imperial count palatine in Italy under the emperor Otto I. Oberto's grandson, Azzo II., was invested by the emperor Henry III. with Este and other Italian fiefs, was created duke of Milan, and adopted the name of Este. His two sons Welf IV. and Fulco I. became the founders, respectively, of a German and an Italian branch of the house of Este, the German branch being in modern times represented by the houses of Brunswick and Hanover. The Italian branch furnished the leaders of the party of the Guelphs in Italy in the 13th and 14th centuries, its chief seats being at Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio. Borso received the title of duke of Modena and Reggio from the emperor Frederick III. in 1452 and that of duke of Ferrara from Pope Paul II. The male line of the Italian branch of the house of Este became extinct at the death of Hercules III. in 1803. His only daughter, Maria Beatrice, married Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, third son of the emperor Francis I., who became the founder of the Austrian branch of the house of Este, the male line of which became extinct in 1875.

Estella (ās-tel'yä). A town in the province of Navarre, northern Spain, situated on the Ega 28 miles southwest of Pamplona. In 1833–39 it was a stronghold of the Carlists, and again in 1873–76, when it was their headquarters. They designated it La Ciudad Sagrada ('the Holy City'). Its subjection by Primo de Rivera hastened the end of the insurrection. Population (1887), 5,974.

Estepa (ās-tā'pä). A manufacturing town in the province of Seville, Spain, situated 59 miles east of Seville: the ancient Astapa or Ostipa. Population (1887), 9,059.

Estepona (ās-tā-pō'nä). A seaport in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 46 miles southwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 9,771.

Esterházy von Galantha (es'ter-hä-zi fon gä-län'tä), Prince **Nikolaus von.** Born 1765: died at Como, Italy, Nov. 24, 1833. A Hungarian magnate, noted as a patron of the arts and sciences. He was a grandson of Nikolaus Joseph von Esterházy.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Nikolaus Joseph von.** Born Dec. 18, 1714: died at Vienna, Sept. 28, 1790. A Hungarian general, diplomatist, and patron of letters and the arts, especially music: grandson of Paul von Esterházy von Galantha.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Paul IV. von.** Born at Eisenstadt, Hungary, Sept. 8, 1635: died March 26, 1713. A celebrated Hungarian general. He served with distinction in the wars against the Turks 1663–86; became a cavalry general in 1667; was created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1687; and was palatine of Hungary 1687–97.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Paul Anton von.** Born March 11, 1786: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, May 21, 1866. An Austrian diplomatist, son of Nikolaus von Esterházy. He was appointed minister at Dresden in 1810, and ambassador at Rome in 1814; was ambassador at London 1815–18, 1830–1838; and was Hungarian minister of foreign affairs a short time in 1848, in the Batthyanyi ministry.

Esther (es'tėr). [From Pers. *stara*, star.] The Persian name of the queen from whom one of the Old Testament books takes its name. Her Hebrew name was *Hadassah* ('myrtle'). She is represented in that book as the daughter of Abihail, cousin and adopted daughter of Mordecai, of the tribe of Benjamin. She was made queen in place of Vashti by King Ahasuerus (Xerxes, 480–465 B. C.), and in this position was able to protect her people against the hostile contrivances of Haman, in memory of which deliverance the feast of Purim is still celebrated.

Esther. An oratorio by Handel, the words by S. Humphreys from Racine's "Esther." It was written for the Duke of Chandos, and was first performed at Cannons, near London, Aug. 29, 1720.

Esther (es-tãr'). A play by Racine, with music by Moreau, written for the pupils of St. Cyr at the request of Madame de Maintenon. It was acted with great pomp and ceremony by the school-girls before the king.

Esthonia (es-thō'ni-ä), or **Wiroma.** [G. *Esthland*, *Estland*, or *Esthland*, F. *Esthonie*: from the *Estii*.] A government of Russia, one of the three so-called Baltic Provinces. It is bounded by the Gulf of Finland on the north, by St. Petersburg on the east, by Livonia on the south, and by the Baltic on the west. The island of Dago belongs to it. Manufactures and commerce are increasing. The capital is Revel. The bulk of the inhabitants are Esthonians, a Finnish race which has occupied the region from prehistoric times. The nobility and many of the town residents are Germans. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Esthonia was acquired by the Danes in the early part of the 13th century, passed to the Livonian Knights in 1346, and on the dissolution of the order in 1561 fell to Sweden. It was acquired by Russia in 1721. Area, 7,818 square miles. Population (1891), 404,709.

Estienne, or **Étienne** (ā-tyen', L. **Stephanus**), **Robert.** Born at Paris in 1503: died at Geneva, Sept. 7, 1559. A celebrated French printer and scholar. He became head of a printing establishment in Paris about 1526, was appointed royal printer to Francis I. in 1539, and removed to Geneva about 1550. He published numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, many of which were enriched with notes by himself; various editions of the Bible (especially of the New Testament, 1550); and a Latin-French dictionary (the first of the kind) compiled by himself, entitled "Thesaurus linguae Latinae" (1532).

Estienne, or **Étienne** (L. **Stephanus**), **Henri.** Born at Paris in 1528: died at Lyons in March, 1598. A celebrated French printer and scholar, son of Robert Estienne. He established a press at Paris about 1556, and on his father's death in 1559 appears to have removed to Geneva and to have taken charge of his father's establishment. He edited and printed numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, compiled the celebrated "Thesaurus linguae Graecae" (1572), and wrote "Apologie pour Herodote" (1566), "Traité de la conformité du François avec le Grec," "Précellence de la langue françoise," and "Nouveaux dialogues du langage françoise italianisé," etc.

Estmere. See *King Estmere*.

Estotiland. A mythical region supposed, several centuries ago, to lie in the northern part of North America, near the Arctic circle.

Estrada (ās-trä'dä), or **Strada, Alonzo de.** Died in Mexico about 1530. A Spanish officer, said to have been a natural son of King Ferdinand. In 1524 he went to Mexico as royal treasurer, and he was one of those left in charge of the government when Cortes went to Honduras, 1524-26. In 1527 he was acting governor and exiled Cortes from the city besides opposing him in many ways.

Estrada, José Dolores. Born in Matagalpa, 1787: died near Granada, Aug. 12, 1869. A Nicaraguan general. He served under Chamorro 1851-54, and participated in the defense of Granada in the latter year. He fought against Walker, and defeated him at San Jacinto, Sept. 14, 1856. In 1869, notwithstanding his great age, he was appointed commander-in-chief against the revolutionists; he defeated them several times, but died before the campaign was ended.

Estrées (es-trā'), **Gabrielle d'.** Born 1571: died at Paris, April 10, 1599. A mistress of Henry IV. of France, celebrated for her scandalous life and luxury, and for her beauty. She married, at the wish of the king, M. Liancourt Damerval, but soon separated from him. Later she acquired the titles marquise de Monceaux and duchesse de Beaufort.

Estrella (esh-trā'lä), **Serra da.** A mountain-chain in Beira, Portugal, the loftiest in that country. Highest point, 6,540 feet.

Estremadura (esh-trā-mä-dö'rä). A province of Portugal. It lies between Beira on the north and east, Alemtejo on the east and south, and the Atlantic on the west, and comprises the three districts Leiria, Santarem, and Lisbon. Area, 6,876 square miles. Population (1881), 946,472.

Estremadura (es-trā-mä-ᴅö'rä). A former province of Spain, corresponding to the modern provinces of Badajoz and Caceres. It lay between Leon on the north, New Castile and La Mancha on the east, Andalusia on the south, and Portugal on the west.

Estremoz (esh-trā-mos'). A town in the district of Evora, province of Alemtejo, Portugal, in lat. 38° 51' N., long. 7° 33' W. In its neighborhood are celebrated marble-quarries.

Estrildis (es-tril'dis), or **Estrild** (es'trild). The mythical daughter of a German king, loved by King Locrine, and the mother by him of Sabrina. The story is narrated by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Eszék. See *Essek*.

Eszterházy. See *Esterházy*.

Etah (e'tä). A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 40' N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,739 square miles. Population (1881), 756,523.

Etamin (et'a-min), or **Etanin** (-nin). [Ar. *al tannin*, the dragon.] The second-magnitude Greenwich zenith-star γ Draconis. Sometimes called *Rasaben*.

Étampes (ā-toṅp'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 29 miles south-southwest of Paris. It contains a feudal tower "Guinette," dating from the 12th century, and was the birthplace of Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. Population (1891), commune, 8,573.

Étampes, Duchesse d' (**Anne de Pisseleu d'Heilly**). Born about 1508: died after 1575. A mistress of Francis I. of France.

Etawah (e-tä'wä). 1. A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 40' N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,694 square miles. Population (1881), 722,371. —**2.** The capital of the Etawah district, situated near the Jumna 70 miles southeast of Agra. Population, about 35,000.

Etchita. See *Hitchiti*.

Etchmiadzin (ech-myad-zēn'). A monastery in a village (Vagharshapad) of Russian Armenia, 12 miles west of Erivan. It is the residence of the catholicos or primate of the Armenian Church.

Eteocles (e-tē'o-klēz). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, son of Œdipus and Jocaste, and brother of Polynices and Antigone. He had agreed to surrender the throne to his brother in alternate years, but broke his promise: this led to the expedition of the "Seven against Thebes" to seat Polynices on the throne.

Eternal City, The. An epithet of Rome.

Etex (ā-teks'), **Antoine.** Born at Paris, March 20, 1808: died there, July 14, 1888. A French sculptor and painter, a pupil of Ingres in drawing and [illegible] in sculpture. In 1828 he won the [illegible] prize. Among his statues are Cain ([illegible]) [illegible] St. Augustine, etc. He [illegible] and [illegible] to the Arc de [illegible]

Eth-. See [illegible]

Ethandun (eth-an-dun'). [illegible] victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes [illegible]. It has been identified with [illegible] W[illegible].

Ethbaal (eth-bā'al). [illegible]; called by the Greeks *Εἰθώβαλος*, *Ἰθώβαλος*, Ithobalus.] A king of Tyre. [illegible] the wife of Ahab [illegible] founded at the [illegible] [illegible] Tyre.

Ethelred (eth'el-red), **Ailred**, or **Ealred.** Born in 1109: died June 12, 1166. An English ecclesiastical writer. He was educated at the Scottish court, entered the Cistercian order, and became abbot of Revesby in Lincolnshire, and afterward of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. His works include "Historia de Vita et Miraculis S. Edwardi," "Genealogia Regum Anglorum," "De Bello Standardi," and "Historia de Sanctimoniali de Watton" (which have been published in Sir Roger Twysden's "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores decem" (1652)). His theological works were collected by Richard Gibbons. The "Margarita Vitæ" attributed to him is not his work.

Etherege (eth'ėr-ej), **George.** Flourished about 1588. An English classical scholar. He was born in Oxfordshire, studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was licensed to practise medicine in 1545. He was regius professor of Greek at Christ Church, Oxford, 1547-1550 and 1554-59. His health was seriously impaired by frequent imprisonments during a period of thirty years on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. He was living in 1588 but his death is not recorded. His works include a Latin translation of Justin Martyr, various poems in Greek and Latin, the Psalms of David in Hebrew verse set to music, and a manuscript copy of musical compositions.

Etherege, Sir George. Born 1635 (?): died 1691. An English dramatist. The facts of his early life are obscure. In 1676 he was obliged to leave the country with Rochester on account of a disgraceful brawl, but before 1685 had obtained diplomatic employment. He was sent to The Hague by Charles II., and in 1685 to Ratisbon by James II. He disgusted the Germans by his habits of debauchery and breaches of etiquette. In 1688 he retired hastily to Paris, where Luttrell reports that he died. He wrote "The Comical Revenge" (1664), "She Would if she Could" (1668), and "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter" (1676). He was the inventor of the comedy of intrigue.

> Two more atrocious libertines than these two men [Etherege and Sir Charles Sedley] were not to be found in the apartments at Whitehall, or in the streets, taverns and dens of London. Yet both were famed for like external qualities. Etherege was easy and graceful, Sedley so refinedly seductive of manner that Buckingham called it "witchcraft," and Wilmot "his prevailing gentle art." I, humbler witness, can only say, after studying their works and their lives, that Etherege was a more accomplished comedy writer than Sedley, but that Sedley was a greater *beast* than Etherege. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 140.

Ethiopia, or **Æthiopia** (ē-thi-ō'pi-ạ̈), Heb. **Cush.** [L. *Æthiopia*, Gr. *Αἰθιοπία* (sc. γῆ, or χώρα), from *Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiopian.] In ancient geography, a country south of Egypt, corresponding to the kingdom of Meroë, from the neighborhood of Khartum northward to Egypt. In a more extended sense it comprised Nubia, northern Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Kordofan. It was closely connected with Egypt. Conquered by Egyptian kings of the 12th dynasty, lost in the period of the Hyksos, and reconquered under the 18th dynasty, it remained with Egypt until after the 20th dynasty. An Ethiopian founded the 25th Egyptian dynasty. Under Psammetichus (7th century B. C.) many Egyptians emigrated to Ethiopia. It was ruled by a female dynasty, the Candaces, about the Christian era. It is now held by the Mahdists and Abyssinians.

Étienne (ā-tyen'), **Charles Guillaume.** Born at Chamouilly (Haute-Marne), Jan. 6, 1778: died at Paris, March 13, 1845. A French dramatist, poet, and journalist. His first important work was "Le Rêve," an opera, with music by Gresnick (1799), which had such success as to induce him to devote himself to the drama, producing a great number of plays, among which is the comedy "Brueys et Palaprat" (1807). In 1810 his best play, "Les deux gendres," appeared. A short divertissement, "Une matinée du camp ou les petits bateaux," followed in 1804 by another, "Une journée au camp de Bruges," induced the Duke of Bassano to appoint him his private secretary. He accompanied him to Germany and Poland. On his return he first became connected with the "Journal de l'Empire." He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, signed the Address of the 221 in 1830, and later was a member of the Chamber of Peers. He was also the author of a number of political pamphlets and of an "Histoire du théâtre français" ([illegible]).

Étienne du Mont (ā-tyen' dü môṅ), **St.** [F., 'Saint Stephen of the Mount.'] A noted florid-Pointed church in Paris, founded in 1517. The west front was added by Henry IV. The church is famous for its graceful rood-loft in carved stone, which spans the nave in a low arch from opposite pillars around which wind its two spiral stairs. The church possesses some beautiful glass, and the rich 13th-century shrine of Ste. Geneviève.

Etiquette (ā-te-ket'), **Madame.** A nickname given to the Duchesse de Noailles, the mistress of ceremonies at the court of Marie Antoinette.

Etive (et'iv), **Loch.** An inlet of the sea in the north of Argyllshire, Scotland, northeast of Oban. Length, 19 miles.

Etna (et'nä), Sicilian **Mongibello** (mon-jē-bel'lō). [L. *Ætna*, Gr. [illegible], burning mountain.] The chief mountain in Sicily, and the highest volcano in Europe, situated on the east of the island, north of Catania, lat. 37° 44' N., long. 15° E. [illegible] Among the most important of the eruptions [illegible] which have been recorded [illegible]

Etoges (ā-tōzh'). A village in the department of Marne, France, 16 miles south-southwest of Épernay. An indecisive battle between Napoleon and the Allies was fought here Feb. 14, 1814.

Étoile du Nord (ā-twäl' dü nor), **L'.** [F., 'The Star of the North.'] An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris, Feb. 16, 1854. It was called "La Stella del Norte" when produced in England in 1855.

Eton (ē'ton). A village of about 2,500 inhabitants in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Thames, opposite Windsor, 22 miles west of London. Eton College, one of the most famed of English public schools, was founded in 1440 by Henry VI. The low and picturesque battlemented and towered brick buildings inclose two courts, which communicate by a vaulted passage. The large Perpendicular chapel forms the south side of the outer quadrangle. The new quadrangle was finished in 1889.

Étourdi (ā-tör-dē'), **L'.** [F., 'The Heedless One.'] A comedy by Molière, presented at Lyons 1653.

Étretat (ātr-tä'). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 14 miles north-northeast of Havre.

Etruria (ẹ-trö'ri-ạ̈). [L. *Etruria*, *Hetruria*, Gr. *Ἐτρουρία* (the reg. Gr. name being *Τυῤῥηνία*), the country of the *Etrusci*, Etruscans. Hence *Tuscan*, *Tuscany*.] In ancient geography, a division of Italy which extended along the Mediterranean, and was separated from Umbria, the Sabine territory, and Latium by the Tiber, and from Liguria by the Apennines. It nearly corresponds to modern Tuscany. It contained a confederation of 12 cities, probably Veii, Clusium, Tarquinii, Falerii, Cære, Volsinii, Cortona, Perusia, Arretium, Vulci, Volaterræ, and Vetulonia. The Etruscans developed as a great naval power, influential in northern and central Italy, and had possessions on the Po and in Campania. Etruscan kings ruled at an early time in Rome (probably till about 500 B. C.). The Etruscans were defeated by Syracuse in a naval battle in 474 B. C., and suffered from the invasion of the Gauls about 400. Veii was lost to Rome in 396. Defeat by Rome at the Vadimonian Lake in 283 was followed by the fall of Tarquinii and the other Etrurian cities.

Etruria. A village in Staffordshire, England, noted as the seat of the Wedgwood potteries.

Etruria, Kingdom of. A kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany in 1801, and bestowed upon the Crown Prince of Parma. It was annexed to France in 1808.

Etrurians (ē-trö'ri-anz), or **Etruscans** (ē-trus'-kanz). The ancient inhabitants of Etruria, the modern Tuscany. See *Etruria*.

> The Etrurians are the most mysterious people of antiquity. We meet them in the sculptured chronicles of ancient Egypt as the Tursha, and in the pages of the earliest Greek writers as the Tyrrhenes or Tusci. According to ancient tradition, they came from Lydia in prehistoric times, and colonized Latium. Certain details of their costumes and customs appear to be identical with those of Lydia, and the legend is probably based upon fact. But until the inscriptions of Etruria can be read we are not likely to solve this problem. The Etruscan characters closely resemble the archaic alphabets of Asia Minor, but no scholar has yet succeeded in identifying more than proper names and the names of deities.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 91.

> Lately the discovery of an inscription on the island of Lemnos seems to render probable the identity of the Etruscans with the Pelasgian Tyrrhenians of the Mediterranean. *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 324.

Ettlingen (et'ling-en). A town in Baden, 4½ miles south of Karlsruhe. It has manufactures of paper, etc., and is noted for its Roman antiquities. Here the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Archduke Charles, July 9 and 10, 1796. Population (1890), 6,548.

Ettmüller (et'mül-ler), **Ernst Moritz Ludwig.** Born at Gersdorf, near Löbau, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1802: died near Zurich, Switzerland, April 15, 1877. A German philologist, professor of the German language and literature in the gymnasium at Zurich. He edited Middle High German and Old Low German texts, and published works on Norse, an Anglo-Saxon chrestomathy (1850), an Anglo-Saxon lexicon (1851), etc.

Ettrick (et'rik). A river in Selkirkshire, Scotland, which joins the Tweed near Selkirk. Length, 32 miles. The tract of woodland on and adjoining it was formerly known as the Ettrick Forest.

Ettrick Shepherd, The. A name given to James Hogg.

Etty (et'i), **William.** Born at York, England, March 10, 1787: died there, Nov. 13, 1849. An English painter of historical subjects.

Etymologicum Magnum (et'i-mo-loj'i-kum mag'num). [ML., tr. Gr. *τὸ ἐτυμολογικὸν μέγα*, the great dictionary.] See the extract.

> The remaining great lexicon of the Byzantine age, the *Etymologicum Magnum*, as it is called, does not puzzle us by assuming the name of any definite author. It may, indeed, be doubted whether there was not more than one compilation bearing this name, and whether it denoted more than a bookseller's or scribe's collection and edition

of divers glossaries made up from the works of the most eminent grammarians. The work has already appeared in two different forms, derived from manuscripts of two different classes: the one, which is sometimes called the *Etymologicum Sylburgianum*, because the first critical revision was that which Sylburg founded on the original publication of Marcus Musurus; the other which is termed the *Etymologicum Gudianum*, because it was derived by Sturz from a manuscript at Wolfenbüttel belonging originally to Marquard Gude. There is, indeed, reason to suppose that the work published by Musurus got its title of *Etymologicum Magnum* from its first editor or from its printer Calliergi. The age of the work may, however, with some probability, be assigned to the 10th century or thereabouts. It may be best described as a farrago of extracts from the most esteemed grammarians, copied slavishly and arranged in alphabetical order.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 387. [(*Donaldson.*)

Etzel (et'sel). In German heroic legend, the name of Attila, king of the Huns. See *Attila*.

Eu (ė). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Bresle, near its mouth, 17 miles east-northeast of Dieppe. It has a famous chateau, a favorite residence of Louis Philippe, and still in possession of the Orleanist family. A medieval countship of Eu had its seat here. Population (1891), commune, 4,695.

Eu, Comte d' (**Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans**). Born at Neuilly, France, April 29, 1842. The eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He married the Princess Imperial of Brazil Oct. 15, 1864. In 1869 and 1870 he commanded the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, bringing the war to a successful termination.

Eu, Comtesse d' or **Condessa de.** See *Izabel de Bragança*.

Eubœa (ū-bē'ạ). [Gr. Εὔβοια, It. *Negroponte*, Turk. *Egripo*.] The largest island belonging to Greece, in the Ægean Sea. It lies to the east of Locris, Bœotia, and Attica, from which it is separated by the strait of Euripus. It is traversed by mountains, Delphi reaching the height of 5,725 feet. The chief towns were Chalcis and Eretria. It was subdued by Athens after the Persian wars. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1470. Its length is 98 miles, its greatest width, 30 miles. Eubœa and some adjoining small islands form a nomarchy with a population (1889) of 103,442.

Eubulides (ū-bū'li-dēz) **of Miletus.** [Gr. Εὐβουλίδης.] Lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek philosopher of the Megaric school.

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris). In Fénelon's "Télémaque," one of Calypso's nymphs with whom Télémaque falls in love. Mentor removes him from the island to get him out of her way. She is said to be meant for Mademoiselle de Fontanges, a favorite, for a short time, of Louis XIV.

Euchites (ū'kīts). [LGr. Εὐχῖται, from Gr. εὐχή, prayer.] A sect which arose in the 4th century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the 7th century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members are also called *Adelphians*, *Enthusiasts*, *Eustathians*, *Messalians*, etc.

Euclid (ū'klid). [Gr. Εὐκλείδης.] Lived at Alexandria about 300 B. C. A famous Greek geometer. His principal work is the "Elements" (Στοιχεῖα), in 13 books, parts of which have been largely used as a text-book for elementary geometry down to the present time. The editions and translations of this work have been very numerous.

Euclid of Megara. Born probably in Megara, in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and the founder of the Megaric school.

Eudes (ėd), or **Odo** (ō'dō), Count of Paris. Died in 898. King of France 887 (888)-898. He defended Paris against the Northmen under Rollo in 885-886, and on the deposition of Charles the Fat in 887, was elected king of France by a party among the nobles. In 893 Charles the Simple, son of Charles the Fat, was set up as rival king, and Eudes was compelled to cede to him the country between the Seine and the Rhine.

Eudes I. Died in Cilicia, March 23, 1103. Duke of Burgundy. He fought under the standard of Alfonso VI., king of Castile and Leon, against the Saracens in 1087. He afterward departed on a crusade to the Holy Land, and died in Cilicia.

Eudes II. Died in 1162. Duke of Burgundy. He compelled Thibaut of Champagne to do homage for the county of Troy in 1143.

Eudes III. Died at Lyons, July 6, 1218. Duke of Burgundy. He took part in 1209 in the crusade against the Albigensians, and in 1214 commanded the right wing of the French army at the battle of Bouvines.

Eudes IV. Died at Sens in 1350. Duke of Burgundy. He married the daughter of Philip, king of France, in 1318.

Eudes. Born 665: died 735. Duke of Aquitaine and Vasconie (Gascony). His dominions were invaded by the Saracens under Abd-er-Rahman, who were repulsed with the aid of Charles Martel at Poitiers in 732.

Eudes. Died in 1037. Count of Champagne. He was defeated and killed in an attempt to make himself master of Lorraine.

Eudes de Montreuil (ėd dė môṅ-trėy'). Died 1289. A French sculptor, architect, and engineer. He went to the Holy Land in 1248, and in 1250-51 constructed the fortifications of Jaffa. In 1254 he returned to Paris. In 1262 he built the Church of the Cordeliers, and that of the Chartreux in 1276. In the Church of the Cordeliers he was accorded sepulture, and erected his own tomb with life-size statues of himself and his two wives. This monument was described in the reign of Henry II. It was destroyed in 1580.

Eudeve. See *Opata*.

Eudocia (ū-dō'shiạ). [Gr. Εὐδοκία, esteem, honor.] Born at Athens about 393: died at Jerusalem about 460. A Roman empress. She was the daughter of the sophist Leontius, or, as he is also called, Heraclitus of Athens, who gave her a careful education. She married the emperor Theodosius II. in 421, having previously exchanged her original name Athenais for Eudocia at baptism. Having supplanted the emperor's sister Pulcheria, in the administration of the government, she effected the convention of the so-called Robber Council of Ephesus in 449, at which Flavian, the patriarch of Constantinople, was deposed by the Eutychians. Shortly after this the emperor took up the cause of the orthodox party, in consequence of which, as well as of his jealousy, she was banished to Jerusalem in 449. She wrote a number of poems, including a paraphrase of the Octateuch.

Eudocia. A Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI., and afterward of Romanus IV. At his death in 1067 Constantine bequeathed the empire to her and their three young sons, Michael VII., Andronicus I., and Constantine XII. Although bound by oath not to marry again, she espoused Romanus in 1068, and made him a colleague in the empire with herself and her sons, whereupon Joannes Ducas, brother of Constantine XI., made Michael VII. sole emperor, and banished Eudocia to a convent. She compiled a dictionary of history and mythology, entitled Ἰωνιά, or "Collection (or Bed) of Violets," which is still extant.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ạ). [LGr. Εὐδοξία, good report, honor.] A Byzantine empress, daughter of the Frank Bauto. She married in 395 Arcadius, by whom she became the mother of Theodosius II., or "the Younger." She acquired a complete ascendancy over her husband, and procured the exile of Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, who inveighed against the avarice and luxury of the court.

Eudoxia. Born at Constantinople, 422. A Roman empress, daughter of Theodosius II. She married in 436 or 437 Valentinian III., who was murdered by Petronius Maximus in 455. Compelled to marry the usurper, she called in Genseric, king of the Vandals, who took Rome and carried off Eudoxia and her two daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, to Carthage. Maximus was killed in the flight. Eudoxia was after some years sent to Constantinople with an honorable escort.

Eudoxians (ū-dok'si-anz). The followers of Eudoxius, patriarch of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the 4th century: same as *Anomœans*, *Aetians*, and *Eunomians*.

Eudoxius (ū-dok'si-us). [Gr. Εὐδόξιος.] Died 370. A patriarch of Constantinople. He became bishop of Antioch in 347, and patriarch of Constantinople in 360. He was an Arian and the leader of the Eudoxians.

Eudoxus (ū-dok'sus) **of Cnidus.** [Gr. Εὔδοξος.] Born about 409 B. C.: died about 356 B. C. A Greek astronomer, geometer, and physician. He is said to have been the first to introduce the use of the celestial globe into Greece, to have corrected the length of the year, and to have adduced the fact that the altitude of the stars changes with the latitude as a proof of the sphericity of the earth.

Eudoxus of Cyzicus. Born at Cyzicus, Asia Minor: lived in the second half of the 2d century B. C. A Greek navigator in the Egyptian service, said to have circumnavigated Africa from the Red Sea to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Euemerus. See *Evemerus*.

Euergetes (ū-ėr'je-tēz). [Gr. Εὐεργέτης, benefactor.] A Greek title of honor assumed by several kings of Egypt. See *Ptolemy*.

Eufaula (ū-fâ'lạ). A city of Barbour County, Alabama, situated on the Chattahoochee in lat. 31° 53′ N., long. 85° 10′ W. It exports cotton. Population (1890), 4,394.

Eugamon (ū'ga-mon). [Gr. Εὐγάμων.] A Greek cyclic poet of Cyrene (about 566 B. C.), author of the "Telegonia" (which see).

Euganean Hills (ū-ga'nē-an hilz). A chain of volcanic hills in northeastern Italy, southwest of Padua. Highest point, 1,890 feet.

Eugene (ū-jēn'), **Prince** (**François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan**). [Gr. εὐγενής, well born; L. *Eugenius*, F. *Eugène*, It. Sp. Pg. *Eugenio*, G. *Eugenius*, *Eugen*.] Born at Paris, Oct. 18, 1663: died at Vienna, April 21, 1736. A celebrated Austrian general. He was the son of Prince Eugène Maurice de Savoie-Carignan, count of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was educated for the church, and when about ten was created abbé of Carignan. Being refused a commission in the French army by Louis XIV., he entered the service of Austria with the rank of colonel in [illegible]. He was in 1696 appointed commander-in-chief of the imperial army against the Turks, whom he totally defeated at Zenta in 1697, and compelled to accept the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. At the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession, he invaded Italy, defeated Catinat at Carpi and Villeroi at Chiari in 1701, and fought a drawn battle with Vendôme at Luzzara in 1702. After suppressing an insurrection under the younger Rakoczy in Hungary, he joined Marlborough in Germany, where their allied forces defeated the French and Bavarians at Blenheim Aug. 13, 1704. He returned in 1705 to Italy, where, by a victory over Marsin and the Duke of Orléans at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706, he expelled the French from Italy. In coöperation with Marlborough in the Netherlands and in northern France he won the battle of Oudenarde in 1708, captured Lille in 1708, and gained the victory of Malplaquet in 1709. He negotiated the peace of Rastadt with France in 1714. The war with the Turks having broken out anew, he defeated the latter at Peterwardein in 1716 and at Belgrade in 1717, and forced them to accept the peace of Passarowitz in 1718.

Eugene Aram. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1832. Hood's poem on the same subject is called "The Dream of Eugene Aram." See *Aram, Eugene*.

Eugène de Beauharnais. See *Beauharnais*.

Eugenia (ū-jē'ni-ạ). [Fem. of *Eugenius*; F. *Eugénie*.] 1. A female name, the feminine of *Eugenius*.—2. An asteroid (No. 45) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, June 26, 1857.

Eugénie (ė-zhā-nē') (**Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman,** Countess of Teba). [See *Eugenia*.] Born at Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826. The second daughter of Don Manuel Fernandez de Montijo, and wife of Napoleon III., whom she married Jan. 30, 1853. After the fall of the empire she fixed her residence at Chislehurst, Kent, England, later (1880) at Farnborough Hill.

Eugenie (ū-jē'ni), **Sir Dauphine.** In Ben Jonson's "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," the witty and impecunious nephew of Morose. See *Epicœne*.

Eugénie Grandet (ė-zhā-nē' groṅ-dā'). A novel by Balzac, written in 1833, published in 1834. The heroine, Eugénie, is sacrificed to the cold-blooded avariciousness of her father. This is one of Balzac's best novels.

Eugenius (ū-jē'ni-us) **I.,** Saint. [See *Eugene*.] Born at Rome: died there, June 1, 657. Pope 654-657.

Eugenius II. Born at Rome: died there, Aug. 27, 827. Pope 824-827.

Eugenius III. Born at Pisa, Italy: died at Tivoli, Italy, July 8, 1153. Pope 1145-53. He was expelled from Rome by the populace, which, incited by the preaching of Arnold of Brescia, sought to restore the ancient republic, and was enabled by the aid of Roger of Sicily to return in 1149. Compelled in the following year to abandon Rome once more, he afterward lived mostly at Segni. During his reign the second Crusade took place (1147-49), chiefly through the instrumentality of his teacher, St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

Eugenius IV. (**Gabriel Condolmieri**). Born at Venice, 1383: died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1447. Pope 1431-47. He became involved in a contest with the Council of Basel (opened March 12, 1431). Having ordered the dissolution of this body and the convening of another council at Ferrara in 1437, he was deposed in 1439 by the Council of Basel, which set up an antipope in the person of Felix V., the schism thus produced continuing till the death of Eugenius. He signed with the emperor John Palæologus a convention for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches in 1439.

Eugenius. In Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," the friend and mentor of Yorick.

Eugippius, or **Eugyppius** (ū-jip'i-us). An Italian monk. He was a pupil of St. Severinus of Noricum, whose remains were brought about 488 to Castrum Lucullanum near Naples, there to form the nucleus of an abbey of which Eugippius became the second abbot. He wrote a life of St. Severinus (511) which is an important source of early German history.

Eugubine (ū'gụ-bin) **Tables.** [From the place of their discovery, the ancient *Iguvium*, later *Eugubium*, modern *Gubbio*.] Seven bronze tablets containing inscriptions, discovered near Gubbio, Italy, in 1444, and now preserved there. They form the chief monument of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests.

Euhemerus. See *Evemerus*.

Eulalia (ū-lā'li-ạ), Saint. [Gr. Εὐλαλία, fair speech; F. *Eulalie*.] A Roman virgin martyr, tortured to death during the persecution of Diocletian in 308.

Eulengebirge (oi'len-ge-bēr'ge). A mountain group of the Sudetic chain, southwest of Breslau. Its chief point is the Hohe Eule, 3,325 feet high.

Eulenspiegel (oi'len-spē-gel), **Till** or **Tyll.** [G., 'owl-glass.'] The name of a German [illegible] of the 14th century who was probably born at Kneitlingen, near Brunswick, and died at Mölln according to a history of him [illegible] in North Germany in 1483 and [illegible] High German and printed about 1500. Only a small part of the deeds attributed to him are probably his own. The [illegible] have been grouped popular tales describing the mischievous pranks of a vagabond of peasant origin. The stories have been widely translated. A recent edition is that of Leipsic, 1854, by Lappenberg, who erroneously assumes Thomas Murner to have been the author of the book.

Euler (oi'ler), **Leonhard.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, April 15, 1707: died at St. Petersburg, Sept. 7 (O. S.), 1783. A celebrated Swiss mathematician. He was a pupil, at Basel, of Jean Bernoulli. On the invitation of the empress Catherine he went to St. Petersburg, where he became (1730) professor of physics, and later (1733) succeeded Daniel Bernoulli in the academy. During the later years of his life he was partly and in the end wholly blind, but conducted his elaborate calculations mentally. He published "Mechanica" (1736–42), "Theoria motuum planetarum et cometarum" (1744), "Introductio in analysin infinitorum" (1748), "Institutiones calculi differentialis" (1755), "Institutiones calculi integralis" (1768–70), "Dioptrica" (1769–71), "Anleitung zur Algebra" (1771), "Opuscula analytica" (1783–1785), "Lettres à une princesse d'Allemagne" (1768–72), etc.

Eumæus (ū-mē'us). [Gr. Εὔμαιος.] The faithful swineherd of Ulysses, a character in the Odyssey.

Eumenes (ū'me-nēz). [Gr. Εὐμένης.] Born at Cardia, Thrace, about 361 B. C.: put to death in Gabiene, Elymais, 316 B. C. One of the successors of Alexander the Great. He defeated Craterus in 321, and was betrayed by his soldiers to Antigonus.

Eumenes II. Died 159 (?) B. C. King of Pergamus 197–159 (?) B. C. He was the son of Attalus I. whom he succeeded. He cultivated the friendship of the Romans, whom he assisted in the war against Antiochus the Great. He was present in person at the decisive battle of Magnesia, and, on the restoration of peace, was rewarded by the addition of Mysia, Lydia, and Phrygia to his kingdom. He was a patron of learning, and founded at Pergamus one of the famous libraries of antiquity.

Eumenides (ū-men'i-dēz). [Gr. Εὐμενίδες, the gracious ones.] A euphemistic name for the Erinyes in Greek mythology.

Eumenides, The. A tragedy of Æschylus, forming the third of the great trilogy ("Agamemnon," "Choephori," "Eumenides") exhibited at Athens in 458 B. C.

Eumolpus (ū-mol'pus). [Gr. Εὔμολπος, the good chanter.] In Greek mythology, a priestly bard, reputed founder of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Eunapius (ū-nā'pi-us). [Gr. Εὐνάπιος.] Born at Sardis, 347 A. D. A Greek sophist. He was a pupil of Proæresius of Athens, where he lived during the later part of his life. He was a Neoplatonist and a violent opponent of Christianity. He appears to have lived till the reign of the emperor Theodosius the younger. He wrote "Lives of Philosophers and Sophists," still extant.

Eunice (ū'nis). [Gr. Εὐνίκη, happily victorious.] The mother of Timothy (2 Tim. i. 5).

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-ä). [Gr. Εὐνομία.] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the Horæ.—2. An asteroid (No. 15) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, July 29, 1851.

Eunomians (ū-nō'mi-anz). The followers of Eunomius. See *Eunomius*.

Eunomius (ū-nō'mi-us). [Gr. Εὐνόμιος.] Born at Dacora, Cappadocia: died there, about 392. Bishop of Cyzicus and leader of the Anomœans or Eunomians. He was a pupil of Aetius, and an extreme Arian. His chief work is an "Apology" (English translation by Whiston, 1711). See *Aetius*.

Eunuchus (ū-nū'kus). [L., from Gr. εὐνοῦχος, a eunuch.] A comedy by Terence, founded in great part upon the play of the same name by Menander.

> Terence has suggested many modern subjects. The *Eunuchus* is reflected in the "Bellamira" of Sir Charles Sedley and "Le Muet" of Brueys, the *Adelphi* in Molière's "École des Maris" and Baron's "L'École des Pères", and the *Phormio* in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin".
> *Cruttwell*, Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 54.

Eupatoria (ū-pa-tō'ri-ä), or **Kosloff** (kos-lov'). A seaport in the Crimea, in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on Kalamita Bay 41 miles north of Sevastopol. It was occupied by the Allies in 1854–56, and was unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians Feb. 17, 1855. Population (1886), 16,940.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat'ri-dē), **The.** [Gr. Εὐπατρίδαι, the well-born.] The land-owning aristocracy in ancient Athens (Attica), as distinguished from the [illegible] or peasants, and the Demiurgi or artisans. [illegible] of royalty they found themselves [illegible] political rights, which were gradually [illegible] Solon (594 B. C.) and Cleisthenes [illegible] Pericles Athens was transformed into [illegible].

Eupen (oi'pen), F. **Néau** [illegible]. A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 10 miles south-southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was ceded by Austria to France in [illegible], and passed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), [illegible].

Euphemia (ū-fē'mi-ä). [Gr. [illegible], of good report; F. *Euphémie*, It. Sp. Pg. *Eufemia*.] A female name.

Euphorbus (ū-fôr'bus). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek mythology, a brave Trojan, son of Panthous and brother of Hyperenor. He was slain by Menelaus, who dedicated Euphorbus's shield in the temple of Hera, near Mycenæ. Pythagoras professed to be animated by his soul.

Euphorion (ū-fō'ri-on). [Gr. Εὐφορίων.] Born at Chalcis, Eubœa, 274 B. C.: died in Syria, probably about 200 B. C. A Greek grammarian and poet: fragments edited by Meineke (1823).

Euphranor (ū-frā'nọr). [Gr. Εὐφράνωρ.] Born near Corinth: lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A Greek statuary and painter. His treatises on symmetry and color were much used by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book. Lucian ranks his sculpture with that of Phidias, Alcamenes, and Myron, and his painting with that of Apelles, Parrhasius, and Aëtion.

Euphrasia. See *Bellario*.

Euphrasia (ū-frā'zhiä). [Gr. Εὐφρασία, of good cheer.] The Grecian Daughter in Murphy's tragedy of that name. She is the daughter of Evander, a king of Sicily, who is imprisoned and starved by the tyrant Dionysius. She succors him with milk from her own breast, and finally stabs the tyrant and restores her father to his throne.

Euphrates (ū-frā'tēz). [Assyr. *Purattu*, Heb. *Perath*, OPers. *Ufrates*, Ar. *Furat*, Gr. Εὐφράτης, Εὐφρήτης.] A great Mesopotamian river which has its origin in the Armenian mountains. It is formed from the East Euphrates (Murad Su), which rises northeast of Erzerum, and a branch rising northwest of Lake Van. The united river then makes a wide circuit westward, breaks through the mountain-chain of the Taurus, enters the terrace region at the modern Birejik, and turns in a meandering course toward the Tigris. In the neighborhood of Bagdad these two rivers approach one another, and there the Babylonian canal-system begins. In its lower course, below Babylon, the Euphrates has changed its bed, shifting more and more westward. According to notices in classical authors, confirmed by the inscriptions, it came in ancient time nearer Sippara (Sepharvaim, modern Abu-Habba) and Uruk (modern Warka) than now; and it did not empty into the sea, united with the Tigris, through the Shatt el-Arab as at present. As late as the time of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.) and his successors, the twin rivers flowed separately into the Persian Gulf, which extended then at least as far as Corna. Babylon has been rightly termed "the gift of Euphrates and Tigris." The soil is formed from the alluvial deposits of these rivers, and this formation still continues. During the winter months the Euphrates has but little water in its bed; but in the spring, and especially toward the summer solstice, it swells by the melting of the snow of the mountains, which often causes disastrous floods. In Gen. ii. 14 the Euphrates is mentioned as one of the four rivers of paradise.

Euphronius (ū-frō'ni-us). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an ambassador from Antony to Cæsar.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē). [Gr. Εὐφροσύνη, mirth.] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the three Charites or Graces.—2. An asteroid (No. 31) discovered by Ferguson at Washington, Sept. 2, 1854.

Euphues (ū'fū-ēz), **or the Anatomy of Wit.** [Gr. Εὐφυής, well-grown, goodly.] A novel by John Lyly, published in 1578–79. This book and its successor, "Euphues and his England," published 1580–81, brought into prominence and into further use the affected jargon, full of conceits and extravagances, used by the gallants of Elizabeth's court. Euphues is an Athenian youth who embodies the qualities implied in his name. He is elegant, handsome, amorous, and roving. "Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacy" is a similar novel by Thomas Lodge. See *Rosalynde*.

Euphues, his Censure to Philautus, etc. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1587, and intended as a continuation of Lyly's "Euphues."

Euphues Shadow, the Battaile of the Senses. A pamphlet by Thomas Lodge, edited by Greene and published in 1592.

Eupolis (ū'pọ-lis). [Gr. Εὔπολις.] An Athenian comic poet (born 449 B. C.), a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes. He is said to have been drowned in the battle of Cynossema, 411 B. C.

> That he [Eupolis] was brilliant in his wit and refined in his style is plain from the fact that he coöperated with Aristophanes in his "Knights," of which the last parabasis, beginning from v. 1290, is recorded by the scholiast to have been his composition. He afterwards may have quarrelled with Aristophanes, for they satirised one another freely. In style and in genius he stood nearest to his great rival, and his comedies seem to have possessed most, if not all, of the features which make the Aristophanic comedy so peculiar in literature.
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 430.

Eupompus (ū-pom'pus). [Gr. Εὔπομπος.] Born at Sicyon: lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek painter, founder of the so-called Sicyonian school of painting. The work of Eupompus and his successor Pamphilus was to introduce the characteristics of Doric sculpture into painting.

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä). [*Eur(ope)* and *Asia*.] The continental mass made up of Europe and Asia: not generally recognized as a geographical designation.

Eure (ėr). A department of France, capital Évreux, forming part of the old province of Normandy. It is bounded by Seine-Inférieure on the north, Oise and Seine-et-Oise on the east, Eure-et-Loir on the south, Orne on the southwest, and Calvados on the west. Area, 2,290 square miles. Population (1891), 349,471.

Eure. A river of northern France which joins the Seine 10 miles south of Rouen. Length, about 120 miles.

Eure-et-Loir (ėr'ā-lwär'). A department of France, capital Chartres, formed from parts of the ancient Orléanais, Perche, and Normandy. Its boundaries are Eure on the north, Seine-et-Oise on the east, Loiret on the southeast, Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe on the south, and Orne on the west. It has been called "the granary of France." Area, 2,267 square miles. Population (1891), 284,683.

Eureka (ū-rē'kä). The county-seat of Eureka County, Nevada, situated about lat. 39° 30′ N., long. 116° W. It has silver- and lead-mines. Population (1890), 1,609.

Eureka. A seaport city, the capital of Humboldt County, California, situated on Humboldt Bay in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 124° 10′ W. Population (1890), 4,858.

Euric (ū'rik), or **Evaric** (ev'ạ-rik), L. **Evaricus** (ev-ạ-rī'kus). Died 484 or 485 A. D. A king of the West Goths. He was a younger son of Theodoric I., and obtained the government in 466 by the murder of his brother Theodoric II. He conquered the whole of the Spanish peninsula, with the exception of the northwestern corner, which he allowed the Suevic kings to hold as his vassals, and destroyed the small remnant of Roman dominion in Gaul, thereby raising the West-Gothic kingdom to its highest point of power.

Euripides (ū-rip'i-dēz). [Gr. Εὐριπίδης.] Born in Salamis, probably Sept. 23, 480 B. C.: died in 406 B. C. A celebrated Athenian tragic poet. He was the son of Mnesarchus and Cleito, who appear to have fled from Athens to Salamis on the invasion of Xerxes, and was, according to popular tradition, born in that island on the day of the battle of Salamis. He studied physics under Anaxagoras and rhetoric under Prodicus, and at about the age of twenty-five produced the "Peliades," the first of his plays which was acted. He is said to have gained the first prize in five dramatic contests, the first of which occurred in 441. He left Athens for the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, about 408, owing, it is said, to the ridicule thrown upon him by the populace in consequence of the attacks of Sophocles and Aristophanes. He died at the Macedonian court (according to doubtful tradition being torn to pieces by a pack of hounds set upon him by two rival poets, Arrhidæus and Crateuas) and was buried with great pomp by Archelaus, who refused a request of the Athenians for his remains. He wrote 75 plays, of which the following 18 are extant: "Alcestis," "Medea," "Hippolytus," "Hecuba," "Andromache," "Ion," "Suppliants," "Heracleidæ," "Heracles Mainomenos," "Iphigenia among the Tauri," "Troades," "Helena," "Phœnissæ," "Electra," "Orestes," "Iphigenia at Aulis," "Bacchæ," and "Cyclops."

Euripus (ū-rī'pus). [Gr. Εὔριπος, a narrow channel, esp. the one here mentioned.] The narrowest portion of the channel which separates Eubœa from the mainland. Width at the narrowest part, opposite Chalcis, 120 feet. It is remarkable for its changes of current.

> The name Euripus applies, strictly speaking, only to the very narrowest part of the channel between Eubœa and the mainland (Thucyd. vii. 29; Strab. ix. 585), which is opposite to the modern town of Egripo, where the bridge now stands.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 508, note.

Europa (ū-rō'pä), or **Europe** (-pē). [See *Europe*.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Phœnix, or of Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother by Zeus of Minos and Rhadamanthus. She was borne over the sea to Crete by Zeus who assumed the form of a white bull. See *Io*.

> The bull, whose form was assumed by Zeus in order to carry off Europa, a Phœnician damsel, was seen to be the bull of Anu, the Semitic Heaven god, the same bull which we recognize in the constellation Taurus; and Europa, the "broad-faced" maiden, is only another form of Istar, the broad-faced moon, instead of being identical with Urvasi, the Vedic dawn maiden.
> *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 302.

Europa and the Bull. A painting by Titian (1562), in Cobham Hall, near Rochester, England. Europa is being carried through the waves on the bull's back; one Cupid follows, supported by a dolphin, and two fly above. Europa's maidens are seen on the distant shore.

Europe (ū'rọp). [From Semitic *ereb*, darkness, evening, properly sunset, 'the land of the setting sun'; Gr. Εὐρώπη, L. *Europa*.] 1. The smallest grand division of the eastern continent. It is bounded by the Arctic Sea on the north, the Atlantic on the west, and the Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, and the Mediterranean on the south. On the east its boundaries toward Asia are generally taken as the Caucasus, the Caspian, the Ural River, the Ural Mountains, and the Kara. Length, southwest and northeast, 3,400 miles. Breadth, north and south, 2,400 miles. It lies within lat. 71° 11′ N. (North Cape) and lat. 35° 59′ N. (Cape Tarifa), and long. 9° 31′ W. and long. 66° E. Population, 357,379,000. Area, 3,850,000 square miles. In literature the name occurs first in the Homeric hymn to Apollo, and denotes there the country north of the Peloponnesus, *i. e.* Thracia. The knowledge of Europe possessed by the ancients was, as in all geographical matters, very deficient. It started from the coasts of the Mediterranean, and remained for a long time confined to the three southern peninsulas and the shores of the Euxine. In Herodotus the Phasis is considered as the boundary between Asia and Europe. Later it is the

Tanais. The interior of Spain, Gaul, and the countries north of the Alps were opened only through the Roman conquests. Scandinavia and northern Sarmatia remained in obscurity throughout antiquity. From a geographical point of view Europe is a large peninsula, sent forth by Asia to the west. It is a grand division of the globe, not so much from its large extent as from its having long been the center of human culture and civilization. Its geographical conditions also gave it an advantage over the other parts of the globe. It is characterized by a certain symmetry and proportion, and by a rich variety of geological, geographical, and climatic conditions.

> Europe, as a geographical term, not improbably designated at first merely the plain of Thebes.
>
> *Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 19, note.

2. A province of the later Roman Empire, immediately about Constantinople. *Freeman.*

Eurotas (ū-rō'tas). [Gr. Εὐρώτας, prob. 'black river.'] In ancient geography, a river of Laconia, Greece, flowing into the Mediterranean 25 miles southeast of Sparta: the modern Iri or Iris. Length, about 45 miles.

Eurus (ū'rus). [L. *Eurus*, Gr. Εὖρος, the east wind, connected with ἕως, ἠώς, L. *Aurora*, the dawn.] The east wind.

Euryanthe (ū-ri-an'thē). An opera by Weber, first produced at Vienna in 1823.

Eurybiades (ū-ri-bī'a-dēz). The leader of the Spartan naval contingent, and nominal commander of the united fleet of the allied Greek states, in the defensive campaign in 480 B. C. against the Persians, whom he defeated in the battles of Artemisium and Salamis.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē). [Gr. Εὐρυδίκη.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Orpheus. She died from the bite of a serpent, whereupon Orpheus descended into Hades and by the charms of his lyre persuaded Pluto to restore her to life. He did this on condition that she should walk behind her husband, who should not look back until both had arrived in the upper world. Orpheus, overcome by anxiety, looked round only to behold her caught back into the infernal regions.

Eurydice. 1. Wife of Amyntas II., king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip.—2. A Macedonian princess, granddaughter of Perdiccas III. of Macedonia.

Eurydice. 1. An opera by Caccini and Peri, first produced at Florence in 1600. The words were by Rinuccini, and this, with "Dafne" by the same composers, was the beginning of modern opera. See *Daphne.*

2. A tragedy by Mallet, produced Feb. 22, 1731, at Drury Lane, and revived in 1759.

Eurymedon (ū-rim'ẹ-don). [Gr. Εὐρυμέδων.] Killed near Syracuse, 413 B. C. An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war.

Eurymedon. A small river in Pisidia and Pamphylia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Mediterranean: the modern Capri-Su. Near its mouth, 466 or 465 B. C., the Greeks under Cimon defeated the Persian fleet and army.

Eurynome (ū-rin'ọ-mē). [Gr. Εὐρυνόμη.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus. According to Hesiod she was the mother, by Zeus, of the Charites or Graces.

Eusebians (ū-sē'bi-ạnz). The followers of Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century A. D. See *Arians.*

Eusebius (ū-sē'bi-us) **of Cæsarea,** surnamed **Pamphili.** [From Gr. εὐσεβής, pious.] Born probably at Cæsarea, Palestine, about 264 A. D.: died there, about 349. A celebrated theologian and historian, sometimes called "the Father of Church History." He was appointed bishop of Cæsarea about 315, and in 325 attended the Council of Nicæa, where he was appointed to receive the emperor Constantine with a panegyrical oration, and to sit at his right hand. His complete works have been edited by Migne (1856–57).

Eusebius of Dorylæum. A Greek theologian of the 5th century. He held some office about the imperial court at Constantinople, when he took holy orders, in consequence, it is said, of a controversy with Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople. He subsequently became bishop of Dorylæum, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Eutychians.

Eusebius of Emesa. Died at Antioch about 360 A. D. An ecclesiastic of the Greek Church. He was a native of Edessa in Mesopotamia, and became bishop of Emesa in Syria. He wrote several books enumerated by Jerome, which are now lost. A number of homilies commonly attributed to him are probably spurious.

Eusebius of Nicomedia. Died at Constantinople, 342 A. D. An Arian bishop who held in succession the sees of Berytus, Nicomedia, and Constantinople. He was banished from Nicomedia in consequence of a refusal to sign the condemnation of Arius pronounced by the Council of Nicæa in 325, but was restored through the influence of Constantia, sister of Constantine. He procured the convening of the Council of Tyre which condemned Athanasius in 334, and effected the restoration of Arius.

Eusebius of Samosata. Died about 379. An orthodox prelate. He became bishop of Samosata, his native place, probably before 361 A. D. He refused, contrary to the emperor's command, to give up some documents intrusted to him proving the election of Meletius as bishop of Antioch, which were demanded by the Arians for the purpose of annulling the election. He was banished about 371, but was restored in 378. He was killed by an Arian who threw a stone at him from the roof of a house.

Euskirchen (ois'kēr̄ch-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Erft 22 miles south by west of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,820.

Eustace (us'tās) **the Monk.** [From Gr. εὐσταθής, steadfast, strong; ML. *Eustathius*, F. *Eustache*, *Eustathe*, It. *Eustazio*, *Eustachio*.] A French freebooter of the 13th century. He was for a time seneschal of the Count of Boulogne, and eventually became the leader of a band of pirates who fought in turn for France and for England, according as their interest was best served. He was captured while bringing a squadron to the support of Louis, son of Philip Augustus, who had been proclaimed king of England, and was executed as a pirate and traitor. He was long remembered on the coasts of France and England for his cruelty and daring exploits, and is the hero of a ballad, written shortly after his death, which attributes to him the power of magic.

Eustache (ės-täsh'), **St.** A large church in Paris, of unique architecture, begun in 1532 upon the constructive principles of the late-Pointed style, but with the exterior forms and decoration of the Renaissance. The arches are semicircular, the buttresses are classical pilasters, and the piers are superposed combinations of columns of different orders. The interior is well proportioned and impressive; it has double aisles, and is 318 feet long and 144 wide. The nave is 108 feet high. There are excellent frescos in the chapels.

Eustachio (ā-ös-tä'kē-ō), or **Eustachius** (ūs-tā'ki-us), **Bartolommeo.** Born at San Severino, Ancona, Italy: died Aug., 1574. An Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy at Rome, and physician to the Pope. He described the Eustachian tube and Eustachian valve. His "Tabulæ anatomicæ" was published in 1714.

Eustathians (ūs-tā'thi-ạnz). 1. The orthodox faction in Antioch in the 4th century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. An extreme ascetic sect of the 4th century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

Eustathius (ūs-tā'thi-us) **of Antioch.** [Gr. Εὐστάθιος. See *Eustace.*] Born at Side, Pamphylia: died at Philippi, Macedonia, about 340 (?). A Greek prelate, an opponent of Arianism.

Eustathius of Thessalonica. Born at Constantinople: died at Thessalonica, 1198. A Greek classical scholar and religious reformer, archbishop of Thessalonica. His chief work was a commentary on Homer which, "besides serving to elucidate the Greek language by many important criticisms, drawn from sources that have since been lost, contains, like the works of Photius and Suidas, innumerable references to the Greek classics, and thus furnishes the means of ascertaining the integrity and the genuineness of the text of those authors, as they are now extant" (*Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 85).

Eustis (ūs'tis), **William.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753: died at Boston, Feb. 6, 1825. An American physician and politician. He was secretary of war 1809–13, and governor of Massachusetts 1823–25.

Eutaw Springs (ū'tạ springz). A place in South Carolina, near the Santee about 50 miles northwest of Charleston. It was the scene of a battle, Sept. 8, 1781, between about 2,000 Americans under Greene and about 2,300 British under Stewart. The American loss was 535, the British about 630. It is described as a technical British victory.

Euterpe (ū-tėr'pē). [Gr. Εὐτέρπη, the well-pleasing.] 1. In classical mythology, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, the patroness of flute-players. She invented the double flute, and favored rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and was thus associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. An asteroid (No. 27) discovered by Hind at London, Nov. 8, 1853.

Euthydemus (ū-thi-dē'mus). [Gr. Εὐθύδημος.] A dialogue of Plato, the narration by Socrates of a conversation which took place at the Lyceum between himself, the sophists Euthydemus and Dionysodorus, Crito, Cleinias, and Ctesippus. Its theme is virtue and instruction in virtue, and it is a satire upon the sophists and the older philosophy.

Eutin (oi-tēn'). The chief town in the principality of Lübeck, belonging to Oldenburg, Germany, 19 miles north of Lübeck. It was anciently the seat of a bishopric. It is associated with Voss and Count Stolberg, and is the birthplace of Weber. Population (1890), commune, 4,625.

Eutropius (ū-trō'pi-us). [LL., from Gr. Εὐτρόπιος, versatile or well-disposed.] Died about 370 (?) A. D. A Roman historian, author of a concise history of Rome ("Breviarium ab urbe condita") from the founding of the city to the death of Jovian, 364 A. D., long in popular use.

Eutropius, surnamed "The Eunuch." A Byzantine statesman. He was a chamberlain in the household of Arcadius on the latter's accession to the throne as emperor of the East in 395 A. D. In the same year he persuaded the young emperor to marry Eudoxia, daughter of the Frank Bauto, instead of the daughter of the minister Rufinus. After the murder of Rufinus in 395 by Gainas, in which he was probably an accomplice, he obtained control of the government. He was elevated to the rank of a patrician in 398, and was made consul in 399. At the instance of Eudoxia and Gainas he was surrendered in 399 to the rebellious Goths in Asia Minor.

Eutyches (ū'ti-kēz). [Gr. Εὐτυχής.] Lived in the 5th century A. D. A heresiarch of the Eastern Church, founder of the sect of the Eutychians. The heresy was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Eutychians (ū-tik'i-ạnz). The followers or those holding the doctrine of Eutyches. He taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites.

Euxine (ūk'sin), **The.** See *Black Sea.*

Eva (ē'vạ̈), **Little.** [See *Eve.*] In Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the daughter of St. Clare: a child whose friendship for Uncle Tom and whose early death form an important part of the novel.

Evagoras (ẹ-vag'ọ-ras). [Gr. Εὐαγόρας.] Killed 374 B. C. A king of Salamis, in Cyprus, from about 410–374 B. C.

Evagrius (ẹ-vag'ri-us), surnamed **Scholasticus.** [Gr. Εὐάγριος.] Born at Epiphania, Cœle-Syria, about 536: died after 594. A Syrian church historian, author of an "Ecclesiastical History."

Evald (ā'väld), **Johannes.** Born at Copenhagen, Nov. 18, 1743: died at Copenhagen, March 17, 1781. A celebrated Danish lyric poet. He studied theology at the University of Copenhagen, but left suddenly to enter the Prussian military service. He soon, however, deserted to the Austrians, and after a year and a half again deserted and returned to Copenhagen and resumed his studies. His first work, "Lykkens Tempel" ("The Temple of Fortune"), an allegorical narrative in prose, appeared in 1764. A poem on the death of King Frederick V. (1766) established his fame as a lyric poet. A lyrical drama, "Adam og Eva" ("Adam and Eve"), appeared in 1769; a prose tragedy, "Rolf Krage," in 1770. In 1774 appeared the tragedy "Balders Död" ("Balder's Death"), the first Danish drama written in iambic pentameter. His greatest work, "Fiskerne" ("The Fishermen"), written in 1778, is a dramatized description of fisher life. It contains some of his best lyrics, among them "Kong Kristian stod ved höien Mast" ("King Christian stood by the lofty Mast"), which has become a national song. He left an uncompleted autobiography, "Johannes Ewalds Levnet og Meninger" ("Johannes Ewald's Life and Opinions"). His complete works, "Samtlige Skrifter," appeared in Copenhagen 1850–55, 6 vols.

Evan (ev'ạn). See the extract.

> The story of the King of Thule next appears in a legal form, familiar to the student of Blackstone. In this shape it recounts the oppressions of 'Evenus,' or "King Evan the Third," or "Evan the Sixteenth," according to various versions, who at some time before the Christian era made a law appropriating the wives of his subjects to himself; but, after a quarrel which lasted for about 1,100 years, the barbarous tribute was, at the request of King Malcolm's queen, commuted for a money payment. It has been discovered after much research that the ancient king, his law and its repeal, are all equally mythical. But the story remained down to recent times the stock example of the horrors of the feudal system.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 84.

Evander (ẹ-van'dėr). [Gr. Εὔανδρος.] In classical legend, a son of Hermes, and the leader of an Arcadian colony into Latium 60 years before the Trojan war.

Evangelical Alliance, The. The name of an association of Christians belonging to the Evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations, and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches exist in all countries where there are considerable Protestant communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results obtained by the alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the week commencing with the first Sunday of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.

Evangeline (ē-van'je-lin). [F. *Évangéline*, NL. *Evangelina*, from Gr. εὐάγγελος, bringer of good news.] An idyllic poem by Longfellow, published in 1847: named from its heroine. It is founded on the removal of the Acadians by the British in 1755. Evangeline is accidentally parted from her lover Gabriel, whom she seeks hopelessly but faithfully all her life, as he seeks her. They pass near each other many times, but never meet until he is dying in a hospital many years after.

Evans, Augusta J. See *Wilson, Mrs.*

Evans (ev'anz), **Frederick William.** Born June 9, 1808: died March 6, 1893. An elder in the Shaker denomination, and writer on religious subjects. He emigrated to America in 1820, and in 1830 joined the community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., of which he was presiding elder from 1858. He published "A Short Treatise on the Second Appearing of Christ in and through the Order of the Female" (1853), "Autobiography of a Shaker" (1869), "Religious Communism" (1871), etc.

Evans, Sir **George De Lacy.** Born at Moig, County Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 7, 1787: died at London, Jan. 9, 1870. A British general. He served against the French in the Spanish peninsula 1812–1814, and against the Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans in 1814–15; commanded the British legion sent to suppress the Carlist rebellion in Spain 1835–37; commanded a division of the British army in the Crimea 1854–55; and was promoted general in 1861.

Evans, Sir Hugh. In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a ludicrous, officious, and simple-minded Welsh parson.

Sir was formerly applied to the inferior clergy as well as to knights. Fuller in his "Church History" says: "Such priests as have Sir before their Christian name were men not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degrees, whilst others, entitled masters, had commenced in the arts." Besides Sir Hugh, Shakespeare has Sir Oliver Martext, the Vicar, in "As You Like It," Sir Topas in "Twelfth Night," and Sir Nathaniel, the Curate, in "Love's Labour's Lost." *Hudson*, note to M. W. of W.

Evans, John. A colonial deputy governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn 1704–09. He was not a Quaker, and quarreled continually with the Assembly, which refused to raise troops against the French and Indians.

Evans, Mary Ann. See *Cross, Mrs.*

Evans, Oliver. Born at Newport, Del., 1755: died at New York, April 21, 1819. An American mechanician and inventor. He invented machinery used in milling, the application of which to mills worked by water-power effected a revolution in the manufacture of flour. He is said to have invented the first steam-engine constructed on the high-pressure system, the drawings and specifications of which he sent to England about 1795. He wrote "Young Millwright's and Miller's Guide" (1795), etc.

Evans, William. Died in 1632. A giant, a porter of Charles I. He was nearly 8 feet high, and is introduced in Fuller's "Worthies" and in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

Evanson (ev'an-son), **Edward.** Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, April 21, 1731: died at Colford, Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 25, 1805. An English clergyman and controversialist. He became vicar of South Mimms in 1768, and rector of Tewkesbury in 1769. In 1778 he resigned his living and opened a school at Mitcham. He wrote "The Dissonance of the Four Generally Received Evangelists" (1792), etc.

Evanston (ev'an-ston). A village and township in Cook County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan 12 miles north of Chicago. It is the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist Episcopal), of Garrett Biblical Institute, and of the Evanston College for Ladies. Population (1890) of township, [illegible].

Evansville (ev'anz-vil). A city of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburg County, situated on the Ohio in lat. [illegible] N., long. 87° 35' W. It is an [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Evarts (ev'erts), **Jeremiah.** Born at Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781: died at Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. An American editor and missionary secretary. He [illegible] the "Panoplist" [illegible]

Evarts, William Maxwell. Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818. An American lawyer and politician, son of Jeremiah Evarts. He graduated at Yale in 1837, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1841. He was counsel for President Johnson [illegible] United States [illegible]

Eve [illegible] *Havvah*, [illegible]. The first woman, the mother of the human race, according to the account of the creation in Genesis.

Evelina [illegible]. A novel by Madame d'Arblay (Frances Burney), published in 1778, named from its principal character.

It was for a long time believed that Miss Burney was only seventeen when she wrote [illegible] properly and naturally enough [illegible] fact by examining the parish register of the town where she was born, and it turned out that she was twenty-six when "Evelina" was published.
Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 317.

Evelyn (ev'e-lin), **John.** Born at Wotton, Surrey, England, Oct. 31, 1620: died at Wotton, Feb. 27, 1706. An English author. He was the second son of Richard Evelyn, was admitted a student at the Middle Temple in 1637, and received the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1669. The years 1641–47 he passed principally in travel with occasional returns to England. For a short time he joined the king's army. He was a strong Royalist, and in 1649 published a translation of La Mothe le Vayer's "Of Liberty and Servitude" with a Royalist preface, for which he was "threatened." In 1652, thinking the cause of the Royalists hopeless, he settled at Sayes Court, Deptford, the estate of his wife's father, Sir Richard Browne, ambassador at Paris. He lived here till 1694, when he went to Wotton to live with his elder brother. At the death of the latter, in 1699, the estate became his, and he passed the rest of his life here. At both places he devoted himself to gardening. He was in favor at court after the Restoration, and held some minor offices. He was much interested in the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow in 1661, one of the council in 1662, secretary 1672. He obtained for it the Arundelian library in 1678, and for the University of Oxford the Arundelian marbles in 1667, both from the Duke of Norfolk. He was treasurer of Greenwich Hospital 1695–1703. Among his works are "The State of France, etc." (1652), "A Character of England" (1659), "Apology for the Royal Party, etc." (1659), "Fumifugium" (1661), "Sculptura, etc." (1662), "Sylva, etc." (1664), "Kalendarium Hortense" (1664), "Numismata, etc." (1697), "The Complete Gardener" (translated from the French of Quintinie, 1693), etc. His memoirs, first published in 1818–19, edited by William Bray, contain his letters and diary.

Evemerus (ē-vem'e-rus), or **Euemerus** (ū-em'e-rus), or **Euhemerus** (ū-hem'e-rus). [Gr. *Εὐήμερος*.] Lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A Greek mythographer. He wrote a "Sacred History" [illegible] in which he gave an anthropomorphic explanation of current mythology.

The most famous of the later theories was that of Euemerus (316 B. C.). In a kind of philosophical romance Euemerus declared that he had sailed to some No-man's Land, Panchaea, where he found the verity about mythical times engraved on pillars of bronze. This truth he published in the Sacra Historia, where he rationalised the fables, averring that the gods had been men, and that the myths were exaggerated and distorted records of facts.
Lang, Myth., etc., I. 15.

Evening's Love, An, or The Mock Astrologer. A comedy by Dryden, acted and printed in 1668. It was taken in part from the younger Corneille's "Le Feint Astrologue," a version of "El astrologo fingido" (by Calderon) and from Molière's "Dépit amoureux."

Evenus (e-ve'nus). In ancient geography, a river of Ætolia, Greece, flowing into the Gulf of Patras 7 miles southeast of Missolonghi: the modern Fidaris. Length, 50–60 miles.

Everdingen (ev'er-ding-en), **Aldert** or **Allart van.** Born at Alkmaar, Netherlands, 1621: died at Amsterdam, 1675. A Dutch marine and landscape painter and etcher.

Everest (ev'er-est), Sir **George.** Born at Gwernvale, Brecknock, Wales, July 4, 1790: died at Greenwich, near London, Dec. 1, 1866. A British surveyor, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in 1823, and surveyor-general of India in 1830. Mount Everest was named in his honor.

Everest, Mount. [Named from the English engineer Sir George Everest.] The highest known mountain of the globe, situated in the Himalayas, in Nepal, in lat. 27° 58' N., long. 86° 55' E. Height, 29,002 feet.

Everett (ev'er-et). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 3 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 11,068.

Everett, Alexander Hill. Born at Boston, Mass., March 19, 1792: died at Canton, China, May 29, 1847. An American diplomatist and author. He was chargé d'affaires at the Netherlands [illegible] minister to Spain [illegible] and commissioner to China [illegible]. He published [illegible] "New Ideas on Population" (1823), "America, etc." (1827).

Everett, Edward. Born at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794: died at Boston, Jan. 15, 1865. A celebrated American statesman, orator, and author, brother of A. H. Everett. He was professor of Greek at Harvard [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] president of Harvard College [illegible] and speeches" [illegible]

Everett, or Washington, Mount. One of the [illegible] Massachusetts. Height, [illegible] feet.

Everglades (ev'er-[illegible]). [illegible] swampy uninhabited region in Dade, Lee, and Monroe counties, southern Florida.

Evergreen. The pseudonym of Washington Irving in "Salmagundi."

Eversley (ev'erz-li). A village in Hampshire, England, 8 miles southeast of Reading. Charles Kingsley was rector there for over 30 years.

Every Man in his Humour. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first acted in 1598, and published in 1601 (quarto: folio 1616).

Every Man out of his Humour. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first produced in 1599, and published in 1600 (quarto: folio 1606). He called it "a comical satire."

Evesham (evz'ham or ēvz'am). [AS. *Eofesham*.] A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Avon 14 miles southeast of Worcester. Here the royalists under Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) defeated the baronial forces under Simon de Montfort, Aug. 4, 1265. Simon and his son Henry were killed, and the barons' party was broken up. Population (1891), 5,836.

Evian-les-Bains (ā-vyoṅ'lā-baṅ'). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, on the Lake of Geneva opposite Lausanne. Population (1891), commune, 2,777.

Evil Merodach (ē'vil mer'ọ-dak). [Babylonian *Avel* or *Amel Marduk*, man (i. e. 'servant') of the god Merodach.] Son of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon 561–559 B. C. He released the Judean king Jehoiachin from prison, after 37 years' confinement, and honored him above all the vassal kings. He was killed in a rebellion led by his sister's husband, Neriglissar (Nergal-sharezer), who then seized the Babylonian crown. According to Berosus he rendered himself odious by his arbitrary and unwise rule.

Evora (ā'vọ-rä). The capital of the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 76 miles east by south of Lisbon. It contains remains from the Roman city of Ebora. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 13th century, with rose-windows in the transepts, and a west porch or narthex containing tombs and opening into the nave by a fine sculptured doorway; the interior has clustered columns, and there is a later Pointed cloister. A Roman triumphal arch, in masonry of large blocks, is in good preservation. A Roman temple of Diana, a Corinthian structure 40 by 68 feet, is unusually well preserved. It is hexastyle prostyle, with a deep pronaos, having 3 columns on each flank in addition to the angle-column. The sculpture and details are of good execution.

Evrémonde, Charles St. See *Darnay, Charles.*

Évreux (ā-vrė'). The capital of the department of Eure, France, situated on the Iton in lat. 49° N., long. 1° 7' E. It manufactures tools, hosiery, etc., and has a cathedral. Near by is Vieil-Évreux with Roman antiquities, on the site of the Roman Mediolanum. It was the seat of a Norman county. Population (1891), commune, 16,[illegible].

Évreux, Yves d'. See *Yves d'Évreux.*

Ewald (ā'vält), **Georg Heinrich August.** Born at Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1803: died at Göttingen, May 4, 1875. A celebrated German Orientalist and biblical critic. He was professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen 1827–37, at Tübingen 1838–48, and again at Göttingen 1848–67. Both in 1837 and in 1867 he was removed from his position at Göttingen for political reasons. He published a "Hebrew Grammar" (1827), "Geschichte des Volkes Israel" (1843–1859), "Alterthümer des Volkes Israel" (1848), and works of scriptural exegesis and criticism.

Ewald, Johannes. See *Evald.*

Ewbank (ū'bangk), **Thomas.** Born at Barnard Castle, Durham, England, March 11, 1792: died at New York, Sept. 16, 1870. An American manufacturer and writer on mechanics. He published "An Account of Hydraulic and other Machines" (1842), etc.

Ewe (ā-wā'). An important African nation which occupies the region between the Volta River and Yoruba, in western Africa. By the natives this region is called Ewe-me, *i. e.* 'home of the Ewe.' The nation is subdivided into five tribes, and the language into as many dialects: the Mahe on the upper Volta River, the Dahomey, the Weta, usually called Whydah or Popo, the Anfu between the Weta and Ashanti and belonging to the King of Peki, and the Anlo, on the east bank of the Volta. Politically this nation and country are subject to Dahomey, England, France, and Germany.

Ewell (ū'el), **Richard Stoddard.** Born in the District of Columbia, Feb., 1817: died at Springfield, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1872. An American general in the Confederate service. He served with distinction at the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, etc.

Ewing (ū'ing), **John.** Born at Nottingham, Md., June 22, 1732: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1802. An American Presbyterian clergyman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1779–1802.

Ewing, Thomas. Born in Ohio County, Va., Dec. 28, 1789: died at Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1871. An American politician. He was United States senator (Whig) from Ohio 1831–37, secretary of the treasury 1841, secretary of the interior 1849–50, and United States senator 1850–51.

Exarchate of Ravenna. See *Ravenna, Exarchate of.*

Excalibur (eks-kal′i-bėr), or **Excalibar**, or **Escalibor.** The sword of the mythical King Arthur. Arthur received it from the hands of the Lady of the Lake. It had a scabbard the wearer of which could lose no blood. Some versions of the romance call it "Mirandoise." There seems, however, to have been also another sword called Excalibur in the early part of the story. This was the sword, plunged deep into a stone, which could be drawn forth only by the man who was to be king. After two hundred knights had failed, Arthur drew it out without difficulty.

Excelsior Geyser. One of the largest geysers in the world, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. It has thrown a column of water to a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

Excursion, The. A didactic poem by William Wordsworth, forming part of the "Recluse," published in 1814.

Exe (eks). [ME. *Exe*, AS. *Exa*, recorded in *Exanceaster*, Exeter, and *Exan mutha*, Exmouth.] A river in Somerset and Devon, England, flowing into the English Channel 10 miles south-southeast of Exeter. Length, 54 miles.

Exeter (eks′e-tėr). [ME. *Exeter*, *Exectre*, *Excester*, *Excestre*, AS. *Exanceaster*, *Eaxceaster*, city of (on) the Exe.] 1. A cathedral city, the capital of Devonshire, England, on the Exe, near its mouth, in lat. 50° 43′ N., long. 3° 31′ W. It is a seaport, and has some foreign trade. It manufactures gloves and agricultural machinery. It is said to be the oldest English city having continuous existence. It was taken by William I. in 1068, was unsuccessfully besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497 and by Cornish insurgents in 1549, and was taken by Prince Maurice in 1643, and by Fairfax in 1646. The cathedral, which is 408 feet in length by 76 in breadth, was founded in the 12th century, but in its present form dates, except the two Norman transept-towers (with one exception the only example of transept-towers in England), from between 1280 and 1394. The west front presents a strange design, its lower portion being an imitation in stone of a wooden screen, with three tiers of statues in niches; above is a large window with good tracery. The interior is rich and effective, with fine arches, vaulting with central rib and very numerous radiating ribs, and interesting medieval tombs and bishop's throne. Population (1891), 37,580.

> John Shillingford tells us that Exeter was a walled city before the Incarnation of Christ; and, though it is not likely to have been a walled city in any sense that would satisfy either modern or Roman engineers, it is likely enough to have been already a fortified post before Cæsar landed in Britain. *Freeman*, Eng. Towns, p. 61

2. A town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Exeter River 13 miles southwest of Portsmouth. It is the seat of Phillips Academy (which see). Population (1890), 4,284.

Exeter Book, The. [L. *Codex Exoniensis.*] A collection of Anglo-Saxon poems given by Bishop Leofric to the library of the cathedral of Exeter, England, between 1046 and 1073. It "contains pieces apparently detached which are now regarded as forming a connected poem upon Christ by Cynewulf (hymns to the Saviour, to the Virgin, to the Trinity on the Nativity, Ascension, and Harrowing of Hell); also hymns of praise and thanksgiving; poems on the Day of Judgment and the Crucifixion, and on Souls after Death, a short sermon in verse, and the 'Legend of St. Guthlac,' a metrical paraphrase of the Latin 'Life of St. Guthlac' by Felix, a monk of Croyland Abbey" (*Morley*, Eng. Writers, II. [illegible]). It also contains a paraphrase of the "Song of Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah," "The Phœnix," "Legend of St. Juliana," "The Wanderer," "The Seafarer" (a poem on Christian morality), "Widsith," "The Wonders of Creation," "The Panther," "The Whale," "The Address of the Soul to the Body," "Song of Deor the Bard," and a collection of riddles. The book was first published by the London Society of Antiquaries in 1842 as "Codex Exoniensis, etc."

Exeter College. A college at Oxford, England, founded by Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The endowment was increased by Sir William Petre in 1565. The buildings have been often restored, and are in part modern.

> Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, was the founder of the college which now bears the name of that see. In April, 1314, he conveyed the rectory of Gwinear, in Cornwall, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, on condition that they should apply the income to the maintenance of twelve scholars studying philosophy at the University, and he purchased for these scholars two houses in the parish of St. Peter in the East, at Oxford, known respectively as Hart Hall and Arthur Hall. The original members of the foundation were placed in Hart Hall, which in consequence received for a while the name of Stapeldon Hall. It was not long, however, before the Bishop resolved to provide them with a more comfortable abode. In October, 1315, he bought a tenement called St. Stephen's Hall, an adjoining tenement called La Lavandrie, and a third to the east of them, situated just within the town wall, between the Turl and Smith Gate. Thither the twelve scholars removed, and the name of Stapeldon Hall was transferred to the little group of buildings which thus became the nucleus of Exeter College. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 137.

Exeter Hall. A building on the Strand, London, used for religious, charitable, and musical assemblies. It was purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association in 1880.

Exmoor (eks′mör). A hilly moorland and marshy region in western Somerset and northern Devon, England. It is noted for its breed of ponies and for wild deer. The scene of Blackmore's novel "Lorna Doone" is laid in it. Highest point (Dunkery Beacon), 1,707 feet.

Exmouth (eks′muth). [ME. *Exemuth*, AS. *Exan mūtha*, mouth of the Exe.] A town and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated at the mouth of the Exe, 10 miles southeast of Exeter. Population (1891), 8,097.

Exmouth, Viscount. See *Pellew*.

Exodus (ek′sọ̄-dus). [Gr. ἔξοδος, from ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, a way.] The second book of the Old Testament. It takes its name from the deliverance (which it describes) of the Israelites from their bondage under the Pharaohs, and their departure from Egypt.

Exploits (eks-ploits′) **River.** The largest river in Newfoundland. It has a northeasterly course, and falls into the Bay of Exploits, in Notre Dame Bay. Length, 200 miles.

Expounder of the Constitution. An epithet popularly applied to Daniel Webster.

Expunging Resolution. A resolution introduced into the United States Senate by T. H. Benton of Missouri, to erase from the journal the censure passed by the Senate on President Jackson, March 28, 1834, relating to the bank controversy. It was first introduced in 1834, and was carried Jan. 16, 1837.

Exterminator, The. [Sp. *El Exterminador.*] A surname of Montbars, a French adventurer. See *Montbars*.

Exton (eks′ton). **Sir Pierce of.** A minor character in Shakspere's "King Richard II."

Exumas (eks-ö′mäz). A group of islands centrally situated in the Bahamas. The Great Exuma has a fine harbor. Population, about 2,300.

Eyam (ē′ạm or ī′ạm). A village in Derbyshire, England, southeast of Castleton. Its population was nearly exterminated in the plague of 1665–1666.

Eyck (īk), **Hubert van.** Born at Maaseyck, near Liège, in 1366: died at Ghent, Flanders, Sept. 18, 1426. A noted Flemish painter.

Eyck, Jan van. Born at Maaseyck about 1386: died at Bruges, Flanders, July 9, 1440. A Flemish painter, brother of Hubert van Eyck, and court painter of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

Eyck, Margarete van. Lived in the first part of the 15th century. A Flemish painter, sister of Hubert and Jan van Eyck.

Eye (ī). A town in Suffolk, England, 18 miles north of Ipswich. Population (1891), 2,064.

Eye (ī′e), **Johann Ludolf August von.** Born at Fürstenau, Hannover, May 24, 1825. A German art historian. His chief work is "Das Reich des Schönen" (1878).

Eyemouth (ī′mouth). A fishing town in Berwickshire, Scotland, 8 miles northwest of Berwick. Population (1891), 2,573.

Eye of the Baltic. An epithet of the island of Gothland.

Eylau (ī′lou), or **Prussian Eylau.** A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 22 miles south-southeast of Königsberg. An indecisive battle was fought here Feb. 8, 1807, between the French (about 70,000) under Napoleon and the Russians and Prussians (80,000) under Bennigsen and Lestocq. The loss of each side amounted to about 18,000. Population (1890), 3,446.

Eyre (ãr), **Edward John.** Born Aug., 1815. An English colonial governor. He explored Australia 1840–41, and was governor of Jamaica 1864–1866.

Eyre, Jane. See *Jane Eyre*.

Eyre, Lake. [Named from the English traveler in Australia, Edward John Eyre.] A salt lake in South Australia, about lat. 28°–29° S., long. 137° E. Length, about 95 miles.

Eyria (ī′ri-ạ̈) **Peninsula.** A peninsula in South Australia, northwest of Spencer Gulf.

Eyzaguirre (āy-thä-gēr′re), **Agustin.** Born at Santiago, 1766: died there, July 19, 1837. A Chilean statesman. He was a member of the government junta in 1813. From 1814 to 1817 he was imprisoned by the Spaniards at Juan Fernandez. After the overthrow of O'Higgins (Jan. 1823) Eyzaguirre was a member of the temporary junta. Elected vice-president soon after, he was acting president Sept., 1826, to Jan., 1827, when he was deposed by a military mutiny.

Ezekiel (e-zē′ki-el). [Heb., 'God will strengthen.'] Born in Palestine about 620 B. C.: died after 572 B. C. A Hebrew prophet, author of the book of Ezekiel. He was carried captive to Babylonia in 597 and commenced his career as a prophet in 594

Ezida (ā′zi-dạ). [Akkadian *e-zida*, the eternal house.] The chief sanctuary of Nebo (Nabu), the Assyro-Babylonian god of wisdom and literature (mentioned in Isa. xlvi. 1), in Borsippa, the modern mound of Birs Nimrud, not far from Babylon. The temple was constructed of seven platforms piled one on another, each square in shape and somewhat smaller than the preceding one. The top one served as an observatory. It is supposed that this tower-like structure, called in the inscriptions *zaggurat*, is alluded to in the story of the "tower of Babel" in Genesis. Herodotus gives a description of it, but considered it to be a sanctuary of Bel.

Ezion-Geber (ē′zi-on-gē′bėr), or **Ezion-Gaber** (ē′zi-on-gā′bėr). In scripture geography, a port on the Elanitic Gulf of the Red Sea. It was a rendezvous of the fleets of Solomon and Jehoshaphat.

Ezra (ez′rạ̈). [Heb., 'help'; Gr. Ἔσδρας.] Lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Hebrew scribe and priest. He conducted an expedition from Babylon to Palestine about 458 and carried out important reforms at Jerusalem. To him have been ascribed the revision and editing of the earlier books of Scripture, the determination of the canon, and the authorship not only of the books that bear his name and that of Nehemiah but also of the books of Chronicles and Esther.

Ezzelino (et-ze-lē′nō), or **Eccelino** (ā-che-lē′nō), **da Romano.** Born at Onara, near Treviso, Italy, April 26, 1194: died Sept., 1259. An Italian Ghibelline leader.

Fabel (fā'bel), **Peter.** A person, buried at Edmonton in the reign of Henry VII., around whom the tradition grew that he had sold his soul to the devil and then cheated him out of it. He was made the hero of the play "The Merry Devil of Edmonton."

Faber (fä'ber), **Basilius.** [L. *faber*, smith.] Born at Sorau, Prussia, 1520: died at Erfurt, Germany, probably in 1576. A German classical scholar, author of "Thesaurus eruditionis scholasticæ" (1571), etc.

Faber (fā'bėr), **Frederick William.** Born at Calverley, Yorkshire, England, June 28, 1814: died Sept. 26, 1863. An English hymn-writer. He was a clergyman of the Anglican Church until 1845, and afterward became a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. A complete edition of his hymns was published in 1861.

Faber, George Stanley. Born at Calverley, Yorkshire, Oct. 25, 1773: died near Durham, Jan. 27, 1854. An English divine and controversialist, uncle of F. W. Faber. He graduated at Oxford, and became a fellow and tutor of Lincoln College in 1793. He was successively curate of Calverley, vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, rector of Redmarshall, rector of Long Newton, and master of Sherburn Hospital. He wrote "Horæ Mosaicæ, etc." (1801), "A Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, etc." (1803), works on the prophecies, etc.

Faber (fä'ber), **Johann**, surnamed **Malleus Hæreticorum** (L., 'hammer of heretics'). Born at Leutkirch, Würtemberg, 1478: died at Vienna, 1541. A German controversialist and opponent of the Reformation.

Faber (fā'bėr), **John.** Born at The Hague about 1660: died at Bristol, England, May, 1721. A Dutch mezzotint engraver, resident in England after 1687 (?).

Faber, John. Born 1695 (?): died at London, May 2, 1756. An English mezzotint engraver, a son of John Faber (1660–1721).

Faber (fa bar'), or **Lefèbvre** (lė fāvr'), **Jacques**, surnamed **Stapulensis** (from his birthplace). Born at Etaples, France, about 1450: died at Nerac, Lot-et-Garonne, France, 1537. A French scholar and reformer, vicar (1523) of the Bishop of Meaux. He wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and translated some of the books of the Bible into French (1523–30).

Fabia gens (fā'bi-a jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, probably of Sabine origin, which traced its descent from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander. Its family names under the republic were Ambustus, Buteo, Dorso, Labeo, Licinus, Maximus, Pictor, and Vibulanus.

Fabian. See *Fabyan*.

Fabian (fā'bi-an). In Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," a servant to Olivia.

Fabius (fā'bi-us), **The American.** A name given to Washington, whose tactics were similar to those of Fabius the Cunctator.

Fabius, The French. A name given to Anne, duc de Montmorency, grand constable of France.

Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus. Died [illegible] B. C. A Roman general. He was consul six times, the first time in [illegible] and the last in [illegible], and [illegible]. He [illegible] himself in the third war against the [illegible] and their allies he [illegible] in 295.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus, surnamed **Cunctator** ('the Delayer'). Died 203 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul for the first time in [illegible] obtained [illegible] the head of the [illegible] reputation [illegible]. After the defeat of the consul Flaminius [illegible] pitched battle [illegible] he weakened the Carthaginian [illegible]. Dissatisfaction having [illegible] ing the command between [illegible] of the [illegible] Minucius, who [illegible] would have been destroyed [illegible] his assistance. Fabius was succeeded in command by the consuls Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, who, adopting a more aggressive policy, were totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ in 216. He was consul for the fifth time in 209, when he inflicted a severe loss on Hannibal by the recapture of Tarentum in southern Italy.

Fabius Pictor (fā'bi-us pik'tọr), **Quintus.** A Roman historian. He served in the Gallic war in 225 B. C., as also in the second Punic war, and was sent to Delphi, after the battle of Cannæ in 216, to consult the oracle as to how the Roman state could propitiate the gods. He was the author of a history of Rome including the period of the second Punic war. This history, which is now lost, was written in Greek, and was highly esteemed by the ancients.

Fable for Critics, A. A poem by James Russell Lowell, in which he satirically reviews the writers and critics of America. It was published in 1848.

Fabre (fäbr), **Ferdinand.** Born at Bédarieux, Hérault, France, in 1830. A French novelist. He was made conservator of the Mazarin Library in 1883.

Fabre, François Xavier Pascal. Born at Montpellier, France, April 1, 1766: died at Montpellier, March 16, 1837. A French historical painter.

Fabre d'Églantine (fäbr dā-gloṅ-tēn'), **Philippe François Nazaire.** Born at Carcassonne, France, Dec. 28, 1755: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French dramatist and revolutionist. He wrote numerous comedies, among them "Le Philinte de Molière" (1790), which insured him high rank as a dramatic writer; "L'Intrigue épistolaire" (1792); "Le convalescent de qualité" (1792), etc. In the revolutionary movement he joined the party of Danton, and perished with it. The name d'Églantine he assumed from a golden eglantine (wild rose) which he received as a prize in his youth from the Academy of the Floral Games at Toulouse.

Fabretti (fä-bret'te), **Ariodante.** Born Oct. 1, 1816: died Sept. 16, 1894. An Italian archæologist and historian, professor of archæology and director of the museum of antiquities at Turin. He became a senator in 1889.

Fabretti, Raffaelle. Born at Urbino, Italy, 1618: died at Rome, Jan. 7, 1700. An Italian antiquary, custodian of the archives of the Castle of St. Angelo. He wrote "De aquis et aquæductibus veteris Romæ" (1680), "Inscriptionum antiquarum explicatio, etc." (1699).

Fabriano (fä-brē-ä'no). A town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 36 miles southwest of Ancona. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has paper manufactures. Population (1880), commune, 17,154.

Fabriano, Gentile da. Born at Fabriano, Italy, about 1370: died at Rome about 1450. An Italian painter.

Fabrice (fä-brēs'), **Georg Friedrich Alfred**, Count **von.** Born at Quesnoy, France, in 1818: died at Dresden, March 25, 1891. Minister of war to the King of Saxony. He became prime minister in 1876 and minister of foreign affairs in 1882, and was created count in 1884.

Fabricius (fa-brish'i-us). In Le Sage's "Gil Blas," a verbose and inexplicable writer. His object was to reduce the simple to the unintelligible.

Fabricius (fä-brēt'sē-ös), **Georg** (originally **Goldschmid**). [L. *Fabricius*, name of a Roman gens, from *faber*, smith.] Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, April, 1516: died at Meissen, Saxony, 1571. A German scholar, poet, and archæologist.

Fabricius (fä-brish'i-us), or **Fabrizio** (fä-brēt'sē-ō), **Hieronymus**, surnamed **Ab Aquapendente** (L., 'from Aquapendente,' his birthplace). Born at Aquapendente, Papal States, Italy, [illegible]: died at Padua, Italy, May, 1619. A celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon. His works were edited by Albinus (1737).

Fabricius (fä-[illegible]), **Johann Albert.** Born at Leipsic, Nov. 11, [illegible]: died at Hamburg, April 30, [illegible]. A German scholar noted for [illegible]. He wrote [illegible] etc.

Fabricius, Johann Christian. Born at Tondern, Schleswig, Jan. 7, 1745: died at Kiel, Holstein, March 3, 1808. A noted Danish entomologist. His chief work is "Systema entomologiæ" (1775: enlarged edition 1792–94, with a supplement 1798).

Fabricius Luscinus (fạ-brish'i-us lu-sī'nus), **Caius.** Died after 275 B. C. A Roman consul and general, noted for his incorruptibility. He was ambassador to Pyrrhus in 280.

Fabroni (fä-brō'nē), or **Fabbroni, Angelo.** Born at Marradi, Tuscany, Italy, Sept. 25, 1732: died at Florence (Pisa ?), Italy, Sept. 22, 1803. An Italian biographer. His chief work is "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium" (1778–1805).

Fabrot (fä-brō'), **Charles Annibal.** Born at Aix, France, Sept. 15, 1580: died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1659. A French jurisconsult and writer on the civil law. He published "Basilicon libri LX. Car. Ann. Fabrotus latine vertit et Græce edidit" (1647), "Theophili institutiones" (1683), etc.

Fabvier (fä-vyā'), **Charles Nicolas,** Baron. Born at Pont-à-Mousson, Dec. 15, 1783: died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1855. A French general. He entered the army in 1804, and served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Greeks, to whom he rendered essential service in the organization of their army. He resigned from the Greek service in 1828. He wrote "Journal des opérations du 6ᵉᵐᵉ corps pendant la campagne de 1814 en France" (1819).

Fabyan (fā'bi-an), **Robert.** Died probably Feb. 28, 1513. An English chronicler. He appears to have followed the trade of a clothier in London, where he became a member of the Drapers' Company and alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, besides holding in 1493 the office of sheriff. He wrote a chronicle of England from the arrival of Brutus to his own day, entitled "The Concordance of Histories," which was first printed by Pynson in 1516 under the title "The New Chronicles of England and France." Subsequent editions, with additions and alterations, were published by Rastell (1533), Reynes (1542), and Kingston (1559).

Fabyan's (fā'bi-anz). A hotel and summer resort in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, 9 miles west of Mount Washington.

Faccio (fä'chō), **Franco.** Born at Verona, March 8, 1840: died at Monza, July 23, 1891. An Italian musician. After the death of Mariani, he was considered the best leader of orchestra in Italy.

Faccio (fä'cho), **Nicolas.** Born at Basel, Feb. 16, 1664: died April 28 or May 12, 1753. A Swiss mathematician of Italian descent. He went to London, where, after having obtained a fourteen-year patent for the sole use in England of an invention for piercing rubies to receive the pivots of the balance-wheel of watches, he entered into partnership with the French watchmakers Peter and Jacob de Beaufré. He was a protégé of Newton, and wrote a number of learned treatises, including "Lettre à M. Cassini . . . touchant une lumière extraordinaire qui paroit dans le ciel depuis quelques années" (1686).

Facciolati (fä-chō-lä'tē), or **Facciolato** (-tō), **Jacopo.** Born at Torreglia, near Padua, Italy, Jan. 4, 1682: died at Padua, Aug. 26, 1769. An Italian philologist, professor of philosophy at Padua. He cooperated with Forcellini in the compilation of the Latin dictionary "Totius latinitatis lexicon," which appeared under their names (1771, and later editions).

Face (fās). In Ben Jonson's play "The Alchemist," a servant of Lovewit. He is left in charge of his house, where all the deviltries of the play take place. He becomes the confederate of Subtle, the (pretended) alchemist, and of Dol Common, his mistress. He is a daring, cheating, spirited schemer of great audacity. In the house he is Subtle's understrapper and varlet; outside he takes the part of a Paul's man and brings in dupes to Subtle. On the return of his master he is discovered, but makes terms with him.

Fâcheux (fä-shė'), **Les.** [F., 'The Bores.'] A comedy by Molière, first represented at Vau, before the king, in 1661.

Facino Cane (fä-chē'no kä'ne). A story by Balzac. It was written in 1836, and describes his struggles with poverty.

Faddiley (fad'i-li). A place near Nantwich, Cheshire, England, regarded as identical with Fethan-Leag, the scene of a battle (584) in which Ceawlin was defeated by the Britons.

Faddle (fad'l). In Moore's play "The Foundling," a knavish fop, intended to satirize Russell, a well known social favorite of the day.

Fadladeen (fad-la-dēn′). In Moore's metrical romance "Lalla Rookh," the grand chamberlain of the harem. He is an infallible judge of everything, from the penciling of a Circassian's eyelids to the deepest questions of science and literature.

Fadladinida (fad-la-din′i-dä). In Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotonthologos," the Queen of Queerummania and wife of King Chrononhotonthologos. Her conduct is easy in the extreme.

Faed (fād), **John.** Born at Burley Mill in 1820. A Scottish genre and landscape painter, brother of Thomas Faed.

Faed, Thomas. Born at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, June 8, 1826. A Scottish painter. Among his paintings, which are mostly delineations of Scottish life, are "Sir Walter Scott and his Friends" (1849), "The Mitherless Bairn" (1855), "Jeanie Deans and the Duke of Argyll" (1868), "School Board in the North" (1881), etc.

Faenza (fä-en′zä). A walled city in the province of Ravenna, Italy, on the Lamone (or Amone): the ancient Faventia. It is noted for its manufacture of silk and paper, and formerly of faience, which is named from it. It has a cathedral and picture-gallery, and is defended by a citadel. It was the birthplace of Torricelli. The cathedral (duomo) is a large and handsome Renaissance basilica of 1581, containing some good paintings and sculptured tombs. The shrine of San Savino, the earliest local bishop, by Benedetto da Majano (1472), consists of an altar, above which is the sarcophagus, with six reliefs of scenes from the saint's life, and other sculptures. Population (1881), 13,998.

Faerie Queene (fā′e̤-ri kwēn), or **Fairy** (fãr′i) **Queen, The.** An allegorical poem of chivalry by Edmund Spenser. The original plan comprised 12 books. Of these I.-III. were published in 1590, and IV.-VI. in 1596. Fragments of later books were published in 1611.

Spenser's letter to Raleigh appended to the fragment of "The Faerie Queene," "expounding his whole intention in the course of this work," said only that "he laboured to pourtraict in Arthure, before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve moral vertues, as Aristotle hath devised, the which is the purpose of the first twelve books; which if I finde to be well accepted, I may be perhaps encouraged to frame the other part, of pollitícke vertues, in his person after that hee came to be king." It was left for the reader to discover how grand a design was indicated by these unassuming words. Spenser said that by the Faerie Queene, whom Arthur sought, "I mean glory in my generall intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our soveraine the queene, and her kingdom in Faeryland." *Morley*, English Writers, IX. 317.

Twelve knights, representing twelve virtues, were to have been sent on adventures from the Court of Gloriana, Queen of Fairyland. The six finished books give the legends (each subdivided into twelve cantos, averaging fifty or sixty stanzas each) of Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy: while a fragment of two splendid "Cantos on Mutability" is supposed to have belonged to a seventh book (not necessarily seventh in order) on Constancy. Legend has it that the poem was actually completed; but this seems improbable, as the first three books were certainly ten years in hand, and the second three six more. The existing poem, comprehending some four thousand stanzas, or between thirty and forty thousand lines, exhibits so many and such varied excellences that it is difficult to believe that the poet could have done anything new in kind.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 88.

Fæsulæ (fes′ụ̄-lē). The ancient name of Fiesole.

Fafnir (fäf′nėr). [ON. *Fáfnir.*] In the Old Norse version of the Siegfried legend, a son of the giant Hreidmar (ON. *Hreidhmarr*). He was the possessor of the treasure originally owned by Andvari and afterward called the hoard of the Nibelungs, upon which he lay in the guise of a dragon. He was slain by Sigurd, who thus became the owner of the hoard.

Fag (fag). In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," the lying and ingenious servant of Captain Absolute.

Fagin (fā′gin). In Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew, an employer of thieves and pickpockets, a receiver of stolen goods, and the abductor of Oliver Twist. He is finally sentenced to death for complicity in a murder.

Fagnani (fän-yä′nē), **Joseph.** Born at Naples, Dec. 24, 1819: died at New York, May 22, 1873. An Italian-American portrait-painter.

Fagotin (fä-gō-taṅ′). A very clever monkey, well known in Paris in Molière's time, and often alluded to in the literature of that period.

Fahey (fā′hi), **James.** Born at Paddington, April 16, 1804: died at London, Dec. 11, 1885. An English water-color painter, chiefly of landscapes.

Fahie, Sir **William Charles.** Born 1763: died at Bermuda, Jan. 11, 1833. A British vice-admiral. He was descended from an Irish family settled at St. Christopher's; joined the navy in 1777; participated as commander in the capture of the Danish West India Islands in Dec., 1807, and in the reduction of Martinique in Feb., 1809; and served as commodore in the reduction of Guadeloupe in Feb., 1810. He was appointed vice-admiral July 22, 1830.

Fahien (fä-hē-en′). A Chinese Buddhist monk who made a pilgrimage to India, about 399 A. D., to carry back to China complete copies of the Vinaya, or rules of discipline, for the order. He wrote a valuable account of his travels, which lasted fourteen years. It has been translated by Beal, Giles, and Legge.

Fahlcrantz (fäl′kränts), **Christian Erik.** Born at Stora-Tuna, Dalecarlia, Sweden, Aug. 30, 1790: died at Westeras, Sweden, Aug. 6, 1866. A Swedish poet and polemical writer, author of "Noach's Ark," a poem (1825–26), etc.

Fahlcrantz, Karl Johann. Born at Stora-Tuna, Dalecarlia, Sweden, Nov. 29, 1774: died at Stockholm, Jan. 1, 1861. A Swedish landscape-painter, brother of C. E. Fahlcrantz.

Fahlun. See *Falun.*

Fahrenheit (fä′ren-hīt), **Gabriel Daniel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, May 14, 1686: died in the Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1736. A German physicist. He introduced the use of mercury in the thermometer about 1714, and devised the Fahrenheit thermometric scale.

Faidherbe (fā-dãrb′), **Louis Léon César.** Born at Lille, France, June 3, 1818: died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1889. A French general. He became governor of Senegal in 1854. In 1863, while serving in Algeria, he was made brigadier-general, and soon after he was again governor of Senegal. He returned to Algeria in 1865. In the Franco-Prussian war he was intrusted by Gambetta with the command of the army of the north, but was defeated by Von Goeben at Bapaume, Jan. 3, 1871, and St. Quentin, Jan. 19. He was elected senator in 1879. He published a series of important works on the geography, anthropology, and philology of Senegal and Algeria.

Faido (fī′dō). A small place in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, on the Ticino and the St. Gotthard Railway, southeast of Airolo. It is the capital of the Leventina.

Faillon (fä-yôṅ′), **Michel Étienne.** Born at Tarascon, France, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1870. A French Sulpician, a writer on Canadian history and biography.

Failly (fä-yē′), **Pierre Louis Charles Achille de.** Born at Rozoy-sur-Serre, Aisne, France, Jan. 21, 1810: died in Compiègne, Nov. 15, 1892. A French general. He entered the army in 1828; served with distinction, first as brigadier-general, then as general of division, in the Crimean war; fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859; and was commander of the French troops sent to the relief of the Pope in 1867, but was not present at the defeat of Garibaldi at Mentana. He was appointed to the command of the 5th army corps at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. During the battles of Spicheren and Worth (Aug. 6, 1870), he remained inactive at Bitsch; and Aug. 30, 1870, was defeated near Beaumont, in consequence of which the Germans were enabled to cut off MacMahon's retreat. He was superseded in his command by General Wimpffen on the day of the battle of Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870, immediately before the fight. Author of "Campagne de 1870: opérations et marches du 5ème corps" (1871).

Fainall (fān′âl). In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," a scoundrel in love with Mrs. Marwood.

Fainéant (fā-nā-oṅ′), **Le Noir.** [F., 'The Black Sluggard.'] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the name given to the Black Knight (Richard Cœur de Lion) on account of his behavior during a tournament, in which, however, he finally conquers.

Fainéants, Rois. See *Rois Fainéants.*

Fainwell, or **Feignwell** (fān′wel), **Colonel.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," an ingenious gallant who is in love with Mrs. Lovely's person and fortune. He takes various disguises to win her from her several guardians, among them that of "Simon Pure," by means of which he secures her. See *Simon Pure.*

Fairbairn (fãr′bãrn), **Andrew Martin.** Born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 4, 1838. A Scottish theologian and metaphysician. He was principal of Airedale College, England (1877), and in 1886 was appointed the first principal of the extra-university Mansfield College at Oxford. He is the author of "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History" (1876), "The City of God" (1882), and other works.

Fairbairn, Patrick. Born at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1805: died at Glasgow, Aug. 6, 1874. A Scottish clergyman and theological writer. He was professor and ultimately principal of the Free Church College at Glasgow, and published "Typology of Scripture" (1845), "Hermeneutical Manual" (1858), etc.

Fairbairn, Sir **Peter.** Born at Kelso, Scotland, Sept., 1799: died Jan. 4, 1861. A Scottish engineer, inventor, and manufacturer. He invented machines used in spinning wool and flax, and founded an extensive establishment at Leeds for the manufacture of these and other machines and tools.

Fairbairn, Sir **William.** Born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, Feb. 19, 1789: died at Moor Park, Surrey, Aug. 18, 1874. A noted Scotch engineer. Commencing life as a day laborer, he was apprenticed to a millwright in 1804, and in 1817 started an engineering business in Manchester. He had ship building works at Millwall, London, 1835–49. As a practical engineer he is best known as the designer of the rectangular tube, unsupported by chains, which is the distinctive feature of the Britannia bridge built across the Menai Strait. He was made a baronet in 1869.

Fairbanks (fãr′bangks), **Erastus.** Born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792: died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 20, 1864. An American manufacturer and politician. He patented the "Fairbanks scales" in 1831. He was governor of Vermont 1852–53 and 1860–61.

Fairchild (fãr′chīld), **James Harris.** Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. An American educator. He was graduated in 1838 at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was tutor 1838–42, professor of languages 1842–47, professor of mathematics 1847–58, and professor of moral philosophy and theology 1858–66, when he was chosen president. He has written "Moral Philosophy, or A Science of Obligation" (1869), "Needed Phases of Christianity" (1875), etc., and has edited "Memoirs of Charles G. Finney" (1876). Resigned 1869.

Fairchild, Lucius. Born at Franklin Mills (Kent), Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1831. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at the beginning of the Civil War became a captain of volunteers in the Union army. He led, as colonel of the 2d Wisconsin, a charge on Seminary Hill at the battle of Gettysburg, in which he lost his left arm; and was promoted brigadier-general Oct. 19, 1863. He was governor of Wisconsin 1866–72, United States consul at Liverpool 1872–78, consul-general at Paris 1878–80, and minister to Spain 1880–82. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886.

Fair Em (fãr em). A play printed in 1631. It has been ascribed to Shakspere for the single reason that in Garrick's collection was a volume, which once belonged to Charles II., containing this and other doubtful plays, and marked on the back "Shakspeare, Vol. I."

Fair Example, The, or The Modish Citizens. A play by Estcourt, taken from the same source as Vanbrugh's "Confederacy." It was performed at Drury Lane in 1703.

Fairfax (fãr′faks), **Edward.** [The surname *Fairfax*, ME. *Fairfax*, *Fayrefax*, etc., means 'fair-haired.'] Born at Denton, Yorkshire: died Jan., 1635. An English poet, a son of Sir Thomas Fairfax. He wrote a translation of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata" (1600), and 12 eclogues.

Fairfax, Ferdinando, second Baron Fairfax. Born March 29, 1584: died March 14, 1648. A Parliamentary leader in the civil war. He represented the county of York in the Long Parliament, in which he acted with the popular party; and at the beginning of the civil war was appointed to the command of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire. He was defeated by Newcastle on Adwalton Moor, near Bradford, June 30, 1643, and was besieged by the same general at Hull Sept. 2–Oct. 11, 1643, when he raised the siege by a successful sally. He defeated Colonel John Bellasis at Selby April 11, 1644, and, joining forces with the Scots, was stationed with his army on the right of the Parliamentary line at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, where he gave way before the onslaught of Prince Rupert, who was in turn defeated by Cromwell.

Fairfax, Robert. Born Feb., 1666: died Oct. 17, 1725. A British rear-admiral. He commanded a vessel in the English fleet at the reduction of Gibraltar, July 23, and in the battle of Malaga, Aug. 13, 1704. He was made rear-admiral in 1708.

Fairfax, Thomas, third Baron Fairfax. Born at Denton, Yorkshire, Jan. 17, 1612: died Nov. 12, 1671. A celebrated Parliamentary leader in the civil war in England. He was the son of Ferdinando, second Lord Fairfax; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and learned the art of war under Sir Horace Vere in the Low Countries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed second in command of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire; captured Wakefield May 21, 1643; and commanded the horse of the right wing at the battle of Marston Moor. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army Jan. 21, 1645, and in April of the same year organized the "New Model." He defeated Charles I. at Naseby June 14, 1645; defeated Goring at Langport, Somersetshire, July 10, 1645; reduced Bristol Sept. 10, 1645; and took Oxford June 20, 1646. He disapproved of the seizure of the king by Joyce, but was forced by the attitude of the army to acquiesce in this measure as well as in "Pride's Purge" and in the execution of the king. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, he was reappointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in England and Ireland, March 30, 1649, but resigned, June 25, 1650, on account of conscientious scruples about invading Scotland. During the rest of the Commonwealth period, and during the Protectorate, he lived in retirement at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire. He represented Yorkshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, in which he acted with the opposition. Having in Nov., 1659, entered into negotiations with Monk for the restoration of Charles II., he placed himself at the head of an army, and, Jan. 1, 1660, took possession of York, and later in the same year was chosen to head the commissioners of the two houses sent to the king at The Hague. He left two autobiographical works: "A Short Memorial of the Northern Actions during the War there from the Year 1642 till 1644," and "Short Memorials of some Things to be cleared during my Command in the Army."

Fairfax, Thomas, sixth Baron Fairfax. Born at Denton, Yorkshire, 1692: died near Winchester, Va., March 12, 1782. An American colonist. His paternal estates in Yorkshire having been sold to satisfy the creditors of his father, Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, he emigrated in 1746 or 1747 to America, where he had inherited the northern neck of Virginia, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and where he eventually built a residence, called Greenway Court, near Winchester. He was a friend of Washington to whom (then a youth of little over sixteen) he intrusted the surveying and mapping of his property in the Shenandoah valley. He was a firm loyalist.

Fairfield (fâr'fēld). A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 21 miles southwest of New Haven. It contains the villages of Southport, Greenfield Hill, Black Rock, etc. It was burned by Tryon in 1779. Population (1890), [illegible].

Fairford (fâr'fọ̈rd), **Alan.** In Scott's novel "Redgauntlet," the devoted friend and correspondent of Darsie Latimer. When Darsie was missing, Fairford searched for him through many dangers until he found him. Lockhart says that Scott unquestionably portrayed himself in this character.

Fair Head. A promontory in County Antrim, at the northeastern extremity of Ireland.

Fair Helen of Kirkconnell. A popular ballad. It is founded on the story that a lady, Helen Bell or Irving, (the name is disputed) the daughter of the Laird of Kirkconnell in Dumfriesshire, while meeting her lover clandestinely in the churchyard of Kirkconnell, saw another and rejected lover taking aim at him. She threw herself before him, was shot, and died in his arms. A mortal combat between the two lovers followed, and the murderer was killed. The ballad is in two parts: an address by the lover to his lady, and the lament of the lover over her grave. There are several versions.

Fairholt (fâr'hōlt), **Frederick William.** Born at London, 1814: died at Brompton, London, April 3, 1866. An English artist and antiquary. He illustrated a number of works, including Chatto's "Treatise on Wood Engraving," and Halliwell's "Life of Shakspere," and published "Costume in England" (1846), "The Home of Shakspeare" (1847), "Tobacco: its History and Associations" (1859), etc., and edited "A Dictionary of Terms in Art" (1854).

Fairies, The. An operatic adaptation of Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," produced in 1755. It was attributed to Garrick, but he denied its authorship.

Fair Isle. A small island situated between the Orkneys and Shetlands, Scotland. It is nearer the former group, but belongs to the latter.

Fair Jilt, The. A novel by Aphra Behn. It recounts experiences in the life of the writer.

Fairlegh (fãr'lē), **Frank.** The pseudonym of F. E. Smedley, the author of "Frank Fairlegh" and "Lewis Arundel," two novels published in "Sharpe's London Magazine," of which Smedley was the editor 1848–49.

Fair Maid of the Exchange, The. A play attributed to Thomas Heywood, printed in 1607. The second title is "The Pleasant Humours of the Cripple of Fenchurch."

Fair Maid of the Inn, The. A posthumous comedy by Fletcher, finished by Massinger and perhaps Rowley, licensed in 1626, and printed in 1647. The plot is partly from one of Cervantes's novels.

Fair Maid of Kent, The. Joan, the daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent.

Fair Maid of Norway, The. Margaret, daughter of Eric II. of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland.

Fair Maid of Perth, The. A historical novel by Scott, published in 1828, named from a surname of its heroine, Catherine Glover. It is one of the [illegible] professedly related [illegible] Perth during the [illegible] III. of Scotland.

Fairmount Park (fâr'mount pärk). A park in Philadelphia, covering 2,791 acres. The Schuylkill River [illegible] through it. In 1876 [illegible]

Fair Oaks, or **Seven Pines.** A place 7 miles east of Richmond, Virginia. Here May 31 and June 1, 1862, the Federal forces under McClellan defeated the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. The loss of the Federals [illegible] the Confederates, 6,134.

Fair Penitent, The. A tragedy by Rowe, produced in 1703. It was founded on Massinger's "Fatal Dowry," and was [illegible] Mrs. Barry was the [illegible] The Fair Penitent [illegible] See Calista.

Fair Quaker of Deal, The, or The Humours of the Navy. A comedy by Charles Shadwell, produced in 1710.

Fair Rosamond. See *Clifford, Rosamond.*

Fairscribe (fâr'skrīb). The [illegible] legal [illegible] Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Fairservice (fâr'sėr-vis), **Andrew.** In Scott's novel "Rob Roy," a gardener. He is conceited but cowardly, and, though discharged as a nuisance, will not go.

Fair Sidea (fâr si-dē'ä), **The.** A play composed or compiled by Jacob Ayrer. It was supposed by Tieck to be the source of Shakspere's "Tempest," but was probably published later.

It cannot be said that there is really any ground [illegible] Shakspere's "The Tempest" and the "The Fair Sidea" [illegible] two mere points of contact there are, but they are points of altogether minor, nay, of minimum, importance.
Furness, Shak. Var., Pref., p. x.

Fairweather (fâr'weᴛʜ-ėr), **Mount.** A mountain in Alaska, about lat. 58° 45′ N., long. 137° 10′ W. Height, 15,500 feet.

Fairy Queen, The. See *Faerie Queene.*

Faiseur (fā-zėr'), **Le.** [F., 'The Speculator.'] A play by Balzac. See *Mercadet.*

Faithful (fāth'ful). A character in the first part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He is put to death at Vanity Fair.

Faithful, Jacob. See *Jacob Faithful.*

Faithfull, Emily. Born at Headley, near Guildford, England, in 1835: died at London, June 3, 1895. An English philanthropist. She was an advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment, and did much to secure it for them. She founded a printing establishment (1860) for their employment as compositors, and started the "Victoria Magazine" in 1863. She was also a successful lecturer, and published "Three Visits to America" (1884).

Faithful Shepherdess, The. A pastoral drama by Fletcher, published probably in 1609. It was somewhat influenced by the Italian pastorals, especially by Guarini's "Pastor Fido." Milton obtained some hints for "Comus" from it.

The delightful pastoral of "The Faithful Shepherdess," which ranks with Jonson's "Sad Shepherd" and with "Comus" as the three chiefs of its style in English.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 262.

Faithorne (fā'thōrn), **William.** Born at London in 1616: died at London in May, 1691. An English engraver, noted especially for his portraits.

Faithorne, William. Born at London in 1656: died after 1700. An English engraver, son of William Faithorne (1616–91).

Faizabad, or **Fyzabad** (fī-zā-bād'). 1. A division in Oudh, British India. Area, 7,311 square miles. Population (1891), 3,682,960.— 2. A district in the Faizabad division, situated in lat. 26°–27° N., long. 81°–83° E. Area, 1,689 square miles. Population (1881), 1,081,419.— 3. The capital of the Faizabad district, situated on the Gogra in lat. 26° 47′ N., long. 82° 8′ E. It was the capital of Oudh in the middle of the 18th century, and was one of the centers of the mutiny of 1857. Population (1891), [illegible].— 4. The capital of Badakshan, central Asia, on a tributary of the Amu-Daria.

Falaba (fä-lä'bä). A native town in western Africa, situated about 180 miles northeast of Free Town.

Falaise (fä-lāz'). A town in the department of Calvados, France, on the river Ante 22 miles south-southeast of Caen. It was taken from the English in 1450, and was besieged and taken from the Leaguers by Henry IV. The castle, the birthplace of William the Conqueror, is a very large and imposing Norman [illegible] with outer walls strengthened by cylindrical towers, and a huge rectangular keep. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Falashas (fa-la-shas'). [Abyssinian, 'wanderers.'] A Hamitic tribe of Abyssinia which professes the Jewish religion, and claims descent from Hebrew immigrants who followed the Queen of Sheba. Their name is derived from the Ethiopic *falas*, stranger. In the middle ages they formed a [illegible] kingdom, but finally were overcome by the Christian Abyssinians, and now live scattered in small [illegible]. Their sacred books are written in Geez; their dialect is closely allied with the Agow. They are an [illegible] and peaceful people, numbering about 120,000.

Falces, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Peralta, Gastón de.*

Falcon (fäl-kōn'). A maritime state of Venezuela. Zulia has been several times united with it. Area, 36,212 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible] with Zulia.

Falcon (fâ'kn or fal'kon). A ship commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to America in 1578. The other ships [illegible] Raleigh reached the Cape Verd Islands. Owing to scarcity of provisions, he was obliged to turn back, and reached England in May, 1579.

Falcon, The. A famous London tavern, on the Bankside. It is said to have been patronized by Shakspere and his company. It was taken down in 1808.

Falcon (fäl-kōn'), **Juan Crisóstomo.** Born on the peninsula of Paraguaná, province of Coro (now state of Falcon), 1820: died on the island of Martinique, April 29, 1870. A Venezuelan general. In [illegible] revolution, which, after a de[illegible]

Falconbridge. See *Faulconbridge.*

Falcone (fäl-kō'ne), **Aniello.** Born at Naples, 1600: died at Naples, 1665. An Italian battle-painter.

Falconer (fak'nėr or fâ'kon-ėr), **Hugh.** Born at Forres, Elginshire, Feb. 29, 1808: died at London, July 31, 1865. A Scottish paleontologist and botanist. Graduating M. A. at Aberdeen in 1826, and M. D. at Edinburgh in 1829, he went out to India as assistant surgeon in the Bengal establishment of the East India Company in 1830, obtained charge of the botanic garden at Saharanpur in 1832, visited England 1842–47; superintended the work of preparing for exhibition the Indian fossils in the British Museum 1844–47; returned to India as superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden and professor of botany in the Calcutta Medical College in 1847; and retired from the Indian service in 1855. The genus *Falconeria* is named after him.

Falconer, William. Born Feb. 11, 1732: died in 1769. A Scottish poet. He was the son of a barber in Edinburgh; became a servant to Archibald Campbell, who discovered and encouraged his literary tastes; and was lost at sea in the frigate Aurora, of which he was purser. His chief poem is the "Shipwreck," published in 1762. He also published "The Universal Marine Dictionary" (1769; revised and enlarged by Dr. William Burney, 1815).

Falconer, William. Born at Chester, England, Feb. 23, 1744: died at Bath, Aug. 23, 1824. An English physician and miscellaneous writer. In 1770 he began to practise medicine at Bath, where he was physician to the Bath General Hospital 1784–1819. He published "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, . . . Nature of Food, and Way of Life on . . . Mankind" (1781), "A Dissertation on the Influence of Passions upon Disorders of the Body" (1788), etc.

Falconet (fäl-kō-nā'), **Étienne Maurice.** Born at Vevay, 1716: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1791. A French sculptor and writer, a pupil of Lemoine. In 1766 he was called by Catharine II. to St. Petersburg to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great.

Falczi, or **Falczy** (fäl'shē). A small place in Rumania, situated on the Pruth. See *Pruth, Peace of the.*

Faleme (fa-lā'mā). A river in Senegambia, flowing north and joining the Senegal about lat. 14° 45′ N. Length, probably about 200 miles.

Falerii (fa-lē'ri-ī). [L. *Falerii*, Gr. Φαλέριοι, Φαλέριον; connected with *Falisci*, the inhabitants.] In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, Italy, situated about 28 miles north of Rome, on the site of the modern Cività Castellana. It belonged to the Etruscan Confederation, and was destroyed by the Romans 241 B. C.

Falernus Ager (fa-lėr'nus ā'jėr). [L., 'the Falernian field or district.'] In ancient geography, a fertile territory in Campania, Italy, situated north of the Vulturnus, from 20 to 25 miles north of Naples. It was celebrated for its wines.

Falguière (fal-gyãr'), **Jean Alexandre Joseph.** Born at Toulouse, France, Sept. 7, 1831. A French genre painter and sculptor, a pupil of Jouffroy, member of the Institute 1882. Among his works are "The Wrestlers" (1874), "Slaughter of a Bull" (1881), "Pan and Poignard" (1882), "Acis and Galatea" (1885).

Falieri (fä-lē-ā'rē), **Marino.** Born at Venice, 1278 (1274 ?): died there, April 17, 1355. A doge of Venice. He commanded in 1346 the Venetian troops at the siege of Zara in Dalmatia, and was elected doge in 1354. He conspired with the plebeians against the patricians with a view to usurping the supreme power in the state, and was executed for treason. In the Hall of the Grand Council of Venice, where the portraits of the doges are displayed, his place is occupied by the representation of a ducal throne covered with a pall. He has been made the subject of tragedies by Byron (1820), and Casimir Delavigne (1829), and of a novel by Hoffmann ("Doge und Dogaressa").

Falisci (fa-lis'ī). The inhabitants of Falerii; the Faliscans.

Falk (fälk), **Johannes Daniel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Oct. 28, 1768: died at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 14, 1826. A German philanthropist and writer, founder of the Falksches Institut (for abandoned and neglected children) at Weimar in 1813. He wrote satirical poems, a dramatic poem "Prometheus" (1803), etc.

Falk, Paul Ludwig Adalbert. Born at Metschkau, Silesia, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1827. A Prussian statesman and jurist. He was Prussian minister of public worship and instruction 1872–79, in which capacity he was instrumental in carrying the so-called May laws (1873–75) aimed at the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Falke (fal'ke), **Jakob.** Born at Ratzeburg, Prussia, June 21, 1825. A German historian of art and civilization, brother of J. F. G. Falke. His works include "Die ritterliche Gesellschaft im Zeitalter des Frauenkultus" (1863), "Geschichte des modernen Geschmacks" (1866), "Geschichte des fürstlichen Hauses Lichtenstein" (1868–83), "Hellas und Rom" (1880), "Geschichte des Geschmacks im Mittelalter" (1893), etc.

Falke, Johannes Friedrich Gottlieb. Born at Ratzeburg, Prussia, April 20, 1823: died at Dresden, March 1, 1876. A German historian. His works include "Geschichte des deutschen Handels" (1859–60), "Die Hansa" (1862), "Geschichte des deutschen Zollwesens" (1869), etc.

Falkirk (fäl'kėrk). [ME. *Fawkirk*, prob. from *faw*, *fauch*, pale red (a var. of *fallow*), and *kirk*, church.] A burgh in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 24 miles west by north of Edinburgh. Formerly it was celebrated for its trysts or cattle-fairs. It is united with Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow to form the Falkirk district of burghs, which returns one member to Parliament. The Scots under Wallace were defeated here July 22, 1298, and Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," defeated the English under General Hawley on Falkirk Moor, Jan. 17, 1746.

Falkland (fâk'land). A royal burgh in Fifeshire, Scotland, 22 miles north of Edinburgh: noted for its ancient royal palace. Population (1891), 959.

Falkland. A romance by Bulwer Lytton, published anonymously in 1827.

Falkland. The principal character in Godwin's novel "Caleb Williams." His chief thought is to preserve his honor from stain. He stabs his enemy Tyrrel in the back, in a moment of passion, and allows two innocent persons to hang for the murder. From that time his desire is for concealment. Caleb Williams, his secretary, discovers the secret, and is pursued by the hirelings of Falkland. He finally accuses the latter, who confesses the crime and dies of shame. In "The Iron Chest," a dramatization by Colman, he is Sir Edward Mortimer.

> The character of Falkland, the chief actor, which is formed on visionary principles of honour, is perhaps not strictly an invention, as it closely resembles that of Shamont in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Nice Valour." But the accumulated wretchedness with which he is overwhelmed, the inscrutable mystery by which he is surrounded, and the frightful persecutions to which he subjects the suspected possessor of his dreadful secret are peculiar to the author and are represented with a force which has not been surpassed in the finest passages and scenes of poetic or dramatic fiction.
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 573.

Falkland, or **Faulkland.** In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," the lover of Julia, characterized by capricious and unfounded jealousy.

Falkland, Viscount. See *Cary, Lucius.*

Falkland Islands. [F. *Malouines*, Sp. *Malvinas.*] A group of islands in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Patagonia in lat. 51°–52° 45′ S., long. 57° 30′–62° W. It comprises East and West Falkland and about 100 smaller islands. The chief settlement is Stanley. The islands were discovered by John Davis in 1592, were settled by the French in 1763, and were seized by the English in 1765, and later by the Spanish. They have been a British possession since 1833, but are claimed by the Argentine Republic. Area, 6,500 square miles. Population (1891), 1,789.

Falkner (fâk'nėr), **Thomas.** Born at Manchester, England, Oct. 6, 1707: died at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, Jan. 30, 1784. An English Jesuit missionary. He was surgeon on a slave-ship, and sailed to Africa and thence to Buenos Ayres, where he fell sick and was cared for by the Jesuits: he joined their order in 1732, and was a missionary in Paraguay and Tucuman, and from 1740 among the Indians of Patagonia. After 1767 he lived in England. His own writings are probably lost, but a compilation from them was published in 1774 as "A Description of Patagonia and the Adjoining Parts of South America."

Falköping (fäl'chė-ping). A town in the laen of Skaraborg, southern Sweden, 58 miles northeast of Gothenburg. Here, in 1389, Albert, king of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who by this victory united the three Scandinavian kingdoms under one ruler. Population (1891), 2,829.

Fallmerayer (fäl'me-rī-er), **Jakob Philipp.** Born at Tschötsch, near Brixen, Tyrol, Dec. 10, 1790: died at Munich, April 26, 1861. A German historian and traveler in the East. His works include "Geschichte des Kaisertums Trapezunt" (1827), "Geschichte der Halbinsel Morea im Mittelalter" (1830–36), "Fragmente aus dem Orient" (1845).

Fall of Mortimer, The. A fragment of a tragedy by Ben Jonson.

Falloppio (fäl-lop'pē-ō), or **Fallopia** (fäl-lō'pē-ä), L. **Fallopius** (fa-lo'pi-us), **Gabriello.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1523: died at Padua, Oct. 9, 1562. A celebrated Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy successively at Ferrara, Pisa, and Padua. His collected works were published at Venice in 1584 (3 vols.). The Fallopian tube was named from him.

Falloux (fä-lö'), Comte **Alfred Frédéric Pierre de.** Born at Angers, France, May 7, 1811: died there, Jan. 7, 1886. A French politician and author, minister of public instruction 1848–1849. He published "Mme. Swetchine, sa vie et ses œuvres" (1859), etc.

Fallows (fal'ōz), **Fearon.** Born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, July 4, 1789: died at Simon's Bay, July 25, 1831. An English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1820 was made director of an astronomical observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote "A Catalogue of nearly all the Principal Fixed Stars between the Zenith of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, and the South Pole, reduced to the 1st of Jan., 1824," which was presented to the Royal Society in 1824.

Fall River (fâl riv'ėr). A city and port of entry in Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on Mount Hope Bay, at the mouth of Taunton River, 45 miles southwest of Boston. It is celebrated for its manufactures, especially of cotton. It was incorporated as a town in 1803, and as a city in 1854. Steamers ply between Fall River and New York. Population (1890), 74,398.

Falls City. A name given to Louisville, Kentucky, from the rapids or falls of the Ohio River near the city.

Falmouth (fal'muth). A seaport and watering-place in Cornwall, England, on Falmouth Bay in lat. 50° 9′ N., long. 5° 4′ W. It has a good harbor, and was formerly of considerable importance, especially as a station for mail-packets. The harbor is commanded by Pendennis Castle. Population (1891), 4,273.

False Bay (fâls bā). An arm of the ocean on the southern coast of Cape Colony, South Africa, east of the Cape of Good Hope.

False Friend, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, printed in 1702.

Falsen (fäl'sen), **Christian Magnus.** Born at Opslo, near Christiania, Norway, Sept. 17, 1782: died at Christiania, Jan. 13, 1830. A Norwegian jurist, politician, and historian. He published a "History of Norway to 1319" (1823–24), a biography of Washington (1821), etc.

False One, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, written about 1620, and printed in 1647. It is an indirect imitation of Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," dealing with the fortunes of Julius Cæsar in Egypt. Cleopatra is represented as in her youth.

False Point (fâls point). A seaport on the coast of Orissa, Bengal, British India, lat. 20° 20′ N., long. 86° 46′ E., with a fine harbor.

Falstaff (fâl'stâf). **1.** A comic opera by Balfe, produced in London in 1838. The words are by Maggione.—**2.** An opera by Nicolai, produced at London in 1864. It was originally brought out in Berlin in 1849 under the name "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor").

3. An opera by Verdi, produced at Milan Feb. 9, 1893.

Falstaff, Sir John. A celebrated character in Shakspere's historical play "Henry IV." (1st and 2d parts), and also in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a very fat, sensual, and witty old knight; a swindler, drunkard, and good-tempered liar; and something of a coward. Falstaff was originally called Sir John Oldcastle. The first actor of the part was John Heminge.

> Shakespeare found the name of John Oldcastle in the older play of "Henry V."; in the Chronicle he found a John Oldcastle, who was page to the Duke of Norfolk who plays a part in "Richard II."; and this, according to Shakespeare, his Falstaff (Oldcastle) had been in his youth. When the poet wrote his "Henry IV." he knew not who this Oldcastle was, whom he had rendered so distinct with the designation as Norfolk's page; he was a Lord Cobham (Sir John Oldcastle, known as the good Lord Cobham), who had perished as a Lollard and Wickliffite in the persecution of the church under Henry V. The Protestants regarded him as a holy martyr, the Catholics as a heretic; the latter seized with eagerness this description of the fat poltroon, and gave it out as a portrait of Lord Cobham, who was indeed physically and mentally his contrast. The family complained of this misuse of a name dear to them, and Shakespeare declared in the epilogue to "Henry IV." that Cobham was in his sight also a martyr, and that "this was not the man." At the same time, he changed the name to Falstaff, but this was of little use; in spite of the express retraction, subsequent Catholic writers on church history still declared Falstaff to be a portrait of the heretic Cobham. But it is a strange circumstance that even now under the name of Falstaff another historical character is again sought for, just as if it were impossible for such a vigorous form not to be a being of reality. It was referred to John Fastolfe, whose cowardice is more stigmatised in "Henry VI." than history justifies; and this too met with public blame, although Shakespeare could have again asserted that he intended Fastolfe as little as Cobham.
>
> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 300.

Falster (fäl'ster). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, situated south of Zealand. It is noted for its fertility. The chief town is Nykjobing. Area (including Hasselo), 179 square miles. Population (1890), 32,640.

Falun, or **Fahlun** (fä'lön). The capital of Kopparberg laen, Sweden, situated in lat. 60° 35′ N., long. 15° 35′ E. In the vicinity are noted mines of copper, gold, and silver. It is sometimes called "the Treasury of Sweden." Population (1891), 8,085.

Famagusta (fä-mä-gös'tä), or **Famagosta** (fä-mä-gos'tä). A ruined city on the eastern coast of Cyprus, in lat. 35° 8′ N., long. 33° 59′ E.: the Roman Fama Augusta, founded on the site of an ancient city Arsinoë. It was important in the middle ages, and was taken by the Turks in 1571. Population (1891), 3,367.

Famars (fä-mär'). A small town near Valenciennes, France, noted for remains of an old Roman colony.

Family Compact. [F. *Pacte de Famille.*] A name given to three treaties in the 18th century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three, in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.

Family of Love, The. A comedy by Middleton, produced in 1608. It was a satire on a Puritan sect.

Family Party, The. An aristocratic political party in Quebec, Canada, about 1835.

Fan (fäng). A powerful African nation of the French Kongo (Gabun). They now extend north to Batanga, and up the Livindo River into German Kamerun. Since the beginning of the 19th century they have moved gradually and steadily from the highland of the Sanga basin down to the coast, and the Mpongwe seem to be doomed to disappear before them. The Fan are hunters, and are traders in ivory and rubber. The old men still practise cannibalism secretly. The Fan are lighter in color than their Bantu-negro neighbors, and their implements also show an independent type. They are intelligent, and learn quickly the white man's ways. Some think they are related to the Nyam-Nyam; others have suggested their identity with the Giaghi or Jagas of Portuguese historians: but the Jagas were Ba-teke. The Fan language is Bantu, though mixed with other elements. Also called *Fangwe*, *Mpongwe*, *Oshiba*, and *Pahouins* by the French.

Fanariots, or **Phanariots** (fa-nar'i-ots). [From *Fanar*, Turk. *Fener*, a quarter of the old city of Constantinople, named from a light-tower (NGr. *φανάρι*) which it formerly contained.] The Greek inhabitants of Fanar, Constantinople; in a restricted use, the Greek official aristocracy, which formerly possessed great political influence at Constantinople.

Fanciful, Lady. A vain and malicious fine lady in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." She is impertinent, capricious, and open to flattery, and is the villain of the plot.

Faneuil (fan'el or fun'el), **Peter.** Born at New Rochelle, N. Y., 1700: died at Boston, Mass., March 3, 1743. An American merchant, the founder of Faneuil Hall.

Faneuil Hall. A market-house, containing a hall for public assemblies, in Boston, Massachusetts, built by Peter Faneuil 1740–42. It was burned in 1761, rebuilt by the town in 1763, and enlarged in 1805. It was a meeting-place of American patriots during the Revolutionary period, and is hence called "the Cradle of Liberty."

Fanfani (fän-fä'nē), **Pietro.** Born at Pistoja, Italy, April 21, 1815: died at Florence, March 4, 1879. An Italian philologist and lexicographer. He published "Vocabolario della lingua italiana" (1856), "Vocabolario dell' uso toscano" (1863), etc.

Fang (fang). A sheriff's officer in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2.

Fang, Mr. A police magistrate in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He is an outrageous and brutal man, so true a likeness to Justice Laing, a police magistrate in office at the time of publication, that the latter was removed from his position by the Home Office. *Dickens's Dict.*

Fanning (fan'ing), **David.** Born in Wake County, N. C., about 1756: died at Digby, Nova Scotia, 1825. A Tory partizan leader in the Revolutionary War.

Fanning, Edmund. Born on Long Island, N.Y., in 1737: died at London, Feb. 28, 1818. A colonial politician and Tory leader in the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Yale College in 1757, and afterward practised law in Hillsborough, North Carolina. He accompanied Governor Tryon to New York as his private secretary in 1771, was appointed by the crown surveyor-general in 1774, and in 1777 raised and commanded a corps of 460 loyalists. He became lieutenant governor of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1786, was lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island 1794–1804, and was made a general of the British army in 1808.

Fanning Islands. [From Captain Edmund Fanning, an American sailor, their discoverer.] A group of islands in the Pacific, extending from Palmyra to Christmas Island, about lat. 2°–6° N., long. 158°–162° 30′ W. Fanning Island, one of the group, was annexed by Great Britain in 1888.

Fannius, Demetrius. See *Demetrius.*

Fanny (fan'i). The heroine of Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews."

Fanny, Lord. Lord Hervey (1694–1743), vice-chancellor, so nicknamed on account of the effeminacy of his habits.

Fanny Fern. See *Fern, Fanny.*

Fanny Price. See *Price.*

Fano (fä'nō). A town in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 43° 50′ N., long. 13° 1′ E.: the ancient Fanum Fortunæ, later Colonia Julia Fanestris. It has a cathedral, a fine theater, and remains of a triumphal arch to Augustus. Population (1881), 9,484.

Fanshawe (fan'shâ). An early tale by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published anonymously in 1828.

Fanshawe, Catherine Maria. Born at Shabden, July 6, 1765: died at Putney Heath, April 17, 1834. An English poet. Her home was much frequented by the literary men of the day. Limited editions of her "Memorials" (which contained most of her poems) and of her "Literary Remains" appeared in 1865 and 1876 respectively.

Fanshawe, Sir **Richard.** Born at Ware Park, Hertfordshire, in June, 1608: died at Madrid, June 26, 1666. An English diplomatist and author. He was appointed secretary to Lord Aston, ambassador to Spain, in 1635, joined Charles I. at Oxford in the beginning of the civil war, was made secretary of war to Prince Charles about 1644; was captured at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, was made master of requests and secretary of the Latin tongue to Charles II. at the Restoration, was appointed ambassador to Portugal in 1662; was made a privy councilor in 1663, and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1664. His chief work is "The Lusiad, or Portugal's Historicall Poem, written in the Portugall Language by Luis de Camoens and now newly put into English by Richard Fanshawe, Esq." (1655).

Fanti (fan-tē′). See *Ashanti.*

Fanti (fän′tē), **Manfredo.** Born at Carpi, Modena, Italy, Feb. 24, 1808: died at Florence, April 5, 1865. An Italian general. He joined the revolutionary movement of 1848–49; served in the Crimean war; and was minister of war and marine 1860–61.

Fantine (foṅ-tēn′). In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the unfortunate mother of Cosette.

Fantin-Latour (foṅ-taṅ′ lä-tör′), **Ignace Henri Jean Théodore.** Born at Grenoble, Jan. 14, 1836. A French painter, best known for his portraits.

Faraday (far′a-dā), **Michael.** Born at Newington Butts, Sept. 22, 1791: died at Hampton Court, Aug. 25, 1867. A famous English physicist and chemist. When a journeyman bookbinder he was led, through hearing some of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures to devote himself to the study of chemistry, and in 1813 was appointed Davy's assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. He was made director of the laboratory in 1825, and professor of chemistry in the institution in 1833. His researches and discoveries in chemistry are noteworthy, but the great additions made by him to the range of human knowledge were mostly in the related sciences of electricity and magnetism. Especially notable are his discoveries of magneto-electric induction in 1831 and the magnetization of light in 1845. In 1846 he discovered diamagnetism. He published "Chemical Manipulation" (1827), "Experimental Researches in Electricity" (1844–55), "Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics" (1859), "Chemical History of a Candle" (1861), "Various Forces in Nature," etc.

Farallones (fä-ral-yō′nes) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, situated about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Faraone (fä-rä-ō′nā), or **Taracone** (tä-rä-kō′nā). The southern branch of the Vaquero of Benavides, the Jicarilla being the northern branch. Both belong to the Apache group of North American Indians. In 1599 the Faraone were between the Rio Grande del Norte and the Rio Pecos. In 1882 they were west of New Mexico, in the Sierras del Diablo, Chanate, and Pilares. See *Querecho.*

Farebrother (fãr′bruTH-ėr), **Rev. Camden.** In George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," an unpopular rector.

Fareham (fãr′am). A watering-place in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth harbor 5 miles northwest of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 7,934.

Farel (fä-rel′), **Guillaume.** Born near Gap, Dauphiné, France, 1489: died at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1565. A noted French Reformer and itinerant preacher in Switzerland. He was a pupil of Faber Stapulensis. In 1523 he published anonymously a French translation of the New Testament. He introduced in 1530 the Reformation into Neuchâtel, and settled at Geneva in 1532. In spite of a bitter and protracted opposition he procured the establishment of the Reformation by the Genevan Great Council of Two Hundred Aug. 27, 1535. He induced John Calvin to settle at Geneva in 1536 and was banished with him in 1538. In 1538 he became pastor at Neuchâtel.

Farewell (fãr′wel′), **Cape.** The southernmost extremity of Greenland, in lat. 59° 49′ N., long. 43° 54′ W.

Far from the Madding Crowd. A novel by Thomas Hardy, published 1874. The title is taken from a line in Gray's "Elegy."

Fargo (fär′gō). A city in Cass County, North Dakota, on the Red River of the North. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population (1890), 5,664.

Fargo, William George. Born at Pompey, N. Y., May 20, 1818: died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1881. An American expressman. He organized in 1844, in connection with Henry Wells and Daniel Dunning, an express company under the name of Wells and Company, which was [illegible] and Fargo [illegible] American Express Company, of which he was secretary until its consolidation with the Merchants' Union Express Company in 1868, when he became president. In [illegible] with Henry Wells and others he formed a company under the name of Wells, Fargo, and Company, to carry on an express business between New York and San Francisco. He was mayor of Buffalo 1862–66.

Fargus (fär′gus), **Frederick John**: pseudonym **Hugh Conway.** Born at Bristol, Dec. 26, 1847: died at Monte Carlo, May 15, 1885. A British novelist. He was for a time a student on board the school-frigate Conway; studied subsequently in a private school at Bristol; and in 1868, on the death of his father, succeeded to the latter's business as an auctioneer at Bristol. He wrote "Called Back" (1883), "Dark Days" (1884), etc.

Faria, Abbé. See *Monte Cristo, Count of.*

Faria e Sousa (fä-rē′ä ē sō′zä), **Manoel de.** Born near Pombeiro, Portugal, March 18, 1590: died at Madrid, June 3, 1649. A Portuguese-Spanish historian and poet. His chief works are commentaries on the "Lusiad" (1639), "Epitome de las historias portuguesas" (1628), works on Portuguese Asia, Europe, and Africa, poems, etc.

Farías, Valentin Gomez. See *Gomez Farias.*

Faribault (fãr-i-bō′). The county-seat of Rice County, Minnesota, situated at the junction of the Straight and Cannon rivers, 46 miles south of St. Paul. Population (1890), 6,520.

Faridkot (fur-ēd kōt′). A tributary state in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 40′ N., long. 74° 50′ E.

Faridpur, or **Furidpur** (fur-ēd-pör′), or **Fureedpore** (fur-ēd-pōr′), or **Dacca Jelalpur** (däk′kä jel-ul-pör′). A district in the Dacca division, Bengal, British India, situated about lat. 23°–24° N., long. 90° E. The chief product is rice. Area, 2,267 square miles. Population (1881), 1,631,734.

Faridun (fä-ri-dön′), or **Feridun** (fer-i-dön′). In Persian legend, an Iranian king, one of the chief heroes of the Shahnamah: son of Abtin (who was grandson of Jamshid) and Firanak. Learning that a son had been born to Abtin who was destined to dethrone him, Zohak (see *Zohak*) caused Abtin to be killed, but Firanak escaped with Faridun and reared him on Mount Alburz. Summoned by Kawah to overthrow Zohak, Faridun took Zohak's capital on the Tigris, captured Zohak and bound him on Mount Damavand, and reigned long and prosperously. He had three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj. To Salm he awarded his western dominions, and to Tur the eastern, while he chose Iraj the youngest to succeed him. The elder brothers conspired against Iraj, and Tur slew him. The son of Iraj, Minuchihr, afterward avenged him by slaying Salm and Tur.

Farina (fä-rē′nä). A town on the coast of Tunis, about 25 miles north of Tunis, near the site of the ancient Utica. Population, estimated, 9,000.

Farinata degli Uberti (fä-re-nä′tä del′yē ö-ber′tē). A leader of the Ghibelline faction at Florence in the 13th century. Having been exiled with other chiefs of his party from Florence, he recovered the city in 1260 with the assistance of Manfred king of Sicily, who lent him a considerable body of German cavalry. He rejected the proposition of his own party to raze Florence to the ground, and is immortalized by Dante as the savior of his country.

Farinato (fä-re-nä′tō), or **Farinati** (fä-rē-nä′tē), **Paolo.** Born at Verona, Italy, about 1525: died at Verona, 1606. An Italian painter. His chief work is the "Miracle of the Loaves" (in Verona).

Farinelli (fä-rē-nel′lē) (**Carlo Broschi**). Born at Naples, Jan. 24, 1705: died at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 15, 1782. A celebrated Italian soprano, "the most remarkable singer, perhaps, who has ever lived" (Grove). He sung in Vienna (1724, 1728, 1731) and England (1734), and was a favorite at the Spanish court.

Faringdon (far′ing-don). A small town in Berkshire, England, 16 miles west of Oxford. It was a royal Saxon residence.

Farini (fä-rē′nē), **Luigi Carlo.** Born at Russi, near Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 22, 1812: died at Quarto, near Genoa, Aug. 1, 1866. An Italian statesman and historian, president of the cabinet 1862–63. His chief work is "Storia dello stato Romano dall' anno 1814 al 1850" (1850).

Farley (fär′li), **Charles.** Born at London in 1771: died there, Jan. 28, 1859. An English actor and dramatist. He made his appearance as a page at Covent Garden, London, in [illegible] and subsequently played with much success the characters of [illegible] in "Cherry and Fair Star," [illegible] in "The Miller and his Men," Jeremy in "Love for Love," and Lord Trinket in "The Jealous Wife." He is said to have been without a rival in his day as [illegible]. He retired from the stage in [illegible]. He wrote "The Magic Oak, a Christmas Pantomime" ([illegible]), [illegible] the Heroine of Yucatan ([illegible]), etc.

Farley, James Lewis. Born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823: died at London, Nov. 12, 1885. An Irish author. He was [illegible] appointed accountant-general of the [illegible] which subsequently became [illegible] the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He wrote "Banking in Turkey" ([illegible]), "Turkey: [illegible] Present Position" (1866), "Modern Turkey" (1872), "Turks and Christians: a Solution of the Eastern Question" (1876), "Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey" (1878), etc.

Farmer (fär′mėr), **Hugh.** Born near Shrewsbury, England, 1714: died at London, Feb., 1787. An English dissenting clergyman and scholar. He published "Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness" (1761), "Dissertation on Miracles" (1771), "Demoniacs of the New Testament" (1775), etc.

Farmer, John. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789: died at Concord, N. H., Aug. 13, 1838. An American genealogist. He published "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England" (1829), etc.

Farmer, Richard. Born at Leicester, England, Aug. 28, 1735: died at Cambridge, England, Sept. 8, 1797. An English scholar. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which college he was appointed master in 1775. His only published work is a scholarly paper entitled "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare" (Cambridge, 1767).

Farmer George. A nickname of George III. of England on account of his simple appearance and manners. He is also said to have derived actual profit from a farm near Windsor.

Farmers' Alliance. In United States politics, an organization devoted to the interests of farmers, founded about 1873. It absorbed the Farmers' Union and the Agricultural Wheel, and developed rapidly, especially in the West and South, about 1885–90. In 1890 it elected several governors and other State officers and congressmen. In May, 1891, it united at Cincinnati with several industrial organizations, and formed the People's Party (which see).

Farmer's Boy, The. A poem by Robert Bloomfield, published in 1800.

Farmington (fär′ming-ton). The county-seat of Franklin County, Maine, 30 miles northwest of Augusta. Population (1890), 3,207.

Farnaby (fär′na-bi), **Thomas.** Born about 1575: died at Sevenoaks, June 12, 1647. An English classical scholar. He matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1590, but left the university and studied at a Jesuit college in Spain. He wrote, at the request of Charles I., a Latin grammar entitled "Systema Grammaticum," in 1641, to replace the one in use in the public schools.

Farne, or **Farn** (färn), or **Fern,** or **Fearne** (fėrn) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the North Sea, off Bamborough in Northumberland, England. They were the scene of Grace Darling's heroic rescue.

Farnese, Alessandro. See *Paul III.* (Pope).

Farnese (It. pron. fär-nā′se), **Alessandro.** Born at Rome, 1547: died at Arras, France, Dec. 3, 1592. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, son of Ottavio Farnese and of Margaret of Austria: a general in the Spanish service. He served with distinction, under Don John of Austria, at Lepanto in 1571; was made governor of the Low Countries in 1578; gained over the southern provinces; took Antwerp in 1585; forced Henry of Navarre to raise the siege of Paris in 1590; and relieved Rouen in 1592, where he was mortally wounded.

Farnese, Elizabeth. See *Elizabeth Farnese.*

Farnese, Ottavio. Born 1520: died 1586. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, son of Pier Luigi Farnese whom he succeeded in 1547.

Farnese, Pier Luigi, Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Killed Sept. 10, 1547. The son of Pope Paul III. He was created duke in 1545.

Farnese Bacchus. A celebrated Greek torso of the 4th century B. C., in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The forms are fine, and the modeling simple yet highly expressive of the voluptuous nature of the god. It is of the school of Praxiteles.

Farnese Bull. A large group of Greek sculpture of the Trallian school (3d century B. C.), in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It represents the chastisement of Dirce by her stepsons for her treatment of their mother Antiope by binding her to the horns of a bull. It is much restored, but is very remarkable for its composition and execution. It was discovered in the baths of Caracalla in 1546.

Farnese Flora. A celebrated antique statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The goddess holds her Ionian tunic with her right hand as she steps forward, the motive being a familiar one in archaic statues of Venus. The figure is remarkable for its grace, despite its height of 11½ feet.

Farnese Hercules. A celebrated Greek statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The demigod is represented undraped, leaning on his club. The bearded head is somewhat small and the muscular development prodigious. It dates from the early empire.

Farnese Homer. An antique bust in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It is admirable in execution, and remarkable for the profound intellectuality of its expression. It is perhaps the finest example of its familiar type, which is that universally associated with Homer.

Farnese Juno. A colossal antique bust of Juno (Hera), in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The expression is one of calm repose, high and unbending. The hair is bound with a simple fillet. It has been demonstrated that this bust is a copy of the type of Polycletus ([illegible]).

Farnese Minerva. A Greek statue of Pallas (Athene Parthenos), found at Velletri, and now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The type is that of the great statue of the Parthenon. The goddess wears the Attic helmet with a sphinx and two figures of Pegasus, and the ægis on her breast. The arms are restored: the right is extended to hold the Victory, and the left raised to sustain the spear.

Farnese Palace. A celebrated palace of the Farnese in Rome, founded in the first part of the reign of Leo X. It was begun by San Gallo the younger, was continued by Michelangelo, and was completed by Giacomo della Porta. It is adorned with frescos by Annibale Caracci

Farnham (färn'am). A town in Surrey, England, 37 miles southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,545.

Farnham, Mrs. (**Eliza Woodson Burhans**). Born at Rensselaerville, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1815: died at New York, Dec. 15, 1864. An American philanthropist and authoress, wife of T. J. Farnham. She was matron in the State prison at Sing Sing 1844–48. She wrote "Life in Prairie Land," etc.

Farnham, Thomas Jefferson. Born in Vermont, 1804: died in California, Sept., 1848. An American traveler on the Pacific coast of North America.

Farnworth (färn'wėrth). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 2½ miles southeast of Bolton. Population (1891), 23,758.

Faro (fä'rō). A seaport and the capital of the province of Algarve, Portugal, in lat. 37° N., long. 7° 51′ W. The cathedral, a large church whose nave-vaulting springs from lofty cylindrical columns, is apparently a Roman basilica altered by the Moors. Population (1878), 8,561.

Faro, Capo del. A promontory forming the northeastern extremity of Sicily, 8 miles northeast of Messina: the ancient Pelorum Promontorium.

Farochon (fä-rō-shôṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Eugène.** Born at Paris, 1807: died there, July 1, 1871. A French sculptor and medallist.

Faroe, or **Faro** (fä'rō), **Islands.** [Dan. *Färöerne*, sheep islands.] A group of 24 islands belonging to Denmark, situated in the Atlantic between the Shetlands and Iceland, intersected by lat. 62° N., long. 7° W. Seventeen of the islands, including Strömö, Östero, Syderö, Vaagö, Sando, and Bordo, are inhabited. The capital is Thorshavn. The language is a dialect of the Norse. The islands were colonized by Norwegians in the 9th century. Area, 514 square miles. Population (1890), 12,954.

Farquhar (fär'kwär), **George.** Born at Londonderry, 1678: died April, 1707. An Irish dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, 1694–95, became a corrector of the press, and appeared on the stage at Dublin, apparently without success. He removed to London in 1697 or 1698, and in 1699 his first play, "Love in a Bottle," was successfully produced at Drury Lane. He obtained a lieutenant's commission from the Earl of Orrery, possibly in 1702, and saw some service, which enabled him to write the "Recruiting Officer," produced in 1706, one of his most successful plays. He married in 1703, and died in great poverty, leaving a widow and two daughters. Besides the plays already mentioned, he wrote "A Constant Couple" (1699), "Sir Harry Wildair" (1701), "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him" (1702), "The Twin Rivals" (1702), "The Stage Coach" (1704), and "The Beaux' Stratagem" (1707).

Farr (fär), **William.** Born at Kenley, Shropshire, England, Nov. 30, 1807: died April 14, 1883. An English statistician.

Farragut (far'a-gut), **David Glasgow.** Born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., July 5, 1801: died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870. A celebrated American admiral. He was the son of George Farragut, a Spaniard who emigrated to America in 1776 and fought in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. He was adopted by David Porter, who procured for him an appointment as midshipman in the United States navy in 1810, and under whom he served in the Essex when she was captured by the Phœbe and the Cherub in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814. He was promoted lieutenant in 1825, commander in 1841, and captain in 1855. In Jan., 1862, he was appointed commander of a naval armament destined, together with a land force under General Benjamin F. Butler, for the reduction of New Orleans. He sailed from Hampton Roads Feb. 2, 1862, and on April 18, 1862, began the bombardment of the lower defenses of New Orleans, Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He passed the forts on the night of April 23–24, and after destroying the Confederate fleet, consisting of gunboats and the iron-clad ram Manassas, compelled the surrender of the city on April 25, which was followed by that of the forts on April 28. He turned the city over to General Butler May 1, 1862. On June 28, 1862, he attacked the batteries at Vicksburg, which he succeeded in passing, only to find the city impregnable to attack on the river front. On July 15 he once more ran the batteries, and returned to New Orleans. He was promoted rear-admiral July 16, 1862. On March 14, 1863, he attempted to run the batteries of Port Hudson with a fleet of vessels and gunboats to assist General N. P. Banks in his siege of that place, but succeeded in passing only with his flagship, the Hartford, and a gunboat which was lashed to her side. On Aug. 5, 1864, supported by a land force under General Gordon Granger, he passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and after a desperate struggle captured the Confederate ironclad Tennessee. Although unable to capture the city of Mobile, on account of shoal water and obstructions in the channel, the object of his expedition, which was to put an end to the blockade-running at Mobile, was effectively accomplished. Forts Gaines and Morgan surrendered soon after. In Dec., 1864, Congress created for him the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1866 that of admiral.

Farrakhabad (fur-ruk-ä-bäd'), or **Farrukhabad,** or **Furruckabad.** 1. A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 79° 30′ E. Area, 1,718 square miles. Population (1881), 907,608.—2. The capital of the district of Farrakhabad, situated on the Ganges in lat. 27° 23′ N., long. 79° 36′ E. The Mahrattas were defeated here by Lake in 1804, and the place was held by mutineers 1857–58. Population (1891), 78,180.

Farrant (far'ant), **Richard.** Born 1530 (?): died at Windsor, 1585. An English composer. He was organist and master of the choristers at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 1564–69, when he was reinstated as a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, a position which he had previously held. He subsequently, however, returned to Windsor. He has been erroneously credited with the authorship of the anthem "Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake." Among his genuine works are a service given by Tudway in A minor, called "Farrant's High Service," and two anthems "Call to remembrance" and "Hide not thou thy face."

Farrar (far'är), **Frederic William.** Born at Bombay, British India, Aug. 7, 1831. An English clergyman, educator, theologian, and philological writer. He was educated at the University of London and at Cambridge; was ordained in 1854; was head-master of Marlborough College 1871–76; was select preacher to Cambridge University in 1868 and 1874–75; was appointed a canon of Westminster Abbey and rector of St. Margaret's in 1876; and became archdeacon of Westminster in 1883. He has published the following works of fiction: "Eric, etc." (1858), "Julian Home" (1859), "St. Winifred's, etc." (1863). His theological works are "Witness of History to Christ" (1871), "Life of Christ" (1874), "Life and Work of St. Paul" (1879), "Early Days of Christianity" (1881), etc.

Farrar, Mrs. (**Eliza Ware Rotch**). Born about 1792: died at Springfield, Mass., April 22, 1870. An American writer, wife of John Farrar. She wrote "The Young Lady's Friend" (1837), etc.

Farren (far'en), **Elizabeth** or **Eliza.** Born in 1759 (?): died at Knowsley Park in 1829. An English actress. She went on the stage very early, and played with success until April 8, 1797, when she retired from the stage. On May 1, 1797, she married the Earl of Derby. She was a rival of Mrs. Abington.

Farren, Ellen or **Nelly.** A burlesque actress, the daughter of Henry Farren.

Farren, Henry. Born in 1826 (?): died in 1860. An English actor, son of William Farren. He played in England and America, and at the time of his death was the manager of a theater in St. Louis.

Farren, William. Born May 13, 1786: died at London, Sept. 24, 1861. An English actor. He first appeared at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, about 1806, played subsequently at Dublin, and in 1818 appeared as Sir Peter Teazle at Covent Garden, London, where he played at one or another of the principal theaters until his retirement in 1855.

Farrer (far'ėr), **Henry.** Born at London, March 23, 1843. A landscape and marine painter and etcher. He came to America in 1861. He is best known for his etchings.

Fars (färs), or **Farsistan** (fär-sis-tän'). A province of southern Persia: the ancient Persia. It is bounded by Irak-Ajemi on the north, Kirman on the east, Laristan on the southeast, the Persian Gulf on the southwest, and Khuzistan on the northwest. The capital is Shiraz, and the chief port Bushire.

Farsan (fär-sän') **Archipelago.** A group consisting of two islands and several islets in the Red Sea, on the Arabian side about lat. 17° N.

Farther India. See *India, Further.*

Farukhabad. See *Farrakhabad.*

Fasa (fä'sä). A town in the province of Farsistan, Persia, 85 miles southeast of Shiraz.

Fasano (fä-sä'nō). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 36 miles northwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 17,973.

Fasher (fäsh'er). The capital of Darfur, in the Sudan, Africa.

Fashion (fash'on), **Sir Novelty.** In Cibber's "Love's Last Shift," "a coxcomb that loves to be the first in all foppery." Vanbrugh metamorphosed him into Lord Foppington in "The Relapse."

> The interest of the audience in Sir Novelty does not centre in him as an unprincipled rake (he is, however, sufficiently unscrupulous), as it is attracted towards him as a "beau," a man of fashion, who professes to see nothing tolerable in himself, solely in order to extort praise for his magnificence from others . . . He is the first man who was ever called "beau," which title he professes to prefer to "right honourable," for the latter is inherited, while the former is owing to his surprising mien and unexampled gallantry. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, II. 20.

Fashion, Tom. In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," the younger brother of Lord Foppington (formerly Sir Novelty Fashion). He personates his brother to get possession of Miss Hoyden and her fortune. See *Hoyden.*

Fashionable Lover, The. A play by Cumberland, produced in 1772.

Fashionable Tales, or **Tales of Fashionable Life.** Tales by Miss Edgeworth. The first installment appeared in 1809, and the last in 1812. They comprise "Ennui," "The Dun," "Manœuvring," "Almeria," "Vivian," "The Absentee," "Madame de Fleury," and "Émilie de Coulanges."

Fashoda (fä-shō'dä). A town in the Shilluk country, Africa, on the White Nile about lat. 9° N.

Fassa (fäs'sä). The upper part of the Avisio valley in southern Tyrol, noted for the Dolomite Mountains.

Fasti (fas'tī). [L. (sc. *dies*, days), pl. of *fastus*, lit. 'on which one may speak': used absolutely for a day on which court can be held, a court-day.] See the extract.

> The Pontifices, who possessed the art of keeping account of the time, arranged also the fasti, i. e. a list of the days for "awards" or the administration of the law (*dies agendi, dies fasti*), this being part of the table of each month (Kalendarium), enumerating also the feasts, games, markets, sacrifices, etc., falling on each day, to which were gradually joined first the anniversaries of disasters, and then other short notices of historical events as well as observations on the rising of certain constellations. After these fasti had been made public, private persons also undertook the compilation of fasti in the shape of tables or books, and they became the subjects of learned discussions. After the introduction of the Julian era (709-45) these publications became again official, and were made by the Emperor in his quality of pontifex maximus. We possess a number of fragments of calendars which were engraved or written (painted) at Rome and in neighbouring Italian towns, and which extend from the 8th century U. C. to the time of Claudius (from A. U. 723-31 B. C. to 804-51 A. D.). When the new chronology had become sufficiently familiar, the industry of private persons found there a new field. There are still two complete calendars in existence, an official one of the 4th century written by Furius Dionysius Philocalus A. D. 354, and a Christian revision of the official calendar composed by Polemius Silvius (A. D. 448 sq.). From denoting lists of days and months, the name of fasti was also transferred to lists of years containing the names of the chief annual magistrates (fasti consulares), the triumphs held in each year (fasti triumphales), and the priests (fasti sacerdotales). Fragments of fasti in this sense of the word have likewise come down to us, and of these the fasti capitolini are by far the most important.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), I. 166.

Fasti. A poetical Roman calendar by Ovid.

Fasti Capitolini (fas'tī kap″i-tọ-lī'nī). [L., 'fasti of the Capitol.' See *Fasti.*] Marble tablets containing a register of the Roman consuls and other chief magistrates, excavated at Rome in 1546 or 1547, and preserved in the Capitol.

Fastnet (fȧst'net) **Light.** A lighthouse off Cape Clear, County Cork, Ireland, in lat. 51° 23′ N., long. 9° 36′ W.

Fastolf (fas'tolf), Sir **John.** Born probably in 1378: died at Caister, Nov. 5, 1459. An English soldier and benefactor of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a page of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and afterward entered the service of Thomas of Lancaster (duke of Clarence), Henry IV.'s second son, who became lord deputy of Ireland in 1401. He was appointed by Henry V. custodian of the castle of Veires in Gascony in 1413; became lieutenant of Normandy and governor of Maine and Anjou in 1423, took John II., duke of Alençon, prisoner at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, and was created a knight of the Garter in 1426. On Feb. 12, 1429, during Lent, while convoying provisions, consisting chiefly of herrings, to the English before Orléans, he repulsed an attack of a largely superior French force under the Comte de Clermont at Rouvray ("the Battle of the Herrings"), and June 18, 1429, was defeated with Talbot at Patay. He retired from military service in 1440. He left a legacy for the founding of a college at Caister, which was diverted by papal authority to Magdalen College, Oxford. He is supposed by some to be the original of Shakspere's Sir John Falstaff. See *Falstaff.*

Fata Morgana (fä'tä mor-gä'nä). The fay or fairy Morgana, the sister of King Arthur, in medieval romance. She lived in the Isle of Avalon, where Ogier the Dane was taken and became her lover. In "Orlando Innamorato" she appears as a personification of Fortune. She is subject only to Demogorgon. She is also called "Morgaine" (and "Morgan") "la fée" and "Morgue la fay." The name Fata Morgana is given to a mirage seen in the Strait of Messina, superstitiously supposed to be caused by Morgana.

Fatal Curiosity. 1. An episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." It relates to the excessive trial of a wife's faithfulness.—2. A tragedy by Lillo, published in 1737. It has been imitated in "The Shipwreck," and was altered and reproduced by Colman, senior, in 1782.

Fatal Discovery, The. A play by John Home, produced by Garrick in 1769.

Fatal Dowry, The. A tragedy by Massinger and Field. It was produced in 1632, and was pillaged by Rowe in his "Fair Penitent."

Fatal Marriage, The, or The Innocent Adultery. A tragedy by Southerne, acted in 1694. On its revival in 1757 the comic under-plot was omitted, and the play was afterward renamed "Isabella."

Fates (fāts), **The.** [L. *Fata.*] In Roman mythology, the Parcæ, or destinies personified, corresponding to the Greek Mœræ (which see).

Fath Ali. See *Feth Ali.*

Father Hubberd's Tales, or The Ant and the Nightingale. A coarse but humorous attack on the vices and follies of the times, partly in prose and partly in verse, by Thomas Middleton. It was suggested by Spenser's "Prosopopoia, or Mother Hubberd's Tale." It was published in 1604.

[The title of "Father of" [illegible] to many persons, often without reason or historical accuracy. The following list contains some of the most common titles of this sort.]

Father of Angling, The. Izaak Walton.

Father of Comedy, The. Aristophanes.

Father of Ecclesiastical History, The. Eusebius of Cæsarea.

Father of English Cathedral Music, The. Tallis.

Father of English Poetry, The. Chaucer.

Father of English Prose, The. Roger Ascham.

Father of Epic Poetry, The. Homer.

Father of French History, The. André Duchesne.

Father of German Literature, The. Lessing.

Father of Good Works. A surname of Mohammed II., sultan of Turkey.

Father of Greek Music, The. Terpander.

Father of Greek Tragedy, The. Æschylus.

Father of History, The. Herodotus.

Father of Jests, The. Joseph Miller.

Father of Letters, The. Francis I. of France: so named as a patron of literature.

Father of Lies, The. Satan.

Father of Medicine, The. Hippocrates.

Father of Moral Philosophy, The. Thomas Aquinas.

Father of Music, The. Palestrina.

Father of Orthodoxy, The. Athanasius.

Father of Peace, The. A title given by the senate of Genoa to Andrea Doria.

Father of Ridicule, The. Rabelais.

Father of the Faithful, The. Abraham.

Father of the Marshalsea, The. See *Dorrit, Mr. William.*

Father of the People. A title assumed by the kings of Denmark during the period of absolutism.

Father of Waters. The Mississippi.

Father Prout. See *Mahony, Francis.*

Fathers, The, or The Good-natured Man. A play by Fielding, brought to light 24 years after his death.

Fathers, The Apostolic. Those fathers of the church who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles. They are six [illegible] Clement of Rome died [illegible]

Fathers and Sons. A novel by Turgenieff, published in 1862. In it the term nihilism [illegible] hostility against him.

[illegible]

Fathigarh (fut-e-gär'), or **Futtigarh** (fut-te-gär'). A town and station in the division of Agra, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 3 miles east of Farrakhabad.

Fathipur (fut-e-pör'), or **Futtehpur** (fut-te-pör'). 1. A district in the Allahabad division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by [illegible] Area, 1,639 [illegible] Population (1881), 683,745. — 2. The capital of the district of Fathipur, situated [illegible] Population (1881), [illegible]

Fathom, Count. See [illegible] *Count Fathom.*

Fatima [illegible] Al-Husein, and [illegible] called by the [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible] the seventh and last wife [illegible]

Fatimites (fat'i-mīts), or **Fatimides** (fat'i-midz). An Arabian dynasty of califs which reigned over northern Africa and Syria, 909–1171. They professed to trace their descent from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed. The califate was established by Obeid allah, and he had 13 successors. Their reign in Egypt began in 969.

Fattore, Il. See *Penni.*

Fatwa (fut'wä). A town in Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges at its junction with the Pumpun, near Patna.

Faubourg St.-Antoine, St.-Germain, etc. See *St.-Antoine,* etc.

Faucher (fō-shā'), **Léon.** Born at Limoges, France, Sept. 8, 1803: died at Marseilles, Dec. 14, 1854. A French economist and politician, a leading advocate of free trade. He was minister of public works and of the interior 1848–49 and minister of the interior in 1851. His chief works are "Recherches sur l'or et sur l'argent" (1843), "Études sur l'Angleterre" (1845).

Fauchet (fō-shā'), **Claude.** Born at Paris, July 3, 1530: died at Paris, 1601. A noted French antiquarian and historian. He wrote "Les antiquitez gauloises et françoises, etc." (1579), "Recueil de l'origine de la langue et poésie françoise, etc." (1581), etc. His collected works were published at Paris in 1610.

Fauchet, Claude. Born at Dornes, Nièvre, France, Sept. 22, 1744: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French bishop (of Calvados), journalist, and revolutionist. He was deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and to the Convention in 1792. He edited "La Bouche de fer" and the "Journal des Amis." His support of the church and his alliance with the Girondins led to his death.

Faucigny (fō-sēn-yē'). A district in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, south of Chablais and west of the Swiss canton of Valais. It was a medieval lordship and passed in 1355 to the house of Savoy.

Faucilles (fō-sēy'), **Les Monts.** A range of hills in eastern France, connecting the Vosges Mountains with the plateau of Langres. Highest point, about 1,600 feet.

Faucit (fâ'sit), **Helen,** Lady Martin. Born in 1819. An English actress. She made her first appearance at London in 1836, as Julia in "The Hunchback." She has since gained success in Juliet, Portia, Desdemona, and other Shaksperian rôles, and created the leading female characters in "The Lady of Lyons," "Money," "Richelieu," and many other plays. In 1851 she married Mr. Theodore (now Sir Theodore) Martin. Her last appearance was in 1879 at the opening of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. She has written a work "On some of the Female Characters of Shakspere."

Faujas de Saint-Fond (fō-zhä' dė san-fôn'), **Barthélemy.** Born at Montélimart, Drôme, France, May 17, 1741: died at Paris, July 19, 1819. A French geologist and traveler. He published "Les volcans éteints du Vivarais et du Velay" (1778), etc.

Faulconbridge (fâ'kn-brij), **Lady.** A character in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulconbridge, Philip. Half-brother (illegitimate) to Robert Faulconbridge in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulconbridge, Robert. A character in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulhorn (foul'hōrn). A peak of the Bernese Alps, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, south of the Brienzer See. Height, 8,803 feet.

Faulkland. See *Falkland.*

Faulkner's (fâk'nėrz) **Island.** A small island in Long Island Sound, near Guilford, Connecticut.

Faun of Praxiteles. The finest surviving copy of the celebrated original, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The youth leans on a tree-stump, [illegible] over the shoulder. The [illegible] in the nose and the slightly pointed ears.

Faunus. See *Pan (Satyrs).*

Faure (fōr), **François Félix.** Born at Paris, Jan. 30, 1841. A French statesman. He was [illegible]

Faure, Jean Baptiste. Born at Moulins, France, Jan. 15, 1830. A noted French baritone singer [illegible]

Faure, Madame (**Constance Caroline Lefebvre**). [illegible]

Fauriel (fō-rē-el'), **Claude Charles.** Born at St.-Étienne, France, Oct. [illegible] died at Paris, July 15, 1844. A French philologist, historian, critic, and politician. He published "Histoire de la Gaule méridionale sous la domination des conquérants germains" (1836), "Histoire de la croisade contre les hérétiques albigeois" (translated from the Provençal, 1837), "Histoire de la littérature provençale" (1846), "Dante et les origines de la langue et de la littérature italienne" (1854).

Faust (foust). 1. A tragedy by Goethe, commenced in 1772, and published as "Faust, ein Fragment" in 1790. Part I complete, was published as "Faust, eine Tragödie," in 1808; part 2, finished in 1831, was published in 1833. It has been translated into English by Bayard Taylor, Blackie, Anster, Hayward, Martin, and others (nearly 40 in all). Goethe accomplished the transformation of Faust from a common necromancer and conjurer into a personification of humanity, tempted and disquieted, but at length groping its way to the light. See *Goethe.* 2. An opera by Gounod (words, after Goethe, by Carré and Barbier), represented at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, March 19, 1859.—3. An opera by Spohr, first produced at Frankfort in 1818. The words, which do not follow Goethe's play, are by Bernhard.

Faust (foust), **Johann.** See *Fust.*

Faust, or **Faustus** (fâs'tus), Doctor **Johann.** A person born at Kundling (Knittlingen), Würtemberg, or at Roda, near Weimar, and said to have died in 1538. He was a man of licentious character, a magician, astrologer, and soothsayer, who boasted of performing the miracles of Christ. It was believed that he was carried off at last by the devil, who had lived with him in the form of a black dog. The legends of Faust were gathered from the then current traditions concerning him in a book which appeared at the book-fair at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1587. It was called "The History of Dr. Faustus, the Notorious Magician and Master of the Black Art, etc." Soon after its appearance it became known in England. "A metrical version of it into English was licensed by Aylmer, Bishop of London, before the end of the year. In 1588 there was a rimed version of it into German, also a translation into Low German, and a new edition of the original with some slight changes. In 1589 there appeared a version of the first German Faust book into French, by Victor Palma Cayet. The English prose version was made from the second edition of the original, that of 1588, and is undated, but probably was made at once. There was a revised edition of it in 1592. In 1592 there was a Dutch translation from the second German edition. This gives the time of the carrying-off of Faustus by the devil as the night between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of October, 1538. The English version also gives 1538 as the year, and it is a date, as we have seen, consistent with trustworthy references to his actual life. Marlowe's play ('The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus') was probably written in 1588, soon after the original story had found its way to England. He treated the legend as a poet, bringing out with all his power its central thought — man in the pride of knowledge turning from his God." (*Morley,* Eng. Writers, IX. 254.) This play was brought to Germany about the beginning of the 17th century, and, after passing through various developments on the stage, finally became a puppet-play, which is still in existence. Lessing wrote parts of two versions of the story. Müller, the painter, published two fragments of his dramatized life of Faust in 1778. Goethe's tragedy (which see) was not published till 1808. Klinger published a romance "Faust's Leben, Thaten und Höllenfahrt" (1791: Borrow translated it in 1825). Klingemann published a tragedy on the subject (1815), Heine a ballet "Der Doctor Faust, ein Tanzpoem" (1851), and Lenau an epic "Faust" (1836). W. G. Wills adapted a play from Goethe's "Faust," which Henry Irving produced in 1885. Calderon's play "El Mágico Prodigioso" strongly resembles Goethe's and Marlowe's plays, though founded on the legend of St. Cyprian.

Fausta (fâs'tä), **Cornelia.** Born about 88 B. C. A daughter of the Roman dictator L. Cornelius Sulla by his fourth wife, Cæcilia Metella. She married at an early age C. Memmius, by whom she was divorced. In [illegible] B. C. she married T. Annius Milo. She was notorious for her conjugal infidelity. The historian Sallust is said to have been one of her paramours.

Fausta, Flavia Maximiana. Died probably in 326. A Roman empress, daughter of the emperor Maximianus Herculius. She married in 307 Constantine the Great, by whom she was the mother of Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. She is said to have induced Constantine by false accusations to put Crispus, his eldest son by a former marriage, to death, and to have been suffocated in a heated bath by order of her husband, in consequence of the discovery of the innocence of Crispus.

Faustin I. See *Soulouque.*

Faustina (fâs-tī'nä), **Annia,** surnamed **Junior.** [L. *Faustina,* from *faustus,* fortunate.] Died near Mount Taurus, Asia Minor, 175 A. D. A Roman empress, daughter of Antoninus Pius by Annia Galeria Faustina. She married Marcus Aurelius [illegible] She surpassed her mother in profligacy, and is said to have incited by her intrigues the unsuccessful rebellion of Avidius Cassius.

Faustina, Annia Galeria, surnamed **Senior.** Born about 104 A. D.: died 141. A Roman empress. She married Antoninus Pius before his elevation to the throne in 138, and died in the third year of his reign. She was noted for her profligacy. A temple dedicated to her memory in the Via Sacra may still be seen in a perfect state of preservation. There is a colossal bust of her in the Vatican, Rome. It is a well-characterized piece of portrait sculpture, and a good example of the best works of Roman art.

Faustus. See *Faust.*

Fauvelet (fōv-lā′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, June 9, 1819. A French painter of genre scenes and flowers.

Favara (fä-vä′rä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 4 miles southeast of Girgenti. Population (1881), 16,051.

Favart (fä-vär′), **Charles Simon.** Born at Paris, Nov. 13, 1710: died at Belleville, near Paris, May 12, 1792. A French dramatist and writer of comic operas.

Favart, Madame (**Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceray**). Born at Avignon, France, June 15, 1727: died at Paris, April 22, 1772. A French actress and writer, wife of C. S. Favart.

Favart, Marie (**Pierette Ignace Pingaud**). Born at Beaune, France, Feb. 16, 1833. A noted French actress. She made her début, in 1848, at the Comédie Française, of which in 1854 she was made a member. She resigned in 1881. In 1883 she made a tour in Russia with Coquelin and played in classic comedy, notably in "Tartufe." She has created many original parts, and has been especially successful in the modern drama.

Faventia (fa-ven′shi-ạ). The Roman name of Faenza (which see).

Faversham (fav′ėr-shạm), or **Feversham** (fev′ėr-shạm). A town in Kent, England, on a branch of the Swale 44 miles east-southeast of London. It was formerly the seat of a celebrated abbey. Population (1891), 10,478.

Favignana (fä-vēn-yä′nä). The largest of the Ægates Islands, west of Sicily: the ancient Ægusa.

Favonius (fa-vō′ni-us). In Roman mythology, the west wind personified: the same as *Zephyrus*.

Favorinus (fav-ọ-rī′nus). Born at Arelate, Gaul: lived about 125 A. D. A rhetorician and sophist, a friend of the emperor Hadrian. He adopted the skepticism of the Academy.

Favorita (fä-vō-rē′tä), **La.** [It., 'The Favorite.'] An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris in 1840.

Favras (fä-vrä′), **Marquis de** (**Thomas de Mahy**). Born at Blois, France, March 26, 1744: died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1790. A French conspirator. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he was an officer in the Swiss body-guard of the Count of Provence, afterward Louis XVIII. He was suspected of organizing a counter-revolution to place the count on the French throne, and was hung.

Favre (fävr), **Gabriel Claude Jules.** Born at Lyons, March 21, 1809: died at Versailles, France, Jan. 19, 1880. A noted French statesman and orator. He was the leader of the democratic opposition to the second empire 1863-68, and minister of foreign affairs 1870-71. He wrote "Rome et la république française" (1871), "Le gouvernement de la défense nationale" (1871-75).

Fawcett (fâ′set), **Henry.** Born at Salisbury, England, Aug. 26, 1833: died at Cambridge, Nov. 6, 1884. A noted English statesman and political economist. He graduated B. A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1856; studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London; and was accidentally blinded Sept. 17, 1858. He became professor of political economy at Cambridge in 1863, a position which he retained until his death. In 1867 he married Miss Millicent Garrett of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, who during the rest of his life shared his intellectual and political labors. He was Liberal member of Parliament for Brighton 1865-74, and for Hackney 1874-84. In 1880 he became postmaster-general in Gladstone's government, and introduced numerous reforms in the postal service, of which the most important was the parcels post of 1882. He published a "Manual of Political Economy" (1863), "Mr. Hare's Reform Bill Simplified and Explained" (1860), "The Leading Clauses of a New Reform Bill" (1860), "The Economic Position of the British Labourer" (1865), "Pauperism: its Causes and Remedies" (1871), "Essays and Lectures on Social and Political Subjects" (1872: including eight essays by Mrs. Fawcett), "Speeches on Some Current Political Questions" (1873), "Free Trade and Protection" (1878), "Indian Finance" (1880), "State Socialism and the Nationalisation of Land" (1883), and "Labour and Wages" (1884).

Fawcett, John. Born Aug. 29, 1768: died 1837. An English actor and dramatist. He appeared at Covent Garden, London, in 1791, and maintained his connection with that theater until his retirement from the stage in 1830. A number of plays were written especially for him by Colman the younger, the most notable of which was the "Heir at Law," in which he appeared as Dr. Pangloss. He wrote "Obi, or Three-fingered Jack" (produced at the Haymarket in 1800), "Perouse" (1801), "Fairies' Revel" (produced at the Haymarket in 1802), "The Enchanted Island" (produced at the Haymarket in 1804), etc.

Fawkes (fâks), **Guy.** Born at York, England, 1570: died Jan. 31, 1606. An English conspirator. He was the son of Edward Fawkes, a notary of the ecclesiastical courts. Guy left England in 1593 for Flanders, where he became a soldier in the Spanish army. He returned to England on the accession of James I., and in 1604 became associated with Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas Winter, John Wright, and others in the so-called "gunpowder plot," the object of which was to kill the king and the members of Parliament. The conspirators managed to fill a cellar under the Parliament house with barrels of gunpowder, which was to be exploded by Fawkes at the opening of Parliament, Nov. 5, 1605. He was arrested as he was entering the cellar on the night of Nov. 4-5, and after trial was executed with several of his accomplices.

Fawkner (fâk′ner), **John Pasco.** Born Oct. 20, 1792: died Sept. 4, 1869. An Australian journalist. He went from England to Van Diemen's Land in 1804 with his father, a convict. In 1835 he settled with others on the site of the present city of Melbourne, and in 1838 started the "Melbourne Advertiser," which was suppressed by the government in consequence of failure to comply with the press laws. In 1839 he began the "Port Philip Patriot," which, after changing its name to the "Daily News," was amalgamated with the "Argus" in 1852. He became a member of the council of Victoria.

Fawnia (fâ′ni-ạ). In Greene's "Dorastus and Fawnia" (afterward called "Pandosto"), the lady loved by Dorastus. She is the original of Shakspere's Perdita.

Faxardo. See *Saavedra*.

Fáy (fī or fäy), **András.** Born at Kohány, county of Zemplin, Hungary, May 30, 1786: died at Pest, July 26, 1864. A Hungarian poet and general writer, author of "Mesék" ("Fables," 1820), etc.

Fay (fā), **Charles Alexandre.** Born at St.-Jean Pied de Port, Basses-Pyrénées, France, Sept. 23, 1827. A French general. He entered the army in 1847; served as aide-de-camp to General Bosquet in the Crimean war, and as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Marshal Bazaine in the Franco-Prussian war; and was captured at the capitulation of Metz. He became general of division in 1885. He has written "Souvenirs de la guerre de Crimée" (1867), "Étude sur la guerre d'Allemagne en 1866" (1867), "De la loi militaire" (1870), "Journal d'un officier de l'armée du Rhin" (1871), etc.

Fay (fī), **Joseph.** Born at Cologne, Aug. 10, 1813: died at Düsseldorf, July 27, 1875. A German painter.

Fay (fā), **Theodore Sedgwick.** Born at New York, Feb. 10, 1807. An American miscellaneous writer and diplomatist. He became associate editor of the "New York Mirror" in 1828, was secretary of the American legation at Berlin 1837-53; and was minister resident at Bern, Switzerland, 1853-61, when he retired to private life. Author of "Great Outlines of Geography" (1867).

Fayal (fī-âl′; Pg. pron. fī-äl′). One of the Azores Islands, forming part of the district of Horta. It exports oranges. The capital is Horta. Area, 69 square miles.

Faye (fā), **Hervé Auguste Étienne Alban.** Born at St.-Benoît-du-Sault, Indre, France, Oct. 5, 1814. A French astronomer. On Nov. 22, 1843, he discovered a new comet, which was named from him.

Fayette, Madame de La. See *La Fayette*.

Fayetteville (fā-et′vil). The capital of Cumberland County, North Carolina, situated on the Cape Fear River 50 miles south-southwest of Raleigh. Population (1890), 4,222.

Fayrer (fā′rėr), Sir **Joseph.** Born at Plymouth, England, Dec. 6, 1824. An English surgeon-general in the Indian army. He wrote a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which was published by the Indian government in 1872, and is also the author of other works and of numerous papers on medical subjects in special relation to India.

Fayum, or **Fayoum** (fī-öm′). A province of Egypt, west of the Nile and southwest of Cairo. It is well watered and very fertile. In the northwest part of it is the large lake Birket el Kurun, and the ancient lake Mœris (which see) was in it. Area, 493 square miles. Population, 228,709.

> Mr. Petrie has brought to light [in the Fayum] the earliest Greek alphabetical signs yet discovered; for the most ancient specimens of the Greek writing previously known are the rock-cut and the lava-cut inscriptions found in the very ancient cemeteries of Santorin and Thera, and the famous Greek inscription cut upon the leg of one of the colossi at Abu Simbel. The Abu-Simbel inscription is contemporaneous with the Forty-seventh Olympiad, and Lenormant attributes the oldest of the Theran inscriptions to the 9th century before Christ. But the potsherds found by Mr. Petrie in the Fayum carry back the history of the alphabet to a period earlier than the date of the Exodus, and six centuries earlier than any Greek inscriptions known. *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 79.

Fazio (fat′sē-o). A tragedy by Dean Milman, first produced, without his knowledge, as "The Italian Wife." In 1818 it was brought out with great success at Covent Garden. The plot is from a story in the "Annual Register" for 1795. See *Bianca*.

Fazogl, or **Fassogl** (fä-zō′gl). A territory in the eastern Sudan, situated on the Blue Nile about lat. 11°-12° N.

Fazy (fä-zē′), **James.** Born at Geneva, May 12, 1796: died there, Nov. 5, 1878. A Swiss statesman and journalist. He was the head of the provisional government at Geneva in 1846, and author of "Essai d'un précis de l'histoire de la république de Genève" (1838), etc.

Fea (fā′ä), **Carlo.** Born at Pigna, near Nice, Feb. 2, 1753: died at Rome, March 18, 1834. An Italian ecclesiastic and archæologist. He published "Miscellanea filologica, critica ed antiquaria" (1790), etc.

Fear (fēr), **Cape.** A promontory on the Atlantic coast, forming the southern point of Smith's Island, in the south of North Carolina. The position of the light-ship is lat. 33° 35′ N., long. 77° 50′ W. Cape Fear River, which enters the ocean here by two channels separated by Smith's Island, is formed by the union of the Deep and Haw rivers in Chatham County, North Carolina, and flows in a southeasterly direction. The entrances to it were blockaded during the Civil War. Length, about 250 miles; navigable to Fayetteville (120 miles).

Fearne (fėrn), **Charles.** Born at London, 1742: died at Chelmsford, Feb. 25, 1794. An English jurist. His chief work was "An Essay on Contingent Remainders" (1772).

Feast of Rose Garlands, The. A painting by Albert Dürer (1506), in the museum at Prague, Bohemia. The Virgin, with the Child on her knee, is enthroned beneath a green canopy upheld by angels. Other angels hold a diadem over her head, and still others crown with roses the attendants of the emperor and the Pope, who kneel at the right and left. The Virgin crowns the emperor, and the Child is about to place a garland on the Pope's head. At the Virgin's feet an angel plays on a viol.

Feather (feᴛʜ′ėr) **River.** A river of northern California, formed by its North and Middle Forks, flowing south, and joining the Sacramento 18 miles above Sacramento. Length, over 200 miles.

Featherstone (feᴛʜ′ėr-stōn), **Peter.** In George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," an old miser who delights in tormenting his expectant relatives.

Featley (fēt′li), or **Fairclough** (fãr′kluf), **Daniel.** Born at Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, March 15, 1582: died at Chelsea College, April 17, 1645. An English controversialist and devotional writer. He was chaplain to Sir Thomas Edmondes, English ambassador at Paris, 1610-1613, and acted subsequently as domestic chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was appointed rector of Lambeth in 1619. He became rector of Acton, Middlesex, in 1627. During the civil war he was suspected of acting as a spy for the king.

February (feb′rö̤-a-ri). [L. *Februarius* (sc. *mensis*), the month of expiation, from *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month, sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January, but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January, and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March, it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

February, Revolution of. In French history, the revolution of 1848. An outbreak on the evening of Feb. 23 led to the abdication of King Louis Philippe on the 24th, and this was followed the same day by the formation of a provisional government and the declaration of a republic.

Fécamp (fā-koṅ′). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel 22 miles northeast of Havre. The abbey church, of the 13th century, is one of the chief monuments of the Benedictine monks. The exterior is plain, but the interior, though simple, is very effective from its great size, excellent proportions, and the grace of its series of pointed arches. There are some good tombs of abbots, and curious sculptures of scriptural scenes. Population (1891), commune, 13,577.

Fechner (fech′ner), **Gustav Theodor.** Born at Gross-Sährchen, near Muskau, Prussia, April 19, 1801: died at Leipsic, Nov. 18, 1887. A German physicist, one of the founders of psychophysics. He was professor of physics at the University of Leipsic 1834-39, when he was compelled to resign on account of an affection of the eyes. He subsequently taught natural philosophy, anthropology, and esthetics. His chief works are "Nanna, oder über das Seelenleben der Pflanzen" (1848), "Zend-Avesta, oder über die Dinge des Himmels und des Jenseits" (1851), "Über die Seelenfrage" (1861), "Vorschule der Ästhetik" (1876), "Die Tagesansicht gegenüber der Nachtansicht" (1879), "Elemente der Psychophysik" (1860), "In Sachen der Psychophysik" (1877), etc.

Fechter (fech′ter), **Charles Albert.** Born at London, England, Oct. 23, 1824: died at Quakerstown, Pa., Aug. 5, 1879. A noted actor. His father was a native of France, though of German lineage; his mother was born in Flanders, of Italian descent. From 1848 till 1860 he played on the French stage, where he was very successful as Armand Duval in "La dame aux camélias," a part which he created. In 1860 he appeared in London as Ruy Blas, and afterward in melodrama. In 1870 he came to America. After various vicissitudes he retired to a farm in Pennsylvania, where he died. He excelled in melodrama.

Feckenham (fek′en-am), or **Fecknam** (fek′nam), **John de.** Born in Feckenham Forest, Worcestershire, about 1518: died at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1585. An English Roman Catholic divine, last abbot of Westminster (1556). He was private chaplain and confessor to Queen

Mary. During the persecution of the Protestants he was much occupied with striving to convert them, and, failing in this, he often befriended them.

Federal Constitution, The. The fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25, 1787, and adjourned Sept. 17, 1787, and it went into effect March 4, 1789, having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it Nov. 21, 1789, and May 29, 1790, respectively.

Federal District (Mexico). See *Mexico*.

Federalist (fed′e-ral-ist), **The.** A collection of essays in favor and in explanation of the United States Constitution, first issued in serial form, Oct., 1787,–April, 1788, in the "Independent Journal" of New York, where they were collected in book form with the title "The Federalist." They were written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay shortly after the Constitution was published. The joint signature of the authors was at first "A Citizen of New York", a little later it was changed to "Publius." Eighty-five essays were published, of which 29 are by Madison (on his own authority), 51 by Hamilton, and 5 by Jay. They did much to secure the adoption of the Constitution.

Federalists (fed′e-ral-ists), **The.** 1. In United States history, a political party formed in 1787 to support the Federal Constitution. Among its leaders were Hamilton and John Adams, and it controlled the executive of the national government under the administrations of Washington and Adams. From 1789 it favored a broad construction of the Constitution, and a strongly centralized government. It opposed the War of 1812, and after that time ceased to be of importance in national politics; but it figured for some years longer in local New England politics.

2. [Sp. *Federalistas.*] A political party of Mexico. See *Centralists.*

Federici (fā-dā-rē′chē), **Camillo (Giovanni Battista Viassolo).** Born at Turin, April, 1749: died at Turin, Dec. 23, 1802. An Italian dramatist.

Federmann (fā′der-män), **Nicholas** (old authors write **Fredeman, Frideman,** etc.). Born at Ulm, Swabia, 1501: died either in a shipwreck or at Madrid, Spain, about 1543. A South American traveler. From 1529 to 1532 he was in Venezuela in the employ of the Welsers of Augsburg, and made an extended exploration in the interior, of which he wrote an account, first published in 1557. He was again in Venezuela in 1534 as lieutenant of George of Spires. The latter started for the interior, leaving orders for Federmann to follow. Instead of doing so, he began independent explorations, wandered for several years north of the Orinoco, and finally reached the country of the Chibchas of New Granada. This region had already been partly conquered by Gonzalo Quesada, and it is said that Federmann was bribed by Quesada to relinquish his claim to the conquest. He returned to Europe, where the Welsers disgraced him for his treachery to George of Spires.

Fedor. See *Feodor.*

Fédora (fā-dō′rä). A play by Sardou, produced at Paris in 1882. It was translated by Herman Merivale, and produced in English in 1883.

Feeble (fē′bl). In Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2, one of Falstaff's recruits, characterized by Falstaff as "most forcible feeble."

Feejee. See *Fiji.*

Feenix (fē′niks), **Cousin.** In Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a well-preserved society man, very youthful in appearance: a bachelor, and the cousin of Edith Granger.

Fehmarn. See *Femern.*

Fehrbellin (fār-bel-lēn′). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 33 miles northwest of Berlin. Here the Prussians under the Great Elector defeated the Swedes under Wrangel, June 18 (28 N. S.), 1675.

Feignwell. See *Fainwell.*

Feijó (fā-zhō′), **Diogo Antonio:** commonly called **Padre Feijó.** Born at São Paulo, Aug., 1784: died there, Nov. 10, 1843. A Brazilian priest and statesman. He was minister of justice July 6, 1831, to July 26, 1832, senator from 1833, and from Oct. 12, 1835, to Sept. 18, 1837, regent of Brazil. He was a pronounced liberal, even advocating the abolition of the [illegible] of the clergy.

Feilding (fēl′ding), **Robert:** called **Beau Feilding.** Died May 12, 1712. An English rake of the period of the Restoration. He became notorious for his amours at the court of Charles II., where he was known as "handsome Feilding." He afterward became a [illegible] and was given a regiment by James II., whom he accompanied to Ireland. He sat for Gowran in the Irish Parliament of 1689; was in Paris in [illegible] and in [illegible] was for a time committed to Newgate. He married one Mary Wadsworth, Nov. 9, 1705, supposing her to be a wealthy lady (Mrs. Deleau), whose hair-dresser he had bribed to bring about a marriage. Nov. 25, 1705, he married the Duchess of Cleveland, the former mistress of Charles II., and was in consequence convicted of bigamy. He was described by Steele as Orlando in the "Tatler" (Nos. 50 and 51, 1709).

Feitama (fī′tä-mä), **Sybrand.** Born at Amsterdam, Dec., 1694: died at Amsterdam, June, 1758. A Dutch poet and translator from the French.

Feith (fīt), **Rhijnvis.** Born at Zwolle, Netherlands, Feb. 7, 1753: died there, Feb. 8, 1824. A Dutch poet and general writer. His works include "Het Graf" (1792), "Oden en Gedichten" (1796), the tragedies "Thirza," "Johanna Gray," "Ines de Castro," etc.

Fejér (fe′yār), **György.** Born at Keszthely, county of Zala, Hungary, April 23, 1766: died at Pest, July 2, 1851. A Hungarian historian and general writer. His chief work is "Codex diplomaticus Hungariæ" (1829–44).

Felanitx (fā-lä-nēch′), or **Felaniche** (fā-lä-nēch′e). A town in Majorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, 27 miles east-southeast of Palma. Population (1887), 12,053.

Feldberg (feld′berG). The highest summit in the Black Forest, Baden, Germany. It commands a fine prospect. Height, 4,900 feet.

Feldberg, The Great. The highest summit of the Taunus range, near Wiesbaden, Germany. Height, 2,900 feet.

Feldkirch (feld′kirċh). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ill in lat. 47° 12′ N., long. 9° 35′ E. It occupies a strong strategic position. Population (1890), commune, 3,811.

Félegyháza (fā′ledy-hä-zo). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt, Hungary, in lat. 46° 42′ N., long. 19° 52′ E. Population (1890), 30,326.

Félibien (fā-lē-byaṅ′), **André.** Born at Chartres, France, May 8, 1619: died at Paris, June 11, 1695. A French architect, poet, and writer (especially on art). His chief work is "Entretiens sur les vies et sur les ouvrages des plus excellents peintres" (1666–88).

Félibien, Michel. Born at Chartres, France, Sept. 14, 1666: died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1719. A French historian, son of André Félibien. He wrote a "Histoire de l'abbaye royale de Saint-Denis" (1706), etc.

Félibres (fā-lēbr′), **Les.** [Pr., of unknown origin ('book-makers'?).] A brotherhood of modern Provençal poets. It was originated by Joseph Roumanille, who revived Provençal as a literary language, about 1835. He was followed by Frédéric Mistral and five other poets, all living in or near Avignon. In the course of years this brotherhood came to be a great literary society, with affiliated organizations in other parts of France and in Spain. Among the members are Aubanel, Brunet, Camille Raybaud, Mathieu, and Felix Gras. The brotherhood of the Felibrige was formally founded May 21, 1854.

Felice (fe-lē′che), **Fortunato Bartolommeo.** Born at Rome, Aug. 24, 1723: died at Yverdon, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1789. An Italian writer, author of an encyclopedia (1770–80), etc.

Felicitas, Saint. See *Perpetua,* Saint.

Felisbravo. A prince of Persia in Sir Richard Fanshawe's translation of "Querer Por Solo Querer" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), a romantic drama written in Spanish by Mendoza, 1649. A favorite character. *Lamb.*

Felix (fē′liks) **I.,** Saint. [L., 'happy,' 'fortunate'; F. *Félix*, It. *Felice*, Sp. *Felix*, Pg. *Felix*, G. D. *Felix*; fem. *Felicia*.] Bishop of Rome. According to the "Acta Sanctorum" he reigned 269–274, and was martyred in the persecutions under Aurelian.

Felix II. Died in 365. Pope, according to some, 355–358. He was chosen by the Arian party to succeed Liberius, who had been banished. On the return of Liberius he was expelled from Rome.

Felix III. Pope 483–492. He excommunicated the Patriarch of Constantinople in 484 or 485, which act produced the first schism between the Eastern and the Western Church.

Felix IV. Pope 526–530. He was elevated to the papal see through the influence of Theodoric, king of the East Goths.

Felix V., Pope. See *Amadeus VIII.* (of Savoy).

Felix, Antonius. A Roman procurator of Judea. He was a freedman of Antonia, mother of the emperor Claudius I., and was the brother of the latter's favorite, the freedman Pallas. He was appointed procurator of Judea about 53, and governed his province from Cæsarea, whither St. Paul was sent to him for trial after his arrest in Jerusalem (Acts xxiii. 23, 24). He married Drusilla, daughter of Agrippa I. and wife of Azizus, king of Emesa, whom he induced her to desert, and procured the assassination of the high priest Jonathan, who had offended him by unpalatable advice. He was recalled about 60 A. D., and was saved from the consequences of his tyranny and extortion by the intercession of his brother with the emperor Nero.

Félix (fā-lēs′), **Célestin Joseph.** Born at Neuville-sur-Escaut, near Valenciennes, France, June 28, 1810: died at Lille, July 6, 1891. A French Jesuit preacher.

Felix (fē′liks), **Don.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder, or a Woman keeps a Secret," a Portuguese gentleman in love with Violante. His lively jealousy is roused by Violante's innocent and accomplished [illegible] of keeping another's secret. Garrick played the part on his last appearance.

Felix, Minucius. See *Minucius Felix.*

Felix Holt, the Radical. A novel by George Eliot, published in 1866.

Felixmarte of Hyrcania. An old Spanish romance. It was one of those said to be in Don Quixote's library.

> Before God, your worship should have read what I have read concerning Felixmarte of Hyrcania, who with one back-stroke cut asunder five giants in the middle, as if they had been so many bean-cods.
>
> *Don Quixote* (tr. by Jarvis), I. iv. 5.

Felix of Urgel. Died early in the 9th century. A bishop of Urgel (Spain), a champion of the adoption heresy.

Felix of Valois. Born in Valois, France, April 19, 1127: died at the monastery of Cerfroi, on the border of Brie and Valois, Nov. 4, 1212. A French monk, one of the founders of the Trinitarians.

Fell (fel), **John.** Born probably at Longworth, Berkshire, June 23, 1625: died July 10, 1686. An English scholar and prelate. He was educated at Oxford, served under the king's standard in the civil war, and was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1660, and bishop of Oxford in 1675. His chief work is "The Interest of England Stated," etc. (1659). He is said to have edited "A Paraphrase and Annotations upon the Epistles of St. Paul" (1675), often quoted as Fell's Paraphrase. He was satirized by Tom Brown in the epigram beginning "I do not like you, Dr. Fell," said to have been paraphrased from Martial's "Non amo te, Sabidi."

Fellahs (fel′äz), or **Fellahin** (fel′a-hēn). A name, signifying 'tiller,' applied to the agricultural class of Egypt, which forms three fourths of the whole population. The Fellahs are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They have given up their own language, the Coptic, for the Arabic, and have for the most part adopted Islam. In physical appearance they have preserved the old Egyptian type. They are medium sized and well formed, and have a reddish brown complexion, narrow forehead, round face, strong, short nose with wide nostrils, full lips, a solid chest, and black, but not woolly, hair.

Fellatahs (fel-lä′täz), or **Foulahs** (fö′läz), native **Fulbe** (föl′be). A negro race inhabiting the valley of the Middle Niger and other regions in the Sudan and in western Africa. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The numbers are estimated at 6,000,000–8,000,000.

Fellenberg (fel′len-berG), **Philipp Emanuel von.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, June 27, 1771: died at Bern, Nov. 21, 1844. A Swiss philanthropist and educator. He established agricultural and other schools at Hofwyl, near Bern.

Feller (fel′ler), **François Xavier de.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 18, 1735: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, May 23, 1802. A Belgian writer. He published "Biographie universelle, ou dictionnaire historique et littéraire" (1781), etc.

Fellowes (fel′ōz), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Minorca in 1778: died April 12, 1853. A British rear-admiral. He entered the navy in 1797, and was promoted commander in 1809. He commanded the Dartmouth, of 42 guns, in the British fleet at Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, where an attempt made by him to remove a Turkish fire-ship was the immediate cause of the battle. He was knighted in 1828, and was promoted rear-admiral in 1847.

Fellows (fel′ōz), Sir **Charles.** Born at Nottingham, Aug., 1799: died at London, Nov. 8, 1860. An English traveler and archæologist. In 1838 and subsequent years he explored parts of Asia Minor, discovering, among other ancient sites, the ruins of Tlos and of Xanthus in Lycia. His collection illustrating Lycian archæology is now in the British Museum. He published several works on the Lycian explorations.

Felltham (fel′tham), **Owen.** Born at Mutford, Suffolk, probably in 1602: died at Great Billing, Northamptonshire, in 1668. An English author. He was either secretary or chaplain in the family of the Earl of Thomond, at Great Billing, in Northamptonshire. He published at the age of eighteen, "Resolves, Divine, Morall, Politicall, by Owen Felltham," a collection of a hundred short essays, dedicated to Lady Dorothy Crane. He was an ardent Royalist, and in a poem entitled "Epitaph to the Eternal Memory of Charles the First . . . Inhumanly murthered by a perfidious Party of His prevalent Subjects," refers to Charles as "Christ the Second."

Felsing (fel′sing), **Georg Jakob.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, July 22, 1802: died at Darmstadt, June 9, 1883. A German engraver.

Felton (fel′ton), **Cornelius Conway.** Born at West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807: died at Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1862. An American classical scholar, president of Harvard University 1860–62. His chief work is "Greece, Ancient and Modern" (1867).

Felton, John. Hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 28, 1628. An English assassin. He entered the army at an early age, and served as a lieutenant under Sir Edward Cecil at Cadiz in 1625. Made reckless by poverty, and inflamed by the reading of the Remonstrance of Parliament, he assassinated, Aug. 23, 1628, the Duke of Buckingham, who had refused him the command of a company.

Felton, Septimius. See *Septimius Felton.*

Feltre (fel′tre). A small town in the province of Belluno, Italy, 45 miles north-northwest of Venice.

Feltre, Duc de. See *Clarke, H. J. G.*

Female Quixote, The. A novel by Mrs. Lennox, published in 1752. It was intended to ridicule the novels of the romantic school of Gomberville and Scudery.

The heroine, Arabella, the only child of a widowed and misanthropic marquis, is supposed to be brought up in seclusion in the country, where she has access to a library full of old romances, by which her head is almost as much turned as that of the Knight of La Mancha was by the same kind of study. She takes a young gardener in her father's service for a nobleman in disguise, and is with difficulty undeceived when he gets a thrashing for stealing carp from a pond.

Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 155.

Femern (fā′mern), or **Fehmarn** (fā′märn). An island in the Baltic, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 42 miles northeast of Lübeck. Population, about 9,800.

Femme de Trente Ans (fam dė tront oṅ), **La.** [F., 'The Woman of Thirty.'] A novel by Balzac, published in 1831.

Femmes Savantes (fam sä-voṅt′), **Les.** [F., 'The Learned Women.'] A comedy by Molière, first played in 1672. It was adapted from "Les précieuses ridicules," and satirized female pedantry.

Femynye, or **Feminee** (fem-i-nē′). In medieval romance, the kingdom of the Amazons. Gower and Chaucer refer to it.

Fenchurch (fen′chėrch), **The Cripple of.** A cripple, in Heywood's "Fair Maid of the Exchange," who performs feats of valor, and with whom the "fair maid" is in love. She is persuaded by him to transfer her affections to a younger and uncrippled man.

Fen Country, or **The Fens.** That part of eastern England which formerly abounded in fens, now in great part drained. See *Bedford Level*.

Fénelon (fān-lôṅ′) (**Bertrand de Salignac,** Marquis de La Mothe-Fénelon). Died 1599. A French diplomatist at the English court about 1568–75. He wrote "Le siege de Metz en 1552" (1553), "Lettres au Cardinal de Ferrare sur le voyage du roi aux Pays-Bas de l'empereur en l'an 1554" (1554), "Memoires touchant l'Angleterre et la Suisse, etc." (1659), etc.

Fénelon (**François de Salignac de La Mothe-Fénelon**). Born at Château de Fénelon, Dordogne, France, Aug. 6, 1651: died at Cambrai, France, Jan. 7, 1715. A celebrated French prelate, orator, and author. He became preceptor of the sons of the dauphin in 1689, and was appointed archbishop of Cambrai in 1695. His works include "Les aventures de Télémaque" (1699), "Dialogues des morts" (1712), "Traité de l'éducation des filles" (1688), "Explication des maximes des saints" (1697), etc. His collected works were edited by Leclère (38 vols., 1827–30).

Fénelon (**Gabriel Jacques de Salignac,** Marquis de La Mothe-Fénelon). Born 1688: killed at the battle of Raucoux, Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. A French general and diplomatist, nephew of Archbishop Fénelon.

Fenians (fē′ni-ạnz; in def. 1 also fen′i-ạnz). [In the first sense also written *Fennians* and *Finnians*; formed, with Latin suffix *-ian*, from Ir. *Feinn*, *Feinne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed a militia of the ardrigh or king of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirionn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends which may be compared with the legends of "King Arthur" and the "Round Table." In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. An association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857 with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called "circles," presided over by "centers," with a "head center" as chief president, and a general "senate": an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1865 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

Fennell (fen′el), **James.** Born Dec. 11, 1766: died June 14, 1816. An English actor and dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, and in 1787 appeared at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He subsequently played in London, and about 1793 emigrated to America. He published "Linda and Clara, or the British Officer" (1791), and an "Apology" for his life (1814).

Fenris (fen′ris). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon in the form of a gigantic wolf: hence also called Fenris-wolf (ON. *Fenrisulfr*). He was the son of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrbodha*), and the brother of the Midgard serpent and the goddess Hel. He was fettered by the gods, but freed himself at Ragnarok and slew Odin. He was, in his turn, slain by Vidar (ON. *Vidharr*), Odin's son.

Fens, The. See *Fen Country*.

Fenton (fen′ton). In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a gentleman in love with Anne Page. He intends to marry her for her money alone, but her charms subdue him.

Fenton, Edward. Died in 1603. An English navigator. He accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second and third northwest voyages in 1577 and 1578 respectively, and in 1582–83 commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage, in which he was accompanied by William Hawkins (junior) and John Drake.

Fenton, Elijah. Born at Shelton, Staffordshire, May 20, 1683: died Aug., 1730. An English poet. He graduated with the degree of B. A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1704, and subsequently was for a time head-master of the grammar-school at Sevenoaks. He assisted Pope in the translation of the Odyssey. He wrote a tragedy "Marianne" (acted in 1723), in which he was assisted by Southerne.

Fenton, Sir **Geoffrey.** Died at Dublin, Oct. 19, 1608. An English translator and politician. He was the son of Henry Fenton of Fenton in Nottinghamshire, and was for many years principal secretary of state in Ireland, being knighted for his services in this capacity by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. His chief work is a translation of a number of novels from Boaistuau and Belleforest's "Histoires tragiques, extraictes des œuvres italiennes de Bandel [Bandello]," published under the title of "Certaine Tragicall Discourses written oute of French and Latine by Geffraie Fenton," etc. (1567).

Fenton, Lavinia. Born in 1708: died in 1760. An English actress. She was the daughter of a naval officer named Beswick. Her mother afterward married a man named Fenton. She made her first appearance in 1726, and was successful especially as Polly Peacham in "The Beggar's Daughter." She married the Duke of Bolton in 1751, after living with him for many years before the death of his wife, which took place in that year.

Fenton, Reuben E. Born at Carroll, N. Y., July 1, 1819: died at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1885. An American politician, governor of New York 1865–69, and United States senator from New York 1869–75.

Fenwick (fen′wik), **George.** Died March 15, 1657. An English colonial official. He settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River as agent for the patentees and governor of the fort of Saybrook in 1639. The fort having been sold to the colony of Connecticut in 1644, he returned to England in 1645. He served in the Parliamentary army during the civil war, was made governor of Leith and Edinburgh Castle in 1650, and was one of the eight commissioners appointed in 1651 for the government of Scotland. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Charles I., but did not act.

Fenwick, Sir **John.** Beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 28, 1697. An English conspirator. He was descended from a Yorkshire family; served in the army, in which he obtained the rank of major-general (1688); and entered Parliament in 1677. He was arrested in 1696 for complicity in a plot against the life of William III., and caused a sensation by accusing Marlborough, Godolphin, Russell, Shrewsbury, and other leaders of the Whig party of treasonable negotiations with the Jacobites.

Feodor (fā′o-dōr) **I. Ivanovitch.** [Russ. *Fedor* = E. *Theodore*, from Gr. Θεόδωρος.] Born May 11, 1557: died Jan. 7, 1598. Czar of Russia March 18, 1584,–Jan. 7, 1598. During his reign the church of Russia was declared independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and a separate Russian patriarchate established. He was the last of the house of Rurik.

Feodor II. Alexievitch. Born in 1589: murdered June 10, 1605. Czar of Russia April 5–June 10, 1605, son of Boris Godunoff.

Feodor III. Born June 8, 1656: died at Moscow, April 27, 1682. Emperor of Russia, eldest son of the emperor Alexis, whom he succeeded in 1676.

Feodosia (fā-ō-dō′sē-ä), or **Kaffa** (käf′fä). [Tatar *Kefé*.] A seaport and watering-place in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, about lat. 45° 5′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. The Greek colony of Theodosia was founded here by Milesians. The place was the seat of an extensive trade in the middle ages, its population reaching 100,000. It was held by the Genoese from the 13th to the 15th century, and by the Turks from 1475 until 1774, when it was ceded to Russia. Population (1880) 13,199.

Feramorz (fer′ạ-morz). In Moore's "Lalla Rookh," a young poet. He is Aliris, the sultan of Lesser Bucharia, who is betrothed to Lalla Rookh. He wins her heart in his disguise, and reveals himself only when she is led into his presence as a bride.

Ferdinand (fėr′di-nand) **I.,** surnamed "The Just." [F. *Ferdinand*, *Ferrand*, It. *Ferdinando*, *Ferrando*, Sp. *Hernando*, *Fernando*, G. *Ferdinand*.] Born 1379: died 1416. King of Aragon 1412–16. He was a prominent supporter of the antipope Benedict XIII. at the beginning of the Council of Constance (1414–18), but after the deposition of John XXIII. and the abdication of Gregory XII. he was in 1415 induced by the emperor Sigismund to withdraw his support in the interest of the unity of the church.

Ferdinand II., King of Aragon. See *Ferdinand V.*, King of Castile.

Ferdinand (fėr′di-nand; G. pron. fer′dē-nänd) **I.** Born at Vienna, April 19, 1793: died at Prague, June 29, 1875. Emperor of Austria, son of Francis I. whom he succeeded March 2, 1835. He inherited a weak constitution, mentally and physically, which compelled him to abandon the administration of the government to others, especially to the imperial chancellor Metternich, whose absolute and reactionary policy provoked the revolution of 1848. He abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848.

Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick. See *Brunswick, Duke of (Ferdinand)*.

Ferdinand I., surnamed "The Great." Died at Leon, Spain, Dec. 27, 1065. King of Castile and Leon. He was the second son of Sancho III. of Navarre, who acquired possession of Castile in 1028. He was invested by his father in 1033 with the sovereignty of Castile, which was created an independent kingdom. He defeated Bermudo of Leon at Lantada, near Rio Carrion, in 1037, whereupon he became king of Leon also. He fought with success against the Moors, extending the Christian frontiers from the Duero to the Mondego, and reducing to vassalage the rulers of Toledo, Saragossa, and Seville. He assumed the title of emperor of Spain in 1056.

Ferdinand II. Died 1188. King of Leon 1157–1188, son of Alfonso VIII. His repudiation of Urraca, his wife, involved him in a war with his father-in-law, Alfonso I. of Portugal, whom he defeated and captured at Badajoz in 1167. He gained a brilliant victory over the Moors at Santarem about 1181. During his reign the great military order of Alcantara was chartered (1177) by Pope Alexander III.

Ferdinand III., surnamed "The Saint." Born about 1200: died 1252. King of Castile and Leon, son of Alfonso IX. of Leon by Berengaria, sister of Henry I. of Castile. He became king of Castile on the death of Henry in 1217, and succeeded his father as king of Leon in 1230. He captured Ubeda from the Moors in 1234, Cordova in 1236, Jaen in 1246, and Seville in 1248. He was canonized by Clement X. in 1671, and is commemorated on May 30. He caused to be collected and to be translated into the vulgar tongue the "Forum Judicum," or code of Visigothic laws, which forms one of the oldest specimens of Castilian prose. During his reign a law was passed (1230) which made of Leon and Castile a single inseparable kingdom.

Ferdinand IV. Born 1285: died 1312. King of Castile and Leon, son of Sancho IV. whom he succeeded in 1295.

Ferdinand V. (II. of Aragon and Sicily, III. of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic." Born at Sos, Aragon, March 10, 1452: died at Madrigalejo, Estremadura, Spain, Jan. 23, 1516. King of Castile. He was the son of John II. of Navarre and Aragon, who associated him with himself in the government of Aragon in 1466, and in 1468 declared him king of Sicily. In Oct., 1469, he married Isabella, sister of Henry IV. of Castile, and heiress of that throne. Ferdinand and Isabella were, on the death of Henry in 1474, recognized as joint sovereigns of Castile by the nobles and the junta of Segovia; but a strong party, including the Marquis of Villena, the grand master of Calatrava, and the Archbishop of Toledo, supported by Alfonso V. of Portugal and Louis XI. of France, declared in favor of Juana "la Beltraneja" (*i. e.*, daughter of Beltran), whom Henry had in his will acknowledged as his legitimate child and designated as his successor. Ferdinand defeated Alfonso at Toro, with the result that the whole of Castile submitted to Isabella and her consort in 1479. He succeeded his father in Aragon in the same year (Navarre going to his sister Leonora de Foix). In 1482 he resumed the war against the Moors, which resulted in the conquest of Granada in 1492. He joined in 1495 the emperor, the Pope, and the states of Milan and Venice against Charles VIII. of France, who was expelled from Naples, and Ferdinand ascended the Neapolitan throne in 1504. On the death of Isabella, Nov. 26, 1504, he was proclaimed regent of Castile. In 1511 he formed an alliance with Venice and Pope Julius II. for the expulsion of the French from Italy. Navarre, on the other hand, entered into an alliance with France. This gave him a pretext for invading Navarre, which was conquered in 1512, and incorporated with Castile in 1515. He thus united under his sway the four kingdoms into which Spain was at this time divided (Aragon, Castile, Granada, and Navarre), besides Sicily and Naples. The chief events of his reign, besides those already mentioned, were the establishment of the Inquisition at Seville (1480), the annexation to the crown of the grand-mastership of the military orders of Calatrava (1487), Alcantara (1494), and San Jago (1499), the expulsion of the Jews (1492), and the discovery of America by Columbus.

Ferdinand VI. Born Sept. 23, 1712: died at Villaviciosa, Aug. 10, 1759. King of Spain, son of Philip V. whom he succeeded in 1746. He was a party to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 1748) which terminated the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48). He maintained a strict neutrality on the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756, notwithstanding the overtures both of England and of France, the former of which offered Gibraltar and the latter Minorca as the price of his assistance. Of a weak constitution and a melancholy temperament, he withdrew as far as practicable from European politics, abandoning the government to his ministers Ensenada, Carvajal, and Wall, who took into their counsels the queen Barbara [illegible] of Portugal, the royal confessor Rabago, and the singer Farinelli, who acquired an extraordinary influence over the king. On the death of the queen [illegible] he fell into an extreme melancholy, which developed into insanity.

Ferdinand VII. Born at San Ildefonso, near Madrid, Oct. 14, 1784: died at Madrid, Sept.

29, 1833. King of Spain, son of Charles IV. He ascended the throne March 19, 1808, a popular revolution at Aranjuez having compelled his father to abdicate. On May 6, 1808, he was forced by Napoleon to renounce his throne, and was interned at Valençay until March, 1814, when he returned to Spain. He abolished the liberal constitution of 1812, restored the Inquisition, and complied generally with the demands of the Absolutist or Apostolical party. A revolution restored (March 9, 1820) the constitution of 1812, which was abolished through French intervention in 1823. He abolished the Salic law by the pragmatic sanction of March 29, 1830. See *Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria José Isidoro de Bourbon).*

Ferdinand I. Born at Alcalá, Spain, March 10, 1503: died at Vienna, July 25, 1564. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, younger brother of the emperor Charles V. He married in 1521 the princess Anna of Hungary, on the death of whose brother Louis II., in 1526 he was elected king of Bohemia and Hungary. His title to the throne of Hungary was disputed by John Zapolya, who supported by the Turks obtained possession of a part of the country. He became in 1521 president of the council of regency appointed to govern Germany during the emperor's absence in Spain, was elected king of the Romans in 1531, and became emperor on the abdication of Charles in 1556. He exerted himself, but with little success, to settle the religious disputes between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in Germany. He negotiated the treaty between the emperor and the elector Maurice of Saxony in 1552. In 1519 Charles and Ferdinand succeeded Maximilian I. in the Austrian dominions, and in 1521–22 Charles relinquished his share in this sovereignty to his brother.

Ferdinand II. Born at Gratz, Styria, July 9, 1578: died at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1637. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Charles, duke of Styria, by Maria of Bavaria, and cousin of the emperor Matthias whom he succeeded as king of Bohemia in 1617, as king of Hungary in 1618, and as emperor in 1619. In 1619 he was deposed from the throne of Bohemia by the Protestant estates of that kingdom, who were irritated by infringements of the "Majestätsbrief" of 1609, and who chose as his successor the elector palatine Frederick V., head of the Protestant Union and of the German Calvinists. He allied himself with Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, head of the Catholic League, with Spain, and with the Lutheran elector of Saxony. Frederick having been overthrown in the battle on the White Mountain near Prague (Nov. 8, 1620), Ferdinand destroyed the "Majestätsbrief" and extirpated Protestantism in Bohemia. His whole reign was occupied with the war against the Protestants (Mansfeld, Christian of Brunswick, Christian IV. of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden); but before his death, owing to the murder of Wallenstein, the opposition of Richelieu, and the ability of the Swedish generals, he lost all hope of crushing Protestantism. See *Thirty Years' War.*

Ferdinand III. Born at Gratz, Styria, July 11 (or 13), 1608: died at Vienna, April 2, 1657. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Ferdinand II. On the assassination of Wallenstein in 1634 he was invested with the nominal command of the imperial army, the real command being exercised by Gallas, and took part in the victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen Sept. 6, 1634. He signed the peace of Westphalia Oct. 24, 1648. He succeeded his father in Hungary, Bohemia, the archduchy of Austria, etc., and in the empire in 1637.

Ferdinand I., etc., Kings of Leon. See *Ferdinand I., etc.,* Kings of Castile.

Ferdinand I. Born about 1424: died Jan. 25, 1494. King of Naples, illegitimate son of Alfonso V. of Aragon. Pope Calixtus III. refused to [illegible] his title to the kingdom, which his father had [illegible] and John of Anjou [illegible] He [illegible] his peace with the successor of [illegible] II., and with the aid of the Albanian [illegible] inflicted a decisive defeat on John of Anjou [illegible] 1462.

Ferdinand II. Born July 26, 1469: died Oct. 7, 1496. King of Naples 1495–96, son of Alfonso II. and grandson of Ferdinand I. He [illegible] on the invasion of his dominions by Charles VIII. of France. Naples was occupied by the French, and Ferdinand fled, but recovered his throne by the aid of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great general of Ferdinand V. of Castile.

Ferdinand III., King of Naples. See *Ferdinand V.*, of Castile.

Ferdinand IV., King of Naples. See *Ferdinand I.*, King of the Two Sicilies.

Ferdinand I. Born about 1345: died in 1383. King of Portugal 1367–83. On the death of Pedro in [illegible] he claimed the throne of Castile, which was [illegible] by Henry of Trastamara, [illegible] brother of Pedro. He renounced his claim in 1371, after some indecisive fighting. He was the last of the direct Burgundian line, which [illegible]

Ferdinand II. Born at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1816: died Dec. 15, 1885. Titular king of Portugal, son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He married Maria II. [illegible]

Ferdinand I. (IV. of Naples). Born at Naples, Jan. 12, 1751: died there, Jan. 4, 1825. King of the Two Sicilies, [illegible]

Ferdinand II. Born at Palermo, [illegible] 10, 1810: died at Naples, May 22, 1859. King of the Two Sicilies 1830–59, son of Francis I. whom he succeeded. His oppressive and despotic reign provoked numerous political disturbances, which culminated in 1848 in a popular rising in Sicily. This rising was quelled in 1849 by the bombardment of the principal cities, an expedient which acquired for him the epithet of "Bomba." His treatment of political suspects was made the subject of two letters addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen by Mr. Gladstone, who visited Naples in 1850.

Ferdinand III. Born at Florence, May 6, 1769: died at Florence, June 18, 1824. Grand Duke of Tuscany and Archduke of Austria, younger son of the emperor Leopold II. whom he succeeded as grand duke in 1790. He reigned until 1799, and from 1814 to 1824.

Ferdinand IV. Born June 10, 1835. Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Leopold II. whom he succeeded in 1859. His dominions were incorporated with Sardinia in 1860.

Ferdinand. 1. In Shakspere's "Tempest," the son of the King of Naples, and lover of Miranda.—2. In Shakspere's comedy "Love's Labour's Lost," the King of Navarre.—3. In Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," the Count of Calabria and brother of the duchess. He is a cynical villain, who murders his sister who has injured his family pride.—4. In Sheridan's "Duenna," the lover of Clara.

Ferdinand, Count Fathom, Adventures of. A novel by Smollett, published in 1753: so called from the name of its hero, who is a repulsive scoundrel.

Ferdusi. See *Firdausi.*

Fère (fãr), **La.** A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise 14 miles northwest of Laon. It has an artillery school. Population (1891), commune, 5,394.

Fère Champenoise (fãr shoṅp-nwaz'), **La.** A town in the department of Marne, France, 22 miles southwest of Chalons-sur-Marne. Here, March 25, 1814, the Allies defeated the French.

Ferentino (fā-ren-tē'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 42 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Ferentinum. Besides its cathedral, castle, and ancient town wall, it is noted for an ancient theater, unexcavated, but in its stage structure the most perfect on the Italian mainland, and in other ways remarkable. The back wall of the stage is 136 feet long, with 7 doors, and is held to be Etruscan. The stage is Roman; its structure is of brick. It has three doors, and a narrow passage extends behind its whole length. The cavea is surrounded by a semicircle of beautiful arches. The chord of the cavea is 200 feet, the depth of the stage 33. Population (1881), 7,679.

Ferghana (fer-gha'na), or **Fergana** (fer-ga'na). A province of the Russian general government of Turkestan, central Asia, in the upper valley of the Sir-Daria, about lat. 39° 30'–42° N., long. 70°–74° E. It corresponds to part of the ancient Sogdiana, and was formed from the khanate of Khokand by Russia in 1876. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population, [illegible]

Fergus (fer'gus) **I.** A mythical king of Scotland. According to a fictitious chronology he was the son of Ferchard, first king of Scotland, came to Scotland from Ireland about 330 B.C. to repel an invasion of the Picts and Britons, and was drowned on his return off Carrickfergus, which was named after him.

Fergus. See *Ferracute.*

Ferguson (fer'gu-son), **Adam.** Born at Logierait, Perthshire, June 20, 1723: died at St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1816. A Scottish philosopher and historian. He graduated M.A. at the University of St. Andrews in 17[illegible], served as military chaplain 17[illegible], became professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University in [illegible], and was professor of mental and moral philosophy in the same university [illegible]. In the latter year he became professor of mathematics. He published "Essay on Civil Society" ([illegible]), "Institutes of Moral Philosophy" ([illegible]), "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic" ([illegible]), and "Principles of Moral and Political Science" ([illegible]).

Ferguson, James. Born at the Core of Mayen, near Rothiemay, Banffshire, April 25, 1710: died at London, Nov. 16, 1776. A Scottish astronomer. In [illegible] Newton's Principles" ([illegible]), etc.

Ferguson, Robert, surnamed "The Plotter." Died in 1714. A Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer. [illegible] Mus[illegible]

Ferguson, Sir **Samuel.** Born at Belfast, March 10, 1810: died at Howth, near Dublin, Aug. 9, 1886. An Irish poet and antiquary. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, [illegible] was called to the Irish bar [illegible] and was queen's counsel 1859–67, when he was appointed deputy keeper of the public records of Ireland. He was knighted in 1878. He collected all the known Ogham inscriptions of Ireland, and wrote "Lays of the Western Gael" (1865), "Congal, an Epic Poem in Five Books" (1872), "Poems" (1880), etc.

Fergusson (fer'gu-son), **James.** Born at Ayr, Jan. 22, 1808: died Jan. 9, 1886. A Scottish writer on architecture. He acquired a fortune as a manufacturer of indigo in India, and retired from business to devote himself to archaeological studies. He was general manager of the Crystal Palace Company 1856–58. His chief works are "The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, etc." (1855), "A History of the Modern Styles of Architecture" (1862), and "Tree- and Serpent-Worship, or Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ, etc." (1868).

Fergusson, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1750: died Oct. 16, 1774. A Scottish poet. He studied several years at St. Andrews University, and became an extracting clerk in the commissary clerk's office at Edinburgh. He published "Poems by R. Fergusson" (1773).

Fergusson, Sir **William.** Born at Prestonpans, March 20, 1808: died at London, Feb. 10, 1877. A noted Scottish surgeon, elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1870. He was educated at Edinburgh. In 1843 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published "Practical Surgery" (1842), etc.

Ferîd-Eddîn. See *Attar.*

Feridoon. See *Faridun.*

Ferishtah, or **Ferishta.** See *Firishtah.*

Ferland (fer-loṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Antoine.** Born at Montreal, Dec. 25, 1805: died at Quebec, Jan. 8, 1864. A Canadian historian. He was ordained priest in 1828, became professor of history in Laval University at Quebec in 1855, and was elected dean of the faculty of arts in 1864. He wrote "Cours d'histoire du Canada" (Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II by Laverdière, 1865).

Fermanagh (fėr-man'ä). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Donegal on the northwest, Tyrone on the northeast, Monaghan on the east, Cavan on the south, and Leitrim on the west. It is traversed by Lough Erne. The chief town is Enniskillen. Area, 714 square miles. Population (1891), 74,170.

Fermat (fer-mä'), **Pierre de.** Born at Beaumont-de-Lomagne, near Montauban, France, Aug., 1601: died at Toulouse, France, Jan. 12, 1665. A celebrated French mathematician. He studied law at Toulouse, and practised his profession there. Priority in the discovery of the principle of the differential calculus, as against both Newton and Leibnitz, was claimed for him by D'Alembert, Lagrange, and others. His collected works were published in 1679.

Fermo (fer'mō). A town in the province of Ascoli Piceno, Italy, lat. 43° 11' N., long. 13° 43' E.: the ancient Firmum. It was a Roman colony, and has remnants of the Roman wall. Population (1881), [illegible]

Fermor (fer'mor), **Arabella.** The lady the theft of whose curl was the subject of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." She was the daughter of James Fermor of Tusmore, and married Francis Perkins of Ufton Court, near Reading. She died in 1738. The adventurous nobleman who stole the lock was Lord Petre.

Fermor, Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret. Died Dec. 15, 1761. An English letter-writer. She was the daughter of John, second Baron Jeffreys of Wem, Shropshire, and married Thomas Fermor, second Baron Leominster (later Earl of Pomfret), in 1720. Her letters were published in "Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hartford (afterward Duchess of Somerset), and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, between . . . 1738 and 1741" (1805).

Fermoy (fėr-moi'). A town in County Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 19 miles northeast of Cork. Population (1891), 6,421.

Fern (fėrn), **Fanny.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Sara Payson Willis (Farrington, Eldredge) Parton.

Fernandes (fėr-nän'des), **Alvaro.** A Portuguese navigator who explored the western coast of Africa about 1448.

Fernandes, João. A Portuguese navigator who about 1446 explored the northwestern coast of Africa, and penetrated into the interior of the continent by way of the Rio do Ouro.

Fernandes Coutinho (fer-nän'des kō-tēn'yö), **Vasco.** Born at Alemquer, Portugal, about 1490: died at Espirito Santo, Brazil, 1561. A Portuguese soldier. He served until 1528 in India, and in 1534 had received the grant in perpetuity of a portion of the Brazilian coast corresponding to the present state of Espirito Santo. Leaving Portugal with about 70 colonists, he founded the town of Espirito Santo, near the modern Victoria, in May, 1535. His colony suffered greatly from the war with the Indians and from quarrels. Vasco Fernandes gave himself up to drunkenness and vice, and finally, in 1560, renounced all his rights. He died in complete poverty.

Fernandes Pinheiro (fer-nän'des pen-ya'ē-rö), **José Feliciano.** Born at Santos, May 9, 1774: died at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, June 6, 1847. A Brazilian statesman and author. He was president of Rio Grande do Sul 1824–25, and minister of justice Oct. 1825–Nov. 1827. In 1826 he was created viscount of São Leopoldo, and entered the senate. His most important writings are "Annaes da provincia de

São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul" (2 vols., 1819 and 1822; revised 1839), and "Memoria sobre os limites do Brazil," with various historical papers in the Revista do Instituto Historico, of which society he was one of the founders. In politics he was a conservative.

Fernandes Vieira (vē-ā'rä), **João.** Born in the island of Madeira, 1613: died at Olinda, Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 10, 1681. A Portuguese soldier. From 1630 he lived in Pernambuco, and in June, 1645 he headed a revolt against the Dutch, joined the other Portuguese leaders, and carried on war with the Dutch until Jan., 1654, when they were driven out. Subsequently he was governor of Parahyba, and from 1658 to 1661 governor of Angola in Africa.

Fernandez (fer-nän'deth), **Juan.** Born probably at Cartagena, Spain, in 1538: died in the district of Ligna, Chile, about 1602. A Spanish navigator. For many years he sailed vessels between Peru and Chile, and found that by keeping far out on the ocean he could shorten the time required for his cruises. He discovered several islands, among others the one which bears his name: this he reached about 1563.

Fernandez, Juan Felix. See *Victoria, Guadalupe.*

Fernandez, Prospero. Born at San José, July 18, 1834: died there, March 12, 1885. A Costa Rican soldier. He served against Walker in Nicaragua 1855–57, attained the rank of general, and in 1881 was made general-in-chief. From Aug. 10, 1882, until his death he was president of Costa Rica.

Fernandez de Castro (fer-nän'deth dā käs'trō), **Manuel.** Born at Madrid, Dec. 25, 1825. A Spanish geologist. From 1859 to 1869 he was engaged in mining and geological work in Cuba and Santo Domingo. In the latter year he was made professor at the Madrid School of Mines, and since 1873 he has been the director of the commission of the geological map of Spain. An extended series of works has been issued under his direction by the geological commission.

Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal (än-drä'dā ē pōr-tö-gäl'), **Pedro.** Born in 1634: died at Lima, Dec. 6, 1672. A Spanish nobleman, tenth count of Lemos, grandee of Spain, and a descendant of King Sancho IV. He was viceroy of Peru from Nov., 1667, until his death.

Fernandez de Cordova (fer-nän'deth dā kōr'dō-vä), **Diego.** Marquis of Guadalcázar, viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) Oct., 1612,–March, 1621, and viceroy of Peru July, 1622,–Jan., 1629. In both countries he had much trouble with French and Dutch corsairs, and in Peru his term was marked by a bloody war of miners at Potosí. After his return to Spain (1629), he resided near Cordova.

Fernandez de Enciso, Martin. See *Enciso.*

Fernandez de la Cueva (fer-nän'deth dā lä kwā'vä), **Francisco.** Lived in the 17th century. Duke of Albuquerque. From Aug., 1653, to Sept., 1660 he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), and subsequently viceroy of Sicily.

Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez (en-rē'keth), **Francisco.** Duke of Albuquerque, viceroy of Mexico Nov. 27, 1702, to Jan. 15, 1711. The town of Albuquerque, New Mexico, founded at this time, was named in his honor.

Fernandez de Navarrete, Martin. See *Navarrete.*

Fernandez de Palencia (fer-nän'deth dā pälān'thē-ä), **Diego.** Born at Palencia about 1520: died at Seville about 1581. A Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru from about 1545 to 1560 or later, and was a personal witness of many events, especially during the revolt of Giron. Appointed historiographer in 1556, he began to write a history, subsequently enlarged and finished in Spain, and published at Seville as "Primera y segunda parte de la historia del Peru." It includes the periods of the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro and Giron.

Fernandez de Piedrahita, Lucas. See *Piedrahita.*

Fernandez de Taos (fer-nän'deth dā tä'ōs). [Not San Fernando de Taos, as it is sometimes called.] A Spanish settlement founded in the latter half of the 18th century in the valley of Taos in northern New Mexico. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and lies 3 miles from the Indian village. In 1766 the settlement was surprised and almost wiped out by the Comanches. The insurrection of 1848 began at Fernandez de Taos, where Governor Charles Bent was one of its first victims.

Fernandez Madrid (fer-nän'deth mä-thrēth'), **José.** Born at Cartagena, Feb. 9, 1789: died near London, June 28, 1830. A New Granadan physician, author, and statesman. He joined the revolutionists in 1810, was elected to Congress, and after the resignation of Torres was made president of New Granada, March 14, 1816. The victories of the Spaniards soon forced him to resign. He published poems, two tragedies, "Atala" and "Guatimozin," and medical and other works.

Fernandina (fer-nän-dē'nä). [Named in honor of Ferdinand of Castile.] A name officially given to the island of Cuba about 1508. Columbus had called it Juana, and the name was changed in accordance with the desire of the king. It appears on some old maps and in Spanish authors of the period, but was soon supplanted by the Indian name *Cuba.*

Fernandina (fėr-nan-dē'nạ̈). A seaport on Amelia Island, Nassau County, northeastern Florida, situated 26 miles northeast of Jacksonville, in lat. 30° 40′ N., long. 81° 28′ W. It has a fine harbor, and a line of steamships to New York, and exports timber and naval stores. Population (1890), 2,803.

Fernando (fėr-nan'dō). [See *Ferdinand.*] **1.** In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the faithless friend of Cardenio.—**2.** In Massinger and Fletcher's comedy "The Laws of Candy," the lover of Annophel.—**3.** In Southerne's "Fatal Marriage," a character who for his own good is made to believe he has been dead and buried and in purgatory.—**4.** In Sheridan Knowles's "John of Procida," the son of John of Procida. He was killed in the Sicilian Vespers.

Fernando de Noronha (fer-nän'dọ̄ de nō-rōn'yä). An island in the Atlantic, belonging to Brazil, situated about lat. 3° 50′ S., long. 32° 40′ W. It is the seat of a Brazilian penal station.

Fernando Po (E. fėr-nan'dō pō'; Sp. fer-nän'dō pō'). An island in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, in lat. 3° 46′ N., long. 8° 47′ E. (lighthouse). Its surface is mountainous. The chief place is Port Clarence. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, and was ceded in 1778 to Spain, which now occupies it. There was an English settlement here 1827–1834. Area, 799 square miles. Population, about 25,000.

Fernandyne (fėr'nan-dēn). In Lodge's "Rosalynde," the character from which Jacques du Bois in "As you Like it" is taken.

Fernel (fer-nel'), **Jean.** Born at Clermont-en-Beauvoisis, France, about 1497: died there, April 26, 1558. A noted French physician and medical writer, professor of medicine at Paris: surnamed "the Modern Galen."

Ferney, or **Fernex** (fer-nā'). A village in the department of Ain, France, 4 miles northwest of Geneva. Voltaire resided here 1758–78.

Ferney, The Patriarch of. Voltaire.

Fernig (fer-nēg'), **Félicité de** (Madame **Van der Walen**). Born at Mortagne, Nord, France, about 1776: died after 1831. **Fernig, Théophile de.** Born at Mortagne about 1779: died at Brussels about 1818. Two French sisters who, assuming male attire, enlisted in 1792 in a company of the National Guards commanded by their father, and distinguished themselves by their bravery in battle. Félicité married M. Van der Walen, a Belgian officer, whose life she had saved.

Fernkorn (fėrn'korn), **Anton Dominik.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, March 17, 1813: died at Brünnlfeld, near Vienna, Nov. 16, 1878. A German sculptor and bronze-founder. His best-known work is a statue of the archduke Charles, in Vienna.

Fernow (fer'nō), **Karl Ludwig.** Born at Blumenhagen, Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1763: died at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 4, 1808. A German writer on art, professor (extraordinary) at Jena 1802, and librarian to the duchess Amalie at Weimar 1804.

Féron (fā-rôn'), **Firmin Éloi.** Born at Paris, Dec. 1, 1802: died at Conflans, Seine-et-Oise, April 24, 1876. A French painter. He obtained the first medal in 1835.

Feronia (fe-rō'ni-ạ̈). In Italian mythology, a goddess of Sabine origin, but chiefly worshiped in Etruria, regarded especially as the patroness of freedmen, and called by the Greeks a goddess of flowers. Her most celebrated shrine is at the foot of Mount Soracte in Etruria.

Ferozabad (fē-rō-zä-bäd'). A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, east of Agra. Population, about 15,000.

Ferozepore. See *Firozpur.*

Ferozeshah, or **Ferozshah** (fē-rōz-shäh'). A village in the Panjab, British India, situated near Firozpur. Here, Dec. 21, 1845, the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Ferrabosco, or **Ferabosco** (fer-ä-bos'kō), **Alfonso.** An Italian musical composer of the 16th century. He appears to have settled in England, perhaps at Greenwich, before 1567. He subsequently returned to Italy. He published a book of madrigals in 1542 (reissued in 1587) and of motets in 1544, both at Venice. He had several friendly contests with W. Byrd as to the best setting of madrigals and descant writing, [illegible] to the number of 40 parts upon the plain-song of Miserere.

Ferrabosco, or **Ferabosco, Alfonso.** Born at Greenwich, England, about 1580: died in 1628 (?). An Italian lutenist and musical composer, son of the preceding. He received his musical education at Bologna, became musical instructor to Prince Henry in 1605, and in 1626 was appointed composer in ordinary to Charles I. He published "Ayres" (1609) and "Lessons" (for viols, 1609).

Ferrabosco, Alfonso. Died in 1661. An Italian musical composer at the court of Charles I. of England. He was the son of Alfonso Ferrabosco (died 1628 ?).

Ferracute (fer'ạ-kūt), or **Ferragus** (fer'ạ-gus), It. **Ferrau** (fer-rou'). A giant celebrated in medieval romance. He appears with various attributes, in the story of "Valentine and Orson" as Ferragus. He has in his castle an enormous brazen head which answers any question put to it. In some romances he is a Portuguese giant, in others a Spanish knight, in others a Saracen; in all of enormous strength, and invulnerable till Orlando vanquishes him.

> While in Navarre, it is reported to Charles that a Syrian giant of first-rate enormity, called Ferracutus (the Ferrau of the Italians), has appeared at Nagera. This creature possessed most exuberant proportions: he was twelve cubits high, his face was a cubit in length, and his nose a measured palm. As soon as Charles arrived at Nagera, this unwieldy gentleman proposed a single combat, but the king was so little tempted by a personal survey that he declined his offer. Ogerius the Dane was therefore selected as the Christian champion: but the giant, trussing him under one arm, carried him off to the town, and served a succession of knights in a similar manner. Orlando at length went out against him. The Saracen, as usual, commenced the attack by pulling his antagonist from the saddle, and rode off with him, till Orlando, exerting all his force, seized him by the chin, and both fell to the ground. When they had remounted, the knight, thinking to kill the pagan, only cut off the head of his horse. Ferrau being now on foot, Orlando struck a blow on his arm that knocked the sword from his hand; on which the giant slew his adversary's horse with a pat of his fist. After this the opponents fought on foot, and with swords, till towards evening, when Ferrau demanded a truce till next day. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 278.

Ferragus. 1. See *Ferracute.*—**2.** An extraordinary beggar in a novel of the same name in Balzac's "Scènes de la vie parisienne." He is the captain of a mysterious association called "Les Treize," appears in society as a diplomat, and murders a young gentleman who is obnoxious to the Treize by causing a slow poison to be put on his hair.

Ferrand (fe-roṅ'), Comte **Antoine François Claude.** Born at Paris, July 4, 1751: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1825. A French royalist politician (emigrated Sept., 1789), publicist, and historian. He wrote "De l'esprit de l'histoire" (1802), etc.

Ferrand, Marie Louis, Baron and Count of. Born at Besançon, Oct. 12, 1753: died at Palo Fincado, Santo Domingo, Nov. 7, 1808. A French general. He served in the American revolution and in the French army of the West, and in 1802 joined Leclerc in the Santo Domingo expedition. The disasters of 1802 and 1803 left him in command of the remnants of the French army. He retreated to Santo Domingo city, where he withstood a siege by Dessalines, and succeeded in holding the eastern end of the island for several years. Bonaparte made him captain-general of Santo Domingo. In 1808 a Spanish force from Porto Rico invaded the island. Ferrand was defeated and shot himself on the battle-field.

Ferrandina (fer-rän-dē'nä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated 35 miles southeast of Potenza. Population (1881), 7,325.

Ferrar (fer'ạ̈r), **Nicholas.** Died at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, Dec. 4, 1637. An English theologian.

Ferrara (fer-rä'rä). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy, lying south of the Po and west of the Adriatic. The surface is flat. Formerly the main portion of the duchy of Ferrara (formed 1471) was under the house of Este. It was annexed to the Papal States in 1598, and to Sardinia in 1860. Area, 1,012 square miles. Population (1891), about 230,000. **2.** The capital of the province of Ferrara, situated on the Po di Volano in lat. 44° 50′ N., long. 11° 37′ E. It contains a university, and was noted for its school of painting, [illegible] literary center in the 16th century. The castle, formerly the ducal palace, is a square battlemented [illegible] brick, built in 1385 with a moat and bridges [illegible]. The wall-paintings which [illegible] apartments are gone, except [illegible] Dosso Dossi. The cathedral [illegible]. The rich façade is one of the best [illegible]. It is solid below, with [illegible] porch with columns [illegible] lions, and has above several tiers of beautiful arcades. The interior was [illegible] in the 18th century, but contains good [illegible] pictures. There is a fine [illegible] in red and white marble. Population, about 28,000 [illegible].

Ferrara-Florence, Council of. A church council which, opening at Ferrara in 1438, was transferred to Florence in 1439 on account of a plague. It proclaimed the union of the Greek and Roman churches in 1439. The last sitting was held in 1445.

Ferrari (fer-rä'rē), **Gaudenzio.** Born at Valduggia, near Novara, Italy, about 1484: died at Milan, 1546. An Italian painter. His works are principally at Varallo and elsewhere in northern Italy.

Ferrari, Giuseppe. Born at Milan, 1812: died at Rome, July 1, 1876. An Italian philosophical writer and historian.

Ferrari, Luigi. Born at Venice, 1810. An Italian sculptor.

Ferré (fe-rā'), **Théophile Charles.** Born at Paris, 1845: executed near Paris, Nov. 28, 1871. One of the leaders of the French Commune in 1871.

Ferreira (fer-rā'ē-rä), **Antonio.** Born at Lisbon, 1528: died there, 1569. A noted Portuguese poet, surnamed "the Portuguese Horace." He wrote "Ines de Castro," a tragedy, etc.

Ferreira, Alexander Rodriquez. See *Rodriquez Ferreira.*

Ferrel (fer'el), **William.** Born in Bedford (now Fulton) County, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817: died at Maywood, Kansas, Sept. 18, 1891. An American meteorologist. He graduated at Bethany College in 1844 and held an appointment on the Coast Survey 1867–82, when he was appointed professor of meteorology in the Signal Office at Washington, a position which he held four years. He invented a maxima and minima tidal predicting machine and wrote "Converging Series expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle" (1871), "Popular Essays on the Movements of the Atmosphere" (1882), "The Motions of Fluids and Solids on the Earth's Surface" (188[illegible]), "Temperature of the Atmosphere and Earth's Surface" (1884), etc.

Ferrers (fer'erz), **Earl.** See *Shirley, Laurence.*

Ferrers, George. Born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, about 1500: died January, 1579. An English poet and politician. He was educated at Cambridge, was a member of Lincoln's Inn and represented Plymouth in Parliament from 1542. On his being arrested the same year as surety for a debt, the House of Commons demanded his release by virtue of the constitutional right of its members to freedom from arrest (except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace). The sheriffs and jailers resisting the demand, the House of Commons sent them to the Tower, this being the first occasion on which the house acted independently in vindication of its privileges. Ferrers took part with W. Baldwin in the production of the series of historical poems entitled "Mirrour for Magistrates."

Ferret (fer'et). 1. In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," the servant of Lovel: a quick, nimble, and insinuating fellow, with an advantageous knowledge of human nature.—2. In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," a character who never smiles, never speaks in praise of any one, and never gives a direct answer.

Ferrex and Porrex. See *Gorboduc.*

Ferrier (fer'i-ėr), **James Frederick.** Born at Edinburgh, June 16, 1808: died at St. Andrews, June 11, 1864. A Scottish metaphysician. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and was professor of civil history at Edinburgh 1842, and of moral philosophy and political economy at St. Andrews 1845. He wrote "Institutes of Metaphysic" (1854), etc. His "Lectures on Greek Philosophy" were published posthumously (1866).

Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1782: died there, Nov. 5, 1854. A Scottish novelist. She was the friend of Scott. [illegible] Her chief works are "Marriage" (to which Miss Clavering, niece of the [illegible], contributed a few pages) (1818), "The Inheritance" (1824), and "Destiny" (1831).

Ferrières (fer-ryãr'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 13 miles east of Paris. It contains a chateau of the Rothschilds, the scene of an interview between Bismarck and Jules Favre, Sept., 1870.

Ferro (fer'rō), Sp. **Hierro** (yer'rō). The westernmost of the Canary Islands, situated in lat. 27° 45' N., long. 18° W. The conventional meridian of Ferro (adopted as the line between the eastern and western hemispheres, and as the zero meridian by Germany, and [illegible]) [illegible] west of Greenwich. Area, [illegible] Population [illegible].

Ferrol (fer-rōl'), **El.** A seaport in the province of Corunna, Spain, situated on the Bay of Betanzos in lat. 43° 29' N., long. 8° 13' W. It is noted for its naval arsenal. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1800 and was taken by the French in 1809. Population [illegible].

Ferry (fe-rē'), **Jules.** Born at St. Dié, Vosges, France, April 5, 1832: died at Paris, March 17, [illegible]

Fersen [illegible] **Axel, Count de.** Born at [illegible] at Stockholm [illegible]

Ferstel [illegible] **Heinrich von.** Born at Vienna, July 7, 1828: died at [illegible] architect.

Ferté-sous-Jouarre (fer-tā'sö-zh[illegible]) **La.** [illegible]

Ferumbras. [illegible]

Fesca (fes'kä), **Alexander Ernst.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, May 22, 1820: died at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 22, 1849. A German composer, son of Friedrich Ernst Fesca. He composed much popular chamber music, etc.

Fesca, Friedrich Ernst. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1789: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, May 24, 1826. A German composer and violinist. He wrote two operas, "Cantemire" and "Leila," and a number of quintets, quartets, overtures, and chorales and other sacred music.

Fescennine Songs. Ancient Roman popular songs: so named from the town of Fescennium in southern Etruria. They were sung at rustic merrymakings, festivals, and later especially at weddings.

Fesch (fesh), **Joseph.** Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan. 3, 1763: died at Rome, May 13, 1839. A French ecclesiastic, half-brother of Lætitia, mother of Napoleon I. He became archbishop of Lyons 1802, and cardinal 1803.

Fessenden (fes'en-den), **Thomas Green.** Born at Walpole, N. H., April 22, 1771: died at Boston, Nov. 11, 1837. An American journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Fessenden, William Pitt. Born at Boscawen, N. H., Oct. 16, 1806: died at Portland, Maine, Sept. 8, 1869. An American statesman, United States senator (Republican) from Maine 1854–1864 and 1865–69, and secretary of the treasury 1864–65.

Fessler (fes'ler), **Ignaz Aurelius.** Born at Czurendorf, Hungary, May 18, 1756: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, 1839. A Hungarian historian and ecclesiastic (Capuchin), professor of Oriental languages and hermeneutics at the University of Lemberg. He wrote "Geschichte der Ungarn" (1812–25), etc.

Fessler, Joseph. Born at Lochau, Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, Dec. 2, 1813: died at St. Pölten, Lower Austria, April 25, 1872. An Austrian prelate and scholar. He published "Institutiones patrologicæ" (1850–52), etc.

Feste (fes'te). In Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's clown.

Festin de Pierre, Le. See *Don Juan.*

Festus (fes'tus). A poem by Philip James Bailey, published 1839.

Festus, Porcius. A Roman procurator in Palestine about 60–62 A. D. He refused to put the apostle Paul in the power of the Jews, and, after giving him a hearing in the presence of Herod Agrippa II., sent him to Rome in consequence of his appeal to Cæsar.

Festus, Sextus Pompeius. A Latin lexicographer who lived perhaps in the middle of the 2d century after Christ. He epitomized a glossary of Latin words and phrases entitled "De Verborum Significatu," by M. Verrius Flaccus, which is now lost. This epitome, which is known as "Sexti Pompeii Festi de Verborum Significatione," and which is of importance on account of the light which it throws on obscure points in Latin grammar and Roman antiquities, was abridged in the 8th century by Paulus Diaconus.

Feth Ali (feth ä'lē), or **Fath Ali** (fäth ä'lē), or **Futteh Ali** (fut'te ä'lē). Born about 1762 (1765?): died at Ispahan, Persia, Oct. 20, 1834. Shah of Persia 1797–1834. He became involved in a war with Russia in 1803 concerning the sovereignty of Georgia, whose ruler had transferred his allegiance from Persia to Russia. He purchased peace in 1813 by abandoning his claim. In 1826 he took advantage of the recent death of the czar Alexander to renew the war, but was compelled by the peace of 1828 to make an additional cession of territory (Persian Armenia).

Fethan-Seag. See *Faddiley.*

Fétis (fā-tēs'), **Édouard.** Born at Bouvignes, Belgium, May 16, 1812. An art critic, son of François Joseph Fétis. He is librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels, professor of esthetics to the Académie des Beaux Arts, art critic of the "Indépendance Belge," and has published and edited a number of works on art.

Fétis, François Joseph. Born at Mons, Belgium, March 25, 1784: died at Brussels, March 26, 1871. A Belgian composer and writer on music. His works include "Méthode élémentaire, etc." [illegible]

Fetter Lane. A street in London running from Fleet street to Holborn [illegible].

[illegible] it is said, lived opposite each other in Fetter Lane. [illegible]

Feuchères (fė-shãr'), **Baronne de** (**Sophie Dawes** or **Daws**). Born in the Isle of Wight about 1795: died in England, Jan. 2, 1841. A woman of low birth, mistress of Louis Henri Joseph de Bourbon, prince de Condé (1756–1830). She married Baron de Feuchères in 1818, and was separated from him in 1822.

Feuchtersleben (foich'ters-lā-ben), **Ernst von.** Born at Vienna, April 29, 1806: died at Vienna, Sept. 3, 1849. An Austrian physician, poet, and philosopher. He became dean of the medical faculty at Vienna in 1845 and in 1848 was under-secretary of state in the ministry of public instruction. His works include "Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde" (1845), "Zur Diätetik der Seele" (1838), and "Gedichte" (1836).

Feuerbach (foi'er-bäch), **Anselm von.** Born at Spires, Sept. 12, 1829: died at Venice, Jan. 4, 1880. A German historical painter. He was a pupil of F. W. von Schadow, and held a professorship in the Academy of Vienna 1873–77.

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. Born at Landshut, Bavaria, July 28, 1804: died near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sept. 13, 1872. A German philosopher, son of P. J. A. von Feuerbach. He habilitated as privat-docent at Erlangen in 1828, but abandoned teaching in 1832. His chief works are "Das Wesen des Christenthums" (1841), "Das Wesen der Religion" (1845), and "Theogonie nach den Quellen des klassischen, hebräischen, und christlichen Altertums" (1875).

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm von. Born at Hainichen, near Jena, Germany, Nov. 14, 1775: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, May 29, 1833. A German jurist. He became professor at Jena in 1801, professor at Kiel in 1802, and professor at Landshut in 1804; removed to Munich to accept a position in the department of justice there in 1805; was ennobled and made privy councilor in 1808; became second president of the Court of Appeal at Bamberg in 1814; and became president of the Court of Appeal at Anspach in 1817. He drew up the Bavarian criminal code which was introduced in 1813, and wrote "Kritik des natürlichen Rechts als Propädeutik zu einer Wissenschaft der natürlichen Rechte" (1796), "Lehrbuch des gemeinen, in Deutschland geltenden peinlichen Rechts" (1800), "Merkwürdige Kriminalrechtsfälle (1808–11), "K. Hauser, ein Beispiel eines Verbrechens am Seelenleben" (1832), etc.

Feuillants (fė-yoṅ'), **Les.** A political club established at Paris during the Revolution. It was at first called the Club of 1789, receiving its later name from the convent of the Feuillants, where it held its meetings.

Feuilles d'Automne (fėy dō-ton'). [F., 'Autumn Leaves.'] A collection of lyric poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1831.

Feuillet (fė-yā'), **Louis.** Born at Mane, in Provence, 1660: died at Marseilles, April 18, 1732. A French scientist and traveler. Aided by royal bounty he made two extended expeditions to the West Indies and the northern and western coasts of South America (1703–11) taking careful observations to rectify the existing maps, and studying plants, antiquities, etc. The results were published in several large works. In 1724 the French Academy of Sciences employed him to determine the exact longitude of the island of Ferro.

Feuillet, Octave. Born at St.-Lô, Manche, France, Aug. 11, 1821: died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1890. A French novelist and dramatist. After graduating from the College Louis-le-Grand in Paris, he studied law and engaged in literary work. In collaboration with Paul Bocage he wrote for the stage "Un bourgeois de Paris" (1845), "Echec et mat" (1846), "Palma, ou la nuit du Vendredi saint" (1847), "La vieillesse de Richelieu" (1848), "York" (1852), "Scènes et proverbes" (1851), "Scènes et comédies" (1854), "La crise" (1854), "Le roman d'un jeune homme pauvre" (1858), "Rédemption" (1860), "Les portraits de la marquise" (1862), "Montjoye" (1863), "La belle au bois dormant" (1865), "Le cas de conscience" (1867), "Julie" (1869), "L'Acrobate" (1873), "Le sphinx" (1874), "La clef d'or" (1878), "Un roman parisien" (1882), and "Chamillac" (1886). His novels are "Bellah" (1852), "Le roman d'un jeune homme pauvre" (1858), "Histoire de Sibylle" (1862), "Monsieur de Camors" (1867), "Julia de Trécœur" (1872), "Un mariage dans le monde" (1875), "Les amours de Philippe" and "Le journal d'une femme" (1877), "Histoire d'une Parisienne" (1882), "La veuve," "Le voyageur," "Le divorce de Juliette," "Charybde et Scylla," and "Le curé de Bourron" (1884), "La morte" (1886), and "Honneur d'artiste" (1890). The French newspaper name *feuilleton* was first used for his serial writings in newspapers.

Feurs (fėr). A town in the department of Loire, France, on the Loire 31 miles west of Lyons. It was the capital of the old division Forez. Population (1891), commune, 3,492.

Féval (fā-väl'), **Paul Henri Corentin.** Born at Rennes, France, Sept. 27, 1817: died at Paris, March 8, 1887. A French novelist, author of "Les mystères de Londres" (1844), "Le fils du diable" (1846), "Le bossu" (1858), "Le chevalier de Keramour" (1874), "Les merveilles du Mont St. Michel" (1879), etc.

Feversham. See *Faversham.*

Feydeau (fā-dō'), **Ernest Aimé.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1821: died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1873. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his novels are "Fanny" (1858), "Silvie" (1861), "Un début à l'opéra" (1863), "La comtesse de Chalis, etc." (1868), etc. He wrote several comedies, and "Du luxe des femmes, etc." (1866), "Histoire des usages funèbres, etc." (1857-61), "L'Allemagne en 1871" (1872), and other works.

Feyjoo y Montenegro (fā-e-Hō' e mon-tā-nā'-grō), **Frey Benito.** Born at Cardamiro, near Orense, Spain, Oct. 18, 1676: died at Oviedo, Spain, Sept. 26, 1764. A noted Spanish critic and scholar, a Benedictine monk. He published "Teatro critico universal" (1726-60), "Cartas eruditas y curiosas" (1760), etc.

> Still, when, in 1726, Feyjoó printed a volume of essays connected with his main purpose, he was able to command public attention, and was encouraged to go on. He called it "The Critical Theatre"; and in its different dissertations — as separate as the papers in "The Spectator," but longer and on graver subjects — he boldly attacked the dialectics and metaphysics then taught everywhere in Spain; maintained Bacon's system of induction in the physical sciences; ridiculed the general opinion in relation to comets, eclipses, and the arts of magic and divination; laid down rules for historical faith, which would exclude most of the early traditions of the country; showed a greater deference for woman, and claimed for her a higher place in society, than the influence of the Spanish Church willingly permitted her to occupy; and, in all respects, came forth to his countrymen as one urging earnestly the advancement of education, the pursuit of truth, and the improvement of social life. Eight volumes of this stirring work were published before 1739, and then it stopped, without any apparent reason. But in 1742 Feyjoo began a similar series of discussions, under the name of "Learned and Inquiring Letters" which he finished in 1760, with the fifth volume, thus closing up the long series of his truly philanthropical, as well as philosophical, labors. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 272.

Fez (fez), Ar. **Fâs** (fäs). 1. A sultanate in the northern part of Morocco, annexed to Morocco proper in the middle of the 16th century.— 2. The capital of Morocco, situated in lat. 34° 6' N., long. 4° 58' W. It is an important commercial center, is celebrated as a holy city, and was formerly noted as a seat of learning. Population, about 100,000.

Fezzan (fez-zän'). The southernmost division (kaïmakamlik) of the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli in northern Africa, situated about lat. 24°-30° N., long. 11°-18° E.: the ancient Phazania, or land of the Garamantes. It consists of a desert inclosing many oases. It became subject to Tripoli in 1842. The capital is Murzuk. Area, about 156,000 square miles. Population, about 50,000.

Fezziwig (fez'i-wig). The name of a family in Dickens's "Christmas Carol." It comprises a jolly old father, a mother ("one vast substantial smile"), and three fair daughters.

Fiacre (fē-ä'kėr; F. pron. fyä'kr), or **Fiachrach, Saint.** Died at Breuil, near Paris, France, about 670. The patron saint of gardeners. He was a native of "Ireland, the country of the Scots," and lived many years at Breuil (near Paris), where he erected an oratory to the Virgin Mary. He is celebrated as a worker of miraculous cures, and is commemorated on the 30th of Aug. An inn at Paris, which was known as the Hotel de St. Fiacre, is said to have been (about 1650) the first station for the hire of carriages; hence the origin of the word *fiacre* for a hackney-coach.

Fiammetta (fē-ä-met'tä). In the works of Boccaccio, the name given to Maria (daughter of the King of Naples), beloved by him. She is the subject of his romance entitled "Amorosa Fiammetta."

Fichel (fē-shel'), **Benjamin Eugène.** Born at Paris, Aug. 30, 1826. A French genre painter, pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Fichte (fich'te), **Immanuel Hermann von.** Born at Jena, Germany, July 18, 1796: died at Stuttgart, Aug. 8, 1879. A German philosopher, son of J. G. Fichte. He was professor of philosophy at Bonn 1835-42, and at Tubingen 1842-63. He published "System der Ethik" (1850-53), "Anthropologie" (1856), "Psychologie" (1864), etc.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. Born at Rammenau, near Kamenz, in Upper Lusatia, Germany, May 19, 1762: died at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1814. A celebrated German metaphysician. He was the son of a poor weaver. He attended school at Pforta, and studied subsequently at the universities of Jena and Leipsic. His first philosophical work, "Kritik aller Offenbarung" ("The Critique of All Revelation"), appeared in 1792. In 1793 he became professor of philosophy at Jena. The following year appeared his principal work, "Grundlage der gesammten Wissenschaftslehre" ("Fundamental Principles of the Whole Theory of Science"). After 1799 with the exception of the summer of 1805 (when he delivered a course of lectures at Erlangen), and a part of the disastrous years 1806-07, he lived in Berlin, where, during the winter of 1807-08, he delivered the celebrated "Reden an die deutsche Nation" ("Addresses to the German Nation"). At the opening of the University of Berlin in 1810 he was made professor of philosophy, and was the second rector of that institution. His complete works were published by his son (1845-46) in 8 vols.

Fichtelgebirge (fich'tel-ge-bēr'ge). [G., 'pine mountains.'] A mountain group in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated northeast of Bayreuth. Highest peak, the Schneeberg, 3,454 feet.

Ficino (fē-chē'nō), **Marsilio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 19, 1433: died near Florence, Oct. 1, 1499. An Italian physician and Platonic philosopher. He wrote "Theologia Platonica" (1482), etc.

Fick (fik), **Adolf.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, Sept. 3, 1829. A German physiologist, professor of physiology at Zurich in 1856, and at Würzburg from 1868. His works include "Die medizinische Physik" (1857), "Kompendium der Physiologie" (1860), "Anatomie und Physiologie der Sinne" (1862), etc.

Fick, August. Born at Petershagen, near Minden, Prussia, May 5, 1833. A German philologist, professor of comparative philology at Göttingen 1876-88, and at Breslau 1888-91. He has published "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen" (3d ed. 1874-1876), etc.

Ficoroni (fē-kō-rō'nē) **Cist.** A cylindrical bronze box found near Palestrina, and preserved in the Museo Kircheriano, Rome. It is important because its incised decoration, representing the victory of Polydeuces (Pollux) over Amycus, is perhaps the finest surviving production of Greek graphic art. The box is over 1½ feet high, and rests on three feet; the handle of the cover is formed by a group of Bacchus with two satyrs.

Ficquelmont (fē-kel-môṅ'), Count **Karl Ludwig von.** Born at Dieuze, Lorraine, March 23, 1777: died at Venice, April 7, 1857. An Austrian general and diplomatist, minister of foreign affairs in 1839 and 1848.

Fidele (fi-dē'lē or fi-dāl'). The name assumed by Imogen, in Shakspere's "Cymbeline," when disguised as a boy.

Fidelia (fi-dē'li-ä). [From L. *fidelis*, faithful.] 1. In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a young girl disguised as a boy, Fidelio, who follows Manly. She is a sort of imitation of Shakspere's Viola.— 2. The Foundling in Moore's play of that name.

Fidelio (fē-dā'lyō). An opera by Beethoven, first produced in Vienna Nov. 20, 1805. It was Beethoven's only opera, and was several times altered by him. The words were adapted from Bouilly's comic opera "Léonore, ou l'amour conjugal," but it was never played under the name of "Leonore," though Beethoven wished to call it so. Three editions of the pianoforte score are, however, printed with that title. The "Leonora Overtures" were written for "Fidelio." Leonora, the wife of Florestan, a state prisoner, assumes the disguise of a boy, Fidelio, to save her husband's life.

Fidenæ (fi-dē'nē). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, situated on the Tiber 5 miles northeast of Rome. The site is occupied by the modern Castel Giubileo.

Fides (fī'dēz). [L., 'faith.'] An asteroid (No. 37) discovered by Luther at Bilk, Oct. 5, 1855.

Fiebres (fē-ā'bres). [Sp., 'fevers.'] A nickname given in Guatemala, and to some extent in other Central American countries, to the liberal party. It was in common use from the period of independence until 1850 or later. The liberals were sometimes called *Anarquistas* by their opponents. Opposed to *Aristocratas* or *Serviles*. See *Serviles*.

Field (fēld), **Cyrus West.** Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819: died at New York, July 12, 1892. The founder of the Atlantic Cable Company, son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867). He established in 1840 a paper-business at New York, from the active management of which he retired in 1853 with a fortune. He organized about 1854 the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which connected the American continent with Newfoundland by a submarine cable in 1856. In 1856 he organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company which, with the assistance of the English and United States governments succeeded after two failures in laying a submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. The first public message was sent by Queen Victoria to the President Aug. 16, 1858; the cable ceased to work Sept. 1 following. The submerging of a new cable was begun in 1865. It broke in 1865, after 1,900 kilometers had been paid out. Finally, in 1866, the laying of another cable was accomplished, and July 29 of that year an over-ocean telegram was received in the United States. The cable lost in 1865 was recovered and completed later in 1866. The Great Eastern was employed as a transport in the submerging of the last two cables.

Field, David Dudley. Born at East Guilford, Conn., May 20, 1781: died at Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867. An American clergyman and historical writer. He wrote "A History of the Town of Pittsfield, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts" (1844), and "Genealogy of the Brainerd Family" (1857).

Field, David Dudley. Born at Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805: died at New York, April 13, 1894. An American jurist, son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867). He graduated at Williams College in 1825, was admitted to the bar in 1828; served as head of the commission instituted in 1857 to prepare a political, penal, and civil code for the State of New York; and retired from the practice of law in 1885. He published "Draft Outlines of an International Code" (1872), etc.

Field, Eugene. Born at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. An American journalist and poet. He was connected with the press in Missouri and Colorado 1873-83. In 1883 he became a member of the staff of the Chicago "Daily News."

Field, Henry Martyn. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., April 3, 1822. An American clergyman, journalist (editor of "The Evangelist"), and writer, son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867). He has written "From Egypt to Japan" (1878), "Among the Holy Hills" (1884), and other books of travel.

Field, Inspector. A shrewd detective officer in Charles Dickens's "On Duty with Inspector Field," taken from life.

Field, John. Born at Dublin, July 26, 1782: died at Moscow, Jan. 11, 1837. A British composer and pianist. He was a pupil of Clementi, whom he accompanied to Russia in 1802, and subsequently taught music at St. Petersburg and at Moscow, where he settled between 1824 and 1828. He is chiefly remembered for his "Nocturnes," to which those of Chopin are said to owe much both in form and spirit.

Field, Nathaniel. Born in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1587: died in 1633. An English actor and dramatist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of "A Woman is a Weathercock" (1612), and "Amends for Ladies" (1618), and as the joint author with Massinger of "The Fatal Dowry" (1632).

Field, Stephen Johnson. Born at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 4, 1816. An American jurist, son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867). He was chief justice of California 1859-63, was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1863, and was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877.

Field Codes. A series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission appointed in New York, of which Mr. David Dudley Field was the chief member), several of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.

Fielding (fēl'ding), **Copley Vandyke.** Born about 1787: died at Worthing, Sussex, England, March 3, 1855. An English painter in water-colors, noted chiefly for his marines and landscapes. He became a full member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1813, was appointed secretary of the society in 1818, and was president from 1831 until his death.

Fielding, Henry. Born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, Somersetshire, April 22, 1707: died at Lisbon, Oct. 8, 1754. A celebrated English playwright and novelist. He was the son of Edmund Fielding (afterward a general in the army) and Sarah, daughter of Sir Henry Gould of Sharpham Park; studied at Eton, at Leyden, and at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the bar in 1740; was appointed a justice of the peace for Westminster in 1748, being afterward qualified to act for Middlesex, and was elected chairman of quarter sessions at Hicks's Hall in 1749. Among his works are plays "Love in Several Masques" (1728), "The Temple Beau" (1730), "The Modern Husband" (1732), "The Mock Doctor" (1732) and "The Miser" (1733), adaptations from Molière, "Tom Thumb" (a burlesque 1730), "The Intriguing Chambermaid" (1734), "The Wedding Day" (1743: translated into German 1759), etc.; novels, "Joseph Andrews" (1742), "Jonathan Wild the Great" (1743), "Tom Jones" (1749), "Amelia" (1751), etc. He also wrote "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" published in 1755 after his death, and a number of miscellanies and poems. He contributed to the "Champion" and other periodicals, and published the "True Patriot" from Nov., 1745, to June, 1746, and the "Jacobite's Journal" from Dec., 1747, to Nov., 1748.

Fielding, Robert. See *Feilding, Robert.*

Fielding, Sarah. Born at East Stour, Dorsetshire, Nov. 8, 1710: died at Bath, England, 1768. An English author, sister of Henry Fielding. Among her works are "The Adventures of David Simple in Search of a Faithful Friend" (1744), and a translation of Xenophon's "Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges" (1762).

Field of Blood. [It. *Campo di Sangue.*] A name given in Italy to the ancient battle-field of Cannæ. See *Cannæ.*

Field of March. See *Champ de Mars.*

Field of May. See *Champ de Mars*, 2.

Field of Peterloo. See *Peterloo.*

Field of the Cloth of Gold. A plain near Ardres, department of Pas-de-Calais, France, the scene of a meeting between Francis I. of France and Henry VIII. of England, 1520: so called from the magnificence of the display.

Field of the Forty Footsteps. See the extract.

> The fields behind Montagu House were, from about the year 1680 until towards the end of the last century, the scenes of robbery, murder, and every species of depravity. . . . Tradition had given to the superstitious at the time (about 1800) a legendary story of the period of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, of two brothers who fought in the field so ferociously as to destroy each other; since which their footsteps, formed from the vengeful struggle, were said to remain, . . . nor could any grass [illegible] produced where these "forty footsteps" were thus [illegible]. This extraordinary area was said to lie at the extreme termination of the north-east end of Upper Montague street. They were built over about 1800. [illegible]

Fields (fēldz), **James Thomas.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31, 1817: died at Boston, April 24, 1881. An American publisher and author. He was successively a partner in several book-firms at Boston, and edited the "Atlantic Monthly" 1862–1870. He wrote "Yesterdays with Authors" (1872), and edited, in connection with E. P. Whipple, "The Family Library of British Poetry, from Chaucer to the Present Time, 1350–1878" (1878).

Fiennes (fī'enz), **James,** Baron Saye and Sele. Died July 4, 1450. An English nobleman. He was the second son of Sir William de Fiennes; served in the French wars; was made constable of Dover and warden of the Cinque Ports in 1447; was created a baron, with the title of Lord Saye and Sele, in 1447; was in 1447 appointed constable of the Tower of London, and was made lord treasurer in 1449. He was beheaded by the mob, in the insurrection under Cade in 1450.

Fiennes, Thomas, ninth Baron Dacre. Born in 1517: executed at Tyburn, June 29, 1541. An English nobleman. He was one of a party of youths who engaged in a poaching frolic in the park of Mr. Nicholas Pelham at Laughton, April 30, 1541; and one of the park keepers was mortally wounded in a scuffle. The whole poaching party was, apparently under pressure from the king, prosecuted for murder, and Lord Dacre and three of his companions were condemned to death.

Fierabras (fē-ā-rä-brä'). [From L. *ferrum*, iron, as in the name *Bras-de-Fer:* in English, *Sir Ferumbras.*] One of the paladins of Charlemagne. He gave his name to the most popular of the French Charlemagne romances. It remains in a Provençal version and a French version, in two MSS. of the 14th century and two of the 15th. A prose version of it was printed at Geneva in 1478, and Caxton's "Lyf of the Noble and Crysten Prynce, Charles the Grete" printed in 1485, was a translation from that French prose version of Fierabras. M. Gaston Paris has pointed out that Fierabras is an expansion of an earlier poem, "Balan," with the scene of action changed to Spain, and with improvements in the story. The poem of "Balan" appears in English as the romance of "The Sowdon of Babylon." "Sir Ferumbras" is a translation from the later "Fierabras, the work of an ecclesiastic of Exeter, after 1077" (*Morley*, Eng. Writers, VI. 67).

Fierabras. An opera by Franz Schubert, composed in 1823, but never produced. It is said to contain his best work.

Fieschi (fē-es'kē), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Murato, Corsica, Dec. 3, 1790: executed at Paris, Feb. 16, 1836. A Corsican adventurer who made an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835.

Fiesco (fē-es'kō). A tragedy by Schiller, published in 1783.

Fiesco, Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. Born at Genoa about 1524: drowned at Genoa, Jan. 2, 1547. A Genoese noble, a leading conspirator against Andrea Doria, Jan., 1547. He is the subject of the tragedy "Fiesco," by Schiller, 1783.

Fiesole (fē-ā'so-le). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, 4 miles northeast of Florence: the ancient Faesulae. It has straw-plaiting industries. An old Etruscan city, it contains Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It was the headquarters of [illegible], and was the scene of the victory of Stilicho over the Teutonic invaders under Radagaisus about 406. La Badia, a monastery designed by Brunelleschi, finished in 1466, is one of the most beautiful monastic foundations of the Renaissance. There are two most graceful cloisters, each in two arcaded tiers. The church is in large part the original Romanesque structure, with a dome at the crossing, a cradle-vault, and delicate sculpture and paneled incrustation. The Roman theater is in excellent preservation. [illegible] the 11th century. [illegible]

Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da, generally called **Fra Angelico** (real name **Guido,** or **Guidolino, da Pietro,** called Giovanni on taking orders). Born at Vecchio, in the province of Mugello, Italy, 1387: died near Rome, March 18 (?), 1455. A celebrated Italian painter of religious subjects. He seems to have been early impressed by the Miniaturists. In 1407 he entered, with his [illegible] the Saint-Sacrement in the Vatican. The Florentine period [illegible] "Coronation of the Virgin" now in the Louvre, the same [illegible] ment," etc. He is especially celebrated for the spirituality [illegible] decorated by Fra Angelico and his pupils, and some of his best frescos are there.

Fiévée (fē-ā-vā'), **Joseph.** [illegible]

Fife (fīf). A maritime county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Firth of Tay on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Firth of Forth on the south, and Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan on the west. The leading manufacture is linen. Area, 492 square miles. Population (1891), 190,365.

Fife Ness (fīf nes). A promontory in Fifeshire, Scotland, in lat. 56° 17′ N., long. 2° 35′ W.

Fifine at the Fair. A poem by Browning, published in 1872.

Fifth Avenue. The principal residence street of New York (now in its lower part largely devoted to business), extending from Washington Square to Harlem River, a distance of about 6½ miles.

Fifth Monarchy Men. A sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate this kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Figaro (fē'gä-rō). A character introduced by Beaumarchais in his plays "Le barbier de Seville," "Le mariage de Figaro," and "La mère coupable": used later by Mozart, Paisiello, and Rossini in operas. In the "Barbier" he is a barber; in the "Mariage" he is a valet. In both he is gay, lively, and courageous; his stratagems are always original, his lies witty, and his shrewdness proverbial. He is a type of intrigue, adroitness, and versatility. In the "Mère coupable" he has become virtuous and has lost his verve. He also appears in Holcroft's "Follies of a Day," taken from Beaumarchais's "Mariage de Figaro."

Figaro, Le. A satirical Parisian journal, founded in 1826, discontinued in 1833, and refounded by Villemessant in 1854.

Figaro, Le Mariage de. See *Mariage.*

Figaro, Le Nozze di. See *Nozze.*

Figeac (fē-zhäk'). A town in the department of Lot, France, situated on the Célé in lat. 44° 37′ N., long. 2° 3′ E. It has two old churches, and was the birthplace of Champollion. Population (1891), 6,680.

Fig for Momus, A. Satires by Lodge, printed in 1595.

Fighting Joe Hooker. A popular nickname for General Joseph Hooker.

Fighting Parson, The. A nickname of W. G. Brownlow.

Fighting Prelate, The. A surname given to Henry Spenser, a warlike bishop of Norwich (reign of Richard II., 1377–99).

Fighting Téméraire, The. See *Téméraire.*

Figueira (fē-gā'ẹ-rä). A watering-place in the province of Beira, Portugal, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles west of Coimbra.

Figueira, Luiz. Born at Almodóvar, Alemtejo, Portugal, 1574: died on the island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon, July 3, 1643. A Jesuit missionary. Most of his life was spent among the Indians of northern Brazil, and he was rector of the college at Pernambuco for four years. He published a grammar of the Tupi language.

Figueras (fē-gä'räs). A town in the province of Gerona, Spain, in lat. 42° 16′ N., long. 2° 53′ E. It is noted for its citadel, which was taken by the French in 1794, 1808, 1811, and 1823. Population (1887), 11,912.

Figueras y Moracas (ē mo-rä'käs), **Estanislao.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 13, 1819: died at Madrid, Nov. 11, 1882. A Spanish republican statesman, president of the executive Feb.-June, 1873.

Figueroa (fē-gā-rō'ä), **Cristóval Suarez de.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, near the end of the 16th century: died about 1650 (?). A Spanish writer, author of a pastoral romance, "La constante Amarilis" (1609), etc.

Figueroa, Francisco de. Born at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, about 1540: died there, about 1620. A Spanish poet and soldier.

Figueroa, Francisco Acuña de. Born in Montevideo, 1791: died there, Oct. 6, 1862. An Uruguayan poet. He was a treasury official under the Spanish government of his native city during its siege by the revolutionists 1812–14, and wrote a diary in verse of the events of the time. When the city was taken (June 1814) he emigrated to Rio de Janeiro, returning in 1818 and resuming his place in the treasury. In 1840 he was made director of the library and museum. He wrote numerous [illegible]

Figueroa, Pedro Pablo. Born at Copiapó, Dec. [illegible], 1857. A Chilean author and journalist. He [illegible]

Figuier (fē-gyā'), **Louis Guillaume.** Born Feb. 15, 1819: died Nov. 9, 1894. A French naturalist, best known as a popularizer of science. His works include "Exposition et histoire des [illegible] (1851-[illegible]), "Histoire du merveilleux dans les temps modernes" (1860–1862), "Tableau de la nature" (1862–71, 10 vols., in various departments of science), "Les nouvelles conquêtes de la science" (1883–85), etc.

Fiji, or **Feejee** (fē'jē), native **Viti** (vē'tē), **Islands.** An archipelago in the South Pacific, belonging to Great Britain, situated about lat. 16°–21° S., long. 177° E.–178° W. The islands number over 200, of which the largest are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The surface is generally mountainous. The inhabitants, formerly cannibals, have been converted to Christianity by Wesleyan missionaries. The leading export is sugar. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, became a British possession in 1874, and are a crown colony. Rotumah was added to the colony in 1880. Area of the group, 7,740 square miles. Population (1891) of the colony, 125,402.

Filangieri (fē-län-jā'rē), **Carlo.** Born at La Cava, near Salerno, Italy, May 10, 1784: died at Portici, near Naples, Oct. 14, 1867. An Italian general, son of Gaetano Filangieri, premier of the Two Sicilies 1859–60.

Filangieri, Gaetano. Born at Naples, Aug. 18, 1752: died at Naples, July 21, 1788. A noted Italian publicist. He published "La scienza della legislazione" (1780–88), etc.

Filarete (fē-lä-rā'te) (**Antonio Averulino**). Born at Florence about 1410: died at Rome, 1470. A Florentine architect and sculptor. Among his earlier works were the bronze doors of St. Peter's at Rome. In 1451 he went to Milan, where he designed the great hospital. The cathedral of Bergamo was begun by him and finished by Fontana. His curious work on architecture, written in the form of a Utopian romance and dedicated to Piero di Medici, dates from 1464 or 1465. The MS. is in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence.

Filch (filch). A pickpocket in Gay's "Beggars' Opera."

Filelfo (fē-lel'fō), L. **Philelphus, Francesco.** Born at Tolentino, near Ancona, Italy, July 25, 1398: died at Florence, July 31, 1483 (?). An Italian humanist. At the age of eighteen he was appointed professor of eloquence at Padua. He went to Constantinople to perfect himself in the Greek language in 1420, with a diplomatic mission from the Venetians, and was afterward employed on others to Amurath II. and the emperor Sigismund.

Filicaja (fē-lē-kä'yä), **Vincenzo da.** Born at Florence, Dec. 30, 1642: died there, Sept. 24, 1707. An Italian lyric poet and jurist, especially noted for his odes and sonnets. His works were published in 1707.

Filida (fē'lē-dä). A Spanish romance published in 1582 by Luis Galvez de Montalvo. It passed through a number of editions, and is still popular.

Filipepi, Sandro. See *Botticelli.*

Fillan (fil'an), Saint. Lived in the 8th century. An Irish missionary to Argyllshire and Perthshire in Scotland. Alleged relics of the saint are preserved at Edinburgh.

Fille du Régiment (fēy dü rā-zhē-moṅ'), **La.** [F.: It. *La Figlia del Reggimento,* the daughter of the regiment.] An opera by Donizetti, first produced in Paris Feb. 11, 1840.

Fillmore (fil'mōr), **Millard.** Born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1800: died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874. The thirteenth President of the United States. He was the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer; learned the trade of a fuller; was admitted to the bar in 1823 and took up practice at Aurora, New York; was a member of the New York State House of Representatives 1829–32; served as a Whig member of Congress from New York 1833–35 and 1837–41; was comptroller of the State of New York 1847–49; was elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket headed by Taylor in 1848; became President by the latter's death July 9, 1850, retiring from office March 4, 1853; and was defeated as the National-American candidate for President in 1856. During his presidential administration his opponents had a majority in both Houses of Congress. He appointed Daniel Webster secretary of state, and approved Clay's Compromise Bill of 1850.

Filocopo (fē-lō-kō'pō), **Il.** A prose romance by Boccaccio. It is a version of the old French metrical romance "Flore et Blanchefleur."

Filostrato (fē-lō'strä-tō), **Il.** A narrative poem by Boccaccio. It was written in 1344, and is the original of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," some of which is a literal translation.

Filumena (fil-ụ-mē'nä), or **Filomena,** Saint. A saint of the Roman Catholic Church whose worship dates from 1802. In that year a grave was discovered with the inscription "Lumena paxte cymfi," which was deciphered to spell "Pax tecum, Filumena." The occupant of the grave was received as a saint, and was noted for her miraculous power of healing the sick by intercession. Longfellow gave the name to Florence Nightingale, partly because of her labors among the sick and dying at Scutari, and partly on account of the resemblance between Filumena and the Latin Philomela (nightingale). *Brewer.*

Finale nell' Emilia (fē-nä'le nel ā-mē'le-ä). A small town in the province of Modena, Italy, situated on the Panaro 22 miles northeast of Modena.

Finality (fī-nal'ị-ti) **John.** A nickname given to Lord John Russell. He always spoke of the Reform Bill of 1831 as "a finality."

Finch (finch), **Anne**, Countess of Winchelsea. Died Aug. 5, 1720. An English poet, wife of Heneage Finch, fourth Earl of Winchelsea. She was celebrated by Pope under the name of Ardelia. She wrote a poem "Spleen" (1701: republished 1709 as "The Spleen, a Pindarique Ode, etc."), and "Miscellany Poems" (1713).

Finch, Daniel. Born 1647: died Jan. 1, 1730. An English Tory politician, second Earl of Nottingham and sixth Earl of Winchelsea. He entered Parliament in 1673; was first lord of the admiralty Feb.-May, 1684; supported the plan for a regency on the flight of James; was secretary of state 1688-93 and (for the second time) March, 1702-04; and later came to the support of the Whigs.

Finch, Heneage. Born at Eastwell, Kent, Dec. 23, 1621: died Dec. 18, 1682. An English statesman and jurist, created earl of Nottingham in 1681. He became solicitor-general in June, 1660; was one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial of the regicides; was made lord keeper of the seals in Nov., 1673; and became lord chancellor in 1674.

Finch, Sir **Henry.** Died Dec. 5, 1631. An English politician, elected speaker of the House of Commons Feb., 1626.

Finch, Sir **John.** Born Sept. 17, 1584: died Nov. 27, 1660. An English politician, Baron Finch of Fordwich. He was elected speaker of the House of Commons in March, 1628, and was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Oct., 1634, and lord keeper in Jan., 1640. He was chiefly responsible, in the trial of Hampden, for the decision of the judges that the king's course in the matter of ship-money was constitutional.

Finden (fin'den), **William.** Born 1787: died at London, Sept. 20, 1852. An English engraver.

Findhorn (find'hôrn). A river in Scotland, flowing into Moray Firth about 12 miles west of Elgin. Length, 62 miles.

Findlater (fin'lạ-tėr), **Andrew.** Born at Aberdour, Aberdeenshire, Dec., 1810: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 1, 1885. A Scottish literary writer. He was the editor of the earlier editions of "Chambers's Encyclopædia."

Findlay (find'lạ̄). The capital of Hancock County, northwestern Ohio, on Blanchard's Fork of Auglaise River. It is remarkable for the stores of natural gas in its neighborhood. Population (1890), 18,553.

Findlay (fin'lạ̄), **Alexander George.** Born at London, Jan. 6, 1812: died at Dover, England, May 3, 1875. An English geographer, hydrographer, and meteorologist. He published atlases of "Ancient and Comparative Geography," "Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean," various nautical directories, charts, etc.

Fine-ear (fīn'ēr). One of Fortunio's attendants in the fairy tale of that name. He could hear the grass grow.

Finetta (fi-net'tä). A fairy tale by the Comtesse d'Aulnoy. It is a version of Cinderella.

Fingal (fing'gạl). An epic poem in six books, published by Macpherson in 1762. It purports to have been written by Ossian the son of Fingal, and translated from the Gaelic by Macpherson. See *Ossian* and *Fionn.*

Fingal's Cave. A basaltic grotto in the island of Staffa, 7 miles west of Mull, Scotland, entered by an arch 65 feet in height. Length of the cave, 200 feet.

Fini. See *Masolino.*

Finiguerra (fē-nē-gwer'rä), **Maso.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A Florentine goldsmith and worker in niello, the reputed inventor of copperplate engraving.

> The introduction of copper-plate printing is attributed to Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, who is supposed to have made his first print about the year 1452. It cannot be proved that Finiguerra was the inventor, for prints by this method were made in Germany as early as 1446.
> *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 27.

Finistère (fin-is-tãr'). [ML. *finis terræ*, end of the land.] The westernmost department of France, capital Quimper, bounded by the English Channel on the north, Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the east, and the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west: part of the ancient Brittany. It has important fisheries, and contains lead and other minerals. Area, 2,594 square miles. Population (1891), 727,012.

Finisterre (fin-is-tãr'), **Cape.** The westernmost headland of Spain, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 42° 52′ 45″ N., long. 9° 15′ 32″ W. (lighthouse). English naval victories were gained off this cape by Anson over the French 1747, and by Calder and Strahan over the French and Spaniards, 1805.

Fink, or **Finck** (fink), **Friedrich August von.** Born at Strelitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1718: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1766. A Prussian general. He surrendered to the Austrians at Maxen, Nov. 21, 1759.

Finlaison (fin'lạ̄-sọn), **John** (family name **Finlayson**). Born at Thurso, Caithness, Aug. 27, 1783: died at London, April 30, 1860. An English statistician and actuary.

Finland (fin'lạnd). [Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, G. *Finnland*, F. *Finlande*, land of the Finns, NL. *Finnia*. The Finnish name is *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, swampy land.] A grand duchy of the Russian empire, lying northwest of Russia proper, north of the Gulf of Finland, east of the Gulf of Bothnia, and bordering on Norway and Sweden. The surface is generally low, and the country abounds in lakes. Two chief exports are timber and butter. The chief city is Helsingfors. The great majority of the inhabitants are Finns and Lutherans; there is also a large Swedish element. The administration is vested in a national parliament, with a governor-general, senate, etc. The Swedish conquest of Finland began under Eric in 1157, and was completed in the 13th century. Russia acquired a small part of it in 1721, and the whole in 1809. Area, 144,255 square miles. Population (1893), 2,431,953.

Finland, Gulf of. An arm of the Baltic Sea, extending eastward about 250 miles, between Finland on the north and the governments of Esthonia and St. Petersburg on the south.

Finlay (fin'lạ̄), **George.** Born at Faversham, Kent, Dec. 21, 1799: died at Athens, Greece, Jan. 26, 1875. A noted English historian. He joined Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and for a time devoted himself to the Greek cause. He resided long in Greece, and his life was spent in the study of Greek history. He was "a great historian of the type of Polybius, Procopius, and Machiavelli, a man of affairs who has qualified himself for treating of public transactions by sharing in them, a soldier, a statesman, and an economist" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). He published "Greece under the Romans" (1844), "Greece to its Conquest by the Turks" (1851), "Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination" (1856), and "The Greek Revolution" (1861), which were combined (1877) under the title "A History of Greece from its Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time" (edited by H. F. Tozer).

Finlay, John. Born at Glasgow, Dec., 1782: died at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 8, 1810. A Scottish poet and prose-writer. He published "Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, etc." (1808), a life of Cervantes, and an edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

Finlayson (fin'lạ̄-sọn), **George.** Born at Thurso, Scotland, 1790: died at sea, 1823. A British army surgeon and naturalist. He accompanied, as naturalist, a mission to Siam and Cochin China 1821–22.

Finlayson Channel. A channel between the mainland of British Columbia and Princess Royal Island. Length, 24 miles.

Finley (fin'li), **James Bradley.** Born in North Carolina, July 1, 1781: died at Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1856. An American itinerant clergyman of the Methodist Church. He was a missionary to the Wyandotte Indians 1821–27, and retained the superintendency of the Wyandotte mission until 1829. He wrote a "History of the Wyandot Mission" (1840), and "Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life" (1857).

Finley, Samuel. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1715: died at Philadelphia, July 17, 1766. An American Presbyterian clergyman, president of Princeton College, N. J., 1761–66.

Finmarken (fin'mär-ken). A bailiwick (amt) of Norway, and the northernmost portion of Europe. Area, 18,295 square miles. Population (1891), 29,168.

Finn (fin), **Henry J.** Born at Sydney, Cape Breton, 1782: lost in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. An American comedian.

Finney (fin'i), **Charles Grandison.** Born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792: died at Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1875. An American revivalist and educator, president of Oberlin College (Ohio) 1852–66. He published "Lectures on Revivals" (1835), "Lectures to Professing Christians" (1836), "Sermons" (1839), "Theology" (1846).

Finns (finz). [Also *Fins*; ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, Icel. *Finnar*, Sw. Dan. *Finner*, ML. *Fenni*, perhaps identical with L. *Fenni*, Gr. *Φέννοι*, the name of an obscure northern tribe mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolemy.] The natives of Finland; the Finlanders; specifically, that branch of the Finnic race which inhabits Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia. They call themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*.

> The Finnish branch of the Mongolian race to which the Laps, Fins, Esths, and Livonians belong possessed probably in past ages a large part of Northern Europe, and was driven out more and more by the immigrations of German tribes, or became mixed with them. Tacitus already mentions the Fins in his Germania, but he could only obtain obscure reports about them (*mira feritas*). The nation of the Fins is the principal stem of this branch.
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 362.

Finsbury (finz'bėr-i). A district of London lying north of the Thames. As a parliamentary borough it is bounded by St. Pancras on the west, Islington on the north, Shoreditch on the east, and the City and Strand on the south, and consists of three distinct constituencies — Central, Holborn, and East. The district was once the great prebendal manor of Holywell, and was leased by its incumbent in 1315 to the mayor and commonalty of the city for an annual rent of 20 shillings: this lease ran out in 1867. *Loftie.*

> In 1498 all the gardens which had continued time out of mind without Moorgate, to wit, about and beyond the lordship of Finsbury, were destroyed, and of them was made a plain field to shoot in. It was called Finsbury field, in which there were three windmills, and here they usually shoot at twelve score. (*Stow*, 1633, p. 913.) In Jonson's time this was the usual resort of the plainer citizens. People of fashion, or who aspired to be thought so, probably mixed but little in these parties; and hence we may account for the indignation of Master Stephen at being suspected of such vulgarity. An idea of a similar kind occurs in Shakspeare: "As if thou never walk'dst further than Finsbury." Henry IV. First Part, act iii. sc. 2.
> *Gifford*, Note to Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," p. 4.

Finsbury Park. A London park of about 120 acres, laid out on the old grounds of Hornsey Wood House.

Finsteraarhorn (fin'ster-är-hôrn). The highest peak of the Bernese Alps, about 40 miles southeast of Bern, Switzerland. Height, 14,026 feet.

Finsterwalde (fin'ster-väl-de). A manufacturing town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 40 miles north of Dresden. Population (1890), 7,946.

Fionn, or **Finn,** or **Find.** The principal figure in the Fenian legends. He had a historic original, who seems to have been a commander of mercenaries in the last half of the 3d century. He figures as Fingal in Macpherson's Ossianic poems. See *Fenians.*

Fiorelli (fē-ō-rel'lē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Naples, June 8, 1823. A noted Italian archæologist. He had charge of the excavations at Pompeii 1845–1849, and was made superintendent of the antiquities and the explorations in lower Italy in 1860. In that year also he became professor of archæology at Naples, and in 1862 director of the National Museum there.

Fiorentino (fē-ō-ren-tē'nō), **Pier Angelo.** Born at Naples, 1806: died at Paris, May 31, 1864. An Italian author, a collaborator of Dumas *père.*

Fiorenzuola (fē-ō-ren-zö-ō'lä). A small town in the province of Piacenza, Italy, 13 miles southeast of Piacenza.

Fiorillo (fē-ō-ril'lō), **Johann Dominicus.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 13, 1748: died at Göttingen, Sept. 10, 1821. A German painter and historian of art. He wrote "Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste" (1798–1808), "Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste in Deutschland und den vereinigten Niederlanden" (1815–1817), etc.

Fiote (fyō'te). The Kongo language.

Firbolgs. One of the earliest races of Ireland, in the legendary history of the country.

> In Ireland there were the same two races, which are graphically described by McFirbis in his Book of Genealogies. One race, which he calls the Fir-Bolg, had dark hair and eyes, small stature and slender limbs, and constituted the despised servile class of the Irish people. They belong, says Mr. Skene, "to the same class with the Silures, and may be held to represent the Iberian race which preceded the Celtic." The other race, called the Tuatha De Danann by McFirbis, was tall, with golden or red hair, fair skin, and blue or blue-grey eyes.
> *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 78.

Firdausi, Firdusi, etc. See *Abul Kasim Mansur.*

Fire Island (fīr ī'lạnd). A summer resort off the southern coast of Long Island, New York, about 40 miles east of New York.

Firenzuola (fē-ren-zö-ō'lä), **Agnolo** (**Angelo Giovannini**). Born at Florence, Sept. 28, 1493: died about 1545. An Italian poet and miscellaneous writer.

Firishtah (fē-rēsh'tä) (**Mohammed Kasim Hindushah**). A Persian historian, born about 1550 at Astrabad, who was commissioned by Ibrahim Adil Shah (1585–1628) to write a history of the Mohammedan dynasties of India. He is one of the most trustworthy of Oriental historians.

Firkowitsch (fēr'kō-vich), **Abraham.** Born at Lutzk, Volhynia, Russia, Sept. 27, 1786: died at Jufut-Kale, Crimea, Russia, June 7, 1874. A Hebrew archæologist. He was a Karaite, and was accused of altering inscriptions for the purpose of advancing the claims of that sect.

Firmicus Maternus (fėr'mi-kus mạ-tėr'nus), **Julius** or **Villius.** A Christian controversialist. He wrote, about 347, a refutation of paganism, entitled "De errore profanarum religionum," the first printed edition of which was published at Strasburg by Matthias Flacius in 1562.

Firmicus Maternus, Julius or **Villius.** A Latin author. He wrote, about 334 A. D., an introduction to judicial astrology, according to the discipline of the Egyptians and Babylonians, entitled "Mathesis," the first printed edition of which was published at Venice by Bevilaqua in 1497. The treatise is composed in a spirit hostile to Christianity, which disproves (or at least renders improbable) the alleged identity of its author with the Christian controversialist of the same name.

Firmilian (fėr-mil'i-an). A "spasmodic tragedy" by W. E. Aytoun.

Firminy (fėr-mē-nē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Loire, France, near St.-Étienne. Population (1891), 14,502.

Firm Island. An enchanted island in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul." Amadis took Oriana there after the defeat of his enemies, and there their nuptials were celebrated. See *Oriana*.

Firouz Schah (fē'röz shä). In "The Enchanted Horse" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of the King of Persia. He wins his bride by means of the enchanted horse, which could carry its rider in a second to any desired spot.

Firozpur (fē-rōz-pör'), or **Ferozepore** (fē-rōz-pōr'). 1. A district in the Lahore division of the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 31° N., long. 75° E. Area, 2,752 square miles. Population (1881), 650,519.— 2. The capital of the district of Firozpur, situated about lat. 30° 57′ N., long. 74° 35′ E. It has an important arsenal. Population (1891), 50,437.

Firozshah. See *Ferozeshah.*

First Gentleman of Europe. A popular surname of George IV. of England.

First Grenadier of France. Latour d'Auvergne.

First Love. A comedy by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1796.

Fisch (fēsh), **George.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, July 6, 1814: died at Vallorbes, Switzerland, July 3, 1881. A French Protestant clergyman.

Fischart (fish'ärt), **Johann.** Born at Mainz in the middle of the 16th century: died at Forbach about 1590. A German satirist and Reformer. He was educated at Worms, and subsequently traveled extensively. In 1574 he was made doctor of law at Basel and afterward lived in Strasburg, Spires, and Forbach. He was a voluminous writer, and, after Luther, the most prominent and powerful advocate of Protestantism. In 1572 appeared a versified history of "Till Eulenspiegel," "Aller Praktik Grossmutter" ("The Grandmother of all Prognostication"), a satire on the prophetic calendars of the day, and "Claus Narr." In 1573 appeared "Flohatz" ("Flea-hunt"), a comic poem. In 1575 appeared his principal work, an imitation of Rabelais's "Gargantua": "Affentheurliche, Naupengeheurliche Geschichtklitterung." The following year appeared the narrative poem "Glückhaft Schiff" ("Fortunate Ship"). His "Podagrammische Trostbüchlein" ("Book of Comfort in Gout") dates from 1577, "Ehezuchtbüchlein" ("Marriage Book") from 1578. His polemic writings were written both in Latin and in German. In the vernacular are "Bienenkorb" ("Beehive," 1579) directed against the Church of Rome, and "Jesuiterhütlein" ("Jesuit Hat," 1580) against the Jesuits. He also wrote a number of psalms and hymns.

Fischbach (fish'bäch), **Johann.** Born at Grafenegg, Austria, April 5, 1797: died at Munich, June 19, 1871. An Austrian painter.

Fischer (fish'ėr), **Ernst Kuno Berthold.** Born at Sandewalde, Silesia, Prussia, July 23, 1824. A noted German historian of philosophy, professor at Jena and later (1872) at Heidelberg. His chief work is "Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1852–77).

Fischer von Erlach (fon er'läch), **Johann Bernhard.** Born at Gratz, March 15, 1656: died at Vienna, April 5, 1723. An Austrian architect. Among his chief works are the palace of Schönbrunn and the Karlskirche, Vienna.

Fischer von Erlach, Joseph Emanuel. Born at Vienna, 1695: died at Vienna, June 29, 1742. An Austrian architect, son of Johann Fischer von Erlach.

Fischer von Waldheim (vält'hīm), **Gotthelf.** Born at Waldheim, Saxony, Oct. 15, 1771: died at Moscow, Oct. 18, 1853. A German-Russian zoölogist and geologist, director of the Museum of Natural History in Moscow.

Fish (fish), **Hamilton.** Born at New York, Aug. 3, 1808: died at Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1893. An American statesman, son of Nicholas Fish. He graduated at Columbia College in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1830, served as Whig member of Congress from New York [illegible], was [illegible] in 1847, was governor of New York [illegible], United States senator from New York [illegible] the Republican party about 1854 [illegible] secretary of state under Grant 1869–77, and was [illegible] which negotiated the treaty [illegible] the United States and Great Britain in 1871.

Fisher (fish'ėr), **Alvan.** Born at Needham, Mass., Aug. 9, 1792: died at Dedham, Mass., Feb. [illegible], 18[illegible]. [illegible]

Fisher, Charles. Born in Suffolk, England, 1816: died at [illegible], June 10, 1891. An English actor. He made his first appearance in London [illegible]

Fisher, George. Born at Sunbury, Middlesex, July 31, 1794: died May 14, 1873. An English [illegible]

plore the northwest passage 1821–23, obtaining important scientific results.

Fisher, George Park. Born at Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1827. An American clergyman and ecclesiastical scholar, appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School at Yale University in 1861. Among his works are "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity" (1865), "History of the Reformation" (1873), "Beginnings of Christianity" (1877), "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" (1883), "Outlines of Universal History" (1885), "The History of the Christian Church" (1887), and "Manual of Christian Evidences" (1888).

Fisher, John. Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1459 (?): beheaded on Tower Hill, London, June 22, 1535. An English prelate and scholar, bishop of Rochester, and a leader of the papal party. He graduated at Cambridge (B. A. 1487), and became vice-chancellor of the university in 1501, and professor of divinity in 1503. He was elected chancellor of the university in 1504 (and repeatedly reëlected), and became bishop of Rochester in Oct. of the same year. From 1505 to 1508 he was president of Queens' College. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the new learning, and a friend of Erasmus (who visited Cambridge at his invitation): but was hostile to the Reformation. He opposed the doctrine of royal supremacy and the divorce of Henry VIII., and was the confessor and chief adviser of Queen Catharine. He was duped by the Nun of Kent (see *Barton, Elizabeth*), and was condemned to imprisonment and forfeiture of goods, but escaped with a fine of £300. His refusal to comply with the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy led to his conviction of treason and his execution.

Fisher, John. Born at Hampton, England, 1748: died at London, May 8, 1825. An English divine, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1803 and of Salisbury in 1807.

Fisher's Hill (fish'ėrz hil). A place near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. Here, Sept. 22, 1864, the Federals under Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early. The loss of the former was about 1,300; of the latter, 528.

Fishes, Miraculous Draught of. See *Miraculous Draught of Fishes.*

Fishkill (fish'kil). A town in Dutchess County, New York, situated on the Hudson 54 miles north of New York. It contains the villages of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Matteawan, etc. Population (1890), 11,840.

Fisk (fisk), **Wilbur.** Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1792: died at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 22, 1839. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut) 1831–39.

Fiske (fisk), **John** (originally **Edmund Fiske Green**). Born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. An American historical writer. He graduated at Harvard College in 1863 and at the Harvard law school in 1865, was university lecturer on philosophy at Harvard 1869–71, was assistant librarian there 1872–79; and has lectured on American history at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, at University College, London, and at the Royal Institution. Among his works are "Myths and Mythmakers," etc. (1872), "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy based on the Doctrine of Evolution" (1874), "The Unseen World" (1876), "The Discovery of America" (1892), "The Beginnings of New England" (1889), "The American Revolution" (1891), "Excursions of an Evolutionist" (1883), "The Idea of God," etc. (1886), "The Critical Period of American History, 1783–89" (1888), etc.

Fitch (fich), **Ebenezer.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1756: died at West Bloomfield, N. Y., March 21, 1833. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts) 1793–1815.

Fitch, John. Born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743: committed suicide at Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798. An American inventor. He constructed steamboats, the first of which was launched on the Delaware River in [illegible].

Fitch, Ralph. Lived in the second half of the 16th century. An English traveler in India and the East 1583–91. He made an overland journey down the Euphrates valley to [illegible]. An account of his travels was published by Hakluyt.

In 1606 was produced Shakspere's "Macbeth"; there we [illegible] "Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' the Tiger." The line, when compared with the [illegible] passage of Fitch's narrative, is too striking to be regarded as a mere coincidence, and is also one of the clearest [illegible] of Hakluyt. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Fitchburg (fich'bėrg). A city of Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on a branch of the Nashua River, 41 miles northwest of Boston. It manufactures paper, machinery, etc. Population (1890), [illegible].

Fitzalan [illegible], **Edmund.** Born [illegible]: [illegible] 13[illegible]. An English nobleman, Earl of Arundel.

Fitzalan, Henry. [illegible] pt. 11, 1544; became lord chamberlain in 1545 [illegible] Somerset, in 1549, was appointed one of the guardians of King Edward VI.; and filled important offices (though several times in disgrace) under Elizabeth, to whose hand he at one time aspired.

Fitzalan, Richard. Born 1307 (?): died 1376. An English soldier and statesman, Earl of Arundel and Warenne. He played a conspicuous part in the wars of Edward III. and in the politics of that reign. At Crécy he commanded the second division of the English army.

Fitzalan, Richard. Born 1346: died 1397. An English naval and military commander, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. On March 24, 1387, he, with Nottingham, defeated a Spanish, Flemish, and French fleet off Margate, and captured nearly 100 vessels laden with wine. He was one of the most prominent of the enemies of Richard II., and conspired against him. He was arrested by the king, was convicted of treason, and was decapitated on Tower Hill. He was revered by the people as a martyr.

Fitzalan, Thomas. Born 1381: died Oct. 13, 1415. An English soldier and statesman, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He was conspicuous as a supporter of the throne in the wars and the politics of the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

Fitzdottrel (fits-dot'rel). In Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass," a simple but conceited Norfolk squire. He develops into an impostor. The name alludes to the foolishness of the dotterel.

> Fitzdottrel is one of those characters which Jonson delighted to draw, and in which he stood unrivalled, a gull, *i. e.*, a confident coxcomb, selfish, cunning, and conceited.
> *Gifford*, Notes to "The Devil is an Ass."

Fitzgerald (fits-jer'ald), Lord **Edward.** Born at Carton Castle, near Dublin, Oct. 15, 1763: died in prison at Dublin, June 4, 1798. An Irish politician and revolutionist, fifth son of the first Duke of Leinster. He served in the army in Ireland and in 1781 in America, and was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Later he served in New Brunswick; went to Detroit, where he was admitted into the Bear tribe; and descended the Mississippi to New Orleans. He returned to England; was removed from the army for attending a revolutionary banquet, and joined the United Irishmen, in whose treasonable conspiracy he took a leading part. He was arrested, and died from a wound inflicted by one of his captors.

Fitzgerald, Lady **Edward.** Born at Fogo Island, Newfoundland, about 1776: died at Paris, Nov., 1831. The wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whom she married in 1792. Though, according to general repute, she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis and the Duke of Orleans (Philippe "Égalité"), it appears that her parents' name was Sims, and that she was sent to Paris in 1782 as a companion to the children of the duke. She was married under the name of Anne Stephanie Caroline Sims, but is best known by her pet name "Pamela."

Fitzgerald, Edward. Born at Bredfield House, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, March 31, 1809: died at Merton, Norfolk, June 14, 1883. An English poet and translator. He published "Euphranor: a Dialogue on Youth" (1851), "Polonius: a Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances" (1852), a translation of six dramas of Calderon (1853), a translation of the "Quatrains" of Omar Khayyam (1859: his most celebrated work), and other translations.

Fitzgerald, Lady **Elizabeth,** surnamed "The Fair Geraldine." Born at Maynooth, Ireland, 1528 (?): died 1589. The youngest daughter of the ninth Earl of Kildare. To her Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, addressed a series of songs and sonnets, first published in Tottel's "Miscellany" in 1557. She married, when about fifteen years old, Sir Anthony Browne, who died in 1548, and about 1552 the Earl of Lincoln (Edward Fiennes de Clinton).

Fitzgerald, Katherine, Countess of Desmond. Died 1604. The second wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, twelfth Earl of Desmond, noted for her great age. According to tradition she lived to be about 140 years old, and she was probably upward of 104 when she died.

Fitzgerald, Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare. Born 1513: executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537. An Irish nobleman, put to death for treason. On the report that his father, the ninth Earl of Kildare, had been executed in the Tower, he renounced his allegiance and headed an unsuccessful rebellion.

Fitzgerald, William. Born at Lifford, Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814: died at Killaloe, Nov. 24, 1883. An Irish divine, professor at Trinity College, Dublin, 1847–57, bishop of Cork 1857–62, and bishop of Killaloe 1862–83. He published numerous works, including an edition of Butler's "Analogy" (1849).

Fitzgerald, William Thomas. Born in England, of Irish parentage, about 1759: died at Paddington, a suburb of London, July 9, 1829. A British poet, now known chiefly from a reference to him in Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

Fitzgibbon (fits-gib'on), **John,** Earl of Clare. Born near Donnybrook, Ireland, 1749: died Jan. 28, 1802. A British jurist, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland in 1789, and created earl of Clare in 1795. He was also made (1799) a peer of Great Britain as Baron Fitzgibbon. He played an important part in Irish politics.

Fitzherbert (fits-hėr'bėrt), Sir **Anthony.** Born at Norbury, Derbyshire, 1470: died there, May 27, 1538. An English jurist and legal writer. His most important work is "La Graunde Abridgement" (1514), "the first serious attempt to reduce the entire law to systematic shape" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Fitzherbert, Mrs. (**Maria Anne Smythe**). Born at Bambridge, Hampshire, England, July, 1756: died at Brighton, March 29, 1837. Wife of George IV. of England. She married Edward Weld in 1775 and was left a widow in the same year; married Thomas Fitzherbert (died 1781) in 1778; and became the wife of the Prince of Wales (George IV.) Dec. 21, 1785. The marriage to the prince was invalid; but she maintained her connection with him, with the consent of her church (Roman Catholic), even after his marriage with Caroline of Brunswick.

Fitzherbert, Thomas. Born at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, 1552: died at Rome, Aug. 17, 1640. An English Jesuit, rector of the English College at Rome 1618–39. He published a number of controversial works.

Fitzherbert, William. Died 1154. An English prelate, elected archbishop of York in 1142. He was canonized by Pope Honorius in 1227.

Fitzjames (fits-jāmz'), **James,** Duke of Berwick. Born at Moulins, France, Aug. 21, 1670: died at Philippsburg, June 12, 1734. A noted soldier, illegitimate son of James, duke of York (James II.), and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. He was educated in France. In 1687 he was created duke of Berwick; later served under the Duke of Lorraine in Hungary; was made governor of Portsmouth; and in 1688 fled with his father to France. He promoted the attempt to replace James on the throne by a descent on Ireland; was present at the battle of the Boyne; and became commander-in-chief of the king's forces in Ireland. In 1691 he joined the French army, in which he rose to the rank of marshal, becoming a French subject in order to secure this promotion. He fought in Flanders, under Boufflers, in 1702; commanded the French army in Spain in 1704; captured Nice in 1706, and defeated the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza in 1707. He was killed at the siege of Philippsburg.

Fitzosbern (fits-oz'bėrn), **William.** Died 1071. A Norman noble, a friend and prominent supporter of William the Conqueror, created by him earl of Hereford. He was one of the chief promoters of the Conquest, fought at the battle of Hastings, and acted as viceroy during the absence of William. He was killed at the battle of Cassel in 1071.

Fitzpatrick (fits-pat'rik), **Mrs.** A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Fitzpatrick, Richard. Born Jan., 1747: died at London, April 25, 1813. A British soldier, politician, and wit, second son of the first Earl of Upper Ossory: best known as the intimate friend of Charles James Fox. He became a member of Parliament in 1774; served in the war of the American Revolution 1777–78; became chief secretary for Ireland in 1782; and was appointed secretary at war 1783. He was one of the authors of the "Rolliad."

Fitzroy (fits-roi'), **Augustus Henry,** third Duke of Grafton. Born Oct. 1, 1735: died at Euston Hall, Suffolk, March 14, 1811. An English statesman. He was secretary of state for the northern department, July, 1765,–May, 1766, and became first lord of the treasury in the administration of Pitt in July, 1766. As a result of Pitt's illness, Grafton was the head of the ministry after Sept., 1767. He resigned in Jan., 1770.

Fitzroy, Henry, first Duke of Grafton. Born Sept. 20, 1663: died Oct. 9, 1690. An illegitimate son of Charles II. of England, by Barbara Villiers, countess of Castlemain. He obtained considerable distinction as a soldier, and was mortally wounded in the attack on Cork under Marlborough.

Fitzroy, Robert. Born at Ampton Hall, Suffolk, July 5, 1805: died at London, April 30, 1865. A British naval officer. From 1828 to 1830, and again from 1831 to 1836, he commanded the Beagle in extended surveys of the South American coast and in the circumnavigation of the globe. During the second trip Charles Robert Darwin accompanied him as naturalist. The Geographical Society awarded its gold medal to Fitzroy in 1837. In 1839 he published "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. ships Adventure and Beagle," in 3 vols. (the third by Darwin). He was governor of New Zealand 1843–45, and superintendent of the Woolwich dockyard 1848–49, and held other important posts. Several well-known works on navigation and meteorology were published by him, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern meteorological service. Pressure of work connected with his duties as chief of the meteorological service of the Board of Trade caused his mind to give way, and he committed suicide.

Fitzstephen (fits-stē'ven), **William.** Died about 1190. A clerk, friend, and biographer of Thomas Becket. His "Vita Sancti Thomæ" was first printed in 1723 (in Sparkes's "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores").

Fitzurse (fits-ėrs'), **Reginald.** Lived in the second half of the 12th century. One of the murderers of Thomas Becket. He took the leading part in the assault. The murderers were finally banished to the Holy Land, and are said to have died there, near Jerusalem, and to have been buried in Jerusalem before the door of the Church of the Templars. Fitzurse is also said to have gone to Ireland, founding there the McMahon family.

Fitzurse, Lord Waldemar. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," a follower of Prince John.

Fitzwalter (fits-wâl'tėr), **Robert.** Died 1235. An English noble, a leader of the barons in their struggle with King John.

Fitzwilliam (fits-wil'yam), **Edward Francis.** Born at Deal, Kent, Aug. 2, 1824: died at London, Jan. 19, 1857. An English composer, best known as a writer of songs.

Fitzwilliam, Fanny Elizabeth. Born at Dover, England, 1801: died at London, Nov. 11, 1854. An English actress, wife of Edward Fitzwilliam, an actor. She visited the United States in 1837, and again a few years later.

Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth. Born May 30, 1748: died Feb. 8, 1833. An English statesman (Whig), second Earl Fitzwilliam (1756). He was lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time (Jan.–March 25) in 1795.

Fitzwilliam Museum. A museum at Cambridge University, founded by Richard, seventh and last Viscount Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed to the university (1816) his collection of books, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, etc., with the dividends of £100,000 South Sea annuities for the erection of a building, which was begun in 1837. The collection of ancient prints is one of the most valuable in existence. A museum of classical archæology (containing a notable collection of casts) is connected with the museum.

Fiume (fē-ö'me). [MHG. *Sankt-Veit-am-Flaum*, Serbo-Croatian *Rieka*, L. *Tersattica Vitopolis*, later *Fanum Sancti Viti ad Flumen*.] A seaport and royal city of Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Quarnero in lat. 45° 19′ N., long. 14° 27′ E. It is the only seaport in Hungary, has large and increasing trade and some manufactures, and contains a cathedral. It was annexed to the Hapsburg possessions in 1471, and passed to Hungary in 1779. It belonged for some years to France in the Napoleonic time. Since 1870 it has been under direct Hungarian rule. Population (1890), 30,337.

Five Boroughs, The. In Early English history, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, and Nottingham. They were under Danish rule till their conquest by Edward and Ethelfleda, completed in 922.

Five Forks (fīv fôrks). A place in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, 11 miles southwest of Petersburg. Here, April 1, 1865, the Federals under Sheridan defeated part of Lee's army. The loss of the Federals was 884; of the Confederates, 8,500.

Five Gallants, The, or **Five Witty Gallants.** A comedy by Middleton, licensed and produced in 1607.

Five Hours, Adventures of. See *Adventures of Five Hours.*

Five Hundred, Council of the. One of the two legislative bodies established in France by the constitution of 1795. It was overthrown by Napoleon Nov. 10, 1799.

Five Members, The. In English history, the five members of Parliament — Hampden, Pym, Holles, Haselrig, and Strode — who were leaders in the opposition to Charles I. in the Long Parliament, and whom he attempted to arrest Jan. 4, 1642.

Five Nations, The. See *Iroquois.*

Five Points, The. A locality in New York, northeast of the City Hall, at the intersection of Baxter, Park, and Worth streets, formerly noted as a center of vice and crime.

Fives (fēv). A village of France, in the suburbs of Lille, now annexed to that city.

Fix (fiks or fēks), **Théodore.** Born at Soleure, Switzerland, 1800: died at Paris, July 31, 1846. A Swiss political economist, of French (Huguenot) descent. He wrote "Observations sur l'état des classes ouvrières" (1846), "Revue mensuelle d'économie politique" (1833–36), etc., and contributed to the "Journal des Économistes," etc.

Flaccus (flak'us). The name assumed by Alcuin in the learned academy established at the court of Charlemagne.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius. A Roman poet of the time of Vespasian, author of a heroic poem, "Argonautica" (8 books), a free imitation of Apollonius of Rhodes.

Flaccus, Quintus Horatius. See *Horace.*

Flacius (flā'shi-us) (Latinized from **Vlacich**), **Matthias,** surnamed **Illyricus** ('the Illyrian'). Born at Albona, Istria, March 3, 1520: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 11, 1575. A noted German Protestant scholar and controversialist. He was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg, and was professor of Hebrew there [illegible], when he withdrew on account of his opposition to the Augsburg and Leipsic Interims. In 1558 he was appointed to a professorship at Jena, but was deprived of his office in 1561 on a charge of Manichæism. He was the principal collaborator on the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses" (Basel, 1559–74), the first history of the church written from the Protestant point of view. Its plan was conceived by him. He also wrote the "Clavis scripturæ sacræ" (1567), which forms the basis of biblical hermeneutics.

Flacourt (flä-kör'), **Étienne de.** Born at Orléans, France, 1607: died at sea, June 10, 1660. A French governor of Madagascar 1648–55. He published "Histoire de la grande île Madagascar" (1658; second, enlarged edition 1661), "Dictionnaire de la langue de Madagascar" (1658).

Flagellants (flaj'e-lants). [From L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge.] A body of religious persons who believed that by whipping and scourging themselves for religious discipline they could appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

Flagellum Dei (flạ-jel'um dē'ī). [L., 'scourge of God.'] A surname of Attila. See the extract.

> This title, 'Flagellum Dei,' occurs with most wearisome frequency in the mediæval stories about Attila, and wheresoever we meet with it, we have a sure indication that we are off the ground of contemporaneous and authentic history, and have entered the cloud land of ecclesiastical mythology. Later and wilder developments in this direction attributed to him the title of "grandson of Nimrod, nurtured in Engedi, by the grace of God King of Huns, Goths, Danes, and Medes, the terror of the world." There may have been a tendency, as Mr. Herbert thinks, to identify him with the Anti-Christ of the Scriptures, but this is not proved, and is scarcely in accordance with the theological idea of Anti-Christ, who is generally placed in the future or in the present rather than in the past.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 196.

Flaget (flä-zhā'), **Benedict Joseph.** Born at Contournat, Auvergne, France, Nov. 7, 1763: died at Nazareth, Ky., Feb. 11, 1850. A French-American bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. He emigrated to America in 1792, and was consecrated bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1810. The seat of his diocese was removed from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841.

Flagg (flag), **Wilson.** Born at Beverley, Mass., Nov. 5, 1805: died at North Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884. An American naturalist. He wrote "Birds and Seasons of New England" (1874), etc.

Flagon (flag'on), **Moll.** In Burgoyne's comic opera "The Lord of the Manor," a low camp-follower. The part was first played by Dicky Suett. Liston also played it, the character not being one that could be played by a woman. Genest says that Burgoyne took it from Steele's Kate Matchlock in "The Funeral."

Flahaut (flä-ō'), **Comtesse de.** See *Souza-Botelho.*

Flahaut de la Billarderie (flä-ō' dė lä bē-yärd-rē'), Comte **Auguste Charles de.** Born at Paris, April 21, 1785: died there, Sept. 1, 1870. A French general and diplomatist. He was made general of brigade and aide-de-camp to Napoleon I. in 1813, and served with distinction at the battles of Leipsic, Hanau, and Waterloo. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Berlin in 1831, and was ambassador to Vienna 1841–48. He was made senator in 1853.

Flambard (flam'bärd), **Rannulf** or **Ralph.** Died Sept. 5, 1128. A Norman bishop of Durham and justiciar, the chief minister of William Rufus. He was held to be responsible for most of the iniquities of that reign.

Flamborough (flam'bur-ō). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," the name of a farmer and his family.

Flamborough Head. A headland on the coast of Yorkshire, England, in lat. 54° 6′ 58″ N., long. 0° 4′ 51″ W. (lighthouse). It rises to a height of 450 feet.

Flameng (flä-mang'), **François.** Born at Paris in 1859. A French historical painter, son of Léopold Flameng the engraver. He was a pupil of Cabanel, Hédouin, and Jean Paul Laurens. His picture "The Girondists summoned" took a prize in the Salon of 1879.

Flameng, Léopold. Born at Brussels, Nov. 22, 1831. A noted French engraver. He was born of French parents, and went to France in [illegible]. He has exhibited at the Salon since 1853, and has engraved a number of the best pictures of Rembrandt, Meissonier, Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Scheffer, [illegible], Toulmouche, Munkacsy, and others.

Flameng, Marie Auguste. Born at Metz, July 17, 1843: died at Paris, 1893. A French painter. He was a pupil of Dubufe, Mazerolle, Puvis de Chavannes, E. Delaunay, and others.

Flamineo (fla-min'e-ō). In Webster's tragedy "The White Devil," the brother of Vittoria Corombona, the "white devil." He is an incarnation of selfish depravity: the most beautiful and poetic ideas and words in the play are nevertheless put in his mouth.

Flaminia (flä-mē'nē-ä). A province of Italy, near the Flaminian Way, in the division of the country under the later Roman Empire.

Flaminian Way (flạ-min'i-ạn wā), or **Via Flaminia** (vī'ạ flạ-min'i-ạ). One of the oldest and most famous highways of ancient Rome. It extended in a direct line from Rome to Ariminum (Rimini), and was built by the censor Caius Flaminius in 220 B.C. Its superintendence was held to be so honorable an office that Augustus himself assumed it in 27 B.C., as Julius Cæsar had been curator of the Appian Way. Augustus restored it through its entire extent, in commemoration of which triumphal arches were erected to him over the road at Ariminum and at Rome; the arch at the former place still exists. Much of the old pavement survives, together with many tombs by the roadside.

Flamininus (flam-i-nī'nus), **Titus Quintius.** Born about 230 B. C.: died about 174 B. C. A Roman general and statesman. He was consul in 198, defeated Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ in 197, and proclaimed at Corinth the freedom of Greece in 196.

Flaminius (flạ-min'i-us). Servant to Timon in Shakspere's "Timon of Athens."

Flaminius, Caius. Died 217 B. C. A Roman general and politician. He was tribune of the people in 232, in which year he procured the passage of a law distributing the *Ager Gallicus Picenus* among the plebeians. He pacified the Insubres while consul in 223, and while censor in 220 constructed two celebrated public works which bore his name: the Circus Flaminius and the Via Flaminia. During his second consulate he was totally defeated by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene in 217, and fell in the battle.

Flaminius, Caius. A Roman general, son of Caius Flaminius. He was elected pretor in 193 B. C., and obtained Hispania Citerior as his province. After having subdued the Triniates and the Apuani, two Ligurian tribes, he employed his soldiers in the construction of a military road from Bononia to Arretium.

Flammarion (flä-mä-rē-ôn'), **Camille.** Born at Montigny-le-Roi, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 25, 1842. A noted French astronomer. In 1882 he took charge of an observatory at Juvisy, near Paris. He has written "La pluralité des mondes habités" (1862), "Les mondes imaginaires et les mondes réels" (1864), "Les merveilles célestes" (1865), "Catalogue des étoiles doubles et multiples en mouvement" (1878), "Astronomie populaire" (1880), "Les étoiles, etc." (1881), "Le monde avant la création de l'homme" (1886), "Uranie" (1889), etc.

Flammock's Rebellion. A rebellion which broke out in Cornwall, England, under Thomas Flammock in 1497, occasioned by the imposition of a tax to defray the cost of a Scottish war. The insurgents marched on London, but were defeated at Blackheath June 17, 1497. Their leaders, including Flammock, were executed June [illegible].

Flamsteed (flam'stēd), **John.** Born at Denby, near Derby, England, Aug. 19, 1646: died at Greenwich, Dec. 31, 1719. A famous English astronomer, appointed the first astronomer royal March 4, 1675. He is especially noted for the importance of his observations, many of which were turned to account by Newton. He became a bitter enemy of Newton.

Flamsteed's "British Catalogue" is styled by Baily "one of the proudest productions of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich." Its importance is due to its being the first collection of the kind made with the telescope and the clock. Its value was necessarily impaired by defective [illegible], and Flamsteed's neglect of Newton's advice to note the state of the barometer and thermometer at the time of his observations rendered it hopeless to attempt to reduce them with the improved results of modern processes of correction. The catalogue showed besides defects attributable to the absence of the author's final revision. Sir William Herschel detected errors so numerous as to suggest the need of an index to the original observations printed in the second volume of the "Historia Cœlestis." Miss Herschel undertook the task, and showed, by recomputing the place of each star, that Flamsteed had catalogued 111 stars which he had never observed, and [illegible] which he had noted [illegible] (XXXVIII [illegible]). Her [illegible] were published by the Royal Society in 1798; they were by Baily in 1829 arranged in order of right ascension, and identified (all but seventy) by comparison [illegible] Memoirs Royal Astr. Soc., IV. [illegible]
[illegible]

Flanders [illegible]. [OF. *Flandres*, F. *Flandre*, [illegible] *Vlaanderen*, ML. *Flandria*, [illegible] *Vlaanderen*.] An ancient county of [illegible] the North Sea, [illegible] south of the Schelde, and corresponding to parts of the present department of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France, the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium, and the southern part of the province of Zealand, Netherlands. It formed part of Neustria [illegible] the first count of Flanders in 862. Flemish cities became very important in the middle ages, and the citizens maintained a long struggle against French influence under Jacob and Philip van Artevelde [illegible]. The country was united to Burgundy in 1384 through the marriage of Philip of Burgundy to Margaret of Flanders. It passed in 1477 to Austria through the marriage of Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy. In 1529 it was freed from homage to France. Part of it passed to Holland in 1648, and part was acquired by France in 1659, 1668, 1678, and 1713. The remainder followed the fortunes of the Austrian Netherlands, and in the new kingdom of Belgium forms the provinces of East and West Flanders.

Flanders, East. A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north, Antwerp and Brabant on the east, Hainaut on the south, and west Flanders on the west. It is noted for its development of agriculture and manufactures. Area, 1,158 square miles. Population (1894), 970,398.

Flanders, French. A former province of France, corresponding generally to the modern department of Nord.

Flanders, Henry. Born at Plainfield, N. H., 1826. An American legal writer. He has practised law in Philadelphia since 1850. He has published "Lives of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States" (1855–58), and an "Exposition of the Constitution of the United States" (1860).

Flanders, Moll. See *Fortunes of Moll Flanders.*

Flanders, West. A province of Belgium, bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, the Netherlands and East Flanders on the east, Hainaut on the southeast, and France on the south and southwest. Area, 1,249 square miles. Population (1894), 755,349.

Flandin (floṅ-daṅ'), **Eugène Napoléon.** Born at Naples, Aug. 15, 1809: died 1876. A French archæologist and painter. He wrote "Études sur la sculpture perse," "Relation du voyage en Perse" (1843–54), "Monuments de Ninive" (1846–50), "L'Orient" (1856–64), etc.

Flandrin (floṅ-draṅ'), **Jean Hippolyte.** Born at Lyons, France, March 23, 1809: died at Rome, March 21, 1864. A French historical painter, a pupil of Ingres. He is best known for his decorative paintings in the churches of St.-Germain-des-Prés and St.-Vincent-de-Paul in Paris.

Flandrin, Jean Paul. Born at Lyons, May 8, 1811. A French landscape-painter, brother of J. H. Flandrin. He is a representative of the school of French classical landscape-painting.

Flannen (flan'en) **Islands,** or **The Seven Hunters.** A group of uninhabited islets west of Lewis in the Hebrides, Scotland.

Flash (flash), **Captain.** In Garrick's play "Miss in her Teens," a cowardly braggart.

Flash, Sir Petronel. In Chapman, Marston, and Jonson's comedy "Eastward Hoe," a knight adventurer. He is eager to escape from town to the untried land of Virginia.

Flatbow. See *Kitunahan.*

Flatbush (flat'bůsh). A town in Kings County, Long Island, New York, contiguous to Brooklyn on the southeast. It was the scene of part of the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. Population (1890), 12,338. Annexed to Brooklyn in 1894.

Flateyjarbok (flät'ey-yär-bōk). [ON., 'book of Flatey.'] An Icelandic manuscript, named from the island Flatey off the northern coast of Iceland, where it was owned in the 17th century. It contains a collection of sagas bearing upon the lives and times of the Norwegian kings Olaf Tryggvason and Olaf the Saint: at the end are annals down to the year 1394. It is the most extensive of Icelandic MSS., and one of the principal sources of information concerning the discovery of America by the Norsemen. It was written between the years 1380 and 1395 by two Icelandic priests. In 1662 it came as a present from Bishop Brynjulf of Iceland to King Frederick III. of Denmark. It is preserved in the Royal Library in Copenhagen.

Flathead (flat'hed) **Lake, or Selish** (sē'lish) **Lake.** A lake in Missoula County, Montana, about lat. 48° N., long. 114° 15′ W. Its outlet falls into Clarke's Fork. Length, about 30 miles.

Flatheads. See *Choctaws* and *Salishan.*

Flattery (flat'ėr-i), **Cape.** A cape in the northwestern part of Washington, projecting into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 48° 23′ 20″ N., long. 124° 44′ 30″ W. (lighthouse).

Flaubert (flō-bãr'), **Gustave.** Born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1821: died at Croisset, near Rouen, May 8, 1880. A French writer and novelist. He is regarded as the master of naturalism. He traveled in Italy [illegible] Egypt, etc., and undertook to relate his travels, but went no further than a preparatory paper entitled [illegible]. In 1856 he published in "La Revue de Paris" the novel "Madame Bovary," and in "L'Artiste" "La tentation de Saint Antoine." The former gave rise to considerable litigation. Flaubert [illegible] literature. In 1858 he visited the site of ancient Carthage, and in 1862 published "Salammbô." This was followed [illegible] "L'Éducation sentimentale, histoire d'un jeune homme," and in 18[illegible] [illegible]. His best play, "Le Candidat" [illegible] "La Vie Moderne" (1885). His other posthumous [illegible] "Bouvard et Pécuchet" [illegible] "Lettres à George Sand" [illegible] voluminous correspondence, etc.

Flauto Magico, Il. See *Zauberflöte.*

Flavel (flav'el), **John.** Born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, about 1630: died at Exeter, June 26, 1691. An English Presbyterian clergyman and devotional writer. His best-known work is "Husbandry Spiritualized" (1669).

Flavian (flā'vi-an), L. **Flavianus** (flā-vi-ā'nus), **of Antioch.** 1. Died 404 A.D. Bishop of Antioch 381–404. He was appointed by the Synod of Constantinople, which was composed exclusively of Oriental bishops, to succeed Meletius. This action perpetuated the schism which at the time divided the orthodox church at Antioch, as the bishops of Egypt and the West refused to withdraw their support from Paulinus, bishop of the opposite faction. 2. Died at Petra, Arabia, 518. Bishop of Antioch 498–512. He was deposed by the emperor Anastasius through the machinations of the Monophysite Xenias, bishop of Hierapolis, who intimidated him into anathematizing the decrees of the orthodox council held at Chalcedon in 451.

Flavian of Constantinople. Died at Hypepe, Lydia, Aug. 11, 449. Bishop of Constantinople from about 447 to 449. He procured the excommunication of the heretic Eutyches at a synod held at Constantinople in 448, but was himself deposed and excommunicated by the Eutychian party at the synod known as the Robber Synod, held at Ephesus in 449. He died a few days after, in consequence, it is said, of bodily injuries sustained at the synod. He was canonized by the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Flavian Emperors, or **Flavian Cæsars.** The Roman emperors Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who belonged to the house of Flavius.

The Flavian Emperors ought, perhaps, hardly to be classed together, so little was there in common between the just, if somewhat hard, rule of Vespasian, or the two years' beneficent sway of Titus, "the delight of the human race," and the miserable tyranny of Domitian. But the stupendous Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, and the Amphitheatre at Verona serve as an architectural landmark to fix the Flavian period in the memory; and one other characteristic was necessarily shared by the whole family, the humble origin from which they sprang. After the high-born Julii and Claudii, the descendants of pontiffs and censors, noblemen delicate and fastidious through all their wild debauch of blood, came these sturdy sons of the commonalty to robe themselves in the imperial purple; and this unforgotten lowness of their ancestry, while it gave a touch of meanness to the close and frugal government of Vespasian, evidently intensified the delight of Domitian in setting his plebeian feet on the necks of all that was left of refined or aristocratic in Rome.
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 6.

All the more strange does it seem, when we consider the humble extraction of these Emperors, that their name should have remained for centuries the favorite title of Emperors no way allied to them in blood, a Claudius (Gothicus), a Constantine, a Theodosius, and many more having prefixed the once ignoble name of Flavius to their own. And hence, by a natural process of imitation, the barbarian rulers who settled themselves within the limits of the Roman Empire in the 4th and 5th centuries, Burgundian, Lombard, Visigoth, adopted the same mysteriously majestic fore-name, unconsciously, as we must suppose, selecting the very epithet which best described their own personal appearance, yellow-haired sons of the north as they were, among the dark-colored Mediterranean populations.
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 7.

Flavigny (flä-vēn-yē'), **Valérien.** Born near Laon, France: died at Paris, April 29, 1674. A noted French Orientalist, professor of Hebrew in the College of France.

Flavius (flā'vi-us). 1. In Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," a Roman tribune.—2. In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," the faithful steward of Timon.

Flavius, Cneius. An early writer on Roman law. He was the son of a freedman, and became secretary to Appius Claudius Cæcus. He obtained possession of the forms and technicalities pertaining to the law of practice, the knowledge of which was confined to the patricians and pontiffs, and published them in a collection known as the "Jus Flavianum." He was afterward made a senator by Appius Claudius, and was elected curule edile in 303 B. C. Also called *Caius* and *Annius.*

Flaw (flâ). In Foote's comedy "The Cozeners," one of the cozeners or cheats.

Flaxman (flaks'man), **John.** Born at York, England, July 6, 1755: died at London, Dec. 7, 1826. A famous sculptor and draftsman. His father was a molder, and kept a shop in Covent Garden for the sale of plaster images. By his own efforts he learned enough Greek and Latin to read the poets. At fifteen he entered the Royal Academy. In 1770 he exhibited a figure of Neptune in wax. In Aug., 1787, he went to Italy for seven years. During this period were made the illustrations of the Odyssey and to Æschylus and Dante. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy in 1797, and full member in 1800. From this time until the end of his life he executed many works, among which one of the most celebrated is the Shield of Achilles from the description of Homer. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1810.

Nature, so prodigal to the English race in men of genius untutored, singular, and solitary, has given us but few seers who, in the quality of prolific invention, can be compared with Flaxman. For pure conceptive faculty, controlled by unerring sense of beauty, we have to think of Pheidias or Raphael before we find his equal.
Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 177.

Fleance (flē'ans). In Shakspere's "Macbeth," the son of Banquo. See *Banquo*.

Flèche (flāsh), **La.** A town in the department of Sarthe, France, on the Loir 29 miles northeast of Angers. It has a noted military college. Population (1891), commune, 10,249.

Fléchier (flā-shyā'), **Esprit.** Born at Pernes, Vaucluse, France, June 10, 1632: died at Montpellier, France, Feb. 16, 1710. A French pulpit orator, made bishop of Nimes in 1687. He is noted especially for his funeral orations. His complete works were published in 1782.

Flecknoe (flek'nō), **Richard.** Born apparently in Ireland: died about 1678. A British poet and playwright of slight merit. He furnished Dryden with the name "MacFlecknoe," under which he satirized Shadwell.

Fleece'em (flēs'm), **Mrs.** In Foote's play "The Cozeners," a cheat and confederate of Flaw.

> Mrs. Grieve, the woman who had extorted money on pledge of procuring government appointments, and who had not only deceived Charles Fox, by pretending to be able to marry him to an heiress, but had lent him money rather than miss his chariot from her door, was fair game, and was well exposed, in Mrs. Fleecem.
>
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, II. 126.

Flee from the Press. A short poem by Chaucer, printed before the folio of 1532. It is sometimes known as "Truth," "Balade de bone Conseyl," "Good Counsel of Chaucer" (Shirley), and "Balade that Chaucier made on his Deeth-bedde" ("probably a mere bad guess," Skeat).

Fleet Prison, The. An old London prison, formerly standing on the east side of the Fleet brook, where it now runs under Farringdon street. It was nearly eight hundred years old when it was destroyed in 1846. It was called the "gaol of the Fleet" in the time of Richard I., and was a debtors' prison as early as 1290. It was used also as a state prison for religious and political offenders till 1641, when it was reserved entirely for debtors. It was burned by Wat Tyler's men in 1381. In 1666 it was burned in the Great Fire, and again in 1780 by rioters. In the 17th and early part of the 18th century persons wishing to be married secretly came within the rules of the Fleet, where degraded clergymen were easily found, among the debtors, to perform the ceremony. This was stopped by act of Parliament in 1754. Attention was called to the outrageous treatment of the prisoners in 1726, when the warden was tried for murder.

Fleet street. A London street running from Ludgate Circus to the Strand and the West End. It is named from the Fleet brook. In the early chronicles of London many allusions are made to the deeds of violence done in this street. The London prentices waged war against young students in the Inns of Court, etc. By the time of Elizabeth the street had become a favorite spot for shows of all descriptions: "puppet-shows and monsters" are frequently alluded to. It is now one of the busiest streets of London.

Fleet, The. [Early mod. E. and ME. *Flete*, the stream.] A tidal stream which flowed by the western wall of old London City. The creek took its rise in the clay beds east of the Hampstead Hills. At Battle Bridge, near King's Cross, it entered a deep valley between high clay banks, from which it did not emerge until it reached the river. In Roman times the only road from the city westward crossed the Fleet by a bridge from Snow Hill, Newgate, to Holborn Hill (High Holborn). Later another was made opposite Ludgate, and this crossing was called Fleet Bridge. The road which led to it was called Fleet street (which see). The tidal portion of the Fleet was navigable in the reign of Edward I. The brook is now a main sewer of London, and empties into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. The allusion to the Fleet ditch in the literature of the 16th and 17th centuries is accounted for by the fact that the water from the bed of the brook or river having been diverted from its course, the offal, etc., thrown into it was not carried off, and became a nuisance.

Fleetwood (flēt'wůd). A seaport and watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on Morecambe Bay 36 miles due north of Liverpool. Population (1891), 9,274.

Fleetwood, Charles. Died 1692. An English Parliamentary general, lord deputy of Ireland 1654–55. He married Bridget Ireton, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of Henry Ireton, in 1652.

Fleetwood, William. Born at London, Jan. 1, 1656: died at Tottenham, near London, Aug. 4, 1723. An English bishop (of St. Asaph 1708, and of Ely 1714) and pulpit orator.

Flegel (flā'gel), **Robert.** Born at Wilna, Germany, Oct., 1855: died at Brass, West Africa, Sept. 11, 1886. An African explorer. In 1875 he went to Lagos as clerk in a German trading factory. When an English expedition went up the Niger and Binue rivers, he accompanied it in the Henry Venn and took a survey of both rivers. The German-African Association commissioned him to explore Sokoto and Nupe in 1880. He proceeded overland to Loko, on the Binue, reached Yola, the capital of Adamawa, in 1882, and discovered the Ngaundere source of the Binue. In 1883 he revisited Adamawa, but failed in his attempt to reach the Kongo by that route. On his return to Germany in 1884, he urged the occupation of the Binue basin by German commerce and authority. With imperial support he undertook a third expedition to Adamawa, but the Royal Niger Company frustrated his efforts. He was recalled, and died at Brass, in 1886.

Flégère (flā-jãr'). A height in the Alps of Mont Blanc, northeast of Chamonix, celebrated for its view. Height, 5,925 feet.

Fleischer (flī'sher), **Heinrich Leberecht.** Born at Schandau, Saxony, Feb. 21, 1801: died at Leipsic, Feb. 10, 1888. A noted German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages at Leipsic from 1835. He published editions of Abulfeda's "Historia ante-islamica" (1831), Beidhāwi's commentary on the Koran (1844–48), "Grammatik der lebenden persischen Sprache" (founded on the grammar of Mohammed Ibrahim; 2d ed. 1875), etc.

Fleming (flem'ing), **John.** Born near Bathgate, Jan. 10, 1785: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1857. A Scottish clergyman and naturalist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Aberdeen University 1834–43, and of natural science in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, from 1845. He wrote "Philosophy of Zoology" (1822), "The Temperature of the Seasons" (1851), and many scientific papers.

Fleming, Lady May. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," a maid of honor to Mary Queen of Scotland, imprisoned with her at Lochleven.

Fleming, Margaret. Born Jan. 15, 1803: died Dec. 19, 1811. The daughter of James Fleming of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. She was the pet of Sir Walter Scott, and was a remarkably precocious child. Her diary and poems are exceedingly quaint. Her life was written by Dr. John Brown: "Pet Marjorie: a Story of Child Life Fifty Years Ago" (1858).

Fleming, Paul. Born at Hartenstein, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1609: died at Hamburg, April 2, 1640. A German poet. He studied medicine at Leipsic. The Thirty Years' War drove him to Holstein, where he soon joined an embassy of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein to Moscow, and afterward (1635) another to Ispahan. He was above all a lyric poet, and wrote both in German and in Latin. Among his poems is the well-known hymn "In allen meinen Thaten." His collected works, which are both secular and religious in character, were published after his death under the title "Teutsche Poemata" 1646).

Fleming, Paul. The principal character in Longfellow's prose romance "Hyperion."

Fleming, or **Flemmynge, Richard.** Born at Crofton, Yorkshire: died at Sleaford, Jan., 1431. An English prelate. He was bishop of Lincoln 1419, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1427.

Fleming, Rose. In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a gentle girl who marries Harry Maylie.

Flemings (flem'ingz). The natives of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically the members of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

Flemish (flem'ish). The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is a type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling — the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of 16th-century spelling.

Flensburg (flens'börG), Dan. **Flensborg** (flens'bōrG). A seaport and commercial town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Flensburg Fjord, situated in lat. 54° 47′ N., long. 9° 26′ E. Population (1890), 36,444.

Flers (flãr). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated in lat. 48° 44′ N., long. 0° 35′ W. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 13,860.

Fleshly School, The. A name given to a number of English poets — Swinburne, Morris, Rossetti, and others — by R. W. Buchanan in the "Contemporary Review."

Flestrin (fles'trin), **Quinbus.** The Man-Mountain: the name which the Lilliputians gave to Gulliver.

Fleta (flē'tä). An anonymous Latin book on English law, written about 1290. From a statement in the one extant manuscript, that "this book may well be called Fleta because it is written in Fleta," it is inferred that it was written by a prisoner in the Fleet.

Fletcher (flech'ėr), **Andrew,** of Saltoun. [The surname *Fletcher* means 'arrow-maker.'] Born at Saltoun, Haddingtonshire, 1655: died at London, Sept., 1716. A Scottish politician and political writer. He was a prominent member of the Scottish Parliament under Charles II. and William III.

Fletcher, Giles. Born at Watford, Hertfordshire, about 1549: died at London, March, 1611. An English civilian and poet, father of Giles (the younger) and Phineas Fletcher. He was graduated at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1568. In 1588 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and published an account of that country in 1591, which was suppressed. It was called "Of the Russe Common Wealth, etc." It was abridged, and passages were suppressed by Hakluyt and Purchas and reprinted as "The History of Russia, etc." (1643), and also, with the original title, for the Hakluyt Society (1856). He also wrote "Licia: Poems of Love, etc." (1593), etc.

Fletcher, Giles (the younger). Born 1588 (?): died 1623. An English poet, younger son of Giles Fletcher. He wrote "Christ's Victorie, etc." (1610), etc.

Fletcher, James Cooley. Born at Indianapolis, 1823. An American missionary and author. From 1851 to 1865 he made several extended journeys in Brazil as a missionary, and for a time he acted as secretary of the United States legation at Rio de Janeiro. His "Brazil and the Brazilians" was first published with the joint names of D. P. Kidder and J. C. Fletcher, and was founded on the "Sketches in Brazil" of the former author: later editions bear only Fletcher's name. He was United States consul at Oporto 1869–73, and subsequently missionary to Naples. Since 1877 he has resided at Indianapolis.

Fletcher, John. Born at Rye, Sussex, England, Dec., 1579: died at London, Aug., 1625. An English dramatist and poet. He was the intimate friend and literary partner of Francis Beaumont. They wrote together from about 1606 till 1616, living together for a part of that time.

> The stage tradition that Beaumont was superior in judgment to Fletcher is supported by sound criticism. In the most important plays that they wrote together Beaumont's share outweighs Fletcher's, both in quantity and in quality. Beaumont had the firmer hand and statelier manner; his diction was more solid; there was a richer music in his verse. Fletcher excelled as a master of brilliant dialogue and sprightly repartee. In the management of his plots and in the development of his characters he was careless and inconsistent. But in his comedies the unceasing liveliness and bustle atone for structural defects; and in tragedy his copious command of splendid declamation reconciles us to the absence of rarer qualities. *A. H. Bullen.*

To Fletcher alone may be assigned the plays "The Faithful Shepherdess" (printed about 1609), "Wit Without Money" (played not earlier than 1614, printed 1639), "Bonduca" and "Valentinian" (played before 1619, printed 1647), "The Loyal Subject" (licensed 1618, printed 1647), "The Mad Lover" (played before 1619, printed 1647), "The Humorous Lieutenant" (probably played later than 1619, printed 1647), "Women Pleased" (probably played about 1620, printed 1647), "The Island Princess" and "The Pilgrim" (presented at court 1621, printed 1647), "The Wild-goose Chase" (presented at court 1621, printed 1652), "Monsieur Thomas" (printed 1639), "The Woman's Prize" (played before 1633), "A Wife for a Month" (played before 1624, printed 1647), "Rule a Wife and have a Wife" (played in 1624, printed 1640), "The Chances" (played before 1625, printed 1647). To Beaumont and Fletcher, "The Woman Hater" (licensed and printed 1607), "The Scornful Lady" (played probably 1609, printed 1616), "The Maid's Tragedy" (played not later than 1611, printed 1619), "Philaster" (played not later than 1611, printed 1620), "A King and No King" (licensed 1611, printed 1619), "Four Plays in One" (played as early as 1608 (Fleay), printed 1647), "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" (written probably before 1611, printed 1613), "Cupid's Revenge" (printed in 1615: Fleay thinks Field assisted), "The Coxcomb" (played in 1613 or earlier, printed 1647). To Fletcher and Massinger and others, "The Honest Man's Fortune" (played 1613, printed 1647: Field perhaps assisted), "The Knight of Malta" (played before 1619, printed before 1647), "Thierry and Theodoret" (written probably about 1616, printed 1621: some other author is thought to have assisted), "The Queen of Corinth" (played before 1619, printed 1647: Middleton and Rowley appear to have written some of it), "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt" (played in 1619, printed by Bullen in his "Collection of Old English Plays" in 1882), "The Little French Lawyer" (written about 1620, printed 1647), "A Very Woman" (played probably 1621, printed in 1655), "The Custom of the Country" (mentioned in 1628 as an old play, printed 1647), "The Double Marriage" and "The False One" (written about 1620, printed 1647), "Beggar's Bush" (played 1622, printed 1647), "The Prophetess" and "The Sea Voyage" (licensed 1622, printed 1647), "The Elder Brother" (printed 1637), "The Lovers' Progress" (printed 1647), "The Spanish Curate" (licensed 1622, printed 1647), "Love's Pilgrimage" (printed 1647: probably nearly all by Fletcher), "The Nice Valor, or The Passionate Mad-Man" (perhaps written before 1624, printed 1647: Fleay thinks Middleton rewrote much of it), "The Laws of Candy" (printed 1647: largely by Massinger), "The Fair Maid of the Inn" (licensed 1626, printed 1647: with Rowley), "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (printed 1634, as by Fletcher and Shakspere). Doubtful plays, "The Captain" (written before 1613, printed 1647: Fletcher had assistance, probably either Jonson or Middleton), "Wit at Several Weapons" (played about 1614, printed 1647: shows traces of Middleton and Rowley), "The Bloody Brother" (printed probably 1639: perhaps written by Fletcher and Jonson and revised by Massinger), "Love's Cure" (written probably about 1623, printed 1647: probably by Massinger and Middleton (Bullen), Beaumont and Fletcher altered by Massinger (Fleay)), "The Maid in the Mill" (played in 1623: with Rowley), "The Night Walker, or The Little Thief" (played 1634, printed in 1640 as by Fletcher: probably an alteration by Shirley of an older play), "The Coronation" (printed in 1640 as by Fletcher, licensed in 1635 by Shirley, who claimed it), "The Noble Gentleman" (licensed 1626, printed 1647: Fletcher is thought to have had no hand in it, or in "Faithful Friends"), "The Widow" (written about 1616, printed 1652: thought by Bullen to be probably wholly by Middleton). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Beaumont*.

Fletcher (originally **De la Fléchère**), **John William.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729: died at Madeley, England, Aug. 14, 1785. An English clergyman and writer. Fletcher of Madeley was a contemporary and fellow laborer of John Wesley, and was a man of remarkable personal influence from his saintly life, his earnest preaching, and his devoted pastoral work.

Fletcher, Phineas. Born at Cranbrook, Kent, England, April, 1582: died about 1660. An English poet, son of Giles Fletcher. His chief works are "Sicelides," a pastoral play (1614, printed 1631); "The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man, together with Piscatory Eclogs and other Poetical Miscellanies" (1633); etc.

Fleuranges (flė-roṅzh′), **Seigneur de** (**Robert de la Marck**). Born at Sedan, France, 1491: died at Longjumeau, near Paris, Dec., 1537. A French marshal and historian. He wrote "Histoire des choses mémorables depuis 1499 jusqu'en l'an 1521," etc.

Fleur d'Épine (flėr dā-pēn′). A story by Count Antony Hamilton. It is a burlesque on the popular taste of the time for Oriental fiction.

Fleur et Blanchefleur. See *Flore et Blanchefleur*.

Fleurus (flė-rüs′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 15 miles west of Namur. It is noted for three battles: here Duke Christian of Brunswick and Count Mansfeld defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 29, 1622; the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under the Prince of Waldeck, July 1, 1690; and the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Coburg, June 26, 1794. The battle of Ligny (June 16, 1815) was also fought in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 5,372.

Fleury (flė-rē′), **André Hercule de.** Born at Lodève, Hérault, France, June 22, 1653: died at Issy, near Paris, Jan. 29, 1743. A French statesman and prelate. He became a member of the council in 1723 and cardinal in 1726, and was prime minister 1726-43.

Fleury, Claude. Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1640: died there, July 14, 1723. A noted French ecclesiastic and historian. His chief work is "Histoire ecclésiastique" (1691-1720).

Fleury, Émile Félix. Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1815: died there, Dec. 11, 1884. A French general and diplomatist.

Flibbertigibbet (flib″ėr-ti-jib′et). **1.** A fiend named by Edgar in Shakspere's "King Lear." — **2.** A name given to Dickon Sludge, a character in Scott's novel "Kenilworth."

Fliedner (flēd′ner), **Theodor.** Born at Epstein, Nassau, Prussia, Jan. 21, 1800: died at Kaiserswerth, near Düsseldorf, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1864. A German Protestant clergyman and philanthropist. He founded the institution of deaconesses at Kaiserswerth in 1836.

Fliegende Holländer (flē′gen-de hol′len-der), **Der.** ['The Flying Dutchman.'] An opera by Wagner, produced in Dresden Jan. 2, 1843. The libretto is by Wagner himself, with some suggestions from Heine.

Flight into Egypt, The. A painting by Murillo (about 1648), in the collection of the Duchesse de Galliera, Paris. The Virgin, mounted on an ass and facing the spectator, looks down at the sleeping Child, whom she holds in her lap.

Flimnap (flim′nap). The Lilliputian premier in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput." He was designed as a satire on Sir Robert Walpole.

Flinck (flink), **Govaert.** Born at Cleves, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1615: died at Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 1660. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Flinders (flin′dėrz), **Matthew.** Born at Donington, Lincolnshire, March 16, 1774: died at London, July 19, 1814. An English navigator. He explored the coasts of Australia (1801-03) and published "Voyage to Terra Australis" (1814).

Flinders Range. A range of mountains in South Australia, north of Spencer Gulf.

Flint (flint). **1.** A maritime county of Wales. It is bounded by the Irish Sea on the north, Cheshire on the east, and Denbigh on the south and west, and is the smallest of the Welsh counties. Area, 253 square miles. Population (1891), 77,277.

2. A seaport, capital of Flint County, on the Dee estuary, 13 miles southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 5,247.

Flint. A river in western Georgia, uniting at the southwestern extremity of the State with the Chattahoochee to form the Appalachicola. Length, about 400 miles. It is navigable to Albany.

Flint. A city and the capital of Genesee County, Michigan, 56 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 9,803.

Flint, Austin. Born at Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812: died at New York, March 13, 1886. An American physician and medical writer. He was [illegible] the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1866), and "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion" (1876).

Flint, Austin. Born at Northampton, Mass., March [illegible], 1836. [illegible]

Flint, Sir Clement. A cynical but kind-hearted old bachelor in Burgoyne's play "The Heiress."

Flint, Solomon. In Foote's play "The Maid of Bath," a rich, miserly old man. He is described as an "old, fusty, shabby, shuffling, money-loving, water-drinking, mirth-marring, amorous old hunks." He is intended to satirize a Mr. Walter Long who treated Miss Linley (Mrs. R. B. Sheridan) [illegible].

Flint, Timothy. Born at Reading, Mass., July 11, 1780: died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He published "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Mississippi Valley" (1826), "Geography and History of the Western States" (1828), etc.

Flintwinch (flint′winch), **Jeremiah.** In Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit," the sinister and intriguing servant of Mrs. Clennam.

Flip (flip). In Charles Shadwell's comedy "The Fair Quaker of Deal," an illiterate commodore. He is a drunken "sea-brute," contrasted with Mizen the "sea-fop."

Flippant (flip′ant), **Lady.** In Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood," an affected widow. She is on the lookout for a husband, but declaims against marriage.

Flippanta (fli-pan′tä). In Vanbrugh's "Confederacy," a lady's-maid. She is shameless and witty.

Flite (flīt), **Miss.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," "a curious little old woman," deranged by long waiting for the settlement of her suit in chancery.

Floberge (flō-bärzh′). The sword of Renaud de Montauban.

Flodden (flod′n). A hill in Northumberland, England, 12 miles southwest of Berwick. At its base on Sept. 9, 1513, the English (32,000) under the Earl of Surrey defeated the Scots (30,000) under James IV. The loss of the English was from [illegible] to 4,000; that of the Scots is variously given as from [illegible] to 12,000. The king and many of the nobles were among the slain.

Flodoard (flō-dō-är′), or **Frodoard** (frō-dō-är′). Born at Épernay, France, 894: died March 28, 966. A French chronicler who was for a time keeper of the episcopal archives at Rheims. He wrote a history of the church of Rheims, and a chronicle of France from 919 to 966.

Flood (flud), **Henry.** Born 1732: died at Farmley, County Kilkenny, Dec. 2, 1791. An Irish orator and politician. He entered the Irish Parliament in 1759, and was soon recognized as the leader of the opposition. He joined the government forces in 1775, when he was made vice-treasurer of Ireland and given a seat in the Irish privy council. Removed from these posts in 1781, he returned to the opposition, which now followed the lead of his rival Grattan. He subsequently became a member of the English Parliament.

Flor (flōr), **Roger di.** Died at Adrianople, 1306 (1307?). A military adventurer. He was the second son of a German falconer in the service of the emperor Frederick II., named Robert Blum, who adopted the Italian name of Flor and married an heiress of Brindisi. He entered the order of the Temple, but was degraded from his rank for misconduct at the siege of Acre. He entered the pay of Frederick of Aragon, king of Sicily, who made him vice-admiral of Sicily, and in whose service he gained great distinction. In 1302, at the close of the long war which Frederick waged against the house of Anjou at Naples for the possession of Sicily, he induced the discharged mercenaries, mostly Catalans and Aragonese, to enter the service of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus II. against the Turks. These troops, which constituted an army of 6,000 men known as the Catalan Grand Company, arrived at Constantinople under his leadership in 1303, and in 1304 relieved Philadelphia, which was invested by the Turks. Roger married Maria, grandniece of Andronicus II., in 1303, and in 1306 was created Cæsar. He was assassinated by George, the general of the Alan mercenaries.

Flora (flō′rä). [L., from *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **1.** In early Italian and Roman mythology, the goddess of flowers and spring. — **2.** An asteroid (No. 8) discovered by Hind at London, Oct. 18, 1847.

Flora. A painting by Titian, in the Uffizi, Florence. It is a portrait of a woman, half undraped, with loosened hair, and flowers in her hand.

Flora McFlimsey. See *McFlimsey*.

Flora Temple (flō′rä tem′pl). A bay trotting mare, foaled in 1845, by a Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple. She held the world's trotting record of 2:19¾ for many years.

Flordelise, or **Flordelis** (flôr′de-lis). The wife of Brandimart, in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." She searches long for him, and after his death takes up her abode in his tomb, where she lives till her own death, which soon occurs.

Flordespina (flôr-des-pē′nä), or **Flordespine** [illegible] Ariosto's "Orlando." She loves Bradamant, [illegible] a knight.

Floréal (flō-rā-äl′). [Revolutionary F., from L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] [illegible] the National Convention of the first French republic for the eighth month of the year. In the years 1 to 7 it extended from April 20 to May 19 inclusive, and in the years 8 to 13 from April 21 to May 20.

Flore et Blanchefleur. An early French metrical romance of which the theme is the love of a young Christian prince for a Saracen slave-girl who has been brought up with him. She is sold into a fresh captivity to remove her from him, but he follows her and rescues her unharmed from the harem of the Emir of Babylon. (*Saintsbury.*) Boccaccio used the story in his prose "Il Filocopo." Konrad Fleck translated it into German. There are four English versions known, none perfect. The Early English Text Society has printed one of them. Also known as *Fleur et Blanchefleur*.

Florence (flor′ens). [It. *Firenze* and formerly *Fiorenza*, F. *Florence*, G. *Florenz*, L. *Florentia*, flowery city, from *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish.] The capital of the province of Florence, Italy, situated on both sides of the Arno, at the foot of spurs of the Apennines, in lat. 43° 46′ 4″ N., long. 11° 15′ 22″ E. (observatory): called "La Bella" ('the beautiful'). It is famous for its art collections (Uffizi and Pitti Palace galleries), and the beauty of its situation and environs, and has been celebrated for centuries as the leading center of Italian literature and art. Other objects of interest are the Ponte Vecchio, the Piazza della Signoria, on which are the Palazzo Vecchio and the Loggia dei Lanzi; the national library, Piazza del Duomo, with the cathedral, baptistery, and campanile; the archæological museum, national museum, academy of fine arts, Dante's monument, museum of San Marco; the palaces of the Strozzi, Corsini, and others, the Cascine, Boboli Gardens, and Square Michelangelo. (For the principal churches, see below.) The city was the birthplace of Dante, the residence of Boccaccio and the Humanists (Bruni, Poggio, etc.), and the scene of the labors of Cimabue, Giotto, Gaddi, Aretino, Brunelleschi, Luca della Robbia, Ghiberti, Donatello, Lippi, Ghirlandaio, Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other distinguished artists. Florence rose to prosperity in the 12th century, when the inhabitants of Fiesole removed thither, and in time became a great commercial center. It was the scene of continual struggles between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in the 13th century. It took the leading part in the Renaissance movement. The Medici family became paramount under Cosimo de' Medici in 1434, and Florence was at its height under Lorenzo de' Medici 1469-1492, and later. Under the lead of Savonarola it was a "theocratic republic" about 1495-98. The Medici, expelled in 1494, were restored in 1512, banished in 1527, and again restored in 1530 after a siege by the emperor Charles V. In 1532 they became dukes of Florence. In 1569 the history of Florence merges in that of Tuscany, of which it was the capital. It was the capital of the kingdom of Italy 1865-71. The cathedral (duomo) of Santa Maria del Fiore, as now existing, was begun in 1298. When the base of the dome was reached (1420) the space to be covered, 138½ feet in diameter, was so great that the closing of it with a dome was believed impossible; but Filippo Brunelleschi undertook it, and in 1446 completed the wonderful work which marks an epoch in architecture and is the first great triumph of the Renaissance. The dome is octagonal, slightly pointed, and surmounted by a lantern the apex of which is 387 feet above the pavement. The cathedral is 500 feet long, and 128 feet across nave and aisles. The exterior is incrusted with colored marbles inlaid and arranged in panels, the general effect of which is not good. The grouping of the dome with the pentagonal apse and transepts and intermediate members is extremely impressive. The decorative sculpture is most delicate, but too small in scale. The façade has been built since 1875. The nave is 153 feet high, the aisles 96; but there are only 4 square bays, making the proportions so bad that the effect of enormous size is lost. The cathedral has fine glass, sculptures, and paintings, and some good tombs. The Church of Santa Croce, begun in 1294 by Arnolfo, is 460 feet long and 134 wide. This is the Pantheon of Florence: among its chief tombs are those of Michelangelo and Leonardo Bruni Aretino. Church and cloister are full of monuments of artistic or historic interest. Among the frescos are some of Giotto's finest works, and a fine series of the Nativity by Taddeo Gaddi. San Lorenzo is one of the earliest of Renaissance churches, begun in 1425 by Brunelleschi, and decorated in the interior in part by Michelangelo. It is famous for the monuments by Michelangelo in its Sagrestia Nuova of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici. They are similar in design. Each has a seated idealized statue of the deceased in a niche above, and below a sarcophagus on which are two nude, half-reclining figures, one male and one female. The figures on the tomb of Giuliano represent Day and Night, those on that of Lorenzo, Aurora and Twilight. They are of herculean proportions, yet full of repose, and rank among the most famous works of sculpture. The Night has been called Michelangelo's masterpiece. Or San Michele is a curious Pointed church, built at first by Arnolfo as a market and granary. It is in three stories, the two upper ones being vaulted from a massive central column. The open arcades of the original market were closed, and received beautiful traceried windows. Between these arches are inserted 14 niches, in which stand many of the best of Florentine statues, by Verrocchio, Ghiberti, Donatello, and others. The interior contains the splendid tabernacle of Orcagna, which is adorned with reliefs illustrating the life of the Virgin, and fine statues. San Miniato al Monte [illegible] and illustrating the [illegible] to the normal [illegible]. Santa Maria Novella, a church of the 13th century, [illegible] the Italian Pointed. The campanile [illegible] spire. The glory of the church is the frescos by Domenico Ghirlandaio, Orcagna, and others. The Church of Santa Maria del Carmine [illegible] since the fire of 1771, but famous for its Brancacci chapel adorned with frescos by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi illustrating the stories of Adam and Eve and of St. Peter. The Badia is the church of a former Benedictine monastery, rebuilt in the 17th century; but the exterior of the 13th-century east end remains almost perfect. The church contains superb sculptured tombs and other works by Mino da Fiesole. The beautiful campanile of Giotto is one of the architectural ornaments of Florence. The Bargello, or the palace of the Podesta of the Florentine Republic, built in the 13th century and restored after a fire a century later, is a massive building of hewn stone. The great rooms and halls are splendidly restored in the style of the 14th century, and are appropriated to the Museo Nazionale. The Certosa, or Carthusian monastery, founded in 1341 by Niccolo Acciajuoli and built by Orcagna, but altered in the Renaissance, presents the appearance of a medieval fortress. The church has an inlaid pavement of marble, good frescos, and handsome carved stalls. Population (estimated, 1891), commune, 200,300.

Florence. The province in the compartimento of Tuscany, Italy, in which the city of Florence is situated. Area, 2,265 square miles. Population (1891), 815,506.

Florence. A city in Lauderdale County, in the northwestern corner of Alabama, on the Tennessee River. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 6,012.

Florence, Council of. See *Ferrara-Florence, Council of.*

Florence, William James. Born at Albany, July 26, 1831: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1891. An American comedian. His family name was Conlin. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1849, in Richmond, as Tobias in "The Stranger," and came to New York in 1850. In 1853 he married Malvina Pray, whose sister married Barney Williams. He wrote several Irish and Yankee plays, and he and his wife began to appear as stars in such plays, he as an Irishman and she as a Yankee girl. Among his best characters were Bob Brierly in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," Obenreizer in "No Thoroughfare," and the Hon. Bardwell Slote in "The Mighty Dollar." For a time before his death he played with Joseph Jefferson, acting Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals," and Zekiel Homespun in "The Heir-at-Law."

Florence of Worcester. Died July 7, 1118. An English chronicler, a monk of Worcester. His (Latin) "Chronicle" (first printed in 1592) is founded on a chronicle of Marianus, an Irish monk, and ends with the year 1117. It has been translated by T. Forester.

Florencia (flō-ren′thē-ä), **Francisco de.** Born in Florida, 1620: died in Mexico, 1695. A Jesuit author. He was a well-known teacher and preacher in Mexico, and from 1668 was employed in Europe on important business connected with his order. His most important work is "Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de Nueva España" (first volume only published in Mexico, 1694). He also published numerous biographical and historical works.

Flores (flō′rēz). In "The Beggar's Bush," by Fletcher and others, the son of the King of the Beggars. He becomes a rich merchant at Bruges. He appears also in "The Merchant of Bruges," an adaptation of the "Beggar's Bush."

Flores (flō′res). The westernmost of the Azores Islands. Its port, Santa Cruz, is situated in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 31° 9′ W.

Flores, or **Floris** (flō′ris): native name of western part, **Mangerai** (män-ga-rä′ē); of eastern part, **Ende** (en′dä). One of the smaller islands of the East India Archipelago, lying south of Celebes and east of Sumbawa. There is a Dutch settlement, Larantuca, on the eastern coast. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (chiefly Malay), estimated, 250,000.

Flores (flō′raz), **Antonio.** Born in Quito, 1833. An Ecuadorian statesman. He has been prominent in Congress, has held numerous important diplomatic posts, and as a soldier has taken part in various civil wars, generally on the side of good government. He was president of Ecuador 1888–92.

Flores, Cirilo. Born in 1779: died at Quezaltenango, Oct. 13, 1826. A Guatemalan politician. He was a liberal leader, president of the constituent assembly 1823, and vice-president under Juan Barrundia, Sept., 1824. By the imprisonment of Barrundia, Sept. 6, 1826, he became acting president of Guatemala, but was soon after murdered by a mob of religious fanatics.

Flores, Juan José. Born at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, July 19, 1800: died in Ecuador, 1864. A Spanish-American general and statesman. He was elected the first president of Ecuador in 1830. In 1835 he was succeeded by Rocafuerte, but continued virtually to rule as commander of the army, and was reelected president in 1839 and again in 1843. In 1840 and 1841 he assisted the government of New Granada against the revolutionists, taking the field in Pasto, and he suppressed many revolts in Ecuador during his different terms. In 1845 fresh revolts broke out, and though the insurgents were beaten, General Flores found it prudent to resign. He left the country, and only returned in 1860 to take part in the war against the dictator Franco. After Franco's overthrow Flores accepted the office of vice-president, and in 1864 commanded the army for the suppression of a rebellion incited by Franco.

Flores, Venancio. Born in 1809: assassinated at Montevideo, Feb. 19, 1868. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was a leader of the party called "Colorados" in the revolt against Oribe in 1853. He was elected president March, 1854, but Oribe commenced a counter-revolt Sept., 1855, and in the end both Oribe and Flores resigned their claims to prevent further war. Flores retired to Buenos Ayres, where he was an officer under Mitre. Returning in April, 1863, he led the Colorados in a revolt against President Berro and his successor Aguirre. Brazil, having declared war against Aguirre, supported Flores, and in 1865 Aguirre was forced to resign. Flores was made provisional governor, and in 1866 was elected president of Uruguay. He joined Brazil and the Argentine Republic in the war against Paraguay, taking personal command of his troops in the campaigns of 1865 and 1866.

Flores Sea. That part of the ocean lying south of Celebes and north of the chain of islands from Flores to Timor inclusive.

Florestan (flor′es-tan), **Fernando.** In Beethoven's opera "Fidelio," the husband of Leonora. To save him she disguises herself as a boy, Fidelio.

Florestine (flō-res-tēn′). The goddaughter of Count Almaviva in Molière's comedy "La mère coupable."

Florez (flō′reth), **Enrique.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, Feb. 14, 1701: died at Madrid, Aug. 20, 1773. A Spanish historian and antiquarian. His chief work is "España sagrada, teatro geográfico-histórico de la iglesia de España" (1747–73).

Florian (flō′ri-an), Saint. Born at Zeiselmauer, Lower Austria, about 190: martyred by drowning in the Enns near Lorch, 230. A German martyr who became about 1183 the patron saint of Poland. His feast is celebrated Aug. 4.

Florian (flō-ryoṅ′), **Jean Pierre Claris de.** Born at the Château de Florian, near Anduze, Gard, France, March 6, 1755: died at Sceaux, near Paris, Sept. 13, 1794. A French romancer, dramatist, and fabulist. His works include "Fables" (1792), the romances "Galatée" (1783), "Numa Pompilius" (1786), etc.

Florian's. A celebrated café in Venice. It is on the piazza of St. Marco, and is named from its founder, Floriano. It is about two hundred years old. It is now the rendezvous chiefly of strangers in Venice, but was formerly the headquarters of the most illustrious men of the city and of Italy.

Florida (flor′i-dä). [From Sp. *Florida* (pron. flō-rē′ᴅä), a name given to the country by Ponce de Leon because he discovered it on Easter day, called in Spanish *Pascua florida* or *de flores*, flowery Easter; or, as some say, on account of the profusion of flowers he saw ('flowery land').] The southeasternmost State of the United States, capital Tallahassee, bounded by Georgia and Alabama on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida Strait and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama on the west. It consists chiefly of a peninsula. The surface is generally level. The leading products are corn, cotton, timber, oranges, and other semi-tropical fruits. It has had a great recent development as a winter health-resort. The State has 45 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. It was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1513; settled by Huguenots in 1562, and permanently settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine in 1565; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763, to Spain in 1783, and to the United States in 1819. The Americans took possession in 1821. It was the theater of the Seminole wars. The State was admitted to the Union in 1845, seceded Jan. 10, 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. Area, 58,680 square miles. Population (1890), 391,422.

Florida. The first of the commerce-destroyers built in England for the Confederate government. She left Liverpool March 22, 1862, and received her armament at the Bahamas Aug. 7. Her battery consisted of 2 seven-inch and 6 six-inch guns. She ran the blockade into Mobile Sept. 4, 1862, and out Jan. 16, 1863. Her cruising-ground extended from New York to Bahia, Brazil. On Oct. 7, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, in violation of the rights of neutrals and under the guns of a Brazilian corvette, she was captured by the Wachusett (sister ship to the Kearsarge), commanded by Captain Napoleon Collins. She was taken to Hampton Roads, where she was afterward sunk by a collision.

Florida-Blanca (flō-rē′ᴅä-blän′kä), **Count of (José Moñino).** Born at Murcia, Spain, 1729: died at Seville, Spain, Nov. 20, 1808. A Spanish statesman, premier 1777–92.

Florida Keys (flor′i-dä kez). A group of small islands and reefs south of Florida, extending in a crescent-shaped chain from near Cape Florida to the Dry Tortugas. They belong to Monroe and Dade counties, Florida.

Florida Strait. A sea passage separating Florida from Cuba and the Bahamas, and connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean. It is traversed by the Gulf Stream.

Floridia (flō-rē′dē-ä). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 7 miles west of Syracuse. Population, about 10,000.

Florimel (flor′i-mel). 1. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a chaste and "goodly" lady, representing the complete charm of womanhood. A counterfeit Florimel was made of snow mixed with "fine mercury and virgin wax," by a witch. It was impossible to tell the real from the false Florimel. The latter created much mischief till the enchantment was dissolved, and she melted into nothingness. The real Florimel loved Marinel, but her love was not returned. He finally, however, relented and married her. The real Florimel had [illegible] the cestus of Venus, lost by her when she yielded to Mars. It could be worn by no woman who was unchaste.

2. The principal character in Fletcher and Rowley's "Maid in the Mill." To disgust an unwelcome lover who decoys her to his house, she assumes the role of an abandoned woman. She is rescued, and her innocence is proved.

3. In Dryden's play "The Maiden Queen," a maid of honor and a saucy flirt. This was one of Nell Gwyn's best characters. See *Celadon.*

Florinda (flō-rin′dä). The principal female character in Sheil's tragedy "The Apostate."

Florinda. In Spanish tradition, the daughter of Count Julian, the governor of Ceuta. See *Julian.*

Florio (flō′ri-ō), **John.** Born at London about 1553: died at Fulham, near London, 1625. An English lexicographer and author, son of an Italian who settled in England. He published "First Fruits, etc." (dialogues in English and Italian, 1578), "Second Fruits, etc." (mainly dialogues, 1591) and an Italian-English dictionary called "A Worlde of Wordes" (1598), which was issued again, revised and enlarged, under the title "Queen Anna's New World of Words" (1611). He also translated Montaigne's "Essays" (1603).

Floripes. In the Charlemagne romances, the sister of Sir Fierabras, and wife of Guy, the nephew of Charlemagne.

Floris (flō′ris) (**De Vriendt**), **Frans.** Born at Antwerp about 1520: died at Antwerp, Oct. 1, 1570. A Flemish painter.

Florismart (flor′is-märt). One of Charlemagne's peers, the friend of Roland.

Florizel (flor′i-zel). 1. The Prince of Bohemia, in love with Perdita, in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." See *Dorastus.*—2. A nickname of George IV., from the fact that he assumed this name, when Prince of Wales, in his letters to Mrs. Robinson, an actress who had made a hit in the part of Perdita.

Florizel, or **Florisel, de Niquea.** One of the supplemental parts of the romance "Amadis of Gaul," by Feliciano de Silva. Florizel is the son of Amadis of Greece and Niquea.

Florizel and Perdita. A stage adaptation, by Garrick, of Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." It was produced Jan. 21, 1756. Garrick played Leontes.

Florus (flō′rus). Lived at the beginning of the 2d century A. D. A Roman historian, author of an abridgment of Roman history to the time of Augustus ("Epitome de gestis Romanorum"), founded chiefly on Livy. He has been (incorrectly?) identified with the rhetorician and poet P. Annius Florus.

Florus, surnamed **Magister** and **Diaconus.** Died about 860. A Roman Catholic theologian. He was head of the cathedral school at Lyons. He attacked Johannes Scotus Erigena in a work entitled "Adversus J. S. Erigenæ erroneas definitiones liber." Among his other works is a volume of miscellaneous poems entitled "Carmina varia."

Florus, Gessius. A Roman procurator of Judea. He was a native of Clazomenæ, and was appointed in 64 or 65 A. D. through the influence of his wife Cleopatra with the empress Poppæa. His rapacity and cruelty provoked the last rebellion of the Jews, which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the year 70.

Flotow (flō′tō), **Friedrich von.** Born at Teutendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, April 26, 1812: died at Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 23, 1883. A German composer of operas. His works include "Alessandro Stradella" (1837: rewritten 1844), "Le Naufrage de la Méduse" (1839), "Martha, oder der Markt zu Richmond" (1847), "Indra" (1853), "L'Ombre" (1869: reproduced in London as "The Phantom").

Flourens (flö-roṅ′), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, Aug. 4, 1838: killed at Rueil, near Paris, April 3, 1871. A French social democrat and political writer, son of M. J. P. Flourens: a member of the Commune in 1871.

Flourens, Léopold Émile. Born at Paris, April 27, 1841. A French politician, son of Marie Jean Pierre Flourens. He was director of public worship 1879–81 and 1882–85, and was minister of foreign affairs 1886–88.

Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre. Born at Maureilhan, Hérault, France, April 15, 1794: died at Montgeron, near Paris, Dec. 6, 1867. A celebrated French physiologist. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal Botanical Garden in Paris in 1830, and in 1832 at the museum. In 1833 he became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1840 was elected a member of the French Academy. His works include "Expériences sur le système nerveux" (1825), "De la longévité" (1854), etc.

Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces; or, the Wedlock, Death, and Marriage of Advocate Siebenkäs. A work by J. P. F. Richter, published 1796–97.

Flower, Roswell Pettibone. Born at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1835. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1881–83 and 1889–91, and was elected governor of New York 1891–94.

Flower, Sir William Henry. Born at Stratford-on-Avon, Nov. 30, 1831. A distinguished English zoölogist. He studied medicine at University College, London, served as an army assistant surgeon in the Crimean war, and, returning to London, held various official positions till, in 1884, he was appointed director of the natural history department of the British Museum, now located at South Kensington. He was made K. C. B. in 1892. He has written "Osteology of the Mammalia," and many scientific memoirs.

Flower and the Leaf, The. A poem added by Speght to his edition of Chaucer (1598). It professes to be written by a gentlewoman who pays homage to the "worthe that wears the laurel." It is believed from internal evidence not to be Chaucer's. There were two pieces on this subject written by Eustache Deschamps, the nephew of Machault, sometimes attributed to the latter. Dryden reproduced a version of "The Flower and the Leaf," but it lacks the simplicity and concentrated feeling of the earlier poem.

Flower of Courtesy, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Thynne, assigned by Stow to Lydgate.

Flower of Kings, The. A surname of King Arthur.

Flowery Kingdom, The. China (which see).

Floyd (floid), **John Buchanan.** [The surname *Floyd*, like *Flud*, *Fludd*, is another form of the Welsh name *Lloyd*.] Born in Pulaski County, Va., 1805: died at Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863. An American politician and Confederate general. He was governor of Virginia 1850–53; was appointed secretary of war in 1857, and resigned in Dec., 1860; commanded at Fort Donelson; and resigned his command and escaped Feb. 16, 1862.

Floyd, William. Born in Suffolk County, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1734: died at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1821. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Floyer (floi'ėr), Sir **John.** Born at Hintes, Staffordshire, 1649: died at Lichfield, Feb. 1, 1734. An English physician and author. He wrote "Treatise on the Asthma" (1698), "[illegible]" (1687, 1690), etc. Several of his works were "printed for" the father of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Fludd (flud), or **Flud, Robert.** Born at Bearsted, Kent, 1574: died at London, Sept. 8, 1637. An English physician and mystical philosopher. He wrote several treatises in defense of the fraternity of the Rosy Cross.

Flüelen (flü'e-len). A lake port in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, at the southern extremity of Lake Lucerne, on the St. Gotthard Railway.

Fluellen (flö-el'en). [Another form of the W. *Llewelyn*.] In Shakspere's "Henry V.," a pedantic but courageous Welsh captain.

Flügel (flü'gel), **Gustav Lebrecht.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, Feb. 18, 1802: died at Dresden, July 5, 1870. A German Orientalist. He catalogued the Oriental manuscripts in the Vienna library. He [illegible] edition of the dictionary of Haji-Khalfa [illegible].

Flügel, Johann Gottfried. Born at Barby, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1788: died at Leipsic, June 24, 1855. A German lexicographer. He was lecturer on English at the University of Leipsic, and [illegible] in that city. He [illegible] "Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary" (1830).

Flume (flöm), **The.** A gorge in the Franconia Mountains, in Lincoln, Grafton County, New Hampshire, noted for its picturesqueness. At one point it is only about 10 feet in width.

Flushing (flush'ing). [Dutch *Vlissingen*, F. *Flessingue*.] A seaport and sea-bathing resort in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, on the southern coast of the island of Walcheren, situated at the mouth of the West Scheldt, in lat. 51° 27′ N., long. 3° 35′ E. [illegible]

Flushing. A village and town in Queens County, Long Island, New York, situated on [illegible] Long Island Sound, 9 miles east of New York. Population (1890), of village, [illegible].

Flute [illegible] "Midsummer Night's Dream," [illegible]. He plays the part [illegible].

Flutter [illegible]

Flutter, Sir Fopling. In Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," an affected and [illegible]

Fly (flī). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," a parasite of the inn. He had been a strolling gipsy, but was promoted to be "inflamer of reckonings" for the landlord — a euphemism for making out the bills.

Fly. A large river in the southern part of New Guinea, which empties into the Gulf of Papua. It has not been fully explored, and its length is unknown.

Flygare. See *Carlén*.

Flying Childers (flī'ing chil'dėrz). A chestnut race-horse, a descendant of Darley's Arabian, foaled in England about 1715. He was never beaten.

Flying Dutchman, The. 1. In the superstitions of seamen, a spectral ship supposed to haunt the seas in stormy weather near the Cape of Good Hope. There are various legends as to the reason why it can never enter port. See *Vanderdecken*. 2. See *Fliegende Holländer, Der*.

Flying-fish, The. See *Piscis Volans*.

Fochabers (foch'a-bėrz). A village in Morayshire, Scotland, situated on the Spey 10 miles east-southeast of Elgin. It has an important educational institution, and Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is in the neighborhood.

Fœdera. [L., 'Treaties.'] A work, edited by Thomas Rymer, intended to contain all the existing documents relating to alliances and state transactions between England and other countries from 1101 to the time of publication. He died after having issued 15 volumes (1704–13), but left material down to the end of the reign of James I. This was edited by his assistant, Robert Sanderson, who issued two volumes in 1715–17, and the last three in 1726–35. This brought it down to 1654. The complete title is "Fœdera, Conventiones, Literæ, et cujuscunque generis Acta Publica inter Reges Angliæ et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes, vel communitates, ab ineunte sæculo Duodecimo, viz. ab anno 1101, ad nostra usque Tempora habita aut tractata." It is usually known as "Rymer's Fœdera." See *Rymer*.

Fogaras (fō'go-rosh). The capital of the county of Fogaras, Hungary, situated on the Aluta in lat. 45° 47′ N., long. 24° 54′ E. Population (1890), 5,861.

Fogelberg (fō'gel-berg), **Bengt Erland.** Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, Aug. 8, 1786: died at Triest, Austria-Hungary, Dec. 22, 1854. A Swedish sculptor. His subjects were taken chiefly from Scandinavian and Greek mythology.

Foggia (fod'jä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Apulia, Italy, lying along the Adriatic. Former name, Capitanata. Area, 2,688 square miles. Population (1891), 393,485.—2. The capital of the province of Foggia, situated in the Apulian plain in lat. 41° 28′ N., long. 15° 32′ E. It has a cathedral. Here Manfred, regent of the Two Sicilies, assisted by the Saracens, defeated the papal troops, Dec. 2, 1254. Population (1891), estimated, 44,000.

Foggo (fog'ō), **James.** Born at London, June 11, 1789: died there, Sept. 14, 1860. A British historical painter.

Fogo (fō'gō). A volcanic island of the Cape Verd group, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 24° 30′ W.

Föhr (fėr). One of the North Frisian Islands, situated in the North Sea 40 miles west-northwest of Schleswig, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.

Foible (foi'bl). In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," the intriguing waiting-woman of Lady Wishfort.

Foigard (fwä-gär'). In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," a vulgar Irishman who pretends to be a French priest to further his villainies. He is discovered by his brogue. After the first [illegible] the part of Count Bellair was cut out and his [illegible] added to the part of Foigard.

Foix (fwä). [From L. *Fuxum*.] An ancient government of southern France, corresponding nearly to the department of Ariège. It formed [illegible]

Foix. The capital of the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège [illegible] formerly the capital of the county of Foix. It has a picturesque castle. Population (1891), commune, 7,[illegible].

Foix, Gaston, Comte **de:** surnamed **Phœbus.** Born 1331: died 1391. Count of Foix 13[illegible]–91. [illegible] rescue of the royal princesses [illegible] de la chasse, etc.

Foix, Gaston de (1489–1512). See *Nemours*, [illegible].

Foix, Paul de. Born 1528 (?): died at Rome, May 15, 1584. A French diplomatist and prelate, made archbishop of Toulouse in 1576. He was ambassador at the court of Queen Elizabeth of England 1561–65, negotiating the treaty of Troyes. Later he attempted to negotiate a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. From 1579 until his death he was ambassador at Rome. Some of his diplomatic letters have been published.

Foix, Raymond Roger, Comte **de.** Ruled 1188–1223. He accompanied Philip Augustus to the Holy Land in 1190. He afterward supported Raymond of Toulouse and the Albigenses against the Crusaders under Simon de Montfort.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de:** surnamed "The Great." Ruled 1223–41, son of Raymond Roger. He continued the alliance of his father with the house of Toulouse against the Crusaders in the wars of the Albigenses. He was in 1229 forced to make his submission to the crown, which had taken up the cause of the Crusaders. He eventually assumed the monastic habit, and died in the abbey of Bolbone.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de.** Ruled 1265–1303. He was noted as a troubadour. He carried on unsuccessful wars against Philip III. of France and Peter III. of Aragon, and became involved in a feud with the house of Armagnac.

Foker (fō'kėr), **Harry.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a school friend of Arthur Pendennis.

Fokien. See *Fuhkien*.

Fokshani (fok-shä'nē). A city in Rumania, situated on the river Milkov in lat. 45° 45′ N., long. 27° 10′ E. Here the Austrians and Russians under Coburg and Suvaroff defeated the Turks, July 31, 1789. Population, 17,059.

Folard (fō-lär'), **Jean Charles,** Chevalier **de.** Born at Avignon, France, Feb. 13, 1669: died at Avignon, March 23, 1752. A French soldier and military writer. He wrote "Histoire de Polybe avec commentaires" (1727–30: best edition 1753), "Nouvelles découvertes sur la guerre" (1724), etc.

Földvár (fėld'vär). See *Duna-Földvár*.

Folengo (fō-len'gō), **Teofilo:** pseudonym **Merlino Coccajo.** Born at Cipada, a former village near Mantua, Italy, Nov. 8, 1491: died at Santa Croce di Campese, near Bassano, Dec. 9, 1544. An Italian poet, especially noted as an early and successful cultivator of macaronic verse. He became a Benedictine at sixteen years of age, but abandoned the order for a wandering and licentious life in 1515, returning to it again about 1533.

Foley (fō'li), **John Henry.** Born at Dublin, May 24, 1818: died at Hampstead, near London, Aug. 27, 1874. An Irish sculptor. Among his more notable statues are those of Egeria and Caractacus, and the equestrian statues of Canning, Hardinge, and Outram.

Folgefond (fol'ge-fon). A plateau of ice and snow in southwestern Norway, near the Hardanger Fjord, in lat. 60° N. Height, 3,000–5,000 feet.

Folger (fōl'jėr), **Charles James.** Born at Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818: died at Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1884. An American jurist and politician. He was judge of the New York Court of Appeals 1871–81, and was secretary of the United States treasury 1881–84, under President Arthur. He was defeated as candidate for governor of New York in 1882 (by Cleveland) by a majority of nearly 200,000.

Foligno (fō-lēn'yō), or **Fuligno** (fö-lēn'yō). A cathedral town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 19 miles southeast of Perugia: the ancient Fulginium or Fulginia. Population (1881), 8,753.

Folio (fō'liō), **Tom.** The name in the "Tatler," No. 158, under which Addison is said to have introduced Thomas Rawlinson.

Foliot (fol'i-ot), **Gilbert.** Died in 1187. An English prelate. After having been successively prior of Cluny, prior of Abbeville, and abbot of Gloucester, he was appointed bishop of Hereford in 1147, and in 1163 was translated to the see of London. He was a favorite of Henry II. and a bitter opponent of the primate Thomas Becket, by whom he was twice excommunicated.

Folkes (fōks), **Martin.** Born at London, Oct. 29, 1690: died June 28, 1754. An English antiquary, and writer on numismatics.

Folkestone, or **Folkstone** (fōk'ston). A seaport and watering place in Kent, England, situated on the Strait of Dover 7 miles west-southwest of Dover. It is the terminus of a steam packet route to Boulogne. It was the birthplace of Dr. William Harvey. Population (1891), [illegible].

Follati. See [illegible].

Follen (fol'len), Latinized **Follenius** (fo-lē'ni-us), **August,** later **Adolf Ludwig.** Born at Giessen, Germany, Jan. 21, 1794: died at Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1855. A German poet. He edited "Bildersaal deutscher Dichtung" (1828–29).

Follen, Karl. Born at Romrod, Upper Hesse, Germany, Sept. 3, 1795: lost in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. A German-American clergyman and writer, brother of A. L. Follen. He was driven from Germany, and finally from

Switzerland, on political grounds, and in 1830 became professor of German at Harvard College. He perished in the burning of a Sound steamer.

Folles Avoines. See *Menominee.*

Follett (fol'et), Sir **William Webb.** Born at Topsham, near Exeter, England, Dec. 2, 1798: died at London, June 28, 1845. An English jurist. He was solicitor-general 1834–35 and 1841–1844, and attorney-general 1844–45.

Folliott, Dr. One of the principal characters in Peacock's "Crotchet Castle."

Follywit (fol'i-wit). A gay young prodigal whose tricks upon his grandfather, Sir Bounteous Progress, form the plot of Middleton's comedy "A Mad World, My Masters."

Fomalhaut (fō'mal-ō). [Ar. *fum al-hūt*, mouth of the fish.] The name in general use for the 1½-magnitude star α Piscis Australis.

Fonblanque (fon-blangk'), **Albany.** Born at London, 1793: died there, Oct. 13, 1872. An English journalist. He was editor of the London "Examiner," and his "England under Seven Administrations" (1837) is a collection of the best of his articles published originally in that newspaper.

Fonblanque, John Samuel Martin de Grenier. Born at London, March, 1787: died at London, Nov. 3, 1865. An English soldier and lawyer, brother of Albany Fonblanque. He took part in the War of 1812, was present at the capture of Washington, and was taken prisoner at New Orleans. He wrote, with J. A. Paris, "Medical Jurisprudence" (1823).

Fond du Lac (fon dū lak). [F., 'foot of the lake.'] A city and the capital of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, situated at the southern end of Lake Winnebago, 60 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. It has a large trade in lumber. Population (1890), 12,024.

Fondi (fon'dē). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 56 miles northwest of Naples: the ancient Fundi. It was noted in ancient times for the Cæcuban wine, and has some ancient and medieval remains. It was burned by Khair-ed-Din (Barbarossa) in 1534. Population, about 6,000.

Fondlewife (fon'dl-wīf). In Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor," a doting old man, deceived by his outwardly quiet and submissive wife.

Fondlove (fond'luv), **Sir William.** An amorous, garrulous old gentleman in Sheridan Knowles's comedy "The Love Chase." He is pursued by the widow Green.

Fonseca (fōn-sā'kä), **Gulf** or **Bay of.** An inlet of the Pacific, bordering on San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Length, about 45 miles. Also called *Gulf of Conchagua.*

Fonseca, Juan Rodriguez de. Born at Toro, near Seville, 1441: died at Burgos, Nov. 4, 1524. A Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively archdeacon of Seville, bishop of Badajoz, Palencia, and Coade, archbishop of Rosario in Italy, and bishop of Burgos, besides being head chaplain to Queen Isabella and afterward to Ferdinand. He is known principally for the control which he exercised over all business relating to the New World. This began with the preparations for the second voyage of Columbus in 1493, and, except during the regency of Ximenes, was continued until his death. The Council of the Indies was organized by him in 1511, and he was its first chief. Bishop Fonseca opposed Columbus, Cortes, and Las Casas in many matters, and he used his position unscrupulously for the benefit of himself and his friends. He favored Magalhães.

Fonseca (fōṅ-sā'kä), **Manuel Deodoro da.** Born in Alagoas, Aug. 5, 1827: died at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23, 1892. A Brazilian general and politician. In 1889, having been lightly punished for alleged insubordination, he joined other military malcontents in a plot against the government. The emperor, Pedro II., was deposed (Nov. 15, 1889) and a republic proclaimed, Fonseca being placed at the head of the provisional government. A constitutional assembly met Jan. 20, 1891, adopted a federal constitution, and on Feb. 24 elected Fonseca president for four years. He opened the first legislative congress June 15, 1891, but a violent opposition to the government was soon manifested, and congress was dissolved by the president Nov. 4. Opposition and disorder continued, and on Nov. 23 Fonseca was forced to resign, the vice-president, Peixoto, taking his place.

Fonseca (fōn-sā'kä), **Marchioness of (Eleonora Pimentel).** Born at Naples about 1768 (1758?): died at Naples, July 20, 1799. A Neapolitan patriot. She married the Marquis of Fonseca in 1784. She sympathized with the French republicans and was an active adherent of the popular party in Naples. During the ascendancy of the latter 1798–99 she founded and edited the anti-royalist "Monitore Napoletano." She was executed on the restoration of the Neapolitan monarchy.

Fontaine, Jean de la. See *La Fontaine.*

Fontaine (fôṅ-tān'), **Pierre François Léonard.** Born at Pontoise, near Paris, Sept. 20, 1762: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1853. A French architect, a collaborator of Percier. He executed the Arch of the Carrousel (Paris), etc.

Fontainebleau (fôṅ-tān-blō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 37 miles south-southeast of Paris. The palace was from the middle ages one of the chief residences of the kings of France. It is of great extent, the buildings, which display various types of Renaissance architecture, inclosing six courts. The chief entrance is by a monumental flight of steps of horseshoe plan. The apartments, magnificent in their decoration and furnishings, were fitted up under different reigns since that of Francis I., and are of great historic and artistic interest as preserving intact their original character. Some of the mural paintings are by Primaticcio. The gardens are fine, and the park and forest world-famous. This was the favorite residence of Napoleon I., who abdicated here in 1814. The forest of Fontainebleau (42,000 acres) is considered the most beautiful in France. It has become the resort of the modern French school of landscape-painters, many of them living at Barbizon, Chailly, Marlotte, and other villages near. Among the original painters of this school, which was founded by Theodore Rousseau, are Corot, Dupré, Daubigny, and Diaz, Troyon, François Millet, Courbet, Charles Le Roux, Fleury, Véron, Flers, Eugène Lavielle, Rion, and many others are noted exponents of its style. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was signed at Fontainebleau in 1685, as were also the peace preliminaries between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1762. Population (1891), 14,222.

Fontainebleau, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Fontainebleau, Nov. 8, 1785, between the emperor and the Dutch. The former renounced his claim to the right of free navigation of the Schelde beyond his own dominion, as well as his pretension to Maestricht and the adjacent territories, receiving 10,000,000 guilders as compensation.

Fontaines (fôṅ-tān'), **Comtesse de (Marie Louise Charlotte de Pelard de Givry).** Died in 1730. A French novelist. She wrote "Histoire d'Aménophys, prince de Lydie" (1725), "Histoire de la comtesse de Savoie" (1726), etc. Her complete works were published in 1812.

Fontana (fon-tä'nä), **Carlo.** Born at Bruciato, near Como, Italy, about 1634: died at Rome, 1714. An Italian architect.

Fontana, Domenico. Born at Mili, near Como, Italy, 1543: died at Naples, 1607. An Italian architect. He erected the obelisk near St. Peter's in 1586, and built the Lateran Palace, Vatican Library, etc.

Fontana, Lavinia. Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1542: died at Bologna, 1614. An Italian portrait-painter, daughter of Prospero Fontana.

Fontana, Prospero. Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1512: died at Rome, 1597. An Italian painter.

Fontanes (fôṅ-tän'), Marquis **Louis de.** Born at Niort, France, March 6, 1757: died at Paris, March 17, 1821. A French politician and poet, made president of the Corps Législatif in 1804. His collected works were published in 1837.

> The chief importance of Fontanes in literature is derived not from any performances of his own, but from the fact that he was appointed intermediary between Napoleon and the men of letters of the time, and was able to exercise a good deal of useful patronage.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 401.

Fontanges (fôṅ-toṅzh'), **Duchesse de (Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Roussille).** Born 1661: died at Paris, June 28, 1681. A mistress of Louis XIV.

Fontarabia. See *Fuenterrabia.*

Fontenailles (fônt-näy'), or **Fontenay.** A village in the department of Yonne, France, near Auxerre: the ancient Fontanetum. Here, in 841, Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated the emperor Lothaire.

Fontenay-le-Comte (fôṅt-nā'lė-kôṅt'). A town in the department of Vendée, France, 27 miles northeast of La Rochelle. It suffered in the Huguenot and Vendean wars. Population (1891), commune, 9,864.

Fontenelle (fôṅt-nel'), **Bernard le Bovier de.** Born at Rouen, France, Feb. 11, 1657: died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1757. A French advocate, philosopher, poet, and miscellaneous writer. He was the nephew (through his mother) of Corneille, and was "one of the last of the *Précieux*, or rather the inventor of a new combination of literature and gallantry which at first exposed him to not a little satire" (*Saintsbury*). He wrote "Poésies pastorales" (1688), "Dialogues des morts" (1683), "Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes" (1686), "Histoire des oracles" (1687), "Éloges des académiciens" (delivered 1699–1740).

Fontenoy (fôṅt-nwä'). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 5 miles southeast of Tournai. Here, May 11, 1745, the French (about 70,000) under Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, Hanoverians, and Austrians (about 50,000) under the Duke of Cumberland. The loss on both sides was very great.

Fontevrault (fôṅ-tē-vrō'). A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 9 miles southeast of Saumur. The abbey church, consecrated in 1119, is an important example of the domical church. In the south transept are fine tombs, with portrait-effigies, of the first Plantagenet sovereigns of England.

Fonthill (font'hil) **Abbey.** A magnificent residence built on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, England, by Beckford, the author of "Vathek." Its marked peculiarity was a tower 280 feet high.

> During the progress of the building the tower caught fire, and was partly destroyed. The owner, however, was present, and enjoyed the magnificent burning spectacle. It was soon restored; but a radical fault in laying the foundation caused it eventually to fall down, and leave Fonthill a ruin in the lifetime of its founder.
>
> *W. North*, Memoir in Beckford's "Vathek," p. 9.

Foochow. See *Fuhchow.*

Foolahs. See *Fellatahs.*

Fool in Fashion. See *Love's Last Shift.*

Fool of Quality, The. A novel published by Henry Brooke in 1766. It was republished by Charles Kingsley in 1859.

> John Wesley "bowdlerized" the "Fool of Quality," striking out such passages as he did not like, and then published it during the author's lifetime as the "History of Harry, Earl of Moreland," which was long believed by the Wesleyans to be the work of the great John himself.
>
> *Forsyth*, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 171.

Fool's Revenge, The. A tragedy by Tom Taylor, founded on Victor Hugo's play "Le roi s'amuse." It was produced in 1857. The opera "Rigoletto" is taken from the same source.

Foota Jallon. See *Futa Jallon.*

Foota Toro. See *Futa Toro.*

Foote (füt), **Andrew Hull.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806: died at New York, June 26, 1863. An American admiral, son of S. A. Foote. He captured the Canton forts in 1856, and Fort Henry Feb. 6, 1862, and commanded the naval force at Fort Donelson Feb. 14, 1862, and at the reduction of Island No. 10, March–April, 1862.

Foote, Maria, Countess of Harrington. Born, probably at Plymouth, in 1797: died Dec. 27, 1867. An English actress, the daughter of a Samuel Foote who claimed descent from the famous actor. She was more celebrated for her personal charms than for her acting, and retired from the stage, after a somewhat notorious career, in 1851, on her marriage with Charles Stanhope, earl of Harrington.

Foote, Mary (Hallock). Born at Milton, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1847. An American novelist and artist. She has lived since 1876 in California, Idaho, and Colorado; and her novels, illustrated by herself, are pictures of Western life and scenery. Among them are "The Led-Horse Claim," "John Bodewin's Testimony," "Cœur d'Alène," and "The Chosen Valley."

Foote, Samuel. Born at Truro, England, 1720: died at Dover, England, Oct. 21, 1777. An English dramatist and actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1744. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre with a mixed entertainment, in which he played Fondlewife in "The Careless Husband" (a farce taken from Congreve's "Old Bachelor"), and other parts, principally in "Diversions of the Morning," which he wrote and acted himself. His talent for mimicry was his chief gift, and he employed it upon prominent personages of the day in his satirical entertainments "Tea at [illegible]," "Chocolate in Ireland," "An Auction of Pictures," etc. In 1776 he caricatured the notorious Duchess of Kingston in the "Trip to Calais," an act which subjected him to much opposition and to an indictment. Among his plays are "The Knights" (1749), "Taste" (1752), "The Englishman in Paris" (1753), "The Englishman Returned from Paris" (1756), "The Author" (1757), "The Minor" (1760), "The Orators" (1762), "The Mayor of Garratt" (1763), "The Patron" (1764), "The Commissary" (1765), "The Devil upon Two Sticks" (1768), "The Lame Lover" (1770), "The Maid of Bath" (1771), "The Nabob" (1772), "The Bankrupt" (1773), "The Cozeners" (1774), "The Capuchin" (1776: an alteration of the "Trip to Calais"). He also wrote a number of witty prose tracts, etc. From his scathing wit he was known as "the English Aristophanes."

Foote, Samuel Augustus. Born at Cheshire, Conn., Nov. 8, 1780: died there, Sept., 1846. An American politician. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1827–33, and governor of Connecticut in 1834. He introduced "Foote's Resolution" (which see) Dec., 1829.

Foote's Resolution. A resolution introduced into the United States Senate by S. A. Foote, Dec. 29, 1829. It instructed the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sale of public lands for a certain period to those which had already been offered for sale. It occasioned the famous debate in the Senate between Webster and Hayne in Jan., 1830.

Fopling Flutter, Sir. See *Flutter, Sir Fopling.*

Foppa (fop'pä), **Vincenzo.** Born at Brescia, Italy, at the beginning of the 15th century: died at Brescia, 1492. An Italian painter.

Foppington (fop'ing-ton), **Lord.** In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," a foolish fine gentleman, a further development of Colley Cibber's Sir Novelty Fashion in "Love's Last Shift." He reappears (as Lord Foppington) in Cibber's "Careless Husband" and in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," an alteration of "The Relapse."

> Lord Foppington in the "Relapse," is a most splendid caricature; he is a personification of the foppery and folly of dress and external appearance in full feather. He blazes out and dazzles sober reason with ridiculous ostentation. Still I think this character is a copy from Etherege's Sir Fopling Flutter, and upon the whole, perhaps, Sir Fopling is the more natural grotesque of the two.
>
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 107.

Fop's Fortune, The. See *Love Makes the Man.*

Forbach (for'bäċh). A town in Lorraine, Germany, 33 miles east-northeast of Metz. Population (1890), 7,327. For the battle of Aug. 6, 1870, see *Spicheren.*

Forbes (fôrbz), **Alexander Penrose.** Born at Edinburgh, June 6, 1817: died at Dundee, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1875. A Scottish clergyman and theological writer. He was the son of Lord Medwyn, a Scottish judge, and spent several years of his youth in the Indian civil service. Returning to England, he studied theology and took orders, and in 1847 was elected bishop of Brechin in the Scottish Episcopal Church. His advocacy of high-church views led to much controversy and an unsuccessful ecclesiastical censure. He wrote several commentaries and manuals of devotion.

Forbes, Archibald. Born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1838. A British journalist, noted since 1870 as correspondent (especially as war correspondent) of the London "Daily News." He has written "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany" and other sketches of military life.

Forbes, Duncan, of Culloden. Born near Inverness, Nov. 10, 1685: died Dec. 10, 1747. A Scottish judge and patriot. He was made lord advocate in 1725, and lord president of the Court of Session in 1737. He rendered efficient service to the government in the risings of 1715 and 1745-46, while exercising and advocating humanity in dealing with the rebels.

Forbes, Edward. Born at Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 12, 1815: died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1854. An English naturalist and paleontologist, professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University 1853-54. He wrote a "History of British Star-Fishes" (1841), "History of British Mollusca" (conjointly with Hanley, 1853), and many valuable biological memoirs.

Forbes, Edwin. Born at New York, 1839: died at Flatbush, L. I., March 6, 1895. An American landscape and genre painter, best known for his drawings made during the Civil War.

Forbes, James David. Born at Edinburgh, April 20, 1809: died at Clifton, England, Dec. 31, 1868. A Scottish scientist. He was professor of natural philosophy 1833-60 and later principal of the United College of St. Andrews. He is noted for discoveries in regard to the movement of glaciers and the polarization of heat. He wrote "Travels through the Alps of Savoy" (1843), "Norway and its Glaciers" (1853), and a "Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science" for the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Forbes, Sir **John.** Born at Cuttlebrae, Banffshire, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1787: died Nov. 13, 1861. A British physician and medical writer. He was editor, in conjunction with Drs. Tweedie and Conolly, of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" (1832-35).

Forbin (for-ban'), **Claude de.** Born at Gardanne, near Aix, France, Aug. 6, 1656: died near Marseilles, March 4, 1733. A French naval commander. He accompanied the ambassador Chaumont to Siam in 1685; was admiral and general-in-chief to the King of Siam 1685-87; and 1702-10 served as chef d'escadre in the French navy. He wrote "Mémoires," edited and published by Reboulet in 1730.

Forbonius and Prisceria (for-bō'ni-us and pri-sē'ri-ä), **Delectable History of.** A romance in prose and verse by Thomas Lodge (1584).

Force (fōrs), **Peter.** Born at Passaic Falls, N. J., Nov. 26, 1790: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1868. An American antiquarian. He was editor of the "National Journal," Washington, District of Columbia, 18[illegible], and was mayor of Washington 18[illegible]. His chief work is "American Archives, a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America," compiled and published by order of Congress. A collection of [illegible] books and [illegible] pamphlets, most of them rare, which he made in connection with this work, was purchased by Congress in 186[illegible].

Force Bill. 1. A bill passed by Congress to enforce the tariff. It was occasioned by the ordinance passed by South Carolina, Nov. 24, 1832, nullifying the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, and became law March 2, 1833. Also called the "Bloody Bill." 2. A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South, passed in 1870.—3. A bill with the same purpose as the preceding, passed in 1871.—4. A popular name for the Lodge election bill, which passed the Republican House of Representatives in 1890, but failed to pass the Senate in 1891. It became a leading party measure. It was entitled "An act to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes."

Forced Marriage, The. 1. A tragicomedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn (1671).—2. A tragedy by John Armstrong [illegible].

Forcellini (for-chel-lē'nē), **Egidio.** Born near Feltre, Belluno, Italy, Aug. 26, 1688: died at Padua, April 4, 1768. A noted Italian lexicographer. [illegible]

Forchhammer (forch'häm-mer), **Johann Georg.** [illegible] 26, 1794: [illegible] Dec. [illegible] A [illegible] "Danmarks geognostiske Forhold" (1835), etc.

Forchhammer, Peter Wilhelm. Born Oct. 23, 1801: died Jan. 9, 1894. A noted German classical archæologist and mythologist, brother of J. G. Forchhammer. He became professor at Kiel in 1837.

Forchheim (forch'hīm). A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, at the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz, 18 miles north of Nuremberg. It is of importance historically as a fortified place and a seat of diets. Population (1890), 5,971.

Forckenbeck (for'ken-bek), **Max von.** Born at Münster, Oct. 21, 1821: died at Berlin, May 26, 1892. A Prussian politician. He became a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in 1858, and of the House of Peers in 1873; and in 1867 entered the Reichstag, of which he was president 1874-79. He was one of the founders of the National Liberal party in 1866, and in 1884 joined the Freisinnige party. He was chief mayor of Berlin from 1878 until his death.

Ford (ford), **John.** Born at Ilsington, Devonshire, England, 1586 (baptized April 17): died after 1639. An English dramatist. Little is known of his life except that he was a member of the Middle Temple and not dependent on his pen for his living, and that he was popular with playgoers. He apparently retired to Ilsington to end his days. His principal plays are "The Lovers' Melancholy" (printed 1629), "'Tis Pity She's a Whore" (1633), "The Broken Heart" (1633), "Love's Sacrifice" (1633), "The Chronicle History of Perkin Warbeck" (1634), "The Fancies Chaste and Noble" (1638), "The Lady's Trial" (1639), "The Sun's Darling" (with Dekker, 1656), "The Witch of Edmonton" (with Dekker, Rowley, etc., 1658). His works were collected by Weber in 1811, by Gifford in 1827, and by Dyce (Gifford) in 1869.

Ford, Master. A well-to-do gentleman in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor." He assumes the name of Master Brook, and induces Falstaff to confide to him his passion for Mistress Ford and his success in duping Ford her husband.

> Ford's jealousy is managed with great skill so as to help on the plot, bringing out a series of the richest incidents, and drawing the most savoury issues from the mellow, juicy old sinner upon whom he is practising. The means whereby he labours to justify his passion, spreading temptations and then concerting surprises, are quite as wicked as anything Falstaff does, and have, besides, the further crime of exceeding meanness; but both their meanness and their wickedness are of the kind that rarely fail to be their own punishment. The way in which his passion is made to sting and lash him into reason, and the crafty discretion of his wife in glutting his disease and thereby making an opportunity to show him what sort of stuff it lives on, are admirable instances of the wisdom with which the Poet delights to underpin his most fantastical creations. *Hudson*, Introd. to M. W. of W.

Ford, Richard. Born at London, 1796: died at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1858. An English traveler and author. He wrote a "Handbook for Travelers in Spain" (1845), one of the first and best (and in its original form the fullest) of Murray's Handbooks.

Fordham (fōr'dam). Formerly a village of West Farms, New York, now a part of New York city, 12 miles north of the City Hall. It is the seat of St. John's College (Roman Catholic).

Ford's Theater. A former theater in Washington. President Lincoln was assassinated there April 14, 1865. It was afterward used by the government for the record division of the War Department. It collapsed June 9, 1893, and a number of lives were lost.

Fordun (for-dun'), **John of.** Died after 1384. A Scottish chronicler who wrote a history of Scotland down to his own time, entitled "Chronica Gentis Scotorum," which was continued by Walter Bower under the title of "Scotichronicon."

Foreland (for'land), **North.** A headland in Kent, England, 66 miles east of London, in lat. 51° 22′ 28″ N., long. 1° 26′ 48″ E.: lighthouses. Near it occurred the naval drawn battle, June, 1666, between the English under Albemarle and the Dutch under De Ruyter.

Foreland, South. A headland in Kent, England, projecting into the Strait of Dover, 4 miles northeast of Dover, in lat. 51° 8′ 23″ N., long. 1° 22′ 22″ E.: lighthouses.

Foresight (for'sīt). In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," an old man with a fondness for "ridiculous astrology." [illegible]

Forest Cantons. A collective name for the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in Switzerland.

Forest City, The. A name given to Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the number of its shade-trees.

Forester (for'es-tėr), **Frank.** A pseudonym of Henry William Herbert.

Foresti (fō-res'tē), **E. Felice.** [illegible] was appointed United States consul to Genoa. He wrote "Crestomazia italiana" (1847), etc.

Forey (fō-rā'), **Élie Frédéric.** Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1804: died there, June 20, 1872. A French marshal. He took an active part in the coup d'état, Dec. 2, 1851; was prominent in the Crimean and Italian wars; and from July, 1862, to Oct., 1863, commanded the French expedition against Mexico. During this period he captured Puebla, May 17, 1863, occupied Mexico City, and formed a provisional government.

Forez (fō-rā'). An ancient territory of France, in the former government of Lyonnais, corresponding in large part to the department of Loire. It was a county in the middle ages, and was united to the crown under Francis I. in 1532.

Forfar (fôr'fär), or **Angus** (ang'gus). A maritime county of Scotland. It is bounded by Aberdeen and Kincardine on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Firth of Tay on the south, and Perth on the west; and is the chief seat of Scottish linen manufacture (at Dundee). Area, 875 square miles. Population (1891), 277,735.

Forfar. The capital of Forfarshire, Scotland, situated in the valley of Strathmore 13 miles north-northeast of Dundee. It has manufactures of linen. It was an ancient royal residence, and is a royal burgh, and also a parliamentary burgh, belonging to the Montrose group. Population (1891), 12,844.

Forge (fōrj), **Anatole de la.** Born in 1821: died at Paris, June 6, 1892. A French historian. He became a journalist in 1848; was prefect of the Aisne; and was wounded at St.-Quentin. He was made director of the press in the ministry of the interim (1877), was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, and sat till 1889. He wrote a "History of the Republic of Venice," "Public Instruction in Spain," etc.

Forges-les-Eaux (fōrzh'lā-zō'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 24 miles northeast of Rouen. It was formerly noted for its cold chalybeate springs.

Forio (fō'rē-ō). A small town on the northwestern coast of the island of Ischia, Italy.

Forkel (for'kel), **Johann Nikolaus.** Born at Meeder, near Coburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1749: died at Göttingen, Prussia, March 17, 1818. A German writer on music, director of music at the University of Göttingen from 1779. His chief work is "Allgemeine Literatur der Musik" (1792).

Forlì (for-lē'). **1.** A province in Emilia, Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Area, 725 square miles. Population (1891), 269,374.—2. The capital of the province of Forlì, situated on the old Æmilian Way in lat. 44° 14′ N., long. 12° 2′ E.: the ancient Forum Livii. It has a pseudo-classical cathedral and a picture-gallery. The citadel, a picturesque castle of the 14th and 15th centuries, was the scene of the courageous exploits of Catharina Sforza, widow of Girolamo Riario. Forlì was a republic in the later middle ages, and was annexed to the Papal States in 1504. Population (1891), estimated, 4[illegible],000.

Forlì, Melozzo da. Born at Forlì, Italy, about 1438: died 1494. An Italian painter, noted for his skill in foreshortening.

Formal (fôr'mal), **James.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Gentleman Dancing Master," an old, rich merchant, also known as Don Diego. He is deeply imbued with Spanish customs, and unsuccessfully undertakes to keep his daughter shut up and away from men.

Forman (fôr'man), **Simon.** Born at Quidhampton, Dec. 30, 1552: died at London, Sept. 12, 1611. An English astrologer and quack. He practised his profession with some success, though several times imprisoned, and was finally implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. He died before the transaction became public. Jonson alludes to his love-philters, etc., in his "Epicœne." He wrote a book "The Grounds of the Longitude, etc." (1591), and left several diaries and "The Booke of Plaies," etc., with accounts of early performances. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Former Age, The. A poem by Chaucer, discovered by Bradshaw. It was first printed by Morris in 1866. It is a metrical portion of Chaucer's translation of Boethius, probably written after the prose translation was finished.

Formes (for'mes), **Karl Johann.** Born Aug. 7, 1810: died Dec. 15, 1889. A German bass singer.

Formey (for'mī), **Johann Heinrich Samuel.** Born at Berlin, May 31, 1711: died at Berlin, March 7, 1797. A German philosophical and miscellaneous writer, of French (Huguenot) descent, professor of oratory (1736) and philosophy (1739) at the French College in Berlin, and perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy (1748).

Formia (for'mē-ä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta 44 miles northwest of Naples: the ancient Formiæ, formerly Mola di Gaeta. Population, about 8,000.

Formigny (for-mēn-yē'), or **Fourmigni** (för-mēn-yē'). A village in the department of Calvados, France, near Bayeux. Here, in 1450, the English were defeated by the French with a loss of about 4,000.

Formorians (fôr-mō′ri-anz). See the extract.

> The first people, then, of whose existence in Ireland we can be said to know anything are commonly asserted to have been of Turanian origin, and are known as 'Formorians.' As far as we can gather, they were a dark, low-browed, stunted race, although, oddly enough, the word Formorian in early Irish legend is always used as synonymous with the word giant. They were, at any rate, a race of utterly savage hunters and fishermen, ignorant of metal, of pottery, possibly even of the use of fire; using the stone hammers or hatchets of which vast numbers may be seen in every museum. *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 5.

Formosa (fôr-mō′sä), Chin. **Taiwan** (tī′wän′). [Pg., 'the beautiful.'] An island east of China, forming, until ceded to Japan 1895, the province of the same name in China. It is traversed by mountains. Its products are tea, sugar, coal, etc. The chief towns are Tamsui, Taiwan, and Kelung. It is inhabited by Chinese and aborigines (Malayan, Negrito). The western part of the island was colonized by the Chinese about 200 years ago. It was the principal scene of warfare in the war of France with China in 1884–1885; was blockaded by the French fleet, and in part occupied by the French; and was the theater of several combats (the French being led by Admiral Courbet) in 1885. Length, 235 miles. Area, about 15,000 square miles. Population, probably about 2,000,000.

Formosa. A territory of the Argentine Republic, in the Gran Chaco region, between the rivers Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo. Capital, Formosa. It was created in 1884 by a division of the old territory of Chaco. Area, about 40,000 square miles. Civilized population, about 5,000.

Formosa Bay, or **Ungama** (öng-gä′mä) **Bay.** An indentation on the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 2° 30′ S.

Formosa Strait. The channel which separates Formosa from the mainland. Breadth at the narrowest part, about 90 miles.

Formosus (fôr-mō′sus). Born about 816: died 896. Pope 891–896. He was a missionary among the Bulgarians about 866. He crowned Arnulf of Carinthia emperor in 896.

Fornarina (for-nä-rē′nä), **La.** [It., 'The Bakeress.'] A picture by Raphael, painted about 1509, now in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome. It represents a half-nude woman seated in a wood. On her bracelet is written "Raphael Urbinas." It is commonly called "Raphael's Mistress," the name "Fornarina" having been given to it about 1750. She is said to have been Margherita, the daughter of a baker. There are two other pictures to which this name has been given, both by Sebastian del Piombo, and each has been attributed to Raphael, and under this supposition has been engraved. One is now in the Old Museum at Berlin, and the other is in the Uffizi, Florence (dated 1512).

Fornax (fôr′naks). [L., 'an oven.'] A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763: It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

Forney (for′ni), **John Weiss.** Born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1881. An American journalist and politician. He was editor of the Philadelphia "Press" 1857–77, clerk of the United States House of Representatives 1851–55 and 1859–61, and secretary of the United States Senate 1861–68.

Fornovo (for-nō′vō). A small town in the province of Parma, Italy, situated on the Taro 10 miles southwest of Parma. Here, July 6, 1495, the French under Charles VIII. defeated the Italians under Gonzaga, and secured the retreat of the French army.

Forobosco (fo-ro-bos′kō). A cheating mountebank in "The Fair Maid of the Inn," by Fletcher and others.

Forres (for′es). A royal burgh in Elginshire, Scotland, 12 miles west of Elgin. Population (1891), 2,928.

Forrest (for′est), **Edwin.** Born at Philadelphia, March 9, 1806: died there, Dec. 12, 1872. A celebrated American actor. He first appeared on the regular stage in 1820 as Douglas in Home's play of that name. His first notable success was in New York, where he played "Othello" in 1826. In 1836 he appeared in London as Spartacus in "The Gladiator." After this he played with success both in England and America, until in 1845 in London he was hissed in "Macbeth." He attributed this to Macready's influence, and shortly after, when the latter was playing Hamlet in Edinburgh, Forrest stood up in his box and hissed violently. It is believed that this was the original cause of the Astor Place riot in 1849, of which the immediate occasion was the attempt of Forrest's admirers to prevent Macready from appearing in the Astor Place Opera House. His last appearance in New York was in Feb., 1871, and in March of that year he appeared for the last time as an actor in Boston. He afterward, however, gave Shakspearian readings, which were not successful. He left his house in Philadelphia as a home for aged actors. Here also he collected a large dramatic library. One of his most characteristic parts was Aylmere in "Jack Cade," which was written for him by Robert T. Conrad. Among his great parts were Lear, Coriolanus, Othello, Virginius, Damon, Spartacus, Tell, etc.

Forrest, Nathan Bedford. Born at Chapel Hill, Tenn., July 13, 1821: died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1877. An American cavalry commander in the Confederate service during the Civil War. He participated, as brigadier-general, in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, and as major-general commanded the troops which captured Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant-general in Feb., 1865, and surrendered on the 9th of May in the same year.

Forrest, Thomas. Died in India about 1802. An English navigator. He entered the service of the East India Company probably about 1745. He discovered Forrest Strait (which received its name from him) in 1790, and made several voyages of exploration. He wrote "A Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas from Balambangan . . . during the years 1774-5-6" (1779), "A Journal of the Esther Brig, Capt. Thomas Forrest, from Bengal to Quedah, in 1783" (1789), "A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago" (1792), "A Treatise on the Monsoons in East India" (1782).

Forrester (for′es-tėr), **Alfred Henry**: pseudonym **Alfred Crowquill.** Born at London, Sept. 10, 1804: died there, May 26, 1872. An English author and artist. He was a younger brother of Charles Robert Forrester, with whom he shared the use of the pseudonym Alfred Crowquill. He contributed sketches to Vols. II, III, and IV of "Punch," and illustrated numerous works.

Forrester, Charles Robert. Born at London, 1803: died there, Jan. 15, 1850. An English author. He was an elder brother of Alfred Henry Forrester, and with him used the pseudonym Alfred Crowquill; he also wrote under the name of Hal Willis. Among his works are "Absurdities in Prose and Verse, written and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill" (1827), and "Phantasmagoria of Fun" (1843), both of which were illustrated by his brother.

Forrester, Fanny. A pen-name of Miss Emily Chubbuck, wife of the missionary Adoniram Judson.

Forsete (for-set′e), or **Forseti** (for-set′ē). In Norse mythology, the god of justice, son of Balder.

Forskål (for′skâl), **Peter.** Born at Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 11, 1732: died at Yerim, Arabia, July 11, 1763. A Swedish naturalist and traveler. He was a pupil of Linnæus, on whose recommendation he was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark in 1761 naturalist to a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia, which was fitted out by the Danish government and placed under the conduct of Niebuhr. He died while engaged in this enterprise, and the following works, edited by Niebuhr, appeared posthumously: "Fauna orientalis" (1775), "Flora ægyptiaco-arabica" (1775)

Forst (forst), formerly **Forsta** (for′stä) or **Forste** (for′ste). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Neisse 62 miles northeast of Dresden: annexed to Prussia 1815. Population (1890), 23,539.

Förster (fėr′ster), **Ernst.** Born at Münchengosserstädt, on the Saale, Germany, April 8, 1800: died April 29, 1885. A German painter and writer on art. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Kunst" (1851–62), "Denkmaler der deutschen Baukunst, Bildnerei, und Malerei" (1855–69), "Vorschule zur Kunstgeschichte" (1862), etc.

Forster (for-stãr′), **François.** Born at Locle, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1790: died at Paris, June 27, 1872. A French engraver of portraits and historical pictures.

Förster (fėr′ster), **Friedrich.** Born at Münchengosserstädt, Sept. 24, 1791: died at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1868. A German historian, soldier, poet, and journalist, brother of E. Förster. He published works on Wallenstein, Frederick the Great, recent Prussian history, etc.

Förster, Heinrich. Born at Grossglogau, Prussia, Nov. 24, 1800: died at Johannisberg, Austrian Silesia, Oct. 20, 1881. A German Roman Catholic prelate and pulpit orator, bishop of Breslau.

Forster (for′ster), **Johann Georg Adam,** commonly called **Georg Forster.** Born at Nassenhuben, near Dantzic, Prussia, Nov. 27, 1754: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1794. A German naturalist, traveler, and author, son of J. R. Forster. He accompanied Cook on his second voyage in 1772. Among his works are "A Voyage round the World" (1777), "Kleine Schriften" (1789–97), "Ansichten vom Niederrhein, Brabant, etc." (1790).

Forster, Johann Reinhold. Born at Dirschau, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1729: died at Halle, Prussia, Dec. 9, 1798. A German traveler and naturalist. He accompanied Cook on his second voyage in 1772, and published "Observations made during a Voyage round the World," etc. (1778), etc.

Forster (fôr′stėr), **John.** Born at Newcastle, April 2, 1812: died Feb. 2, 1876. An English historian and biographer. He studied at University College; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; became editor of the "Examiner" in 1847; was appointed secretary to the commissioners of lunacy in 1855, and was made a commissioner of lunacy in 1861, a position which he resigned in 1872. He bequeathed the "Forster Collection" to the nation. It is now at South Kensington. It consists of 18,000 books, many manuscripts (including nearly all the original manuscripts of Dickens's novels), oil paintings, a large number of drawings, engravings, etc. His works include "Historical and Biographical Essays" [illegible] (1858), "Life of Sir John Eliot" (expanded 1864), "Life of Landor" (1869), "Life of Dickens" (1872–74), etc. He wrote a number of other biographies, and contributed masterly articles to the leading periodicals.

Förster (fėr′ster), **Wilhelm.** Born at Grünberg, Silesia, Prussia, Dec. 16, 1832. A German astronomer. He succeeded Encke as director of the Berlin Observatory in 1865.

Forster (fôr′stėr), **William.** Born at Tottenham, near London, March 23, 1784: died in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1854. An English philanthropist and minister of the Society of Friends, father of W. E. Forster.

Forster, William Edward. Born at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818: died at London, April 5, 1886. An English politician. He followed, in partnership with William Fison, the business of a woolen manufacturer at Bradford from 1842 until his death; was Liberal member of Parliament for Bradford 1861–85, and for the central division of Bradford from 1885 until his death; was under-secretary of state for the colonies 1865–1866 in the government of Lord Russell; was vice-president of the committee of the Council on Education 1868–74 in the government of Gladstone; and was chief secretary for Ireland 1880–82 in the government of Gladstone.

Forsyth (fôr-sīth′), **John.** Born at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1841. An American politician. He was United States senator from Georgia 1818–19 and 1829–34; was governor of Georgia 1827–29; and was secretary of state 1834–41 under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

Forsyth, Sir **Thomas Douglas.** Born at Birkenhead, Oct. 7, 1827: died at Eastbourne, Dec. 17, 1886. An English official in India. He entered the Bengal service in 1848. In 1872 he was charged with the suppression of an insurrection of the Kuka sect under Ram Singh at Malair Kotla. Before his arrival Cowan, the commissioner of Ludhiana, had executed a number of the insurgents. This action was approved by Forsyth, with the result that both were removed from office. Forsyth was in 1875 sent as envoy to the King of Burma, from whom he obtained an acknowledgment of the independence of the Karen states.

Forsyth, William. Born at Greenock, 1812. An English lawyer and historian. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834; proceeded M. A. in 1837; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839; became queen's counsel in 1857, and was a member of Parliament for Marylebone 1874–80. Among his works are a "History of Trial by Jury" (1852), "Napoleon at St. Helena" (1853), "Life of Cicero" (1864), "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" (1871).

Fortaleza (for-tä-lā′zä), often but incorrectly called **Ceará** (sē-ä-rä′). A seaport and the capital of the province of Ceará, Brazil, lat. 3° 43′ S., long. 38° 31′ W. Population, about 25,000.

Fort Augustus. A village and former military station of Inverness-shire, Scotland, at the southern extremity of Loch Ness.

Fort Bard. See *Bard.*

Fort Benton. A small town in Choteau County, northern Montana, on the Missouri River: an important center of the fur-trade.

Fort Bowyer. A former fort near Mobile, Alabama. It was attacked Sept. 15, 1814, by a British land force of 730 troops and 200 Creek Indians, assisted by a naval force. The garrison, which consisted of 134 men, repelled the attack with the loss of 5 killed and 4 wounded. The British lost 162 killed and 70 wounded.

Fort Caswell. A fort on Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, held by the Confederates till 1865.

Fort Clinton. A fort in the highlands of the Hudson, south of West Point, during the Revolutionary War.

Fort Craig, Battle of. A battle at Fort Craig, New Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862, during the Civil War, in which a Union force of 3,810 men under Colonel E. R. S. Canby was defeated and driven within the fort by the Confederate general H. H. Sibley.

Fort Dearborn. A fort, established by the United States government (1804), which became the nucleus of Chicago. See *Chicago.*

Fort de France (for dė frons), formerly **Fort Royal.** A seaport and the capital of the island of Martinique, French West Indies, situated in lat. 14° 36′ N., long. 61° 4′ W. Population (1885), 15,529.

Fort de l'Écluse (for dė lā-klüz′). A fort on the Rhône, west of Geneva, guarding the entrance to France from Switzerland.

Fort Dodge. The capital of Webster County, Iowa, situated on the Des Moines River 70 miles northwest of Des Moines. Population (1890), 4,871.

Fort Donelson. A fortification in northwestern Tennessee, situated on the Cumberland River 63 miles west-northwest of Nashville. It was invested by General Grant Feb. 12, 1862, [illegible] bombarded, [illegible] by the Federal gunboats under Commodore Foote Feb. 14; the [illegible] about 15,000 [illegible] Feb. 15. The fort was surrendered to [illegible] Feb. 16; his senior officers, Generals Floyd and Pillow, escaped by the river. The Federals numbered [illegible] at the beginning of the investment, and about [illegible] at the surrender.

The Federal loss (army and navy, Feb. 14-16) was 510 killed, [illegible] wounded, and 224 missing; the Confederate loss was about 2,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 captured.

Fort Douglas. A United States military post, 3 miles east of Salt Lake City.

Fort Duquesne. See *Pittsburg*.

Fort Edward. A village in Washington County, New York, situated on the Hudson 39 miles north of Albany. It was an important post during the French and Indian war. Population (1890) of township, 4,424.

Fortescue (fôr'tes-kū), Sir **Faithful.** Died near Carisbrooke in May, 1666. A Royalist commander in the civil war in England. He served as a major in the Parliamentary army at the battle of Edgehill, during which engagement he deserted with his troop to the royal standard. He subsequently commanded a regiment of royal infantry, served under the Marquis of Ormonde in Ireland in 1647, and on the accession of Charles II. was reinstated as constable of Carrickfergus, and created a gentleman of the privy chamber.

Fortescue, George. Born at London about 1578: died in 1659. An English essayist and poet. He was the son of Roman Catholic parents, and was educated at the English College of Douay and at the English College at Rome. His chief work is "Feriæ Academicæ, auctore Georgio de Forti Scuto Nobili Anglo" (1630). He is also credited with the authorship of the anonymous poem "The Sovles Pilgrimage to Heavenly Hierusalem" (1650).

Fortescue, Sir **John.** Died about 1476. An English jurist. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench in 1442. As a Lancastrian he followed Queen Margaret to Flanders in 1463, returned to England in 1471, was captured at the battle of Tewkesbury, and accepted a pardon from Edward IV. His most notable works are "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," first printed in 1537, and "On the Governance of the Kingdom of England" (also entitled "The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy" and "De Dominio Regali et Politico") first printed in 1714.

Fortescue, Sir **John.** Died Dec. 23, 1607. An English politician. He was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed to superintend the studies of Elizabeth about 1555, and was made keeper of the great wardrobe on her accession in 1558, chancellor of the exchequer in 1589, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1601. On the accession of James I. in 1603 he was deprived of the chancellorship of the exchequer but retained the duchy of Lancaster. In 1604 he was defeated by Sir Francis Goodwin in a parliamentary election for Buckinghamshire. The clerk of the crown refused to receive the return of Goodwin on the ground that he was an outlaw, whereupon Fortescue was elected by virtue of a second writ. The House of Commons recognized the election of Goodwin as valid. A dispute between the king and the Commons in reference to the election resulted, under the guise of a compromise, in a victory for the Commons, who have since then habitually exercised the right to decide on the legality of returns.

Forteviot (fôr-tē'vi-ọt). A former town near Perth, Scotland, noted as the old capital of the Picts.

Fort Fisher. A fortification between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, situated 18 miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina. It was [illegible] under Terry Jan. 13, and was [illegible]

Fort Garry. See *Winnipeg*.

Fort George. A fortress in Inverness-shire, Scotland, situated on the Moray Firth 9 miles northeast of Inverness: built in 1748.

Forth (forth). A river of Scotland which [illegible] [illegible]nds from Alloa eastward about 50 miles. [illegible]

Forth, Firth of. See *Forth*.

Forth Bridge, The. A bridge erected 1882-1889 for the North British Railway across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, Scotland. [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible]

Fort Hamilton. [illegible]

Fort Henry. [illegible]

Fortinbras. [illegible] "Hamlet," [illegible]

Fort Independence. A fort on Castle Island: [illegible]

Fort Jackson. A fort in Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 57 miles southeast of New Orleans. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates during the Civil War, and, with Fort St. Philip, guarded the lower approach to New Orleans. It was passed by the Federal fleet under Farragut April 24, 1862, and was compelled to surrender shortly after by the fall of the city.

Fort Lafayette. A fort in the Narrows, in front of Fort Hamilton, at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort McAllister. A fort on the Ogeechee River, opposite Genesis Point, Georgia, built by the Confederates during the Civil War to guard the approach to Savannah. It was taken by assault by a division of General Sherman's army under General Hazen Dec. 13, 1864.

Fort McHenry. A fort at the entrance of Baltimore harbor. It was unsuccessfully bombarded by the British fleet in 1814. During the bombardment Francis Scott Key, an American citizen, was detained on board a British vessel, and was inspired by the spectacle to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Fort Macon. A fort on the eastern extremity of Bogue Island, commanding Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, begun in 1826, and finished in 1834. It was captured April 26, 1861, by a Union army under General Parke, assisted by a naval force under Commander Samuel Lockwood.

Fort Madison. A city and the capital of Lee County, southeastern Iowa, situated on the Mississippi 17 miles southwest of Burlington. Population (1890), 7,901.

Fort Mifflin. A fort on the Delaware near the mouth of the Schuylkill: one of the defenses of Philadelphia.

Fort Monroe. A fort on Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of the James River, Virginia. It occupies a tract of 200 acres ceded in 1818 by Virginia to the United States, and is the largest military work in the country.

Fort Montgomery. An American fort on the Hudson, during the Revolutionary War, 6 miles south of West Point.

Fort Morgan. A fort at the entrance to Mobile Bay, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer. The Americans under Major Lawrence here repulsed a combined naval and land attack by the British and their Indian allies Sept. 15, 1814.

Fort Moultrie. A fort on Sullivan's Island, in the main entrance to Charleston harbor, erected during the War of 1812. It was abandoned by the Federals under Major Robert Anderson Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Fort Niagara. A fort at the mouth of the Niagara River, New York, established by the French in 1678, and surrendered by the British to the United States in 1796.

Fort Pickens. A fort on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola harbor. It was weakly garrisoned by the Federals under Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer at the outbreak of the Civil War, but refused to surrender in Jan. 1861, and was held until reinforced.

Fort Pillow. A fort on the Chickasaw Bluff, in Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, above Memphis, noted in the Civil War. It was erected by the Confederates during the Civil War and was occupied by the Federals June 5, 1862, having been evacuated and partially destroyed by the Confederates on the day previous. It was recaptured by the Confederates under Forrest, April 12, 1864, when a large part of the garrison, which consisted of a regiment of colored infantry and a detachment of cavalry, was massacred.

Fort Pulaski. A fort on Cockspur Island, at the head of Tybee Roads, commanding both channels of the Savannah River. During the Civil War it was captured by the Federals under General Hunter, April 10, 1862.

Fort Riley. A United States military post in Kansas, at the junction of the Republican and Kansas rivers.

Fort Royal. See *Fort de France*.

Fort St. David. A ruined town on the Coromandel coast, India, 13 miles south of Pondicherry, prominent in the 18th century.

Fort St. Elmo. See *Elmo, Castle of Saint*.

Fort St. George. [illegible] Madras. [illegible]

Fort St. Philip. A fort on the Mississippi, nearly opposite Fort Jackson, Louisiana.

Fort Scott. The capital of Bourbon County, eastern Kansas, [illegible] south of Kansas City. Population (1890), 11,946.

Fort Smith. A town in Sebastian County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas River [illegible]. Population (1890), 11,311.

Fort Snelling. [illegible]

Fort Sumter. A fort in Charleston harbor, [illegible] Charleston, the scene of the first engagement in the Civil War. At the beginning of the Civil War the national works in Charleston harbor were commanded by Major Robert Anderson. In consequence of the secession of South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, and the preparations made by that State to seize the United States forts in the harbor, he evacuated Fort Moultrie Dec. 26, 1860, and concentrated his forces at Fort Sumter. Reinforcements sent out in the Star of the West were prevented from landing, the ship being fired on off Morris Island Jan. 9, 1861. On April 11, 1861, Major Anderson refused a demand by General G. T. Beauregard to surrender; and on April 12 and 13 sustained a bombardment from batteries at Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, Cummings Point, and elsewhere. He surrendered April 13, no casualties having occurred on either side. The fort was held by the Confederates until the evacuation of Charleston, Feb. 17, 1865.

Fort Ticonderoga. See *Ticonderoga*.

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nạ̈). [L., 'fortune.'] **1.** In ancient Italian mythology, the goddess of good luck, corresponding to the Greek Tyche.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 19) discovered by Hind at London, Aug. 22, 1852.

Fortunate Islands, The. [L. *Fortunatæ insulæ;* Gr. *αἱ τῶν μακάρων νῆσοι*, Islands of the Blest.] An ancient name of the Canary Islands. The Fortunate Islands, Islands of the Blest, or the Happy Islands were originally imaginary isles in the western ocean where the souls of the good are made happy. With the discovery of the Canary and Madeira islands the name became attached to them.

> The Carthaginian fleet [under Himilco] appears to have turned homewards from this point and to have touched at the Island of Madeira, which was described on their return in such glowing language that others undertook the voyage, until the Senate, being afraid of an exodus from Carthage, forbade all further visits to "the Fortunate Islands" on pain of death.
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> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 22.

Fortunatus (fôr-tū-nā'tus). The hero of a popular European chap-book. When in great straits he receives from the goddess Fortune a purse which can never be emptied. He afterward takes from the treasure-chamber of a sultan a hat which will transport its wearer wherever he desires. These enable him to indulge his every whim. The earliest known, and probably original, version was published at Augsburg in 1509. It has been retold in all languages and dramatized by Hans Sachs in 1553 and by Thomas Dekker in 1600. Tieck in "Phantasus," and Chamisso in "Peter Schlemihl" have also utilized this legend. Uhland left an unfinished narrative poem, "Fortunatus and his Sons." See *Old Fortunatus*.

Fortunatus, Venantius Honorius Clementianus. Born at Ceneda, near Treviso, Italy, about 530: died after 600. A Latin poet, bishop of Poitiers. He was the author of 300 hymns, among them "Vexilla regis prodeunt," and probably "Pange lingua."

Fortune (fôr'ṭūn). A short poem erroneously attributed to Chaucer by Shirley. Its subtitle is "Ballat de Visage (sometimes written Village) sauns Peynture" ("The Face of the World as it really is not Painted"). It is based partly on Boethius and partly on a portion of the "Roman de la Rose."

Fortune. A painting by Guido Reni, in the Accademia di San Luca, Rome. The goddess is represented nude, smiling, sweeping over a globe. From her raised left hand hangs a purse from which money falls. A Cupid clings to her flowing hair and to the scarf which floats behind her.

Fortune. A ship which arrived at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1621, from London, bringing out 35 colonists and a patent, granted June 1, 1621, by the president and council of New England to John Peirce and his associates, allowing a hundred acres to be taken up for every emigrant, and empowering the grantees to make laws and set up a government. *Winsor*.

Fortune, The. A London theater built in 1599 for Henslowe (the pawnbroker and money-lender) and Alleyn (the comedian). It stood in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and in the street now called Playhouse Yard connecting Whitecross street with Golding Lane. It was a wooden tenement which was burned down in 1621, and was replaced by a circular brick edifice. In 1649 a party of soldiers broke into the edifice and pulled down the building.

Fortune Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Fortunes of Moll Flanders. A novel by Defoe, published in 1722. It is the history of a profligate woman who reforms before her death.

Fortunes of Nigel (nī'jel), **The.** A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1822. The scene is laid in London during the reign of James I.

Fortunio (fôr-tū'ni-ō). A fairy tale of ancient but unknown origin. Fortunio is the daughter of an [illegible] her services to [illegible]. A fairy horse named [illegible] Strongback, Lightfoot, [illegible] Gourmand, and Tippler, [illegible] the treasures of the king.

Fortuny (fôr-tö'nē) **y Carbo, Mariano José Maria Bernardo.** Born at Réus in Catalonia, June 11, 1838: died at Rome, Nov. 21, 1874. A Spanish genre painter and aquafortist. He followed the course at the Academy de Bellas Artes at Barcelona. He studied first in the manner of Overbeck, in which he excelled his master Claudio Lorenzalez, but his true style was developed by seeing the lithographs of Gavarni. He gained the grand prix de Rome 1857. He followed the expedition to Morocco, where he developed his taste for Arabian subjects. After several visits to Paris, Florence, Naples, Madrid, Seville, Granada, and even England, he established himself in Portici: then returned to Rome, where he died suddenly at the age of thirty-six. Among his works are "Interior (Mauresque)," "Cour de maison a Tangier," "Interieur de bazar," "Exercises a feu en presence de la reine d'Espagne," "Fantasie arabe," "La baie de Portici."

Fort Wadsworth. A fort on Staten Island, situated on the western side of the Narrows at the entrance of New York harbor.

Fort Wagner. A fortification on Morris Island: one of the defenses of Charleston. It was reduced by the Federals under Gillmore, Sept. 6, 1863.

Fort Wayne (fōrt wān). A city and the capital of Allen County, Indiana, situated at the head of the Maumee River, in lat. 41° 4′ N., long. 85° 4′ W. It is a leading railway, manufacturing, and business center of northern Indiana. A United States fort was built here by General Wayne in 1794. Population (1890), 35,393.

Fort William. 1. A place in Inverness-shire, Scotland, near the head of Loch Eil and the foot of Ben Nevis, and the entrance to the Caledonian Canal. At one time it was regarded as the key of the Highlands. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Highlanders in 1746.
2. The fortress of Calcutta.

Fort William Henry. A fort in the modern town of Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, New York. It was surrendered by the English to the French and Indians under Montcalm in Aug., 1757.

Fort Winthrop. A fort on Governor's Island: one of the defenses of Boston harbor.

Fort Worth. A city and the capital of Tarrant County, Texas, in lat. 32° 47′ N., long. 97° 14′ W. It has manufactures of flour, etc., and is an important center for stock. Population (1890), 23,076.

Forty Thieves, The. 1. One of the tales of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." See *Baba, Ali.*—2. A play by George Colman the younger, produced in 1805.

Forum Boarium (fō'rum bō-ā'ri-um). [L.] The early cattle-market of ancient Rome. It was bounded on the north by the area called the Velabrum, on the east by the Palatine, on the south by the Aventine at the extremity of the Circus Maximus, and on the west by the Tiber. It is said that at an early date gladiatorial shows were given here, and that human sacrifices were made by burial alive. Upon this forum fronts the temple of Fors Fortuna (so-called Fortuna Virilis) and in it stands the circular monument long popularly called the temple of Vesta. A number of other important temples stood on it in antiquity, among them that of Ceres, whose remains are incorporated in Santa Maria in Cosmedin. The Forum Boarium was within the Servian Wall.

Forum Julium (fō'rum jö'li-um). [L.] The earliest of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, designed to relieve the crowding of the Forum Romanum. It was begun by Julius Cæsar, and practically adjoined the northern side of the Forum Romanum at its eastern end. It was surrounded with porticos and its central area was occupied by a richly adorned peripteral temple of Venus Genetrix. Some finely arcaded and vaulted chambers of the inclosure exist near the southwest angle: they were probably offices for legal business.

Forum of Augustus. The second of the imperial fora of ancient Rome. It adjoined the northeast side of the Forum Julium, and was very large, rectangular in plan except that a corner was cut off at the southeast, and that a semicircular exedra indented each long side. It was inclosed by very massive walls nearly 100 feet high, and surrounded by porticos splendidly adorned with marble statues and incrustation. Toward the northeastern end of the central area rose the temple of Mars Ultor, colonnaded on three sides, and having an apse at the back. The existing remains include very impressive stretches of the inclosing wall, one of the entrance arches now called *Arco de' Pantani*, and some columns and walls of the temple.

Forum of Nerva. The fourth of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, a long narrow area between the Forum of Vespasian and the Forum of Augustus. It was also called *Forum Transitorium* because an important thoroughfare from the northeast passed through it to the Forum Romanum, and *Forum Palladium* from the temple of Minerva which it contained. Temple and forum were dedicated by Nerva in 97 A. D. The temple was hexastyle prostyle, with columns on the flanks and an apse at the back. Part of the cella wall toward the apse remains in place, together with two Corinthian columns of marble of the interior range of the forum with richly ornamented entablatures, returned to the wall behind the columns. Over the entablature there is an attic, on which is an effective sculptured relief of Minerva. The temple remained almost perfect until 1606, when Paul V destroyed it to use its marbles in the Chapel of St. Paul in Santa Maria Maggiore.

Forum of Trajan. The largest and the furthest north of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, adjoining the northwest side of the Forum of Augustus, and lying between the northeastern declivity of the Capitoline Hill and the Quirinal. It consisted of three parts: the forum proper, the huge Basilica Ulpia, and the temple of Trajan, with its colonnaded inclosure. Between the temple of Trajan and the Basilica Ulpia rises the column of Trajan, beneath which was the emperor's mausoleum. To create an area for this lavish monumental display, Trajan cut away a large ridge of tufa which extended from the Capitoline to the Quirinal. The forum proper was a large rectangle surrounded by columns — a double range on the sides, and a single range toward the Forum of Augustus and the Basilica Ulpia. From each side, behind the porticos, projected a large hemicycle with booths or offices in several stories. Trajan's forum was entered from that of Augustus by a splendid triumphal arch, many of whose sculptures now adorn the arch of Constantine. The forum was adorned with numbers of statues in bronze and marble, and all its buildings were roofed with gilt bronze.

Forum Olitorium (fō'rum ō-li-tō'ri-um). [L., 'vegetable-market.'] The vegetable-market of ancient Rome. It occupied the southern extremity of the Campus Martius, beneath the Capitoline Hill, stretching into the Velabrum, and separated from the Forum Boarium only by the Servian Wall. In the Forum Olitorium stood three temples side by side, two of which are identified as the temples of Spes and Juno Sospita, whose remains are built into the Church of San Niccolo in Carcere.

Forum Pacis (fō'rum pā'sis) ('Forum of Peace'), or **Forum of Vespasian.** The third of the imperial fora of ancient Rome. It was the furthest south of the imperial fora, and lay behind the Basilica Æmilia, which fronted on the Forum Romanum. It was built to inclose the temple of Peace which was dedicated by Vespasian in 75 A. D. in honor of the taking of Jerusalem, and is described by Pliny as one of the four finest buildings of Rome. In it were dedicated the spoils of the Jewish temple, represented on the arch of Titus, and here too Vespasian placed the works of art taken by Nero from Delphi and other Greek cities. A massive stretch of the exterior wall of this forum still stands, near the western end of the basilica of Constantine, with a fine flat-arched doorway of travertine.

Forum Romanum (fō'rum rō-mā'num). The famous Roman forum which from the time of the kings formed the political center of ancient Rome. Beginning in a hollow on the eastern slope of the Capitoline Hill its long and comparatively narrow area stretched in a direction south of east beneath the northern declivity of the Palatine. Its western end was occupied by the tabularium or office of the archives, in front of which stood the temples of Concord and of Vespasian. On its southern side were the temple of Saturn, the Basilica Julia, the temples of Castor and Pollux and of Vesta, and on its northern side the arch of Septimius Severus, the Curia, the Basilica Æmilia, and the temples of Antoninus and Faustina and of Romulus. In the middle of the eastern part rose the temple and rostra of Julius Cæsar. The more ancient and famous rostra from which Cicero spoke were at the western end. The remains of all these buildings are considerable, and the area has been excavated and restored as far as possible to its ancient aspect.

Forward (fôr'wärd), **Walter.** Born in Connecticut, 1786: died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852. An American politician, secretary of the treasury 1841–43.

Forward, Marshal. See *Marshal Forward.*

Forza del Destino (for'tsä del des-tē'nō), **La.** [It., 'The Force of Destiny.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced at St. Petersburg in 1862.

Fosbroke (fos'brůk), **Thomas Dudley.** Born at London, May 27, 1770: died at Walford, Herefordshire, Jan. 1, 1842. An English antiquary. His chief works are "British Monachism" (1802) and "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" (1824).

Foscari (fos'kä-rē), **Francesco.** Died 1457. Doge of Venice 1423–57. He began in 1426 a war against Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, which resulted in the acquisition of Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1427. A second war, which lasted from 1431 to 1433, fixed the Adda as the boundary of the Venetian dominion. A war against Bologna, Milan, and Mantua, in which he was supported by Francesco Sforza and Cosmo de' Medici, resulted in 1441 in the conquest of Lonato, Valeggio, and Peschiera. The close of his reign was troubled by the machinations of his rival Giacopo Loredano. He was compelled to abdicate, after having sustained the loss of his only surviving son Giacopo, who died in exile as the result of the tortures inflicted on him by the Council of the Ten. He formed with his son the subject of Byron's tragedy "The Two Foscari."

Foscarini (fos-kä-rē'nē), **Marco.** Born at Venice, Jan. 30, 1696: died there, March 30, 1763. Doge of Venice 1762–63. He wrote "Della letteratura Veneziana" (1752).

Foscarini, Michele. Born at Venice, March 29, 1632: died at Venice, May 31, 1692. A Venetian historian, appointed governor of Corfu Sept. 1, 1661, and historiographer of Venice in 1678. He wrote "Istoria della repubblica Veneta" (1696), etc.

Fosco (fos'kō), **Count.** In Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White," a fat, [illegible], and agreeable villain.

Foscolo (fos'kō-lō), **Niccolo Ugo.** Born in the island of Zante, Jan. 26, 1778: died at Turnham Green, near London, Oct. 10, 1827. An Italian poet and littérateur. He wrote "Ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis" (a romance, 1797), "I sepolcri" (lyric, 1807), etc.

Foss (fos), **Corporal.** In "The Poor Gentleman," by George Colman the younger, the faithful servant and former soldier of Worthington. He is modeled on Sterne's Corporal Trim.

Foss, Edward. Born at London, Oct. 16, 1787: died July 27, 1870. An English lawyer. He was a solicitor in London until 1840, when he retired from practice in order to devote himself to literature. He wrote "The Judges of England" (1848–64), "Biographia Juridica, a Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1066–1870" (1870), etc.

Fossalta (fos-äl'tä), **Battle of.** A battle fought at Fossalta, near Bologna, central Italy, May 26, 1249, between Enzio, titular king of Sardinia, and the Bolognese, in which the former was defeated and captured.

Fossano (fos-sä'nō). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated on the Stura 35 miles south of Turin. It is the seat of a bishopric. The Austrians defeated the French near this place Nov. 4 and 5, 1799.

Fossano, Ambrogio da, called **Il Borgognone.** Died after 1524. A Lombard painter.

Fosse-way (fos'wā), or **The Fosse** (fos). An ancient Roman road in England, running from Bath through Cirencester and Leicester to Lincoln.

Fossombrone (fos-som-brō'ne). A town in the province of Pesaro, Italy, situated on the Metauro in lat. 43° 42′ N., long. 12° 48′ E.: the ancient Forum Sempronii. It has silk manufactures.

Foster (fos'tėr or fôs'tėr), **Anthony.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Kenilworth," a sullen hypocrite, the warder of Amy Robsart at Cumnor Place. Overcome by his love for gold, he assists in her murder. He accidentally shuts himself in a cell with a spring-lock, and perishes with his ill-gotten gold.

Foster, Birket. Born at North Shields, England, Feb. 4, 1825: died 1893. An English draftsman and aquarellist. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," and also the works of other English and American poets.

Foster, Charles. Born near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1871–79; was governor of Ohio 1880–84, and was secretary of the United States treasury 1891–93 under President Harrison.

Foster, Henry. Born Aug., 1796: died Feb. 5, 1831. An English navigator. He entered the navy in 1812; was promoted lieutenant in 1821, and accompanied Sir Edward Parry's exploring expeditions of 1824–25 and 1827. With Parry and others he made magnetic and other observations which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1826. He sailed from Spithead April 27, 1828, in command of the Chanticleer, a sloop sent out by the government to the South Seas to determine the ellipticity of the earth by pendulum experiments, and to make observations on magnetism, meteorology, and the direction of the principal ocean currents. During this expedition he was drowned in the river Chagres. He left a number of papers, which form an appendix to the "Narrative of a Voyage to the Southern Atlantic Ocean, in the years 1828, 29, 30, performed in H. M. sloop Chanticleer, under the command of the late Captain Henry Foster, F. R. S., etc. From the private journal of W. H. B. Webster, surgeon of the sloop" (1834).

Foster, John, Baron Oriel. Born Sept., 1740: died at Collon, County Louth, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1828. The last speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was the eldest son of Anthony Foster of Collon, Louth, lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland; entered the Irish Parliament in 1761; was called to the Irish bar in 1766; and was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1784–85, when he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, a place to which he was reëlected in 1790 and in 1798. On June 7, 1800, he put the final question from the chair on the third reading of the bill for the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain. Although an anti-unionist, he obtained a seat in the united Parliament; was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1804–06 and 1807–11; and was created Baron Oriel of Ferrard in the county of Louth in 1821.

Foster, John. Born Sept. 17, 1770: died Oct. 15, 1843. An English essayist. He was a Baptist preacher from 1792 to 1806, when he retired from the ministry to devote himself wholly to literature. His chief works are "Essays" (1805) and "On the Evils of Popular Ignorance" (1820). He contributed a great many articles to the "Eclectic Review," and a selection from these was published separately in 1844.

Foster, John Gray. Born at Whitefield, N. H., May 27, 1823: died at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2, 1874. An American engineer and general. He graduated at West Point in 1846; became captain in 1860; was one of the garrison at Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the Confederates in April 1861; commanded a brigade under General Burnside at Roanoke Island, Feb., and at Newbern, March, 1862; and commanded in various departments during the remainder of the war. He was brevetted major-general in the [illegible] army, and was subsequently employed [illegible] superintending engineer of various river and harbor improvements.

Foster, John Wells. Born at Brimfield, Mass., March 4, 1815: died at Chicago, [illegible] 1873. An American geologist. He [illegible] in Ohio in 18[illegible] [illegible] law, [illegible] devoted himself [illegible] ing. Between 1847 and 1850 he [illegible] geological survey of the Lake Superior [illegible], the direction of the United States [illegible]. Among his works are "The Mississippi Valley: its Physical Georaphy, including sketches of the Topography, Botany, and Mineral Resources, etc." (1869), and "Prehistoric Races of the United States of America" (1873).

Foster, Sir **Michael.** Born at Marlborough, Wiltshire, Dec. 16, 1689: died Nov. 7, 1763. An English jurist. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1713, was chosen recorder of Bristol in 1735; was appointed sergeant-at-law in 1736, and became puisne judge of the King's Bench and was knighted in 1745. He wrote "An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, etc." (1735), etc.

Foster, Randolph Sinks. Born at Williamsburg, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1820. An American clergyman. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837, was elected a bishop in 1872, and was president of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1856–9, and of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, 1870–72. Author of "Christian Purity" (1851), "Ministry for the Times" (1855), "Studies in Theology" (1886), etc.

Foster, Silas. In Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," a hard-headed New England farmer. He is a contrast to the sensitive and transcendental natures of the other actors in what proves to be the tragedy of Zenobia.

Foster, Stephen Collins. Born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1826: died at New York, Jan. 13, 1864. An American song-writer and popular composer. He was the author of "Old Folks at Home," "Oh, Susannah!" "Nelly was a Lady," "Old Kentucky Home," "Camptown Races," "Old Dog Tray," "Come where my Love lies Dreaming," etc.

Fothergill (foth'er-gil), **Jessie.** Born at Manchester in 1851: died at London, July 30, 1891. An English novelist. She wrote "The First Violin" (1878) and other works.

Fotheringay (foth'er-in-gā). A village in Northamptonshire, England, situated on the Nen 9 miles southwest of Peterborough. In its castle Richard III. was born and Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, tried, and executed.

Fotheringay, The. The stage name of Emily Costigan. See *Costigan.*

Foucault (fö-kō'), **Jean Bernard Léon.** Born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1819: died there, Feb. 11, 1868. A distinguished French physicist, noted for his investigations in optics and mechanics. He demonstrated the rotation of the earth by means of a graduated disk which was seen to turn while a pendulum freely suspended maintained its plane of oscillation. The gyroscope is his invention.

Fouché (fö-shā'), **Joseph,** Duc d'Otrante. Born near Nantes, France, May 29, 1763: died at Triest, Austria, Dec. 25, 1820. A French revolutionist and later, under Napoleon, minister of police. He was a deputy to the Convention 1792–95; minister to the Cisalpine Republic in 1798, and to the Netherlands in 1799; minister of police 1799–1802, 1804–10, and 1815; and head of the provisional government after Waterloo.

Foucher (fö-shā'), **Simon.** Born at Dijon, France, March 1, 1644: died at Paris, April 27, 1696 (?). A French ecclesiastic and philosophical writer, called "the restorer of the academic philosophy." He wrote "Dissertation sur la recherche [illegible]," "De la sagesse des anciens, etc." [illegible]

Foucher de Careil, Count **Louis Alexandre.** Born at Paris, March 1, 1826: died there, Jan. 10, 1891. A French diplomatist and author. He [illegible] He published [illegible] (1862), [illegible] (1866), etc.

Foucquet (fö-kā'), **Jean.** Born at Tours, 1415: died 1480. One of the earliest painters of the French school, court painter to Louis XI. He [illegible] the portrait of Charles VII. He also worked for the [illegible] of the Chevaliers de Saint Michel in [illegible] and portrait painter.

Fougères [illegible]. A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, on the Nançon, [illegible] of Rennes. It has manufactures [illegible]. It was one of the strongest places of [illegible] and ruins of a feudal [illegible]

Fougerolles [illegible] A town in the department of [illegible], France, 22 miles northeast of Vesoul. Population (1891), commune, 5,[illegible].

Foughard (fö'chärd). A place near Dundalk, Ireland, where, on Oct. 5, 1318, the Scots under [illegible]

Foul [illegible] **Road, The.** [illegible]

Foul[illegible]

Fould (föld), **Achille.** Born at Paris, Nov. 17, 1800: died at Tarbes, France, Oct. 5, 1867. A French financier and statesman. He was minister of finance 1849–52, minister of state 1852–60, and minister of finance 1861–67.

Foulis (foulz), **Andrew** (originally **Faulls**). Born at Glasgow, Nov. 23, 1712: died Sept. 18, 1775. A Scottish printer, brother of Robert Foulis.

Foulis, Robert. Born at Glasgow, April 20, 1707: died at Edinburgh, June 2, 1776. A Scottish printer, noted for his editions of Horace, Homer, Herodotus, and other classics.

Foul Play. A novel by Charles Reade, dramatized with Dion Boucicault in 1879.

Foulques. See *Fulc.*

Foul-Weather Jack. A surname given to Admiral John Byron from his poor fortune at sea.

Founder of Peace. A name given to St. Benedict.

Foundling, The. A play by Edward Moore, produced in 1748.

Fountain of Arethusa. See *Arethusa.*

Fountain of Castalia. See *Castalia.*

Fountain of Self-Love, The. See *Cynthia's Revels.*

Fountain of Vaucluse. See *Vaucluse.*

Fountain of Youth, The. A mythical spring supposed by some of the Indians of Central America and the West Indies to exist in a region toward the north called Bimini (which see). Its waters, it was said, would restore youth to the aged and heal the sick. It appears that, before the conquest, the Indians made expeditions to Florida and the Bahamas in search of this spring; and the Spaniards under Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, De Soto, and others penetrated far into the interior, seeking for it, during the early part of the 16th century. Similar myths have been found in India and in the Pacific Islands, and a fountain of youth is described in Mandeville's travels.

Fountains Abbey. A Cistercian monastery of the 14th century, near Ripon, England, now the largest and most picturesque of English ecclesiastical ruins. The great church, almost perfect except for its roof, is in large part in the style of transition from the Norman to the Early English. It has a high, square Perpendicular tower, and a second transept at the extremity of the east end like Durham. The interior is plain but for its beautiful wall-arcading. Among the monastic buildings are a vaulted cloister of two aisles 300 feet long, a chapter-house, and a refectory.

Fouqué (fö-kā'), **Friederich,** Baron de la Motte. Born at Brandenburg in 1777: died at Berlin in 1843. A German poet and author. He served in the War of Liberation (1813) and later lived in Paris, Halle (where he lectured on modern history and poetry), and Berlin. In 1808 appeared the drama "Sigurd der Schlangentödter" ("Sigurd the Dragon-slayer"). "Der Zauberring" ("The Magic Ring") is a romance of the age of chivalry. His principal work is the romantic story "Undine," which appeared in 1811. He was the author of numerous lyrics, among them the patriotic song beginning "Frisch auf zum fröhlichen Jagen" (1813).

Fouquet (fö-kā'), **Nicolas,** Marquis de Belle-Isle. Born at Paris, 1615: died in prison at Pignerol, Piedmont, March 23, 1680. A French official, superintendent of finance 1652–61. He was condemned for peculation in 1664, and imprisoned at Pignerol.

Fouquier-Tinville (fö-kyā'tan-vēl'), **Antoine Quentin.** Born at Hérouel, Aisne, France, 1747: guillotined at Paris, May 7, 1795. A French revolutionist, public accuser before the Revolutionary tribunal March, 1793–July, 1794.

Fourberies de Scapin (förb-rē' de skä-pan'), **Les.** [F., 'The Cheats of Scapin.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1671. The subject is taken from Terence's "Phormio," with various scenes from other authors.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See *Lucerne, Lake of.*

Fourchambault (för-shoṅ-bō'). A town in the department of Nièvre, central France, situated on the Loire 5 miles northwest of Nevers, noted for its iron works. Population (1891), commune, 6,020.

Fourcroy (för-krwä'), **Antoine François,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, June 15, 1755: died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1809. A noted French physiologist and chemist. He was [illegible] cary." He was elected deputy [illegible] from Paris in 1792; labored in [illegible]

connaissances chimiques, etc.," 1801), "Philosophie chimique" (1792), etc.

Fourdrinier (för-dri-nēr'), **Henry.** Born in London, Feb. 11, 1766: died at Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugely, Sept. 3, 1854. An English paper-maker and inventor, with his brother Sealy Fourdrinier (died 1847), of an improved paper-making machine which produces a continuous sheet of paper of any size from the pulp. This machine, which was perfected in 1807, is an improvement upon one invented and patented by a Frenchman, Louis Robert, clerk in the establishment of M. Didot, the printer and paper-maker, in 1799.

Fourichon (fö-rē-shoṅ'), **Martin.** Born at Viviers, Dordogne, Feb. 9, 1809: died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1884. A French naval officer. He became vice-admiral in 1859, and president of the council for naval affairs in 1864. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was appointed to the command of the fleet destined for the North Sea. He sailed from Cherbourg Aug. 9, 1870, but, being destitute of vessels fitted to operate in shallow waters, he was unable to accomplish anything, and returned to Cherbourg Sept. 12, 1870. He subsequently became minister of naval and colonial affairs, was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and became a senator in 1876.

Fourier (fö-ryā'), **François Marie Charles.** Born at Besançon, France, April 7, 1772: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1837. A noted French socialist. His father was a draper at Besançon. He entered the army as a chasseur in 1793, but was discharged on account of ill health after two years of service. He was subsequently connected, in subordinate positions, with various commercial houses at Marseilles, Lyons, and elsewhere. He resided at Paris from 1826. He published in 1808 "Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales," in which he propounds the coöperative social system known from him as Fourierism. This system contemplates the organization of society into phalanxes or associations each large enough for all industrial and social requirements, arranged in groups according to occupation, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings. He also wrote "Traité de l'association domestique et agricole" (1822: published later as 'Théorie de l'unité universelle') and "Le nouveau monde" (1829–30).

Fourier, Baron **Jean Baptiste Joseph.** Born at Auxerre, France, March 21, 1768: died at Paris, May 16, 1830. A celebrated French mathematician. He was the son of a tailor. In 1786 he became professor at the military school in Auxerre; later taught at the Normal School and the Polytechnic School in Paris; accompanied Bonaparte in the Egyptian expedition; became secretary of the Institut d'Égypte and one of the compilers of the "Description de l'Égypte"; and on his return to France was appointed prefect of Isère and later of Rhône. His chief works are "Théorie analytique de la chaleur" (1822), "Analyse des équations déterminées" (1831).

Fourier, Pierre, called **Pierre de Mataincourt.** Born at Mirecourt, Vosges, France, Nov. 30, 1565: died at Gray, Haute-Saône, France, Dec. 9, 1640. A French religious reformer, general of the order of the Prémontrés.

Four Lakes, The. A chain of lakes (Mendota and others) in Dane County, southern Wisconsin.

Fourmies (för-mē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 36 miles southeast of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 15,895.

Fourmigni. See *Formigny.*

Fourmont (för-moṅ'), **Étienne.** Born at Herbelay, near St. Denis, France, June 23, 1683: died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1745. A French Orientalist and sinologist.

Fourneyron (för-nā-roṅ'), **Benoît.** Born at St. Étienne, France, Oct. 31, 1802: died at Paris, July, 1867. A French engineer, chiefly known for his improvements in the construction of turbine water-wheels.

Fournier (för-nyā'), **Édouard.** Born at Orléans, France, June 15, 1819: died at Paris, May 10, 1880. A French littérateur and journalist. He wrote "Le vieux-neuf" (1859), etc.

Fournier, Pierre Simon. Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1712: died at Paris, Oct. 8, 1768. A noted French type-founder. He wrote "Table des proportions qu'il faut observer entre les caractères" (1737), "Manuel typographique" (1764–66), etc.

Four P's, The. A "merry interlude" by John Heywood. The four P's were a "Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potecary, and a Pedlar." It was probably written about 1540, and was printed some time before 1547.

Four Prentices of London. A play by Thomas Heywood (1600). The play was ridiculed in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Four Sons of Aymon. An old play relicensed by Herbert in 1624. Balfe wrote an opera with the same title in 1843. See *Quatre Filz d'Aymon.*

Fourth Party, The. A name given about 1880 to a knot of English Conservatives, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was the leading spirit. It frequently opposed the Conservative party.

Fowey (foi). A small seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on the English Channel 22 miles west of Plymouth, important in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Fowler (fou'lėr). In Shirley's "Witty Fair One," a brilliant libertine, reformed by being persuaded that he is dead, and suffering for his vices as a disembodied spirit.

Fowler, Edward. Born at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, in 1632: died at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714. An English prelate and theological writer, bishop of Gloucester 1691. He wrote "Design of Christianity" (1671), which was attacked by Bunyan and Baxter; "Dirt wip'd off: or a manifest discovery of the wicked spirit of one John Bunyan" (1672), etc.

Fowler, Henry the. A name given to the emperor Henry I.

Fowler, John. Born at Melksham, Wiltshire, July 11, 1826: died at Ackworth, Dec. 4, 1864. An English inventor. He invented a steam-plow in which the plow is moved by traction of a stationary engine, and other improved machines.

Fowler, Katharine. The maiden name of Katharine Philips, the "matchless Orinda."

Fowler, Orson Squire. Born Oct. 11, 1809: died Aug. 18, 1887. An American phrenologist. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834. He devoted himself to lecturing and writing on phrenology, and to various projects for the promotion of health and social reform. He founded the "American Phrenological Journal" in 1838, and published a number of works, including "Human Science, or Phrenology" (1873), etc.

Fownes (founz), **George.** Born at London, May 14, 1815: died at London, Jan. 31, 1849. An English chemist. He was professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society 1842-46, lecturer on chemistry at Middlesex Hospital 1842-45, professor of practical chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory of University College 1846-1849, and secretary of the Chemical Society. He wrote a manual of chemistry (1844: later editions edited by Henry Watts), various articles in the "Proceedings of the Chemical Society," etc.

Fox (foks). A tribe of North American Indians, first found in Wisconsin, extending to Lake Superior. The Ojibwa and French forced them south of the Wisconsin River, where they became incorporated with the Sac tribe. The name is simply translated from the French Renards, probably given from the custom of painting their robes the color of the red fox, the fox clan also being specially identified among them. The Ojibwa called them Outagami, meaning 'People on the opposite side of the Water.' See *Algonquian*.

Fox, or **Neenah** (nē'nạ̈). A river in northeastern Wisconsin. It flows through Lake Winnebago, and falls into Green Bay, Lake Michigan. Length, about 250 miles.

Fox, or **Pishtaka** (pish-tä'kạ̈). A river in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois, joining the Illinois at Ottawa, 70 miles southwest of Chicago. Length, about 200 miles.

Fox, Caroline. Born at Falmouth, England, May 24, 1819: died there, Jan. 12, 1871. An English diarist. She was the daughter of Robert Were Fox (a physicist and mineralogist), and the friend of John Sterling, J. S. Mill, Carlyle, and other noted persons. Extracts from her diary covering the period 1835-1871 were published in 1881 (3d ed. 1882).

Fox, Sir **Charles.** Born at Derby, March 11, 1810: died at Blackheath, June 14, 1874. An English engineer, contractor, and manufacturer. He was chiefly engaged in the construction of railway works (roads (especially narrow-gage), tunnels, bridges, etc.) and the manufacturing of railway supplies. He erected the building in Hyde Park for the exhibition of 1851. See *Crystal Palace*.

Fox, Charles James. Born at London, Jan. 24, 1749: died at Chiswick, near London, Sept. 13, 1806. A celebrated English statesman and orator. He was the third son of Henry Fox (afterward Lord Holland) and Lady Caroline Georgina, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, grandson of Charles II. He studied first at Eton and afterward at Hertford College, Oxford, which he left without a degree in 1766. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1768, and was a junior lord of the admiralty (1770-72) and of the treasury (1772-1774) in Lord North's ministry. Dismissed by North at the instance of George III., who cordially disliked him on account both of the independent spirit which he displayed in office and of his dissolute habits, he joined the Whig party, with which he was afterward identified. On the formation of Lord Rockingham's ministry in 1782 he was appointed foreign secretary, a position which he resigned on the death of Rockingham in the same year, being unwilling to serve under Lord Shelburne. In 1783 he formed a coalition with Lord North, which brought the so-called coalition ministry into power, with the Duke of Portland as prime minister and North and Fox as home and foreign secretaries. The coalition ministry was defeated in the same year on Fox's India Bill, through the influence of the king, who authorized Lord Temple to say in the House of Lords that whoever voted for the bill was not only not his friend, but would be considered by him as his enemy. Through the enmity of the king he was kept out of office until 1806, when Lord Grenville refused to form a ministry without him, and he was again appointed foreign secretary. He supported the cause of the American colonies in Parliament during the period of the American Revolution, and was the chief instrument in procuring the passage of the Libel Act of 1792. He married in 1795 his mistress Elizabeth Bridget Cane, otherwise Armistead or Armstead.

Fox, George. Born at Fenny Drayton (Drayton-in-the-Clay), Leicestershire, July, 1624: died Jan. 13, 1691. The founder of the Society of Friends. He was the son of Christopher Fox, a Puritan weaver, and in his youth was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Nottingham. About the age of twenty-five he began to disseminate as an itinerant lay preacher the doctrines peculiar to the Society of Friends, the organization of which he completed about 1669. He made missionary journeys to Scotland in 1657, to Ireland in 1669, to the West Indies and North America 1671-72, and to Holland in 1677 and 1684, and was frequently imprisoned for infraction of the laws against conventicles, as at Lancaster and Scarborough 1663-66 and at Worcester 1673-74. He married in 1669 Margaret Fell, a widow, who was a woman of superior intellect and gave him much assistance in the founding of his sect. An edition of his "Works" was published at Philadelphia in 1831.

Fox, Gustavus Vasa. Born at Saugus, Mass., June 13, 1821: died at New York, Oct. 29, 1883. An American naval officer. He was appointed midshipman in the United States navy in 1838, served in the Mexican war, and retired in 1856 with the rank of lieutenant. He was assistant secretary of the navy 1861-66.

Fox, Henry Edward. Born March 4, 1755: died at Portsmouth, July 18, 1811. An English general, brother of Charles James Fox. He entered the army in 1770, served in the British army in America throughout the War for Independence and in 1793 was promoted major-general. He subsequently commanded a brigade in Flanders, where he fought with distinction against the French at Pont-à-Chin in 1794. He was commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland during the revolution of Robert Emmet in 1803, and commanded the British army in Sicily 1806-07.

Fox, Henry Richard Vassall, third Baron Holland. Born at Winterslow House, Wiltshire, Nov. 21, 1773: died at Holland House, Oct. 22, 1840. An English politician, nephew of Charles James Fox. He succeeded his father Stephen, second Lord Holland, as Baron Holland of Holland in the county of Lincoln and Baron Holland of Foxley in the county of Wilts in 1774, took his seat in 1796 in the House of Lords, where he acted with the Whigs; was appointed with Lord Auckland in 1806 to negotiate a treaty with the American plenipotentiaries Monroe and Pinckney; was sworn of the privy council in 1806; was lord privy seal 1806-07; and was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster Nov. 25, 1830,-May 10, 1832, May 18, 1832,-Nov. 14, 1834, and April 23, 1835, until his death.

Fox, Luke. Born at Hull, Oct. 20, 1586: died at Whitby in July, 1635. An English navigator. He commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage in 1631, and wrote "North-west Fox, or Fox from the North-west passage . . . with briefe Abstracts of the Voyages of Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, Weymouth, Knight, Hudson, Button, Gibbons, Bylot, Baffin, Hawkridge . . . Mr. James Hall's three Voyages to Groynland . . . with the Author his owne Voyage, being the XVIth" (1635).

Fox, Sir **Stephen.** Born March 27, 1627: died at Chiswick, Middlesex, Oct. 28, 1716. An English politician. He sided with the king in the civil war; took part in assisting Prince Charles to escape to Normandy; was made steward of the prince's household in 1654; received at the Restoration a number of lucrative offices, including that of paymaster-general; and entered Parliament in 1679.

Fox, The. See *Volpone*.

Fox Channel. An arm of the sea north of Hudson Bay and Southampton Island.

Foxe, or **Fox** (foks), **John.** Born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1516: died at London, April, 1587. An English martyrologist. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. in 1537, became a full fellow in 1539, and proceeded A. M. in 1543. He resigned his fellowship in 1545, became in 1548 tutor to the children of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey (a post which he retained five years); and in 1550 was ordained deacon. At the accession of Queen Mary he fled to the Continent to avoid persecution as a Protestant, and lived during her reign chiefly at Frankfort and at Basel, where he was employed as a reader of the press in the printing-office of Johann Herbst (Oporinus). He returned to England in 1559, was ordained priest in 1560, and in 1563 was made a prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral and given the lease of the vicarage of Shipton. His chief work is "Actes and Monuments," of which four editions appeared during his lifetime (1563, 1570, 1576, and 1583) and which is popularly known as Foxe's "Book of Martyrs."

Foxe, or **Fox, Richard.** Born at Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, in 1447 or 1448: died probably at Winchester, Oct. 5, 1528. An English prelate. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris. While at Paris he entered the service of Henry, earl of Richmond, soon after whose accession in 1485 as Henry VII. he was appointed lord privy seal. He became suffragan bishop of Exeter in 1487, being translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1492, to that of Durham in 1494, and to that of Winchester in 1501. He founded Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1515-16.

Fox Islands. One of the groups of Aleutian Islands.

Fox Land. A tract in the Arctic regions of North America, north of Hudson Strait and east of Fox Channel.

Foy (fwä), **Maximilien Sébastien.** Born at Ham, Somme, France, Feb. 3, 1775: died at Paris, Nov. 28, 1825. A French general and orator. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1819-1825. He was the author of an unfinished work, "Histoire de la guerre de la Péninsule" (1827).

Foyers (foi'ėrz), **Fall of.** A waterfall in Inverness-shire, Scotland, east of Loch Ness, near Fort Augustus. Height, 165 feet.

Foyle (foil), **Lough.** An inlet of the Atlantic, and estuary of the river Foyle, situated between counties Donegal and Londonderry, Ireland. Length, 16 miles. Greatest width, 9 miles.

Fraas (fräs), **Karl Nikolaus.** Born at Rattelsdorf, near Bamberg, Bavaria, Sept. 8, 1810: died at Neufreimann, near Munich, Nov. 9, 1875. A German botanist and writer on agriculture.

Fracasse. See *Capitaine Fracasse, Le*.

Fracastorio (frä-käs-to'rē-o). Born at Verona, Italy, 1483: died near Verona, Aug. 8, 1553. An Italian physician and poet. He wrote a celebrated Latin poem entitled "Syphilidis sive de morbo gallico libri tres" (Verona, 1530), "De vini temperatura" (Venice, 1534), "Homocentricorum, sive de stellis, etc." "De sympathia et antipathia rerum, etc." (1546), etc. His collected works were published in Venice in 1555.

Fra Diavolo (frä de-ä'vō-lō) (**Michele Pezza**). [It., 'brother devil.'] Born in Calabria, Italy, about 1760: hanged at Naples, Nov. 10, 1806. An Italian robber, a Bourbon partizan leader 1799-1806.

Fra Diavolo, ou L'Hôtellerie de Terracine. A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe, first produced at Paris, Jan. 28, 1830. The real Fra Diavolo was a Calabrian bandit named Michele Pezza.

Fraga (frä'gä). A town in the province of Huesca, Aragon, Spain, 63 miles east of Saragossa. Population (1887), 7,158.

Fragmenta Vaticana (frag-men'tạ̈ vat-i-kā'nạ̈). [L., 'Vatican Fragments.'] A collection of legal documents, perhaps made during the lifetime of Constantine, a part of which has been preserved in a palimpsest in the Vatican Library.

Frähn (frān), **Christian Martin.** Born at Rostock, Germany, June 4, 1782: died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 28 (N. S.), 1851. A German-Russian numismatist, Orientalist, and historian. In 1815 he became librarian and director of the Asiatic museum in St. Petersburg. His chief work is "Recensio numorum Muhammedanorum, etc." (1826).

Frail (frāl), **Mrs.** In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," a woman whose character is indicated by her name. This was one of Mrs. Bracegirdle's most successful parts.

Framingham (fra'ming-ham). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 20 miles west of Boston. It contains the villages of Framingham Center, South Framingham, and Saxonville. Population (1890), 9,239.

Framlingham (fram'ling-ạm). A small town in Suffolk, England, 13 miles northeast of Ipswich.

Frampul (fram'pul), **Lord** and **Lady.** The parents of Frances and Laetitia, in Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn." The former, a neglected gentleman and scholar, disappeared and became the host of a "new inn" under the name of Goodstock; the latter followed him in disguise.

Français (froṅ-sā'), Comte **Antoine,** called **Français de Nantes.** Born at Beaurepaire, Isère, France, Jan. 17, 1756: died at Paris, March 7, 1836. A French revolutionary politician and writer. He became a member of the Assembly for the department of Loire-Inférieure in 1791, [illegible] of the secretaries of the Council of Five Hundred, [illegible] director-general of taxes in 1804, and peer of [illegible] 1831. He wrote "Le manuscrit [illegible]" [illegible], etc.

Français, François Louis. Born at Plombières, Vosges, France, Nov. 17, 1814. A French landscape-painter, a pupil of Gigoux and Corot, elected member of the Beaux Arts in 1890.

Francavilla Fontana (frän-kä-vēl'lä fon-tä'nä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 22 miles west-southwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 16,328.

France (frans). [F. *La France*; L. *Gallia*, later *Francia*, land of the Franks; It. *Francia*, Sp. *Francia*, Pg. *França*, G. *Frankreich*.] A country of western Europe, capital Paris, bounded by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea on the north, Belgium and Luxemburg on the northeast, Germany (partly separated by the Vosges), Switzerland (largely separated by the Jura and Lake Geneva), and Italy (separated by the Alps) on the east, the Mediterranean and Spain (separated by the Pyrenees) on the south, and the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic on the west. It extends from lat. 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N., and from long. [illegible] W. The surface is mountainous in the south and east, level and hilly in the west and north. Besides the frontier ranges (the Pyrenees, Alps, Jura, and Vosges) the chief mountains are the Cévennes in the south, Auvergne in the center, and the mountains of the Côte-d'Or (and their continuations southward). There are also the plateaus of the Morvan and Limousin in the interior, and Ardennes in the northeast. Brittany is broken and hilly. The highest mountain in France is Mont Blanc. The chief river systems are those of the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone. Parts of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Moselle (Rhine basin) are in France. The largest lakes are Geneva (on the border), Annecy, and Bourget. France is the fourth European country in area and population. The leading agricultural products are grain, wine, [illegible] fruit and vegetables, and potatoes. The agricultural exports are fruit, eggs, poultry, and cattle, especially to England. France has fisheries, oysters, [illegible] etc. The leading [illegible] building-stones are produced in large quantities. The chief manufactures are silk, cotton, woolens, [illegible] pottery, glass, paper, "articles of Paris," etc. The country holds the first rank in silk manufacture, and exports woolens, wine, silks, etc. France is subdivided into 87 departments. The government is republican, administered by a president (elected for 7 years) as executive, a senate (300 members), and a chamber of deputies (584 members). The prevailing language is French, but Basque is spoken in the southwest, Breton in the northwest, Flemish in the northeast, and Italian by a few in the southeast. The religions supported by the state are Roman Catholic (adherents numbering about 98 per cent. of all), Protestant (chiefly Calvinist), and Jewish. Mohammedanism is supported in Algeria. The following are the principal colonial possessions: in Africa — Algeria, Tunis (a French protectorate), Senegal and dependencies, French Sudan and Ivory Coast, French Kongo (Gaboon), Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Be, Sainte Marie, Obok, Comoro Islands (protectorate), Madagascar (protectorate), French Sahara; in Asia — Pondicherry, Tongking, Cochin-China, Annam (protectorate), Cambodia (protectorate); in America — French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, St. Pierre and Miquelon; in Oceania — New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Tubuai Islands, Tuamotu Islands, Wallis, Raiatea, and some small acquisitions. France corresponds partly to the ancient Gaul. It was inhabited in the earliest historic times by the Iberians (Aquitanians and Basques) and Celts (Gauls). Greek colonies were settled at Marseilles and elsewhere in southern France. Roman settlements were made at Narbo B.C. 118, and southern France (*Provincia*) was acquired by Rome. The conquest of all Gaul was effected by Cæsar 58–51 B.C., and the country was soon divided into Roman provinces, becoming Romanized in character. It was overrun in the 5th century by the West Goths, Burgundians, and Franks; but an invasion of the Huns under Attila was checked at Châlons (451). The Frankish monarchy (Merovingian) was established under Clovis after his defeat of the Roman governor Syagrius near Soissons in 486. A Saracen invasion was checked by Charles Martel at Tours in 732. Carlovingians came into power with the accession of Pepin the Short in 751. Pepin's son, Charlemagne, was crowned emperor of the West in 800, but the troubles after his death led to a division of the Frankish empire in the treaty of Verdun (843). The settlement of the Northmen in France took place in the beginning of the 10th century, and the accession of the Capetian dynasty in 987. France took a leading part in the Crusades. The power of the crown was increased by various sovereigns, especially by Philip II., Louis IX., Philip IV., and Louis XI. The Hundred Years' War with England extended [illegible] to 1453. The Valois branch of the Capetian line [illegible] continued with its [illegible] till the accession of the Bourbons with Henry IV. of Navarre [illegible]. The Huguenot wars [illegible] the Edict of Nantes, 1598. The power [illegible] developed [illegible] Richelieu [illegible] Louis XIV. [illegible] the Thirty Years' War. [illegible] of European states against [illegible] War of the Spanish Succession [illegible] War of the Austrian Succession. In the Seven Years' War [illegible] being [illegible] the United [illegible] War. The first French Revolution began in 1789, and the republic was established in 1792. Great increase of French territory and power resulted from the wars of the Revolution. The Directory was [illegible] and western Afri[illegible] Exposition of 188[illegible] [illegible] mama imbroglio, [illegible]

[illegible] 1527. Auvergne incorporated 1532; Bourbon united to the crown 1527; Forez united to the crown 1531; bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun 1552 (formally ceded 1648); Boulogne 1550; Navarre and Béarn united with France 1589; Bresse, Bugey, and the pays de Gex 1601; part of Alsace 1648; Roussillon 1659; Dunkirk 1662; Artois 1659, 1668, 1678; Flanders 1659, 1668, 1678, 1713; Franche-Comté (county of Burgundy) 1674, 1678; Strasburg 1681; Orange 1713; Lorraine 1766; Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin 1791; remaining parts of Alsace about 1791; county of Montbéliard 1793; Nice and its territory and Savoy 1860. Of territories outside of France: Corsica was acquired 1768; Algeria 1830–47. At its height under Napoleon, France included Belgium, Holland, Germany west of the Rhine, northwestern Germany as far as the mouth of the Elbe and Lübeck, Valais, Switzerland, Piedmont, Liguria, Tuscany, and Rome; the kingdom of Italy (in northeastern Italy), the Illyrian provinces, and some smaller tracts were governed by France; and in French alliance or under French protection were the Rhenish Confederation (including the kingdom of Westphalia), Dantzic, Switzerland, the duchy of Warsaw, Neuchâtel, the kingdom of Naples, and various minor Italian states. Area of France, 207,301 square miles. Population (1891), 38,343,192. Population of French colonial possessions, estimated, 35,000,000–37,000,000; the entire area is undetermined.

> France then — the Western or Latin Francia, as distinguished from the German Francia or Franken — properly meant only the King's immediate dominions. Though Normandy, Aquitaine, and the Duchy of Burgundy allowed homage to the French king, no one would have spoken of them as parts of France. But, as the French kings, step by step, got possession of the dominions of their vassals and other neighbours, the name of France gradually spread till it took in, as it now does, by far the greater part of Gaul. On the other hand, Flanders, Barcelona, and the Norman islands, though once under the homage of the French kings, have fallen altogether away, and have therefore never been reckoned as parts of France. Thus the name of France supplanted the name of Karolingia as the name of the Western kingdom.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 143.

France, Île de. See *Île-de-France.*

France, Isle of. See *Mauritius.*

France, Jacques Anatole Thibault (known as **Anatole**). Born at Paris, April 16, 1844. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. He is principally known from his critical articles in "La Vie Littéraire," "Le Globe," "Les Débats," "Le Temps," etc., and his novel "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard" (1881).

France Antarctique (frons on-tark-tek′). A name given by the French Huguenots to the short-lived colony on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1555–67. Thevet and other authors extended the title to the whole of Brazil, and even to all South America.

France Équinoxiale (frons ā-ke-noks-yäl′). [F., 'equinoctial France.'] A name given by some authors of the 18th century to French Guiana. It was occasionally used in official documents.

Francesca (frän-ches′kä), **Piero della**, surnamed **di San-Sepolcro** (from his place of birth). Born in Italy, 1420: died 1492. An Italian painter. He worked in Florence (1439–40), Arezzo, Rimini, Rome, and elsewhere. He wrote "De prospectiva pingendi."

Francesca da Rimini (frän-ches′kä dä rē′mē-nē). An Italian lady of the 13th century, daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Rimini, and wife of Giovanni Malatesta. The story of her love for Paolo, the younger brother of her husband, and their subsequent death (about 1285) at the hand of the latter, has been told by Dante in a famous episode in the "Inferno." Silvio Pellico wrote a tragedy on the subject, and Leigh Hunt a poem. Boker also wrote a tragedy with the same title which has been successfully played. Noted pictures illustrating the story have been painted by Ingres, Cabanel, Ary Scheffer, Gérôme, Dicksee, Watts, and others.

Franceschina (frän-ches-kē′nä). The principal character in Marston's "Dutch Courtesan."

> The character of the prostitute and implacable courtesan, Franceschina, is conceived with masterly ability. Few scenes in the Elizabethan drama are more striking [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

Franceschini (frän-ches-kē′nē), **Baldassare.** Born at Volterra, Italy, about 1611: died at Florence, 1681. An Italian painter.

Franceschini, Marcantonio. Born at Bologna, Italy, April 5, 1648: died at Bologna, Dec. 24, 1729. An Italian painter.

Franche-Comté (froṅsh kôṅ-tā′). [F., 'free county.'] An ancient province of eastern France. It was bounded by Champagne on the northwest, Lorraine on the north, Montbéliard and Switzerland on the east, Gex, Bugey, and Bresse on the south, and [illegible] Charles VIII. to the Hapsburgs in 1493, retaining local privileges under Spanish rule; was conquered by Louis XIV. 1668, but restored; and was again conquered in 1674 and annexed to France (formally ceded by treaties of Nimwegen 1678–79).

Franchi (frän′kē), **Ausonio**: pseudonym of **Cristoforo Bonavino.** Born at Pegli, near Genoa, Italy, Feb. 24, 1821. An Italian philosophical writer. He became a priest, but in 1849 abandoned the church on account of heterodox opinions, returning to it, however, in 1890. He became professor of philosophy at the University of Pavia in 1860, and professor at the Academy in Milan in 1863. The most notable of his works is "La filosofia delle scuole italiane" (1852), etc.

Franchi, Fabian and **Louis dei.** Twin brothers, characters in Boucicault's play "The Corsican Brothers." The mysterious sympathy between them, a family inheritance, brings Fabian from his country home to Paris to avenge the death of Louis in a duel, revealed to him in a sort of vision at the time of its occurrence. Both parts are played by one actor.

Franci (fran′sī). See the extract.

> Even so early as the reign of Lewis the Pious one writer distinguished Franci and Germani, meaning by the former the people of the Western Kingdom. Gradually the name was, in the usage of Gaul and of Europe, thoroughly fixed in this sense. The Merwings, the Karlings, the Capets, all alike called themselves Reges Francorum; Francus having of course totally changed its meaning in the meanwhile.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 189.

Francia (fran′shiạ̈). The land of the Franks. The name varied in meaning with the extent of the Frankish power. Western Francia was Neustria, which grew into France. Eastern Francia became Franconia.

> As for the mere name of Francia, like other names of the kind, it shifted its geographical use according to the wanderings of the people from whom it was derived. After many such changes of meaning, it gradually settled down as the name for those parts of Germany and Gaul where it still abides. There are the Teutonic or Austrian Francia, part of which still keeps the name of Franken or Franconia, and the Romance or Neustrian Francia, which by various annexations has grown into modern France.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 121.

Francia (frän′chä) (**Francesco Raibolini**). Born 1450: died Jan. 5, 1518. An Italian painter. The name Francia is probably an abbreviation of the full name Francesco. In his own day he was better known as a goldsmith than as a painter, and one of the most successful medallists of the time. In 1508 he came under the influence of Raphael. Of his frescos only two remain, much retouched, in the Oratory of St. Cecilia at Bologna. His easel-pictures and portraits in oil are numerous, and show the tendencies of Perugini and Raphael so strongly that some have long been attributed to one or the other painter.

Francia (frän′sē-ä), **José Gaspar Rodriguez**, called **Dr. Francia.** Born in Asuncion, 1761: died there, Sept. 20, 1840. A dictator of Paraguay. He was a lawyer, and in May, 1811, was made a member of the governmental junta which was formed after the expulsion of the Spanish governor. He quickly took the lead in affairs, was made consul in Oct., 1813; dictator for three years in 1814; and dictator for life in 1817. From the first he governed with absolute power, and his orders became the only law of the country. Aiming to cut off Paraguay from intercourse with the rest of the world, he restricted foreign commerce to a few absolutely necessary articles. Except in rare instances nobody was allowed to leave the country, and this rule was enforced with the few foreigners who entered it. He regulated agriculture as he pleased, and would not permit the accumulation of wealth. His real or supposed enemies were imprisoned and executed, often secretly and always without any real trial. Primary education was somewhat encouraged, and quarrels with the surrounding powers were avoided, so that during his rule Paraguay had no wars.

Franciabigio (frän-chä-bē′jō), **Francesco di Cristofano.** Born at Florence about 1480: died there, about 1525. An Italian painter, a pupil and imitator of Andrea del Sarto.

Francion. See *Histoire Comique de Francion.*

Francis (fran′sis) **I.** of Austria: Francis II. of the Holy Roman Empire. [The E. name *Francis* was formerly also *Frauncis*, from OF. *Franceis*, F. *François*, Sp. Pg. *Francisco*, It. *Francesco*, G. *Franciscus*, *Franz*, from ML. *Franciscus*, Frankish, of France, from *Francus*, Frank, *Francia*, France.] Born at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768: died at Vienna, March 2, 1835. Emperor of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold II., whom he succeeded in 1792. He joined in 1793 the first coalition against France, but was forced by the successes of Napoleon in Italy to conclude (Oct. 17, 1797) the peace of Campo-Formio (which [illegible]). He joined in 1799 the second coalition against France, but in consequence of the victories of Napoleon at Marengo (June 14, 1800), and Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3, 1800), he accepted (Feb. 9, 1801) the peace of Lunéville, which [illegible] the peace of Campo-Formio. He joined the third coalition against France in 1805, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805) to conclude (Dec. 26, 1805) the peace of Presburg, by which Austria was deprived of Venetia and Tyrol. Having already proclaimed himself hereditary emperor of Austria in 1804, he formally abdicated the crown of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. He declared war against France in 1809, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon at Wagram (July 5–6, 1809) to conclude (Oct. 14, 1809) the peace of Vienna, by which Austria [illegible] territory. His daughter Marie Louise married Napoleon in 1810. He sided with France against Russia in 1812, joined the Allies in 1813, and acquired by the Congress of Vienna more territory than he had lost in his previous wars with France.

He joined the Holy Alliance in 1815, and the remainder of his reign was devoted to a policy of reaction under the guidance of Metternich.

Francis I. Born at Cognac, France, Sept. 12, 1494: died at Rambouillet, France, March 31, 1547. King of France, son of Charles, count of Angoulême, and cousin-german of Louis XII. He succeeded to the throne in 1515. In the same year he conquered by the victory of Marignano (Sept. 13–14) Milan, the sovereignty of which he claimed by inheritance through his great-grandmother Valentina Visconti. In 1516 he concluded a concordat with the Pope which rescinded the pragmatic sanction of 1438, and vested in the crown the right of nominating to vacant benefices. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the imperial dignity in 1519, and the remainder of his reign was chiefly occupied by four wars against his victorious rival, the emperor Charles V., who advanced claims to Milan and the duchy of Burgundy. During the first war, which broke out in 1521, he was taken captive at Pavia in 1525, and kept prisoner until the peace of Madrid in 1526. During the second war, which broke out in 1527, he was supported by the Pope, Venice, and Francesco Sforza. It was concluded by the peace of Cambray in 1529. The third war broke out in 1536, and was ended by the truce of Nice in 1538. The fourth war, which broke out in 1542, was terminated with the peace of Crespy in 1544, which left him in possession of Burgundy while the emperor retained Milan. During the last two wars his principal ally was Soliman the Magnificent, sultan of Turkey.

Francis II. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 19, 1544: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1560. King of France, eldest son of Henry II. whom he succeeded in 1559. He married Mary Queen of Scots in 1558.

Francis I. (Stephen). Born Dec. 8, 1708: died at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Aug. 18, 1765. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine. He married in 1736 Maria Theresa of Austria, whose co-regent he became on her accession in 1740 to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. He was elected emperor in 1745.

Francis II., Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. See *Francis I.*, Emperor of Austria.

Francis I. Born at Naples, Aug. 19, 1777: died at Naples, Nov. 8, 1830. King of the Two Sicilies, son of Ferdinand I. whom he succeeded in 1825.

Francis II. Born Jan. 16, 1836. King of the Two Sicilies, son of Ferdinand II. whom he succeeded in 1859. He was driven from his dominions (which were annexed to those of Victor Emmanuel) in 1861.

Francis (fran'sis). In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," a friar.

Francis, Convers. Born at West Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1795: died at Cambridge, April 7, 1863. An American Unitarian clergyman and biographer. He became professor of pulpit eloquence at Harvard in 1842, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote the essays on John Eliot and Sebastian Rasle in Sparks's "Library of American Biography."

Francis, James Goodall. Born at London in 1819: died at Queenscliff, Victoria, June 25, 1884. An Australian politician. He emigrated to Tasmania in 1834; removed subsequently to Melbourne; became a member of the lower house of the Victorian legislative assembly in 1859; was commissioner of trade and customs 1863–68; was treasurer of Victoria 1870–71; and was prime minister 1872–74.

Francis, John. Born at London, July 18, 1811: died there, April 6, 1882. An English publisher. He became a junior clerk in the office of the "Athenæum" in Sept., 1831, and was business manager and publisher of that paper from Oct. 4, 1831, until his death. He was prominently connected with the agitation for the repeal of the duty on newspaper advertisements (1853), of the stamp duty on newspapers (1855), and of the paper duty (1861).

Francis, John Wakefield. Born at New York, Nov. 17, 1789: died there, Feb. 8, 1861. An American physician and medical and biographical writer. He published "Old New York" (1857), etc.

Francis, Philip. Born about 1708: died at Bath, March 5, 1773. An Irish author. He took the degree of B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1728, and after having been for a time curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, went to England, where he obtained the rectory of Skeyton in Norfolk in 1744. He was afterward tutor to Charles James Fox, whom he accompanied to Eton in 1757, and was rector of Barrow in Suffolk from 1762 until his death. He published the following translations from Horace: "Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace in Latin and English" (1742), and "Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry" (1746).

Francis, Sir Philip. Born at Dublin, Oct. 22, 1740: died Dec. 23, 1818. The reputed author of "Junius's Letters," son of Philip Francis (1708–73). He was educated at St. Paul's school; became a junior clerk in the secretary of state's office in 1756; was amanuensis to Pitt 1761–62; was first clerk at the War Office 1762–72; went out to India in 1774 as one of the council of four appointed to control the governor-general of India; returned to England in 1781 (having left India in 1780); entered Parliament in 1784; and about 1806 was made K. C. B. He wrote numerous papers, under various pseudonyms in support of the Whig party, and has been accredited with the authorship of "Junius's Letters," chiefly on the evidence adduced by Charles Chabot, who compared the handwriting of Junius with that of Francis.

Francis Borgia, St. See *Borgia, St. Francesco.*

Francis Joseph I. Born at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1830. Emperor of Austria, eldest son of the archduke Francis Charles by the princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. He succeeded to the throne Dec. 2, 1848, on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I. He found at his accession wide-spread revolutions in progress in Italy and Hungary. The pacification of Italy was accomplished by the decisive victory of Radetzky over Charles Albert of Sardinia, at Novara, March 23, 1849. The emperor took part in person in the campaign in Hungary, which was subjugated with the assistance of the Russians, whose general, Rudiger, received the surrender of the Hungarian general Gorgey at Vilagos, Aug. 13, 1849. In 1859 Victor Emmanuel, the successor of Charles Albert, having secured the alliance of France, resumed the struggle for the liberation of Italy. The Austrian forces were overthrown by the French and Sardinians at Magenta June 4, and Solferino June 24, and Austria was forced to give up Lombardy in the preliminary peace of Villafranca July 11, 1859, which was ratified by the peace of Zurich Nov. 10, 1859. In 1864, in alliance with Prussia, he waged a war against Denmark, which resulted in the severance of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg from that kingdom. Disagreement over the disposition of these duchies brought about the Austro-Prussian war, in which Austria received the feeble support of a number of German states, while Prussia secured the alliance of Italy. The Prussians, on July 3, 1866, overwhelmed the Austrian army at Königgrätz (Sadowa). In Italy the Austrians were victorious at Custozza, and the Austrian fleet achieved a triumph at Lissa. The emperor concluded peace with Prussia at Prague Aug. 23, and with Italy at Vienna Oct. 3, 1866. Austria was ejected from the German Confederation, and was compelled to give up Venetia. The unsuccessful issue of this war forced upon the emperor a liberal internal policy. The Hungarians were conciliated by the so-called Ausgleich (compromise), effected by Beust and Deak in 1867, by which the Austrian empire was reconstituted on a dualistic basis. In Sept., 1872, during the ministry of Count Andrassy, he concluded with the German Empire and Russia the Dreikaiserbund for the preservation of the European peace. The Dreikaiserbund was practically dissolved at the Congress of Berlin June 13–July 13, 1878, which permitted Austria to occupy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in opposition to the wishes of Russia. In 1883 he concluded the Triple Alliance with the German Empire and Italy. Francis Joseph married in 1854 the princess Elisabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of the house of Bavaria. His only son, the crown prince Rudolph, committed suicide (?) Jan. 30, 1889, at Mierling near Vienna. The archduke Charles Louis, brother of Francis Joseph, became heir to the throne, but he renounced his right in favor of his son the archduke Francis Ferdinand, who is now the heir apparent. He was born at Gratz in 1863.

Francis of Assisi (äs-sē'zē), Saint (**Giovanni Francesco Bernardone**). Born at Assisi, Italy, in 1182: died at Assisi, Oct. 4, 1226. A celebrated Italian monk and preacher. He turned, after a serious illness in his youth, to a life of ascetic devotion, and in 1210 founded the order of the Franciscans, whose rule was formally confirmed by Honorius III. in 1223. After a visit to Egypt in 1219, on which he preached before the sultan, he retired as a hermit to Monte Alverno, where, according to the legend, he experienced the miracle of the stigmata. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1228, and is commemorated on Oct. 4.

Francis of Paula (pou'lä), Saint. Born at Paola (Paula), Cosenza, Italy, 1416: died at Plessis-lez-Tours, Indre-Loire, France, April 2, 1507. An Italian monk, the founder of the order of Minims (first called Hermits of St. Francis) in 1436. The statutes of the order were confirmed, and Francis was appointed its superior-general, by Pope Sixtus IV. in 1474.

Francis of Sales (salz; F. pron. säl), Saint. Born at Sales, near Annecy, Savoy, 1567: died at Lyons, Dec. 28, 1622. A Savoyard, coadjutor-bishop (1599) and later (1602) bishop of Geneva, founder with Madame de Chantal of the order of the Visitation in 1610. He wrote "Traité de l'amour de Dieu," etc. He is commemorated on Jan. 29.

Francisca (fran-sis'kạ̈). A nun in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Franciscans (fran-sis'kanz). An order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the Pope in 1210, and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the 15th century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals, the former following a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionaries, but has suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French Revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

> Dominic's theologians were called already *Frati Predicatori*; Francis therefore modestly placed himself and his companions below their order as the *Frati Minori*, lesser brethren, Minorite Friars. They were both offshoots of the Augustinian monks; both were Austin Friars, whether Black Friars or Grey Friars. The Dominicans were in black; and the Franciscans went in coarse grey gowns, bare footed and bare headed.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 309.

Francisco (fran-sis'kō). [See *Francis.*] **1.** A lord in Shakspere's "Tempest."—**2.** A soldier in Shakspere's "Hamlet."—**3.** In Massinger's play "The Duke of Milan," the duke's favorite, a cold, vindictive hypocrite.

Francisque (froṅ-sēsk'). See *Millet, François* (*Frans Mille*).

Francis Xavier. See *Xavier, Francis.*

Franck (froṅk), **Adolphe.** Born at Liocourt, France, Oct. 9, 1809: died April 10, 1893. A French philosopher. He became professor of international law at the College de France in 1856, and founded the "Paix Sociale" in 1888. He published "Le communisme jugé par l'histoire" (1849), "Philosophie du droit pénal" (1864), "Moralistes et philosophes" (1871), and was the editor of "Dictionnaire des sciences philosophiques" (1843–49).

Franck, Sebastian. See *Frank.*

Francke (fräng'ke), **August Hermann.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, March 22, 1663: died at Halle, Prussia, June 8, 1727. A German pietistic preacher and philanthropist. He founded at Halle in 1695 an orphan asylum with which a printing-press and various schools were later combined.

Franco (frän'kō), **Giovanni Battista,** surnamed **Semolei.** Born at Udine, 1510: died at Venice, 1561. An Italian painter. His most noted work is a "Baptism of Christ" in the Church of San Francesco della Vigna in Venice.

Franco-German War, or **Franco-Prussian War.** The war of 1870–71 between France and Germany. The immediate ostensible cause of it was the election of a prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne. The following are the leading events: Declaration of war, July 19, 1870; battle of Weissenburg, Aug. 4, 1870; battle of Worth, Aug. 6, 1870; battle of Spicheren, Aug. 6, 1870; battles around Metz (Colombey-Nouilly, Aug. 14; Vionville, Aug. 16; Gravelotte, Aug. 18); battle of Sedan, Sept. 1; surrender of the emperor and his army at Sedan, Sept. 2; proclamation of the French republic, Sept. 4; commencement of the siege of Paris by the Germans, Sept. 19; surrender of Strasburg, Sept. 27; surrender of Metz, Oct. 27; battle of Coulmiers, Nov. 9; battle of Beaune-la-Rolande, Nov. 28; sortie from Paris, Nov. 30; battle of Orleans, Dec. 2–4; sorties from Paris, Jan., 1871; battle of Le Mans, Jan. 12; battle of Lisaine, Jan. 15–17; surrender of Paris, Jan. 28; peace preliminaries at Versailles, Feb. 26; occupation of Paris by German troops, March 1–3; peace of Frankfort (which see), May 10, 1871.

François (froṅ-swä'), **Duc d'Anjou.** Born 1554: died 1584. A son of Henry II. of France, a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth of England.

François, Kurt von. Born at Luxemburg, Oct. 2, 1858. An African explorer. He served through the Franco-German war, in which his father, a German general, fell. In 1883 he accompanied the expedition of Wissmann to the Kassai, and did excellent chartographic work. In 1885 he explored the Lulongo and Tshuapa rivers in company with G. Grenfell. Promoted captain while in Germany, he was sent to Togo-land in 1887, and penetrated beyond Salaga to the country of the Mossi. In 1889 he was placed at the head of the German troops in Damaraland, and in 1891 became acting imperial commissioner. He has published "Die Erforschung des Lulongo und Tschuapa" (Leipsic, 1888).

François de Neufchâteau (froṅ-swä' dė nė-shä-tō'), Comte **Nicolas Louis.** Born at Saffais, Meurthe, France, April 17, 1750: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1828. A French statesman, poet, and author. He was a member of the Directory 1797–1798, minister of the interior 1797 and 1798–99, and president of the Senate 1804–06.

Franconia (frang-kō'ni-ạ̈), G. **Franken** (fräng'-ken). [ML. *Franconia*, G. *Franken*, land of the Franks.] One of the four great duchies of the old German kingdom: also known as *Francia*. It lay chiefly in the valley of the Main, but extended west of the Rhine, being bounded by Saxony on the north and Alamannia or Swabia on the south. It broke up into various small districts (the Palatinate, Würzburg, Bamberg, etc.). In the division of the empire under Maximilian it was much extended. It now denotes a region whose center is farther to the east than that of the ancient duchy. This is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia (see below).

> France and Franconia are etymologically the same word; the difference in their modern forms is simply owing to the necessity of avoiding confusion, which was avoided in early mediæval Latin by speaking of Francia occidentalis and Francia orientalis, Francia Latina and Francia Teutonica.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. [illegible]

Franconia, Lower, G. **Unterfranken und Aschaffenburg.** A government district ("Regierungs-Bezirk") in northwestern Bavaria. Capital, Würzburg. Area, 3,245 square miles. Population (1890), 618,489.

Franconia, Middle, G. **Mittelfranken.** A government district in western Bavaria. Capital, Ansbach. Area, 2,923 square miles. Population (1890), 700,606.

Franconia, Upper, G. **Oberfranken.** A government district in northeastern Bavaria. Capital, Bayreuth. Area, 2,702 square miles. Population (1890), 573,320.

Franconia Mountains. A group of mountains in Grafton County, New Hampshire, west of the Presidential Range. Highest point, Mount Lafayette (5,270 feet).

Franconian (frang-ko′ni-an). The German dialect of old Franconian territory in middle and western Germany, Belgium, and Holland, along the whole course of the Rhine from the confluence of the Murg to its mouth. Several minor dialectic divisions are recognized. Upper Franconian comprehends the dialect, called East Franconian, of the old duchy of Franconia Orientalis, and Rhenish Franconian the dialect of the old Franconia Rhenensis. Middle Franconian is the dialect of the Moselle region and along the Rhine from Coblenz to Düsseldorf. With Hessian and Thuringian they form the group specifically called Middle German, but are commonly included in the High German group. Lower Franconian, the progenitor of modern Dutch and Flemish, is the dialect of the lower Rhine region from Dusseldorf to its mouth. With Saxon and Friesian it forms the group specifically called Low German.

Franconian Alps. See *Franconian Jura.*

Franconian Emperors. The line of German emperors from 1024–1125, comprising Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV., and Henry V. Also called *Salian Emperors.*

Franconian Jura (jö′rä), or **Franconian Alps.** [G. *Frankenjura, Fränkischer Jura*, etc.] The continuation in Bavaria of the Swabian Jura. The mountains extend from the neighborhood of Donauwörth and Ratisbon on the Danube to the bend of the Main at Lichtenfels. Highest points, over 2,000 feet.

Franconia Notch. A defile in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, west of the Franconia Mountains, traversed by the Pemigewasset River.

Franconian Switzerland. A hilly district in Bavaria, northeast of Nuremberg, noted for its stalactite caverns and rock-formations. Height, about 1,600 feet.

Franeker (frän′e-ker). A town in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, in lat. 53° 12′ N., long. 5° 32′ E.: seat of a university 1585–1811. Population (1889), 6,347.

Frangipani (frän-jē-pä′nē). A noble Roman family which came into prominence early in the 11th century, and for several centuries played an important part in Italian history as leaders of the Ghibelline party. Cenzio Frangipani produced a schism in the church by the election in 1118 of the antipope Burdino, who assumed the name Gregory VIII.

Frank (frangk), **Johann Peter.** Born at Rothalben, Baden, March 19, 1745: died at Vienna, April 24, 1821. A German physician, noted especially for his contributions to sanitary science. He became professor at Göttingen in 1784, at Pavia in 1785, and at Wilna in 1804, and was physician to the emperor Alexander at [illegible]. He wrote "System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizei" (1784–1827), "De curandis hominum morbis" (1792–1807), etc.

Frank (frangk), **Joseph.** Born at Rastatt, Baden, Dec. 23, 1771: died at Como, Italy, Dec. 18, 1842. A German physician, son of J. P. Frank: a supporter of the Brownian system. He published "Grundriss der Pathologie" (1803), etc.

Frank, or **Franck** (frängk), **Sebastian, of Wörd.** Born at Donauwörth, Bavaria, about 1499: died probably at Basel, Switzerland, about 1542. A German popular writer and mystical theologian, an adherent of the Reformation. He wrote "Chronika" (1531), "Weltbuch" (1534: a cosmography), "Sprichwörtersammlung" ([illegible]), etc.

Frankel (fräng′kel), **Zacharias.** Born at Prague, Oct. 18, 1801: died at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 13, 1875. A German rabbi, director of the Hebrew Theological Seminary at Breslau after 1854.

Frankenberg (fräng′ken-berg). A manufacturing [illegible] the district of Zwickau, Saxony, [illegible] west-southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 11,369.

Frankenhausen (fräng′ken-hou-zen). A town in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 55 miles [illegible] army. [illegible] tons, etc. Population (1890) [illegible]

Frankenstein (fräng′k[illegible]) [illegible] province of [illegible] Breslau. Population [illegible]

Frankenstein. [illegible] published in 1818, [illegible] tale. [illegible]

The story [illegible] with bones, muscles, and skin, it acquire[illegible] mits atrocious crimes. It murders a friend of the student, strangles his bride, and finally comes to an end in the northern seas. *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Eng. Prose Fict., p. 319.

Frankenthal (fräng′ken-täl). A town in the Palatinate, 6 miles northwest of Mannheim. It has manufactures and nurseries. Population (1890), 12,901.

Frankenwald (fräng′ken-vält). A mountainous region on the borders of northern Bavaria and the Thuringian states, connecting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thuringian Forest.

Frankfort (frangk′fort), or **Frankfort-on-the-Main** (mān′). [G. *Frankfurt-am-Main*, F. *Francfort sur-le-Mein*. The name appears in the 8th century as *Franconofurd*, ford of the Franks, said to have been so named by Charlemagne, who here forded the river and attacked the Saxons.] A city in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the north bank of the Main in lat. 50° 6′ N., long. 8° 41′ E.: originally a Roman military station. It is the financial center of Germany, and one of the most important banking cities of the world; has extensive commerce by railways, the Main, and the Rhine; and has growing manufactures. Its horse and leather fairs are still of importance, and it was formerly noted for its book-trade. The cathedral is an important building of the 13th and 14th centuries, lately restored. Its pinnacled western tower is 312 feet high. The interior contains much of interest in sculpture, monuments, and good modern glass. In this church the emperors were crowned by the Elector of Mainz. Other objects of interest are the Römer (Kaisersaal Wahlzimmer), monuments of Gutenberg and Goethe (who was born here), house of Goethe, Römerberg, Saalhof, Church of St. Leonhard, Historical Museum, old bridge, library, Ariadneum, old tower, cemetery, bourse, opera-house, Städel Art Institute (with a famous picture-gallery), and Rothschild Museum. Frankfort was a residence of the German kings under the Carolingians (Charles the Great, Louis the Pious, etc.). It became a free city, and was celebrated from the middle ages for its fairs. In 1356 it was recognized as the Wahlstadt (seat of imperial elections). In 1806 it was annexed by Napoleon to the Confederation of the Rhine, and granted to the prince primate Von Dalberg. It became the capital of the grand duchy of Frankfort in 1810; was made a free city in 1815, with small neighboring territories; and was the capital of the Germanic Confederation. It was the scene of outbreaks in 1848. Its siding with Austria in 1866 led to its annexation to Prussia. Population (1890), 179,798.

Frankfort, Council of. An ecclesiastical council held at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 794. It was called by Charlemagne for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the acts of the second Council of Nicæa (787), which had been sent by the Pope to the French bishops for approval, and which were rejected on the ground that they sanctioned the worship of images. This council, which was attended by bishops from Germany, Gaul, Spain, Italy, and England, including delegates from the Pope, is regarded by some as an ecumenical council.

Frankfort, Grand Duchy of. A short-lived monarchy formed by Napoleon in 1810, consisting of the territories around Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanau, Fulda, Wetzlar, Aschaffenburg. It was dissolved by the Congress of Vienna.

Frankfort, Peace of. A definitive treaty of peace concluded between the German Empire and France at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10, 1871, which ratified the preliminaries of peace adopted at Versailles Feb. 26, 1871 (see *Versailles, Preliminaries of*).

Frankfort, or **Frankfort-on-the-Oder** (ō′der). [G. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder.*] A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Oder 50 miles east by south of Berlin. It is an important commercial town, has three annual fairs, and was formerly the seat of a university (removed to Breslau in 1811). Near it is the battlefield of Kunersdorf. It is an ancient Wendish and later Hanseatic town. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1631, and by the Russians in 1759. Population (1890), [illegible]

Frankfort (frangk′fort). The capital of Kentucky and of Franklin County, situated on the Kentucky River in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 84° 54′ W. Population (1890), 7,892.

Frankfurter Attentat (fränk′för-ter ät-ten-tät′). [G., 'Frankfort Riot.'] A revolutionary outbreak by students in Frankfort-on-the-Main, assisted by peasants, April 3, 1833. Its occasion was the hostile attitude of the Bundestag toward the press.

Frankl (frängkl), **Ludwig August von.** Born at Chrast, Bohemia, Feb. 3, 1810: died at Vienna, March 12, 1894. An Austrian poet of Hebrew descent. [illegible] (1880).

Frankland. See *Franklin.*

Frankland (frangk′land), **Edward.** Born at Churchtown, Lancashire, [illegible], Jan. 18, 1825. An English chemist. [illegible] (1866), "How to Teach Chemistry" (1875), "Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry" (1877), etc.

Frankland, Sir **Thomas.** Died Nov. 21, 1784. An English admiral.

Franklin (frangk′lin). A city and the capital of Venango County, western Pennsylvania, situated near the junction of the Venango with the Alleghany, 65 miles north of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 6,221.

Franklin. The capital of Williamson County, Tennessee, situated on Harpeth River 17 miles south by west of Nashville. Here, Nov. 30, 1864, the Federals under Schofield defeated the Confederates under Hood. The loss of the Federals was 2,326; of the Confederates, 6,252. Population (1890), 2,250.

Franklin, previously **Frankland.** The name given to the State government constituted in eastern Tennessee in 1784. Capital, Jonesborough. Its governor, Sevier, was overthrown 1788 by the North Carolina authorities.

Franklin, Benjamin. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706: died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. A celebrated American philosopher, statesman, diplomatist, and author. He learned the printer's trade in the office of his elder brother James, and in 1729 established himself at Philadelphia as editor and proprietor of the "Pennsylvania Gazette." He founded the Philadelphia library in 1731; began the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732; was appointed clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1736; became postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737; founded the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania in 1743; and in 1752 demonstrated by experiments made with a kite during a thunderstorm that lightning is a discharge of electricity, a discovery for which he was awarded the Copley medal by the Royal Society in 1753. He was deputy postmaster-general for the British colonies in America 1753–74. In 1754, at a convention of the New England colonies with New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, held at Albany, he proposed a plan, known as the "Albany Plan," which contemplated the formation of a self-sustaining government for all the colonies, and which, although adopted by the convention, failed of support in the colonies. He acted as colonial agent for Pennsylvania in England 1757–62 and 1764–75; was elected to the second Continental Congress in 1775; and in 1776 was a member of the committee of five chosen by Congress to draw up a declaration of independence. He arrived at Paris Dec. 21, 1776, as ambassador to the court of France; and in conjunction with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded a treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778, by which France recognized the independence of America. In 1782, on the advent of Lord Rockingham's ministry to power, he began a correspondence with Lord Shelburne, secretary of state for home and colonies, which led to negotiations for peace; and in conjunction with Jay and Adams concluded with England the treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783. He returned to America in 1785; was president of Pennsylvania 1785–88; and was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He left an autobiography, which was edited by John Bigelow in 1868. His works have been edited by Jared Sparks (10 vols., 1836–40) and John Bigelow (10 vols., 1887–1888).

Franklin, Mrs. (**Eleanor Ann Porden**). Born July, 1795: died Feb. 22, 1825. An English poet, the first wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married in 1823.

Franklin, Lady (**Jane Griffin**). Born 1792: died at London, July 18, 1875. The second wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married Nov. 5, 1828. She fitted out five ships between 1850 and 1857 to search for the missing Arctic expedition commanded by her husband. One of them, the Fox, brought back intelligence of its fate. She was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1860, in recognition of her services in the search for the missing explorers.

Franklin, Sir **John.** Born April 16, 1786: died June 11, 1847. A celebrated Arctic explorer. He was the son of Willingham Franklin of Spilsby in Lincolnshire. He entered the royal navy in his youth; served at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814; commanded the brig Trent in the Arctic expedition under Captain Buchan in 1818; commanded an exploring expedition to the northern coast of North America 1819–22; commanded a similar expedition 1825–27; was knighted in 1829; and was lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land 1836–43. In 1845 he was appointed to the command of an expedition consisting of the Erebus and the Terror, Captain Crozier, sent out by the British admiralty in search of the northwest passage. The expedition sailed from Greenhithe, May 18, 1845, and was last spoken off the entrance of Lancaster Sound, July 26, 1845. Thirty-nine relief expeditions, public and private, were sent out from England and America in search of the missing explorers between 1847 and 1857. In the last-mentioned year the Fox yacht, Captain Leopold McClintock, was sent by Lady Franklin. McClintock found traces of the missing expedition in 1859, which confirmed previous rumors of its total destruction. From a paper containing an entry by Captain Fitzjames of the missing expedition, it was learned that Franklin died June 11, 1847, having in the previous year penetrated to within 12 miles of the northern extremity of King William's Land.

Franklin, William. Born at Philadelphia, 1729: died in England, Nov. 17, 1813. An illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. He was royal governor of New Jersey 1763–76, and sided with the loyalists in the Revolution.

Franklin, William Buel. Born at York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, served in the Mexican war, and became a captain in the regular army in 1857 and a colonel in 1861. He commanded a brigade in Heintzleman's division at the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861, and commanded a corps at Malvern Hill July 1, and at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. He led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and commanded a division of Banks's army in the Red River campaign of 1864. He resigned in 1866.

Franklin's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is said in the prologue to be from a Breton lay. The story is that of Boccaccio's fifth novel of the tenth day in the "Decameron," and is introduced also in the fifth book of his "Filocopo." It relates the sorrows and triumph of Dorigen, the faithful wife of Arviragus. The franklin who tells the tale is a white-headed Epicurean country gentleman:

> "With oute bake mete was nevere his hous,
> Of Fish and flessh, and that so plentenous
> It shewed in his hous of mete and drynke."

Frankly (frangk'li). A character in Cibber's comedy "The Refusal, or The Ladies' Philosophy."

Franks (frangks). [Usually explained from the OHG. form, as from OHG. **francho*, **franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. from AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is apparently later.] 1. The name assumed in the 3d century A. D. by a confederation of German tribes (Sicambri, Bructeri, Chamavi, etc.). It was divided by the 4th century into the three groups the Catti, the Ripuarian Franks (dwelling near Cologne), and the Salian Franks (dwelling along the lower Rhine). The Merovingian monarchy of the Salian Franks was established in northern Gaul under Clovis (481–511), and gave origin to the name France. The accession of the Carolingians under Pepin occurred in 751. See *Verdun, Treaty of*. 2. A name given to Europeans of the western nations by the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples. The appellation originated at the time of the Crusades, when the Franks (the French), and by extension the other nations of western Europe, became familiar to the Orientals.

Fransecky (fräns'kē) (originally **Franscky**), **Eduard Friedrich von.** Born at Gedern, Hesse, Nov. 16, 1807: died at Wiesbaden, May 22, 1890. A Prussian military officer. He entered the Prussian army in 1825, and served under General Wrangel in the first Schleswig-Holstein war against Denmark in 1848. He became lieutenant-general in 1865, and during the Austro-Prussian war fought with distinction at the battles of Munchengratz June 28, Koniggratz July 3, and Presburg July 22, 1866. He commanded during the Franco-Prussian war the 2d army corps, which participated in the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870, and subsequently formed part of the army of investment before Paris. He became military governor of Berlin in 1879, a post which he retained until placed on the retired list in 1882.

Franz (fränts), **Robert.** Born at Halle, Prussia, June 28, 1815: died there, Oct. 24, 1892. A German musician, especially noted as a composer of songs. His first published composition (songs) appeared in 1843. He gave his entire attention in his later years to editing the works of Bach, Handel, etc., and to composition. His songs number over three hundred.

Franzén (fränt-sān'), **Franz Michael.** Born at Uleaborg, Finland, Feb. 9, 1772: died at Hernösand, Sweden, 1847. A Swedish poet. He studied at Åbo, where he became university librarian, and in 1801 professor of history and ethics. In 1812, after the conquest of Finland, he settled as a clergyman at Kumla in Sweden. Twelve years later he removed to Stockholm. In 1831 he was made bishop, in which post he died. His principal works are "Emili eller en afton i Lappland" ("Emili, or an Evening in Lapland," a didactic poem with idyllic episodes), the epic poems "Svante Sture" and "Columbus," and an uncompleted national epic "Gustav Adolf i Tyskland" ("Gustav Adolf in Germany"). His best work is his religious songs, which are among the finest in Swedish literature.

Franzensbad (fränt'sens-bät), also **Egerbrunnen** (ā'ger-brön-nen), **Kaiser-Franzensbrunn.** A watering-place in Bohemia, 3 miles north of Eger, celebrated for its chalybeate and saline springs. Population (1890), commune, 2,370.

Franz-Joseph-Fjord (fränts'yō'zef-fyôrd). An inlet on the eastern coast of Greenland, about lat. 73° 15′ N.

Franz-Joseph-Land (-länt). An archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, north of Nova Zembla, about lat. 80°–83° N., explored by Payer 1873.

Franzos (fränt-sōs'), **Karl Emil.** Born Oct. 25, 1848. An Austrian novelist.

Frascati (fräs-kä'te). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 12 miles southeast of Rome, celebrated for its villas. There are remains of a Roman amphitheater, built of reticulated masonry and fitted with appliances for flooding the arena for the naumachy, and of a small but very perfect Roman theater, in which much of the stage-structure survives. Population, about 7,000.

Fraschini (fräs-kē'nē), **Gaetano.** Born 1815: died 1887. An Italian tenor singer.

Fraser (frā'zėr), **Charles.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1782: died there, Oct. 5, 1860. An American painter, chiefly of miniatures.

Fraser, James Baillie. Born at Reelick, Inverness-shire, June 11, 1783: died there, Jan., 1856. A Scottish traveler and author. He wrote travels and tales of Eastern (especially of Persian) life.

Fraser, Simon, twelfth Lord Lovat. Born about 1667: beheaded at London, April 9, 1747. A Scottish nobleman. He was a grandson of the eighth lord, and, after a vain attempt to secure the person of the daughter of the ninth lord, carried off that lady's mother and forcibly married her. For this crime he was outlawed in 1701. He supported the government in the Jacobite rising of 1715, but took part with the rebels in 1745–46, and after the battle of Culloden was seized, conveyed to London, and condemned for treason.

Fraser, Simon. Born Oct. 19, 1726: died at London, Feb. 8, 1782. A Scottish soldier and politician, son of Simon Fraser, twelfth Lord Lovat. He participated in the Jacobite rebellion in 1746 but received a pardon in 1750. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War he raised a regiment of Highlanders, known as the 78th or Fraser Highlanders, of which he was commissioned colonel. He was present at the siege of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1758; served under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759; was a brigadier-general in the British force sent to Portugal in 1762; and represented Inverness-shire in Parliament from 1761 until his death.

Fraserburgh (frā'zėr-bur-ọ). A seaport and seat of the herring fishery, situated in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 38 miles north of Aberdeen. Population (1891), 7,360.

Fraser Island, or **Great Sandy Island.** An island off the coast of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 25° S.

Fraser River. A river in British Columbia, formed by two branches uniting near Fort George, and flowing into the Gulf of Georgia about lat. 49° 7′ N. Its basin is noted for gold deposits. Length, about 800 miles, of which about 100 miles are navigable.

Frateretto. A fiend mentioned by Edgar in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel'ī). [ML., lit. 'little brothers,' dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] A body of reformed Franciscans, authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the 15th century. Also *Fraticelli*.

Fratta (frät'tä), or **Umbertide** (öm-bãr'tē-de). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Tiber 14 miles north of Perugia.

Frauenburg (frou'en-börg). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Frisches Haff 41 miles southwest of Königsberg.

Frauenfeld (frou'en-felt). The capital of the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, situated on the Murg 22 miles northeast of Zurich. It manufactures cotton, and has a castle. Population (1888), 3,664.

Frauenlob (frou'en-lōb) (**Heinrich von Meissen**). [G., 'praise of women': a name originating, it is said, in his preference for the word *Frau* over *Weib* in one of his poems.] Born about 1260: died at Mainz, Germany, 1318. A German meistersinger. His works were edited by Ettmüller in 1843.

Frauenstädt (frou'en-stet), **Christian Martin Julius.** Born at Bojanowo, Posen, Prussia, April 17, 1813: died at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1879. A German writer, known chiefly as a disciple and expounder of Schopenhauer. He wrote "Ästhetische Fragen" (1853), "Briefe uber die Schopenhauersche Philosophie" (1854), "Der Materialismus" (1856), "Briefe uber naturliche Religion" (1858), "A. Schopenhauer, Lichtstrahlen aus seinen Werken," "A. Schopenhauer, von ihm, uber ihn, etc." (1863), etc.

Fraunhofer (froun'hō-fer), **Joseph von.** Born at Straubing, Bavaria, March 6, 1787: died at Munich, June 7, 1826. A German optician. He is noted for improvements in telescopes and other optical instruments, and especially for his investigation of the lines in the spectrum named from him "Fraunhofer's lines."

Fraustadt (frou'stat). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 48 miles southwest of Posen. Here, Feb., 1706, the Swedes under Renskiold defeated the Saxons and Russians under Schulenberg. Population (1890), 6,851.

Fray Gerundio de Campazas. A satirical romance by Isla, published in 1758. It was directed against itinerant preachers in Spain.

Frayser's (frā'zėrz) (or **Frazier's**) **Farm,** or **Glendale** (glen'dāl), or **Charles City Cross Roads.** A locality in Virginia about 12 miles southeast of Richmond, the scene of a battle between part of McClellan's army and part of Lee's, June 30, 1862. See *Seven Days' Battles*.

Frayssinous (frā-sē-nö'), Comte **Denis de.** Born at Curières, Aveyron, France, May 9, 1765: died at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, Dec. 12, 1841. A French prelate and politician (bishop of Hermopolis *in partibus infidelium*, 1823), minister of worship and public instruction 1824–28. He published "Défense du christianisme" (1825), etc.

Frazier's Farm. See *Frayser's Farm*.

Frea (frā'ä). The wife of Odin.

Fréchette (frā-shet'), **Louis Honoré.** Born at Levis, near Quebec, Nov. 16, 1839. A French-Canadian poet. He went to Chicago in 1866, but in 1871 returned to Quebec. He was elected member of Parliament in 1873. His volume of poems, "Les fleurs boréales, etc.," was crowned by the French Academy in 1880. Among his other works are "La voix d'un exilé" (1867), "La légende d'un peuple" (1887), "Papineau" and "Félix Poutré," historical dramas (1880).

Fredegarius (fred-e-gā'ri-us), Latinized from **Fredegar.** The name assigned to the unknown compiler (there were really three) of an important work on general and early French history, coming down to the year 642. Two of the compilers were Burgundians, one writing in 613 and the other in 658. See the extract.

> In spirit and diction the work passing under the name of Fredegarius scholasticus, the contents of which are priceless for the history of the first half of the seventh century, belongs entirely to the Middle Ages. This "Fredegar," gradually compiled by three authors, was continued by more than one hand during the eighth century. Independently of Fredegarius, the substance of his work was carried on A. 727 in the so-called Gesta Francorum the Latin of which is less barbarous, while its contents are more meagre, than Fredegar's.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 575.

Fredegunde (fred'e-gund), or **Fredegonda** (fred-e-gon'dä). Died 597. A Frankish queen. She was originally the mistress of Chilperic I. of Neustria, whom she married after having procured the assassination of his wife Galeswintha, sister of Brunehilde, wife of Siegbert of Austrasia. This assassination brought on a war between Chilperic and Siegbert, the latter of whom was victorious in battle but was murdered in 575 by emissaries of Fredegunde. She became regent for her son Clotaire II. in 593, and attacked and defeated Brunehilde in 596.

Fredensborg (fra'dens-borg). A village in the north of Zealand, Denmark. The royal palace here, the autumn residence of the king, was built in the style of the French Renaissance in commemoration of the peace of 1720 with Sweden. Of the interior apartments the domed hall is the most remarkable.

Fredericia (fred-e-rish'ē-ä), or **Friedericia** (frē-de-rēts'ē-ä). A fortified seaport in Jutland, Denmark, situated at the entrance to the Little Belt in lat. 55° 34′ N., long. 9° 46′ E. It was defended by the Danes against the troops of Schleswig-Holstein in 1849. Population (1890), 10,042.

Frederick (fred'ėr-ik) **I.** [OHG. *Friderih*, Goth. *Frithareiks*, lit. 'peace-ruler'; ML. *Fredericus*, *Fridericus*, F. *Frédéric*, It. *Federigo*, *Federico*, Sp. Pg. *Federico*, G. *Friedrich*.] Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Sept. 9, 1826. Grand Duke of Baden. He became regent for his imbecile brother in 1852, and succeeded as grand duke in 1856. He married Louise, daughter of William I. of Prussia, in 1856. In the Seven Weeks' War (1866) he sided with Austria.

Frederick III. Born at Hadersleben, Schleswig, March 18, 1609: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 9, 1670. King of Denmark and Norway. He entered into an alliance with Holland, Poland, and Brandenburg in 1657 against Charles X. Gustavus of Sweden. He was totally defeated by Charles Gustavus (who crossed the Little Belt on the ice in Jan., 1658), and was forced to make important territorial cessions at the peace of Roeskilde, Feb. 28, 1658. The war being renewed in the same year by Charles Gustavus, with a view to annihilate the monarchy of Denmark, he defended himself with great spirit until relieved by an allied army under the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg and by a Dutch fleet. He signed, May 27, 1660, the peace of Copenhagen, which in the main contained the provisions of the peace of Roeskilde. By a coalition of the clergy with the bourgeoisie against the nobility, he was enabled in 1660 to transform Denmark from an elective limited to a hereditary absolute monarchy.

Frederick IV. Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 11, 1671: died at Copenhagen, Oct. 12, 1730. King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian V., whom he succeeded in 1699. Shortly after his accession he formed an alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, against Charles XII. of Sweden, who invaded Zealand and dictated the peace of Travendal, Aug. 18, 1700. On the defeat of Charles at Pultowa in 1709, he renewed the alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus against Charles, and this alliance was subsequently joined by Saxony and Hanover. After the death of Charles before Frederickshald, he concluded with Sweden a separate treaty at Frederiksborg, July 3, 1720, in which Sweden renounced its right to exemption from customs duties in the Sound, and abandoned its ally, the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was in the following year deprived of his territory in Schleswig.

Frederick V. Born at Copenhagen, March 31, 1723: died Jan. 14, 1766. King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian VI., whom he succeeded in 1746. He encouraged the arts and sciences with a liberality which attracted numerous distinguished foreigners to Denmark, including the pedagogue Basedow and the poet Klopstock. He sent, in 1761, Niebuhr and others on a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia.

Frederick VI. Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1768: died at Copenhagen, Dec. 3, 1839. King of Denmark and Norway. He became regent in 1784 for his imbecile father, Christian VII., whom he succeeded in 1808. He adopted at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars a policy of strict neutrality. Having joined the Northern Maritime League Dec. 16, 1800, for the purpose of resisting by force the interference of the English with neutral trade, maintained upon the high seas, he suffered, in the war which presently broke out between England and the league, a decisive defeat at the battle of Copenhagen April 2, 1801. He subsequently joined the Continental League in consequence of the bombardment of Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1807, and the seizure by the English of the Danish fleet in the midst of peace. He refused to join the coalition against Napoleon in 1813, and for this he was punished by the allied powers with the loss of Norway, which was united with Sweden in 1814.

Frederick VII. Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 6, 1808: died at Glücksburg, Schleswig, Nov. 15, 1863. King of Denmark, son of Christian VIII., whom he succeeded in 1848.

Frederick I., surnamed "The Victorious." Born 1425: died Dec. 12, 1476. Elector Palatine 1451–1476.

Frederick II., surnamed "The Wise." Born Dec. 9, 1482: died Feb. 26, 1556. Elector Palatine 1544–56. He commanded the imperial army against the Turks in 1529 and 1532.

Frederick III., surnamed "The Pious." Born at Simmern, Prussia, Feb. 14, 1515: died Oct. 26, 1576. Elector Palatine 1559–76. He was originally an adherent of the Lutheran faith, but eventually joined the Reformed communion and in 1563 published the Heidelberg Catechism throughout his dominions.

Frederick IV., surnamed "The Upright." Born at Amberg, Germany, March 5, 1574: died Sept. 19, 1610. Elector Palatine 1592–1610. He joined in 1608 the Protestant Union, of which he was chosen leader.

Frederick V. Born Aug., 1596: died at Mainz, Germany, Nov., 1632. Elector Palatine, son of Frederick IV., whom he succeeded in 1610. He married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. of England, in 1613. In 1619, as the head of the German Protestant Union, he accepted the crown of Bohemia, whose estates were in rebellion against Ferdinand of Austria. He lost both Bohemia and his hereditary dominions in consequence of the defeat of his general Christian of Anhalt by the Imperialists at the battle on the White Hill, Nov. 8, 1620.

Frederick I., surnamed **Barbarossa** ("Redbeard": G. *Rotbart*). The most noted emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, of the Hohenstaufen line, son of Frederick II., duke of Swabia, and nephew of Conrad III., whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1152. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Hadrian IV. in 1155. His reign was chiefly occupied by wars against the turbulent German nobility and by expeditions to Italy for the purpose of restoring the imperial authority in the republican cities of Lombardy [illegible] Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, defeated [illegible] and was compelled [illegible] the peace of Constance in 1183, [illegible] (*[illegible]*.) In 1180 [illegible] Henry the Lion [illegible] In 1189 he [illegible] which he was drowned in the Kalykadnus, Asia Minor.

Frederick II. Born at Jesi, near Ancona, Italy, Dec. 26, 1194: died at Fiorentino, Italy, Dec. 13, 1250. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry VI. and Constance, heiress of [illegible]

Frederick III., surnamed "The Handsome." [illegible] King of Germany [illegible]

Frederick III. [illegible] at Rome (1452).

Frederick I. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, [illegible] Berlin, [illegible] King of Prussia [illegible] (Frederick III. of Brandenburg) in 1688. He was crowned as the first king of Prussia in 1701. He founded the University of Halle and the Academy of Sciences.

Frederick II., surnamed "The Great." Born at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1712: died at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Aug. 17, 1786. King of Prussia 1740–86, son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. of England. In the year in which Frederick ascended the throne, the emperor Charles VI. died without male issue. He was succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa by virtue of the pragmatic sanction (which see), the validity of which was disputed by the Elector of Bavaria and other claimants. Frederick embraced the opportunity presented by the insecurity of her title to invade (1740) Silesia, to part of which he had claims. He defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz in 1741, and at Chotusitz in 1742, and in 1742 concluded the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, by which in return for the cession of Silesia he withdrew from the alliance which he had in the meantime entered into with France and Bavaria against Austria. In 1744, alarmed by the successes of Austria against France and Bavaria, he entered into a second alliance with those powers, defeated the Austrians and Saxons at Hohenfriedberg in 1745, defeated the Austrians at Soor in 1745, and in 1745 concluded the peace of Dresden, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin. To regain Silesia, Maria Theresa formed an alliance with France (1756), joined by Russia, Sweden, and Saxony. Frederick, anticipating the allies, invaded Saxony in 1756. In the ensuing war, called the Seven Years' War, he was supported by England, chiefly in the form of subsidies. He made himself master of Saxony by the defeat of the Austrians at Lobositz in 1756. In 1757 he invaded Bohemia and defeated the Austrians at Prague, but was defeated at Kolin by Marshal Daun, who drove him out of Bohemia. He defeated the French and Austrians at Rossbach and the Austrians alone at Leuthen in the same year. In 1758 he defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. In 1759 he was defeated by the Austrians and Russians at Kunersdorf. Berlin was taken by the Russians in 1760. England withdrew her subsidies in 1761, and Frederick was reduced to desperation. In 1762, however, Elizabeth of Russia died, and fortune changed. Peter III., Elizabeth's successor, concluded peace in 1762, and the defection of France in that year caused Maria Theresa to sign in 1763 the treaty of Hubertsburg, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, including that of Dresden. In 1772 he joined with Russia and Austria in the partition of Poland, by which he added Polish Prussia to his dominions. In 1778–79 he took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession (which see). Frederick II., through his military genius and administrative abilities, raised Prussia to the rank of a powerful state. He was a disciple of the French philosophers, and for many years was intimate with Voltaire. He left a number of works, published in 30 volumes 1846–1857.

Frederick III. Born at Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831: died there, June 15, 1888. German emperor and king of Prussia March 9–June 15, 1888, son of William I. of Prussia (afterward German emperor). He married Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1858, commanded the second Prussian army in 1866, and the third army in the Franco-Prussian war, in which he took part in the victories of Weissenburg, Wörth, and Sedan.

Frederick I., surnamed "The Warlike." Born at Altenburg, Germany, March 29, 1369: died at Altenburg, Jan. 4, 1428. Margrave of Meissen, Elector and Duke of Saxony. He was the son of the Landgrave of Thuringia, and was made elector and duke of Saxony in 1423 as a reward for his services to the emperor in the Hussite war. His army was defeated by the Hussites at Aussig in 1426. He founded the University of Leipsic in 1409.

Frederick II., surnamed "The Meek." Born Aug. 22, 1411: died at Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1464. Elector and Duke of Saxony, son of Frederick I., whom he succeeded in 1428.

Frederick III., surnamed "The Wise." Born at Torgau, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1463: died at Annaburg, near Torgau, May 5, 1525. Elector of Saxony. He succeeded to the electorate in 1486, founded the University of Wittenberg in 1502, declined the imperial crown [illegible] Charles V. [illegible] Luther [illegible] Worms [illegible] Wartburg (1521–22).

Frederick I. Born at Treptow, Farther Pomerania, Nov. 6, 1754: died Oct. 30, 1816. King of Württemberg. He succeeded [illegible] Frederick [illegible] Württemberg [illegible] deprived [illegible] the left bank of the Rhine, [illegible] nified by a number of monaster[illegible]

Frederick, Prince of W[illegible]

Frederick. [illegible]

Frederick, or **Frederick City.** A city and the [illegible] of Frederick County, Maryland, 41 miles [illegible] k College. Population (1890), 8,193.

Frederick Augustus I., surnamed "The Just." Born at Dresden, Dec. 23, 1750: died at Dresden, May 5, 1827. King of Saxony. He succeeded his father Frederick Christian as elector in 1763, sided with Prussia and Bavaria against Austria in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778–79, allied himself with Prussia and Russia against France in 1806, concluded a separate treaty of peace with Napoleon at Posen, Dec. 11, 1806, in accordance with which he entered the Confederation of the Rhine with the title of king; supported Napoleon at the battle of Leipsic in 1813; and was compelled to cede a large part of Saxony to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Frederick Augustus II. Born May 18, 1797: died in Tyrol, Aug. 9, 1854. King of Saxony. He became coregent in 1830 with his uncle Anton, whom he succeeded in 1836. He suppressed a revolutionary outbreak in 1849 by means of Prussian troops.

Frederick Augustus. Born at St. James's Palace, London, Aug. 16, 1763: died Jan. 5, 1827. Duke of York and Albany, second son of George III. He was created duke of York and Albany in 1784; commanded the British contingent in the campaigns of 1793–95 in Flanders against the French; was made commander-in-chief of the British army in 1798; invaded Holland in conjunction with the Russians in 1799, and signed the humiliating convention of Alkmaar in 1799. He resigned the office of commander-in-chief in 1809, in consequence of an entanglement with Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, who accepted bribes from officers in return for promises of promotion; but was restored in 1811.

Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia. Born at Berlin, March 20, 1828: died near Potsdam, Prussia, June 15, 1885. A Prussian general, nephew of William I. of Prussia. He fought with distinction in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864; commanded the first army in the war against Austria in 1866; and commanded the second army in the war against France, 1870–71, entering Metz and Orleans in 1870 and Le Mans in 1871. He was surnamed "the Red Prince."

Frederick Francis II. Born Feb. 28, 1823: died at Schwerin, Germany, April 15, 1883. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He succeeded to the grand duchy in 1842; became a general in the Prussian military service in the same year; fought under Baron von Wrangel in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864; commanded a reserve army corps in the war against Austria in 1866; joined the North German Confederation in 1866, and bore an important part in the war against France, 1870–71. His grand duchy became a member of the German Empire in 1871.

Frederick Louis. Born at Hanover, Jan. 6, 1707: died at Leicester House, London, March 20, 1751. Prince of Wales 1729–51, eldest son of George II. He married Augusta, daughter of Frederick, duke of Saxe-Gotha, in 1736, and was father of George III. He was the leader of the opposition against Walpole and the king.

Fredericksburg (fred'ėr-iks-bėrg). A city in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 50 miles south-southwest of Washington. Here, Dec. 13, 1862, was fought one of the severest battles of the Civil War. The Confederates (about 80,000) under Lee, occupying a strong position on the heights, repulsed an attack made on them by the Federals (about 110,000) under Burnside. The Confederate losses amounted to 608 killed, 4,116 wounded, and 653 captured or missing (total, 5,377); the Federal losses amounted to 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 captured or missing (total, 12,653). Population (1890), 4,528.

Frederick William, called "The Great Elector." Born at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1620: died April 29, 1688. Elector of Brandenburg 1640–88, son of George William. At his accession he found his dominions wasted by the Thirty Years' War, which was then in progress. By skilful diplomacy and great economy in other directions, he succeeded in ridding his country of foreign soldiery and in raising an army of 30,000 men, which secured for him respectful treatment at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1655, on the outbreak of war between Sweden and Poland, he took sides with the former power against the latter. The Poles were defeated at Warsaw in 1656, and were forced in 1657 to purchase his neutrality by recognizing the independence of the duchy of Prussia, which he held as a fief of Poland. He joined an alliance with Holland in 1672, with a view to frustrating the designs of Louis XIV. against that country: an alliance which was subsequently joined by the emperor and Spain. In 1675 at Fehrbellin he defeated the Swedes, who had invaded Brandenburg as the allies of France; but although he made large conquests in Swedish territory, he was compelled by France to return them at the peace of St.-Germain-en-Laye (1679) [illegible]

Frederick William. Born Aug. 20, 1802: died at Horowitz, near Prague, Jan. 6, 1875. Elector of Hesse. He succeeded to the electorate in 1847, and sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war (1866), [illegible] was incorporated with Prussia by the peace of Prague, Aug. 23, 1866.

Frederick William I. Born Aug. 14, 1688: died May 31, 1740. King of Prussia 1713–40, son of Frederick I. He acquired Stettin and part of Pomerania by the peace of Stockholm in 1720, at the close of the Northern War, [illegible] had taken part against [illegible] formidable army [illegible] of Prussia's military power.

Frederick William II. Born Sept. 25, 1744: died Nov. 16, 1797. King of Prussia 1786–97, nephew of Frederick the Great. He formed an alliance with Austria in 1792 for the purpose of restoring

Louis XVI. of France, but concluded the separate peace of Basel with the revolutionary government of France in 1795. He took part in the second and third partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 respectively.

Frederick William III. Born Aug. 3, 1770: died June 7, 1840. King of Prussia 1797–1840, son of Frederick William II. He refused to join the third coalition against France in 1805; declared war against France in 1806; signed the treaty of Tilsit in 1807; joined France against Russia in 1812; joined in the War of Liberation in 1813; was present at the Congress of Vienna in 1815; and joined the Holy Alliance in 1815.

Frederick William IV. Born Oct. 15, 1795: died at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1861. King of Prussia 1840–61, son of Frederick William III. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement in 1848 to grant a constitution, and in 1849 declined the imperial crown offered him by the German National Assembly at Frankfort. As he was rendered incompetent to reign by a serious malady, his brother (afterward William I.) became regent in 1858.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia. See *Frederick III.*, German emperor.

Fredericton (fred′ėr-ik-ton). The capital of New Brunswick, situated on the St. John River in lat. 45° 56′ N., long. 66° 40′ W. It is a port of entry, and a center of the lumber trade. Population (1891), 6,502.

Frederiksberg (fred′er-iks-berG). A large suburb of Copenhagen. It has a national museum and a sculpture-gallery. Population (1890), 46,954.

Frederiksborg (fred′er-iks-borG). A royal palace on the island of Zealand, Denmark, situated near Hilleröd, 21 miles northwest of Copenhagen. It was built by Christian IV. 1602–20.

Frederiksborg (fred′er-iks-borG), **Peace of.** A peace concluded at Frederiksborg, Zealand, Denmark, July 13, 1720, between Sweden and Denmark, by which the latter power restored its conquests, while the former renounced its claim to freedom from Sound duties and paid a war indemnity of 600,000 rix-dollars.

Frederikshald (fred′er iks-häld), or **Frederikshall** (fred′er-iks-häl). A seaport in the diocese (stift) of Christiania, Norway, situated on the Iddefiord 58 miles south-southeast of Christiania. It has a large trade in timber, and near it is the fortress of Frederiksteen, where Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in 1718. Population (1891), 11,183.

Frederikshavn (fred′er-iks-hävn). A seaport on the Cattegat, near the northeastern extremity of Jutland, Denmark.

Frederikstad. See *Fredrikstad.*

Fredrikshamn (fred′riks-häm), Finn. **Hamina.** A fortified seaport in the government of Viborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 36′ N., long. 27° 11′ E. By the treaty of Fredrikshamn Sept. 17, 1809, Finland was ceded by Sweden to Russia. Population (1890), 2,778.

Fredrikstad (fred′rik-städ), or **Frederikstad** (fred′er-ik-städ). A fortified seaport in the diocese (stift) of Christiania, Norway, situated at the mouth of the Glommen 48 miles south by east of Christiania. It was founded by Frederick II. and has lumber trade and manufactures. Population (1891), 12,397.

Freehold (frē′hōld). A township and town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated 27 miles east of Trenton. Population (1890) of township, 5,097; of town, 2,932.

Freelove (frē′luv), **Lady.** A character in Colman's "Jealous Wife."

Freeman (frē′man). **1.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," Manly's lieutenant and friend.—**2.** In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," the friend of Aimwell.

Freeman, Edward Augustus. Born at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823: died at Alicante, Spain, March 16, 1892. A noted English historian. He was graduated from Oxford (Trinity College) in 1845, and remained there as a fellow until 1847; was examiner in modern history 1857–58, 1863–64, and in 1873; and became regius professor of modern history at Oxford in 1884, as successor to Professor Stubbs (who became bishop of Chester). His works include "Church Restoration" (1849), "An Essay on Window Tracery," "Architectural Antiquities of Gower," a book of poems, "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," "The Antiquities of St. David's," "The History and Conquests of the Saracens" (1856), "History of Federal Government from the Foundation of the Achæan League to the Disruption of the United States" (1863; not completed), "The History of the Norman Conquest" (1867–79; his most famous book), "Old English History for Children" (1869), "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells" (1870), "Historical Essays" (1871), "General Sketch of European History," "Growth of the English Constitution," and "The Unity of History" (1872), "Comparative Politics" (1873), "Disestablishment and Disendowment" (1874), "The Turks in Europe" and "The Ottoman Power in Europe" (1877), "How the Study of History is Let and Hindered" (1879), "A Short History of the Norman Conquest" (1880), "Historical Geography of Europe," and "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice" (1881), "Introduction to American Institutional History," "The Reign of William Rufus," and "Lectures to American Audiences" (1882), "English Towns and Districts" and "Some Impressions of the United States" (1883), "The Office of the Historical Professor" (1884), "The Methods of Historical Study" (1886), "The Chief Periods of European History" and (in the series of "Historic Towns" edited by himself) "Exeter" (1887), "Fifty Years of European History," "William the Conqueror" (1888: in the "Twelve English Statesmen" series), and "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times" (1891, third volume).

Freeman, James. Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1759: died at Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1835. An American Unitarian clergyman, the first in the United States who assumed that name. He was pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, 1787–1835.

Freeman, James Edward. Born in Nova Scotia, 1808: died at Rome, Nov. 21, 1884. An American figure-painter.

Freeman, Mrs. The name under which Sarah Jennings, duchess of Marlborough, carried on a correspondence with Queen Anne (as Mrs. Morley).

Freeport (frē′pōrt). A city and the capital of Stephenson County, northern Illinois, situated on the Pecatonica River 108 miles west-northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 10,189.

Freeport, Sir Andrew. A London merchant, one of the members of the fictitious club which issued the "Spectator."

Free-Soil Party. In United States politics, a party which opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was formed in 1848 by a union of the Liberty party with the Barnburners. It nominated Van Buren for the presidency in 1848, and under the name of the Free Democratic party it nominated John P. Hale in 1852. It was one of the principal elements in the formation of the Republican party in 1854.

Freetown (frē′toun). The capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, situated on the Sierra Leone River, near the coast, in lat. 8° 29′ N., long. 13° 10′ W. Population (1891), 30,033.

Freewill Islands. See *St. David Islands.*

Freiberg (frī′berG). A city in the government district of Dresden, Saxony, on the Münzbach 20 miles southwest of Dresden. It is the center of the mining district of Saxony, and the seat of a mining academy. The silver-mines were discovered in the 12th century. The cathedral is a late-Pointed monument of the 15th century. The Goldene Pforte is a beautiful Romanesque door surviving from an older church: its sculptures are hardly excelled in medieval art. They consist of an allegorical representation of the kingdom of God, including statues of Old Testament types and reliefs of New Testament scenes. Behind the altar is the notable burial-chapel of the Protestant princes of Saxony, with fine sculptured monuments. A battle was fought at Freiberg, Oct., 1762, between 13,000 Prussians under Prince Henry and Seydlitz and 30,000 imperial and Austrian troops under General Hadik, in which the latter were totally defeated. Population (1890), 28,995.

Freiburg, or **Freiburg-im-Breisgau** (frī′börG-im-brīs′gou). The capital of the district of Freiburg, Baden, situated on the Dreisam in lat. 47° 59′ N., long. 7° 51′ E. It is a trading center for the Black Forest, and has considerable manufactures. It is noted for its cathedral and university. The former is a noted work in German Pointed architecture, measuring 354 feet by 102. The west front is surmounted by a central tower and octagonal openwork spire, which is 385 feet high. Beneath the tower opens a single great recessed portal. The transepts are Romanesque. The choir was designed in the 14th century. The interior is exceedingly effective: it possesses very interesting sculptured tombs and early paintings. Freiburg was the capital of the Breisgau, and belonged for centuries to Austria. It has several times been taken by the French. Here, Aug. 3–5, 1644, the French under Condé and Turenne defeated the Bavarians under Mercy. Population (1890), 47,392.

Freiburg, G. also **Freiburg-unterm-Fürstenstein** (frī′börG-ön′term-fürs′ten-stīn). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Polsnitz 36 miles southwest of Breslau. Near it is the castle of Fürstenstein. Population (1890), 8,991.

Freiburg (in Switzerland). See *Fribourg.*

Freiburg-an-der-Unstrut (frī′börG-än-der ön′ströt). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Unstrut 28 miles west-southwest of Leipsic. It is noted for its castle of Neuenburg, and as the residence of Jahn. Population (1890), 3,256.

Freidank (frī′dängk). [MHG. *Vrîdank*, freethinker.] Lived in the 13th century. The real or assumed name of a German didactic poet, author of the didactic poem "Bescheidenheit" (ed. by W. Grimm 1834), etc.

Freiligrath (frī′lig-rät), **Ferdinand.** Born at Detmold, Germany, June 17, 1810: died at Cannstatt, Würtemberg, March 18, 1876. A noted German lyric poet and democratic partizan, resident in England 1846–48, 1851–68. He was destined at the beginning for a mercantile life, but after 1839 devoted himself entirely to literature. A first volume of poems appeared in 1838. In 1844 was published "Mein Glaubensbekenntnis" ("My Creed"). In consequence of the political sentiments expressed in this book he was forced to flee the country, and went first to Belgium, and then to Switzerland and England. In 1846 appeared "Ça ira." In 1848 he returned to Germany, and was engaged for a time in editorial work on the "Kölnische Zeitung," but again fled to London, where he remained until 1868. "Zwischen den Garben" ("Between the Sheaves") appeared 1847–49. His complete poetical works ("Sämmtliche Dichtungen") were published in 1870. In 1876 appeared "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems"). He was the author of numerous translations from recent French and English poetry, among them a version of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

Freind (frīnd), **John.** Born at Croton (Croughton), near Brackley, Northamptonshire, in 1675: died July 26, 1728. An English physician. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attracted notice on account of his proficiency in the classics, and afterward became a medical practitioner at London. He entered Parliament as a Tory member for Launceston in 1722, and in 1727 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Caroline. He wrote "The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, chiefly with Regard to Practice" (1725–26), etc.

Freire (frā′re), **Francisco Jozé.** Born at Lisbon, 1713: died 1773. A Portuguese historian and scholar, a leading member of the Academy of Arcadians, in which he assumed the name of "Candido Lusitano," by which he is often known. He wrote "Vida do Infante D. Henrique" (1758), etc.

Freire, Ramon. Born at Santiago, Nov. 29, 1787: died there, Dec. 9, 1851. A Chilian general. He distinguished himself in the war for independence (1811–20), held important commands, and became chief of the liberal party. The liberals having deposed O'Higgins in 1823, General Freire was made supreme director. He drove the last Spaniards from Chiloé in 1826. In 1827 he was reëlected supreme director, but soon after resigned, and the conservatives came into power. In 1830 he headed a revolt, was defeated at the battle of Lircai, April 17, 1830, and banished. He was allowed to return in 1842.

Freischütz (frī′shüts), **Der.** [G., lit. 'the free shot.'] In German folk-lore, a marksman celebrated for his compact with the devil, from whom he obtained seven "Freikugeln" (free bullets), six of which always hit the mark, while the devil directs the seventh at his pleasure. There are several forms of the legend. It was the subject of the romantic opera "Der Freischütz" by Weber, produced at Berlin June 18, 1821, at Paris at the Odéon as "Robin des bois," Dec. 7, 1824, and at the Académie Royale June 7, 1841, as "Le Franc Tireur," with a better translation and with recitatives by Berlioz. In London it was produced as "Der Freischütz" at the English Opera House, July 22, 1824: many ballads were inserted. In 1850 it was played in Italian as "Il Franco arciero" at Covent Garden.

Freising, or **Freysing** (frī′zing). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Isar 20 miles north-northeast of Munich. The bishopric of Freising, founded 724, was united to the archbishopric of Munich in 1802. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 9,486.

Freistadtl (frī′stätl), Hung. **Galgócz.** A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, on the Waag 46 miles north of Komorn. Population (1890), 7,216.

Freiwaldau (frī′väl-dou). A town in the crownland of Silesia, Austria-Hungary, 44 miles north of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 6,223.

Fréjus (frā-zhüs′). A town in the department of Var, southern France, situated near the Mediterranean 32 miles southwest of Nice: the ancient Forum Julii. It contains a large Roman amphitheater in ruins, fragments of walls, of baths, of aqueduct, and a Roman bridge, and has a Romanesque cathedral. Its harbor was founded by Julius Cæsar and developed by Augustus. Here Napoleon disembarked from Egypt Oct. 9, 1799, and embarked for Elba April 27, 1814. Fréjus was the birthplace of Agricola, Roscius, and Sieyès. Population (1891), commune, 3,139.

Fréjus, Col de. The pass in the Alps under which the Mont Cenis tunnel passes.

Frelinghuysen (frē′ling-hī-zen), **Frederick.** Born in New Jersey, April 13, 1753: died April 13, 1804. An American politician, a member of the Continental Congress, and United States senator from New Jersey 1793–96.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore. Born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817: died at Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885. An American Republican statesman and jurist, nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1866–69 and 1871–1877, a member of the Electoral Commission 1877, and secretary of state Dec., 1881–85.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore. Born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., March 28, 1787: died at New Brunswick, N. J., April 12, 1862. An American statesman, son of Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1829–35, chancellor of the University of New York 1839–1850, Whig candidate for the vice-presidency in 1844, and president of Rutgers College 1850–62.

Fremantle (frē′man-tl). A seaport of western Australia, situated at the mouth of the Swan River, near Perth. Population (1891), 7,077.

Frémiet (frā-myā'), **Emmanuel.** Born at Paris, Dec., 1824. A noted French sculptor. After leaving La Petite École, where his drawings are still exhibited, he supported himself by making scientific drawings at the Jardin des Plantes. His first work in sculpture was from a fox in the menagerie there. Later he drew plates for medical works. These attracted the attention of Rude who admitted him to his private studio. His first Salon exhibit was "A Gazelle" (1843). Among his other works are "Terrier Dogs" (1848: bought by the state), "Mother Cat" (1849: bought by the state). In 1850–1851 he made a great show of animal sculpture at the Louvre. In 1870 he exhibited an equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, and in 1882 "Man of the Age of Stone." In 1873 his equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was erected on the Place des Pyramides: this is his masterpiece. In 1875 he succeeded Barye as professor of drawing at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1887 he exhibited at the Salon his famous "Gorilla abducting a Woman"; and at Munich in 1892 three bronzes: "St. Michael," "Faun and Young Bear," and "Dachshund."

Fréminet (frā-mē-nā'), or **Fréminel** (frā-mē-nel'), **Martin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1567: died there, June 18, 1619. A French painter. In 1591 he went to Rome and studied the works of Parmigianino and Michelangelo. He returned to France after sixteen years and became court painter to Henry IV. He had nearly completed the decoration of the chapel at Fontainebleau at the time of his death. Some of his paintings are at the royal palace at Turin. He was called "the French Michelangelo."

Fremont (frē-mont'). A city and the capital of Sandusky County, northern Ohio, situated on Sandusky River 30 miles southeast of Toledo. It was the scene of Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson in 1813. Population (1890), 7,141.

Frémont, John Charles. Born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813: died at New York, July 13, 1890. A noted American explorer, general, and politician, surnamed "The Pathfinder." He explored the South Pass (Rocky Mountains) in 1842, and the Pacific slope in 1843–44 and 1845, took part in the conquest of California 1846–47; was United States senator from California 1850–51, organized in 1853 an expedition to complete a previous exploration of a route to California; and was the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856. He was Federal commander of the western department in 1861; commanded at Cross Keys in 1862, and was governor of Arizona 1878–82. On Aug. 31, 1861, he issued a proclamation declaring that he would emancipate the slaves of those in arms against the United States. This act was condemned by Lincoln as premature, and the proclamation was withdrawn.

Fremont Basin. See *Great Basin.*

Fremont's Peak. The highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, situated in Wyoming about lat. 43° 25′ N., long. 109° 48′ W. Height, about 13,570 feet.

Fremy (frā-mē'), **Arnould.** Born at Paris, July 17, 1809. A French journalist and novelist. In 1843 he received the degree of doctor of letters at Paris for a very remarkable thesis on the variations of French style in the 17th century, and was made assistant professor of French literature at Lyons. From 1854 to 1860 he was one of the principal editors of "Charivari." He wrote "Les deux anges" (18[illegible]), "Une fée de Salon" ([illegible]), "La physiologie du rentier" (with Balzac, 1841), [illegible] (a comedy, 1853), "Confessions d'un bohémien" ([illegible]), "Les mœurs de notre temps" ([illegible]), "La révolution du journalisme" (1866), "Les pensées de tout le monde" (1874), "Qu'est-ce que la France?" (1882), etc.

French (french), **Daniel Chester.** Born at Exeter, N. H., 1850. An American sculptor. He studied under Dr. Rimmer and J. Q. A. Ward, and spent two years in the studio of Thomas Ball in Florence and one year in Paris. His best-known works are the "Minute Man" (modeled in 1873), "John Harvard" (1884), "Dr. Gallaudet and his first Deaf-mute Pupil" (1888), "Lewis Cass" (1887: now in the Capitol at Washington), "Thomas Starr King," "Death and the Young Sculptor" (the Milmore Memorial, 1891) for which he gained a medal of the third class in the Paris salon, and the colossal statue of the Republic for the Columbian Exposition.

French and Indian War, or **Old French War.** The last in the series of wars between France and Great Britain in America. It was the American phase of the Seven Years' War (which see). The French were assisted by several Indian tribes. The seat of the war was mostly the frontiers of Pennsylvania and [illegible] Fort Necessity, [illegible] Sept. 8, 1755; declaration of [illegible] Montcalm [illegible] Fort Duquesne [illegible] 1759; surrender of Montreal, [illegible]

French Broad. A river in North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, [illegible] Knoxville. [illegible] picturesque scenery. Length, [illegible]

French Fabius, The. A surname given to the Duc de Montmorency [illegible] his dilatory policy in Provence [illegible]

French Fury, The. A [illegible] Antwerp by 4,000 French soldiers under the Duc d'Anjou, Jan. 17, 1583. The attack was repelled by the citizens: about one half of the French were killed, and the remainder were made prisoners.

French Guiana. See *Guiana, French.*

French Kongo. See *Kongo, French.*

Frenchlove. See *English Monsieur, The.*

Frenchman's Bay (french'manz bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean south of Maine and east of Mount Desert.

French Prairie Indians. See *Ahantchuyuk.*

French Revolution, The. The name specifically given to the revolution which occurred in France at the close of the 18th century. The meeting of the States-General, May 5, 1789, marks the beginning. The end is taken either as 1795 (end of the Convention), or 1799 (end of the Directory), or 1804 (end of the Consulate). The whole Napoleonic period through 1815 is often included in the treatment of the revolution. The wars growing out of the revolution after the appearance of Napoleon (1796) are given under *Napoleonic Wars.* (See also *France* and *Napoleon.*) The following are the chief events in the revolution: Meeting of States-General, May 5, 1789; the Third Estate assumed the title of the National or Constituent Assembly, June 17; Tennis-Court oath, June 20; storming of the Bastille, July 14; abolition of feudal and other privileges, Aug. 4; bread riot and march to Versailles, Oct.; unsuccessful flight of the king June 20, 1791; constitution adopted, Sept.; opening of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1; commencement of the war against allied Austria and Prussia, April, 1792; attack on the Tuileries, June 20; storming of the Tuileries, Aug. 10; September massacres, Sept.; battle of Valmy, Sept. 20; opening of the National Convention, abolition of the monarchy, proclamation of the republic, Sept. 21; battle of Jemmapes, Nov. 6; annexation of Nice and Savoy, 1792; execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793; coalition against France joined by Great Britain, Holland, Spain, etc., Feb.; Vendean war begun, 1793; battle of Neerwinden, March, 1793; establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, March; establishment of the famous Committee of Public Safety, April; overthrow of the party of the Girondists, June; Reign of Terror, 1793–94; assassination of Marat, July, 1793; execution of Marie Antoinette and the Girondists, Oct.; siege of Toulon, Dec.; overthrow of the Hébertists, March, 1794; execution of Danton, April 5; battle of Fleurus, June 26; overthrow of Robespierre (9th Thermidor), July 27; bread riots of Germinal and Prairial, April–May, 1795; conquest of Holland and foundation of the Batavian republic, 1795; treaties of Basel with Prussia and Spain, 1795; victory of Bonaparte over the "Sections" (Vendémiaire), Oct. 5, 1795; the Convention supplanted by the government under the Directory, Oct.–Nov., 1795; beginning of the Napoleonic wars, 1796; coup d'état of 18th Fructidor, Sept. 4, 1797; peace of Campo Formio, Oct. 17; coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, Nov. 9–10, 1799; beginning of the Consulate, Nov., 1799; peace of Lunéville, Feb. 9, 1801; concordat, 1801; peace of Amiens, 1802; Napoleon consul for life, 1802; establishment of the empire, May 18, 1804. (See histories by Von Sybel, Mignet, Michelet, Stephens, Thiers, Von Laun, Taine, Carlyle, McCarthy, Dahlmann, Blanc, and Roux.)

French River. A river in Ontario, the outlet of Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron.

French Shore, The. Portions of the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland where the French have the privilege of catching and drying fish (secured by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713).

French Switzerland, F. **La Suisse Romande.** That part of Switzerland in which the vernacular language is French (or a French patois). It comprises the cantons Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Valais, the greater part of Fribourg, and a small part of Bern.

Frenchtown (french'toun). A township in Monroe County, Michigan, situated on Lake Erie 22 miles southwest of Detroit. It was the scene of a victory of the British and Indians under Proctor over the Americans under Winchester, Jan. 22, 1813. Population (1890), 3,023.

Frend (frend), **William.** Born at Canterbury, Nov. 22, 1757: died at London, Feb. 21, 1841. An English author. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1780, [illegible] Rev. H. W. Coulthurst and others.

Freneau (fre-nō'), **Philip.** Born at New York, 1752: died near Freehold, N. J., Dec. 18, 1832. An American poet. [illegible] New York [illegible]

Frentani (fren-tā'nī). In ancient history, an Italian people of Samnite stock, dwelling along the Adriatic coast northwest of Apulia and east of Samnium.

Frère (frãr), **Charles** (**Édouard**). Born at Paris, July 10, 1837. A French genre, landscape, and portrait painter, son and pupil of Pierre Édouard Frère and pupil of Couture.

Frère (frãr), **Charles Théodore.** Born at Paris, June 24, 1815: died there, March 24, 1888. A French genre and landscape painter, principally of Oriental subjects: known as Théodore Frère. He was a pupil of J. Cogniet and Roqueplan. He first exhibited in 1834. In 1836 he went with the Algerian expedition, and afterward to Egypt. Among his works are "Bazar in Damascus" (1855), "Harem in Cairo" (1859), "Ruins of Karnac" (1863), "Island of Philæ" (1865), "Tomb of the Caliphs at Cairo" (1876), "Caravan of Mecca Pilgrims" (1875), "Wells near Nehemy" (in the Stettin Museum), "Ruins of Luxor" (Laval Museum), "Arabs Resting" (Nancy Museum), "Departure from Jerusalem for Jaffa" (New York Museum).

Frere (frēr), Sir **Henry Bartle Edward** (called Sir **Bartle Frere**). Born at Clydach, Brecknockshire, March 29, 1815: died at Wimbledon, May 29, 1884. A British official. He entered the Indian service in 1834, became resident at Sattara in 1847, commissioner to Scind in 1850, and member of the council at Calcutta in 1859; was governor of Bombay 1862–1867; became a member of the Council of India in 1866; was created a baronet in 1876, and was governor of the Cape of Good Hope 1877–80. During his governorship of the Cape occurred the war against the Zulus under Cettiwayo.

Frere, John Hookham. Born at London, May 21, 1769: died at the Pietà Valetta, Malta, Jan. 7, 1846. An English diplomatist and author. He took the degree of B. A. at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1792, and that of M. A. in 1795; entered Parliament in 1796; was associated with Canning in the publication of the "Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner" 1797–98; became under-secretary of state in the foreign office in 1799; was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Lisbon in 1800; held the same position at Madrid 1802–04; was sworn of the privy council in 1805, and was plenipotentiary to the central junta of Spain 1808–09. He published "Aristophanes," a metrical version of the "Acharnians," the "Knights," and the "Birds."

Frère (frãr), **Pierre Édouard.** Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1819: died at Écouen, May 24, 1886. A French genre painter, brother of Théodore Frère, pupil of Paul Delaroche and of the École des Beaux Arts. He is known as Édouard Frere. Among his works are "The Little Gourmand" (1843), "The Little Cook" (1850), "Sunday Toilet" (1856), "Going to School" and "The Flute Lesson" (18[illegible]), "Return from the Woods" (1863), "Exercise" (1880), "A Bivouac" (1885), "The Elder Brother," etc.

Frère-Orban (frãr'or-boṅ'), **Hubert Joseph Walther.** Born at Liège, Belgium, April 22, 1812. A Belgian liberal statesman, premier 1868–70 and 1878–84. He was minister of finance July, 1848,–Sept., 1852, and 1857–70, and minister of foreign affairs 1878–84.

Frères Ennemis (frãr-zen-mē'), **Les.** [F., 'hostile brothers.'] A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1664.

Fréret (frā-rā'), **Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1688: died at Paris, March 8, 1749. A noted French historian, archæologist, chronologist, and philologist. An incomplete and inaccurate collection of his works was published in Paris 1796–99.

Fréron (frā-rôṅ'), **Élie Catherine.** Born at Quimper, France, 1719: died at Paris, March 10, 1776. A French journalist and critic, best known from a fierce quarrel in which he was engaged with Voltaire.

Fréron, Louis Stanislas. Born at Paris, 1765: died in Haiti, 1802. A French revolutionist, son of É. C. Fréron. He was elected a deputy to the Convention in 1792, and in 1793 was commissioned along with Barras to establish the authority of the Convention at Marseilles. He subsequently became subprefect of Santo Domingo. He wrote "Mémoire historique sur la réaction royale et sur les malheurs du midi" (1796).

Frescobaldi (fres-kō-bal'dē), **Girolamo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, 1583: died March 2, 1644. A celebrated Italian organist, singer, and composer for the organ, organist at St. Peter's after 1614.

Fresenius (fre-zā'nē-ös), **Karl Remigius.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 28, 1818. A noted German chemist. He founded a chemical laboratory at Wiesbaden in 1848. His works include "Anleitung zur qualitativen chemischen Analyse" (1841), "Anleitung zur quantitativen chemischen Analyse" (1846), etc.

Fresnel (frā-nel'), **Augustin Jean.** Born at Broglie, Eure, France, May 10, 1788: died at Ville-d'Avray, near Paris, July 14, 1827. A French physicist, noted for his researches in optics, particularly in polarization and the wave theory of light.

Fresnillo (fres-nēl'yō). A town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, situated about 35 miles northwest of Zacatecas: noted for its silver-mines. Population (1890), 13,020.

Fresnoy, Charles Alphonse du. See *Dufresnoy.*

Freston (fres′ton). A necromancer in "Belianis of Greece." He was suspected by Don Quixote of having stolen his books, and transformed giants into windmills.

Freudenstadt (froi′den-stät). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, 30 miles east-southeast of Strasburg. Population (1890), 5,695.

Freudenthal (froi′den-täl). A town in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, 16 miles west-northwest of Troppau: a linen-manufacturing center. Population (1890), commune, 7,800.

Freund (froind), **Wilhelm.** Born at Kempen, Posen, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1807. A German philologist, of Hebrew descent. He was teacher in the gymnasium at Breslau 1828–29, rector of the gymnasium at Hirschberg 1848–51, and director of a Hebrew school at Gleiwitz 1855–70. He completed a well-known Latin lexicon (Wörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," 1834–45), etc.

Frévent (frā-voṅ′). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, on the Canche 21 miles west of Arras. Population (1891), commune, 4,426.

Frey (frī). [ON. *Freyr.*] In Norse mythology, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men: the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Frey, Emil. Born at Arlsheim, near Basel, Oct. 23, 1838. A Swiss politician. While temporarily in the United States in 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant in the Union army. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and suffered many privations in Libby prison. He returned to Switzerland at the end of the war, and was sent back to the United States as minister in 1882, serving five years. On Dec. 14, 1893, he was elected president of the Swiss Confederation.

Freya (frī′ạ̈). [ON. *Freyja.*] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. Her dwelling was Folkvang (ON. *Folkvangr*). Her chariot was drawn by two cats. To her with Odin, whose wife she is according to later mythology, belonged those slain in battle. Freyja was the goddess of fruitfulness and of sexual love. She had several names, among them Mardoll and Gefn.

Freycinet (frā-sē-nā′), **Charles Louis de Saulces de.** Born at Foix, Ariège, France, Nov. 14, 1828. A French politician. He was coadjutor of Gambetta in the ministry of 1870–71, and was elected senator in 1876. He was minister of public works 1877–79; premier 1879–80 and Jan.–July, 1882, and again Jan. 7–Dec. 3, 1886, and March 16, 1890,–Feb. 19, 1892; minister of foreign affairs 1885–86; minister of war 1888–93; and premier March 16, 1890,–Feb. 19, 1892.

Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaulses de. Born at Montélimart, Drôme, France, Aug. 7, 1779: died near Loriel, Drôme, Aug. 18, 1842. A French navigator. He published "Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes pendant les années 1800–4" (1807–16), "Voyage autour du monde pendant les années 1817–20" (1824–44), etc.

Freyr. See *Frey.*

Freytag (frī′täg), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Luneburg, Prussia, Sept. 19, 1788: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1861. A German Orientalist, author of a "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum" (1830–37), etc.

Freytag, Gustav. Born at Kreuzburg in Silesia, Germany, July 13, 1816: died at Wiesbaden, April 30, 1895. A German novelist and dramatic writer. He became docent of the German language and literature at the University of Berlin. He resigned this position, however, in 1844, and went to Leipsic and Dresden. In 1848 he returned to Leipsic, where with Julian Schmidt he engaged in editorial work on the "Grenzboten," which he conducted until 1861, and again from 1867 to 1870. In the latter year he was summoned to the headquarters of the German crown prince, where he remained during part of the war. In 1879 he removed to Wiesbaden. His earliest works are dramatic. The drama "Die Valentine" appeared in 1846, the comedy "Die Journalisten" ("The Journalists") in 1853. The novel "Soll und Haben" ("Debit and Credit") followed in 1855, a tragedy "Die Fabier" ("The Fabians") in 1859, "Die Technik des Dramas" ("The Technic of the Drama") in 1863, and the novel "Die verlorene Handschrift" ("The Lost Manuscript") in 1864. From 1859 to 1862 appeared the "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit" ("Pictures from the German Past"), in four volumes. The series of novels, six in number, under the collective title "Die Ahnen" ("Our Ancestors"), descriptive of German life from the time of the Romans to the Napoleonic wars, appeared from 1872 to 1880. A short autobiography, "Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben" ("Recollections from my Life"), appeared with his collected works (22 volumes) in 1887.

Friar Bacon, The Famous History of. A popular legend concerning Roger Bacon. It was published in a prose tract in London, in 1627 (reprinted in Thoms's "Early Prose Romances"). No earlier edition is known, but that it is much older is evident from the fact that Greene's "Honorable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," which was founded on it, was played at Devonshire House in 1591. It was first printed in 1594.

Friar Gerund. See *Fray Gerundio.*

Friar Rush. See *Rush.*

Friar's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is the story of a summoner who, when he was riding to oppress a poor widow, met a foul fiend and entered into a compact with him. The fiend finally carries him off. Hubert, the friar who tells the tale, is a "limitour," that is, one licensed to hear confessions and perform offices of the church within a certain district. He is "wanton and merry, a full festive man."

Friar Tuck. See *Tuck.*

Frias (frē′äs), **Tomás.** Born in Potosí, Jan. 14, 1805: died in La Paz, Aug., 1884. A Bolivian statesman. He was repeatedly secretary of state; held various important diplomatic posts; and was acting president Nov., 1872, to May, 1873; vice-president 1873; and, after the death of Ballivian, president from Feb., 1874, to May, 1877. His term was quiet and progressive.

Fribble (frib′l). **1.** A haberdasher in Thomas Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells." He is surly, conceited, and proud of his submissive but deceitful wife, though he pretends to domineer over her.

2. In Garrick's play "Miss in her Teens," a weak-minded fop. Garrick played the character himself. In the reign of George II. any one who affected the extreme of fashionable folly was called a "fribble."

Fribourg (frē-bör′), G. **Freiburg** (frī′börg). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Bern on the northeast and east, Vaud on the south and west, and the Lake of Neuchâtel on the northwest. The chief occupation is agriculture, the prevailing religion Roman Catholic, and the language 69 per cent. French and 31 per cent. German. Fribourg sends 6 members to the National Council. It was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481. A liberal constitution was adopted in 1831. Area, 644 square miles. Population (1888), 119,155.

Fribourg, G. **Freiburg im Üchtlande** (frī′börg im ücht′län-de). The capital of the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, on the Saane 17 miles southwest of Bern. It is on the border between French and German Switzerland. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The cathedral, begun in 1283, is an interesting church with a late-Pointed tower, 280 feet high, and a curiously sculptured portal. The organ has long been celebrated as one of the best existing. The suspension-bridge crossing the gorge of the Saane was built in 1834. The span is 810 feet, and the height above the stream 168. Four wire cables are carried over its two end towers, which have the form of simple arches of masonry, flanked by coupled Doric pilasters, and crowned by an entablature and a low attic. Population (1888), 12,244.

Frickthal (frik′täl). A territory in Switzerland, in the northern part of the canton of Aargau, with which it was incorporated in 1803.

Friday (frī′dạ̄). [From *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*, AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris*, or *Veneris dies.*] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is especially commemorated annually on Good Friday. In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise. To spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday: hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day.*

Friday. The native attendant of Robinson Crusoe, in Defoe's novel of that name. He was so named by his master because the latter had saved him from death on that day.

Friday Club, The. A club instituted at Edinburgh by Sir Walter Scott in June, 1803.

Frideswide, Frithoswith, or **Fredeswitha.** Died possibly in 735. An English saint. She was a royal princess, according to the legend, and fled from the importunities of her lover to Oxford, where she founded the monastery of St. Frideswide. She is commemorated on Oct. 19.

Fridigern. See *Fritigern.*

Friedberg (frēd′berg). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ach 5 miles east-southeast of Augsburg. Here, Aug. 24, 1796, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Latour. Population (1890), 2,679.

Friedberg. A town in the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, on the Usa 16 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main: formerly a free imperial city. Here, July 10, 1796, the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Wartensleben. Population (1890), [illegible].

Friedericia. See *Fredericia.*

Friedewald (frē′de-vält). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 33 miles south-southeast of Cassel.

Friedewald, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Friedewald, Prussia, Oct. 5, 1551, between France and the League of Smalkalden, for the purpose of liberating Philip, landgrave of Hesse, who was held as a prisoner of state by the emperor. His freedom was secured by the Peace of Passau, July 16, 1552.

Friedland (frēd′länt). A town in Bohemia, on the Wittich 64 miles north-northeast of Prague. Its castle belonged to Wallenstein, duke of Friedland. Population (1891), commune, 5,282.

Friedland. A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Alle 26 miles southeast of Königsberg. Here, June 14, 1807, the French (70,000 to 80,000) under Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians (55,000 to 70,000) under Bennigsen. The loss of the French was about 7,000 to 8,000; that of the Allies, over 25,000.

Friedland. A town in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, 43 miles northwest of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,646.

Friedländer (frēd′len-der), **Friedrich.** Born at Kohljanowitz, Bohemia, Jan. 10, 1825. An Austrian genre painter, a pupil of Waldmüller.

Friedländer, Julius. Born at Berlin, June 25, 1813: died there, April 4, 1884. A German numismatist, keeper of the royal collection of ancient coins.

Friedländer, Ludwig. Born at Königsberg, July 16, 1824. A German scholar, professor of classical philology and archæology at Königsberg 1858–92. He published works on Homer and the Homeric question, and on Roman antiquities.

Friedrichroda (frēd′rich-rō-dä). A small town in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the Thuringian Forest 9 miles southwest of Gotha.

Friedrichshafen (frēd′richs-hä-fen). A small town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, on the Lake of Constance 14 miles east of Constance.

Friedrichsruh (frēd′richs-rö). The residence of Prince Bismarck, about 17 miles southeast of Hamburg.

Friendly (frend′li), **Sir John.** In Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse," a country gentleman. Sheridan metamorphosed him into his Colonel Townly in the "Trip to Scarborough."

Friendly Islands. See *Tonga Islands.*

Friend of Man, The. [F. *L'Ami des hommes.*] A surname ironically given to Mirabeau (father of the orator), from the title of his work "L'Ami des hommes."

Friendship in Fashion. A comedy by Thomas Otway, produced in 1678.

Fries (frēs), **Bernhard.** Born at Heidelberg, Baden, May 16, 1820: died at Munich, May 21, 1879. A German landscape-painter, younger brother of Ernst Fries.

Fries, Elias Magnus. Born at Femsjö, near Wexiö, Sweden, Aug. 15, 1794: died at Upsala, Sweden, Feb. 8, 1878. A Swedish botanist. He was professor of practical economy 1834, and of botany 1851, and director of the botanical museum and garden, at Upsala. His works include "Systema orbis vegetabilis" (1825), "Observationes mycologicæ" (1815–18), "Summa vegetabilium Scandinaviæ" (1846–49).

Fries, Ernst. Born at Heidelberg, Baden, June 22, 1801: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 11, 1833. A German landscape-painter.

Fries, Jakob Friedrich. Born at Barby, Prussian Saxony, Aug. 23, 1773: died at Jena, Germany, Aug. 10, 1843. A German philosophical writer, professor at Heidelberg and later (of philosophy) at Jena. He was deprived of his office for political reasons in 1819, but was appointed to the chair of physics and mathematics in 1824. He wrote "Neue Kritik der Vernunft" (1807), etc.

Friesians (frē′zianz), or **Frisians** (friz′ianz). The natives or inhabitants of Friesland; the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.

Friesic (frē′zik). The language of the Friesians: in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic.* It is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations North, East, and West Friesic and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted use (Platt-Deutsch), are the modern continental remnants.

Friesland (frēz′land), or **Vriesland** (frēs′länt). [L. *Frisia*, F. *Frise.*] A province of the Netherlands, capital Leeuwarden, bounded by the North Sea on the north, Groningen and Drenthe on the east, Overyssel on the south, and the Zuyder Zee on the southwest and west. [illegible] It is also called West Friesland. Area, 1,282 square miles. Population (1891), 336,442.

Friesland, East. See *East Friesland.*

Frigg (frig). [Latinized as *Frigga* or *Friga.*] In Norse mythology, the wife of Odin, and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its loftier and chaster form.

Frigga, or **Friga** (frig'ä). [Latinized forms of *Frigg.*] Same as *Frigg.*

Frigidus (frij'i-dus). A small river, tributary of the Isonzo, which it joins near Görz in Austria: the modern Wipbach. It is noted for its coldness. In its valley, near the Birnbaumer Wald, Theodosius defeated the forces of Eugenius and Arbogast in 394.

Frimaire (frē-mãr'). [F., 'the sleety.'] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the third month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with Nov. 21 in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, with Nov. 22 in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, and with Nov. 23 in the year 12.

Frimont (frē-môn'), **Johann Maria Philipp,** Count of, Prince of Antrodocco. Born at Finstingen, Lorraine, Jan. 3, 1759: died at Vienna, Dec. 26, 1831. An Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1776, and was commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Upper Italy when he invaded France in 1815. He quelled, in accordance with the decrees of the Congress of Laybach, the liberal insurrection at Naples in 1821, and was made president of the council of war at Vienna in Nov., 1831.

Frio (frē'ō), **Cape.** A promontory in Brazil, about 50 miles east of Rio de Janeiro: lighthouse in lat. 23° 0′ 42″ S., long. 42° 0′ 1″ W.

Frisches Haff (frish'es häf). [G., 'Fresh Bay.'] A body of water north of the provinces of East and West Prussia, extending from near Königsberg southwestward about 53 miles. Its average width is about [illegible] miles. It is separated by a tongue of land (Frische Nehrung) from the Baltic, with which it communicates by the Pillauer Tief.

Frischlin (frish'lēn), **Nikodemus.** Born at Balingen, Würtemberg, Sept. 22, 1547: died near the fortress of Hohenurach, Würtemberg, Nov. 29–30, 1590. A German philologist and Latin poet.

Frisco (fris'kō). A colloquial abbreviation of *San Francisco.*

Friscobaldo (fris-kō-bal'dō). In Dekker and Middleton's "Honest Whore," the father of Bellafront.

Frisian Islands, North. See *North Frisian Islands.*

Frisians. See *Frisians.*

Frith, or **Fryth** (frith), **John.** Born at Westerham, Kent, in 1503: executed at London, July 4, 1533. An English Reformer and martyr. He took the degree of B.A. at King's College, Cambridge, in [illegible] [illegible] Oxford. He went [illegible] [illegible] London, answerynge to M. More [illegible]

Frith, Mary. See *Cutpurse, Moll.*

Frith, William Powell. Born at Studley, near Ripon, Yorkshire, 1819. An English painter. He [illegible]

Frithigern. See *Fritigern.*

Frithjof's (frēt'yofs), or **Fridthiof's** (frēt'[illegible]) **Saga.** An Icelandic saga, assigned to the 14th century, relating the adventures of the [illegible]

Fritigern [illegible], **Frithigern,** or **Fridigern.** [illegible] A king of the West [illegible]

Fritsch [illegible]

Fritz (frits), **Der Alte.** [G., 'Old Fritz.'] A nickname given by his soldiers to Frederick the Great.

Fritz, Samuel. Born in Bohemia, 1653: died at the Jeberos Mission, on the Upper Amazon, March 20, 1728. A Jesuit missionary. The greater part of his life was spent among the Amazonian Indians, and he established the Omaguas and other missions. He repeatedly traversed the whole length of the river. In 1707 his map of the Amazon was first published at Quito, and it long remained the authority for this region.

Fritz, Unser. [G., 'Our Fritz.'] A nickname given by Germans to Frederick William, crown prince of Germany, and later emperor.

Fritzlar (frits'lär). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Eder 16 miles southwest of Cassel. It is noted for its cathedral and as the first seat in Hesse of Christianity, which was introduced by St. Boniface about 732.

Friuli (frē'ö-lē). [F. *Frioul*, G. *Friaul*: from the town *Forum Julii.*] A district north of the Adriatic Sea, mainly comprised in the modern province of Udine, Italy, and in the crownland Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary. It became a Lombard duchy in the 6th century, and was ruled by dukes and margraves in the middle ages. Austrian Friuli was acquired by the house of Hapsburg in 1500, and Venetian Friuli was acquired from Venice in 1797. Both portions were lost by Austria in 1805 and 1809, and regained in 1815. Venetian Friuli was ceded to Italy in 1866.

Fröbel (frė'bel), **Friedrich.** Born at Oberweissbach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, April 21, 1782: died at Marienthal, near Bad Liebenstein, Germany, June 21, 1852. A German educator, founder of the kindergarten system of instruction. He studied at the universities of Jena, Göttingen, and Berlin; served against the French in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; founded in 1816, at Griesheim, an educational institution which was removed to Keilhau, near Rudolstadt, in 1817; and in 1837 founded a kindergarten at Blankenburg in Thuringia. His chief work is "Die Menschenerziehung" (1826).

Fröbel, Julius. Born at Griesheim, near Stadt-Ilm, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, July 16, 1805: died at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1893. A German politician, traveler, and author, nephew of Friedrich Fröbel. He took part in the revolutionary movement at Vienna in 1848, and in 1867 founded at Munich the "Süddeutsche Presse," which he conducted until 1873. He was appointed consul of the German Empire at Smyrna in 1873, and held a similar post at Algiers 1876–89. His chief works are "System der socialen Politik" (1847), "Aus Amerika" (1857–58), "Theorie der Politik" (1861–64), "Die Wirthschaft des Menschengeschlechts" (1870–76), "Die realistische Weltansicht und die utilitarische Civilisation" (1881), and "Ein Lebenslauf" (1890–91).

Frobisher (frō'bish-ėr), **Sir Martin.** Died in 1594. An English navigator. He was of a family of Welsh origin settled at Altofts in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage in 1576, on which he discovered the bay since known as Frobisher Bay. One of his sailors having brought home a piece of ore supposed to contain gold, he was sent out again in command of two expeditions in search of gold in 1577–78. On both occasions, however, the ore which he brought home proved to be worthless. He fought with distinction against the Great Armada in 1588.

Frobisher Bay. An arm of the ocean extending about 200 miles into Baffin Land, between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Sound. It was until recently called Frobisher Strait.

Frog (frog), **Nicholas** or **Nic.** A nickname for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "Law is a Bottomless Pit," or "The History of John Bull."

Frogmore (frog'mōr) **Lodge.** A mansion near Windsor Castle, England. It was the residence of Queen Victoria's mother, and in the grounds is the mausoleum erected by the queen to her husband.

Frogs (frogz), **The.** A famous comedy by Aristophanes. It was exhibited in 405 B. C., and obtained the first prize.

The plot of "The Frogs" is separated into two parts [illegible]

Fröhlich [illegible], **Abraham Emanuel.** Born at Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1796: [illegible] Baden, Aargau, [illegible]. A German-Swiss poet, [illegible] as a writer of fables (published 18[illegible]).

Frohsdorf (frō'dorf). A [illegible] having been the headqu[illegible] party from 1844 until the death [illegible]

Froissart (froi'särt; [illegible]), **Jean.** [illegible]

few facts to be gleaned from his own writings. In 1360 he was welcomed to England by his countrywoman Queen Philippa of Hainaut, wife of Edward III. In 1365 he visited Scotland, and in May, 1368, he was at Milan in the company of Petrarch and Chaucer. About 1372, after several years spent in travel, Froissart decided to enter the church. The period of his activity as a chronicler extends from 1367 to 1400. His great work is the "Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Écosse et d'Espagne," relating the events of history from 1325 till 1400. It was published before the close of the 15th century, and was thus among the first books to be printed. One of the 6 editions of the 16th century was by Denis Sauvage, historian to Henry II. of France. The best editions in modern times are by Kervyn de Lettenhove in 25 volumes (1867–77), and by Siméon Luce, incomplete, in 8 volumes (1869–88).

> Froissart, though inferior to Lescurel, and though far less remarkable as a poet than as a prose writer, can fairly hold his own with Deschamps and Machault, while he has the advantage of being easily accessible. The later part of his life having been given up to history, he is not quite so voluminous in verse as his two predecessors. Yet, if the attribution to him of the "Cour d'Amour" and the "Trésor Amoureux" be correct, he has left some 40,000 or 50,000 lines. The bulk of his work consists of long poems in the allegorical courtship of the time, interspersed with shorter lyrical pieces in the prevailing forms. One of these poems, the "Buisson de Jonece," is interesting because of its autobiographical details, and some shorter pieces approaching more nearly to the Fabliau style, "Le Dit du Florin," "Le Debat du Cheval et du Levrier," etc., are sprightly and agreeable enough.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 104.

Frolic (frol'ik), **Sir Frederick.** A character in Etherege's comedy "The Comical Revenge."

> He (Sir Frederick Frolic) is a man of quality, who can fight at need with spirit and firmness of nerve, but whose customary occupation is the pursuit of pleasure without dignity and without reflection.
>
> *Gosse,* Seventeenth Century Studies.

Frolic, The. A British sloop of war taken in 1812 by Captain Jacob Jones in the American sloop of war Wasp.

Frollo (frol'lō). In "Arthur," an English Arthurian legend of the first half of the 15th century, a French knight. Arthur kills him in single combat, with his great sword Brownsteel, when on his way to take Paris.

Frollo (F. pron. fro-lō'), **Claude.** An archdeacon, one of the leading characters in "Notre Dame de Paris," by Victor Hugo. He is absorbed in alchemy and is reputed holy, but he falls in love with and persecutes Esmeralda, a gipsy. After her death he is killed in revenge by Quasimodo, who throws him from the top of the tower of Notre Dame.

Frollo, Jehan. A scholar in "Notre Dame de Paris," by Victor Hugo.

Frome, or **Frome Selwood** (fröm sel'wůd). A manufacturing town in Somerset, England, 11 miles south of Bath. Population (1891), 9,613.

Fromentin (frō-moṅ-taṅ'), **Eugène.** Born at St.-Maurice, near La Rochelle, Oct. 24, 1820: died there, Aug. 27, 1876. A noted French genre painter, a pupil of Rémond and Cabat. He visited Algeria 1846–48 and 1852–53 and brought home many sketches from which he painted his characteristic pictures of Oriental life. He was also the author of "Dominique," a successful romance, and of works on art and travel. He was awarded a second-class medal in 1849 and 1867, and a first-class in 1859. He became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1859.

Fronde (frond), **The.** [F., lit. 'a sling.'] In French history, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1653, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

Front de Bœuf (fron dė bėf), **Sir Reginald.** In Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," a brutal and fierce Norman baron who uses his castle of Torquilstone to imprison and torture his enemies, and finally perishes in its flames.

Frontenac (frônt-nak'), Comte **Louis de Buade de.** Born in France, 1621: died at Quebec, Nov. 28, 1698. A French colonial officer, governor of Canada 1672–82 and 1689–98.

> [illegible] but it is not through these [illegible] He was domineering, arbitrary, intolerant of opposition, irascible, vehement in prejudice, often wayward, perverse, and jealous: a persecutor of those who opposed him. Yet capable, by fits, of [illegible] and gifted with a [illegible] to win the attachment [illegible] courts and salons; [illegible] and brood of sight, [illegible] fruitful in resources [illegible] a sure breeder [illegible] of peace, but in time of calamity and [illegible] His early career in America was [illegible] with [illegible], but admiration and grati-

tude hailed him at its close: for it was he who saved the colony and led it triumphant from an abyss of ruin.
Parkman, Discovery of the Great West, p. 47.

Frontino (fron-te'nō). The name of the horse which Brunello stole from Sacripant and gave to Rogero, and on which the latter overthrew all his opponents. He is mentioned both by Boiardo and Ariosto in the Orlando poems.

Frontinus (fron-tī'nus), **Sextus Julius.** Died about 103 A. D. A Roman military officer, engineer, and tactician. He wrote "Strategematica" (a work on strategy, in four books), "De aquis urbis Romæ," etc.

Fronto (fron'tō), **Marcus Cornelius.** Born at Cirta, Numidia: died about 175 A. D. A Roman rhetorician and orator. A collection of his letters was edited by Naber in 1867.

> The most characteristic figure of this time is the rhetorician M. Cornelius Fronto of Cirta (probably a. 100–175 A. D.), who held under Hadrian a conspicuous position as an orator, and under Antoninus Pius taught M. Aurelius and L. Verus. He was consul 143 A. D. We possess by him above all the greater part of his correspondence with M. Aurelius both as heir apparent and as emperor. The rhetorician appears in these letters conceited, insipid, laboured, with little genius and much want of taste and pretence, but well informed and an enthusiastic admirer of early Roman literature, which he zealously endeavours to make more generally known; at the same time his character appears honourable, upright, and independent; he never abuses his influential position, is faithful as a husband and friend, and gives fatherly advice to his pupils, whose gratitude subsequently surrounded his name with a brilliant lustre.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 213.

Front Range (frunt rānj). The easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains in the State of Colorado.

Front Royal. A place in the Shenandoah valley, West Virginia, where Stonewall Jackson captured the command of Colonel J. R. Kenly, May 23, 1862.

Fröschweiler (frėsh'vi-ler), or **Froschweiler** (frosh'vī-ler). A village near Wörth (which see).

Frosinone (frō-sē-nō'ne), Hernican **Frusino.** A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 48 miles southeast of Rome.

Frossard (fro-sär'), **Charles Auguste.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 26, 1807: died at Château-Villain, Haute-Marne, France, Sept. 1, 1875. A French general. He served in Algeria 1833–40; was engaged in the Crimean war, particularly before Sevastopol, and was promoted general; commanded the second corps of the army of the Rhine in the Franco-German war; was defeated at Spicheren, Aug. 6, 1870; and was captured on the fall of Metz.

Frost (frôst), **Arthur B.** Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1851. An American artist, best known as an illustrator.

Frost, Jack. In English nursery folk-lore, a personification of frost or cold.

Froth (frôth). A foolish gentleman in Shakspere's comedy "Measure for Measure."

Froth, Lord. A solemn, foolish fop with a coquettish wife, in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer."

Frothingham (froth'ing-am), **Nathaniel Langdon.** Born at Boston, July 23, 1793: died at Boston, April 4, 1870. An American clergyman and writer. He was pastor of a Unitarian church at Boston, Massachusetts, 1815–50. Author of "Metrical Pieces, Translated and Original" (1855).

Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1822. An American Unitarian clergyman (till 1880) and author, son of N. L. Frothingham. Among his works are "Religion of Humanity" (1873), "Transcendentalism in New England" (1876), a life of Theodore Parker (1874), "Creed and Conduct" (1877), "Life of George Ripley" (1882), etc.

Frothingham, Richard. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 31, 1812. An American historian, journalist, and politician. His works include "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849), and other books on American history.

Froude (fröd), **James Anthony.** Born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818: died Oct. 20, 1894. A noted English historian. He was educated at Westminster School and at Oriel College, Oxford. There he came under the influence of the Tractarian movement, his brother Richard Hurrell Froude being one of its leaders. He became fellow at Exeter in 1842, and took deacon's orders in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High-church party under Newman. A change in his views caused him to abandon his fellowship and his profession, and he devoted himself entirely to literature, formally resigning his deacon's orders in 1872. In the same year he lectured in the United States on the relations between England and Ireland. In 1874 he was sent on a mission to the Cape of Good Hope. He afterward went to Australia and the West Indies. In 1892 he was elected regius professor of modern history at Oriel College, Oxford, as successor to Freeman. He wrote a "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada" (1856–70), "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" (1873–74), "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (1867–77), "Cæsar" (1879), "Oceana" (1886), "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," a romance (1889), "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" (1890), etc. As executor of Carlyle he published "Reminiscences of Carlyle" (1881), "Life of Thomas Carlyle" (1882).

Froufrou (frö'frö). [F., 'a soft rustling sound.'] A play by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, produced in 1869.

Frozen Strait. A strait in the Arctic regions, between Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island.

Fructidor (frük-tē-dor'). [F., from L. *fructus*, fruit.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the twelfth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with Aug. 19 in the years 1 to 8, and with Aug. 20 in 9 to 13. It was followed by 5 (in the years 3 and 11, corresponding to 1795 and 1803, by 6) complementary or intercalary days, called *sans-culottides*, completing the year.

Fructidor, The 18th. In French history, Sept. 4, 1797, when the majority of the Directory executed a coup d'état against the royalist reaction. Two of the Directors were ejected and more than fifty members expelled from the Council of Five Hundred, where the royalists had succeeded in obtaining a majority.

Frugal, Luke. The principal character in Massinger's "City Madam": a vindictive, hypocritical villain. He is the brother of the charitable Sir John.

Fruges (früzh). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 33 miles south-southeast of Calais. Population (1891), commune, 3,090.

Frumentius (frö-men'shius). Lived in the 4th century. A Christian missionary and bishop, celebrated, as the founder of the Ethiopian Church, under the title of Abba Salama.

Frutigen (frö'tē-gen). A village in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun.

Fry, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Gurney**). Born at Earlham, Norfolk, May 21, 1780: died at Ramsgate, England, Oct. 12, 1845. An English philanthropist, a minister of the Society of Friends. She was especially noted as a promoter of prison reform.

Fry (frī), **Francis.** Born at Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, Oct. 28, 1803: died at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1886. An English bibliographer. He was a partner in the firm of J. S. Fry and Sons, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers at Bristol. He published "The First New Testament printed in the English Language (1525 or 1526), translated from the Greek by William Tyndale, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction" (1862), "The Souldiers Pocket Bible, printed at London by G. B. and R. W. for G. C. 1643, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction" (1862), "The Christian Soldiers Penny Bible: London, printed by R. Smith for Sam. Wade, 1693, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introductory Note" (1862), etc.

Fry, William Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Aug., 1815: died in Santa Cruz, West Indies, Dec. 21, 1864. An American composer and journalist.

Fryken (frü'ken). A series of lakes in Sweden, north of Lake Wener, into which their waters flow.

Fryxell (früks'el), **Anders.** Born at Hesselskog, Dalsland, Sweden, Feb. 7, 1795: died at Stockholm, March 21, 1881. A Swedish historian. He wrote "Berättelser ur Svenska Historien" ("Narratives from Swedish History," 1823–79), etc.

F.'s Aunt (efz änt), **Mr.** A legacy left by Mr. F. to his wife, in Dickens's "Little Dorrit."

Fuad Pasha (fö'äd pash'a), **Mehemmed** (**Mehmed**). Born at Constantinople, Jan. 17, 1814: died at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1869. A noted Turkish statesman. He abandoned in 1835 the practice of medicine for a diplomatic career. In 1848 he was appointed Ottoman commissioner to settle the revolutionary disputes in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1852. Owing to the attitude of Russia, whose ill will he is said to have excited by a publication on the question of the holy sepulchers, he resigned in the spring of 1853, but resumed office on the outbreak of the Crimean war later in the same year. He became grand vizir in 1861, a post which he retained until 1866. He introduced many important improvements for the sake of the material advantages to be derived from them, but in doing so he increased the financial embarrassments of the Porte by the adoption of a wasteful and unsound financial policy.

Fuca, Juan de. See *Juan de Fuca.*

Fuchs (föks), **Johann Nepomuk von.** Born at Mattenzell, near Brennberg, Bavaria, May 15, 1774: died at Munich, March 5, 1856. A German chemist and mineralogist, professor of mineralogy at the University of Landshut 1826–1852: noted for his discovery (1823) of soluble glass and its application to stereochromy.

Fuchs, Konrad Heinrich. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 7, 1803: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1855. A German physician, professor of pathology at Göttingen 1838–55. He wrote "Die krankhaften Veränderungen der Haut" (1840–1841), "Lehrbuch der speziellen Nosologie und Therapie" (1845–48), etc.

Fuchs, Leonhard. Born at Wemdingen, Bavaria, Jan. 17, 1501: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, May 10, 1566. A German physician and botanist, author of "De historia stirpium" (1542), etc.

Fucino (fö-chē'nö), **Lago di,** also called **Lago di Celano.** A lake in central Italy, near the towns of Avezzano and Celano: the ancient Lacus Fucinus. It was drained by Prince Torlonia, who began the work in 1852. It was partially drained in the reign of Claudius. It had no outlet, and measured 37 miles in circumference.

Fucinus (fū'si-nus), **Lacus.** See *Fucino.*

Fudge Family in Paris, The. A satire by Thomas Moore, published in 1818. "The Fudge Family in England," a sequel, was afterward published.

Fuegians (fū-ē'ji-anz). A general name of the Indians of Tierra del Fuego. They comprise three distinct races — the Yahgans or Yapoos, the Onas or Aonik, and the Alicolufs. Judging from their languages, these represent three different stocks. They are all very degraded savages, having no chiefs and only very loose family ties. They live in wretched huts, go almost naked though the climate is severe, and subsist by hunting and fishing. They make excellent bark canoes, and are very skilful in using them.

Fuenclara, Count of. See *Cebrian y Agustin, Pedro de.*

Fuenleal (fwen-lā-äl'), **Sebastian Ramirez de.** Born in the province of Cuenca about 1480: died at Valladolid, Jan. 22, 1547. A Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively inquisitor of Seville, member of the audience of Granada, bishop of Santo Domingo in the West Indies (1524), and president of the audience of that island (1527). From 1531 to 1536 he ruled Mexico as president of the audience of New Spain: under him order was restored, abuses were reformed, and the Indians protected. He was friendly to Cortes. Returning to Spain, he was successively bishop of Tuy and Leon, and in 1542 was made bishop of Cuenca and president of the audience of Valladolid.

Fuenterrabia (fwen-ter-rä-bē'ä), or **Fontarabia** (fon-ta-rā'bi-ä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, situated on the Bidassoa in lat. 43° 22′ N., long. 1° 50′ W. It is noted for its fortress (until 1794), and for the passage of the Bidassoa here by Wellington in 1813. Milton confounds it with Roncesvalles.

Fuentes de Onoro (fwen'tes de ō-nō'rō). A village in the province of Salamanca, western Spain, 14 miles west-southwest of Ciudad Rodrigo. Here, May, 1811, Wellington checked the French under Masséna.

Fuerte, or **Villa del Fuerte** (vēl'yä del fwer'tā). A small town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, situated on the river Fuerte about lat. 26° 45′ N., long. 108° 25′ W.

Fugger (fük'er). A Swabian family of ennobled merchants, famous in the 16th century. It traces its descent from Johannes Fugger, a weaver, who lived at Graben, near Augsburg, in the first half of the 14th century.

Fugitive-Slave Law. In United States history, an act included in the "Omnibus Bill" (1850), securing to slaveholders additional facilities in the recovery of runaway slaves.

Fuhchow, or **Foochow** (fö-chou'). A seaport and the capital of the province of Fuhkien, China, situated near the mouth of the river Min in lat. 26° 5′ N., long. 119° 20′ E. It has a very large trade, especially in tea, is a noted mission station, and contains an arsenal. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1842. Population, [illegible].

Fuhkien (fö-kē-en'), or **Fokien** (fō-kē-en'). A maritime province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the north, the channel of Formosa on the east, Kwangtung on the southwest, and Kiangsi on the west and northwest. Area, about 47,000 square miles. Population, upward of 20,000,000.

Führich (fü'rich), **Joseph von.** Born at Kratzau, Bohemia, Feb. 9, 1800: died at Vienna, March 13, 1876. A noted Austrian historical painter. He was much occupied with scriptural subjects.

Fuji-san (fö'jē-san'), or **Fuji-yama** (fö'jē-yä'mä), less correctly **Fusi-yama** (fö'sē-yä'mä). An extinct volcano and the highest mountain of Japan, situated 70 miles west-southwest of Tokio. There has been no eruption since 1707. It is a resort of pilgrims, and figures largely in Japanese art. Height, 12,365 feet.

Fulah, or **Fula** (fö'lä), plural **Fulbe.** [Lit. 'brown,' 'red.'] A great African people, scattered through the Sudan from Senegambia to Wadai, and south to Adamawa: their language is called *Fulfulde*. They are variously classed with the Hamites, the negroes, and with the Nubas. They [illegible] group with the Nubas of the Nile valley. They are essentially Hamitic, having branched off from the Berbers on the sonal. Their color is reddish-brown, nose straight, lips regular, hair curly. Where they are mixed with the negroes the skin is darker, the lips are thicker, the hair is more bushy, and the temperament more merry. In their pure state they are proud and grave. The Futa-Toro or Toucouleurs are a mixture of Fulah and Wolof. Pastoral, industrious, warlike, and intelligent, they rule over the agricultural negro tribes of the Sudan. They are dominant in Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Massina, Segu, Kaarta, and Futa-Jallon. In Bornu, Baghirmi, and Wadai they are not strong enough to command. In religion they are Mohammedans, but tolerant, except the fanatic Toucouleurs. They have a national literature, written with Arabic characters. It was in the beginning of this century, under their poet and leader Othman dan Fodio, that they revolutionized the Sudan, spreading Islam and founding their great kingdoms, which are not yet on the wane. Their language is peculiar by its initial formations. It is spoken in its purest form in Massina and Futa-Toro. Owing to admixtures of neighboring negro languages and Arabic, five dialects are distinguished according to the countries where they are spoken, namely Futa-Jallon, Futa-Toro, Sokoto, Hausa, and Bornu. Also called *Pul*, *Felata*, *Filani*.

Fulbe. See *Fulah*.

Fulbert (ful bar'). A bishop of Chartres who laid the foundations of the cathedral in 1020, and is supposed to have been its architect.

Fulc (fölk), or **Fulk**, or **Foulques** (fök) **III.**, surnamed "The Black." Born in 972: died at Metz, May 22, 1040. Count of Anjou 987–1040. He carried on wars against the Duke of Bretagne and the Count of Blois.

Fulc V. Born in 1090: died Nov. 13, 1142. Count of Anjou 1109–42. He married a daughter of Baldwin II. of Jerusalem in 1129, and on the death of Baldwin in 1131 succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem.

Fulc of Neuilly. Died in 1202. A French ecclesiastic. He was ordered by Innocent III. in 1198 to preach the fourth Crusade.

Fulda (föl'dä). A river in Germany, flowing north and uniting at Münden with the Werra to form the Weser. Length, about 100 miles.

Fulda. A bishopric and state of the old German Empire. It grew up around the abbey of Fulda (founded in 744). The abbacy became a bishopric in 1752. It was secularized in 1803, and given to Nassau-Orange as a principality. After various changes it was, in 1815, divided between Hesse-Cassel and Bavaria, the Hesse-Cassel part passing to Prussia in 1866.

Fulda. A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Fulda 53 miles northeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is a very ancient town, and has a cathedral and several old churches. Population (1890), 13,125.

Fulford (ful'ford). A suburb of York, England. Here the earls Edwin and Morcar were defeated by Harold Hardrada and Tostig in 1066.

Fulham (ful'am). [From Saxon *Fullenhame*, the resort of birds (? [illegible]).] A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. It contains a palace, the summer residence of the bishops of London. It is a parliamentary borough, returning one member to Parliament. Population of the board of works district (1891), [illegible].

Fulk. See *Fulc*.

Fulke (fulk), **William.** Born at London in 1538: died Aug. 28, 1589. An English Puritan divine. He studied at Cambridge, where he subsequently [illegible]. He became master of [illegible] Hall, Cambridge, in 1578. His most notable [illegible]

Fuller (ful'er), **Andrew.** Born at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, Feb. 6, 1754: died at Kettering, May 7, 1815. An English Baptist preacher and theologian. He wrote "The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems Compared" (1796), "The Gospel its own Witness" (1799), etc.

Fuller, George. Born at Deerfield, Mass., 1822: died at Boston, March 21, 1884. An American genre and portrait painter. In 1842 he studied with the sculptor Brown at Albany, after which he studied painting in Boston, New York, London, and on the Continent. His first public success was attained in 1857 when he was elected associate of the National Academy (New York). [illegible]

Fuller, John W[illegible]

Fuller, Melville Weston. [illegible] preme Court of the United States. He was ad[illegible] where he practised law until appointed chief justice by [illegible]

Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. Born at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 23, 1810: lost by shipwreck off Fire Island, near New York, July 16, 1850. A noted American writer, a member of the Transcendental school. She edited the Boston "Dial" 1840–42, and was literary critic for the New York "Tribune" 1844–46. She went to Europe in 1846, married Marquis Ossoli, Dec., 1847, and was in Rome during the revolution of 1848–49. Her works include "Summer on the Lakes" (1843), "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" (1845), "Papers on Art and Literature" (1846).

Fuller, Thomas. Born June, 1608: died at London, Aug. 16, 1661. An English divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and was curate of the Savoy at London at the beginning of the civil war. In 1643 he joined the king at Oxford, and after the Restoration was appointed chaplain to Charles II. Among his works are "The History of the Holy Warre" (1639), "The Holy State and the Profane State" (1642), "A Pisgah sight of Palestine" (1650), "History of the University of Cambridge" (1655), "History of the Worthies of England" (1662).

Fuller's Field. A field near Jerusalem, apparently to the north, the locality of which cannot be identified.

Fullerton, Lady **Georgiana.** See *Leveson-Gower, Georgiana Charlotte*.

Fulton (fül'ton). A city in Callaway County, Missouri, about 25 miles northeast of Jefferson City. Population (1890), 4,314.

Fulton. A village in the township of Volney, Oswego County, New York, situated on the Oswego River 23 miles northwest of Syracuse. Population (1890), 4,214.

Fulton. An American war-ship of 38 tons rating, built at New York in 1815. She was designed by Robert Fulton, and was the first war-ship to be propelled by steam. She had central paddle-wheels protected by a double hull, and relied for effective attack not on her broadside of small caliber, but upon a pivoted 100-pounder columbiad. Her bow was strengthened into a ram. She was the prototype of the modern ironclad with its few heavy guns and ram.

Fulton, Robert. Born at Little Britain, Pa., 1765: died at New York, Feb. 24, 1815. An American engineer and inventor. He went to London in 1786 with a view to completing his education as a portrait- and landscape-painter under the instruction of Benjamin West, in whose family he remained several years. He abandoned painting in 1793, and devoted himself to civil and mechanical engineering. He removed to Paris in 1794. From 1797 to 1806 he made a number of indifferently successful experiments with a submarine boat and a torpedo, most of which were conducted under the patronage of the French and British governments. He launched a steamboat on the Seine in 1803, which sank from faulty construction. A new boat built with the old machinery made a successful trial trip on the Seine Aug. 9, 1803. Having returned to America in 1806, he built the steamboat Clermont, which began a successful trial trip from New York to Albany on the Hudson River, Aug. 11, 1807. This boat was followed by numerous river-steamers and ferry-boats built under his supervision. In 1815 he launched the war-steamer Fulton. He married in 1806 Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children.

Fulvia (ful'vi-ä). Died at Sicyon, Greece, 40 B. C. A Roman lady, wife of Clodius, then of Curio, and later of Mark Antony. She fomented a rising (the Perusine war) against Octavius, in 41 B. C., in order to draw Antony away from Egypt and Cleopatra.

Fulvia. In Ben Jonson's "Catiline," a voluptuous wanton: a satire on the causes of Rome's degeneration.

Fulvia gens (ful'vi-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a distinguished plebeian clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. Its cognomens under the republic were Bambalio, Centumalus, Curvus, Flaccus, Gillo, Nacca, Nobilior, Pætinus, and Veratius or Neratius.

Fumay (fü-mā'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, on the Meuse 14 miles north of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 5,065.

Fumbina. See *Adamawa*.

Funchal (fön-shäl'). A seaport and the capital of the island of Madeira, situated in lat. 32° 38' N., long. 16° 54' W. It is a noted health-resort, and has a cathedral. Population, about 20,000.

Fundy (fun'di), **Bay of.** An inlet of the Atlantic, lying between New Brunswick on the northwest and Nova Scotia on the southeast. Its [illegible] West [illegible]

Funen (fü'nen), Dan. **Fyen** [illegible] of Denmark, [illegible] en. Capital, [illegible] Area of the island, 1,125 square miles; of the [illegible] of the diocese, [illegible]

Funeral (fū'ne-ral), **The, or Grief a-la-Mode.** [illegible] by Steele, [illegible] in 1702.

Funeral of Atahualpa. A painting by the Peruvian artist Luis Montero. It represents the obsequies of the Inca sovereign at the moment when his wives rushed in lamenting his fate. The figures, both of Spaniards and Indians, are conceived and executed with great force. This painting was purchased by the Peruvian government for $20,000 and deposited in the national library, but was seized and sent to Santiago by the Chileans during the invasion of 1881.

Funes (fö'nes), **Gregorio.** Born at Cordoba, 1749: died at Buenos Ayres, 1830. An Argentine historian. He was rector of the University of Cordoba and dean of the cathedral. As a theologian and pulpit orator he was widely known. His most important historical work is "Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman" (3 vols. 8vo. 1816).

Fünfhaus (fünf'hous). A suburb of Vienna, on the southwest. Population (1890), 44,162.

Fünfkirchen (fünf'kirch-en), Hung. **Pécs** (pach). The capital of the county of Baranya, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 6' N., long. 18° 13' E. The cathedral is an impressive Romanesque structure with four towers, lately restored. The place was occupied by the Turks from 1543 to 1686. It has several mosques. Population (1890), 34,067.

Fung-hwang, Fêng-hwang (fung'hwäng'). [Chinese.] In Chinese mythology, a fabulous bird of good omen, said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phœnix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the argus-pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

Fungoso (fung-go'sō). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," the extravagant son of Sordido. He spends all he can wring out of his avaricious father in imitating the foppish Brisk.

Fungus (fung'gus), **Zachary.** The principal character in Foote's "Commissary." Foote played it himself.

Funji (fön'jē). An African tribe occupying the south of Dar-Sennar, between the White Nile and Blue Nile, a wooded and well-watered mountain region. They appear on Egyptian inscriptions as Cushites, but have largely mixed with negroes. In the 16th century they formed a kingdom of their own, which lasted until the beginning of the 19th century. They trade in honey, gums, ivory, gold, tamarinds, and senna-leaves.

Funk (fungk), **Peter.** A name given to a bogus bidder at auctions. He is employed to bid against an intending purchaser to raise the price.

Furetière (für-tyãr'), **Antoine.** Born at Paris about 1620: died there, May 14, 1688. A French lexicographer and man of letters. He wrote a dictionary of the French language (1694), "Poésies" (1666), "Fables" (1673), etc.

Furia (anciently **Fusia**) **gens** (fū'ri-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. Its cognomens were Aculeo, Bibaculus, Brocchus, Camillus, Crassipes, Fusus, Luscus, Medullinus, Pacilus, Philus, and Purpureo.

Furiæ (fū'ri-ē). [L., 'the Furies.'] In Roman mythology, goddesses adopted from the Erinyes (which see) of Greek mythology.

Furidpur, or **Fureedpur.** See *Faridpur*.

Furioso, Bombastes. See *Bombastes Furioso*.

Furioso, Orlando. See *Orlando Furioso*.

Furka, or **Furca** (för'kä). One of the highest practicable Alpine passes in Switzerland, situated on the frontier of Uri and Valais. It leads from Andermatt (Uri) to the hotel Gletsch (Valais). Highest point, 7,992 feet.

Furnace, The. See *Fornax*.

Furneaux (fėr-nō') **Islands.** A group of islands between Australia and Tasmania, in Bass Strait.

Furnes (furn), Flem. **Veurne** (vėr'ne). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 16 miles southwest of Ostend. It has several interesting old buildings. Population (1890), 5,577.

Furness (fėr'nes). A peninsula in Lancashire, England, situated between the Irish Sea and Morecambe Bay. The extensive ruins of Furness Abbey are among the most picturesque of English medieval remains. A large part of the church survives almost complete except the vaulting, and there is a beautiful Early English chapter-house. The entrance to the ivy-draped [illegible] deeply recessed Norman arches.

Furness, Horace Howard. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1833. An American Shaksperian scholar and [illegible] writer. He is editing (1893) a variorum edition of [illegible] plays, of which the following volumes have appeared: [illegible] (1871), "Macbeth" [illegible] (1886), "Othello" (1886), [illegible] "As you Like it" (1890), "The Tempest" [illegible].

Furnivall (fėr'ni-val), **Frederick James.** Born at Egham, Surrey, England, Feb. 4, 1825. A noted English philologist. He studied at Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1849. He founded the Early English Text Society (1864), Chaucer Society, Ballad Society (1868), New Shakspere Society (1873), Browning Society (1881), Wyclif Society (1882), and Shelley Society (1885). He has edited a number of Early English and other works, including Walter Map's "Quest del Saint Graal," Harrison's "Description of England" (1577–87), Stubbes's "Anatomy of Abuses" (1583), a number of works for the Early English Text Society and other societies; also the "Six Text Print of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," in seven parts (1868–75). (See *Canterbury Tales.*) He has also written an introduction to the Leopold Shakspere, describing the plays and discussing their chronological order, and is editing (1893) the facsimile quartos of Shakspere's plays. He is noted as an oarsman. He built the first narrow wager-boats in England in 1845. He also introduced sculls instead of oars in the fours and eights, and himself rowed in the earliest winning crews.

Furor (fū′rộr). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a madman, typifying wrath. He is the son of a wretched hag, Occasion. To tame the son the mother had to be subdued.

Fursch-Madi (försh′mä′dē), **Emma.** Born near Bayonne, France, 1849: died at Warrenville, N. J., Sept. 20, 1894. A French mezzo-soprano singer. She first appeared in opera at Paris in 1870, and came to the United States in 1882. From 1891 she took charge of the vocal classes at the New York College of Music. Her last appearance was in New York Feb. 6, 1894.

Fürst (fürst), **Julius.** Born at Zerkowo, Posen, Prussia, May 12, 1805: died at Leipsic, Feb. 9, 1873. A German Orientalist, of Hebrew descent, professor at Leipsic from 1864. His works include "Concordantiæ librorum sacrorum Veteris Testamenti" (1837–40), "Hebräisches und chaldaisches Handwörterbuch" (1857–61), "Kultur- und Litteraturgeschichte der Juden in Asien" (1849).

Fürstenberg (fürs′ten-berG). A German mediatized principality in southern Baden, southern Würtemberg, and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The town of Fürstenberg, the ancient seat of the Fürstenberg family, is situated 15 miles north of Schaffhausen.

Fürstenberg. A German noble family in Westphalia and Rhineland: so called from the castle of Fürstenberg on the Ruhr.

Fürstenbund (fürs′ten-bönt). See *League of the German Princes.*

Fürstenwalde (fürs′ten-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 31 miles southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 12,775.

Furtado (för-tä′dọ̈), **Francisco José.** Born at Oeiras, Piauhy, Aug. 13, 1818: died at Rio de Janeiro, June 23, 1870. A Brazilian statesman. He distinguished himself as an advocate and judge, was elected deputy in 1847, and repeatedly reelected, becoming one of the leaders of the liberal party. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the new province of Amazonas; minister of justice 1862; senator from 1864; and from Aug., 1864, to May, 1865, premier. During this period the dispute with Uruguay was adjusted, and the war with Paraguay commenced.

Fürth (fürt). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated at the point where the Rednitz and Pegnitz unite to form the Regnitz, 4 miles northwest of Nuremberg. It manufactures Nuremberg wares, mirrors, and gold-leaf. Population (1890), 43,206.

Further India. See *India, Further.*

Furtwangen (fört′väng-en). A town in Baden, 17 miles east-northeast of Freiburg. It manufactures clocks. Population (1890), 4,202.

Furud. See *Phurud.*

Fury and Hecla Strait. [Named by Parry, the discoverer (1823), from his ships Fury and Hecla.] A sea passage in the Arctic regions, situated about lat. 70° N., long. 80°–86° W. It connects Boothia Gulf on the west with Fox Channel on the east, and separates Cockburn Land on the north from Melville Peninsula on the south.

Fusan (fö-sän′). A seaport in the southeastern part of Korea. It is open to foreign trade (which is mainly in Japanese hands).

Fusaro (fö-sä′rō), **Lago del.** A small lake near the ancient Cumæ, in Italy, one of the ancient lakes called Acherusia Palus. It is noted for its oysters.

Fusberta (föz-ber′tä). The name of Rinaldo's sword in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Fusbos (fus′bos). In Rhodes's burlesque opera "Bombastes Furioso," the minister of state. He kills Bombastes, who has killed all the other characters.

Fuscaldo (fös-käl′dō). A small town in the province of Cosenza, Italy, 16 miles northwest of Cosenza.

Fuseli (fū′ze-li), originally **Füssli** (füs′lē), **John Henry.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1741: died at Putney, near London, April 16, 1825. A Swiss-English painter and art critic.

Fusi-yama. See *Fuji-san.*

Füssen (füs′sen). [In the middle ages *Fauces* or *Fuozzin.*] A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Lech 58 miles southwest of Munich. By the treaty of Füssen, April 22, 1745, Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, renounced all claims to the inheritance of Maria Theresa. Population (1890), 2,989.

Fust (föst), or **Faust** (foust), **Johann.** Died probably at Paris in 1466 or 1467. A German printer. He was the partner of Gutenberg from about 1450 to 1455. In the latter year the partnership was dissolved, and Fust obtained possession of the printing press constructed by Gutenberg. He continued the business with his son-in-law Peter Schoffer.

Fustian. See *Sylvester Daggerwood.*

Futa Jallon (fö′tä zhä-lōn′). A territory in the southern part of Senegambia, western Africa, situated about lat. 10°–12° N., long. 11–13° W. The capital is Timbo. It has been under French protection since 1881. Compare *Fulah.*

Futa-Toro (fö′tä-tō′rō). A territory in the northern part of Senegambia, situated south of the Senegal about lat. 15°–16° N., annexed in part by France in 1860. Compare *Fulah.*

Futteh Ali. See *Feth Ali.*

Futtehpur. See *Fathipur.*

Futtigarh. See *Fathigarh.*

Futurity Race, The. A race run on the first day of the fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island: a sweepstakes for two-year-olds. The value of the stakes for 1895 is expected to be over $100,000.

Fux (föks), **Johann Joseph.** Born at Hirtenfeld, near Gratz, Styria, 1660: died at Vienna, Feb. 13, 1741. A German composer and writer on music. He published "Missa canonica" (1718), "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1725), etc.

Fuzuli. See the extract.

> Up to this time all Ottoman writings had been more or less rugged and unpolished; but in the reign of Selim's son, Suleyman I. (1520–1566), a new era began. Two great poets, Fuzuli and Baki, make their appearance about the same time: the one in the east, the other in the west, of the now far-extending empire. Fuzuli of Baghdad, one of the four great poets of the old Turkish school, is the first writer of real eminence who rose in the Ottoman dominions. None of his predecessors in any way approaches him; and although his work is in the Persian style and taste, he is no servile copier; on the contrary, he struck out for himself a new path one hitherto untrodden by either Turk or Persian. His chief characteristic is an intense and passionate earnestness, which sometimes betrays him into extravagances; and although few Turkish poets are in one way more artificial than he, few seem to speak more directly from the heart. His best-known works consist of his "Divan," or collection of ghazels, and a poem on the loves of Leyli and Mejnun; he has besides some prose writings, which are hardly inferior to his verse.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 312.

Fyffe (fīf), **Charles Alan.** Born at Blackheath, Kent, Dec., 1845: died Feb. 19, 1892. An English lawyer and historian. His most important work is a "History of Modern Europe" (1880–90).

Fyne (fīn), **Loch.** An inlet of the Atlantic in Argyllshire, Scotland, extending 40 miles northward and northeastward from the Sound of Bute. Width, from 1 to 5 miles. It is famous for its herrings. Also *Lochfyne.*

Fyt (fīt), **Jan.** Born at Antwerp, March, 1611: died there, Sept. 11, 1661. A Dutch painter of animals and game.

Fyzabad. See *Faizabad.*

Gaál (go'äl), **Jozsef.** Born at Nagy-Karoly, Hungary, Dec. 12, 1811: died at Budapest, Feb. 28, 1866. A Hungarian dramatist and novelist.

Gabb (gab), **William More.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1839: died there, May 30, 1878. A geologist and paleontologist. From 1862 to 1865 he was paleontologist of the California Geological Survey. He explored Santo Domingo 1869–72, in the interests of a mining company, and subsequently made an extended geographical and topographical survey of Costa Rica for the government of that republic. He published various papers on Cretaceous and Tertiary invertebrates, and on Santo Domingo and Central America.

Gabbatha (gab'a-thä). [Gr. Γαββαθᾶ; probably Aram., 'elevated place.'] The name given (John xix. 13) to the place (also called the Pavement) where was placed the bema or judgment-seat of Pilate.

Gabelentz (gä'be-lents), **Hans Conon von der.** Born at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 13, 1807: died near Triptis, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Sept. 3, 1874. A German philologist and politician. He wrote "Éléments de la grammaire mandchoue" (1833), "Die melanesischen Sprachen" (1860), and other works on Oriental languages.

Gabelentz, Hans Georg Conon von der. Born at Poschwitz, near Altenburg, Germany, March 16, 1840: died at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1893. A German philologist, son of H. C. von der Gabelentz. He was appointed professor of East-Asiatic languages at Leipsic in 1878, and at Berlin in 1889. He wrote "Chinesische Grammatik" (1881), etc.

Gaberlunzie Man (gab-ér-lun'zi man), **The.** A Scottish ballad traditionally ascribed, though without evidence, to James V. The gaberlunzie (or gaberlunyie) was a wallet or bag, and the gaberlunzie man was a wandering beggar or tinker who carried the wallet.

Gabes. See *Cabes*.

Gabhra, Battle of. In the legends of the Irish Gaels, a battle between the tribe of Fionn and its enemies, about 284.

Gabii (gā'bi-ī). A city of ancient Latium, situated about half way between Rome and Praeneste: one of the oldest of the cities belonging to the Latin federation. According to Roman legend, it was captured by Tarquinius Superbus in the following manner: His youngest son, Sextus, presented himself to the Gabini as a fugitive from his father's tyranny, and was received by the Gabini as their leader, whereupon he sent to Rome to ask for further instructions. The messenger found Tarquin in his garden. Without [illegible] he knocked off the heads of the tallest poppies [illegible] Sextus, who saw the meaning, [illegible] put to death the chief men of Gabii, which was then surrendered to Tarquin.

Gabinian Law (ga-bin'i-an lâ). [L. *Lex Gabinia*.] 1. A Roman law, passed in 67 B. C., by which Cn. Pompeius was invested for three years with unlimited command over the whole Mediterranean and its coasts for fifty miles inland, and received unconditional control of the public treasuries of the provinces, for the purpose of conducting the war against the pirates.— 2. A Roman law, passed in 58 B. C., which forbade the lending of money at Rome to legations from foreign countries, the object of which was to prevent such legations from borrowing money to bribe the senators.

Gabinius [illegible] **Aulus.** Died at Salonae, Dalmatia, about 47 B. C. A Roman tribune (67 B. C.). He proposed the law [illegible] Pompey [illegible]

Gabirol (gä-bē-rōl'), **Solomon ibn.** Born at Malaga, 1021: died 1070. A celebrated Jewish poet and philosopher. [illegible] philosophical works, written in Arabic [illegible] Latin translation, [illegible]

by Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Giordano Bruno, and others. He also wrote an ethical work, "Introduction for the Attaining of Good Habits of the Soul" ("Tikun Middoth ha-Nefesh"), and a collection of proverbs ("Selection of Pearls," "Mibhar ha-Peninim").

Gablenz (gä'blentz), **Ludwig Karl Wilhelm,** Freiherr **von.** Born at Jena, July 19, 1814: died at Zurich, Jan. 28, 1874. An Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1833, served under Windischgrätz and Schlick in Hungary 1848–49, became major-general in the army of occupation in the Danubian principalities in 1854, commanded a brigade at the battle of Solferino in 1859, commanded the Austrians in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864, became governor of Holstein in 1865, commanded an army corps at Trautenau June 27 and 28, and at Königgrätz July 3, in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866. He committed suicide in a fit of despondency brought on by financial difficulties.

Gabler (gä'bler), **Georg Andreas.** Born at Altdorf, Bavaria, July 30, 1786: died at Teplitz, Bohemia, Sept. 13, 1853. A German philosopher, son of J. P. Gabler: a disciple of Hegel, and his successor in Berlin.

Gabler, Johann Philipp. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 4, 1753: died at Jena, Germany, Feb. 17, 1826. A German rationalistic theologian, professor of theology at Jena from 1804. He edited Eichhorn's "Urgeschichte" (1790–93), etc.

Gablonz (gä'blōnts). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Neisse 57 miles northeast of Prague. It manufactures glass. Population (1890), 14,653.

Gaboon (gä-bön'). See *Kongo, French*.

Gaboriau (ga-bō-ryō'), **Émile.** Born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, France, Nov. 9, 1835: died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1873. A French novelist, author of "Le dossier No. 113" (1867), "Le crime d'Orcival" (1867), "M. Lecoq" (1869), "La dégringolade" (1871), "La corde au cou" (1873), and other detective stories.

Gaboto (gä-bō'tō). The Spanish form of *Cabot* (which see).

Gabriel (gā'bri-el). [Heb., 'God is my strong one.'] A name of one of the archangels. He interprets to Daniel his visions (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21) and announces the birth of John the Baptist and Jesus (Luke i. 19, 26). In the Koran he is represented as the medium of revelation to Mohammed.

Gabriel. One of the ships of Frobisher's first expedition in 1576.

Gabriel Channel. A sea passage between Tierra del Fuego and Dawson Island, about lat. 54° 15′ S., long. 70° 40′ W.

Gabriel Hounds. The name given in folk-lore to a cry heard in the upper air at night, supposed to forebode trouble.

Gabriel Lajeunesse. See *Lajeunesse*.

Gabrielle (gä-brē-el'), **La belle.** See *Estrées, Gabrielle d'*.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, ou les Amours de Henri IV. An opera by Méhul, words by Saint-Just, produced in 1806.

Gabrielli (gä-brē-el'lē), **Catterina.** Born at Rome, Nov. 12, 1730: died there, in April, 1796. A celebrated Italian singer. She was the daughter of Prince Gabrielli's cook, and is still known as [illegible] She was a pupil of [illegible] and Porpora, and made her last appearance at [illegible] Her style was the most brilliant [illegible] her other accomplishments were unusual [illegible]

Gabrovo (gä-brō-vō), or **Gabrova** [illegible], or **Kabrova** [illegible]. A town in Bulgaria, situated on the river Jantra [illegible] southwest of Tirnova. Population [illegible]

Gabun (gä-bön'). See *Kongo, French*.

Gachard [illegible] **Louis Prosper.** Born at Paris, March 12, 1800: died at [illegible] Dec. 24, 1885. A Belgian historian [illegible]

Gad [illegible] [Heb., [illegible] son of the patriarch Jacob by Zilpah [illegible] the twelve tribes of Israel, occupying the region east of the Jordan, north of Reuben and south of Manasseh.— **3.** A Hebrew prophet and chronicler at the court of David.

Gadabout (gad'a-bout″), **Mrs.** A character in Garrick's play "The Lying Valet."

Gadames. See *Ghadames*.

Gadara (gad'a-rä). [Gr. Γάδαρα.] In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis in Syria, situated about 7 miles southeast of the Sea of Galilee, probably the capital of Peraea: the modern village of Um Keis. It was rebuilt by Pompey. Here are remains of a large Roman theater, not excavated in a hill, but entirely built up of masonry on vaulted substructions and in good preservation, and of a smaller theater on the same site.

Gaddi (gäd'dē), **Agnolo** or **Angelo.** Born 1333: died 1396. A Florentine painter, son of Taddeo Gaddi. His best-known works are the frescos (scenes from the life of Mary) in the parish church of Prato.

Gaddi, Gaddo. Born about 1260: died after 1333. A Florentine painter and mosaicist. He executed notable works in mosaic at Rome (on the façade of Santa Maria Maggiore) and at Florence (over the chief portal of the Duomo).

Gaddi, Taddeo. Born about 1300: died at Florence, 1366. A Florentine painter and architect, son of Gaddo Gaddi and pupil of Giotto. Among his chief works are frescos (scenes from the life of Mary) in Santa Croce, Florence.

Gade (gä'de), **Niels Wilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1817: died there, Dec. 22, 1890. A noted Danish composer and conductor. After 1848 he occupied various official positions (court organist, etc.) at Copenhagen. Among his works are seven symphonies, five overtures (the Ossian overture was crowned in 1841), etc. He also wrote many choral and solo songs, and a number of solo pieces for the piano, of which "Aquarellen," a series of musical sketches, and the "Volkstanze" are the best. *Grove*.

Gades (gā'dēz), or **Gadeira** (ga-dī'rä). [L. *Gades*, Gr. Γάδειρα (pl.), Γάδειρος, orig. Phen., 'inclosure.'] The remotest colony of the Phenicians in the west. It was founded about 1100 B. C. beyond Gibraltar at the northwestern extremity of an island, about 12 miles long, which lies off the western coast of Spain, and occupied almost exactly the same site as the modern Cadiz. It was the headquarters of the western commerce of the Phenicians, and contained various temples of the Phenician gods. See *Cadiz*.

> Gades or Cadiz, which has kept its name and its unbroken position as a great city from an earlier time than any other city in Europe. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 35.

> Of these by far the most important was Gadeira. This town was situated at the northwestern extremity of an island, about twelve miles long, which lies off the western coast of Spain a little outside the straits. A narrow channel, more like a river than an arm of the sea, and now spanned by a bridge, separates the island from the shore, expanding, however, towards its northern end where it forms itself into a land-locked bay, capable of containing all the navies of the world. Two islets lie across the mouth of the channel at this end, and effectually prevent the entrance of the long rolling waves from the Atlantic. The original city was small, and enclosed within a strong wall, whence the name "Gadir" or "Gadeira," which meant in the Phenician language "an enclosure" or "a fortified place." It occupied almost exactly the site of the modern Cadiz, being spread over the northern end of the island, the little islet of the Trocadero, and ultimately over a portion of the opposite coast. It contained temples of El, Melkarth, and Ashtoreth or Astarte.
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 67.

Gadhels (gad'elz). [See *Gael*.] That branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry*. Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the 6th century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

> After the old way of inventing persons to explain the names of tribes, the name of Gaedhel was derived by the ancient Irish clergy from a Gaedhal or Gadelas who lived in the time of Moses. His father, Niul, had married a daughter of that Pharaoh who, in pursuit of the Israelites, was drowned in the Red Sea, and called her Scota because he was himself a Scythian. Their son was said to have been called Gaedhal as a lover of learning, from *gaoith*, which is in Irish "learning," and *dil*, which is in Irish "love." *Morley*, English Writers, I. 166.

Gadiatch (gäd'yäch). A town in the government of Pultowa, Russia, situated on the rivers Psiol and Grun about lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 34° E. Population, 10,278.

Gaditanum Fretum (gad-i-tā'num frē'tum). [L., 'Strait of Gades.'] The ancient name of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Gadsden (gadz'den), **Christopher.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1724: died at Charleston, Aug. 28, 1805. An American patriot and Revolutionary officer. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress which met at New York in 1765; was a member of the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia in 1774; was made a colonel in the militia of South Carolina in 1775; and became brigadier-general in 1776, a post which he resigned in 1779. As lieutenant-governor of South Carolina he signed the articles of capitulation at the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Gadsden, James. Born at Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788: died at Charleston, Dec. 26, 1858. An American politician and diplomatist, grandson of C. Gadsden. As minister to Mexico he negotiated the "Gadsden Purchase" (which see) in 1853.

Gadsden Purchase. A treaty negotiated Dec. 30, 1853, by James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, by which the United States acquired from Mexico a tract of 45,000 square miles, now included in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico, for $10,000,000.

Gadshill (gadz'hil). A hill 3 miles northwest of Rochester, England, on the road to Gravesend. It commands a fine view, and is noted as the place, in Shakspere's "1 Henry IV.," where Falstaff had his encounter with the "men in buckram." Gadshill, one of the thieves, is a character in the play. There is an inn there called the Falstaff Inn. Opposite stands Gadshill Place, the residence of Charles Dickens in which he died.

Gæa (jē'ą̈), or **Ge** (jē). [Gr. Γαῖα, Γῆ.] In Greek mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth. According to Hesiod, she was the first-born of Chaos and the mother of Uranus and Pontus. By Uranus she was the mother of Oceanus, Cronus, and many others. (See *Uranus*.) Homer makes her the mother of Erechtheus and Tithyus. She was worshiped at Rome as Tellus.

Gaedhals. See *Gadhels*.

Gael (gāl). [From Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*), Ir. *Gaoidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

Gaesbeeck (gäs'bāk), **Adriaan van.** Born at Leyden: died there, 1650. A Dutch genre and portrait painter, a follower of Gerard Douw.

Gaeta (gä-ā'tä). A seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta in lat. 41° 12′ N., long. 13° 35′ E.: the ancient Portus Caieta. It has a cathedral and an ancient tomb (Torre d'Orlando), and is noted for the strength of its fortress. It resisted the Teutonic invaders in the middle ages; was a free city, and then passed to the Normans; had various sieges: was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards and Allies in 1734, and by Masséna after a long siege in 1806; and was the place of refuge of Pope Pius IX. 1848–50, and of Francis II. of Naples in 1860. It surrendered to the forces of Victor Emmanuel in 1861. Population (1880), 6,429.

Gaeta, Gulf of. An indentation of the Mediterranean, situated southwest of the province of Caserta, Italy.

Gaeta, Mola di. See *Formia*.

Gætulia (jē-tū'li-ą̈). In ancient geography, the land of the Gætuli, a region in northern Africa, south of Mauretania and Numidia, extending from the land of the Garamantes westward to the Atlantic. The Gætulians were subjected to Roman rule about the time of Christ.

Gagarin (gä-gä'rēn), **Alexander Ivanovitch.** Died at Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, Nov. 6, 1857. A Russian general, distinguished in the Caucasus and in the Crimean war. He was governor of Kutais at the time of his death.

Gagarin, Ivan Sergejewitch. Born at St. Petersburg in 1814: died at Paris in 1882. A Russian Jesuit writer. He was originally a diplomatist, and in 1837 was secretary of the embassy at Vienna and at Paris. In 1843 he embraced Catholicism and entered the order of Jesuits. He was one of the founders of "Études de Théologie, etc." (1857: a journal merged in "Études Religieuses, etc.," 1862). He wrote "Les starovères, l'église russe, et le pape" (1857), "La Russie sera-t-elle catholique?" (1857), "Les hymnes de l'église grecque" (1868).

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch. Hanged at St. Petersburg, June 17, 1721. A Russian official. He attempted, while governor-general of Siberia under Peter I., to detach that region from Russia during the war with Charles XII. of Sweden.

Gagarin, Pavel Pavlovitch. Died at St. Petersburg, March 4, 1872. A Russian statesman, president of the ministry 1864–65.

Gage (gāj), **Thomas.** Born, probably in Surrey, about 1596: died in Jamaica, 1656. An English missionary and author. He joined the Dominicans in Spain, and from 1625 to 1637 was a missionary in Mexico and Guatemala. Returning, he renounced Roman Catholicism in 1640, and became a Protestant preacher in England. In 1648 he published his "English American, or New Survey of the West Indies," describing his travels in America. He pointed out that the rich Spanish colonies were nearly defenseless, and his account soon led to privateering expeditions against them. Gage was appointed chaplain to the squadron sent under Venables and Penn to the West Indies, where he died.

Gage, Thomas. Born in 1721: died April 2, 1787. A British general. He entered the army in 1741; served in the expeditions under Braddock against Fort Duquesne in 1755, under Abercrombie against Ticonderoga in 1758, and under Amherst against Montreal in 1760; was commander-in-chief in North America (with headquarters at New York) 1763–72; was appointed governor-in-chief and captain-general of the province of Massachusetts Bay (with headquarters at Boston) in 1774; was made commander-in-chief in North America in 1775; and returned to England in 1775. He was promoted general in 1782. During his governorship occurred the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Gagern (gä'gern), **Hans Christoph Ernst,** Baron **von.** Born at Kleinniedesheim, near Worms, Hesse-Darmstadt, Jan. 25, 1766: died at Hornau, near Höchst, Hesse-Darmstadt, Oct. 22, 1852. A German politician and diplomatist (in the service of the King of the Netherlands), and political writer. His works include "Die Resultate der Sittengeschichte" (1808–22), "Die Nationalgeschichte der Deutschen" (1825–26), etc.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron **von.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Aug. 20, 1799: died at Darmstadt, Germany, May 22, 1880. A German statesman, son of H. C. E. von Gagern. He was president of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848, and president of the imperial ministry Dec., 1848,–May, 1849.

Gaguin (gä-gaṅ'), **Robert.** Born at Calonne-sur-le-Lys about 1425: died near Nieppe, July 22, 1502. A French chronicler. He became professor of rhetoric in the University of Paris in 1463, and was employed in diplomatic missions by Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. Author of "Compendium supra Francorum Gestis, a Pharamundo usque ad annum 1491" (Paris, 1497).

Gahanbar (ge-hen-bâr'). [Pers., properly 'period of time or times.'] One of the six season festivals held on the 45th, 105th, 180th, 210th, 290th, and 365th days of the Parsee year, which commences now on Sept. 20 according to Indian Parsee reckoning, on Aug. 21 according to Persian reckoning, but retrogrades one day every leap-year. These periods, originally the six seasons of the year, came to represent in later times the six periods of creation.

Gaheris (gā'hėr-is). In Arthurian romance, the son of Morgause, the sister of King Arthur. He killed his mother for adultery.

Gahs (gâhz). [Pers. *gah*, time.] Prayers (five in number) of the Parsee liturgy which are offered to the several angels who preside over the five watches into which the day and night are divided (6 to 10 A. M., 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 3 to 6 P. M., 6 to 12 M., 12 M. to 6 A. M.). These prayers must be recited every day at their respective times.

Gaiam (gī'am). The fifth-magnitude star ω Herculis, in the club of the giant: sometimes written *Guiam*.

Gaiety Theatre, The. A London theater situated on the north side of the Strand. It was opened in 1868, and in it opera bouffe was "acclimatized" in England.

Gaikwar's, or **Gaekwar's, Dominions.** See *Baroda*.

Gail (gāl or gäy), Madame (**Edme Sophie Garre**). Born at Melun, France, Aug. 28, 1775: died at Paris, July 24, 1819. A French composer of comic operas, wife of J. B. Gail. She wrote "Mademoiselle de Launay à la Bastille" (1813), "Angela" (1814: in collaboration with Boieldieu), "La Sérénade" (1818), etc.

Gail, Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, July 4, 1755: died at Paris, Feb. 5, 1829. A noted French Hellenist, a prolific writer of translations from the Greek and of grammatical and critical works.

Gailenreuther Höhle (gī'len-roi-ter hė'le). A famous cavern near Muggendorf, in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, containing fossil bones of various wild animals: human bones and potsherds have also been found there.

Gaillac (gä-yäk'). A town in the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Tarn in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 1° 54′ E. It is noted for its red and white wines. Population (1891), commune, 7,709.

Gaillard (gä-yär'), **Château.** See *Château Gaillard*.

Gaillard, Gabriel Henri. Born at Ostel, near Soissons, France, March 26, 1726: died at St. Firmin, near Chantilly, France, Feb. 13, 1806. A French historian. His works include "Histoire de François Ier, etc." (1766), "Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre" (1771–77), "Histoire de Charlemagne" (1782), "Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne" (1801), etc.

Gaillon (gä-yôṅ'). A small town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Seine 22 miles southeast of Rouen. A château here was a favorite residence of Francis I.

Gainas (gā'nas). Died in 400 A. D. A West-Gothic general in the Roman service. He acquired distinction in the war against Arbogast in 394. He was a partizan of Stilicho, who, on the death of Theodosius the Great, and the division of the empire between Arcadius and Honorius, became regent for the Western Empire, while Rufinus became regent for the Eastern. He procured the murder of the latter at Constantinople Nov. 27, 395. Having been sent to subdue a rebellion of the East Goths whom Theodosius had colonized in Asia Minor, he formed a coalition with their leader, Tribigild, and marched against Constantinople in 399. He was admitted into the capital; but as his demand for freedom of worship for the Arian Goths provoked a massacre by the Catholics, he was obliged to withdraw to Thrace. He was defeated and killed by the Huns in 400.

Gaines (gānz), **Edmund Pendleton.** Born in Culpeper County, Va., March 20, 1777: died at New Orleans, June 6, 1849. An American general. He participated as colonel in the engagement at Chrysler's Field Nov. 11, 1813, and as brigadier-general successfully defended Fort Erie against a superior force in Aug., 1814.

Gaines's Mill. A locality in Virginia, about 8 miles northeast of Richmond. Here, June 27, 1862, a sanguinary battle was fought between part of Lee's army and part of McClellan's. The loss of the Federals was 6,837; that of the Confederates, as reported, was 3,284, but it is believed to have been at least 7,000.

Gainsborough (gānz'bur-ọ̄). A town and river port in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Trent 15 miles northwest of Lincoln. Population (1891), 14,372.

Gainsborough, Thomas. Born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727: died at London, Aug. 2, 1788. A noted English painter, son of a wool manufacturer. He went to London in his fifteenth year, and studied with Gravelot, an engraver and teacher of drawing, and also at St. Martin's Lane Academy, and with Frank Hayman. In 1745 he returned to Sudbury, where he set up a studio as portrait painter. He soon removed to Ipswich, remaining there till 1760 when he went to Bath. At the foundation of the Royal Academy in 1768 Gainsborough was one of the original 36 members. In 1774 he left Bath for London. In 1779 he was at the height of his fame. From 1769 to 1783 (except 1772–76) he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He sent nothing to the exhibitions after that year, owing to a disagreement with the council. He painted over 300 pictures, more than 220 being portraits. In the National Gallery are his "Musidora," "The Market Cart," "The Watering Place," "Gainsborough's Forest," etc., and five portraits, one of them being Mrs. Siddons. There are five of his portraits in the Dulwich Gallery, and others also in the National Portrait Gallery, at Hampton Court, at Buckingham Palace, and at Grosvenor House, where is the celebrated "Blue Boy," a portrait of Master Buttall. "Gainsborough probably painted more than one 'Blue Boy,' and there are many copies, but the picture belonging to the Duke of Westminster (in the Grosvenor Gallery) is the most famous of those to which the name has been given." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) He painted George III. eight times. The famous portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire was painted in 1783. The "Girl with Pigs" (1782) was purchased by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also pictures of his in the galleries of Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.

Gairdner (gãrd'nėr), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, March 22, 1828. An English historian. In 1846 he received an appointment in the Public Record Office, London, and in 1859 became assistant keeper of the public records. He edited "Memorials of Henry VII." (Rolls Series, 1858), "Letters and Papers Illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." (Rolls Series, 1861–63), "Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles" (1880), eight volumes of the "Letters and Papers of Henry VIII." (1880–90), a new edition of the "Paston Letters" (1872–75), etc.; and has written "Houses of Lancaster and York" (1874), "Life and Reign of Richard III." (1878), "Henry VII." (in "Twelve English Statesmen," 1889), etc.

Gairloch (gãr'loch). A small arm of the sea on the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland.

Gais (gīs). A health-resort in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, 6 miles southeast of St.-Gall.

Gaisford (gāz'ford), **Thomas.** Born at Iford, Wiltshire, Dec. 22, 1779: died at Oxford, June 2, 1855. An English scholar. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was appointed regius professor of Greek in 1812 and dean in 1831. He edited "Hephæstionis Enchiridion de Metris," with "Procli Chrestomathia" (1810), "Herodotus cum notis variorum" (1824), "Suidæ Lexicon" (1834), etc.

Gaissin (gä'e-sen), or **Haissin** (hä'ē-sen). A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the river Sob in lat. 48° 48′ N., long. 29° 25′ E. Population (1888), 9,696.

Gaius (gā'yus), or **Caius** (kā'yus). [L., prop. *Gaius*, in Gr. form Γάιος, sometimes Κάιος.] Born about 110 A. D.: died about 180. A celebrated Roman jurist, a native, probably, of the eastern part of the empire. He was, for the greater part of his life, a teacher and writer in Rome. He wrote numerous works on the civil law, the most noted being seven books of "Aurea" ("Rerum Quotidianarum Libri VII.") and four books of "Institutiones," a favorite manual and the foundation of Justinian's "Institutes." A manuscript (palimpsest on which the "Letters" of St. Jerome had been written: in some parts the parchment had been twice used, after the original writing had been erased) of the "Institutiones" was found by Niebuhr at Verona in 1816. It was edited by Goschen (1820).

Galabat (gä-lä-bät'). A region in eastern Africa, near the western border of Abyssinia, about lat. 13° N., long. 36° E.

Galacz. See *Galatz.*

Galahad (gal'a-had), **Sir.** The noblest and purest knight of the Round Table. The character was invented by Walter Map in the "Quest of the Graal."

Sir Galahad, Map's ideal knight, was the son of his L'Ancelot and Elaine. The son and namesake of Joseph of Arimathea, Bishop Joseph, to whom the Holy Dish was bequeathed, first instituted the Order of the Round Table. The initiated at their festivals sat as apostle knights round the table, with the Holy Graal in the midst, leaving one seat vacant as that which the Lord had occupied, and which was reserved for a descendant of Joseph, named Galahad. Whatever man else attempted to sit in the place of Galahad the earth swallowed. It was called therefore the Siege (seat) Perilous. When men became sinful, the Holy Graal, visible only to pure eyes, disappeared. On its recovery depended the honour and peace of England, but only Sir Galahad who at the appointed time was brought to the knights by a mysterious old man clothed in white, and placed in the Siege Perilous — only the pure Sir Galahad succeeded in the quest.
Morley, English Writers, III. 142.

Galaor (gal'a-ôr). The brother of Amadis de Gaul. See *Amadis.*

Galapagos (gal-a-pa'gos or gä-lä'pä-gōs) **Islands.** ['Tortoise Islands.'] A group of volcanic islands in the Pacific, west of Ecuador, situated near the equator in long. 89°–92° W. Of the 10 principal islands Albemarle is the largest. They were formerly noted for tortoises (sp. *galápagos*), and are remarkable for peculiarities of the fauna and flora. They have been in possession of Ecuador since 1832. They were investigated by Darwin in his voyage in the Beagle. Area, 2,490 square miles. Population, about 200.

Galapas (gal'a-pas). A giant slain by Arthur. Arthur first cut his legs off in order to reach his head, and then smote that off too. *Malory.*

Galashiels (gal-a-shēlz'). A parliamentary burgh partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Gala, 27 miles southeast of Edinburgh, near Abbotsford: noted for woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 17,249.

Galata (gä'la-tä). A section of Constantinople, situated on the northern side of the Golden Horn, opposite Seraglio Point. It is the seat of important commercial establishments, and contains a remarkable tower. It was founded by the Genoese in 1216.

On the right of the Golden Horn is the European quarter, known as Galata near the water's edge, and as Pera on the top of the steep hill where the European colony has its hotels and the embassies their town palaces. Galata is the mercantile and shipping quarter, Pera is the West End of Constantinople in all but the points of the compass.
Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 262.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'ä). [Gr. Γαλάτεια.] 1. In Greek mythology, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. See *Acis.* — 2. A character in Vergil's third eclogue. She hid herself among the willows in order to be followed. In literature, a type of coquetry. — 3. A statue animated by Venus in answer to the prayer of Pygmalion. She has nothing to do with the legend of Acis and Galatea. See *Pygmalion and Galatea.*

Galatea. 1. A prose pastoral with lyrics, by Cervantes, said to have been inspired by the lady who afterward became his wife. It was written about 1583. A second part was promised, but was not written.

Like other works of the same sort, the Galatea of Cervantes [illegible] imitation which can never be [illegible] in the particular instance, from [illegible] [illegible] Perhaps [illegible] [illegible] *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 90.

2. A play by John Lyly, printed in 1592. 3. A [illegible] by Florian, imitated from Cervantes, published in [illegible].

Galatea. A steel cutter yacht designed by J. Beavor Webb and launched at [illegible] May, 1885. [illegible] by the Mayflower in two [illegible]

Galatea, Triumph of. A famous fresco by Raphael (1514), in the Villa Farnesina, Rome. Galatea, lightly draped, is drawn over the tranquil sea by dolphins attended by nymphs and sea-gods. Cupids in the air above are piercing with their arrows members of her train.

Galatée (gä-lä-tā'). [F., 'Galatea.'] An opera by Massé, first produced at Paris in 1852. This is the story of Pygmalion and Galatea.

Galatia (ga-lā'shiä). [L. *Galatia*, Gr. Γαλατία, considered to be ult. connected with *Gallia*, Gaul.] 1. In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between Bithynia and Paphlagonia on the north, Pontus on the east, Cappadocia and Lycaonia on the south, and Phrygia on the west: formerly a part of Phrygia. It was conquered and settled by a confederation of Gallic tribes in the 3d century B. C., and was made a Roman province in 25 B. C. Theodosius subdivided it into Galatia Prima and Galatia Secunda.

2. A name of Gaul: called specifically *Celtic* or *Roman Galatia.*

Galatians (ga-lā'shianz), **Epistle to the.** One of the epistles of the apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galatina (gä-lä-tē'nä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, situated 14 miles south of Lecce.

Galatz (gä'läts), or **Galacz** (gä'läch). A city and river port in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 26′ N., long. 28° 3′ E. It is an important export place for grain, etc., and was made the seat of the Danubian Commission in 1856. It has been the scene of various conflicts between the Turks and Russians. It was a free port until 1883. Population (1889), 59,143.

Gala Water (gä'lä wâ'tėr). A small river in southeastern Scotland, joining the Tweed near Abbotsford.

Galba (gal'bä), **Servius Sulpicius.** Born Dec. 24, 3 B. C.: died at Rome, Jan. 15, A. D. 69. A Roman emperor. He became pretor in 20 and consul in 33; carried on a war in Gaul against the Germans in 39, and became governor of Africa in 45, and governor of Hispania Tarraconensis in 61. In 68, learning that Nero had given secret orders for his assassination, he joined the insurrection of C. Julius Vindex, and was proclaimed emperor. Vindex was defeated and killed himself, but Galba ascended the throne in consequence of a revolt in his favor of the pretorians at Rome. His refusal of the donatives which had been promised in his name, and his adoption of Piso Licinianus as his successor instead of Salvius Otho who had hoped to be appointed, provoked a revolt among the pretorians which resulted in his assassination and the elevation of Otho.

Gale (gāl), **Roger.** Born 1672: died June 25, 1744. An English antiquary, son of Thomas Gale, dean of York.

Gale, Theophilus. Born at King's Teignton, Devonshire, England, 1628: died at Newington, London, in Feb. or March, 1678. An English nonconformist divine. He was appointed preacher in Winchester cathedral in 1657; was deprived of this preferment on the Restoration in 1660, and in 1677 became pastor of an Independent congregation at Holborn. His chief work is "The Court of the Gentiles, or a Discourse touching the Original of Humane Literature" (1669-77).

Gale, Thomas. Born at Scruton, Yorkshire, England, in 1635 or 1636: died at York, April 7 or 8, 1702. An English classical scholar and antiquary. He was regius professor of Greek at Cambridge 1666-72, was high master of St. Paul's school 1672-1697, and was dean of York from 1697 until his death. He edited "Opuscula mythologica ethica et physica" (1671), "Historiae anglicanae scriptores quinque ex vetustis codicibus MSS. nunc primum in lucem editi" (1687).

Galeazzo. See *Sforza* and *Visconti.*

Galen (gā'len) (**Claudius Galenus**). [Gr. Γαληνός.] Born at Pergamum, Mysia, about 130 A. D. A celebrated Greek physician and philosophical writer, long the supreme authority in medical science. He traveled in various countries (studying in Smyrna, Alexandria, and elsewhere), visited Rome 164-168, and returned there 170, remaining for a number of years. He is said to have died in Sicily. He composed a [illegible] works on medicine, logic, etc., [illegible] treatises and some others regarded as doubtful have been preserved.

Galen (gä'len), **Christoph Bernhard von.** Born at Bisping, Westphalia, Oct. [illegible], 1606: died at Ahaus, Westphalia, Sept. 19, 1678. A German prelate and commander, elected prince-bishop of Münster in 1650.

Galena (ga-lē'nä). [From L. *galena*, lead ore.] A city and the capital of Jo Daviess County, northwestern Illinois, situated on the Galena River 14 miles southeast of Dubuque: the center of a lead-mining region. Population (1890), [illegible].

Galenists (gā'len-ists). In medicine, the followers of Galen.

Galenists (gä'len-ists). A Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abrahamsz de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

Galeotto (gä'lā-ot'tō), **Principe.** A name given to Boccaccio's "Decameron." See the extract.

It is styled Decameron from ten days having been occupied in the relation of the tales, and is also entitled Principe Galeotto, an appellation which the deputies appointed for correction of the Decameron consider as derived from the 5th canto (v. 137) of Dante's "Inferno," Galeotto being the name of that seductive book which was read by Paulo and Francesca: "Galeotto fu il libro e chi lo scrisse."
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 51.

Galerius (ga-lē'ri-us), in full **Galerius Valerius Maximinus.** Born near Sardica, Dacia: died 311 A. D. A Roman emperor. He was created Cæsar in 293; was defeated by the Persians in 296, and defeated them in 297; and succeeded Diocletian as Augustus in the East in 305. He is said to have induced Diocletian to order the persecution of the Christians which began in his reign, but joined with Constantine and Licinius in publishing an edict of toleration from Nicomedia in 311.

Galesburg (gālz'bėrg). A city and the capital of Knox County, Illinois, in lat. 40° 55′ N., long. 90° 25′ W.: the seat of Knox College (non-sectarian) and Lombard University (Universalist). Population (1890), 15,264.

Gali (gä'lē), **Francisco.** Born in Seville, 1539: died at Mexico City, 1591. A Spanish navigator. Employed by the viceroy of Mexico to find a harbor where ships might take shelter in coming from the Philippines, he explored the coast of California and entered the Bay of San Francisco in 1584.

Galiani (gä-lē-ä'nē), **Fernando,** Abbé. Born at Chieti, Italy, Dec. 2, 1728: died at Naples, Oct. 30, 1787. A noted Italian political economist, author of "Dialogues sur le commerce des blés" (1770), "Traité sur les monnaies" (1750), etc.

Galibis (gä'lē-bēz). In French Guiana, the Caribs, or a race closely related to the Caribs, of British Guiana. French ethnologists use the name Galibi for the Caribs of the continent as distinguished from those of the West Indian Islands. See *Caribs.*

Galicia (ga-lish'iä; Sp. pron. gä-lē'thē-ä). [L. *Gallæcia*, from *Gallæci*, also *Callæci*, a Celtic tribe.] An ancient province and captaincy-general in northwestern Spain. It is bounded by the ocean on the north and west, Asturias and Leon on the east, and Portugal on the south, and comprises the modern provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. It belonged to the Suevi in the 5th and 6th centuries; later it was part of the Gothic kingdom, and then it fell to the Moors. It became a dependency of Leon, and thenceforward followed the fortunes of Leon and Castile, except about 1065-73, when it was an independent kingdom.

Galicia (ga-lish'iä). [G. *Galizien*, Pol. *Halicz.*] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Lemberg. It comprises the titular kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, the grand duchy of Cracow, and the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator. It is bounded by Russia (partly separated by the Vistula) on the north, Russia on the east, Bukowina on the southeast, Hungary (separated by the Carpathians) on the southwest and south, and Austrian Silesia and Prussia on the northwest. The Carpathians occupy the south; in the north and east are plains. Galicia belongs mostly to the basins of the Vistula and Dniester. It produces grain and timber in large quantities, and there are petroleum-, coal-, iron-, lead-, zinc-, and salt-mines. It sends 63 representatives to the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Diet of 151 members. The inhabitants are largely Slavs — Poles in the west, Ruthenians in the east — but over 10 per cent. are Jews, and there are 160,000 Germans. The religions are the Roman Catholic and Greek. The principalities of Halicz and Vladimir (Galicia and Lodomeria) became prominent in the 12th century, and were involved in the affairs of Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Galicia was acquired by Poland in the 14th century, and by Austria in 1772. The republic of Cracow was formed in 1815 and suppressed in 1846. Galicia was the scene of a bloody insurrection of the peasantry against the Polish nobility in 1846. Area, 30,307 square miles. Population (1890), 6,607,816.

Galignani (gä-lēn-yä'nē), **John Anthony.** Born at London, Oct. 13, 1796: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1873. **Galignani, William.** Born at London, March 10, 1798: died at Paris, Dec. 12, 1882. French publishers. Their father, Giovanni Antonio Galignani, returned to Paris shortly after 1798, and in 1801 he started a monthly which soon became a weekly paper. In 1814 he began to issue guide-books and started "Galignani's Messenger," which circulated widely among English residents on the Continent. The sons carried on the publishing business after their father's death in 1821, and issued reprints of many English books. In 1832 William was naturalized, Anthony remaining a British subject. In 1852 their reprints were stopped by the copyright treaty. They were liberal contributors to British charities, and built a hospital at Neuilly for indigent English. William left money and a site at Neuilly to build the Retraite Galignani Frères for a hundred printers, booksellers, etc., or their families. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Galilee (gal'i-lē). In the Roman period, the northernmost division of Palestine. It was bounded by Phenicia and Cœle-Syria on the north, the Jordan valley on the east, Samaria on the south, and the Mediterranean and Phenicia on the west. It comprised Upper Galilee (on the north) and Lower Galilee (on the south), and corresponded to the ancient territories of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and part of Issachar. It now belongs to Turkey.

Galilee, Sea of: also called the **Lake** or **Sea of Gennesaret** or of **Tiberias,** or **Sea of Chinnereth** or **Chinneroth.** A lake in Palestine, intersected by lat. 32° 50′ N., long. 35° 40′ E., and traversed by the Jordan: the modern Bahr Tabariyeh. Its length is about 13 miles; its greatest breadth, 6¾ miles; its surface is 680 feet below that of the Mediterranean. Its shores were thickly peopled in the time of Christ, and are associated with many events in New Testament history.

Galilei (gä-lē-la′ē), **Galileo,** generally called **Galileo** (gal-i-lē′ō; It. pron. gä-lē-lā′o). Born at Pisa, Italy, Feb., 1564: died at Arcetri, near Florence, Jan. 8, 1642. A famous Italian physicist and astronomer. He was descended from a noble but impoverished Florentine family; studied at the University of Pisa (without taking a degree) 1581–86; discovered the isochronism of the pendulum in 1583 and the hydrostatic balance in 1586; was professor of mathematics at Pisa 1589–91, and at Padua 1592–1610; constructed a thermometer in 1597, and a telescope in 1609; discovered Jupiter's satellites in 1610; removed to Florence in 1610; remarked the sun's spots about 1610; was summoned to Rome, where his doctrines were condemned by the Pope in 1616; was forced by the Inquisition to abjure the Copernican theory in 1633; and discovered the moon's libration in 1637. His chief works are "Dialogo ai due massimi Sistemi" ("Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems," 1632), and "Dialoghi delle Nuove Scienze" (1638).

Galimard (gä-lē-mär′), **Nicolas Auguste.** Born at Paris, March 25, 1813: died at Paris, Jan., 1880. A French painter.

Galin (gä-lań′), **Pierre.** Born at Samatan, 1786: died at Paris, 1822. A French musician, teacher of mathematics at Bordeaux. He was the inventor of a system of musical instruction named by him the "mèloplaste," developed later by Aimé Paris and Emile Chevé, and now called the Galin-Paris-Chevé system. He wrote "Exposition d'une nouvelle méthode pour l'enseignement de la musique" (Bordeaux, 1818), etc.

Galion (gal′i-on). A town in Crawford County, Ohio, about 55 miles north of Columbus. Population (1890), 5,635.

Galitch (gä′lich). A town in the government of Kostroma, Russia, situated on Lake Galitch about lat. 58° 15′ N., long. 42° 40′ E. Population (1888), 4,523.

Galitzin, or **Gallitzin** (gä-lēt′sēn), or **Golitzyn, Princess** (**Amalie von Schmettau**). Born at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1748: died at Angelmode, near Münster, Westphalia, Aug. 24, 1806. The wife of Dmitri Galitzin (1738–1803), a noted adherent of pietism.

Galitzin, Prince **Dmitri.** Died 1738. A Russian diplomatist and statesman. He was a member of the High Council which, in raising Anna Ivanovna, duchess of Courland, to the throne in 1730, took occasion to restrict, by a charter, the sovereignty of the crown in favor of the nobles. On the coup d'état of Anna in 1731, by which the charter was repudiated, he was banished to his estates, and was subsequently imprisoned in the fortress of Schlusselburg, where he died.

Galitzin, Prince **Dmitri Alexeievitch.** Born Dec. 21, 1738: died at Brunswick, Germany, March 21, 1803. A Russian diplomatist and scientific writer. He was appointed ambassador to the court of France in 1763, and in 1773 ambassador to The Hague. He corresponded with Voltaire and other literary men of the period, and was the author of "Description physique de la Tauride relativement aux trois règnes de la nature" (1788), and "Traité de minéralogie, ou description abregée et méthodique des mineraux" (1792).

Galitzin, Prince **Mikhail.** Born Nov. 11, 1674: died at Moscow, Dec. 21, 1730. A Russian general, brother of Dmitri Galitzin (died 1738). He participated in the victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII. of Sweden at Pultowa in 1709, and conquered Finland from Sweden in 1714: this province was restored by the peace of Nystadt in 1721.

Galitzin, Prince **Nicolas Borissovitch.** Died in the province of Kursk, Russia, 1865. A Russian prince and musical amateur. He was the friend of Beethoven, and three quartets (Op. 127, 130, 132) and an overture (Op. 124) are dedicated to him. Beethoven was able to get from the prince only a small part of the money promised for these and other works.

Galitzin, Prince **Vasili,** surnamed "The Great." Born 1633: died in northern Russia, March 13, 1713. A Russian commander and politician. He became the confidential adviser of Feodor Alexeievitch, by whom he was intrusted with the reorganization of the army in 1682. He was prime minister during the regency of Sophia for Ivan and Peter. He concluded in 1686 a treaty with Poland by which Russia definitely acquired Smolensk, Kieff, and other important districts. He conducted two campaigns against the Crimean Tatars (1687–88). He was exiled in 1689 for complicity in the conspiracy of Sophia against Peter.

Gall (gâl), Saint (**Cellach,** or **Caillech**). Born in Ireland about 550: died at St.-Gall, Switzerland, about 645. An Irish missionary, apostle to the Suevi and the Alamanni, a pupil of Columban. He accompanied Columban to Gaul in 585 (?); labored at Arbon Bregenz; and founded the monastery of St.-Gall about 613.

Gall (gâl; G. pron. gäl), **Franz Joseph.** Born at Tiefenbronn, near Pforzheim, Baden, March 9, 1758: died at Montrouge, near Paris, Aug. 22, 1828. A German physician, the founder of phrenology. His chief work is "Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux" (1810–20).

Galla (gäl′lä). An African people living between the Somal on the east and the Berta and Dinka on the west, and from Shoa to the Sabaki River. They are called Galla ('barbarians') by the Arabs: their native name is Oromo or Ilmorma — that is, 'men.' In race they are mixed Hamitic and negro; in language and customs they are Hamitic. In religion they are Christian in the northern part, Moslem in the eastern, and pagan in the western. They are independent, brave, intelligent, and industrious. Though related to the Somal, and even more so to the Massai, they live in enmity with them. The royal families of Uganda and Karagwe belong to the Huma tribe of the Galla nation. The Galla are subdivided into many tribes, speaking as many dialects, most of which have not yet been studied. Their government is largely republican, and they have no slaves. In the 16th century they overran Abyssinia, where some of them are still found. The Borani tribe, on the Renia, is known for its numerical strength and bravery. The number of the Galla is estimated at 3,000,000.

Gallagher (gal′a̤-gėr), **William Davis.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1808. An American poet and journalist. He was associate editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette" from 1839 to 1850. He has published "The Wreck of the Hornet," "Errato" (1835–37), "Miami Woods," "A Golden Wedding, and Other Poems" (1881).

Gallait (gä-lā′), **Louis.** Born at Tournai, Belgium, May 10, 1810: died at Brussels, Nov. 20, 1887. A noted Belgian historical painter. Among his best paintings are "Abdication of Charles V.," "Tasso in Prison," "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Last Moments of Egmont."

Galland (gä-loń′), **Antoine.** Born at Rollot, near Montdidier, France, April 4, 1646: died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1715. A French Orientalist and numismatist, professor of Arabic at the College of France 1709: a prolific writer, known chiefly for his translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" (1704–17).

Galland, Pierre Victor. Born at Geneva, 1822: died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1892. A French decorative artist. In 1873 he became professor of decorative art in the Beaux Arts, Paris; and in 1877 director of the Gobelins.

Galla Placidia. See *Placidia.*

Gallarate (gäl-lä-rä′te). A small town in the province of Milan, Italy, 24 miles northwest of Milan. It manufactures textiles.

Gallas (gäl′läs), **Matthias von.** Born at Trent, Tyrol, Sept. 16, 1584: died at Vienna, April 25, 1647. An Austrian general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' War, especially at Nördlingen in 1634.

Gallatin (gal′a̤-tin). [Named from Albert Gallatin by Lewis and Clark.] A river in southern Montana, flowing north and uniting at Gallatin with the Jefferson and Madison to form the Missouri. Length, about 170 miles.

Gallatin (gal′a̤-tin; F. pron. gä-lä-tań′), **Albert.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761: died at Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1849. An American statesman and financier. In 1780 he emigrated to America. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1795–1801, and secretary of the treasury 1801–13. The establishment of the Committee of Ways and Means was due to him, and he gained the reputation of being one of the greatest financiers of the age. He was prominent in the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent in 1814, and was United States minister to France 1816–23, and to England 1826–27. His works comprise "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, etc." (1836), "Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, etc." (1845), and various political and ethnological treatises, "Peace with Mexico," "War Expenses," "The Oregon Question," etc.

Gallaudet (gal-â-det′), **Edward Miner.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837. An American instructor, son of T. H. Gallaudet. He became president of the National Deaf-Mute College (Washington, District of Columbia) in 1864. Author of "A Manual of International Law" (1879) and "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Founder of Deaf-Mute Instruction in America" (1888).

Gallaudet, Thomas. Born at Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1822. An American clergyman, son of T. H. Gallaudet. He taught in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb 1843–58, founded St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in 1852, and became manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in 1872.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787: died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1851. An American educator. He founded in 1817 at Hartford, Connecticut, the first deaf-mute institution in America. He resigned from the presidency of this institution in 1830, and was chaplain of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Middletown from 1838 until his death. He wrote "Bible Stories for the Young" (1838) and "The Child's Book of the Soul" (3d ed. 1850).

Galle. See *Point de Galle.*

Galle (gäl′le), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Pabsthaus, near Gräfenhainichen, Prussia, June 9, 1812. A German astronomer. He studied mathematics and the natural sciences at Berlin 1830–33, and was the first observer of the planet Neptune (Sept. 23, 1846), guided by Le Verrier's calculations. In 1851 he was made director of the observatory at Breslau and professor of astronomy. In 1839–40 he discovered three comets.

Gallegos (gäl-yā′gōs), **José Rafael de.** Born Oct. 30, 1785: died Aug. 15, 1851. A Costa Rican statesman. He was a wealthy proprietor and after 1822 occupied various important official positions. From March, 1833, to March, 1835, he was president of Costa Rica, and was acting president May, 1845, June, 1846.

Galletti (gäl-let′tē), **Johann Georg August.** Born at Altenburg, Germany, Aug. 19, 1750: died at Gotha, March 26, 1828. A German historical writer, professor of history in the gymnasium at Gotha 1783–1819. He wrote "Geschichte und Beschreibung des Herzogtums Gotha" (1779–81), "Geschichte Thuringens" (1782–85), "Allgemeine Weltkunde" (1807), etc.

Galli (gäl′lē), **Filippo.** Born at Rome in 1783: died June 3, 1853. A noted Italian singer. His voice was at first a tenor, and he sang with great success from 1806 to 1812. About this time, owing to a serious illness, his voice changed completely, and he became one of the first Italian basses. *Grove.*

Gallia (gal′i-ä). The Latin name of Gaul.

Gallia Belgica. See *Belgica.*

Gallia Lugdunensis. See *Lugdunensis.*

Gallia Narbonensis. See *Narbonensis.*

Galliard (gäl-yär′), **John Ernest.** Born at Hannover about 1687: died in 1749. A German composer and musician. He went to England in 1706. He composed several operas, music for Rich's pantomimes, a Te Deum, a Jubilate, and several anthems, and wrote a number of works on musical subjects. In 1728 he arranged Milton's "Morning Hymn of Adam and Eve" for two voices as a cantata: this was afterward enlarged by Dr. Benjamin Cook.

Gallicum Fretum (gal′i-kum frē′tum). [L., 'the Gallic Strait.'] The ancient name of the Strait of Dover.

Gallicus Sinus (gal′i-kus sī′nus). [L., 'the Gallic Gulf.'] An ancient name of the Gulf of Lyons.

Gallieni (gäl-yā-nē′), **Joseph Simon.** Born in France, April 24, 1849. A French officer and African explorer. In 1878, as captain, he distinguished himself, under Faidherbe, in the extension of French dominion in Senegal. In his Niger expedition, 1880–81, he succeeded in establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the Sultan of Segu-Sikoro. The scientific results of the expedition were made public in his "Voyage d'exploration au Haut Niger" (1885). In 1886 he became commander-in-chief of the French troops in Senegal.

Gallienus (gal-i-ē′nus), **Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius.** Died at Milan, 268. A Roman emperor, son of Valerian. He was admitted to a share in the government on the elevation of his father in 254, and became sole emperor on the capture of the latter by the Persians in 260. He made no effort to secure the release of his father, but devoted himself to a life of indolence and profligacy, while the frontiers of the empire were everywhere invaded by the barbarians, especially by the Goths and the Persians. He appears to have undertaken a tardy expedition against the former in 267, when he was recalled by the insurrection of Aureolus, whom he shut up in Milan. He was murdered by his own soldiers while pressing the siege of that city.

> All these inroads of the Goths occurred under the reign of the Emperor Gallienus, that celebrated *pococurante* who took both the captivity of his father (Valerian) and the rapid dismemberment of his Empire with such charming composure and serenity. "Egypt," said one of his ministers to him, "has revolted." "What of that? Cannot we dispense with Egyptian flax?" "Fearful earthquakes have happened in Asia Minor, and the Goths are ravaging all the country." "But cannot we do without Lydian saltpetre?" When Gaul was lost he gave a merry laugh and said, "Do you think the Republic will be in danger if the Consuls' robes cannot be made of the Gaulish tartan?" *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. [illegible]

Galli-Marié (gä-lē′mä-ryā′), **Célestine.** Born Nov., 1840. A French singer. She made her debut in 1859 at Strasburg, and shortly after married a sculptor named Galli. She has sung principally at the Opéra Comique, and has been particularly successful as Mignon and Carmen and in the operas of Offenbach, Gevaert, Massé, Massenet, etc.

Gallinas (gal-lē′näs). A river of the Grain Coast, West Africa, in lat. 7° N., long. 11° 35′ W.: also, a negro tribe settled on its banks. In 1822 the slaver Pedro Blanco made the place notorious; in 1850 the Gallinas territory and that of the Gumbo (bordering on Sherbro) were acquired by Liberia; in 1883 they were wrested from Liberia by Great Britain.

Gallio (gal′i-ō), **Lucius Junius.** Died about 65 A. D. A Roman proconsul of Achaia 53, brother of Seneca. When he had dismissed the Jews' complaint against Paul at Corinth, and the synagogue ruler was beaten, we read (Acts xviii. 17) that he "cared for none of those things" — not from indifference about religion, but because such matters did not concern him.

Gallipoli (gäl-lēp′o-lē). A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto, in lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 17° 58′ E.: the ancient Graia Callipolis, later Anxa. It has a cathedral, and was long noted for export of olive oil. Population, 9,000.

Gallipoli. A seaport in the vilayet of Edirneh, Turkey, situated on the Dardanelles in lat. 40°

24′ N., long. 26° 39′ E.: the ancient Callipolis. In the middle ages it was a commercial center and the key of the Hellespont. It was captured by the Turks in 1354. Population, nearly 30,000.

Gallipoli, Peninsula of. A peninsula in the southern part of European Turkey, lying between the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros: the ancient Chersonesus Thracica.

Gallipolis (gal-i-pō-lēs′). A city and the capital of Gallia County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio about lat. 38° 50′ N., long. 82° 7′ W. Population (1890), 4,498.

Gallissonnière (gä-lē-so-nyãr′), **Marquis de la (Roland Michel Barrin).** Born at Rochefort, France, Nov. 11, 1693: died at Nemours, France, Oct. 26, 1756. A French admiral, governor of Canada. He defeated Byng near Minorca in 1756.

Gallitzen (gäl-lēt′sen), **Demetrius Augustine.** Born at The Hague, Dec. 22, 1770: died at Loretto, Pa., May 6, 1840. A Russian missionary Roman Catholic priest, son of the princess Amalie Galitzin. He founded Loretto, Pennsylvania. For other members of the family, see *Galitzin*.

Galloway (gal′o-wā). [ME. *Galloway*, *Gallaway*, *Galoway*, *Gallawa*, *Galloway*, etc.] A former division of southwestern Scotland, corresponding nearly to the counties of Wigtown (West Galloway) and Kirkcudbright (East Galloway). It is a pastoral region. It was independent in very early times, and having become an earldom, was united to Scotland in 1124. The Galwegians kept their language (a variety of the Gaelic) until the 16th century.

Galloway, Joseph. Born near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md., 1730: died at Watford, Hertfordshire, Aug. 29, 1803. An American loyalist in the Revolution. He was a member of the first Congress in 1774; joined the British army under Howe in 1776; on the capture of Philadelphia in 1777 was made a police magistrate there and superintendent of the port, and after the evacuation of the city in 1778 went to England. He published works on the prophecies.

Galloway, Rhinns of. A peninsula in the western part of Wigtownshire. It lies between St. Patrick's Channel on the west and Loch Ryan and Luce Bay on the east, and terminates toward the south in the Mull of Galloway (lat. 54° 38′ N., long. 4° 51′ W.).

Galloway, Thomas. Born at Symington, Lanarkshire, Feb. 26, 1796: died at London, Nov. 1, 1851. A Scottish writer on mathematical and astronomical subjects.

Gallo y Goyenechea (gäl′yō ē go-yān-ā-chā′ä), **Pedro Leon.** Born at Copiapó, Feb. 12, 1830: died at Santiago, Dec. 16, 1877. A Chilean politician. He was a wealthy proprietor, became a leader of the liberals, and in Jan., 1859, headed a revolt at Copiapó. Defeated at the battle of Cerro Grande, April 29, he was exiled until 1861. Subsequently he was a prominent deputy and senator. He was an author and poet of some repute.

Galluppi, or **Galuppi** (gä-löp′pē), **Pasquale.** Born at Tropea, Calabria, Italy, April 2, 1770: died at Naples, Dec. 13, 1846. An Italian philosopher, professor of philosophy at the University of Naples. His works include "Saggio filosofico sulla critica della conoscenza" (1819–32), "Elementi di filosofia" (1820–27), "Lettere filosofiche" (1827), etc.

Galluppi. See *Galuppi*.

Gallus (gal′us). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Cæsar.

Gallus, Caius Asinius. A Roman politician and writer, consul with C. Marcius Censorinus 8 B.C. He married Vipsania, formerly wife of Tiberius. He was condemned to death by the senate at the instigation of Tiberius, and died of starvation after an imprisonment of three years. He was a son of C. Asinius Pollio. His works, all of which are lost, included "De comparatione patris et Ciceronis," to which the emperor Claudius replied in a defense of Cicero.

Gallus, Caius Cornelius. Born at Forum Julii (modern Fréjus), Gaul, 69 or 66 B.C.: committed suicide 26 B.C. A Roman poet, orator, general, and politician. He supported Octavius [illegible] at the battle of Actium [illegible] Egypt, and was [illegible] prefect of Egypt [illegible]

Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus. Died 253 [illegible] with Hostilianus, Decius's son, as his colleague. He [illegible] lianus who succeeded to the throne.

Galoshio [illegible]. In "The Nice Valour," by Fletcher and another, a clown. [illegible]

Galt (gâlt). A town in Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Grand River 54 miles west-southwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 7,535.

Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock. Born Sept. 6, 1817: died Sept. 19, 1893. A Canadian statesman, son of John Galt. He was minister of finance 1858–1862, 1864–66, and 1867; was high commissioner for Canada in England 1880–83; and was made K. C. M. G. in 1869, and G. C. M. G. in 1878. He has written "Canada from 1849 to 1859" (1860), etc.

Galt, John. Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, May 2, 1779: died at Greenock, April 11, 1839. A Scottish novelist. His writings are especially remarkable for their delineations of Scottish life and character. His best novels are "The Ayrshire Legatees" (1820–21), "Annals of the Parish" (1821), "Sir Andrew Wylie" (1822), "The Provost" (1822), "The Entail" (1823), and "Lawrie Todd" (1830).

Galton (gâl′ton), **Francis.** Born at Dudderton, near Birmingham, 1822. An English scientific writer and African traveler, best known from his studies of heredity. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844. In 1846 he traveled on the White Nile, and in 1850 in South Africa. He has published "The Telotype: a Printing Electric Telegraph" (1850), "Tropical South Africa" (1853), "The Art of Travel, etc." (1855: 5th ed. 1872), "Arts of Campaigning, etc." (1855), "Meteorographica, etc." (1863), "Hereditary Genius, etc." (1869), "English Men of Science" (1874), "Inquiries into Human Faculty, etc." (1883), "Record of Family Faculties, etc." (1883), "Natural Inheritance" (1889), etc., and has edited "Life History Album" for the British Medical Association (1883).

Galuppi (gä-löp′pē), **Baldassare.** Born on the island of Burano, near Venice, Oct. 6, 1706: died at Venice, Jan. 3, 1784. An Italian composer, particularly noted for his comic operas. He wrote more than 54 of these. His sacred music is still performed in Venice, and he also wrote sonatas and for the harpsichord.

Galvani (gäl-vä′nē), **Luigi** or **Aloisio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 9, 1737: died there, Dec. 4, 1798. An Italian physician and physicist, professor of anatomy at Bologna. His investigations of the contractions produced in the muscles of frogs by contact with metals were the commencement of the discovery of galvanic or voltaic electricity. He published "De viribus electricitatis in motu musculari commentarius" (1791), etc.

Galvarino (gäl-vä-rē′nō). A chief of the Araucanian Indians of Chile whose bravery has been celebrated in Ercilla's "Araucana." He was captured at the battle of Lagunillas, Nov. 7, 1557, and freed after both his hands had been cut off. On Nov. 30 he was again captured while urging on the Indians at the battle of Millarapue, and was hanged.

Galve, Count of. See *Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Gaspar de la*.

Galveston (gal′ves-ton). A seaport and the capital of Galveston County, Texas, and the largest city of the State, situated on Galveston Island in lat. 29° 18′ N., long. 94° 47′ W. It has a large trade, with lines of steamers to New York, Havana, etc., and is specially noted for its exports of cotton. It was settled in 1837, was taken by the Federals Oct. 8, 1862, and retaken by the Confederates Jan. 1, 1863, and was devastated by fire in Nov., 1885. Population (1890), 29,084.

Galveston Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, extending northward from Galveston about 35 miles.

Galveston Island. An island off the coast of Texas, on the northeastern end of which is Galveston. Length, about 28 miles.

Galvez (gäl′vāth), **José.** Born at Velez Malaga, 1729: died at Madrid, 1787. A Spanish statesman. He was one of the ministers of Charles III., and a member of the Indian Council. From 1761 to 1774 he was in Mexico and the West Indies as visitador-general, with high powers; for some time he was acting viceroy. After his return to Spain he was ministro universal de Indias, and was created marquis of Sonora. His influence on the American colonies was important.

Galvez, Mariano. Born in Guatemala about 1790: died after 1855. A Central American politician, a leader of the Liberal or Fiebres party. He was one of the authors of the constitution of 1824, and [illegible] Central American congress in [illegible] and was [illegible] was overthrown by Carrera in [illegible] Subsequently he practised [illegible] Mexico and Peru.

Galvez, Matías de. Born at Velez Malaga, [illegible]: died in Mexico City, Nov. 3, 1784. A Spanish soldier and politician. He attained the [illegible]

Galvez y Gallardo [illegible], **Bernardo.** Born at [illegible], July 23, 1746: died at Tacubaya, near Mexico, Nov. 30, 1786. A Spanish soldier and [illegible], son of Matías de Galvez. He [illegible] in America, attaining the rank of lieut[illegible] of Louisiana 1779, and com[illegible] the West [illegible] and Pensacola (May 8, 1781); [illegible] captain-general of Florida and Louisiana and captain-general of Cuba; and in 1783 was created count of Galvez. From June 16, 1785, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Galway (gâl′wā). 1. A maritime county in Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Mayo and Roscommon on the north, Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary on the east, Clare and Galway Bay on the south, and the Atlantic on the west, and is divided into two parts by Lough Corrib. Area, 2,452 square miles. Population (1891), 214,712.

2. A seaport and the capital of County Galway, situated on Galway Bay in lat. 53° 17′ N., long. 9° 3′ W. It was formerly noted for its extensive trade, particularly with Spain. It surrendered to Ginkel in 1691. Population (1891), 13,746.

Galway Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic on the western coast of Ireland, between Galway on the north and Clare on the south. Length, about 30 miles.

Gama (gä′mä), **Antonio Leon de.** Born in Mexico City, 1735: died there, Sept. 12, 1802. A Mexican scientist. He was for many years secretary to the Supreme Court; later he was professor at the School of Mines. He is best known for his study of the celebrated Aztec calendar-stone which was discovered in his time.

Gama, José Basilio da. Born at São José, Minas Geraes, 1740: died at Lisbon, Portugal, July 31, 1795. A Brazilian poet. He became a novice of the Jesuits, leaving the order when it was driven from Brazil. He lived alternately in Italy, Portugal, and Rio de Janeiro, finally settling at Lisbon. His best-known poem is "Uruguay," a romance in verse, published in 1769.

Gama, Vasco da. Born at Sines, Alemtejo, Portugal, about 1469: died in Cochin, India, Dec. 24, 1524. A celebrated Portuguese navigator. Having been appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out by Emanuel of Portugal with a view to discovering an ocean route to the East Indies, he sailed from Lisbon, probably July 8, 1497, doubled the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 20 or 22, 1497, arrived at Calicut, on the Malabar coast of India, May 20, 1498, and returned to Lisbon in Sept., 1499. He commanded a second expedition to India in 1502–03, during which he established a factory in Mozambique. He was made viceroy of India in 1524. His voyage is celebrated in the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

Gamala (gam′a-lä). A city in Galilee, opposite Tiberias, on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. It stood on a hill which was compared to the back of a camel, from which possibly its name is derived (Heb. *gâmâl*, camel). It was fortified, and formed one of the centers of insurrection during the war of Judea with Rome. It is identified with the modern Qal'at el-Hoçn.

Gamaliel (ga-mā′li-el). [Heb., 'my rewarder is God.'] There are several Gamaliels mentioned in the Talmud as descendants of Hillel, who held the dignity of president of the Sanhedrim and of patriarch (*nasi*) of the Jewish community in Palestine after the fall of Jerusalem. See *Hillel*. Gamaliel "the elder" was the grandson of Hillel. The laws emanating from him breathe a mild and liberal spirit. He dissuaded the Jews from taking strict measures against the apostles (Acts v. 34), and is described as "a doctor of the law, had in honor of all the people." He was a teacher of the apostle Paul. Another Gamaliel, grandson of the preceding, president of the Sanhedrim 80–118 A. D., was the first to assume the title of patriarch. He maintained his authority with great energy and even severity, was a good mathematician, and was favorable to the study of Greek.

Gamaliel Pickle. See *Peregrine Pickle*.

Gamarra (gä-mär′rä), **Agustin.** Born at Cuzco, Aug. 27, 1785: killed at the battle of Yngavi, in northern Bolivia, Nov. 20, 1841. A Peruvian general. He served first against the patriots, joined them in 1821, and was prominent during the remainder of the war for independence. In 1828 he invaded Bolivia by order of Lamar, forced the treaty of Piquiza, and was made grand marshal. In June, 1829, he aided in the deposition of Lamar, and was made provisional president, holding the office until Dec. 20, 1833. In the complicated turmoils of 1834–35 Gamarra took a prominent part, and was finally driven from the country. In 1837 he joined the Chileans against the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation, invaded Peru, defeated Santa Cruz, Jan., 1839, and in Aug. of that year was elected constitutional president of Peru. In 1841 he declared war on Bolivia, was defeated, and killed.

Gamba (gäm′bä), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Bassano, Italy, May 16, 1776: died at Venice, May 3, 1841. An Italian bibliographer and biographer. His chief work is "Serie dell' edizioni dei testi di lingua italiana" (1812–28).

Gambetta (gam-bet′ạ: F. pron. goṅ-be-tä′), **Léon.** Born at Cahors, France, April 3, 1838: died near Sèvres, France, Dec. 31, 1882. A noted French statesman, of Jewish extraction. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859 and in 1869 was elected to the corps legislatif, where he acted with the Irreconcilables. On the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan he joined in the proclamation of the republic Sept. 4, 1870, and on Sept. 5 became minister of the interior in the Government of National Defense. Having been appointed member of a delegation, consisting of Crémieux, Glais-Bizoin, and Fourichon, previously commissioned by the central government at Paris to organize the national defense outside the capital, he escaped from Paris in a balloon, Oct. 8 (the city being completely invested by the Germans), and joined his colleagues at Tours on the following day. Assuming a virtual dictatorship, he negotiated a loan of 250,000,000 francs with English capitalists, and organized the two armies of the Loire under Generals Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy, and the army of the north, commanded in turn by Generals Bourbaki and Faidherbe. He was, however, unable to prevent the capitulation of Paris, Jan. 28, 1871, and, Feb. 6, 1871, withdrew from office in consequence of a disagreement with the central government. He then became a member of the National Assembly, and in 1876 of the new Chamber of Deputies, of which he was president 1879–81. He was premier Nov., 1881,–Jan., 1882.

Gambia (gam´bi-a̤), formerly **Gambra** (gam´-bra̤), or **Ba-Dimma.** A river of Senegambia, West Africa, flowing into the Atlantic about lat. 13° 30′ N. It is navigable to Barraconda.

Gambia. A British colony situated near the mouth of the river Gambia, including St. Mary's Island, McCarthy's Island, etc. Capital, Bathurst. It is governed by an administrator. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles. Population (1891), 14,266. Area of extended colony, 2,700 square miles. Population, 50,000.

Gambier (gam-bēr´). A village in Knox County, Ohio, 43 miles northeast of Columbus. It is the seat of Kenyon College (which see) and of a theological seminary.

Gambier (gam´bēr), **James,** Baron Gambier. Born at New Providence, Bahamas, Oct. 12, 1756: died near Uxbridge, England, April 19, 1833. An English admiral. His father was lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. He became rear-admiral and vice-admiral in 1799, and admiral in 1805. In 1807 he commanded the fleet which bombarded Copenhagen, and was raised to the peerage as a reward. He commanded the Channel fleet 1808–11. In 1814 he served on the commission for negotiating a treaty of peace with the United States.

Gambier (gam´bēr) **Islands.** [Named, Feb. 24, 1802, by the English captain Matthew Flinders for Admiral Lord Gambier.] A group of small islands in the South Pacific, situated about lat. 23° S., long. 135° W. It is under a French protectorate.

Gambos (gäm´bōs). The Portuguese name of Ngambue (which see).

Gambrinus (gam-brī´nus). [Said to be derived from *Jan primus*, or Jan I., duke of Brabant in the 13th century.] A mythical Flemish king, the reputed inventor of beer.

Game at Chess, A. A comedy or satirical drama by Thomas Middleton, produced before or by 1624.

> The actors at the Globe had produced Middleton's "Game at Chess," in which the action is carried on by black and white pieces, representing the Reformed and Romanist parties. The latter, being the rogues of the piece, are foiled, and are "put in the bag." The Spanish envoy's complaint was founded on the fact that living persons were represented by the actors, such persons being the King of Spain, Gondomar, and the famous Antonio de Dominis, who, after being a Romish bishop (of Spalatro), professed Protestantism, became Dean of Windsor, and after all died in his earlier faith, at Rome. On the ambassador's complaint, the actors and the author were summoned before the council, but no immediate result followed; for, two days later, Nethercole writes to Carleton informing him that "the comedy in which the whole Spanish business is taken up, is drawing £100 nightly."
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 25.

Gamelyn (gam´e-lin), **Tale of.** A poem added to the list of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" by Urry. It is supposed that Chaucer had it in hand to use as material for some poem of his own, and that it was reproduced as his by scribes who found it among his papers.

> It found its way at last into dramatic form, through Lodge's "Rosalynde," in Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and Shakespeare himself is said to have played his version of the part of Adam Spencer, who appears also in Gamelyn.
> *Morley*, English Writers, V. 320.

Gamergu (gä-mer´gö). See *Mandara* and *Musa.*

Gamester, The. 1. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1633. Garrick brought out an alteration of this play in 1757, called "The Gamesters," in which he played Wilding.

2. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, printed first in 1705. It was adapted from Regnard's "Le Joueur." "Le Dissipateur," by Destouches, was partly taken from Mrs. Centlivre's play.

3. A tragedy by Edward Moore, produced in 1753.

Gamil-Sin (gä´mil-sin). [Assyr., 'the endower of the moon-god Sin.'] One of the early Babylonian kings, about 2500 B.C. He resided at Ur.

Gammell (gam´el), **William.** Born at Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812: died at Providence, R. I., April 3, 1889. An American educator and author. He graduated in 1831 at Brown University, in which institution he was tutor 1831–35, professor of rhetoric and English literature 1835–51, and professor of history and political economy 1851–64, when he resigned. He wrote a life of Roger Williams (1846).

Gammer Gurton's Needle. A comedy by Bishop Still. It was acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and printed in 1575. Owing to Warton's mistake in supposing that it was printed in 1551, it was for some time thought to be the first English comedy. "Ralph Roister Doister" preceded it.

> As for the story, it is of the simplest, turning merely on the losing of her needle by Gammer Gurton as she was mending her man Hodge's breeches, on the search for it by the household, on the tricks by which Diccon the Bedlam (the clown or "vice" of the piece) induces a quarrel between Gammer and her neighbours, and on the final finding of the needle in the exact place on which Gammer Gurton's industry had been employed.
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., pp. 55, 56.

Gammon (gam´o̤n), **Oily.** In Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year," a scheming, hypocritical solicitor.

Gamp (gamp), **Mrs. Sairey.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a fat old woman "with a husky voice and a moist eye," engaged in the profession of nursing. She is always quoting her mythical friend Mrs. Harris, and her affection for the bottle is proverbial. From a part of her varied belongings, a very stumpy umbrella is called a "gamp." See *Harris, Mrs.*

Gamti. See *Gumti.*

Gan. See *Ganelon.*

Gand (goṅ). The French name of Ghent.

Ganda (gän´dä), or **Baganda** (bä-gän´dä). An important African nation occupying the northwestern shore of Lake Victoria. They call themselves Baganda, their country Buganda, and their language Luganda. By the Suahili they are called Waganda, their country Uganda, and their language Kiganda. The royal family is of the Huma tribe of the Galla nation. The people are Bantu, and form one of the finest looking and most advanced branches of the race. Their conical huts are made of grass. The villages are surrounded by quadrangular stockades. The principal fruit is the banana. The women are more numerous than the men, owing to the custom of raiding neighboring tribes, killing or selling the men, and keeping the women. Before the advent of Europeans, the Baganda were already well clad in native bark cloth, which is fast being superseded by imported cotton cloth. Marriage of near relatives is allowed, but tattooing and circumcision are forbidden. The king governs with the aid of feudal governors, of a premier (called katikiro), of three ba-kungu (ministers), and of the lu-chiko, or parliament, composed of the grandees. No idols are worshiped, but the spirit of the water, Lubadi, and the genii are invoked and propitiated. Since the establishment of the English mission in 1872, and of the Catholic mission in 1879, much progress has been made, and Christianity is now predominant. In 1890 the Baganda accepted the protectorate of the British East African Company. After a civil war between Catholics and Protestants, the company withdrew, and the British government took effective control in 1893. See *Uganda, Mtesa, Mwanga.*

Gandak (gun-dak´), or **Salagrami.** A river of Nepal and British India, flowing toward the southeast, and uniting with the Ganges near Patna. Length, about 400 miles.

Gandak, Little Gandak, or **Bur Gandak.** A northern tributary of the Ganges, east of the Gandak (Salagrami).

Gandamak (gun-da-muk´). A village in eastern Afghanistan, situated on the Khyber route east of Kabul. It was the scene of a massacre of British by Afghans in 1842. Here in 1879 a treaty was made between Yakub Khan and the British. For £60,000 a year the Ameer agreed to receive an English envoy at Kabul and to surrender the Kurum, Pishin, and Sibi valleys.

Gandara y Navarro (gän´dä-rä ē nä-vär´rō), **José de la.** Born at Bilbao, Oct. 15, 1820. A Spanish general. He served against the Carlists, and was governor of Fernando Po in 1857, and of Santiago de Cuba in 1862. In Sept., 1863, he went with reinforcements to the aid of the Spanish in Santo Domingo, gained several victories over the revolutionists, and in 1864 and 1865 was captain-general of the island, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Subsequently he was governor-general of the Philippines. He published "Historia de la anexion de Santo Domingo."

Gandarewa (gan-da´re-wa̤). In the Avesta, the name of a demon of enormous size dwelling by the Lake Vourukasha, who seeks to destroy Haoma. He is slain by Keresaspa. In the Shahnamah he becomes Kandarv, the minister of Zohak. The name is originally the same as the Sanskrit Gandharva (which see).

Gandavo (gän-dä´vọ̈) (incorrectly **Gondavo**), **Pero de Magalhães de.** A Portuguese author of the 16th century. He was a native of Braga, and it is conjectured that he visited Brazil, but nothing definite is known of his life. His "Historia da Provincia de Sancta Cruz" (Lisbon, 1576) is the oldest known work relating exclusively to Brazil, but is of little historical importance. It was republished in 1858 in the "Revista Trimensal do Instituto" of Rio de Janeiro. Another work by Gandavo, "Tratado da terra do Brasil," was published in 1858 in the "Noticias Ultramarinas" of the Academy of Lisbon.

Gandercleugh (gan´dėr-klüch). The residence of Jedediah Cleishbotham, whom Scott named as the editor of his "Tales of My Landlord."

Gandersheim (gän´ders-hīm). A small town in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, 34 miles southwest of Brunswick. It is noted for its abbey, founded in the middle of the 9th century. Later it was a principality, incorporated with Brunswick in 1803.

Gandhari (gän-dhä´rē). [Skt.] 'Princess of Gandhara,' wife of Dhritarashtra. As her husband was blind, she always wore a bandage over her eyes to be like him.

Gandharva (gan-dhär´wä). A personage in Hindu mythology. Though in later times the Gandharvas are regarded as a class, the Rigveda rarely mentions more than one, commonly designated as the "heavenly Gandharva." He dwells in the air, and his duty is to guard the soma, which the gods obtain through him. Indra obtains it for man by conquering the Gandharva. The heavenly Gandharva is supposed to be a good physician, because soma is the best medicine. He is one of the genii who regulate the course of the Sun's horses, and he makes known the secrets of heaven. He is the parent of the first human pair, Yama and Yami, and has a peculiar power over women, whence he is invoked in marriage ceremonies. Ecstatic states are derived from him. The class have the same characteristics. In epic poetry they are the heavenly singers at the banquets of the gods.

Gandia (gän´dē-ä). A town in the province of Valencia, eastern Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 36 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 8,723.

Gando (gän´dō). 1. A Fellatah kingdom in the western Sudan, Africa, lying along the Niger about lat. 7° 30′–14° N. It is within the sphere of influence of the British Royal Niger Company. Area, estimated, 78,457 square miles. Population, estimated, 5,500,000.

2. The capital of the kingdom of Gando, situated about lat. 12° 25′ N., long. 4° 40′ E.

Ganelon (gä´ne-lon), or **Gan** (gän), or **Gano** (gä´nō), etc. A paladin in the Carlovingian cycle of romance. By his treachery as an officer of Charlemagne he caused the death of Roland and the loss of the battle of Roncesvalles. He was torn in pieces by wild horses, and his name became a synonym of treason. Chaucer introduces him in his "Nun's Priest's Tale," and Dante places him in the "Inferno."

Ganesha (ga-na´sha̤). In Hindu mythology, the lord of the Ganas, or troops of inferior deities, especially those attendant on Shiva. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles, propitiated at the beginning of any important undertaking, and invoked at the commencement of books.

Ganganelli (gän-gä-nel´lē). See *Clement XIV.*

Ganges (gan´jēz), Hind. **Ganga** (gung´ga̤). The sacred river of India. It rises (under the name of the Bhagirathi) in the Himalayas about lat. 31° N., long. 79° E., and is called the Ganges after its junction with the Alaknanda. Its course is mainly toward the southeast, and it falls into the Bay of Bengal by many mouths (Hugli in the west, Meghna in the east). Its chief tributaries are the Jumna, Ramgunga, Gumti, Gogra, Gandak, Kusi, Atri, Son, and Jamuna (the main stream of the Brahmaputra). The length of the main stream is 1,557 miles. It is navigable from Hardwar, and from Allahabad for larger vessels. On it are situated Calcutta, Patna, and many holy places, such as Benares, Allahabad, Hardwar, and Gangotri.

Ganges (goṅzh). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Hérault 26 miles north-northwest of Montpellier. Population (1891), 4,330.

Gangeticus Sinus (gan-jet´i-kus sī´nus). The ancient name of the Bay of Bengal.

Gangi (gän´jē). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, situated in lat. 37° 46′ N., long. 14° 14′ E.: the ancient Enguium. It was colonized by Cretans, and had a Cretan temple. Population, 12,000.

Gangotri (gän-gō´trē). A place in the state of Garhwal, India, situated in lat. 30° 59′ N., long. 78° 59′ E. It is celebrated as a Hindu shrine on account of its proximity to the source of the Ganges.

Gangpur (gang-pör´). A tributary state in Chota-Nagpur, British India, situated about lat. 22° N., long. 84° E.

Ganjam (gän-jäm´). 1. A district in the governorship of Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 19° N., long. 84° 30′ E. Area, 8,813 square miles. Population, 1,749,604.—2. A small town in the district of Ganjam, situated on the Bay of Bengal in lat. 19° 23′ N., long. 85° 3′ E.

Gannal (gä-näl´), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Saarlouis, Prussia, July 28, 1791: died at Paris, Jan., 1852. A French chemist, the inventor of a system of embalming by injection.

Gannat (gä-nä´). A town in the department of Allier, central France, situated on the Andelot 34 miles south of Moulins. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 5,764.

Gannett (gan´et), **Ezra Stiles.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801: killed in a railway accident at Revere, Mass., Aug. 26, 1871. An American Unitarian clergyman, colleague of W. E. Channing in Boston from 1824, and sole pastor from 1842.

Gannon (gan´o̤n), **Mary.** Born at New York, Oct. 8, 1829: died there, Feb. 22, 1868. An American actress. She went on the stage when six years old. She was a versatile actress, excelling in comedy.

Ganor, or **Ganora,** or **Ganore.** See *Guinevere.*

Gans (gäns), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, March 22, 1798: died at Berlin, May 5, 1839. A noted German jurist, professor at the University of Berlin. He wrote "Das Erbrecht in weltgeschichtlicher Entwickelung" (1824–35), "System des romischen Civilrechts" (1827), etc.

Gänsbacher (gens'bä-cher), **Johann Baptist.** Born at Sterzing, Tyrol, May 8, 1778: died July 13, 1844. A German composer, chiefly of church music.

Gansevoort (gans'vōrt), **Peter.** Born at Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1749: died July 2, 1812. An American general. He successfully defended Fort Stanwix, New York, against the British and Indians under St. Leger in 1777, a service for which he received the thanks of Congress. He became brigadier-general in the United States army in 1809.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd). [L. *Ganymedes*, from Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] In Greek mythology, the cup-bearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods: originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer, by the gods; according to others, by the eagle of Zeus, or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle) and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her function as cup-bearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Ganymede. In Shakspere's "As you Like it," the name assumed by Rosalind when disguised as a man.

Gap (gäp). The capital of the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, situated on the Luye in lat. 44° 35′ N., long. 6° 4′ E.: the ancient Vapincum. Population (1891), commune, 10,478.

Gap of Dunloe. A pass in County Kerry, Ireland. It is about 4 miles long, and is noted for its grand and rugged beauty.

Garabit Viaduct. A famous viaduct on the railway 90 miles south of Clermont-Ferrand in southern France. Its span measures 542 feet.

Garagantua. See *Gargantua.*

Garamantes (gar-a-man'tēz). In ancient history, a nomadic people dwelling in the Sahara, Africa, east of the Gætuli.

Garashanin (gä-rä-sha'nēn), **Ilia.** Born at Garashi, circle Kraguyevatz, Servia, Jan. 28, 1812: died at Belgrad, Servia, June 22, 1874. A Servian statesman, prime minister 1852–53 and 1862–67.

Garat (ga-rä'), **Dominique Joseph.** Born near Bayonne, France, Sept. 8, 1749: died near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 1833. A French politician and political writer, minister of justice 1792, and of the interior 1793.

Garat, Jean Pierre. Born at Ustaritz, near Bayonne, France, April 25, 1764: died at Paris, March 1, 1823. A French musician, nephew of D. J. Garat, professor of singing in the Conservatory of Music, Paris, 1795. His voice was of unusual compass, including both barytone and tenor registers: he was "the most extraordinary singer of his time." (*Grove.*)

Garay (gä-rī'), **Francisco de.** Died at Mexico, 1524. A Spanish administrator. In 1509 he went with Diego Columbus to Española as procurador; subsequently he was governor of Jamaica, and acquired great wealth. In 1519 he sent out an expedition under Alonzo de Pineda, which explored much of the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi. Garay was authorized to conquer and colonize the new region, and in 1523 sailed to the Panuco River, in Mexico, to establish a colony, but he lost several ships, and had a dispute with Cortes, who claimed the territory. He went to Mexico City to meet Cortes, and died there.

Garay (gor'oi), **János.** Born at Szegszárd, county of Tolna, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1812: died at Pest, Nov. 5, 1853. A Hungarian poet. He wrote the tragedies "Árbocz" (18[illegible]) and "Báthori Erzsébet" (1840), and the collections "Az Árpádok" (1847), "Balatoni kagylók" ("Shells from the Balaton Lake," 1848), "Szent László" (1850), etc. In his last years he became paralyzed and blind, and died in extreme poverty.

Garay (gä-rī'), **Juan de.** Born in Biscay, 1541: died near the river Paraná, 1582. A Spanish soldier. He went to Paraguay about 1557, was prominent in various conquests and explorations, and [illegible] governor [illegible]. He founded the present city of Buenos Ayres (the first having been abandoned) [illegible] that place to [illegible] at the hands of the Indians.

Garbo (gär'bō), **Raffaellino del** (originally **Raffaello Capponi**). Born at Florence, 1466: died there, 1524. A Florentine painter, a pupil of Filippino Lippi.

Garção (gär-säṅ'), **Pedro Antonio Correa.** Born at Lisbon, [illegible]: died Nov. 10, 1772. A Portuguese [illegible] poet. [illegible] published 1778.

Garcia, or **Garzia** (gär-thē'ä), or **Garcias** (gär-thē'äs). Born at Toledo [illegible] of Navarre 994–1004. [illegible] on account of his [illegible] was the father of the [illegible] to which [illegible] the Moors [illegible] famous in [illegible].

Garcia (gär-sē'ä), **Aleixo** or **Aleijo.** Died in Paraguay about 1526. A Portuguese, or possibly a Spaniard, who early in the 16th century was left on the coast of southern Brazil, near Santa Catharina, by one of the exploring ships which touched there. He lived for years among the Indians, and about 1524, accompanied by several hundred of them, made an expedition westward or northwestward, penetrating beyond the Paraguay and perhaps reaching the confines of Peru. Returning with a large amount of gold, he was murdered by his companions. The accounts of this expedition are very vague, and have been discredited by some historians.

Garcia, Diogo. Born at Lisbon about 1471: died in Spain about 1535. A Portuguese pilot. He entered the service of Spain, and there are indications that he was on the coast of South America as early as 1512, possibly as far south as the Plata. In 1526 he commanded an expedition to the coast of Brazil and the Plata. Ascending the Parana, he met Sebastian Cabot, quarreled with him, and in 1528 returned to Spain. It is conjectured that he was subsequently in the Indian Ocean, and that he discovered there the island bearing his name.

Garcia (gär-thē'ä), **Gregorio.** Born in Cozar about 1560: died in Baëza, 1627. A Spanish Dominican author. He traveled for twelve years in Spanish America, part of the time as a missionary among the Indians. He published "Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo" (Valencia, 1607; Madrid, 1727) and "Predicacion del Evangelio en el Nuevo Mundo viviendo los Apostoles" (Baeza, 1625). His "Monarquia de los Incas del Peru" was never published, and is probably lost.

Garcia, Manuel. Born at Madrid, March 17, 1805: died at Paris, 1879. A Spanish teacher of singing. His application of the laryngoscope and his "Mémoire sur la voix humaine" (1840) may be said to be the foundation of all subsequent investigations of the voice. (*Grove.*) He went to London in 1850, and was professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

Garcia, Manuel del Popolo Vicente. Born at Seville, Spain, Jan. 22, 1775: died at Paris, June 2, 1832. A Spanish singer, composer, and musical instructor. He founded a famous school of singing in London in 1823. He wrote 19 Italian, 17 Spanish, and 7 French operas (*Fétis*).

Garcia, Maria. See *Malibran.*

Garcia, Pauline. See *Viardot.*

Garcia Calderon, Francisco. See *Calderon.*

Garcia Cubas (kö'bäs), **Antonio.** Born in 1832. A Mexican mathematician and geographer, for many years employed by the government in explorations of the republic and in preparing statistics, reports, and maps. Among his numerous important works are "Atlas geográfico, estadistico y histórico de la Republica Mejicana" (1857), a map of Mexico (1863), "Cuadro geografico, estadistico, descriptivo e histórico de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos" (1885), and "Diccionario geográfico, histórico y biográfico" (1889).

Garcia de Palacio (gär-thē'ä dā pä-lä'thē-ō), **Diego.** Born at Santander about 1520: died, probably at Mexico, after 1587. A Spanish lawyer and author. He was auditor of Guatemala, and in 1576 wrote a report on that country which is of great historical importance. It was first published in the Muñoz collection, and there are modern editions in various languages.

Garcia Granados (grä-na'dos), **Miguel.** Born about 1840: died Sept. 8, 1878. A Guatemalan politician. As a deputy he opposed Cerna in 1869, and in 1870 was banished. Assisted by Barrios, he invaded Guatemala from Chiapas in 1871, defeated and deposed Cerna, and ruled the country as provisional president until June 4, 1873, when he was succeeded by Barrios.

Garcia Moreno (mō-rā'nō), **Gabriel.** Born at Guayaquil, 1821: assassinated at Quito, Aug. 6, 1875. An Ecuadorian politician. He was chief of the provisional government at Quito 1859 as head of the church party, and president 1861–65 during a period of great disorder, including war with New Granada. In 1869 he was again elected president for six years and had been reelected in 1875 when he was killed.

Garcia Oñez de Loyola, Martin. See *Loyola.*

Garcia Pelaez (pā-lä'āth), **Francisco de Paula.** Born about [illegible]: died at Guatemala City, Jan. 25, 1867. A Guatemalan prelate and historian, archbishop of Guatemala from Feb. 11, 1844. His principal work was "Memorias para la historia del antiguo reino de Guatemala" (3 vols. 1851–53).

Garcia Rovira (rō-vē'rä), **Custodio.** Born in Cartagena about 1770: died at Bogotá, Aug. 8, 1816. A New Granadan patriot. He was professor in the College of San Bartolomé and an accomplished scholar. In 1810 he joined the patriots, had important commands in the army, and in 1814 and 1815 was a member of the executive triumvirate. When the patriots were flying before Morillo in 1816 Garcia Rovira was for a short time chief of the state. He was captured and shot.

Garcias (gär-thē'äs), **Pedro.** A licentiate, referred to in the preface to Le Sage's "Gil Blas," whose soul was buried in a leathern purse which held his ducats.

Garcilasso de la Vega. See *Vega.*

Garcin de Tassy (gär-saṅ' dė tä-sē'), **Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu.** Born at Marseilles, Jan. 20, 1794: died at Paris, Sept. 2, 1878. A French Orientalist, author of works on Hindi Hindustani, etc.

Gard (gär). A department of southern France, capital Nîmes: part of the ancient Languedoc. It is bounded by Lozère and Ardèche on the north, the Rhone (separating it from Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhone) on the east, the Mediterranean and Hérault on the south, and Herault and Aveyron on the west. It has important manufactures of silk, etc., and rich mineral products. Area, 2,253 square miles. Population (1891), 419,388.

Gard, Pont du. The modern name of a bridge forming part of a celebrated Roman aqueduct, situated about 14 miles northeast of Nîmes.

Garda (gär'dä), **Lake of.** [It. *Lago di Garda.*] The largest lake of northern Italy, bordering on Tyrol on the north and the provinces of Verona on the east and Brescia on the west: the ancient Lacus Benacus. The Mincio carries its waters into the Po. The lake is noted for storms. Peschiera and Riva are situated on it. Length, 37 miles. Breadth, 10 miles.

Gardaia, or **Ghardaya** (gär-dī'ä). The chief town of the Beni-Mzab, situated in the province of Algiers, Algeria, in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 3° 58′ E. Population, about 26,000.

Garde Joyeuse. See *Joyeuse Garde.*

Gardelegen (gär'de-la-gen). [Formerly also *Gardeleben* and *Garleben.*] A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Milde 28 miles north-northwest of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 7,263.

Garden (gär'dn), **Alexander.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1757: died at Charleston, Feb. 29, 1829. An American revolutionary officer, known chiefly as the author of "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War" (1822).

Garden City (gär'dn sit'i). A village in Long Island, New York, about 20 miles east of Brooklyn. It is noted for its Episcopal cathedral (founded by Mrs. A. T. Stewart) and schools.

Garden City. An epithet of Chicago.

Garden of Eden. See *Eden.*

Garden of England. A name given to Worcestershire on account of its fertility.

Garden of France. A name given to Touraine, a former province of France.

Garden of Gethsemane. See *Gethsemane.*

Garden of Helvetia. A name given to Thurgau.

Garden of Italy. A name sometimes given to Sicily.

Garden of the Gods. A remarkable region near Colorado Springs, Colorado, comprising about 500 acres, covered with extraordinary rock-formations (cathedral spires, etc.).

Garden of the Hesperides. See *Hesperides.*

Garden of the Tuileries. See *Tuileries.*

Garden State, or **Garden of the West.** A name sometimes given to Kansas.

Gardiner (gard'nėr). A city in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 8 miles south of Augusta. Population (1890), 5,491.

Gardiner, James. Born at Carriden, near Linlithgow, Jan. 10, 1688: killed at the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745. A Scottish colonel of dragoons, famous on account of his remarkable conversion in 1719.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. Born 1829. An English historian. His works include a history of the Stuart period "from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke" (1863), "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage" (1869), "The Thirty Years' War" (1874), "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I." (1875), "Personal Government of Charles I." (1877), "Outlines of English History" (1881), "Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I." (1882), "History of the Great Civil War" (1886), etc. He has edited a number of hitherto unpublished documents and letters ("The Fortescue Papers," "The Hamilton Papers," etc.).

Gardiner, Stephen. Born at Bury St. Edmunds between 1483 and 1490: died at London, Nov. 12, 1555. An English prelate and politician. He studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was elected master in 1525. In 1528 he was sent by Henry VIII. on a mission to the Pope in reference to the proposed divorce between the king and Catharine of Aragon. He was made secretary of state in 1529; was appointed bishop of Winchester in 1531; and was elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge about 1540. Although constantly employed on diplomatic missions to the courts of Rome, France, and the emperor, his chief service to Henry consisted in a learned defense of the Act of Supremacy, published in 1535 under the title "De vera obedientia oratio." In the reign of Edward VI. he resisted the ecclesiastical policy of Cranmer, in consequence of which he was committed to the Tower and, in 1552, deprived of his bishopric. He was restored to liberty at the accession of Queen Mary, who appointed him lord high chancellor of the realm in 1553. In conjunction with Bonner he was the chief instrument in bringing about the persecution of the Protestants in the early part of Mary's reign.

Gardiner's Bay. An inlet on the northern coast of Long Island, lying between Gardiner's Island on the east and Shelter Island on the west.

Gardiner's Island. A small island lying off the northeast of Long Island, New York, in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 72° 8′ W. It belongs to the township of Easthampton.

Gardner (gärd′nėr). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, about 23 miles northwest of Worcester. Population (1890), 8,424.

Gardner, George. Born at Glasgow, Scotland, May, 1812: died at Neura Ellia, Ceylon, March 10, 1849. A botanist and traveler. From 1836 to 1841 he traveled in Brazil, collecting and studying plants. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the botanical garden of Ceylon, and he afterward traveled extensively in India. Besides numerous botanical monographs, he published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil" (1846: 2d ed. 1849).

Gardoni (gär-dō′nē), **Italo.** Born at Parma, Italy, 1821: died March 30, 1882. An Italian tenor singer. He made his début at Viadana in 1840. His repertoire was large, and he sang much in Paris and London. He retired from the stage in 1874.

Gareloch (gãr′loċh). An inlet of the Firth of Clyde, in the southwest of Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Garenganze (gä-reng-gän′ze), also **Katanga** (kä-täng′gä). The kingdom of the late Mushidi or Msidi, situated between the head streams of the Luapula River, west of Lakes Bangweolo and Moero. The natives are mostly Baluba (also called *Ba-ruba* and *Ba-rua*). Garenganze is the English pronunciation of Ngaranganja, the name of a Nyamwezi tribe to which Msidi, the founder of the kingdom, belonged. The Nyamwezi are the great traders of East Africa. The famous copper-mines attracted them to Katanga, where guns and powder enabled Msidi to establish his great kingdom, based on rapine. In 1892 Msidi was shot by a Kongo State officer, and his country handed over to the Katanga Company. See *Luba*.

Garessio (gä-res′sē-ō). A small town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, situated on the Tanaro 28 miles southeast of Cuneo.

Gareth (gā′reth). In Arthurian romance, the nephew of King Arthur. He was introduced to Arthur's court as a scullion, and concealed his name for a year at his mother's request. He was nicknamed "Beaumains" by Sir Kay on account of the size of his hands. Tennyson has used his story, with some alterations, in "Gareth and Lynette."

Garfield (gär′fēld), **James Abram.** Born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831: died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. The twentieth President of the United States. He was an instructor in and later president of Hiram College, Ohio, 1856–61, and a member of the Ohio senate 1859–61. He joined the Union army as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War; defeated General Humphrey Marshall at the battle of Middle Creek, Jan. 10, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general in the same year; was chief of Rosecrans's staff (serving at Chickamauga) in 1863; was promoted major-general in 1863; was member of Congress from Ohio 1863–80; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; was elected United States senator in 1880; was elected as Republican candidate for President in 1880; was inaugurated March 4, 1881; and was shot at Washington by Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His works have been edited by B. A. Hinsdale (2 vols. 1883).

Gargamelle (gär-ga-mel′). The mother of Gargantua, in Rabelais's romance of that name.

Gargano (gär-gä′nō). A mountainous peninsula in the province of Foggia, Italy, projecting into the Adriatic Sea: the ancient Garganus. Highest point, Monte Calvo (3,460 feet).

Gargantua (gär-gan′tụ-ạ̈; F. pron. gär-goṅ-tü-ä′) **and Pantagruel** (pan-tag′rö-el; F. pron. poṅ-tä-grü-el′), **The Life of.** A satirical work in prose and verse by Rabelais. Gargantua is a giant with an enormous appetite, and his name has become proverbial for an insatiable eater. The misspelling *Garagantua*, originated by Pope in his edition of Shakspere's plays ("As you Like it," iii. 2), has been followed by some other editors. (*Furness*.) There was a chap-book, popular in England in the 16th century, giving the history of the giant Gargantua, who accidentally swallows five pilgrims, staves and all, in his salad. See *Pantagruel* and *Panurge*.

> He [Rabelais] edited too, and perhaps in part rewrote, a prose romance, "Les Grandes et Inestimables Chroniques du Grant et Enorme Géant Gargantua." This work, the author of which is unknown, and no earlier copies of which exist, gave him no doubt at least the idea of his own famous book. The next year (1532) followed the first instalment of this – "Pantagruel Roi des Dipsodes Restitue en Son naturel avec ses Faicts et Proueses Espouvantables." Three years afterwards came "Gargantua" proper, the first book of the entire work as we now have it. Eleven years, however, passed before the work was continued, the second book of "Pantagruel" not being published till 1546, and the third six years later, just before the author's death, in 1552. The fourth or last book did not appear as a whole until 1564, though the first sixteen chapters had been given to the world two years before. This fourth book, the fifth of the entire work, has, from the length of time which elapsed before its publication and from certain variations which exist in the MS. and the first printed editions, been suspected of spuriousness. Such a question cannot be debated here at length. But there is no external testimony of sufficient value to discredit Rabelais's authorship, while the internal testimony in its favour is overwhelming. *Saintsbury*, Short Hist. of French Lit., p. 185.

Gargaphia (gär-gā′fi-ạ̈), **The Vale of.** The vale where the mythical Actæon was torn to pieces by his own hounds. It was used by Jonson as the scene of "Cynthia's Revels."

Gargaron (gär′gạ-ron), the modern **Kaz-Dagh** (käz-däg′). [Gr. Γάργαρον.] In ancient geography, the highest summit of Mount Ida, Mysia.

Gargery (gar′jėr-i), **Joe.** In Dickens's "Great Expectations," a good-natured blacksmith with a shrewish wife: Pip's brother-in-law.

Garhwal, or **Gurhwal** (gur-wäl′). 1. A district in the Kumaon division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 5,500 square miles. Population (1881), 345,629.—2. A protected state in India, situated west of British Garhwal. Area, 4,164 square miles. Population (1891), 241,242.

Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl′dē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Nice, July 4, 1807: died on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. A celebrated Italian patriot. Exiled from Italy for political reasons in 1834, he went to South America, where he was employed in the service first of the republic of Rio Grande do Sul and afterward in that of Uruguay, 1836–48. In 1849 he entered the service of the Roman Republic, which was abolished in the same year. In 1850 he went as an exile to the United States, where he was naturalized as a citizen, and where for a time he followed the occupation of a candle-maker on Staten Island. He returned to Italy in 1854, and settled as a farmer on the island of Caprera. He commanded an independent corps, known as the "Hunters of the Alps," in the Sardinian service during the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859. Secretly encouraged by the Sardinian government, he organized, after the conclusion of peace, an expedition against the Two Sicilies for the purpose of bringing about the union of Italy. He descended upon Sicily with 1,000 volunteers in May, 1860, and after having made himself dictator of Sicily crossed to the mainland, where he expelled Francis II. from Naples and entered the capital Sept. 7, 1860. He retired to Caprera on the union of the Two Sicilies with Sardinia and the proclamation, March 17, 1861, of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as king of Italy. Striving for the complete unification of Italy, he organized an expedition against Rome in 1862, but was defeated and captured by the Sardinians at Aspromonte in Aug. He was again in arms against the Pope in 1867, and was defeated by the French and papal forces at Mentana in Nov. In 1870–71 he commanded a French force in the war against the Germans.

Gariep (gä-rēp′). The Orange River.

Garigliano (gä-rēl-yä′nō). A river in western Italy, flowing into the Gulf of Gaeta 10 miles east of Gaeta: the ancient Liris. Near it, Dec. 27, 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova defeated the French under the Marquis of Saluzzo. Length, about 90 miles.

Garland (gär′lạnd), **Augustus Hill.** Born near Covington, Tenn., June 11, 1832. An American politician. He was a member of the Confederate congress; governor of Arkansas 1875–77; United States senator from Arkansas 1877–85; and attorney-general 1885–1889.

Garm (gärm). [ON. *Garmr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the demon watch-dog of Hel. At Ragnarök he and the god Tyr slew each other.

Garmail (ger-mâ-il′) and **Armail** (er-mâ-il′). In Firdausi, two noble Persians who became cooks to King Tohak in order to save each day one of the two men whose brains were daily devoured by the serpents that grew on Tohak's back. Substituting the brains of a sheep for those of one, they saved him. From the men thus saved Firdausi derives the Kurds.

Garneau (gär-nō′), **François Xavier.** Born at Quebec, June 15, 1809: died Feb. 3, 1866. A Canadian historian. He was city clerk of Quebec 1845–66. He wrote "Histoire du Canada" (1845–48).

Garnet (gär′net), **Henry Highland.** Born in Kent County, Md., 1815: died at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb., 1882. An American clergyman and orator, of African birth.

Garnett (gär′net), **Henry.** Born at Heanor, Derbyshire, 1555: executed at St. Paul's Churchyard, May 3, 1606. A leading English Jesuit, arrested and put to death for alleged connection with the Gunpowder Plot.

Garnett, Richard. Born at Otley, Yorkshire, July 25, 1789: died Sept. 27, 1850. An English clergyman and philologist, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum from 1838. His philological essays were collected and published in 1859.

Garnett, Richard. Born at Lichfield, England, Feb. 27, 1835. An English scholar and author, son of Richard Garnett (1789–1850). He was made assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading-room of the British Museum in 1875. He retired in 1884, and has since been appointed keeper of printed books.

Garnier (gär-nyā′), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1801: died at Jouy-en-Josas, May 4, 1864. A French philosopher. He was professor of philosophy in the University of Paris from 1845 until his death. He wrote "Traité des facultés de l'âme" (1852).

Garnier, Charles Georges Thomas. Born at Auxerre, France, Sept. 21, 1746: died there, Jan. 24, 1795. A French littérateur. He was Revolutionary commissioner at Auxerre 1793–95. His chief work is "Nouveaux proverbes dramatiques, etc." (1784).

Garnier, Germain. Born at Auxerre, France, Nov. 8, 1754: died at Paris, Oct. 4, 1821. A French political economist, brother of C. G. T. Garnier. He emigrated with the royalists in 1792, returned in 1795, and became prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise in 1800, a senator in 1804, and president of the Senate in 1809. At the restoration of 1814 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers, and was appointed minister of state by Louis XVIII. after the Hundred Days. He translated Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" (1805), and wrote a number of politico-economic treatises, including "Histoire de la monnaie" (1819).

Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. Born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825. A French architect. He entered the École des Beaux Arts in 1842, and became a pupil of Lebas and Leveil. He subsequently traveled in Italy and Greece, and began business as an architect at Paris in 1854. He designed the Grand Opera at Paris, which was erected under his supervision 1863–74.

Garnier, Joseph Clément. Born at Breuil, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Oct. 3, 1813: died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1881. A French political economist. He was made senator in 1867. His works include "Traité d'économie politique" (9th ed. 1889), "Traité de finance" (1882), etc.

Garnier, Marie Joseph François. Born at St.-Étienne, France, July 25, 1839: died in Tongking, Dec. 21, 1873. A French explorer. He accompanied the expedition of Admiral Charner to China and Cochin China as ensign 1860–62; was placed in charge of the exploration of the river Mekong in 1866; participated in the defense of Paris 1870–71, and commanded a military expedition to Tongking, whose capital, Hanoi, he took Nov. 20, 1873. He was killed in an engagement with Chinese pirates. Author of "Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine" (1873).

Garnier, Robert. Born at Ferté Bernard, 1534: died at Le Mans, Aug. 15, 1590. The most important French writer of tragedy before Corneille. He was a member of the Paris bar, became lieutenant criminel at Le Mans, and was finally appointed councilor of state. He was a disciple of Ronsard. His works, which were composed between the years 1568 and 1580, consist of 8 plays: "Porcie," "Cornelie," "Marc Antoine," "Hippolyte," "La Troade," "Antigone," "Les Juives," and "Bradamante."

Garnier-Pagès (gär-nya′pä-zhās′), **Louis Antoine.** Born at Marseilles, Feb. 16, 1803: died at Paris, Oct. 31, 1878. A French lawyer and politician. He became minister of finance, March 5, 1848, in the provisional government established by the February revolution. Subsequently, on Sept. 4, 1870, he was elected a member of the provisional government which succeeded the second empire. He wrote "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1861–72), etc.

Garo (gä′rō) (also **Garro** or **Garrow**) **Hills.** A territory in India, situated about lat. 25°–26° N., long. 90°–91° E., nominally under British rule. It is a mountainous district with an area of 3,270 square miles.

Garonne (gä-ron′). [L. *Garumna, Garunna.*] A river in southwestern France. It rises in the Spanish Pyrenees, has a generally northerly and northwesterly course, and falls into the Bay of Biscay about lat. 45° 38′ N., long. 1° 4′ W. It is called the Gironde after its union with the Dordogne. Length, about 360 miles. It is navigable about 250 miles (for ocean vessels to Bordeaux). At Toulouse it is connected by the Canal du Midi with the Mediterranean.

Garonne, Haute-. See *Haute-Garonne*.

Garrard (ga-rärd′), **George.** Born May 31, 1760: died at London, Oct. 8, 1827. An English animal-painter and sculptor.

Garratt (gar′at). A village situated between Tooting and Wandsworth, Surrey. The practice of electing a mayor (really a chairman appointed for the defense of rights of common) at every general election, adopted by the inhabitants about 1780, gave rise to a series of satirical "Addresses by the Mayors of Garratt." Foote wrote a play on the subject, "The Mayor of Garratt."

Garraud (gä-rō′), **Gabriel Joseph.** Born at Dijon, March 25, 1807: died there, in 1880. A French sculptor.

Garraway's Coffee House. A noted London coffee-house standing for two centuries in Exchange Alley, Cornhill. Tea was first sold here; the promoters of the South Sea Bubble met here; and sales of drugs, mahogany, and timber were held here periodically. It was frequented by people of quality, and "as a place of sale, exchange, auction, and lottery it was never excelled" (*Thornbury*). The original proprietor, Thomas Garway, was a tobacconist and coffee-dealer.

Garrick (gar′ik), **David.** Born at Hereford, England, Feb. 19, 1717: died at London, Jan. 20, 1779. A celebrated English actor. He was educated at Lichfield Grammar School, went to London in 1737, traveling with Dr. Samuel Johnson, one of whose pupils he had been at Edial, and was entered at Lincoln's Inn. He went into the wine business, however, with his brother. The partnership was soon dissolved, and his love of the stage induced him to make it his profession. He made his first appearance in public in 1741. Having played several minor parts, he made, on Oct. 19, his famous appearance as Richard III., which was an immediate success. In 1742 he went to Dublin, where he was well received. In 1745 he again went to Dublin and was joint manager there with Sheridan. In 1747 he undertook the management of the Drury Lane Theatre with Lacy, having bought a half interest. He brought out plays, including 24 of Shakspere's, creating new parts and playing the principal old ones. His repertoire was large and he was very versatile, his range extending from Hamlet to the extremes of low comedy in Abel Drugger and light comedy in Archer. One of his favorite characters was Don Felix in "The Wonder," which he played for the first time Nov. [illegible], 1756, and for the last time at his last appearance, June 10, 1776. He retired with a considerable fortune to Hampton. He wrote farces and comedies and alterations of old plays (especially with Colman), together with many prologues, epigrams, etc. He played with all the foremost actors of his time. He was a great actor and successful manager, and enjoyed the friendship of the most noted men of his day. Johnson said of him that "his death eclipsed the gaiety of nations."

Garrick Club. A London club instituted in 1831 for the patronage of the drama, and as a rendezvous for men of letters. Since 1864 it has occupied a house in Garrick street.

Garrison (gar'i-sọn), **William Lloyd.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 12, 1804: died at New York, May 24, 1879. A noted American abolitionist. He learned the trade of a printer, and eventually became a journalist. In 1831 he began at Boston the publication of the "Liberator," a journal advocating the abolition of slavery at the South, which he conducted until its discontinuance in 1865. In 1832 he founded at Boston an abolition society, which became the model for similar societies all over the North. Shortly afterward the American Antislavery Society was founded, of which he was president 1843–65.

Garrod (gar'od), **Alfred Henry.** Born at London, May 18, 1846: died Oct. 17, 1879. An English zoölogist. He studied at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of St. John's College in 1873; became prosector to the Zoological Society in 1871; was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at King's College, London, in 1874; and became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution in 1875. He is best known from his studies on the anatomy of birds. His papers were edited by W. A. Fortescue in 1881.

Garrow Hills. See *Garo Hills.*

Garston (gär'stọn). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 5 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,444.

Garter, Order of the. See *Order.*

Garth (gärth), **Caleb.** A character in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch."

Garth, Sir **Samuel.** Born in Bowland Forest, Yorkshire, 1661: died at London, Jan. 18, 1719. An English physician and poet. He studied at Cambridge (Peterhouse) and Leyden, and established himself in London in the practice of medicine. Among his works is "The Dispensary" (1699), a poem which ridicules the [illegible] who opposed the first attempt to establish dispensaries for outdoor patients. It passed through many editions.

Garuda (Hind. pron. gur'ö-dä). In Hindu mythology, a bird or vulture, half bird half man, on which Vishnu rides.

Garumna (ga-rum'nạ̈). The Latin name of the Garonne.

Garve (gär'vė), **Christian.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1742: died at Breslau, Dec. 1, 1798. A German philosopher, moralist, and translator. He was professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic 1770–72.

Gasca (gäs'kä), **Pedro de la.** Born at Barco de Avila, Castile, 1485: died at Valladolid, Nov., 1567. A Spanish lawyer. In 1546 he was sent to Peru as president of the audiencia, with extraordinary powers to put down the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He [illegible] by prudent means [illegible] over many of the [illegible] Valdivia and [illegible] joined him [illegible] deserted in the [illegible] April 9, 1548. Pizarro [illegible] captured and executed, and [illegible] With the country [illegible] slipped away [illegible] He was made bishop of [illegible]

Ga[illegible], [illegible] **Bernard** (**Bernardo** [illegible] Guasconi). Born at Florence, 16[illegible] A military [illegible] of Italian parentage [illegible] Charles I. [illegible]

Gascoigne, George. [illegible] England, about [illegible] Oct. 7, 1577. [illegible]

[illegible]

Parliament, travelled and fought abroad, and took part in the famous festival at Kenilworth. His work is, as has been said, considerable, and is remarkable for the number of first attempts in English which it contains. It has at least been claimed for him (though careful students of literary history know that these attributions are always rather hazardous) that he wrote the first English prose comedy ("The Supposes," a version of Ariosto), the first regular verse satire ("The Steel Glass"), the first prose tale (a version from Bandello), the first translation from Greek tragedy ("Jocasta"), and the first critical essay (the above-mentioned "Notes of Instruction"). Most of these things, it will be seen, were merely adaptations of foreign originals; but they certainly make up a remarkable budget for one man. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 16.

Gascoigne, Sir **William.** Died in 1419. An English judge. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench by Henry IV. about 1400. According to a tradition, followed by Shakspere in "Henry IV.," he committed Prince Henry to prison when the latter struck him for venturing to punish one of the prince's riotous companions.

Gascoigne, William. Born about 1612: died in the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. An English astronomer, inventor of the micrometer.

He invented methods of grinding glasses, and Sir Edward Sherburne states that he was the first who used two convex glasses in the telescope. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gasconade (gas-kọ-nād'). A river in Missouri which runs north and joins the Missouri below Jefferson City. Length, about 200 miles.

Gascony (gas'kọ-ni), F. **Gascogne** (gäs-kōny'). [ME. *Gascoine*, *Gascon*, from OF. and F. *Gascogne*, Sp. *Vasconia*, from LL. *Vasconia*, from *Vascones*, the inhabitants. See *Basques*.] An ancient duchy of France, capital Auch, forming part of the old government of Guienne and Gascony. It was bounded by Guienne on the north, Languedoc and Foix on the east, Bearn and Navarre on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It comprised the departments of Landes, Gers, and Hautes-Pyrenees, and parts of Haute-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne. It formed the Roman province of Aquitania Tertia or Novempopulania, was a duchy in the middle ages; and was united in 1052 to Guienne, the fortunes of which it generally followed.

Gaskell (gas'kel), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson**). Born at Chelsea, London, Sept. 29, 1810: died at Alton, Hampshire, England, Nov. 12, 1865. An English novelist. She removed on her marriage in 1832 to Manchester, where she obtained material for those of her novels which describe the life and trials of the manufacturing classes. Her best novels have been translated into French. Among them are "Mary Barton" (1848), "Ruth" and "Cranford" (1853), "North and South" (1855), "Cousin Phillis" (1865), "Wives and Daughters" (1866), etc. She published in 1857 a "Life of Charlotte Bronte."

Gasparin (gäs-pä-rañ'), Comte **Adrien Étienne Pierre de.** Born at Orange, France, June 29, 1783: died there, Sept. 7, 1862. A French politician and agriculturist.

Gasparin, Comte **Agénor Étienne de.** Born at Orange, France, July 10, 1810: died at Geneva, May 4, 1871. A French political writer and politician, son of A. E. P. de Gasparin. His works include "Les États-Unis en 1861" (1861), "L'Amérique devant l'Europe" (1862), "La France, nos fautes, nos périls, notre avenir" (1872), etc.

Gasparin, Comtesse de (Valérie Boissier). Born at Geneva, 1813: died there, June 29, 1894. The wife of A. E. de Gasparin: a writer of travels and of religious works.

Gaspé (gäs-pā'). A district in Quebec, Canada, forming a peninsula, situated between the estuary of the St. Lawrence on the north and the Bay of Chaleur on the south. It comprises the counties Gaspé and Bonaventure.

Gaspé Bay. An arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east of Gaspé.

Gass (gäs), **Wilhelm.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 28, 1813: died at Heidelberg, Feb. 21, 1889. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor successively at Breslau, Greifswald, Giessen, and (1868) Heidelberg. His works include "Geschichte der protestantischen Dogmatik in ihrem Zusammenhange mit der Theologie überhaupt" ([illegible]).

Gassendi (gas-sen'dē; F. pron. gä-sañ-dē), or **Gassend** (F. pron. gä-soñ'), **Pierre.** Born at Champtercier, Basses-Alpes, Jan. 22, 1592: died at Paris, Oct. 24, 1655. A celebrated French philosopher, physicist, and astronomer. He studied theology, and became professor of theology at Digne in 1613, and of philosophy at Aix in 1616. In 1645 he became professor of mathematics at the Collège Royal at Paris. He sought to connect the philosophy of Epicurus with Christian theology [illegible] Among his works are "Disquisitio metaphysica" (1644), "De vita, moribus et placitis Epicuri" (1647), "Syntagma philosophiæ Epicuri" (1649), [illegible]

Gasser (gäs'ser), **Hans.** Born at Eisentratten, Carinthia, Oct. 2, 1817: died at Pest, April 24, 1868. An Austrian sculptor.

Gasser von Valhorn (gäs'ser fon väl'horn), **Joseph.** Born at Prägraten, Tyrol, Nov. 22, [illegible] An Austrian sculptor.

Gastein (gäs'tīn). A valley in the crownland of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, south of Salzburg. It is famous for its picturesque scenery. At Wildbad Gastein there are hot springs.

Gastein, Convention of. A treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia at Wildbad Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865, by which the duchies recently conquered from Denmark were disposed of as follows: Lauenburg was definitely surrendered to the King of Prussia for two and a half million rix-dollars, while the sovereignty of Holstein and Schleswig was to be held by Austria and Prussia in common, Austria administering Holstein and Prussia Schleswig.

Gasterental (gäs'ter-en-täl). A wild valley in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, south of Kandersteg.

Gaston (gäs-tôñ'), **Marie.** A pseudonym of Alphonse Daudet.

Gaston (gas'tọn), **William.** Born at New Berne, N. C., Sept. 19, 1778: died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23, 1844. An American jurist and politician. He was a Federalist member of Congress from North Carolina 1813–17; was judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina 1834–44; and was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1835.

Gaston de Foix (gäs-tôñ' dė fwä) (1489–1512). See *Nemours, Duc de.*

Gatchina. See *Gatshina.*

Gate City. A name given to Atlanta, Georgia, and also to Keokuk, Iowa.

Gate House Prison. A London prison at Westminster, memorable as that from which Sir Walter Raleigh was taken to execution.

Gate of Italy. A gorge in the valley of the Adige, near Roveredo, Tyrol.

Gate of Tears, or **Gate of Mourning.** The translation of the Arabic Bab-el-Mandeb (which see): so called from the danger in navigating it.

Gate of the Lions. See *Mycenæ.*

Gate of the Mountains. The gorge in which the Missouri breaks through the Rocky Mountains, about 40 miles above Great Falls, Montana.

Gates (gāts), **Horatio.** Born at Maldon, England, in 1728: died at New York, April 10, 1806. An American general. He served as captain under Braddock in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and at the close of the old French and Indian war settled in Berkeley County, Virginia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he accepted a commission as adjutant-general in the Continental army (1775), and in 1777 succeeded Schuyler as commander in the north. He defeated Burgoyne in the second battle of Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777, and on Oct. 17 received the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. In Nov., 1777, he was made president of the board of war and ordnance, a position which he used to further an intrigue with the clique known as the "Conway Cabal," consisting of Thomas Conway and others, to supplant Washington in the chief command of the army. In June, 1780, he was appointed to the command in the south, and on Aug. 16, 1780, was totally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, South Carolina. He was afterward succeeded by General Greene.

Gates, Sir **Thomas.** Died after 1621. A colonial governor of Virginia. Along with Captain Newport and Sir George Somers he sailed from England in May, 1609, in charge of 500 emigrants destined for Virginia. During the voyage the Sea Venture, in which he sailed, was separated from the rest of the fleet by a hurricane and stranded on the rocks of Bermuda. The passengers of the Sea Venture constructed two new vessels, and reached Virginia May 24, 1610. Having in the meantime been sent to England with a report of the condition of the colony, he returned to Virginia in Aug., 1611, with 300 new emigrants. In the same year he assumed the office of governor, a position which he held until 1614, when he returned to England.

Gateshead (gāts'hed). A parliamentary and municipal borough in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne opposite Newcastle. It has important manufactures. Population (1891), 85,709.

Gath (gath). [Heb., 'wine-press.'] One of the five confederate cities of the Philistines, the birthplace of the giant Goliath. It was conquered by David, turned by Rehoboam into a fortress, taken by Hazael king of Damascus, and destroyed by Uzziah, and then vanishes from history. Its position is uncertain, but it is possibly the modern Tell es Safi.

Gatha (Skt. gat'hä; Avestan gä'thạ). ['Song.'] In Sanskrit, a religious verse, but one not taken from the Vedas. Such verses are interspersed in the Sanskrit Buddhist work called "Lalitavistara," composed in a dialect between the Sanskrit and Prakrit, and have given their name to this the Gatha dialect. The oldest portion of the Avesta consists of Gathas or hymns believed to go back, at least in part, to Zarathushtra himself.

Gâtinais (gä-tē-nā'), or **Gâtinois** (gä-tē-nwä'). An ancient territory of France. Capital, Nemours. It lay south of Paris, partly in Île-de-France, partly in Orléanais, and is comprised in the departments Loiret, Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne. It was united to the French crown under Philip I. in 1068.

Gatineau (gä-tē-nō'). A river in Canada which, flowing southward, joins the Ottawa nearly opposite Ottawa. Estimated length, 400 miles.

Gatley (gat'li), **Alfred.** Born at Kerridge, Cheshire, 1816: died at Rome, June 28, 1863. An English sculptor.

Gatling (gat'ling), **Richard Jordan.** Born in Hertford County, N. C., Sept. 12, 1818. An American inventor. He took the degree of M. D. about 1849, but never practised his profession. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the Gatling gun, the first specimen of which was constructed in 1862.

Gatshina (gä'chē-nä). A town, the private property of the czar, situated in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, 28 miles south-southwest of St. Petersburg. The palace, a favorite residence of Alexander III., built in 1779, is of great size, in a simple Renaissance style. The main building, of three stories, is connected by colonnaded galleries with one-story buildings surrounding a court. There are about 600 rooms, including ample state apartments, and a theater. Population (1892), 12,000.

Gatty (gat'i), Mrs. (**Margaret Scott**). Born at Burnham, Essex, June 3, 1809: died at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, Oct. 4, 1873. An English writer, wife of Rev. Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield. Her best-known works are stories for children ("Aunt Judy's Tales," 1859, etc.). She edited "Aunt Judy's Magazine" 1866–73.

Gauchos (gou'chōz). Peasantry and herdsmen of mixed Indian and white blood, in the Platine states of South America. They are skilful horsemen, accustomed to a roving life, and readily lend themselves to lawless enterprises. They have thus become prominent in the civil wars of that region, following any leader who gives them excitement and plunder. In war their bands move with great celerity, easily avoiding regular forces.

Gauden (gâ'den), **John.** Born at Mayland, Essex, 1605: died Sept. 20, 1662. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1660, and translated to the see of Worcester in May, 1662. He graduated at Oxford; became vicar of Chippenham in 1640; was chaplain to the Earl of Warwick; was appointed dean of Bocking, Essex, in 1641; and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, but was not allowed to take his seat. He wrote "Cromwell's Bloody Slaughter House, etc." (1660), "Tears of the Church" (1659), "Ἱερα Δάκρυα. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria, or the Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England," etc.

Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō-dē-shō'bō-prā'), **Charles.** Born at Angoulême, France, Sept. 4, 1780: died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1854. A French botanist and traveler in South America. He wrote "Flore des îles Malouines" (1824), "Botanique du voyage autour du monde, exécuté pendant les années 1836–1837, etc.," etc.

Gauermann (gou'er-män), **Friedrich.** Born at Miesenbach, near Guttenstein, Lower Austria, Sept. 20, 1807: died at Vienna, July 7, 1862. An Austrian painter of animals.

Gaugamela (gâ-ga-mē'lä). [Gr. *Γαυγάμηλα.*] In ancient geography, a place in Assyria, near the modern Mosul: the scene of Alexander's victory over Darius (battle of Arbela).

Gauhati (gou-hä'tē). A town in Assam, British India, situated on the Brahmaputra about lat. 26° 11′ N., long. 91° 40′ E. Population, 12,000.

Gaul (gâl). [F. *Gaule*, Sp. *Galia*, Pg. It. *Gallia*, G. *Gallien*, from L. *Gallia*, from *Gallus*, a Gaul]. **1.** In ancient geography, the country of the Gauls; in an inexact use, France. It was divided into Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul, and is often taken as equivalent to Transalpine Gaul.

> Neither . . . is France even yet coextensive with Gaul. If Britain includes Scotland as well as England, Gaul includes Belgium and Switzerland as well as France.
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

> The name "Gaul" has never fully died out as the designation of France. How does the case stand in what was so long the common language of Europe? The most pedantic Ciceronian never scrupled to talk familiarly about Anglus and Anglia; but Francus and Francia are hardly known except in language more or less formal. Gallus, Gallia, Galliarum Rex, are constantly used by writers who would never think of an analogous use of Britannus and Britannia. In ecclesiastical matters Gaul has always remained even the formal designation. The Gallican Church answers to the Anglican, the Primate of the Gauls to the Primate of All England. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

2. One of the four prefectures of the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Spain, Gaul, and Britain, and corresponded to Spain, Portugal, a small strip of Morocco, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Germany to the Rhine, England, Wales, and the south of Scotland.
3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Gaul. It was included between the Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenees.
4. An old name of Wales, as in "Amadis de Gaul."

> This general opinion, that Wales was the country of Amadis, was not an unnatural one, since Gaules and Gaula, in old English, was the name for Wales as well as France: — "I say Gallia and Gaul — French and Welsh — soul-curer and body-curer," exclaims the host in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii. scene i.) while addressing the French doctor and the Welsh parson.
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 355.

Gaul, Cisalpine. [L. *Gallia Cisalpina* (or *Citerior*).] In ancient history, that part of Gaul lying on this side the Alps (that is, from Rome, on the southern side of the Alps). It extended from the Alps southward and eastward. A Roman colony was founded at Sena Gallica 282 B. C. Part of the country was reduced between the first and second Punic wars, Milan and Como being captured, and the conquest was completed 201–191 B. C. It was made a Roman province, and was incorporated with Italy 43 B. C.

Gaul, Cispadane. [L. *Gallia Cispadana.*] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul this side (south) of the Po.

Gaul, Transalpine. [L. *Gallia Transalpina.*] In ancient geography, that part of Gaul which lay beyond the Alps (that is, north and northwest of the Alps from Rome). It comprised in the Roman period Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica. Its ancient inhabitants were Gauls, Iberians, and Germans. Many remains of older inhabitants have been discovered, especially in the center of Gaul (Auvergne, etc.). The Gallic antiquities are especially numerous in the north (Brittany). Some Greek colonies were planted in early times in the south (see *Marseilles*). The Roman settlements were made first in the southeast in the end of the 2d century B. C. (see *Provence* and *Narbonensis*). Gaul was thoroughly conquered by Julius Cæsar 58–51 B. C. Augustus divided it into four provinces. Christianity was introduced in the 2d century. A division of the diocese of Gaul into 17 provinces was made in the 4th century. It was invaded by the Suevi, Alans, Vandals, West Goths, Burgundians, and Franks in the 5th century. See further under *France*.

> Transalpine Gaul, as a geographical division, has well-marked boundaries in the Mediterranean, the Alps, the Rhine, the Ocean, and the Pyrenees. But this geographical division has never answered to any divisions of blood and language. Gaul in Cæsar's day, that is, Gaul beyond the Roman province, formed three divisions — Aquitaine to the south west, Celtic Gaul in the middle, and Belgic Gaul to the north east. Aquitaine, stretching to the Garonne — the name was under Augustus extended to the Loire — was Iberian, akin to the people on the other side of the Pyrenees: a trace of its old speech remains in the small Basque district north of the Pyrenees. Celtic Gaul, from the Loire to the Seine and Marne, was the most truly Celtic land, and it was in this part of Gaul that the modern French nation took its rise. In the third division, Belgic Gaul, the tribes to the east, nearer to the Rhine, were some of them purely German, and others had been to a great extent brought under German influences or mixed with German elements. There was, in fact, no unity in Gaul beyond that which the Romans brought with them. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 57.

Gaul, Transpadane. [L. *Gallia Transpadana.*] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul beyond (north of) the Po.

Gaul (gâl), **Gilbert.** Born at Jersey City, N. J., 1855. An American artist, known as a painter of battle-scenes.

Gauls (gâlz). [L. *Galli.*] The leading division of the Celtic race. In historical times they occupied Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul. Galatia was settled by them in the 3d century B. C.

Gaunt (gänt or gânt), **John of.** See *John of Gaunt.*

Gauntlet (gänt'let or gânt'let), **Emilia.** The virtuous heroine of Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle." Peregrine falls in love with her.

Gauntlett (gant'let), **Henry John.** Born at Wellington, Salop, in 1806: died Feb. 21, 1876. A noted English organist, composer, and musical editor. For more than forty years he composed and edited psalm and hymn tunes, besides writing criticisms and reviews for musical periodicals.

Gaur, or **Gour** (gour). A ruined city in Bengal, India, near the Ganges south of Malda. From the 13th century it was the usual capital of the Mohammedan viceroys of Bengal and kings of Bengal. It fell into ruins from about 1575.

Gaur (in Afghanistan). See *Ghur.*

Gaurisankar. Mount Everest.

Gaurus (gâ'rus), modern **Monte Barbaro** (mon'te bär'bä-rō). In ancient geography, a mountain in Italy, 7 miles west of Naples. Here, 342 (343? or 340?) B. C., the Romans under Valerius Corvus defeated the Samnites.

Gauss (gous), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, April 30, 1777: died at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 23, 1855. A celebrated German mathematician, appointed professor of mathematics at Göttingen in 1807. His works include "Disquisitiones arithmeticæ" (1801), "Theoria motus corporum cœlestium" (1809), "Atlas des Erdmagnetismus" (1840), "Dioptrische Untersuchungen" (1843), etc.

Gaussen (gō-soṅ'), **François Samuel Robert Louis.** Born at Geneva, Aug. 25, 1790: died at Geneva, June 18, 1863. A Swiss Protestant theologian. His chief work is "La Théopneustie" (1840).

Gausta (gous'tä). The highest mountain in southern Norway, about lat. 59° 50′ N. Height, 6,180 feet.

Gautama (gou'ta-ma). [Skt.] The family name of Buddha. (See *Buddha.*) The Pali form is *Gotama.*

Gauti (gâ'tī). [L. (Jordanes) *Gautigoth*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Γαῦτοι*, AS. *Geatas*, ON. *Gautar.*] A Germanic tribe in the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula, nearly coincident with the present Swedish province Gothland (Swedish Götaland), where they are mentioned by Ptolemy. They are the Geatas of the Anglo-Saxon Beowulf, and are not to be confounded with the Goths. They ultimately formed a constituent part of the Swedes.

Gautier (gō-tyā'), **Marguerite.** The principal character in Dumas's "La dame aux camélias."

Gautier, Théophile. Born at Tarbes, Aug. 31, 1811: died at Neuilly, Oct. 22, 1872. A French poet, critic, and novelist. He graduated from the Lycée Charlemagne in Paris, studied painting for a while, and then entered into the romantic movement in French literature. His first book, "Poésies" (1830), was followed by "Albertus" (1833), "Jeune France" (1833), "Mademoiselle de Maupin" (1835). From 1837 to 1845 he was art and dramatic critic for "La Presse." A series of twelve papers, "Exhumations littéraires," appeared in "La France Littéraire" (1834 and 1835) and in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" (1844): they were published in book form as "Les grotesques" (1844). This work and the "Rapport sur les progrès de la poésie française depuis 1830," published in "L'Histoire du romantisme" (1874), show Gautier at his best as a critic. Two masterpieces in literary criticism are his papers on Lamartine and Charles Baudelaire. In 1845 he went over to the editorial staff of the "Moniteur Universel," later "Journal Officiel," and was identified with that sheet until his death. As a result of his travels in Spain (1840), Belgium and Holland, Algeria (1845), Italy (1850), Constantinople and Athens (1852) and Russia (1858), he wrote his "Voyage en Espagne" (1843), "Zigzags" (1845), "Italia" (1852), "Constantinople" (1854), "L'Orient," "Trésors d'art de la Russie ancienne et moderne" (1860–63), "Loin de Paris" (1864), "Quand on voyage" (1865), and "Voyage en Russie" (1866). He found also in foreign climes materials for such novels as "Militona" (1847), "Arria Marcella" (1852), and "Le roman de la momie" (1856). He wrote "Fortunio" for the "Figaro" (1837) and "Le Capitaine Fracasse" for "La Revue Nationale" (Dec., 1861–June, 1863). Other stories of his are "La toison d'or," "Omphale," "Le petit chien de la marquise," "Le nid de rossignols" (1833), "La morte amoureuse" (1836), "La chaîne d'or," "Une nuit de Cléopâtre" (1845), "Jean et Jeannette" (1846), "Les roués innocents," "Le roi Candaule" (1847), "La belle Jenny," "La peau de tigre" (1864–1865), "Spirite" (1866), "Ménagerie intime" (1869), "Partie carrée," "Mademoiselle Dafné," "Tableaux de siége," etc. For the stage Gautier wrote "Le Tricorne enchanté," "Pierrot posthume" (1845), "La Juive de Constantine" (1846), "Regardez mais n'y touchez pas" (1847), "L'Amour souffle où il veut," etc. His works of pure fantasy are "Une larme du diable" (1839), and themes for ballets, as "Gizelle" (1841), "La péri" (1843), "Gemma" (1854), and "Sakountala" (1858). Gautier's poems from 1833 to 1838 were gathered under the title "La comédie de la mort." His later poetical compositions appeared as "Émaux et camées" (1852). Besides collaborating on "L'Histoire des peintres" (1847), Gautier wrote independently "Le salon de peinture de 1847," "L'Art moderne" (1852), "Les beaux-arts en Europe" (1852), and "Histoire de l'art théatral en France depuis vingt-cinq ans" (1860). Scattered sketches by Gautier have appeared, since their author's death, under the collective titles "Fusains et eaux-fortes," "Tableaux à la plume," and "Portraits contemporains."

Gavarni (gä-vär-nē'), pseudonym of **Sulpice Paul Chevalier.** Born at Paris, Jan. 13, 1801: died at Auteuil, Paris, Nov. 23, 1866. A French caricaturist, noted for delineations of Parisian life, etc.: artist of the "Charivari."

Gavarnie (gä-vär-nē'), **Cascade de.** A waterfall in the Cirque de Gavarnie, Pyrenees. It is the second highest in Europe (height, 1,385 feet).

Gavarnie, Cirque de. A natural amphitheater in the Pyrenees, 14 miles south-southeast of Cauterets. Width, 2¼ miles. Height, 5,380 feet.

Gaveston (gav'es-ton; F. pron. gä-ves-tôn'), **Piers.** Executed June 19, 1312. The favorite of Edward II. of England. He was the son of a Gascon knight in the service of Edward I., and was brought up in the royal household as the foster-brother and playmate of Prince Edward, over whom he acquired a complete ascendancy. He incurred the enmity of the barons by his insolent and supercilious bearing, and was banished by Edward I. in 1307, but was recalled on the accession of Edward II. in the same year. He was created earl of Cornwall in 1307, and in 1308 acted as regent of the kingdom during the king's absence in France. His conduct, however, so irritated the barons that, in spite of the protection of Edward, he was again forced into exile in 1308–09 and 1311–12. His recall in 1312 provoked an uprising of the barons, in the course of which he was captured and executed.

Gavroche (gäv-rosh'). In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," a street Arab. He has become a type.

Gawain, or **Gawayne** (gä'wān), **Sir.** One of the principal knights of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He appears first in Geoffrey of Monmouth as Walwain (Galloized Gawayne) and then in nearly every one of the romances. He is known as "the courteous." Chrestien de Troyes gives him the first place among the knights. The poem "Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight," from the French metrical romance of Perceval, is assigned to about the year

1360: it has been republished by the Early English Text Society. There was another knight of this name who served under Amadis of Gaul and achieved great deeds.

Gay (gā), **Claude.** Born at Draguignan, March 18, 1800: died at Paris, Nov. 29, 1872. A French naturalist. From 1830 to 1842 he was employed by the Chilean government in a detailed topographical and scientific survey of that country. Besides studying and collecting plants, animals, and minerals, he amassed rich historical material. The results were published in the "Historia fisica y politica de Chile" (Paris and Santiago, 24 vols. and 2 of atlas, 1843-51), and in a large map of Chile. Gay returned to Paris in 1843. He subsequently traveled in Russia and Tatary, and studied the mines of the United States.

Gay, Delphine. See *Girardin, Madame de.*

Gay, Ebenezer. Born at Dedham, Mass., Aug. 26, 1696: died at Hingham, Mass., March 18, 1787. An American clergyman. He graduated at Harvard in 1714, and in 1718 became pastor at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he remained until his death. He entertained liberal theological views, and is regarded by some as the father of American Unitarianism.

Gay, John. Born at Barnstaple (baptized Sept. 16, 1685): died at London, Dec. 4, 1732. An English poet. Among his chief works are "The Fan" and "The Shepherd's Week," a series of eclogues depicting rustic life "with the gilt off" (1714), "The What d'ye call it," a farce (1715), "Trivia, or the art of Walking the Streets of London" (1716), "Poems" (1720: including "Black-eyed Susan"), "The Captives," a tragedy (1724), "Fables" (1727), "Acis and Galatea" (1732), and "The Beggar's Opera" (1728). This "Newgate pastoral" made his great reputation. The representation of "Polly," a sequel, was forbidden by the lord chamberlain. This prohibition became a party question, and the "inoffensive John Gay became one of the obstructions to the peace of Europe." The sale of the book was great.

Gay, Joseph. The pseudonym of John Durant Breval.

Gay, Madame (**Marie Françoise Sophie Nichault de Lavalette**). Born at Paris, July 1, 1776: died March, 1852. A French novelist. Her chief novels are "Léonie de Montbreuse" (1813), "Anatole" (1815), "Les malheurs d'un amant heureux" (1818).

Gay, Sydney Howard. Born at Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814: died at New Brighton, Staten Island, June 25, 1888. An American journalist and author. In 1844 he was editor of the "Anti-slavery Standard"; in 1857 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and from 1862 to 1866 was its managing editor. From 1867 to 1871 he was the managing editor of the Chicago "Tribune," and for two years after that was on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post." He wrote Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States" (1876-81: Mr. Bryant writing the preface only) and "James Madison" (1884).

Gay, Walter. Born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1856. An American genre and figure painter, a pupil of Bonnat.

Gay, Winckworth Allan. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 18, 1821. An American landscape and marine painter, brother of S. H. Gay: a pupil of R. W. Weir and Troyon.

Gaya (gī'ä). 1. A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 85° E. Area, 4,712 square miles. Population (1881), 2,124,682.—2. The chief town of the district of Gaya, situated on the Phalgu, about lat. 24° 46′ N., long. 84° 58′ E. Near it is the place of pilgrimage Buddha Gaya (which see). Population (1891), 80,383.

Gayangos (gī-äng'gōs), **Pascual de.** Born in Spain, June 21, 1809. A Spanish Orientalist and scholar, professor of Arabic in the University of Madrid. He translated Ticknor's "Spanish Literature" (1851) and published "Historia de los reyes de Granada" (1842), etc.

Gayarré (gä-ya-rā'), **Charles Étienne Arthur.** Born Jan. 9, 1805: died Feb. 11, 1895. An American historian. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1829, began the practice of law at New Orleans in 1830, and has held a number of state and municipal offices, including that of reporter of the state supreme court. [illegible] "Histoire de la Louisiane" (1846-47), [illegible] "History of the Spanish Domination in Louisiana [illegible]" (1854).

Gayatri [illegible] [Skt.] An ancient meter [illegible], generally arranged as a tripod of three lines [illegible] of eight syllables each; also, a hymn in the Gayatri meter and then the Gayatri [illegible], i. e., Rigveda III. 62. 10: [illegible] morning and evening [illegible] [illegible]

Gay Head (gā hed). A promontory at the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts: lat. 41° 21′ N., long. 70° 50′ W.

Gayless (gā'les), **Charles.** The impecunious master of the "lying valet," in Garrick's play of that name.

Gay-Lussac (gā-lü-säk'), **Joseph Louis.** Born at St.-Léonard le Noblat, Haute-Vienne, Dec. 6, 1778: died at Paris, May 9, 1850. A distinguished French chemist and physicist. He made the first balloon ascensions for scientific purposes in 1804, and is especially noted for his researches on chemical combination, iodine, cyanogen, etc. He enunciated the law that gases combine with each other in very simple definite proportions.

Gaymar (gā'mär), **Geoffrey.** An English chronicler who translated Geoffrey of Monmouth into Anglo-Norman verse about 1146. He continued it by adding a metrical "History of Anglo-Saxon Kings."

Gaynham (gā'nam), or **Garnham** (gär'nam), **Dr.** See the extract.

> One of the most notorious of the Fleet parsons was Dr. Gaynham or Garnham, popularly known as the Bishop of Hell, "a very lusty jolly man," who, being asked at a trial, where he gave evidence, whether he was not ashamed to come and own a clandestine marriage in the face of a Court of Justice, replied, bowing to the Judge, "*Video meliora, deteriora sequor.*" On another occasion, when questioned as to his recollection of the prisoner, he said: "Can I remember persons? I have married 2,000 since that time."
>
> *Forsyth,* Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 145.

Gay Saber (gī or gā sä-bār'). [Pr., 'Gay Science.'] A gild formed by the magistrates of Toulouse in 1323, with the purpose of restoring the Provençal language and culture, which had nearly died out. It was called originally "Sobregaya Companhia dels Sept Trobadours de Tolosa" ("The very gay company of the seven troubadours of Toulouse"). The first meeting was held May 1, 1324.

> The concourse was great, and the first prize was given to a poem in honor of the Madonna, by Ramon Vidal de Besalú, a Catalan gentleman, who seems to have been the author of the regulations for the festival, and to have been declared a doctor of the Gay Saber on the occasion. In 1355 this company formed for itself a more ample body of laws, partly in prose and partly in verse, under the title of "Ordenanzas dels Sept Senhors Mantenedors del Gay Saber," or Ordinances of the Seven Lords Conservators of the Gay Saber, which, with the needful modifications, have been observed down to our own times, and still regulate the festival annually celebrated at Toulouse, on the first day of May, under the name of the Floral Games.
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> *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 293.

Gay Spanker, Lady. See *Spanker, Lady Gay.*

Gayumart (mod. Pers. pron. ge-yö-murt'), or **Gayumureth,** or **Kayumarth** (mod. Pers. pron. ke-yö-murt'). In the Avesta (in the form *Gayomaretan*), the first man, destroyed after 30 years by Angromainyus. As Gayumart he is in Firdausi the first Iranian king, and reigned 30 years. He dwelt among the mountains, and clothed himself and his people with tiger-skins. Savage beasts bent before his throne. His beloved son Siyamak was slain by a son of Ahriman, but avenged by Gayumart and Hushang, Siyamak's son.

Gaza (gā'zä), Arab. **Ghazzeh.** A town and important trading place in Syria, situated near the Mediterranean in lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 34° 33′ E. It was one of the five chief cities of the Philistines. The great mosque is an old 12th-century church having pointed arches and windows with picturesque façade and a lofty octagonal minaret. The town was taken by Tiglath-Pileser II., by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., and by the French in 1799. Population, estimated 16,000.

Gaza (gä'zä), **Theodorus.** Born at Thessalonica, Macedonia, about 1400: died in Italy, 1478. A noted Greek scholar, resident in Italy after the capture of his native town by the Turks, and professor of Greek at Ferrara 1441-50. He was the author of a Greek grammar (first published by Aldus Manutius, Venice, 1495), of translations from the Greek into Latin, etc.

Gazaland (gä'zä-land). That portion of Portuguese East Africa which is situated between the Zambesi and Limpopo rivers, and between Mashonaland and the sea. It includes Gorongoza, Kiteve, Sofala, and Inhambane, corresponding to the old kingdom of Umzila, now (1891) ruled by his son Gungunhana, who has recognized Portuguese suzerainty, but still holds complete sway over his subjects. The Portuguese rule is effective only in the coast belt and along the Pungwe River, where the railroad to Mashonaland is being built.

Gazette (ga-zet'), **Sir Gregory.** In Foote's comedy "The Knights," a [illegible] provincial politician. He has an inordinate appetite for news, but is incapable of making sense out of the most ordinary paragraph in a newspaper.

Gazir [illegible] See *[illegible]*

Gazistas. See *[illegible]*

Gazza Ladra (gät'sä läd'rä), **La.** [It., 'The Thieving Magpie.'] A comic opera by Rossini, words by Gherardini, first produced at Milan [illegible]. Bishop produced it at the Covent Garden Theatre in 1830 as "Ninetta, or the Maid of Palaiseau."

Gazzaniga [illegible], **Giuseppe.** Born at Verona, Oct., 1743: died [illegible] about 1818. An Italian composer. He wrote [illegible] operas, among which was "Il convitato di pietra" [illegible] Don Giovanni [illegible]

Gbari (gbä'rē). An African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled north of the confluence of the Binue and Niger rivers. It is partly subject to Sokoto and partly independent. The Gbari language has some affinity with Nupe. The caravans of Sokoto and Kano meet in Gbari before proceeding to Nupe. The Gbari slaves are much prized.

Ge (gē). See *Gæa.*

Geary (gē'ri or gā'ri), **John White.** Born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819: died at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1873. An American general and politician. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican war; was appointed first postmaster of San Francisco in 1849; became first mayor of that city in 1850; and was appointed territorial governor of Kansas in 1856. He entered the Union army, and became brigadier-general of volunteers April 25, 1862; took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; and commanded a division at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1867 until two weeks before his death.

Gebal (gē'bal). A maritime city of Phenicia, situated on a hill close to the Mediterranean, north of Beirut: the ancient Byblus and Arabic Jebel. It was one of the earliest of the Phenician settlements, and second only in importance to Tyre and Sidon. Its inhabitants, the Gebalites, are mentioned as skilful in hewing stones (1 Ki. v. 18) and in ship-building (Ezek. xxvii. 9). It was the birthplace of Philo, the translator of Sanchuniathon; but it was most celebrated as the oldest seat of the cult of Adonis, to whom the city was sacred, and after whom the river it stands on was named. Gebal is mentioned as a kingdom paying tribute to Assyria in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser II. and Esarhaddon. It was taken by Alexander the Great. Later it became a Christian see. The modern Jebel has only a few hundred inhabitants. The excavations carried on there by Renan unearthed numerous tombs and sarcophagi and the substructions of a large temple, perhaps that of Adonis.

Gébelin, Court de. See *Court de Gébelin.*

Geber (gā'ber): probably identical with **Abu Musa Jabir ben Haijan.** Died about 776. An Arabian alchemist. He occupies a position in the history of chemistry analogous to that held by Hippocrates in that of medicine. The theory that the metals are composed of the same elements, and that by proper treatment the base metals can be developed into the noble, which was the leading theory in chemistry down to the 16th century, is clearly defined in his writings. The titles of 500 works reputed to be from his pen are known, of which the following have appeared in print: "Summa perfectionis," "Liber investigationis," or "De investigatione perfectionis," "De inventione veritatis," "Liber Fornacum," and "Testamentum."

Gebir (gā'bēr). A poem by Walter Savage Landor, published 1798.

Gebirs. See *Guebers.*

Gebler (gāb'ler), **Friedrich Otto.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 18, 1838. A German animal-painter, a pupil of Piloty.

Gebweiler (gab'vī-ler). [F. *Guebwiller.*] A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 14 miles south-southwest of Colmar. It has manufactures of cotton, machinery, and sugar. Population (1890), 12,297.

Ged (ged), **William.** Born at Edinburgh, 1690: died Oct. 19, 1749. A Scotch goldsmith and jeweler, one of the inventors of stereotyping.

Geddes (ged'es), **Alexander.** Born in Ruthven, Banffshire, Sept., 1737: died at London, Feb. 26, 1802. A Scottish Roman Catholic clergyman, a biblical critic and miscellaneous writer. He published a translation of part of the Bible (1792-99), "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures" (1800), a translation of part of the Iliad, some clever macaronic verses, etc.

Geddes, Andrew. Born at Edinburgh, April 5, 1783: died at London, May 5, 1844. A Scottish painter and etcher. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1832. Among his works are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (1841), "Discovery of the Regalia of Scotland in 1818" (1821), various portraits, etc.

Geddes, Janet or **Jenny.** The reputed originator of a riot in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, July 23, 1637. She is said to have emphasized her protest against the introduction of the English liturgy into Scotland by throwing her folding stool at the head of the officiating bishop.

Gedebo. See *Grebo.*

Gedrosia (jē-drō'si-ä). In ancient geography, a country in Asia corresponding nearly to the modern Baluchistan.

Geefs (gāfs), **Joseph.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 23, 1808: died there, Oct. 10, 1885. A Belgian sculptor, brother of Willem Geefs. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Academy of Antwerp in 1841.

Geefs, Willem. Born at Antwerp, Sept. 10, 1806: died at Brussels, Jan. 19, 1883. A Belgian sculptor, appointed professor at the Academy of Antwerp in 1834.

Geelong (ge-long'). A seaport and city in Victoria, Australia, situated on Corio Bay in lat. 38° 8′ S., long. 144° 22′ E. Population, with suburbs (1891), 24,283.

Geelvink Bay (gāl'vingk bā). A large inlet of the Pacific on the northwestern coast of Papua. It nearly reaches the southern coast of the island. Width, about 150 miles.

Geer (yār), Baron **Karl de,** or **Degeer.** Born at Finspång, near Norrkjöping, Sweden, 1720: died at Stockholm, March 8, 1778. A Swedish entomologist, author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes" (Stockholm, 1752–78), etc.

Geer af Finspång (yār äf fins'pong), **Louis Gerhard von.** Born at Finspång, July 18, 1818. A Swedish statesman, jurist, and author. He was minister of justice 1858–70. He has published several novels, "Memoirs," etc.

Geerarts (gãr'ärts), **Marcus.** Born at Bruges early in the 16th century: died at London before 1604. A Flemish painter. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth in 1571.

Geerarts, Marcus. Born at Bruges, 1561: died at London, 1635. A painter of the Flemish school, son of Marcus Geerarts. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth after 1580.

Geerts (gārts), **Karel Hendrik.** Born at Antwerp: died at Louvain, Belgium, 1855. A Belgian sculptor.

Geestemünde (gās'te-mün-de). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, at the junction of the Geeste and Weser, 33 miles north-northwest of Bremen. It has important fisheries. It was founded by Hannover to rival Bremerhaven. The neighboring Geestendorf is now united with it. Population (1890), 15,452.

Geez (gēz). The ancient language of Abyssinia. Since about 900 A. D. it has ceased to be a spoken language, and survives only in the usage of the church and of scholars. Its place was taken as the popular speech by two of its dialects, Tigré and Tigriña. In the southern part of Abyssinia a kindred language, Amharic, was spoken, which has since become the speech of the entire country. Geez and the related languages and dialects employ a syllabic character nearly related to that found in the Sabean and Himyaritic inscriptions of South Arabia. It is a Semitic language with an intermixture of African words. Among the Semitic dialects it is most nearly related morphologically to Assyrian, and in vocabulary to Arabic. It is often called *Ethiopic.*

Geffrard (zhe-frär'), **Fabre.** Born at Anse Veau, Haiti, Sept. 18, 1806: died at Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 11, 1879. A Haitian general and politician. He was prominent as a military leader under Riviere, Riché, and Soulouque, 1843 to 1858. He headed a revolt against Soulouque in Dec., 1858, and drove him from the island Jan. 15, 1859, declaring a republic and assuming the presidency. Notwithstanding various rebellions, he held the position until March, 1867, when he was deposed by Salnave and fled to Jamaica.

Gefle (yāf'lā). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Gefleborg, Sweden, situated near the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 60° 40′ N., long. 17° 8′ E.: the third commercial city of Sweden. Population (1890), 23,484.

Gegania gens (jẹ-gā'ni-ạ jenz). In the history of ancient Rome, a patrician house or clan which traced its origin to the mythical Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas. It was transplanted to Rome from Alba on the destruction of that city by Tullus Hostilius, and rose to considerable distinction in the early period of the republic. Its only family name was Macerinus.

Gegenbaur (gā'gen-bour), **Josef Anton von.** Born at Wangen, Würtemberg, March 6, 1800: died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1876. A German painter. He was made court painter to the King of Würtemberg in 1826, and decorated the palace in Stuttgart (1836–54) with historical frescos.

Gegenbaur, Karl. Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Aug. 21, 1826. A distinguished comparative anatomist. He became professor of anatomy at Jena in 1855, and at Heidelberg in 1873. His works include "Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Anatomie" (1864–72), "Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1878), "Grundzüge der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1870), "Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen" (1883), etc.

Gefleborg (yāf'le-bōrg). A laen (province) of Sweden, lying along the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 60°–62° N. Area, 7,418 square miles. Population (1890), 206,924.

Gehenna (gẹ-hen'ạ). [Gr. Γέεννα: the Greek representation of the Hebrew *Gê Hinnôm,* or more fully *Gê benê Hinnôm.*] The valley of Hinnom, or of the children of Hinnom, situated south of Jerusalem and north of Jebel Abu Tor: also called Hill of the Tombs, of the Field of Blood, or of Evil Counsel. The name of the valley occurs first in the description of the boundaries of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. xviii. 16). In the times of Ahaz and Manasseh children were offered here to Moloch, in consequence of which the valley was called *Topheth* ('abomination'), and was polluted by Josiah (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). In later times it became the prototype of the place of punishment, and was considered as the mouth of hell. In this sense it is used in the Talmud and in the New Testament.

Geibel (gī'bel), **Emanuel von.** Born at Lübeck, Oct. 17, 1815: died there, April 6, 1884. A German lyric poet. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, and afterward went to Athens as tutor in the household of the Russian ambassador. He returned to his native city in 1840, in which year his first book of poems appeared. In 1841 appeared "Zeitstimmen" ("Voices of the Time"), in 1846 "Zwölf Sonette für Schleswig-Holstein" ("Twelve Sonnets for Schleswig-Holstein"), in 1848 "Juniuslieder" ("Songs of Junius"). In 1852, at the invitation of the king, he went as honorary professor in the faculty of philosophy to Munich. In 1856 appeared "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems"), in 1864 "Gedichte und Gedenkblätter" ("Poems and Leaves of Thought"). After the death of the king, Maximilian II., he was obliged in 1868 to resign his position and to return to Lübeck. "Heroldsrufe" ("Herald Calls") appeared in 1871, and "Spätherbstblätter" ("Late Autumn Leaves") in 1877. Besides these volumes of poems, he is the author of several dramas, the most important of which, "Sophonisbe," appeared in 1870. An epic, "König Sigurds Brautfahrt" ("King Sigurd's Courting Journey"), dates from 1846.

Geierstein (gī'er-stīn), **Anne of.** The principal character in Scott's novel of that name. She is the daughter of Count Albert, and inherits the title of Baroness of Arnheim.

Geiger (gī'ger), **Abraham.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 24, 1810: died at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1874. A German rabbi, Orientalist, and biblical critic. His works include "Urschrift und Übersetzungen der Bibel, etc." (1857), "Das Judentum und seine Geschichte" (1865–71), etc.

Geiger, Lazarus. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 21, 1829: died there, Aug. 29, 1870. A German philologist, instructor 1861–70 in the Hebrew real-school at Frankfort. His works include "Ursprung und Entwickelung der menschlichen Sprache und Vernunft" (1868–72), "Der Ursprung der Sprache" (1869).

Geiger, Nikolaus. Born at Lauingen, Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1849. A German sculptor and painter, a pupil of the Munich Academy.

Geiger, Peter Johann Nepomuk. Born at Vienna, Jan. 11, 1805: died there, Oct. 30, 1880. An Austrian historical painter and draftsman. He became professor at the Academy of Vienna in 1853. In 1850 he accompanied the archduke Ferdinand Max on his journey to the East.

Geijer (yī'er), **Erik Gustaf.** Born at Ransäter, Wermland, Jan. 12, 1783: died at Stockholm, April 23, 1847. A Swedish historian and poet. He occupied a position in the royal archives at Stockholm, where he established the so-called "Gotische Bund," which issued the journal "Iduna." He wrote "Svenska folkets historie" ("History of the Swedish People," 1832–1836), etc.

Geikie (gē'ki), Sir **Archibald.** Born at Edinburgh, 1835. A Scottish geologist. He was appointed director of the geological survey of Scotland in 1867, professor of geology in Edinburgh University in 1870, and director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom in 1881. He was knighted in 1891. He has written numerous works on geology (including a "Students' Manual" (1871), a "Text-book" (1882), and a "Class book" (1886); also "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison" (1874), "Class-book of Physical Geography" (1876), etc.

Geikie, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 23, 1839. A Scottish geologist, brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, and his successor in the chair of geology in Edinburgh University. He has published "The Great Ice Age" (1874), "Prehistoric Europe" (1881), "Outlines of Geology" (1886), etc.

Geiler von Kaysersberg (gī'ler fon kī'zers-berG), **Johann.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 16, 1445: died at Strasburg, March 10, 1510. A German pulpit orator, preacher at the cathedral of Strasburg 1478–1510.

Geinitz (gī'nits), **Hans Bruno.** Born at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1814. A German geologist and paleontologist, professor of mineralogy and geognosy at the Polytechnic School at Dresden. He has published numerous technical works.

Geisenheim (gī'zen-hīm). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Rhine, in the Rheingau, east-northeast of Bingen. The Schloss Johannisberg is near the town.

Geislingen (gīs'ling-en). A town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, at the foot of the Swabian Alp, 33 miles southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,276.

Geissler (gīs'ler), **Heinrich.** Born at Igelshieb, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, May 26, 1814: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1879. A German mechanician, maker of physical and chemical apparatus at Bonn, and the inventor of Geissler's tubes, an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction-coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.

Gela (jē'lä). [Gr. Γέλα.] In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, on the site of the modern Terranova, 55 miles west of Syracuse. It was founded by Rhodians and Cretans about 690 B. C., and rose to importance in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C., founding Agrigentum in 582. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 405, rebuilt by Timoleon, and destroyed by the Mamertines about 282 B. C. Æschylus died here.

Gelasius (jẹ-lā'şi-us) **I.** Bishop of Rome 492–496. He was the first pope to claim for his office complete independence of emperors and councils in matters of faith, and sought in vain to heal the schism between the Eastern and Western churches. He wrote "De duabus in Christo naturis adversus Eutychen et Nestorium," etc.

Gelasius II. (**Giovanni da Gaëta**). Died at Cluny, France, Jan. 29, 1119. Pope 1118–19. He refused to yield to the demands of the emperor Henry V. in the matter of investiture, whereupon the emperor elevated Gregory VIII. and expelled Gelasius, who died in the convent of Cluny.

Gelder (ċhel'der), **Aart de.** Born at Dordrecht, 1645: died there, 1727. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Gelderland, or **Guelderland** (gel'dėr-land), or **Guelders** (gel'dėrz), D. **Gelderland** (ċhel'der-länt), G. **Geldern** (gel'dern), F. **Gueldre** (geldr). A province of the Netherlands. Capital, Arnhem. It is bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the northwest, Overyssel on the northeast, Prussia on the southeast and south, North Brabant on the south, and South Holland and Utrecht on the west. It became a countship in the 11th century, and a duchy in the 14th. It was incorporated by the emperor Charles V. in the realm of the Netherlands in 1543. It joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579, except Upper Gelderland, which was afterward (1713) ceded in great part to Prussia. Area, 1,965 square miles. Population (1891), 520,210.

Geldern (gel'dern). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers 28 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Gelderland. Population (1890), 5,536.

Gelée (zhė-lā'), **Claude.** See *Claude Lorrain.*

Gelimer (gel'i-mėr or jel'i-mėr), or **Gilimer** (gil'i-mėr or jil'i-mėr). The last king of the Vandals in Africa. He usurped the throne of Hilderic in 530 A. D., and was himself defeated and taken prisoner by the Byzantine general Belisarius in 533–534. He graced the triumph of Belisarius at Constantinople in the same year, and spent the rest of his life on an estate in Galatia, which was given him by the emperor Justinian. The date of his death is unknown.

Gell (gel), Sir **William.** Born at Hopton, Derbyshire, 1777: died at Naples, Feb. 4, 1836. An English archæologist and traveler. In 1801 he visited and explored the Troad. He became a chamberlain of Queen Caroline of England in 1814. He published "Topography of Troy" (1804), "Pompeiana" (an account of the discoveries at Pompeii), "The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity," etc. He lived at Naples and Rome.

Gellatley (gel'at-li), **David.** A half-witted servant, a character in the novel "Waverley" by Walter Scott.

Gellert (gel'ėrt). In Welsh tradition, the faithful hound of Llewelyn. He was killed by his master, who, seeing him come toward him covered with blood, thought that he had killed the child he was set to guard. A huge wolf was found under the overturned cradle dead — slain by the dog. Llewelyn, overcome with remorse, buried Gellert honorably, and erected a monument to his memory. The place, Bethgelert, in North Wales, is still shown. This story, with slight differences, was current in very ancient times in Persia, India, China, and elsewhere.

Gellert (gel'lert), **Christian Fürchtegott.** Born at Hainichen, near Freiberg, Saxony, July 4, 1715: died at Leipsic, Dec. 13, 1769. A German poet. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied theology at Leipsic, where he was docent and subsequently professor of philosophy, in which post he died. He was the author of the romance "Das Leben der schwedischen Gräfin G." ("The Life of the Swedish Countess G.," 1746), and of several comedies, among them "Die zärtlichen Schwestern" ("The Fond Sisters"), "Die Betschwester" ("The Devotees"), and "Das Loos in der Lotterie" ("The Chance in the Lottery"). His fame, however, rests upon his sacred songs and his fables, which have become classics. "Fabeln und Erzählungen" ("Fables and Tales") appeared in 1746, "Geistliche Oden und Lieder" ("Sacred Odes and Songs") in 1757. His lectures at Leipsic, where he may be said to have set the literary tone and to have fashioned the taste of the time, attracted attention throughout Germany. His works were published at Leipsic in 1839 in 10 vols.; his letters at Leipsic in 1861; his diary at Leipsic in 1862.

Gellius (jel'i-us), **Aulus.** Born perhaps about 130 A. D.: lived in the 2d century. A Roman grammarian, author of "Noctes Atticae," in twenty books (first printed 1469). Of the eighth book only the table of contents survives. His work is valuable as a conscientious account of all that he could learn about archaic literature and language, laws, philosophy, and natural science.

Gelnhausen (geln'hou-zen). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Kinzig 23 miles east-northeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was formerly an imperial city, and contains a ruined imperial palace.

Gelon (jē'lon). [Gr. Γέλων.] Died about 478 B. C. A Sicilian ruler, tyrant of Gela (491) and later of Syracuse (485). He defeated the Carthaginians at Himera in the autumn of 480.

Gelves, Marquis of. See *Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Diego.*

Gemara (ge-mä'rä). [Aram., 'completion,' 'perfection.'] The complement or commentary to the Mishnah (which see), being its dialectical analysis, discussion, and explanation. Its relation to the Mishnah is that of exposition to thesis. The two together constitute the Talmud. See *Talmud*.

Gembloux (zhon-blö'). A town in the province of Namur, Belgium, 25 miles southeast of Brussels. Here, in 1578, Don John of Austria defeated the Dutch. Population (1891), 4,019.

Gemini (jem'i-nī). [L. 'twins.'] A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names — Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes; and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 21 till about June 21 (the longest day).

Geminiani (jā-mē-nē-ä'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1680: died at Dublin, 1761 (1762?). An eminent Italian violinist, resident in England (except 1748–55, when he lived in Paris) from 1714 until his death. He published "Art of Playing the Violin" (1740).

Gemistus (je-mis'tus), or **Plethon** (plē'thon), **Georgius,** or **Gemistus Plethon.** ['George the Full,' so surnamed on account of his great learning: Gr. Γεώργιος ὁ Γεμιστός or ὁ Πλήθων.] Lived in the first half of the 15th century. A celebrated Byzantine Platonic philosopher and scholar, probably a native of Constantinople. He was present at the Council of Florence, 1438, as a deputy of the Greek Church, and was influential in spreading the knowledge of the Platonic philosophy in the West.

Gemma. See *Alphecca*.

Gemmi (gem'mē), **Die.** A pass in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun, leading from Kandersteg (Bern) to Bad Leuk (Valais). Highest point, 7,553 feet.

Gemünder (ge-mün'der), **George.** Born at Ingelfingen, Würtemberg, April 13, 1816. A German-American violin-maker.

Genala (jā-nä'lä), **Francesco.** Born at Soresina, Cremona, Italy, Jan. 6, 1843: died Nov. 8, 1893. An Italian politician, minister of public works under Depretis in 1883.

Genappe (zhe-näp'). A village in Belgium, 18 miles south of Brussels: often mentioned in the Waterloo campaign.

Genazzano (jā-nät-sä'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 26 miles east of Rome. Population, about 4,000.

Gendebien (zhoṅ-de-byaṅ'), **Alexandre Joseph Célestin.** Born at Mons, Belgium, May 4, 1789: died Dec. 6, 1869. A Belgian statesman. He settled at Brussels as a lawyer in 1811 and Sept. 25, 1830, became a member of the provisional government which effected the separation of Belgium from Holland.

Gendron (zhoṅ-droṅ'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, 1818: died there, July 12, 1881. A French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Genelli (je-nel'lē), **Bonaventura.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 28, 1798: died at Weimar, Germany, Nov. 13, 1868. A German painter.

Genesee (jen-e-sē'). [Amer. Ind., 'pleasant valley.'] A river in western New York, which rises in Potter County, Pennsylvania, and flows into Lake Ontario 7 miles north of Rochester. It [illegible] Falls, [illegible] geological epoch. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Genesis (jen'e-sis). [Gr. [illegible], origin, beginning.] The first book of the Old Testament. [illegible]

Genesius [illegible] **Josephus,** or **Josephus Byzantinus** [illegible]. Lived about 950. A Byzantine [illegible] times.

Genesta (je-nes'ta). A cutter designed by J. Beavor-Webb [illegible] April, 1884. [illegible] water-line, 15 feet; draught, 13 feet; and displacement, 141 tons. She won 19 prizes in England in 1884. She was built expressly for the race for the America's cup, but was beaten by the Puritan in two races, Sept. 14 and Sept. 16, 1885.

Genêt (zhe-nā') (originally **Genest**), **Edmond Charles.** Born at Versailles, France, Jan. 8, 1765: died at Schodak, N. Y., July 14, 1834. A French diplomatist, brother of Madame Campan. He was appointed minister to the United States in Dec., 1792, and arrived at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1793. On the refusal of Washington to join France in the war of the revolutionary government against England, he sought to compel the President to change his attitude by popular agitation, commissioned privateers, and ordered that prizes should be condemned by the French consuls in the United States. He was superseded at the request of Washington, but remained in the United States and settled in the State of New York.

Genetyllis (jen-e-til'is). [Gr. Γενετυλλίς.] In Greek mythology, a goddess, protectress of births, a companion of Aphrodite (Venus). The name is also used as an epithet of Aphrodite and Artemis (Diana). In the plural, Genetyllides, it is applied to a body of divinities presiding over nativity, and attached to the cortege of Aphrodite. Also called *Gennaides*.

Geneura. See *Guinevere* and *Ginevra*.

Geneva (je-nē'vä), F. **Genève** (zhe-näv'), G. **Genf** (genf), It. **Ginevra** (je-nā'vrä). A canton in Switzerland, lying between the Lake of Geneva and Vaud on the north and France on the east, south, and west. It sends 5 members to the National Council. About 51 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, and about 48 per cent. Protestants. The language of 85 per cent. of the population is French. Area, 108 square miles. Population (1888), 105,509.

Geneva. [F. *Genève*, G. *Genf*, It. *Ginevra*; the Roman *Geneva*; of Celtic origin.] The capital of the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, situated at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where the Rhône issues from it, in lat. 46° 13′ N., long. 6° 10′ E. It is the wealthiest city in the country, and one of the most important. It has a large trade, and manufactures watches, jewelry, musical boxes, etc. The two parts of the city are connected by the Pont du Mont Blanc and other bridges. The cathedral was consecrated in 1024, but was modified in the next two centuries. The exterior is marred by a Corinthian portico built in the last century. The interior presents good work of the transition from Romanesque to Pointed, and possesses good late-Pointed carved stalls and some fine monuments, notably those of the Rohan family in the 17th century. The beautiful flamboyant Chapelle des Macchabées is of the 15th century. The monument to Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (died 1873) is a modified reproduction of that to Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It is hexagonal, and consists of three stages: the lowest a group of massive columns supporting an entablature, the middle one gracefully arcaded and containing a sarcophagus with a recumbent effigy of the duke, and the highest a pinnacled and pedimented canopy upon which is an equestrian statue of the duke. The structure is surrounded by a wall upon which are square piers with tabernacles containing statues of noted Guelphs. The piers are connected by an elaborate grating of metal. The total height is 66 feet. Other objects of interest are the hôtel de ville, the university, the Musée Rath (picture gallery), and the Musée de l'Ariana. The city is a favorite center for tourists. Geneva was a town of the Allobroges in the 1st century B. C. Later it was a Roman city. It was the capital of the early Burgundian kingdom, and it belonged to the Franks, to the later Burgundian kingdom, and to the empire in succession. In the middle ages it was under the influence of the bishops of Geneva and the counts (later dukes) of Savoy. It was allied with Freiburg in 1519, and with Bern in 1526. The Reformation was officially introduced in [illegible], and it became a center of the Reformation under the lead of Calvin [illegible]. The repulse of the Savoyard in the so-called "escalade" of 1602 is still celebrated in the city. It was incorporated with France in 1798. The city and canton entered the Swiss Confederation in 1815. A liberal constitution was adopted in 1847. Geneva was the birthplace of Rousseau. Population (1888), [illegible]; including suburbs, [illegible].

Geneva. A village in Ontario County, New York, situated at the northern extremity of Seneca Lake, 38 miles southeast of Rochester: the seat of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal). Population (1890), 7,557.

Geneva, Lake of, or **Lake Leman.** [F. *Lac de Genève*, or *Lac Léman*, G. *Genfersee*, L. *Lacus Lemannus* or *Lemanus Lacus*.] The largest lake of Switzerland, bordering on Haute-Savoie (France) and the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Valais. Length, [illegible]; greatest width, [illegible] miles. Area, [illegible]. Height above sea-level, [illegible] feet.

Geneva Convention. An international convention of various European states, held at Geneva, Switzerland, [illegible]

Geneva Tribunal. [illegible]

Genevieve [illegible]

Geneviève (zhen-vyāv'), L. **Genovefa,** Saint. Born at Nanterre, near Paris, about 422: died at Paris, Jan. 3, 512. The patron saint of Paris, reputed to have saved the city from Attila by her prayers in 451.

Geneviève, G. **Genoveva** or **Genovefa** (gā-nō-fā'fä), **of Brabant,** Saint. The wife of Count Siegfried of Brabant. She is the subject of a popular medieval legend, according to which she lived about the middle of the 8th century, and was the wife of the palatine Siegfried. She was falsely accused by the major-domo Golo of adultery, and was sentenced to be put to death. Abandoned in a forest by the executioner, she lived six years in a cave in the Ardennes, together with her son, who during infancy was nourished by a roe. The roe, being pursued in the chase by Siegfried, took refuge in the cave, and led to the reunion of Genevieve and her husband, who had in the meantime discovered the treachery of Golo.

Geneviève, Sainte-, Church of. See *Panthéon*.

Genèvre (zhe-nävr'), **Mont.** A pass in the Cottian Alps, leading from France (department of Hautes-Alpes) to Italy (province of Turin). Height, about 6,560 feet.

Gengenbach (geng'en-bäch). A small town in Baden, on the Kinzig 17 miles southeast of Strasburg. It was formerly independent.

Genghis Khan. See *Jenghiz Khan*.

Genigueh. See *Chemehueri*.

Genii, Tales of the. See *Tales of the Genii*.

Genius of Christianity. [F. *Génie du Christianisme*.] A work in defense of Christianity, by Chateaubriand, published in 1802.

Genlis (zhoṅ-lēs'), **Comtesse de** (**Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin**). Born near Autun, France, Jan. 25, 1746: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1830. A noted French writer, canoness of Alix in her sixth year under the title Comtesse de Lancy, wife of the Comte de Genlis (1762), governess in the family of the Duc de Chartres: author of "Adèle et Théodore, ou lettres sur l'éducation" (1782), "Mademoiselle de Clermont" (1802), "Mémoires" (1825), etc.

Gennadius (je-nā'di-us), originally **Georgius Scholarius.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A Greek scholar and prelate, patriarch of Constantinople 1453–56.

Gennaïdes (je-nā'i-dēz). See *Genetyllis*.

Gennaro, Monte. See *Monte Gennaro*.

Gennesaret (je-nes'a-ret), **Lake** or **Sea of.** See *Galilee, Sea of*.

Genoa (jen'ō-ä). A province in the compartimento of Liguria, Italy. Area, 1,582 square miles. Population (1891), 811,278.

Genoa. [Formerly *Gean, Jean*, etc., from OF. *Gene*, F. *Gênes*, Sp. Pg. *Genova*, It. *Genova*, MGr. Γένουα, Γένοα, G. *Genua*, from L. *Genua*.] A seaport, capital of the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa in lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 8° 55′ E.: from its magnificent situation surnamed "La Superba." It is the leading seaport of Italy. The imports include sugar, coal, iron, etc. It has a large harbor protected by piers. The cathedral dates from the 14th century, but with older and French elements incorporated. The western façade, of black and white marble, has recessed early-Pointed doors, with foliage-capitals. Some of the column shafts are twisted. On the south side there is a canopied porch with Romanesque sculpture. The interior contains interesting paintings, inlaid choir-stalls, and tombs, and a domed baptistery with sculptured altar and tabernacle, carvings by Sansovino, and a Romanesque façade. The Church of San Giovanni di Pre, built by the Knights of St. John in the 13th century, is of two stories with pillars and round arches. The crypt is interesting, in both architecture and sculpture resembling the English Romanesque. The Campo Santo is a great quadrangle filled with roses surrounded by a massive two-storied cloister containing many beautiful sculptured tombs. In the middle of one side there is a handsome domed circular chapel: the gallery around the dome is supported by 16 Doric columns of black marble 27 feet high. This monumental burial-place was begun in 1838. The Palazzo del Municipio, formerly Palazzo Doria, is a 16th century late-Renaissance building. The façade has two tiers of pilasters and an entablature, and is flanked by terraces with graceful balustraded arcades. The Palazzo Ducale now serves for various public offices. The medieval prison-tower remains. The façade is an imposing work of the Renaissance, with columns and statues. Other objects of interest are various other palaces, the statue of Columbus, and the churches of Santa Maria in Carignano and of San Matteo. Genoa existed from Roman times. It became a republic and a great maritime power in the middle ages, the rival of Pisa and Venice, having extensive trade and settlements in the Levant, the Crimea, the western Mediterranean, etc. The dogate was established in 1339. Genoa gained a great naval victory over Pisa at Meloria in 1284; took part in the Crusades; was defeated by Venice in 1380; was liberated from the French by Andrea Doria in 1528; lost its possessions to the Turks and others; was taken by the French in 1684 and by the Imperialists in 1746; ceded Corsica to France in 1768; was transformed into the Ligurian Republic in 1797; was unsuccessfully defended by Masséna against the English and Austrian forces in 1800; was incorporated with France in 1805; capitulated to the English in 1814; was annexed to Sardinia as a duchy in 1815; and was the scene of an insurrection in 1849. Population (estimated, 1891), 210,000.

Genoa, Gulf of. A gulf of the Mediterranean, south of Genoa.

Genova (djen′ō-vä). The Italian name of Genoa.

Genovefa. See *Geneviève.*

Genovesi (jā-nō-vā′sē), **Antonio.** Born at Castiglione, near Salerno, Italy, Nov. 1, 1712: died at Naples, Sept. 22, 1769. An Italian philosopher and political economist, professor of metaphysic and later of political economy at Naples. His works include "De arte logica" (1742), "Elementa scientiarum metaphysicarum" (1743–45), "Lezioni di commercio" (1768), etc.

Gens de Pitié. See *Shoshoko.*

Genseric (jen′sėr-ik), or **Gaiseric** (gī′zėr-ik). Died in 477 A. D. A king of the Vandals. He was the natural son of Godigisdus or Modigisdus, king of the Vandals in Spain, whom he succeeded in conjunction with a brother Goutharis or Gonderic. Invited, it is said, by Bonifacius, the Roman governor, he invaded Africa in May, 429, and in Oct., 439, captured Carthage, which he made the capital of a Vandal kingdom in Africa. In June, 455, in answer to the supplications of the empress Eudocia for assistance against the usurper Maximus, he invaded Italy, sacked Rome for fourteen days, and carried off numerous captives, including the empress and her daughters. He professed the Arian creed, and persecuted his subjects of the orthodox faith with great cruelty.

Gensonné (zhoñ-so-nā′), **Armand.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Aug. 10, 1758: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French revolutionist, Girondist deputy to the Legislative Assembly 1791–92, and to the Convention 1792–93.

Genthin (gen-tēn′). A town in the Saxon Province, Prussia, situated 28 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 4,799.

Gentile da Fabriano. See *Fabriano.*

Gentilesse (jen-ti-les′). A poem by Chaucer. It not only occurs independently, but is quoted in Scogan's poem addressed "unto the Lordes and Gentilmen of the Kinges house"; hence this poem of Scogan's was included in Chaucer's collected works.

Gentili (jen-tē′lē), **Alberico.** Born at Sanginesio, Ancona, Jan. 14, 1552: died at London, June 19, 1608. An Italian jurist, one of the earliest authorities on international law. He resided in England from 1580, and taught law at Oxford. From about 1590 he lived in London.

Still more important were the services of Gentili to the law of nations, which he was the first to place upon a foundation independent of theological differences, and to develop systematically with a wealth of illustration, historical, legal, biblical, classical, and patristic, of which subsequent writers have availed themselves to a much greater extent than might be inferred from their somewhat scanty acknowledgments of indebtedness. His principal contributions to the science are contained in the "De Legationibus," the "De Jure Belli," and the "Advocatio Hispanica." The first of these was the best work upon embassy which had appeared up to the date of its publication. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gentilly (zhoñ-tē-yē′). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated directly south of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 15,017.

Gentle Geordie. See *Staunton, Sir George.*

Gentleman (jen′tl-man), **Francis.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 13, 1728: died there, Dec., 1784. An Irish actor and dramatist. Among his plays are "The Modish Wife" (1773), "The Tobacconist" (1771), founded on Jonson's "Alchemist," etc. In 1770 he published a series of criticisms called "The Dramatic Censor," and he afterward edited Bell's acting edition of Shakspere.

Gentleman Dancing-Master, The. A comedy by Wycherley (1672).

Gentleman Usher, The. A comedy by Chapman, printed in 1606.

Gentle Shepherd, The. A pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, published in 1725.

Gentle Shepherd, The. A nickname given to George Grenville by William Pitt. See *Grenville, George.*

Gentoo (jen-tö′). A Hindu: a term not now in use.

Gentry (jen′tri), **Sir Threadbare** and **Lady.** Two characters in Cibber's comedy "The Rival Fools," which was an alteration of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wit at Several Weapons." In the latter play they appear as Sir Ruinous and Lady Gentry.

Gentz (gents), **Friedrich von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, May 2 (Sept. 8?), 1764: died near Vienna, June 9, 1832. A German publicist and diplomatist, in the Prussian and later in the Austrian service. He was chief secretary at the congresses of Vienna (1814–15), Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), Carlsbad and Vienna (1819), Troppau (1820), Laibach (1821), and Verona (1822). His chief work is "Fragmente aus der neuesten Geschichte des politischen Gleichgewichts" (1804).

Gentz, Wilhelm. Born at Neuruppin, Dec. 9, 1822: died at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1890. A German painter, a pupil in Paris of Gleyre and Couture. He traveled extensively in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere in the East. Among his works are "Funeral near Cairo" (Dresden Gallery), "Entry of the German Crown Prince into Jerusalem in 1869" (National Gallery), "Christ among the Pharisees and Publicans" (Chemnitz), "Halt of Caravan" (Stettin).

Genzano (jen-zä′no). A small town in Italy, 17 miles southeast of Rome.

Geoffrey (jef′ri) (**Starkey**), surnamed "The Grammarian." [ML. *Galfridus Grammaticus.*] Flourished about the middle of the 15th century. A Norfolk preaching friar, compiler of the "Promptorium Parvulorum" (which see). Other works also are attributed to him.

Geoffrey. Died in 1212. Archbishop of York, natural son of Henry II. and a woman named Ykenai or Hikenai. He was appointed bishop of Lincoln in 1173, a post which he exchanged in 1182 for that of chancellor of England. He aided his father against his rebellious half-brothers 1173–74, fought with distinction in the war against France 1187–89, and was the only one of Henry's children present at his death-bed (1189). He was nominated archbishop of York by Richard I. in 1189, and in 1207 was banished by John for opposing the latter's oppressive taxation.

Geoffrey, Count of Brittany. Born Sept. 23, 1158: died Aug. 19, 1186. The fourth son of Henry II. of England and Eleanor. He joined his brothers in their revolt against their father. He married Constance of Brittany, by whom he was the father of Prince Arthur.

Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. See *Crayon.*

Geoffrey of Anjou, surnamed **Plantagenet.** Born Aug. 24, 1113: died Sept. 7, 1151. Count of Anjou, son of Fulc V. He married, in 1129, Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, and widow of the emperor Henry V. He waged war successfully against Stephen of Blois for the possession of Normandy, which he claimed through his wife, and accompanied Louis VII. to the Holy Land in 1147. He derived his surname from the plant named genêt, a species of broom, which he wore as a plume on his helmet.

Geoffrey of Monmouth. [Lat. *Galfridus* (*Gaufridus*) *Monemutensis.*] Born, probably at Monmouth, about 1100: died at Llandaff in 1152 or 1154. An English chronicler. He may have been a monk at the Benedictine monastery at Monmouth. He was in Oxford in 1129, where he met Archdeacon Walter (not Walter Map), from whom he professed to have obtained the foundation of his "Historia Regum Britanniæ." In 1152 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, having been ordained priest in the same year. It does not appear that he visited his see. The "Historia Regum Britanniæ" was issued in some form in Latin from the British or Cymric MS. by 1139; the final edition, as we now possess it, was finished in 1147. The first critical printed edition is "Galfredi Monemutensis Historia Britonum nunc primum in Anglia novem codd. MSS. collatis, ed. J. A. Giles" (1844). The publication of this book marks an epoch in the literary history of Europe; in less than fifty years the Arthurian and Round Table romances based upon it were naturalized in Germany and Italy, as well as in France and England. It is thought that Geoffrey compiled it from the Latin Nennius and a book of Breton legends now perished. It was abridged by Alfred of Beverley; and Geoffrey Gaimar and Wace translated it into Anglo-Norman about the middle of the 12th century. Layamon and Robert of Gloucester translated Wace into semi-Saxon or transition English, and later chroniclers used it as sober history. Shakspere knew the legends through Holinshed. Geoffrey also wrote a Latin translation of the prophecies of Merlin. A life of Merlin has also been ascribed to him, perhaps incorrectly. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Geoffrin (zhō-frañ′), Madame (**Marie Thérèse Rodet**). Born at Paris, June 2, 1699: died at Paris, Oct. 6, 1777. A noted leader of Parisian literary society. She was not a highly educated woman, but possessed an extraordinary power of reading character, and was equally a favorite with royalty and with the fashionable, literary, and artistic circles of France and Germany.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zhō-frwä′ sañ-te-lãr′), **Étienne.** Born at Étampes, April 15, 1772: died at Paris, June 19, 1844. A noted French zoölogist and comparative anatomist. He became professor of zoology at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, in 1793; joined the Egyptian expedition in 1798; was one of the founders of the Institute of Cairo, and made important scientific investigations and collections; and in 1809 was appointed professor of zoology in the Faculty of Sciences at Paris. His zoological views led to a famous dispute with Cuvier. His published works are numerous.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. Born at Paris, Dec. 16, 1805: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1861. A French zoölogist, son of Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. He became professor at the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1841, and in the Faculty of Sciences in 1850.

Geoffry (jef′ri), Bishop of Coutances. Died at Coutances, Feb. 3, 1093. A Norman prelate, one of the chief supporters of William the Conqueror.

Geok-Tepe, or **Gök-Tepe.** A former stronghold of the Tekke Turkomans, situated in Asiatic Russia about lat. 38° N., long. 57° 30′ E. It was captured by the Russians under Skobeleff in Jan., 1881.

George (jôrj), Saint. [Gr. [illegible], L. *Georgius*: from Gr. [illegible], a farmer: F. *Georges, George*, It. *Giorgio*, Sp. Pg. *Jorge*, G. *Georg*.] A Christian martyr, a native of Cappadocia and military tribune under Diocletian, put to death at Nicomedia in 303. The details of his life and death are unknown, and even his existence has been doubted. He was honored in the Oriental churches, and in the 14th century, under Edward III., was adopted as the patron saint of England, where he had been popular from the time of the early Crusades, for he was said to have come to the aid of the Crusaders against the Saracens under the walls of Antioch, 1089, and was then chosen by many Normans under Robert, son of William the Conqueror, as their patron. Many legends were connected with his name during the middle ages, the most notable of which is the legend of his conquest of the dragon (the devil) and the delivery from it of the king's daughter Sabra (the Church). He was the "Christian hero" of the middle ages.

George, Saint, and the Dragon. A painting by Raphael (1506), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The saint, clad in armor and riding a white horse, charges the monster and transfixes him with his spear as he turns to flee. St. George wears the insignia of the Garter.

George I. Born at Hanover, March 28, 1660: died at Osnabrück, June 11, 1727. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1714–27, son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I. through Elizabeth Stuart, queen of Bohemia. He married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zelle in 1682, and succeeded his father as elector of Hanover in 1698. His mother died May 28, 1714. On the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, he succeeded to the English throne by virtue of the Act of Settlement, passed by Parliament in 1701, which, in default of issue from Anne and William, entailed the crown on the electress Sophia and her heirs, being Protestant. He was crowned at Westminster Oct. 20, 1714. He nominated at his accession a Whig ministry, with Townshend as prime minister, to the exclusion of the Tory party, which he regarded with suspicion as the stronghold of the Jacobites and of the Roman Catholics. In Jan., 1715, he dissolved the Tory Parliament left by Queen Anne, and by a liberal use of the crown patronage secured a large Whig majority in the new Parliament which convened in March following. In Sept., 1715, a Jacobite rising took place in Scotland under the Earl of Mar, who was subsequently joined by the Pretender. The rebellion was speedily put down by the Duke of Argyll, but the excitement which it produced was taken advantage of to pass the Septennial Act, providing for septennial instead of triennial parliaments, thus enabling the new dynasty to become firmly settled on the throne before a new election of Parliament. In 1717 he further strengthened his position by concluding the Triple Alliance with France and Holland, which guaranteed the Hanoverian succession, and which was joined by the emperor in the following year. In 1717 Stanhope was appointed prime minister: he was succeeded in 1721 by Walpole, who held office during the remainder of the reign.

George II. Born at Hanover, Nov. 10, 1683: died at London, Oct. 25, 1760. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1727–60, son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea. He married Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline of Ansbach Sept. 2, 1705, was declared Prince of Wales Sept. 27, 1714; and succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his father, June 11, 1727. He continued his father's domestic policy of favoring the Whigs, and retained Walpole as prime minister until 1742. His foreign policy was chiefly dictated by his anxiety for the safety of Hanover amid the contending powers on the Continent. He maintained an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria in the first and second Silesian wars (1740–42 and 1744–45), and commanded the Pragmatic army in person at the victory of Dettingen over the French, June 27, 1743. In 1745 a Jacobite rising took place in Scotland under the Young Pretender who was totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., at the battle of Culloden, April 27, 1746. In June, 1754, hostilities broke out between England and France in America. The probability of a French attack on Hanover induced George II. to conclude a treaty for the mutual guarantee of the integrity of Germany with Frederick II. of Prussia at Westminster Jan. 17, 1756. In the same year Frederick commenced the third Silesian or Seven Years' War, in which England sided with Prussia. The Duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French at Hastenbeck, July 26, 1757, and driven out of Hanover. The accession to power of the coalition ministry under Pitt and Newcastle June 29, 1757, gave, however, a new aspect to the war. The Duke of Cumberland was replaced by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who regained Hanover in 1758, and the last years of the king's reign saw the British armies victorious in India and in Canada, and the British fleet in control of the seas.

George III. Born at London, June 4, 1738: died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1760–1820, son of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, and Augusta, daughter of Duke Frederick II. of Saxe-Gotha. He succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25, 1760, and married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Sept. 8, 1761. His domestic policy was characterized by a prolonged and partly successful effort to break the power of the Whig party, which had maintained control of the government under his two predecessors, and to restore the royal prerogative to the position which it had occupied under the Stuarts. He was involved in the war of the American Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. His most notable prime ministers were Lord North (1770–82) and the younger Pitt (1783–1801 and 1804–06), both of whom conducted their policy in the main in accordance with the [illegible] of the king. At his accession he found the Seven Years' War in progress, of which the French and Indian war in America formed a part. He concluded the peace of Paris with France, Spain, and Portugal, Feb. 10, 1763, by which England acquired Canada from France and Florida from Spain.

the arbitrary and oppressive financial policy which he adopted toward the American colonies after the return of peace caused the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775. The war which ensued was practically ended by the capitulation of Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781, and the independence of the colonies was acknowledged by the peace of Versailles Sept. 3, 1783. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected Jan. 1, 1801. In 1793 war broke out between England and the revolutionary government in France, which, with a short interruption in 1802–03, was continued until the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons. During 1812–15 a war was also carried on against the United States. After several temporary attacks of mental derangement, the king became hopelessly insane in 1811, and during the rest of his reign the government was conducted under the regency of the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.).

George IV. Born at London, Aug. 12, 1762: died at Windsor, June 26, 1830. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1820–30, son of George III. and Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He contracted an illegal marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, Dec. 21, 1785, and, April 8, 1795, married his cousin Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick. While prince of Wales he cultivated the friendship of the opposition leaders, including Fox and Sheridan, and gained the ill will of his father by his extravagance and dissolute habits. He was appointed regent when his father became insane in 1811, and succeeded him on the throne of Great Britain and in the kingdom of Hanover, Jan. 29, 1820. On his appointment to the regency he abandoned his former Whig associates and allied himself with the Tories. He refused to permit his queen to be present at the coronation, and, [illegible], 1820, instituted proceedings in the House of Lords for a divorce on the ground of infidelity. The proceedings were subsequently abandoned for want of evidence. The chief event of his reign was the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act during the ministry of the Duke of Wellington, April 13, 1829.

George V. Born at Berlin, May 27, 1819: died at Paris, June 12, 1878. King of Hanover, son of Ernest Augustus whom he succeeded in 1851. He sided with Austria in 1866, with the result that his dominions were annexed by Prussia in the same year.

George I. Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus. Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1845. King of the Hellenes, the second son of Christian IX. of Denmark. He was elected king of the Hellenes by the Greek National Assembly, March 30, 1863, at the instance of the great powers which, in order to induce him to accept the proffered dignity, were induced to restore the Ionian Islands to Greece. The principal event of his reign has been the incorporation in 1881, through the intervention of the great powers, of the greater part of Thessaly and a small part of Epirus with Greece. He married the grand duchess Olga, daughter of the grand duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867.

George, surnamed "The Bearded." Born Aug. 27, 1471: died April 17, 1539. Duke of Saxony, son of Albert the Brave whom he succeeded in 1500. He was educated for the priesthood, and is chiefly noted for his opposition to the Reformation which was favored by his uncle, the Elector of Saxony. He attended the disputation between Eck and Luther at Leipsic, July 1519, and subsequently himself engaged in debate with Luther. He sought to prevent by imprisonment and execution, the spread in his dominions of the principles of the Reformation, which were adopted by his [illegible] in the duchy.

George, Prince of Denmark. Born April 21, 1653: died Oct. 28, 1708. The husband of Queen Anne of England, whom he married July 28, 1683. He was the second son of Frederick III. of Denmark and [illegible]

George of Cappadocia. Born probably at [illegible] at Alexandria in 361. An Arian [illegible] 361.

George of Cyprus. Died 1290. A learned Byzantine writer. Though a layman, he was elevated to [illegible]

George of Laodicea. A Semi-Arian bishop of Laodicea. Concerning his age little is known [illegible]

George the Pisidian, L. **Georgius Pisides** or **Pisida** [illegible]

George of Trebizond. Born [illegible] [illegible] "Philosophorum Platonis et Aristotelis" (1523), etc.

George, Cape. See *St. George, Cape.*

George, Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1839. An American writer on political economy and sociology. He went to sea at an early age, and in 1858 settled in California, where he became a journalist. In 1879 he published his chief work, "Progress and Poverty." He removed in 1880 to New York, where he was an unsuccessful candidate of the United Labor Party for the mayoralty in 1886, and where he shortly afterward founded a weekly paper called the "Standard." Besides "Progress and Poverty" he has published "The Land Question" (1881), "Social Problems" (1884), "Protection or Free Trade" (1886), and other works.

George, Lake. [Named from George II. in 1755 by William Johnson.] A lake in the eastern part of New York. Its waters are carried by Ticonderoga creek into Lake Champlain. It is inclosed by mountains, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. It was the scene of military operations in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. A series of engagements was fought here Sept. 8, 1755: in the morning the French force under Dieskau defeated the English under Williams, etc., and in the afternoon the English under Lyman (nominally under Johnson) defeated Dieskau at the head of the lake. The Indians called it Horicon, the French St. Sacrement. Length, 36 miles. Width, 1 to 4 miles.

George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield. A "pleasant conceyted comedie" by Robert Greene, licensed 1595, printed 1599. It is thought to be founded on an early prose romance, "The History of George-a-Green," preserved in Thoms's "Early Prose Romances." It also owes something to the ballad "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood, Scarlet and John." George-a-Green, as "Huisher of the Bower," is introduced by Jonson in "The Sad Shepherd."

George Barnwell, or The London Merchant. A tragedy by George Lillo produced in 1731. It is founded on an old ballad preserved by Ritson and Percy.

George Bay (Nova Scotia). See *St. George Bay.*

George Dandin (zhorzh doṅ-daṅ′), **ou le mari confondu.** A comedy by Molière, first played July 19, 1668. George Dandin is a man of humble origin whose money procures him the doubtful honor of a marriage with Angélique, a woman of noble birth. She and her lover turn the tables upon him whenever he seeks to convict them of their guilt, and even force him to apologize. He addresses to himself the well-known reproach "Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin, vous l'avez voulu" ("You would have it so"). His name is a synonym for a weak husband.

George Eliot. See *Cross, Mrs.*

George Podiebrad. See *Podiebrad.*

Georges (zhorzh), Mademoiselle (**Marguerite Georges Wemmer**). Born at Bayeux, France, about 1786: died at Paris, Jan., 1867. A French actress, especially famous in tragedy.

George Sand. See *Sand, George.*

Georgetown (jorj′toun). [Named from George II. of England.] 1. A port of entry, forming part of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, situated on the Potomac 2½ miles west-northwest of the Capitol. It is the seat of Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), chartered as a university [illegible] Its charter was repealed in 1871, and it was incorporated with Washington in 1878. Now called West Washington. Population (1880), 14,046.
2. The capital of Scott County, Kentucky, 18 miles east of Frankfort: the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist). Population (1890), [illegible].
3. A seaport and the capital of Georgetown County, South Carolina, situated on Winyaw Bay [illegible] miles northeast of Charleston. Population (1890), town, [illegible]; [illegible], 4,978. — 4. Formerly the Dutch Stabroek. A seaport and the capital of British Guiana, situated on the Demerara near its mouth. Population (1891), 53,176.

George Wilkes [illegible] Next to El[illegible]

Georgia ([illegible]i). [illegible] *Gurjistan.*] A designation (n[illegible] [illegible]

Georgia. [illegible]

particularly of cotton, woolens, and iron, is notable. There are 137 counties. It sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress, and has 13 electoral votes. Georgia was settled by a chartered company of English colonists under Oglethorpe in 1733; became a royal province in 1752; was one of the thirteen original States (1776); seceded Jan. 19, 1861; and was readmitted June, 1868. It is called the Empire State of the South. Area, 59,475 square miles. Population (1880), 1,542,180.

Georgia, Gulf of. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from British Columbia. It is connected with Queen Charlotte Sound on the north and the strait of Juan de Fuca on the south. Length, about 250 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles.

Georgian Bay (jôr′jian bā). The northeastern portion of Lake Huron, from the main body of which it is separated by the Manitoulin group of islands and Cabot's Head. Length, about 120 miles. Width, about 50 miles.

Georgics (jôr′jiks). [L. *Georgica carmina*, agricultural poems.] A poem by Vergil, in four books, treating of agriculture, the cultivation of trees, domestic animals, and bees.

> The subject is treated with evident love and the enthusiasm which belongs to thorough knowledge, and glorified and idealised as much as its character permitted, so that even the didactic parts are not essentially different in tone from those which are purely poetical. The poem has thus been rendered the most perfect of the larger productions of Roman art-poetry.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. Rom. Lit., I. 432.

Georgium Sidus (jôr′ji-um sī′dus). [NL., 'George's star.'] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georgswalde (gā′orgs-väl-de). A town in northern Bohemia, 36 miles east of Dresden. Population (1890), commune, 8,754.

Gepidæ (jep′i-dē), or **Gepids** (jep′idz). [L. (Vopiscus) *Gepidæ*, Gr. (Procopius) Γήπαιδες.] A Germanic tribe, a branch of the Goths, who first appear in history in the reign of Probus, in the 3d century. Their original home was apparently on the Baltic, on the islands at the mouth of the Vistula, whence they joined the general Gothic movement southward. Later they had conquered Dacia, where they were, however, practically annihilated shortly after the middle of the 6th century by the allied Lombards and Avars.

> Probably the Thervings and Greutungs were the only people to whom the name of Goths in strictness belonged. There was, however, a third tribe, the Gepids, whom the other two recognized as being, if not exactly Goths, at any rate their nearest kinsfolk, and as having originally formed one nation with them.
> *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 7.

Gera (gā′rä). The capital of Reuss (younger line), Germany, on the White Elster 34 miles south-southwest of Leipsic, noted for varied manufactures. Population (1890), 39,599.

Gerace (ja-rä′che). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 21′ N., long. 16° 17′ E., near the site of the ancient Locri Epizephyrii.

Geraint (ge-rānt′). One of the knights of the Round Table. He appears in the Mabinogion, in the romance "Geraint the Son of Erbin," which is a Welsh version of Chrestien de Troyes's "Erec et Énide." Tennyson has used the story in "Geraint and Enid," one of the "Idylls of the King."

Gerald de Barry or **Barri.** [L. *Gerardus, Geraldus, Giraldus*; F. *Gérard, Géraud, Giraud, Girauld*; It. *Gerardo, Gherardo, Giraldo*; G. *Gerhard, Gerold.*] See *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

Geraldine (jer′al-din) **the Fair.** [Fem. of *Gerald*; It. *Geralda*, G. *Gerhardine.*] The lady celebrated in the sonnets of the Earl of Surrey, identified with Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

Geraldini (ja-ral-dē′nē), **Alessandro.** Born in Italy, 1455: died at Santo Domingo, 1525. A prelate and scholar. He served as a soldier, subsequently took orders and about 1485 was made tutor to the Spanish princes. He met Columbus at court, and is said to have favored his schemes. In 1520 he was appointed bishop of Santo Domingo. He wrote a Latin description of his journey thither, and of the island, published after his death with the title "Itinerarium ad regiones sub æquinoctiali plaga constitutas" (Rome, 1631).

Géramb (zhā-roṅ′), Baron **Ferdinand de.** Born at Lyons, April 17, 1772: died at Rome, March 15, 1848. A French Trappist, procurator-general of the order. He published "Pèlerinage à Jérusalem et au mont Sinaï" (1836).

Gérando (zhā-roṅ-dō′), **Joseph Marie de.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 29, 1772: died at Paris, Nov., 1842. A French philosopher and politician. He wrote "Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie [illegible] perfectionnement moral" (1824), [illegible]

Gerard (je-rärd′), surnamed "The Blessed." Born about 1040: died about 1120. The founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, guardian of the hospital at Jerusalem about 1100.

Gerard (jer′ärd), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1792: died there, Feb. 22, 1836. An English soldier and explorer. He served in India as an engineer, making extended surveys. He ascended several peaks and passes of the Himalayas, reaching the height (on Mount Tahigung) of 19,411 feet.

Gérard (zhā-rär′), **Cécile Jules Basile.** Born at Pignans, Var, France, June 14, 1817: drowned in West Africa, 1864. A French officer, lion-hunter, and traveler in Africa: author of "La chasse au lion" (1855), "Le tueur de lions" (1856), etc.

Gerard (jer′ärd), **Charles,** Earl of Macclesfield. Died Jan. 7, 1694. A Royalist commander in the civil war in England. He commanded the Royalist forces in South Wales 1644–45, was appointed lieutenant-general of the king's horse and captain of the king's body-guard in 1645; was created Baron Gerard of Brandon in 1645; was appointed vice-admiral of the fleet in 1648; was created earl of Macclesfield in 1679; was banished in 1685 for conspiring against the king; returned to England with the Prince of Orange in 1688; and was sworn of the privy council and made lord president of the council of the Welsh marches, and lord lieutenant of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and North and South Wales, in 1689.

Gérard (zhā-rär′), Comte **Étienne Maurice.** Born at Damvillers, Meuse, France, April 4, 1773: died at Paris, April 17, 1852. A French marshal, distinguished during the Napoleonic campaigns, minister of war 1830 and 1834. He compelled the surrender of Antwerp in 1832.

Gérard, Baron **François Pascal.** Born at Rome, 1770: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. A French historical and portrait painter. Among his works are the "Battle of Austerlitz" and portraits of the Bonapartes.

Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore. See *Grandville.*

Gerard, or **Gerarde** (jer′ärd or je-rärd′), **John.** Born at Nantwich, Cheshire, England, 1545: died at London, Feb., 1612. An English surgeon and botanist. He published in 1597 his "Herball," founded on Dodoens's "Pemptades," of which it is nearly a translation. The genus *Gerardia* was named from him by Linnæus.

Gérard de Nerval (zhā-rär′ dė ner-väl′), adopted name of **Gérard Labrunie.** Born at Paris, May 21, 1808: committed suicide at Paris, Jan. 25, 1855. A French littérateur, author of various translations ("Faust," etc.), poems, dramatic works, travels, etc.

Gerardine. In Middleton's "Family of Love," the passionate lover of Maria.

Gérardmer (zhā-rär-mãr′). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 22 miles east-southeast of Épinal. It has some manufactures, and is noted for its picturesque surroundings. Population (1891), commune, 7,197.

Gerasa (jer′a̤-sä̤), modern **Jerash** (je-räsh′). In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis, Palestine, 56 miles northeast of Jerusalem. It contains many antiquities. The forum, which is oval and 300 feet long, is surrounded by a range of Ionic columns, many of which still stand with their entablature. From it extends a great colonnaded street, intersecting the entire city, and crossed at right angles by another. Over 100 columns still stand along the street. They seem to have formed a series of porticos with galleries above. Among the remains are those of a great temple, the cella of which (66 by 78 feet) is in great part standing together with many columns of the peristyle. A theater has 28 tiers of seats still remaining above ground, with one precinction, to which vaulted passages give access. In the back wall of the precinction there are small chambers, perhaps boxes. A gallery surrounds the top of the cavea. A smaller theater on the same site is equally perfect and interesting.

Gerba. See *Jerba.*

Gerber (gār′ber), **Ernst Ludwig.** Born at Sondershausen, Germany, Sept. 29, 1746: died at Sondershausen, June 30, 1819. A German writer on the history of music. He published "Historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkunstler" (1790–92: completed 1812–14), etc.

Gerberon (zherb-rôn′), **Gabriel.** Born at St.-Calais, Sarthe, France, Aug. 12, 1628: died at St.-Denis, near Paris, March 29, 1711. A French Jansenist controversialist.

Gerbert. See *Silvester II.*

Gerbert (gār′bert), **Martin.** Born at Horb, Würtemberg, Aug. 12, 1720: died May 13, 1793. A German Roman Catholic prelate, and writer on church music. He published "De cantu et musica sacra" (1774), "Scriptores ecclesiastici de musica sacra potissimum" (1784).

Gerdil (zher-dēl′), **Hyacinthe Sigismond.** Born at Samoëns, Haute-Savoie, France, June 23, 1718: died at Rome, Aug. 12, 1802. A Savoyard cardinal and philosophical writer.

Gerdy (zher-dē′), **Pierre Nicolas.** Born at Loches-sur-Ource, Aube, France, 1797: died at Paris, 1856. A French surgeon and physiologist.

Gergovia (jėr-gō′vi-ä). In ancient history, a Gallic town situated on the Plateau de Gergovie to the south of Clermont-Ferrand, France. Cæsar besieged it in 52 B. C., and was defeated here by Vercingetorix. There are some relics on the site.

Gerhard (ger′härt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1795: died at Berlin, May 12, 1867. A German archæologist. His works include "Antike Bildwerke" (1827–1844), "Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder" (1839–58), "Etruskische Spiegel" (1839–65), etc.

Gerhard, Johann. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Oct. 17, 1582: died at Jena, Germany, Aug. 20, 1637. A German Lutheran theologian. He wrote "Confessio catholica" (1634), "Loci theologici" (1610–22), "Meditationes sacræ," and commentaries.

Gerhardt (F. pron. zhā-rär′; G. pron. gār′härt), **Charles Frédéric.** Born at Strasburg, Aug., 1816: died at Strasburg, Aug. 19, 1856. A French chemist, professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier 1844–48. He wrote "Traité de chimie organique" (1853–56), etc.

Gerhardt (ger′härt), **Dagobert von:** pseudonym **Gerhard von Amyntor.** Born at Liegnitz, July 12, 1831. A German soldier and author. He served as major in the campaigns of 1864 and 1870, and from 1872 lived in retirement at Potsdam. He has published poems and numerous novels and tales.

Gerhardt (gār′härt), **Paul** (**Paulus**). Born at Gräfenhainichen, near Wittenberg, Saxony, March 12 (?), 1607: died at Lübben, Prussia, June 7, 1676. A German sacred poet. He studied at Wittenberg, and lived subsequently at Berlin as a tutor until 1651, when he went as a clergyman to Wittenwalde. In 1657 he was made deacon of the Nikolai church in Berlin, a position which he was compelled to renounce in 1666 because he refused to comply with the command of the elector to refrain from teaching from the pulpit the dogmas of Lutheranism as against Calvinism. In 1668, nevertheless, he was called as archdeacon to Lübben, a post which he occupied from the spring of 1669 until his death. His first church hymns were published in 1648. In 1667 appeared the first complete edition of 120 hymns. A historical and critical edition was published at Berlin, 1866.

Géricault (zhā-rē-kō′), **Jean Louis André Théodore.** Born at Rouen, France, Sept. 26, 1791: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1824. A French painter. His most noted work, "The Raft of the Medusa" (1819), is in the Louvre. He resided for a time in London.

Gerizim (ger′i-zim). In scriptural geography, a mountain of Samaria, Palestine, 2,848 feet high, situated opposite Mount Ebal 27 miles north of Jerusalem. See *Ebal.*

Gerlach (gār′läch), **Franz Dorotheus.** Born at Wolfsbehringen, in Gotha, Germany, July 18, 1793: died at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1876. A German philologist and historian, editor of Latin classics, etc.

Gerlach, Otto von. Born at Berlin, April 12, 1801: died at Berlin, Oct. 24, 1849. A German Protestant clergyman and theological writer.

Gerlsdorfer Spitze (gerls′dorf-er spit′se). The highest summit of the Tatra group in the Carpathian Mountains. Height, 8,737 feet.

Germain (jėr-mān′), **George Sackville,** first Viscount Sackville (**Lord George Sackville** 1720–70, **Lord George Germain** 1770–82). Born Jan. 26, 1716: died Aug. 26, 1785. An English soldier, third son of the first Duke of Dorset, created Viscount Sackville in 1782. He served (as colonel) in Flanders 1743–45, was first secretary to the lord lieutenant and secretary of war for Ireland 1751–56; was appointed major-general in 1755, and lieutenant-general in 1757; joined in the descent on the French coast in 1758; served as second in command under Marlborough in Hannover in the same year, and succeeded to the chief command on Marlborough's death. He fell into disgrace on account of blunders committed at the battle of Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), and was dismissed from the army.

German Confederation, G. **Deutscher Bund** (doit′sher bönt). The confederation of German states constituted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, replacing the ancient empire, each state remaining independent in internal affairs. Austria (which entered the confederation for her German dominions, Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, Görz, and Triest) had the lead. Other members were Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, Hannover, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Kothen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Homburg, Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. Several minor changes took place in the composition of the confederation. The Diet met at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The King of the Netherlands entered the confederation for Luxemburg, and the King of Denmark for Holstein and Lauenburg. The Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen were not included. The confederation was dissolved as one result of the war of 1866, and was replaced by the North German Confederation.

German East Africa. See *East Africa.*

German Empire, G. **Deutsches Reich** (doich′es rīch). **1.** The Holy Roman Empire (which see).—**2.** The modern empire of Germany, constituted in 1871. See *Germany.*

Germania (jėr-man′i-ä). In ancient geography, the region included between the North Sea, Baltic, Vistula, Danube, and Rhine (from near Mainz to near Emmerich): often extended to include certain territories west of the Rhine. In the first sense it was never a part of the Roman Empire.

Germania. A celebrated work by Tacitus, relating to the Germans.

Germania Inferior. A province of the Roman Empire, left of the lower course of the Rhine, in the lower and middle basins of the Meuse.

Germania Superior. A province of the Roman Empire, left of the middle Rhine, including Alsace, etc.

Germanic Confederation. See *German Confederation.*

Germanicus (jėr-man′i-kus), **Cæsar.** Born 15 B. C.: died near Antioch, Oct. 9, 19 A. D. A Roman general, son of Nero Claudius Drusus and nephew of the emperor Tiberius. He conducted three campaigns against the Germans 14–16, and in the latter year defeated Arminius in a great battle on the Campus Idistavisus between Minden and Hameln. He was recalled through the jealousy of the emperor, received a triumph at Rome in 17, and in 18 was appointed to the command of the eastern provinces. He is said to have been poisoned at the instance of the emperor.

German Milton, The. A name sometimes given to Klopstock.

German Ocean. See *North Sea.*

German Plato, The. A name sometimes given to Jacobi.

German-Roman Empire. See *Holy Roman Empire.*

Germans (jėr′manz). [L. *Germani.*] An important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe: the inhabitants of Germany. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the 3d and 4th centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the east the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the 12th century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen.* In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German Empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German Empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia; and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language.

German Southwest Africa. A German dependency situated between the Orange River and Angola, and between the Atlantic and long. 21°–25° E. It covers 330,000 square miles, with about 150,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,000 are white. North of the Swakop River the country is called Herero- or Damara-land; south of it Great Namaland or Namaqualand. The soil is arid, yielding only scant pasturage. In the Kunene valley (Ovampo-land) alone can land suitable for agriculture be found. The hopes of discovering rich mines have not yet been realized. The best harbor of the coast, Walfisch Bay, is British. Five German companies are still at work here — the Colonization Society; the Settlement Company, which is trying to settle German and South African colonists; a private cattle-raising company, with imperial subsidy; and the West African Company and Southwest African Company, which are largely or wholly English. This colony began with the purchase by F. A. E. Lüderitz of some land around Angra Pequena. Over this Germany hoisted her flag in 1884, claiming at the same time all the coast between the Orange River and Cape Frio. Hereroland was annexed by treaty in 1885, was lost in 1888, and was regained by force in 1889. Portugal in 1886 and England in 1890 recognized the present boundaries. Hendrik Witbooi, a civilized chief of the Nama Hottentots who had never submitted to the German authorities, was defeated in 1893.

Germantown (jėr′man-toun). A former borough of Pennsylvania, since 1854 a part of Philadelphia, situated 6 miles north-northwest of the old state-house. Here, Oct. 4, 1777, the Americans under Washington were repulsed by the British, the loss of the Americans being about 1,000, that of the British over 600.

Germanus (jėr-mā′nus), Saint, F. **St. Germain l'Auxerrois.** Born at Auxerre about 378: died at Ravenna, Italy, about 448. A French prelate, bishop of Auxerre.

Germanus, Saint, **of Paris.** Born at Autun, France, about 496: died about 576. A French prelate, bishop of Paris. The Church of St. Germain-des-Prés (Paris) was named from him.

Germany (jėr′ma̤-ni). [ME. *Germanie,* OF. *Germanie,* Sp. *Germánia,* Pg. It. *Germania,* from L.

Germania, Gr. Γερμανία, from L. *Germani*, Gr. Γερμανοί, Germans. Another name appears in the obs. E. *Almain*, *Almayne*, from F. *Allemagne*, Sp. *Alemania*, Pg. *Allemanha*, It. *Lamagna*, ML. *Alamannia*, *Alemannia*, from *Alamanni*, *Alemanni*, the Alamanni (which see). A third name is the obs. E. *Dutchland*, ME. *Duchelond*, D. *Duitschland*, G. *Deutschland*.] A country of central Europe. The country has been of widely different extent, and the name of different [illegible] at different times. The present Germany, or the German Empire (G. *Deutsches Reich*), one of the great European powers, is bounded by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea on the north, Russia and Austria-Hungary on the east, Austria-Hungary (partly separated by the Sudetic Mountains, Riesengebirge, Erzgebirge, and Alps) and Switzerland (separated mainly by the Rhine and Lake of Constance) on the south, and France (partly separated by the Vosges), Luxemburg (separated by the Moselle and Our), Belgium, and the Netherlands on the west. It extends [illegible] N., and from long. 5° 52' to 22° 53' E. The northern part belongs to the great northern plain; the middle and southern parts are generally hilly and mountainous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Black Forest, Vosges, Swabian and Franconian Jura, Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, Taunus, Thüringerwald, Harz, mountains of Westphalia and the Rhine, Riesengebirge, and Böhmerwald. The chief rivers are the Rhine (with the Moselle, Neckar, and Main), Ems, Weser, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Danube. The main products are grain, beet-root, hemp, flax, and wine. There are mines of iron, coal, salt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, etc., and important manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, iron, steel, sugar, beer, etc. Germany contains 26 states: Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine. The government is a constitutional monarchy, the King of Prussia being hereditary German emperor. The legislature consists of a Bundesrat of [illegible] members and a Reichstag of 397 members. The great mass of the inhabitants is German; other nationalities are Poles, Lithuanians, Wends, Czechs, Danes, French, and Walloons. The religion of a large majority is Protestant; about [illegible] per cent. are Roman Catholics. The foreign dependencies are [illegible], German Southwest Africa (protectorate), German East Africa (protectorate), Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (a part of Papua), Bismarck Archipelago, part of the Solomon Islands, and Marshall Islands. The present empire replaced the North German Confederation [illegible] treaties between that body and the [illegible] South German states. William I., king of Prussia, was proclaimed emperor at Versailles Jan. 18, 1871. The empire was the result of the successful war with France in 1870-71. Recent events have been the "Kulturkampf," the rise of the Social Democrats, the union of the three emperors (of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia), replaced by the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy), [illegible]

> [illegible] besides, over an area about three times as large as that [illegible]
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 41.

Germersheim [illegible] west of Spires. It is an important strategic point, and was the scene of a defeat of the French under Beauharnais [illegible]

Germinal (zhãr-mē-näl'). [F., 'the germinating.'] The name adopted [illegible] by the National Convention of the first French republic [illegible]

Germinal Insurrection. The insurrection [illegible]

Ger[illegible]

Gérôme [illegible] **Jean Léon.** [illegible] painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. He studied in [illegible]

chant," "Death of Cæsar" (1867), "Seventh of December, 1815" (1868), "Jerusalem," "Camel Pedler," "Promenade of the Harem" (1869), "Rex Tibicen," "Santon at the Door of a Mosque," "Women at the Bath," "Bashi-Bazouks Dancing," "Return from the Chase" (1878), "Slave Market in Rome," "Night in the Desert," "Danse du bâton" (1883), "Great Bath at Brusa" (1885), etc. *C. C. Perkins*, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Gerona (zhā-rō'nä). 1. A province in Catalonia, Spain, bounded by France on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, and Barcelona and Lerida on the south and west. Area, 2,272 square miles. Population (1887), 305,539.—2. The capital of the province of Gerona, situated on the Ter 55 miles northeast of Barcelona. It has a cathedral which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The roof is remarkable in that it covers in a single span with a vault of 73 feet the entire width of nave and aisles of the sanctuary. There is a 14th-century cloister with beautiful capitals. The town is noted for its sieges, especially those of 1808 and 1809 by the French. Population (1887), 1[illegible].

Geronimo (je-ron'i-mō). A North American Indian, chief of the Chiricahua band of the Apache tribe. He commanded a party of hostiles who were pursued first by General George Crook and afterward by General Nelson A. Miles in 1886. He was captured in the summer of that year, and was sent to Fort Pickens, Florida.

Géronte (zhā-rônt'). In French comedy, a common name for a credulous and ridiculous old man. Originally, as in Corneille's "Le menteur," he was old and not ridiculous, but the Gérontes in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui" and "Les fourberies de Scapin" became a type. Regnard introduces a Géronte in "Le joueur," "Le retour imprévu," and "Le légataire universel."

Gerontius (je-ron'shi-us). A British general in the army of the usurper Constantine. He rebelled against his master in 409, and proclaimed one Maximus emperor. He drove Constantine's son, Constans, out of Spain, and, when Constans was captured by the insurgents at Vienne, ordered him to be put to death. He was eventually abandoned by his troops, and, being surrounded by a superior enemy, put himself to death.

Gerrard (je-rard'). 1. The real name of the King of the Beggars in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Beggar's Bush." He goes under the name of Clause.—2. The "gentleman dancing-master" in Wycherley's comedy of that name. He is a per[illegible] coxcomb who, to conduct an intrigue with Hippolita under the nose of her father and duenna, is induced to assume the role of a dancing-master.

Gerrha (ger'ä). In ancient geography, a city of Arabia Felix, situated on the Persian Gulf. It was important in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., under the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Persians.

Gerry (ger'i), **Elbridge.** Born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744: died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1814. An American statesman. He was a member of the Continental Congress [illegible], a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, member of Congress from Massachusetts [illegible], commissioner to France [illegible], governor of Massachusetts [illegible], and Vice-President [illegible]. During his governorship [illegible] "gerrymander," in [illegible] between a salamander and [illegible] the state.)

Gers (zhār). A department of southern France, capital Auch: part of the ancient Gascony. It is bounded by [illegible]. Population [illegible].

Gersau (ger'sou). A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, on the Lake of Lucerne, near the Rigi. [illegible]

Gerson (zher-sôn'), **Jean Charlier de.** Born at [illegible] was chancellor of the [illegible] the unity of the church [illegible] the "De imitatione Christi" [illegible] uted to him.

> Jean Charlier, or Ge[illegible] and considerable name [illegible] distinguished himsel[illegible] the honour of having written the "Imitation."
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 141.

Gersoppa, Falls of. A cataract in the river [illegible]

Gerstäcker (ger'stek-er), **Friedrich.** Born at Hamburg, May 10, 1816: died at Brunswick, May 31, 1872. A German writer and traveler. In 1837 he went to America, where he traveled extensively until 1843, when he returned to Germany and adopted literature as a profession. During 1849 to 1852 he made a journey around the world. In 1860-61 he traveled in South America. In 1862 he accompanied the Duke of Coburg-Gotha to Egypt and Abyssinia. In 1867 he was in the United States, Mexico, and Venezuela, returning to Germany in 1868. His last years were spent in Brunswick. He was a voluminous writer of novels, tales, and stories of adventure in all parts of the world. Bearing upon America are, among others, "Streif- und Jagdzüge durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika" ("Rambling and Hunting Excursions through the United States of North America," 1844), "Die Regulatoren in Arkansas" ("The Regulators of Arkansas," 1845), "Mississippibilder" ("Mississippi Pictures," 1847-48), "Die Flusspiraten des Mississippi" ("The River Pirates of the Mississippi," 1848), "Amerikanische Wald- und Strombilder" ("American Forest and Stream Pictures," 1849), "Wie ist es denn nun eigentlich in Amerika?" ("How is it then, really, in America?" 1853), "Nach Amerika" ("To America," 1855), "Kalifornische Skizzen" ("California Sketches," 1856). His collected works appeared after his death in 44 volumes (1872-79).

Gerster (gār'ster), **Etelka.** Born at Kaschau, June 16, 1857. A Hungarian singer (soprano). She was a pupil of Madame Marchesi at Vienna, and made her first appearance in 1876 at Venice as Gilda in "Rigoletto." She has sung with success in all the principal cities of Europe. She came to America in 1878, 1880, and 1887. In 1877 she married Pietro Gardini, her director.

Gertrude (gėr'trōd), Saint. Died March 17, 659. An abbess of Nivelles in Brabant. She was the daughter of Pippin of Landen, majordomo to Clotaire II., and Itta. On the death of Pippin, Itta built a cloister at Nivelles, which included both a monastery and a nunnery, and Gertrude became abbess of the latter. She is commemorated throughout Brabant on March 17.

Gertrude, Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1256: died 1311. A German mystic. She was placed in the convent of Helfta at the age of five, and studied the liberal arts with great zeal until her twenty-fifth year, when, in consequence of supernatural visions, she began to devote herself to the study of the Scriptures and the writings of the fathers. Her visions are recorded in her "Insinuationes divinæ pietatis," the first printed edition of which appeared in 1662. She is commemorated Nov. 15.

Gertrude. 1. In Shakspere's "Hamlet," the mother of Hamlet, and queen of Denmark. She is a weak woman whose share in her second husband's crime is doubtful. She dies accidentally of poison prepared for Hamlet.
2. The ambitious, extravagant daughter of the goldsmith in Marston, Chapman, and Jonson's "Eastward Hoe."

Gertrude of Wyoming. A poem by Thomas Campbell, published in 1809.

Gertruydenberg, or **Gertruidenberg** (ger-troi'den-berċ), D. **Geertruidenberg** (gār-troi'den-berċ). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It was the scene of an unsuccessful conference June 10–July 25, 1710, designed to terminate the war between Louis XIV. and the Allies.

> Louis agreed to give up: (1) to the Dutch, ten fortresses in Flanders as a barrier; (2) to the Empire, Luxembourg, Strasburg, Breisach; (3) to the Duke of Savoy, Exilles and Fenestrelles; (4) to England, Newfoundland. But though he would allow the Archduke Charles to be King of Spain, he refused to assist the Allies to expel Philip from Madrid.
>
> *Acland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 128.

Gerund, or **Gerundio, Friar.** See *Fray Gerundio*.

Gervais (zher-vā'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, Sept. 26, 1816: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1879. A French zoölogist and paleontologist. He was at first assistant to Blainville at the Jardin des Plantes, and became professor and dean of the faculty of natural sciences at Montpellier in 1846, professor at the Sorbonne in 1865, and professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1868.

Gervase (jėr'vas), or **Gervaise** (jėr-vāz'), of Canterbury. Born about 1150: died early in the 13th century. An English monk and chronicler. He wrote a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the death of Hubert Walter, a chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., a "Mappa Mundi," showing the bishoprics, monasteries, etc., in each county of England, etc.

Gervase, or **Gervaise,** of Tilbury. Born probably at Tilbury, Essex: died probably about [illegible]. An English historical writer. He was [illegible] grandson of Henry II. He [illegible] the emperor Otho IV., and wrote for [illegible] (about 1211), a valuable [illegible] superstitions of the middle ages.

Gervex [illegible], **Henri.** Born at Paris, 1848. A French painter, a pupil of Cabanel, Fromentin, and [illegible] member of the impressionist [illegible] "Diane et Endymion" [illegible] "Le mariage civil" (1881: [illegible] of the 19th arrondissement [illegible] Villette" (1882, for the [illegible] (1886), "À la [illegible] of the Salon of the Champ-[illegible]

Gervinus (ger-fē'nös), **Georg Gottfried.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, May 20, 1805: died at

Heidelberg, March 18, 1871. A celebrated German historian and critic. He became professor (extraordinary) at Heidelberg in 1835, and professor of history and literature at Göttingen in 1836; was one of the seven professors driven from that university in 1837 for protesting against the suspension of the constitution of Hanover; and became honorary professor at Heidelberg in 1844. His works include "Geschichte der poetischen National-litteratur der Deutschen" (5th edition, "Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung," 1871–74; "History of German Poetry"), "Shakspere" (4 vols. 1849–50), "Geschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" ("History of the Nineteenth Century," 1856–66), etc.

Geryon (jē'ri-on), or **Geryones** (jẹ-rī'ọ-nez). [Gr. Γηρυών or Γηρυόνης.] In Greek mythology, a monster with three heads or three bodies and powerful wings, son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe, dwelling in the island of Erytheia in the far west. He possessed a large herd of red cattle guarded by Eurytion (his shepherd) and the two-headed dog Arthrus. Hercules carried these cattle away, and slew Geryon.

Gês (zhās), or **Crans** (kränz). A race of Brazilian Indians in northern Goyaz and western Maranhão: so named by ethnologists because the names of their numerous clans generally end in *gé* ('father, ancestor') or *cran* ('son, descendant'). The Portuguese of Maranhão called them Timbiras. Among the best-known clans are the Apinagês, Guapindagês, and Macamacrans. In all the language is essentially the same. They are large, strong, and often handsome Indians; lead a wandering life during the dry season, but have fixed villages and small plantations for the rainy months; never use hammocks, but sleep on raised beds made of sticks; and, in a wild state, go entirely naked. Until about 1830 they were continually at war with the whites. Latterly the Apinages and some others have been drawn into mission villages. They still number many thousands. Von Martius united the Gês with the Cayapós, Chavantes, Acroás, Tecunas, and many other tribes in eastern, central, and northern Brazil, in what he called the Gês or Crans stock; but this classification has been generally abandoned, and the true position of the Gês is doubtful.

Geselschap (gā-sel'schap), **Eduard.** Born at Amsterdam, March 22, 1814: died at Düsseldorf, Jan. 5, 1878. A genre painter, a pupil of the Düsseldorf Academy. His works, of which the earlier are of a romantic character, include "Götz von Berlichingen before the Council of Heilbronn" (1842), "Finding of the Body of Gustavus Adolphus" (1848), "Night Camp of Wallenstein's Soldiers in an Old Church" (1849).

Gesenius (ge-sē'ni-us; G. pron. gā-zā'nē-ös), **Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1786: died at Halle, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1842. A noted German Orientalist and biblical critic, professor at Halle from 1810. His works include "Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch" ("Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon," 1810–12; translated by Edward Robinson), "Hebräische Grammatik" (1813), Hebrew "Thesaurus" (1829–1858), translation of and commentary on Isaiah (1820–21), "Phœniciæ monumenta" (1837), etc.

Gesner (ges'ner), **Johann Matthias.** Born at Roth, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, April 9, 1691: died at Göttingen, Aug. 3, 1761. A German classical scholar. He became professor of rhetoric in the University of Göttingen in 1734. He edited a number of Latin classics, including Quintilian (1738), Claudian (1759), Pliny the Younger (1739), and Horace (1752).

Gesner (incorrectly **Gessner**), **Konrad von.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 26, 1516: died at Zurich, Dec. 13, 1565. A celebrated Swiss naturalist and scholar. He became professor of Greek at Lausanne in 1537, and was afterward professor of physics at Zurich. Among his works are "Bibliotheca universalis" (1545–55), "Historia animalium" (1550–87), "Opera botanica" (published by Schmiedel 1753–59).

Gesoriacum (jes-ọ-rī'ạ-kum). An ancient seaport of Gaul: the modern Boulogne.

Gessi (jes'sē), **Romolo.** Born at Ravenna, Italy, April 30, 1831: died at Suez, May 1, 1881. An African traveler. In the Egyptian service, and under Gordon Pasha, he surveyed the Nile above Dufile, and established the fact that the Albert Nyanza belongs to the system of the Nile. Later he became governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal. In 1880 he returned with his troops to Khartum, but floating vegetation prevented the progress of his steamer until Marno came to his relief in 1881. His notes have been published by his son in "Sette anni nel Sudan egiziano" (Milan, 1891).

Gessler (ges'ler), **Hermann.** In Swiss legendary history, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz, shot by Tell in 1307, according to the "Chronicon Helveticum." See *Tell, William.*

Gessner (ges'ner), **Salomon.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, April 1, 1730: died there, March 2, 1788. A Swiss idyllic poet, landscape-painter, and engraver. His works include "Idyls" (1756), "Death of Abel" (a prose idyl, 1758), "The First Boatman" (1762).

Gesta Romanorum (jes'tạ̈ rō-mạ-nō'rum). [L., 'deeds of the Romans.'] A popular collection of stories in Latin, compiled, perhaps in England, at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

> This compilation long retained its popularity; was printed as early as 1473; reprinted at Louvain a few months later, again in 1480; translated into Dutch in 1484; printed again in 1488; and went through six or seven editions in this country during the succeeding century. The earliest printed Latin texts contained 150 or 151 sections. In the next following editions the number quickly rose to 181, and these 181 tales form the commonly received text. There was a German edition at Augsburg in 1489 containing only 95 tales, of which some are not in the accepted Latin version. In like manner including tales not in the Latin anonymous text, there is an English series of 43 or 44 sections. . . . The name of the work, "Gesta Romanorum" (Deeds of the Romans), commonly applied to any records of the history of Rome, is justified by little more than the arbitrary, but not invariable, reference of tale after tale to the life or reign of Roman emperors ancient or then modern, as Conrad, or Frederic, or Henry II. The book itself refers to the "Gesta Romanorum" as simply the Annals of Rome. Thus one tale, to illustrate "the Sin of Pride," begins with the sentence, "We read in the 'Gesta Romanorum' of a prince called Pompey," and proceeds to tell about Cæsar and Pompey, adding a moral in the usual form. It may be that a first collection of these tales was, like this one, in accordance with the title, and gave only illustrations out of Roman history, each with its ready-made moral or "application" added for the preacher's use; but that by the addition of more striking marvels and much livelier matter, with omission of familiar bits of ancient history, the original convenient form of Story and Application and the original name also being retained, the work itself was developed to its later shape. *Morley*, English Writers, III. 364, 367.

Geta (jē'tạ̈), **Publius Septimius.** Born at Milan, May, 189: assassinated by order of Caracalla, Feb., 212. Second son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, brother of Caracalla, and joint emperor with him 211–212.

Getæ (jē'tē). [Sometimes in E. form *Getes*; L. *Getæ*, Gr. Γέται. The name is not connected with that of the *Gauti* or that of the *Gothi* or Goths.] In ancient history, a Thracian people dwelling in the modern Bulgaria, and later in the modern Bessarabia.

> In ancient times the countries north of the Danube mouths were inhabited by a people called Getes (in Latin Getæ). . . . The poet Ovid was sent to live among this people when Augustus banished him from Rome. Now in the third century after Christ the Goths came and dwelt in the land of the Getes, and to some extent mingled with the native inhabitants; and so the Romans came to think that Goths and Getes were only two names for the same people, or rather two different ways of pronouncing the same word. Even the historian Jordanes, himself a Goth, actually calls his book a Getic history ["De rebus Geticis"], and mixes up the traditions of his own people with the tales which he had read in books about the Getes. In modern times some great scholars have tried to prove that the Getes really were Goths, and that the early territory of the Gothic nation reached all the way from the Baltic to the Black Sea. But the ablest authorities are now mostly agreed that this is a mistake, and that when the Goths migrated to the region of the Danube it was to settle amongst a people of a different race, speaking a foreign tongue. *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 19.

Gethsemane (geth-sem'ạ-nē). [Heb., 'oil-press'; Gr. Γεθσημανή.] In New Testament history, a garden or orchard east of Jerusalem, near the brook Kedron.

Getty (get'i), **George Washington.** Born at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 2, 1819. A Union general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1840; fought with distinction in the Mexican war; served in the artillery at Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam; became brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 25, 1862; participated in the Rappahannock campaign 1862–63, being engaged at Fredericksburg and in the defense of Suffolk, Virginia; served in the defense of Washington in July, 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign; and was present at Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865. He became colonel in the regular army, July 28, 1866, and commanded the troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the riots of 1877.

Gettysburg (get'iz-bėrg). A borough and the capital of Adams County, southern Pennsylvania, 36 miles southwest of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Pennsylvania College (Lutheran) and of a Lutheran theological seminary, and has a national cemetery on the field of the battle fought here July 1–3, 1863. Population (1890), 3,221.

Gettysburg, Battle of. A victory of the Federals under General Meade over the Confederates under Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3, 1863. General Lee, while invading Pennsylvania, was compelled to retreat by the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, which was threatening his rear. He decided to venture a battle, expecting in case of victory to march on Washington, and in case of defeat to secure a direct line of retreat to Virginia; and gave orders for his army to concentrate at Gettysburg. On July 1 the Federal advance under Major-General Reynolds met the Confederate advance at Gettysburg. An engagement ensued, in which both sides were reinforced. Reynolds was killed, and was succeeded by General Howard, who maintained his position on Cemetery Hill south of the town. General Meade arrived during the afternoon. On the 2d the Federal army occupied a strong position in the form of a semicircle with its convex center toward Gettysburg, and including the elevations of Cemetery Hill and Round Top. About noon Lee began a general attack on the Federal center and left, which was followed by an attack on the right. He lost the day in every quarter. The battle on the 2d demonstrated that the key to General Meade's position was Cemetery Hill, which was defended by a battery of about 80 guns. Accordingly, on the 3d, General Lee massed upward of 100 guns on Seminary Ridge, with which he opened on Cemetery Hill about 1 P. M. The bombardment, which lasted an hour and a half, was followed by two grand assaults, which were repulsed. General Lee retired on the 4th. The forces engaged during this three days' battle numbered between 70,000 and 80,000 on each side. The Federal loss was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, making a total of 23,186. The total Confederate loss was 31,621. See *Pickett.*

Geulincx (gė'links or zhė-lanks'), **Arnold.** Born at Antwerp, 1625: died at Leyden, 1669. A Cartesian philosopher, the founder of the metaphysical theory of occasionalism. He studied at Louvain, and became a teacher of philosophy there in 1646, but was deprived of his position in 1652 on account of his attacks upon scholasticism. He then went over to Protestantism, and in 1665 became professor of philosophy at Leyden.

Gévaudan (zhā-vō-doṅ'). An ancient district in Languedoc, France, capital Mende, nearly corresponding to the department of Lozère. It was a viscountship in the middle ages, and was acquired by France in the reign of St. Louis (1258).

Gevelsberg (gā'fels-berG). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Hagen. Population (1890), 9,379.

Gex (zheks). A town in the department of Ain, France, 10 miles north-northwest of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 2,659.

Gex, Pays de. A small district of eastern France, included in the department of Ain, and in the ancient general government of Burgundy. It was acquired by Savoy in 1355; followed the fortunes of Savoy, and at different times of Geneva and the Swiss; and was annexed to France in 1601.

Geysers of the Yellowstone. See *Yellowstone.*

Gezer (gē'zėr). In ancient geography, a Canaanite city within the territory of Ephraim, Palestine. Its site is the modern Tel Jezar.

Gfrörer (gfrė'er), **August Friedrich.** Born at Calw, Würtemberg, March 5, 1803: died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, July 6, 1861. A German historian, professor at the Catholic University of Freiburg 1846. Among his works are "Allgemeine Kirchengeschichte" (1841–46), "Geschichte der ost- und westfränkischen Karolinger" (1848), "Papst Gregor VII und sein Zeitalter" (1859–61), "Byzantinische Geschichte" (1872–74), etc.

Ghadames, or **Gadames** (gä-dä'mes). A town and trading center in an oasis of western Tripoli, in lat. 30° 12′ N., long. 9° 10′ E.: the Roman Cydamus. Population, about 7,000.

Ghadamsi (gä-däm'sē). See *Berbers.*

Ghalib (gä-lēb'). See the extract.

> The last of the four great poets of the old Turkish school was Sheykh Ghalib, who lived and worked in the time of Sultan Selim III. (1789–1807). His "Husn-u-Ashk" ("Beauty and Love"), an allegorical romantic poem, is one of the finest productions of Ottoman genius. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 321.

Ghara (gä'rạ̈). The river Sutlej, British India, from its union with the Bias to its confluence with the Chenab.

Gharbieh, or **Garbieh** (gär-bē'ye). A maritime province of Egypt, situated in the Delta between the Damietta mouth on the east and the Rosetta mouth on the west. Area, 2,340 square miles. Population (1882), 929,488.

Ghardaya. See *Gardaia.*

Ghassanids (ga-san'idz), **Kingdom of the.** A realm in Hauran, Syria, which was flourishing under the suzerainty of the Byzantine empire about 450–560.

Ghat (gät). See *Berbers.*

Ghats, or **Ghauts** (gâts). [Hind., 'a pass' or 'landing-stairs.'] In British India, specifically the two mountain-ranges inclosing the Deccan on the east and west, and uniting near Cape Comorin. The Eastern Ghats extend northward to the vicinity of Balasore; average height, about [illegible] feet. The Western Ghats extend northward to the Tapti valley. The Nilgiris in the Western Ghats rise in Dodabetta to [illegible] feet.

Ghazan (ga-zän') Khan. Born Nov. 30, 1271: died May 17, 1304. A Mongol sovereign of Persia 1295–1304. He extended his dominions from the Amu Daria on the northeast to the Persian Gulf on the south and Syria on the west, and made Mohammedanism the established religion of Persia.

Ghaziabad (gä-zē-ä-bäd'). A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, 14 miles east of Delhi.

Ghazipur (gä-zē-pör'). **1.** A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 83° 30′ E. Area, 1,473 square miles. Population (1881), 1,014,099.—**2.** The capital of the district of Ghazipur, situated on the Ganges in lat. 25° 34′ N., long. 83° 35′ E. Population (1881), 32,885.

Ghaznevids (gaz'ne-vidz). An Asiatic dynasty founded in the latter part of the 10th century, and having its seat at Ghazni. Its most famous sultan was Mahmud. Its later capital was Lahore in India. It was overthrown by the ruler of Ghor in 1186.

Ghazni (gaz'nē or guz'nē), or **Ghuzni** (guz'nē), or **Ghizni** (gēz'nē), or **Gazna** (gäz'nä or guz'-

nä). A city of Afghanistan, situated in lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 68° 14′ E. It was important in the middle ages, especially as the capital of the empire of Mahmud (997-1030). It was stormed by the British in 1839, and retaken by the Afghans in 1842 and by the British in the same year. The so-called Gates of Somnath were removed from the city when the British retired from Afghanistan in 1842. Population, estimated, 10,000.

Gheel (gāl). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 26 miles east of Antwerp. It has been celebrated since the middle ages as an asylum for the insane. Population (1890), 12,026.

Ghent (gent). [Early mod. E. *Gent*, ME. *Gent*, *Gaunt*, *Gaunt*, OF. *Gant*, F. *Gand* (ML. *Ganda*), G. *Gent*, from OFlem. *Gend*, D. *Gent*, formerly *Ghendt*.] The capital of the province of East Flanders, Belgium, on islands at the junction of the Lys with the Schelde, in lat. 51° 3′ N., long. 3° 42′ E. It has a large trade in grain, flax, and rape-oil, and manufactures of linen, cotton, lace, leather wares, and cigars. The cathedral of St. Bavon is of the 13th century, with later additions and modifications, except the crypt, which is of the 10th. The interior is highly impressive. The cathedral possesses many fine paintings, the chief being the "Adoration of the Lamb" by Jan and Hubert van Eyck and the "St. Bavon" by Rubens. The hotel de ville, or town-hall, has a façade considered the finest piece of rich Flamboyant architecture in Belgium. The city also contains a notable library, museum, botanic garden, the ruined abbey of St. Bavon, the Grand Béguinage, St. Nicholas's Church, St. Michael's Church, the Oudeburg, palais de justice, university, institute of sciences, and Petit Béguinage. Ghent became the capital of Flanders in the 13th century, and was one of the most important medieval cities. It became a famous center of woolen manufacture. The citizens were noted for their independence and bravery. It revolted against the counts of Flanders in the 14th century under Jacob and Philip van Artevelde; revolted against Philip the Good of Burgundy 1448-53; was the scene of the marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy in 1477; revolted against Charles V. (who was born there 1500) in 1539, and was deprived of its liberties in 1540; was taken by the Spaniards in 1584 and by the French in 1678; and was several times taken in the 18th century. Population (1890), [illegible].

Ghent, Pacification of. A union between Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Low Countries, formed against Spanish supremacy, concluded at Ghent Nov. 8, 1576.

Ghent, Treaty of. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the War of 1812. It provided for the mutual restitution of conquered territory and the appointment of three commissions to settle the title to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to establish the northern boundary of the United States as far as the St. Lawrence and thence through the Great Lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The American commissioners were John Quincy Adams, James Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; the British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

Gherardesca (ge-rär-des′kä), **Ugolino della.** Died 1289. An Italian partisan leader in Pisa. He [illegible] supreme power and was imprisoned in 1274, but escaped and joined the Florentines [illegible] to abandon his own party, the Ghibellines, and seek [illegible]

Gherardi del Testa [illegible] **Tommaso.** Born at Terricciola, near Pisa, [illegible] 1818: died near Pistoja, Italy, Oct. 13, 1881. [illegible]

Gheriah. See [illegible]

Ghibellines [illegible]

Ghiberti (gē-ber′tē), **Lorenzo.** Born at Florence [illegible]

ished in 1447. The subjects were selected, at the request of the deputies, by Leonardo Bruni (Aretino). When Ghiberti finished these doors he was about seventy years old. In the meantime he had received and executed many commissions for statues, bas-reliefs, and goldsmith's work, and had also spent some time in Rome. As a goldsmith he made the miters of Popes Martin V. (1419) and Eugenius IV. (1439).

Ghika (gē′kä). A princely family, of Albanian origin, which furnished many rulers to Wallachia and Moldavia in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Ghilan, or **Gilan** (gē-län′). A province of northern Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea. Capital, Resht. Population, probably 150,000.

Ghilzais (ghēl′zīz). A warlike clan in eastern Afghanistan, between Kabul and Kandahar.

Ghirlandajo (gēr-län-dä′yo), **Il** (originally **Domenico Bigordi** or **Corradi**). [Surnamed *il Ghirlandajo*, the garland-maker, probably from his father's being a goldsmith.] Born at Florence, 1449: died there, Jan. 11, 1494. A Florentine painter, also noted as a mosaicist. He was the founder of a famous school of painting, and the teacher of Michelangelo. His frescos in Florence are in the Palazzo Vecchio (1481) and the church and refectory of Ognissanti (1480), the Sassetti Chapel in Santa Trinita (1485), the choir of Santa Maria Novella (his masterpiece, about 1485–88), and the Church of the Innocenti (1488). In 1483 he was called to Rome to aid in decorating the Sistine Chapel. Among his pictures are two "Holy Families" at Berlin, "Adoration of the Shepherds" in the academy at Florence (1485), "Madonna and Saints" at San Martino, Lucca, and "Madonna and Child with Saints," "St. Catharine of Siena," and "St. Lawrence" in the Pinakothek at Munich. His brothers Davide and Benedetto are also noted as assisting him.

Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo. Born at Florence, Feb. 4, 1483: died there, June 6, 1561. A Florentine painter, son of Domenico Ghirlandajo.

Ghirlandina Tower. See *Modena.*

Ghislanzoni (gēs-län-zō′nē), **Antonio.** Born 1824: died July, 1893. An Italian writer and journalist. Until he lost his voice in 1854, he was a singer on the Italian stage. He founded the comic paper "L'Uomo di Pietra" in 18[illegible].

Ghiz. Same as *Geez.*

Ghizeh. See *Gizeh.*

Ghizni. See *Ghazni.*

Ghondama (gon-dä′mä). See *Khokhoun.*

Ghoorkhas. See *Ghurkas.*

Ghur (gör), **Ghore** (gōr), **Gaur, Gour** (gour), etc. A mountainous region of Afghanistan, southeast of Herat.

Ghuri (gö′rē). A Mohammedan Asiatic dynasty whose seat was in Ghur. They became prominent in the 12th century, put an end to the Ghaznevid power at Lahore in 1186, and overran a large part of India. They were reduced in power in the 13th century, and confined to the neighborhood of Herat, which was taken by Timur in 1383.

Ghurkas, or **Goorkhas,** or **Ghoorkas** (gör′käz). The dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal. The Ghurkas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepal, which they conquered in 1768 after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Ghurkas.

Ghuzni. See *Ghazni.*

Giafar (jä′far). In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the grand vizir of Harun al Rashid, who accompanies him in his nightly wanderings.

Giambelli (jäm-bel′lē), or **Gianibelli** (jä-nē-bel′lē), **Federigo.** Born at Mantua, Italy: lived in the second half of the 16th century: died at London. An Italian military engineer in the service of Queen Elizabeth at Antwerp 1584-85, and later in England.

Giannone [illegible], **Pietro.** Born at Ischitella, [illegible], Italy, May 7, 1676: died in prison at Turin, March 7, 1748. An Italian historian. He published "Storia civile del regno di Napoli" [illegible]

Giannuzzi, Giulio Pippi de'. See [illegible]

Giant Despair. [illegible]

Giant Killer, Jack the. [illegible]

Giant's Causeway. [illegible] umns, situated on the coast of Antrim, north [illegible]

Giant's Dance. [illegible]

Giants of Guildhall. See *Gog and Magog.* [illegible] The [illegible]

Giardini (jär-dē′nē), **Felice di.** Born at Turin [illegible] Italian violinist.

Giarre (jär′re). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, Italy, situated near the sea 16 miles north-northeast of Catania. Population, 12,769.

Giaveno (jä-vā′no). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 16 miles west of Turin. Population, 6,379.

Gib (gib), **Adam.** Born at Muckhart, Perthshire, April 14, 1714: died at Edinburgh, June 18, 1788. A Scottish clergyman, leader of the "Antiburgher" section in the "breach" of the Scottish Secession Church 1747.

Gibaros. See *Jivaros.*

Gibbet (jib′et). In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a highwayman and convict. He remarks that it is "for the good of my country that I should be abroad," and prides himself on being the "best behaved man on the road."

Gibbie (gib′i), **Goose.** A half-witted lad in "Old Mortality," by Sir Walter Scott.

Gibbon (gib′on), **Edward.** Born at Putney, Surrey, April 27, 1737: died at London, Jan. 15, 1794. A famous English historian. He was a grandson of Edward Gibbon, who was one of the most prominent of the directors of the South Sea Company, and who, when the bubble burst, lost the greater part of his fortune, which, however, he later repaired. His health in childhood was poor, and his instruction irregular. He entered Oxford (Magdalen College) in April, 1752, but left the university after a residence of fourteen months. At this time he became a Roman Catholic, a creed which he soon afterward renounced. In June, 1753, he was placed under the care and instruction of Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, at Lausanne, where he remained with great profit until Aug., 1758, when he returned to England. At Lausanne he fell in love with Susanne Curchod (afterward Madame Necker and mother of Madame de Staël), but on his return to England the affair was broken off by his father. He served in the militia 1759–70, attaining the rank of colonel. From Jan., 1763, to June, 1765, he traveled in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1774 he was elected to Parliament. In Sept., 1783, he established himself at Lausanne, where he resided for the remainder of his life. His great work is "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," still the chief authority for the period which it covers, and one of the greatest histories ever written. The first volume appeared in 1776 and the last in 1788. He also wrote "Memoirs of my Life and Writings."

Gibbon, John. Born near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1847; was promoted captain in 1859; commanded a brigade at Antietam (1862) and Gettysburg (1863); was made major-general of volunteers, June 7, 1864, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor (1864). He commanded a column in the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and was made brigadier-general in the regular army July 10, 1885. He has published "The Artillerist's Manual" (1859).

Gibbons (gib′onz), **Christopher.** Born at Westminster, 1615: died Oct. 20, 1676. An English musical composer. He was organist of Winchester cathedral 1638-61, and at the Restoration became an organist of the Chapel Royal, organist of Westminster Abbey, and organist to the king. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Gibbons, Grinling. Born at Rotterdam, April 4, 1648: died at London, Aug. 3, 1720. A noted English wood-carver and sculptor. Among his notable works in wood were a copy of Tintoretto's "Crucifixion" (Venice), containing over one hundred figures, "The Stoning of Stephen," etc. He excelled especially in carving flowers, fruit, and game, and in decorative work.

Gibbons, James. Born at Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was ordained priest at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1861, and became archbishop of Baltimore in 1877, and cardinal in 1886. He has published "The Faith of our Fathers" (1876) and "Our Christian Heritage" (1889).

Gibbons, James Sloane. Born at Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1810: died at New York, Oct. 17, 1892. An American banker and author. He was identified with the abolition movement, and in 1863 his house was sacked by the New York mob during the draft riot, on account of its being illuminated in honor of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He wrote the war song "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Gibbons, Orlando. Born at Cambridge, England, 1583: died at Canterbury, England, June 5, 1625. A noted English composer and organist, best known by his church music, which gained for him the title of "the English Palestrina." [illegible] printed in Barnard's "Church [illegible] a volume edited by Sir F. A. [illegible] considered among the [illegible] He was one of a family noted [illegible]

Gibbs, [illegible] **Josiah Willard.** Born at Salem, Mass., April 30, 1790: died at New Haven, [illegible] An American philologist. He [illegible] "Hebrew Lexicon" [illegible] published "Philological Studies" [illegible]

Gibby (gib′i). In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder," the highland servant of Colonel Britton, [illegible] and incorrigible [illegible]

Gibeah (gib'ē-ä). In Scripture geography, a town in Palestine, probably about 4 miles north of Jerusalem. It was the scene of the destruction of the Benjamites (Judges xx.). There were several other places of the name in Palestine.

Gibelines. See *Ghibellines.*

Gibeon (gib'ē-on), modern **El-Jîb.** In Old Testament geography, a town in Palestine, 6 miles northwest of Jerusalem. The Gibeonites succeeded by a stratagem in making a treaty with the Israelites under Joshua. The town was taken by Shishak.

Gibil (gē'bil). The Assyro-Babylonian fire-god. He is invoked in hymns addressed to him, on account of the many beneficial functions of fire, as one who wards off all dangers, and who decides the fate of men. The name is derived from Akkadian *gi*, stick, and *bil*, fire, and seems to indicate the existence among the Akkadians of the fire drill common among many primitive peoples.

Gibraltar (ji-bräl'tär; Sp. pron. ʜe-bräl-tär'). A town and fortified promontory on the southern coast of Spain, a crown colony of Great Britain, situated in lat. 36° 6′ N., long. 5° 21′ W., celebrated for its strength. It is an important coaling station. It was the classical Calpe, and one of the Pillars of Hercules; was the landing-place of the Saracen leader Tarik (hence *Gebel-al-Tarik*, 'Hill of Tarik'); was taken finally from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1462; was fortified by Charles V.; was taken by an English and Dutch force under Rooke in 1704; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards and French in 1704–05, by the Spaniards in 1727, and by the Spaniards and French 1779–83. In the last siege, commencing June 21, 1779, the defenders were commanded by Lord Heathfield. The chief attack was made Sept. 13, 1782, when the floating batteries devised by the Chevalier d'Arçon were used. Greatest height of the rock, 1,439 feet. Area, 1$\frac{7}{8}$ square miles. Population (1891), 25,869.

Gibraltar, Bay of. An inlet of the Strait of Gibraltar, situated west of the town.

Gibraltar, Strait of. A sea passage connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, and separating Spain from Morocco: the ancient Fretum Herculeum, Fretum Gaditanum, Fretum Tartessium, etc. Its width in the narrowest part is 8 miles; between Ceuta and Gibraltar it is 13 miles.

Gibraltar of America. A name sometimes given to Quebec.

Gibson (gib'son), **Edmund.** Born at Bampton, Westmoreland, England, 1669: died at Bath, England, Sept. 6, 1748. An English prelate and author. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1715, and in 1723 was translated to the see of London. His chief work is "Codex juris ecclesiastici Anglicani" (1713).

Gibson, Edward, first Baron Ashbourne. Born 1837. A British Conservative politician. He was lord chancellor of Ireland in both Lord Salisbury's administrations, and was raised to the peerage in 1885. He introduced Lord Ashbourne's Act, relating to Irish holdings.

Gibson, John. Born near Conway, Wales, 1790: died at Rome, Jan. 27, 1866. An English sculptor. He went to Rome in 1817, and became a pupil of Canova and Thorwaldsen. His works include "Sleeping Shepherd" (1818), "Mars and Cupid" (1819), "Psyche and Zephyrs" (1822), "Paris" (1824), "Nymph untying her Sandal" (1831), "Hunter and Dog," a statue of the queen for the houses of Parliament (1850–55), and the so-called "tinted Venus," in which he introduced the use of color after the Greek manner.

Gibson, Randall Lee. Born at Spring Hill, Ky., Sept. 10, 1822: died at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 15, 1892. An American lawyer and politician. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and in the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) in 1855. He subsequently studied at Berlin, and was for some months an attaché of the American legation at Madrid. He joined the Confederate army as a private; commanded a brigade at Shiloh, and also under General Bragg in Kentucky; and fought with distinction in all the engagements which took place during Johnston's retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. He covered the retreat after General Hood's defeat at Nashville, and in General Canby's campaign was charged with the defense of Spanish Fort. At the close of the war he held the rank of major general. He was United States senator (Democratic) from Louisiana from 1883 until his death.

Gibson, William. Born at Baltimore, Md., 1788: died at Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868. An American surgeon. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and in 1819 succeeded Dr. Physick in the chair of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855. He was one of the first American surgeons to perform the Cæsarean operation successfully. He wrote "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1824).

Gibson, William Hamilton. Born at Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850. An American painter and writer. He is a specialist in botanical drawing, and is known as an illustrator and painter in water colors. He has written and illustrated "Camp Life, etc.," "Tricks of Trapping, etc." (1876), "Highways and Byways, etc." (1883), "Happy Hunting Grounds" (1886), "Sharp Eyes," etc.

Gichtel (gich'tel), **Johann Georg.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, March 14, 1638: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1710. A German mystic, founder of the sect of Angelic Brethren, or Gichtelians.

Giddings (gid'ingz), **Joshua Reed.** Born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795: died at Montreal, May 27, 1864. An American antislavery leader. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and in 1838 was elected a member of Congress from Ohio, an office which he occupied until 1859, acting for the most part with the Whigs. In 1842, during the debate in Congress on the question of demanding the restoration of the negro mutineers of the Creole, who had taken refuge in an English port (1841), he offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the Federal authorities were unauthorized by the Constitution to take any action for the recovery of the slaves, in consequence of which he was censured in the House by a vote of 125 to 69. He resigned his seat, and appealed to his constituents, who reelected him by a large majority. He was consul-general to British North America from 1861 until his death. He published "Exiles of Florida" (1858) and "The Rebellion: its Authors and Causes" (1864).

Gideon (gid'ē-on), surnamed **Jerubbaal** (je-rub'ā-al or jer-u-bā'al). [Heb., 'a hewer.'] Lived probably in the 13th century B. C. A Hebrew liberator and religious reformer. He defeated the Midianites, and was judge in Israel for forty years.

Giebel (gē'bel), **Christoph Gottfried Andreas.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Sept. 13, 1820: died at Halle, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1881. A German zoölogist and paleontologist. His works include "Allgemeine Paläontologie" (1852), etc.

Gien (zhyañ). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire 38 miles east-southeast of Orléans. It has a château, and manufactures faience. Population (1891), commune, 8,519.

Giers (gērs), **Nikolai Karlovitch de.** Born May 21, 1820: died Jan. 26, 1895. A Russian diplomatist and statesman, of Swedish extraction. He was appointed minister to Stockholm in 1872, adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs in 1875, and minister of foreign affairs 1882–95.

Giesebrecht (gē'ze-brecht), **Friedrich Wilhelm Benjamin von.** Born at Berlin, March 5, 1814: died at Munich, Dec. 18, 1889. A noted German historian. He became professor of history at Königsberg in 1857, and at Munich in 1862. He was raised to the nobility in 1865. His works include "Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit" ("History of the German Imperial Period," 1855–80), etc.

Gieseler (gē'ze-ler), **Johann Karl Ludwig.** Born at Petershagen, Westphalia, Prussia, March 3, 1792: died at Göttingen, Prussia, July 8, 1854. A noted German ecclesiastical historian, professor at Göttingen from 1831. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte" ("Manual of Church History," 1824–56: English translation edited by H. B. Smith, 1857–81), etc.

Giessbach (gēs'bäch), **Falls of the.** A series of cascades in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Brienz.

Giessen (gēs'sen). The capital of the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, at the junction of the Wieseck and Lahn, 33 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a celebrated university, founded by the landgrave Ludwig V. in 1607. Population (1890), 20,416.

Gifford (gif'ord), **Countess of** (**Helen Selina Sheridan**). Born 1807: died June 13, 1867. An English poet, granddaughter of R. B. Sheridan. She married the fourth Baron Dufferin in 1825, and the Earl of Gifford (son of the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale) in 1862.

Gifford, Robert Swain. Born on the island of Naushon, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. An American landscape-painter. He came to New York in 1866, and was elected a member of the National Academy in 1878. He is also a prominent member of the Water-Color Society. Among his works are "Mount Hood, Oregon" (1870), "Entrance to Moorish House, Tangier" (1874), "Border of the Desert" (1877), "Salt Mills at Dartmouth" (1885), etc.

Gifford, Sandford Robinson. Born at Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 10, 1823: died at New York, Aug. 29, 1880. An American landscape-painter. He came to New York in 1844, and was elected a member of the National Academy in 1854. He studied in Paris and Rome 1855–57. Among his works are "Kaaterskill Clove" (1859), "Shrewsbury River" (1868), "Venice," "Lago Maggiore," "Fishing-boats on the Adriatic," "Golden Horn" (1872), "October in the Catskills," "Ruins of the Parthenon" (1880: in the Corcoran Gallery), etc.

Gifford, William. Born in Hampshire, England, in 1554: died April 11, 1629. Archbishop of Rheims. He studied at the universities of Oxford, Louvain (under Bellarmine), and Paris, and at the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, and in 1582 was appointed lecturer on St. Thomas Aquinas in the English college at Rheims. He became dean of the Church of St. Peter at Lille about 1596, took the Benedictine habit in 1608, was prior of a Benedictine house at Dieulewart 1609–10, and in 1611 founded a community of his order at St. Malo, Brittany, which he afterward removed to Paris. He was appointed archbishop of Rheims in 1622. He completed and edited Dr. William Reynolds's "Calvino-Turcismus" (1597–1603).

Gifford, William. Born at Ashburton, Devonshire, England, April, 1757: died at London, Dec. 31, 1826. An English critic and satirical poet. He first became known by his satires "The Baviad" (1794) and "The Mæviad" (1795): these were published together in 1797. He was editor of the "Quarterly Review" from its beginning in 1809 till 1824.

Gigoux (zhē-gö'), **Jean François.** Born Jan. 8, 1809: died Dec. 14, 1894. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter.

Gihon (gī'hon). One of the four rivers in Eden (Gen. ii.), variously identified with the Oxus, Araxes, an arm of the Euphrates-Tigris system, etc.

Gijon (ʜē-ʜōn'). A seaport in the province of Oviedo, Spain, in lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 5° 40′ W. It is growing, and exports fruit, iron, and coal. It is a sea-bathing resort. Population (1887), 35,170.

Gil (ʜēl), **Juan Bautista.** Died April 12, 1877. A Paraguayan politician of the Colorados party. He was elected president of the republic Nov. 25, 1874, and still held the office when he was assassinated by a personal enemy.

Gila (ʜē'lä). A river in the western part of New Mexico and in Arizona. It is the chief tributary of the Colorado, which it joins at Yuma, Arizona, near the southeastern extremity of California. Length, about 650 miles.

Gila Apache. See *Gileño.*

Gilan. See *Ghilan.*

Gilbart (gil'bärt), **James William.** Born at London, March 21, 1794: died at London, Aug. 8, 1863. An English banker. He was manager of the London and Westminster Bank from its opening in 1834 to 1859. Among his works are "A Practical Treatise on Banking" (1827), "Logic for the Million," and "History and Principles of Banking" (1834).

Gilbert (gil'bert) **of Sempringham,** Saint. [L. *Gilbertus*, F. *Guilbert*, *Gilbert*, It. *Gilberto*, Sp. *Gilberto*, G. *Gilbert*, *Giselbert*: OHG., 'bright.'] Born at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, England, about 1083: died Feb., 1189. An English priest, founder of the order of the Gilbertines.

Gilbert, Mrs. **George H.** Born at Rochdale, England, in 1821. An English-American actress. She made her first appearance in 1846, and came to America in 1849. She is successful in high comedy, and in her youth was noted for her graceful dancing.

Gilbert, Sir **Humphrey.** Born at Compton, near Dartmouth, England, about 1539: drowned off the Azores, Sept. 9, 1583. An English soldier and navigator, a stepbrother of Sir Walter Raleigh. He served in Ireland 1566–70, where he defeated McCarthy More in 1569, and was made governor of the province of Munster, and in the Netherlands in 1572, where he unsuccessfully besieged Goes. In 1578, in accordance with designs which he had long entertained, he obtained the royal permission to set out on a voyage of discovery and colonization; but the expedition, which started in Sept. of that year, was a failure. On June 11, 1583, he again set out with five ships (Delight, Golden Hind, Raleigh (which soon returned), Swallow, and Squirrel), and on July 30 sighted the northern shore of Newfoundland. On Aug. 5 he landed at St. John's, where he established the first English colony in North America. On the return voyage the Squirrel, in which he sailed, foundered in a storm. His last words were the famous "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land." He wrote a "Discourse of a Discovery for a New Passage to Cataia," a scheme for the founding of an academy and library at London (published by Furnivall, 1869, as "Queen Elizabethes Achademy"), etc.

Gilbert, Sir **John.** Born at Blackheath, England, in 1817. An English historical painter. Among his principal works are "Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho" (1839), "Wolsey and Buckingham" (1878), "The Murder of Thomas Becket" (1878), "Ego et rex meus" (1889), "En Avant" (1890). He has also illustrated Shakspere and many standard works.

Gilbert, John Gibbs. Born at Boston, Feb. 27, 1810: died there, June 17, 1889. A noted American comedian. He first appeared in Boston, Nov. 28, 1828, as Jaffier in "Venice Preserved." He had a wide range of characters: perhaps the best were Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, Old Dornton, and Job Thornberry. He played with success in London, and in all the prominent cities of the United States.

Gilbert, Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna. Born at Limerick in 1818: died at Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1861. An adventuress and dancer, known as Lola Montez. She first married Captain Thomas James in 1837. He divorced her in 1842. She then took lessons in dancing from a Spanish teacher, and appeared in London in 1843 as "Lola Montez, Spanish dancer." After various adventures she appeared at Munich, where she became the mistress of the old king Ludwig of Bavaria. She was naturalized and received the titles of Baronne de Rosenthal and Comtesse de Landsfeld. She controlled the king completely, and was virtually ruler of Bavaria, a position in which she displayed ability and wisdom. After about a year, however, [illegible] between the liberal and conservative [illegible] of the university, the former of whom she had patronized, [illegible] occurred and her life was in danger. She caused the university to be closed, when an insurrection broke out, and the king was forced to abdicate. [illegible] she was banished. After [illegible] George Trafford Heald at London [illegible] summoned for bigamy, but fled [illegible] to have died in 185[illegible]. In 18[illegible] New York, where she attracted much attention [illegible] crowded houses. In 18[illegible] Francisco. In 1859 she devoted herself to [illegible] women and labored among them till she was stricken with paralysis.

Gilbert (zhel-bar'), **Nicolas Joseph Laurent.** Born at Fontenoy-le-Château, Lorraine, 1751: died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1780. A French poet, [illegible] noted for his satires.

Gilbert (gil'bert), or **Gilberd** (gil'berd), **William.** Born at Colchester, England, in 1540: died Nov. 30, 1603. A celebrated English physician and natural philosopher. He studied at Cambridge, took up the practice of medicine at London [illegible] the College of Physicians [illegible] Queen Elizabeth [illegible] and James I. His chief work is "De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nova" (1600).

Gilbert, William Schwenk. Born at London, Nov. 18, 1836. An English dramatist. His first play was "Dulcamara" (1866). He has also written "The Palace of Truth" (1870), "Pygmalion and Galatea" (1871), [illegible] "Engaged" (1877), "The Mountebanks" [illegible], etc., and has been [illegible] with Sir Arthur Sullivan, who wrote the music, in "The Sorcerer" (1877), "H. M. S. Pinafore" (1878), "The Pirates of Penzance" (1880), "Patience" (1881), "Iolanthe" (1882), "The Mikado" (1885), "Ruddygore" (1887), "The Yeomen of the Guard" (1888), "The Gondoliers" (1889), "Utopia, Limited" (1893). He has also published the "Bab Ballads," etc.

Gilbert de la Porrée (zhel-bar' de la po-rā'), Latinized **Gilbertus Porretanus** (jil-ber'tus por-e-tā'nus) or **Pictaviensis** (pik-tā-vi-en'sis). Born at Poitiers, France, about 1070: died Sept. 4, 1154. A noted French schoolman, chosen bishop of Poitiers in 1142. He was the author of a commentary on the treatise "De trinitate" of Boethius, a treatise "De sex principiis," etc.

Gilbertines (gil'bėr-tins). A religious order founded in England in the first half of the 12th century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Gilbert Islands. [Named by Cook from the master of the ship Resolution.] An archipelago of Micronesia in the Pacific, situated about lat. 3° 20′ N.–2° 40′ S., long. 172°–177° E. The [illegible] discovered by Byron in 1765, and consists mainly [illegible] Great Britain. Population, estimated, [illegible]

Gil Blas de Santillane (zhel blas de son-tē-yän'), **Histoire de.** A romance by Le Sage, published in 1715, but not entirely completed till 1735. [illegible]

Gilboa (gil-bō'ä). [Heb., 'Bubbling fountain'(?).] A [illegible] in the territory of Issachar, [illegible] the lower plateau of [illegible] running from southeast to [illegible]

Gildas (gil'das), or **Gildus** [illegible] A British historian. He appears to have been born in the North Welsh valley of the Clwyd, [illegible] is said to have left Britain for Armorica in [illegible]

Gildemeister (gil'de-mīs-ter), **Johann.** Born at [illegible]

Gildemeister, Otto. Born at Bremen, [illegible]

Gilder [illegible] **Richard Watson.** Born at [illegible]

Gilder, William Henry. [illegible]

Gilderoy [illegible]

Many stories of his crimes were current among the common people. Among other performances he is said to have "picked the pocket of Cardinal Richelieu in the king's presence, robbed Oliver Cromwell, and hanged a judge." The ballad concerning him is preserved in Ritson and Percy.

Gildersleeve (gil'der-slēv), **Basil Lanneau.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1831. An American classical scholar. He was professor of Greek at the University of Virginia 1856–76, when he accepted a corresponding position at Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore). He has conducted the "American Journal of Philology" since its foundation in 1880, has published a Latin grammar (1867), and has edited "The Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus" (1875), "Justin Martyr" (1877), and "The Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar."

Gildo (gil'dō), or **Gildon** (gil'don). Died 398 A. D. A Moorish chieftain. He was appointed count of the province of Africa about 386. In 397 he transferred his allegiance from the Western to the Eastern Empire, and was in the following year defeated by a Roman army under his brother Mascezel. He was captured in the flight, and died shortly after by his own hand.

Gild of Arquebusiers. A painting by Jan van Ravesteyn, in the town hall at The Hague, Holland. There are 25 figures, descending the stairs of the shooting-gallery.

Gildun (gil-dön'), sometimes **Yildun.** A rarely used name for the fourth-magnitude star δ Ursæ Minoris.

Gilead, or **Mount Gilead** (mount gil'ē̤-a̤d). In biblical geography, a part of Palestine east of the Jordan, extending eastward to about 36° E., and lying between the Hieromax on the north and the Arnon on the south. In an extended sense it included Bashan.

Gileño (hē-lā'nyō), or **Gila Apache** (hē'lä a-pä'chā). An Apache tribe of North American Indians, composed of four or more subtribes, the Coyotero, Mogollon, Pinal Coyotero, and Mimbreño. In 1630 the Gileño were about the boundary of the present Arizona and New Mexico. In 1882 they ranged east of the Sierra de los Mimbres and south of the Rio Gila. See *Apache*.

Giles (jīlz), **Saint.** [Gr. Αἰγίδιος, L. *Ægidius*, It. *Egidio*, F. *Gilles*, *Egide*.] A saint of the 7th century, believed to have been a Greek who emigrated to France. He was an anchorite, and was fabled to have been nourished by a hind. Gradually a monastic establishment grew around him, of which he became the head. In order to mortify the flesh, he [illegible] refused to be cured of lameness, and hence became the patron saint of cripples. St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, is a memorial of him. His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Sept. 1.

Giles, Henry. Born at Crawford, County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809: died at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass., July 10, 1882. An Irish-American lecturer and essayist. He was for some years a Unitarian minister at Greenock and Liverpool. In 1840 he came to the United States. He wrote "Lectures and Essays" (1850), "Christian Thought on Life" (1850), [illegible] "Human Life in Shakspeare" [illegible], etc.

Giles, St., Church of. See *Edinburgh* and *London*.

Giles, William Branch. Born in Amelia County, Va., Aug. 12, 1762: died in Amelia County, Dec. 4, 1830. An American Democratic politician. He was a member of Congress from Virginia 1790 [illegible] United States senator [illegible] and was governor of Virginia 1827–30.

Gilfil (gil'fil), **Rev. Maynard.** A somewhat unspiritual but conscientious clergyman, in George Eliot's "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story."

> Mr. Gilfil, the [illegible] old gentleman with bucolic tastes and sparing habits, [illegible] knots and ruggednesses appearing [illegible] that has been marred, is recognizable as the Maynard [illegible] devoted love, had struggled [illegible] anguish, and trembled [illegible]

Gilfillan (gil-fil'an), **George.** Born at Comrie, [illegible]

Gilfillan, Robert. [illegible]

Gil [illegible] **General** [illegible] In B. E. [illegible]

Gilgal [illegible]

origin to an Israelitish encampment, or it may have been a mound raised for sacrifices.

Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 200.

Gilgit (gil-git'). 1. A tributary of the Indus, which it joins about lat. 35° 45′ N., long. 74° 40′ E.—2. A small territory in the valley of the lower Gilgit, under the rule of Kashmir. The name is sometimes extended to the entire valley of the Gilgit. It is a strategic point of great importance to the Indian empire.

Gilij (jē'lyē), **Filipe Salvatore.** Born at Legogne, near Spoleto, Italy, 1721: died at Rome, 1789. A Jesuit missionary and author. He labored among the Indians of the Orinoco valley from 1742 to 1760, and subsequently resided at Bogotá until the expulsion of his order in 1767. His "Saggio di storia americana" (Rome, 4 vols., 1780–84) relates mainly to the Orinoco, and is particularly valuable in its descriptions of the Indian tribes. Also written *Gilli* and *Gilii*.

Gill (zhēl), **André,** the pseudonym of **Louis Alexandre Gosset de Guinnes.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1840: died at Charenton, May 2, 1888. A noted French caricaturist. He died in an insane asylum. His last picture figured at the exposition of 1882.

Gill (gil), **David.** Born at Aberdeen, June 12, 1843. A Scottish astronomer, astronomer royal (from 1879) at the Cape of Good Hope. He was associated with Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) in organizing and superintending the observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, in 1870. He took a leading part in the investigations connected with the transit of Venus in 1882, especially for the determination of the distance of the sun from the earth. He has also been engaged in important geodetic surveys.

Gill, John. Born at Kettering, England, Nov. 23, 1697: died at Camberwell, London, Oct. 14, 1771. An English Baptist clergyman and rabbinical scholar. His chief work is "Exposition of the Holy Scriptures" (1746–66).

Gill, Theodore Nicholas. Born at New York, March 21, 1837. An American naturalist, professor of zoölogy in the Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia. He was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution 1863–66, and chief assistant librarian of Congress 1866–75. He has published "Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks" (1871), "Arrangement of the Families of Fishes" (1872), "Arrangement of the Families of Mammals" (1872), "Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America" (1875), etc.

Gille (zhēl), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, Dec. 18, 1831. A French journalist and writer for the stage, secretary of the Théâtre Lyrique from 1861.

Gillem (gil'em), **Alvan C.** Born in Tennessee, 1830: died Dec. 2, 1875. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1851; served against the Seminoles in Florida 1851–52; was promoted captain in the United States army May 14, 1861; and was in command of the siege artillery, and was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio during the campaign in Tennessee. He was adjutant general of Tennessee from 1863 until the close of the war, and commanded the troops guarding the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad from June, 1863, until Aug., 1864. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army for his gallantry at the capture of Salisbury. He became colonel in the regular army July 28, 1866, and commanded the troops in the engagement with the Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, April 15, 1873.

Gillespie (gi-les'pi), **George.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Jan. 21, 1613: died there, Dec. 17, 1648. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, member of the Westminster Assembly. He wrote "Aaron's Rod Blossoming" (1646) and other controversial works.

Gillespie, Thomas. Born at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, in 1708: died at Dunfermline, Jan. 19, 1774. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, founder of the Relief Church in Scotland (Oct. 22, 1761). The secession of which Gillespie was the leader originated in his deposition (May, 1752) by the established church on account of his refusal to take part in a settlement of a minister which was opposed by the people.

Gillett (ji-let'), **Ezra Hall.** Born at Colchester, Conn., July 15, 1823: died at New York, Sept. 2, 1875. An American Presbyterian clergyman and ecclesiastical historian. His chief work is "History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" (1864).

Gillies [illegible], **John.** Born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Jan. 18, 1747: died at Clapham, near London, Feb. 15, 1836. A Scottish historian. His [illegible] "History of Greece" (1786).

Gillis Land [illegible]. [Named from its discoverer, a Dutch captain, Cornelis Gilles.] [illegible] north polar regions, north[illegible] and west of Franz Josef [illegible]

Gillmore [illegible], **Quincy Adams.** Born [illegible] 1825: died April 7, 1888. [illegible] and engineer. He graduated [illegible] and was subsequently in[illegible] appointed engineer-in-chief of the [illegible] General Thomas W. Sherman against Port Royal in 1861, and as such planned and conducted engineering and artillery operations which resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski in 1862. He defeated General Pegram at Somerset in March, 1863, and conducted the operations against Charleston 1863–64. He became brevet major general in the regular army in 1865. His works include "Practical Treatise on Limes," "Hydraulic Cements and Mortars" (1863), "Official Report of the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia" (1863), etc.

Gillott (jil'ot), **Joseph.** Born in Warwickshire, England, 1800: died at Birmingham, Jan. 6, 1872. An English manufacturer of steel pens.

Gillray (gil-rā'), **James.** Born at Chelsea, 1757: died at London, June 1, 1815. A celebrated English caricaturist. He occasionally did serious work. Two plates engraved by him for Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" were published 1784: they are in the style of Ryland. The "Burning of the Duke of Athole," an East Indiaman, and two portraits of William Pitt slightly caricatured, a portrait of Dr. Arne, and several others belong to the same period. He occasionally signed his plates with fictitious names. The earliest caricature to which he signed his name is entitled "Paddy on Horseback" (1779). Between 1,200 and 1,500 are ascribed to him, most of them reflecting on the king, "Farmer George," and his wife, the court, the government, and every phase of public life. He died in a state of imbecility.

Gills (gilz), **Solomon.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," an old nautical-instrument maker.

Gilman (gil'man), **Daniel Coit.** Born at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. An American educator. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and, after having completed his studies at Berlin, became in 1855 librarian at Yale, where he afterward held a professorship of physical and political geography. He was president of the University of California 1872–75, and has been president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, since its foundation in 1875. Among his publications are "Our National Schools of Science" (1867) and "James Monroe in his Relations to the Public Service 1776–1826" (1883).

Gilman, John Taylor. Born at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 19, 1753: died at Exeter, Sept. 1, 1828. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1794–1805 and 1813–16.

Gilman, Mrs. (**Caroline Howard**). Born at Boston, Oct. 8, 1794: died at Washington, Sept. 15, 1888. An American poet and author, wife of Samuel Gilman. She began in 1832 the publication of a magazine for children entitled "The Rose-Bud": the title was changed to "The Rose" in 1833. This magazine was discontinued in 1839. She wrote "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper" (1835) and "Recollections of a Southern Matron" (1836).

Gilman, Samuel. Born at Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791: died at Kingston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858. An American Unitarian clergyman and miscellaneous writer.

Gilmore (gil'mōr), **James Roberts:** pseudonym **Edmund Kirke.** Born at Boston, Sept. 10, 1823. An American author. In July, 1864, with Colonel Jaquess, he was intrusted with an unofficial mission to the Confederate government, with a view to ascertaining the terms on which the South would treat for peace. His works include "Among the Pines" (1862), "My Southern Friends" (1862), "Down in Tennessee" (1863), "Among the Guerrillas" (1863), "Adrift in Dixie" (1863), etc.

Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield. Born near Dublin, Dec. 25, 1829: died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1892. An Irish-American band-master. In 1859 he organized in Boston "Gilmore's Band," an organization which he maintained until his death. He composed much military and dance music.

Gilmour (gil'mōr), **Richard.** Born at Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1824: died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 13, 1891. A Roman Catholic prelate. He came to Canada with his parents at an early age; was educated for the ministry at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, Emmettsburg, Maryland; and was ordained priest at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1852. He was consecrated bishop of Cleveland April 14, 1872, and as such became noted for his zeal in behalf of Catholic education. He compiled a series of readers known as "The Catholic National Readers."

Gilolo, or **Jilolo** (jē-lō'lō), or **Halmahera** (häl-mä-hā'rä). One of the Molucca Islands, intersected by the equator and long. 128° E. It belongs in great part to the Dutch residency of Ternate. Length, about 225 miles.

Gilolo Passage. A sea passage separating Gilolo on the west from several smaller islands on the east.

Gilpin (gil'pin), **Bernard.** Born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, in 1517: died at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, England, March 4, 1583. An English clergyman. He became archdeacon of Durham in 1556 and was afterward appointed rector of Houghton-le-Spring: both of these positions he held until his death. He gained great popularity by his charities and gratuitous ministrations among the poor (whence he is sometimes called "the Apostle of the North").

Gilpin, John. See *John Gilpin.*

Gilpin, William. Born at Carlisle, England, June 4, 1724: died at Boldre, Hants, England, April 5, 1804. An English biographer, and writer on the natural scenery of Great Britain.

Gil Vicente. See *Vicente, Gil.*

Gil y Lemos (Hēl ē lā'mōs), **Francisco.** Born near Corunna about 1739: died at Madrid, 1809. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He entered the navy in 1752; distinguished himself in various parts of the world; was appointed viceroy of New Granada in 1788, and viceroy of Peru in 1790. The latter position he held until June, 1796, and soon after returned to Spain, where he was made councilor of war. He was director-general of the armada in 1799, minister of marine and captain-general in 1805, inspector general of marine in 1807, and a member of the governmental junta in 1808.

Gil y Zárate (Hēl ē thä'rä-ta), **Antonio.** Born Dec. 1, 1786: died at Madrid, Jan. 27, 1861. A Spanish dramatic poet.

Gimcrack (jim'krak), **Sir Nicholas.** The Virtuoso in Thomas Shadwell's comedy of that name, remarkable for his "scientific" vagaries.

Gindely (gin'de-lē), **Anton.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, Sept. 3, 1829: died at Prague, Oct. 24, 1892. A German historian, professor (extraordinary 1862, ordinary 1867) of Austrian history at the University of Prague, and keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Bohemia. He wrote "Geschichte des Dreissigjahrigen Kriegs" ("History of the Thirty Years' War," 1869–80), etc.

Gines de Passamonte (Hē'nes dā päs-sä-mōn'tā). In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a galley-slave who was freed with others by that knight. The freed slaves set upon Don Quixote and despoiled him, and broke Mambrino's helmet.

Ginevra (gi-nev'rä). 1. See *Guinevere.*—2. A poem by Samuel Rogers, named from its heroine. She is an Italian bride who hides herself, for a jest, in an old chest which has a spring-lock. It closes tightly, and her body is not found for many years. The story is told as connected with several old houses in England. T. Haynes Bayly's ballad "The Mistletoe Bough" embodies the same story.

Ginguené (zhañ-gė-nā'), **Pierre Louis.** Born at Rennes, France, April 25, 1748: died at Paris, Nov. 11, 1816. A noted French historian of literature, and critic. His chief work is a "Histoire littéraire d'Italie" (1811–19).

Ginkel (ging'kel), **Godert de,** first Earl of Athlone. Born at Utrecht, 1630: died there, Feb. 11, 1703. A Dutch soldier in the English service. He accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688; went with the king to Ireland in 1690, where he served at the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Limerick, and after the king's departure became general-in-chief; and carried on the Irish war in 1691, defeating the Irish in a pitched battle near Aghrim July 12, and taking Limerick Oct. 30. In the following year he went with William to the Continent, and served at Steinkirk, Landen (July 19, 1693), Namur (1695), and elsewhere.

Ginnungagap (gin'nöng-ä-gäp). [ON.] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the "gaping abyss" which originally existed everywhere. Ice from Niflheim, the realm of cold and fog in the north, came into contact with sparks from Muspellsheim, the realm of fire in the south, and through the working of heat and cold arose in Ginnungagap the first created being, the giant Ymir. His dead body, afterward hurled by Odin and his brothers, Vili and Ve (ON. *Vé*), back into the midst of the abyss, became the world.

Ginx's Baby (ginks'ez bā'bi), **His Birth and other Misfortunes.** A work by Edward Jenkins, published in 1870. It describes in a narrative form the evils of pauperism and pauperization.

Giobert (jō-bert'), **Giovanni Antonio.** Born near Asti, Italy, Oct. 28, 1761: died near Turin, Sept. 14, 1834. An Italian chemist. He became professor of rural economy in the University of Turin in 1800, and in 1802 was transferred to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy. He was the first to introduce the theories of Lavoisier into Italy.

Gioberti (jō-ber'tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Turin, April 5, 1801: died at Paris, Oct. 26, 1852. An Italian philosopher and politician. He was ordained priest in 1825; became professor of philosophy at Turin in the same year; was appointed chaplain to Charles Albert, crown prince of Sardinia, in 1831; was exiled in 1833 on suspicion of conspiring against the crown; was for a number of years a teacher in a private institution at Brussels; was recalled in 1848; was premier of Sardinia 1848–49; and was ambassador at Paris 1849–51. Among his chief works are "Introduzione allo studio della filosofia" (1839–40), "Del primato morale e civile degli Italiani" (1843), "Prolegomeni" (1845), "Il Gesuita moderno" (1846–47), "Del rinnovamento civile d'Italia" (1851).

Giocondo (jō-kon'dō), Fra **Giovanni.** Born at Verona, Italy, in the middle of the 15th century: died at Rome, July 1, 1515. An Italian architect and antiquary, a teacher of Julius Cæsar Scaliger. He published editions of the letters of Pliny, Cæsar's Commentaries, and Vitruvius. He is supposed to have designed the famous Loggia del Consiglio at Verona. He collected about 2,000 Latin inscriptions in a work which he dedicated to Lorenzo the Magnificent. In Paris he built the Pont Notre-Dame and the old palace of the Cour des Comptes. He went to Rome and made a design for St. Peter's, which is preserved in the Uffizi at Florence. He returned to Venice in 1506, and connected himself with the work of the Aldine Academy.

Gioja (jō'yä), **Flavio.** Born at Pasitano, near Amalfi: lived early in the 14th century. An Italian navigator, incorrectly regarded as the inventor of the compass.

Gioja, Melchiorre. Born at Piacenza, Italy, Sept. 20, 1767: died at Milan, Jan. 2, 1829. An Italian political economist and philosophical writer. Among his works are "Nuovo prospetto delle scienze economiche" (1815–19), "Filosofia della statistica" (1826), etc.

Gioja (or **Gioia**) **del** (or **dal**) **Colle** (kol'le). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 24 miles south of Bari. Population (1881), 17,016.

Giordani (jor-dä'nē), **Pietro.** Born at Piacenza, Jan. 1, 1774: died at Parma, Sept. 14, 1848. An Italian Benedictine monk and littérateur, professor (1800–15) of Latin and Italian rhetoric at the University of Bologna.

Giordano (jor-dä'nō), **Luca.** Born at Naples, 1632: died at Naples, Jan., 1705. An Italian painter: for his swiftness of execution he received the name of Fa-Presto.

Giorgio (jor'jo), **Francesco di.** Born at Siena, 1439: died there, 1502. An Italian architect, engineer, sculptor, painter, and bronze-caster. He devoted himself principally to military architecture and engineering, and attained such celebrity that his services were constantly solicited of the Sienese republic by the lords of the great Italian cities. His chief employer was the Duke of Urbino. A series of 72 bas-reliefs made up of military machines, arms, and trophies, which he sculptured for the façade of his palace, may still be seen at Urbino. In 1493 he was elected to the magistracy of Siena. At this time he modeled and cast two of the tabernacles above the high altar of the Duomo.

Giorgione (jor-jō'ne), **Il** (**Giorgio Barbarelli**). Born at Castelfranco about 1477: died of the plague at Venice in 1511. A Venetian painter. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was famous as a colorist, and was reckoned the most brilliant of his school and generation. Of the numerous pictures attributed to him in the various galleries of Europe, there is only one of which the authorship rests on secure evidence. This is the Madonna and Child enthroned, with St. Francis and St. Liberalis on the two sides of the pedestal on which she sits. It is in the church of his birthplace. Of the pictures attributed to Giorgione, "The Concert" (in the Pitti Gallery), "The Knight of Malta" (in the Uffizi), and the "Judgment of Solomon" (Uffizi) are among the most important.

Giotto (jot'tō), or **Giotto di Bondone.** Born at Vespignano, near Florence, 1276: died at Florence, Jan. 8, 1337. A celebrated Italian painter, architect, and sculptor. He was the son of a peasant. He became the pupil of Cimabue, and was the head at Florence of a celebrated school of painters. In 1334 Giotto was appointed chief master of the works on the Duomo at Florence, the city fortifications, and all public architectural undertakings. He designed the façade of the Duomo, which was not finished, and built the famous Campanile. His works include 28 frescos in the aisle of the upper church of S. Francesco d'Assisi, under those by Cimabue; the frescos on the ceilings of the lower church of S. Francesco d'Assisi, and an altarpiece (according to Vasari the most completely executed of all his works); 38 frescos in the Capella dell' Arena at Padua; the frescos of four chapels in Santa Croce, Florence, two of which have been destroyed; a very small number of genuine panel-pictures in St. Peter's, in Santa Croce, in the Accademia at Florence, in the Louvre, at Munich, and in the Berlin Museum; a "Madonna with Angels" (Accademia, Florence), "Two Apostles" (National Gallery, London); and "St. Francis receiving the Stigmata" (in the Louvre). In the frescos of the Bargello, Florence, are the well-known portraits of Dante.

Giovanni, Don. [It., 'John.'] See *Don Giovanni.*

Giovanni, Ser. See *Pecorone, Il.*

Giovanni da Fiesole. See *Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da.*

Giovanni di Bologna. See *John of Bologna.*

Giovinazzo (jo-ve-nät'so), or **Giovenazzo** (jō-ve-nät'so). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, on the Adriatic Sea 12 miles northwest of Bari. Population, 9,797.

Giovio (jō'vē-ō), **Paolo,** Latinized **Paulus Jovius.** Born at Como, Italy, April 19, 1483: died at Florence, Dec. 11, 1552. A noted Italian historian. He was the author of numerous works, of which the most important is "Historiarum sui temporis libri xlv." ("History of his own Times," 1550–52).

Gippsland (gips'land). A region in southeastern Victoria, Australia.

Gipsies (jip'siz). [Orig. *Egyptians*, later *Gipcians*, *Gipsies*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians.] A peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the 16th century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally light, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth very white. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They prefer vagrant nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, dealers in horses, etc.; are often suspected of [illegible], and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name Gipsy is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

Gipsy's Warning, The. An opera by Sir Julius Benedict, with words by Linley and Peake. It was produced at Drury Lane, April 19, 1838.

Giralda (ji-ral'dä). An opera by A. Adam, with words by Scribe. It was produced in 1850, and adapted for the English stage as a play by Mrs. Davidson.

Giralda (he-ral'dä). [Sp., a weather-vane in the form of a statue.] The bell-tower of the cathedral at Seville, Spain: so called from the figure of Faith which forms the weather-vane upon its summit. To the height of 250 feet the tower is Moorish with rich windows and surface-decoration; the ornate belfry, 100 feet high, in recessed stages, above this, was built in 1568. The tower is [illegible] feet square at the base. The tower of the Madison Square Garden in New York city is, in general, a copy of it.

Giraldi (jē-ral'dē), **Giovanni Battista**, surnamed **Cintio** or **Cinthio**. Born at Ferrara, Italy, Nov., 1504: died at Ferrara, Dec. 30, 1573. An eminent Italian novelist and tragic poet, professor (1525) of medicine and philosophy and later (1537) of belles-lettres at the University of Ferrara. For several years after 1560 he taught at Mondovi. He published "Orbecche" (1541) and other tragedies, "Gli Hecatommithi" ("A Hundred Tales," [illegible]), etc. Two of Shakspere's plays as well as a number of Beaumont and Fletcher's, are indebted to him for their plots.

Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio. Born at Ferrara, Italy, June 13, 1479: died at Ferrara, Feb., 1552. An Italian archæologist and poet, author of "Historiæ deorum gentium," etc.

Giraldus Cambrensis (ji-ral'dus kam-bren'sis), or **Gerald de Barry** (or **Barri**). Born near Pembroke, Wales, probably in 1146: died probably in 1220. A British historian and ecclesiastic. He was appointed chaplain to Henry II. in 1184, and accompanied Prince John on his expedition to Ireland. In 1198 he was elected bishop of St. David's, but failed to receive the papal confirmation. His chief work is "Itinerarium Cambriæ." The best edition of his works is that by Brewer and Dimock in the Rolls Series (1861–[illegible]).

Girard (zhē-rär'), **Firmin.** Born at Poncin, Ain, May 31, 1838. A French genre painter. He studied with Gleyre. Among his works are "Après le bal" (18[illegible]), "Le pêcheur" (18[illegible]), "Le quai aux fleurs" (1876), "Mort au marché" (1886), "La promenade" (1889).

Girard, Paul Albert. Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1839. A French landscape-painter. He gained the grand prix de Rome in 1861.

Girard, Philippe Henri de. Born at Lourmarin, Vaucluse, France, Feb. 1, 1775: died at Paris, Aug. 26, 1845. A noted French mechanician. His chief invention is a flax-spinning machine (1810).

Girard, Pierre Simon. Born at Caen, France, Nov. 4, 1765: died at Paris, Nov. 30, 1836. A French engineer.

Girard ([illegible]), **Stephen.** Born near Bordeaux, France, May 21, 1750: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1831. An American merchant, banker, and philanthropist, founder of Girard College (which see).

Girard College. A college for the education of [illegible] orphans, founded in Philadelphia by the will of Stephen Girard. The chi[illegible] lege was opened in 1848. By the direction of the found[illegible] the premises.

Girardin (zhē-rär-dañ'), **Emile de.** Born at [illegible] 1881. A [illegible] "Etudes politiques" (1838), and "La politique universelle, [illegible]

Girardin, [illegible] de (**Delphine Gay**): pseudonym **Vicomte Charles de Launay.** Born [illegible]

Girardin, Jean Pierre Louis. Born at Paris, [illegible]

Girardin, Marc. [illegible]

Girardon [illegible]

Girart de Rossilho. An old Provençal epic belonging to the Carlovingian cycle. It is written in the most northern of the southern dialects. *Saintsbury.*

Giraud (zhē-rō'), **Pierre François Eugène.** Born at Paris, Aug. 9, 1806: died there, Dec. 29, 1881. A French painter, a pupil of the École des Beaux Arts. He studied in Italy, and later traveled in Spain and the East. The subjects of his principal works are historical and Oriental.

Giraud, Sébastien Charles. Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1819: died there, 1892 (1886, Vapereau). A French painter, brother of P. F. E. Giraud.

Girbaden (gir'bä-den), **Castle of.** An imposing ruin with a massive square donjon, near Grendelbruch, in Lower Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courts. The inner fortress is of the 10th century, the outer castle of the early 13th. The great hall has fine windows framed between clustered colonnettes.

Girgashites (ger'ga-shīts). See the extract.

> As for the Girgashite who is coupled with the Jebusite (Gen. xv. 21), his place has been already fixed by the ethnographical table of Genesis. He there appears between the Amorite and the Hivite, and consequently in that northern part of the country in which the Hivites were more especially found. Further than this conjecture alone can lead us.
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 122.

Girgeh (jēr'je). **1.** A province of Upper Egypt. —**2.** A town in the province of Girgeh, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° 18′ N. Population (1882), 14,819.

Girgenti (jēr-jen'tē). A province in southwestern Sicily. Area, 1,172 square miles. Population (1891), 337,983.

Girgenti. The capital of the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the Girgenti, near the coast, in lat. 37° 18′ N., long. 13° 34′ E.: the ancient Roman Agrigentum and the Greek Akragas. See *Agrigentum*. The site is of high archæological interest from its abundant remains of Doric temples and other Greek structures dating from before the Carthaginian conquest. All the temples belong to the finest period of archaic time. The so-called temple of Concord is one of the most perfect surviving monuments of Hellenic antiquity. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, on a stylobate of 4 steps, measuring (steps included) 64½ by 138 feet. The base diameter of the columns is 4[illegible] feet, their height 22[illegible]. There are two columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos. It stands practically complete, except the [illegible] is most imposing in effect. The temple of Hera [illegible] of the first half of the 5th century B.C., is now a ruin. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns measuring (steps included) [illegible] feet. The base diameter of the columns is [illegible] feet, their height 21[illegible]. The cella has two columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos, and [illegible] of the base of the cult statue. The temple of Zeus (Olympieion) is a very large 5th century Greek Doric temple of [illegible] plan. It was pseudo-peripteral, with [illegible] on the fronts and 14 on the flanks, and measured [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] in width, and 120 in height. [illegible]

Girnar [illegible]

Girodet Trioson [illegible] **Anne Louis** [illegible] **Girodet de Roussy**). [illegible]

Giromagny [illegible]

Giron (hē-rōn'), **Francisco Hernandez.** Born [illegible] lists under Alo[illegible]

Gironde (ji-rond'; F. pron. zhē-rônd'). **1.** The river Garonne (which see) after its union with the Dordogne. Length, about 45 miles.—**2.** A department of southwestern France, capital Bordeaux: part of the ancient Guienne. It is bounded by Charente-Inférieure on the north, Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne on the east, Landes on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. The surface is generally level. Gironde is noted for the production of claret wines. Area, 3,761 square miles. Population (1891), 793,528.

Girondins (ji-ron'dinz). Same as *Girondists*.

Girondists (ji-ron'dists). [From F. *Girondiste*, from *Gironde*, a party so called: prop. a department of France from which the original leaders of this party came.] An important political party during the first French Revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called Brissotins. They were moderate Republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed during the night of Oct. 30–31 of that year, including Brissot, Gensonné, Vergniaud, Ducos, and Sillery. Other executions followed both at Paris and in the provinces.

Giron le Courtois (zhe-rôn' lė kör-twä'). See the extract.

> The original story, together with the Meliadus, formed part of the great romance Palamedes (or, as M. Paulin Paris prefers to call the whole, Giron le Courtois, this personage being the chief hero throughout), written by Élie de Borron, who was alive in the twelfth century, probably about one hundred years before Rusticien, whose composition is the basis of the work as printed.
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fict., I. 233, note.

Girouettes (zhē-rö-et'), **Les.** [F., 'The Weathercocks.'] A name given in the "Dictionnaire des Girouettes," published in Paris in 1815, to those who had deserted the tricolor for the white flag of the Bourbons after the fall of Napoleon, or vice versa. After each name was engraved one or more weathercocks, showing the number of times the subject of the article had changed sides. *Larousse.*

Girtin (ger'tin), **Thomas.** Born at Southwark, Surrey, 1775: died at London, 1802. An English landscape-painter, "next in importance to Turner." He was one of the founders of the English water-color school. Among his works are "Melrose Abbey," "York Cathedral," "Interior of Canterbury Cathedral," and others in the British Museum, "Jedburgh Abbey," "St. Asaph" (Dublin National Gallery), "Rievaulx Abbey," "View on the Thames," and others (South Kensington Museum).

Girton College (gėr'ton kol'ej). A college at Girton, near Cambridge, England, founded in 1869 for the education of women. Its students are admitted to examinations for the B. A. degree in Cambridge University, and receive certificates indicating their place in the class-lists.

Girvan (gėr'van). A seaport on the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland, 17 miles south-southwest of Ayr. Population (1891), 4,081.

Gisdhubar. See *Izdubar*.

Giskra (gisk'rä), **Karl.** Born at Mährisch-Trübau, Moravia, Jan. 29, 1820: died at Baden, Lower Austria, June 1, 1879. An Austrian statesman. In 1846 he was appointed to a tutorship at the University of Vienna. He sympathized with the revolutionary movement of March 1848, and organized the academic legion. He lived for a time in Würtemberg and [illegible], returned to Austria in 1850; became an advocate at Brünn in 1860; became mayor of Brünn 1866, and was minister of the interior 1868–70.

Gislason (gis'lä-son), **Conrad.** Died at Langamyri, Iceland, July 3, 1808. An Icelandic philologist, professor at the University of Copenhagen 1853–86. His chief work is a Danish-Icelandic dictionary (1851).

Gisors (zhē-zor'). A town in the department of Eure, France, on the Epte 32 miles east-southeast of Rouen. It was the ancient capital of the Norman Vexin. Here castle was one of the great bulwarks of the Normans. The inclosure of walls and towers is of great extent, and in the middle rises the huge octagonal keep. It is an exceedingly picturesque ruin, framed in [illegible] ivy. Population (1891), commune, 4,462.

Gita (gē'tä). The Bhagavadgita (which see).

Gitagovinda (gē-ta-go-vin'dä). [Skt.] A lyrical poem by Jayadeva on the early life of Krishna (as a cowherd, *govinda*, 'finder of cows'). It treats of the loves of Krishna and Radha and other of the [illegible], but a mystical interpretation has been [illegible]. It is supposed to have been written in the [illegible] century.

Gitschin [illegible]. A town in Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Cydlina 48 miles [illegible]. Wallenstein made it the capital [illegible] 1627. It was the scene of a victory of the P[illegible] over the Austrians, June 29, 1866. Population (189[illegible]

Gittites [illegible] The natives or inhabitants [illegible].

Giudici [illegible], **Paolo Emiliani.** Born at [illegible] June 13, 1812: died at Tun[illegible], [illegible] Sept. 8, 1872. An Italian historian [illegible]. He wrote "Storia della letteratura [illegible]" [illegible] "[illegible] dei comuni italiani" (1851), [illegible]

Giuglini (jöl-yē´nē), **Antonio.** Born at Fano, Italy, in 1827: died at Pesaro, Oct. 12, 1865. An Italian tenor singer. He first appeared in England 1857.

Giuliani (jö-lē-ä´nē), **Giambattista.** Born at Canelli, near Asti, June 4, 1818: died at Florence, Jan. 11, 1884. An Italian philologist, noted as a student of Dante. He was successively professor of mathematics at the Clementine College at Rome (1837), of philosophy at the Lyceum at Lugano (1839), of rhetoric at the University of Genoa (1848), and of Italian literature, particularly of the works of Dante, at Florence (1860). His works on Dante are numerous.

Giulio Romano (jö´lē-ō rō-mä´nō), properly **Giulio di Pietro di Filippo** (jö´lē-ō dē pē-ā´-trō dē fē-lēp´pō) (contracted to **Pippi**) **de' Giannuzzi.** Born at Rome, 1492: died at Mantua, Italy, Nov. 1, 1546. An Italian painter and architect, pupil of Raphael. Among his noted works is the "Fall of the Titans" (Mantua).

Giunta Pisano (jön´tä pē-sä´nō). Lived in the first half of the 13th century. An Italian painter.

Giuramento (jö-rä-men´tō), **Il.** [It., 'The Oath.'] An opera by Mercadante, with words by Rossi from Victor Hugo's "Angelo." It was produced at Milan in 1837, at London in 1840, and at Paris in 1858.

Giurgevo (jör-jā´vō), Rumanian **Giurgiu** (jör´-jö). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 38 miles south-southwest of Bukharest. It is the port of Bukharest, the chief commercial place in Rumania, and was the scene of many contests in the Turkish wars. It was founded by the Genoese in the 14th century. Population (1889–90), 12,559.

Giusti (jös´tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Monsummano, near Pistoja, Italy, May 13, 1809: died at Florence, March 31, 1850. An Italian satirical poet. His complete works were published in 1863.

Giustiniani (jös-tē-nē-ä´nē), **Agostino Pantaleone.** Born at Genoa, 1470: lost at sea, 1536. An Italian ecclesiastic and philologist. He published a polyglot edition of the Psalter in 1516.

Givet (zhē-vā´). A fortified town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse, on the Belgian frontier, in lat. 50° 8′ N., long. 4° 49′ E. The citadel of Charlemont was founded by the emperor Charles V. 1555. Population (1891), commune, 7,083.

Givors (zhē-vor´). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated at the junction of the Gier with the Rhône, 14 miles south of Lyons.

Gizeh, or **Ghizeh** (gē´ze). **1.** A province of Egypt, situated south of the Delta.—**2.** The capital of the province of Gizeh, situated on the Nile about 3 miles west-southwest of Cairo. In the vicinity are the pyramids of Khufu, Khafra, and Men-ka-ra. It now contains the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, formerly at Bulak. See *Pyramids* and *Sphinx*.

Gizziello (jēt-se-el´lō), **Gioacchino Conti,** called. Born at Naples, Feb. 28, 1714: died at Rome, Oct. 25, 1761. A noted Italian soprano singer. He made his début at Rome at the age of fifteen. In 1736 he sang in London with great success. In 1753, after singing much in Spain and Portugal, he left the stage.

Gjallar (yäl´lär). In Scandinavian mythology, the horn of Heimdall. He blows it to warn the gods when any one approaches the bridge Bifrost.

Glaber (glä´ber), **Rudolphe** or **Raoul.** Died at the monastery of Cluny about 1050. A French ecclesiastic who wrote a chronicle of events from 900 A. D. to 1046. The first printed edition of the work appeared in 1596 in Pithou's "Historiæ Francorum." It contains much information concerning the Capetians before their elevation to the French throne. Glaber was the author also of a life of Saint William, abbot of Saint-Bénigne.

Gladbach, or **Bergisch-Gladbach** (berg´ish-gläd´bäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 8 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 9,538.

Gladbach, or **München-Gladbach** (mün´chen-gläd´bäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 15 miles west of Düsseldorf. It is one of the centers for the manufacture of cotton, linen, woolen, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 49,628.

Gladiator (glad´i-a-tor), **The.** A melodrama by Robert Montgomery Bird. Forrest was noted as Spartacus in this play.

Gladiator, The Fighting. See *Borghese Gladiator*.

Gladiators, War of the. See *Servile Wars.*

Gladstone (glad´stōn), **William Ewart.** Born at Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1809. An eminent British statesman, financier, and orator. Both his parents were natives of Scotland, his father, Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant, being descended from an old Scottish family named Gledstanes (*i. e.* 'hawkstones'). He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church Oxford, graduating in 1831 with highest honors both in classics and mathematics (a double first-class). He was returned to Parliament in 1832, in the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, as Tory member for Newark, a pocket borough of the Duke of Newcastle. His exceptional political abilities were at once recognized by his party, and in the short-lived administration of Sir Robert Peel (Dec., 1834,–April, 1835) he was made first a junior lord of the treasury, and then under secretary for the colonies. On the return of Peel to office in Sept., 1841, he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, and had the principal share in working out and expounding the elaborate scheme of tariff revision that was then adopted. In June, 1843, he became president of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the cabinet. In Jan., 1845, he left the ministry on account of the proposed grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth: he felt that he could not support this officially because it was at variance with opinions he had published, although he now could and subsequently did support it as a private member. The Peel ministry was reorganized in Dec., 1845, and he was secretary of state for the colonies till its fall in June, 1846. Six and a half years then elapsed before he again held office, and during that period (especially in the earlier years of it) he was gradually borne along, in spite of his native Conservative instincts, toward that political Liberalism of which he was latterly the most conspicuous exponent. In Dec., 1852, a coalition ministry of Whigs and Peelites was formed under the Earl of Aberdeen, Gladstone taking what appears to have been his strongest rôle—that of chancellor of the exchequer. He held the same office at first in the Liberal ministry of Lord Palmerston, formed Feb., 1855, but retired with the other Peelites in a few weeks. During 1858–59 he was sent by the Conservative ministry on a special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. From June 1859, to July, 1866, he was again chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and after Palmerston's death he was leader of the House of Commons. The defeat of a reform bill which he introduced brought the Tories back to power, to pass themselves an important reform measure: but on Dec. 9, 1868, he reached the highest dignity attainable by a British subject—that of prime minister. This distinguished position he has occupied no less than four times—Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874; April, 1880, to June, 1885; Feb. to July, 1886; and Aug., 1892, to March, 1894, when the "Grand Old Man" retired from office on account of his advanced age and failing physical powers. Besides being prime minister and first lord of the treasury, he was also chancellor of the exchequer during his first administration and part of his second, and lord privy seal during his third and fourth. The history of his various ministries is the history of the British empire for the time. One of the first measures which he carried as premier was the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the condition of Ireland has throughout his leadership of a quarter of a century in office or in opposition been the object of his peculiar concern. He prepared and introduced (1886 and 1893) two bills for providing that country with a separate legislature: but both were defeated (see *Home Rule Bills*). With the exception of about a year and a half, he has sat continuously in the House of Commons since 1832. He retired from Newark in Jan., 1846, because his views had diverged from those of its patron, and subsequently represented the University of Oxford (1847–65), South Lancashire (1865–68), Greenwich (1868–80), and Midlothian (or Edinburghshire) since 1880. He is understood to have been offered a peerage on more than one occasion, but has declined that honor, remaining "The Great Commoner." Although by far the most prominent man in the politics of his time, he has found leisure for considerable contributions to literature. His publications include "The State in its Relations to the Church" (1838), "Letters on the State Persecutions of the Neapolitan Government" (1851), "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (1858), "Juventus Mundi" (1869), pamphlets on "The Vatican Decrees" (1874, 1875) and "Bulgarian Horrors" (1876, 1877), "Homeric Synchronism" (1876), "Gleanings of Past Years" (1879), etc., besides various articles in magazines and reviews.

Glaire (glãr), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, April 1, 1798: died at Issy (Seine), Feb. 25, 1879. A French Orientalist and theologian. He published "Lexicon manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum" (1830), etc.

Glais-Bizoin (glā´be-zwañ´), **Alexandre.** Born at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, France, March 9, 1800: died at Lamballe, Côtes-du-Nord, Nov. 6, 1877. A French politician, opposition member of the Chamber of Deputies, and member of the Government of National Defense 1870–71.

Glaisher (glā´shėr), **James.** Born at London, April 7, 1809. A British meteorologist and aëronaut. He was an assistant at the Cambridge observatory 1833–36 and director of the magnetic and meteorological work at Greenwich observatory 1840–74. He founded the Royal Meteorological Society and became its first president in 1867. He made many balloon ascensions, reaching in 1862 the height of 37,000 feet. His works include "Travels in the Air," "Factor Tables" (1879–85), etc.

Glaize (glāz), **Auguste Barthélemy.** Born at Montpellier, Dec. 15, 1807. A French painter. Among his works are frescos in the churches of St. Sulpice, St. Jacques du Haut-Pas and St. Merri at Paris. He has been successful in lithography and pastel.

Glaize, Pierre Paul Léon. Born at Paris, Feb. 3, 1842. A French painter, a pupil of his father, A. B. Glaize, and of Gérome.

Glamis (glämz) **Castle.** An ancient castle near Strathmore, Scotland, seat of the Earl of Strathmore. It is associated with Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Glamorgan (gla-mór´gan). A county of South Wales. Capital, Cardiff. It is bounded by Brecknock on the north, Monmouth on the east, Bristol Channel on the south, and Carmarthen on the west. It has important coal and iron deposits. Area, 808 square miles. Population (1891), 687,147.

Glamorgan. In British legend, the glen of Morgan, a spot in Wales where Morgan, the grandson of Lear, was killed.

Glamorgan Treaty. A treaty made with the Roman Catholics of Ireland by the Earl of Glamorgan (afterward Marquis of Worcester), acting (but apparently without authority) as agent of Charles I., Aug. 25, 1645. It made important concessions to the Roman Catholics in return for military aid.

Glanvill, or **Glanvil** (glan´vil), **Joseph.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1636: died at Bath, England, Nov., 1680. An English divine. He was a voluminous author. His best-known work is "The Vanity of Dogmatizing" (1661: enlarged, "Scepsis Scientifica," 1665). In this he is thought to have anticipated the electric telegraph and Hume's theory of causation.

Glanville (glan´vil), **Ranulf de.** Died 1190. Chief justiciar of England. He was sheriff of Yorkshire 1163–70; became sheriff of Lancashire in 1173; with Robert Stuteville defeated the Scots at Alnwick July 13, 1174; and was one of the most important persons in the kingdom during the remainder of the reign of Henry II.

Glapthorne (glap´thórn), **Henry.** Known to have written between 1639 and 1642. An English dramatist. Among his plays are "Argalus and Parthenia," "Albertus Wallenstein," and "The Ladies Privilege." "The Paraside, or Revenge for Honor" was licensed in 1653 as by Glapthorne. It was printed later with Chapman's name: the latter had nothing to do with it, but it may have been revised by Glapthorne.

Glareanus (glā-ra-ā´nös), originally **Heinrich Loriti.** Born at Mollis, Switzerland, 1488: died at Freiburg, 1563. A Swiss humanist. He was crowned poet laureate by the emperor Maximilian in 1512, became professor of belles-lettres in the College de France in 1521, and subsequently founded a school for belles-lettres at Freiburg in Breisgau. He favored the Reformation for a time, but was induced by the disturbances at Basel in 1529 to withdraw his support. He published "De geographia liber" (1527), "Helvetiæ descriptio" (in verse), numerous studies on Latin authors, etc.

Glarner Alps (glär´ner alps). A mountainous group in the cantons of Uri, Glarus, and Grisons, Switzerland, extending from the Reuss eastward to the Rhine. Its highest peak is the Tödi.

Glärnisch (glãr´nish). A mountain in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, southwest of Glarus. Highest point, 9,583 feet.

Glarus (glä´rös), or **Glaris** (glä-rēs´). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by St.-Gall on the north and east, Grisons east and south, and Schwyz and Uri on the west. The surface is almost entirely mountainous. Cotton is manufactured. The canton sends two members to the National Council. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352. Area, 267 square miles. Population (1888), 33,825.

Glarus. A capital of the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 34 miles southeast of Zurich. It has flourishing manufactures. Population (1888), 5,401.

Glas (glas), **John.** Born at Auchtermuchty, Fife, Sept. 21, 1695: died at Perth, Nov. 2, 1773. A Scottish clergyman, founder of the sect of Glassites or Sandemanians.

Glasgow (glas´gō). A seaport in Lanarkshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 4° 18′ W., the largest city in Scotland and second city in Great Britain: next to Liverpool and London, the principal British seaport. It is the terminus of several transatlantic lines of steamers (Anchor, Allan, State). It is especially famous for iron and steel ship-building, being the chief British city in this regard. It manufactures chemicals, cotton goods, woolen goods, iron, sewing-machines, machinery, etc., has a great trade in coal, and has important bleaching and dyeing works. The cathedral, founded in the 12th century, was finished in the 15th, but is chiefly in the Early English style, with very numerous but small lancets in the clearstory, traceried windows in the aisles, narrow transepts with great windows, square chevet, and central tower and spire. The interior is effective: it has a flat wooden ceiling, and all the windows are filled with modern Munich glass. The crypt is of unusual beauty: it is admirably vaulted, and its 65 columns possess finely carved capitals. The cathedral measures 320 by 70 feet; height of nave 90. The length is the same as that of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Glasgow University was founded in 1450. The present large building, 595 by 330 feet, in a modified Early English style, with tall central tower and spire, was first occupied in 1870: it is by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. Glasgow became a royal burgh about 1175. For parliamentary purposes it is arranged in seven divisions, each returning one member to the House of Commons. Population (1891), 658,198.

Glasse (glas), Mrs. **Hannah.** The author of a popular book called "The Art of Cookery." It was published in 1747 and at one time its authorship was attributed to Dr. John Hill. Mrs. Glasse wrote other books on similar subjects. The proverb "First catch your hare," attributed to her, is not to be found in the "Art of Cookery," but was probably suggested by the words "Take your hare when it is cased," [illegible]

Glassites (glas´its). A religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glas (1695–1773). See *Sandemanians.*

Glassius (glash'i-us), **Salomo** (**Salomon Glass**). Born at Sondershausen, Germany, [illegible] 1593: died at Gotha, Germany, July 27, 1656. A noted German theologian and [illegible], professor of theology at Jena, and superintendent of the churches and schools of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha. He wrote "Philologia sacra" (Jena, 1623), etc.

Glastonbury (glas'ton-ber-i). [ME. *Glaston-bury*, *[illegible]*, AS. *[illegible]*, city of the Glæstings.] A town in Somerset, England, 21 miles south of Bristol. Its abbey, founded in Roman times, was refounded under Ina in the 8th century. The great early-Pointed church, of which the [illegible] exist, was begun by Henry II. and [illegible] by Henry VIII. It was [illegible] feet long. The fine chapel of St. Joseph, at the west end, is the oldest portion. The Abbot's Kitchen of the 14th century is of interest. The plan is square with abundant buttresses, but the high stone roof is octagonal; it terminates in a lantern. There are four large fireplaces. Several other interesting structures belonging to the abbey have been converted to modern uses. Glastonbury is associated in legend with Joseph of Arimathea, who is said to have visited it and, in sign of possession, planted his staff, which took root and became the famous Glastonbury thorn that bursts into bloom on Christmas eve. The Isle of Avalon, where Arthur was buried, is also here. See *Avalon*.

> There is something very odd in an English gentile name suddenly displacing the British name; there is something suspicious in the evident attempts to make the English and British names translate one another, in the transparent striving to see an element of glass in both. Glaestingaburh, it must be borne in mind, is as distinctly an English gentile name as any in the whole range of English nomenclature; Glastonbury is a mere corruption; the syllable which has taken a place to which it has no right in Huntingdon and Abingdon has in Glastonbury been driven out of a place to which it has the most perfect right. The true origin of the name lurks, in a grotesque shape, in that legend of Glasting and his sow, a manifestly English legend, which either William of Malmesbury himself or some interpolator at Glastonbury has strangely thrust into the midst of the British legends. Glasting's lost sow leads him by a long journey to an apple-tree by the old church; pleased with the land, he takes his family, the Glastingas, to dwell there.
>
> *Freeman*, English Towns, p. 95.

Glastonbury Thorn. See *Glastonbury*.

Glatigny (gla-tēn-yē'), **Albert.** A French poet of the school of [illegible]. He lived as a strolling actor, and died young ([illegible] century). Among his poems is the "Ballade des enfants sans souci."

Glatz (gläts), Bohem. **Kladsko** (klad'skō). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Neisse 50 miles south-southwest of Breslau. It is strongly fortified, and has been frequently besieged and taken. Population (1890), 11,643.

Glatz, County of. A former county adjoining Bohemia, now included in the province of Silesia, Prussia. It was acquired by Prussia in 1742.

Glatzer Gebirge (glä'tser ge-bēr'ge). A group of [illegible] in the Sudetic system, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia. The principal peak is the Schneeberg (4,680 feet).

Glauber (glou'ber), **Johann Rudolf.** Born at Karlstadt, Bavaria, 1604: died at Amsterdam, 1668. A German [illegible], now chiefly known [illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible]. He was a voluminous writer on chemical topics.

Glauchau [illegible]. A town in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde [illegible] of Leipsic. It [illegible].

Glaucus [illegible]. 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible]

Glauen [illegible]

Gleditsch [illegible], **Johann Gottlieb.** [illegible]

Glegg [illegible], **Mrs.** [illegible] "The Mill on the Floss" [illegible] woman, the aunt of Maggie Tulliver.

Gleichenberg (glī'chen-[illegible]), **Bad** [illegible]

Gleim [illegible], **Johann Wilhelm Ludwig.** [illegible] 2, 1719: died at Halberstadt, Feb. 18, 1803. A German poet. He studied jurisprudence at Halle and was subsequently tutor in Potsdam, secretary to Prince William in the second Silesian war, secretary to Prince Leopold of Dessau, and finally canon in Halberstadt, where he died. His fame rests principally upon the "Preussische Kriegslieder von einem Grenadier" ("Prussian War songs by a Grenadier"), which appeared during 1757–58, and in the latter year were collected and published with a preface by Lessing. A collection of Anacreontic songs "Versuch in scherzhaften Liedern" ("Essays in Humorous Poetry") had already appeared in 1744. In 1772 appeared, further, "Lieder für das Volk" ("Songs for the People"), in 1773 "Gedichte nach den Minnesingern" ("Poems after the Minnesingers"), and in 1779 "Gedichte nach Walther von der Vogelweide" ("Poems after Walther von der Vogelweide"). His collected works were published 1811–13, in 7 volumes, to which was added an eighth in 1841.

Gleiwitz (glī'vits). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Klodnitz in lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 18° 41′ E. Population (1890), 23,554.

Glen (glen), **The.** A valley in the White Mountains, at the base of Mount Washington, with a view of Mounts Jefferson, Adams, Clay, and Madison. It is a resort for summer tourists.

Glenalmond (glen-ä'mond). A village in Perthshire, Scotland, about 15 miles west of Perth: the seat of Trinity College (Episcopal).

Glenarvon (glen-är'von). A novel by Lady Caroline Lamb. Almost all the characters are portraits. Lord Glenarvon is Lord Byron.

Glencoe (glen-kō'). A deep valley in northern Argyllshire, Scotland, about 25 miles northeast of Oban. It was the scene of the "massacre of Glencoe," Feb., 1692, in which about forty Macdonalds were killed by royal troops at the instigation of the Master of Stair.

Glencoe, or the Fall of the McDonalds. A play by Talfourd, produced in 1839.

Glendale (glen'dāl). See *Frayser's Farm.*

Glendinning (glen-din'ing), **Edward.** In Sir Walter Scott's novels "The Monastery" and "The Abbot," the younger of the Glendinning brothers.

Glendinning, Halbert. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery," the elder of the Glendinning brothers: the Knight of Avenel in "The Abbot."

Glendower (glen'dōr), **Owen** (**Owain ab Gruffydd**). Born in Wales, probably in 1359: died probably in 1415. A Welsh rebel, lord of Glyndyvrdwy or Glyndwr. He proclaimed himself Prince of Wales in 140[illegible] and in 1403 joined the rising under Harry Percy (Hotspur), together with whom he was defeated at Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403. He subsequently allied himself with the French, but was defeated by Henry, prince of Wales. Shakspere introduces him in "1 Henry IV."

Glenelg (glen-elg'). A river of Victoria, Australia, which flows into the ocean near the frontier of South Australia. Length, 200 to 300 miles.

Glenelg, Baron. See *Grant, Charles.*

Glen Ellis Falls (glen el'is fâlz). A cascade on the Ellis River, White Mountain region, New Hampshire, 4 miles south of the Glen House. Height, 70 feet.

Glenfinnan (glen-fin'an). A place in Scotland, 15 miles west of Fort William, where, Aug. 19, 1745, the Highland clans gathered and began the "Rising of '45."

Glengarry (glen-gar'i). A glen in Inverness-shire, Scotland, southwest of Fort Augustus.

Glengarry. See *Macdonell of Glengarry.*

Glen House. A summer resort in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, 8 miles (by carriage-road) east of Mount Washington.

Glenlivet (glen-liv'et). A valley in Banffshire, Scotland, [illegible]

Glenroy (glen-roi'). A valley in [illegible], Scotland, [illegible] Fort William, remarkable for a geological formation of [illegible].

Glens Falls (glenz fâlz). A village in Warren County, New York, [illegible] Hudson 44 miles north of Albany. Population [illegible].

Glenshiel [illegible]

Glen Tilt [illegible]

Glenvarloch, Lord. [illegible]

Glenvarine [illegible] islands.'] See the extract.

[illegible]

extent by the incessant inroads of the sea. Here a Roman fleet in Nero's time collected 13,000 lbs. of the precious "glessum" in a single visit, and the sailors brought home picturesque accounts of the natives picking up the glassy fossil at the flood-tide and in the pools left by the ebb; "and it is so light," they said, "that it rolls about and seems to hang in the shallow water."

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 60.

Gleyre (glãr), **Charles Gabriel.** Born at Chevilly, Vaud, Switzerland, May 2, 1806: died at Paris, May 5, 1874. A Swiss historical painter.

Glinka (glin'kä), **Feodor Nikolaievitch.** Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1788: died at Tver, Russia, March 6, 1880. A Russian soldier and man of letters. He wrote "Letters of a Russian Officer in the Campaigns of 1805–06, 1812–15" (1815–16), the poem "Kareliya" (1830), etc.

Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovitch. Born at Novospask, government of Smolensk, Russia, May 20, 1804: died at Berlin, Feb. 15, 1857. A Russian composer, nephew of F. N. Glinka. His works include the operas "La vie pour le Czar" (1836), and "Russlan et Lyudmila" (1842).

Glinka, Sergei Nikolaievitch. Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1774: died at Moscow in 1847. A Russian historical writer and littérateur, brother of F. N. Glinka.

Glion (glē-ōṅ'). A height near Montreux and the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Height, 2,254 feet.

Glisson (glis'on), **Oliver S.** Born in Ohio, Jan. 18, 1809: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1890. An American naval officer. He commanded the schooner Reefer in the Mexican war, and accompanied Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853–55. He commanded the third division of the fleet in the attacks on Fort Fisher in Dec., 1864, and Jan., 1865. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1870.

Glister (glis'tėr). In Middleton's play "The Family of Love," a doctor of physic.

Globe, The. A celebrated London theater built by Richard and Cuthbert Burbage in 1599. When their "Theatre" in Shoreditch was taken down, the materials were carried to Bankside and used in the erection of the Globe. It was hexagonal in shape and open to the sky in the middle, the stage and galleries only being covered with a thatched roof. Over the door was the sign of the house, Hercules supporting a globe. The interior was arranged on the plan of the inn-yards where entertainments had formerly been given. It was circular and had three galleries. At the back of the stage were two columns which supported a gallery about 10 or 12 feet high, and between these hung the curtain. On the stage itself sat a dozen or twenty gallants who paid sixpence extra for the privilege. The Globe was a public theater – that is, not under the patronage of any great personage. Shakspere played here, and he with Hemminge, Condell, and others shared in the profits. It was a summer house, Blackfriars being the winter house of the same company. The Globe was burned in 1613, but immediately rebuilt at a cost of £1,400. It was pulled down during the Puritan régime in 1644, and the site is now occupied by Barclay and Perkins's brewery. Shakspere wrote exclusively for the Blackfriars and Globe theaters, and most of the plays of Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford, Massinger, Chapman, and others were first performed there. The present Globe Theatre in Wych street was built in 1868.

Glockner (glok'ner), or **Grossglockner** (grōs-glok'ner). A mountain in Austria-Hungary, on the confines of Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg. It is the highest peak in the easternmost division of the Alps, and is celebrated for the extensive view it commands. It belongs to the group of the Hohe Tauern. Height, 12,454 feet.

Glogau (glō'gou), or **Grossglogau** (grōs-glō'gou). A fortified town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 57 miles northwest of Breslau: formerly the capital of the now extinct principality of Glogau. It was stormed by the Prussians in 1741, and was held by the French 1806–14. Population (1890), 20,529.

Glogau, Ober-. See *Oberglogau.*

Glommen (glōm'men). The largest river of Norway, flowing into the Skager Rack at Fredrikstad. Length, about 350 miles. Near its mouth it forms the cataract Sarpfos.

Gloriana (glō-ri-ā'nä). The Faerie Queene in Spenser's poem of that name. She also represents Queen Elizabeth considered as a sovereign. See *Belphœbe.*

Glossop (glos'op). A town in Derbyshire, England, [illegible] east of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1891), [illegible].

Gloster (glos'tėr), or **Gloucester, Earl of.** A character in Shakspere's "King Lear," the father of Edgar and Edmund.

> [illegible] Gloster and his sons was probably [illegible] chapter in Sidney's "Arcadia," [illegible] story of the Paphlagonian [illegible] Son, first related by [illegible].
>
> *Hudson*, Introd. to King Lear.

Gloucester (glos'tėr). [Also formerly *Gloster*; [illegible], *Glowecestre*, AS. [illegible], L. *Glevum*, the Roman [illegible] and AS. [illegible], city.] 1. A county in west midland England. It is bounded by Worcester and Warwick on the north, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts on the east, Wilts and Somerset on the south, Monmouth on the west, and Hereford on the northwest. It includes the Cotswold Hills, the Forest of Dean, and the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. Its five divisions each return one member to the House of Commons. Area, 1,243 square miles. Population (1891), 599,974.

2. The capital of Gloucestershire, England, a city and county of itself, and a parliamentary borough, situated on the Severn in lat. 51° 52′ N., long. 2° 16′ W.: the British Caer-glowe and Roman Glevum. It is an important commercial town. The cathedral is in its present form a Perpendicular building almost throughout, except in the lower part of the nave, but is of much earlier foundation. The plan is early Norman. There is a high central tower, covered with tracery, and a long, projecting Lady chapel. There is an excellent 15th-century porch, with statues over the arched entrance. The arches and circular pillars of the nave are impressive, and the choir is one of the richest examples of the Perpendicular style. The whole east end is occupied by a great window with fine glass, the wall-spaces are covered with paneling, and the vaulting rests on a perfect network of ribs. The choir is assigned to 1351, and is held to prove that the Perpendicular style originated here. The dimensions of the cathedral are 420 by 144 feet; height of nave 68, of choir 86. The Perpendicular cloister, with beautiful fan-vaulting, and its arcades filled with glazed tracery, is the finest of its type in England. The chapter-house and crypt are Norman. Gloucester resisted the Royalist army under Charles I. in 1643. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Population (1891), 39,444.

> Glevum was a town of great importance, as standing not only on the Severn near the place where it opened out into the Bristol Channel, but also as being close to the great Roman iron district of the Forest of Dean.
>
> *Wright*, Celt, p. 136.

Gloucester. A city and seaport in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the peninsula of Cape Ann in lat. 42° 37′ N., long. 70° 40′ W. It is the chief seat of cod and mackerel fisheries in the United States, and exports granite. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1775 and 1814. Population (1890), 24,651.

Gloucester, Dukes of. See *Humphrey*, *Richard III.*, and *Thomas*.

Gloucester, Earl of. See *Robert*.

Gloucester City. A city in Camden County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware 4 miles below Philadelphia. It has a track for horse-racing. Population (1890), 6,564.

Glove, The. An old French story told by Peter Ronsard. It has been retold in many forms. It is that of the knight De Lorge (in the time of Francis I.), whose mistress dropped her glove over a barrier among some lions, and commanded her lover to get it for her as a test of his courage. Revolted at her cold-blooded inhumanity, the knight leaped down, secured the glove, and threw it in her face. Schiller, Leigh Hunt, Browning, and others have made the story familiar.

Glover (gluv′ėr), **Catherine.** The Fair Maid of Perth in Scott's novel of that name.

Glover, John. Born at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, Feb. 18, 1767: died at Launceston, Tasmania, Dec. 9, 1849. An English landscape-painter, one of the founders of the Royal Water-Colour Society and of the Society of British Artists. In 1831 he emigrated to Australia.

Glover, Mrs. **Julia.** Born at Newry, Jan. 8, 1779: died at London, July 16, 1850. An English actress. She was the daughter of an actor named Betterton, who claimed descent from Thomas Betterton. She had "an admirable vein of comedy." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Glover, Richard. Born at London, 1712: died there, Nov. 25, 1785. An English poet. He was the son of a Hamburg merchant, and entered into business with his father. His chief work, an epic poem, "Leonidas," appeared in 1737. He enlarged it and republished it in 1770, and it has been translated into French and German. Its success was partly due to its usefulness to the opponents of Walpole. He also published "London, etc." (1739), "Boadicea" (a tragedy, 1753), "Medea" (1761), and "The Athenaid," an epic in 30 books, published in 1787 by his daughter.

Glover, Robert. Born at Ashford, Kent, 1544: died at London, April 10, 1588. An English genealogist, appointed Somerset herald in 1571. He left a large number of manuscripts, which have been used by later writers.

Glover, Stephen. Born at London, 1812: died there, Dec. 7, 1870. An English composer and teacher. He wrote over fifteen hundred popular songs, ballads, and pianoforte pieces.

Gloversville (gluv′ėrz-vil). A village in Fulton County, New York, 40 miles northwest of Albany. It is the chief seat of the manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens in the United States. Population (1890), 13,864.

Glub-dub-drib. A land filled with magicians, visited by Gulliver, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Gluck (glök), **Christopher Willibald.** Born at Weidenwang, near Neumarkt, Bavaria, July 2, 1714: died at Vienna, Nov. 15, 1787. A celebrated German operatic composer, son of a member of the household (keeper of the forests) of Prince Lobkowitz. He studied music at Prague, Vienna (1736), and Milan (1738–45), producing (1741–45) a number of successful operas; in 1745 went to England as composer of operas for the Haymarket; and returned to Vienna in 1746, where he acted for a time as singing-master to Marie Antoinette, who later rendered him important aid in the production of his works in Paris. His most celebrated works are "Orfeo ed Euridice" (1762), "Alceste" (Vienna, Dec. 16, 1767), "Paride ed Elene" (1769), "Iphigénie en Aulide" (1774), "Armide" (1777), "Iphigénie en Tauride" (1779).

Glücksburg (glüks′börG). A bathing-place in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 6 miles northeast of Flensborg.

Glückstadt (glük′stät). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 29 miles northwest of Hamburg. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Catholics in the Thirty Years' War in 1627 and in 1628. Population (1890), commune, 5,958.

Glukhoff (glö′ċhof). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated in lat. 51° 41′ N., long. 33° 53′ E. Population (1890), 17,625.

Glumdalca (glum-dal′kä). In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb the Great," a captive queen of the giants, beloved by the king, but in love with Tom Thumb.

Glumdalclitch (glum-dal′klich). In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a giantess of Brobdingnag. She is Gulliver's nurse, and, though only nine years old, is nearly 40 feet high. Her attentions were extremely humiliating to him.

Glycas (glī′kas), **Michael.** A Byzantine historian. Concerning his age nothing is known with certainty, except that he lived after 1118. He was probably an ecclesiastic, and is the author of a history of the world from the creation to 1118 A. D. This work is written in a clear and concise style, and its author is ranked among the better Byzantine historians. The best edition is by Bekker in the Bonn collection of the Byzantines, 1836.

Glycera (glis′e-rä). [Gr. Γλυκέρα, the sweet one.] The name of several notorious Greek courtezans; in particular, a mistress of Menander, and a favorite of Horace.

Glycon (glī′kon). [Gr. Γλύκων.] A Greek lyric poet from whom the Glyconic meter was named. Of his works only three lines remain.

Glycon of Athens. [Gr. Γλύκων.] The sculptor of the Farnese Hercules, which was found in the baths of Caracalla in 1540 with an inscription by Glycon. It was probably executed in the 1st or 2d century of the Roman Empire, but doubtless points to a type already established, possibly by Lysippus.

Glynn (glin), **John.** Born in 1722: died Sept. 16, 1779. An English lawyer and politician, noted chiefly as the defender of Wilkes in the cases (1763–64) growing out of the publication of the "North Briton."

Gmelin (gmā′len), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Aug. 8, 1748: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 1, 1804. A German naturalist, nephew of J. G. Gmelin, and professor of medicine and chemistry at Göttingen.

Gmelin, Johann Georg. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, 1709: died there, May 20, 1755. A German botanist and traveler, professor of chemistry and natural history at St. Petersburg 1731–47, and later (1749) of botany and chemistry at Tübingen. He wrote "Flora Sibirica" (1749–69), "Reisen durch Sibirien" (1751–52), etc.

Gmelin, Leopold. Born at Göttingen, Aug. 2, 1788: died at Heidelberg, Baden, April 13, 1853. A German chemist, son of J. F. Gmelin, professor at Heidelberg 1814–51. His chief work is "Handbuch der theoretischen Chemie" (1817–1819).

Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 4, 1744: died at Achmetkent, July 27, 1774. A German naturalist, and traveler in Russia and Asia, nephew of J. G. Gmelin. His chief works are "Historia fucorum" (1768), "Reisen durch Russland" (1770–84).

Gmünd, or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (shvāb′ish-gmünt). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, 28 miles east of Stuttgart. It manufactures jewelry, and has several old churches. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 16,817.

Gmunden (gmön′den). A town and summer resort in Upper Austria, situated on the Lake of Traun 33 miles southwest of Linz: the chief place in the Salzkammergut. Population (1890), commune, 6,476.

Gnatho (nā′thō). A parasite, a character in the comedy "The Eunuch" by Terence.

Gneditsch (gnā′dich), **Nicolai Ivanovitch.** Born at Pultowa, 1784: died 1833. A Russian poet and translator. His best-known work is a translation into Russian of the Iliad. He also translated the chief works of Shakspere, Voltaire, Byron, and others.

Gneisenau (gnī′ze-nou) (properly **Neithardt von Gneisenau**), Count **August.** Born at Schilda, Prussian Saxony, Oct. 27, 1760: died at Posen, Prussia, Aug. 23–24, 1831. A Prussian general, distinguished in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He conducted the retreat from Ligny in 1815.

Gneist (gnīst), **Rudolf von.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1816: died July 22, 1895. A German jurist and politician. He studied law at Berlin, habilitated there in 1839, and became professor in 1858. In 1858 he entered the Prussian House of Deputies, of which he was a member until his death. He was a member of the Reichstag 1867–84, became senior judge of the supreme court of Prussia and member of the privy council in 1875, and was ennobled in 1888. Among his works are "Das heutige englische Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrecht" (1857–63), "Soll der Richter auch über die Frage zu befinden haben, ob ein Gesetz verfassungsmässig zu stande gekommen?" (3d ed. 1863), "Der Rechtsstaat" (1872), "Englische Verfassungsgeschichte" (1882), and "Das englische Parlament" (1888).

Gnesen (gnā′zen), Pol. **Gniezno** (gnyez′nō). A city in the province of Posen, Prussia, 30 miles east-northeast of Posen. It has a cathedral. It is the oldest town in Poland, and was the crowning-place of the kings of Poland until 1320. Population (1890), 18,088.

Gnidos. See *Cnidus*.

Gnomic Poets. See the extract.

> The term Gnomic, when applied to a certain number of Greek poets, is arbitrary. There is no definite principle for rejecting some and including others in the class. It has, however, been usual to apply this name to Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, and Simonides of Ceos. Yet there seems no reason to exclude some portions of Callinus, Tyrtæus, Mimnermus, and Xenophanes. These poets, it will be observed, are all writers of the elegy. Some of the lyric poets, however, and iambographers, such as Simonides of Amorgos and Archilochus, have strong claims for admission into the list. For, as the derivation of the name implies, gnomic poets are simply those who embody . . . sententious maxims on life and morals in their verse; and though we find that the most celebrated masters of this style composed elegies, we yet may trace the thread of gnomic thought in almost all the writers of their time.
>
> *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 236.

Gnossus. See *Cnosus*.

Gnostics (nos′tiks). [From Gr. γνωστικός, knowing, whence LL. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic.] Certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the 1st century, flourished in the 2d, and had almost entirely disappeared by the 6th. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith is the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon who had descended from the infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

Gnotho (nō′thō). A clownish old fellow anxious to put away his old wife and take a younger one, according to the provisions of "The Old Law," in Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley's play of that name.

Goa (gō′ä). A Portuguese possession on the Malabar coast of India, in lat. 14° 54′–15° 45′ N., long. 73° 45′–74° 26′ E. Area, 1,447 square miles. Population (1887), 494,836.

Goa, New, or **Panjim.** The capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated at the mouth of the Mandavi in lat. 15° 28′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Goa, Old. A ruined city, the former capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated on the Mandavi 5 miles east of New Goa. It was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and was an important commercial city in the 16th and 17th centuries. The seat of government was removed to New Goa in 1759.

Goajira (gō-ä-Hē′rä). A peninsula of the northern coast of South America, on the west side of the Gulf of Maracaibo, crossed by the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. Area about [illegible] square miles. The inhabitants, numbering about 30,000, are mostly semi-independent Indians of the Goajira and Cosina tribes.

Goajiros (gō-ä-Hē′rōs). A tribe of Indians in northern South America, occupying the Goajira peninsula northwest of Lake Maracaibo. They still number nearly 30,000, and are practically independent, but at present friendly to the whites. They [illegible] herds, and sell cattle, horses, hides, cheese [illegible]. Few or none have been Christianized [illegible] lar chiefs, and do not form [illegible] villages. By their language they belong to the Arawak stock. Until the middle of the 19th century they were [illegible] of the whites.

Goalpara (gō-äl pä′rä). 1. A district in the chief-commissionership of Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 90° 30′ E.

Area, 3,897 square miles. Population, 446,232. — 2. The capital of the district of Goalpara, situated on the Brahmaputra in lat. 26° 12′ N., long. 90° 38′ E.

Goalundo (gō-a-lun'dō). A place in Bengal, British India, at the junction of the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Goat Island (gōt ī'land). The island in Niagara River which separates the Horseshoe and American falls.

Goazacoalco (go-ä-tha-ko-äl'kō), or **Coaxacoalco** (ko-ä-tha-ko-äl'kō). The ancient Indian name of a region in Mexico, in the northern part of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, west of the Coaxacoalco River, and now forming part of the state of Vera Cruz. It submitted to Sandoval in 1522, and in 1534 was made a province, corresponding nearly to the bishopric of Tlascala. The name soon fell into disuse.

Gobat (go-bä'), **Samuel.** Born at Crémine, canton of Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26, 1799: died at Jerusalem, May 12, 1879. A Swiss missionary, appointed Anglican bishop of Jerusalem in 1846.

Gobble (gob'l), **Justice.** An insolent magistrate in Smollett's "History of Sir Launcelot Greaves," a satirical romance.

Gobbo (gob'bō), **Launcelot.** A whimsical, conceited man-servant in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." He is one of Shakspere's best clowns.

Gobbo, Old. The "sand-blind" father of Launcelot Gobbo.

Gobelins (gob-lañ'). A family of dyers, descended from Jean Gobelin (died 1476), and established in Paris. They introduced the manufacture of tapestries in the 16th century. Their manufactory was changed to a royal establishment under Louis XIV. about 1667.

Göben (geb'en), **August Karl Friedrich Christian von.** Born at Stade, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1816: died at Coblenz, Prussia, Nov. 13, 1880. A Prussian general, distinguished in the war of 1866 and in the Franco-German war.

Gober (go'ber). See *Hausa.*

Gobi (go'bē), or **Cobi** (ko'bē). A large desert in the Chinese empire, with uncertain boundaries. It comprises two principal divisions: the eastern (also called Shamo), situated in central Mongolia, the western, occupying approximately the basin of the Tarim, [illegible] Lake Lob. Its streams have no outlet to the sea. The average height is 2,000 to 4,000 feet.

Gobineau (go-bē-nō'), Comte **Joseph Arthur de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, 1816: died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1882. A French diplomatist, Orientalist, and man of letters. He wrote "Les religions et les philosophies dans l'Asie Centrale" (1865), "Nouvelles Asiatiques" (1876), etc.

Goblins (gob'linz), **The.** A comedy by Suckling, printed in 1646. The Goblins are [illegible] disguised as a band of robbers.

Gobryas [illegible]. A Persian noble. He was [illegible]

Gobseck (gob'sek). A novel by Balzac, written in 1830. [illegible] lender.

Goch (goch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 43 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), [illegible].

Goch, Johannes von. Born at Goch, Prussia, at the beginning of the 15th century: died [illegible]. A German [illegible], author of "De [illegible]" ([illegible]).

Godalming (god'al-ming). A town in Surrey, England, situated on the Wey [illegible] of London. [illegible] Population (1891), [illegible].

Godavari (go-dä'va-ri). 1. A river in [illegible] British India, flowing [illegible] into the Bay of Bengal [illegible]. Length, about 900 miles. It is navigable about 300 miles. — 2. A district in Madras, British India, inter[illegible]

Goddard (god'ärd), **Arabella** (Mrs. **Davison**). [illegible] *Gotthard* [illegible]

Godefroy [illegible]

Godefroy, Frédéric [illegible]

Godefroy, Jacques. [illegible]

Godefroy, Théodore. Born at Geneva, 1580: died 1649. A French historiographer and jurist, son of Denis Godefroy.

Godehard, Saint, Church of. See *Hildesheim.*

Gödeke (ged'e-ke), **Karl:** pseudonym **Karl Stahl.** Born at Celle, Prussia, April 15, 1814: died at Göttingen, Oct. 28, 1887. A German historian of literature, professor at Göttingen from 1873. His chief work is "Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung" (1859–81).

Godeman (gōd'man). Chaplain of the bishop of Winchester when abbot of Thornby, 963–984. He illuminated the "Benedictionel of Godeman," now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. In the Bibliothèque at Rouen is a manuscript apparently by his hand.

Goderich (gōd'rich). A lake port and the capital of Huron County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Huron in lat. 43° 45′ N., long. 81° 51′ W. Population (1891), 3,839.

Goderich, Viscount. See *Robinson, F. J.*

Godesberg (gō'des-berG). A small town and summer resort in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine south of Bonn.

Godfrey (god'fri) **of Bouillon,** F. **Godefroy de Bouillon** (god-frwä' de bö-yôn'). [The E. name *Godfrey* is from F. *Godefroi* (also *Geoffroi*, whence E. *Geoffrey, Jeffrey*), Sp. *Godofredo, Gofredo*, Pg. *Godofredo*, It. *Godofredo, Goffredo*, ML. *Godefridus, Gotfridus*, from MHG. *Gotfrid*, G. *Gottfried*, peace of God.] Born at Baisy, Brabant, 1061: died at Jerusalem, July 18, 1100. A leader of the first Crusade. He was made duke of Lower Lotharingia (having Bouillon for its capital) by Henry IV. of Germany in 1089, and in 1096 joined the Crusade for the recovery of the holy sepulcher. He fought with distinction at the storm of Jerusalem, July 15, 1099, and, after the crown had been declined by Raymond of Toulouse, was elected king of Jerusalem July 22, 1099. He, however, exchanged the title of king for that of Protector of the Holy Sepulcher. He completed the conquest of the Holy Land by defeating the Sultan of Egypt in the plain of Ascalon, Aug. 12, 1099.

Godin (go-dan'), **Jean Baptiste André.** Born at Esquehéries, Aisne, France, 1817: died at Guise, Jan. 15, 1888. A French social reformer. He founded at Guise a socialistic industrial union (Familistère), which attained considerable success.

Godin, Louis. Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1704: died at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 11, 1760. A French scientist, one of the commissioners who, in 1735, were sent to Peru to measure an arc of the meridian. He remained in that country until 1751, as professor of mathematics at the University of Lima; subsequently he had charge of the college for midshipmen at Cadiz, Spain. He was the author of several treatises on earthquakes and astronomy, a work on Spanish America, and a history of the French Academy of Sciences.

Godin des Odonais (go-dan' dāz ō-do-nā'), **Isabel.** Born in Riobamba, Peru, 1728: died at Saint Amand, France, after 1788. The wife of Jean Godin des Odonais, whom she married in 1743. In 1769 she started with her brothers and a small company to descend the Napo and Amazon and join her husband in Cayenne. The boat was lost and all the party perished except Madame Godin, who wandered [illegible] days. When she was finally found by some friendly Indians her hair is said to have turned white. [illegible] and she rejoined her husband after a separation of [illegible] years.

Godin des Odonais, Jean. Born at Saint Amand, 1712: died there, 1792. A French naturalist, cousin of Louis Godin, whom he accompanied to Peru in 1735. He remained there [illegible] returned to France [illegible] on the plants, animals, and [illegible]

Godiva [illegible] [ML. [illegible] AS. *God*[illegible]

Godman [illegible] Frederick [illegible]

Godman, John D. [illegible] 1794: died at Germantown, Pa., April, 1830. An American physician and naturalist. He published "American Natural History" (1823–28), etc.

Gododin (gō-dō'din). A British tribe living in Northumberland and southeastern Scotland: the Roman Otadini.

Gododin, The. A Welsh poem by Aneurin, on the seven days' battle of Cattraeth in 603. The author was probably present at the battle. It consists, in its present form, of over 900 lines, and has been several times translated, either wholly or in part. Gray's "Death of Hoel" is part translation part imitation of a portion of it. The Rev. John Williams ab Ithel translated the whole and published it in 1852, and portions of it have been translated by Henry Morley. See *Aneurin.*

Gödöllö (gė'dėl-lė). A town of Hungary, 15 miles northeast of Budapest. Here, April 6, 1849, the Hungarian insurgents under Görgey defeated the Austrians under Prince Windischgratz.

Godolphin (go-dol'fin), **Sidney,** first Earl of Godolphin. Born in Cornwall, England, probably about 1635: died Sept. 15, 1712. An English statesman and financier. He became page of honor to Charles II. in 1662; was appointed master of the robes in 1678; represented Helston in the House of Commons 1668–79; represented St. Mawes 1679–81; and was first lord of the treasury 1690–97 and 1700–01. During the reign of William III. he kept up a secret correspondence with James II. at St.-Germain. He became in 1702 premier and lord high treasurer, in which capacity he vigorously supported Marlborough during his absence on the Continent in the War of the Spanish Succession. He was created earl of Godolphin in 1706, and was dismissed from office in 1710 at the fall of the Marlboroughs.

Godolphin Barb, The. One of the three Oriental sires from which the thoroughbred horse is derived. See *Darley Arabian* and *Byerly Turk.* He was probably a barb foaled about 1729 and brought from Paris in the reign of George II. He died in 1753. The traditions surrounding this horse were woven into a novelette by Eugene Sue in 1825. From the Godolphin springs the Matchem branch of the thoroughbred horse.

Godoy (gō-Thoi'), **Manuel de,** Duke of Alcudia. Born at Badajoz, Feb. 12, 1767: died Oct. 7, 1851. A Spanish statesman. He obtained the favor of Queen Maria Louisa and Charles IV., and rose rapidly to an important position in the state. He became duke of Alcudia and lieutenant-general in 1792, prime minister in 1793, and in 1795, for securing a peace with France, received the title "Prince of the Peace." He signed the treaty of San Ildefonso with France Aug. 29, 1796, married Maria Theresa of Bourbon in 1797, and resigned from the ministry in 1798. In 1801 he commanded the army against Portugal and secured the treaty of Badajoz. He was made generalissimo and high admiral of Spain. He attached himself to Napoleon, and signed the treaty of Fontainebleau (which see). Meanwhile he had become an object of popular hatred, which burst out in a riot (March 18, 1808), from which he narrowly escaped. His arrest was ordered, but he escaped through Napoleon's influence, and lived later at Rome and Paris.

God Save the King (or **Queen**). The English national anthem: words and music probably composed by Henry Carey. It was first performed in 1740. It is sometimes attributed to John Bull (1607): it has also been assigned a Scottish or French origin. The tune was adopted in France in 1776, and was afterward used as the Danish, Prussian, and German national air. Beethoven introduced it in his "Battle Symphony"; Weber has used it in three or four compositions. The American national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was written by Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, and published in 1843: the music is that of "God Save the King."

Godunoff (go-dö-nof'), **Boris Feodorovitch.** Born 1552: died April 13, 1605. A Russian czar. He was the chief member of the regency during the reign of the imbecile Feodor Ivanovitch (1584–98), who was married to Godunoff's sister Irene. He was elected to the throne on the death of Feodor in 1598, having, it is said, previously caused the death of the czarevitch Dmitri.

Godwin (god'win), or **Godwine.** Died April 14, 1053. Earl of the West Saxons. He accompanied Canute on his visit to Denmark in 1019, and is said to have gained distinction in an expedition against the Wends. [illegible] Gytha, a relative by marriage of Canute, and was appointed earl of the West Saxons. On the death of Canute in 1035 he at first supported the cause of Harthacnut, but afterward espoused that of Harold, with whom he was probably implicated in the murder of the [illegible] Alfred, half brother of Harthacnut and [illegible] the Unready. [illegible] instrumental in procuring the election of [illegible] in opposition to the Danish prince [illegible]. He married his daughter Edith or Ead[illegible]. His position, however, as the most [illegible] the kingdom excited the jealousy of [illegible] exiled in 1051 but was recalled in [illegible]

Godwin, Francis. Born at Havington, Northamptonshire, England, 1561: died 1633. An English [illegible]. He was appointed bishop of [illegible] to the see of Hereford [illegible] "A Catalogue of the Bishops of England" [illegible]

Godwin, Mrs. (Mary Wollstonecraft). Born [illegible] 1759: died at London, Sept. [illegible] author. She was employed [illegible], and for five years [illegible] who were very poor. In [illegible] and after one or two [illegible] Gilbert Imlay, who de[illegible] him in 1796. The expecta tion of a child induced them to marry in 1797. The birth of the child (who was the second wife of the poet Shelley) proved fatal to her. Her chief work was "Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792).

Godwin, Parke. Born at Paterson, N. J., Feb. 25, 1816. An American journalist and author. He was connected with the New York "Evening Post" 1837–53 (except one year), a connection which he renewed in 1865. He has published "History of France" (1860), "A Biography of William Cullen Bryant" (1883), etc.

Godwin, William. Born at Wisbeach, England, March 3, 1756: died at London, April 7, 1836. An English novelist, historian, and political and miscellaneous writer. His father was a dissenting minister, and he became one himself, preaching from 1777 to 1782, when his faith in Christianity was shaken by study of the French philosophers, and he devoted himself to literature. He was a sympathizer with the French Revolution, and became the representative of English radicalism. He married Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797, though he objected to marriage on principle. His works include "Inquiry concerning Political Justice, etc." (1793), "History of the Commonwealth" (1824–28), the novels "Caleb Williams" (1794), "St. Leon" (1799), "Mandeville" (1817), etc. He also published histories of Rome, Greece, and England, a "Pantheon," and "Fables" under the pseudonym of Edward Baldwin. Compare *Godwin, Mrs.* (*Mary Wollstonecraft*).

Godwin-Austen (god′win-âs′ten), **Mount.** A mountain in the western Himalayas, near the Karakoram Pass: assumed to be the second highest peak in the world. Height, 28,250 feet.

Goes, or **Ter Goes** (ter gös). The chief town in the island of South Beveland, province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated in lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 3° 53′ E. Population (1889), 5,211.

Goes, Hugo van der. Died about 1482. A Flemish painter, a pupil of Jan van Eyck. His chief work is a "Nativity" (Florence).

Goes e Vasconcellos (goiz ē vas-kôṅ-sāl′ọs), **Zacharias de.** Born at Valença, Bahia, Nov. 5, 1815: died at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 28, 1877. A Brazilian statesman. He was repeatedly elected deputy, and was senator from 1864; was president of several provinces, including the newly created province of Paraná, the government of which he organized in 1853; was a member of several ministries; and was three times premier (1861, 1864–65, and 1866–68). During the last period the war with Paraguay was at its height. In politics he was a moderate conservative.

Goethe (gė′te), **Johann Wolfgang von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 28, 1749: died at Weimar, March 22, 1832. A famous German poet, dramatist, and prose-writer: the greatest name in German literature. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe (1710–82), was a well-to-do man who had the title of imperial councilor. His mother was Katharina Elizabeth Textor (1731–1808), the daughter of a magistrate. His early education was under the personal direction of his father. In 1765 he matriculated at Leipsic for the study of jurisprudence. In the autumn of 1768 he returned ill to Frankfort, and in 1770 went to the University of Strasburg. In this year occurred a love-affair with Friederike Brion (died 1813, unmarried) at Sesenheim, and the beginning of his friendship with Herder. In 1771 he obtained the degree of licentiate of law, and returned to Frankfort. In 1772 he went as a practitioner in the imperial chamber of justice to Wetzlar, where he met Charlotte Buff, the Lotte of "Werther." Six months later he suddenly left Wetzlar and returned to Frankfort. In 1774 began his friendship with Lavater and F. H. Jacobi, and, more important still for its consequences, that with Karl August, duke of Saxe-Weimar. In 1774–75 he was engaged for a short time, in Frankfort, to Anna Elizabeth Schonemann (married in 1778 to the Baron von Turkheim: died 1817), the "Lili" of his lyrics. In 1775, at the invitation of Karl August, who had succeeded to the dukedom, Goethe went to Weimar, where he subsequently lived; in 1776 he was made privy councilor of legation, with a vote in the ducal council; in 1778 he was with the duke in Potsdam and Berlin; in 1779 he was made privy councilor; in 1782 he was ennobled and made president of the ducal chamber; and in the summers of 1785 and 1786 he was in Karlsbad. From there, in Sept., 1786, he set out for Italy, whence he did not return to Weimar until June, 1788. His connection with Christiane Vulpius (died 1816), to whom he was married in 1806, began in this year. In 1789 his son August was born (died at Rome in 1830). Goethe revisited Venice in 1790, and later, on business of state, was in Breslau. He became director of the ducal theater in Weimar in 1791, which position he held until 1817. In 1792 he accompanied the duke into the field against France, and was with him at the siege of Mainz in 1793. His close friendship with Schiller, which ended only with the death of the latter in 1805, began in 1794. After 1794 he devoted himself entirely to literature. Goethe's life in its literary phases may be considered under four periods. The first of these, the "first poetical period," extends from youth to the time of his arrival in Weimar (1775). The chief works of this period are the plays "Die Laune des Verliebten" ("The Caprices of the Lover"), "Die Mitschuldigen" ("The Accomplices"), both in Alexandrines; "Gotz von Berlichingen" a tragedy which established his fame as a poet (1773); "Die Leiden des jungen Werther" ("The Sorrows of Young Werther"), a novel (1774); "Clavigo," "Stella," both tragedies; poems to "Lili," and other lyrics; "Gotter, Helden und Wieland" ("Gods, Heroes, and Wieland"), a satire (1774) — all belonging to the "Storm and Stress" period of German literature. The "second poetical period" extends from his arrival in Weimar to the beginning of his friendship with Schiller (from 1775 to 1794). It includes the operas "Erwin und Elmire" and "Claudine von Villa Bella" (1775: both rewritten in 1787), the first book of "Wilhelm Meister" (completed 1778), the final metrical version of "Iphigenie" (1787, on his return from Italy: it had been acted in 1779 in prose), "Die Geschwister" ("The Brother and Sister," 1787: a drama which had been written in 1776), "Egmont" (1778), "Torquato Tasso" (in verse, 1790: a prose version had been completed in 1781), "Reinecke Fuchs," a poem (1794), and numerous shorter poems. The third period covers his friendship with Schiller (from 1794 to 1805). It includes the "Romische Elegien" ("Roman Elegies," 1795: they appeared in Schiller's periodical "Die Horen"), "Venetianische Epigramme" (1796: they appeared in Schiller's "Musenalmanach"), a series of satiric epigrams "Die Xenien," written by Goethe and Schiller (1797: in the "Musenalmanach"), "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre" (1796: begun in 1777), "Hermann und Dorothea" (1797), "Die Naturliche Tochter" (1803), "Geschichte der Farbenlehre" ("History of the Doctrine of Colors," 1805: final form 1810), "Die Braut von Korinth." The fourth is the period of his old age, from 1805 to 1832. It includes "Faust," first part (1808), "Die Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities," 1809), "Aus meinem Leben, Dichtung und Wahrheit" ("From my Life; Poetry and Truth") (first part 1811, second 1812, third 1814, fourth 1831), and his scientific work. In 1814 he began to write the Oriental poems afterward published as "Der Westostliche Divan." "Des Epimenides Erwachen," a drama, was produced at Berlin in 1815. In 1816 was completed the first volume of the "Italienische Reise" ("Italian Journey"), followed in 1817 by a second, in 1829 by a third, their material being the letters written from Italy to friends in Weimar, among them Herder and Frau von Stein. He also began this year his treatises on Germanic art in the periodical "Kunst und Alterthum" ("Art and Antiquity"), which were continued down to 1828. In 1817 appeared the first of the series of essays on scientific subjects, "Zur Naturwissenschaft" ("On Natural History"), continued down to 1824. "Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre" appeared in 1821 (in its final shape in 1829). In 1821 was published the first part of the so-called "Zahme Xenien" ("Tame Xenia"), and a second in 1823. In 1831 the second part of "Faust" was completed, only a few months before his death. The tragedy of "Faust," the greatest of his productions, is in reality a literary epitome of his life, since it had occupied him at times for nearly sixty years. In 1772 scenes of a prose "Faust" were written, fragments of which were retained in the later poetic version. The earliest rimed scenes of the first part are from 1773–75. In 1790 a first edition, with the title "Faust, ein Fragment," was published at Leipsic. About 1797 he again took up the first part, which was completed in 1806, and published at Tubingen in 1808. As regards the second part, the idea of the "Helena," ultimately printed as the third act of the completed second part, was conceived before 1776. It was not, however, worked out until 1826, and in 1827 was published with the title "Helena, eine classisch-romantische Phantasmagoria." The complete second part first appeared in the first volume of the "Nachgelassne Werke" ("Posthumous Works," 1833). His own editions of his collected works are "Schriften" (Leipsic, 1787–90, in 8 vols.), "Neue Schriften" (Berlin, 1792–1800, in 7 vols.), "Werke" (Tubingen, 1806–08, in 12 vols., to which was added a thirteenth in 1810), "Werke" (Stuttgart and Tubingen, 1815–19, in 20 vols.), "Werke" (1827–1831, in 40 vols.). To these are to be added "Goethe's nachgelassne Werke" (1832–34, in 15 vols., with 5 vols. more in 1842). A chronological table of all his writings was edited by Hirzel, Leipsic, 1884. Lewes's "Life of Goethe" (1855) is the standard English work on the subject. Last edition, 1890.

Goetz von Berlichingen. See *Götz von Berlichingen.*

Goffe (gof), **William.** Born about 1605: died at Hadley, Mass., 1679. An English Parliamentary commander, one of the judges of Charles I. He lived in New England in concealment after 1660.

Gog (gog). In Ezek. xxxviii., xxxix., a ruler in the land of Magog, mentioned as the prince of Meshech and Tubal. In Rev. xx. 8, Gog and Magog appear as two allied warring tribes. They were formerly regarded as connected with the invasion of the Scythians in western Asia, but of late Gog has been identified with Gagu, referred to in the annals of the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) as the mighty ruler of a warlike tribe in the territory of Sahi, north of Assyria.

Gog and Magog. The names given to two effigies in the Guildhall, London. They are now thought to be intended for Gogmagog and Corineus. The original statues stood there in the days of Henry V. They were burned in the Great Fire, and new ones were put up in 1708. The older ones were made of wickerwork, pasteboard, etc., and were carried in procession at the lord mayor's show.

Gogmagog (gog′ma-gog), or **Goëmot,** or **Goëmagot.** A legendary king of the giants. He was killed by Corineus, a follower of Brut.

Gogmagog Hills. A spur of the chalk range about 3 miles southeast of Cambridge, England.

Gogo (gō′gō), or **Gogha** (gō′gä). A seaport in the district of Ahmedabad, Bombay, British India, situated on the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 21° 40′ N., long. 72° 12′ E.

Gogo (gō′gō), or **Wagogo** (wä-gō′gō). A Bantu tribe settled in the center of German East Africa, between Usagara, Usango, and Uyanzi. The country is called Ugogo, the language Kigogo. Ugogo is a plateau, 3,000 feet high, with arid and woodless soil. The Wagogo are numerous and warlike. Their weapons are bows, arrows, assagais, knives, and clubs. Many of their neighbors seek refuge among them. Despite their central location, they are not given to traveling and trading.

Gogol (gō′gol), **Nikolai Vassilievitch.** Born in the government of Pultowa, March 31 (N. S.), 1809: died at Moscow, March 4 (N. S.), 1852. A Russian novelist and dramatist. He was educated in a public gymnasium at Pultowa, and subsequently in the lyceum, then newly established, at Niejinsk. In 1831 he was appointed teacher of history at the Patriotic Institution, a place which he exchanged in 1834 for the professorship of history in the University of St. Petersburg: this he resigned at the end of a year, and devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1836 Gogol left Russia. He lived most of the time in Rome. In 1837 he wrote "Dead Souls" (which see). In 1840 he went to Russia for a short period in order to superintend the publication of the first volume of "Dead Souls," and then returned to Italy. In 1846 he returned to Russia, and fell into a state of fanatical mysticism. One of his last acts was to burn the manuscript of the concluding portion of "Dead Souls," which he considered harmful. He also wrote "Evenings at the Farm," "St. Petersburg Stories," "Taras Bulba, a Tale of the Cossacks," "The Revizor," a comedy, etc.

Gogra (gog′rä), or **Gogari.** A sacred river of India, flowing southeast and joining the Ganges about 35 miles above Patna. Length, about 600 miles.

Goil (goil), **Loch.** An arm of Loch Long, in Argyllshire, Scotland. Length, 6 miles.

Goiogouen. See *Cayuga.*

Goïto (gō′ē-tō). A village in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Mincio 9 miles northwest of Mantua. Here, in April and May, 1848, the Piedmontese defeated the Austrians.

Goktcha (gok-chä′), or **Göktchai** (gėk-chī′), Armenian **Sevanga** (sā-vän′gä). A lake in the government of Erivan, Caucasus, Russia, intersected by lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 45° 20′ E. Its outlet is by the Zenga into the Aras. Length, 49 miles.

Gök-Tepe. See *Geok-Tepe.*

Gola (gō′lä), or **Gura** (gö′rä). A small African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled in Liberia, north of Monrovia.

Golconda (gol-kon′dä). A place in the Nizam's Dominions, India, 7 miles northwest of Hyderabad. It is noted for its fort, for the mausoleums of the ancient kings, and for the diamonds which were cut and polished here. It was the capital of a kingdom from 1512 until its overthrow by Aurung-Zebe in 1687.

Goldast (gol′däst), **Melchior,** surnamed **von Heimingsfeld.** Born near Bischofszell, Thurgau, Switzerland, Jan. 6, 1578 (1576 ?): died at Giessen, Germany, Aug. 11, 1635. A German historian and publicist. He wrote "Suevicarum rerum Scriptores" (1605), "Alamannicarum rerum Scriptores" (1606), etc.

Goldau (gol′dou). A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 12 miles east of Lucerne. It was destroyed, with the neighboring villages, by a landslip from the Rossberg, Sept. 2, 1806.

Goldberg (gōld′berG). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Katzbach 48 miles west of Breslau. It suffered severely in various wars, and was the scene of contests between the French and the Allies May 27 and Aug. 23, 1813. Population (1890), 6,437.

Gold Coast. A British crown colony in West Africa, extending for about 350 miles along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, about long. 5° W.–2° E. Chief town, Accra. The Danish settlements at Accra, etc., were transferred to Great Britain in 1850, and the Dutch claims in 1871. The colony was reconstituted in 1876. Area, 29,401 square miles (38,685 including the protectorate). Population, estimated, 1,500,000.

Golden Ass, The. [L. *Metamorphoseon, seu de Asino Aureo, Libri XI.*] A romance of a fantastic and satirical character, by Apuleius, written in the 2d century: probably his earliest work. It imitated a portion of the "Metamorphoses" of Lucian. The best-known episode in it is that of Cupid and Psyche, which was taken from a popular legend or myth. Some of the adventures of Don Quixote and of Gil Blas are drawn from this source, and Boccaccio has used many of the comic episodes. The author relates the story in his own person. His dabbling in magic results in his transformation into an ass, in which form, however, he retains his human intelligence.

> Its readers, on account of its excellence, as is generally supposed, added the epithet of "golden." Warburton, however, conjectures from the beginning of one of Pliny's epistles that *Aurei* ("golden") was the common title given to the Milesian and such tales as strollers used to tell for a piece of money to the rabble in a circle: "Assem para et accipe auream fabulam." These Milesian fables were much in vogue in the age of Apuleius.
>
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 96.

Golden Bull. [So named from its golden seal.] A bull published at the Diet of Nuremberg by the emperor Charles IV. in 1356. It was the electoral code of the empire, determining the prerogatives and powers of the electors, and the manner of the election of the King of the Romans. See *Andrew II.* and *Metz.*

Golden City. A name sometimes given to San Francisco.

Golden Fleece. In Greek mythology, the fleece of the winged ram Chrysomallus, the recovery of which was the object of the expedition of the Argonauts. Chrysomallus was given by Nephele, the repudiated wife of Athamas [illegible], to help her children Phrixus and Helle to escape from the persecutions of Ino, Athamas's second wife. During the flight

Helle fell into the sea and was drowned, while Phrixus escaped to Colchis, where he was hospitably received by King Aetes. Phrixus sacrificed the ram at Colchis to Zeus, and gave its golden fleece to Aetes, who fastened it to an oak-tree in the garden of Ares.

Golden Fleece, Order of the. See *Order*.

Golden Gate, The. [So named by Drake in 1578 (?).] A strait connecting San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean. Width, about 2 miles.

Golden Gate, The. A gate in the wall of Theodosius, Constantinople, now walled up because of a Turkish tradition that the conqueror of Constantinople is destined to enter through it. It consists of three arches between two huge towers of white marble. The great central arch was reserved for the passage of the emperor.

Golden Horde. See *Kiptchak, Khanate of*.

Golden Horn. An inlet of the Bosporus, forming the harbor of Constantinople, and separating Pera and Galata from the main part of Constantinople (Stambul). Length, 5 miles.

Golden House. [L. *domus aurea*.] The palace of Nero in ancient Rome, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and the Esquiline, and connected the palaces of the Caesars with the gardens of Maecenas. It was built after the great fire of 64 A. D., and was so large that it contained porticos 2,800 feet long and inclosed a lake where the Colosseum now stands. The forecourt contained a colossus of Nero 120 feet high. The profuse splendor of this residence is described by Suetonius and Tacitus. It was further adorned by Otho, but the remains are scanty, as most of its site was restored to public use by the Flavian emperors, who built on it the Colosseum and the baths of Titus.

Golden Legend. [L. *legenda aurea*.] 1. A collection of biographies of saints, compiled by James of Voragine in the 13th century, and printed by Caxton 1483.—2. A dramatic poem by Longfellow, published in 1851. It forms with the "Divine Tragedy" and "New England Tragedies" a trilogy. Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote music for Longfellow's words, and it was produced as a cantata at Leeds in 1886.

Golden Mount, The. See the extract.

> From its yellow sand the Janiculan Hill has been sometimes known as the Golden Mount, a name which survives in the title of the church at its summit, which is called *S. Pietro in Montorio (monte d'oro)*.
>
> *Middleton*, Remains of Anc. Rome, I. 2.

Golden Rose, The. A jewel consisting of a cluster of roses and buds on one stem, all of gold, given each year by the Pope to the queen who has performed during the year the most pious deeds for the church.

Golden Staircase. A celebrated staircase in the doge's palace, Venice.

Golden State, The. A name of California.

Golden Terge (Targe). An allegorical poem by William Dunbar, published in 1508.

Golden Verses. Greek verses attributed to the school of Pythagoras, "containing the condensed morals of the elder epics."

Gold Hill. A former mining town in Storey County, western Nevada, now annexed to Virginia City.

Golding (gōl'ding), **Arthur.** Born probably at London about 1536: died about 1605. An English [illegible] "Christian Religion, etc." (1589)

Goldingen [illegible], **Kuldiga** (köl'dē-gä). A town in the government of Courland, Russia, situated on the Windau in lat. 57° [illegible] N., long. 21° [illegible] E. Population (1888), [illegible].

Goldmark [illegible], **Karl.** Born at [illegible], Hungary, May 18, 1832. An Austro-Hungarian composer. [illegible] "Sakuntala" overture, a so-called symphony, a number of [illegible]

Goldoni [illegible], **Carlo.** Born at Venice, [illegible]: died at Paris, Jan. 6, 1793. A [illegible] Italian comedy character, somewhat in the style of Mo- [illegible]

Goldsborough [illegible], **Louis Malesherbes.** Born at Washington [illegible]

Goldschmidt [illegible], **Hermann** [illegible] server. Between 1852 and 1861 he discovered 14 asteroids.

Goldschmidt, Otto. Born at Hamburg, Aug. 21, 1829. A German composer, resident, after 1858, in England, where he became professor at and later vice-principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He married Jenny Lind in 1852. He was with her in America in 1851.

Goldschmidt, Madame. See *Lind, Jenny*.

Goldsmith (gōld'smith), **Oliver.** Born at Pallas, County Longford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1728: died at London, April 4, 1774. A noted English poet, novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous author. In 1749 he obtained the degree of B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1752 he studied medicine at Edinburgh. He was extremely poor, and after a roving and not very creditable existence, both in England and on the Continent (the Continent from Feb., 1755, to Feb., 1756, traveling chiefly on foot), he returned in great destitution to London, where he tried to practise medicine. His miserable appearance was against him, and he finally settled down as a literary hack. By 1759, however, he began to attract attention as a writer. He wrote for "The Critical Review," "The British Magazine," "The Lady's Magazine," "The Busybody," "The Bee," and other periodicals. Among his works are "Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe" (1759), "The Citizen of the World, etc." (1762, from the "Public Ledger," etc.), "A History of England, etc." (1764), "The Traveller" (1765), "The Vicar of Wakefield" (a tale, 1766), "The Good natured Man" (a comedy, 1768), "The Roman History, etc." (1769), "The Deserted Village" (a poem, 1770), "The History of England from the Earliest Times, etc." (1771; abridged 1774), "She Stoops to Conquer, etc." (1774), "Retaliation" (a poem, 1774), "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature" (1774). "Little Goody Two Shoes" is attributed to him. He translated Scarron's "Comic Romance" (1776) and other French works, and with Joseph Collyer abridged Plutarch's "Lives" (1762).

Goldsmith's Maid. A bay trotting mare by Abdallah (15). Her racing career extended from 1866 to 1878. In 1871 she captured the great trotting record from Dexter (2:17¼) by a mile in 2:17. This she afterward lowered to 2:14, and lost to Rarus (2:13¼) in 1874.

Goldstücker (gōld'stük-er), **Theodor.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1821: died at London, March 6, 1872. A German Sanskrit scholar, of Hebrew descent, resident in London after 1850, and professor of Sanskrit in University College from 1851. He published "Panini: his Place in Literature" (1861), editions of Sanskrit texts, etc. He also began a revision of Wilson's "Sanskrit Dictionary."

Goletta (gō-let'tä) (F. **La Goulette** (lä gö-let')). The seaport of Tunis, situated about 11 miles north of that city.

Golgotha (gol'go-thä). See *Calvary*.

Goliath (gō-lī'ath). In biblical history, a giant of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, slain in single combat by David. See *David*.

Golitzyn. See *Galitzin*.

Golius (gō'li-ös), **Jacobus.** Born at The Hague, Netherlands, 1596: died at Leyden, Netherlands, Sept. 28, 1667. A Dutch Orientalist, author of "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum" (1653), etc.

Gollnow (gol'nō). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ihna 15 miles northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 8,462.

Gölnitz, or **Göllnitz** (gėl'nits). A mining town in the county of Zips, Hungary, in lat. 48° 51' N., long. 20° 58' E. Population (1890), 2,738.

Golo (gō'lō). An African tribe found in lat. 8° N., eastern Sudan. In appearance they are negroes, but their language is [illegible] have almost annihilated the [illegible]

Golovnin (go-lov-nēn'), **Vassili Mikhailovitch.** Born in the government of Ryazan, Russia, April 8, 1776: died at St. Petersburg, July 12, 1831. A Russian navigator and explorer. [illegible]

Goltz (gōlts), **Bogumil.** Born at Warsaw, March 20, 1801: died at Thorn, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1870. A German [illegible] "Der Mensch und die Leute" [illegible]

Goltz, Kolmar, [illegible] **von der.** [illegible]

Goltzius [illegible] **Hendrik.** [illegible]

Goma (gō'mä), **Wagoma** (wä-gō'mä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled west of Lake Tanganyika, between the Waguha and the Bakombe, in a mountainous and wooded country. See *Guha*.

Gomara (gō-mä'rä), **Francisco Lopez de.** Born at Seville, 1510: died after 1559. A Spanish historian. He was a priest, and in 1540 became secretary and chaplain of Hernando Cortes; but it does not appear that he was ever in America. His "Historia general de las Indias" was first published at Saragossa, 1552-53, in two folio parts; the second part, which relates to Mexico, appeared in later editions with the separate title "Coronica de la Nueva España con la Conquista de Mexico," etc. Gomara's work was very popular, and there are many editions in Spanish, French, Italian, and English. Also written *Gomora*.

Gomarists (gō'mar-ists). Followers of Francis Gomarus. The Gomarists, otherwise called Supralapsarians and Antiremonstrants, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarites*.

Gomarites (gō'mar-īts). Same as *Gomarists*.

Gomarus (gō'mar-us), **Francis.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, Jan. 30, 1563: died at Groningen, Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1641. A Calvinistic controversialist, a leading opponent of Arminius and the Arminians.

Gomberville (gôn-ber-vēl'), Seigneur **de,** originally **Martin Le Roy.** Born, probably at Paris, 1600: died there, June 14, 1674. A French writer of romance. He lived most of the time on his estate at Gomberville, near Versailles, and was one of the earliest members of the French Academy. He wrote "Polexandre" (1632-37).

Gombroon. See *Bender-Abbasi*.

Gomeisa (gọ-mī'zạ̈), or **Gomelza** (gọ-mel'zạ̈). [Ar. *al-ghumiṣa*, watery-eyed, weeping.] A not unusual name for the third-magnitude star β Canis Minoris.

Gomensoro (gō-mān-sō'rō), **Tomas.** Born about 1820. An Uruguayan politician. As president of the senate he was acting president of the republic March, 1872, to Feb., 1873.

Gomera (gō-mā'rä). One of the Canary Islands, 17 miles west of Teneriffe.

Gomes (gō'mes), **Antonio Carlos.** Born at Campinas, São Paulo, June 14, 1839. A Brazilian composer. In 1859 he entered the Conservatory of Music at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1863, aided by the emperor, was sent to complete his musical education in Europe. His opera the "Guarany" appeared in 1870, and has been followed by "Salvator Rosa," "Fosca," "Schiavo," and "Condor." Most of these have been sung in the principal cities of Europe and South America.

Gomes de Amorim (gō'mes de ä-mö-rēn'), **Francisco.** Born at Avelomar, Minho, Portugal, Aug. 13, 1827: died Nov. 4, 1891. A Portuguese dramatist, poet, and novelist. In early youth he was in Brazil, returning to Portugal in 1846. In 1859 he became librarian of the ministry of marine. He published numerous poems and dramas.

Gomez Farias (gō'meth fä-re'äs), **Valentin.** Born at Guadalajara, Feb. 14, 1781: died at Mixcoac, July 5, 1858. A Mexican politician. He was a physician in his native city; joined Iturbide in 1821, but subsequently opposed him; was minister of war under Pedraza, Dec., 1832, and next year was vice-president under Santa Anna, acting temporarily as president 1833 and 1834. In 1835 he was deposed by congress and banished, but returned in 1838. As leader of the Federalists he was involved in the revolt of July 15, 1840, and again banished until 1844. In 1846 he was again vice-president and acting president, and in 1850 was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency.

Gomorrah (go-mor'ạ̈). One of the cities of the Vale of Siddim. Compare *Sodom*.

Gompertz (gom'pėrts), **Benjamin.** Born at London, March 5, 1779: died July 14, 1865. An English astronomer and actuary, of Hebrew descent. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and became actuary of the Alliance Assurance Company in [illegible]. Some years previously he had worked out a new series of tables of mortality for the Royal Society, and he presented to them in 1825 his well known law of human mortality, which he first expounded in a letter to Francis Baily. "The law rests on the a priori assumption that a person's resistance to death decreases as his years increase, in such a manner that at the end of equally infinitely small intervals of time he loses equally infinitely small proportions of his remaining power to oppose destruction." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) He was a brother-in-law of Sir Moses Montefiore.

Gomperz (gom'perts), **Theodor.** Born at [illegible], March 29, 1832. A German philologist, professor of classical philology at Vienna from [illegible]. He has published numerous works in his department.

Gomul Pass (gō-mul' pås). An important strategic pass on the border of India and Afghanistan, [illegible] N.

Gonaive [illegible], **La.** An island west of [illegible]

Gonaives [illegible], **Les.** A seaport on the western coast of Haiti, in lat. [illegible] N., long. 72° 43' W. Population (1887), [illegible]

Gona-qua (gō-nä'kwä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Gonçalves Dias (gôn-säl'ves dē'äs), **Antonio.** Born at Caxias, Maranhão, Aug. 10, 1823: died at sea, Nov. 3, 1864. The foremost of Brazilian poets. He was a professor in the Pedro II. College at Rio de Janeiro and was employed in various literary commissions in the north of the empire and in Europe. During the last years of his life he was in Europe, sick and in complete poverty. While returning to Brazil he perished in a shipwreck. Besides his poems he published various historical and ethnological papers, and a dictionary of the Tupi language.

Goncourt (gôn-kör'), **Edmond de.** Born at Nancy, France, May 26, 1822. **Goncourt, Jules de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 17, 1830: died at Paris, June 20, 1870. Two French novelists and authors, brothers and collaborators. They wrote works illustrative of the 18th century, etc.

Gonda (gon'dä). **1.** A district of Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 82° E. Area, 2,881 square miles. Population, 1,270,926.—**2.** The capital of the district of Gonda, situated in lat. 27° 8′ N., long. 82° 1′ E.

Gondar (gon'där). The capital of Amhara, and ecclesiastical capital of Abyssinia, situated about lat. 12° 31′ N., long. 37° 26′ E.: formerly the capital of Abyssinia. Population, 5,000.

Gondavo. See *Gandavo.*

Gondibert (gon'di-bėrt). A poem by Sir William Davenant, published in 1651.

> "Gondibert," his [Sir William Davenant's] greatest performance, incurred, when first published, more ridicule, and in later times more neglect, than its merits deserve. An epic poem in elegiac stanzas must always be tedious, because no structure of verse is more unfavourable to narration than that which almost peremptorily requires each sentence to be restricted, or protracted, to four lines. But the liveliness of Davenant's imagination, which Dryden has pointed out as his most striking attribute, has illuminated even the dull and dreary path which he has chosen; and perhaps few poems afford more instances of vigorous conceptions, and even felicity of expression than the neglected "Gondibert."
>
> *Sir Walter Scott*, Dryden, Works, III. 101.

Gondo (gon'dō), **Ravine of.** A wild gorge of the Alps, in the Simplon Pass.

Gondokoro (gōn-dō-kō'rō), or **Ismailia** (iz-mä-ē'lē-ä). A village and station of ivory-traders, situated in the territory of the Bari negroes, on the White Nile, in lat. 4° 54′ N., long. 31° 46′ E.: formerly a Roman Catholic missionary station.

Gonds (gondz). [E. Ind.] An aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

Gondwana. A region in central India, with vague limits, situated about lat. 19°–25° N. It is peopled largely by Gonds. Gondwana proper belongs chiefly to the Central Provinces.

Goneril (gon'ėr-il). One of Lear's unnatural daughters, in Shakspere's tragedy "King Lear."

> The elder, Goneril, with the "wolfish visage" and the dark "frontlet" of ill-humour, is a masculine woman, full of independent purposes and projects, whilst Regan appears more feminine, rather instigated by Goneril, more passive, and more dependent.
>
> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 625.

Góngora Marmolejo (gōn'gō-rä mär-mō-lā'ʜō), **Alonso de.** Born at Carmona, Seville, about 1510: died in Chile, Jan., 1576. A Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru; went to Chile in 1549, and took an active part in the Araucanian wars; was a captain, but never had any important commissions. In his latter years he lived at Santiago. His "Historia de Chile," written between 1572 and 1575, is preserved in the original manuscript in Madrid. It was first published in 1850, in the "Memorial histórico Español," and republished in the "Coleccion de historiadores de Chile," 1862. It gives the history of Chile down to 1575, and is the best of the early works on that subject.

Góngora y Argote (gōn'gō-rä ē är-gō'tā), **Luis de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, July 11, 1561: died there, May 23, 1627. A Spanish lyric poet, noted as the founder of a highly metaphysical and artificial style named from him "Gongorism," and also called the "polished," "polite," and "cultivated" style.

Gonnella. See *Jests of Gonnella.*

Gonsalez (gōn-sä'leth), **Fernan.** A half-fabulous Spanish hero of the 10th century, about whom numerous ballads and poems have been written. His historical achievements occurred between 934 and 970, when he died. A metrical chronicle of his adventures (date probably of the 14th century) was founded on an older prose account. There are about twenty ballads relating to him, the most interesting being those in which he is twice rescued from prison by his courageous wife. *Ticknor.*

Gonsalvo Hernandez de Cordova. See *Cordova.*

Gonville and Caius College, commonly called simply **Caius** (kēz). A college of the University of Cambridge, England, established by Edmund Gonville in 1348, and refounded by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Mary, in 1558. The picturesque gate, exhibiting classical friezes, niches, and pediments, surmounted by an octagonal dome-shaped turret, is modern. The outer court was built by Caius; the inner, though refaced in the last century, by Gonville.

Gonzaga (gon-zä'gä). A small town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 14 miles south of Mantua.

Gonzaga, Carlo I. di. Died about 1637. Duke of Nevers, Mantua, and Montferrat.

Gonzaga, Federigo II. di. Born about 1500: died 1540. Promoted from marquis to duke of Mantua in 1530: ruler of Montferrat from 1536.

Gonzaga, Ludovico III. di, surnamed "The Turk." Born about 1414: died 1478. Marquis of Mantua from 1444.

Gonzaga, Thomaz Antonio. Born at Oporto, Portugal, Aug., 1744: died at Mozambique, Africa, probably in 1807. A Portuguese poet. He was ouvidor or judge of Villa Rica, Minas Geraes, Brazil; and in 1789 was involved in the revolutionary plot called the conspiracy of Tiradentes, for which, in 1792, he was condemned to penal servitude at Mozambique. Eventually he married there. He became insane before his death. His 'Marilia de Dirceu,' a collection of lyrics, was published before his exile, and appeared in numerous subsequent editions.

Gonzalez (gōn thä'leth), **Juan G.** A Paraguayan politician, elected president of the republic for four years, Sept. 25, 1890.

Gonzalez, Manuel. Born near Matamoros, before 1833: died at Mexico, May 8, 1893. A Mexican general and statesman. He distinguished himself in the wars against the French and Maximilian; followed Diaz in various revolts; was his secretary of war 1877–80; and succeeded him as president Dec. 1, 1880, to Nov. 30, 1884. His term was peaceful, but his financial policy caused much trouble. Subsequently he was governor of Guanajuato.

Gonzalez Balcarce, Antonio. See *Balcarce.*

Gonzalez Dávila (dä'vē-lä), **Gil.** Born at Avila about 1470: died there, about 1528. A Spanish discoverer. He went to Española in 1510, and was made contador. In 1519 he was in Spain, and joined with Andrés Niño in a scheme for exploration in the Pacific. Crossing the isthmus of Panama, they followed the coast northward, discovered the lakes of Nicaragua, and reached Española in 1523 with a large amount of gold which they had obtained from the Indians. Pedrarias, governor of Panama, laid claim to the newly discovered region. Gil Gonzalez tried to reach Nicaragua again from the eastern side (1524), but he struck the coast too far north, in Honduras. Here he encountered a hostile party sent by Pedrarias from the south, and, escaping these, he had to meet Olid's expedition from the north. He finally fell into the hands of Olid, and joined with Casas in killing him. He then went to Mexico, where he was arrested and sent to Spain (1526). Released on parole, he remained at Avila until his death.

Gonzalez Saravia, Antonio. See *Mollinedo y Saravia.*

Gonzalez Vigil (vē'ʜēl), **Francisco de Paula.** Born at Tacna, Sept. 15, 1792: died at Lima, June 10, 1875. A Peruvian scholar and statesman. He took orders in 1818, and was rector of the College of Arequipa 1832. From 1836 until his death he was director of the national library at Lima. Early identified with the cause of independence, he was elected to several congresses, leading the opposition to Bolivar in 1826, and resisting Gamarra in 1832. His most important work, "Defensa de la autoridad de los gobiernos contra las pretensiones de la curia romana" (12 vols. 1848 to 1856) caused him to be excommunicated. He also published a work on the Jesuits, and numerous books and essays on historical, legal, and controversial subjects. Vigil is regarded as the greatest scholar yet produced by Peru.

Gonzalo (gon-zä'lō). An "honest old counsellor" in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is also introduced as "a Savoy nobleman" in Dryden's version.

Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn-thä'lō dā ber-thā'ō). An early Spanish poet, a secular priest of the monastery of St. Emilianus in the territory of Calahorra. He flourished about 1220–46.

Gooch (göch), Sir **Daniel.** Born at Bedlington, Northumberland, Aug. 24, 1816: died at Clewer Park, Berkshire, Oct. 15, 1889. An English engineer and inventor. He was locomotive superintendent of the Great Western Railway 1837–64, making a notable advance in the construction of engines, and played an important part in establishing the first transatlantic cables. He was a member of Parliament 1865–85.

Good (gůd), **John Mason.** Born at Epping, Essex, England, May 25, 1764: died Jan. 2, 1827. An English physician and miscellaneous writer. Among his numerous works are "The Nature of Things" (a translation of Lucretius, 1805) and "Study of Medicine" (1822).

Goodale (gůd'āl), **Dora Read.** Born at Mount Washington in 1866. An American poet, sister of Elaine Goodale.

Goodale, Elaine (Mrs. **Eastman**). Born at Mount Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1863. An American poet. She became a teacher of the Indians in the Hampton Institute in 1883, and in 1886 government teacher at White River Camp, Dakota. Poems of Elaine and Dora Goodale were published as "Apple Blossoms" (1878), "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers" (1879), etc.

Goodall (gůd'âl), **Edward.** Born at Leeds, England, Sept. 17, 1795: died at London, April 11, 1870. An English engraver, especially noted for his engravings after Turner.

Goodall, Frederick. Born at London, Sept. 17, 1822. An English painter, son of Edward Goodall.

Good Counsel of Chaucer. See *Flee from the Press.*

Goode (gůd), **George Brown.** Born at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851. An American naturalist. He received an appointment on the staff of the Smithsonian Institution in 1873, and in 1878 became assistant director of the National Museum. He was commissioner of fisheries 1887–88, and has been assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1887. Among his works are "Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas" (1876), "Game Fishes of the United States" (1879), "American Fishes" (1880), "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States" (1884), "Oceanic Ichthyology" (with Tarleton H. Bean, 1894), etc.

Goodell (gů-del'), **William.** Born at Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1867. An American missionary. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1820, when he became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He labored at Beirut from 1823 until 1828, and was subsequently stationed at Malta and at Constantinople. He translated the Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish: the final revision of the translation appeared in 1863.

Goodfellow (gůd'fel″ō), **Robin.** See *Puck.*

Good Gray Poet, The. A surname of Walt Whitman.

Good Hope, Cape of. A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 34° 21′ S., long. 18° 30′ E. It was discovered by Bartholomeu Dias in 1487, and was doubled by Vasco da Gama in 1497. For the colony, see *Cape Colony.*

Goodman (gůd'man), **Godfrey.** Born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, Feb. 28, 1583: died at London, Jan. 19, 1656. An English divine, appointed bishop of Gloucester in 1625. He was accused of Romanist tendencies and practices. He was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason in 1641, but was soon released. He wrote "The Fall of Man," etc. (to which Hakewill replied), and other works.

Goodman's Fields Theatre. A London theater built in 1729. David Garrick made the success of the house in 1741. It was pulled down about 1746, and a second theater was burned in 1802. *Thornbury.*

Good-natured Man, The. A comedy by Goldsmith, produced Jan. 29, 1768.

Good Parliament. The name given to the English Parliament of 1376, which was noted for its efforts to reform political abuses. It impeached Lords Latimer and Neville, and others — the first instance of an impeachment.

Good Regent, The. James Stuart, earl of Murray (or Moray), regent of Scotland 1567–70.

Goodrich (gůd'rich), **Chauncey Allen.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, 1790: died there, Feb. 25, 1860. An American scholar, grandson of Elizur Goodrich: one of the editors of "Webster's Dictionary" after 1828.

Goodrich, Elizur. Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1734: died at Norfolk, Conn., Nov., 1797. An American clergyman and mathematician.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold: pseudonym **Peter Parley.** Born at Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793: died at New York, May 9, 1860. An American author, nephew of C. A. Goodrich. He published many juvenile works, "History of the Animal Kingdom" (1859), etc.

Goodsir (gůd'sėr), **John.** Born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, March 20, 1814: died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, March 6, 1867. A Scottish anatomist, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh from 1846. He obtained distinction from his investigations in cellular pathology. His "Anatomical Memoirs" was published in 1868.

Goodstock (gůd'stok). The host in Ben Jonson's play "The New Inn." He is Lord Frampul in disguise.

Goodwin (gůd'win), **Charles Wycliffe.** Born at King's Lynn, 1817: died at Shanghai, Jan., 1878. An English lawyer and Egyptologist. He published "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland" (1848), "The Story of Saneha, an Egyptian Tale of Four Thousand Years Ago, translated from the Hieratic Text" (1866), etc. In 1865 he was made assistant judge of the supreme court for China and Japan.

Goodwin, Thomas. Born at Rollesby, Norfolk, England, Oct. 5, 1600: died at London, Feb. 23, 1679. An English Puritan divine. His works were published 1681–1704.

Goodwin, William Watson. Born at Concord, Mass., May 9, 1831. An American classical scholar. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and in 1860 was appointed Eliot professor of Greek literature at that institution. He published "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb" (1860), "Greek Grammar" (1870), etc.

Goodwin Sands. Dangerous shoals about 5 miles east of Kent, England, from which they are separated by the Downs. They are opposite Deal and Sandgate. Near them the Dutch fleet defeated the British fleet in 1652.

Goodwood (gud'wud). A seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, near Chichester, Sussex, England. A noted race-course was established in the park in 1802. The meeting takes place at the end of July, the principal race being that for the Goodwood Cup.

Goodyear (gud'yer), **Charles.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800: died at New York, July 1, 1860. An American manufacturer. In 1834 he turned his attention to the manufacture of india-rubber. After years spent in experimentation, which reduced himself and his family to poverty, he discovered the process of vulcanization, for which he obtained his first patent in 1844.

Goody Two Shoes. A nursery tale relating the story of Little Goody Two Shoes, who, owning but one shoe, is so pleased to have a pair that she shows them to every one, exclaiming "Two shoes!" The story was first published in 1765 by Newbery, and is supposed to have been written by Oliver Goldsmith.

Googe (göj), **Barnabe.** Born at Alvingham, Lincolnshire, 1540: died in 1594. An English poet. His most important work is a set of 8 eclogues published in 1563 in "Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes," which are thought to have had some influence on Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar." He translated a number of works, and wrote also a long poem, "Cupido Conquered."

Gookin (gö'kin), **Daniel.** Born in Kent, England, about 1612: died at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687. A colonial official. He came out to Virginia with his father in 1621, and about 1644 removed to Massachusetts, where he was made superintendent of the Indians in 1656, and major-general in 1681. He wrote "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," completed in 1674 and first printed in 1792.

Goole (göl). A river port in Yorkshire, England, situated on the Ouse 23 miles west of Hull. Population (1891), 15,413.

Goomtee. See *Gumti*.

Goorkhas. See *Gurkhas*.

Goose, Mother. See *Mother Goose*.

Göppert (gep'pert), **Heinrich Robert.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, July 25, 1800: died at Breslau, May 18, 1884. A German botanist and paleontologist, professor of botany at the University of Breslau. He was especially noted for his researches on fossil flora.

Göppingen (gep'ping-en). A manufacturing town in the circle of the Danube, Württemberg, situated on the Fils 22 miles east by south of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 14,352.

Gorakhpur (gō-rak-pōr'). 1. A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 83° 30′ E. Area, 4,598 square miles. Population (1881), 2,617,120.—2. The capital of the Gorakhpur district, situated on the river Rapti in lat. 26° 44′ N., long. 83° 24′ E. Population, including cantonment (1891), 63,620.

Gorboduc (gôr'bọ-duk). A mythical king of Britain. His story, with that of his sons Ferrex and Porrex, is told in the early chronicles.

[illegible] ing Shakspeare himself, either little understood [illegible] civil war, in which they and their issue were all slain [illegible]

Gorcum. [illegible]

Gordian [illegible]

Gordianus [illegible] **I., Marcus Antonius,** [illegible] **Africanus** [illegible] Roman em[illegible] insurgents [illegible] firmed by the Roman senate. [illegible] in the government his son Gordianus II. The younger Gordianus was defeated and slain before Carthage by Capellianus, governor of Mauretania, whereupon the elder Gordianus put himself to death after a reign of only six weeks.

Gordianus II., Marcus Antonius. Born 192 A. D.: died near Carthage, 238. Roman emperor, son and associate of the preceding.

Gordianus III., Marcus Antonius Pius. Born about 224 A. D.: died in Mesopotamia, 244. Roman emperor. He was the grandson of Gordianus I. on his mother's side, and was proclaimed Cæsar on the death of the two Gordiani in Africa in 238. (See *Gordianus I.*) He became sole emperor in the same year, on the assassination by the pretorians of the two Augusti, Pupienus and Balbinus, who had been appointed by the senate to succeed Gordianus I. He undertook an expedition against Persia in 242, under the guidance of his father-in-law, the veteran soldier Misitheus, after whose death he was murdered by the pretorian prefect Philip, who usurped the throne.

Gordium (gôr'di-um). In ancient geography, a town in northern Galatia, Asia Minor, near the river Sangarius. It is noted as the place where Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot. See *Gordius*.

Gordius (gôr'di-us). [Gr. Γόρδιος.] An ancient king of Lydia (originally a peasant), father of Midas. According to the legend an oracle had declared to the people of Phrygia that a king would come to them riding in a car, and, as Gordius thus appeared to them in a popular assembly which was discussing the disposition of the government, he was accepted as their sovereign. His car and the yoke of his oxen he dedicated to Zeus at Gordium, and an oracle declared that whoever should untie the knot of the yoke would rule over Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon (gôr'don), **Adam.** A famous English outlaw who established himself near the village of Wilton in 1267, and attacked those especially who were of the king's party. He engaged with Prince Edward (afterward King Edward I.) in single combat, and the latter so admired his courage and spirit that he promised him his life and fortune if he would surrender. Gordon consented, and was ever after an attached and faithful servant to Edward.

Gordon, Sir **Adam de.** Died 1333. A Scottish statesman and soldier. He was at first a partizan of Edward II., but after the battle of Bannockburn adhered to Bruce. His son Sir Adam de Gordon (died 1402) became celebrated in border warfare.

Gordon, Adam Lindsay. Born at Fayal (Azores), 1833: shot himself at New Brighton, Australia, June 24, 1870. An Australian poet. He was in the mounted police of South Australia in 1853, and was afterward a horse-breaker, member of the Victoria House of Assembly (1865), and the keeper of a livery-stable. He failed in an attempt to secure the Esslemont estate in Scotland in 1868. Among his poems are "Sea Spray and Smoke Drift" (1867), "Bush Ballads, etc." (1870), and "Ashtaroth, a Dramatic Lyric" (1870).

Gordon, Alexander. Born at Aberdeen before 1693: died in South Carolina in 1754 or 1755. A Scottish antiquary. He wrote "Itinerarium Septentrionale" (1726), describing the monuments of Roman antiquity and the Danish invasions of Scotland.

Gordon, Sir **Alexander.** Born 1650: died at Airds, Kirkcudbrightshire, Nov. 11, 1726. A Scottish Covenanter. He took part in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, was proclaimed a traitor and condemned to death, and after many hairbreadth escapes fled to Holland. He returned and was arrested (1683), and remained a prisoner until 1689. For several years his imprisonment was voluntarily shared by his wife.

Gordon, Andrew. Born at Cofforach, Forfarshire, June 15, 1712: died Aug. 22, 1751. A Scottish physicist, appointed professor of philosophy at Erfurt in 1737. He was noted for his experiments in frictional electricity. He is said to have been the first electrician to use a cylinder in place of a globe. He wrote "Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita" [illegible]

Gordon, Sir **Arthur Hamilton.** Born Nov. 26, 1829. A British colonial governor, youngest son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. He [illegible] in 1883 [illegible]

Gordon, Charles George. [illegible] with Russia [illegible] to Mauritius [illegible] 1881–82; and was commandant of the colonial forces of the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. In 1884 he was sent by the British government to the Sudan to assist the khedive in withdrawing the garrisons of the country, which could not be held any longer against the Mahdi. He was besieged by the Mahdi at Khartum, March 12, 1884, and was killed in the storming of the city, Jan. 26, 1885.

Gordon, George, fourth Earl of Huntly. Born 1514: died 1562. A Scottish statesman. He held important offices under James V.; with Home defeated an English force at Hadden Rig, Aug. 24, 1542; on the murder of Cardinal Beaton succeeded him as lord high chancellor (1546), and held a command and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie (1547). He opposed the policy of the queen regent, and finally deserted her. He favored the Catholic cause. Under Mary he was in disfavor, and was finally denounced as a rebel. He attacked the queen's forces at Corrichie, Nov. 5, 1562, but was defeated, and died from the effects of the battle.

Gordon, George, fifth Earl of Huntly. Died May, 1576. A Scottish statesman. He was a favorite of Mary, and an ally of Bothwell, and became lord high chancellor in 1566. He was implicated in the murder of Darnley.

Gordon, Lord **George.** Born at London, Dec. 26, 1751: died Nov. 1, 1793. An English agitator, third son of Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon. He entered Parliament in 1774. In 1779 he became president of the Protestant Association, formed to secure the repeal of the Bill of Toleration, passed in 1778 for the relief of Roman Catholics. At the instance of the society a large number of the opponents of the bill met in St. George's Fields, and marched in a body to the House of Commons simultaneously with the presentation by Gordon of a petition praying Parliament to repeal the bill. A riot ensued, which was quelled by the troops June 8, 1780. Gordon was tried in 1781 for complicity in the riots, but was acquitted for want of evidence.

Gordon, George Hamilton, fourth Earl of Aberdeen. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1784: died at London, Dec. 14, 1860. A British statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Austria Sept., 1813, and signed the preliminary treaty at Toplitz on Oct. 3. On May 30, 1814, he signed the treaty of Paris as one of the representatives of Great Britain. He was foreign secretary under Wellington 1828–30, secretary for war under Peel, Dec., 1834–April, 1835, and secretary for foreign affairs under Peel 1841–46. He was premier Dec., 1852, Jan. 30, 1855, his ministry being formed by a coalition of Whigs and Peelites. He wrote works on Greek architecture, etc.

Gordon, John Campbell Hamilton. Born 1847. Seventh Earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the fourth earl, lord lieutenant of Ireland under the Gladstone administration of 1886, and governor-general of Canada from 1893.

Gordon, Sir **John Watson.** Born at Edinburgh, 1788: died there, June 1, 1864. A Scottish portrait painter. His best-known work is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

Gordon, Lady **Duff-** (**Lucie** or **Lucy Austin**). Born at Westminster, June 24, 1821: died at Cairo, July 14, 1869. An English writer, best known as a translator from the German (Niebuhr, Von Ranke, and Sybel). She resided in Egypt from 1862. She married Sir Alexander Duff Gordon in 1840.

Gordon, William. Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, about 1728: died at Ipswich, England, Oct. 19, 1807. An English clergyman and historian. He wrote "Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America" (1788), etc.

Gordon Bennett, Mount. [Named from James Gordon Bennett.] A mountain in central Africa, in the neighborhood of Lake Albert Nyanza and Ruwenzori, discovered and named by Stanley. Height, estimated, about 15,000 feet.

Gordon Cumming. See *Cumming*.

Gordon Riots. A rising of the London populace, June, 1780, the culmination of an anti-Roman Catholic agitation, instigated and abetted by Lord George Gordon. See *Gordon, Lord George*.

Gore (gōr), Mrs. **Catherine Grace Frances** (**Moody**). Born at East Retford, Notts, England, in 1799: died at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Jan. 29, 1861. An English novelist and playwright. Among her works are "Theresa Marchmont," a [illegible] "The Lettre de Cachet" (1827), "School for [illegible] "Mrs. Armytage," etc., a novel [illegible] "Adventures of a Coxcomb" (her most [illegible] "The Banker's Wife" (1843), and [illegible] works, some of them translations from [illegible]

Gore, Christopher. Born at Boston, Sept. 21, 1758: died at Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827. An American politician, governor of Massachusetts 1809–10. He was a benefactor of Harvard College.

Gorée [illegible]. A small island belonging to [illegible] near the coast of Senegambia, [illegible] Cape Verde, in lat. 14° 40′ N., long. 17° [illegible] the town of Gorée, about [illegible]

Gore Hall. A building containing the library of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gore House. A house formerly occupying the site upon which the Albert Memorial is built, in London. It was a famous resort for men of letters during the successive ownerships of William Wilberforce and the Countess of Blessington in the early part of the 19th century.

Görgei. See *Görgey.*

Gorges (gôr′jez), Sir **Ferdinando.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1566: died in 1647. An English colonial proprietor. He received with John Mason a grant of the region between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers in 1622. In 1629 the connection between Gorges and Mason was dissolved and a new grant was made to each, Gorges receiving the region between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. Gorges received a confirmation of his grant under the title of the Province of Maine in 1639.

Görgey, or **Görgei** (gėr′ge-i), **Arthur.** Born at Toporcz, county of Zips, Hungary, Jan. 30, 1818. A Hungarian general in the war of 1848–49. He succeeded Kossuth as dictator, Aug. 11, 1849, and surrendered at Világos, Aug. 13, 1849, to the Russians under Rudiger.

Gorgias (gôr′ji-as). [Gr. Γοργίας.] Born at Leontini, Sicily, about 485 B. C.: died at Larissa, Thessaly, about 380 B. C. A famous Greek sophist and rhetorician, "an independent cultivator of natural oratory, with a gift for brilliant expression of a poetical and often turgid kind. When he visited Athens in 427 B. C. his florid eloquence became the rage, and was afterwards the first literary inspiration of the orator Isocrates." From him one of Plato's dialogues is named.

Gorgibus (gor-zhē-büs′). **1.** A comfortable old citizen in Molière's "Les précieuses ridicules." His niece and daughter torment him by their esthetic vagaries.—**2.** An unreasonable old citizen in Molière's "Sganarelle": the father of Célie.

Gorgo (gôr′gō). [Gr. Γοργώ.] See *Gorgons.*

Gorgona (gōr-gō′nä). An island in the Pacific, situated about lat. 3° N., long. 78° 20′ W. It belongs to the Republic of Colombia.

Gorgons (gôr′gonz). [Gr. Γόργονες.] In Greek legend (Hesiod), daughters of Phorcys (whence also called Phorcydes) and Ceto, dwelling in the Western Ocean near Night and the Hesperides (or in Libya). Their names are Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. They are girded with serpents, and, in some accounts, have wings and brazen claws and enormous teeth. According to Homer there is but one, Gorgo. See *Medusa.*

Gori (gō′rē). A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Kur in lat. 41° 59′ N., long. 44° 5′ E. Population (1891), 7,247.

Gorinchem. See *Gorkum.*

Goring (gor′ing), **George,** Earl of Norwich. Born about 1583: died 1663. An English Royalist politician and soldier. He headed an unsuccessful Royalist rising in 1647, and was sentenced to death, but later was pardoned.

Goring, George, Lord Goring. Born July 14, 1608: died at Madrid, 1657. An English general. He at first supported the Parliamentary cause, and was placed in command of Portsmouth, but in 1642 went over to the Royalists. He was, however, unable to defend Portsmouth, which was captured in Sept. He commanded the left wing of the Royalist army at the battle of Marston Moor. He was a man of unrestrained life, and in his youth was celebrated for his brilliancy and prodigality.

Göritz. See *Görz.*

Gorkhas. See *Ghurkas.*

Gorkum, or **Gorcum** (gor′kum), or **Gorinchem** (gō′rin-chem). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, at the junction of the Linge with the Merwede (Maas), 22 miles east-southeast of Rotterdam. It was taken by the "Water Beggars" in 1572. Population (1889), 11,224.

Görlitz (gėr′lits). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Lausitzer Neisse in lat. 51° 8′ N., long. 14° 58′ E. It is an important commercial center, and has large manufactures of cloth. The Rathaus and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul are of interest. The place has belonged successively to Lusatia, Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia. Population (1890), 62,135.

Gorm (gôrm), surnamed "The Old." Flourished about 860–935. The first king of united Denmark.

Gorner (gor′ner) **Glacier.** One of the largest Alpine glaciers, situated in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, northwest of Monte Rosa. It is the source of the Visp.

Gorner Grat. A mountain near Zermatt, Switzerland, in the Alps of Valais. Height, 10,290 feet.

Görres (gėr′res), **Jakob Joseph von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1776: died at Munich, Jan. 29, 1848. A German author. He edited the "Rheinischer Merkur" 1814–16, and became professor of history in the University of Munich in 1827. In his early publications he supported French revolutionary principles, which caused him to be persecuted by the government and was a prominent advocate of the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote "Die christliche Mystik" (1836–42) and "Athanasius" (1837).

Gortchakoff (gor-chä-kof′), Prince **Alexander Mikhailovitch.** Born July 16, 1798: died at Baden-Baden, March 11, 1883. A noted Russian statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary at Stuttgart, in 1841, to negotiate a marriage between the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the princess Olga, sister of the czar Nicholas. In 1854 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he guarded the interests of Russia with great tact and ability during the Crimean war, until 1856. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1856, and became vice-chancellor in 1862 and chancellor in 1863. He maintained a strict neutrality between the contending powers in the Austro-Prussian war (1866), but in 1870 embraced the opportunity presented by the Franco-Prussian war to repudiate the treaty of Paris (extorted from Russia at the close of the Crimean war in 1856) in so far as it excluded the Russian war fleet from the Black Sea and deprived his country of the control of the mouths of the Danube.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Alexander.** Born 1764: died 1825. A Russian soldier. He served under his uncle Suvaroff in Turkey and in Poland, and became lieutenant-general in 1798. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, and repulsed Marshal Lannes at Heilsberg in 1807. He acted as chief of the ministry of war in 1812, and became general and was made a member of the imperial council in 1814.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Andrei.** Born 1768: died at Moscow, Feb. 27, 1855. A Russian general. He served as major-general under Suvaroff in Italy in 1799, and commanded a division of grenadiers in 1812 and a corps of infantry in 1814, in which last-named year he fought with distinction in the battles of Leipsic and Paris. He became general in 1819, and retired from active service in 1828.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Mikhail.** Born 1795: died at Warsaw, May 30, 1861. A Russian general. He served in the Turkish war 1828–29, in the Polish revolution 1830–31, in Hungary in 1849, on the Danube 1853–54, and in the Crimea in 1855.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Petr.** Lived early in the 17th century. A Russian commander, noted for his defense of Smolensk against the Poles 1609–11.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Petr.** Born 1790: died at Moscow, March 18, 1868. A Russian general, brother of Mikhail Gortchakoff. He fought against Napoleon in the campaigns of 1807 and 1812–14, and subsequently served under Yermoloff in the Caucasus. In 1829 he commanded a corps of infantry, with which he defeated a Turkish corps at Aidos. He signed in the same year the preliminaries of the peace of Adrianople. He became general in 1843 and in 1854 commanded a wing of the Russian army at the Alma and at Inkerman.

Gorton (gôr′ton). A suburb of Manchester, Lancashire, England, 4 miles southeast of that city. Population (1891), 15,215.

Gortyna (gôr-tī′nä), or **Gortyn** (gôr′tin). [Gr. *Γόρτυνα, Γορτύν.*] In ancient geography, a city of Crete, situated about lat. 35° 5′ N., long. 24° 56′ E.

Görtz (gėrts), **Georg Heinrich von.** Born 1668: died at Stockholm, March 12, 1719. A Swedish statesman. He was of German origin, and was privy councilor and seneschal in Holstein when in 1706 he was sent on a mission to Charles XII., whose confidence he gained, and by whom he was made minister of finance in 1715, and subsequently prime minister. He formed a scheme for breaking up the league against Sweden, and planned a descent upon Scotland in behalf of the Pretender, but an accident frustrated his designs. On the death of the king he was imprisoned at the instance of Ulrica Eleonora and her husband Frederick of Hesse, who succeeded to the throne, and was executed on the pretext of having goaded on the king in his undertakings and mismanaged the finances.

Goruckpur. See *Gorakhpur.*

Görz (gėrts), or **Göritz** (gėr′its), It. **Gorizia** (gō-rēt′sē-ä). The capital of the crownland Görz and Gradiska, situated on the Isonzo 24 miles north-northwest of Triest. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle. Population (1890), 17,956.

Görz and Gradiska (grä-dis′kä). A crownland and (titular) princely countship of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It lies between Carniola on the east and Italy on the west, and forms with Istria and Triest the Kustenland. It was acquired by Austria in 1500. Area, 1,140 miles. Population (1890), 220,308, chiefly of Slavic and Italo-Friulian stock.

Goschen (gō′shen), **George Joachim.** Born at London, Aug., 1831. An English politician and financier, of German descent. Entering Parliament in 1863, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1866, president of the poor-law board 1868–71, first lord of the admiralty 1871–74, and ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople 1880–81. From 1886 he has been a prominent member of the Liberal-Unionist party, and was chancellor of the exchequer in the Salisbury ministry 1886–92. He has published "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" (1863), etc.

Goshen (gō′shen). In biblical geography, a pastoral region in Lower Egypt, occupied and colonized by the Israelites before the Exodus. It was situated east of the Delta and west of the modern Suez Canal.

Goshenland (gō′shen-land), or **Goosen.** A republic set up by some Boer adventurers after the Transvaal war of 1881, to the west of Transvaal. The expedition of Sir Charles Warren in 1884 delimited the British and Transvaal boundaries, and Goshenland was absorbed in Transvaal and in Bechuanaland.

Goship. See *Gosiute.*

Goshoot. See *Gosiute.*

Gosh Yuta. See *Gosiute.*

Gosiute (gō′si-ūt), or **Goship,** or **Goshoot,** or **Gosh Yuta.** A confederacy of five tribes of North American Indians in northwestern Utah and eastern Nevada. Number 256, in 1885. The name is a contraction of *Goship,* a former chief, and *Uta* or *Ute.* See *Shoshonean.*

Goslar (gos′lär). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Gose and in the Harz, 24 miles south of Brunswick. It is of medieval appearance, and the Rathaus, monastic church, Kaiserworth, Domkapelle, and Kaiserhaus are notable buildings. The last-named is a palace founded in 1039 by the emperor Henry III. It is reputed the oldest medieval secular structure in Germany, though it was in part rebuilt after a fire in 1289. It includes the Saalbau and the Chapel of St. Ulrich. The upper story of the former contains the imperial hall (170 feet long), with massive round-arched windows and modern historical frescos. Near the town is the metalliferous Rammelsberg. Goslar was built about 920, and was a favorite residence of the emperors. It was a Hanseatic town, and was a free city until 1802. It passed from Hannover to Prussia in 1866. Population (1890), commune, 13,311.

Gosnold (gos′nold), **Bartholomew.** Died at Jamestown, Va., Aug. 22, 1607. An English navigator, one of the founders of the settlement at Jamestown. He commanded an expedition (ship Concord) in 1602 which discovered Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard (both named by him), and in 1606 joined the expedition under Newport to Virginia, which discovered (and named) Capes Henry and Charles and established the settlement of Jamestown.

Gosport (gos′pōrt). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth harbor opposite Portsmouth. It contains a naval victualing-yard and other government establishments. Population (1891), with Alverstoke, 25,457.

Goss (gos), Sir **John.** Born at Fareham, Hampshire, Dec. 27, 1800: died at London, May 10, 1880. An English composer, chiefly of church music. He was organist of St. Paul's from 1838.

Gossaert (gos′ärt), or **Gessart** (ges′ärt), **Jan,** generally called **Mabuse.** Born at Maubeuge (Mabuse), Nord, France, probably about 1470: died at Antwerp, 1541. A Flemish painter. He went to England, where he painted the "Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York," and portraits of the king's children.

Gosse (gos), **Edmund William.** Born at London, Sept. 21, 1849. An English poet and literary critic, son of P. H. Gosse. He has written "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets," and other poems (1870), a number of essays on English, Dutch, and Scandinavian literature (1875–83), "New Poems" (1879), "English Odes" (completed in 1881), "Life of Thomas Gray" (1882), "Seventeenth Century Studies" (1883), "Works of Thomas Gray" (1884), "From Shakspere to Pope" (lectures delivered by Gosse as Clark lecturer, Trinity College, Cambridge: published in 1885), "Firdausi in Exile, etc." (1885), "Raleigh" (1886), "Congreve" (1888), etc.

Gosse, Philip Henry. Born at Worcester, England, April 6, 1810: died at Torquay, Aug. 23, 1888. An English zoölogist. Among his works are "The Canadian Naturalist" (1840), "Aquarium" (1854), "British Sea Anemones and Corals" (1858), "Romance of Natural History" (1860–61), etc.

Gosselies (gos-lē′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 28 miles south of Brussels. Population (1890), 9,118.

Gosselin (gos-lañ′), **Pascal François Joseph.** Born at Lille, Dec. 6, 1751: died at Paris, Feb. 7, 1830. A French antiquarian. He was a deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and became a member of the central administration of commerce in 1791, and a member of the ministry of war in 1794. He was elected to the French Institute soon after its foundation, and succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the medals in the National Library in 1799, a post which he retained until his death.

Gosson (gos′on), **Stephen.** Born in 1555: died Feb. 13, 1624. An English author. He became rector of Great Wigborough in 1591, a living which he exchanged for that of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London in 1600. Among his extant works are "The School of Abuse" (1579), "The Ephemerides of Phialo" (1579), and "Playes Confuted" (no date).

Got (gō), **François Jules Edmond.** Born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822. A noted French actor. He made his début at the Comédie Française in 1844. He plays successfully the first parts in classical and modern French comedy, particularly Sganarelle, Trissotin, Figaro, etc., in the former, and Giboyer (in Augier's plays "Les effrontés" and "Le fils de Giboyer"), Maître Guérin, Mercadet, David Sichel, etc., in the latter. He also plays such parts as Triboulet and Harpagon with equal success. He is professor of declamation at the Conservatoire.

Göta, or **Götha** (gė′tä). A river of Sweden, flowing from Lake Wener into the Cattegat near Gothenburg. Length, about 55 miles.

Gotha (gō′tä). A duchy of Germany. See *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*

Gotha. A city in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of its dukes, situated in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 10° 42′ E. It is one of the chief commercial places in Thuringia, and is interesting for the Friedenstein Palace (with library, cabinet of coins, the museum (antiquities, picture-gallery, etc.), and the geographical institute of Justus Perthes. Population (1890), 29,134.

Gotha, Almanach de. An annual register published in French and German at Gotha from 1764. It comprises a genealogical detail of the principal royal and aristocratic families of Europe, and diplomatic and statistical record for the time of the different states of the world.

Gothaer (go′tä-er). In modern German history, a political party which favored constitutional government and a confederation of states under Prussia: applied originally to certain members of the Frankfort Parliament who assembled at Gotha June, 1849.

Gotham (gō′tham). **1.** A parish in Nottinghamshire, England, 6 miles south of Nottingham. The simplicity of its inhabitants, which has passed into a proverb, is said to have been simulated to avert a king's anger. The "Tales of Gotham" are mentioned as early as the 15th century in the "Towneley Mysteries"; and at the commencement of the 16th century a collection of stories, said to be by Dr. Andrew Borde, was made about them; not, however, including the following, which rests on the authority of nursery tradition.

> Three wise men of Gotham
> Went to sea in a bowl:
> And if the bowl had been stronger
> My song would have been longer.
>
> *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

2. A name given to the city of New York.

Gotham Election, A. A farce by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1715.

Gothamite (go′tham-īt). A humorous epithet for a New Yorker, first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi" (1807).

Gothard, St. See *St. Gotthard*.

Gothenburg, or **Gottenburg** (got′en-bėrg), Sw. **Göteborg** (yė′te-borg). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Gothenburg and Bohus, Sweden, situated on the Gota, near its mouth, in lat. 57° 41′ N., long. 11° 55′ E.: the second city of Sweden. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus about 1619. Its commercial importance dates from the Napoleonic wars. The chief manufactures are sugar, machinery, cotton, and beer. It has become notable in recent years for its licensing system for the decrease of intemperance. Population (1890), 104,657.

Gothenburg and Bohus (bo′hös). A maritime laen of Sweden, bordering on the Skager Rack and Cattegat. Area, 1,962 square miles. Population (1890), 297,824.

Gothia (goth′i-ä). See *Septimania*.

Gothic (goth′ik). The language of the Goths. The Gothic is the earliest known form of a Teutonic tongue now [illegible] who lived in the 4th century A. D., and in some other fragments. These remains are of a high philological importance [illegible]

> [illegible] that Wulfila did not [illegible] good Christians. [illegible] ver Book; [illegible] on purple parchment, [illegible] nts of the Gospels. Of the other [illegible] Italy about seventy years ago.
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 63.

Gothland (island). See *Gotland*.

Gothland (goth′land), Sw. **Gotland,** or **Gottland** (got′land), or **Götaland** (yė′tä-länd). Historically, the southern division of Sweden, comprising the modern provinces (laen) Malmöhus, Kristianstad, Blekinge, Kronoberg, Jönköping, Kalmar, Östergötland, Halland, Gothenburg and Bohus, Elfsborg, and Skaraborg, and the islands Gotland and Öland. This and the land of the Swedes proper grew into the kingdom of Sweden during the middle part of the middle ages.

Gothofred. See *Godefroy*.

Goths (goths). [See first quotation below.] An ancient Teutonic race which was established in the regions of the lower Danube in the 3d century. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gotones or Gutones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is no reason to believe in their relationship with the Getæ, and no proof of their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman Empire in the 3d and 4th centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths, the Greutungi) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths, the Thervingi). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Mœsia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. (See *Gothic*.) The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507, and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 553. The so-called Tetraxitic Goths are mentioned in the Crimea as late as the 18th century. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman Empire.

> A fragment of a calendar contains the word *Gut-thiuda*, 'people of the Goths.' The word *thiuda* is the same as the Old-English *théod*, meaning people; and from the compound Gut-thiuda, and from other evidence, it may be inferred that the name which, following the Romans, we spell as *Goths* was properly *Gutans* (in the singular *Guta*). Like all other names of nations, this word must originally have had a meaning, but it is very difficult to discover what that meaning was. It has often been asserted that the name of the Goths has something to do with the word God (in Gothic *guth*). We might easily believe that an ancient people might have chosen to call themselves "the worshippers of the Gods"; but although this interesting suggestion was proposed by Jacob Grimm, one of the greatest scholars who ever lived, it is now quite certain that it was a mistake. It seems now to be generally thought that the meaning of *Gutans* is 'the (nobly) born.'
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, pp. 4, 5.
>
> The Goths are always described as tall and athletic men, with fair complexions, blue eyes, and yellow hair; such people, in fact, as may be seen more frequently in Sweden than any other modern land. A very good idea of their national costume and their general appearance may be gained from the sculptures on "The Storied Column," as it is called, erected at Constantinople by the Emperor Arcadius in honour of his father Theodosius, which represents a triumphal procession including many Gothic captives.
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 9.

Gotland (gōt′land), or **Gothland** (goth′land), or **Gottland** (got′land), or **Gutaland** (yö′tä-länd). An island of the Baltic, 60 miles east of Sweden, to which it belongs. The surface is generally level. The chief occupations are agriculture, cattle-raising, lime-burning, and quarrying. The chief place is Visby. The island was a medieval commercial center. Its possession was long disputed by Denmark. In 1645 it was permanently united to Sweden. Length, 70 miles. Area, 1,175 square miles. Population (1890) estimated, 52,141.

> It is true that the southern province of Sweden is still called Gothland; but the Gautar (called Geatas by the Anglo-Saxons) from whom the province took its name were not identical with the Goths, though doubtless nearly related to them. On the other hand, the island called Gothland in the Baltic was anciently called Gutaland, which [illegible] branch of the Gothic people, who [illegible]
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. [illegible]

Gottenburg. See *Gothenburg*.

Götterdämmerung (gėt-ter-dem′me-rong). [G., 'twilight of the gods.'] The fourth part of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," first performed at Bayreuth Aug. 17, 1876. [illegible]

Gottfried von Strasburg (got′frēd fon sträs′börg). A Middle High German epic poet [illegible]

Gotthard, St. See [illegible]

Gotthelf, Jeremias. See [illegible]

Gottingen (get′ting-en). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, [illegible] of England (Elector of Hannover) in 1734, and [illegible] has a library of over 500,000 volumes. Population (1890), [illegible]

Gottland. See *Gothland* and *Gotland*.

Gottorp, or **Holstein-Gottorp.** See *Oldenburg, House of*.

Gottschalk (got′shälk). Latinized **Gotescalcus** (gō-tes-kal′kus). Died about 868. A German theologian. He was sent as a child to the convent of Fulda, and subsequently entered the Benedictine convent at Orbais, where he was ordained. His doctrine of twofold predestination (*i. e.* of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death) was condemned by the Synod of Mainz in 848, and he was deprived of his priestly functions. The rest of his life was spent in prison in the convent of Hautvilliers.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau. Born at New Orleans, May 8, 1829: died near Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18, 1869. A popular American pianist and composer, son of an Englishman and a Frenchwoman. He made extensive professional tours in Europe and in North and South America, and enjoyed great popularity.

Gottschall (got′shäl), **Rudolph von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Sept. 30, 1823. A German dramatist, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Die Gottin" (1852), "Carlo Zeno" (1855), "Deutsche Nationalliteratur" (1853), the plays "Pitt and Fox," "Katharina Howard," "Amy Robsart," etc.

Gottsched (got′shed), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Juditten, near Königsberg, Feb. 2, 1700: died at Leipsic, Dec. 12, 1766. A German critic and writer. He was educated at Konigsberg, and subsequently went to Leipsic, where (1730) he was made professor of philosophy and poetry, and where he died. His services to German literature are principally critical. He was the reorganizer in Leipsic of the literary society, Die deutsche Gesellschaft, which afterward became a sort of academy. In 1725 he edited the journal "Die vernunftigen Tadlerinnen" ("The Rational Censors"), which was continued after 1727 under the title "Der Biedermann" ("The Honest Man"). A "Redekunst" ("Art of Rhetoric") appeared in 1728. His critical views were first systematically presented in "Versuche einer kritischen Dichtkunst fur die Deutschen" (1730). This was followed from 1732 to 1744 by a series of essays on literary history and the German language. In 1734 appeared "Weltweisheit" ("World Wisdom"), an exposition of the theories of Wolff, the leader of German rationalism. In 1748 appeared "Deutsche Sprachkunst." On the drama he exercised an important influence by his advocacy of French classicism. Through his efforts the old harlequin "Hanswurst" was banished from the German stage. His "Deutsche Schaubuhne" ("German Stage," 6 vols.) appeared 1740-45. His principal original poetical work is the tragedy "Der Sterbende Cato" ("The Dying Cato," 1732). From 1730 to 1740 he exercised a sort of literary dictatorship in Germany. After the latter date his influence rapidly declined. He became involved in a number of literary disputes in which he was worsted. On the stage he was caricatured under the name "Tadler" ("Faultfinder"), and a witty lampoon held him up to ridicule.

Götz (gėts), **Johann Nicolaus.** Born at Worms, Germany, July 9, 1721: died at Winterburg, Nov. 4, 1781. A minor German poet. He studied theology at Halle 1739–42, and subsequently filled various ecclesiastical offices. He is noted for wit and elegance of expression rather than for depth of sentiment. His collected works, with a biography by Ramler, appeared at Mannheim in 1785 (new ed. 1807).

Götz of the Iron Hand. A name given to Götz von Berlichingen.

Götz von Berlichingen (gėts fon ber′lich-ing-en). A play by Goethe. The first sketch was finished in 1771. In 1773 he rewrote and published it. In 1804 he prepared another edition for the stage: it has not been played since. It is treated in the manner of a Shaksperian historical drama. See *Berlichingen*.

> "Goetz von Berlichingen," the subject of which was an old German baron of the time of Maximilian, grandfather to Charles V., who revoked the law of duel. Goetz, for contravening his ordinance in this, lost his right hand. An iron one was made and fitted to his arm, whence he was called "Iron Hand." He was a real character, and has left memoirs of himself. This curious feature joined itself alongside of "Werther" and "The Robbers" [Schiller], this delineation of a wild, fierce time, not as being the sketch of what crude barbarous men would appear in the eyes of a philosophical man of civilized times, but with a sort of natural respect at the hard existence of Goetz, and a genuine esteem for his manfulness and courage! By this new work Goethe began his life again; he had struck again the chord of his own heart, of all hearts. Walter Scott took it up here, too, and others. But the charm there is in Goethe's "Goetz" is unattainable by any other writer. In Scott it was very good, but by no means so good as in "Goetz." It was the beginning of a happier turn to the appreciation of something genuine.
>
> *Carlyle*, Lects. on the Hist. of Lit., p. 196.

Gouda (gou′dä), or **Ter-Gouw** (ter-gou′), or **Ter-Gouwe.** A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Gouwe and Yssel, 12 miles northeast of Rotterdam. It is noted for its bricks and pipes, and has large markets for cheese and other dairy products. The town-hall and the Groote Kerk are of interest. Population (1891), [illegible]

Goudimel (gö-de-mel′), **Claude.** Born at Vaison, near Avignon, about 1510: killed at Lyons in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. A noted French composer and teacher of music. He set to music some of the Psalms in their French version by Marot and Beza (1565).

Gough (gof), **Alexander Dick.** Born Nov. 3, 1804: died Sept. 8, 1871. An English architect and engineer. He devoted himself especially to ecclesiastical architecture.

Gough, Hugh, first Viscount Gough. Born at Woodstown, Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1779: died near Dublin, March 2, 1869. A British general. He was commander-in-chief in China 1841-42 and in India 1843–49, commanding in person in the Sikh wars 1845–49.

Gough, John Bartholomew. Born at Sandgate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1886. A noted Anglo-American orator, distinguished particularly as a temperance lecturer in America and Great Britain. He came to the United States in 1829, and began lecturing in 1843. He visited England in 1853, 1857, and 1878. He published an "Autobiography" (1846), "Sunshine and Shadow" (1881), etc.

Goujet (gö-zhā´), **Claude Pierre,** Abbé. Born at Paris, Oct. 19, 1697: died at Paris, Feb. 1, 1767. A French historical and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Bibliothèque française, ou histoire littéraire de la France" (1740–59), "Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques" (1736), "Origine et histoire de la poésie française, etc." (1745), etc.

Goujon (gö-zhôn´), **Jean.** Born about 1515 (?): died probably between 1564–68. A celebrated sculptor of the French Renaissance period. Nothing is known definitely of his life. In 1540 he is mentioned as working on Saint-Maclou at Rouen: the little door of this church ascribed to him dates, however, from a later period. In 1541 he left Rouen for Paris, where he joined Pierre Lescot in the decoration of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois. From Paris he went to Rouen, where the architect Bullant was reconstructing the château. The "Victory" of Écouen is well known. At about this time he is thought to have developed a tendency toward the Huguenot party. From 1547 to 1550 was his first period of work on the Louvre, then under reconstruction by Pierre Lescot. (See *Louvre* and *Pierre Lescot.*) To it belong the escalier (staircase) of Henry II., the figures of the œils-de-bœuf, the Caryatides du Louvre, and the figures of the Fontaine des Innocents. In 1550 Goujon went to Anet to work on the château of Diane de Poitiers, which was then building by Philibert de l'Orme. The Diane Chasseresse (traditionally representing the great Diana herself), which stood in the courtyard of the château, is now in the Louvre. Before 1560 he completed the decoration of the Louvre. After 1560–61 his name disappears from the list of "Maîtres Maçons" working with Pierre Lescot. He is supposed to have been shot on his scaffold in the court of the Louvre during the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).

Goulburn (gōl´bėrn). A city in Argyle County, New South Wales, Australia, 105 miles southwest of Sydney. Population (1891), 10,916.

Goulburn (gōl´bėrn), **Henry.** Born at London, March 19, 1784: died near Dorking, Surrey, Jan. 12, 1856. An English politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1828–30, home secretary 1834–1835, and chancellor of the exchequer 1841–46.

Gould (göld), **Augustus Addison.** Born at New Ipswich, N. H., April 23, 1805: died at Boston, Sept. 15, 1866. An American naturalist, especially noted as a conchologist. Among his chief works are "Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts" (1841), "Mollusca and Shells of the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes" (1852).

Gould, Baring. See *Baring-Gould.*

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. Born at Boston, Sept. 27, 1824. A noted American astronomer. He was long employed in astronomical work in connection with the United States Coast Survey; was director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, 1855–59; and from 1870 to 1885 had charge of the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentina. This observatory was organized by him, and during his directorship it issued the most important series of astronomical reports that have appeared in South America. He founded and edited an astronomical journal at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. Born at Lancaster, Mass., 1789: died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5, 1865. An American poet. She removed with her parents in 1800 to Newburyport, where she spent the remainder of her life.

Gould, Jay. Born at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1836: died at New York, Dec. 2, 1892. An American capitalist. He began life as a surveyor; became engaged in the lumber business; and about 1857 became connected with a bank in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He subsequently became president of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, but soon resigned and went to New York, where he became president of the Erie Railway. His manipulation of this road in connection with James Fisk, Jr. (who was vice-president and treasurer), became notorious. He was obliged to restore to the English bondholders securities representing $7,550,000. He was later identified with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and with the extensive railroad combinations in the southwestern States known as the "Gould system." He left property valued at $72,000,000.

Gould, John. Born at Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England, Sept. 14, 1804: died at London, Feb. 3, 1881. An English ornithologist. He began life as a gardener at Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and became taxidermist to the London Zoological Society in 1827. He illustrated the "Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains," and published "Birds of Europe" (1832–37), "Birds of Australia" (1840–48), "Monograph of the Trochilidæ" (1849–61), "Birds of Great Britain" (1862–73), etc. He illustrated these works with nearly 3,000 plates.

Gounod (gö-nō´), **Charles François.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1818: died at St.-Cloud, Oct. 18, 1893. A French composer. He entered the Conservatoire in 1836, took the second prix de Rome for his cantata "Marie Stuart et Rizzio" in 1837, and in 1839 took the grand prix for his cantata "Fernando." He at one time thought of entering the church. After some years of study he produced his "Messe Solennelle in G," some numbers of which were brought out by Hullah in London in 1851. From 1852 to 1860 he was conductor of the "Orphéon" in Paris. "Faust" was produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, March 19, 1859, and placed him at once in the first rank of his profession. Among his other operas are "Sapho" (1851), "Le médecin malgré lui," from Molière's comedy (1858), "Philémon et Baucis" (1860), "La reine de Saba" (1862), "Mireille" (1864), "Roméo et Juliette" (1867), "Cinq-Mars" (1877), "Polyeucte" (1878), etc. He also wrote much church music, an oratorio ("La rédemption," 1882), the religious work "Mors et vita" (1885), and many single songs and pieces, besides a great deal of music for the Orphéonistes.

Gour. See *Gaur.*

Gourgaud (gör-gō´), Baron **Gaspard.** Born at Versailles, France, Sept. 14, 1783: died at Paris, July 25, 1852. A French general. He took part in most of the Napoleonic campaigns, and accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena in 1815. He published, with Montholon, "Mémoires de Napoléon à Sainte-Hélène" (1823).

Gourgues (görg), **Dominique de.** Born at Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France, about 1530: died at Tours, France, 1593. A French adventurer. He commanded a successful expedition against the Spaniards in Florida 1567.

Gourko, or **Gurko** (gör´kō), **Joseph Vladimirovitch.** Born Nov. 15, 1828. A noted Russian general. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 he led an army across the Balkans July, 1877; was defeated by Suleiman Pasha at Eski Zaghra July 31–Aug. 1; distinguished himself in the operations against Plevna in Oct.; again advanced across the Balkans Dec., 1877; and entered Sophia Jan. 4, 1878. He was governor of Poland 1883–94.

Gousset (gö-sā´), **Thomas Marie Joseph.** Born at Montigny-les-Cherlieux, Haute-Saône, France, May 1, 1792: died at Rheims, France, Dec. 24, 1866. A French cardinal and theological writer. His works include "Théologie dogmatique" (1844), "Théologie morale" (1848), etc.

Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (gö-vyôn´san-sēr´), **Laurent.** Born at Toul, France, April 16, 1764: died in the south of France, March 17, 1830. A French marshal. He gained the victory of Polotsk in 1812, and was minister of war 1815 and 1817–19.

Govan (guv´an). A western suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Govardhana (go-vär-dhä´nä). In Hindu mythology, a mountain in Vrindavana which Krishna induced the cowherds to worship instead of Indra. The god in rage sent a deluge to wash away the mountain and its people, but Krishna held up the mountain on his little finger to shelter the people, and Indra, baffled, did homage to Krishna.

Governor's Island. A small fortified island, belonging to the United States, situated in New York harbor about ½ mile south of New York.

Gow (gou), **Nathaniel.** Born at Inver, Perthshire, March 22, 1766: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 17, 1831. A Scotch violinist and composer.

Gow, Niel. Born at Inver, Perthshire, March 22, 1727: died there, March 1, 1807. A Scotch violinist and composer, father of Nathaniel Gow. He was the author of several popular Scotch airs.

Gower (gou´ėr). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2, and in "Henry V.": an officer in the king's army.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Pericles," a character who appears as chorus.

Gower, John. Born about 1325: died in the priory of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, 1408. An English poet. Little is known of his early life, but he appears to have lived in Kent and to have been a man of wide reading. He was well known at court in his later years. His principal work, the "Confessio Amantis" (written in English, probably in 1386), was originally dedicated to Richard II., but in 1394 he changed the dedication to Henry of Lancaster (afterward Henry IV.). Caxton printed it in 1483. Among his other works are "Speculum Meditantis" (written in French, recently found) and "Vox Clamantis" (a poem written in Latin, begun in 1381). After the accession of Henry IV., Gower, then an old man, added a supplement, the "Tripartite Chronicle." It treats of occurrences of the time, and the strength of its aspirations and teaching caused Chaucer to call him "the moral Gower." "Ballades" and other poems (mostly in French) were printed in 1818.

Gower. A peninsula in Glamorganshire, Wales, which projects into Bristol Channel. The majority of the inhabitants are of Flemish or Norman origin.

Gowrie (gou´ri), **Carse of.** A low-lying tract of fertile land in Perthshire, Scotland, extending along the north bank of the Tay, for about 15 miles, between Perth and Dundee.

Gowrie Conspiracy. A conspiracy against the life or personal freedom of James VI. of Scotland, by John Ruthven (earl of Gowrie), Alexander Ruthven, and others. It resulted in the death of the leaders in a struggle with the king's followers at Perth, Aug. 5, 1600.

Goya (gō´yä). A town in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, situated near the Paraná about lat. 29° 10′ S., long. 59° 20′ W. Population, about 4,000.

Goyanás (gō-yä-näs´). A race of Indians formerly occupying the Brazilian coast between Angra dos Reis and the island of Cananea, and, inland, the country about the present city of São Paulo. They lived in the open lands, were savages of a low grade, subsisted by hunting and fishing, and practised little or no agriculture: commonly they dwelt in caves. The Goyanas were enemies of the Tupi hordes, but readily made friends with the whites and were among the first to whom Anchieta and Nobrega preached. The Goyatacas (which see) appear to have been of the same race. It has been supposed that the Carijes and other mixed tribes are partly derived from them. Also written *Goayanás, Goayanaes,* and (by a double plural) *Goyanazes* or *Goayanaces.*

Goyanna (gō-yän´nä). A town in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, situated on the river Goyanna, near the sea, about 50 miles north of Recife. Population, about 5,000.

Goyás (go-yas´). An extinct tribe of Brazilian Indians who lived in the region between the Tocantins and Araguaya. Their women wore gold ornaments, which led the first Portuguese explorers to the discovery of rich gold-mines. The city and subsequently the captaincy (now state) of Goyaz were named from them. Also written *Guayas,* and (a double plural) *Goyazes* or *Guayazes.*

Goyatacá (go-yä-tä-kä´), or **Goyotacá** (go-yō-tä-kä´). A sub-stock of the Tapuya race of Brazilian Indians: so called by Martius because he believed that the ancient Goyatacás were of the same group. It includes the Coropos, Macunis, Patachos, and other hordes in northeastern Minas Geraes, southern Bahia, and Espirito Santo.

Goyatacás (gō-ya-tä-käs´). [So called by the Tupis, from *guatá,* to run, and *cá,* to be: 'runners.'] A tribe of Brazilian Indians which, at the time of the conquest, occupied the open lands near the coast in what is now the eastern part of the state of Rio de Janeiro. They were wandering savages in customs and apparently in language allied to the Goyanas (which see). For many years they were dangerous enemies of the whites. Also written *Goaytacaes, Guaitacas,* and (a double plural) *Guaitacazes, Goaytacaces,* and *Goitacazes,* hence *Campos dos Goitacazes,* abbreviated to *Campos,* the name of a city.

Goya y Lucientes (gō´yä ē lö-the-en´tes), **Francisco.** Born at Fuendetodos, near Saragossa, Spain, March 31, 1746: died at Bordeaux, France, March 16, 1828. A noted Spanish painter and etcher. Among his works are portraits, satirical works, representations of bull-fights, etc. He is also known as a caricaturist and satirist. He has been called "the Hogarth of Spain."

Goyaz (gō-yäz´). **1.** A state of Brazil, lying east of Matto Grosso and north of Minas Geraes. Area, 288,546 square miles. Population (1888), 211,721.—**2.** The capital of the state of Goyaz, situated on the river Vermelho in lat. 16° 26′ S., long. 49° 49′ W.: formerly called Villa Boa de Goyaz. Population, about 8,000.

Goyeneche (gō-ya-nā´chā), **José Manuel.** Born at Arequipa, Peru, June 13, 1775: died at Madrid, Spain, Oct. 15, 1846. A Spanish general. In 1808 the junta of Seville sent him to South America to receive from the viceroys and presidents their oaths of allegiance to Ferdinand VII. He remained in Peru, and from 1809 to 1813 commanded the Spanish armies in Charcas (now Bolivia), where he repeatedly defeated the revolutionists. Returning to Spain in 181[illegible], he assisted in the final expulsion of the French, was made lieutenant-general and count of Guaqui, and later was councilor of state, senator, and commander in several provinces. In 1846 he was made a grandee of Spain.

Gozan (gō´zan). In biblical geography, a district and city in northern Mesopotamia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Gozlan (goz-lon´), **Léon.** Born at Marseilles, Sept. 1, 1803: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1866. A French novelist and dramatist. He wrote "Le notaire de Chantilly" (1836), "Le médecin du Pecq" (1839), "Le dragon rouge" (1843), "Histoire de cent trente femmes" (1838), "Balzac en pantoufles" (1856: a familiar memoir of great interest, Gozlan having been Balzac's secretary), and "La folle du No 16" (1861) and "Le vampire du Val-de-Grâce" (1862), two pseudo-medical studies, besides many other tales and about 18 plays, which were not so successful as his novels.

Gozo, or **Gozzo** (got´sō). An island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Great Britain, 4 miles northwest of Malta: the ancient Gaulos. Area, 20 square miles. Population (1891), 18,921.

Gozzi (got´sē), Count **Carlo.** Born at Venice, Dec. 13, 1720: died April 4, 1806. An Italian dramatist and satirist.

With Gozzi it had likewise the effect of leading to a new style of comedy, by the introduction of those fairy dramas which had such an astounding run, during several [illegible] at Venice, and which are now completely forgotten. [illegible] Count Gozzi the title of the [illegible] writer [illegible] Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 532.

Gozzi, Count **Gasparo.** Born at Venice, Dec.. 1713: died at Padua, Italy, Dec. 26, 1786. An Italian critic and littérateur, brother of Carlo Gozzi. He wrote "Osservatore veneto periodico" (1768), etc.

Gozzo. See *Gozo.*

Gozzoli (got'sō-lē), **Benozzo.** Born at Florence, 1420: died at Pisa, 1498. A Tuscan painter. His chief work is the mural paintings in the Campo Santo, Pisa.

Graaf ([illegible]), **Regnier de.** Born at Schoonhoven, Netherlands, July 30, 1641: died at Delft, Netherlands, Aug. 17, 1673. A physician and anatomist, author of works upon the pancreas, the generative organs, etc. His works include "De [illegible]" [illegible] (1668), [illegible] observationes, etc. [illegible] The Graafian follicles were named from him.

Graaf Reinet (graf ri'net). The chief town of the Midland Province of Cape Colony, on Sunday River 184 miles from Port Elizabeth. Population (1891), 5,946.

Graal, The Holy. See *Grail.*

Grabbe (grab'be), **Christian Dietrich.** Born at Detmold, Germany, Dec. 11, 1801: died there, Sept. 12, 1836. A German dramatist, author of "Don Juan und Faust" (1829), "Friedrich Barbarossa" and "Heinrich VI." (1829-30), etc.

Grabow-on-the-Oder (grä'bō-on-ᴛʜē-ō'der). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Oder 2 miles north of Stettin. Population (1890), 15,703.

Gracchus (grak'us), **Caius Sempronius.** Killed at Rome, 121 B.C. A Roman politician, younger brother of the younger Tiberius Gracchus. He served under his brother-in-law Scipio Africanus Minor in Spain, and was questor in Sardinia 126-123, when he was elected tribune of the people. He renewed the agrarian law passed by his brother Tiberius, and brought forward a series of resolutions looking to the substitution of a pure democracy for the existing aristocratic republican form of government, securing the support of the proletariat of the capital by the regular distribution of grain at the expense of the state. He was reelected to the tribuneship in 122, but failed of election in 121, in consequence of the opposition among all classes to his project of extending the rights of citizenship to the Latins. He was killed in a disturbance which ensued in the city.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. Born about 210 B.C.: died middle of 2d century B.C. A Roman magistrate, distinguished as a general in Spain and Sardinia, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. Born in 168 (?) B.C.: died 133 B.C. A celebrated Roman politician, elder son of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. He married Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, and [illegible]

Grace ([illegible]), **William Gilbert.** [illegible] he is a physician.

Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners. [illegible] published [illegible]

Grace Contract, The. [illegible]

railroads, etc., also took possession of the Cerro de Pasco silver-mines, transferred to it by Mr. Grace, who had received the concession.

Graces, The Three. [Gr. Χάριτες, pl. of Χάρις = L. *Gratia*, E. *Grace*.] In classical mythology, personifications of grace and beauty, daughters of Zeus by Hera (or Eunome, or Eunomia, etc.), or of Apollo by Ægle (or Euanthe). The names generally given to them are Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia. In Sparta and in Athens only two Graces were recognized.

Graces, The Three. An antique undraped marble group preserved in the Opera del Duomo at Siena, Italy. It is the foundation of many of the Renaissance and modern representations of the subject.

Gracian (grä-thē-än'), **Baltasar.** Born at Calatayud, Spain, about 1584: died at Tarragona, 1658. A Spanish Jesuit preacher and man of letters, head of the College of Tarragona. He is noted chiefly as a supporter of "Gongorism," or the so-called "polished style." See *Gongora.*

Gracias, or **Gracias á Dios** (grä'thē-äs ä dē-os'). [Sp., 'thanks to God.'] A town in Honduras, Central America, 76 miles west of Comayagua. It was founded in 1536, and was the first seat of the Audience of the Confines and hence the capital of Central America, 1545-49. Population, about 4,000.

Gracias á Dios, Cape. [Sp., 'thanks to God.'] A headland on the coast of Nicaragua, Central America, projecting into the Caribbean Sea about lat. 15° N. It was discovered and named by Columbus in Sept., 1502.

Graciosa (grä-sē-ō'zä). One of the Azores Islands, situated in lat. 39° 5′ N., long. 28° W.

Gracioso (grä-thē-ō'sō). A popular addition made by Lope de Vega to the stock characters of Spanish comedy.

He was a comic character, sometimes half buffoon, like the "fantastical person" of the contemporary English stage. Not seldom, and especially in Moreto's comedies, he is at the very core of the play.
Morley, The Playgoer, p. 325.

Gradgrind (grad'grind), **Thomas.** A retired merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." He is "a man of facts and calculations," in his own words, and is so practical that he is hardly human. "Now, what I want is facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon facts: nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up my own children, and this is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to facts, sir!"

Gradiska, or **Gradisca** (grä-dis'kä). A town in the crownland of Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Isonzo 22 miles northwest of Triest. The principality was finally united to the Austrian house in 1717. Population (1890), commune, 3,[illegible].

Gradus ad Parnassum (grā'dus ad pär-nas'-um). [L., 'steps to Parnassus.'] 1. A Greek or Latin dictionary which indicates the quantities of vowels: used as a guide in exercises of verse composition.—2. A Latin work on composition and counterpoint, by Johann Joseph Fux (1725). 3. A French work on the art of pianoforte playing, with 100 studies, by Clementi, finished in 1817.

Grady (grā'di), **Henry W.** Born 1851: died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1889. An American journalist and orator, editor of the Atlanta "Constitution."

Græcia (grē'shi-ä). The name given by the Romans to Hellas, or ancient Greece.

Græcia, Magna. See *Magna Græcia.*

Graeme ([illegible]), **Malcolm.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake," a ward of the King. [illegible] Ellen Douglas.

Graeme, Roland. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," the favored heir of Avenel Castle, educated as her page by the Lady of Avenel, who [illegible] him to be of mean birth.

Graetz ([illegible]), **Heinrich.** Born at Xions, Posen, Oct. 31, 1817: died at Munich, Sept. 7, 1891. A German Hebrew historian and biblical [illegible]

Grævius ([illegible]) (**Gräve** [illegible] or **Greffe** [illegible]), **Johann Georg.** [illegible]

Gräfe ([illegible]), **Albrecht von.** [illegible] K. F. von [illegible] ophthalmology. [illegible]

Gräfe, Heinrich. Born at Buttstädt, near Weimar, Germany, March 3, 1802: died at Bremen, July 21, 1868. A German educator, author of "Allgemeine Pädagogik" (1845), "Deutsche Volksschule" (1847), etc.

Gräfe, Karl Ferdinand von. Born at Warsaw, March 8, 1787: died at Hannover, July 4, 1840. A German surgeon and oculist, professor at Berlin in 1811.

Gräfenberg (grä'fen-berG). A water-cure establishment, the first of its kind, in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 50° 16′ N., long. 17° 10′ E., founded by Priessnitz in 1826.

Gräfrath (gräf'rät). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 13 miles east of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), 6,679.

Grafton (graf'ton). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Blackstone River 34 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 5,002.

Grafton, Dukes of. See *Fitzroy.*

Grafton, Richard. Died about 1572. An English chronicler, printer to Edward VI. both before and after his accession to the throne. See the extract.

In 1537 Grafton, in association with a fellow merchant, Edward Whitchurch, caused a modification of Coverdale's translation to be printed, probably by Jacob van Meteren, at Antwerp. The title-page assigned the translation to Thomas Matthews, who signed the dedication to Henry VIII., and it is usually known as Matthews's Bible. But Matthews was the pseudonym of John Rogers, the editor. No printer's name nor place is given in the book itself. . . . In November, 1538, Coverdale's corrected English translation of the New Testament, with the Latin text, was "prynted in Paris by Frances Regnault . . . for Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, cytezens of London,' with a dedication to Cromwell. This is the earliest book bearing Grafton's name. Grafton and Whitchurch chiefly concentrated their attention on the folio Bible, known as "the Great Bible." A license to print the book in Paris had been obtained at Henry VIII.'s request from Francis I. . . . An order was issued by the French government, 13 Dec. 1538, stopping the work and forfeiting the presses and type. Grafton escaped hastily to England. Many printed sheets were destroyed by the French authorities, but the presses and the types were afterwards purchased by Cromwell and brought to England. There the work was completed and published in 1539. Grafton was the printer of the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549, and of the edition of 1552. In 1552 and 1553 he printed "Actes of Parliament." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gragas (grä'gäs). [ON. *Grágás: grá*, gray, and *gás*, goose.] The name given to several private compilations of Icelandic law, civil and canon, under the commonwealth. There are two principal collections that bear the title, the Konungsbok (Icel. *Konungsbók*) and the Stadarholsbok (Icel. *Stadarhólsbók*), both from the 13th century. The name was probably applied to offset the Norwegian Gulltjodhr, 'gold feather,' used of the old code of the Frostu-thing.

Gragnano (grän-yä'nō). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, 17 miles southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 8,611.

Graham (gram), **James,** fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose. Born in 1612: died May 21, 1650. A noted Scottish statesman and soldier. He served in the Presbyterian army at the beginning of the civil war, but afterward joined the king, by whom he was made lieutenant-general in Scotland in 1644. He defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir Sept. 1, and at Aberdeen Sept. 13, 1644, and at Inverlochy Feb. 2, Auldearn May 9, Alford July 2, and Kilsyth Aug. 15, 1645. He was defeated by David Leslie at Philiphaugh, Sept. 13, 1645, and expelled from Scotland. He afterward entered the service of the emperor Ferdinand III., by whom he was made a field-marshal. In 1650 he conducted an abortive Royalist descent on Scotland, and was captured and executed.

Graham, James, second Marquis of Montrose: surnamed "The Good." Born about 1631: died Feb., 1669. A Scotch nobleman, second son of James, first Marquis of Montrose.

Graham, Sir **James Robert George.** Born at Naworth, Cumberland, June 1, 1792: died at Netherby, Cumberland, Oct. 25, 1861. A British statesman. He was first lord of the admiralty 1830-1834, home secretary 1841-46, and first lord of the admiralty 1852-55.

Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Born about 1649: died July 27 or 28, 1689. A Scottish soldier. He served in the Dutch army under the Prince of Orange, returning to Scotland in 1677. In 1678 he was appointed captain of a troop of dragoons, and was directed to enforce certain stringent laws that had been enacted against the Scottish Covenanters. The severity with which he executed his orders provoked a rising, and the Covenanters defeated him at Drumclog June 1, 1679. In 1689 Claverhouse raised a body of Highlanders to fight for James II. against William III., and July 27, 1689, gained the battle of Killiecrankie, but fell mortally wounded.

Graham (grā'am), **Sylvester.** Born at Suffield, Conn., 1794: died at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851. An American vegetarian, best known as an advocate of the use of unbolted ("Graham") flour.

Graham (grām), **Thomas.** Born at Glasgow, Dec. 20, 1805: died at London, Sept. 11, 1869. A noted Scottish chemist. He was professor of chemistry at University College, London, 1837–55, when he became master of the mint. He is famous for his discovery of the law of diffusion of gases (1834). He published "Elements of Chemistry" (1842), etc.

Graham (grā′am), **William Alexander.** Born in Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 5, 1804: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1875. An American politician. He was United States senator from North Carolina 1841–43, governor of North Carolina 1845–49, secretary of the navy 1850–52, and Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852.

Grahame (grām), **James.** Born at Glasgow, April 22, 1765: died near Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1811. A Scottish poet. His chief work is "The Sabbath" (1804). He also wrote "Wallace: a Tragedy" (1799), "British Georgics," etc.

Graham-Gilbert, John. Born at Glasgow, 1794: died near Glasgow, June 4, 1866. A Scotch painter, best known from his portraits. He became a member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829.

Graham Island. The largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands (which see).

Graham Island, or **Ferdinandea** (fer-dē-nän-dā′ä). A temporary volcanic island in the Mediterranean, in lat. 37° 8′ N., long. 12° 42′ E. It appeared in July and disappeared in Oct., 1831.

Graham Land. [Discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1832, and named by him from the Earl of Graham.] A land in the Antarctic Ocean, intersected by lat. 65° S., long. 64° W.

Graham's Dyke. The popular name of the remains of the wall of Antoninus (which see).

Grahamstown (grā′amz-toun). A town in the Southeastern Province, Cape Colony, in lat. 33° 14′ S., long. 26° 33′ E. Population (1891), 10,498.

Graian Alps (grā′an alps). A group of mountains on the borders of Savoy (France) and Piedmont (Italy), lying between the Cottian Alps on the south and the Pennine Alps on the north. The highest summit is the Gran Paradiso (13,320 feet).

Grail, or **Graal** (grāl). In medieval legend, a cup or chalice (called more particularly the *holy grail*, or *sangreal*), supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the Last Supper. In this vessel Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain: when approached by any one not perfectly pure, it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. In the "Parsifal" of Wolfram of Eschenbach the grail is a precious stone confided by angels to the care of a religious brotherhood, "The Chevaliers of the Grail."

The probable genesis of the Arthurian legend, in so far as it concerns French literature, appears to be as follows. First in order of composition, and also in order of thought, comes the Legend of Joseph of Arimathea, sometimes called the "Little St. Graal." This we have both in verse and prose, and one or both of these versions is the work of Robert de Borron, a knight and trouvère possessed of lands in the Gatinais. There is nothing in this work which is directly connected with Arthur. By some it has been attributed to a Latin, but not now producible, "Book of the Graal," by others to Byzantine originals. Anyhow it fell into the hands of the well-known Walter Map, and his exhaustless energy and invention at once seized upon it. He produced the "Great St. Graal," a very much extended version of the early history of the sacred vase, still keeping clear of definite connection with Arthur, though tending in that direction. From this, in its turn, sprang the original form of "Percevale," which represents a quest for the vessel by a knight who has not originally anything to do with the Round Table. The link of connection between the two stories is to be found in the "Merlin," attributed also to Robert de Borron, wherein the Welsh legends begin to have more definite influence.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 35.

Grain Coast (grān kōst). That part of the coast of Liberia, western Africa, which extends from about long. 8° to 11° W.: so called from the exportation thence of grains of paradise.

Grainger (grān′jėr), **James.** Born probably at Duns, Berwickshire, in 1721 (?): died at St. Christopher, West Indies, Dec. 16, 1766. A Scottish physician and poet. After 1753 he settled in London, where he became intimate with Johnson and other famous men. In 1759 he went to the West Indies. He published a number of works, including essays, etc., on medicine. Among his poems are an "Ode on Solitude" (in Dodsley's collection, 1755), and "The Sugar Cane" (1764). He translated part of Ovid's "Epistles" (1758), and the "Elegies of Tibullus" and the poems of Sulpicia (1759). He assisted, with others, Charlotte Lenox in her translation of Brumoy's "Théatre des Grecs" (1759).

Grammichele (gräm-mē-kā′le), or **Granmichele** (grän-mē-kā′le). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 30 miles southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 11,804.

Grammont (gräm-môn′), Flem. **Geertsbergen** (gārts′berG-en), or **Geraerdsbergen.** A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 22 miles west-southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 10,891.

Gramont (grä-môn′), Duc **Antoine III. de.** Born 1604: died at Bayonne, France, July 12, 1678. A French marshal, brother of Philibert de Gramont. He served with distinction in Flanders and Holland. He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. His "Memoires" were published in 1716.

Gramont, Duc **Antoine Agénor Alfred de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1880. A French diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Vienna 1861–70, and minister of foreign affairs May–Aug., 1870.

Gramont, Comte **Philibert de.** Born 1621: died 1707. A French nobleman at the court of Louis XIV., and after 1662 at that of Charles II. of England. His "Mémoires" were written by Anthony Hamilton in 1713.

Grampians (gram′pi-anz), or **Grampian Hills** or **Mountains.** A mountain system in Scotland, extending northeast and southwest in the counties of Argyll, Perth, Inverness, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff. Highest summit, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet). The name is very loosely used.

Grampians. A low range of mountains in the western part of Victoria, Australia.

Gran (grän), Hung. **Esztergom** (es′ter-gom). A royal free city, capital of the county of Gran, Hungary, near the junction of the Gran and Danube, 25 miles northwest of Budapest. It is noted for its cathedral. Population (1890), 9,349.

Granada (gra-nä′dä; Sp. pron. grä-nä′ᴛʜä). A former kingdom of Spain, comprising the three modern provinces of Almeria, Granada, and Malaga. The region was conquered by the Saracens in 711. In 1238, after the disruption of the realm of the Almohades, a Moorish kingdom of Granada was established which was a vassal of Castile. A long war with Ferdinand and Isabella ended in 1492 with the capture of Granada, and with the fall of the city the Moorish power in Spain came to an end.

Granada. A province in southern Spain, bounded by Cordova, Jaen, and Albacete on the north, Murcia and Almeria on the east, Almeria and the Mediterranean on the south, and Malaga on the west. It is traversed by the Sierra Nevada. Area, 4,937 square miles. Population (1887), 484,341.

Granada, Moorish **Karnattah.** The capital of the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Jenil, on spurs of the Sierra Nevada, in lat. 37° 13′ N., long. 3° 41′ W. It is famous for the Alhambra (which see). The Generalife is a Moorish royal villa with extensive and lovely gardens, higher up the hill than the Alhambra. The graceful arcades and delicate arabesques are Alhambraic, as is the arrangement in the chief court of the tank to reflect the flowers and the perspective of arches. The cathedral, in the classical style, with late-Pointed vaulting, was finished in 1560. The interior is spacious and well proportioned. The north door, the Puerta del Perdon, is a good example of ornate Renaissance design. The Capilla Real, south of the cathedral, was built before it, as a mausoleum for Ferdinand and Isabella, in the florid-Pointed style of their reign: it has a superb sculptured retable, at the sides of which are remarkable kneeling portrait-statues of Ferdinand and Isabella. Their tomb (the tomb of the "Catholic kings") is an altar-tomb in marble, perhaps the most beautiful in the world, richly yet soberly decorated with figure-sculpture and arabesques, and with four griffins at the angles. The fine recumbent figures of the king and queen are clad in their royal robes. Beside this tomb is that, similar but even more elaborately ornamented, of their daughter Juana and her husband Philip. The details are admirable, but the monument is overloaded. The work is Italian. Granada was a large and powerful Moorish city, the capital of the kingdom of Granada. It was besieged and taken by the Spaniards in 1491–92. Population (1887), 73,006.

Granada. The capital of the department of Granada, Nicaragua, Central America, situated on Lake Nicaragua 25 miles southeast of Managua. It was founded in 1524, and was the capital of Nicaragua until 1856. Population, about 12,000.

Granada, Luis de. Born at Granada, Spain, 1504: died at Lisbon, 1588. A celebrated Spanish preacher and religious writer, head of the Dominicans.

Granada, New. See *Colombia, Republic of.*

Granados, Miguel Garcia. See *Garcia Granados.*

Granby, Marquis of. See *Manners, John.*

Gran Canaria (grän kä-nä′re-ä). One of the Canary Islands. Capital, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco (grän chä′ko), **El.** [From the Quichua *chacu*, the animals collected by a round-up: in allusion to its numerous Indian tribes.] An extensive but ill-defined region in South America, in the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Paraguay. It is bounded on the east by the river Paraguay, 19° 30′ S.; the river Salado is generally regarded as its southern limit; northward it extends to about lat. 18° 5′ S.; and westward it extends to the highlands at the base of the Andes. Estimated area, 275,000 square miles. Formerly the name included all of eastern Bolivia to the Guaporé and Beni, which would make the area over 500,000 square miles. The Chaco is very imperfectly explored, and has few inhabitants except wild Indians. Most of the surface is flat, and portions are subject to periodical inundations. A few white settlements have been formed, principally in the Argentine portion.

Grand Alliance. 1. An alliance against France formed in 1689 between the emperor Leopold I., Holland, England, and Bavaria, and joined later by Spain, Savoy, and Saxony.—2. An alliance formed at The Hague in 1701 between the emperor Leopold I., England, and Holland, and joined later by Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy, directed against France and Spain.

Grand Army of the Republic. A secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its annual meetings are known as "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*

Grand Bank. A submarine plateau in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending eastward from Newfoundland, noted for its fishing-grounds. Its depth is from 30 to 60 fathoms.

Grand Canal. The principal canal of Venice. It runs in the form of the letter S through the center of the city, from the railway-station to Santa Maria del Salute.

Grand Cañon of the Colorado. See *Colorado.*

Grand Combin (groṅ kôṅ-baṅ′). A mountain in the Alps, on the border of Valais and Italy, north of Aosta. Height, 14,163 feet.

Grand Corrupter, The. A name given to Sir Robert Walpole, on account of his use of corrupt means to secure his ascendancy in the House of Commons.

Grandcourt (grand′kōrt), **Henleigh Mallinger.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Grand Cyrus, Le. See *Artamène.*

Grande Armée (groṅd är-mā′), **La.** The French army which Napoleon led against Russia in 1812.

Grande-Casse (groṅd-käs′). The highest summit of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France, in the Vanoise range. Height, 12,665 feet.

Grande Chartreuse, La. See *Chartreuse.*

Grande Combe (groṅd kôṅb). A town in the department of Gard, southern France, 34 miles northwest of Nîmes. Population (1891), commune, 13,141.

Grandella, Battle of. See *Benevento, Battles of,* def. 2.

Grande Mademoiselle (groṅd mäd-mwä-zel′), **La.** A title given to Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, duchesse de Montpensier.

Grandes Chroniques de France. See the extract.

It was not till [illegible] that a complete vernacular version of the history of France was [illegible] by a monk of St. Denis (Primat) in French prose. The version, largely modified, became the original of a compilation very famous in French literature, and known as the "Grandes Chroniques de France," which were regularly continued by members of the same community until the reign of Charles V. from official sources, under royal authority. The work, under the same title, but written by laics, extends further to the reign of Louis XI.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 1[illegible]

Grandet, Eugénie. See *Eugénie Grandet.*

Grande-Terre. See *Guadeloupe.*

Grand Falls. A cataract in Labrador, about 250 miles from the mouth of Grand River. It was rediscovered in 1891 by Bowdoin College students and by Kenaston and H. G. Bryant. Height, over [illegible] feet.

Grandfather's Chair. A collection of children's stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1841. A second series with the same title was published in 1842.

Grand Forks. The capital of Grand Forks County, North Dakota, on the Red River, about lat. 47° 55′ N. It has large lumber-mills and the University of North Dakota. Population (1890), 4,979.

Grand Gulf. A locality in Mississippi, on the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg. Grant made it a base of operations in 1863, carrying the position against the Confederates May 1.

Grand Haven. A city and the capital of Ottawa County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Grand River, in lat. 43° 4′ N., long. 86° 13′ W. Population (1890), 5,023.

Grandidier (groṅ-dē-dyā′), **Alfred.** Born at Paris, 1836. A French explorer. From 1857 to 1860 he traveled in America, India, and East Africa. During five years (1865–70) he explored Madagascar, crossing the southern portion three times. His work "Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar" (Paris, 1876) is the standard book on the island.

Grandison, Sir Charles. See *Sir Charles Grandison.*

Grandison Cromwell. See *Lafayette.*

Grand Lake. A lake in New Brunswick, whose outlet discharges into the St. John River. Length, about 25 miles.

Grand Lake (border of Maine and New Brunswick). See *Schoodic Lake.*

Grand Manan (ma-nan′) or **Menan** (me-nan′). An island east of Maine, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 66° 50′ W. It belongs to Charlotte County, New Brunswick. Length, 22 miles.

Grand Monarque (groṅ mō-närk′). A surname of Louis XIV.

Grand Old Man, The. A popular surname of W. E. Gladstone.

Grand Opéra. See *Paris.*

Grandpré (groṅ-prā′). A village in Kings County, Nova Scotia, situated on Minas basin 46 miles northwest of Halifax: the scene of the first part of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Grandpré. A French lord in Shakspere's "Henry V."

Grandpré, Comte **Louis Marie Joseph Ohier de.** Born at St.-Malo, May 7, 1761: died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1846. A French navigator and writer of travels. He wrote "Voyage à la côte occidentale d'Afrique" (1801), "Voyage dans l'Inde et au Bengale, etc." (1801), "Voyage dans la partie méridionale de l'Afrique, etc." (1801), "Dictionnaire universel de géographie maritime" (1803), etc.

Grand Prix (groṅ prē), **Le.** The great horse-race at Longchamps established by Napoleon III. (prize 20,000 francs), run by three-year-olds. Longchamps is a very good course situated in the Bois de Boulogne, first used for racing in the reign of Louis XVI. Races have been run here since 1859. The Grand Prix is run on the Sunday of Ascot week.

Grand Prix de Rome (groṅ prē dė rōm). A prize given by the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris to the most successful competitor in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, or music. [illegible] annually, and the successful candidates become pensioners of the government for four years. They are sent to reside at Rome, where Louis XIV. founded the Académie de France in 1666. *Grove.* [illegible]

Grand Rapids. A city and the capital of Kent County, Michigan, situated at the rapids of the Grand River, in lat. 42° 58′ N., long. 85° 39′ W. It has important manufactures and commerce. Population (1890), [illegible].

Grand Remonstrance. See *Remonstrance, Grand.*

Grand River, Ind. **Washtenong** (wosh′te-nong). A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, over 250 miles. It is navigable to Grand Rapids.

Grand River. A river of western Colorado and eastern Utah, [illegible] to form the Colorado about lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 109° [illegible] W. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Grandson. See *Granson.*

Grand Trianon and **Petit Trianon.** See *Trianon.*

Grandville (groṅ-vēl′) (originally **Gérard**), **Jean Ignace Isidore.** Born at Nancy, France, [illegible]: died at Vanves, near Paris, March [illegible]. A French [illegible] and illustrator, [illegible].

Grane. [illegible]

Granet [illegible], **François Marius.** Born at Aix, [illegible]: died at Aix, Nov. 21, 1849. A French [illegible] of architectural subjects.

Grange, La. See *La Grange.*

Grangemouth [illegible]. A [illegible], Scotland, [illegible] Forth near Falkirk. [illegible]

Granger (grān′jėr). **1.** A [illegible] "The Maid [illegible]." 2. A [illegible]

Granger, Edith. See *D*[illegible].

Granger, Francis. Born at Suffield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1792: died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1868. An American politician, son of Gideon Granger. He was postmaster-general in 1841.

Granger, Gideon. Born at Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767: died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1822. An American politician, postmaster-general 1801–14.

Granger, Gordon. Born in New York, 1821: died Jan. 10, 1876. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1845, fought in the Mexican war, and served in the Union army during the Civil War. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in Mississippi in 1862; became major-general of volunteers Sept. 17, 1862; and fought with distinction at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge. He commanded the army which, aided by Admiral Farragut, captured Fort Morgan, Alabama, in Aug., 1864.

Granger, James. Born at Shaston, Dorset, in 1723: died at Shiplake, Oxfordshire, April 4, 1776. An English writer and print-collector. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1743, but took no degree. He took holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake. About 1773 he made a tour through Holland. He wrote "A Biographical History of England . . . with a preface showing the utility of a collection of engraved portraits, etc." (1769). This was continued with additions at different times till in 1824 the work had increased to 6 volumes. In 1806 another continuation appeared from materials left by Granger and the collections of the Rev. Mark Noble, who edited it. The wholesale destruction of illustrated biographical works necessary to accomplish this gave rise to the term *grangerize.*

> Previously to the publication of the first edition of Granger's work in 1769, five shillings was considered a liberal price by collectors for any English portrait. After the appearance of the "Biographical History," books ornamented with engraved portraits rose in price to five times their original value, and few could be found unmutilated. In 1856 Joseph Lilly and Joseph Willis, booksellers, each offered for sale a magnificent illustrated copy of Granger's work. Lilly's copy, which included Noble's "Continuation," was illustrated by more than thirteen hundred portraits, bound in 27 vols. imperial 4to, price £42. The price of Willis's copy, which contained more than three thousand portraits, bound in 19 vols. fol., was £38 10s. It had cost the former owner nearly £200. The following collections have been published in illustration of Granger's work: (*a*) "Portraits illustrating Granger's Biographical History of England" (known under the name of "Richardson's Collection"), 6 pts. Lond. 1792–1812, 4to; (*b*) Samuel Woodburn's "Gallery of [over two hundred] Portraits . . . illustrative of Granger's Biographical History of England, &c.," Lond. 1816, fol.; (*c*) "A Collection of Portraits to illustrate Granger's Biographical History of England and Noble's continuation to Granger, forming a Supplement to Richardson's Copies of rare Granger Portraits," 2 vols. Lond. 1820–2, 4to. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Grangers (grān′jėrz). Members of certain secret societies ("granges") organized in the United States for the advancement of the interests of agriculture by the removal of restraints and burdens on it, and otherwise.

Grangousier (groṅ-gö-zyā′). [F., 'great gullet.'] The father of Gargantua in Rabelais's romance of that name. He is supposed by some to represent Jean d'Albret.

Granicus (gra-nī′kus). In ancient geography, a small river (the modern Kodja-Tchai) in Mysia, Asia Minor, flowing into the Propontis. On its banks Alexander the Great won his first victory over the Persians in 334 B. C.

Granier de Cassagnac (gra-nyā′ dė ka-sän-yäk′), **Adolphe Bernard.** Born at Averon-Bergelle, Gers, France, Aug. 12, 1808: died near Plaisance, Gers, Jan. 31, 1880. A French journalist, Bonapartist politician, and historical writer. Among his works are "Histoire des causes de la révolution française" (1850), "Histoire du Directoire" ([illegible]), and "Souvenirs du second empire" ([illegible]).

Granier de Cassagnac, Paul (usually called **Paul de Cassagnac**). Born at Paris, Dec. 2, 1843. A French journalist and Bonapartist politician, son of A. B. Granier. [illegible]

Granite State, The. New Hampshire: [illegible]

Grammichele. See [illegible]

Gran Paradiso [illegible]. The highest [illegible] entirely in Italy. Height, [illegible]

Gran Reunion Americana ([illegible]). [illegible]

Gran Sasso d'Italia [illegible] situated on the borders of the provinces of Aquila and Teramo. Highest peak, Monte Corno (9,585 feet.)

Granson, or **Grandson** (groṅ-sôṅ′), G. **Gransee** (grän′zā). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel 20 miles north of Lausanne. Here the Swiss (20,000) defeated the Burgundian army (40,000 to 50,000) under Charles the Bold, March 3, 1476. The attack was provoked by Charles's perfidy in putting the garrison to death after inducing them to surrender by the promise of their lives.

Grant (grant), Mrs. (**Anne Macvicar**), generally called Mrs. **Grant of Laggan.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1755: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1838. A Scottish author. She wrote "Poems" (1802), "Letters from the Mountains" (1806), "Memoirs of an American Lady" (Mrs. Philip Schuyler), etc.

Grant, Charles, Lord Glenelg. Born at Kidderpore, Bengal, Oct. 26, 1778: died at Cannes, France, April 23, 1866. A British politician. He was president of the Board of Trade 1827–28, and of the Board of Control 1830–34, and was colonial secretary 1835–1839. He was created Baron Glenelg in 1835.

Grant, Digby. In Albery's "The Two Roses," a typical blackguard of society. Henry Irving has been successful in the part.

Grant, Sir **Francis.** Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 18, 1803: died at Melton Mowbray, Oct. 5, 1878. A Scottish portrait-painter, elected president of the Royal Academy in 1866. He painted portraits of many distinguished persons.

Grant, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822: died there, May 5, 1887. A Scottish novelist. He was in the English army 1840–43. He wrote nearly 50 historical romances on Scottish subjects, and also collected and edited the material for "Old and New Edinburgh" (1880–83).

Grant, James Augustus. Born at Nairn, Scotland, 1827: died there, Feb. 11, 1892. An African explorer. After 18 years of military service in India, he became the associate of Captain Speke in his expedition to the source of the Nile. They discovered the outlet of Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls, and met Baker on his southward march at Gondokoro. A joint account of their journey was published in 1864. In 1868 Grant accompanied the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier.

Grant, Sir **James Hope.** Born in Perthshire, July 22, 1808: died at London, March 7, 1875. A British general, brother of Sir Francis Grant. He served with distinction during the Indian mutiny 1857–1858, and commanded the British contingent in the Chinese war 1860.

Grant, Robert. Born at Grantown-on-Spey, near Inverness-shire, in 1814: died at Glasgow, Nov. 1, 1892. A Scottish astronomer, appointed professor of astronomy at the University of Glasgow in 1859. He published a "History of Physical Astronomy" (1855), and in 1883 a catalogue of 6,415 stars, the mean places of which had been determined at Glasgow under his direction.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (originally **Hiram Ulysses**). Born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822: died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23, 1885. A celebrated American general, eighteenth President of the United States. He was graduated at West Point in 1843; served through the Mexican war of 1846–48; left the army in 1854, and settled at St. Louis; and removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. He was appointed colonel June 17, 1861, and brigadier-general Aug. 7; commanded at Belmont Nov. 7; captured Fort Donelson Feb. 16, 1862; was thereafter appointed major-general of volunteers; was made commander of the Army of the District of West Tennessee in March; gained the battles of Shiloh April 6, 7, and of Iuka Sept. 19; was made commander of the Department of the Tennessee in Oct.; gained the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Big Black River in May, 1863; received the surrender of Vicksburg July 4, and was made major-general in the regular army; was made commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in Oct.; gained the battle of Chattanooga Nov. 23–25; was made lieutenant-general March 2, 1864, and commander of all the Union armies March 12; took up his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac; fought the battle of the Wilderness with Lee May 5–6, which was followed by the battles at Spottsylvania Court House; unsuccessfully attacked Lee's position at Cold Harbor, June 3; commenced the siege of Petersburg in June; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865; was made general July 25, 1866; was secretary of war *ad interim* Aug., 1867, Jan., 1868; as Republican candidate was elected President in 1868, and inaugurated March 4, 1869; was reelected in 1872; made a tour around the world in 1877–79; was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination for the Presidency in 1880; and was made general on the retired list March 3, 1885. He wrote "Memoirs" (2 vols. 1885–86). See "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1867–81) by Adam Badeau.

Grantham (grant′am). A parliamentary borough in Lincolnshire, England, on the Witham 22 miles south by west of Lincoln. It has iron manufactures and is an important railway junction. There is a fine church of the 13th century. Population (1891), 16,746.

Grant Land. [Named by Hall for General U. S. Grant.] A region in the north polar lands, about lat. 81°–83° N., north of Grinnell Land.

Granuffo (gra-nuf′ō). A character in Marston's play "The Parasitaster," who makes a reputation for wisdom by saying nothing.

Granvella (grän-vel′lä), or **Granvelle** (F. pron. groṅ-vel′), Cardinal **de** (**Antoine Perrenot**). Born in Franche-Comté, Aug. 20, 1517: died at Madrid, Sept. 21, 1586. A Spanish ecclesiastic and statesman. He was made chancellor of the empire by Charles V. in 1550; was chief councilor to Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands 1559-64; and was made viceroy of Naples in 1570, and president of the council of Italy and Castile in 1575.

Granville (groṅ-vel′). A seaport in the department of Manche, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Bosq, in lat. 48° 50′ N., long. 1° 37′ W. It was bombarded by the English in 1695, and was defended against the Vendeans in 1793, and against the English in 1803. Population (1891), commune, 12,721.

Granville (gran′vil), or **Grenville** (gren′vil), **George,** Lord Lansdowne. Born 1667: died at London, Jan. 30, 1735. An English poet, dramatist, and politician. He wrote the plays "She Gallants" (1696), "Heroick Love" (1698), "The British Enchanters" (an opera, 1706); and among his other writings are "A Vindication of General Monk" and "A Vindication of Sir Richard Granville"—both published in 1732 in a revised edition of his works, which he supervised, and which included all his poems.

Granville, Earls. See *Carteret, John*, and *Leveson-Gower, Granville George*.

Graslitz (gräs′lits). A town in Bohemia, situated in lat. 50° 21′ N., long. 12° 27′ E. Population (1890), commune, 10,009.

Grasmere (gras′mēr). A village in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, 4 miles northwest of Ambleside. Near it is the Lake of Grasmere (1 mile in length). The poet Wordsworth resided here for 8 years, and it is the place of his burial.

Grasse (gräs). A town in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, 19 miles west-southwest of Nice. It is the center of the Provence manufacture of essences and perfumes (rose and orange blossoms). Population (1891), commune, 14,015.

Grasse, Comte **François Joseph Paul de** (**Marquis de Grasse-Tilly**). Born at La Valette, near Toulon, France, 1723: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1788. A French admiral. He commanded the French fleet which cooperated with Washington in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. He was defeated by Rodney in the West Indies in 1782.

Grässe (gres′se), **Johann Georg Theodor.** Born at Grimma, Saxony, Jan. 31, 1814: died near Dresden, Aug. 27, 1885. A noted German bibliographer and historian of literature, private librarian of King Frederick Augustus II. of Saxony, and director of several of the famous collections of Dresden. He wrote "Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Litterargeschichte" (1837-59), "Tresor de livres rares et précieux" (1858-69), etc.

Grassias (gras′i-as). A rarely used name applied by some to the third-magnitude star β Scorpii (commonly called *Ichlil*), and by others to the fourth-magnitude star ξ Scorpii.

Grassini (gräs-sē′nē), **Josephina.** Born at Varese, Lombardy, 1773: died at Milan, Jan., 1850. An Italian singer (contralto). She made her first appearance at Milan in 1794, and in 1803 was the reigning favorite in London.

Grassmann (gräs′män), **Hermann Günther.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, April 15, 1809: died at Stettin, Sept. 26, 1877. A German mathematician and Orientalist. His chief works are "Die Wissenschaft der extensiven Grösse oder die Ausdehnungslehre" (1844), "Lehrbuch der Arithmetik" (1861-65), "Worterbuch zum Rig-Veda" (1875), translation of the "Rig-Veda" (1876-77), etc.

Grassmann, Robert. Born at Stettin, Prussia, March 8, 1815. A German philosophical writer and mathematician, brother of H. G. Grassmann. He has published "Die Weltwissenschaft oder Physik" (1862-73), etc.

Grass Valley. A town and township in Nevada County, California, situated 50 miles north-northeast of Sacramento. Population (1890), township, 6,798.

Grateful Servant, The. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1629 under the title of "The Faithful Servant," but printed in 1630 under the former name, by which it is known.

Gratian. See *Gratianus*.

Gratiano (grā-shi-ä′nō). **1** (It. pron. grä-tē-ä′-nō). A conventional character in Italian improvised comedy, a prosy, pedantic bore.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," one of Bassanio's companions. He marries Nerissa.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Othello," the brother of Brabantio. As the uncle of Desdemona, he succeeds to Othello's fortunes after the latter has killed both her and himself.

Gratianus (grā-shi-ā′nus), Anglicized **Gratian.** Born at Sirmium, Pannonia, April 9, 359 A. D.: killed at Lyons, Aug. 25, 383. Roman emperor 367–383, son of Valentinian I. He was raised to the rank of Augustus with a share in the government by his father in 367, and in 375 succeeded him in the administration of the West, with a brother, Valentinian II., as joint Augustus. On the death of his uncle Valens he also succeeded to the eastern half of the empire, the government of which he intrusted to Theodosius in 379. He was defeated by the usurper Maximus, and was killed in the flight.

Gratianus. Lived in the first half of the 12th century. A celebrated Italian canonist, said (doubtfully) to have been bishop of Chiusi: author of the "Decretum Gratiani" (about 1150: edited by Friedberg 1879).

Gratius Faliscus (grā′shi-us fa-lis′kus). Lived in the 1st century B. C. A Roman poet, author of a poem on the chase entitled "Cynegetica."

Gratry (grä-trē′), **Auguste Joseph Alphonse.** Born at Lille, France, March 30, 1805: died at Montreux, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1872. A French Roman Catholic theologian. His works include "Cours de philosophie" (1855–57), "Philosophie du Credo" (1861), "Paix" (1862), etc.

Grattan (grat′an), **Henry.** Born at Dublin, July 3, 1746: died at London, June 4 (May 14?), 1820. An Irish orator and statesman. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1767; studied law at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the Irish bar in 1772; and in 1775 entered the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the opposition. In 1782 he procured the restoration of the independence of the Irish Parliament by the repeal of "Poynings's Law." He retired from Parliament in 1797, but returned in 1800 in order to oppose the legislative union with England. He was in 1806 elected to the Imperial Parliament, of which he continued a member until his death, and where he warmly advocated the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. Several collections of his works have appeared, including "The Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament" (edited by his son, 1822) and "Miscellaneous Works" (1822). See "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Henry Grattan, by his son Henry Grattan" (1839–46).

Grattan, Thomas Colley. Born at Dublin, 1792: died at London, July 4, 1864. An Irish novelist, poet, and general writer. He resided at Bordeaux, Paris, and Brussels, and became British consul at Boston in 1839. He assisted in the negotiations which resulted in the Ashburton treaty (which see). In 1846 he returned to England, and thereafter resided chiefly at London. He was a friend of Washington Irving. His works include "Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Roadside picked up in the French Provinces by a Walking Gentleman" (1823: dedicated to Washington Irving), "Ben Nazir, the Saracen: a Tragedy" (1827), and many others.

Gratz (gräts), officially **Graz** (gräts), formerly **Grätz** (grets). The capital of Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Mur in lat. 47° 5′ N., long. 15° 25′ E. The cathedral is an interesting monument of the 15th century, with a fine sculptured west portal. The interior possesses several excellent old paintings, and some beautiful 16th-century Italian reliefs in ivory illustrating Petrarch's "Trionfi." Among other objects of interest are the Stadtpark, the height Schlossberg, the Landhaus, the Joanneum (with collections), and the picture-gallery. Population (1890), 112,069.

Grau (grou), **Miguel.** Born at Piura, June, 1834: died Oct. 8, 1879. A Peruvian naval officer. In 1871 he took command of the turret-ship Huascar. When the war with Chile broke out (1879), he at once entered on active service, and with the two ironclads Huascar and Independencia kept the whole Chilean navy at bay for several months. He attacked the blockading ships at Iquique, and sunk one, but lost the Independencia, which ran on a rock. The Huascar was finally attacked by two Chilean ironclads off Point Angamos, and surrendered after Rear-Admiral Grau had been killed.

Graubünden. See *Grisons*.

Graudenz (grou′dents), Pol. **Grudziadz** (grö-jońts′). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, on the Vistula 60 miles south of Dantzic. It is strongly fortified, and was successfully defended by Courbière against the French in 1807. Population (1890), 20,385.

Grauer Bund (grou′er bönt). See *Gray League*.

Graun (groun), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Wahrenbrück, near Torgau, Prussia, May 7, 1701: died at Berlin, Aug. 8, 1759. A noted German singer and composer of operas and sacred music. His chief works are the oratorio "Der Tod Jesu" (performed at Berlin March 26, 1755), and the "Te Deum" (performed at Charlottenburg after the close of the Seven Years' War, July 15, 1763).

Grave, The. A didactic poem by Robert Blair, published in 1743. For this poem William Blake made a famous series of designs. It contains about 800 lines of blank verse.

Graveairs (grāv′ãrz), **Lady.** A character in Cibber's comedy "The Careless Husband."

Grave Creek Mound. A relic of the so-called mound-builders on Grave Creek, near Moundsville or Elizabethtown, Marshall County, West Virginia. It is 70 feet high and 1,000 feet in circumference, and is the largest of the prehistoric mounds in the Ohio valley. A stone bearing an inscription of inscrutable characters, alleged to have been discovered in this mound about 1840, has called forth considerable discussion.

Gravelines (gräv-lēn′), Flemish **Gravelinghe** (grä′ve-ling-e), G. **Gravelingen** (grä′ve-ling-en). A fortified seaport in the department of Nord, France, on the Aa, near its mouth, 12 miles southwest of Dunkirk. It is celebrated for the victory of the Spaniards under Egmont over the French under Thermes, July 13, 1558. Population (1891), commune, 5,952.

Gravelotte (gräv-lot′). A village of Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, 7 miles west of Metz. The battle of Gravelotte (or of Gravelotte and St.-Privat, sometimes called the battle of Rezonville) was fought in the neighborhood of the village, Aug. 18, 1870. The Germans (about 200,000) under King William obtained a decisive victory over the French (about 120,000) under Bazaine. The loss of the Germans was 20,159; that of the French, from 12,000 to 15,000. As a result of this defeat, the French were shut up in Metz.

Graves (grāvz), **Richard.** Born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, May 4, 1715: died at Claverton, near Bath, Nov. 23, 1804. An English poet and novelist, rector of Claverton. He was the author of a large number of works, some of which were popular; one only, a novel, "The Spiritual Quixote" (1772), is now remembered.

Graves, Thomas, Baron Graves. Born about 1725: died Feb. 9, 1802. A British admiral. He succeeded Arbuthnot, July, 1781, in command of the British fleet against the American colonies, and was defeated by De Grasse on Sept. 5. He was created Baron Graves in the peerage of Ireland in 1794.

Gravesande (grä′ve-zän′de), **Willem Jakob van's.** Born at 's Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, Sept. 27, 1688: died at Leyden, Netherlands, Feb. 28, 1742. A noted Dutch philosopher and mathematician, professor at Leyden from 1717. In 1715 he went to London as secretary of the embassy of the States-General. He wrote "Physices elementa mathematica" (1720), etc.

Gravesend (grāvz′end). A river port and parliamentary borough in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 20 miles east by south of London. It is a favorite resort for Londoners. Population (1891), 24,067.

Gravina (grä-vē′nä). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Gravina 34 miles southwest of Bari. Population (1881), 16,574.

Gravina, Giovanni Vincenzo. Born at Rogliano, near Cosenza, Italy, Jan. 20, 1664: died at Rome, Jan. 6, 1718. An Italian jurist, critic, and poet. He wrote "Origines juris civilis" (1701–13), "Della ragione poetica" (1708), etc.

Gray (gra). A town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Saône 27 miles east-northeast of Dijon. It has considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 6,908.

Gray, Asa. Born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1888. A noted American botanist. He was professor of natural history at Harvard 1842-88. Among his works are "Elements of Botany" (1836), "Flora of North America" (commenced 1838), "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (1848), "Botany of the U. S. Pacific Exploring Expedition" (1854), "How Plants Grow" (1858), "Field, Forest, and Garden Botany" (1868), "How Plants Behave" (1872), "Darwiniana" (1876), "New Flora of North America" (Part I. 1878), "Synoptical Flora of North America" (2d ed. 1888).

Gray, Auld Robin. See *Auld Robin Gray*.

Gray, David. Born at Kirkintilloch, Jan. 29, 1838: died there, Dec. 3, 1861. A Scottish poet. He wrote "The Luggie" and other poems, published in 1862.

Gray, Elisha. Born at Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835. An American inventor, noted for inventions relating to telegraphy and the telephone.

Gray, George Robert. Born at London, July 8, 1808: died May 5, 1872. An English ornithologist and entomologist, brother of J. E. Gray. His works include "Entomology of Australia" (1833), "List of the Genera of Birds" (1840; enlarged in 1841 and 1855), "Genera of Birds" (1844-49), "Genera and Species of Birds" (1869-72).

Gray, Henry Peters. Born at New York, June 23, 1819: died there, Nov. 12, 1877. An American painter, president of the National Academy 1869-71. In 1871 he went to Florence, and lived there till 1874. Among his works are "Charity," "The Birth of our Flag," "Cleopatra," "Greek Lovers," and "The Apple of Discord." During his later years he gave much of his time to portrait-painting.

Gray, John Edward. Born at Walsall, Staffordshire, Feb. 12, 1800: died March 7, 1875. An English zoölogist, keeper of the zoological collections in the British Museum 1840-74. He published numerous works and papers on various branches of natural history.

Gray, Robert. Born at Dunbar, Aug. 15, 1825: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 18, 1887. A Scotch ornithologist. He was in the service of the City of Glasgow Bank and later of the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Society at Edinburgh. He published "Birds of the West of Scotland" (1871).

Gray, Stephen. Died Feb. 25, 1736. An English electrician, a pensioner of the Charter House in London. His experiments were the foundation of the division of substances into conductors and non-conductors and had an important bearing upon the discovery of the electric battery.

Gray, Sir Thomas. Died about 1369. An English writer on Latin, author of "Scalachronica." See the extract.

> The "Scalachronica" opens with an allegorical prologue, and is divided into five parts. Of these part i., which relates the fabulous history of Britain, is based on "Walter of Exeter's Brut" (i.e. on Geoffrey of Monmouth); part ii., which reaches to Egbert's succession, is based upon Bede; part iii., extending to William the Conqueror, on Higden's "Polychronicon"; and part iv. professes to be founded on "John le Vikere [illegible] Ystoria Aurea." There are several Latin [illegible] connected with the prologue; the chief are its distinct [illegible] to Thomas Otterburn, who is generally supposed to have written early in the next century (*Scalachron.* pp. 1-4). According to Mr Stevenson, [illegible] are not to be found in the current edition of Higden. Mr. Stevenson considers the book to [illegible] of independent value with the reign of John, but its true importance really begins with the reign of Edward I. It is specially useful for the Scottish wars, and narrates the exploits of the author's father in great detail (*Scalachron.* pp. [illegible]). The author is tolerably minute as to Edward II.'s reign (pp. 136-53), and the rest of the book (pp. [illegible]) is devoted to Edward III. The details [illegible] of the French wars from 1355-61 suggests the presence of the writer (pp. 172-200). The history breaks off in 1362 or 1363. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXIII. 21.

Gray, Thomas. Born at London, Dec. 26, 1716: died at Cambridge, July 30, 1771. An English poet. He was sent to Eton as an oppidan in 1727, forming an intimacy there with Horace Walpole. In 1734 he was admitted a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1739 went abroad with Walpole on "the grand tour." He returned and settled at Cambridge, where he resided chiefly after 1741, though he spent a part of every summer with his mother at Stoke Pogis. He became professor of modern history at Cambridge 1768. In 1757 he refused the laureateship. His best-known work is the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" (1751). His other principal works are "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" (1747), "Progress of Poesy" (1757), "The Bard" (1758). His poems and letters were edited by W. Mason in 1775, the letters by Mitford 1853-55, and the works, with life, by E. W. Gosse, in 4 vols., in 1884.

Gray League. [G. *Grauer Bund.*] A German league in the present canton of Grisons, Switzerland, formed in 1424. In 1497-98, in company with the Gotteshausbund, it became allied with the Swiss cantons.

Gray's Inn. One of the London inns of court. It is situated on the north side of Holborn and to the west of Gray's Inn Lane. It is the fourth inn of court in importance and size. It derives its name from the noble family of Grays of Wilton, whose residence it originally was. (*Wheatley.*) It still contains a handsome hall of 1560.

Gray's Peak. One of the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains, situated in the Colorado range, Colorado. Height, 14,341 feet.

Graymalkin. See *Grimalkin.*

Graz. See *Gratz.*

Grazalema (grä-thä-lā'mä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 56 miles east-northeast of Cadiz. Population (1887), 6,389.

Graziani (grät-sē-ä'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Fermo, Italy, April 26, 1829. An Italian baritone singer. He first sang in London in 1855.

Grazzini (grät-sē'nē), **Anton Francesco,** called **Il Lasca.** [It., 'a roach.'] Born at Florence, March 22, 1503: died there, Feb. 18, 1584. An Italian poet and dramatist. Il Lasca was the [illegible]

Gréal. See *Graal.*

Great Barrington [illegible]. A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic River [illegible] of Springfield. Population (1890), 4,612.

Great Basin. An elevated region in the United States, lying between the Sierra Nevada on the west and the Wasatch Mountains on the east [illegible]

Great Bear. [illegible]

Great Bear Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 65°-67° N., long. 118°-123° W. [illegible]

Great Britain (grāt brit'n). [F. *Grande Bretagne*, [illegible]] [illegible] square miles. It is called Great Britain in distinction from Brittany (Bretagne, Lesser Britain). On the union with Scotland in 1707, Great Britain became the official name of the British kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. It remains a popular designation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (See below.) For the history, see *England.* Population (1891), 33,028,172.

Great Britain and Ireland, The United Kingdom of. Since Jan. 1, 1801, the official name of the British kingdom, including England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the neighboring smaller islands. Capital, London. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. A sovereign and a responsible ministry form the executive. The legislature consists of a Parliament, comprising the House of Lords (about 560 members) and the House of Commons (670 members). The colonies and foreign possessions are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Perim, Somali Coast Protectorate, Socotra, Kuria Muria Islands, Bahrein Islands, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong-Kong, India and its dependencies, British Baluchistan, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Laccadive Islands, Kamaran Island, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Zanzibar, Zululand, Cape Colony, Mauritius (with Seychelles, Rodrigues, the Chagos Islands), British East Africa, Natal, British Zambesia, Niger Territories, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Saint Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha, Gold Coast, Lagos, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Bermudas, Canada, Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies (including the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, islands of the Windward and Leeward groups, Trinidad), Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, British New Guinea, Fiji, and various other Pacific islands, including Cook's Islands, Union group, Phenix group, Christmas Island, Fanning Island, Gilbert Islands, etc. Area of the United Kingdom, 121,483 square miles; population (1894), 38,779,031. Area of the British empire, including India, colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence, 10,161,483 square miles; population (1891) about 350,000,000. See *England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Great Britain.*

Great Captain, The. Gonsalvo de Cordova.

Great Cham of Literature, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson by Smollett in a letter to Wilkes.

Great Commoner, The. William Pitt (afterward Earl of Chatham): so called as being a commoner and not a peer.

Great Dauphin, The. The son of Louis XIV.

Great Dog. See *Canis Major.*

Great Duke, The. The first Duke of Wellington.

Great Duke of Florence, The. A play by Philip Massinger, licensed 1627, printed 1635. It is one of his best plays.

Great Earl of Cork, The. The first Earl of Cork.

Great Eastern. A steamship, the largest vessel ever constructed. It was designed by I. K. Brunel, and was launched at Millwall on the Thames in 1858, made its first voyage across the Atlantic in June, 1860, was frequently employed from 1865 in cable-laying; was made a coal-hulk in 1884; and in 1886 was sold to be broken up for old iron. Length, 680 feet. Width, 83 feet. Depth, 58 feet. Registered tonnage, about 19,000 tons.

Great Elector, The, G. **Der Grosse Kurfürst.** Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg.

Great Expectations. A novel by Charles Dickens, which appeared serially in "All the Year Round" in 1860-61. It was published in 1861.

Great Falls. A manufacturing and trading city in Cascade County, Montana, on the Missouri River. Population (1890), 3,979.

Great Falls. A manufacturing village in New Hampshire. See *Somersworth.*

Great Fish River. A river in British North America which flows from the neighborhood of Great Slave Lake northeasterly into the Arctic Ocean.

Great Fish River. A river in Cape Colony which rises in the Sneeuwbergen Mountains and flows southeast into the Indian Ocean. Length, about 250 miles.

Great Glen. A [illegible]

Great Grimsby [illegible]. A seaport and parliamentary borough in Lincolnshire, England, [illegible]

Great Harry. [illegible]

Greathead [illegible], **Henry.** [illegible]

Great Head. [illegible]

Greatheart [illegible], **Mr.** [illegible]

Great Kanawha [illegible] Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, joining the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia. It is called in its upper course the New River. Length, about 450 miles; navigable about 100 miles.

Great Marlow (mär'lō). A town in Bucks, England, situated on the Thames 30 miles west of London. Population (1891), 6,097.

Great Marquis, The. A surname popularly given to the Marquis of Pombal, and also to the first Marquis of Montrose.

Great Master of Love, The. A name given by Petrarch to the troubadour Arnaud Daniel.

Great Mother, The. In Greek mythology, Demeter.

Greatorex (grāt'ọ-reks), Mrs. (**Eliza Pratt**). Born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820. An American artist. She came to New York in 1840, and married Henry Wellington Greatorex in 1849. In 1868 she was elected associate of the National Academy.

Greatorex, Henry Wellington. Born at Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1816: died at Charleston, S. C., 1858. A musician, the son of Thomas Greatorex. He came to the United States in 1839, and did much for the advancement of the standard of church music.

Greatorex, Thomas. Born at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Oct. 5, 1758: died at London, July 18, 1831. An English conductor, organist of Westminster Abbey 1819.

Great Pedee (pē-dē'). The name given to the Yadkin River after it enters South Carolina. It flows into Winyah Bay, near Georgetown; navigable about 150 miles.

Great Russia. The main body of European Russia. From its central part as a nucleus Russia has developed. It comprises the governments of Archangel, Olonetz, Vologda, Novgorod, Pskoff, Moscow, Tver, Kostroma, Vladimir, Yaroslaff, Riasan, Nijni-Novgorod, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Smolensk, Kursk, Voronezh, and Tamboff.

Great St. Bernard. See *St. Bernard.*

Great Salt Lake. A body of water in northern Utah. It is noted for its saltness: 14.8 per cent. is mineral matter. It receives the Bear, Jordan, and Weber rivers. The surface is 4,200 feet above sea-level, and the lake has no outlet. Length, about 75 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles. Area, about 2,360 square miles.

Great Slave Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 60° 40'-62° 45' N., long. 109°-117° W. Length, about 300 miles. Its outlet is the Mackenzie River.

Great Slave River. A river in British North America, connecting Lake Athabasca with Great Slave Lake. Length, about 250 miles.

Great Smoky Mountains. See *Smoky Mountains.*

Great Synagogue, The. See the extract.

> Accordingly we find that a new form of the theory started up in the sixteenth century, and gained almost undisputed currency in the Protestant churches. According to this view, the Canon was completed by a body of men known as the Great Synagogue. The Great Synagogue plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition; it is represented as a permanent council, under the presidency of Ezra, wielding supreme authority over the Jewish nation; and a variety of functions are ascribed to it. But the tradition never said that the Great Synagogue fixed the Canon. That opinion, current as it once was, is a mere conjecture of Elias Levita, a Jewish scholar contemporary with Luther. Not only so, but we now know that the whole idea that there ever was a body called the Great Synagogue holding rule in the Jewish nation is pure fiction. It has been proved in the clearest manner that the origin of the legend of the Great Synagogue lies in the account given in Neh. viii.-x. of the great convocation which met at Jerusalem and subscribed the covenants to observe the law.
>
> *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 156.

Great Tom. A bell, weighing about 17,000 pounds, in the tower of the Tom Gate of Christ Church, Oxford. Every night at ten minutes past nine (closing time) it is tolled.

Great Vehicle, The. [In Skt. *Mahayāna.*] The name of the northern school of Buddhism. The formation of such a school followed the conversion of Kanishka, the Indo-Scythian king of Kashmir, who reigned in the second half of the 1st century. In his reign a fourth council was held at Jalandhara in Kashmir. It consisted of 500 monks, who composed three Sanskrit works of the nature of commentaries on the three Pali Pitakas. (See *Tripitaka.*) These were the earliest books of the northern school which formulated its doctrines on the Indus, while the Pali Canon of the south represented the doctrine promulgated on the Ganges. Nepal, Tibet, China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Japan follow the Great Vehicle; Ceylon, Burma, and Siam, the Little Vehicle (Hinayana), or southern school.

Great Wall of China. See *Wall of China.*

Greaves (grēvz), **John.** Born at Colemore, Hampshire, 1602: died at London, Oct. 8, 1652. An English antiquary, mathematician, and Orientalist. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1624, and professor of geometry in Gresham College, London, in 1630. He wrote "Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius" (1647), "Pyramidographia, or a Discourse of the Pyramids in Egypt" (1646), etc.

Greaves, Sir Launcelot. See *Sir Launcelot Greaves, The History of.*

Grebo (grā′bō), or **Gedebo** (gẹ-dā′bō). A tribe of Liberia, West Africa, settled on both sides of the Cavalla River. The English sometimes call the Grebos *Fish Kru.* They are closely allied to the Kru tribe, from whom they are separated by the Grand Sess, Pikkaninny Sess, and Taro tribes. They migrated from the interior to the coast at a comparatively recent period. France claims jurisdiction over the Grebos east of the Cavalla River, but this claim is not acknowledged by Liberia further west than the Pedro River. The Grebo language belongs with Kru and Bassa to a cluster called *Mena* by Fr. Müller.

Grecian Coffee-house. A noted London coffee-house in Devereux Court, on the left of Essex street. The wits of the last century congregated there.

Grecian Daughter, The. A tragedy by Arthur Murphy, produced in 1772: a story of filial piety, the success of which was greatly due to Spranger Barry and his wife. See *Euphrasia* and *Barry, Spranger.*

Greece (grēs). [ME. *Grece,* from OF. *Grece,* F. *Grèce,* Sp. Pg. It. *Grecia,* from L. *Græcia* (whence LGr. *Γραικία*), from *Græcus,* Greek, from Gr. *Γραικός,* pl. *Γραικοί,* orig. applied to the inhabitants of Epirus, etc. The common Greek name for the country was *Hellas,* Ἑλλάς; for the inhabitants *Hellenes,* Ἕλληνες. The AS. name was *Crēca land, Grēca land, Grēcland,* D. *Griekenland,* G. *Griechenland,* land of the Greeks.] A country in southeastern Europe—(*a*) Ancient Greece: the country of the Hellenes. In the widest sense the name includes the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, Sicily, Africa, etc.; in its restricted and more usual meaning it is the peninsula south of the Cambunian Mountains, with the neighboring islands. Peninsular Greece comprised Thessaly, Epirus, Central Greece (including Acarnania, Ætolia, Doris, Western Locris, Eastern Locris, Phocis, Bœotia, Attica, and Megaris), and Peloponnesus (including Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia). The chief islands were Crete, Rhodes, Cos, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Imbros, Samothrace, Thasos, Lemnos, Scyros, Eubœa, Salamis, Ægina, the Cyclades, Thera, Cythera, and the Ionian Islands (including Zacynthos, Cephallenia, Ithaca, Leucas, Corcyra, etc.). Cyprus was sometimes included, and in later times Macedonia and Thrace. The surface is mostly mountainous. The following are some of the more important facts and incidents of ancient Greek history: Dorian invasion of the Peloponnesus about 1100 B. C.; commencement of the hegemony of Sparta 6th century; Persian wars 500 to about 449; hegemony transferred to Athens about 477; Peloponnesian war 431–404; hegemony of Sparta 404–371; of Thebes 371–362; hegemony of Macedon commenced 338; rise of Ætolian League and renewal of Achæan League about 280; independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus 196; final subjection of Greece to Rome 146; Greece made (in great part) into the Roman province of Achaia 27 B. C. Greece formed part of the Eastern Empire. (See further below, and under the various cities; also *Persian Wars* and *Peloponnesian War.*) (*b*) Modern Greece: a kingdom, capital Athens, lying between the Turkish empire on the north, and the sea on the east, south, and west, and including the Ionian Islands, Eubœa, the Cyclades, and some smaller islands. It includes the ancient Peloponnesus, Central Greece, southeastern Epirus, and nearly all Thessaly; and contains 16 nomarchies: Attica and Bœotia, Eubœa and the Sporades, Phthiotis and Phocis, Acarnania and Ætolia, Achaia and Elis, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Argolis and Corinth, the Cyclades, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zacynthos, Arta, Tricala, and Larissa. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with a chamber of deputies (207 members). The prevailing religion is that of the Greek Church. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks (with some Albanians and Wallachians). In the later middle ages Greece was subject to the Venetians and other foreign rulers; it was conquered by Venice 1685–87, and reconquered by the Turks in 1715. More recent events are the revolution of 1821–29; the establishment of a kingdom in 1832; the revolution of 1843; the grant of a constitution in 1844; the revolution and the deposition of Otto in 1862; the election of George I. in 1863; and the cession of Arta, Tricala, and Larissa by Turkey in 1881. Area, 25,041 square miles. Population (1889), 2,187,208.

Greek Empire. See *Eastern Empire.*

Greek Independence, War of. The Greek revolts against the Turks, which broke out in the Morea, and in Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1821. The war was noteworthy for the Greek exploits by sea, the aid rendered by Lord Byron and other Philhellenists, the Turkish atrocities in Chios, and the interference of the powers and their victory over the Turkish fleet at Navarino in 1827, and the final Russo-Turkish war of 1828–29, which secured the independence of Greece.

Greeley (grē′li). The capital of Weld County, northern Colorado, on a tributary of the South Platte. Population (1890), 2,395.

Greeley, Horace. Born at Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811: died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1872. A celebrated American journalist, author, and politician. He founded the New York "Tribune" in 1841; was a member of Congress from New York 1848–49; was a noted anti-slavery leader; and was the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberal-Republican and Democratic parties for the presidency in 1872. His chief work is "The American Conflict" (1864–66).

Greely (grē′li), **Adolphus Washington.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844. An American Arctic explorer. He served as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, at the close of which he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army and attached to the signal service. In 1881 he was appointed to the command of the expedition sent out by the government to establish an Arctic observing station, in accordance with the plan of the Hamburg International Geographical Congress of 1879, providing for the erection of a chain of 13 stations about the north pole by international concert. He sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, with 24 men, in the Proteus July 7, 1881, and Aug. 12, 1881, reached Discovery Harbor, lat. 81° 44′ N., long. 64° 45′ W., where he established his station. A detachment of his expedition under Lockwood and Brainard went to lat. 83° 24½′ N., long. 40° 46½′ W., May 15, 1882, a higher latitude than any before attained. Compelled by the failure of relief expeditions to reach him, he began to retreat southward Aug. 9, 1883, and was rescued at Cape Sabine by a relief expedition under Captain Winfield Schley, June 22, 1884, after having lost 18 of his men. He was appointed chief of the signal-service corps with the rank of brigadier-general in 1887, and was head of the Weather Bureau from that time until it passed under the control of the agricultural department. He has published "Three Years of Arctic Service" (1886).

Green (grēn), **Anna Katherine.** The maiden name and pseudonym of Mrs. Rohlfs, an American novelist, born in 1846.

Green, Ashbel. Born at Hanover, N. J., July 6, 1762: died at Philadelphia, May 19, 1848. An American Presbyterian clergyman, president of Princeton College 1812–22.

Green, Sir Henry. In Shakspere's "King Richard II.," a creature of the king.

Green, Horace. Born at Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 24, 1802: died at Sing Sing, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1866. An American physician, author of works on diseases of the throat and air-passages.

Green, Jacob. Born at Philadelphia, July 26, 1790: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1841. An American man of science, son of Ashbel Green. He published "Chemical Philosophy" (1829), etc.

Green, John Richard. Born at Oxford, England, Dec. 12 (?), 1837: died at Mentone, March 7, 1883. A noted English historian. He was graduated from Oxford in 1859; became a curate in London in 1860; and in 1866 was appointed incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. He became librarian at Lambeth in 1869. He published a "Short History of the English People" (1874), "A History of the English People" (1877–80), "The Making of England" (1882), and "The Conquest of England" (1883).

Green, Norvin. Born at New Albany, Ind., April 17, 1818: died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1893. An American financier. He graduated at the medical school in the University of Louisville 1840, and subsequently served three terms in the Kentucky legislature. He became president of the Southwestern Telegraph Company about 1854, and was afterward vice-president of the American Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company (1878). He was president of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad 1869–73.

Green, Seth. Born at Irondequoit, N.Y., March 19, 1817: died at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1888. An American pisciculturist. He devised improved methods of breeding fish, and in 1867–68 stocked the Connecticut and other rivers with shad and other species, and in 1871 introduced shad in the rivers of California. He became a member of the New York Fish Commission in 1868, and in 1870 superintendent, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote "Trout Culture" (1870), and "Fish-Hatching and Fish Catching" (1879).

Green, Verdant. See *Verdant Green.*

Green, Widow. In Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," "the pleasant widow whose fortieth year, instead of autumn, brings a second summer in."

Green, William Henry. Born at Groveville, near Trenton, N. J., Jan. 27, 1825. An American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian. He graduated at Lafayette College in 1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846; became professor of biblical and Oriental literature at Princeton in 1851; and was chairman of the American Old Testament Revision Company of the English and American Bible Revision Committees. His works include "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language" (1861), "An Elementary Hebrew Grammar" (1866), "Moses and the Prophets" (1883), "The Jewish Feasts," etc.

Greenbackers (grēn′bak-ėrz). The Greenback party (which see), or those who adopt its principles.

Greenback Party. In American politics, a political party, formed in 1874, which urged the suppression of banks of issue, and the payment, in whole or in part, of the United States debt in greenbacks. It nominated as candidates for the presidency Peter Cooper in 1876, General James B. Weaver in 1880, and General Benjamin F. Butler in 1884. Since that time it has disappeared as a distinctive party, though the Populist Party may be called in some sense its successor.

Green Bay. An arm of Lake Michigan, on its western side. Length, about 120 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles.

Green Bay. A city, lake port, and the capital of Brown County, Wisconsin, situated on Fox River, near its mouth, in lat. 44° 32′ N., long. 88° 9′ W. It is noted for its lumber trade. Population (1890), 9,069.

Greenbush (grēn′bŭsh). A town in Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the Hudson opposite Albany. Population (1890), 7,301.

Greencastle (grēn′kās-l). The capital of Putnam County, Indiana, 40 miles west by south of Indianapolis. It is the seat of De Pauw University (Methodist Episcopal). Population (1890), 4,390.

Greene (grēn), **Charles Gordon.** Born at Boscawen, N. H., July 1, 1804: died at Boston, Sept. 27, 1886. An American journalist. He founded, in 1831, the Boston "Morning Post," which became a prominent organ of the Democratic party, and the management of which he retained until 1875.

Greene, George-a-. See *George-a-Greene.*

Greene, George Washington. Born at East Greenwich, R. I., April 8, 1811: died there, Feb. 2, 1883. An American historical and biographical writer, grandson of Nathanael Greene. Among his works are "Historical View of the American Revolution" (1865), "Life of Nathanael Greene" (1867–68), etc.

Greene, Maurice. Born at London about 1696: died at London, Dec. 1, 1755. An English organist and composer, principally of church music. His chief work is "Forty Select Anthems" (1743).

Greene, Nathanael. Born in Warwick Co., R. I., May 27, 1742: died near Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786. An American general. He distinguished himself at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and elsewhere; succeeded Gates in command of the southern army in 1780; conducted the retreat from the Catawba to the Dan in 1781; and commanded at Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs in 1781.

Greene, Nathaniel. Born at Boscawen, N. H., May 20, 1797: died at Boston, Nov. 29, 1877. An American journalist, brother of Charles Gordon Greene. He founded, in 1821, the Boston "Statesman," which became a prominent organ of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and was postmaster of Boston 1829–40 and 1845–49. He translated a number of French, German, and Italian works.

Greene, Robert. Born at Norwich, England, 1560: died at London, Sept. 3, 1592. An English dramatist, novelist, and poet. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1583. He was subsequently incorporated at Oxford. After leaving the university he seems to have led a dissolute life abroad for some time. In 1592, after 10 years of reckless living and hasty literary production, he died after "a debauch of pickled herrings and Rhenish," deserted by all his friends. Gabriel Harvey attacked him shortly after his death in "Four Letters and Certain Sonnets, etc." Meres, Chettle, Nashe, and others defended him, and Nashe, who had also been attacked, published his "Strange News," directed more against Harvey than in defense of Greene. The quarrel was prolonged. Greene's fame rests mostly on the songs and eclogues which are interspersed through his prose works. His principal works are tracts and pamphlets, "Mamillia, etc." (entered on "Stationers' Register" 1580), "Gwydonius, the Carde of Fancie" (1584), "Arbasto, the Anatomie of Fortune" (1584), "Planetomachia" (1586), "Euphues his Censure to Philautus, etc." (1587), "Perimedes the Blacke-Smith" (1588), "Pandosto: the Triumph of Time, the hystorie of Dorastus and Fawnia" (1588), "Alcida" (licensed 1588), "Menaphon, etc." (1589; this appeared as "Greene's Arcadia" in 1599), "Greene's Mourning Garment, etc." (1590), "Greene's Never too Late" (1590), "Greene's Farewell to Folly" (1591), "A Notable Discovery of Coosnage" (in 3 parts: 2 in 1591, the third in 1592), "Greene's Groatsworth of Wit, etc." (published at his dying request: licensed 1592). His plays are "Orlando Furioso," "A Looking Glass for London and England" (with Lodge), "The Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," "James the Fourth," "Alphonsus, King of Aragon," and "George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield." Dyce collected and edited his works 1831–58.

Greenfield (grēn′fēld). The capital of Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut River 34 miles north of Springfield. Population (1890), 5,252.

Greenhat (grēn′hat), **Sir Humphrey.** The pseudonym of Sir Ambrose Crowley in "The Tatler," No. 73.

Green Isle, The, or **The Emerald Isle.** Ireland: so named from its verdure.

Green Vault, The. [G. *Das grüne Gewölbe.*] A series of 8 rooms in the royal palace at Dresden, containing an unrivaled collection of precious stones, works of art, etc. It is called the green vault from the color of its original decorations.

Greenland (grēn′land), Dan. **Grönland** (grėn′länd). [Discovered by Norsemen about 900. So named, it is said, in 986 by Eric the Red with the intent of attracting immigrants from Iceland by this alluring name.] An island in the north polar regions, belonging in part to Denmark, northeast of North America. It extends from Cape Farewell, in about lat. 60° N., northerly to beyond 83° N. In the interior is a plateau covered with an ice-cap, with the highest point about 10,000 feet. The coast is indented with fiords. There are some settlements in Danish East Greenland and Danish West Greenland. Trade is a Danish monopoly. Recent explorers have been Kane, Hall, Nares, and Greely (in the extreme north), Nansen (who traversed Greenland in 1888), and Peary (who explored the northern ice-cap in 1891–92, and visited the same region in 1893–95.) It was visited by Eric the Red and colonized by him in 986. It was rediscovered by Davis in 1585, and recolonized by the Danes in 1721. Estimated area, 512,000 square miles. Population (mostly Eskimos) (1890), 10,516 ([illegible] of them Europeans) in the Danish territory, with probably a few hundred more elsewhere.

Greenleaf (grēn′lēf), **Benjamin.** Born at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786: died at Bradford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1864. An American mathematician, author of a series of mathematical textbooks.

Greenleaf, Simon. Born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783: died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1853. An American jurist, reporter of the Maine Supreme Court 1820–32, and professor of law at Harvard 1833–48 (when he became professor emeritus), succeeding Story in the Dane professorship in 1846. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Law of Evidence" (1842–53).

Green Mantle. See *Redgauntlet, Lilias*.

Green Mountain. The culminating summit of Mount Desert, Maine, in the eastern part of the island. Height, 1,527 feet.

Green Mountain Boys. The soldiers from Vermont in the American Revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.

Green Mountains. That part of the Appalachian system situated in Vermont, continued in Massachusetts by the Hoosac and Taconic Mountains. The highest peak was long considered to be Mount Mansfield (4,[illegible] feet), but Killington Peak (4,240 feet) now claims the honor.

Green Mountain State. A popular name of Vermont, which is traversed by the Green Mountains.

Greenock (grēn′ok). A seaport and parliamentary borough in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 19 miles west-northwest of Glasgow. It is noted for the building of iron ships and for its foreign commerce, and manufactures sugar and machinery. Population (1891), 63,096.

Greenough (grēn′ō), **George Bellas.** Born 1778: died at Naples, April 2, 1855. An English geographer and geologist. He founded the Geological Society of London, becoming its first president in 1811, and retaining that office for 6 years (he was subsequently twice re-elected). He was also several times president of the Royal Geographical Society. He constructed various geological maps, the most extensive being one of British India.

Greenough, Horatio. Born at Boston, Sept. 6, 1805: died at Somerville, near Boston, Dec. 18, 1852. An American sculptor. Among his works are a statue of Washington, near the Capitol, Washington; "The Rescue" (Capitol, Washington); "Venus Victrix" (Boston Athenæum); etc.

Greenough, Richard S. Born at Jamaica Plain, Boston, April 27, 1819. An American sculptor, brother of Horatio Greenough.

Green River. A river in Kentucky, joining the Ohio 7 miles southeast of Evansville, Indiana. Length, about [illegible] miles; navigable about [illegible] miles.

Green River. A river in Wyoming, northwest[illegible] Colorado, and Utah, uniting with the Grand River to form the Colorado about lat. 38° [illegible] N., long. [illegible] W. Length, about 700 miles.

Greensleeves [illegible]. A ballad [illegible] his "English and [illegible]

Green's Tu Quoque, or The Citie Gallant. A [illegible] Cooke, published in 1614. [illegible]

Greenville (grēn′vil). A city and the capital of Greenville County, South Carolina, situated [illegible] tional institutions. Population (1890), 8,607.

Greenwell [illegible] **Dora.** [illegible]

Greenwich (grin′ij). A town and parliamentary borough in Kent, England, [illegible]

Greenwich. A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound, [illegible] miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), 10,131.

Greenwich. A former village in the western part of Manhattan Island, now a part of New York city.

Greenwich (grin′ij) **Hospital.** A hospital for seamen, situated at Greenwich, England. It occupies the site of a royal palace which was removed during the Commonwealth. It was rebuilt in the reigns of Charles II. and William III., and in 1694 was converted into a sailors' hospital. From 1865 a considerable proportion of the pensioners have been non-resident, and part of the building has since 1873 been occupied as a Royal Naval College.

Greenwood (grēn′wụ̈d), **Grace.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Sara Jane (Clarke) Lippincott.

Greenwood Cemetery. A cemetery in southern Brooklyn, overlooking Gowanus Bay in New York harbor. It was opened for interments in 1840. It is 400 acres in extent, and is well laid out and ornamented with forest trees.

Greenwood Lake. A lake on the border of New Jersey and New York. Length, 10 miles.

Greg (greg), **William Rathbone.** Born at Manchester, England, 1809: died at Wimbledon, Nov. 15, 1881. An English essayist. His works include "Political Problems for our Age and Country" (1870), "Enigmas of Life" (1872), "Rocks Ahead, or the Warnings of Cassandra" (1874), "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Working Classes" (1876), and various collections of essays.

Gregg (greg), **David McMurtrie.** Born at Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1855; served as colonel in the Federal army in the Peninsular campaign in 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year; commanded a division of cavalry at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863; was appointed to the command of the 2d cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in 1864; and resigned Feb. 3, 1865. He served with distinction in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hawes's Shop, and Trevilian Station.

Gregg, John Irvin. Born July 19, 1826: died Jan. 6, 1892. An American soldier. He volunteered as a private in Dec., 1846, and after having served throughout the war with Mexico was discharged with the rank of captain Aug. 14, 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a captain in the Federal army; was made colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry Nov. 14, 1862, and commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac from April 1863, April, 1865. He fought with distinction at Kelly's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Trevilian Station, and Deep Bottom. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 11, 1865, became colonel of the 8th United States Cavalry July 28, 1866; and was retired April 2, 1879.

Gregg, Maxcy. Born at Columbia, S. C., 1814: killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. An American politician, and brigadier-general in the Confederate service.

Grégoire (grā-gwär′), **Henri.** Born at Vého, near Lunéville, France, Dec. 4, 1750: died at Paris, May 28, 1831. A noted French ecclesiastic (bishop of Blois) and revolutionist. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, of the Convention in 1792, of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and of the Senate in 1801. He wrote "Histoire des sectes religieuses" (1810), "Essai historique sur les libertés de l'église gallicane" (1818), etc.

Gregoras (greg′ō-ras), **Nicephorus.** Born at Heraclea Pontica, Asia Minor, probably 1295: died about 1359. A Byzantine scholar. He was the author of a Byzantine history in 38 books covering the period [illegible], and [illegible] other extensive works on history, theology, philosophy, astronomy, etc.

Gregorovius (greg-ō-rō′vē-ös), **Ferdinand.** Born at Neidenburg, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1821: died at Munich, May 1, 1891. A noted German historian. His works include "Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter" ("History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages," [illegible]), "Wanderjahre in Italien" [illegible], "Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter" [illegible], etc.

Gregory (greg′ō-ri), Saint, surnamed "The Illuminator" (in Armenian called **Gregor Lusavoritch**). [MGr. *Gregorios*, F. *Grégoire*, It. Sp. [illegible] *Gregorio*, G. *Gregor*, L. *Gregorius*.] Born [illegible] about [illegible]: died [illegible]. The founder and patron saint of the Armenian Church. He was consecrated patriarch of Armenia [illegible].

Gregory I., Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born at Rome about 540: died there, March 12, 604. Pope 590–604. [illegible] said that when a monk he saw some heathen Anglo-Saxon youths exposed for sale in the slave-market at Rome, and that on ascertaining their nationality he exclaimed, "They would be indeed not *Angli*, but *angeli* (angels), if they were Christians!" He would have gone himself as a missionary to Britain, but was restrained by the Pope. In 597 he sent Augustine, accompanied by 40 monks, to Ethelbert, king of Kent, who was baptized with 10,000 of his subjects in the space of a year. His memory is stained by an adulatory letter of congratulation to the usurper and murderer Phocas on his accession to the imperial throne, written with a view to gaining his support in a dispute with the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the author of numerous homilies on Ezekiel and the Gospels, "Moralia," "Regula (or Cura) Pastoralis," "Dialogues," "Letters," "Liber Sacramentorum," "Liber Antiphonarius," etc. The best edition of his works is the "Benedictine" (1705).

> Next to Leo I. he [Gregory I.] was the greatest of the ancient bishops of Rome, and he marks the transition of the patriarchal system into the strict papacy of the middle ages. *Schaff*, History of the Christian Church, III. 328.

Gregory II., Saint, Pope. Died Feb. 10, 731. Pope 715–731. He sent Boniface as missionary to the Germans 719, and opposed the iconoclasm of Leo the Isaurian. He is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on Feb. 13.

Gregory III., Saint. Died Nov., 741. Pope 731–741. He convoked at Rome, in 732, a council which denounced iconoclasm and confirmed the worship of images. He is commemorated on Nov. 28.

Gregory IV. Died Jan., 844. Pope 827–844. He attempted to adjust the quarrel between the three rebellious sons of Louis le Débonnaire and their father, with the result that he offended both parties, and also the French bishops.

Gregory V. (**Bruno of Carinthia**). Died Feb. 18, 999. Pope 996–999. He was elected through the influence of his uncle, the emperor Otto III., and was the first German pope. He was expelled in 997 by the Roman senator Crescentius, who procured the elevation of the antipope John XVI. He was restored the next year on the appearance of Otto in Italy with an army, and the execution of Crescentius and John.

Gregory VI. (**Johannes Gratianus**). Died at Cologne about 1048. Pope 1045–46. He had as rival claimants to the papal dignity Benedict IX. and Sylvester III. All three were deposed in 1046 by the emperor Henry III., who placed Clement II. in the apostolic chair.

Gregory VII., Saint (**Hildebrand**). Born at Saona (or Soano), Tuscany, about 1020: died at Salerno, Italy, May 25, 1085. Pope 1073–85. He was of obscure origin, assumed the Benedictine habit at Rome, and became chaplain of Gregory VI., whom he accompanied in his exile. He entered the monastery of Cluny in 1048, and in 1049 was invited to Rome by Pope Leo IX. He was created cardinal archdeacon about 1050, from which time he almost uninterruptedly conducted the temporal policy of the curia until his own elevation. He procured the election of Nicholas II. and of Alexander II., whom he succeeded in 1073. The grand object of his policy was to establish the supremacy of the papacy within the church, and of the church over the state. He issued a decree against lay investitures (*i. e.*, the investiture of the clergy with the secular estates and rights of their spiritual benefices by the temporal power) in 1075, and in 1076 cited Henry IV. of Germany to Rome to answer to the charge of simony, sacrilege, and oppression. Henry, enraged at this assumption of authority, declared the deposition of Gregory, who retorted by excommunicating Henry. Henry was suspended from the royal office by the disaffected German princes in alliance with the Pope at the Diet of Tribur in Oct. 1076, but did penance before the Pope at Canossa Jan. 25–27, 1077, and received a conditional absolution. The excommunication was, however, renewed in 1078, and war ensued. Henry defeated (1080) Rudolf of Swabia, put forward as king by the papal party in Germany, appointed Clement III. antipope (1080), captured Rome (1084), and besieged Gregory in the castle of St. Angelo. Gregory was rescued by Robert Guiscard (1084), but died in exile.

Gregory VIII. (**Maurice Bourdin**). Died 1125. Antipope. On the death of Paschal II. in 1118, the party at Rome adverse to the emperor Henry V. elected Gelasius II., while the emperor elevated Gregory VIII. Gelasius died in 1119, and his party elected Calixtus II. The emperor subsequently made his peace with Calixtus and abandoned Gregory, who was imprisoned by Calixtus in 1121 and kept in confinement until his death.

Gregory VIII. Died Dec. 17, 1187. Pope Oct.–Dec., 1187.

Gregory IX. (**Ugolino,** Count of Segni). Born about 1147: died at Rome, Aug. 21, 1241. Pope 1227–41. His reign was occupied by the struggle between the Ghibellines and the emperor Frederick II. on the one hand, and the Guelphs and the Pope on the other.

Gregory X. (**Teobaldo di Visconti**). Born at Piacenza, Italy: died at Arezzo, Italy, Jan. 10, 1276. Pope 1271–76.

Gregory XI. (**Pierre Roger de Beaufort**). Born in Limousin, France: died at Rome, March, 1378. Pope 1370–78. He terminated the "Babylonish Captivity" at Avignon by removing to Rome in 1377.

Gregory XII. (**Angelo di Corraro** or **Corario**). Born at Venice about 1325: died as cardinal bishop of Porto, Oct. 18, 1417. Pope 1406–1415. He was elected by the Roman cardinals in 1406 in opposition to Benedict XIII., who reigned at Avignon, and together with whom he was deposed by the Council of Pisa in 1409. He refused to yield until 1415, when he resigned at the Council of Constance.

Gregory XIII. (Ugo Buoncompagni). Born at Bologna, Italy, Feb. 7, 1502: died April 10, 1585. Pope 1572–85. He introduced the Gregorian calendar in 1582.

Gregory XIV. (Nicolo Sfondrati). Pope 1590–1591.

Gregory XV. (Alessandro Ludovisi). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1554: died July, 1623. Pope 1621–23. He founded the Congregation of the Propaganda in 1622.

Gregory XVI. (Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari). Born at Belluno, Italy, Sept. 18, 1765: died at Rome, June 1, 1846. Pope 1831–46. Popular insurrections took place in the Papal States at the beginning of his reign, which were suppressed only by means of Austrian intervention.

Gregory of Nazianzus, or **Gregory Nazianzen,** Saint, surnamed **Theologus** ('the Theologian'). Born at Nazianzus, Cappadocia, about 325: died about 390. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was the leader of the orthodox party at Constantinople in 379, and was made bishop of Constantinople in 380.

Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. Born probably at Cæsarea, Cappadocia, about 335 (331 ?): died about 395 (400 ?). A father of the Eastern Church. He was a younger brother of Basil the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Nyssa, Cappadocia, in 372. He opposed Arianism, and was banished in 375 by Valens, on whose death in 378 he was restored to his see. His works have been edited by Migne and others.

Gregory of Tours, Saint (**Georgius Florentius**). Born at Clermont, Auvergne, France, about 540: died at Tours, France, Nov. 17, 594. A Frankish historian. He became bishop of Tours in 573. His chief work is a "Historia Francorum" in 10 books, the chief authority for the history of the Merovingians to 591.

Gregory Thaumaturgus (thâ-ma-tėr′gus), Saint (**Theodorus**). Born at Neocæsarea, Pontus, about 210: died about 270. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was for many years bishop of his native city, and received the surname Thaumaturgus ('wonder-worker') on account of the numerous miracles he was reputed to have performed. His extant works consist of one epistle, a panegyrical oration on Origen, and a paraphrase of the book of Ecclesiastes.

Gregory. 1. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a servant to Capulet.—2. In Fielding's "Mock Doctor," the name given to the character called Sganarelle in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui," from which it is taken. He is a fagot-maker who pretends to be a doctor.

Gregory, David. Born at Kinnairdie, Banffshire, Scotland, June 24, 1661: died at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, Oct. 10, 1708. A Scottish astronomer. He became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1683, and was "the first professor who publicly lectured on the Newtonian philosophy" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). In 1691 he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1692. He wrote "Astronomiæ physicæ et geometricæ elementa" (1702), edited the works of Euclid (1703), and left several treatises in manuscript. Various papers by him were published in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society.

Gregory, Duncan Farquharson. Born at Edinburgh, April 13, 1813: died there, Feb. 23, 1844. A Scottish mathematician. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1838; became a fellow of Trinity in 1840 and assistant tutor in 1842; and was the first editor of the "Cambridge Mathematical Journal."

Gregory, James. Born at Drumoak, near Aberdeen, 1638: died at Edinburgh, Oct., 1675. A Scottish mathematician, elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1674. He wrote "Vera circuli et hyperbolæ quadratura" (1667), "Exercitationes geometricæ" (1668), etc.

Gregory, John. Born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1773. A Scottish physician, grandson of James Gregory (1638–75). He was elected professor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1766.

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. Born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, Jan. 29, 1774: died at Woolwich, Feb. 2, 1841. An English mathematician, best known from his experiments on the velocity of sound. He was one of the projectors of London University.

Gregory, William. Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1803: died April 24, 1858. A Scottish chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Edinburgh in 1844. He edited and translated various German works (Liebig, Reichenbach), and wrote "Outlines of Chemistry" (1845), etc.

Gregory Gazette, Sir. See *Gazette.*

Greifenberg (grī′fen-berg). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Rega 40 miles northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 5,293.

Greifenhagen (grī′fen-hä-gen). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Reglitz 13 miles south of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 6,692.

Greiffenberg (grīf′fen-berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 34 miles west-southwest of Liegnitz.

Greifswald (grīfs′vält). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ryck in lat. 54° 6′ N., long. 13° 22′ E. It has a university, and contains several notable old buildings. Population (1890), 21,624.

Greig (greg), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Inverkeithing, Nov. 30, 1735: died on board his ship at Sveaborg, Oct., 1788. A Scottish sailor, vice-admiral in the Russian service. He served in the British navy until 1763; was appointed lieutenant in the Russian navy in 1764, and soon became captain; commanded a division of the fleet which defeated the Turks in the Bay of Tchesme in July, 1770; was appointed rear-admiral, and in 1773 vice-admiral; and in 1788 commanded the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, fighting a drawn battle with the Swedes off the island of Hogland on July 17.

Grein (grīn), **Michael.** Born at Willingshausen, near Ziegenhain, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1825: died at Hannover, Prussia, June 15, 1877. A German philologist. He was employed as librarian and archivist in Cassel and Marburg, and was professor in the University of Marburg 1873–76. He edited "Bibliothek der angelsachsischen Poesie," a complete collection of extant Anglo-Saxon poetry with a valuable glossary (1857–64), began "Bibliothek der angelsachsischen Prosa" (1872), and published other works on Germanic and Anglo-Saxon literature.

Greiz (grīts). The capital of the principality of Reuss (elder line), Germany, situated on the White Elster 47 miles south of Leipsic. It has manufactures of woolens, half-woolens, etc., and contains the modern palace and an old castle. Population (1890), 20,141.

Gremio (grē′mi-ō). A rich but old suitor of Bianca in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Grenada (gren-ā′dä). An island in the West Indies, belonging to the British empire, intersected by lat. 12° 10′ N., long. 61° 40′ W. Capital, St. George's. It forms a portion of the Windward Islands colony, and is the residence of the governor. It was colonized by the French in 1651; was taken by the British in 1762; and was held by the French 1779–83. Length, about 24 miles. Greatest width, 12 miles. Area, 133 square miles. Population (1891), 54,062.

Grenadines (gren-a-dēnz′). A group of small islands north of Grenada, forming part of the Windward Islands, and divided, for administration purposes, between Grenada and St. Vincent. The largest is Carriacou.

Grendel. A monster in Anglo-Saxon romance. He haunts a marsh on the North Sea, and is slain by Beowulf.

Grenelle (gre-nel′). A quarter of Paris, in the southwestern part of the city, noted for its artesian well.

Grenfell (gren′fel), **George.** An English Baptist missionary and African explorer. He was among the first white men on the Kongo River, and by his numerous voyages on the mission steamer Peace has filled many gaps in the chartography of the Kongo basin. In 1885 he explored the Lulongo, Ubangi, and Itimbiri rivers; in 1886 the lower Kuangu. In 1893 he settled, as commissioner of the Kongo State, the boundary line between the Kongo State and Angola, on the Kuangu River.

Grenfell, John Pascoe. Born at Battersea, Sept. 20, 1800: died at Liverpool, March 20, 1869. An English naval officer in the service of Brazil. He fought under Cochrane on the Chilean and Peruvian coasts, 1819–23, followed him to Brazil in the latter year, and remained in the Brazilian service, attaining the rank of vice-admiral in 1852. During the war with Argentina, 1851–52, he commanded the Brazilian squadron, and forced the passage of the Paraná.

Grenoble (gre-nō′bl). [Orig. Ligurian *Calaro*, later named *Gratianopolis*, from the emperor Gratian who rebuilt it.] The capital of the department of Isère, situated on the Isère in lat. 45° 12′ N., long. 5° 43′ E. It has a university, a museum, and a library; has important manufactures of cement and kid gloves; and is a strong fortress. It was strengthened by the emperor Gratian; suffered in the Huguenot wars; received Napoleon on his return from Elba in 1815; and was the scene of a Bonapartist conspiracy in 1816. Population (1891), 60,439.

Grenville (gren′vil), Sir **Bevil.** Born at Brinn, Cornwall, March 23, 1595: killed at Lansdown, near Bath, July 5, 1643. An English Royalist soldier. He led the van at Bradock Down, Jan. 19, 1643, where the Parliamentarians were defeated, and fell in the attack on Sir William Waller's forces at Lansdown.

Grenville, George. Born Oct. 14, 1712: died at London, Nov. 13, 1770. An English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1741; became a lord of the admiralty in 1744; was a lord of the treasury June, 1747, Nov., 1755; was treasurer of the navy Nov., 1756–62 (with a seat in the cabinet in 1761); became secretary of state for the northern department in May, 1762; and became first lord of the admiralty in Oct. of that year. From Oct., 1761, to Oct., 1762, he was leader of the House of Commons. He became premier in April, 1763, and retained office until July, 1765. He prosecuted Wilkes and opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act. He obtained the nickname of "the Gentle Shepherd" in an encounter with Pitt. "He interposed in defense of Dashwood's proposition of an additional duty on cider, and reminded the house that the profusion with which the late war had been carried on necessitated the imposition of new taxes. He wished gentlemen would show him *where* to lay them. [On his] repeating this question in his querulous, languid, fatiguing tone, Pitt, who sat opposite to him, mimicking his accent aloud, repeated these words of an old ditty, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where!" and then, rising, abused Grenville bitterly." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Grenville, or **Greynvile,** Sir **Richard.** Born about 1541: died Sept., 1591. A British naval hero. He was a cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1585 he commanded a fleet of 7 vessels which took part in the colonization of Virginia. In 1591 he was vice-admiral in the fleet of 16 ships under Lord Thomas Howard which sailed to the Azores to intercept the Spanish treasure ships. While the English were at anchor off Flores, a Spanish fleet of 53 sail appeared, and Howard put to sea to avoid it. Grenville, however, refused to follow, and when, later, he rashly attempted to pass through the Spanish fleet, was becalmed and was attacked by about 15 of the largest vessels. He maintained a hand-to-hand fight for 15 hours, and only surrendered when all but 20 of his 150 men were slain. He died a few days after the battle.

Grenville, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Born at London, Feb. 11, 1797: died there, July 29, 1861. An English historian. He was known as Earl Temple 1813–22, and as Marquis of Chandos 1822–39, when he succeeded his father as duke. He was member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire 1818–39, and was lord privy seal 1841–42. He introduced into the Reform Bill in 1832 the clause known as the Chandos clause, which extended the franchise in counties to £50. He wrote "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III." (1853–55), "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency" (1856), "Memoirs of the Court of George IV." (1859), "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria" (1861), etc.

Grenville, Richard Temple (later **Grenville-Temple**), Earl Temple. Born Sept. 26, 1711: died Sept. 12, 1779. An English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt. He was first lord of the admiralty under the Duke of Devonshire 1756–57, and lord privy seal under Pitt and Newcastle 1757–61. He was a patron of Wilkes, and was thought by some to be the author of the "Letters" of Junius.

Grenville, Thomas. Born Dec. 31, 1755: died at London, Dec. 17, 1846. An English politician (Whig) and diplomatist, best known as a book-collector. He bequeathed over 20,000 volumes to the British Museum.

Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville. Born Oct. 25, 1759: died at Dropmore, Bucks, England, Jan. 12, 1834. An English statesman, son of George Grenville. He entered Parliament in 1782; was appointed paymaster-general of the army in 1783; was chosen speaker of the House of Commons about 1789; was created Baron Grenville in 1790, and was secretary for foreign affairs in Pitt's ministry 1791–1801. In 1806 he combined with Fox to form the ministry of "All the Talents," of which he was premier. The death of Fox in the same year weakened the ministry, and Grenville was compelled to resign in 1807.

Grenville Channel. A narrow channel between the mainland of British Columbia and Pitt Island. Length, 50 miles.

Gresham (gresh′am), Sir **Thomas.** Died at London, Nov. 21, 1579. An English financier. He was employed to negotiate loans for the government both at home and abroad, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. He founded the Royal Exchange in 1565, and Gresham College in 1575, which was opened in 1596. He observed and commented on the tendency of the inferior of two forms of currency in circulation to circulate more freely than the superior, which has been named from him Gresham's Law.

Gresham, Walter Quinton. Born at Lanesville, Ind., March 17, 1832: died at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895. An American politician, jurist, and general. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, serving as a division commander in Blair's corps before Atlanta, and being brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. He was United States judge for the district of Indiana 1869–82; was postmaster-general 1882–84; was secretary of the treasury in 1884; and became secretary of state in Cleveland's cabinet in 1893.

Gresham College. An educational foundation in London, endowed by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. Lectures were commenced in 1597; the building was transferred to the government in 1768. The present building, near the Guildhall, was erected in 1843.

Gresley (grā-lā′), **Henri François Xavier.** Born at Vassy, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 9, 1819: died at Paris, May 2, 1890. A French general. He served as brigadier-general and chief of the general staff of the 1st army corps in the Franco-Prussian war; was chief of the general staff in the ministry of war in 1874–1877; became general of division in 1875; was minister of war in 1879; was elected senator for life in 1879; and was commander of the 5th army corps 1880–83.

Gresley (gres′li), **William.** Born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, March 16, 1801: died at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, Nov. 19, 1876. An English clergyman and writer. In 1857 he became perpetual curate of All Saints, Boyne Hill. He published a number of tales and many religious works. Among the latter are "Ordinance of Confession" (1851), "Sophron and Neologus," etc. (1861), "Priests and Philosophers" (1873), "Thoughts on Religion and Philosophy" (1875). His tales, mostly written in conjunction with Edward Churton, were illustrative of social and religious life. "Bernard Leslie," etc., written by Gresley [illegible] was intended to show the influence of the Oxford movement.

Gresset (gre-sā'), **Jean Baptiste Louis de.** Born at Amiens, Aug. 29, 1709: died there, June 16, 1777. A French poet, for a time, in his youth, a member of the Jesuit order. His best-known poem is "Vert-Vert." Among his other works are [illegible] "Edouard III.," "Epître à ma sœur," [illegible] and the comedy "Le méchant" (174[illegible]). His complete works were edited by Renouard [illegible].

Greswell (gres'wel), **Edward.** Born at Denton, near Manchester, Aug. 3, 1797: died at Oxford, June 29, 1869. An English chronologist. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and vice-president of the college 1840 [illegible]. He published "Fasti temporis catholici, etc." (Part I, 1852), "General Tables of the Fasti catholici, or Fasti temporis perpetui, from B.C. 4004 to A.D. 2000" (1852), "Origines calendariæ hellenicæ" (1861), etc.

Greta Hall (grē'tạ hâl). The residence of Southey. It is in the vale of Keswick, Cumberland.

Gretchen (grech'en; G. pron. grāt'ċhen). [G., a dim. of *Margaret*.] The principal female character of Goethe's "Faust." She is a simple girl of the lower ranks of life, charming in her innocence and confiding love for Faust.

> He has never created anything sublimer than this ideal picture of innocence, simplicity, warmth and depth of affection, her maidenly reserve at the outset, the spirit of [illegible] purity which breathes around her, her little world of domestic duties, the truly touching [illegible] with which she tends her little sister, the natural grace with which she reveals her feelings, the naive love of ornament [illegible] [illegible] of the people, then the first shadows which fall on this [illegible] the misfortunes caused by Faust's [illegible], the presentiment of danger and [illegible] [illegible] at Mephisto's presence, her pious anxiety about the spiritual welfare of her lover, her devotion and utter self-surrender to him, her inability to refuse him anything, and then all the fell consequences of her weakness [illegible] prison and death [illegible] fearful transition thus from the idyllic to the tragical.
>
> *Scherer*, History of German Literature, II. 327.

Grethel (greth'el; G. pron. grā'tel), **Gammer.** The fictitious narrator of "Grimm's Tales."

Gretna Green (gret'nạ grēn). A farmstead near the village of Springfield, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 8 miles northwest of Carlisle. The name was afterward applied to the village, which became notorious for the celebration of irregular marriages contracted by runaway parties from England. These marriages were [illegible] valid (unless one of the parties has [illegible] weeks in Scotland) by an act passed in 1856.

Grétry (grā-trē'), **André Ernest Modeste.** Born at Liége, Belgium, Feb. 8, 1741: died at Montmorency, near Paris, Sept. 24, 1813. A French composer. His works include the operas [illegible] [illegible] (1769), [illegible] [illegible] "L'Amant jaloux" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Greuze [illegible] **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Tournus, France, Aug. [illegible] 1725: died at Paris, March [illegible] 1805. A genre and portrait painter, pupil of [illegible] [illegible] Paris [illegible] the Academy. In 1755 he went to Italy with the Abbé Gougenot [illegible] public, which admired only the new school of David, he [illegible]

Grève [illegible] **Place de la.** [illegible] execution of ancient Paris. Until the creation of the [illegible] strand") was given it on account of its position on the bank [illegible]

Greville [illegible]

Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke. Born [illegible]

Greville, Fulke, first Lord Brooke. [illegible]

of Queen Elizabeth; and was an intimate friend and the biographer of his kinsman Sir Philip Sidney. He became secretary for Wales in 1583, treasurer "of the wars" in March, 1598, treasurer of the navy Sept., 1598, chancellor of the exchequer in 1614, and commissioner of the treasury in 1618. He was stabbed, Sept. 1, by a servant, Ralph Haywood, one of the witnesses to his will, to whom he failed to leave a legacy. His epitaph, composed by himself, was: "Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." His works were reprinted by Grosart (1870).

Gréville (grā-vēl'), **Henry.** The pseudonym of Alice Marie Céleste Durand.

Greville (grev'il), **Robert,** second Lord Brooke. Born 1608: died March 2, 1643. An English Parliamentary general in the civil war, only son of Fulke Greville. He defeated the Earl of Northampton at Kineton, near Banbury, Aug. 3, 1642; was appointed in Jan., 1643, commander-in-chief of the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Leicester, and Derby; captured Stratford-on-Avon in Feb.; and was killed at Lichfield. He wrote "The Nature of Truth, etc." (1640), and other works.

Greville, Robert Kaye. Born at Bishop Auckland, Durham, Dec. 13, 1794: died near Edinburgh, June 4, 1866. A British botanist. He published "Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," "Flora Edinensis" (begun 1824), "Icones filicum" (with Hooker: begun 1829), "Algæ Britannicæ" (1830), the botany of India and of British North America in the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," etc. He was an opponent of slavery and a supporter of the cause of temperance.

Grévy (grā-vē'), **Albert.** Born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, department of Jura, Aug. 23, 1824. A French statesman, brother of François Paul Jules Grévy. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. He was civil and military governor of Algeria 1879–81.

Grévy, François Paul Jules. Born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Jura, France, Aug. 15, 1807: died at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Sept. 9, 1891. A French statesman. He was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly 1848–49, to the Legislative Assembly 1849–51, and to the Corps Législatif 1868–70, and was president of the National Assembly 1871–73, and of the Chamber of Deputies 1876 and 1877–79. He succeeded MacMahon as president of the French republic in 1879, was reelected in Dec., 1885, and was compelled to resign in 1887, owing to the traffic which his son-in-law Wilson carried on in offices and decorations.

Grew (grö), **Nehemiah.** Born 1641: died March 25, 1712. An English botanist, noted for his studies in vegetable anatomy and physiology. He graduated at Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1661, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1671. In 1677 he became secretary of the Royal Society, and edited the "Philosophical Transactions" (Jan., 1678, Feb., 1679). His chief work, "The Anatomy of Plants," was published in 1682.

Grey (grā), **Charles,** first Earl Grey. Born at Howick, 1729: died there, Nov. 14, 1807. An English general. He became colonel and king's aide-de-camp in 1772, joined Howe in America in 1776 (with the rank of major-general), defeated Anthony Wayne near Paoli, Sept. 20, 1777, commanded a brigade at Germantown Oct. 4, 1777, captured New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard in 1778, returned to England in 1782, and was appointed commander-in-chief in America, an appointment which the close of the war rendered inoperative. In 1793 he was appointed, with Jervis (later Earl St. Vincent), commander of an expedition to the French West Indies. They reduced Martinique in March, and St. Lucia and Guadeloupe in April, 1794.

Grey, Charles, second Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick. Born at Falloden, near Alnwick, Northumberland, March 13, 1764: died July 17, 1845. An English Whig statesman. He became first lord of the admiralty under Grenville in 1806, foreign secretary on the death of Fox, and was dismissed from office in March 1807. He remained out of office for many years. [illegible] he took the [illegible] of a ministry which after an appeal to the country [illegible] and a [illegible] of office (May [illegible]) passed the Reform bill [illegible] 1832. In Aug. [illegible] he [illegible] the British [illegible] passed the Poor Law Amendment Act. He resigned in [illegible]

Grey, Elliot. The principal character in [illegible] [illegible]

Grey, Sir **George.** Born 1799: died Sept. 9, 1882. [illegible] Earl [illegible] [illegible]

Grey, Sir **George Edward.** Born at Lisbon, Portugal, April 14, 181[illegible]. A British colonial governor and author. [illegible]

Grey, Henry, [illegible] *rey, Lady*

Grey, Lady Jane [illegible] 1. [illegible] 12, 1554. The daughter of Henry Grey (marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk) and great-granddaughter of Henry VII. of England. She was the pupil of Bishop Aylmer and of Roger Ascham. At the age of 15 she was able to write in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German, and was studying Hebrew. She was married to Lord Guildford Dudley in May, 1553, as a part of the plot for changing the succession of the crown from the Tudors to the Dudleys after the death of Edward VI.; was proclaimed queen in July, 1553; was arrested in Nov., and afterward condemned for treason, and was executed on Tower Hill with her husband, Feb. 12, 1554. She has been made the subject of tragedies by Rowe (1715), Laplace (1745), Madame de Staël (1800), Brifaut (1812), Soumet (1844), Tennyson (1876), etc.

Grey, Richard. Born at Newcastle, England, 1694: died at Hinton, Northamptonshire, Feb. 28, 1771. An English divine and scholar, rector of Hinton from 1720. He published "Memoria Technica, or a New Method of Artificial Memory" (1730), long a popular work on mnemonics.

Grey, Thomas, first Marquis of Dorset. Born 1451: died Sept. 20, 1501. An English nobleman, son of Sir John Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, and Elizabeth Woodville (afterward queen of Edward IV.). He was created earl of Huntingdon in 1471, and marquis of Dorset in 1475. In 1471 he took part in the murder of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. On the accession of Richard III. he fled, and joined the party of Henry of Richmond (afterward Henry VII.). He was on the Continent until after the battle of Bosworth.

Grey, Sir **William.** Born 1818: died at Torquay, May 15, 1878. An English statesman. He was lieutenant-governor of Bengal in 1867–71, and governor of Jamaica 1874–77.

Greycoat School or **Hospital.** A school at Westminster, London, situated on the east end of Rochester Row, facing Greycoat Place. It is so named from the color of the clothing worn by the inmates. It was founded in 1698 by Queen Anne for the education of 70 poor boys and 40 poor girls. *Thornbury.*

Grey Friars (grā frī'ärz), or **Fratri Minores** (fra'trī mi-nō'rēz), or **Minorites** (mī'nọr-īts). In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the mendicant orders, founded by St. Francis of Assisi. Also called *Franciscans*. The other orders are Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The order of Grey Friars was established by Pope Honorius III. in 1223. In London the Grey Friars were located in Ludgate street, where Christ's Hospital (Bluecoat School) afterward stood. The monastery was founded by John Ewin, a mercer, in 1225. The choir of Grey Friars Church was built by Joyner, lord mayor in 1239, and the nave was added by Henry Walings. The church was rebuilt in 1306 by Margaret, queen of Edward I. In 1421 Sir Richard Whittington gave the monks a large library. It was a favorite place of burial for members of the royal family for many years. Grey Friars was surrendered in 1538, and (except a few traces of the monastic residence, which may still be seen in Christ's Hospital) was swept away in the great fire of 1666.

Greylock (grā'lok). The highest mountain of the Berkshire Hills, in northwestern Massachusetts 8 miles from North Adams. Height, 3,535 feet.

Greyson (grā-zōn'), **Émile.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 17, 1823. A Belgian writer, general director of higher and intermediate instruction in Belgium. His works include the romances "Fiamma Colonna" (1857), "Juffer Daadje et Juffer Doortje" (1874), "Hercule Raymond" (1890).

Greyson (grā'sọn), **R. E. H.** An (inexact) anagrammatic pen-name of Henry Rogers.

Greytown (grā'toun). See *San Juan del Norte*.

Gribeauval (grē-bō-väl'), **Jean Baptiste Vaquette de.** Born at Amiens, France, Sept. 15, 1715: died at Paris, May 9, 1789. A French engineer and general of artillery.

Griboyedoff (grē-bo-yā'dof), **Aleksander Sergeyevitch.** Born at Moscow, Jan., 1795: murdered at Teheran, Feb. 12, 1829. A Russian poet and diplomatist. He first studied law, but at the age of 17 entered the army, and afterward the college of foreign affairs, the service of which took him to Persia and Georgia, where a part of his comedy "The Misfortune of Being Clever" was written. It was played in 1831, after his death. He was killed with his followers in an insurrection.

Gridley (grid'li), **Jeremiah.** Born at Boston, March 10, 1702: died at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, 1767. An American lawyer, brother of Richard Gridley. He graduated at Harvard in 1725, and subsequently became a lawyer. He was attorney-general of the province of Massachusetts Bay, where in 1761 he defended, against James Otis, before the superior court of judicature, the legality of the writs of assistance demanded by the British custom-house officials.

Gridley, Richard. Born in Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1711: died at Stoughton, Mass., June 20, 1796. An American general. He became chief engineer and colonel of infantry in the British army in 1755, and served under Winslow in the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, under Amherst at Louisburg, and under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. At the outbreak of the War of Independence he was appointed chief engineer and commander of artillery in the colonial army at Cambridge, and planned the works of Bunker Hill the night before the battle of June 17, 1775. He received a major-general's commission from the Provincial Congress Sept. 20, 1775, and had command of the Continental artillery until Nov. of that year.

Grief à-la-Mode. See *Funeral, The.*

Grieg (grēg), **Edvard.** Born at Bergen, Norway, June 15, 1843. A noted Scandinavian composer. He went to Leipsic in 1858, and studied for four years at the Conservatorium. In 1863 he went to Copenhagen for study. After his return to the north in 1867 his compositions became stamped with the mark of his Scandinavian nationality. He went to London in 1888, where he both played and conducted. Among his compositions are "Humoresken" (for the piano), "Songs," the "Peer Gynt" suite (two series), "Norwegian Folk-Songs," "Sigurd Jorsalfa" (an opera), Norwegian dances, etc.

Grierson (grēr'sọn), **Benjamin Henry.** Born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826. An American cavalry officer. He became aide-de-camp to the Union general Prentiss at the beginning of the Civil War, and was made major of the 6th Illinois Cavalry in Aug., 1861, and commander of a cavalry brigade in Dec., 1862. He conducted a cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge in April, 1863, to facilitate the operations of Grant about Vicksburg, and in Dec., 1864, commanded a similar raid in Arkansas. He became colonel of the 10th United States Cavalry July 28, 1866, and brevet major-general of the United States army March 2, 1867. After the war he was engaged in frontier service at the West.

Griesbach (grēs'bäch), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Butzbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 4, 1745: died at Jena, Germany, March 24, 1812. A German biblical critic, professor at Halle 1773–75, and at Jena 1775–1812. He edited the Greek New Testament 1774–77.

Gries (grē or grēs) **Pass.** A pass in the Lepontine Alps, leading from Obergestelen, in the Rhône valley, Valais, Switzerland, to Domo d'Ossola, province of Novara, Italy.

Grieux (grēė), **Le Chevalier de.** The lover of Manon Lescaut, in Prévost's novel of that name.

Griffin (grif'in). The capital of Spalding County, Georgia, about 35 miles south of Atlanta. Population (1890), 4,503.

Griffin, Charles. Born in Licking County, Ohio, 1826: died at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15, 1867. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and in this and the succeeding year commanded a company of artillery under General Patterson in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he adhered to the Union cause. He commanded the West Point battery in the first battle of Bull Run; was made brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862; and fought with distinction at the battle of Malvern Hill. He commanded a division at Antietam and Fredericksburg and in Hooker's campaign, and as commander of the 5th army corps, directed by Grant, received the arms and colors of the Army of Northern Virginia after the surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, for his services during the war, and was appointed colonel of the 35th infantry July 28, 1866.

Griffin, Edward Dorr. Born at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 6, 1770: died at Newark, N. J., Nov. 8, 1837. An American clergyman, president of Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts) 1821–36. He published "Lectures in Park Street Church" (1813).

Griffin, Gerald. Born at Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1803: died at Cork, Ireland, June 12, 1840. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. His principal novel, "The Collegians" (1828), has been dramatized as "Colleen Bawn." Among his other works are "The Invasion," "The Rivals," etc.

Griffinhoofe (grif'in-hūf), **Arthur.** The name under which George Colman the younger published a number of his plays.

Griffis (grif'is), **William Elliot.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1843. An American educator and clergyman. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1869; went to Japan in 1870 to organize schools on the American plan; was superintendent of education in the province of Echizen in 1871; and was professor of physics in the Imperial University of Tokio 1872–74. On returning to the United States he studied divinity, and became pastor (1877) of a Reformed church at Schenectady, New York, (1886) of a Congregational church at Boston, and (1893) of the Congregational church at Ithaca, N. Y. He was the author of "The Mikado's Empire" (1876) etc.

Griffith (grif'ith). In Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," a gentleman usher to Queen Katharine.

Griffith, William Pettit. Born at London, July 7, 1815: died there, Sept. 14, 1884. An English architect and archæologist. He wrote "The Natural System of Architecture" (1845), "Ancient Gothic Churches" (1847–52), etc.

Griffith Gaunt. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1866.

Griffiths, Evan. Born at Gellibeblig, Glamorganshire, 1795: died Aug. 31, 1873. A Welsh clergyman. He published a "Welsh-English Dictionary" (1847).

Grigoriopol (grē-gō-rē-ō'pol). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, on the Dniester about 80 miles northwest of Odessa. Population (1889), 6,478.

Grihastha (gr-has'tä). [Skt., 'householder.'] A Brahman in the second stage of his religious life.

Grihyasutras (grh-yạ-sö'trạz). [Skt., 'rules pertaining to the house.'] Rules for the conduct of domestic rites and the personal sacraments, extending from birth to the marriage of a man. See *Sutra.*

Grijalva (grē-Häl'vä), **Juan de.** Born in Cuellar, 1489 or 1490: died in Nicaragua, Jan. 21, 1527. A Spanish soldier, discoverer of Mexico. He was a nephew of Diego Velasquez; was with him in Española and Cuba; and was chosen to follow up Cordova's discovery of Yucatan. He left Santiago de Cuba with four caravels, April 8, 1518; followed around the coast of Yucatan and the continent to Cape Rojo or beyond; obtained a considerable quantity of gold by trading with the Indians; and heard of the rich Aztec empire in the interior. When he returned to Cuba, early in November, Cordova reproached him for not having made settlements, and he was dismissed. In 1523 he went with Garay to the coast of Mexico, and later he took service with Pedrarias at Panama.

Grildrig (gril'drig). A name given to Gulliver by the people of Brobdingnag, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." It meant a very little man.

Grillparzer (gril'pärt-ser), **Franz.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1791: died there, Jan. 21, 1872. An Austrian dramatist. He studied jurisprudence, and in 1813 entered the civil service, from which he retired to private life in 1856. His dramas are "Die Ahnfrau" ("The Ancestress": a so-called "fate-tragedy," 1817), "Sappho" (1818), the trilogy "Das goldne Vliess" ("The Golden Fleece," 1821), "König Ottokars Glück und Ende" ("King Ottokar's Fortune and End," 1825), "Ein treuer Diener seines Herrn" ("A True Servant of his Master," 1828), "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" ("The Waves of Love and of the Sea," 1831), "Der Traum ein Leben" ("Dream is a Life," 1834). A comedy, "Weh' dem, der lügt" ("Woe to him who Lies," 1840), was a failure. Three other tragedies appeared posthumously. Still another, "Esther," was left unfinished. His complete works, "Sammtliche Werke," appeared at Stuttgart, 1872, in 10 vols.

Grim (grim). In Arthurian legend, a fisherman who gave his name to Grimsby. He saved the life of Havelok. See *Havelok the Dane.*

Grim, the Collier of Croydon. A play first printed in 1662 as by "I. T." Haughton wrote a play called "The Devil and his Dam," which has been rashly identified with this. (*Bullen.*) Richard Crowley wrote a "Satirical Epigram" in 1550 called "The Collier of Croydon," and there is an interlude in Richard Edwards's "Damon and Pythias" (1571) called "Grim the Collier."

Grim, Giant. A giant, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who is killed by Mr. Greatheart.

Grimald (grim'ald), **Nicholas.** Born in Huntingdonshire (at "Brownshold," according to his own statement), 1519: died about 1562. An English writer, the contributor of 40 poems to the first edition of "Tottel's Miscellany" (of which he was, perhaps, the editor), many of which were omitted from the second edition. He also published a translation of Cicero's "De Officiis." He was probably of Italian parentage (son of a certain Gianbatista Grimaldi), studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and was chaplain to Bishop Ridley.

Grimaldi (grē-mäl'dē), **Antonio.** Lived in the middle of the 14th century. A Genoese admiral.

Grimaldi, Giovanni Francesco, called **Il Bolognese.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1606: died at Rome, 1680. An Italian painter, especially noted for his landscapes.

Grimaldi, Joseph. Born at London, Dec. 18, 1779: died there, May 31, 1837. A noted English pantomimist and actor. He came of a well-known family of clowns, and first appeared as an infant dancer in 1782. He obtained his greatest success at Covent Garden in 1806 in the pantomime of "Mother Goose," in which he appeared as Squire Bugle (clown). He made his last appearance June 27, 1828, as Harlequin Hoax. His singing and grimacing excited great enthusiasm, and with him the days of genuine pantomime expired. His son Joseph S. Grimaldi made his first appearance in his father's parts in 1814; he died in 1832. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Grimalkin (gri-mâl'kin). A gray cat; especially, a gray cat into which the spirit of a witch has entered.

Grimani (grē-mä'ne), **Antonio.** Born 1436: died May 7, 1523. A doge of Venice (July 7, 1521), descended from a powerful patrician family, and distinguished for both his civil and military services. He was made captain-general of the Venetian fleet sent against the sultan Bajazet in 1499.

Grimani Palace. A fine 16th-century palace on the Grand Canal, Venice. It was designed by San Micheli and decorated by Tintoretto, but the frescos have disappeared. It is now used as a post-office.

Grimes (grīmz), **James Wilson.** Born at Deering, N. H., Oct. 20, 1816: died at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872. An American politician, governor of Iowa 1854–58, and Republican United States senator from Iowa 1859–69. He was one of the few Republican senators who voted against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson.

Grimes, Old. See *Old Grimes.*

Grimké (grim'ke), **Frederick.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1791: died March 8, 1863. An American jurist, brother of T. S. Grimké. He was a judge of the State Supreme Court of Ohio 1836–42. He wrote "Nature and Tendencies of Free Institutions" (1848).

Grimké, Sarah Moore. Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov., 1792: died Dec. 23, 1873. An American abolitionist, sister of T. S. Grimké. She wrote "Letters on the Condition of Woman and the Equality of the Sexes" (1838), etc.

Grimké, Thomas Smith. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 1786: died near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12 (11?), 1834. An American lawyer and lecturer. He graduated at Yale in 1807, and was a member of the State senate of South Carolina 1826–30. He was a prominent member of the American Peace Society, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of temperance reform. He wrote "Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature" (1831).

Grimm (grim), **Friedrich Melchior,** Baron. Born at Ratisbon (Regensburg), Bavaria, Dec. 25, 1723: died at Gotha, Germany, Dec. 19, 1807. A noted German-French critic, man of letters, and diplomat, long resident in Paris, and a member of the most brilliant literary society of the period. He was made a baron of the empire and minister of the Duke of Gotha at the French court in 1776, and minister of Catharine II. of Russia at Hamburg in 1795. His works include "Lettres sur Omphale" (1752), "Le petit prophète de Boehmischbroda" (1753), "Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique adressée à un souverain d'Allemagne" (first part 1813, second part 1812, third part 1813, with a supplement 1814), "Correspondance inédite de Grimm et Diderot, etc." (1829).

Grimm, Herman. Born at Cassel, Jan. 6, 1828. A German critic and author, son of Wilhelm Grimm. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, and has been since 1873 professor of the history of art in the University of Berlin. His most important works are "Das Leben Michelangelos," "Essays" (1859 and 1865, new series 1871 and 1875), "Das Leben Rafaels" (1872), "Vorlesungen über Goethe" (1877). He is the author, besides, of the novel "Unüberwindliche Mächte" ("Unconquerable Powers"), and of "Novellen" ("Stories").

Grimm, Jakob. Born at Hanau, Jan. 4, 1785: died at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1863. A German philologist and writer. He studied jurisprudence at Marburg. In 1805 he went to Paris to assist Savigny, whose pupil he had been. The following year he was at the military school in Cassel. In 1808 he became librarian to the King of Westphalia. After 1814 he lived and labored with his brother Wilhelm in the closest association. They were together librarians at Cassel; 1830 to 1837 professors at Gottingen; subsequently again at Cassel; and 1841 on the invitation of the king settled in Berlin. In 1812 and 1815 they published conjointly the well-known book of fairy tales "Kinder- und Hausmarchen" ("Children's and Domestic Tales"), in 1816 "Deutsche Sagen" ("German Legends"), and after 1852 worked together on the great "Deutsches Worterbuch" ("German Dictionary"). Jakob's independent work consists of an essay, "Poesie im Recht" (1816), expanded 1828 into "Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer." Beginning with 1819, his "Deutsche Grammatik" ("German Grammar") appeared. This last is the fundamental work in comparative Germanic philology, of which specific branch he may be called the founder. Its principal terminology originated with him, and one of its most characteristic phases, that of the relative correspondence of consonants, was first formulated by him, and bears the name of Grimm's Law. In 1835 appeared another great work, the "Deutsche Mythologie." His minor works, "Kleinere Schriften," appeared at Berlin 1864–82, in 6 vols.

Grimm, Ludwig Emil. Born at Hanau, Prussia, May 14, 1790: died at Cassel, Prussia, April 4, 1863. A German painter and etcher, brother of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm.

Grimm, Wilhelm. Born at Hanau, Feb. 24, 1786: died at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1859. A German philologist and writer. He was the brother of Jakob Grimm, with whom he lived and was frequently associated in joint authorship. Like his brother, he studied jurisprudence at Marburg. Owing to ill health he had, however, no permanent position up to 1814, when he went with Jakob as librarian to Cassel. Their subsequent career is one. (See *Jakob Grimm.*) Wilhelm married, and Jacob did not. He did the chief work in the collection of fairy tales which owe their particular style to him. An independent work was "Die Deutsche Heldensage" ("The German Heroic Legend," 1829).

Grimma (grim'mä). A town in the district of Leipsic, Saxony, on the Mulde 17 miles southeast of Leipsic. It contains a noted school and an electoral castle. Population (1890), 8,957.

Grimmelshausen (grim'mels-hou-zen), **Christoph von.** Born at Gelnhausen, Prussia, 1625: died at Renchen, in Baden, Aug. 17, 1676. A German writer. His parents belonged to the peasant class. Until the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, he was a soldier, but subsequently is supposed to have traveled in Holland, France, and Switzerland. He was afterward in the service of the Bishop of Strasburg, and ultimately magistrate at Renchen, where he died. His principal work and the most important of its class in German literature is the romance "Der abenteurliche Simplicissimus Teutsch, das ist: Beschreibung des Lebens eines seltzamen Vaganten genannt Melchior Sternfels von Fuchshaim" ("The Adventuresome Simplicissimus: That is, Description of the Life of a Strange Vagabond named Melchior Sternfels von Fuchshaim," 1669).

Grimsby, or **Great Grimsby.** See *Great Grimsby.*

Grim's Dyke, or **Grimesditch.** See the extract.

> The Belgæ were of the same Keltic family as the Kymry and the Gauls. But coming later from the continent they

brought with them its latest civilization, and, as settlers, perhaps for centuries in the lowlands between the Somme and the Scheldt, they had acquired the instinct of throwing up dykes and earthworks. The actual occupants of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent were subdued or driven out, and the great fortified fosse, Grim's Dyke which encloses Salisbury and Silchester was at once the rampart and the march of the new nationality.

Pearson, Hist. Eng., I. 6.

Grimsel (grim'zel), **The.** A pass over the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, leading from Meiringen, Bern, to Obergestelen, Valais. It was the scene of the repulse of the Austrians by the French in 1799. Height, 7,100 feet.

Grimston, William Hunter and **Margaret.** See *Kendal*.

Grimwig (grim'wig), **Mr.** In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," an old friend of Mr. Brownlow, rough and irascible in conduct but kindly at heart, ready to "eat his head" if he is mistaken on any point.

Grindal (grin'dal), **Edmund.** Born about 1519: died at Croydon, July 6, 1583. An English Protestant divine, elected archbishop of Canterbury Jan. 10, 1575. He graduated at Cambridge in 1538, became royal chaplain in 1551, was elected master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1559; and was elected bishop of London in the same year. He was a vigorous opponent of the Roman Church.

Grindelwald (grin'del-vält). A village, commune, and valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 35 miles southeast of Bern. It is celebrated for picturesque scenery and as a tourist center. Near it are the two Grindelwald glaciers.

Gringore (grań-gor'), or **Gringoire** (grań-gwär') (correctly **Gringor**), **Pierre.** Born in Normandy, 1475–80: died 1544. A French satirist and dramatic writer. Among his works are "Saint Louis" (a mystery), "Les folles entreprises" (a series of moral poems), "La chasse du cerf des cerfs," "Le coqueluche," etc.

> It is to him that we owe the only complete and really noteworthy tetralogy, composed of mystery, sotie, morality, and farce, which exists to show the final result of the medieval play — the "Jeu du Prince des Sots." . . . Gringore then became a pamphleteer in verse, on the side of the policy of Louis XII. He held the important position of *Mère Sotte* in the company of persons who charged themselves with playing the soties, and Louis perceived the advantages which he might gain by enlisting such a writer on his side.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Short History of French Lit., p. 216.

Grinnell (grin-el'). A city in Poweshiek County, Iowa, 48 miles east by north of Des Moines: the seat of Iowa College (Congregational). Population (1890), city, 3,332; township, 4,066.

Grinnell, Henry. Born at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1799: died at New York, June 30, 1874. An American merchant. He fitted out in 1850 an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin under the command of Lieutenant E. J. De Haven. De Haven discovered land, lat. 75° N., which was called Grinnell Land, but found no trace of Franklin. In 1853 Grinnell fitted out, with [illegible] a second [illegible] expedition under Dr. E. K. Kane, which was equally unsuccessful.

Grinnell Land. [Discovered by De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition, and named by him from its promoter.] A land in the north polar regions, separated from Greenland by Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel. It was explored by [illegible]

Grip (grip). In Charles Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a [illegible] raven. He is taken from a [illegible]

Gripe (grip). 1. A hypocritical old city usurer in Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood." —2. [illegible] Scapin." He [illegible].—3. [illegible]

Gripe, Sir Francis. In [illegible] "an old man, the guardian of [illegible]

Gripsholm (grip'sholm). A royal Swedish [illegible] d, 30 miles west of Stockholm. [illegible] founded by [illegible]

Griqualand East. [illegible]

Griqualand West. [illegible] diamond [illegible]

Griquas [illegible] tinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange River, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

Grisar (grē'zär), **Albert.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 26, 1808: died at Asnières, near Paris, June 15, 1869. A French composer of comic operas, melodies, and romances. Nineteen of the first were produced, and he published more than fifty of the last.

Grisebach (grē'ze-bäch), **August Heinrich Rudolf.** Born at Hannover, Prussia, April 17, 1814: died at Göttingen, Prussia, May 9, 1879. A German botanist and traveler, professor at Göttingen from 1847. He traveled, for scientific purposes, in Turkey (1839), the Pyrenees (1850), and Norway (1842). He wrote "Die Vegetation der Erde" (1872), etc.

Griselda (gri-zel'dạ̈), or **Griseldis,** or **Grissel.** A character of romance, noted for the patience with which she submitted to the most cruel ordeals as a wife and mother. The subject has been variously treated by Boccaccio, Chaucer, Dekker, and other writers. The song of "Patient Grissel" appeared about 1565, and a prose history shortly after. "From whatever source derived, 'Griselda' appears to have been the most popular of all the stories of the 'Decameron.' In the fourteenth century the prose translations of it in French were very numerous: Legrand mentions that he had seen upwards of twenty, under different names, 'Miroir des dames,' 'Exemples de bonnes et mauvaises femmes,' etc. Petrarch, who had not seen the 'Decameron' till a short time before his death (which shows that Boccaccio was ashamed of the work), read it with much admiration, as appears from his letters, and translated it into Latin in 1373. Chaucer, who borrowed the story from Petrarch, assigns it to the Clerk of Oxenforde in his 'Canterbury Tales.' The clerk declares in his prologue that he learned it from Petrarch at Padua; and, if we may believe Warton, Chaucer, when in Italy, actually heard the story related by Petrarch, who, before translating it into Latin, had got it by heart in order to repeat to his friends. The tale became so popular in France that the comedians of Paris represented, in 1393, a Mystery in French verse, entitled 'Le Mystere de Griseldis.' There is also an English drama called 'Patient Grissel' entered in Stationers' Hall, 1599. One of Goldoni's plays, in which the tyrannical husband is king of Thessaly, is also formed on the subject of Griseldis." *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 146.

Grisi (grē'sē), **Carlotta** (**Caronne Adèle Joséphine Marie,** called). Born near Mantua, June 28, 1819. A celebrated dancer, cousin of Giulia Grisi and wife of M. Perrot, a dancing-master.

Grisi, Giulia. Born at Milan, July 28, 1811 (?): died at Berlin, Nov. 28, 1869. A celebrated Italian soprano, famous as an operatic singer. She appeared first in Italy in 1830 as Emma in Rossini's "Zelmira"; sang in Paris 1832–49 and in London 1834–61; and visited the United States in 1854. In 1861 she signed an agreement not to sing for 5 years. In 1866 she reappeared at London, where she sang from time to time in concerts till 1869. In 1836 she married Count de Melcy, but was divorced: later she married the singer Mario.

Griskinissa (gris-ki-nis'sä). The wife of Artaxaminous, king of Utopia, in Rhodes's "Bombastes Furioso." The king wishes to divorce her and marry Distaffina.

Grisons (grē-zôn'), G. **Graubünden** (grou'bünd-en) or **Graubündten** (grou'bünt-en), It. **Grigioni** (grē-jō'nē). [F., from *gris*, gray.] The largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland. Capital, Chur. It is bounded by Glarus, St. Gall, Liechtenstein, and Austria-Hungary on the north, Austria-Hungary and Italy on the east, Italy and Ticino on the south, and [illegible] on the west. The surface is mountainous. The constitution is democratic. The canton sends [illegible] members to the National Council. It formed part of the ancient Rhætia. The leading events in its history are the formation of the [illegible] of the Gray League [illegible] 1424, and the Zehngerichtenbund [illegible] 1436, alliance of the first two leagues with the confederate cantons, 1497–98; with the third league [illegible]; loss of Italian possessions, 1797; union with the Swiss Confederation, 1803. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population [illegible].

Grisseh (gris'se). A town on the northern coast of Java, situated on the Strait of Madura: one of the oldest towns of the island.

Grissel, Patient. See *Griselda* and *Patient Grissel*.

Griswold (griz'wold), **Roger.** Born at Lyme, Conn., May [illegible]: died at Norwich, Conn., Oct. [illegible], 1812. An American politician. [illegible]

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. Born at Benson, [illegible], Vt., [illegible]: died at New York city, Aug. 27, 1857. An American critic [illegible] 1841–43, and of the "International Magazine" in 1852. Among his works are "Poets and Poetry of America" (1842), "Prose Writers of America" (1846), "Female Poets of America" (1849), "The Republican Court" (1854).

Grito de Dolores. See *Dolores, Grito de.*

Grizzel. See *Griselda.*

Grizzle (griz'l). The horse of Doctor Syntax. He was all skin and bone.

Grizzle, Lord. In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb the Great," a peer of the realm: "a flighty, flaunting, and fantastical" personage.

Grizzle, Mrs. The sister of Peregrine Pickle in Smollett's novel of that name. She marries Commodore Trunnion, and henpecks him. "She goes a little crank and humorsome by being often overstowed with Nantz and religion."

Groats-worth of Wit, A, bought with a Million of Repentance. A posthumous tract by Robert Greene. It was licensed in 1592; the earliest existing edition known is 1596. It was edited by Henry Chettle. Roberto, the young man whose conversion and adventures are related, corresponds in some, though not in all, respects to Robert Greene himself. He ends with a pathetic letter to his wife, which was found with the MS. after his death.

Gröben (grė'ben), Count **Karl Joseph von der.** Born near Rastenburg, East Prussia, Sept. 17, 1788: died July 13, 1876. A Prussian general.

Grochow (grō'chov). A village in Poland, 2½ miles east of Praga (a suburb of Warsaw). It was the scene of battles between the Poles and the Russians under Diebitsch, Feb. 19–25, 1831. The Poles fought gallantly, inflicting severe loss on the Russians, but had to fall back on Warsaw.

Grocyn (grō'sin), **William.** Born at Colerne, Wiltshire, about 1446: died at Maidstone, 1519. An English classical scholar, first teacher of Greek at Oxford. He was a friend of Linacre, More, Colet, and Erasmus, and an ardent promoter of the "new learning," though an adherent of the old religious faith. With the exception of a letter to Aldus and an epigram (on a lady who threw a snowball at him), no writings of his are known.

Grodek (grō'dek). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 18 miles west of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,742.

Gröden (grė'den), or **Grödnerthal** (grėd'ner-täl), It. **Gardena** (gär-dā'nä). A valley in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, 16 miles northeast of Bozen. Length, 18 miles.

Grodno (grod'nō). 1. A government of western Russia, bounded by Suwalki and Wilna on the north, Minsk on the east, Volhynia on the south, and Lomza and Siedlce on the west. Area, 14,931 square miles. Population (1892), 1,510,028.—2. The capital of the government of Grodno, situated on the Niemen in lat. 53° 44′ N., long. 23° 45′ E. Population (1890), 49,788.

Groen van Prinsterer (Grön vän prin'ster-er), **Wilhelm.** Born at Voorburg, near The Hague, Aug. 21, 1801: died at The Hague, May 19, 1876. A Dutch historian, politician, and political writer. His works include "Archives, ou correspondance inédite de la maison d'Orange-Nassau" (1835–64), "Handboek der geschiedenis van het Vaderland" (1835), etc.

Grogg (grog), **Colonel.** See the extract.

> A smaller society, formed with less ambitious views, originated in a ride to Pennicuik, the seat of the head of Mr. Clerk's family, whose elegant hospitalities are recorded in the "Memoir." This was called, by way of excellence, *The Club*, and I believe it is continued under the same name to this day. Here, too, Walter had his sobriquet; and — his corduroy breeches, I presume, not being as yet worn out — it was Colonel Grogg. *Lockhart*, Scott, I. 96.

Grolier Club (grō'lyā klub). A New York club, founded in 1884 and incorporated in 1888. Its object is the encouragement and promotion of book-making as an art, and the occasional publication of works designed to advance and illustrate that art.

Grolier de Servières, Vicomte d'Aguisy, Jean. Born at Lyons, 1479: died in 1565. A celebrated French bibliophile, known as Jean Grolier. He was of a rich family, and became treasurer under Francis I. He owes his reputation to his passion for fine books (regarding alike subject, binding, printing, and paper). He designed many of his own ornaments and supervised the binding.

Grongar Hill (gron'gär hil). A descriptive poem by John Dyer, published in 1727: named from a hill in South Wales.

Groningen (grō'ning-gen), G. **Gröningen** (grė'ning-en). 1. A province of the Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea on the north, the Dollart and Prussia on the east, Drenthe on the south, and Friesland on the west. Area, 790 square miles. Population (1891), 277,282.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Groningen, Netherlands, situated on the Reit Diep (formed by the junction of the Drenthe'sche Aa and the Hunse) in lat. 53° 13′ N., long. 6° 34′ E. It has important trade, especially in grain and rape seed, and is the seat of a university, founded in 1614. It was taken by Maurice of Nassau in 1594. Population (1891), 58,554.

Gronov (grō'nov), L. **Gronovius** (grō-nō'vi-us), **Abraham.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, 1694:

died there, Aug. 17, 1775. A Dutch classical scholar, son of Jakob Gronov. He was librarian in the University of Leyden, and is chiefly noted for his edition of Ælian's "Varia historia," besides which he published editions of Justin, Pomponius Mela, and Tacitus.

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Jakob. Born at Deventer, Netherlands, Oct. 20, 1645: died at Leyden, Oct. 21, 1716. A Dutch classical scholar, son of J. F. Gronov (1611–71). He became professor of belles-lettres at Leyden in 1679. His chief work is "Thesaurus antiquitatum græcarum" (1697–1702).

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Johann Friedrich. Born at Hamburg, Sept. 8, 1611: died at Leyden, Dec. 28, 1671. An eminent German classical scholar. He became professor of history and eloquence in the University of Leyden in 1658, a position which he occupied until his death. He published valuable editions of Livy, Tacitus, and other Latin classics, and is the author of "Commentarius de sestertiis" (1643).

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Johann Friedrich. Born at Leyden, March 10, 1690: died there, 1760. A Dutch botanist, brother of Abraham Gronov: author of "Flora Virginica" (1743) and "Flora Orientalis" (1755).

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Lorenz Theodor. Died at Leyden, 1778. A Dutch naturalist, son of J. F. Gronov (1690–1760). He wrote "Museum ichthyologicum" (1754–56), "Zoophylacium gronovianum" (1763–81), etc.

Groot (grōt), **Gerhard, L. Gerhardus Magnus.** Born at Deventer, Netherlands, Oct., 1340: died there, Aug. 20, 1384. A Dutch reformer, founder of the society of "Brethren of the Common Life." He was the son of a burgomaster of Deventer.

Groote Eylandt (grōt ī′länt). ['Great Island.'] An island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.

Gros (grō), **Antoine Jean,** Baron. Born at Paris, March 16, 1771: drowned himself in the Seine, near Paris, June 25, 1835. A French historical painter. He studied first with his father, a miniature-painter; in 1785 entered the atelier of David; and visited Italy in 1793. He was especially inspired by Rubens and Van Dyck. Gros came into relations with Bonaparte at the time of the Italian campaign, and painted his portrait in the "Ponte d'Arcole." He was appointed on the commission which selected the works taken to France from the conquered cities of Italy. On his return to Paris he painted "Les pestiféres de Jaffa" (1804), "Charge de cavalerie à la bataille d'Aboukir" (1806), and other similar works. He was made baron by Napoleon I., and became a member of the Institute in 1816. He exhibited in 1827 "Le portrait de Charles X.," and in 1835 "Hercule et Diomède." The criticism upon this work brought on an attack of melancholia, and he drowned himself. He exhibited at the Salons from 1797 to 1835.

Grosclaude (grō-klōd′), **Louis.** Born at Locle, Switzerland, Sept. 26, 1788: died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1869. A Swiss genre painter. He studied with Regnault. Many of his works were bought by the King of Prussia.

Grose (grōs), **Francis.** Born at Greenford, Middlesex, about 1731: died at Dublin, May 12, 1791. An English antiquary. He studied art, and exhibited at the Royal Academy for a number of years, chiefly architectural drawings. He was Richmond herald 1755–63, and afterward held offices in several corps of militia. In 1789 he made an antiquarian tour in Scotland, and in 1791 started on a similar tour in Ireland, from which he never returned. He wrote "The Antiquities of England and Wales" (1773–87), "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785), "Military Antiquities, etc." (1786), "Provincial Glossary" (1787), "The Antiquities of Scotland" (1789), "The Antiquities of Ireland," finished by Dr. Ledwich (1791–95), etc.

Gross (grōs), **Samuel D.** Born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805: died at Philadelphia, May 6, 1884. An American surgeon. His works include "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (1839), "System of Surgery" (1859), etc.

Grossbeeren (grōs′bā-ren). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 12 miles south of Berlin. Here, Aug. 23, 1813, the Prussians under Von Bülow defeated the French army which was advancing on Berlin under Oudinot, driving it back on the Elbe.

Grosse (grōs′se), **Julius Waldemar.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, April 25, 1828. A German poet and novelist. He was engaged in journalistic work at Munich 1854–70, and became secretary of the Schiller-Stiftung at Weimar in 1870. He has published numerous poetical and dramatic works, and the novels "Untreu aus Mitleid" (1862–64), "Maria Mancini" (1869), "Eine alte Liebe" (1869), "Gegen den Strom" (1871), "Tante Carldore" (1890), etc.

Grossenhain (grōs′sen-hīn), formerly called **Hain.** A town in the government district of Dresden, Saxony, situated on the Röder 19 miles north-northwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 12,935.

Grosseteste (grōs′test), **Robert.** Died 1253. An English divine and scholar, elected bishop of Lincoln in 1235. He studied at Oxford and Paris; later became chancellor at Oxford and (1224) first rector of the Franciscans there; and was appointed archdeacon of Wilts (1214, 1220), archdeacon of Northampton 1221 and later archdeacon of Leicester. He also held the prebend of Empingham in Lincoln cathedral. He was energetic in reforming abuses in his diocese. In 1239 he fell into a protracted quarrel with the chapter of Lincoln over his right of visitation, which was finally settled by the Pope in his favor. His career throughout was marked by a vigorous defense of his rights and the right against all opponents, including king and Pope. A notable instance of this was his refusal (1253), on the ground of unfitness, to induct into a canonry at Lincoln the Pope's nephew Frederick di Lavanga. Grosseteste was a voluminous writer, and long exerted a great influence upon English thought and literature.

> Robert Grosseteste, a man of spotless orthodoxy, and unquestionably the first English scholar of the age. Without any advantages of birth or person, Grosseteste had already begun to mount the ladder of fame. The son of a mere peasant, he was generally described by a nickname which in Latin was rendered *Capito*, or *Grossum Caput*, and in English *Greathead*, or *Grosthead*. The date of his birth is unknown, and it is not certain whether he took his degree in arts at Oxford or at Paris. Before becoming a lecturer in the Franciscan convent, he had been successively appointed to the archdeaconries of Chester, Wilts, Northampton, and Leicester, and he seems to have held the last two of these preferments until the year 1231.
> *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 29.

Grosseto (gros-sā′tō). **1.** A province in Tuscany, Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 1,738 square miles. Population (1891), 121,564.—**2.** The capital of the province of Grosseto, situated near the Ombrone in lat. 42° 46′ N., long. 11° 6′ E. It is the chief place in the Maremme, and has a cathedral. Population (1891), estimated, 8,700.

Grossglockner. See *Glockner.*

Grossglogau. See *Glogau.*

Grossgörschen (grōs′gėr-shen). A village south of Lützen (which see). The battle of Lutzen, May 2, 1813, is sometimes called the battle of Grossgorschen.

Grossi (grōs′sē), **Tommaso.** Born at Bellano, on the Lake of Como, Italy, Jan. 20, 1791: died at Milan, Dec. 10, 1853. An Italian poet and novelist. His works include the historical novel "Marco Visconti" (1834), the poem "Ildegonda" (1820), etc.

Grossjägerndorf (grōs-yā′gern-dorf). A village in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 9 miles east of Wehlau. Here, Aug. 30, 1757, a large Russian army, invading Prussia under Apraxin, inflicted a severe defeat on the Prussians under Von Lehwald.

Gross-Steffelsdorf. See *Rima-Szombath.*

Grosswardein (grōs′vär-dīn), Hung. **Nagy-Várad** (nody′vä-rod). A royal free city, capital of the county of Bihar, Hungary, situated on the Sebes Körös in lat. 47° 4′ N., long. 21° 53′ E. It has a Roman and a Greek cathedral. It is one of the oldest Hungarian towns. A treaty was made here between Ferdinand I. and John Zápolya in 1538. It was a temporary seat of the revolutionary government in 1849. Population (1890), 38,557.

Grosvenor (grō′ve-nor) **Gallery. 1.** A private picture-gallery established in Grosvenor House, London, by Richard, first Earl Grosvenor. He purchased the pictures of Mr. Agar as a nucleus. It contains fine works of Claude and Rubens.
2. A gallery for the exhibition of paintings of the modern esthetic school, established by Lord Grosvenor in New Bond street in 1876. Pictures were received only by invitation. The exhibitions have been discontinued.

Grosvenor Square. A fashionable square in London, east of Hyde Park. It was laid out before 1716 and has been the residence of many famous men. There is great variety of styles in its architecture, and it is noted for the old ironwork and flambeau extinguishers before many of the doors.

Grote (grōt), **George.** Born at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent, Nov. 17, 1794: died at London, June 18, 1871. A celebrated English historical writer. He studied at the Charterhouse, and in 1810 entered his father's bank, devoting himself thereafter to that business. He was a member of Parliament 1833–1841. His great work is a "History of Greece" (1846–56). He also published "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates" (1865). His "Minor Works" were collected by Bain (1873).

Grote, Mrs. (**Harriet Lewin**). Born near Southampton, England, July 1, 1792: died at Shiere, near Guildford, Surrey, Dec. 29, 1878. An English author, wife of George Grote (married 1820), whose biography she wrote (1873). She published also "Life of Ary Scheffer" (1860), etc.

Grotefend (grō′te-fent), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Münden, near Cassel, Prussia, June 9, 1775: died at Hannover, Prussia, Dec. 15, 1853. A noted German philologist and archæologist, prorector (later conrector) of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Main (1803–21), and director of the lyceum at Hannover (1821–49). He is especially noted for his labors on the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. His works include "Neue Beiträge zur Erläuterung der persepolitanischen Keilschrift" (1837), "Rudimenta linguæ Umbricæ" (1835–38), "Rudimenta linguæ Oscæ" (1839), etc. See the extract.

> The clue to the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions was first discovered by the successful guess of a German scholar, Grotefend. Grotefend noticed that the inscriptions generally began with three or four words, one of which varied, while the others remained unchanged. The variable word had three forms, though the same form always appeared on the same monument. Grotefend, therefore, conjectured that this word represented the name of a king, the words which followed it being the royal titles. One of the supposed names appeared much oftener than the others, and as it was too short for Artaxerxes and too long for Cyrus, it was evident that it must stand either for Darius or for Xerxes. A study of the classical authors showed Grotefend that certain of the monuments on which it was found had been constructed by Darius, and he accordingly gave to the characters composing it the values required for spelling "Darius" in its old Persian form. In this way he succeeded in obtaining conjectural values for six cuneiform letters. He now turned to the second royal name, which also appeared on several monuments, and was of much the same length as that of Darius. This could only be Xerxes, but if so, the fifth letter composing it (r) would necessarily be the same as the third letter in the name of Darius. This proved to be the case.
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 13.

Groth (grot), **Klaus.** Born at Heide, in Holstein, April 24, 1819. A German dialect poet. He wrote in 1853 the first volume of "Quickborn" ("Living Spring"), poems of popular life, in the "Platt-Deutsch" (Low German) dialect. He had not had a university education, but was given the doctor's title "honoris causa" by the University of Bonn in 1856. In 1857 he became docent at Kiel, where he was subsequently made professor. Two volumes of "Vertelln" (narratives in prose) appeared in 1855 and 1859. A second volume of "Quickborn" followed in 1872; "Ut min Jungsparadies, drei Vertelln" ("From my Youthful Paradise, Three Stories") in 1876. "Briefe uber Hochdeutsch und Plattdeutsch" ("Letters on High German and Platt-Deutsch") appeared in 1858; "Über Mundarten und Mundartliche Dichtung" ("On Dialects and Dialect Poetry") in 1873.

Grotius (grō′shi-us) (Latinized from **de Groot**), **Hugo.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, April 10, 1583: died at Rostock, Germany, Aug. 28, 1645. A celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law. He was made pensionary of Rotterdam in 1613; as a Remonstrant leader was condemned to life imprisonment at Loevestein in 1619; escaped in 1621; and was Swedish ambassador to France 1635–45. He published "De jure belli et pacis" (1625, his chief work), "De veritate religionis Christianæ" (1627), annotations on the Old Testament (1644) and on the New Testament (1641–46), "Adamus exul" (1601: a tragedy), "Christus patiens" (1608: a tragedy), and many other works.

Groton (grō′ton). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 32 miles northwest of Boston: the seat of Lawrence Academy. Population (1890), 2,057.

Groton. A town in New London County, Connecticut, situated at the mouth of the Thames, opposite New London. It contains Fort Griswold, which was the scene of a massacre of American troops by British under Benedict Arnold, Sept. 6, 1781. Population (1890), 5,539.

Grotta del Cane (grōt′tä del kä′ne). [It., lit. 'grotto of the dog': so named because the carbonic acid, collecting near the floor of the cave, will kill a dog, while a man, being taller, escapes.] A grotto near Pozzuoli, 6 miles west of Naples. The carbonic-acid gas collected in it is dangerous to animal life.

Grottaglie (grot-täl′ye). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Taranto. Population (1881), 9,431.

Grouchy (grö-shē′), Marquis **Emmanuel de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 23, 1766: died at St.-Étienne, France, May 29, 1847. A French marshal, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars. He commanded a detached force in the Waterloo campaign, and defeated part of Blücher's army at Wavre June 18, 1815, but failed to prevent Blücher from joining Wellington or to come himself to the assistance of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, which was fought a few miles distant on the same day.

Grouse's Day, St. The 12th of August: so called jocularly in Great Britain because the shooting-season opens then.

Grousset (grö-sā′), **Paschal.** Born in Corsica, 1844. A French journalist and Communist, minister of foreign affairs in the Commune 1871 (March 22), and member of the executive committee (April 21). He was arrested June 3, condemned to deportation, and sent (June, 1872) to New Caledonia. In March, 1874, he escaped to England, and returned to France in 1881, where he devoted himself entirely to literary work. He wrote under the pseudonyms Doctor Blasius, Léopold Virey, Philippe Daryl, André Laurie, and Tiburce Moray.

Grove (grov), Sir **George.** Born at Clapham, near London, 1820. An English engineer and writer. He built at Jamaica in 1841 the first iron lighthouse, and was employed on the Britannia Bridge. He was made secretary to the Society of Arts in 1850 and director of the Royal College of Music, Kensington, in 1882. He edited "Macmillan's Magazine" for several years and edited the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1879–89).

Grove, Sir **William Robert.** Born at Swansea, Wales, July 14, 1811. An English physicist. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, invented the voltaic battery known as "Grove's battery" in 1839; was professor of physics at the London Institution 1840–47; became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1871; was knighted in 18[illegible], became a judge of the High Court of Justice in 18[illegible], and retired from the bench in 1887. His chief work is "On the Correlation of Physical Forces" (1846).

Groveton (grōv′ton). See *Bull Run*.

Groyne, The. The old English name of Corunna.

Grua Talamanca y Branciforte (grö′ä tal-a-män′kä e brän-the-for′te), **Miguel de la,** Marquis of Branciforte. Born in Sicily about 1750: died after 1813. A Spanish general and administrator. He belonged to the family of the princes of Carini, and was the brother-in-law of Manuel Godoy, whose influence secured him many unreserved honors. He was made captain-general in [illegible], grandee of Spain, etc., and from July, 1794, to May, 1798, was viceroy of Mexico. By scandalous abuse of his power he gathered a large fortune, but incurred the hatred of his subjects. In after life he adhered to Joseph Bonaparte.

Gruber (grö′ber), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Naumburg on the Saale, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1774: died at Halle, Prussia, Aug. 7, 1851. A German writer and scholar, coëlaborator with Ersch on the "Allgemeine Encyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste."

Grub (grub) **street.** A London street, still existing, but for many years known as Milton street. It is in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and runs from Fore street to Chiswell street. It was formerly noted as the abode of small authors, who as writers of [illegible] became the butts for the wits of their time. The name "Grub street," is supposed, however, to have been first applied by their opponents to the writings of Fox, the martyrologist, who resided in the street (*Hare*, London, I. [illegible]).

Grub Street Opera, The. A burlesque by Henry Fielding, produced in 1731.

Grumbler (grum′bler), **The.** A comedy by Sir Charles Sedley, printed in 1702. It is a translation of Brueys [illegible]. It was adapted as a farce by Goldsmith in [illegible].

Grumbletonians (grum-bl-tō′ni-anz). In Great Britain, in the latter part of the 17th century, a nickname for members of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Grumbo (grum′bō). A giant in the Tom Thumb stories.

Grumentum (grö-men′tum). In ancient geography, a town in Lucania, southern Italy, situated on the Aciris (now Agri) near the modern Saponara.

Grumio (grö′mi-ō). In Shakspere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew," a servant of Petruchio.

Grumium (grö′mi-um). The fourth-magnitude star [illegible] Draconis, in the head of the animal.

Grün. See *Baldung, Hans*.

Grün, Anastasius. See *Auersperg, Anton Alexander von*.

Grünberg (grün′berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated [illegible] miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It exports wine. Population [illegible].

Grundtvig (grunt′vig), **Nikolai Frederik Severin.** Born at Udby, in Zealand, Denmark, Sept. [illegible]: died at Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1872. A Danish [illegible]

[illegible] ture, and published more than [illegible]

Grundy (grun′di), **Felix.** [illegible]

Grundy, Mr. [illegible] ick Papers," [illegible]

Grundy, Mrs. In M[illegible] the phrase " [illegible]

Gruner (grö′ner), **Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig.** [illegible]

among other works, "Decorations and Stuccos of Churches and Palaces of Italy" (1844) and "Specimens of Ornamental Art" (18[illegible]).

Grünstadt (grün′stät). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 10 miles southwest of Worms.

Grünten (grün′ten). A peak of the Algäuer Alps, Bavaria, near Immenstadt. There is a fine prospect from its summit. Height, 5,712 feet.

Grus (grus). [L., 'a crane.'] A southern constellation between Aquarius and Piscis Australis. It is one of the constellations introduced by the navigators of the 16th century.

Gruter (grü′ter), or **Gruytère** (grü-ē-tār′), **Jan.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1560: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Sept. 20, 1627. A noted classical scholar, author of "Inscriptiones antiquæ totius orbis Romanorum" (1603), etc.

Grütli. See *Rütli*.

Grützner (grüts′ner), **Eduard.** Born at Gross-Karlowitz, in Silesia, May 26, 1846. A German genre painter, best known from his scenes from Shakspere.

Gruyère, or **Gruyères** (grü-yãr′), G. **Greyerz** (grī′erts). A district in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland: also, a town in the district, 15 miles south of Fribourg, celebrated for cheese.

Gruyère, Théodore Charles. Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1813: died there, March 1, 1885. A French sculptor, a pupil of Ramey and Auguste Dumont.

Grynæus (grī-nē′us) (Latinized from **Gryner**), **Simon.** Born at Vehringen, Swabia, 1493: died at Basel, Aug. 1, 1541. A German-Swiss Protestant theologian and philologist.

Gryphius (grif′i-us; G. pron. grē′fē-ös), **Andreas.** Born at Glogau, in Silesia, Oct. 11, 1616: died there, July 16, 1664. A German dramatist and poet. He was in his early years a tutor but was enabled by his patron, the count palatine Georg von Schönborn, to go to Holland when (1638) he matriculated at Leyden, where he subsequently studied and taught. He returned to Glogau in 1643, but again (1646) left to travel in Italy and France. In 1650 he became syndic of his native town, where he died. He wrote odes, sonnets, and hymns, but his fame is based principally upon his dramas. He was the author of tragedies "Leo Armenius" (1650, written in 1646), "Katharina von Georgien," "Cardenio und Celinde," "Carolus Stuardus" (1657, written in 1649), and "Papinianus" (1659). More important still are his comedies "Peter Squentz" (1657) and "Horribilicribrifax" (1663), both written between 1647 and 1650. A third comedy, "Die geliebte Dornrose," written in the Silesian peasant dialect, was first acted in [illegible] as the interlude to a [illegible] operetta, "Das verliebte Gespenst" ("The Enamored Ghost"). Two other operatic plays are "Majuma" and "Piastus." In addition to these, he translated a Latin [illegible] drama, and several comedies from Italian and French. He has been styled "the German Shakspere."

Gryphon (grif′on). 1. A legendary monster, with its lower part that of a lion and its upper that of a bird of prey. — 2. See *[illegible]*.

Guacanagari (gwä-kä-nä-gä-rē′), or **Guacanahari** (gwä-kä-nä-ä-rē′). Died about 1496. An Indian chief of the district of Marien, on the northeast coast of Haiti. He was very friendly to Columbus, who left a small colony near his village (Jan., 1493); this was destroyed by hostile Indians, who also attacked Guacanagari. He remained faithful to the whites, [illegible] of the tribute [illegible]

Guacharos (gwä′chä-rōs), **Cave of the.** (Sp. *Cueva de Guacharos*.) A cave near Caripe, state of Bermudez, Venezuela: so named because it is inhabited by the birds called guacharos (*Steatornis caripensis*). It was visited and described by Humboldt.

Guachires. See [illegible].

Guachis [illegible] A tribe of [illegible] Matto Grosso, Brazil, now [illegible]

Guadalaxara [illegible]). 1. A province [illegible]

Guadalajara. [illegible]

Guadalajara, Audience of. See N[illegible]

Guadalaviar (gwä-ᴛʜä-lä-vē-är′). A river of eastern Spain which flows into the Mediterranean near Valencia.

Guadalcázar, Marquis of. See *Fernandez de Córdoba, Diego*.

Guadalquivir (gâ-dal-kwiv′ėr; Sp. pron. gwä-ᴛʜal-kē-vēr′). [From Ar. *wâdi-el-kebir*, the great river.] A river in southern Spain, flowing into the Atlantic 17 miles north-northwest of Cadiz: the ancient Bætis. Length, about 300 miles; navigable to Seville. Cordova is also on its banks.

Guadalupe (gwä-ᴛʜä-lö′pā). A town in the province of Caceres, Spain, situated at the base of the Sierra Guadalupe about 60 miles east of Caceres. The Hieronymite convent of Santa Maria is a noble foundation, royally endowed. The buildings are very extensive. The church is massive, in Pointed architecture, with a sumptuous retable and many tombs. The sacristy is reputed one of the finest in Spain: it contains paintings by Zurbaran and by Luca Giordano. There are two fine cloisters, one in the Moresco style, the other Pointed. Population (1887), 2,964.

Guadalupe (gâ-dä-löp′; Sp. pron. gwä-ᴛʜä-lö′pā). A river in southern Texas which joins the San Antonio, about 10 miles from its mouth. Length, about 250 miles.

Guadalupe-Hidalgo (gwä-ᴛʜä-lö′pä-ē-däl′gō). A town in the federal district, Mexico, 3 miles north of Mexico. It is celebrated for its chapel on the spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared to a shepherd. By a treaty signed here Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico ceded a large territory, comprising the modern California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, to the United States.

Guadeloupe (gâ-de-löp′; F. pron. gwäd-löp′). An island of the West Indies, belonging to France, intersected by lat. 16° 15′ N., long. 61° 30′ W. It consists of two parts separated by a narrow channel – Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre in the west, and Grande-Terre in the east. The former is mountainous, the latter generally low. The chief product is sugar. The capital is Basse-Terre; the largest place, Pointe-à-Pitre. The island, with Marie Galante, La Desirade, Les Saintes, St.-Bartholomew, and part of St.-Martin, forms a government. It was discovered by Columbus, Nov. 4, 1493; was colonized by the French in 1635, was several times taken by Great Britain; and was finally secured to France in 1815. Area, 618 square miles. Population (1889) of Guadeloupe, 142,294; of Guadeloupe and its dependencies, 165,899.

Guadet (gä-dā′), **Marguerite Élie.** Born at St.-Émilion, near Bordeaux, France, July 20, 1758: guillotined at Bordeaux, June 15, 1794. A French Girondist leader, deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792.

Guadiana (gwä-ᴛʜē-ä′nä or gwä-dē-ä′nä). A river of Spain and Portugal, forming in part of its course a boundary between the two countries: the ancient Anas. It flows into the Atlantic in lat. 37° 9′ N., long. 7° 18′ W. In a portion of its upper course it flows for many miles underground. Length, over 400 miles.

Guadix (gwä-ᴛʜēʜ′). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, 30 miles east-northeast of Granada. It has a cathedral and a ruined castle. Population (1887), 11,989.

Guaduas (gwä′ᴛʜwäs). A town in the department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, situated about lat. 5° S., long. 74° 50′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Guagues. See *Quaquas*.

Guahan (gwä-hän′), or **Guam** (gwäm), or **San Juan** (sän ʜö-än′), Sp. **Guajan** (gwä-ʜän′). The southernmost and largest of the Ladrones, Pacific Ocean, intersected by lat. 13° 26′ N., long. 144° 40′ E. Principal place, Agaña. Population (1887), 8,561.

Guaharibos (gwä-ä-rē′bōs). A tribe of Indians of the Carib stock, in southern Venezuela, living about the head waters of the Orinoco and Cauca. Formerly numerous and formidable, they are now reduced to a few hundred, who stand in great fear of the whites and have little intercourse with them.

Guahibos (gwä-ē′bōs). An Indian tribe of the upper Orinoco valley. They were formerly powerful, but are now reduced to a few thousand, near the Orinoco between the Meta and the Vichada. They are nomadic, rarely passing two nights in the same place, live by hunting and fishing and on wild fruits; and are savage [illegible]. About 17[illegible] a few were gathered into mission villages, but they soon returned to the plains, and have remained inveterate enemies of the whites. Their color is lighter than that of most Indians. Their linguistic [illegible] doubtful. Also written *Guaybas*, *Guaji*[illegible]

Guaicas, or **Guaycas.** See *Quaquas*.

Guaicuris, or **Guaikeries.** See *Guaiqueris*.

Guaimis (gwī′mēs). An Indian tribe of southwestern Costa Rica, near the Bay of Chiriqui, on both sides of the central Cordillera. Their language appears to have some relation to that of the ancient Chibchas of New Granada.

Guaiqueris (gwī-kā-rēs'). A tribe of Indians which formerly occupied the island of Margarita and the adjacent parts of Venezuela. They are supposed to have been of Carib stock. Their descendants live in the same region, but speak only Spanish. Also written *Guakeries, Guaicuris*, and *Guachires*.

Guaira, La. See *La Guayra.*

Guajira (gwä-Hē'rä), or **Goahira** (gwä-ē'rä). A peninsula, partly in Venezuela and partly in Colombia, projecting into the Caribbean Sea northwest of Lake Maracaibo.

Guajivos. See *Guahibos.*

Gual (gwäl), **Pedro.** Born at Caracas, Jan. 31, 1784: died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 6, 1862. A Venezuelan statesman. He was a lawyer; joined the patriots in 1810; occupied many important civil and diplomatic posts; was one of the leaders of the insurrection against Monagas in 1858; and was vice-president and president *ad interim* in 1860.

Gualdo Tadino (gwäl'dō tä-dē'nō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 21 miles east-northeast of Perugia. Near this place, at the ancient Taginæ (Tadinum), Narses defeated Totila in 552. It has a cathedral. Population (1881), commune, 8,477.

Gualeguay (gwä-lā-gwī'). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the river Gualeguay 120 miles north by west of Buenos Ayres. Population (1889), 11,000.

Gualeguaychú (gwä-lā-gwī-chö'). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the river Gualeguaychú 115 miles north of Buenos Ayres. It was founded in 1883. Population (1889), about 14,000.

Guam. See *Guahan.*

Guamanga (gwä-män'gä), or **Huamanga** (wä-män'gä). A city of Peru, now called *Ayacucho.*

Guamas (gwä-mäs'). An Indian tribe of the Orinoco valley, on the Apuré. They were formerly numerous, had large villages, were agricultural, and were skilled in the manufacture of pottery and other objects. They were perhaps of Tupi stock. The tribe is nearly extinct.

Guamos. Same as *Guamas.*

Guanabacoa (gwä-nä-bä-kō'ä). A town in Cuba, 5 miles east of Havana. It is the residence of many Havana merchants, and a sea-bathing resort. Population (1887), 11,144; with the suburbs, 28,043.

Guanahani (gwä-nä-ä-nē'). The first island discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492, and consequently the first American land seen by modern Europeans. It was described as low and flat, covered with trees, surrounded by reefs, and having a lake in the center. It was certainly one of the Bahamas, near the middle of the group, but its exact identity cannot now be determined with certainty. The weight of opinion inclines to Watling's Island; but various writers have supposed it to be Cat Island, Samana, Acklin, Mariguana, or Grand Turk.

Guanajuato (gwä-nä-Hō-ä'tō). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by San Luis Potosí on the north, Querétaro on the east, Michoacan on the south, and Jalisco on the west. It is noted for the richness of its silver-mines. Area, 12,546 square miles. Population (1892), 1,057,228. Also written *Guanaxuato.*

2. The capital of the state of Guanajuato, situated about lat. 21° 1′ N., long. 100° 55′ W. It is the center of an important silver-mining region. Population (1890), 52,112.

Guanare (gwä-nä'rā). A town, capital of the state of Zamora, Venezuela, 218 miles southwest of Caracas. It was founded in 1593. Population, about 5,000.

Guanas (gwä-näs'). A tribe of South American Indians at present established in the southern part of the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, near Miranda. They are divided into several subtribes, known as Layanas, Terenas, and Quiniquinaos. Physically and intellectually they are one of the finest tribes in South America, living in well-ordered villages, excelling in primitive arts and subsisting mainly by agriculture. They are now reduced to a few thousand, who live in friendly relations with the Brazilians. Under the name Chanas or Chanes they were known in the 18th century, on the western side of the Paraguay, where the Jesuit authors mention them as early as 1645. Their language is closely allied to that of the Moxos of the river Mamoré, of which tribe they are probably an offshoot. They belong to the great Arawak stock.

Guancavelica. See *Huancavelica.*

Guanches (gwanch'ez). The Berber tribe which inhabited the Canary Islands, West Africa. The colonization of these islands by the Guanches must have taken place before the Arabian invasion. The Guanches belonged to the red-haired variety of Berbers, and embalmed their dead, whom they preserved in caves like the Egyptians. They also used alphabetic and hieroglyphic characters in writing their language. Spanish has completely superseded the Guanch language, but it is said that the rural population still shows many Berber features and customs.

Guanes (gwä-nās'). An ancient Indian tribe of Colombia, which occupied the mountainous region in what is now the southern part of the department of Santander. They had attained some degree of civilization, and resisted the Spanish conquerors with great valor. Their descendants may be traced in the mixed races of the same region, and it is said that some wild hordes to the east were derived from them.

Guano Islands (gwä'nō ī'landz). Islands off the coast of Peru, noted for their deposits of guano. They comprise the Lobos Islands, Chincha Islands, etc.

Guap. See *Yap.*

Guapey (gwä-pāy'), or **Guapay** (gwä-pī'). A river in Bolivia which rises near Cochabamba, and unites with the Mamoré.

Guaporé (gwä-pō-rā'), called in its upper course **Itenez** (ē-tā-nāz'). A river in western Brazil and on the Brazilian and Bolivian border. It unites with the Mamoré in lat. 11° 54′ 13″ S. Length, over 900 miles.

Guaranys (gwä-rä-nēs'). ['Warriors.'] A powerful race of South American Indians who, at the time of the conquest, occupied most of the region now included in Paraguay, together with portions of Uruguay and of the Brazilian coast to Santa Catharina. They were divided into numerous tribes and villages with different names, not bound together by any permanent league, but having essentially the same language and customs. The Guaranys cultivated manioc and other plants, had well-ordered towns, and practised rude arts: it does not appear that any of them were cannibals. Generally they received the whites as friends, and, though Spanish tyranny provoked some revolts, they were easily subdued. Among them the Jesuits established their most important missions. From this race, mingled with the Spaniards, was derived the modern population of Paraguay, where a corrupt form of Guarany is still the common language. In that country only the so-called Caás of the upper Paraná remain in a wild state. The name is loosely used for semi-civilized Indians of Tupi stock in Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. The Guarany language has a considerable literature, including a newspaper. Also written *Guaranis* or *Guaranies.*

Guarany stock. See *Tupi stock.*

Guaratinguetá (gwä-rä-tēn-gwā-tä'). A town in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated on the Parahiba 120 miles west by north of Rio de Janeiro. Population, about 5,000.

Guaraunos (gwä-rä-ö'nōs or wä-rä-ö'nōs), called by the English of Guiana **Warraus,** or **Guarraus** (wä-rä-ös'). A tribe of South American Indians about the mouth of the Orinoco. Formerly they seem to have been confined to the swampy lands of the delta, where they built their houses on piles or in trees; latterly they have occupied portions of the higher lands. They have plantations, but subsist mainly on fish and fruits. Their language is very distinct from that of surrounding tribes. The Guaraunos are friendly to the whites. A few thousand remain.

Guarayos (gwä-rä-yōs'). [Quichua: *huara*, breeches, *yoc*, without; naked.] A tribe of Bolivian Indians occupying the partly wooded plains northeast of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. They are an offshoot of the Guaranys of Paraguay, speaking nearly the same language, but have occupied their present position during historical times. They are described as a fine race, light in color, and having beards. They are friendly to the whites, hospitable, and of good morals. A few thousand remain.

Guarayos. A name sometimes, but improperly, applied to the Itenes and other savage Indians of northern Bolivia.

Guardafui (gwär-dä-fwē'), or **Gardafui** (gär-dä-fwē'), **Cape.** A cape in the northeastern extremity of the Somali country, Africa, lat. 11° 50′ 30″ N., long. 51° 16′ 10″ E.: next to Ras Hafun, the easternmost point of Africa.

Guardi (gwär'dē), **Francesco.** Born 1712: died 1793. A Venetian painter.

Guardia (gwär-dē'ä), **Tomás.** Born at Bagaces, Guanacaste, Dec. 17, 1832: died July 7, 1882. A Costa-Rican general. He headed the revolt of 1870 which deposed Jimenez and made Carranza president: but Guardia, though nominally remaining military commander, was really the chief of state. From Aug. 8, 1870, to May 8, 1876, he was president.

Guardian (gär'di-an), **The.** **1.** A play by Massinger, licensed in 1633, played in 1634, and published in 1655.—**2.** A comedy by Abraham Cowley, acted at Cambridge in 1641 for Prince Charles. It was printed in 1650, and rewritten as "The Cutter of Coleman Street" in 1658.—**3.** A periodical published at London in 1713, and edited by Steele. It comprised 176 numbers (51 of them by Addison). It followed the "Spectator," and was inferior to it.

Guardian Angel, The. A novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1868.

Guardiola (gwär-dē-ō'lä) **Santos.** Born about 1810: assassinated Jan. 11, 1862. A general and politician of Honduras. He was a rough and cruel soldier who, after serving under Malespin and against Walker, was president of Honduras from Feb. 17, 1856. His administration was on the whole good, though his previous acts had won for him the title of "the Tiger of Central America."

Guarico (gwä'rē-kō). Originally, in 1492, the Indian town in Haiti governed by Guacanagari. The name was transferred to the modern city near the same place, now known in English as Cape Haitien.

Guarini (gwä-rē'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Dec. 10, 1537: died at Venice, Oct. 4, 1612. A noted Italian poet and diplomatist, professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara. He was in the service of the Duke of Ferrara, and later in that of Tuscany and that of Urbino. His chief work is the pastoral drama "Il pastor fido" (1585).

Guarionex (gwä-rē-ō'nāg). Died after 1510. An Indian chief of the region or "province" of Macorix, in the central part of Haiti. He received Columbus hospitably in 1494, and remained friendly to the whites until 1498, when he headed a revolt. Defeated, he fled to the country of Mayobanex, but was eventually captured and held as a hostage.

Guarneri (gwär-nā'rē), Latinized **Guarnerius** (gwär-nē'ri-us), **Andrea.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1630: died after 1695 (?). A noted Italian violin-maker.

Guarneri, Antonio Giuseppe. Born at Cremona, June 8, 1683: died 1745. A celebrated Italian violin-maker, nephew of Andrea Guarneri.

Guastalla (gwäs-täl'lä). A small town in the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, situated at the junction of the Crostolo with the Po, 19 miles northeast of Parma. The duchy of Guastalla (previous to 1621 a county) passed to Don Philip of Spain, along with Parma, in 1748, to Pauline Borghese in 1805, to Maria Louisa in 1815, and to Modena in 1848.

Guatemala (gâ-tē-mä'lä; Sp. pron. gwä-tā-mä'lä), incorrectly **Guatimala** (gwä-tē-mä'lä). A republic of Central America. Capital, Guatemala. It is bounded by Mexico on the north and northwest, British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras, and Honduras on the east, Salvador on the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest. The surface is generally mountainous. The chief product is coffee. It is divided into 22 departments. The executive is vested in a president, and legislation in a national assembly. Most of the people are Roman Catholics, but other cults are tolerated. Guatemala was conquered by Pedro de Alvarado, the lieutenant of Cortes, in 1524–26. After a short connection with Iturbide's Mexican empire, it formed part of the Central American Confederation from 1823 to 1839, when it was established as an independent republic. It has had several wars with Salvador and Honduras. Area, about 49,000 square miles. Population (1893), 1,510,326.

Guatemala, or **Santiago de Guatemala** (sän-tē-ä'gō dā gwä-tā-mä'lä), sometimes called **New Guatemala** (Sp. **Guatemala la Nueva**). The capital of the republic of Guatemala, situated about lat. 14° 36′ N., long. 90° 27′ W. The chief building is the cathedral. The city was founded in 1775, soon after the destruction of Old Guatemala. Population (1893), 71,527.

Guatemala, Audience of. See *Confines, Audience of the.*

Guatemala, Old, or **Antigua** (än-tē'gwä). A town of Guatemala, 24 miles west-southwest of New Guatemala. The original city of Guatemala, founded 1524, was destroyed by a flood from the Volcan de Agua 1541; refounded on a new site 1542, it was almost completely destroyed by the great earthquake of July 29, 1773; the capital was then removed to its present site, but the town of Antigua grew up about the ruins of the second city. Population, about 10,000.

Guatemala, Presidency of. The region in Central America which, during the colonial period, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Audience of the Confines or of Guatemala. See *Confines.* As originally limited, in 1543, it embraced all the present states of Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, Yucatan, and Chiapas, the capital, after 1549, being at Guatemala. In 1548 Yucatan was placed under the Audience of Mexico, and in 1550 the isthmus was united to Peru. From 1564 to 1570 the Central American colonies were made subject to New Spain (Mexico). In 1570 the Audience of the Confines was again established at Guatemala, and thereafter the presidency included the present Central American countries (except portions of the east coast which subsequently fell into the hands of the British), together with Chiapas, now a state of Mexico. After [illegible] Guatemala was ruled by captains-general who were also generally presidents of the audience, but had independent powers similar to those of the viceroys of New Spain and Peru. The provinces, corresponding to the present republics, were ruled by governors who, to a certain extent, were subject to the captain-general.

Guatemotzin (gwä-tā-mot-zēn'), or **Guatemoc** (gwä'tā-mok). ['Swooping eagle.'] Born about 1497: died in Tabasco early in 1525. The last Aztec sovereign of Mexico. He was nephew of Montezuma II., and was elected to the throne on the death of Cuitlahuatzin (Sept. 1520), defended Mexico against Cortés in the famous siege May–Aug., 1521, was captured Aug. 13; and was subsequently tortured in the hope that he would give up concealed treasure. In 1524 he was forced to go with Cortés on the march to Honduras; on the way he was accused of treachery and hanged. Also written *Guatemozin, Quauhtemotzin,* [illegible]

Guatescos. See *Huastecs.*

Guatos (gwä-tōs'). A South American Indian tribe in the swampy regions of the upper Paraguay River. Formerly they were very numerous and warlike; they are now reduced to a few hundred about the mouth of the São Lourenço tributary. [illegible] resemble Europeans in color, and have short beards. They live almost entirely in canoes, fishing and hunting, making rude huts in the swamps and return to higher lands only during the floods. They have long been friends of the Brazilians, and aided them in the war with Paraguay 1865-70. Their linguistic relations are doubtful

Guatusos (gwä-tö'sōs). A tribe of Indians in northern Costa Rica, on the streams which flow into Lake Nicaragua. By their language they appear to constitute a distinct stock. They practise agriculture, are enemies of the whites, and have always retained their independence. Only a few hundred are left. Many of the older writers have erroneously supposed that the Guatusos were descended from Mexicans brought to this region by the Spaniards, or from the buccaneers. Also written *Huatusos*.

Guaviare (gwä-vē-ä'rā). A river in Colombia and Venezuela, joining the Orinoco about lat. 4° N., long. 68° 10′ W. Length, about 725 miles.

Guaxaca. See *Oajaca*.

Guaxarapos, or **Guasarapos.** See *Guachis*.

Guayana. See *Guiana*.

Guayanas. Same as *Guanas*.

Guayaquil (gwī-ä-kēl'), or **Santiago de Guayaquil** (sän-te-ä'gō dä gwī-ä-kēl'). The chief seaport and most populous city of Ecuador, situated on the river Guayaquil in lat. 2° 12′ S., long. 79° 52′ W.: an important commercial place. Population (1890), 44,772.

Guayaquil, Gulf of. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, west of Ecuador.

Guayas (gwī'äs). A maritime province of Ecuador. Capital, Guayaquil. Area, 8,220 square miles. Population, 98,042.

Guaybas. Same as *Guahibos*.

Guaycurus (gwī-kö-rös'). A tribe of South American Indians, on the river Paraguay, in Brazil, near the Paraguayan frontier: now commonly known to Brazilians as *Cadiucios*, properly the name of one of their clans. The Paraguayans call them Mbayas. They are powerfully built, brave, and warlike. Formerly they were very numerous and nomadic, living by hunting and fishing and by robbing other tribes. They acquired horses from Spanish stock, and became skilful horsemen. They were long a terror to the whites and to surrounding tribes. The few hundred remaining live in villages under Brazilian rule. It is doubtful if this was the tribe of the same name known in the Chaco region in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also written *Guaicurus*, *Guaicurús*, *Ouaycurus*, etc.

Guaycuru stock (gwī kö-rö' stok), sometimes called the **Chaco stock.** A well-defined group of South American Indian tribes, nearly all of which inhabit the region west of the river Paraguay, between 19° and 29° S. lat., known as the Gran Chaco. It includes the Guaycurus, Mocobis, Tobas, the extinct Abipones, and many others, all of more or less nomadic habits, warlike, and living largely by rapine. The Jesuit missionaries could make little impression on them, and a few only, on account of weakness, have submitted to white influence. They resemble North American Indians in their coppery color. The different tribes speak closely allied languages.

Guaymas (gwī'mäs). [Prob. an Opata name.] A tribe, now extinct (as such), formerly living on the coast of the Gulf of California in Sonora. [illegible] the town of Guaymas derives its name. The [illegible] were almost exterminated, in the second half of the [illegible] century, by the Seris. Their language is said to be a dialect of the Pima.

Guaymas. A seaport in the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of California in lat. 27° [illegible]′ N., long. 110° [illegible]′ W. Population, about [illegible].

Guaynos [illegible]. An ancient Indian tribe of [illegible] South America, south of the Orinoco, from whom the great region called [illegible] is said to have derived its name. [illegible]

Guayra [illegible]. The name given by the Spanish conquerors of Paraguay to the region bordering the upper Paraná. [illegible] including both sides of the river [illegible]

Guayra, La. See [illegible].

Guayra Cataract. [illegible]

Gubbio [illegible]. A [illegible] city in the [illegible] of Monte [illegible] tures of majolica. The Eugubine Tables (which see) are [illegible]

Guben (gö'ben). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the confluence of the Lubis with the Neisse, about 26 miles south-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Population (1890), commune, 29,328.

Gubitz (gö'bits), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, Feb. 27, 1786: died at Berlin, June 5, 1870. A German journalist, author, and artist. He edited and illustrated the "Deutscher Volkskalender" (1835-69), etc.

Gucumatz (gö-ko-mäts'). [Quiche, 'feathered serpent,' or 'serpent clothed in green and blue.'] In the Quiche mythology of the Popul Vuh, the title of the first creator of all things.

Gudbrandsdal (gö'bräns-däl). The valley of the Laagen, in central Norway, about lat. 61°-62° N.

Gude (gö'de), **Hans Frederik.** Born at Christiania, March 13, 1825. A Norwegian landscape-painter, a pupil of Achenbach and Schirmer at the Academy of Düsseldorf, and since 1880 a successful teacher of his art in Berlin.

Gudea (gö-dā'ä). One of the earliest Babylonian kings, or, as they were styled in the oldest epoch of Babylonian history, *patesi*, i. e. priest-king or viceroy. Gudea is mentioned as such a patesi of Sirpurla or Sirgulla. Eight statues and other monuments of him have been found. The exact date of his reign has not been ascertained (possibly about 3000 B. C., or, according to some, 4000 B. C.).

Gudin (gü-dan'), **Théodore.** Born at Paris, Aug. 15, 1802: died at Boulogne-sur-Seine, France, April 11, 1880. A French painter of marines and landscapes.

Gudrun (gö-drön'), or **Kudrun** (kö-drön'). [MHG. *Kûtrun*, NHG. *Gudrun*.] The heroine of a Middle High German epic poem, after the "Nibelungenlied" the most important in the early literature of Germany. Gudrun is the daughter of King Hetel of Hegelingen. The scene of action is principally the coast region of the North Sea and Normandy. The poem was written in the 13th century by an unknown author in Austria or Bavaria.

Guebers, or **Ghebers** (gē'bėrz), or **Gabers**, or **Ghavers** (gä'vėrz), or **Gebirs** (ge-bērz'). [Commonly derived from the Arabic *kāfir*, infidel ('giaour,' the word applied by Mohammedans to all non-Mohammedans), and supposed to have been applied to this sect by their Arab conquerors in the 7th century). From its occurrence in the Talmud as *Cheber*, and in Origen as *Kabir*, others believe it to be an ancient proper name from some tribe or locality.] A Mohammedan name of the followers of Zoroaster, otherwise known as *Atashparastan* ('fire-worshipers'), *Majusan* (from their priests the magi), and *Parsis*, or people of Pars or Fars (Persia). See *Parsis*.

Guébriant (gā-brē-on'), **Jean Baptiste Budes**, Comte **de.** Born at Plessis-Budes, Brittany, Feb. 2, 1602: died at Rottweil, Swabia, Nov. 24, 1643. A French marshal. He served in Germany from 1635 under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. On the death of Bernhard he concluded, Oct. 9, 1639, a treaty with the officers of the late duke's army whereby the army entered the service of France. He defeated and captured the Imperialist general Lamboy at Kempen Jan. 17, 1642, a service for which he was created a marshal of France. He captured Rottweil Nov. 19, 1643, when he was mortally wounded.

Guebwiller. See *Gebweiler*.

Guelderland, Guelders. See *Gelderland*.

Guelfs, or **Guelphs** (gwelfs). [From *Guelfo*, It. form of G. *Welf*, a personal name.] The papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages: opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany [illegible] through intermarriage [illegible]

Güell y Renté [illegible], **José.** Born at [illegible] 1818: died at [illegible] 1884. [illegible] He published [illegible]

Guelph [illegible]. A [illegible]

Güemez de Horcasitas [illegible], **Juan Francisco.** [illegible] died at Madrid, 1768. A Spanish general and administrator. He was captain-general of Cuba March 1734,-April, 1746, and viceroy of Mexico July 9, 1746,-Nov. 10, 1755. On his return to Spain he was made captain-general of the army and count of Revillagigedo. He was reputed to be the wealthiest Spanish subject of his time.

Güemez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas (gö-ā'meth pä-chä'kō dä pä-del'yä or-kä-sē'täs), **Juan Vicente,** Count of Revillagigedo. Born at Havana, Cuba, 1740: died at Madrid, May 2, 1799. A Spanish general and administrator, son of Güemez de Horcasitas. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular wars; was made viceroy of Buenos Ayres 1789; and was almost immediately appointed viceroy of Mexico. His rule (Oct. 16, 1789,-July, 1794) was one of the best in Mexican colonial history. Returning to Spain, he was made director general of artillery.

Guendolen (gwen'do-len). In Geoffrey of Monmouth, the wife of Locrine, the eldest son of Brute or Brutus. See *Sabrina*.

Guérande (gā-roṅd'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 42 miles west-northwest of Nantes. It manufactures salt. Population (1891), commune, 7,020.

Guerazzi. See *Guerrazzi*.

Guerche (gārsh), **La.** A town in the department of Cher, France, on the Aubois 11 miles west of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 3,515.

Guerche, or **Guerche-de-Bretagne, La.** A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, 25 miles east-southeast of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 4,933.

Guercino (gwer-chē'nō), **Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.** Born at Cento, near Bologna, Italy, 1590: died at Bologna, 1666. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school. Among his best works is the "Sta. Petronilla" (at Rome).

Guerens. See *Creus*.

Guéret (gā-rā'). The capital of the department of Creuse, France, situated in lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 1° 52′ E. Population (1891), commune, 7,799.

Guericke (ger'ik-e), **Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand.** Born at Wettin, near Halle, Prussia, Feb. 25, 1803: died at Halle, Feb. 4, 1878. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Halle. His works include "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte" (1833), "Allgemeine christliche Symbolik" (1839), "Lehrbuch der christlichen Archäologie" (1847) etc.

Guericke, Otto von. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1602: died at Hamburg, May 11, 1686. A German natural philosopher. He studied law at Leipsic, Helmstedt, and Jena, and mathematics at Leyden, and traveled in France and England. From 1631-36 he was chief engineer at Erfurt, in the Swedish service. He invented the air-pump (1650), air-balance, etc., and constructed the "Magdeburg hemispheres." He published "Experimenta nova" (1672), etc.

Guérin (gā-raṅ'), **Eugénie de.** Born 1805: died 1848. A French writer, sister of G. M. de Guérin. Her "Journal" and "Lettres" were edited in 1862.

Guérin, Georges Maurice de. Born at the Château du Cayla, near Albi, in southern France, Aug. 4, 1810: died there, July 19, 1839. A French poet. He wrote the "Centaur," which was published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" in 1840. His literary remains, including the "Centaur," were published in 1860.

Guérin, Jean Baptiste Paulin. Born at Toulon, March 25, 1783: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1855. A French historical painter.

Guérin, Baron **Pierre Narcisse.** Born at Paris, May 13, 1774: died at Rome, July 16, 1833. A French historical painter, a pupil of Regnault. He gained the prix de Rome in 1797. In 1815 he was made academician, and in 1816 returned to Rome as director of the French Academy. He returned to Paris in 1822. In [illegible] he visited Rome with Horace Vernet, and died there. He exhibited at Salons 1799-1819. Among his pupils were Cogniet, Géricault, and Ary Scheffer.

Guérin-Méneville (gā-raṅ'mān-vēl'), **Félix Edouard.** Born at Toulon, France, Oct. 12, 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1874. A French naturalist. His works include "Iconographie du règne animal, etc." (1829), "Iconographie des mammifères, etc." [illegible] des insectes" (1835) etc.

Guerino Meschino (gwā-rē'nō mes-kē'nō). The hero of a romance of the middle ages, of uncertain authorship and date, first printed in Italian at Padua in 1473.

Guernsey (gern'zi), L. **Sarnia** (sär'ni-ạ̈). ['The Green Isle.'] The second in size and population of the Channel Islands, intersected by lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 2° 35′ W. Capital, St. Peter Port. It is a popular health resort. With Alderney and the other islands (except Jersey) it forms a bailiwick, ruled by a lieutenant-governor, bailiff, and states-assembly. Area, 24 square miles. Length, 9 miles. Population (1891), with Herm and Jethou, [illegible].

Guéroult (gā-rö'), **Adolphe.** Born at Radepont, Eure, France, Jan. 29, 1810: died at Vichy, France, July, 1872. A French political writer.

Guerra (ger′rä), **Cristóbal.** A Spanish merchant of Seville who, in 1499 and 1500, was engaged with Niño in an exploration of the northern coast of South America. See *Niño, Pedro Alonso.*

Guerrazzi (gwer-rät′sē), **Francesco Domenico.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 12, 1804: died at Cecina, near Volterra, Sept. 23, 1873. An Italian author and politician. He was Tuscan premier in 1848, and triumvir and dictator in 1849. Among his historical romances are "La battaglia di Benevento" (1827), "L'Assedio di Firenze" (1836), "Isabella Orsini" (1844).

Guerrero (ger-rā′rō). A state of Mexico, bounded by Michoacan, Mexico, Morelos, and Puebla on the north, Oajaca on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest. Area, 22,866 square miles. Population (1892), 354,400.

Guerrero, Vicente. Born at Tixtla, Aug. 10, 1782: died at Chilapa, Feb. 14, 1831. A Mexican general. He joined the patriots in 1810 and held out until 1821, when he united his forces with those of Iturbide; but when Iturbide became emperor he was one of the leaders of the revolt against him, and after his dethronement was a member of the executive junta 1823-24, and vice president 1824-28. In 1828 he declared against the president elect, Pedraza. The election was nullified by Congress, which made Guerrero president Jan. 12, 1829: but at the end of the year he was forced to retire to the south. There he kept up an armed resistance, but was eventually captured and shot.

Guerrière (gãr-ryãr), **La.** A British ship of war captured by the United States ship Constitution during the War of 1812. See *Constitution.*

Guesclin. See *Du Guesclin.*

Guess (ges), **George** (**Sequoyah**). Born about 1770: died at San Fernando, northern Mexico, Aug., 1843. A Cherokee half-breed Indian. He invented a Cherokee syllabic alphabet in 1826.

Guest (gest), **Edwin.** Born in Worcestershire, 1800: died Nov. 23, 1880. A noted English historical writer and archaeologist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1824, and became a fellow of his college (Gonville and Caius) in 1824, and its master in 1852. He was vice chancellor of the university 1854-55. He published "History of English Rhythms" (1838), and numerous philological and historical papers, the most important of which relate to the Roman period in Britain. To him principally was due the founding of the Philological Society.

Guetlavaca. Same as *Cuitlahuatzin.*

Gueux (gė). [F., 'poor,' 'beggarly'; as a noun, 'beggars,' 'ragamuffins': origin uncertain.] The league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II. The name was previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

Guevara (gā-vä′rä), **Antonio de.** Born in the province of Biscay, Spain, about 1490: died in 1545. A Spanish historical writer. He was one of the official chroniclers to Charles V. In 1528 he became a Franciscan monk, and accompanied the emperor on his travels and residences in various cities. He was court preacher, imperial historiographer, bishop of Guadix, and bishop of Mondoñedo. He wrote "Relox de Principes" ("Dial for Princes," 1529), "Decada de los Cesares" ("Lives of Ten Roman Emperors"), and "Epistolas Familiares" (1539). The letters, sometimes called "Golden Epistles," were very popular, and were translated by Edward Hellowes (1574) and Savage (1657): Sir Geoffrey Fenton translated part of them (1579). Guevara also wrote a number of works on theology, navigation, and court life.

Guevara, Diego Ladron de. See *Ladron de Guevara.*

Guevara, José. Born at Rocas, New Castile, March 11, 1719: died at Spello, Italy, Feb. 25, 1806. A Spanish Jesuit author. He succeeded Lozano as chronicler of the order in Paraguay, resided in the Platine countries from about 1756 until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767; and subsequently lived in Italy. His "Historia de la conquista del Paraguay, etc.," was first published in the Angelis collection 1835, and by Lamas 1882. He wrote various controversial works.

Guevara, Luis Velez de. Born at Ecija in 1572 or 1574: died at Madrid in 1644. A Spanish dramatist. Fifteen plays are ascribed to him, among them "Mas pesa el Rey que la Sangre" ("King before Kin"), "Luna da Sierra" ("Diana of the Mountains"), etc. He also wrote the romance "El diablo cojuelo" ("The Lame Devil," 1641), from which Le Sage took "Le diable boiteux."

Gugerni (gụ̄-jėr′nī), or **Cugerni** (kụ̄-jėr′nī), or **Guberni** (gụ̄-bėr′nī). [L. (Tacitus) *Gugerni*, (Pliny) *Guberni.*] A German tribe located by Pliny on the lower Rhine between the Ubii and the Batavi, where, also, Tacitus places them at the mouth of the Ruhr. They joined in the rising under Civilis. They were probably a part of the Sugambri.

Guglielmi (göl-yel′mē), **Pietro.** Born at Massa-Carrara, Italy, May, 1727: died at Rome, Nov. 19, 1804. An Italian operatic composer. His works include "I due Gemelli," "La serva innamorata," etc.

Guha (gö′hä), or **Waguha** (wä-gö′hä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled on both sides of the Lukuga River. Their language is said to be the same as that of the Wagoma, and both are related to the Rua or Luba.

Guiana, or **Guyana** (gē-ä′nä). [F. *Guyane*, Sp. *Guayana.*] A region in South America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, Brazil on the east and south, and Brazil and Venezuela on the west. It is divided into British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana. The name is sometimes applied to the entire region between the Orinoco, the ocean, the Amazon, the Rio Negro, and the Cassiquiare.

Guiana, Brazilian. That portion of northern Brazil which lies north of the Amazon and east of the Rio Negro.

Guiana, British. A British colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the north and northeast, Dutch Guiana on the east, Brazil on the south, and Brazil and Venezuela on the west. Capital, Georgetown. The leading product is sugar. Rich gold-mines are now worked in the western part. There are 3 counties: Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo (formerly separate colonies, consolidated in 1831). The region was first settled by the Dutch in 1580; was acquired by the British in 1803; and was formally ceded to them in 1814. The boundary with Venezuela is in dispute, and that with Brazil has never been fixed. Area (claimed), 109,000 square miles. Population (1891), 288,328.

Guiana, Dutch, or **Surinam** (sö-rē-näm′). A Dutch colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, French Guiana on the east, Brazil on the south, and British Guiana on the west. Capital, Paramaribo. The leading products are sugar and cocoa. Settled by English in 1652, it was acquired by the Dutch in 1674 in exchange for their North American colonies. It was held by Great Britain from 1804 to 1814. Area, 50,000 square miles. Population (1892), 61,088.

Guiana, French, or **Cayenne** (ka-yen′ or kī-en′). A French colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the northeast, Brazil on the east and south, and Dutch Guiana on the west (the boundary with Brazil is in dispute). Capital, Cayenne. It was settled by the French in 1626; was several times taken by the English and Dutch; and was held by the Portuguese 1809-17. Political prisoners were sent there during the French Revolution, and regular penal colonies were established in 1853. The climate of the coast region is very unhealthy, and the colony is steadily declining. Area, 30,000 square miles. Population (1891), 25,796.

Guiana, Venezuelan, or **Guayana.** A former province of Venezuela, corresponding (nearly) to the present state of Bolivar (which see).

Guianaus. See *Guaynos.*

Guiart (gē-är′), **Guillaume.** Born at Orléans about the end of the 13th century. A French chronicler, author of a metrical history of France, in 12,000 verses, entitled "La branche des royaux lignages," covering the period 1165–1306.

Guibert of Nogent (gē-bär′ ov nō-zhoṅ′). Born at Clermont, Oise, France, 1053: died 1124. A noted French historian and scholastic philosopher, a pupil of Anselm and (1104) head of the abbey of Notre Dame de Nogent. Also surnamed *Flariacensis*, from the monastery of St. Germer de Flaix, which he entered in 1064.

Guibert, or **Wibert, of Parma,** or **of Ravenna.** See *Clement III.*, Antipope.

Guicciardini (gwe-chär-dē′ne), **Francesco.** Born at Florence, March 6, 1483: died near Florence, May, 1540. An Italian historian, and statesman in the pontifical and Medicean service. His chief work is "Storia d'Italia" ("History of Italy," 1561-64: edited by Rosini 1819). His "Opere inedite" were published in 1857.

Guiccioli (gwē-chō′lē), Countess **Teresa.** Born in Italy about 1801: died at Rome, March 26, 1873. An Italian lady, the daughter of Count Gamba, celebrated on account of her relations with Lord Byron. She married Count Guiccioli when she was about 16 years old, and met Byron a few months later. After about a year the count objected to her intimacy with Byron, and she went back to her father's house. From this time until Byron's death she maintained her relations with him. After this she is said to have returned to her husband. In 1851 she married the Marquis de Boissy, and in 1868 published in French "My Recollections of Lord Byron."

Guichard (gē-shär′), or **Guischard, Karl Gottlieb:** pseudonym **Quintus Icilius.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, 1724: died at Potsdam, Prussia, May, 1775. A German soldier and military writer. He entered the military service of Holland, attaining the rank of captain; withdrew and went to England in 1754, and in 1758 entered the service of Frederick the Great, under whom he rose to the rank of colonel. He wrote "Memoires militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains" (1757), "Memoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'antiquités militaires" (1773).

Guicowar's Dominions. See *Baroda.*

Guiderius (gwi-dē′ri-us). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a legendary prince, the son of Cymbeline of Britain. He is disguised under the name and state of Polydore, the son of Morgan.

Guidi (gwē′dē), **Carlo Alessandro.** Born at Pavia, Italy, June 14, 1650: died at Frascati, Italy, June 12, 1712. An Italian lyric poet, author of "Poesie liriche" (1681), "Amalsunta in Italia" (1681), "Endimione" (1692), etc.

Guidi, Tommaso. See *Masaccio.*

Guidiccioni (gwe-de-cho′nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Lucca, 1500 (1480?): died at Macerata, Italy, 1541. An Italian ecclesiastic, diplomat, and man of letters. His complete works were published in 1718; "Lettere inedite" (1865).

Guido (gwē′dō), surnamed "The Savage." A champion, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," who fights with Marphisa among the Amazons. He marries a number of the latter, Aleria being his favorite.

Guido d'Arezzo (gwē′dō dä-ret′sō), often called **Guido Aretino** (ä-re-tē′nō), or **Fra Guittone,** or **Guy of Arezzo.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, probably about 990: died near Arezzo about 1050. An Italian Benedictine monk. He is celebrated for his reforms in musical notation. He went to Rome at the invitation of Pope Benedict VIII., probably in 1022, and again in the time of Pope John XX., to explain his method of teaching music. He seems to have written most of his works at the monastery of Pomposa in the duchy of Ferrara, where he remained for some time teaching his method to the monks and choir-boys. He was afterward made abbot of the monastery of Santa Croce at Avellano, near Arezzo, where he is believed to have died. Guido has been credited with a number of inventions and discoveries, some of which obviously cannot have been his. He wrote the "Micrologus," the "Antiphonarium," "De artificio novi cantus," "De divisione monochordi secundum Boetium," and other works on musical subjects.

It appears certain that Guido invented the principle upon which the construction of the Stave is based, and the F and C Clefs; but that he did not invent the complete 4-lined Stave itself. There is strong reason to believe that he invented the Hexachord, Solmisation, and the Harmonic Hand; or, at least, first set forth the principles upon which these inventions were based. Finally, it is certain that he was not the first to extend the Scale downwards to Γ ut; that he neither invented Diaphonia, Discant, Organum, nor Counterpoint; and that to credit him with the invention of the Monochord and the Polyplectrum is absurd. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 661.

Guido Reni. See *Reni.*

Guido y Spano (gwe′dō ē spä′nō), **Carlos.** Born at Salta, March 8, 1832. An Argentine politician and poet. He was president of the National Congress in 1865, served in the Paraguayan war, and from 1872-76 was president of the Senate. Most of his poems are included in the collection "Hojas al Viento" (Buenos Ayres, 1871).

Guienne, or **Guyenne** (gē-en′). A name frequently given in its later history to Aquitaine, especially in the name of the government Guienne and Gascony.

Guienne and Gascony. An old government of southwestern France.

Guignes (geny), **Chrétien Louis Joseph de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1759: died at Paris, March 9, 1845. A French Sinologist, son of Joseph de Guignes. He was appointed in 1784 consul at Canton and French resident in China, where he remained 17 years. He wrote various papers and works on China, and edited a "Dictionnaire chinois, français et latin" (1813), based on a manuscript work by Basil of Glemona, a Roman Catholic missionary in China.

Guignes, Joseph de. Born at Pontoise, France, Oct. 19, 1721: died at Paris, March 19, 1800. A French Orientalist. His works include "Histoire generale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mogols, et autres Tatares occidentaux," etc. (1756–58), etc.

Guildenstern. See *Rosencrantz.*

Guildford (gil′fọrd). The capital of the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Wey 29 miles southwest of London. It has important grain trade. It is a very old town, and has a Norman keep. Population (1891), 14,319.

Guildhall (gild′hâl). The council hall of the City of London, founded in 1411, and restored after the fire of 1666. The great hall measures 153 by 48 feet, and is 55 high. It has a handsome open-timbered roof, modern colored glass windows, and the two legendary colossal wooden figures of Gog and Magog. Along the walls are placed statues of famous men. The crypt, with its clustered columns, is of the original construction, and is interesting. See *Gog and Magog.*

Guilford (gil′fọ̄rd). A village and town in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 16 miles east of New Haven. Population (1890), town, 2,780.

Guilford, Earl of. See *North.*

Guilford Court House. A place about 5 miles from Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina. Here, March 15, 1781, the British (about 2,400) under Cornwallis defeated the Americans (about 4,400) under Greene. The British loss was about 600, the American, about 400.

Guillaume. See *William* and *Wilhelm.*

Guillaume de Lorris (gē-yom′ dė lo rēs′). Born at Lorris, Loiret, France: died about 1240 (?). A French poet, author of the first part of the "Roman de la Rose." About 4,670 of the 22,800 or more lines were written by him. See *Roman de la Rose.*

Guillaume de Palerne (dė pä-lãrn′). An early French roman d'aventure. It was translated very early into English, and has been published as 'William of Palerne' by the Early English Text Society. "It introduces the favorite medieval idea of lycanthropy, the hero being throughout helped and protected by a friendly were-wolf, who is before the end of the poem freed from the enchantment to which he is subjected." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 96.

Guillaumet (gē-yō-mā'), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, March 26, 1840: died at Paris, March 14, 1887. A French painter, a pupil of Picot and Barrias. He gained the second prix de Rome in 1863.

Guillim (gwil'im), **John.** Born at Hereford about 1565: died at London, May 7, 1621. An English writer on heraldry. He published "A Display of Heraldrie" (1610: sometimes ascribed to John Barkham).

Guillotin (gē-yō-tañ'), **Joseph Ignace.** Born at Saintes, France, May 28, 1738: died at Paris, March 26, 1814. A French physician, wrongly regarded as the inventor of the guillotine. As deputy to the Constituent Assembly, 1789, he proposed that all capital punishment should be by decapitation, a privilege till then reserved for the nobility, and suggested that decapitation could be most quickly and humanely performed by a machine. The device actually adopted as a result of this suggestion was prepared by a German mechanic named Schmidt under the direction of Dr. Antoine Louis, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Surgery, and was first used April 25, 1792, for the execution of a highwayman named Pelletier. The machine was first named Louison or Louisette, but after a while Guillotin's name was attached to it. Guillotin was not, as has been asserted, executed in his own machine, but died a natural death.

Guimarães, or **Guimaraens** (gē-mä-rïns'). A town in the province of Minho, Portugal, situated on the Ave 30 miles northeast of Oporto. Its castle is a battlemented ruin with a large central keep, inaccessible save by a wooden bridge, and square [illegible] towers connected by curtains. Population, about 8,000.

Guinart (gē-närt'), **Roque.** A noble in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He was a real character, his name being Pedro Rocha Guinarda.

Guinaus. See [illegible].

Guinea (gin'ē). [Formerly *Ginnie*, *Ginny*, etc.; F. *Guinée*, Sp. *Guiné*, etc.: named from the African [illegible], or *Jennie*, a town and kingdom in the Niger district.] That part of western Africa which lies along the coast from Cape Roxo (or about lat. 12° N.) to Cape Negro (or about lat. 16° S.), and extends indefinitely inland. It includes negro native states, British, French, German, and Portuguese colonies, Liberia, and part of the Kongo Free State. It is divided into Upper or North Guinea, and Lower or South Guinea (separated by the Kamerun Mountains or the equator). The name is sometimes used in a more restricted sense. See *Liberia*, *Gold Coast*, etc.

Guinea, Gulf of. That part of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Africa comprised between Cape Palmas on the north and Cape Lopez on the south.

Guinegate, or **Guinegatte** (gēn-gät'). A village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, near St.-Omer. Here the French were [illegible] Maximilian I. (then archduke of Austria) [illegible], and by Henry VIII. of England [illegible] August [illegible]. See *Spurs*, *Battle of the*.

Guines (gēn). A town in the department of [illegible], France, [illegible] south of Calais. [illegible] In the 14th, [illegible]. Population [illegible].

Guinevere (gwin'e-vēr), or **Guinever** (gwin'e-vėr), or **Guenever** (gwen'e-vėr), or **Geneura**, or **Ganore** (gä-nōr'). The wife of King Arthur [illegible] mally just, was well cultivated; her heart was feeling, [illegible]

Guinevere. One of the "Idylls of the King" [illegible]

Guingamp [illegible]

Guipuzcoa [illegible]

Guirior [illegible] **Manuel** [illegible] drid, Nov. 25, 1788. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He served in the English and Algerine wars, and was made viceroy of New Granada in 1773, and viceroy of Peru in 1776, retaining the latter office until 1780. He retained the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created marquis of Guirior after his return to Spain.

Guisborough, or **Gisborough** (giz'bur-ō). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, 40 miles north of York. The first alum-works in England were established here about 1600. Population (1891), 5,623.

Guiscard, Robert. See *Robert Guiscard*.

Guischard, Karl Gottlieb. See *Guichard*.

Guise (güēz). A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise 23 miles north of Laon. It gave name to the ducal house of Guise. It was the birthplace of Camille Desmoulins. Population (1891), commune, 8,153.

Guise, Cardinals and **Dukes of.** See *Lorraine*.

Guise, Duchy of. A former duchy of northeastern France, which took its name from the town of Guise, and corresponded to the northern part of the department of Aisne. It was situated in the government of Picardy. Formerly it was a county. It was famous in the 16th and 17th centuries as a duchy in the hands of the Guise family, a branch of the house of Lorraine.

Guise (gīz), **Martin.** Died Jan. 21, 1829. An English naval officer who in 1818 entered the service of Chile, under Cochrane, as captain. He did efficient service in the war for independence, and on the retirement of Cochrane (1821) was appointed to organize the navy of Peru. By blockading the port of Callao he forced the surrender of the last Spanish post, Callao Castle, Jan. 19, 1826. Admiral Guise was killed in the attack on Guayaquil.

Guiteau (gē-tō'), **Charles.** Born about 1840: hanged at Washington, June 30, 1882. An American assassin. He was a pettifogging lawyer of French-Canadian descent at Chicago, and on Garfield's election to the presidency went to Washington to seek the office of American consul at Marseilles, which he did not obtain. Excited by this failure and by the political conflict between Garfield and Roscoe Conkling, he shot the President fatally at Washington, July 2, 1881.

Guizot (gē-zō' or güē-zō'), Madame (**Élisabeth Charlotte Pauline de Meulan**). Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1773: died at Paris, Aug. 1, 1827. A French writer, first wife of F. P. G. Guizot, whom she married in 1812. She wrote "Éducation domestique, ou lettres de famille sur l'éducation" (1826), etc.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume. Born at Nîmes, Oct. 4, 1787: died at Val-Richer, in Normandy, Oct. 12, 1874. A distinguished French historian and statesman. At the age of 12 he left his native city for Geneva, and in 1805 he took up the study of law in Paris. In 1812 he became assistant professor of literature at the Sorbonne, and later was called to the new chair of modern history. His early publications are "Du gouvernement représentatif et de l'état actuel de la France" (1816), "Des conspirations et de la justice politique" (1821), "Des moyens de gouvernement et d'opposition dans l'état actuel de la France" (1821), "De la peine de mort en matière politique" (1822), etc. These pamphlets brought about his resignation from his professorship. Devoting himself exclusively to historical research, he published his "Histoire du gouvernement représentatif," "Essais sur l'histoire de France," "Collection des mémoires relatifs à la révolution d'Angleterre," "Collection des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France," "Histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre depuis l'avènement de Charles I. jusqu'à la restauration de Charles II.," etc. He resumed his lectures at the Sorbonne, [illegible] "Histoire générale de la civilisation en Europe," and "Histoire générale de la civilisation en France." In 1830 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. After the revolution of July, 1830, he became minister of the interior, [illegible] months in 1840 spent as French ambassador to England, [illegible]

Gujarat. See [illegible].

Gujranwala [illegible] the Panjab, British India, in [illegible] 15' N., long. 74° E. Area, [illegible] the district of Gujranwala, situated in lat. 32° 10' N., long. 74° 14' E. Population, about 20,000.

Gujrat (guzh-rät'), sometimes written **Guzerat.** 1. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 40' N., long. 74° E. Area, 1,973 square miles. Population (1881), 689,115. —2. The capital of the district of Gujrat, situated in lat. 32° 35' N., long. 74° 7' E. Here, Feb. 22, 1849, the British under Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Gula (gö'lä). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the name of the wife of Adar, the god of war and the chase. She is styled "the great lady" who presides over life and death. Those who break contracts are threatened with her vengeance. Nebuchadnezzar dedicated to her two temples at Babylon and three at Borsippa.

Gulf Stream, The. An oceanic current, originating from the Atlantic Equatorial Current, which is made up of two arms, one of them issuing through the Florida Strait from the Gulf of Mexico, the other running westward along the northern face of the island of Cuba. The united stream follows the Atlantic coast northeastward with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived for many degrees beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuroshiwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf Stream, doubtless, exerts a certain influence in modifying the climate of the British Isles, France, and other parts of western Europe, but to what extent is not yet definitely known. On the other hand, it is certain that its effect is not so great as was formerly supposed, and that some of its assumed workings are rather to be credited to the regular oceanic drifts. See articles on *Kuroshiwo* and *Sargasso Sea*.

Gülhanè. See *Abdul-Medjid*.

Gulistan (gö-lis-tän'). [Pers., 'the rose-garden.'] The most celebrated and finished work of the Persian poet Sadi. It is a kind of moral work in verse and prose, consisting of 8 chapters on kings, dervishes, contentment, taciturnity, love and youth, decrepitude and old age, education, and the duties of society, the whole intermixed with stories, maxims, philosophical sentences, and puns.

Gull (gul), Sir **William Withey.** Born at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, Dec. 31, 1816: died Jan. 29, 1890. A noted English physician, appointed physician extraordinary to the queen in 1872 (ordinary in 1887). He received a baronetcy for the skill with which he treated the Prince of Wales in 1871.

Gullians (gul'ianz). A name sometimes given to the followers of William III. of England.

Gulliver, Lemuel. The ostensible recounter of "Gulliver's Travels."

Gulliver's (gul'i-vėrz) **Travels.** A social and political prose satire, in the form of a book of travels, written by Jonathan Swift, and published in 1726. It consists of 4 voyages—to Lilliput, to Brobdingnag, to Laputa, and to the country of the Houyhnhnms. Lemuel Gulliver is an honest, blunt English sailor.

> "Gulliver's Travels" owes most of its external shape to the "Vera Historia" of Lucian, itself a travesty of lost works on geography. The French poet Cyrano de Bergerac (1620-1655) had written a "Voyage à la lune" and a "Histoire comique des états et empires du soleil," from which Fontenelle had borrowed some hints. Several slight points which Swift used he is said to have taken from a tract by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the particular narrative manner of Defoe, whose "Robinson Crusoe" had appeared in 1719, produced an effect upon Swift. All these critical speculations, however, are rather curious than essential. Swift, always among the most original of writers, is nowhere more thoroughly himself than in his enchanting romance of Lemuel Gulliver. Whether we read it, as children do, for the story, or as historians, for the political allusions, or as men of the world, for the satire and philosophy, we have to acknowledge that it is one of the wonderful and unique books of the world's literature.
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> *Gosse*, Hist. Eng. Lit., p. 160.

Gull's Hornbook, The. A book by Thomas Dekker, published in 1609. It gives a graphic description of the manners of Jacobean gallants. The tract is to some extent modeled on Dedekind's "Grobianus." It is Dekker's best-known work.

Gumbinnen (göm-bin'nen). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Pissa in lat. 54° 36' N., long. 22° 9' E. Population (1890), commune, 12,207.

Gummidge (gum'ij), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," "a lone, lorn creetur" living at Mr. Peggotty's.

Gumri. See *Alexandropol*.

Gumti (göm'tē), or **Gamti** (gam'tē), or **Goomtee** (göm'tē). A river in British India, joining the Ganges 17 miles northeast of Benares. Length, about 500 miles. Lucknow is on its banks.

Gümüsh-Khana. ['Silver house.'] A town in Asiatic Turkey, about 40 miles south of Trebizond.

Gundamuk. See *Gandamak.*

Günderode (gün'de-rō-de), **Karoline von.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Feb. 11, 1780: committed suicide at Winkel, near Mainz, July 26, 1806. A German romantic poet, author of "Gedichte und Phantasien" (1804), "Poetische Fragmente" (1805), etc.

Gundlach (gönd'läch), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, July, 1810. A German naturalist who, since 1839, has resided in Cuba. He is well known for his numerous contributions to Cuban ornithology and entomology.

Gundobad (gun'dō-bad), or, erroneously, **Gundebald** (gun'de-bald). Died 516. King of the Burgundians 473–516. He became a patrician of Rome in 472, and in the following year succeeded his father Gundioch as king of the Burgundians, dividing the sovereignty with his brothers Godegisel, Chilperic, and Godomar I. In 500 he was defeated by Chlodwig (Clovis), king of the Franks, through the treachery of Godegisel, and was expelled from his kingdom. He subsequently recovered his throne, deposed Godegisel, and, as his two other brothers had in the mean time died, reunited the Burgundian dominions under his sway. He formed an alliance with Chlodwig, and, although an Arian, educated his sons Sigmund and Godomar II. in the Roman Catholic religion, which was the faith of his subjects. He drew up a code of laws, which was named, after him, "Lex Gundobada."

Gunduk. See *Gandak.*

Gundulf (gun'dulf), L. **Gundolphus** (gun-dol'fus). Born in the diocese of Rouen about 1024: died March 8, 1108. A Norman prelate. In 1059 he became a monk in the abbey of Bec, where he became a friend of Anselm and of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, by whose assistance he was elevated to the see of Rochester, March 19, 1077. He was the architect of the cathedral of Rochester (some of his work still exists), of a castle at Rochester, of St. Leonard's Tower and a nunnery at Malling, and of the White Tower in London Tower.

Gundwana. See *Gondwana.*

Gungl (göngl), **Joseph.** Born at Zsámbék, Hungary, Dec. 1, 1810: died at Weimar, Feb. 1, 1889. A Hungarian composer, chiefly of dances and marches.

Gunib (gu-nib'). A plateau in Daghestan, Caucasia: scene of the last resistance to Russia and the capture of Shamyl in 1859.

Gunnerus (gön-nā'rös), **Johann Ernst.** Born at Christiania, 1718: died 1773. A Norwegian botanist, bishop of Trondhjem. He described the flora of Norway.

Gunning (gun'ing), **Elizabeth,** Duchess of Hamilton and afterward of Argyll. Born in 1734: died May 20, 1790. A celebrated beauty. She married James, sixth duke of Hamilton, in 1752, and in 1759 she married John Campbell, marquis of Lorne, afterward fifth duke of Argyll. Compare *Gunning, Maria.*

Gunning, Maria, Countess of Coventry. Born in 1733: died Oct. 1, 1760. A celebrated beauty, daughter of John Gunning of Castle Coote, County Roscommon, Ireland. She and her sister Elizabeth went to London in 1751, and were at once pronounced to be "the handsomest women alive." They were followed by crowds wherever they went, and Maria, who was the better-looking, was mobbed one evening in Hyde Park. The king gave her a guard to protect her, and she once walked in the park for two hours with 2 sergeants of the guard before her and 12 soldiers following her. In 1752 she married George William, sixth earl of Coventry. "The beautiful Misses Gunning" were painted a number of times, and there are many engravings from these portraits.

Gunning, Mrs. (**Susannah Minifie**). Born in 1740 (?): died at London, Aug. 28, 1800. An English novelist. She married John Gunning, the brother of the beautiful Gunning sisters. He was colonel of the 65th regiment of foot and lieutenant-general. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, and owing to her flirtations (in which her mother took her part) she and her mother left his house. Many squibs and satires were written on the ensuing complication, which Walpole called "the Gunningiad." Both Susannah Gunning and her daughter wrote a number of novels. The latter married Major James Plunkett, and died in Suffolk, July 20, 1823.

Gunnison (gun'i-son). A river in western Colorado, tributary of Grand River, which it joins near lat. 39° N.

Gunnison Cañon. A remarkable cañon in the Gunnison River, 15 miles in length.

Gunpowder Plot. In English history, a Roman Catholic conspiracy having for its object the destruction of James I. and the lords and commoners in the Parliament House, London. The leaders were Catesby, Percy, Digby, Winter, Guy Fawkes, and others. It was foiled by the arrest of Fawkes, Nov. 4, 1605. See *Fawkes.*

Güns (güns), Hung. **Köszeg** (kės'seg). A free royal city in the county of Eisenburg (Vas), Hungary, situated on the river Güns in lat. 47° 22' N., long. 16° 31' E. It was successfully defended against Soliman the Magnificent in 1532. Population (1890), 7,076.

Gunter (gun'tėr), **Edmund.** Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1581: died at Gresham College, London, Dec. 10, 1626. An English mathematician, professor of astronomy in Gresham College from 1619. He invented the chain, line, quadrant, and scale that are named from him "Gunter's chain," etc.

> Henry Briggs was his colleague for a year; and their association doubtless led to Gunter's "Canon Triangulorum; or, Table of Artificial Sines and Tangents, to a radius of 100,000,000 parts to each minute of the Quadrant," 1620. This was the first table of its kind published, and did for sines and tangents what Briggs did for natural numbers. In these tables Gunter applied to navigation and other branches of mathematics his admirable rule "The Gunter," on which were inscribed the logarithmic lines for numbers, sines, and tangents of arches; and he showed how to take a back observation by the cross-staff, whereby the error arising from the eccentricity of the eye is avoided. . . . He was the first who used the words cosine, cotangent, etc., . . . and also introduced the use of arithmetical complements into the logarithmical arithmetic (Briggs, *Arith. Log.*, cap. 15). De Morgan (*Arith. Books*, xxv.) favors Gunter's claim to the invention of the decimal separator.
>
> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Günther (gün'ter). In the Nibelungen epic, a Burgundian king, brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brunehilde.

Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf. Born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 3, 1830. A German-English zoölogist, particularly noted for works on herpetology and ichthyology. He became assistant in, and in 1875 director of, the zoological department of the British Museum. He has published "Catalogue of the Colubrine Snakes" (1858), "Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia" (1858), "Reptiles of British India" (1864), "Catalogue of Fishes" (1859–70), "The Gigantic Land-tortoises" (1877), "Introduction to the Study of Fishes" (1880), "Report on the Shore fishes, etc., of the Voyage of the Challenger" (1887–88), etc.

Günther, Anton. Born at Lindenau, near Leitmeritz, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1783: died at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1863. A German philosopher and Roman Catholic theologian. Among his works are "Vorschule zur spekulativen Theologie" (1828), "Die Juste-Milieus in der deutschen Philosophie gegenwärtiger Zeit" (1838).

Günther, Johann Christian. Born at Striegau, Silesia, Prussia, April 8, 1695: died at Jena, Germany, March 15, 1723. A German poet. His collected poems were published 1724–35.

Guntram (gun'tram), or **Gontran** (gon'tran). Died March 28, 593. King of the Franks. He received the sovereignty of Orléans and Burgundy on the death of his father Clotaire I. in 561, while the rest of the Frankish dominion was divided among his brothers Charibert, Sigebert, and Chilperic, who received Aquitaine, Austrasia, and Neustria respectively. In 567, on the death of Charibert, he became sovereign also of Aquitaine. He sided alternately with Sigebert and Chilperic in the great feud which was kindled by their queens, and which was continued by their descendants.

Guntur, or **Guntoor** (gun-tör'). A town in the governorship of Madras, British India, situated in lat. 16° 17' N., long. 80° 27' E.

Günzburg (günts'börg). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, at the junction of the Günz and Danube, 15 miles east by north of Ulm. Population (1890), 4,114.

Guppy (gup'i), **William.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," a young articled clerk, hopelessly in love with Esther Summerson.

Gupta (göp'tä). [Skt., 'protected.'] A name forming often the last member of the name of a Vaishya, or man of the third class. A Vaisha of this name was the founder of the renowned dynasty of Guptas who reigned in Magadha.

Gurdaspur (gör-däs-pör'). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 75° 20' E. Area, 1,822 square miles. Population (1881), 823,695.

Gurgaon (gör-gä'on). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 77° E. Area, 1,938 square miles. Population (1881), 641,848.

Gurhwal. See *Garhwal.*

Gurieff (gö-rē-ef'). A town and port in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated on the Ural, near its mouth, about lat. 47° 10' N., long. 52° E. Population (1885), 5,954.

Gurkhas. See *Ghurkas.*

Gurley (gėr'li), **Ralph Randolph.** Born at Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797: died at Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872. An American clergyman and philanthropist, agent, after 1822, of the American Colonization Society.

Gurnah (gör'nä). The site of the chief necropolis of ancient Thebes in Egypt.

> The excavations in Upper Egypt, which have proved so barren of all information concerning the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Dynasties, have brought to light much concerning the Seventeenth. In the tombs at Gûrnah have been found the remains of a whole array of court functionaries, thus betraying the existence of a thoroughly civilized state.
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> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 24.

Gurnall (gėr'nal), **William.** Born near Lynn, Norfolk, 1617: died at Lavenham, Suffolk, Oct. 12, 1679. An English clergyman, author of "The Christian in Complete Armour" (1655–62).

Gurney (gėr'ni), **Edmund.** Born at Horsham, Surrey, March 23, 1847: died at Brighton, June 23, 1888. An English psychologist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1871, and became a fellow of Trinity in 1872. He studied music, medicine, and law. In 1880 he published "The Power of Sound," and in 1887 "Tertium Quid: Chapters on Various Disputed Questions," a collection of his philosophical papers. He was one of the founders of the Society for Psychical Research, and published some of the results of his investigations as "Phantasms of the Living" (1886).

Gurney, Sir **Goldsworthy.** Born at Treator, Cornwall, England, Feb. 14, 1793: died at Reeds, Cornwall, Feb. 28, 1875. An English inventor. Among his inventions are the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, the lime-magnesium (Drummond) and oil-gas lights, the high-pressure steam-jet, the tubular boiler, a steam-carriage, etc.

Gurney, Joseph John. Born at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, England, Aug. 2, 1788: died there, Jan. 4, 1847. An English philanthropist, a minister of the Society of Friends. He was an associate of Mrs. Fry in prison reform, and of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the antislavery movement. He wrote "Notes on Prison Discipline" (1819), "Evidences, etc., of Christianity" (1827), etc.

Gurth (gėrth). In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," a swineherd and bondsman of Cedric.

Gurton, Gammer. See *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

Gurwal, or **Gurwhal.** See *Garhwal.*

Gushington (gush'ing-ton), **Angelina.** The nom de plume of Charles Wallwyn Radcliffe Cooke.

Gushington, Impulsia. The nom de plume of Helen Selina Sheridan, Lady Dufferin.

Gusmão (gözh-män'), **Alexandre de.** Born in Santos, Brazil, 1695: died at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30 or 31, 1753. A Portuguese statesman. Most of his life was passed in Europe, where he was an influential minister under several Portuguese kings. The treaty of 1750, which settled the limits of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America by *uti possidetis*, was due mainly to him.

Güssfeldt (güs'felt), **Paul.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1840. A German scientific traveler. In 1873, in association with Falkenstein, Soyaux, Linder, Pechuel-Loesche, and Dr. Bastian, he led an expedition to west-central Africa, but failed in his effort to explore the far interior. A rich harvest of scientific collections and observations was brought back in 1875, and published in journals as well as in "Die Loango Expedition" (Leipsic, 1879). In 1876 Güssfeldt explored the eastern desert of Egypt in company with Dr. Schweinfurth. His journeys in the Andes of Chile and Argentina and in the Bolivian highlands (1882–83) resulted in several important discoveries. In Feb., 1883, he made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the summit of Aconcagua, one of the highest peaks of the Andes, although he attained an elevation of upward of 21,000 feet.

Gustavus (gus-tā'vus or gus-tä'vus) **I.,** or **Gustavus Vasa** (vä'sä). [NL. *Gustavus*, F. *Gustave*, It. *Gustavo*, G. *Gustav*, Sw. *Gustaf*, Dan. *Gustav.*] Born at Lindholmen, Upland, Sweden, May 12, 1496: died at Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1560. King of Sweden 1523–60. He was the son of Erik Johansson (hence called Gustavus Erikson) of the house of Vasa, and was descended on the mother's side from the house of Sture, two of the most influential noble families in Sweden. He received a careful education, chiefly at the court of his kinsman, the regent Sten Sture the younger, under whom he served against the Danes at the battle of Brännkyrka in 1518. In the negotiations which followed this Swedish victory, he was sent as a hostage to Christian II. of Denmark, by whom he was treacherously carried off to Denmark. He escaped in 1519, and on the massacre of Stockholm, in which 90 of the leading men of Sweden, including the father of Gustavus, were executed by Christian II., headed a revolt of the Dalecarlians in 1520, and captured Stockholm in 1523, in which year a diet at Strengnäs chose him king (June 6) and repudiated the Kalmar union with Denmark. He favored the Reformation in opposition to the Roman Catholic clergy, who had supported the Danes during the war for freedom, and in 1527, at the Diet of Westerås, procured the passage of measures placing the lands of the bishops at his disposal, and granting the liberty of preaching the new doctrine.

Gustavus II. Adolphus. Born at Stockholm, Dec. 19, 1594: died Nov. 16, 1632. King of Sweden 1611–32, son of Charles IX. and Christina of Holstein, and grandson of Gustavus I. He inherited at his accession three wars from the previous reign, namely, with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He concluded peace with Denmark at Knäred, Jan. 20, 1613, compelled Russia to cede Kexholm, Karelen, and Ingermanland at Stolbowa, March 9, 1617, and, through the mediation of Richelieu, concluded an armistice of 6 years with Poland, Sept. 26, 1629, with a view to invading Germany, where the recent victories of the emperor over the Protestant princes under Christian IV. of Denmark threatened both France and Sweden, the former by the increase of the power of the house of Austria, and the latter by the destruction of the equilibrium between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the north of Europe. Leaving the conduct of the government in the hands of his chancellor Axel Oxenstjerna, he landed in Pomerania with 15,000 men, July 4, 1630, concluded a formal treaty of alliance with France at Bärwalde in Jan., 1631, defeated Tilly at Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1631, and gained the victory of Lützen over Wallenstein, Nov. 16, 1632, but fell in the battle.

Gustavus III. Born at Stockholm, Jan. 24, 1746: died at Stockholm, March 29, 1792. King of Sweden 1771–92, son of Adolphus Frederick. He crushed the power of the royal council consisting of nobles, by a coup d'état in 1772, which reduced it from the position of a coregent to that of an advisory committee. He carried on war with Russia 1788–90, and was murdered as the result of a conspiracy among the nobles.

Gustavus IV. Adolphus. Born Nov. 1, 1778: died at St.-Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1837. King of Sweden 1792–1809, son of Gustavus III. Contrary to the interests of his country, he bitterly opposed Napoleon, and in 1808 became involved in war with Russia, which conquered Finland, and was deposed by a military conspiracy.

Gustavus Adolphus Union. [G. *Evangelischer Verein der Gustav-Adolf-Stiftung.*] A union of various Protestant churches in Germany, for the purpose of assisting Protestants in Roman Catholic countries, founded after the bicentennial celebration of the battle of Lützen (1832).

Güstrow (güs'trō). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Nebel in lat. 53° 48' N., long. 12° 11' E. It has a trade in wool, and contains a cathedral and an ancient ducal castle. Population (1890), 14,[illegible].

Gutenberg (gö'ten-berg), **Johannes** or **Henne** (originally **Gensfleisch**). Born at Mainz about 1400: died about 1468. The inventor of printing. His claim to this invention has been much disputed. (See [illegible].) He was the son of Friele Gensfleisch and Else Gutenberg, and took his mother's name. In 1420 his father was exiled, and various legal proceedings growing out of this show that Gutenberg was in Strasburg in 1434. In 1439 he was sued before the court at Strasburg for breach of promise of marriage. His claim to be the inventor of printing rests mainly on a legal decision rendered at Strasburg Dec. 12, 1439, from which it appears that he entered into partnership with certain persons to carry on various secret operations, one of which involved the use of a press with an attachment conjectured to have been a type mold. In 1450 he formed a partnership with Johann Fust, a money-lender, which terminated in 1455. Fust demanded payment of money loaned, in default of this seized all of Gutenberg's types and stock, and carried on the business himself with Peter Schöffer (later his son-in-law) as manager. Gutenberg continued his work with inferior types.

Gütersloh (gü'ters-lō). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 33 miles east of Münster. It is the center of the "pumpernickel" region, and exports hams and sausages.

Guthlac (goth'lak), Saint. Born about 673: died at Crowland, April 11, 714. An English hermit who for about 15 years lived with a few companions at Crowland. The church erected by Æthelbald over his relics grew into Crowland Abbey.

Guthrie (guth'ri). The capital of Oklahoma Territory, and of Logan County, situated about 30 miles north of Oklahoma. Population (1890), [illegible].

Guthrie, James. Born near Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792: died at Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869. An American politician, secretary of the treasury 1853–57.

Guthrie, Thomas. Born at Brechin, July 12, 1803: died at St. Leonard's, near Hastings, England, Feb. 24, 1873. A Scottish clergyman, orator, and philanthropist. He published "The [illegible]

Guthrie, Thomas Anstey: pseudonym **F. Anstey.** Born at Kensington in 1856. An English novelist. He wrote "Vice Versa" (1882), [illegible]

Guthrum (gooth'rum), or **Guthorm.** Died 890. A Danish king of East Anglia. [illegible]

Guti [illegible]. See *Gutium*.

Gutierrez [illegible] **Juan Maria.** Born [illegible] died [illegible], Feb. [illegible], 1878. [illegible]

Gutierrez, Santos Joaquin. Born at Villa del [illegible]: died at Bogotá, [illegible] 1868 [illegible]

Gutierrez de la Concha, José. [illegible]

Gutierrez Vergara (vär-gä'rä), **Ignacio.** [illegible] died Nov. [illegible], 187[illegible] [illegible]

Gutium (gū'shi-um). See the extract.

> The northern plateau was inhabited by a mixture of uncultivated tribes at the earliest period of which we have any knowledge, and was known under the general name of Gutium or Guti (Kutu in Assyrian), first identified by Sir H. Rawlinson with the Goyim of Gen. xiv. 1. Gutium comprised the whole country which stretched from the Euphrates on the west to Media on the east; the land of Nizir, with the mountain of Rowandiz, on which the ark of the Chaldean Noah was believed to have rested, being included within it. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. [illegible].

Gutnic (göt'nik), or **Gutnish.** [G. *Gutnisch.*] The Swedish dialect of the island of Gotland in the Baltic. Old Gutnic is a sharply differentiated dialect of Old Swedish, preserved in runic inscriptions from the viking age (700–1050) to the 16th century, and in several MSS. from the 14th century. With Swedish and Danish it forms the group specifically called East Norse.

Guts Muths (gots'möts), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Aug. 9, 1759: died at Schnepfenthal, near Gotha, Germany, May 21, 1839. A German educator, teacher of gymnastics at Schnepfenthal. He wrote "Gymnastik für die Jugend" (1793), "Handbuch der Geographie" (1810), "Turnbuch für die Söhne des Vaterlandes" (1817), etc.

Gutzkow (göts'kō), **Karl.** Born at Berlin, March 17, 1811: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 16, 1878. A German dramatist and author. He studied theology and philosophy at Berlin. In 1831 appeared his first work, "Forum der Journal-Litteratur." He was subsequently engaged in journalistic work in Stuttgart, and afterward traveled abroad and lived for short periods in various places in Germany. In 1835 appeared "Wally, die Zweiflerin" ("Wally, the Skeptic"), which cost him, on account of the religious views expressed, a three months' imprisonment at Mannheim. From 1847 to 1850 he lived at Dresden as a dramatist. In the mean time he had again been active as a journalist, and had written besides a number of critical works and essays. In 1852 he founded, in Dresden, a weekly journal. From 1860 to 1864 he was secretary at Weimar of the Schiller foundation. Loss of health compelled him to relinquish this position in the latter year. Among his many novels are "Die Ritter vom Geist" (1850–52), "Der Zauberer von Rom" (1858–61), "Hohenschwangau" (1868), etc. His principal dramas are "Zopf und Schwert" ("Periwig and Sword," 1843), "Das Urbild des Tartuffe" ("The Prototype of Tartufe," 1844), "Uriel Acosta" (1846), "Der Königsleutnant" ("The King's Lieutenant," 1849).

Gützlaff (güts'läf), **Karl.** Born at Pyritz, Pomerania, Prussia, July 8, 1803: died at Hong-Kong, Aug. 9, 1851. A German missionary in China, and Sinologist. His chief works are "China Opened" (1838), "Geschichte des chinesischen Reichs" (1847).

Guy, or **Gui** (gī or gē), or **Guido** (gwē'dō), **of Lusignan** (lü-zēn-yoṅ'). [ML. *Guido*, F. *Guy*, It. *Guido*, Sp. *Guido*, G. and D. *Guido*.] Died 1194. King of Jerusalem. He was descended from a branch of a reigning family of Poitou. In [illegible] he married the Marchioness of Montferrat, Sibylla, daughter of Amalric (Amaury), king of Jerusalem. He succeeded to the throne in 1186 on the death of Baldwin V., the son of Sibylla and the Marquis of Montferrat. In 1187 he was captured and imprisoned by Saladin, by whom he was released on renouncing his claim to the throne. His reputation he subsequently destroyed, and in 1192 transferred his claim to the kingdom of Jerusalem to Richard I. of England in exchange for Cyprus, in which he became the founder of a new Frankish kingdom.

Guy of Warwick. A legendary hero of English romance. The legends concerning him seem to have been first put in shape by an Anglo-Norman poet of the 13th century. [illegible] the subject [illegible]

Guy [illegible] **Thomas.** [illegible]

Guyenne. See *Gu*[illegible]

Guy Mannering ([illegible]). A [illegible]

Guyon [illegible] (**Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte-Guyon**). [illegible]

Guyon [illegible] **Sir** [illegible]

Guyot (gē-ō'), **Arnold Henry.** Born near Neuchatel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807: died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1884. A Swiss-American geographer and scientist, professor of geography and geology at Princeton from 1855. He published a series of school geographies, "Earth and Man" (1849), etc.

Guy's Hospital. A London hospital situated in St. Thomas's street, south of the Thames, not far from London Bridge. It was founded, with other charities, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller of London.

Guzerat (guz-e-rät'), or **Gujarat** (guzh-a-rät'). A region in British India, bordering on the Arabian Sea, about lat. 20°–24° 45' N., long. 69°–74° 20' E. It comprises the northern districts of the government of Bombay, the Gaikwar's dominions, and other native states.

Guzerat (in the Panjab). See *Gujrat.*

Guzman (göth-män'), **Fernando Perez de.** Born in 1405: died in 1470. A Spanish poet and chronicler. He served for a time at the council-board and in the army of John II., king of Castile, but eventually retired to private life and devoted himself to literature. His chief work is "Crónica del señor don Juan Segundo deste nombre, rey de Castilla," etc. (1564).

Guzman, Gonzalo Nuño de. Born at Portillo: died at Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 5, 1539. The second governor of Cuba. He was one of the conquerors of the island, regidor of Santiago, and after the death of Velasquez became governor, April 27, 1527. On account of his avarice and cruelty he was removed, Nov. 6, 1531, but again obtained the place and retained it until 1537.

Guzman (göth-män'), **Joaquin Eufracio.** Born in Costa Rica, 1801: died in Salvador about 1870. A Central American general and politician. He served under Malespin, and was vice-president in his administration, but declared against him in Feb., 1845, and assumed the presidential office until the end of the term in 1848. Subsequently he was a leader of the liberals in the Salvadorian Congress.

Guzman, Luis Henriquez de. See *Henriquez de Guzman.*

Guzman, Nuño or **Nuñez Beltran de.** Born at Guadalajara, Spain, about 1485: died there, 1544. A Spanish lawyer and soldier. He was long encomendero at Puerto de Plata, Española. In 1526 he was appointed to settle and govern Panuco, in northwestern Mexico; and by his encroachments on the territory of Cortes, and of Narvaez on the north, caused much trouble. In 1528 he was made president of the first audience of Mexico, virtually ruling the country until 1531. He did all he could to injure Cortes, and made himself odious by arbitrary acts and extortion. In 1530 he conquered the region on the Pacific coast long known as New Galicia. Guzman was deposed by a new audience, Jan., 1531, and was subsequently disgraced and heavily fined.

Guzman, Ruy Diaz de. Born in Paraguay, 1544: died after 1612. The first historian of Paraguay. The greater part of his life was spent in the province of Guayra, where he became military governor. His "Historia Argentina" describes the conquest of the Platine states, and brings the history of the colony down to 1575. The work was first published in the "Angelis Collection," 1836.

Guzman Blanco (blän'kō), **Antonio.** Born at Caracas, Feb. 29, 1828. A Venezuelan soldier and statesman. He was prominent in the federalist revolts 1859–63, and on the triumph of his party became first vice-president under Falcon in 1863. The latter was deposed by a revolution in 1868. Guzman Blanco headed a successful counter-revolution in 1870, and (Falcon having died) became president. By successive reelections he retained the office until 1882, and his influence was strong in the subsequent administrations until 1888.

Guzman de Alfarache. A romance by Mateo Aleman, named from its hero. It is "nearly of the same merit as 'Don Quixote,' and of great genius, though it can hardly be classed as a novel or a work of imagination. It is a series of strange, unconnected adventures, rather cleverly told, but accompanied by the most severe and sarcastic commentary. The satire, the wit, the eloquence and [illegible] are of the most potent kind, but they are didactic rather than dramatic. They would suit a homily or a [illegible] as well as or better than a romance. Still there are in this extraordinary book occasional sketches of character and humorous descriptions to which it would be difficult to produce anything superior." *Hazlitt.*

As it has reached us, it is divided into two parts, the first of which was published at Madrid in 1599. Its hero, [illegible] represents himself to be the son of a decayed and not very reputable Genoese merchant established at Seville, [illegible] from his mother, after his father's ruin, [illegible] and plunges into the world upon adventure. [illegible] finds himself at Madrid, though not till he has [illegible] the hands of justice; and in that capital [illegible] all sorts of suffering, serving as a scullion to a [illegible] and errand boy to whomsoever would [illegible] until [illegible] a good opportunity, he steals [illegible] that had been intrusted to him, and [illegible] where he sets up for a gentleman. But [illegible] soon the victim of a cunning like [illegible] his money nearly gone, enlists for [illegible] His fortune is now on the wane. At Barcelona [illegible] sharper and thief. At Genoa and [illegible] the lowest condition of a street beggar. [illegible] upon the last city and makes him [illegible] which but for his bold frauds and [illegible] have thriven, and which at last he [illegible] from losses at play, and enters the [illegible] the French ambassador. Here the First Part

> ends. . . . In 1605 the genuine Second Part appeared. It begins with the life of Guzman in the house of the French ambassador at Rome, where he serves in some of the most dishonorable employments to which the great of that period degraded their mercenary dependents.
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> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 99.

Gwalior (gwä'lē-ôr). 1. A protected state of India, of irregular outline, lying between the Northwest Provinces on the northeast and the states of Rajputana on the west. It is ruled by the Sindhia dynasty: their forces were defeated in 1803 and 1843. Area, 29,000 square miles. Population (1891), 3,378,774.
2. The capital of the state of Gwalior, situated in lat. 26° 13′ N., long. 78° 10′ E. It is the seat of Jain and early Hindu antiquities, and is noted for its fortress. Population (1891), 104,083.

Gwamba (gwäm'bä). A Bantu tribe occupying the vast tract between Zululand and the Sabi River, mostly in Portuguese East Africa, but also represented in Transvaal. Scattered tribes are found as far north as Lake Nyassa, where they are called Batonga, which is the nickname given them by the Zulus. They call themselves Magwamba, and their language Shigwamba. This language differs more from Chuana and Suto than from Zulu. The Boers call them Knobnoses because of their custom, now abandoned, of producing a string of fleshy knobs down their noses. A Swiss mission has been very successful in teaching these natives.

Gwendolen Harleth. See *Harleth*.

Gwilt (gwilt), **Joseph.** Born at Southwark, London, Jan. 11, 1784: died at Henley-on-Thames, Sept. 14, 1863. An English architect and archæologist. He published an "Encyclopædia of Architecture" (1842), etc.

Gwyn, or **Gwinn** (gwin), **Nell** or **Eleanor.** Born at Hereford (?), Feb. 2, 1650: died Nov. 13, 1687. An English actress, mistress of Charles II. There is little information as to her early life. Her first known appearance on the stage was in 1665. She was a great favorite with the public, as she was gay and sprightly and played piquant, bustling parts. Her dancing was much admired. After various adventures with other lovers besides the king, she left the stage in 1682. The king retained his affection for her till his death. She had two children by him: Charles Beauclerk (1670) (afterward Duke of St. Albans), and a second son, James (1671). Large sums of money, and Bestwood Park (Nottingham), Burford House (Windsor), and other gifts, were bestowed on her.

> For tragedy she [Nell Gwyn] was unfitted: her stature was low, though her figure was graceful; and it was not till she assumed comic characters, stamped the smallest foot in England on the boards, and laughed with that peculiar laugh that in the excess of it her eyes almost disappeared, that she fairly carried away the town, and enslaved the hearts of city and of court. She spoke prologues and epilogues with wonderful effect, danced to perfection, and in her peculiar but not extensive line was, perhaps, unequalled for the natural feeling which she put into the parts most suited to her. She was so fierce of repartee that no one ventured to allude sneeringly to her antecedents. She was coarse, too, when the humour took her; could curse pretty strongly, if the house was not full; and was given, in common with the other ladies of the company, to loll about and talk loudly in the public boxes, when she was not engaged on the stage.
>
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 62.

Gya. See *Gaya*.

Gyaman (gyä-män'). A Nigritic tribe of the Gold Coast, West Africa, situated north of Kumassi, and speaking a language of its own.

Gye (gī), **Frederick.** Born at London, 1809: died at Ditchley, Dec. 4, 1878. An English manager of opera. He undertook the management of Covent Garden in 1869, and retained it till 1877, when his son Ernest Gye assumed control. See *Albani*.

Gyergyo-Szent-Miklós (dyer'dyō sent mėk'lōsh). A town in the county of Csik, Transylvania, situated in lat. 46° 42′ N., long. 25° 33′ E. Population (1890), 6,104.

Gyges (gī'jēz). King of Lydia, a contemporary of the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.), and a founder of a new dynasty. Pressed by the Cimmerians, he invoked the help of Asurbanipal, and submitted to his supremacy. Afterward he allied himself with Psammetichus, king of Egypt, against Assyria, and seems to have fallen in one of the repeated attacks of the Cimmerians, who were no longer checked by the Assyrian power, in about 653. "According to the legend in Plato, Gyges, a herdsman of the king of Lydia, after a terrible storm and earthquake, saw near him a chasm in the earth, into which he descended and found a vast horse of brass, hollow and partly open, wherein lay a gigantic corpse with a golden ring. This ring he carried away, and discovered unexpectedly that it possessed the miraculous property of rendering him invisible at pleasure. Being sent on a message to the king Candaules, he made the magic ring available to his ambition: he first possessed himself of the person of the queen, and then with her aid assassinated the king, and finally seized the sceptre." *Grote.*

Gyidesdzo (gyēd-āsd-zō'). A tribe of North American Indians on Price Island, northwest of Millbank Sound, British Columbia. See *Tsimshian*.

Gyitgaata (gyēt-gä'ä-tä), or **Kitkada,** or **Kitkaet.** A tribe of North American Indians on Grenville Channel, British Columbia. Their name signifies 'people of the poles' (from their salmon-weirs). See *Tsimshian*.

Gyitksan (gyēt-ksän'), or **Kitikshian.** [From *Kshian* or *'Kushian*, a settlement on Skeena River.] A tribe of North American Indians on upper Skeena River, British Columbia. See *Nasqa*.

Gymnopædiæ (jim-nọ-pē'di-ē). [Gr. *γυμνοπαιδίαι*.] See the extract.

> The feast of the Gymnopædiæ, or naked youths, was one of the most important at Sparta (Pausan. III. xi. § 7). It lasted several days, perhaps ten. It was less a religious festival than a great spectacle, wherein the grace and strength of the Spartan youth were exhibited to their admiring countrymen and to foreigners. The chief ceremonies were choral dances, in which wrestling and other gymnastic exercises were closely imitated, and which served to shew the adroitness, activity, and bodily strength of the performers. These were chiefly Spartan youths, who danced naked in the forum, round the statues of Apollo, Diana, and Latona. Songs in celebration of the noble deeds performed by the youths, as the exploits of Thyrea and Thermopylæ, formed a portion of the proceedings at the festival.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 451, note.

Gymnosophists (jim-nos'ọ-fists). A sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahman penitents; others include among them a set of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Gyoma (dyō'mo). A town in the county of Békés, Hungary, situated on the Körös in lat. 46° 57′ N., long. 20° 51′ E. Population (1890), 10,867.

Gyöngyös (dyėn'dyėsh). A town in the county of Heves, Hungary, 47 miles northeast of Budapest. It has a flourishing trade. Population (1890), 16,124.

Gyp. The pseudonym of Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau, comtesse de Martel de Janville. See *Martel de Janville*.

Gypsies. See *Gipsies*.

Gyrowetz (gir'ō-vets), **Adalbert.** Born at Budweis, Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1763: died at Vienna, March 19, 1850. An Austrian composer of symphonies, operas, ballets, etc.

Gythium (ji-thī'um or jith'i-um). [Gr. *Γύθιον*.] In ancient geography, a seaport of Laconia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Laconia in lat. 36° 46′ N., long. 22° 34′ E., near the modern Marathonisi.

Gyula (dyö'lo). The capital of the county of Békés, Hungary, situated on the White Körös in lat. 46° 38′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. Population (1890), 19,991.

Haanen (hä'nen), **Remi van.** Born at Oosterhout, Brabant, Jan. 5, 1812. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Haarlem, or **Harlem** (här'lem). [D. *Haarlem* (formerly *Haerlem, Harlem*), OD. *Haralem*, ML. *Harlemum*.] The capital of the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Spaarne 4 miles from the North Sea, and 11 miles west of Amsterdam. It has various manufactures, and is especially celebrated for its flower-gardens. The Groote Kerk (of St. Bavo) is an impressive cruciform structure of the 15th century. The tower is 255 feet high. The interior [illegible] choir-screen and fine carved stalls and pulpit. The organ, built in 1738, is famous as one of the finest existing. Haarlem was formerly the residence of the counts of Holland. It was seized by the insurgent [illegible] in 1572, was invested by the Spaniards in Dec. [illegible], taken in July, 1573; and was retaken by William of Orange in 1577. It was an art center in the 17th century. Population (1891), 56,803.

Haarlemmer Polder (här'lem-mer pōl'der). A plain in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, between Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Leyden. It was formerly the Haarlemmer Meer or Lake, 26 miles in length, formed in the 16th century and communicating with the Y and the Old Rhine. This was drained in 1840-53. Population of the district, about 16,000.

Haas (häs), **Johannes Hubertus Leonardus de.** Born at Hedel, North Brabant, March 25, 1832: died at Brussels, Aug. 16, 1880. A noted animal-painter. He was a pupil of Van Os at Haarlem, and went to Brussels in 1857. His "Trio of Donkeys" [illegible] Gallery; "Castle on the Rhine," "Cows at [illegible]," and "Three Comrades," at the National Gallery, [illegible] Pasture" at the Brussels Museum; and "Cattle" [illegible] Kunsthalle, Hamburg.

Haase (hä'ze), **Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1826. A German actor. He first appeared on the stage at Weimar in 1846, and played successively at Potsdam, [illegible], Karlsruhe, Munich, Frankfort, and [illegible]. He visited America in 1869 and 1882-83. He [illegible] popular of German actors.

Haase, Heinrich Gottlob Friedrich Christian. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Jan. 4, 1808: died at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1867. A German classical philologist, professor at the University of Breslau.

Habab (hä-bäb'). An African tribe wandering [illegible] herdsmen over the pasture lands [illegible] Massowah, between the Bogos and [illegible]

Habakkuk [illegible]

Habana. [illegible]

Habassin. [illegible]

Habberton [illegible] **John.** [illegible]

Habelschwerdt [illegible]

Habeneck [illegible] **François Antoine.** [illegible] A French [illegible]

Habicht (hä'bicht), **Ludwig.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, July 23, 1830. A German novelist. He has written "Der Stadtschreiber von Liegnitz" (1865), "Zwei Höfe" (1870), "Vor dem Gewitter" (1873), "Schein und Sein" (1875), "Am Gardasee" (1890), etc.

Habington (hab'ing-ton), **William.** Born at Hindlip, Worcestershire, Nov., 1605: died there, 1654. An English poet. He published the lyrical collection "Castara" (1634), etc.

Habor (hā'bôr). A river mentioned with Gozan in connection with the settlement of the deported ten tribes in Assyria (2 Ki. xvii.). Its former identification with the Chebar has been generally given up. It is, no doubt, identical with the Aborrhas, or Chaboras, of classical writers, still bearing the name Khabour, which falls into the Euphrates near Circesium. The name occurs as Habur in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Habrocomas. See *Abrocomas.*

Habsburg. See *Hapsburg.*

Hachette (ä-shet'), **Jeanne Fourquet,** surnamed. Born at Beauvais, Nov. 14, 1454: the date of her death is not known. A French heroine. She took part, armed with a hatchet (hachette), in the defense of Beauvais against Charles the Bold in 1472 (whence her surname).

Hachette, Louis Christophe François. Born at Rethel, Ardennes, France, May 5, 1800: died July 21, 1864. A French editor and publisher, founder of the firm of Hachette and Co., Paris.

Hackelberg (hä'kel-berG), or **Hackelnberg** (hä'keln-berG). In German folk-lore, the wild huntsman of the "furious army," identified with a historical Hans von Hackelberg (1521-81).

Hackensack (hak'en-sak). The capital of Bergen County, New Jersey, situated on Hackensack River 12 miles north by west of New York. Population (1890), 6,004.

Hackensack River. A small river in Rockland County, New York, and northeastern New Jersey, flowing into Newark Bay 4 miles southeast of Newark.

Hackett (hak'et), **Horatio Balch.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1808: died at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1875. An American biblical scholar. He was professor of biblical literature in Newton Theological Institution 1839-69, and in 1870 became professor of New Testament Greek in Rochester Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Hebrew Grammar" (1847), "Commentary on the Acts" (1851), "Illustrations of Scripture" (1855), translation of Philemon (1860). He edited with Ezra Abbot the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary" (1868-70).

Hackett, James Henry. Born at New York, March 15, 1800: died at Jamaica, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871. An American actor. He went on the stage in 1826. He was successful in the personation of Yankees and Western pioneers. He is best known, however, for his representation of Falstaff, which he first played about [illegible]. He wrote "Notes and Comments on Shakspere" (1863).

Hackländer (häk'len-der), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, Nov. 1, 1816: died near the Starnberger See, Bavaria, July 6, 1877. A German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. [illegible]

Hackney (hak'ni). A par[illegible] of London, [illegible] northeast of St. Paul's. [illegible] fashionable center. It re[illegible]. Population (1891), 229,531.

Hackum (hak'um), **Captain.** A bully in Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia."

Haco. See *H*[illegible]

Hadad (hä'dad). A Syrian deity. [illegible] See [illegible]

[illegible] the later successor of Carchemish; and, under the abbreviated form of Dáda, Shalmaneser speaks of "the god Dada of Aleppo" (Khalman).

Sayce, Anc. Babylonians, p. 55.

Hadad-rimmon (hā'dad-rim'on). A place mentioned in Zech. xii. 11 as situated in the valley of Megiddo, where a lamentation took place. The lamentation is referred by some to the fall of Josiah in the battle with Necho of Egypt near Megiddo (609 B. C.) and Hadad-rimmon is then taken as a place identified with the modern village Rummaneh, south of Lejun, which is considered as representing the ancient Megiddo. By others the lamentation of Hadad-rimmon is explained to mean the rites connected with three Syrian divinities similar to the mourning over the death of Adonis in Phenicia and elsewhere.

Hadai (hä-dī'), or **Adaize** (ä-dīz'). A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo.*

Haddington (had'ing-ton), or **East Lothian** (est lo'THi-an). A maritime county of Scotland, bounded by the Firth of Forth and the North Sea on the north, Berwick on the southeast and south, and Edinburgh on the west. Area, 271 square miles. Population (1891), 37,485.

Haddington. The capital of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Tyne 17 miles east of Edinburgh. It was the birthplace of Knox and of Smiles. Population (1891), 2,465.

Haddon Hall (had'on hâl). The seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated 2 miles southeast of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. It is a notable example of the medieval residence of a great English proprietor.

Haden (hā'dn), **Francis Seymour.** Born at London, England, Sept. 6, 1818. An English etcher and physician. He is president of the Society of Painter Etchers. His works include "Etudes à l'eau-forte," with text by Burty (1865), "About Etchings" (1879), "The Relative Claims of Etching and Engraving" (1879), "L'Œuvre gravé de Rembrandt" (1880).

Hadendoa (had-en'dō-ä). One of the Bedja tribes in Upper Nubia which form the bulk of the population of Suakim and Taka. They are pastoral and nomadic, to some extent agricultural, and are notorious for attacking caravans. Ruins resembling those of Zimbabwe in South Africa are found in their territory.

Hadersleben (hä'ders-la-ben), Dan. **Haderslev** (hä'ders-lev). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Hadersleben Fjord in lat. 55° 15′ N., long. 9° 30′ E. It has some trade. Population (1890), 8,397.

Hades (hā'dēz). [Gr. ᾍδης or Ἀΐδης.] **1.** In Greek mythology: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto*; and he is the same as the Roman *Dis, Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the world of shades; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence: those of the righteous without discomfort amid the pale sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields; and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the only approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, indefinitely, the state or abode of the dead: often taken as equivalent to *paradise*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*.

Hading (ä-dañ'), **Jane Alfrédine Tréfouret,** known as **Jane Hading.** Born at Marseilles, Nov. 25, 1859. A noted French actress. She made her first appearance, when only 3 years old, as little Blanche in "Le Bossu." The part was usually represented by a doll. From the time she was 14 years old she played [illegible] parts [illegible] in operetta until finally, in 1885, she made her appearance at the Gymnase in Paris as an exponent of high comedy.

Hadji Khalfa. See *Haji Khalfa.*

Hadleigh (had'li). A town in Suffolk, England, on the Bret about 10 miles west of Ipswich. Population (1891), 3,229.

Hadley (had'li). A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut opposite Northampton. It is noted in King Philip's War (1675) for the attack made upon it by the Indians, which was repelled under the leadership of the regicide Goffe.

Hadley, James. Born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 30, 1821: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14, 1872. An American scholar, professor of Greek in Yale College 1851–72. He published a "Greek Grammar" (1861). An "Introduction to Roman Law" (1873), a volume of "Essays" (1873), and a "Brief History of the English Language" (1879), were published after his death.

Hadley, John. Born April 16, 1682: died Feb. 14, 1743. A noted English mathematician and mechanician. He improved the reflecting telescope, and in 1730 invented the reflecting quadrant. His claim to the latter invention has been disputed, Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, having proposed a similar apparatus in the same year.

Hadramaut (hä-drä-mât'). A region in southern Arabia, of undefined boundaries, extending along the Indian Ocean between Dahna on the north, Mahra on the east, and Yemen on the west: recently explored by Bent.

Hadrian (Popes). See *Adrian.*

Hadrian (hā'dri-an), sometimes **Adrian (Publius Ælius Hadrianus).** Born at Rome, Jan. 24, 76 A. D.: died at Baiæ, Italy, July 10, 138. Roman emperor 117–138, nephew of Trajan whom he succeeded. Renouncing the policy of conquest, he abandoned the new provinces of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, and established the Euphrates as the eastern boundary of the empire. In 119 he began a progress through the provinces, in the course of which he began the construction of the wall that bears his name against the Picts and the Scots in Britain, and from which he returned about 131. He promulgated the "Edictum Perpetuum," a collection of the edicts of the pretors by Salvius Julianus, in 132. In 132 a revolt was occasioned among the Jews by the planting of the Roman colony of Ælia Capitolina on the site of Jerusalem, which was suppressed in 135.

Hadrian, Arch of. See *Arch of Hadrian.*

Hadrianople. See *Adrianople.*

Hadrian's Mole. See *Angelo, Castle of Sant'.*

Hadrian's Villa. An assemblage of ancient ruins, near Tivoli, perhaps the most impressive in Italy. It included the Greek and Latin theaters, so called, an odeum, thermæ, a stadium, a palace, several temples, spacious structures for guards and attendants, and many subsidiary buildings and devices. Of most of these there are extensive remains; and here were found many of the fine statues now in Roman museums.

Hadrian's Wall. A wall of defense for the Roman province of Britain, constructed by Hadrian between the Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne.

> The military genius of Hadrian is attested by the wonderful "Picts' Wall," of which the ruins still extend for miles between Tynemouth and the estuary of the Solway. The merit of the work has been claimed for Severus, for the generals who in the fifth century brought temporary help to Britain, and even for the native princes whom their masters had abandoned to the enemy. But after a long debate the opinion now prevails that the whole system of defence bears the impress of a single mind, and that the wall and its parallel earthworks, its camps, roads, and stations, were designed and constructed by Hadrian alone.
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 312.

Hadrumetum (had-rö-mē'tum), or **Adrumetum** (ad-rö-mē'tum). In ancient geography, a Phenician (later a Roman) colony, generally identified with the modern Susa, Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hammamet 70 miles south by east of Tunis.

Haeckel (hek'el), **Ernst Heinrich.** Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1834. A distinguished German naturalist, one of the leading advocates of the biological theory of evolution. He was appointed professor at Jena in 1862. His works include "Die Radiolarien" (1862), "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen" (1866), "Naturliche Schopfungsgeschichte" ("Natural History of Creation," 1868), "Uber die Entstehung und den Stammbaum des Menschengeschlechts" ("On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race," 1870), "Anthropogenie" (1874), "Die Kalkschwamme" ("Calcareous Sponges," 1872), "Gastræa Theorie" (1874), "Plankton-Studien" (1890), etc.

Haeltzuk (hä'el-tzůk). 1. A division of the Wakashan stock of North American Indians, comprising 23 tribes. Its habitat is the northern part of Vancouver Island, adjoining the Aht (Wakashan) and Salishan territories, and the western coast of British Columbia. The principal tribes of this division are the Haeltzuk proper, Wikeno, Kwakiutl, and Nawiti. There are 1,898 on the Kwawkewlth agency, British Columbia, and over 1,000 not under agents. See *Wakashan.*

2. A collective name for a body of North American Indians (also called *Belbella*, or *Millbank Sound Indians*) which includes the Haeltzuk proper and the Wikeno. Their habitat is Millbank Sound and Rivers Inlet, British Columbia.

Hæmus (hē'mus). The Latin name of the Balkans (which see).

Haenke. See *Hänke.*

Haff. See *Frisches Haff*, *Kurisches Haff*, and *Stettiner Haff.*

Hafiz (Pers. pron. hâ-fiz'), **Shams ed-din Muhammad.** [Arabic *hāfiz*, he who knows by heart, i. e. the Koran and the traditions.] Born at Shiraz in the beginning of the 14th century: died between 1388 and 1394. An eminent Persian divine, philosopher, and grammarian, and one of the greatest poets of all time. He was not only appointed teacher in the royal family, but a special college was founded for him. He sings of wine, love, nightingales, and flowers, and sometimes of Allah and the Prophet and the instability of life. His tomb, about 2 miles northeast of Shiraz, is sumptuously adorned, and is still the resort of pilgrims.

Hafnia (haf'ni-ä). The Latin name of Copenhagen.

Hagar (hā'gär). An Egyptian concubine of Abraham, mother of Ishmael.

Hagarenes (hag'a-rēnz), or **Hagrites** (hag'rits). A nomadic people of Old Testament times, occupying a region east of the Jordan.

Hagedorn (hä'ge-dorn), **Friedrich von.** Born at Hamburg, April 23, 1708: died at Hamburg, Oct. 28, 1754. A German lyric, didactic, and satirical poet. The best edition of his poems was published in 1800.

Hagen (hä'gen). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ennepe with the Volme, 32 miles east-northeast of Düsseldorf. It manufactures iron and textile fabrics. Population (1890), 35,428.

Hagen, Ernst August. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 12, 1797: died at Königsberg, Feb. 15, 1880. A German writer on art, author of "Norica" (1827), "Leonardo da Vinci in Mailand" (1840), etc.

Hagen, Friedrich Heinrich von der. Born at Schmiedeberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1780: died at Berlin, June 11, 1856. A German scholar, especially noted for researches in Old German poetry. He became professor at Berlin when the university was founded, was called to Breslau, and returned to Berlin in 1821. He edited the "Nibelungenlied" (1810-20), "Minnesinger" (1838), etc.

Hagen, Hermann August. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1893. A German-American entomologist, curator of entomology at the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (from about 1873). He is best known for his works on the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera.*

Hagen, Theodore. Born at Düsseldorf, May 24, 1842. A German landscape-painter, professor (1871) and director (1877) of the art school at Weimar.

Hagenau (hä'ge-nou), F. **Haguenau** (äg-nō'). A town in the district of Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, on the Moder 17 miles north of Strasburg. It was once a fortified free imperial city, and was a favorite residence of the Hohenstaufens. Population (1890), commune, 14,752.

Hagenbach (hä'gen-bäch), **Karl Rudolf.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, March 4, 1801: died at Basel, June 7, 1874. A German-Swiss church historian and Protestant theologian, a moderate advocate of the "mediation theology." Among his works are "Encyclopadie und Methodologie der theologischen Wissenschaften" (1833), "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1840), "Kirchengeschichte" (1868–72).

Hagerstown (hā'gėrz-toun). The capital of Washington County, Maryland, situated on Antietam Creek 63 miles west-northwest of Baltimore. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 10,118.

Haggai (hag'ī). Prophesied 520 B. C. The tenth in order of the minor prophets of Israel. His prophecy consists of 2 chapters, and the burden of it is an appeal to his countrymen to prosecute the work of restoring the temple.

Haggard (hag'ärd), **Henry Rider.** Born in Norfolk, England, June 22, 1856. An English novelist and barrister. He was in the colonial service in the Transvaal 1875–79, and published in 1882 "Cetywayo and his White Neighbors." Among his novels are "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," "Cleopatra," and "Montezuma's Daughter."

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fä). [Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, sacred writings: Heb. *Kĕtubim*, writings.] The Greek name of the last of the 3 Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. They are variously reckoned, but usually comprise the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

> The third section of the Hebrew Bible consists of what are called the Hagiographa or "Ketubim," that is [sacred] writings. At the head of these stand three poetical books, Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. Then come the five small books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther, which the Hebrews name the Megilloth, or "rolls." They have this name because they alone among the Hagiographa were used on certain annual occasions in the service of the synagogue, and for this purpose were written each in a separate volume.
> *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 131.

Hagrites. See *Hagarenes.*

Hague, La. See *Hogue, La.*

Hague (hāg), **The,** D. **Den Haag** (den häG), or **'s Graven Hage** ('s Grä'fen hä'Ge). [F. *La Haye*, G. *Der Haag*, ML. *Haga Comitis*, repr. D. *Den Haag*, the Haw, or *'s Graven Hage*, the Count's Haw, that is, garden, it being orig. a lodge or dwelling of the counts of Holland.] The capital of the Netherlands and of the province of South Holland, situated 3 miles from the North Sea, in lat. 52° 4' N., long. 4° 18' E. The chief attractions are the Binnenhof (buildings used for States-General, etc.), the Mauritshuis with the picture-gallery, Groote Kerk, town hall, municipal museum, Steengracht picture-gallery and some other collections, royal library, and park. The town, originally a hunting-lodge (hedge) of the Counts of Holland, was an important diplomatic center in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was the scene of a concert between the empire, Prussia, Russia, and the maritime powers in 1710, in order to secure the neutrality of northern Germany; the Triple Alliance (between France, England, and the Netherlands) was concluded here Jan. 4, 1717; and the peace between Spain, Savoy, and Austria was signed here Feb. 17, 1717. Population (1894), 174,790.

Haguenau. See *Hagenau.*

Hahn (hän), **August.** Born at Grossosterhausen, near Eisleben, Prussia, March 27, 1792: died at Breslau, Prussia, May 13, 1863. A German Protestant theologian, professor and preacher successively at Königsberg, Leipsic, and Breslau. He wrote "Lehrbuch des christlichen Glaubens" (1828), etc.

Hahn, Madame (**Helena Andrejevna Fadejeff**). Born 1814: died at St. Petersburg, June 24, 1842. A Russian novelist, wife of an officer of artillery. Among her novels are "Jelaleddin," "Utballa," "Theophania," and "Abbaggio," her best work. She wrote originally under the pseudonym "Zeneida R——wa."

Hahn, Johann Georg von. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 11, 1811: died at Jena, Germany, Sept. 23, 1869. An Austrian traveler, consul at Janina 1847, and in Syria 1851. He wrote "Albanesische Studien" (1854), "Reise von Belgrad nach Salonik" (1861), etc.

Hähnel (hā'nel), **Ernst Julius.** Born at Dresden, March 9, 1811: died at Dresden, May 22, 1891. A German sculptor. Among his works are sculptures for the theater and other buildings in Dresden.

Hahnemann (hä'ne-män), **Christian Samuel Friedrich.** Born at Meissen, Saxony, April 10, 1755: died at Paris, July 2, 1843. A German physician, founder of homeopathy. He took the degree of M. D. at Erlangen in 1779, and practised for some years at Dresden and various other places. About 1796 he announced a new system of medicine, which he subsequently developed in the work "Organon der rationellen Heilkunde" (1810).

Hahn-Hahn (hän'hän), Countess **Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustave von.** Born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 22, 1805: died at Mainz, Germany, Jan. 12, 1880. A German author. She was the daughter of Count Karl Friedrich von Hahn. In 1826 she married her cousin Count Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Hahn, but soon separated from him. In 1850 she became a Roman Catholic, and in 1852 entered as novice a convent at Angers. Later she founded a convent and devoted herself there to good works. She published various volumes of poems and the romances "Aus der Gesellschaft" (1838), "Gräfin Faustine" (1841), etc.

Haida (hī'dä). A division of the Skittagetan stock of North American Indians, who still occupy the Queen Charlotte Islands, British America. They are famous for their carved work and baskets. Slavery was hereditary, the slaves being captured from other tribes. They still have 15 villages. Their present number is from 1,700 to 2,000. See *Skittagetan*

Haidarabad. See *Hyderabad.*

Haidinger (hī'ding-er), **Wilhelm von.** Born at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1795: died at Dornbach, near Vienna, March 19, 1871. An Austrian mineralogist and geologist. In 1823–27 he resided in Edinburgh, and after 1840 at Vienna, where he was director of the Imperial Geological Institute 1849–66. He was the author of "Handbuch der bestimmenden Mineralogie" (1845), "Geognostische Ubersichtskarte der osterreichischen Monarchie" (1847), etc.

Haidee (hī-dē'). A Greek girl in Byron's "Don Juan."

Haiduks, or **Hayduks** (hī'důks). [Hung., 'drovers.'] A class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary, of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause Bocskay, the leader in an insurrection in Hungary, rewarded them in 1605 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Haiduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the 18th century from a regiment constituted for a time by these people.

Haifa (hī′fä). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Bay of Acre in lat. 32° 48′ N., long. 35° 1′ E.: the ancient Sycaminum. Population (estimated), 5,000.

Hail, Columbia. A patriotic American song, written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798 for the benefit of an actor. The tune was then called "The President's March." Under the political excitement of the time the song became very popular, and though possessing little poetical merit is still kept in vogue by the force of patriotic sentiment.

Hailes, Lord. See *Dalrymple, Sir David.*

Haimonskinder (hī′mons-kin-der). A popular German romance, borrowed from the French "Les quatre filz Aymon." It appeared in 1535.

Hainan (hī-nan′). An island belonging to the province of Kwangtung, China, situated between the China Sea on the east, and the Gulf of Tongking on the west, about lat. 18°–20° N., long. 108° 30′–111° E. Capital, Kiung-chow-fu. The surface is generally mountainous. The inhabitants are Chinese and partly independent [illegible]. Area, estimated, [illegible] square miles. Population, estimated, about 2,000,000.

Hainau, officially **Haynau** (hī′nou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Swift Deichsel 49 miles west by north of Breslau. Here, May 26, 1813, the Prussians defeated the French. Population (1890), commune, 8,115.

Hainaut, or **Hainault** (hā-nō′), Flem. **Henegouwen** (hen′e-gou-ven). [F. *Hainaut*, formerly *Haynault*, G. *Hennegau*, ML. *Hannonia*, *Haginoa*, or *Comitatus Hanoniensis*, Flem. *Henegouwen*: named from the river *Haine*.] A province of Belgium, bounded by West Flanders on the northwest, East Flanders and Brabant on the north, Namur on the east, and France on the southwest. Capital, Mons. It was a medieval countship which was joined through marriage to Holland [illegible]. In 1433 it was united to the dominions of Philip the Good of Burgundy, subsequently became a possession of Spain. Part of it was ceded to France in [illegible] and part in [illegible]. The remainder passed to Austria in 1714 and shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. Area 1,437 square miles. Population (1893), 1,072,012.

Hainburg (hīn′börg), or **Haimburg** (hīm′börg). A town in Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube 26 miles east by south of Vienna, near the site of the ancient Carnuntum. There is a ruined castle in the vicinity. Population (1890), 5,075.

Hainichen (hī′nich-en). A town in the district of Leipsic, Saxony, on the Little Striegis 28 miles west-southwest of Dresden. It is the center of the [illegible] manufacture. Population (1890), [illegible].

Hair of Berenice. See *Coma Berenices.*

Haiti, or **Hayti** (hā′ti; F. pron. ä-ē-tē′), Sp. **Santo Domingo** (sän′tō dō-mēng′gō), and formerly **Española** (es-pä-nyō′lä), Latinized as **Hispaniola** (his-pan-i-ō′lä). An island of the Greater Antilles, and next to Cuba the largest of the West Indian islands. It is separated from Cuba by the Windward Passage, and from Porto Rico by the Mona Passage, and is traversed [illegible] named the [illegible] clerc's expedition [illegible] the Spanish part became independent, and since then the island has been divided politically into Haiti and the Dominican [illegible] in the western part. (See these names.) Total area, about [illegible]

Haiti, or **Hayti**. [illegible] ern portion of the island of Haiti. Capital, Port- [illegible]

Haizinger [illegible], **Anton.** [illegible] trian tenor singer.

Hajdu-Böszörmény (hoi′dö-bė′sėr-māny). A town in the Haiduk county, Hungary, 12 miles northwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 21,238.

Hajdu-Dorog (hoi′dö-dō′rōg). A town in the Haiduk county, Hungary, 22 miles north by west of Debreczin. Population (1890), 8,720.

Hajdu-Nánás (hoi′dö-nä′näsh). A town in the Haiduk county, Hungary, 23 miles north-northwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 14,457.

Hajdu-Szoboszló (hoi′dö-sō′bōs-lō). A town in the Haiduk county, Hungary, 13 miles southwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 14,728.

Haji Khalfa (häj′ē khäl′fä), also called **Katib Tchelebi** (originally **Mustapha ben Abdallah**). Died at Constantinople in 1658. A Turkish historian and bibliographer. He was a native of Constantinople; spent some years in military service; studied under Cadhizadeh Effendi and Sheik A'raj Mustafazadah; and was appointed khalifa (assessor) to the principal of the Imperial College at Constantinople about 1648. He wrote in Arabic a chronological work entitled "Takwimu 'ttawarikh," and a bibliographical lexicon entitled "Kashfu 'zzunun 'an Asami 'l kutub wa 'l funun," which contains notices of 18,550 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books, with memoirs of the authors (edited with Latin translation by Flügel as "Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopaedicum," 1835–58).

Hajipur (haj-ē-pör′). A town in the Muzaffarpur district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Gandak, near its junction with the Ganges, about 5 miles north-northeast of Patna. Population, about 25,000.

Hajji Baba (had′jē bä′bä), **Adventures of.** An Oriental novel by Morier, published in 1824 (second part 1828).

Hakim (hä′kēm), or **Hakem** (hä′kem). Born 985: died about 1021. A Fatimite calif in Egypt, 996 to about 1021, regarded as the founder of the Druses.

Hakluyt (hak′lōt), **Richard.** Born about 1552: died at London, Nov. 23, 1616. An English geographer. He studied at Oxford, took holy orders, and was attached to the suite of the English ambassador in France 1583–88. In 1605 he was made archdeacon of Westminster. While in France he published an annotated edition of Martyr's "De orbe novo," and an account of Laudonnière's expedition to Florida. His great collection of travels, "The Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," first appeared in 1589, and was republished in a greatly enlarged form, in 3 vols., 1598 to 1600. There are modern editions.

Hakluyt Society. [Named in honor of Richard Hakluyt.] A society established in London, in 1846, with the object of printing annotated English editions of rare works on early geography, travels, and history. It has published a large and valuable series of books.

Hakodate (hä-kō-dä′te), or **Hakodadi** (hä-kō-dä′dē). A seaport in the island of Yezo, Japan, situated on the Bay of Hakodate in lat. 41° 47′ N., long. 140° 44′ E. It was opened to American commerce in 1854. Population (1891), 55,677.

Hakon (hä′kon), or **Haco** (hä′kō), **I.**, surnamed "The Good." Born about 920: died about 961. King of Norway. He was an illegitimate son of Harold Haarfager, and was educated in England at the court of King Athelstan. He expelled Harold's son and successor Eric and usurped the throne about 935. He alienated a majority of his subjects by his attempt to introduce Christianity, and was defeated in battle by the sons of Eric about 961.

Hakon, or **Haco, V.**, surnamed "The Old." Died about 1263. King of Norway from 1217 to about 1263. He annexed Greenland and Iceland to Norway.

Haku [illegible]. A country, tribe, and dialect of [illegible], West Africa, [illegible] the Kwanza, [illegible]

Hal [illegible]. A town in the province of Brabant, [illegible] the shrine in its Church of Notre Dame. Population (1890), 10,441.

Hala, or **Halla** [illegible] abad district, Sind, British India, situated in [illegible]

Halacha [illegible] [From Heb. *halach*, to go, [illegible] of the Talmud [illegible] opposed to Agada.

Halah [illegible] tion with Habor and Gozan as [illegible]

Halahu mentioned in an Assyrian geographical list between Arbaha (Arrapachitis) and Razappa (Reseph).

Hala (hä′lä) **Mountains.** A mountain-range in eastern Baluchistan and the western part of Sind, British India, intersected by the Bolan and Mula passes.

Halas (ho′losh). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt-Kiskún, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 25′ N., long. 19° 31′ E. Population (1890), 17,136.

Halberstadt (häl′ber-stät). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Holzemme 30 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has large trade and manufactures. The cathedral, rebuilt very slowly after a fire in 1179, was not consecrated until 1491, so that it illustrates the entire development of medieval architecture from the Romanesque to the late Pointed. The west towers and façade are in large part Romanesque, the nave is of the 13th century, and the transepts and choir chiefly of the 14th. The choir-screen is of the richest Pointed work. There are notable sculptures in wood and in alabaster of the Crucifixion, and some fine 16th-century paintings. The bishopric of Halberstadt, founded as early as the 9th century, was granted as a secular principality to Brandenburg in 1648. Population (1890), commune, 36,786.

Halbig (häl′biG), **Johann.** Born at Donnersdorf, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, July 13, 1814: died at Munich, Aug. 29, 1882. A German sculptor. His chief works are at Munich and near Oberammergau (group of the Crucifixion).

Haldane (hal′dān), **James Alexander.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, July 14, 1768: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 8, 1851. A Scottish preacher, brother of Robert Haldane. He officiated in a large "tabernacle" in Edinburgh, and spent much of his time in itinerant preaching.

Haldane, Robert. Born at London, Feb. 28, 1764: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 12, 1842. A Scottish philanthropist and theological writer. He spent large amounts of money and much personal effort in schemes for the advancement of religion in Scotland. Both he and his brother James left the Church of Scotland, becoming Congregationalists and afterward Baptists. He published "Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation" (1816; 2d ed. 1834), "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans" (1835–39), etc.

Haldeman (hâl′de-man), **Samuel Stehman.** Born near Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812: died at Chickies, near Columbia, Sept. 10, 1880. An American naturalist and philologist. He was appointed professor of the natural sciences at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and at Delaware College in 1855, and became professor of comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. His works include "Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States" (1840), "On the German Vernacular of Pennsylvania" (in "Transactions of the American Philological Society" 1870; in book form 1872), "Zoological Contributions" (1842–43), "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" (1851), "Affixes in their Origin and Application" (1865), "Outlines of Etymology" (1877), "Word-building" (1881).

Hale (hāl), **Benjamin.** Born at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 23, 1797: died there, July 15, 1863. An American clergyman and educator. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Dartmouth College 1827–35, and president of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, 1836–58.

Hale, Edward Everett. Born at Boston, April 3, 1822. An American author, editor, and Unitarian clergyman, son of Nathan Hale (1784–1863). Among his works are "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe" (1861), "The Man without a Country" (1861), "Puritan Politics in England and New England" (1869), "The Ingham Papers" (1870), "His Level Best, etc." (1872), "Philip Nolan's Friends" (1876), and a number of volumes of sermons, boys' books, etc. He was editor of the "Christian Examiner," founder and editor of "Old and New," and is now (1894) editor of "Lend a Hand" and associate editor of "The Lookout."

Hale, John Parker. Born at Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806: died at Dover, N. H., Nov. 19, 1873. An American statesman. He was member of Congress from New Hampshire 1843–45; United States senator 1847–53 and 1855–65; candidate of the Free Democratic party for the Presidency in 1852; and United States minister to Spain 1865–69.

Hale, Sir Matthew. Born at Alderley, Gloucestershire, England, Nov. 1, 1609: died at Alderley, Dec. 25, 1676. A celebrated English jurist. He was judge of the Common Pleas 1653–58, and was made chief baron of the exchequer in 1660, and lord chief justice in 1671. His chief works are "Historia Placitorum Coronæ" (published in 1736), "History of the Common Law of England," and "Contemplations, Moral and Divine."

Hale, Nathan. Born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755: died at New York, Sept. 22, 1776. An American patriot. He graduated at Yale College in 1773, entered the army in 1775, and became a captain in 1776. In Sept., 1776, he was sent by General Washington to procure intelligence concerning the British at New York; was arrested in the British camp, and was executed as a spy by order of Sir William Howe. A statue was erected to his memory in New York in 1893.

Hale, Nathan. Born at Westhampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784: died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 9,

1863. An American journalist, nephew of Nathan Hale (1755–76). He was editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" from 1814.

Hale, Mrs. (**Sarah Josepha Buell**). Born at Newport, N. H., Oct. 24, 1790: died at Philadelphia, 1879. An American editor and writer. She became editor of the "Ladies' Magazine" (Boston) in 1828, and of "Godey's Lady's Book" (Philadelphia) in 1837. She wrote "Woman's Record" (1853), etc.

Haleb. See *Aleppo.*

Hales, Alexander of. See *Alexander of Hales.*

Hales (halz), **John,** surnamed "The Ever-Memorable." Born at Bath, England, April 19, 1584: died at Eton, England, May 19, 1656. An English scholar and Arminian divine. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of Merton College. He attended the Synod of Dort in 1618, and in 1639 became canon of Windsor. His most notable work is "Golden Remains" (1659).

Hales, Stephen. Born at Bekesbourne, Kent, Sept. 7, 1677: died at Teddington, near London, Jan. 4, 1761. An English physiologist and inventor. He was curate of Teddington, Middlesex, from 1708 until his death. His chief work is "Vegetable Staticks" (1727).

Halévy (ä-lā-vē′), **Jacques François Fromental Élie.** Born at Paris, May 27, 1799: died at Nice, March 17, 1862. A French composer, of Hebrew descent. He entered the Conservatoire in 1809, and studied with Berton and Cherubini. In 1819 he took the grand prix with his "Herminie." In 1827 he was professor of harmony at the Conservatoire, in 1833 professor of counterpoint and fugue, and in 1840 professor of composition. He wrote "Leçons de lecture musicale" (1857), "Souvenirs et portraits, etc." (1861). Among his numerous operas are "La Juive" (1835), "L'Éclair" (1835), "Le Juif errant" (1852).

Halévy, Joseph. Born at Adrianople, Turkey, Dec. 15, 1827. A French Orientalist and traveler in Arabia and Abyssinia, noted as an Assyriologist. His works include "Rapport sur une mission archéologique dans le Yémen" (1872), "Mélanges d'épigraphie et d'archéologie sémitiques" (1874), "Recherches antiques sur l'origine de la civilisation babylonienne" (1876), "Documents religieux de l'Assyrie et de la Babylonie, etc." (1883), etc. He founded the "Revue Sémitique d'Épigraphie et d'Histoire Ancienne."

Halévy, Léon. Born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1802: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 3, 1883. A French poet and man of letters, brother of J. F. F. E. Halévy. He published theatrical pieces, translations, historical works, etc.

Halévy, Ludovic. Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1834. A French dramatist and author, son of Léon Halévy. His works include librettos for the opéras bouffes "La belle Hélène" (1864), "Barbe bleue" (1866), "La grande duchesse de Gerolstein" (1867), "La Périchole" (1868), and for the opéras comiques "Carmen" from Mérimée (1875), "Le petit duc" (1878), "La petite mademoiselle" (1879), and the comedies "Froufrou" (1869), "Le réveillon" (1872), "La boule" (1875), "La cigale" (1877), "La petite mère" (1880), "La roussotte" (1881). All these were written in collaboration with Meilhac. Among his novels and romances, written alone, are "Un scandale" (1860), "L'Abbé Constantin" (1882), "Deux mariages, etc." (1885), "Mon camarade Moussard, etc." (1886), and stories in "Karikari" (1892).

Half Dome (häf dōm), or **South Dome** (south dōm). An inaccessible mountain near the eastern end of the Yosemite valley, California, 4,735 feet above the valley, and about 8,800 feet above sea-level.

Half Moon. The vessel in which Henry Hudson sailed from Holland for America in 1609. He explored the coast in her, and went up the river called from him the Hudson River.

Half Moon, The. An old house standing in Aldersgate, London. It was formerly the Half Moon Tavern, was much frequented by literary men, and is now also called, for no particular reason, "Shakspere's house."

Halford (hal′ford) (originally **Vaughan**), Sir **Henry.** Born at Leicester, England, Oct. 2, 1766: died at London, March 9, 1844. An English physician. He published "Essays and Orations delivered at the Royal College of Physicians" (1831), etc.

Haliburton (hal′i-ber-ton), **Thomas Chandler:** pseudonym **Sam Slick.** Born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, Dec., 1796: died at Isleworth, near London, Aug. 27, 1865. A British-American humorist. He practised law at Annapolis Royal, and became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Nova Scotia in 1828, and, on the abolition of this court in 1840, judge of the Supreme Court. He resigned and went to England in 1856. He wrote "The Clockmaker, or Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville" (1837; 2d series 1838, 3d series 1840), histories of Nova Scotia, "The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England" (1843), "The Bubbles of Canada" (1839), "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony" (1843), etc.

Halicarnassus (hal″i-kär-nas′us). [Gr. 'Αλικαρνασσός.] In ancient geography, a city of Caria, Asia, situated on the Ceramic Gulf, on the mainland and the island of Zephyria, in lat. 37° 2′ N., long. 27° 25′ E. It was founded by Dorians, and was taken and nearly destroyed by the Macedonians about 334 B. C. It is celebrated for the Mausoleum, the tomb of Mausolus, in antiquity one of the seven wonders of the world. It was built in 352 B. C., with the cooperation of Scopas and the most celebrated of contemporary sculptors. It consisted of a noble quadrangular peristyle of Ionic columns on a high basement, above which rose a pyramid of 24 steps, supporting a quadriga. Important remains of the abundant sculptured decoration are in the British Museum. It is also famous as the birthplace of Herodotus and of Dionysius. The site is now occupied by the modern Budrun.

Halicz (hä′lich). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dniester 59 miles southeast of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 3,887.

Halidon Hill. A hill about 2 miles northwest of Berwick-on-Tweed, England. Here, July 19, 1333, the English under Edward III. defeated the Scots under the regent Archibald Douglas.

Halifax (hal′i-faks). [ME. *Halifax*, appar. from AS. *hālig*, holy, and *feax*, hair. Another view makes the second element *face*. The legends which explain these different views appear to be inventions.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Hebble, near its junction with the Calder, 14 miles west-southwest of Leeds. It is an important seat of the manufacture of woolen (especially of carpets) and of cotton. The chief buildings are the town hall, the piece-hall (originally used for piece goods), the parish church, All Souls' Church, and other churches. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 82,864.

Halifax. A seaport and the capital of Nova Scotia, situated on Halifax harbor in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 63° 35′ W. It has important commerce and fisheries, is a leading military post, and is the chief naval station in British North America. It is very strongly fortified. It was founded in 1749. Population (1891), 38,556.

Halifax, Earl of. See *Montague, Charles.*

Halifax, Marquis of. See *Savile, George.*

Hall (hâl), Mrs. (**Anna Maria Fielding**). Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1800: died at East Moulsey, Surrey, England, Jan. 30, 1881. A British author, wife of S. C. Hall. She wrote "Sketches of Irish Character" (1829), "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life" (1838), and other novels and tales of Irish life; with her husband, "Ireland, its Scenery, etc." (1841–43), and other works.

Hall, Asaph. Born at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 15, 1829. An American astronomer. He was professor of mathematics in the navy from 1863, and was stationed at the naval observatory in Washington from 1862, retiring in 1891. In 1874 he observed the transit of Venus at Vladivostok, Siberia.

Hall, Basil. Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1788: died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 11, 1844. A British naval officer, traveler, and author. In the Lyra he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China in 1816, returning in 1817. During this voyage important explorations of the eastern seas were made. Hall had an interview with Napoleon at St. Helena. In 1827–1828 he visited the United States. He became insane in 1842. Among his works are "Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, etc." (1818), "Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico" (1824), "Travels in North America" (1829), "Fragments of Voyages and Travels" (1831–33).

Hall, Charles Francis. Born at Rochester, N. H., 1821: died in Greenland, Nov. 8, 1871. An American arctic explorer. He received a common-school education, and followed various occupations, including those of blacksmithing and engraving. Becoming interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin, he undertook, fitted out by private subscription, a journey to the arctic regions in search of the documents and possible survivors of his expedition. He left New London May 29, 1860, and domesticated himself with the Eskimos, whose roving habits brought him over much of the territory he desired to explore. He returned to New London Sept. 13, 1862, having failed in the main object of his journey, but having discovered relics of Frobisher's expedition of 1577–78. He made a second journey of a similar character 1864–69, during which he discovered numerous relics of the Franklin expedition. July 3, 1871, he sailed from New London in the Polaris, in command of an expedition to the north pole. The Polaris passed through Smith Sound into Kane Sea, thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels to the Polar Sea, and Aug. 30, 1871, reached lat. 82° 16′ N., the highest point then attained by any vessel. The expedition went into winter quarters at Thank God Harbor, Greenland. He became ill Oct. 24, 1871, on the return from a sledge journey to Cape Brevoort, and died of apoplexy Nov. 8, 1871, the command devolving on S. O. Buddington. He published "Arctic Researches" (1864).

Hall, Dominick Augustine. Born in South Carolina, 1765: died at New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1820. An American jurist. He became United States judge for Louisiana in 1812. In March 1815, while New Orleans was under martial law, he granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Louis Louaillier, who had been arrested by General Andrew Jackson for exciting discontent among the troops. General Jackson refused to recognize the authority of the court, rearrested Louaillier, and committed Hall to jail. Hall, having been released the next day, fined the general $1,000 for contempt of court in disregarding a writ of habeas corpus and in imprisoning a judge.

Hall, or **Halle, Edward.** Died 1547. An English historian, author of "The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of Lancaster and York" (1542: generally called "Hall's Chronicle"). Grafton, Holinshed, and Stow borrowed from him, and Shakspere followed him in some of his historical plays. The chronicle was reprinted in 1809 by Ellis.

Hall, Fitzedward. Born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825. An American philologist. He graduated at Harvard in 1846; resided in India 1846–62, becoming professor in the government college at Benares in 1853, and serving as inspector of schools for various districts 1855–1862; went to London in 1862, and became professor of Sanskrit in King's College; and in 1869 removed to Marlesford, Suffolk. He has published various Sanskrit works, "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology" (1872), "Modern English" (1873), "On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable" (1877), etc.

Hall, James. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1793: died near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1868. An American author. He published "Letters from the West" (1829), "Legends of the West" (1832), "Tales of the Border" (1835), "Sketches of the West" (1836), and, with McKenney, "History of the Indian Tribes" (1838–44).

Hall, James. Born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811. A noted American geologist and paleontologist. He was assistant professor of chemistry at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School 1832–36, when he became professor of geology. He began his labors on the geological survey of New York in 1836, devoting himself after 1843 chiefly to paleontology. He has published "The Paleontology of New York" (in numerous volumes since 1847), and other important contributions to science.

Hall, Joseph. Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, July 1, 1574: died at Higham, near Norwich, England, Sept. 8, 1656. An English bishop and author. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; held the living of Hawstead and a canonry at Wolverhampton; and became bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich. Of the latter see he was deprived by Parliament. He published satires under the title "Virgidemiarum: First three books of toothless Satires" (1597), and a second volume "Last three books of byting Satires" (1598), "Epistles" (1608–11), "Contemplations" (1612–26), "Paraphrase of Hard Texts, etc." (1633), controversial works, etc.

Hall, Marshall. Born at Basford, Notts, England, Feb. 18, 1790: died at Brighton, England, May 11, 1857. An English physician, noted for his researches on the nervous system, and for the "Marshall Hall method" of treating asphyxia. He practised at London 1826–53; became a fellow of the Royal Society of Physicians in 1841; and delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1842, and the Croonian 1850–52. His chief works are "The Diagnosis of Diseases" (1817), and "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1837).

Hall, Newman. Born at Maidstone, England, May 22, 1816. An English Congregational clergyman. He was minister of the Albion Congregational Church at Hull from 1842 to 1854, when he took charge of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in Blackfriars Road, London. In 1876 he removed with his congregation to Christ Church, a splendid edifice erected chiefly through his exertions. He is the author of "Lectures in America" (1868), "Pilgrim Songs" (1871), "Come to Jesus" and other tracts, etc.

Hall, Robert. Born at Arnesby, Leicestershire, May 2, 1764: died at Bristol, Feb. 21, 1831. An English pulpit orator of the Baptist Church. He preached at Bristol 1785–90, at Cambridge 1791–1806, at Leicester 1807–26, and at Bristol 1826–31. His works in 6 vols. were edited by Olinthus Gregory (1832).

Hall, Samuel Carter. Born at Waterford, Ireland, May 9, 1800: died at Kensington, London, March 16, 1889. A British author and editor. He edited or subedited "The Literary Observer," "The Amulet," "New Monthly Magazine," "The Town," "Art Union Journal," "Social Notes." He wrote "Baronial Halls of England, etc." (1848), etc., and, with his wife, "Ireland, its Scenery, etc." (1841–43), and very many other works.

Halla. See *Hala.*

Hallam (hal′am), **Arthur Henry.** Born at London, Feb. 1, 1811: died at Vienna, Sept. 15, 1833. An English essayist, son of Henry Hallam. He formed an intimacy with Tennyson, to whose sister he was betrothed, and by whom he has been commemorated in the poem "In Memoriam." His literary remains were published in 1834.

Hallam (hal′am), **Henry.** Born at Windsor, England, July 9, 1777: died at Penshurst, Kent, England, Jan. 21, 1859. An English historian. He graduated with the degree of B. A. at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1799, was afterward called to the bar, and was for many years a commissioner of stamps. In 1812 he inherited a competent fortune from his father, which enabled him to withdraw from the practice of law and devote himself to historical studies. His chief works are "A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages" (1818), "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II." (1827), and the "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries" (1837–39).

Halland (häl′länd). A maritime laen of southern Sweden, lying on the Cattegat. Area, 1,899 square miles. Population (1893), 137,002.

Halle, or **Halle-an-der-Saale** (häl′le-än-der-zä′le), formerly also **Halle-in-Sachsen** (häl′le-in-zäk′sen). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Saale 20 miles northwest of Leipsic. It has important salt-works and considerable trade, and manufactures machinery, starch, sugar, etc. Objects of interest are the university, cathedral, Marktkirche, Church of St. Maurice, Red Tower, Rathaus, and Francke's Institutions. It was the birthplace of Handel. Halle was a Hanse town. It was acquired by Brandenburg in 1648. The French stormed it in 1806. Population (1890), commune, 101,401.

Halle, Adam de la. See *La Halle.*

Halleck (hal'ek), **Fitz-Greene.** Born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790: died at Guilford, Nov. 19, 1867. An American poet. He was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library (New York). With J. R. Drake he wrote the "Croaker" papers in the New York "Evening Post" (1819). Among his poems are "Fanny" (1819), "Marco Bozzaris" (1825). His poetical works were edited and published in 1869 by James Grant Wilson.

Halleck, Henry Wager. Born at Westernville, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815: died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839; served in the Mexican war; was promoted captain of engineers in 1853, and resigned his commission in order to take up the practice of law at San Francisco. He was appointed major-general in the regular army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri Nov. 9, 1861, and of the Department of the Mississippi March 11, 1862. He commanded in person at [illegible] which he occupied May 30, 1862. He [illegible] general-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington July [illegible], a position in which he was superseded by General Grant March [illegible], 1864. He was chief of staff to Grant, March [illegible], April [illegible], 1865, when he was appointed to the command of the division of the James. He published "International Law" (1861), "Elements of International Law and Laws of War" (1866), etc.

Hallein (häl'līn). A town in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Salzach 8 miles south of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt-mines. Population (1890), 3,945.

Hallelujah Victory, The. A victory said to have been gained by the Britons over the Picts and Scots at Mold in Flintshire, March 30, 430. It was named from the war-cry adopted by the Britons at the suggestion of St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre, who was present at the battle.

Hallenga (hal-leng'gä). See *Bisharin.*

Haller (häl'er), **Albrecht von.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1708: died at Bern, Dec. 12, 1777. A distinguished Swiss physiologist, anatomist, botanist, and poet. He studied at Tübingen, Leyden, and Basel, traveled in France, England, Holland, and Germany, and settled as a physician at Bern [illegible] became city physician and librarian. His works include "Elementa physiologiae corporis humani" ([illegible]), "Bibliotheca botanica" ([illegible]), "Bibliotheca [illegible]" ([illegible]), "Bibliotheca chirurgica" (1774-75), "Bibliotheca medicinae practicae" (1776-87), "Icones anatomicae" ([illegible]), etc.

Haller, Berthold. Born at Aldingen, near Rottweil, Württemberg, 1492: died at Bern, Feb. 25, 1536. A Swiss preacher, influential in establishing the Reformation at Bern.

Halley (hal'i), **Edmund.** Born at Haggerston, Shoreditch, London, Nov. 8, 1656: died at Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1742. A celebrated English astronomer. [illegible] St. Paul's School, and [illegible] Oxford [illegible] [illegible]

8. In 1701, in the same vessel, he surveye[illegible]

Hallingdal (häl'ling-däl). A [illegible] southern [illegible] noted for its scen[illegible]

Halliwell-Phillipps (hal'i-wel-fil'ips), **James Orchard.** Born at [illegible] London, June 21 [illegible] near Brighton [illegible]

[illegible] modern English works.

Hall of Fame, G. **Ruhmeshalle** (rö'mes-häl-le). A building at Munich, Bavaria, completed 1853, consisting of a Greek Doric portico, with projecting wings, raised on a high basement of masonry. The portico contains 80 busts of celebrated Bavarians. The colossal statue of Bavaria, in bronze, by Schwanthaler, which stands beside the Ruhmeshalle, is 62 feet high. It represents a woman of robust form holding a wreath in her raised left hand, and with the Bavarian lion sejant by her side.

Hallowell (hol'ō-wel or hal'ọ-wel). A city in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 2 miles south of Augusta. It exports granite. Population (1890), 3,181.

Hallstadt (hal'stät), **Lake of.** A lake in the Salzkammergut, Austria-Hungary, 7 miles south of Ischl, noted for picturesque scenery. Length, 5 miles.

Hallstatt (häl'stät). A village in Upper Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on Hallstätter See 32 miles southeast of Salzburg: a salt-mining center.

Hallue (ä-lü'). A small tributary of the Somme, department of Somme, northern France. Near it 6 miles northeast of Amiens, the Germans (about 20,000) under Manteuffel defeated the French (40,000–50,000) under Faidherbe Dec. 23, 1870.

Halluin (ä-lü-an'). A town in the department of Nord, France, on the Belgian frontier, near the Lys, 11 miles north by east of Lille. Population (1891), 14,841.

Hallwyler (häl'vēl-er) **See.** A lake in Switzerland, 16 miles north of Lucerne. Length, 5½ miles.

Halm (hälm), **Karl von.** Born at Munich, April 5, 1809: died there, Oct. 5, 1882. A German classical philologist and critic, from 1856 director of the state library and professor at the university in Munich.

Halmstad (hälm'städ). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Halland, Sweden, situated on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, in lat. 56° 40′ N., long. 12° 52′ E. It has important salmon-fisheries, and is the seat of an old castle. Population (1890), 11,825.

Halmstad, Laen of. See *Halland.*

Halpine (hal'pin), **Charles G.** Born at Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, Nov., 1829: died at New York, Aug. 3, 1868. An American journalist and humorist, author of the "Miles O'Reilly" papers, etc. He came to the United States in 1851; became assistant editor of the Boston "Post" in 1852, and editor of the New York "Leader" in 1857; served in the Federal army 1861–64; became assistant adjutant-general and colonel in 1862, and was editor of the New York "Citizen" in 1864, and register of the county of New York in 1867.

Hals (häls), **Frans.** Born at Antwerp about 1580: died at Haarlem, Netherlands, Aug., 1666. A celebrated Dutch portrait-painter. His works are in all the principal museums and galleries in England and on the Continent. The "Hille Bobbe" in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is probably by his son Frans. There is a genuine "Hill Bobbe" in the Berlin Museum. Five of his seven sons were painters.

Halstead (hal'sted). A town in Essex, England, situated on the Colne 43 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 6,056.

Halyburton (hal'i-bėr-ton), **Thomas.** Born at Dupplin, Perthshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1674: died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 23, 1712. A Scottish divine, professor of divinity in St. Andrews University. His work "Natural Religion [illegible]" ([illegible]), "The Great Concern of Salvation" ([illegible]), [illegible] published posthumously.

Halys (hā'lis). The ancient name of the river Kizil-Irmak.

Ham (ham). One of the sons of Noah, the reputed ancestor of the Hamitic races.

Ham (äm). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 35 miles east [illegible]

Hamadan (hä-mä-dän'). A [illegible] in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, [illegible] 34° 48′ N., long. [illegible] E. [illegible] identified with [illegible]. Population [illegible]. See [illegible]

Hamah (hä'mä). See *H*[illegible]

Hamal [illegible] Thousand [illegible]

Haman (hā'man). A Persian [illegible] of the [illegible] century B.C. (See Esther iii.–vii.) He was hanged on the gallows he had caused to be made for Mordecai.

Hamann (hä'män), **Johann Georg.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Aug. 27, 1730: died at Münster, Prussia, June 21, 1788. A noted German littérateur and philosophical writer, surnamed "the Magus of the North." His collected works were edited by Roth 1821–43.

Hamar (hä-mär'). A small town in southern Norway, on Lake Mjösen.

Hamasah (ha-mä'se). [Ar., lit. 'bravery.'] The title of various collections of Arabian poems, of which the most celebrated is that in 10 books compiled by Abu-Teman in the 9th century. It was edited with a Latin translation by G. W. F. Freytag 1828–51.

Hamath (hā'math). [Heb., 'walled place,' 'fortress.'] A city in upper Syria, situated on the Orontes in lat. 35° 10′ N., long. 36° 39′ E., now called Hamah. Hamath was capital of a kingdom to which the territory of Israel reached under David, Solomon, and Jeroboam II. It often came in contact with Assyria. In the great confederation of the 12 cities against Shalmaneser II., about 860 B. C., Irhulena, king of Hamath, was, with the King of Damascus, the leader. Tiglath-Pileser III., about 730 B. C., took tribute from Eni-ilu, king of Hamath; and Sargon (722–705) records that he "rooted out the land of Amatu." Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (175–164) gave it the name Epiphania, by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. In 639 A. D. it fell into the hands of the Arabs. The Arab historian Abulfeda was its governor 1310–31. Hamath is in Gen. x. 18 enumerated among the descendants of Canaan. The Hamatites were closely akin to the Hittites, if not a Hittite division. Of late, what are supposed to be Hittite inscriptions have been discovered in Hamath.

Hamaxiki. See *Lerkas.*

Hambach (häm'bäch). A village in the circle of Neustadt, Bavarian Palatinate. At the castle here a political assembly of about 20,000 persons (Hambacher Fest) was held May 27, 1832. This is noteworthy as the first public appearance of the republican party in Germany.

Hamblet (ham'blet), **Prince of Denmarke, Hystorie of.** A translation from one of Belleforest's "Histoires tragiques." The original was written in 1570, and the translation was made soon after. It is in black-letter quarto. There can be very little doubt that Shakspere took his "Hamlet" from it.

Hamburg (ham'bėrg; G. pron. häm'börG). [D. *Hambro*, Dan. *Hamborg*, F. *Hambourg*, It. *Amburgo*, Sp. *Hamburgo.*] A state of the German Empire, comprising the city of Hamburg, its suburbs, the neighboring territory of Bergedorf and some smaller districts, and the outlying territory of Ritzebüttel, inclosed in Prussia. It is a republic, having a Senate (18 members) and a Burgerschaft or House of Burgesses (160 members). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 3 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. (For history, see *Hamburg* (city), below.) Area, 158 square miles. Population (1890), 622,530.

Hamburg. [D. *Hambro*, *Hamborgh*, Dan. Sw. *Hamborg*, F. *Hambourg*, Sp. Pg. *Hamburgo*, It. *Amburgo*, ML. *Hamburgum*, *Hamburga*, from G. *Hamburg*, OHG. *Hammaburg.*] A free city, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire. The city is situated on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Alster, in lat. 53° 33′ N., long. 9° 58′ E. It is the most important seaport of Germany, and, next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the chief commercial place in Europe. It trades especially with Great Britain, the United States, and northern Europe; is an important place of embarkation for emigrants; and is the terminus of various steamship lines including the Hamburg-American to New York. Its exports are grain, iron, fancy goods, butter, hides, etc. The city consists of the Altstadt and Neustadt, and the suburbs of St. Georg and St. Pauli. Altona adjoins it. There are extensive harbors and quays. St. Nicholas, one of the most important of modern churches in the Pointed style, was built by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The architecture represents the most ornate type of the 13th century, with profuse sculpture inside and out. The length is 285 feet; that of the transepts, 151. The western spire is 473 feet high, and is surpassed in Europe only by the cathedrals of Cologne, Ulm, and Rouen and the Eiffel Tower. Other objects of interest are the Church of St. Peter, exchange, Johanneum (library, museum), Lake Binnen-Alster, Kunsthalle (picture-gallery), zoological garden, and museums. Hamburg was founded about 808, and was the seat of an archbishopric 834–1223. It was one of the chief Hanseatic cities. Its position as a free imperial city was acknowledged in 1510. The Reformation was introduced in 1529. It was incorporated with France in 1810; an attempt at rebellion was punished by Davout in 1813, and it regained its freedom in 1814. It has been successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, North German Confederation, and German Empire. In 1842 it suffered from a fire. It joined the Zollverein in 1888. Population (1890), 323,923; with suburbs, [illegible].

Hamefkuttelli. See *[illegible]*

Hameln (hä'meln). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Hamel and Weser 24 miles south of Hannover. It is noted in connection with the legendary "piper of Hameln" (see below), and contains the "Rattenfängerhaus." It was the scene of a Swedish victory over the Imperialists in 1633. Population (1890), commune, 13,673.

Hameln (hä'meln), or **Hamelin** (ham'e-lin), **Piper of,** or **The Pied Piper of.** In medieval legend, a magician who in the year 1284, for a stipulated sum of money, freed the town of Hameln from a plague of rats by playing on his pipe and leading the vermin, which followed the music, into the river where they were drowned. When the townsmen refused to pay the money, the piper returned and, again playing on his magical pipe, led the way through the Bungen-Strasse out of the town, this time followed by 130 children. He led them to a hill called the Koppenberg, into which they all entered and disappeared. The event is recorded in inscriptions on the Rathaus and elsewhere in the town, and was long regarded as historical. The legend has been told in rime by Robert Browning. He apparently founded it on Verstegan's account in his "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" (1634). Brandenburg, Lorch, and other towns have a similar tradition, and there are Chinese and Persian legends much resembling it.

Hamerling (hä'mer-ling), **Robert.** Born at Kirchberg, Lower Austria, March 24, 1830: died at Gratz, July 13, 1889. An Austrian poet. His works include the epic poems "Ahasver in Rom" (1866), "Der Konig von Sion" (1868), etc.

Hamerton (ham'ėr-ton), **Philip Gilbert.** Born Sept. 10, 1834: died Nov. 6, 1894. An English writer on art, landscape-painter, and etcher. His works include "Thoughts about Art" (1862), "Etching and Etchers" (1866), "Contemporary French Painters" (1867), "Painting in France, etc." (1868), "The Intellectual Life" (1873), "The Graphic Arts" (1882), "Human Intercourse" (1884). He has also written several romances, and has reprinted (1888) his articles written for "The Portfolio," an art periodical which he planned in 1869; and in 1889 he published "French and English: a Comparison," founded on his contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly."

Hami (hä-mē'), or **Khamil** (khä-mel'). A town in Sungaria, Chinese empire, situated about lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 93° 40′ (?) E.: an important trading center.

Hamilcar (ha-mil'kär), surnamed **Barca** (bär'kä) or **Barcas** (bär'kas). Killed in Spain, 229 or 228 B. C. A Carthaginian general. He held Mount Ercte (Monte Pellegrino), Sicily, against the Romans 247–244; held Mount Eryx 244–241, suppressed the war with the mercenaries 241–238; and began the reduction of Spain to a Carthaginian province.

Hamilton (ham'il-ton). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Avon, 10 miles southeast of Glasgow. Near it is Hamilton Palace, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, formerly noted for its pictures and other art treasures that were sold by auction in 1882. The ruined Cadzow Castle, the former seat of the Hamiltons, is in the vicinity. Bothwell Bridge is near by. Hamilton belongs to the Falkirk district of parliamentary burghs. Population (1891), 24,863.

Hamilton. A town in Victoria, Australia, situated on Grange Burne creek in lat. 37° 44′ S., long. 142° 1′ E.

Hamilton. The capital of the Bermudas, situated on Great Bermuda, the largest of the group.

Hamilton. A city and lake port, the capital of Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Burlington Bay, western end of Lake Ontario, 36 miles southwest of Toronto. It is at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario, and has important commerce and manufactures. Population (1891), 48,980.

Hamilton. A town in Madison County, New York, situated on the Chenango River 36 miles southeast of Syracuse. It is the seat of the Baptist institutions Hamilton Theological Seminary and Colgate (formerly Madison) University.

Hamilton. A manufacturing city, capital of Butler County, Ohio, situated on the Miami River 20 miles north of Cincinnati. Population (1890), 17,565.

Hamilton. A family of the Scottish nobility descended from Sir Gilbert de Hamilton (13th century). The leading representatives are the Dukes of Abercorn and Hamilton. The present (12th) Duke of Hamilton (family name, Douglas) is the premier peer of Scotland.

Hamilton, Alexander. Born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757: died at New York, July 12, 1804. A celebrated American statesman. He settled in New York in 1772; attracted attention as a pamphleteer in the political agitation preceding the Revolution, 1774–75; entered the Continental service as an artillery captain in 1776; was a member of Washington's staff 1777–81; served with distinction at Yorktown in 1781; was a member of the Continental Congress 1782–83, of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the New York ratifying convention in 1788; was secretary of the treasury 1789–95; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in 1799; and was mortally wounded by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. He was the chief author of the "Federalist" (which see). His works have been edited by his son J. C. Hamilton (7 vols., 1851). See "Lives" by J. C. Hamilton (1834–40), Renwick (1841), Morse (1876), Shea (1880) and Lodge (1882).

Hamilton, Count **Anthony.** Born probably at Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, 1646: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Aug. 6, 1720. A French author, of British descent, third son of Sir George Hamilton (fourth son of the first Earl of Abercorn), and brother-in-law of the Comte de Gramont whose "Mémoires" he wrote (1713). He also wrote "Contes de feerie," etc. His complete works were published in 1812.

Hamilton, Claud, Lord **Paisley,** commonly called Lord **Claud Hamilton.** Born about 1543: died 1622. A Scottish politician, fourth son of the second Earl of Arran. He fought for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside; was implicated in the assassination of the regent Murray; was driven from Scotland in 1579; entered the service of Queen Elizabeth; and returned to Scotland, becoming there a leader of the Roman Catholic party.

Hamilton, Elizabeth. Born at Belfast, July 21, 1758: died at Harrogate, England, July 23, 1816. A British writer. She wrote "A Hindoo Rajah" (a series of criticisms on England, 1796), "Memoirs of Modern Philosophies" (a humorous work, 1800), "Letters on Education" (1801–02), "The Cottagers of Glenburnie" (1808), etc.

Hamilton, Lady (**Emma Lyon**). Born about 1761: died at Calais, Jan. 15, 1815. An Englishwoman, wife of Sir William Hamilton (ambassador at Naples), and mistress of Lord Nelson. She was of humble birth, illiterate, and of loose character, mistress of several persons, including Charles Greville and Sir William Hamilton before she married the latter. In early life she possessed great beauty of face and figure: later she became very fleshy. She attained considerable social success, became an intimate friend of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples, and played a somewhat important part in the political intrigues of that court in relation to England. Nelson first met her in 1793 at Naples. She was arrested and imprisoned for debt in 1813, but was released in the following year.

Hamilton, Frank Hastings. Born at Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1813: died in New York city, Aug. 11, 1886. An American surgeon. He was connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York city, from 1861 until his death, occupying the chair of the principles and practice of surgery in the Bellevue Medical College 1868–75. He wrote "A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" (1860), "The Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1872), etc.

Hamilton, Gail. The nom de plume of Mary Abigail Dodge.

Hamilton, Gavin. Born at Lanark, 1730: died at Rome, 1797. A Scottish painter and antiquarian. He painted chiefly classical (Homeric) subjects. His most important labors were his excavations in Italy, which resulted in the discovery of many remains of antiquity. He conducted explorations at Hadrian's villa near Tivoli, on the Via Appia, about the Alban Mountains, and elsewhere.

Hamilton, Lord **George Francis.** Born at Brighton, England, Dec. 17, 1845. An English politician, third son of the first Duke of Abercorn. He was vice-president of the committee of council on education 1878–80, and first lord of the admiralty 1885–86 and 1886–92.

Hamilton, James, second Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran. Born about 1477: died before July 21, 1529. A Scottish politician, son of James, first Lord Hamilton. He was created earl of Arran by James IV. in 1503, and in 1513 commanded an expedition sent to aid the King of France against England. He supported the regent Albany during the minority of James V., and in 1517 was appointed a member of the council of regency, of which he became president.

Hamilton, James, second Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatellerault. Died at Hamilton, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1575. A Scottish statesman, appointed governor of Scotland during the minority of Mary in 1542. He was forced by the queen dowager to abdicate in 1554.

Hamilton, James. Born 1769: died at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1829. A British teacher, known as the advocate of a particular method of instruction in languages. The "Hamiltonian" method was based on a literal rendering of the text (prior to the study of grammar) and the use of interlinear translations.

Hamilton, James. Born at Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1786: lost at sea, 1857. An American politician. He was member of Congress (Democrat) from South Carolina 1823–29, and governor of South Carolina 1830–32. While governor he advised the legislature to pass the Nullification Act and was subsequently in command of the troops raised for the defense of the State under this act.

Hamilton, James. Born at Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1814: died at London, Nov. 24, 1867. A British Presbyterian clergyman and religious author, minister of Regent Square Church, London, 1841–67. He published "Life in Earnest" (1844), "The Royal Preacher" (1851), etc., and edited "Our Christian Classics" (1857–59).

Hamilton, Patrick. Born about 1504: burned at St. Andrews, Feb. 29, 1528. A Scottish Reformer, son of Sir Patrick Hamilton, and grandson of the first Lord Hamilton. He adopted and advocated the doctrines of the Reformation, and was put to death as a heretic.

Hamilton, Paul. Born in St. Paul's parish, S. C., Oct. 16, 1762: died at Beaufort, S. C., June 30, 1816. An American politician. He was comptroller of South Carolina 1799–1804, governor 1804–06, and was secretary of the navy during the first administration of James Madison, 1809–13. He endeavored to enforce the embargo policy of the government at the beginning of the War of 1812, and it was in spite of his mandate "to remain in Boston until further orders" that Hull in the Constitution gained the victory over the Guerrière.

Hamilton, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, June 11, 1743: died July 14, 1829. A Scottish mathematician and economist, professor of mathematics at Aberdeen. He wrote an "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress . . . of the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland" (1813), etc.

Hamilton, Schuyler. Born at New York, July 25, 1822. An American general, son of J. C. Hamilton. He published "History of the National Flag" (1853).

Hamilton, Thomas. Born at Glasgow, 1789: died at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 7, 1842. A Scottish author, brother of Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856). He wrote "Cyril Thornton" (1827), "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign" (1829), "Men and Manners in America" (1833).

Hamilton, William. Born at Bangour, Linlithgowshire, 1704: died at Lyons, France, March 25, 1754. A Scottish poet, author of the ballad "Braes of Yarrow" and other poems. His collected works were published in 1760.

Hamilton, Sir **William.** Born Dec. 13, 1730: died at London, April 6, 1803. A British diplomatist and archæologist, grandson of the third Duke of Hamilton. He was British envoy at Naples 1764–1800. He made extensive collections of ancient works of art, coins, etc., many of which were purchased for the British Museum. He purchased from its finder the "Warwick vase" (now at Warwick Castle), and bought the celebrated "Portland vase" (which see), selling it again to the Duchess of Portland. His second wife was the notorious mistress of Lord Nelson.

Hamilton, Sir **William.** Born at Glasgow, March 8, 1788: died at Edinburgh, May 6, 1856. A Scottish philosopher. He was made professor of civil history at Edinburgh in 1821, and was professor of logic and metaphysics there 1836–56. He published "Philosophy of the Unconditioned" (1829), and other contributions to the "Edinburgh Review," collected as "Discussions in Philosophy, Literature, and Education" (1852–53), and edited Reid's works (1846) and Stewart's works (1854–1855). His lectures on "Metaphysics" and "Logic" were edited by Mansel and Veitch (1858–60). See "Life" by Veitch (1869).

Hamilton, William Gerard. Born at London, Jan. 28, 1729: died there, July 16, 1796. An English politician. He was elected to Parliament in 1754, and, Nov. 13, 1755, during the debate on the address, delivered his maiden speech, which, as it remained his most notable effort, procured for him the nickname "Single-speech Hamilton." He was a commissioner for trade and plantations 1756–61, and chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1763–84.

Hamilton, William Richard. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1777: died there, July 11, 1859. An English antiquary and diplomatist. He was secretary to Lord Elgin, ambassador at Constantinople, and aided him in securing and bringing away the Elgin marbles (which see). In 1809 he became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and was minister at Naples 1822–1825. He wrote "Ægyptiaca, or some Account of the Antient and Modern State of Egypt, etc." (1809).

Hamilton, Sir **William Rowan.** Born at Dublin, Aug. 3–4, 1805: died Sept. 2, 1865. A celebrated British mathematician. He was remarkably precocious, especially in the study of languages, knowing, it is said, at least 13 at the age of 12; entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1823; in 1824 discovered by theoretical reasoning conical refraction; was appointed in 1827, before graduation, professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory; and became president of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. He is especially celebrated as the inventor of quaternions. He wrote "Lectures on Quaternions" (1853), "The Elements of Quaternions" (1866), etc.

Hamilton College. An institution of learning at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, controlled by the Presbyterians. It was founded as an academy by Samuel Kirkland in 1793, and chartered as a college in 1812. Connected with it are the Maynard-Knox Law School and the Litchfield Observatory. It has (1893) 16 instructors and 150 students.

Hamirpur (ham-er-pör'). 1. A district in the Allahabad division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 80° E. Population, 529,137.—2. The capital of the Hamirpur district, situated at the junction of the Betwa with the Jumna, in lat. 25° 57′ N., long. 80° 12′ E.

Hamites (ham'īts). [From Ham, the son of Noah.] A race generally counted with the white race, together with their Semitic neighbors and kinsmen, but in which, from the earliest times, 3 varieties (a pale and red-haired, a reddish, and a dark-brown) have been distinguished. The blond type is found among the Berbers, the reddish among the Egyptians and [illegible], the dark brown or black among the Somal, the [illegible], and the Fulbe or Fulahs. In these three the [illegible] of Negritic blood is evident. The earliest civilization of mankind (that of Egypt, to which all [illegible] directly or indirectly indebted) belonged to the Hamites of the reddish type in the Nile valley. The Hamitic family of languages [illegible] 3 subgroups: (a) the Libyan or Berber, spoken from the Canary Islands to Egypt; (b) the Egyptian, comprising Old Egyptian and Coptic with its dialects; (c) the

Ethiopic (including the Bedja, Dankali, Somali, Galla, Agau, Saho, and Bilin). The Ethiopic is also called *Cushite* [illegible]. Lately the Fulah cluster has been added by some to the preceding as prevailingly Hamitic. Owing to extensive and linguistic mixtures with negroes it is impossible to draw a clear line between Hamitic and Bantu languages or tribes. Even the Hottentot and [illegible] languages show traces of Hamitic structure. The Hamitic languages are sometimes called [illegible] or *Sub-Semitic*. In eastern North Africa they are interwoven geographically with the Semitic; in western North Africa, the Semitic are superposed on the Hamitic. See *African languages* (under *Africa*), *Fulah*, *Hottentot*, *Berber*, *Bantu*.

Hamitic (ha-mit'ik). See *Hamites*.

Hamlet (ham'let), or **Amlet.** A mythical or semi-historical Danish prince whose story, originating in a Danish saga, is given by Saxo Grammaticus. This story is given in a French version by Belleforest in 1570 in the fifth volume of his "Histoires tragiques." The English translation of this latter was published as "Hystorie of Hamblet," and it was also made into an English play, now lost, that probably served as a starting-point for Shakspere's "Hamlet." Henslowe mentions a play of this name as represented at Newington Butts, June 9, 1594, which was an "old play." Shakspere's "Hamlet" was played in 1600 or 1601, and printed first in 1603. It was entered on the "Stationers' Register," July 26, 1602, "A booke called the Revenge of Hamlett Prince Denmarke as yt was latelie Acted by the Lord Chamberleyne his Servantes." This was a very imperfect text, known as the first quarto. The second quarto, published in 1604, was a good text, thought to be as Shakspere left it. The third quarto, a reprint of the second, appeared in 1605; the fourth in 1611. There is a fifth quarto, undated. No others appeared during Shakspere's lifetime. The 4 folios are essentially the same text, which differs from the quartos. The German play "Der Bestrafte Brudermord, oder Prinz Hamlet aus Dænnemark" ("Fratricide punished, or Prince Hamlet of Denmark") is now thought to be probably a weak copy of the old play preceding the 1603 quarto. It is not known precisely when it appeared, but it was early in the 17th century. (See *Shakspere.*) About the character of Hamlet and his real or feigned insanity there has been much controversy. He shows the unfitness of a thoughtful man who sees both sides of a subject to deal with questions requiring prompt action under extraordinary circumstances.

Hamlet. An opera by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris in 1868. The French words are by Barbier and Carré after Shakspere. It was produced in London as "Amleto" in 1869.

Hamley (ham'li), Sir **Edward Bruce.** Born at Bodmin, Cornwall, April 27, 1824: died Aug. 12, 1893. A British soldier and author. He entered the army in 1843; served in the Crimean war; was professor of military history at the Staff College, Sandhurst, 1858–64, and commandant of the Staff College 1870–77; was chief of the [illegible] for the delimitation of the Balkan and Armenian frontiers 1879–80; and commanded a division in the Egyptian war of 1882. Among his works are "The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated" (1866), and "The Strategical Conditions of our Indian Northwest Frontier" (1879).

Hamlin (ham'lin), **Hannibal.** Born at Paris, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809: died at Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891. An American statesman. He was a [illegible] Maine [illegible], United States senator [illegible] state [illegible] United States senator [illegible]. He [illegible] with his party on [illegible] the Republican party about [illegible]

Hamm [illegible]. A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, at the junction of the Ahse [illegible] of Münster. It manufactures engines, tacks, etc.; is an important railway junction; and has warm baths. It was the ancient capital of the county of Mark. Population (1890), [illegible]

Hammarskjöld (häm'mär-shéld), **Lorenzo Lars** [illegible]. Born at [illegible], Sweden, April [illegible]: died at Stockholm, [illegible]. A Swedish critic and poet. His chief work is "Svenska Vitterheten" ("Swedish Belles-Lettres," 1818–19: republished 1833).

Hamme (häm'me). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, [illegible] of Brussels. Population [illegible]

[illegible] A small town [illegible] Wissembourg [illegible]

[illegible] **Friedrich Julius.** [illegible]

Hammer [illegible] The. [illegible]

Hammer and Scourge of England, The. [illegible]

Hammerfest [illegible]

Hammer of Heretics, The. [L. *Malleus Hereticorum.*] A surname of Pierre d'Ailly, president of the Council of Constance 1414–18, and also of St. Augustine.

Hammer of Scotland, The. A surname of King Edward I. of England.

Hammer-Purgstall (häm'mer-pörg'stäl), **Joseph von.** Born at Gratz, Styria, June 9, 1774: died at Vienna, Nov. 23, 1856. An Austrian Orientalist and historian. He published "Geschichte des osmanischen Reichs" (1827–34), "Geschichte der goldenen Horde" (1840), "Geschichte der osmanischen Dichtkunst" (1836–38), "Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur" (1850–57), Oriental texts, etc.

Hammersmith (ham'ėr-smith). A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex, north of the Thames, 6 miles west by south of St. Paul's: formerly noted for market-gardens and nurseries. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891), 97,237.

Hammond (ham'ond), **Henry.** Born at Chertsey, Aug. 18, 1605: died at Westwood, Worcestershire, April 25, 1660. An English divine and scholar. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1622; obtained the living of Penshurst, Kent, in 1633; became archdeacon of Chichester in 1643; sided with the Royalists in the civil war; and was a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1645–48. Hammond was a chaplain of the king, but was not allowed to attend him in his last days. He settled at Westwood in Worcestershire about 1649, and remained there until his death. He was a voluminous writer.

Hammond, James Henry. Born at Newberry, S. C., Nov. 15, 1807: died at Beach Island, S. C., Nov. 13, 1864. An American politician, governor of South Carolina 1842–44, and United States senator 1857–60.

Hammond, Samuel. Born in Richmond County, Va., Sept. 21, 1757: died at Horse Creek, Ga., Sept. 11, 1842. An American Revolutionary commander and politician. He fought with distinction at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, and other battles in South Carolina and Georgia; was military and civil commandant of Upper Louisiana 1805–24; and was secretary of state in South Carolina 1831–35.

Hammond, William Alexander. Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. An American physician, surgeon-general of the army 1862–64. Among his works are "Military Hygiene" (1863), "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations" (1866), "Diseases of the Nervous System" (1871), "Insanity in its Relations to Crime" (1873), "Spiritualism, etc." (1876), "Cerebral Hyperæmia, etc." (1878), "On Certain Conditions of Nervous Derangement" (1881). Among his novels are "Robert Severne" (1866), "Dr. Grattan" (1884), "Lal" (1884), "On the Susquehanna" (1887), etc.

Hammurabi (ham-mö-rä'bē). The first king of all Babylonia, with residence in the city of Babylon. In his long reign (about 2287–2232 B. C.) he showed himself great alike in war and peace. He drove out the remnants of the Elamite invaders, united North and South Babylonia (Sumer and Akkad) under his sway, and made Babylon the metropolis of the united kingdom, which it remained during the whole of its existence for nearly 2,000 years, so that he may be termed the founder of the Babylonian empire. After freeing and uniting the country he turned his attention to its protection and internal prosperity. To obviate the disastrous inundations and at the same time to provide the country with water he executed one of the greatest works, the excavation of a gigantic canal named after him *nâr Hammurabi*, later famous as the royal canal of Babylon. Besides this, he constructed [illegible] along the Tigris, and erected many temples. Numerous inscriptions of his have survived.

Hamoaze [illegible]. The estuary of the river Tamar, near Plymouth, England.

Hamon [illegible], **Jean Louis.** Born at Plouha, Côtes-du-Nord, France, May 5, 1821: died at St. Raphael, Var, France, May 29, 1874. A French painter of the [illegible] genre pictures.

Hampden [illegible], **John.** Born at London 1594: died at Thame, Oxfordshire, England, June 24, 1643. A celebrated English statesman. [illegible]

Hampden Sidney College. An institution of [illegible] Ed- [illegible] It has (1893) 8 in- [illegible]

Hampshire [illegible] Southampton [illegible] Hants [illegible] sex on the east, the English Channel on the south, and Wilts and Dorset on the west. It includes the Isle of Wight. It is traversed by the North and South Downs. The New Forest is situated in the southwest of it. It contains many Roman antiquities. Area, 1,621 square miles. Population (1891), 690,086.

Hampstead (hamp'sted). [AS. *Hāmstede*, homestead.] A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex 4½ miles northwest of St. Paul's. It was formerly noted for its mineral springs, and as a literary center. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Hampstead Heath is a well-known pleasure-resort. Population (1891), 68,425.

Hampton (hamp'tọn). A village in Middlesex, England, 14 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,822.

Hampton. The capital of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, situated on Hampton Roads 15 miles north-northwest of Norfolk: seat of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (which see). Population (1890), 2,513.

Hampton Court. A royal palace on the Thames 12 miles from Charing Cross, built by Cardinal Wolsey. A great part of the highly picturesque battlemented Tudor buildings in red brick, surrounding 3 courts, still remains. The property originally consisted of about 1,000 acres of more or less barren land belonging to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. It was leased from the Priory of St. John in 1515 by Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York and primate of England, who erected the original Gothic palace. In 1526 he surrendered the estate to Henry VIII., who added the chapel and great hall 1531–35. In the reign of William III., the great façade, modern state apartments and a gallery for the cartoons of Raphael were added by Sir Christopher Wren. The front on the fine French gardens is later, in the Renaissance style. The great hall, 106 by 40 feet, and 60 feet high, possesses a handsome open-framed roof with elaborate pendants. The state apartments are filled with paintings, many of them noted works. The cartoons by Raphael have been removed to the South Kensington Museum. A part of the palace is now occupied by persons of good family in reduced circumstances. Hampton Court is most intimately associated with James I. and William III., and was a place of imprisonment of Charles I.

Hampton Court Conference. A conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-Church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (Jan. 14, 16, and 18), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James's or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. A training-school for negroes and Indians, situated near Hampton, Virginia, established by General S. C. Armstrong in 1868, and incorporated by the State of Virginia in 1870. Its object is to train young men and women of the negro and Indian races to become teachers among their own people.

Hampton Roads (hamp'tọn rōdz). A channel connecting the estuary of James River with Chesapeake Bay, situated south of Fort Monroe, Virginia. Here, March 8, 1862, the Confederate ironclad Virginia (Merrimac) destroyed the Federal frigates Cumberland and Congress; and the following day there was a contest between the Virginia and the ironclad Monitor, the former retiring. This was the first engagement between ironclads. See *Monitor.*

Hampton, Wade. Born in South Carolina in 1755: died at Columbia, S. C., Feb. 4, 1835. An American general and politician. He served with distinction under Marion and Sumter in the Revolution; obtained the rank of major-general in 1813; was repulsed in an attack on Sir George Prevost at Chateaugay, Oct. 26, 1813; and frustrated the expedition against Montreal by his unwillingness to cooperate with his rival, General Wilkinson.

Hampton, Wade. Born at Columbia, S. C., March 28, 1818. An American general in the Confederate service, and politician, grandson of Wade Hampton (1754–1835). He was an able cavalry commander in the Civil War, commanding the Hampton Legion at Bull Run 1861, and serving with distinction at Seven Pines, Antietam, Gettysburg, etc. He was governor of South Carolina 1876–79, and United States senator from that State 1879–91.

Hamun (ha-mön'). A large morass on the borders of Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.

Hanafites (han'a-fīts). The oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu-Hanifah of Al-Kufah (about 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifites*.

Hanau (hä'nou). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, at the junction of the Kinzig and Main, 10 miles east of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has flourishing commerce and manufactures. The Grimm brothers were born there. It was the capital of an ancient countship of Hanau. Here, Oct. 30, 1813, Napoleon with 70,000 men, encountered on the retreat from Leipsic an Austro-Bavarian army of 30,000 men under Wrede, who was compelled to retire after having inflicted severe losses on the French. Population (1890), commune, [illegible]

Hancock (han'kok), **Albany.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 24, 1806: died there, Oct.

24, 1873. An English zoölogist. He wrote, with Adler, "Monograph of British Nudibranchiate Mollusca" (1845–55), etc.

Hancock (han'kok), **John.** Born at Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737: died at Quincy, Oct. 8, 1793. A noted American statesman. He was president of the Provincial Congress 1774–75; president of Congress 1775–77; the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; and governor of Massachusetts 1780–85 and 1787–93.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. Born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824: died at Governor's Island, near New York, Feb. 9, 1886. An eminent American general. He graduated at West Point in 1844; served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War; served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign; commanded a division during the second day's fight at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; commanded a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court House (where he took 4,000 prisoners), May 12, 1864; was commander of the military department of the Atlantic 1872–86, and was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880.

Hancock House. An old house formerly standing in Boston, Massachusetts. It was built in 1737, and was the residence of Governor John Hancock 1780–93. It was demolished in 1863.

Handegg Fall (hän'deg fâl). A cascade of the Aare, in the eastern part of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Height, 250 feet.

Handel (han'del), **George Frederick,** G. **Georg Friedrich Händel.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1685: died at London, April 14, 1759. A celebrated German composer. He studied with Zachau, organist of the cathedral at Halle, for 3 years. He then went to Berlin, where his powers of improvisation caused him to be regarded as a prodigy; then to Halle, where his father died. It became necessary for him to support his mother, and he went to Hamburg, where he entered the orchestra of the Opera House as "violino di ripieno." He soon became known, and was made conductor. In 1705 his first opera, "Almira," was produced there. In 1706 he went to Italy. Returning to Germany in 1709, he accepted the position of kapellmeister from the Elector of Hanover, on condition that he should be allowed to visit England, having already received pressing invitations to do so. He first went to London in 1710. His opera "Rinaldo" was produced there in 1711. He undertook the direction of the Italian opera in 1720. Buononcini and Ariosti, both of whom he had known at Halle, also went to London about this time and formed an opposition to him, which gave rise to much feeling and to Byrom's epigram ending

> "Strange all this difference should be
> 'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee!"

From 1729–34 he was in partnership with Heidegger at the King's Theatre. In 1737 he became bankrupt. In 1739, when he was about 54, he began to compose the oratorios which made him famous. In 1752 he was attacked by cataract, and was couched three times, but without success. He was nearly if not entirely blind for the rest of his life, but continued to preside at the organ during his own oratorios. His fame increased, and the animosity which had pursued him during his earlier years died away. He is best known by his oratorios "Esther" (1720), "Saul" (1739), "Israel in Egypt" (1739), "The Messiah" (1742), "Samson" (1743), "Judas Maccabæus" (1747), "Joshua" (1748), "Jephthah" (1752), etc. He wrote 23 oratorios, more than 40 operas, "Acis and Galatea" and "Alexander's Feast" (cantatas), besides a great deal of church and chamber music, odes, songs, etc. See his "Life" by Mainwaring, Schoelcher, and Chrysander.

Handel and Haydn Society. An American musical society, founded at Boston in 1815.

Handel Society. 1. An English society for the publication of Handel's works, formed in 1843 and dissolved in 1848. His works were issued 1843–58.—2. [G. *Händel-Gesellschaft.*] A German society for the publication of Handel's works, formed in 1856. These works have been published since 1859 under the editorship of Chrysander.

Handsome Swordsman, The. [F. *Le beau sabreur.*] A surname given to Murat.

Han dynasty. See the extract.

> In the year 207 B. C. another period of anarchy was ended by Kaou-te, who, gathering up again all China under his rule, founded the celebrated Han dynasty, which flourished till 220 A. D., or, roughly speaking, from the days of Hannibal to those of Caracalla.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 16.

Haneberg (hä'ne-berG), **Daniel Bonifacius von.** Born at Tanne, near Kempten, Bavaria, June 17, 1816: died at Spires, Bavaria, May 31, 1876. A German Roman Catholic prelate and theologian. He was professor of theology at Munich 1841–51, abbot 1844, and bishop of Spires 1872. He wrote various theological, historical, and polemical works.

Hanega (han'ē-gä). A tribe of North American Indians, living on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. They number 587. See *Koluschan.*

Hanes (hā'nēz). An ancient Egyptian city (Isa. xxx. 4). See the extract.

> But what and where was Hanes? The Greek translators of the Old Testament, labouring in Egypt, could not tell; the patient Chaldees who paraphrased the Scripture in the vulgar tongue of Palestine could not tell. Gesenius, that prince of modern Hebrew scholars, guessed that Hanes must be the city which the Copts called Hnes, the Greeks Heracleopolis, the town of Hercules, one the civil, the other the religious name.
>
> *Poole*, Cities of Egypt, p. 31.

Hangchow-fu (häng'chou-fö'). The capital of the province of Chekiang, China, situated near the river Tsien-tang, about lat. 30° 16′ N., long. 120° 15′ E. It was long noted for its trade and its silk manufactures, and as a literary center. It was held by the Taipings 1861–64. Population, estimated, 800,000.

Hangö-Udd (häng'gė-öd'). A seaport in Finland, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, in lat. 59° 51′ N., long. 22° 57′ E. Here, Aug. 7, 1714, the Russians defeated and captured the Swedish admiral Ehrenskjöld.

Han-hai (hän-hī'). A name of the western part of the Gobi desert, or of that desert itself.

Hanifites. See *Hanafites.*

Hanka (hänk'ä), **Vaclav.** Born near Königgrätz, Bohemia, June 10, 1791: died at Prague, Jan. 12, 1861. A Bohemian philologist and poet, author of grammatical works on Bohemian and other Slavic languages.

Hänke, or **Haenke** (henk'e), **Thaddeus.** Born at Kreibitz, Bohemia, Oct. 5, 1761: died near Cochabamba, Upper Peru, Dec., 1817. A Bohemian botanist. As naturalist of Malaspina's expedition, he went to Peru, 1790; and, after visiting Chile, California, Mexico, and the Philippines, fixed his residence in Cochabamba, 1796, founding a botanical garden. Thence he made various excursions. He published in Spanish a work on the Peruvian tributaries of the Amazon. His botanical writings were printed after his death.

Hankel (hänk'el), **Wilhelm Gottlieb.** Born at Ermsleben, Prussia, May 17, 1814. A German physicist, professor of physics at Leipsic 1849–1887, best known for his researches in electricity. His investigations have been principally of the thermo-electric properties of crystals.

Hankow (hän-kou'). A river port in the province of Hupeh, China, situated at the confluence of the Han with the Yangtse, opposite Hanyang and nearly opposite Wuchang, in lat. 30° 33′ N., long. 114° 20′ E. It was opened to foreign trade in 1861, and exports tea. Population, 800,000; with Hanyang and Wuchang, 1,200,000.

Hanley (han'li). A town in Staffordshire, England, 31 miles south of Manchester. It is noted for pottery manufacture, and returns 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891) 54,846.

Hannah (han'ä). [Heb., 'grace'; Gr. Ἄννα.] A wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel.

Hannay (han'ā), **James.** Born at Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1827: died at Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 9, 1873. A British critic, novelist, and miscellaneous author. From 1840–45 he was a midshipman in the royal navy, and consul at Barcelona 1868–73. Among his works are "Satire and Satirists" (1854), "Studies on Thackeray" (1869), the novels "Singleton Fontenoy" (1850), "Eustace Conyers" (1855), and critical essays.

Hannibal (han'i-bal). [Punic, 'grace of Baal'; L. *Hannibal*, F. *Hannibal*, *Annibal*, It. *Annibale*, Sp. *Anibal.*] Born 247 B. C.: committed suicide at Libyssa, Bithynia, probably 183 B. C. A famous Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca. He accompanied his father to Spain about 238; succeeded Hasdrubal as commander of the army in 221; completed the conquest of Spain south of the Ebro 221–219; besieged and took Saguntum in 219; crossed the Alps, probably by way of the Little St. Bernard, in 218; gained the victories of the Ticino and the Trebia 218, of Lake Trasimene in 217, and of Cannæ in 216; wintered at Capua 216–215; captured Tarentum in 212; marched against Rome in 211; and was recalled to Africa in 203. He was defeated by Scipio Africanus Major at Zama 202. He became the chief magistrate of Carthage, and about 195 was exiled to Syria, and later to Bithynia.

Hannibal. A city in Marion County, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 91° 23′ W. It is an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 12,857.

Hannington (han'ing-ton), **James.** Born near Brighton, England, Sept. 3, 1847: killed near Lake Victoria Nyanza, Oct. 29, 1885. An English divine, bishop of eastern equatorial Africa. He sailed as a missionary for Africa in March 1882 but shortly returned to England. He was appointed bishop and returned to Africa in 1884. In 1885 he headed an expedition to open up a route to Victoria Nyanza. With a small party he reached the lake, but was captured by the natives and murdered.

Hanno (han'ō). King of Gaza, one of the five confederate cities of the Philistines. He is often mentioned by the name of Hanunu in the Assyrian inscriptions, and was involved in the conflict between Assyria and Egypt, Gaza being the frontier fortress on the Egyptian highway barring the road to the south. He is first mentioned in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser III. (745–727), against whom he rebelled, but at the approach of whose army (about 734) he fled to Egypt. Afterward he allied himself with Sabaco, the Ethiopian king of Egypt (the biblical So, Assyrian Sabe), against Sargon II. (722–705), shared the defeat of Sabaco in the memorable battle of Raphia (720), and was carried captive to Assyria.

Hanno (han'ō). Lived probably in the 5th century B. C. A Carthaginian navigator who led a colonizing expedition to the western coast of Africa. An account of his voyage is extant in a Greek translation ("Periplus").

> "In the flourishing times of Carthage" (no nearer date is known), Hanno and Himilco, two brothers belonging to the dominant clan of Mago, were despatched by the Senate to find new trading stations, and to found new colonies of the half-bred "Liby-Phœnician" population, from whose presence the State was always anxious to be freed. Each admiral was in command of a powerful fleet. Hanno was directed to go south from the Pillars of Hercules, and to skirt the African coast; Himilco was in like manner directed to keep to the coast of Spain. The records of both voyages were long preserved upon tablets in the temple of Moloch; and Hanno's account is still extant in a Greek translation. Himilco's tablet is lost, though it seems to have been extant as late as the fourth century of the Christian era; but its form is known from the "Periplus of Hanno," and its substance is, to some extent, preserved in the extracts of Avienus.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

Hanno (han'ō), surnamed "The Great." Lived in the 3d century B. C. A leader of the aristocratic party at Carthage, an opponent of Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal.

Hanno, or **Anno** (an'ō), Saint. Killed 1075. An archbishop of Cologne. He became chancellor of the empire in the reign of Henry III., and was elevated to the see of Cologne in 1056. In 1062, placing himself at the head of the princes disaffected with the administration of the regent Agnes of Poitou, he abducted the young king Henry IV. from Kaiserswerth to Cologne, and usurped the regency.

Hannover (hän-nō'ver), Eng. **Hanover** (han'ō-vėr), F. **Hanovre** (ä-nōv'r). A province of Prussia. Capital, Hannover. The main portion is bounded by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hamburg (separated from these two by the Elbe) on the north, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg (separated by the Elbe) on the northeast, the province of Saxony on the east, Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Westphalia on the south, and the Netherlands and Oldenburg on the west. It is nearly cut in two by Oldenburg. South of it is a detached portion, separated by Brunswick, and reaching south to Hesse-Nassau, and there are several minor exclaves. The surface is generally level; the Harz, Weser hills, and Teutoburger Wald are in the south. The chief rivers are the Ems, Weser (with the Aller and Leine), and Elbe. The leading occupation is agriculture. In the south are mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, and silver. There are considerable manufactures. The province is divided into 6 districts—Hannover, Hildesheim, Osnabruck, Luneburg, Aurich, and Stade. The great majority of the population is Protestant. Hannover formed part of the old duchy of Saxony. The Welf house, which had acquired Bavaria in 1070, obtained Luneburg, etc., in 1120. After the deposition (1180) of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, his son William obtained (1203) Luneburg, the Upper Harz, etc. His son Otto was made duke of Brunswick and Luneburg in 1235, and acquired Celle, Hannover, etc. There were various divisions and reunions, and finally two main lines, Luneburg and Wolfenbüttel. In 1692 the principality of Luneburg became the electorate of Hanover. The second elector, George Louis, succeeded to the British throne as George I. in 1714 (founder of the British line of Hanover, Brunswick, or the Guelfs; see *George I.*). The duchies of Bremen and Verden were acquired in 1719. Hannover was occupied by the French in 1803; was ceded to Prussia in 1805, and was taken from Prussia in 1807. Part of it was allotted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and another portion in 1810. It was liberated in 1813. By the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) it was raised to a kingdom, and received accessions (East Friesland, Hildesheim, etc.). It entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815. A constitution was given to it in 1833, which was suspended in 1837. Hannover was separated from Great Britain in 1837, Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, succeeding King William of England. An alliance between Prussia, Hannover, and Saxony was formed in 1849. Hannover sided with Austria against Prussia in 1866. It was annexed to Prussia in 1866. The Duke of Cumberland (representative of the house of the Guelfs) resigned his claims on Hannover, etc., receiving in exchange from Prussia the "Guelph fund." (See *Brunswick.*) Area, 14,853 square miles. Population (1890) 2,278,361.

Hannover, Eng. **Hanover.** The capital of the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Leine in lat. 52° 23′ N., long. 9° 43′ E. It has recently become an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It manufactures steam machinery, etc. Among the objects of interest are the Waterloo column, war monument, Kestner museum, palace, Marktkirche, museum, picture-gallery, Rathaus, and theater. Near the city are the Herrenhausen castle and the polytechnic school (formerly *Welfen-Schloss*). It was an ancient Hanse town and a former ducal and royal capital. Population (1890), 16[illegible], with suburbs, 194,[illegible].

Hanoi (hä-nō'ē), or **Kesho** (kesh'ō). The capital of Tongking, situated about lat. 21° 10′ N., long. 105° 40′ E., on the river Sangkoi or Songka. It was occupied by the French in 1882. Population, about 150,000.

Hanover. See *Hannover.*

Hanover. A town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut River. It is the seat of Dartmouth College (which see). Population (1890), 1,817.

Hanover. An American race-horse foaled at Runnymede in 1884. He was the greatest American race-horse of his generation.

Hanover, House of. The present reigning family of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. See *George I.*

Hanover, Treaty of. An alliance for mutual aid concluded between England, France, and Prussia, Sept., 1725. It was directed against the union between Austria and Spain.

Hanover Court House. The capital of Hanover County, Virginia, 17 miles north of Richmond. Here, May 27, 1862, the Union general Fitz-John Porter defeated a force of [illegible]. The Union loss was 397; that of the Confederates, between 200 and [illegible] killed and 730 captured.

Hanover Square. A square in the West End of London, south of Oxford street and west of Regent street. It received its name in the days of the early popularity of George I. St. George's, Hanover square, is the most fashionable church for marriages in London; it [illegible] gives its name to one of the parliamentary boroughs. The square was built about 1731, when the place for executions was removed [illegible] Tyburn, lest the inhabitants of the [illegible] should be annoyed by them. The bronze statue of William Pitt in the square is by Chantrey (1831).
Hare, London, II. 138.

Hansa, The. See *Hanseatic League.*

Hansard (han'sard), **Luke.** Born at Norwich, England, July 5, 1752: died at London, Oct. 29, 1828. An English printer, best known from his publication of parliamentary reports. He printed the "Journal of the House of Commons from 1774."

Hanseatic League (han-sē-at'ik lēg), or the **German Hanse** or **Hansa.** A medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about 90, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and [illegible]. Its origin is commonly dated from [illegible] between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, al[illegible] unions of German towns had existed [illegible]. The league held triennial general assemblies (usually at Lübeck, its chief seat), and after a long period of decline and attempts at resuscitation, the last [illegible], attended only by representatives of 6 cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now [illegible] the German Empire.

Hansen (hän'sen), **Heinrich.** Born at Hadersleben, Schleswig, Nov. 23, 1821: died at Copenhagen, July 11, 1890. A Danish architectural [illegible].

Hansen, Peter Andreas. Born at Tondern, Schleswig, Dec. 8, 1795: died at Gotha, Germany, March 28, 1874. A noted German astronomer, [illegible] a watchmaker, director [illegible] at Gotha from 1825. He [illegible] Mondes [illegible] ... [illegible], etc.

Hansi (hän'sē). A town in the Panjab, India, [illegible] miles northwest of Delhi. Population, about [illegible].

Hansom [illegible] **Joseph Aloysius.** Born [illegible] Oct. [illegible], 1803: died at London [illegible]. An English architect, inventor [illegible] ... [illegible] the [illegible].

Hansteen (hän'stān), **Christopher.** Born at [illegible], Norway, Sept. [illegible], 1784: died at [illegible], April 15, 1873. A Norwegian [illegible] ... [illegible].

H[illegible] [illegible].

Hantiwi (hän-te'we), or **Hantewa** (hän-tā'wä). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palahuhan.*

Hants. See *Hampshire.*

Hanuman (ha'nö-män). [Skt., lit. 'having (large) jaws.'] In Hindu mythology, a monkey chief who is a conspicuous figure in the Ramayana. He and the other monkeys who assisted Rama in his war against Ravana were of divine origin and superhuman powers. Hanuman jumped from India to Ceylon in one bound, tore up trees, carried away the Himalayas, and performed other wonderful exploits. Accompanying Rama on his return to Ayodhya he received from him the reward of perpetual life and youth. His exploits are favorite topics among Hindus from childhood to old age, paintings of them are common, and there are temples for his worship.

Hanumannataka (han ö-man-nat'a-ka). In Sanskrit literature, a drama, by various hands, on the subject of the adventures of the monkey chief Hanuman, written in the 10th or 11th century.

Hanway (han'wa), **Jonas.** Born at Portsmouth, England, Aug. 12, 1712: died at London, Sept. 5, 1786. An English traveler and philanthropist. He became the partner of an English merchant in St. Petersburg in 1743; and 1743-44 made a mercantile journey to Persia, in which he suffered many misfortunes. He published an account of it in 1753. His later years were occupied with various philanthropic schemes, especially in behalf of poor children. He advocated the establishment of Sunday-schools. He is said to have been the first habitually to carry an umbrella in the streets of London.

Hanyang (hän-yäng'). A large city in China, nearly adjoining Hankow (which see).

Haparanda (ha-pä-ran'dä), properly **Haaparanta** (ha-pa-rän'tä). A small town in the laen of Norrbotten, Sweden, situated at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Torneå, on the boundary of Sweden and Finland, in lat. 65° 51' N., long. 24° 2' E.

Hapi (hä'pe). In Egyptian mythology, the Nile as a deity: the god Nilus.

> We can more easily understand the worship of the god Hapi, the Nile. We can readily realise that the Egyptians paid divine honours to the river that brought them all blessings. It is true no special temples seem to have been erected to this god, but we find that gifts were presented to him everywhere, and he was worshipped as a god in hymns and was identified with other gods.
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion (trans.), p. 411.

Hapitu. See *Tusayan.*

Happy Valley, The. In Johnson's "Rasselas," a garden of peace where the Prince of Abyssinia lived. It was almost impossible to get into or out of it. See *Rasselas.*

Hapsburg (haps'bėrg: G. pron. häps'börg), or **Habsburg** (häps'börg), **House of.** [G. *Hapsburg*, *Habsburg*, orig. *Habichtsburg*, hawk's castle.] A German princely family which derived its name from the castle of Hapsburg (which see), and which has furnished sovereigns to the Holy Roman Empire, Austria, and Spain. The title Count of Hapsburg was assumed by Werner I., who died in 1096. Count Rudolf was elected emperor as Rudolf I in 1273 and acquired Austria, and founded the imperial line which reigned 1273-91, 1298-1308, 1438-1740. Rudolf IV became archduke of Austria in [illegible]. In 1477 the emperor Maximilian I acquired the domains (except the duchy) of the ducal house of Burgundy by marriage with the heiress Mary, and in 1490 had all the Hapsburg possessions united in his hands by the abdication of Count Sigismund. His son Philip the Handsome married Joanna the Insane, queen of Aragon and Castile. Their eldest son became king of Spain as Charles I in 1516 and emperor as Charles V in 1519. [illegible] Ferdinand received the Austrian crown, to which he added by election the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. The Spanish line was continued [illegible] Philip II., and reigned 1516-1700. On the [illegible] of the imperial crown by Charles V in 1556 he [illegible] by his brother Ferdinand I, who continued the [illegible] representative of which [illegible] VI. On the death of Charles VI in 1740 his [illegible] to the Austrian [illegible] ... (which see). [illegible] of the house [illegible] and founded the [illegible] which ruled as [illegible] Holy Roman Empire [illegible] of Austria.

Hapsburg Castle. See the extract.

> [illegible]

Hapur [illegible]. A [illegible] Meerut, India.

Har. See *H*[illegible].

Hara [illegible]. In Hindu [illegible] a name of [illegible].

Haraforas. See [illegible].

Harald. See *H*[illegible].

Haran [illegible]. [Heb. *Haran*, Assyrian-Babylonian *Harranu*, Gr. *Χαῤῥάν*, L. *Carræ* or *Charra.*] A city in Mesopotamia, situated on the Belias (Belich, ancient Bilichus), a small affluent of the Euphrates, 10 hours southeast from Edessa. The Assyrian meaning of the name is 'road,' probably so called as the crossing-point of the Syrian, Assyrian, and Babylonian trade routes. In the Old Testament it is mentioned in connection with the patriarchs, and Ezekiel (xxvii. 23) speaks of it as a considerable trading center. It is often mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. It was an ancient seat of the worship of the moon-god Sin; and Nabunaid, the last Babylonian king (555-538 B. C.), relates that Sin, in a dream, commanded him to restore his temple E-hul-hul ('house of joy') in Haran, which was destroyed by the Scythians during their invasion under Asurbanipal. Nabunaid thereupon restored or rather completed the restoration of the temple, and adorned the city. Haran became famous among the Romans, being near the scene of the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians. About the time of the Christian era it appears to have formed part of the kingdom of Edessa. Afterward it came with that kingdom under the dominion of the Romans. In the 4th century it was the seat of a bishop. At present it is a small village inhabited by a few Arab families.

Harar (hä-rär'), or **Hurrur** (hör-rör'). 1. A small state in the Galla country, eastern Africa. — 2. The capital of Harar, situated about lat. 9° 23' N., long. 42° E. Population, about 37,000.

Harari (hä-rä'rē), or **Adari** (ä-dä'rē). A Semitic dialect, mixed with Hamitic words, spoken only in the important city and small state of Harar. The language is allied with Geez and Amharic. The people are Mohammedans.

Harbour Grace (här'bor grās). A seaport in southeastern Newfoundland, situated on Conception Bay 29 miles west-northwest of St. John's. Population (1891), 7,054.

Harburg (här'börg). A river port in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the southern arm of the Elbe 6 miles south of Hamburg. It is increasing in importance. Population (1890), 35,081.

Harcourt (här'kōrt). 1. A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2.— 2. A character in Wycherley's play "The Country Wife."

Harcourt, Simon, first Viscount Harcourt. Born about 1661: died at London, July 29, 1727. An English politician. He was attorney-general 1707-08, and again in 1710; became keeper of the great seal in 1710; and was appointed lord chancellor in 1713. He lost his office in 1714. He was a friend of Pope, Swift, Gay, and other literary men of his day.

Harcourt, Simon, first Earl Harcourt. Born 1714: died at Nuneham, Sept. 16, 1777. An English politician and general. He was appointed ambassador at Paris in 1768, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland Oct., 1772,–Jan., 1777.

Harcourt, William, third Earl Harcourt. Born March 20, 1743: died June 18, 1830. An English soldier. He took part in the Revolutionary War as lieutenant-colonel, and in 1776 captured General Charles Lee in his own camp (a service for which he was promoted colonel); and became major-general in 1782, general in 1796, and field-marshal in 1820.

Harcourt, Sir **William George Granville Venables Vernon.** Born Oct. 14, 1827. An English politician, grandson of Edward Vernon Harcourt, archbishop of York, and a descendant of the first Earl of Harcourt. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1854. He entered Parliament (for Oxford) in 1868, and has sat for Derby since 1880. He was solicitor-general 1873-74, home secretary 1880-85, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1886 and again since 1892. In March, 1894, he became leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He wrote in the "Times," under the signature of Historicus, a series of letters on international law, which were republished in 1863.

Hardanger Fjord (här'däng-er fyörd). One of the most famous fjords of Norway, off the southwestern coast, about lat. 60° N. It extends, under various names, northeastward and then southward. It is inclosed by mountains and snow fields, and is noted for its grandeur. Near it are the Folgefond and the Voringsfos. Length, 75 miles.

Hard Cash. See *Very Hard Cash.*

Hardcastle (härd'kas-l), **Kate.** In Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer," the lively daughter of Squire Hardcastle. She takes the part of a barmaid in order to win Marlowe, who is afraid of ladies, and so "stoops to conquer."

Hardcastle, Squire and **Mrs.** Characters in Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer." The squire is an English country gentleman of the old school, fond of everything old. Mrs. Hardcastle, his second wife, is an extremely "genteel" lady who devotes herself to the spoiling of her ungrateful hobbledehoy of a son, Tony Lumpkin.

Hardee (här'dē), **William J.** Born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1815: died at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1838, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel at the outbreak of the Civil War; commanded a corps at Shiloh; was appointed lieutenant-general in Oct., 1862; commanded the left wing of the Confederate army at Perryville; and in Dec., 1864, commanded the army which defended Savannah against Sherman.

Hardenberg (här′den-berɢ), **Georg Friedrich Philipp von**: pseudonym **Novalis.** Born at Wiederstädt, near Mansfeld, Prussia, May 2, 1772: died at Weissenfels, Prussia, March 25, 1801. A noted German poet and littérateur. He wrote the novel "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," and lyric poems. His works were published in 1802.

Hardenberg, Prince **Karl August von.** Born at Essenrode, Hannover, Prussia, May 31, 1750: died at Genoa, Nov. 26, 1822. A Prussian statesman. He entered the Prussian ministry in 1791; was minister of foreign affairs 1804–06 and 1807; and was made chancellor in 1810, and president of the council in 1817. His memoirs were edited by Von Ranke in 1877.

Harderwijk (här′der-wīk). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Zuyder Zee 31 miles east of Amsterdam. It was formerly an important Hanseatic port, and the seat of a university from 1648 to 1818. Population (1891), 7,594.

Hardicanute (här di-ka-nūt′). [Also *Hardecanute*, *Hardacnut*, *Harthacnut*; ML. *Hardicanutus*, AS. *Harthacnūt.*] Born about 1019: died at Lambeth, near London, June 8, 1042. King of England 1040–42, son of Canute and Emma of Normandy. He became king of Denmark in 1035, and nominal king of the West Saxons in the same year, his half-brother Harold being king of the north. See *Harold.*

Harding (här′ding), **Chester.** Born at Conway, Mass., Sept. 1, 1792: died at Boston, April 1, 1866. An American portrait-painter.

Harding, James Duffield. Born at Deptford, Kent, 1798: died at Barnes, Surrey, 1863. An English landscape-painter, and writer on art. He was a successful teacher of his art, and published educational works upon it.

Harding, John. See *Hardyng.*

Hardinge (här′ding), Sir **Henry,** first Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. Born at Wrotham, Kent, March 30, 1785: died near Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 24, 1856. An English general, distinguished throughout the Peninsular war and at Ligny. He was secretary at war under Wellington July, 1828,–July, 1830; chief secretary for Ireland July–Nov., 1830, and 1834–35; secretary at war 1841–44; and governor-general of India 1844–48, serving as second in command under Gough in the first Sikh war. He was commander-in-chief of the British army 1852–56, and was made field-marshal in 1855.

Hardoi (hur′dō-ē). A district in the Sitapur division, Oudh, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 80° 10′ E. Area, 2,312 square miles. Population (1881), 987,630.

Hardouin (ärd-öaṅ′), **Jean.** Born at Quimper, 1646: died at Paris, Sept. 3, 1729. A French Jesuit classical scholar, numismatist, and chronologist. He maintained in the "Prolegomena ad censuram veterum scriptorum" the paradox that, with a few exceptions, all the works ascribed to classical antiquity had been forged by monks in the 13th century, under the direction of a certain Severus Archontius. He also attacked the genuineness of ancient coins and of all church councils before that of Trent. He also wrote "Chronologia Veteris Testamenti," etc.

Hardt (härt) **Mountains.** A continuation of the Vosges in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria.

Hard Times. A novel by Dickens, published originally in "Household Words" in 1854. It was published entire in one volume in 1854.

Hardwar, or **Hurdwar** (hur-dwâr′). [Skt. *Haridvāra*, gate of Hari, i. e. Vishnu.] An ancient city on the right bank of the Ganges where the river breaks through into the plain. It is an important place of annual pilgrimage, while every twelfth year a peculiarly sacred feast called a kumbh-mela takes place. The concourse of pilgrims (yearly 100,000; at the kumbh-mela 300,000) has given rise to an important fair. Also called *Gangadwara* ('gate of the Ganges'). Population, 6,970.

Hardwick (härd′wik), **Charles.** Born at Slingsby, Yorkshire, Sept. 22, 1821: died near Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, Aug. 18, 1859. An English clergyman (archdeacon of Ely) and ecclesiastical historian. Among his works are "A History of the Christian Church, Middle Age" (1853–56), "Christ and other Masters" (1855–59). He was killed by falling over a precipice in the Pyrenees.

Hardy (här′di), **Arthur Sherburne.** Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847. An American novelist. He graduated at West Point in 1869, and was assistant instructor of artillery tactics there till 1870; was professor of civil engineering and mathematics at Grinnell College, Iowa, 1870–73; professor of civil engineering in the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth, N. H., 1874; and professor of mathematics in Dartmouth College 1878. Among his works are "But yet a Woman" (1883), "The Wind of Destiny" (1886), "Passe-Rose" (1889), and "The Elements of Quaternions" (1881).

Hardy, Gathorne, first Earl of Cranbrook. Born at Bradford, Oct. 1, 1814. A British politician. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1840. He entered Parliament as Conservative member for Leominster in 1847, and was returned for the University of Oxford in 1865, defeating Mr. Gladstone. He was home secretary 1867–68, secretary for war 1874–78, secretary for India 1878–80, and lord president of the council 1885–86 and 1886–1892. He was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook in 1878, and was created earl of Cranbrook in 1892.

Hardy, Lætitia. In Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem," a young girl betrothed to Doricourt. She is piqued by his indifference into playing successfully a part which he hates in order to turn his indifference into hatred, which can more easily be turned to love.

Hardy, Sir **Thomas.** Born 1769: died 1839. An English naval commander, distinguished under Nelson.

Hardy, Thomas. Born in Dorset, June 2, 1840. An English novelist. His works include "Desperate Remedies" (1869), "Under the Greenwood Tree" (1872), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" (1873), "Far from the Madding Crowd" (1874), "The Hand of Ethelbert" (1876), "The Return of the Native" (1878), "The Trumpet-Major" (1880), "Two on a Tower" (1882), "A Group of Noble Dames" (1891), "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1892).

Hardyng, or **Harding** (här′ding), **John.** Born 1378: died about 1465. An English chronicler. As a youth he was a member of the household of Harry Percy (Hotspur), and was present at the battle of Shrewsbury. He fought also at the battle of Homildon and at Agincourt. He was constable of Sir Robert Umfreville's castle at Kyme, Lincolnshire, from 1436. His chronicle is written in English verse, and comes down to about 1436. He is best known in connection with certain documents forged by him relating to the feudal relations of the Scottish and English crowns.

Hare (hãr), **The.** A constellation. See *Lepus.*

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert. Born at Rome, March 13, 1834. An English author, nephew of J. C. and A. W. Hare. He has written "Walks in Rome" (1871), "Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1872), "Wanderings in Spain" (1873), "Days near Rome" (1874), "Cities of Northern and Central Italy" (1876), "Walks in London" (1878), "Cities of Southern Italy, etc." (1883), "Cities of Central Italy" (1884), "Studies in Russia" (1885), "Paris" (1887).

Hare, Augustus William. Born at Rome, Nov. 17, 1792: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1834. An English clergyman, brother of J. C. Hare, and his collaborator in "Guesses at Truth."

Hare, Julius Charles. Born at Valdagno, Italy, Sept. 13, 1795: died at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, England, Jan. 23, 1855. An English divine and theological writer, archdeacon of Lewes 1840. He held the living of Hurstmonceaux from 1832. Among his works are "Mission of the Comforter" (1846); "The Contest with Rome" (1852); "Vindication of Luther" (1854); conjointly with A. W. Hare, "Guesses at Truth" (1827).

Hare, Robert. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1781: died at Philadelphia, May 15, 1858. An American chemist. He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania 1818–47. He invented the calorimotor in 1816. He wrote "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations" (1836), etc.

Harefoot, Harold. See *Harold.*

Harfleur (är-flėr′). A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, northern France, situated on the Lézarde, near the mouth of the Seine, 6 miles east of Havre. This was formerly an important seaport. It was twice occupied by the English in the 15th century. Population (1891), commune, 2,307.

Hargraves (här′gravz), **Edmund Hammond.** Born at Gosport, England, about 1816. An English farmer and miner, the discoverer of the gold-fields of Australia in 1851.

Hargreave (här′grēv), **Charles James.** Born at Wortley, near Leeds, Dec., 1820: died at Bray, near Dublin, April 23, 1866. An English jurist and mathematician. He was one of the commissioners appointed to sit in Dublin to receive applications for the sale of estates under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, and was a judge of the Landed Estates Court from its establishment in 1858. He published numerous mathematical papers.

Hargreaves (här′grēvz), **James.** Born probably at Blackburn, Lancashire: died at Nottingham, April, 1778. An English mechanic, inventor of the spinning-jenny. The invention was made about 1764, and was patented July 12, 1770. It has been claimed for Thomas Highs, but on insufficient evidence. Hargreaves established, in partnership with a Mr. James, a cotton-mill in Nottingham.

Hari (hä′ri). In Hindu mythology, a name commonly designating Vishnu, but sometimes given to other gods.

Harihara (ha-ri-har′a). In Hindu mythology, a combination of the names of Vishnu and Shiva, representing the union of the two deities.

Hari-Rud. See *Heri-Rud.*

Häring (hā′ring), **Wilhelm**: pseudonym **Wilibald Alexis.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, June 29, 1798: died at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Dec. 16, 1871. A German novelist. His works include "Walladmor" and "Schloss Avalon" (which he issued in 1823 and 1827 respectively under the name of Walter Scott), "Cabanis" (1832), "Der Roland von Berlin" (1840), and other romances from German history.

Harington (har′ing-ton), Sir **John.** Born at Kelston, near Bath, England, 1561: died there, Nov. 20, 1612. An English poet. His chief work was a translation of the "Orlando Furioso" (1591). He also wrote a number of political tracts. He is best known now as the author of the couplet

> "Treason doth never prosper: what 's the reason?
> For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

Harington, John. Died at Worms, Aug. 23, 1613. An English nobleman, the first Lord Harington. He was the cousin of Sir John Harington. In 1603 he received the charge of the Princess Elizabeth, who resided with his family at Combe Abbey. He saved her in 1605 from the conspirators of the "Gunpowder Plot," escaping with her to Coventry. In 1613 he had a royal patent for coining brass farthings for 3 years, granted to reimburse him for expenses incurred by her extravagance. These tokens were called "Haringtons" in ordinary conversation. He went abroad as royal commissioner to settle the jointure of the princess, and died on the journey home.

Hariri (ha-rē′rē), the surname of **Abu Mohammed Kasim ben Ali.** [Ar. *hariri*, silk-merchant.] Born at Basra about 1054: died there, about 1122. An Arabian poet. The most famous of his works are his Makamat ('assemblies' or 'seances'), consisting of 50 oratorical, poetical, moral, encomiastic, and satirical discourses, supposed to have been spoken or read in public assemblies. It is considered among the Arabs as a literary classic next only to the Koran. It was in part translated into English by Preston and Chenery; a free German translation of the whole work by Ruckert exists, and there is an edition of the original by Silvestre de Sacy.

Harishchandra (ha-rish-chan′dra). In Hindu mythology, the twenty-eighth king of the solar race, celebrated for his piety and justice. He is the subject of legends in the Aitareyabrahmana, Mahabharata, and Markandeyapurana. The first tells the story of his purchasing Shunahshephas to be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice for his own son.

Harit (har′it), or **Harita** (har′i-ta). [Skt., 'fallow,' 'yellow,' 'green.'] In Hindu mythology, the mares of Indra, or the sun, typical of his rays: according to Max Müller, the prototype of the Greek Charites.

Harivansha (ha-ri-van′sha). In Sanskrit literature, 'Hari's (*i. e.* Vishnu-Krishna's) race': the title of a poem of 16,374 verses. It purports to be a part of the Mahabharata, but is of much later date. The first part treats of the creation and of the patriarchal and regal dynasties; the second, of the life and adventures of Krishna; the third, of the future of the world and the corruptions of the Kali age. It was probably written in the south of India.

Harkaway (härk′a-wā″), **Grace.** In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a young woman of fortune, betrothed to Sir Harcourt Courtly, an elderly fop.

Harlan (här′lan), **James.** Born in Clark County, Ill., Aug. 25, 1820. An American Republican (originally a Whig) politician. He was United States senator from Iowa 1855–65, secretary of the interior 1865–66; and United States senator 1867–73, when he became editor of the "Washington Chronicle."

Harlan, John Marshall. Born in Boyle County, Ky., June 1, 1833. An American jurist. He graduated from the law department of Transylvania University in 1853, was attorney-general of Kentucky 1863–1867, and became associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1877.

Harland (här′land), **Marion.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Terhune (Mary Virginia Hawes).

Harlaw (här-lâ′). A place 18 miles northwest of Aberdeen, Scotland. Here the Highlanders who invaded Aberdeenshire under Donald, Lord of the Isles, were defeated by the Earl of Mar, 1411.

Harlech (här′leċh). The ancient capital of Merionethshire, Wales, situated on the coast 21 miles south of Carnarvon. Its castle was captured from the Lancastrians by the Yorkists in 1468, and held out long for Charles I. The national Cambrian war-song, "The March of the Men of Harlech," is said to have originated during the former of these sieges. *Grove.*

Harleian Manuscripts and Miscellany. See *Harley, Robert.*

Harlem (här′lem). 1. See *Haarlem.*—2. The part of the city of New York situated in the northern part of Manhattan Island, and included between the East and Harlem rivers, Eighth Avenue, and 106th street.

Harlem River. A channel separating Manhattan Island from the mainland of the State of New York, and communicating with the East River on the east, and through Spuyten Duyvil creek with the Hudson on the west. Length, about 7 miles. The Harlem Canal connecting with the Hudson River was officially opened June 17, 1895.

Harlequin (har′le-kin or -kwin). [It. *Arlecchino*, F. *Harlequin.*] A conventional clown in the improvised Italian comedy, or commedia dell' arte. He was the servant of Pantalone, or Pantaloon, was noted for his agility and gluttony, and carried a sword of lath. He was the descendant of the Latin sannio (zany); the German Hanswurst was derived from him. In English pantomime Harlequin was elevated and made popular by the acting of Rich, Woodward, O'Brien, and Grimaldi. He hardly survives now except in Christmas pantomimes, improvised Italian plays, and puppet-shows.

Harless (här′les), **Gottlieb Christoph Adolf von.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Nov. 21, 1806: died at Munich, Sept. 5, 1879. A German

Protestant theologian. His works include "Kommentar über den Brief an die Epheser" (1834), "Theologische Encyklopädie und Methodologie" (1837), "Die christliche Ethik" (1842), etc.

Harleth (här'leth), **Gwendolen.** The principal female character in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Harley (här'li). The "man of feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of that name: a sensitive, irresolute person, too gentle to battle with life.

Harley, Robert, first Earl of Oxford. Born at London, Dec. 5, 1661: died May 21, 1724. An English Tory (originally Whig) statesman. He entered Parliament in 1689; was speaker of the House of Commons 1701-05; was secretary of state 1704-08; was made chancellor of the exchequer in 1710; was raised to the peerage in 1711; was lord treasurer and premier 1711-1714; was impeached for high treason in 1715, and acquitted in 1717. He left a valuable collection of manuscripts, which was increased by his son Edward Harley, and eventually acquired by the government for the British Museum. A selection of rare pamphlets, etc., from his library was published under the title of "The Harleian Miscellany" in 1744-46.

Harlingen (har'ling-en). Friesian **Harns** (harnz). A seaport in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, situated on the North Sea in lat. 53° 11' N., long. 5° 24' E.: the chief commercial place of Friesland. Population (1891), 10,110.

Harlot's Progress, The. A series of 6 satirical pictures by William Hogarth, completed in 1733. Five of them were burned at Fonthill in 1755; the sixth is at Gosford House, near Edinburgh, owned by the Earl of Wemyss. *Cyc. Painters and Paintings.*

Harlow (har'lō), **George Henry.** Born at London, June 10, 1787: died at London, Feb. 4, 1819. An English painter of portraits and historical subjects. His most notable work is a portrait of Mrs. Siddons as Queen Catharine in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Henry VIII."

Harlowe, Clarissa. See *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Harmachis, or **Harmais.** See *Hormakhu.*

Harmand (ar-mon'), **François Jules.** Born at Saumur, France, Oct., 1845. A French explorer. He served in the campaign against the Kabyles in 1871, and subsequently attached himself to the scientific expedition under Delaporte whose objective points were Angkor and Cambodia. As the other members of the expedition fell sick on the way, he proceeded to Tongking with [illegible] as his only companion. He visited Cambodia and [illegible], explored the tributaries of the Mekong River 1875-81, and in 1883-84 rendered important services to the French in the contest for Tongking.

Harmensen (här'men-sen), Latinized **Arminius, Jakobus.** Born at Oudewater, South Holland, 1560: died at Leyden, Oct. 19, 1609. A Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement in theology. See *Remonstrants.* He studied at Leyden, Geneva, and Basel, preached in Amsterdam, and was professor of theology in Leyden 1603-09. His works [illegible] Leyden, 1629.

Harmer (här'mėr), **Thomas.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct., 1714 (?): died at Wattisfield, Suffolk, England, Nov. 27, 1788. An English clergyman of the Independent Church, pastor at Wattisfield. He was the author of "Observations on Various Passages of Scripture" (1764), etc.

Harmodius [illegible] and **Aristogiton** [illegible]. Killed 514 B.C. Two Athenian [illegible] Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens. [illegible]

Harmon [illegible] **John Rokesmith** [illegible]

Harmonia [illegible]

2\. An asteroid (No. 40) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, March 31, 1856.

Harmonious Blacksmith, The. An air upon which Handel wrote variations, and which since his death has been known as "Handel's Harmonious Blacksmith." The original air has been attributed to various persons.

Harmonists (här'mō-nists). A communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburg, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage strongly marriage and sexual intercourse, and hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called *Rappists* and *Economites.*

Harmony Society. See *Harmonists.*

Harms (härmz), **Klaus.** Born at Fahrstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, May 25, 1778: died at Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Feb. 1, 1855. A German Protestant theologian and preacher at Kiel. He published "Pastoraltheologie" (1830-34), volumes of sermons, etc.

Harnack (här'näk), **Adolf.** Born at Dorpat, May 7, 1851. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor successively at Leipsic, Giessen, Marburg, and (1888) Berlin. His most important work is in the department of the history of the ancient church. He has published "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1886-90), etc., and contributed largely to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."

Harnack, Theodosius. Born at St. Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1817. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Dorpat 1845-73 (except 1853-66, when he was professor at Erlangen): author of various historical and theological works.

Harney (här'ni), **William Selby.** Born at Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800: died May 9, 1889. An American general. He entered the army in 1818; served as a colonel in the Mexican war (obtaining the brevet of brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo), and was promoted brigadier-general in 1858. While in command of the Department of Oregon, he took possession in 1859 of the island of San Juan, which was claimed by the English; and was in consequence recalled.

Harney's Peak. [Named from W. S. Harney.] The highest summit of the Black Hills, South Dakota. Height, about 7,400 feet.

Haro (ä'rō). A town in the province of Logroño, northern Spain, situated near the Ebro 24 miles west-northwest of Logroño. It has some trade. Population (1887), 7,549.

Haro, Don **Luis de.** Born 1599: died at Madrid, Nov. 26, 1661. A Spanish politician and courtier. He was the son of the Marquis of Carpio, and a nephew of the Duke of Olivares, whom he succeeded in 1643 as prime minister and favorite of Philip IV. He carried on an unsuccessful war against France, Portugal, and the Dutch, which was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. He is said to have been the ablest minister which Spain produced in the 17th century. His public services were rewarded by the erection of the marquisate of Carpio into a dukedom.

Harold (har'old), surnamed "Blue-tooth" (**Harald Blaatand**). Died about 985. King of Denmark, son of Gorm the Old whom he succeeded about 935. He obtained the overlordship of Norway on the death of Harold Harfagr, but was forced to recognize the suzerainty of the emperors Otto I. and Otto II., by whom he was made to accept Christianity. He was expelled by his son Svend Forked-beard at the head of the pagan party, and was killed in the flight.

Harold I., surnamed "Harefoot." [ME. *Harold, Harald,* AS. *Harold, Harald,* from ODan. *Harald,* Icel. *Haraldr.*] Died at Oxford, March 17, 1040. King of the English 1035-40, illegitimate son of Canute by Ælfgifu of Northampton. At the death of his father in 1035 he became a candidate [illegible]

Harold II. Born about 10[illegible]: died Oct. 14, 1066. King of the English Jan. 6–Oct. 14, 1066, son of [illegible]

and on the death of Edward procured his own election as king, Jan. 6, 1066. He defeated his brother Tostig (who had been deposed from his earldom of Northumbria and outlawed in the previous reign) and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, at Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066; and was defeated by William, duke of Normandy, and killed at the battle of Hastings or Senlac, Oct. 14, 1066. His mutilated body is said to have been recognized among the slain by his former mistress Edith Swan-neck, and to have been buried by William's order on the coast which he sought to defend, the grave being marked by a cairn of stones.

Harold I., surnamed **Harfagr** or **Haarfager** ('Fair-haired'). Died in 933. King of Norway 860-930, son of Halfdan the Black. He completed the conquest of the jarls, or petty kings, begun by his father, and repressed freebooting, which caused a migration of many of the most famous vikings to Iceland and Normandy (Rollo). In 930 he divided his kingdom among his sons, of whom the eldest, Eric Blodöxe, retained the overlordship.

Harold II., surnamed **Graafeld** ('Gray-skin'). Died in 963. King of the Norwegians 950-963, son of Eric Blodöxe.

Harold III., surnamed **Hardrada** ('the Stern'). Died Sept. 25, 1066. King of Norway 1046-66. He entered the military service at Constantinople in 1033, became commander of the imperial guard, and defeated the Saracens in 18 battles in Africa. He invaded England in alliance with Tostig, the outlawed brother of Harold II. of England, in 1066, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harold, or The Last of the Saxon Kings. A historical romance by Bulwer, published in 1848. The scene is laid in the time of Harold II.

Harold en Italie. A symphony composed by Berlioz in 1834. It is the fourth of his five symphonies, and the idea is from "Childe Harold."

Haroun-al-Rashid. See *Harun-al-Rashid.*

Harp (härp), **The.** A constellation. See *Lyra.*

Harpagon (är-pä-gôn'). A character in Molière's comedy "L'Avare" (taken from Plautus's "Euclio"), a miser.

> Harpagon does not absolutely starve the rats; he possesses horses, though he feeds them ill; he has servants, though he grudges them clothes: he even contemplates a marriage-supper at his own expense, though he intends to have a bad one. He has evidently been compelled to make some sacrifices to the usages of mankind, and is at once a more common and a more theatrical character than Euclio. *Hallam.*

Harpagus (här'pa-gus). A general of Cyrus. According to Herodotus, he was descended from a noble Median house, and was the confidential attendant of Astyages, who charged him with the duty of exposing Cyrus. (See *Mandane.*) Instead, however, of performing that duty in person, he delegated it to the herdsman Mitradates, who substituted a still-born child of which his wife had just been delivered. When the identity of Cyrus was discovered, Astyages punished Harpagus by serving up to him at a banquet the flesh of his own son. Harpagus waited until Cyrus had grown to manhood, then incited him to rebel against Astyages, and effected the downfall of the latter by deserting with the army to Cyrus. He was afterward one of the most trusted generals in Cyrus's service, and acted a prominent part in the conquest of Asia Minor.

Harper (här'pėr), **James.** Born at Newtown, L. I., April 13, 1795: died at New York, March 27, 1869. An American publisher and printer, founder of the firm of Harper and Brothers. He was associated in business with his brothers Joseph Wesley (1801-70) and Fletcher (1806-77).

Harper, William Rainey. Born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856. An American scholar and educator, first president of the University of Chicago (1891).

Harper's Ferry (här'pėrz fer'i). A town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, situated at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, 49 miles northwest of Washington. It is noted for picturesque scenery. It was seized by John Brown Oct. 16, 1859. The Confederates held it from April to June, 1861. Here the Federal commander Miles surrendered to the Confederates (with Federal loss of 11,783) Sept. 15, 1862.

Harpies (här'piz). [Gr. Ἅρπυιαι, the snatchers.] In Greek mythology, winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as ministers of divine vengeance, and defiling everything they touched. The Harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aello and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others were mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as [illegible] winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The Harpies have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the Sirens, who, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

The mummy lies on the bier, attended by Anubis, the jackal-headed god of embalmment. The Soul, grasping in one hand a little sail, the emblem of breath, in the other hand the "ankh" or emblem of life, hovers over the face of the corpse. Now this Soul, this "Ba," is a loving visitant to the dead man. It brings a breath of the sweet north wind, and the cheering hope of immortality in the sunny Fields of Aahlu. The Greeks, however, misapprehending its nature and functions, conceived of it as a malevolent emissary of the gods, and converted it into the Harpy. We have next the Greek conception of a Harpy, from a fragment of early Greek painted ware found at Daphnae. But we have a still finer example in the illustration reproduced from the famous Harpy Tomb in the British Museum. The Harpy is carrying off one of the daughters of Pandarus. She wears a fillet and pendant curls, and, besides the claws of a bird, she has human arms like the Egyptian "Ba," wherewith to clasp her prey. The monument from which this group is copied was discovered by Sir Charles Fellows at Xanthus, in Lycia, and it dates from about five hundred and forty years before our era. *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs etc., p. 187.

Harpignies (är-pēn-yē′), **Henri Joseph.** Born at Valenciennes, July, 1819. A noted French landscape-painter. He was the pupil of Achard, and first exhibited in the Salon of 1853. A number of his works are in the Luxembourg, Douai, Lille, and other museums.

Harpin (är-pañ′). A character in Molière's "Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," an attack upon the financiers of the time.

Harpocrates (här-pok′ra-tēz). A deity of Egyptian origin, identified with Horus, adopted by the Greeks and Romans.

Harpocration (här-pọ-krā′shi-ọn), **Valerius.** Lived 2d (4th?) century. A Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, author of a lexicon of the works of the Attic orators (edited by Dindorf 1855).

All that we know of Valerius Harpocration is contained in the brief statement by Suidas that he was a rhetorician of Alexandria; and that besides the "Lexicon to the Ten Orators," which has come down to us, he wrote a book of elegant extracts, which is lost. Even the age at which he flourished is quite uncertain; for while some identify him with the Harpocration who taught Greek to the emperor L. Verus, others recognize in him either the contemporary and friend of Libanius, or the physician of Mendes, mentioned by Athenæus.
K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 383. [(*Donaldson.*)

Harpoot, Harput. See *Kharput.*

Harring (här′ring), **Harro Paul.** Born at Ibensdorf, near Husum, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1798: committed suicide in Jersey, Channel Islands, May 25, 1870. A German writer and radical agitator, author of the novel "Dolores" (1858–59), etc.

Harrington (har′ing-tọn), **James.** Born at Upton, Northamptonshire, Jan. 7, 1611: died at London, Sept. 11, 1677. An English political writer. His chief work was a treatise on civil government, "The Commonwealth of Oceana" (1656).

Harrington, Sir **John.** See *Harington.*

Harriot, or **Harriott** (har′i-ọt), **Thomas.** Born at Oxford, England, 1560: died at London, July 2, 1621. An English mathematician and astronomer. His "Artis analyticæ praxis ad æquationes algebraicas resolvendas" was published posthumously in 1631. He did much for the advancement of algebra, especially by enunciating the fundamental principle that an equation is the product of as many simple equations as there are units in its highest power.

Harris (har′is). A district in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland. It comprises the southern part of the largest island (Lewis being the northern and larger part) and a few smaller islands.

Harris, James. Born at Salisbury, July 20, 1709: died there, Dec. 22, 1780. An English classical scholar and politician. He became a lord of the admiralty in 1763, and a few months later a lord of the treasury, retiring in 1765. He wrote "Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar" (1751), etc.

Harris, James, first Earl of Malmesbury. Born at Salisbury, England, April 21, 1746: died at London, Nov. 20, 1820. An English diplomatist and politician. He was made secretary of embassy at Madrid in 1768; became minister at Berlin in 1772, at St. Petersburg in 1776, and at The Hague in 1784; and negotiated the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1794. He wrote "Diaries and Correspondence" (4 vols., edited by the third Earl of Malmesbury, 1844), "Letters" (edited 1870).

Harris, Joel Chandler. Born at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 8, 1848. An American writer and journalist, from 1876 on the staff of the "Atlanta Constitution." He is best known as the author of books on negro folk-lore: "Uncle Remus: his Songs and his Sayings" (1880), "Nights with Uncle Remus" (1883), "Mingo, and other Sketches" (1884), "Free Joe, etc." (1887), "Daddy Jake, the Runaway" (1889).

Harris, John. Born about 1667: died Sept. 7, 1719. An English divine and scientific writer. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1696, and its secretary in 1709, and delivered the Boyle lectures in St. Paul's in 1698. He published "Lexicon technicum, or an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" (1704), the first of its kind in English, and other works (mathematical, historical, etc.), including a "Collection of Voyages and Travels" (1705).

Harris, John. Born at Ugborough, Devonshire, March 8, 1802: died near London, Dec. 21, 1856. An English Congregationalist clergyman. He wrote "The Great Teacher" (1835), "Mammon" (1836), "Man Primeval" (1849), etc.

Harris, Joseph. An English actor (played from 1661 to 1681). He was successful in both tragedy and comedy. [Not to be confounded with a more commonplace actor named Joseph Harris, who flourished from 1661–99, and who wrote several plays.]

Harris, Mrs. In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an entirely imaginary person, constantly quoted by Sairey Gamp as one for whose opinions she has great respect, in order to lend greater weight to her own.

Harris, Thaddeus William. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1795: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1856. An American entomologist. He published "Catalogue of the Insects of Massachusetts," "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" (1841), etc.

Harris, William. Born at Springfield, Mass., April 29, 1765: died Oct. 18, 1829. An American clergyman and educator, president of Columbia College (New York) 1811–29.

Harris, William Torrey. Born at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835. An American philosophical writer and educator. He was superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis 1867, founded the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy" in 1867, and became United States commissioner of education in 1889.

Harrisburg (har′is-bėrg). A city, the capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin County, situated on the Susquehanna in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 76° 53′ W. It has important manufactures, especially of iron and steel. It became the State capital in 1812. Population (1890), 39,385.

Harrison (har′i-sọn). A city of Hudson County, New Jersey, adjoining Newark. Population (1890), 8,338.

Harrison, Benjamin. Born in Virginia about 1740: died April, 1791. An American politician, a delegate to Congress 1774–77, and governor of Virginia 1782–85.

Harrison, Benjamin. Born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. Twenty-third President of the United States, grandson of President W. H. Harrison. He graduated at Miami University in 1852; studied law, and practised in Indianapolis; was elected (Republican) reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860; served in the Civil War 1862–65 as commander of a regiment and brigade; was brevetted brigadier-general; took an active part in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek in 1864; and was reelected reporter in 1864, but declined reelection in 1868. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1876; was United States senator 1881–87; as Republican candidate was elected to the presidency in 1888; and served as President 1889–93. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1892.

Harrison, Doctor. A clergyman, in Fielding's "Amelia," somewhat resembling Parson Adams.

Harrison, Frederic. Born at London, Oct. 18, 1831. An English jurist, essayist, and philosophical writer. He has been a frequent contributor to the "Nineteenth Century" and other periodicals, and was one of the founders of the Positivist school in 1870. Among his works are "Order and Progress" (1874), "Social Statics" (1875), "Present and Future" (1880), "The Choice of Books, etc." (1886).

Harrison, John. Born at Foulby, parish of Wragby, Yorkshire, March 31, 1693: died at London, March 24, 1776. An English mechanician and inventor. He invented the "gridiron" compensating pendulum and the chronometer.

Harrison, Thomas Alexander. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1853. An American genre and landscape painter. He was a pupil of Gerome at the École des Beaux Arts. He exhibited first in the Salon of 1881. Among his works are "Au bord de la mer," "Coast of Brittany" (1881), "The Amateurs," "Little Slave" (1883) "The Wave," "Sea-shore" (1885).

Harrison, William Henry. Born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., Feb. 9, 1773: died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841. The ninth President of the United States, son of Benjamin Harrison. He was a delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory 1799–1800, was governor of Indiana Territory 1801–13; and gained the victory of Tippecanoe in 1811, and that of the Thames in 1813. He was member of Congress from Ohio 1816–19, United States senator 1825–1828, and United States minister to Colombia 1828–29. In 1836 he was defeated as Whig candidate for the presidency, but was elected (in the "log-cabin and hard-cider campaign") in 1840. He was President for one month only, being inaugurated March 4, 1841.

Harrison's Landing. A landing on the lower James River in Virginia, often mentioned in the Civil War.

Harrisse (har-ēs′), **Henri.** Born in Paris, of Russian Hebrew parents, 1830. A critic, bibliographer, and historian. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and for some years practised law in New York. He has traveled in America and in many parts of Europe in search of documents relating to the early history of the New World. Among his important publications are "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima" (1866), "Cristophe Colomb" (2 vols. 1884–85), "Jean et Sebastian Cabot" (1883), etc.

Harrodsburg (har′ọdz-bėrg). The capital of Mercer County, Kentucky, situated 30 miles south of Frankfort. It is the oldest town in Kentucky, and a place of resort on account of its mineral waters. Population (1890), 3,230.

Harrogate, or **Harrowgate** (har′ō-gāt). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Nidd 18 miles west by north of York. It is noted for chalybeate, sulphurous, and saline springs, and is one of the principal watering-places in England. Population (1891), 13,917.

Harrow-on-the-Hill (har′ō-on-ᴛʜẹ-hil′), or **Harrow.** A village in Middlesex, England, 11 miles northwest of London. Its school for boys (founded by John Lyon in 1571, opened in 1611) is one of the great public schools of England. Population (1891), 5,725.

Harry (har′i), **Blind,** or **Henry the Minstrel.** Lived about 1470–92. A Scottish minstrel, author of a poem on William Wallace (printed 1570). A complete manuscript, dated 1488, is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Harry, Earl of Moreland, History of. See *Fool of Quality.*

Harry Lorrequer. A novel by Charles Lever, first published in the "Dublin Magazine" in 1837.

Hart (härt), **James McDougal.** Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 10, 1828. An American landscape-painter, brother and pupil of William Hart: noted for landscapes and paintings of cattle and sheep.

Hart, Joel T. Born in Clarke County, Ky., in 1810: died at Florence, March 1, 1877. An American sculptor. Among his works are "Angelina," "Il Penseroso," "Woman Triumphant," and statues of Henry Clay.

Hart, John. Born at Hopewell, N. J., 1708: died there, 1780. An American patriot, delegate to Congress from New Jersey 1776, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hart, John Seely. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1810: died at Philadelphia, March 26, 1877. An American educator and editor. He published a "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric" (1870), a "Manual of English Literature" (1872), a "Manual of American Literature" (1873), etc.

Hart, Solomon Alexander. Born at Plymouth, 1806: died at London, June 12, 1881. An English historical painter, of Hebrew descent.

Hart, William. Born at Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823: died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 17, 1894. An American landscape- and animal-painter, brother of James McDougal Hart.

Harte (härt), **Francis Bret.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839. An American poet and novelist. He removed to California in 1854, and founded the "Overland Monthly" (San Francisco) in 1868. In 1870 he was made professor of recent literature in the University of California, but resigned and removed to New York in 1871. He was United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, 1878–80, and at Glasgow 1880–85, and has since lived in England. Among his many works are "The Luck of Roaring Camp" (1868), "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" (1869), both appearing in the "Overland Monthly"; "Condensed Novels, etc." (1870), "The Heathen Chinee" (in verse 1870; originally appearing as "Plain Talk from Truthful James" in the "Overland Monthly"); "Poems" (1871), "Stories of the Sierras" (1872), "Tales of the Argonauts" (1875), "Gabriel Conroy" (1876), "Thankful Blossom" (1877), "Two Men of Sandy Bar" (a drama, 1877), "California Stories" (1884); "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" (1887), "A Drift from Redwood Camp" and "A Phyllis of the Sierras" (1888).

Hartenstein (här′ten-stīn), **Gustav.** Born at Plauen, Saxony, March 18, 1808. A German philosophical writer of the Herbartian school, professor of philosophy at the University of Leipsic 1834–58. He edited Kant's works and Herbart's.

Hartfell (härt′fel). A hill in Scotland, on the border of Peebles and Dumfries, north of Moffat. Height, 2,651 feet.

Hartford (härt′fọrd). A city, the capital of Connecticut and of Hartford County, situated on the Connecticut in lat. 41° 46′ N., long. 72° 41′ W., at the head of navigation. It is noted for its wealth, and is an important center of insurance business, book-publishing, and manufactures (especially of firearms, bicycles, etc.). It is the seat of a theological seminary (Congregational), of Trinity College (which see) and of the American Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, Hartford Orphan Asylum, and other benevolent institutions. It was settled in 1635, and was the scene of the attempt of Andros to secure the colonial charter (hidden in the "Charter Oak") in 1688. It was sole capital 1665–1701, and capital jointly with New Haven 1701–75. Population (1890), 53,230.

Hartford Convention. A political assembly which met at Hartford Dec. 15, 1814–Jan. 5, 1815. It was composed of 12 delegates from Massachusetts (including its president, George Cabot), 7 from Connecticut, and 4 from Rhode Island (appointed by the legislatures of these States) and 2 from New Hampshire and 1 from Vermont (appointed by counties), all Federalists. It published a report protesting against the war with England and against the action of the United States government in refusing to pay the expenses of defense of Massachusetts and

Connecticut because those States refused to place their militias under the control of the Federal government, and recommended, among other things, the restriction of the powers of Congress pertaining to war and to the laying of embargoes. Its proceedings were carried on in secret, and the convention was suspected at the time of treason.

Harthacnut. See *Hardicanute*.

Hartington (här'ting-ton), **Marquis of.** See *Cavendish, Spencer Compton*.

Hartlepool. See *East Hartlepool* and *West Hartlepool*.

Hartley (härt'li), **David.** Born 1705 (exact date uncertain): died at Bath, England, Aug. 28, 1757. An English materialistic philosopher. His chief work is "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations" (1749). He explained all mental processes as founded upon minute nervous vibrations, which he called "vibratiuncles." He was the founder of the English associational psychology.

Hartmann (härt'män), **Karl Robert Eduard von.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1842. A German philosophical writer, noted as an expounder of pessimism. He has written "Die Philosophie des Unbewussten" ("Philosophy of the Unconscious," 1869), "Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins" (1879), "Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit," "Die Religion des Geistes" (1882), etc.

Hartmann, Moritz. Born at Duschnik, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1821: died at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, May 13, 1872. A German poet and novelist. Among his works are "Der Krieg um den Wald" (1850), and the poem "Adam und Eva" (1851).

Hartmann von Aue (härt'män fon ou'e). Born in Swabia about 1170: died between 1210 and 1220. A Middle High German epic poet. He was a liegeman of the noble house of Aue. He was well educated according to the measure of the time, and had received instruction in Latin and French. He took part in the Crusade of 1197. At various times he wrote lyrics and two poetical love-letters, or "Büchlein" ("Booklets"). His epics are "Gregorius," the legend of St. Gregory, based on a French poem; "Der arme Heinrich" ("Poor Henry"), a pious tale from a Latin story; and two romances from the so-called cycle of King Arthur, "Erec" and "Iwein," both free versions of originals of the French poet Chrestien of Troyes. "Erec" and "Gregorius" were written before 1197, "Der arme Heinrich" and "Iwein" after, probably in the order given. In "Erec" he introduced the Arthurian legend into German literature.

Hartranft (här'tranft), **John Frederick.** Born at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa., Dec. 16, 1830: died at Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889. An American general and politician, governor of Pennsylvania 1873-79.

Hartt (härt), **Charles Frederic.** Born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Aug. 23, 1840: died at Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1878. An American geologist. He studied under Agassiz and accompanied him to Brazil in 1865; subsequently he was professor of geology at Vassar College and Cornell University. He made repeated expeditions to Brazil and in 1875 organized the [illegible] under the government [illegible] work was cut short by his death [illegible] "Physical Geography of Brazil" [illegible] important papers on geology [illegible]

Hartwick [illegible]. A township in Otsego County, central New York, 63 miles west of Albany; seat of Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran). Population (1890), 1,894.

Hartz. See *Harz*.

Hartzenbusch (härt'sen-bösh), **Juan Eugenio.** Born at Madrid, Sept. 6, 1806: died at Madrid, Aug. 2, 1880. A Spanish dramatist, the [illegible] of German [illegible] "Los amantes de Teruel" [illegible]

Harudes (ha-rö'dēz), or **Charudes** (ka-rö'dēz). [illegible] *Harudes*, Gr. [illegible] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. [illegible] Nothing is known of them after [illegible]

Harun al Rashid (hä-rön'äl-rash'id) [illegible]

Harvard [illegible]

Harvard University. The oldest and largest institution of learning in America, situated partly in Cambridge and partly in Boston, Massachusetts. The college was founded by the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1636. Two years later the name Harvard was given to it in memory of John Harvard (see above). The university includes Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Graduate School, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the School of Veterinary Medicine, the Bussey Institution (a school of agriculture), and the Arnold Arboretum, the first five of which are situated in Cambridge, the last five in Boston; also the University Library, the Museum of Comparative Zoology (popularly known as the Agassiz Museum), the University Museum, the Botanic Gardens, the Herbarium, the Astronomical Observatory, and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, all of which are in Cambridge. It is governed by two boards—the corporation, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 5 fellows, in whom is vested the title to the property of the university; and the board of overseers, 30 in number (besides the president and treasurer). Until 1865 the State government maintained a more or less direct control over the overseers, but since then they have been chosen exclusively by the alumni of the college. The number of teachers at present (1894) is [illegible], of students in all departments, 3,156 (1,656 of them in the college proper). There were also 346 students in the summer schools in 1893. The endowment of the university is over $8,000,000; its other property, including lands and buildings, over $4,000,000 more. Its annual income is about $1,000,000. Its fellowships and scholarships yield $80,000 a year. The library contains about 450,000 bound volumes, and nearly as many pamphlets and maps.

Harvey (här'vi), **Gabriel.** Born at Saffron Walden, Essex, 1545 (?): died there, 1630. An English author. He matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and in 1570 was elected a fellow of Pembroke. While there he became intimate with Edmund Spenser, who introduces him in "The Shepherd's Calendar" as Hobbinol. He exercised for some years an influence over Spenser's genius, from which the latter, who admired him, freed himself with difficulty. He was of an arrogant, bitter spirit, and was continuously at war with those who surrounded him. This finally culminated in a scurrilous paper warfare with Nash and Greene, which began with Greene's "Quip for an Upstart Courtier," written in retaliation for contemptuous references to himself in the writings of Harvey's brother Richard, to which Harvey replied in his "Four Letters" (1592), vituperating Greene unmercifully. Even the death of Greene, which occurred soon after, did not prevent Harvey's attempts to blacken his character. Nashe now began, with great powers of invective and sarcasm, to defend his friend's memory. In his "Strange News" (1593) he proclaimed "open warres" against Harvey and his brother. Harvey replied with "Pierce's Supererogation." The warfare continued till in 1596 Nashe, hearing that Harvey boasted of having silenced him, "published his famous satire, 'Have with you to Saffron Walden,' which he dedicated by way of farce to 'Richard Lichfield, barber of Trinity College, Cambridge'; and to this Harvey once more rejoined in his 'Trimming of Thomas Nashe' (1597). The scandal had, however, now reached a climax, and in 1599 it was ordered by authority 'that all Nashes bookes and Dr. Harvey's bookes be taken wheresoever they may be found, and that none of the same bookes be ever printed hereafter' (*Cooper, Athenæ Cant.*, ii. 306)." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) Among his works, besides those mentioned, are "Rhetor, sive 2. Dierum Oratio de Natura, Arte et Exercitatione Rhetorica" (1577), "Ciceronianus, sive Oratio post Reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos auditores," etc. (1577), "The Story of Mercy Harvey" (1574-75), "Letters to and from Edmund Spenser" (1579-80), "A Letter of Notable Contents" (1593).

Harvey, Sir George. Born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, Feb., 1806: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1876. A Scottish painter, chiefly of landscapes and scenes from Scottish history and life.

Harvey, William. Born at Folkestone, Kent, April 1, 1578: died at London, June 3, 1657. A celebrated English physician, physiologist, and anatomist: the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was educated at Canterbury and Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College), where he graduated in 1597, studied at Padua, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1602, became physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609, was Lumleian lecturer at the College of Physicians [illegible], and became physician extraordinary to James I. in 1618. During the civil war he sided with the Royalists, was at the battle of Edgehill, and went to Oxford with the king. His chief works are "Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis" ("Essay on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood," 1628), "Exercitationes de generatione animalium" (1651).

Harvey, William. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, July 13, 1796: died near Richmond, England, Jan. 13, 1866. An English wood-engraver and designer. He illustrated Lane's "Arabian Nights," etc.

Harwich [illegible]. A seaport in Essex, England, situated opposite the confluence of the Stour and Orwell [illegible]

Harwood [illegible], **Edward.** [illegible]

Har[illegible] Hartz, or Harz [illegible] Harzgebirge [illegible] province of Saxony in Prussia: the ancient Silva Hercynia. It is divided into the Upper Harz in the northwest and the Lower Harz in the southeast, and is noted for mineral wealth and picturesque scenery. Among the chief minerals are lead, silver, iron, and copper. The highest summit is the Brocken (3,745 feet). Length of the chain, 60 miles.

Harzburg (härts'börg). A small town in Brunswick, in the Harz 26 miles south of Brunswick. It consists of the villages Neustadt, Bundheim, and Schlewecke, and is a noted summer resort. Near it is the Burgberg, with the ruined castle of Harzburg.

Hasan, or **Hassan,** and **Husein** (Arabic pron. hä'sen, hö-sān'). Sons of Ali and Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. Ali was Mohammed's cousin, and the first person, after his wife, who believed in him, and was declared by Mohammed his brother, delegate, and vicar. He married Fatima, the prophet's daughter, and his sons Hasan and Husein were favorites with Mohammed, who had no sons, and was expected to name Ali as his successor. At Mohammed's death in 632 Ali was passed over, and Abu-Bekr, Omar, and Othman became successively califs. On Othman's assassination (655) Ali accepted the califate, but was resisted by Moawiyah, who had set himself up as calif, and with whom he fought a bloody but indecisive battle in Mesopotamia. Shortly after Ali was fatally stabbed by an enthusiast in the mosque of Kufa. The Mohammedan world is divided into the two great sects of Shiahs and Sunis. The Shiahs reject the first three califs as usurpers, and begin with Ali as the first lawful successor of Mohammed; the Sunis recognize Abu-Bekr, Omar, and Othman as well as Ali, and regard the Shiahs as impious heretics. Husein, one of Ali's sons, married the daughter of Yezdigerd the last Sassanian king of Persia, whence Persia became specially connected with the house of Ali. Moawiyah died in 680. His son Yezid succeeded him as calif at Damascus. During Moawiyah's reign, Ali's sons, the imams Hasan and Husein, lived in retirement at Medina; but when Moawiyah died the people of Kufa sent offers to Husein to make him calif. He set out for Kufa with his family and relatives to the number of 80. Then ensued the tragedy of Kerbela, familiar to every Mohammedan. In a battle on the plain of Kerbela, Husein and his men were slain. The women and children were afterward taken in chains to Damascus. The sufferings of the "Family of the Tent," as the imam Husein and his companions at Kerbela are called, and the death of Hasan, who was poisoned by his wife, form the subject of a Persian tazya (see *Tazya*), or religious drama, resembling the Oberammergau "Passion Play." This drama, which has sprung up within the present century, plays a great part in the religious life of the Persia of to-day. See "A Persian Passion Play" in Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism."

Hasbeiya (häs-bā'yä). A town of the Druses in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 36 miles west by south of Damascus: perhaps the biblical Baal-Hermon.

Hasdrubal (has'drö-bal), or **Asdrubal** (as'dru-bal). A Carthaginian officer of high rank in the army of Hannibal in Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of Cannæ in 216 B. C. by a cavalry charge on the rear of the Roman infantry after having put the Roman horse to rout.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died in Spain, 221 B. C. A Carthaginian general and politician. He rose to prominence as a leader of the democratic party at Carthage in the interval between the first and second Punic wars, and married a daughter of Hamilcar Barca, whom he accompanied to Spain in 238. He subsequently returned to Africa to assume command in a war against the Numidians, whom he reduced to submission. In 229 he succeeded his father-in-law as commander in Spain, where he founded the city of New Carthage, and largely extended the Carthaginian power. He was assassinated by a slave whose master he had put to death.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died 203 B. C. A Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal. He was left in charge of the Carthaginian forces in Spain when Hannibal set out on his expedition to Italy in 218. He maintained the war against the Romans under the brothers Cneius and Publius Scipio with varied success until 212, when, having been reinforced by two armies under Mago and Hasdrubal, son of Gisco, he was enabled to inflict a decisive defeat upon Cneius, who fell in the battle, Publius having been killed a short time previously in a cavalry engagement. He was defeated by Scipio Africanus at Bæcula in 209, and probably in the same year crossed the Pyrenees on his way to join his brother in Italy. He crossed the Alps in 207, but was attacked and defeated by the Romans under C. Nero and M. Livius on the Metaurus in the same year before he could effect a junction with Hannibal. He fell in the engagement, and, according to Livy, his severed head was thrown into the camp of Hannibal by the victorious Romans.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died about 200 B. C. A Carthaginian general, son of Gisco. He was sent to Spain with an army in 214, and on the departure about 208 of Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar, on his expedition to join Hannibal in Italy was left with Mago in command of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. He was defeated with his colleague at Silpia or Elinga by Scipio Africanus in 206; was in command of an army opposed to Scipio in Africa in 204, when his camp near Utica was fired by the Romans and nearly the whole of his army destroyed; and is said by some authorities to have taken poison to escape the fury of the Carthaginian populace.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** A Carthaginian general. He was commander-in-chief in the war against Masinissa in 150 B. C. Having sustained a decisive defeat he was punished with exile. He was, however, recalled on the outbreak of the third Punic war in 149 and was placed in command of the forces outside the walls of Carthage. He defeated the consul Manilius in two engagements at Nepheris about 148. He subsequently became commander of the forces within the city, which he defended with great obstinacy against Scipio in 146. He finally surrendered, and, after gracing the triumph of

Scipio, was allowed to spend the rest of his life in honorable captivity. It is said that at the time of his surrender his wife upbraided him with cowardice, and threw herself and her children into the flames of the temple in which she had taken refuge.

Hase (hä'ze), **Karl August.** Born at Steinbach, Saxony, Aug. 25, 1800: died at Jena, Jan. 3, 1890. A noted German Protestant theologian and church historian, professor at Leipsic 1829–1830, and at Jena 1830–83. His chief works are "Evangelische Dogmatik" (1825), "Leben Jesu" (1829: enlarged as "Geschichte Jesu" 1875), "Kirchengeschichte" (1834).

Hase, Karl Benedikt. Born at Sulza, near Weimar, Germany, May 11, 1780: died at Paris, March 21, 1864. A German philologist, especially noted as a Hellenist.

Hasenclever (hä'zen-klā-ver), **Johann Peter.** Born at Remscheid, Prussia, May 18, 1810: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 16, 1853. A German genre painter.

Hasenmatt (hä'zen-mät). A summit of the Jura, west of Solothurn, Switzerland. Height, 4,746 feet.

Hasenpflug (hä'zen-pflög), **Karl Georg Adolf.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 23, 1802: died at Halberstadt, Prussia, April 13, 1858. A German architectural painter.

Hasis-Adra (hä'sis-ä'drä). One of the persons in the Izdubar legends, or the Babylonian Nimrod epic, ancestor of Izdubar or Gilgamesh. He is one of the heroes of that poem, and attained immortality and a life with the gods. When Izdubar comes to him and asks him how he obtained this distinction, he relates to him the story of the deluge, which forms a counterpart to the accounts of Berosus and of Genesis. He was living, he relates, in Surripak, an ancient city on the Euphrates (Sippar or Sepharvaim), when Ea, the god of the ocean, apprised him of the decision of the gods to cause a flood, and advised him to build a ship and to save himself, his family, friends, and goods. This he did. When the waters of the flood disappeared he left the ship, which rested on a mountain, and offered a sacrifice to the gods. After this he disappeared, and a voice from heaven informed his companions that he had been translated to the gods to live forever as a reward for his piety. He is therefore rightly termed the "Babylonian Noah." In Berosus he is called Xisuthros, and is represented as the last of the first 10 mythical kings of Babylonia. His name in the inscriptions is also sometimes read Shamash- or Çit- or Pir-Napisthtim, ('sun' or 'fruit' or 'product of life').

Hasli (häz'li). The valley of the upper Aare, in the eastern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland. It extends from near the Grimsel to the Lake of Brienz.

Haslingden (has'ling-den). A town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles north by west of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton. Population (1891), 18,225.

Hasmoneans. See *Maccabees.*

Haspe (häs'pe). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ennepe 35 miles northeast of Cologne. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 9,743.

Hassan (häs'sän). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 12° 50′ N., long. 76° E.

Hassan. See *Hasan.*

Hassard (haz'ärd), **John Rose Greene.** Born at New York, Sept. 4, 1836: died there, April 18, 1888. An American journalist and musical critic. In 1866 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and for many years was writer of editorials, musical critic, and reviewer. After the death of Horace Greeley in 1872, he was managing editor. He wrote "Life of Archbishop Hughes" (1866), "Life of Pope Pius IX." (1878), "History of the United States for Schools" (1878), etc.

Hasse (häs'se), **Faustina Bordoni.** Born at Venice, 1693: died there in 1786. A celebrated Italian singer, the wife of Johann Adolf Hasse.

Hasse, Johann Adolf. Born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, March 25, 1699: died at Venice, Dec. 16, 1783. A noted German operatic composer.

Hasse, Karl Ewald. Born at Dresden, June 23, 1810. A German pathologist, professor successively at Leipsic, Zurich, Heidelberg, and Göttingen. His works include "Anatomische Beschreibung der Krankheiten der Cirkulations- und Respirationsorgane" (1841), "Die Krankheiten des Nervenapparats" (1855), etc.

Hasselquist (häs'sel-kwist), **Fredrik.** Born at Tornevalla, in East Gothland, Sweden, Jan. 14, 1722: died near Smyrna, Feb. 9, 1752. A Swedish naturalist and traveler. He wrote "Iter palaestinum" (1757), etc.

Hasselt (häs'selt). The capital of the province of Limbourg, Belgium, situated on the Demer 43 miles east of Brussels. Here, Aug. 6, 1831, the Dutch under the Prince of Orange defeated the Belgians under Daine. Population (1890), 13,250.

Hassenpflug (häs'sen-pflög), **Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich.** Born at Hanau, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1794: died at Marburg, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1862. A German politician, noted as a reactionary minister in Hesse-Cassel 1832–37 and 1850–55.

Hassler (häs'ler), **Ferdinand Rudolph.** Born in Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1770: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1843. A Swiss-American scientist. He was for some time connected with the trigonometrical survey of Switzerland, but subsequently emigrated to the United States, where, at the instance of Albert Gallatin, he became acting professor of mathematics at West Point in 1807, a post which he held until 1810. He was made superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in 1815 or 1816, and again, after the discontinuance of the survey from about 1818 to 1832, from the latter date till his death.

Hassler Expedition. A scientific expedition made in the United States Coast Survey steamer Hassler, P. C. Johnson commanding, between Dec. 4, 1871, and Aug., 1872. The scientific investigations were carried on under the charge of Prof. Louis Agassiz, who had a number of assistants. Starting from Philadelphia, the route embraced the West Indies, Brazilian coast, Strait of Magellan, and the Pacific coast and islands to San Francisco, California. Deep-sea dredgings were made at all favorable points.

Hastenbeck (häs'ten-bek). A village in the province of Hannover, Prussia, near Hameln. Here, July 26, 1757, the French under Marshal d'Estrées defeated the Allies under the Duke of Cumberland.

Hastinapura (has-ti-na-pö'ra). The capital of the Kauravas, for which the great war of the Mahabharata was waged. It is said to have been founded by Hastin, son of the first Bharata: but probably the name means 'elephant city' (from *hastin*, elephant) The ruins are traceable about 57 miles northeast of Delhi.

Hasting (hās'ting). [AS. *Hæsten*, Dan. *Hasten*.] Lived in the 9th century. A Scandinavian viking. He made incursions in France, Spain, England, and elsewhere, and was defeated by Alfred the Great in his invasion of England 893–897.

Hastings (has'tingz). [ME. *Hastinges*, AS. *Hæstingas*, also **Hæstinga ceaster* (reflected in the Bayeux tapestry *Hestinga ceastra*), city of the Hastings, a patronymic name.] A seaport, watering-place, and parliamentary borough in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 54 miles southeast of London. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and has a ruined castle. It forms practically one town with St. Leonard's. For the battle fought near Hastings (1066), see *Senlac.* Population (1891), 52,340.

Hastings. A city and the capital of Dakota County, Minnesota, situated at the junction of the Vermilion with the Mississippi, 19 miles southeast of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,705.

Hastings. The capital of Adams County, southern Nebraska. Population (1890), 13,584.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, first Marquis of Hastings. Born Dec. 9, 1754: died off Naples, Nov. 28, 1826. An English general. He served in the American war, during which he defeated the Americans at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill in 1781. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Rawdon in 1783; succeeded his father as earl of Moira in 1793; was appointed master-general of the ordnance 1806; was governor-general of India 1813–23; was created marquis of Hastings in 1816; and was governor of Malta 1824–26.

Hastings, Warren. Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 6, 1732: died Aug. 22, 1818. An English statesman. He went out to Calcutta as a writer in the East India service in 1750; became a member of the council at Calcutta in 1761; returned to England in 1764; went out as a member of the council at Madras in 1769; and became governor of Bengal in 1772, and first governor-general of India in 1774. In 1781 he expelled Raja Chait Singh, zemindar of Benares, who refused a demand for a war contribution against the Mahrattas; and in 1782 confiscated a portion of the lands and treasure of the mother of the Nawab of Oudh (the Begum of Oudh), who had rendered assistance to Chait Singh. He returned to England in 1785, and in 1787 was impeached on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, based chiefly on his conduct in reference to Chait Singh and the Begum of Oudh. The trial opened before the House of Lords in 1788, and resulted in an acquittal in 1795.

Hastings, William, Lord Hastings. Born about 1430: executed at the Tower, London, June 14, 1483. An English Yorkist nobleman. His services in the civil war were rewarded by Edward IV. with many appointments: he was made master of the mint 1461, receiver of the revenues of Cornwall 1462, grand chamberlain of the royal household 1461–83, chamberlain of North Wales 1461–69, lieutenant of Calais 1471. In 1475 he was sent to France with an invading army, and a treaty of peace followed. In 1461 he was created Baron Hastings. He swore allegiance to Edward's eldest son, but was on bad terms with the queen. After the king's death, Gloucester, failing to bring him to agree with his plans, charged him with treason at a council held in the Tower, and he was taken out and beheaded at once. Shakspere dramatized Sir Thomas More's account of this in "Richard III." His grandson was the first earl of Huntingdon.

Hatasu (hä'tä-sö), or **Hatchepset** (hät-chep'-set). A famous Egyptian queen, daughter of Thothmes I. of the 18th dynasty, and sister and wife of Thothmes II. After the death of the latter she reigned as queen. She was succeeded by her younger brother, Thothmes III.

> Her tomb was discovered by Mr. Rhind, in 1841, excavated in the cliff-side, in the near vicinity of her temple; but its identity appears since then to have been forgotten.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 297.

> It has pleased historians to rank Thothmes II. as the immediate successor of Thothmes I., and to place the reign of Queen Hatasu between the reigns of her two brothers, Thothmes II. and Thothmes III. By some she is described as Queen Consort during the reign of Thothmes II., and as Queen-regent during the earlier years of the reign of Thothmes III. By others, and most emphatically by Dr Brugsch, she is stigmatized as a usurper. As a matter of fact, however, Hatasu was actually Queen, and Queen regnant, during the lifetime of her father. Her accession, therefore, dates from a long time preceding that of her brother, Thothmes II. An important historical inscription sculptured on one of the pylons of the Great Temple of Karnak records this event in eighteen columns of hieroglyphic text, which were copied and translated by the late Vicomte E. de Rougé in 1872.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 261.

Hatchway (hach'wā), **Jack.** In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," a retired naval officer, the friend and companion of Commodore Trunnion.

Hat Creek Indians. See *Atsugé.*

Hatfield (hat'fēld). A small town in Hertfordshire, England, 19 miles north-northwest of London. Near it is Hatfield House, seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Hatfield Chase. A large tract of fenland (now drained) near Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Hathaway (hath'a-wā), **Anne.** See *Shakspere.*

Hathor (hä'thor). In Egyptian mythology, an important deity, a female counterpart of Osiris, sometimes replacing him, and worshiped in all Egypt. She is with difficulty distinguishable from Isis, like whom she is the patroness of the cow and wears the solar disk with cow's horns. She had a great number of local forms and names.

Hathorne (hâ'thôrn), **William.** Born in Wiltshire, England, 1608: died at Salem, Mass., 1681. An American colonial official. He emigrated to America in 1630; settled at Salem in 1636; was a member of the commission appointed by the general court of Massachusetts Bay to treat with the French agent D'Aulney in 1646; was speaker of the general court of Massachusetts Bay 1644–51; and was a member of the board of assistants 1662–79. He was one of the five patriots whom Charles II. ordered to be sent to England in 1666 to answer to the charge of refusing to submit to the authority of the royal commissioners.

Hatras (hä-träs'), or **Hathras** (hä-thräs'). A trading town in the Aligarh district, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 27° 36′ N., long. 78° 5′ E. Population, about 25,000.

Hatshepsu. See *Hatasu.*

Hattemists (hat'em-ists). A sect in the Netherlands, founded about 1683 by a deposed clergyman, Pontianus van Hattem. The founder was a Spinozist who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

Hatteraick (hat'ėr-āk), **Dirk.** A smuggler in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering."

Hatteras (hat'ėr-as), **Cape.** A sandy point on the coast of North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic. Lat. of lighthouse, 35° 15′ 14″ N.; long., 75° 31′ 17″ W. Violent storms occur in the vicinity.

Hattingen (hät'ting-en). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 22 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), commune, 7,248.

Hatto (hät'tō) **I.** Archbishop of Mainz 891–913. He became regent of Germany on the accession of Ludwig the Child in 900, and continued to exercise a predominant influence in German politics until his death. He sought to strengthen the royal authority at the expense of an unruly nobility, a policy which caused him to be feared and hated by a considerable part of the people. According to a medieval legend he was carried away by the devil and thrown into the crater of Etna.

Hatto II. Died 969 or 970. Archbishop of Mainz. He became abbot of Fulda in [illegible]; and in 968 was appointed by the emperor Otto I. to succeed William of Saxony in the archbishopric of Mainz. According to a medieval legend which was incorporated with the "Magdeburg Centuries," he was eaten by vermin as a punishment for having burned to the ground a barn full of people caught stealing grain during a famine, whose dying shrieks he likened to the piping of mice. He is further represented as having built the Mouse Tower in the Rhine in a vain endeavor to escape from his assailants.

Hatton, Sir **Christopher.** Born at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, in 1540: died at Ely House, London, Nov. 20, 1591. Lord Chancellor of England. His relations with the queen were intimate. She appointed him lord chancellor April [illegible]. He was called "the dancing chancellor," in allusion to the fact that he first attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a mask at court.

Hatuey (ä-tö-ay'). Died in 1512. An Indian chief, originally of the district of [illegible], in Haiti. In 1510 or 1511 he and his followers fled from the tyranny of the Spaniards and established themselves in the eastern part of Cuba. They resisted Velasquez, but were soon defeated and Hatuey was captured and burned. His story is a favorite theme of Cuban novelists and poets.

Hatun Raymi (ä'tön rī'mē), or **Raymi.** The great feast of the ancient Peruvian Indians, celebrated especially at Cuzco at the end of August. It was a thanksgiving for the harvest. Praises were offered to the supreme deity and to the sun, moon, and lesser divinities. There were solemn dances and processions from the Temple of the Sun, and the feasting and rejoicing lasted many days. Some authors state that a child or maiden was at times sacrificed during the feast, but this is very doubtful.

Hatun-runas. See *Purics*.

Hatvan (hot'von). A town in the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the Zagyva 32 miles east-northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 6,979.

Hatzfeld (häts'felt), Hung. **Zsombolya** (zhom-bōl'yä). A town in the county of Torontal, Hungary, situated in lat. 45° 48′ N., long. 20° 44′ E. Population (1890), 9,580.

Haubourdin (ō-bör-dan'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, directly southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,467.

Hauch (houch), **Johannes Carsten von.** Born at Frederikshald, Norway, May 12, 1790: died at Rome, March 4, 1872. A Danish poet and dramatist. His childhood was spent in Norway. In 1803 he went to Copenhagen, where he subsequently studied at the university. After taking, in 1821, the degree of doctor, he traveled in Germany, France, and Italy. Six years later he returned to Denmark, and was appointed lector at the Soro Academy. He was subsequently (1846) for a short time professor in Kiel. In 1851 he was appointed successor of Ohlenschläger as professor of esthetics in the University of Copenhagen, a position which he held until his death. His principal works are the tragedy "Tiberius" and the drama "Gregorius den syvende," both written during his first journey to Italy; the historical novels "Vilhelm Zabern" (1834), "Guldmageren" ("The Alchemist," 1836), "En polsk Familie" ("A Polish Family," 1839), "Slottet ved Rhinen" ("The Castle on the Rhine," 1845), "Robert Fulton" (1853), "Charles de la Bussière" (1860), and the later dramas "Svend Grathe," "Søstrene paa Kinnekullen" ("The Sisters of Kinnekullen"), "Tycho Brahes Ungdom" ("Tycho Brahe's Youth"), "Aeren tabt og vunden" ("Honor Lost and Found"). A volume of lyric poems, "Lyriske Digte," appeared in 1842; "Lyriske Digte og Romancer" ("Lyric Poems and Romances") in 1861; and "Nye Digtninger" ("New Poetical Works") in 1869.

Hauck (hak), **Minnie.** Born at New York, Nov. 16, 1852. An American mezzo-soprano singer. She made her first appearance in concert at New Orleans about 1865; in opera at New York in 1868. She has sung with great success in Europe and the United States. She made the success of Bizet's opera "Carmen" at London in 1878; it had not pleased on its first production.

Hauff (houf), **Wilhelm.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Nov. 29, 1802: died at Stuttgart, Nov. 18, 1827. A German novelist and poet. His works include the novel "Lichtenstein" (1826), the tales "Die Bettlerin vom Pont-des-Arts," "Das Bild des Kaisers," etc.

Haug (houg), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Niederstotzingen, Würtemberg, March 19, 1761: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Jan. 30, 1829. A German epigrammatic poet, author of "Zweihundert Hyperbeln auf Herrn Wahls ungeheure Nase" (1804), etc.

Haug, Martin. Born at Ostdorf, near Balingen, Würtemberg, Jan. 30, 1827: died at Ragatz, St. Gall, Switzerland, June 3, 1876. A German Orientalist, coadjutor of Bunsen at Heidelberg in 1856, professor of Sanskrit at Poona, India, in 1859, and professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Munich 1868–76. He wrote [illegible] "Essays on the [illegible] Parsees" [illegible] "An Old Pahlavi-Pazand Glossary" (1870), [illegible] (with E. W. West), etc. He edited and translated the "Aitareya Brahmanam of the Rigveda" (1863).

Haugesund (hou'ge-sönd). A town on the west coast of Norway, about 3[illegible] miles north of Stavanger. Population (1891), [illegible],383.

Haughton (hâ'ton), **William.** Lived in the latter [illegible]. An English dramatist. [illegible]

H[illegible] **Christian Au**[illegible]

[illegible]

Haupt[illegible]

[illegible]

Haupt, Moritz. [illegible] 27, 1808: died at Berlin, Feb. 5, 1874. A German philologist and Latin poet, professor at Leipsic 1838–50, and at Berlin from 1853. He edited Ovid, Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Vergil, and other classics, and "Erec" (1839), "Der arme Heinrich" (1842), and other Middle High German poems.

Haupt, Paul. Born at Görlitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1858. A German-American Assyriologist, Semitic grammarian, and Old Testament critic. He was privat-docent at the University of Göttingen 1880, extraordinary professor of Assyriology at the same university 1883–89, and professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from 1883. He has published numerous works on Akkadian and Assyrian subjects, and is joint editor of "Beiträge zur Assyriologie." Among his works are "Akkadische und sumerische Keilschrifttexte" and "Das babylonische Nimrodepos." He is now (1894) engaged in editing a text and translation of the Bible printed in colors to exhibit the present state of biblical criticism.

Hauptmann (houpt'män), **Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 13, 1792: died at Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1868. A German composer and writer on music. He was cantor at the Thomasschule and professor of counterpoint and composition at the Conservatory in Leipsic. He wrote "Die Natur der Harmonik und der Metrik" (1853), etc.

Hauran (hä-ö-rän' or hou-rän'). A district in Syria, intersected by lat. 32° 40′ N., long. 36° 30′ E., nearly corresponding to the ancient Auranitis in Bashan.

Hauréau (ō-rā-ō'), **Jean Barthélemy.** Born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1812. A French historian and publicist. He became editor-in-chief of the "Courrier de la Sarthe" at Mans about 1838, which post he retained 7 years, and was director of the Imprimerie Nationale 1870–82. His chief work is "Gallia Christiana" (1856–65).

Hausa, or **Haussa** (hou'sä). A country and nation situated north of the junction of the Niger with the Binue River, in central Sudan. Hausa-land is almost coextensive with the modern kingdom of Sokoto. The Hausas form the most important nation of the Sudan. They belong to the Nigritic branch of the Bantu-negro race slightly mixed with Hamitic elements. According to their own tradition, their father was a negro and their mother a Berber. The Gober section is of Coptic descent. The Hausas are Mohammedans, semi-civilized, great traders, and able craftsmen. In the slaving times Hausa slaves were in great demand; to-day, Hausa soldiers constitute a large portion of the British and Kongo State forces. In the middle ages the Hausas formed a great negro kingdom, which subsequently broke up into small states. About the 16th century the Fulahs or Fulbe began to get a foothold among them, and in 1802 Othman dan Fodio founded in Hausa-land a great Fulah empire. From this, divided among his sons, sprang the modern sultanates of Sokoto, Gando, and Adamawa. The Hausa language is spoken far beyond Hausa-land. It is euphonious, simple and regular in structure, and eminently fit to become a literary language. The principal dialects are those of Katsena (the literary standard), Kano, Gober, and Daura.

Hauser (hou'zer), **Kaspar.** Died at Ansbach, Bavaria, Dec. 17, 1833. A German foundling. He appeared at Nuremberg in 1828, and was taken into custody by the police, to whom he gave his name as Kaspar Hauser. He carried on his person a letter purporting to have been written by a Bavarian laborer, which stated that the bearer had been found at the writer's door, Oct. 7, 1812. A note was inclosed, which purported to have been written by the mother. It stated that the foundling's name was Kaspar; that he was born April 30, 1812; that his father was a captain in the Sixth Chevau-léger Regiment at Nuremberg, and that his mother was a poor girl. The boy said that he had been confined in a dark room all his life, until one night a man placed a letter in his hand and directed him on the road to Nuremberg. He was placed by the city under the care of Professor G. Fr. Daumer, and was subsequently adopted by Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach. He died in consequence of a wound which he asserted he had received at the hands of an unknown person who had enticed him to a rendezvous by the promise of information as to his origin. His story [illegible] popular imagination.

Häusser (hoi'ser), **Ludwig.** Born at Kleeburg, Lower Alsace, Oct. 26, 1818: died at Heidelberg, Baden, March 17, 1867. A German historian, professor at Heidelberg. He wrote "Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrichs des Grossen bis zur [illegible]" [illegible] "Geschichte des Zeitalters der [illegible]" [illegible], etc.

Haussmann (ōs-män'), **Baron Georges Eugène.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1809: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1891. A French administrator. [illegible]

Hausstock [illegible] Alps [illegible] Height, 10,353 feet.

Haute-Garonne [illegible] Toulouse. It is bounded by Tarn-et-Garonne on the north, Tarn, Aude, and Ariège on the east, Ariège and Spain on the south, and Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées on the west, being formed from portions of the ancient Languedoc and Gascony. Area, 2,429 square miles. Population (1891), 472,383.

Haute-Loire (hōt-lwär') (Upper Loire). A department of France. Capital, Le Puy. It is bounded by Puy-de-Dôme and Loire on the north, Ardèche on the southeast, Lozère on the south, and Cantal on the west, being formed from portions of Languedoc and Auvergne, and a small portion of Lyonnais. Area, 1,916 square miles. Population (1891), 316,735.

Haute-Marne (hōt-märn') (Upper Marne). A department in northeastern France. Capital, Chaumont. It is bounded by Marne and Meuse on the north, Vosges on the east, Haute-Saône on the southeast, Côte-d'Or on the southwest, and Aube on the west, being formed chiefly from a part of the ancient Champagne. The leading industries are mining and iron manufacture. Area, 2,402 square miles. Population (1891), 243,533.

Hautes-Alpes (hōt-zälp') (Upper Alps). A department in southeastern France. Capital, Gap. It is bounded by Isère and Savoie on the north, Italy on the east, Basses-Alpes on the south, and Drôme on the west, being formed from part of the ancient Dauphiné. The surface is mountainous. Area, 2,158 square miles. Population (1891), 115,522.

Haute-Saône (hōt-sōn') (Upper Saône). A department in eastern France. Capital, Vesoul. It is bounded by Haute-Marne on the northwest, Vosges on the north, Haut-Rhin on the east, Doubs and Jura on the south, and Côte-d'Or on the west, being formed from a portion of the ancient Franche-Comté. Area, 2,062 square miles. Population (1891), 280,856.

Haute-Savoie (hōt-sä-vwä') (Upper Savoy). A department in eastern France. Capital, Annecy. It is bounded by the canton of Geneva on the northwest, the Lake of Geneva on the north, Valais on the east, Italy on the southeast, Savoie on the south, and Ain on the west, being formed from the ancient Savoy, ceded by Italy to France 1860. The surface is mountainous (including Mont Blanc). Area, 1,767 square miles. Population (1891), 268,267.

Hautes-Pyrénées (hōt-pē-rā-nā') (Upper Pyrenees). A department in southwestern France. Capital, Tarbes. It is bounded by Gers on the north, Haute-Garonne on the east, Spain on the south, and Basses-Pyrénées on the west, being formed from a portion of the ancient Gascony. It is traversed by the Pyrenees and offshoots. Area, 1,749 square miles. Population (1891), 225,861.

Haute-Vienne (hōt-vyen') (Upper Vienne). A department in western France. Capital, Limoges. It is bounded by Vienne on the northwest, Indre on the north, Creuse on the east, Corrèze and Dordogne on the south, and Charente on the west, being formed chiefly from portions of the ancient Limousin and Marche. The leading industry is the manufacture of porcelain. Area, 2,130 square miles. Population (1891), 372,878.

Hautlein (ōt-lañ'), **Marquis de.** A gentleman of the ancient régime at whose house Scott professed to have gathered the materials of "Quentin Durward."

Hautmont (hō-môñ'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, on the Sambre 19 miles east-southeast of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 10,238.

Haut-Rhin. See *Belfort, Territory of.*

Haüy (ä-üē'), **René Just,** Abbé. Born at St.-Just, Oise, France, Feb. 28, 1743: died at Paris, June 3, 1822. A celebrated French mineralogist, the founder of the science of crystallography. He taught at the College of Navarre in Paris (from 1764); on the opening of the Revolution was thrown into prison, but was rescued by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and became a member of the commission of weights and measures 1793, professor of physics at the Normal School 1795, and professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History (1802) and the Faculty of Sciences. He published "Traité de minéralogie" (1802), "Traité élémentaire de physique" (1804), "Traité de cristallographie, etc." (1822), etc.

Haüy, Valentin. Born at St.-Just, Oise, France, Nov. 13, 1745: died at Paris, March, 1822. A French instructor of the blind, brother of R. J. Haüy.

Havana (ha-van'ä), sometimes **Havannah,** Sp. **La Habana** (lä ä-bä'nä) or **San Cristóbal de la Habana** ('St. Christopher of the Haven'), F. **La Havane** (lä hä-vän'). A seaport and the capital of Cuba, situated on a fine bay on the northern coast, in lat. 23° 8′ N., long. 82° 21′ W. It is the commercial center of the West Indies, and one of the principal commercial cities in America. The chief exports are sugar, cigars, and tobacco; the leading manufacture is tobacco. Havana is divided into the "old" and "new" towns, the latter beyond the old walls, and it has several [illegible]. It contains a cathedral (begun 1724), [illegible] many public parks and promenades. It was founded [illegible]. It was taken several times in the 16th century by buccaneers, and by the English in 1762, but restored to Spain in 1763. Population (1887), 200,448.

Havana Glen. A remarkable glen near the head of Seneca Lake, 4 miles from Watkins Glen, western New York.

Havasupai (hä-vä-sö'pī). A tribe of North American Indians, living in northwestern Arizona. The name is translated as 'down-in people' and 'willow people.' They number 214. See *Yuman*.

Havel (hä′fel). A river in Prussia, joining the Elbe 8 miles northwest of Havelberg. It traverses several lakes. Its chief tributary is the Spree. Length, about 220 miles, nearly all of it navigable.

Havelberg (hä′fel-berG). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on an island in the Havel, 59 miles west-northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 6,975.

Havelland (hä′fel-länd). A territory in the western part of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, lying between the Havel and the lower course of the Rhin.

Havelock (hav′e-lok), Sir **Henry.** Born at Bishop-Wearmouth, England, April 5, 1795: died at Lucknow, British India, Nov. 24, 1857. An English general in India, especially distinguished during the Indian mutiny of 1857. He relieved Lucknow Sept., 1857.

Havelock the Dane, The Lay of. An Anglo-Danish story, composed before 1300. It contains the legend of the town of Grimsby. There is a French lay called "Le lai d'Havelok le Danois." It is a translation of a French romance called "Le lai de Aveloc," written in the first half of the 12th century, and probably founded on an Anglo-Saxon original. It has been edited by Sir F. Madden for the Roxburghe Club (1828), and reedited for the Early English Text Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat (1868). Havelock was the son of the Danish king Birkabeen. He was put to sea by treachery, and was saved by Grim, a fisherman, who brought him up as his son. Grim was rewarded by the king when the truth was discovered, and with the money given him built Grimsby, or Grim's town.

Haven (hā′vn), **Erastus Otis.** Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820: died at Salem, Ore., Aug. 2, 1881. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited "Zion's Herald" (Boston) 1856–63; was president of the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) 1863–69, and of the Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) 1869–72; and became chancellor of Syracuse University in 1874. He published "Rhetoric" (1869), etc.

Haven, Gilbert. Born at Malden, Mass., Sept., 1821: died at Malden, Jan. 3, 1880. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited "Zion's Herald" (Boston) 1867–72.

Haverford College (hav′ėr-fǫrd kol′ej). An institution of learning situated at Haverford, Pennsylvania, 9 miles west-northwest of Philadelphia. It was founded 1832, opened 1833, and incorporated 1856; it is controlled by the Society of Friends.

Haverfordwest (hav′ėr-fǭrd-west′), Welsh **Hwlffordd** (höl′fōrᴛʜ). A seaport and the capital of Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated on the West Cleddau in lat. 51° 48′ N., long. 4° 57′ W. Population (1891), 6,179.

Havergal (hav′ėr-gal), **Frances Ridley.** Born at Astley, Worcestershire, Dec. 14, 1836: died at Swansea, Wales, June 3, 1879. An English religious writer. She published the "Ministry of Song" (1870) and other collections of devotional poetry and prose.

Haverhill (hav′ėr-il). A town in Suffolk, England. Population (1891), 4,587.

Haverhill (hā′vėr-il). A city (incorporated 1870) in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac 30 miles north of Boston. It is noted for shoe manufacture. It was the birthplace of Whittier. Population (1890), 27,412.

Haverstraw (hav′ėr-strâ). A town in Rockland County, N. Y., situated on the Hudson 34 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 5,170.

Haverstraw Bay. The name given to the expansion of the Hudson below the Highlands and north of Tappan Sea.

Have with you to Saffron Walden. See *Saffron Walden*, etc.

Havilah (hav′i-lä). In the description of Eden in Gen. ii., a land mentioned as encompassed by the Pishon, one of the four rivers which go out from Eden, and as containing gold and bedolach and shoham stone. As Pishon has been identified with almost all rivers, so Havilah was sought and found in all parts of the earth, notably in Armenia (Colchis) and India. Frederick Delitzsch, who locates Eden in Mesopotamia near Babylonia (see *Eden*), identifies Havilah with the tract immediately to the south and west of the Euphrates. Havilah is also enumerated in Gen. x. 7 among the sons of Cush, son of Ham; in Gen. x. 29 among the sons of Joktan, a descendant of Shem; and in Gen. xxv. 18 it appears as the southeastern limit of the Ishmaelite Arabs. It perhaps designates the east or southeast of Arabia on the Persian Gulf, in which region, according to Strabo, a tribe by the name of Chaulotæans lived, who were neighbors of the Nabatæans and Hagarenes. On the other hand, the Avalitæ of the classical writers (Pliny, VI. 28), a people with a town Avalis (now Zeila) on the African coast, south of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, would answer to the Cushite Havilah.

Haviland (hav′i-land), **John.** Born at Gundenham, Somersetshire, in 1793: died at Philadelphia, March 28, 1852. An English architect. He studied with James Elmes. In 1815 he went to Russia to enter the imperial corps of engineers. The following year he went to the United States, where he made a specialty of penitentiary buildings: among them were that at Pittsburg, the first designed on the radiating principle advocated by Jeremy Bentham; the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia; the Tombs, New York; and the State penitentiaries of New Jersey, Missouri, and Rhode Island. He also designed the United States Naval Asylum at Norfolk, the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and other public buildings. His prisons were considered standard at the time, and were visited by commissioners from England, France, Russia, and Prussia.

Havre (ä′vr), **Le,** or **Havre,** formerly **Havre-de-Grâce** (ä′vr-dė-gräs′). [F., 'the Haven,' 'the Haven of Grace': a chapel of *Notre Dame de Grâce*, 'our Lady of Grace,' formerly existed there.] A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated at the mouth of the Seine in lat. 49° 29′ N., long. 0° 7′ E. It is the second seaport of France, and the terminus of several steamship lines; has about one fifth of the whole foreign trade of France (especially with America); and is noted for its docks and ship-building yards. The Church of Notre Dame and the museum are of interest. Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Casimir Delavigne were born here. The town was founded by Louis XII.; was developed by Francis I.; was occupied by the English in 1562–63; and was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1694. Population (1891), commune, 116,369.

Havre de Grace (hav′ėr de gräs). A town in Harford County, Maryland, situated on the Susquehanna, near its mouth, 34 miles northeast of Baltimore. Population (1890), 3,244.

Hawaii (hä-wī′ē). The largest and southeasternmost of the Hawaiian Islands. The surface is mountainous. It contains the volcanoes Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Kilauea. The chief town is Hilo. Area, 4,210 square miles.

Hawaiian Islands (hä-wī′yạn ī′lạndz), or **Hawaii,** or **Sandwich Islands** (sȧnd′wich ī′landz). A group of islands in the North Pacific, about lat. 18° 55′–22° 15′ N., long. 154° 50′–160° 15′ W. Capital, Honolulu. The chief islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Kahulaui, Molokai, Niihau. The surface is largely mountainous and volcanic. The chief export is sugar; other exports are rice, bananas, and wool. The inhabitants are native Hawaiians (35,000, decreasing), Chinese (15,301), Japanese (12,360), Portuguese (8,602), Americans (1,928), British (1,344), Germans (1,034), etc. The islands were discovered by Gaetano in 1542, and rediscovered in 1778 by Cook (who gave them the name Owhyhee). The government was consolidated by Kamehameha I. (who died in 1819), and idolatry was abolished in 1819; the next year the American missionaries arrived. A constitution was granted in 1840, and a more liberal one in 1887. The government was a monarchy, with king, cabinet, and legislature (consisting of a house of nobles and house of representatives). The queen, Liliuokalani (who ascended the throne in 1891) on Jan. 15, 1893, attempted to force the cabinet to approve a new constitution designed to give greater power to the crown and to the native population. This they declined to do. On Jan. 17, 1893, the queen was deposed by a committee of public safety, and a provisional government was formed, headed by Mr. Sanford B. Dole, which was to retain office until a treaty of annexation with the United States should be concluded. Such a treaty was sent to the Senate by President Harrison, but it was withdrawn by President Cleveland on the ground that the revolution in Hawaii was wrongfully accomplished by the aid of the American minister, Mr. Stevens, and the American naval force, and that the queen should be reestablished on her throne. His effort to accomplish this end by diplomatic means failed. A republic was proclaimed July 4, 1894.

Hawar (ha-wär′). [Ar. *al-hawar*, the intensely bright.] The bright second-magnitude star ε Ursæ Majoris, commonly known as *Alioth*.

Hawarden (hâr′dn). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, 16 miles south of Liverpool. Near it is Hawarden Castle, the residence of W. E. Gladstone.

Haweis (hois), **Hugh Reginald.** Born about 1840. An English clergyman and author. He has published "Music and Morals," etc.

Hawes (hâz), **Stephen.** Born about 1476: died about 1523. An English poet. He wrote an allegorical poem, "The Pastime of Pleasure" (about 1506), printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509; "The Example of Virtue" (1513); etc.

Hawes, William. Born at London, 1785: died there, Feb. 18, 1846. An English composer and musician. He introduced Weber's "Der Freischütz" into England 1824, after which he adapted many operas for the English stage.

Hawes Water. A lake in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, 9 miles northeast of Ambleside. Length, 2½ miles.

Hawick (hâ′ik). A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Teviot 40 miles south-southeast of Edinburgh. It manufactures tweeds, hosiery, etc. Near it is Branksome Tower. Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk form the Hawick district of burghs (or the Border burghs), returning 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891) 19,204.

Hawkabites (hak′a-bīts). A club of dissolute young men, associated in London after the Restoration for the pleasure of fighting: "A class of ruffians whose favorite amusement was to wander by night about town, breaking windows, upsetting sedans, beating quiet men, etc." (*Old and New London*, IV. 166.) Also *Hawcubites*.

Hawke (hâk), **Edward,** first Baron Hawke. Born at London, 1705: died at Sunbury, Middlesex, England, Oct. 17, 1781. An English admiral. He defeated the French off Belle-Île in 1747, and off Quiberon in 1759.

Hawke Bay. A bay on the east coast of the North Island, New Zealand.

Hawkesbury (hâks′bėr-i). A river of New South Wales which flows into the Pacific northeast of Sydney. Length, about 330 miles.

Hawker (hâ′kėr), **Robert Stephen.** Born at Stoke Damerel, Devonshire: died in 1875. An English writer, vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall.

Hawkeye (hâk′ī) **State.** A popular name of the State of Iowa. It is said to be so named from an Indian chief who once lived in that region.

Hawkins (hâ′kinz), **Anthony Hope.** Born at London, Feb. 9, 1863. An English novelist. He writes under the name of Anthony Hope. He was called to the bar in 1887. He has written "A Man of Mark" (1890), "Father Stafford," "Sport Royal," "A Change of Air," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Dolly Dialogues," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," etc.

Hawkins, or Hawkyns (hâ′kinz), Sir **John.** Born at Plymouth, 1532: died at sea off Porto Rico, Nov. 12, 1595. An English naval hero. In 1562, 1564, and 1567 he carried cargoes of slaves from Africa to the West Indies and the Spanish main. Several English noblemen, and, it is said, Queen Elizabeth, had a financial interest in these voyages. The trade was a violation of Spanish law, and ultimately Hawkins was attacked by a Spanish fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and escaped with difficulty, after losing most of his ships (Sept. 24, 1568). In 1573 he was made treasurer of the English navy. As rear admiral he took a prominent part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (Aug., 1588), and was knighted. He was with Frobisher on the Portuguese coast in 1590, and died while second in command in Drake's expedition to the West Indies.

Hawkins, Sir **John.** Born at London, March 30, 1719: died at Westminster, May 21, 1789. An English author. He was one of Dr. Johnson's executors, and wrote his life, which he published with an edition of Johnson's works in 1787. His chief work is "A General History of the Science and Practice of Music" (1776).

Hawkins or Hawkyns, Sir **Richard.** Born about 1562: died at London, April 17, 1622. An English naval hero, son of Sir John Hawkins (1532–95). He was early engaged in West Indian enterprises; took part in the defeat of the Armada Aug., 1588, and in the descent on the Portuguese coast in 1590; and in June, 1593, started on a voyage around the world in the Dainty. After touching in Brazil, he passed the Strait of Magellan, and took and plundered Valparaiso; but he was defeated and captured after a hard fight in San Mateo Bay, Peru, June 22, 1594. Taken to Lima he was sent to Spain in 1597 and imprisoned until 1602, when he was ransomed. Subsequently he was vice-admiral of Devon, and second in command in Sir Robert Mansell's fleet against the Algerine pirates, 1620–21.

Hawks (hâks), **Francis Lister.** Born at Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798: died at New York, Sept., 1866. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and historical, legal, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works is "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States" (1836–41).

Hawkwood (hâk′wůd), Sir **John.** Born in Essex, England, about 1320: died at Florence, Italy, in 1394. A noted English leader of condottieri and strategist. He served under the Black Prince in France, and after the peace of Bretigny organized his famous White Company, whose services he sold to various Italian powers. He finally became the permanent military adviser and captain-general of Florence.

Hawley (hâ′li), **Gideon.** Born at Stratford (Bridgeport), Conn., Nov. 11, 1727: died at Mashpee, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807. An American missionary. He graduated at Yale in 1749, and in 1753, at the instance of the commissioners of Indian affairs, established a mission among the Iroquois Indians on the Susquehanna River, which he abandoned in 1756 on account of the old French and Indian war. He subsequently served as chaplain in Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, and in 1757 was appointed, by the commissioners of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, pastor of the Indian tribes at Mashpee, Massachusetts.

Hawley, Joseph. Born at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1723 (1724?): died in Hampshire County, March 10, 1788. An American patriot.

Hawley, Joseph Roswell. Born at Stewartsville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. An American general, journalist, and politician. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1847, was admitted to the bar in 1850, became editor of the Hartford "Press" in 1857, served as a brigade and division commander in the Union army during the Civil War, being brevetted major-general in 18[illegible], was president of the Republican National Convention in 1868, was Republican member of Congress from Connecticut 18[illegible], and 1879–81, has been United States senator since 1881, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884 and 188[illegible], and was president of the United States Centennial Commission [illegible].

Hawthornden (hâ′thôrn-den). A [illegible] in Edinburghshire, Scotland, [illegible] miles south of Edinburgh. The estate of Hawthornden was the property of the poet William Drummond.

Hawthorne (hâ′thorn), **Julian.** Born at Boston, June 22, 1846. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804: died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19,

1864. A celebrated American novelist. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; served in the custom-house at Boston 1838–41; joined the Brook Farm Association in 1841; settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1843; was surveyor of the port of Salem 1846–49; and was United States consul at Liverpool 1853–57. In 1860 he returned to the United States. "Fanshawe," his first story, was published in 1826 at his own expense. He wrote "Twice-told Tales" (1837; second series 1842), "Mosses from an Old Manse" (1846), "The Scarlet Letter" (1850), "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851), "The Wonder-Book" (1851), "The Blithedale Romance" (1852), "Snow Image and other Twice-told Tales" (1852), "Life of Franklin Pierce" (1852), "Tanglewood Tales" (1853), "The Marble Faun" (1860: the English edition was called "Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni," also 1860), "Our Old Home" (1863), "Pansie" (1864: also called "The Dolliver Romance"), "Note-Books" (1868–72), "Septimius Felton" (1872), "Tales of the White Hills" (1877), "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" (a fragment, 1883).

Hawwa (ha-wä'). [Ar. *Hawwa*, the serpent-charmer.] A rarely used name for the star α Ophiuchi, commonly known as *Ras-alaghue*.

Hay (hā), **John.** Born at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. An American author, journalist, and diplomatist. He was assistant private secretary to President Lincoln 1861–65; first secretary of legation at Paris 1865–67; chargé d'affaires at Vienna 1867–68; secretary of legation at Madrid 1868–70; assistant secretary of state 1879–81. He published "Pike County Ballads" (1871) and "Castilian Days" (1871). He is the author, with J. G. Nicolay, of the "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (first published as a serial in "The Century" magazine, beginning in 1887.

Haydée (ā-dā'). An opera comique by Auber (words by Scribe), produced in Paris in 1847.

Hayden (hā'dn), **Ferdinand Vandeveer.** Born at Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1887. An American geologist. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1850, and at the Albany Medical College in 1853; was professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania 1865–72; and was connected with the geological and geographical surveys of the United States 1853–86. He edited the first reports ([illegible]) of the United States geographical and geological surveys of the Territories, and is the author of "Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories" (1877), "The Yellowstone National Park and the Mountain Regions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah" (1877).

Hayden, Mount, or **Grand Teton** (te-tōn'). The highest of the Three Tetons, Teton Range, western Wyoming. Height, about 13,600 feet.

Haydn (hä'dn; G. pron. hī'dn), **Johann Michael.** Born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, Sept. 14, 1737: died at Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 10, 1806. An Austrian composer, brother of Joseph Haydn.

Haydn, Joseph. Born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732: died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. A celebrated Austrian composer. He was appointed kapellmeister to Prince Esterhazy at Eisenstadt, Hungary, in 1760, and resided in London 1791–92 and 1794–95. His works include "The Seven Words, etc." (1785: a cantata), "The Creation" (1798), "The Seasons" ("Die Jahreszeiten" 1801), [illegible] symphonies, [illegible] and the Austrian national Hymn. See [illegible].

Haydon (hā'don), **Benjamin Robert.** Born at Plymouth, England, Jan. 26, 1786: committed suicide at London, June 22, 1846. A noted English historical painter. [illegible]

Haye, La. See *Hague, La*.

Hayel (hä-yel'), or **Hail** (hä-ēl'). A town of [illegible], Arabia, situated about lat. [illegible]° 40' N., [illegible]

Hayes, [illegible] **Catherine.** Born [illegible]: died at London, Aug. [illegible] An Irish [illegible]

Hayes, Isaac Israel. Born in Chester County, [illegible] New York, Dec. [illegible]

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. [illegible] during the Civil War, being brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865; was a Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1865–67; was governor of Ohio 1868–72, 1876–77; was a Republican candidate for the presidency in 1876; was declared elected by the Electoral Commission March 2, 1877, and served 1877–81. See *Electoral Commission*.

Hayley (hā'li), **William.** Born at Chichester, England, Oct. 29, 1745: died at Felpham, near Chichester, Nov. 12, 1820. An English poet and prose-writer.

Haymarket, The. A London market, established in 1644 on the site now partly covered by the Criterion restaurant and theater and Lower Regent street. It was abolished in 1830. The place is called Haymarket Square, or the Haymarket. Addison once lived there.

Haymarket Square Riot, The. A riot at Haymarket Square in Randolph street, immediately north of Des Plaines street, Chicago, May 4, 1886, in which 7 policemen were killed and 60 wounded while attempting to disperse a meeting of anarchists. The injuries of the policemen were caused chiefly by a dynamite bomb thrown by some one in the crowd, supposed to have been a person named Schnaubelt, who was never arrested. The anarchists August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Albert R. Parsons were hanged Nov. 11, 1887, for complicity in the riot, while Louis Lingg escaped the gallows by committing suicide in prison. Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab were committed to prison for life, and Oscar W. Neebe for a term of 15 years.

Haymarket Theatre. A London theater standing in the Haymarket opposite Charles street. Next to Drury Lane no theater in London is so rich in theatrical tradition as "the Little Theatre in the Haymarket." During the patent monopoly it was a kind of chapel of ease or training-house to Drury Lane and Covent Garden. In 1720 one John Potter purchased the site of an old inn, the King's Head, in the Haymarket, and erected there a small theater. The house was leased to a company of French actors, and opened with "La fille à la mode, ou le Badeau de Paris," under the patronage of the Duke of Montague. For some years after it was called "the New French Theatre." Fielding's is the first great name connected with this theater. In 1730 he produced "The Tragedy of Tragedies, or Tom Thumb the Great," and became manager in 1734. In Feb., 1744, Charles Macklin opened the Haymarket with a company largely composed of his own pupils. On April 22, 1747, Samuel Foote assumed the management. In 1766 he obtained a patent for the theater during his lifetime. In 1776 Foote sold the theater to Colman the elder, who managed it till 1794. When Harris became manager in 1820, he demolished the old house (its site is now occupied by the Café de l'Europe) and erected a new one a little farther north. It was opened July 4, 1821, with "The Rivals." The present theater was built in 1880.

Haym (hīm), **Rudolf.** Born at Grünberg, Silesia, Oct. 5, 1821. A German political and philosophical writer. His works include "Wilhelm von Humboldt" (1856), "Hegel und seine Zeit" (1857), "Arthur Schopenhauer" (1864), "Die romantische Schule" (1870), "Herder" (1880).

Haymerle (hī'mer-le), Baron **Heinrich von.** Born at Vienna, Dec. 7, 1828: died at Vienna, Oct. 10, 1881. An Austrian diplomatist and statesman, minister of foreign affairs 1879–81.

Haymon. See *Aymon*.

Haynau. See *Hainan*.

Haynau (hī'nou), Baron **Julius Jakob von.** Born at Cassel, Oct. 14, 1786: died at Vienna, March 14, 1853. An Austrian general, illegitimate son of the elector William I. of Hesse-Cassel. He was commander in Italy 1848–49, and in Hungary 1849–50, and was notorious for his cruelty.

Hayne (hān), **Isaac.** Born in South Carolina, Sept. 23, 1745: died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4, 1781. An American patriot. He served against the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780, when he was taken prisoner and paroled. He subsequently took the [illegible] the British army he [illegible]

Hayne, Paul Hamilton. Born at Charleston, S. C., [illegible]

Hayne, Robert Young. [illegible]

Haynes, [illegible] **John.** [illegible] setts Bay, and in 1639 was chosen (first) governor of Connecticut, an office to which he was reelected in alternate years.

Hays (hāz), **Isaac.** Born at Philadelphia, July 5, 1796: died at Philadelphia, April 13 (12?), 1879. An American physician and scientist. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and as M. D. in 1820; became editor of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences" in 1827; established the "Medical News" in 1843, established the "Monthly Abstract of Medical Science" in 1874, and was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 1865–69. He edited, among other books, Hoblyn's "Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences" (1846), and Laurence's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye" (1847).

Hays, William Jacob. Born at New York, Aug. 8, 1830: died at New York, March 13, 1875. An American animal-painter.

Haystack (hā'stak), **The.** One of the principal summits of the Adirondacks. Height, 5,005 feet.

Hayti. See *Haiti*.

Hayward (hā'wärd), **Abraham.** Born at Lyme Regis, England, Nov. 22, 1801: died at London, Feb. 2, 1884. An English essayist and general writer. Among his works are a translation of "Faust" (1833), "Biographical and Critical Essays" (1858–73), etc.

Hayward, Sir **John.** Born in Suffolk, England, about 1564: died 1627. An English historian. He published "First Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie the IV." (1599), and other historical works. Parts of his history (which was issued under the patronage of Essex) appeared to Elizabeth to contain treasonable suggestions, and he was brought before the Star Chamber and imprisoned.

Hazael (haz'a-el or hā'za-el). ['God sees.'] A Syrian officer who, after murdering Ben-hadad II., became king of Damascus about 850 B. C. He was engaged in hostilities with Ahaziah, king of Israel, and Joram, king of Judah (2 Ki. viii. 28), and later with Jehu, king of Israel, and seems to have held the kingdom of Israel in a kind of dependence. Toward the close of his life he attacked Judah, taking Gath, and was induced by Joash to retire from Jerusalem only through gifts (2 Ki. xii.). In the cuneiform inscriptions he is mentioned by the name of Haza-ilu. He renewed the war with Assyria first undertaken by Ben-hadad in alliance with Hittites, Hamatites and Phenicians, but was defeated by Shalmaneser II. and besieged in his capital, Damascus, in 842. Three years later Shalmaneser again entered Syria, and took some of its strongholds. Haza-ilu, as the name of Arabian kings, occurs in the inscriptions of Esarhaddon and Asurbanipal.

Hazara, or **Huzara** (huz'a-rä). A district in the Peshawar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 73° 15′ E. Area, 3,039 square miles. Population (1881), 407,075.

Hazard (ä-zar'), **Désiré.** A pseudonym of Octave Feuillet.

Hazard (haz'ärd), **Rowland Gibson.** Born at South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 9, 1801: died at Peacedale, R. I., June 24, 1888. An American manufacturer and author. He accumulated a fortune in the woolen business at Peacedale, Rhode Island; was a member of the Rhode Island Assembly 1851–52 and 1854–1855; and served in the State senate 1866–67. He wrote a number of treatises on philosophical and politico-economic subjects, including "Essays on the Resources of the United States" (1864).

Hazard, Samuel. Born at Philadelphia, May 26, 1784: died at Philadelphia, May 22, 1870. An American antiquarian. He published "Register of Pennsylvania" (1828–36), "United States Commercial and Statistical Register" (1839–42), "Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609–82," and "Pennsylvania Archives, 1682–1790" (1853).

Hazardville (haz'ärd-vil). A village in the township of Enfield, 16 miles north-northeast of Hartford, Connecticut: noted for powder manufacture.

Hazaribagh (hä-zä-rē-bä'). **1.** A district in the Chota Nagpur division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 85° E. Area, 7,021 square miles. Population (1881), 1,104,742.—**2.** The capital of the district of Hazaribagh, situated about lat. 23° 58′ N., long. 85° 20′ E. Population, about 15,000.

Hazebrouck (äz-brök'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 23 miles west-northwest of Lille. It is a railway center. Population (1891), 11,672.

Hazen (hā'zn), **William Babcock.** Born at West Hartford, Windham County, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1887. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and in 1861 obtained command of a regiment of volunteers, with which he took part in the operations of General Buell in Tennessee. He took command of the 19th brigade of the Army of the Ohio Jan. [illegible], 1862, and became brigadier-general in Nov. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Perryville, the pursuit of General Bragg's army out of Kentucky, the battle of Stone River, the campaign in Middle Tennessee, the engagements at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and the relief of Knoxville. As commander of a division in Sherman's march to the sea he captured Fort

McAllister on the Savannah River, and opened up communication between the army and the fleet. He was made major general of volunteers April 20, 1865, the rank to date from Dec. 13, 1864, and was appointed chief officer of the signal service in 1880, a post which he held until his death.

Hazleton (hā'zl-ton). A borough in Luzerne County, eastern Pennsylvania, 85 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is a summer resort and coal-mining center. Population (1890), 1,872.

Hazlitt (haz'lit), **William.** Born at Maidstone, Kent, April 10, 1778: died at London, Sept. 18, 1830. An English critic and essayist. His literary work brought him into contact with Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Moore, and others, with all of whom he quarreled. His peculiar temper and political views led him also to attack his older friends Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth. He is perhaps best known by his lectures and essays on the English drama, about which he knew little, borrowing books and cramming for each occasion. Among his works are "Characters of Shakspere's Plays" (1817) "The Round Table" (1817), "View of the English Stage" (1818), "Lectures on English Poetry" (1818), "Lectures on the English Comic Writers" (1819), "Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" (1821), "Table Talk" (1824), "Spirit of the Age" (1825), "Life of Napoleon" (1828), "Plain Speaker" (1826), "Original Essays," and "Political Essays."

Hazlitt, William. Born in Wiltshire, England, Sept. 26, 1811: died Feb. 22, 1893. An English writer, son of William Hazlitt (1778–1830), senior registrar in the bankruptcy court, and translator of French historical works. He also edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and wrote on legal subjects.

Hazlitt, William Carew. Born Aug. 22, 1834. An English author and lawyer, son of William Hazlitt (1811–93). He has published a "History of the Venetian Republic, etc." (1858–60), and has edited "Old English Jest Books" (1864), "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England" (1864–66), "English Proverbs, etc." (1869) "Works of Charles Lamb" (1866–71), "Memoirs of William Hazlitt" (1867), Warton's "History of English Poetry" (1871; with others), Blount's "Tenures of Land, etc." (1874), "Mary and Charles Lamb, etc." (1874), Dodsley's "Old Plays" (1874–76), "Shakspere's Library" (1875), etc.

Head (hed), Sir **Edmund Walker.** Born near Maidstone, England, 1805: died at London, Jan. 28, 1868. An English colonial governor, and writer on art. He published a "Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting" (1845), etc.

Head, Sir **Francis Bond.** Born near Rochester, England, Jan. 1, 1793: died at Croydon, near London, July 20, 1875. An English traveler, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1835–Sept. 10, 1837), and author, brother of Sir George Head. Among his works are "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" (1833), "Stokers and Pokers" (1849), "Defenceless State of Great Britain" (1850), "A Fagot of French Sticks" (1852), "Descriptive Essays from the Quarterly Review" (1856), "Mr. Kinglake" (1863), "The Royal Engineer" (1869), "Sir John Burgoyne" (1872).

Head, Sir **George.** Born near Rochester, England, 1782: died at London, May 2, 1855. An English traveler. He published "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835" (1835–37).

Headley (hed'li), **Joel Tyler.** Born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1813. An American writer. He has published numerous historical and biographical works, including "Napoleon and his Marshals" (1846), "Life of Washington" (1857), and "The Great Rebellion" (1863–66).

Headley, Phineas Camp. Born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., June 24, 1819. An American clergyman and writer on biographical miscellaneous subjects, brother of Joel Tyler Headley. His works include "The Court and Camp of David" (1868), etc.

Headlong Hall. A novel by Peacock, published in 1816.

Headsman, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1833.

Headstone (hed'stōn), **Bradley.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," an ungainly and stiff but excitable schoolmaster, madly in love with Lizzie Hexam, and the deadly enemy and would-be murderer of Eugene Wrayburn.

Healey (hē'li), **George Peter Alexander.** Born July 15, 1818: died June 24, 1894. An American portrait-painter.

Hearne (hėrn), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1745: died 1792. An English explorer in British North America 1769–72. He wrote an "Account of a Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the North West, undertaken . . . for the discovery of Copper Mines, a North-West Passage," etc. (1795).

Hearne, Thomas. Born at White Waltham, Berks, England, 1678: died June 10, 1735. An English antiquary. He edited Spelman's "Life of Alfred the Great," Leland's "Itinerary" and "Collectanea," Robert of Gloucester, Fordun, etc.

Heart of England. A name given to Warwickshire from its central position.

Heart of Midlothian, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1818: so called from the popular name of the Tolbooth, an Edinburgh prison, demolished in 1817. This story is supposed to have been written by Peter Pattieson, a schoolmaster, and edited by his friend Jedediah Cleishbotham to defray his funeral expenses. It is one of the "Tales of my Landlord." The scene is laid in the time of the Porteous riot in the reign of George II.

Heart's Content. A seaport and cable terminus in Newfoundland, situated on Trinity Bay in lat. 47° 53′ N., long. 53° 22′ W.

Heath (hēth), **William.** Born at Roxbury, Mass., March 7 (2?), 1737: died at Roxbury, Jan. 24, 1814. An American general in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Provincial Congress 1774–75; was appointed brigadier-general in the Provincial army Dec. 8, 1774; and organized the forces at Cambridge before the battle of Bunker Hill. On the organization of the Continental army he was commissioned brigadier-general June 22, 1775, being promoted major-general Aug. 9, 1776. He wrote "Memoirs of Major-General William Heath" (1798).

Heathcoat (hēth'kōt), **John.** Born at Duffield, near Derby, England, 1783: died near Tiverton, England, Jan., 1861. An English manufacturer, inventor of a lace-making machine (about 1808).

Heathfield, Baron. See *Eliot, George Augustus.*

Heavenfield, Battle of (634? 635). A battle fought near the wall of Antoninus in the north of England, where Oswald of Northumbria defeated the Britons under Cadwallon (Cadwalla), who fell in the engagement. According to legend, Oswald entertained a vision of St. Columba, the founder of Hii, in a dream the night before the battle. The apparition shrouded the English camp with its mantle, and said to Oswald, "Be strong, and do like a man: lo! I am with thee." On the morrow Oswald communicated his dream to the army, which, with the enthusiasm born of peril, pledged itself to become Christian if it conquered in the fight: for in the whole Northumbrian host only Oswald and 12 nobles from Hii were Christians. So Oswald, assisted by his soldiers, set up a cross of wood as a standard, and the field of battle was in after times called Heaven's field, in allusion to the miraculous intervention of heaven of which it was the scene.

Hebbel (heb'bel), **Friedrich.** Born at Wesselburen, Schleswig-Holstein, March 18, 1813: died at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1863. A German dramatic and lyric poet. His chief dramas are "Genoveva" (1843), "Maria Magdalene" (1844), "Die Nibelungen" (1862).

Hebe (hē'bē). [L., from Gr. Ἥβη, a personification of youth.] 1. In Greek mythology, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cupbearer of Olympus. She was a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achievements.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke at Driesen in 1847.

Hebel (hā'bel), **Johann Peter.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, May 11, 1760: died at Schwetzingen, Baden, Sept. 22, 1826. A German poet. He was the son of a poor weaver. By the assistance of friends he was enabled to attend school, and subsequently studied theology at Erlangen. He was afterward professor in Karlsruhe and held various ecclesiastical titles. His principal work is his "Alemannische Gedichte" (poems in the Alamannic dialect) which appeared in 1803. A number of prose narratives appeared first in "Der rheinische Hausfreund" 1808–11, and were collected under the title "Schatzkastlein des rheinischen Hausfreundes" (1811).

Heber (hē'bėr), or **Eber** (ē'bėr). The eponymous ancestor of the ancient Hebrews. See *Hebrews.*

Heber (hē'bėr), **Reginald.** Born at Malpas, Cheshire, April 21, 1783: died at Trichinopoly, British India, April 2, 1826. An English prelate and hymn-writer, made bishop of Calcutta in 1823. He wrote the poem "Palestine," which gained the Oxford prize in 1803 (published 1809). In the "Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year," 58 are by Bishop Heber, including "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Brightest and Best," "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," etc.

Heber, Richard. Born at Westminster, England, 1773: died Oct., 1833. An English book-collector, half-brother of Reginald Heber.

Hébert (a-bãr'), **Antoine Auguste Ernest.** Born at Grenoble, France, Nov. 3, 1817. A French painter.

Hébert, Jacques René, surnamed **Le Père Duchesne.** Born at Alençon, France, 1755: died at Paris, March 24, 1794. A notorious French revolutionist. He was of obscure parentage and limited education, and at the beginning of the French Revolution was living in poverty at Paris, having lost at least two situations through malversation. On the outbreak of the Revolution he acquired influence in the clubs as a scurrilous and violent but ready speaker and writer, and was chosen to edit a new Revolutionary paper called "Le Père Duchesne" from a popular constitutional paper of the same name. He became widely known in the provinces and in the army under the name of his paper, was a leader of the most violent faction in the Revolutionary Commune after Aug. 10, 1792, and was appointed substitute to the procureur syndic Sept. 2 following. On May 24, 1793, he was arrested by order of the more moderate party in the Commune, but was released in consequence of a demonstration in his favor by the mob. He instituted, in conjunction with Chaumette and Anacharsis Clootz, the worship of the goddess Reason, and organized the ultra-revolutionary party known as the Hebertists or *enragés*. He was the principal witness before the Revolutionary tribunal against Marie Antoinette, whom he accused of incest with her son, and procured the downfall of Fabre d'Eglantine, Desmoulins, and Danton. He was sent to the guillotine by Robespierre, and died amid the jeers of the mob whose passion for blood he had helped to arouse.

Hebrew (hē'brö). The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament (with the exception of portions of Daniel and Ezra), and became extinct as a vernacular tongue 3 centuries before the Christian era. It is still the language of the synagogue, and is employed as a scholars' language, has an extensive post-biblical and even modern literature; and is becoming the vernacular of the Jews of Palestine.

Hebrew Melodies. A collection of poems by Lord Byron, published in 1815.

Hebrews (hē'bröz). [Aram. *'ebrâyâ*, Heb. *'ibrî* (pl. *'ibrîm*), a Hebrew, referred to an eponymous Eber or Heber: orig. 'those of the other side' (of the Euphrates).] The members of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the Israelites; the Jews.

> These tribes, first of all trans-Euphratian, which had become, by crossing the stream, cis-Euphratian, took the generic name of Hebrew (Ibrim, 'those of the other side'), though we do not know whether they took it when they placed the Euphrates between themselves and their brethren who remained in the Paddan-Aram, or whether it was the Canaanites who called them 'those from beyond,' or, to be more accurate, "those who had crossed the river."
>
> *Renan,* Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 76.

Hebrews, Epistle to the. One of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life work of Christ. The author is unknown — perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has often been ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by most modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65.

Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz), or Western Isles. [NL. *Hebrides*, an error for L. *Hebudes* (Pliny), var. of *Hebudæ*, Gr. Ἔβουδαι (Ptolemy), pl. of Ἔβουδα, applied to the principal island.] A group of islands west of Scotland, the ancient Ebudæ (Ptolemy) or Hebudes (Pliny). It comprises the Outer Hebrides (Lewis and Harris, which together form the largest island, North Uist, South Uist, Barra, and smaller islands) and the Inner Hebrides (Skye, Mull, Iona, Eigg, Coll, Tiree, Colonsay, Jura, Islay, and smaller islands). Bute and Arran are also sometimes included in the Hebrides. The islands are noted for picturesque scenery. Politically they form part of Scotland, Lewis (or the Lewes) being in Ross-shire, and the rest of the group partly in Inverness and partly in Argyll. The early Celtic inhabitants were Christianized by Columba. The islands were colonized from Norway in the 9th century; were ceded by Norway to Scotland in 1266, and were ruled by the "Lords of the Isles" in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The inhabited islands number about 120. Area, about 3,000 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Hebrides, New. See *New Hebrides.*

Hebron (hē'bron). [Heb., 'association' or 'friendship.'] A city in Palestine, situated on a hill among the mountains of Judah, about 7 hours south of Jerusalem. It is one of the oldest existing biblical towns. According to Num. xiii. 22, it was built 7 years before Zoan (i. e. Tanis, the capital of Lower Egypt), and Josephus says that in his day it was 2,300 years old. Its former name was Kirjath Arba (Josh. xiv. 15). It was the home and burial-place of the patriarchs. Afterward it became an important city in the territory of Judah. David resided here the first 7 years of his reign. Later it was taken possession of by the Idumeans, from whom Judas Maccabæus recaptured it (1 Macc. v. 65). At present it has about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Jews; the rest are Mohammedans. As the city of Abraham it is called by Mohammedans Al Khalil ('City of the Friend of God'). Upon the traditional site of the burial-place of the patriarchs, Machpelah, a magnificent mosque is erected, accessible only to Mohammedans: a special firman of the sultan was required for the admittance of the Prince of Wales in 1862, the Marquis of Bute in 1866, and the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1869. Dean Stanley and Major Conder have examined the mosque, and described the supposed cave.

Hebrus (hē'brus). [Gr. Ἕβρος.] The ancient name of the river Maritza.

Hecatæus (hek-a-tē'us) **of Abdera.** A Greek philosopher and historian who lived about 320 B. C. He was a pupil of the Skeptic Pyrrho, and appears to have accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asiatic expedition. He wrote a work on the Hyperboreans and another on Egypt. Some critics also attribute to him a work on the Jews. A collection of the extant fragments of his works has been published by P. Zorn ("Hecatæi Abderitæ Fragmenta," 1730).

Hecatæus of Miletus. Died about 476 B. C. A Greek geographer and historian. He was the son of Hegesander, and was descended from an ancient and illustrious family at Miletus. He traveled in Egypt and elsewhere to obtain materials for his works. He tried to dissuade the Ionians from the revolt against the Persians in 500 and subsequently served as ambassador to Artaphernes, whom he prevailed upon to treat the conquered insurgents with mildness. He wrote "[illegible]" ([illegible]ριηγησις), etc., the extant fragments of which have been edited by R. H. Klausen ("Hecatei Milesii Fragmenta," 1831).

Hecate (hek'ā-tē). [Gr. Ἑκάτη.] In Greek mythology, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin. She combined the attributes of Demeter or Ceres, Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as prowling and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witchcraft. She played an important part in later demonology.

Hechingen (hech'ing-en). A small town in the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, situated 31 miles south-southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,743.

Hecker (hek'ėr), **Friedrich Karl Franz.** Born at Eichtersheim, Baden, Sept. 28, 1811: died at St. Louis, March 24, 1881. A German revolutionist, leader with Struve of the insurrection in Baden in 1848. He settled in the United States in 1849.

Hecker (hek'ėr), **Isaac Thomas.** Born at New York city, Dec. 18, 1819: died there, Dec. 22, 1888. An American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm Community. He became a priest in 1849, founded in 1858 the order of the Paulists, of which he was appointed superior, and established the "Catholic World" in 1865.

Heckewelder (hek'e-wel-dėr), **John Gottlieb Ernest.** Born at Bedford, England, March 12, 1743: died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823. A Moravian missionary among the Indians.

Heckmondwike (hek'mond-wīk). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,709.

Hecla, or **Hekla** (hek'lä). [Icel. *Hekla*, short for Old Icel. *Hekla-fjall*, fell or hill of the hood (sc. of snow?): *hekla*, gen. of *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock.] A volcano in the southwestern part of Iceland, 70 miles east of Reykjavik. It is noted for the frequency and violence of its eruptions. Height, 5,108 feet.

Hector (hek'tor). [Gr. Ἕκτωρ.] In Greek legend, the son of Priam and Hecuba: champion of the Trojans, and the principal character of the Iliad on the Trojan side. He was slain by Achilles, who in his chariot dragged Hector's body thrice round the walls of Troy. He is introduced by Shakspere in his "Troilus and Cressida."

Critics, old and new, have felt the remarkable contradictions in the drawing of this famous hero (Hector), and yet none of them have ventured to suggest the real explanation. Even Mure and Mr. Gladstone confess that in [illegible] to his reputation, "he is [illegible], "with [illegible], while in actual en[illegible] he is hardly equal to the second-rate Greek heroes." Yet why is he so important all through the plot [illegible]? Why is his death by Achilles made [illegible]? Why are the chiefs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Mahabharata* [illegible]

Hector, Mrs. (**Annie French**): pseudonym **Mrs. Alexander.** Born at Dublin, 1825. A British [illegible] "The Wooing O't" (187[illegible]), [illegible] Word" (187[illegible]), "Her Dearest Foe" [illegible] "The Freres" (188[illegible]), "At Bay" [illegible] (188[illegible]), etc.

Hector, or **Ector, Sir.** [illegible]

H[illegible] **Mares, Sir.** The brother [illegible]

Hector of Germany, The. A surname of Joa[illegible]

Hecuba ([illegible] legend, the second wife of Priam, [illegible] Phrygia (according to ot[illegible]

Hecuba. A [illegible]

lyxena at the grave of Achilles, the murder of her son Polydorus by Polymestor, and the vengeance executed by her upon the latter.

Hedda Gabler. A play by Henrik Ibsen, produced in 1890. It is named from its principal character.

Hedemarken (hā'de-mär-ken). An amt in southern Norway, bordering on Sweden. Area, 10,618 square miles. Population (1891), 119,129.

Hedgeley Moor. A moor near Wooler, Northumberland, England, where, April 25, 1464, the Lancastrians under Margaret of Anjou were defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montacute.

Hedjaz, or **Hejaz** (hej-az'). A vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated in western Arabia, lying along the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akabah, north of about lat. 20° N. The chief towns are Mecca, Medina, and Jiddah. Area, 96,500 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Hedon (hē'don). In Ben Jonson's play "Cynthia's Revels," a voluptuous coxcomb and polished courtier. Marston felt that he was ridiculed in this character, but apparently without reason.

Hedwig (hed'vig), **Hedwige,** or **Jadwiga.** Born 1371: died at Cracow, July 17, 1399. Queen of Poland, the daughter of Louis the Great of Hungary and Poland. She was chosen by the nobles of the latter country to succeed him, and was crowned in 1384. She married Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, in 1386.

Heem (hām), **Jan Davidsz van,** or **Johannes de.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1600: died at Antwerp about 1684. A Dutch painter of still life.

Heemskerk (hāmz'kerk), **Egbert van.** Born at Haarlem, 1610: died 1680. A Dutch genre painter.

Heemskerk, Egbert van. Born at Haarlem, 1645: died at London, 1704. A Dutch painter, son of the preceding. He lived in London.

Heemskerk, or **Hemskerk** (hemz'kerk), **Marten van** (**Marten van Veen**). Born at Heemskerk, near Haarlem, Netherlands, 1498: died at Haarlem, Oct. 1, 1574. A Dutch historical painter.

Heep (hēp), **Uriah.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mr. Wickfield's swindling clerk and partner. He is a cadaverous, red-haired, ostentatious hypocrite.

Heer (hār), **Oswald.** Born at Nieder-Utzwyl, St.-Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1809: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 27, 1883. A Swiss naturalist, director of the botanical gardens at Zurich from 1835. He published "Die Kafer der Schweiz" (1838–41), "Flora tertiaria Helvetiæ" (1854–56), "Die Urwelt der Schweiz" (1865), etc.

Heeren (hā'ren), **Arnold Hermann Ludwig.** Born at Arbergen, near Bremen, Oct. 25, 1760: died at Göttingen, Prussia, March 7, 1842. A German historian, professor of philosophy and later of history at Göttingen. He wrote "Ideen über Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der Alten Welt" (1793–96), "Geschichte des Studiums der klassischen Litteratur" (1797–1802), "Geschichte der Staaten des Altertums" (1799), "Geschichte des europäischen Staatensystems und seiner Kolonien" (1809), etc.

Hefele (hā'fe-le), **Karl Joseph von.** Born at Unterkochen, near Aalen, Würtemberg, March 15, 1809: died at Rottenburg, June 5, 1893. A German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic (bishop of Rottenburg 1869) and church historian. He was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and Christian [illegible] at Tübingen in 1840. His chief work is "Kon[illegible]" ("History of Church Councils," 185[illegible]–74).

Heffernan ([illegible]), **Mr. Michael.** The pseudonym of Samuel Ferguson, under which he wrote "Father Tom and the Pope, or a Night at the Vatican."

Hegel ([illegible]), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Aug. 27, 1770: died at Berlin, Nov. 14, 1831. A celebrated German [illegible]

cipia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. He published "Phänomenologie des Geistes" (1807), "Wissenschaft der Logik" ("Science of Logic," 1812–16), "Encyklopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften" ("Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences," 1817), "Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts" (1821), etc. His complete works, including those on the philosophy of religion, esthetics, the philosophy of history, and the history of philosophy, were published in 18 volumes (1832–41).

Hegel, Karl. Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, June 7, 1813. A German historian, son of G. W. F. Hegel: professor of history at Rostock (1841), and later (1856) at Erlangen. His chief work is "Geschichte der Städteverfassung von Italien" (1847).

Hegesippus (hej-e-sip'us). [Gr. Ἡγήσιππος.] Died 180 A. D. The earliest historian of the Christian church. He was a Jew by birth, but embraced Christianity, and lived at Rome in his later years. He wrote a history of the Christian church from the passion of Christ down to his own time, fragments of which are extant.

Hegeso (hẹ-jē'sō), **Monument of.** [Gr. Ἡγησώ.] A monument in Athens, on the Street of Tombs, remarkable for the beauty of its relief-stele of the 4th century B. C.

Hegira. See *Hejira.*

Hehe (hā'he), or **Wahehe** (wä-hā'he). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, northeast of Lake Nyassa, bordering on the Wasango and Mahenge. The country, called Uhehe, is moderately mountainous, and strewn with great boulders. The Wahehe are strong and warlike, using assagais and elliptic shields. They own cattle, but hardly ever eat meat. Their head chief is (1894) Mkuanika. His capital, Kuirenga, is surrounded by a quadrangular stockade.

Heiberg (hī'berg), **Johann Ludvig.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1791: died there, Aug. 25, 1860. A Danish dramatist and poet. He was the son of the dramatic poet and satirical writer Peter Andreas Heiberg (1758–1841), who, in consequence of several offenses against the press law of 1799, was forced to leave Denmark in 1800, and fled to France, where he remained until his death. The younger Heiberg was educated in Denmark, studying at the Copenhagen University, where he took the doctor's degree in 1817. The same year he went to Paris, and lived there with his father until 1822, when he was appointed lector at the University of Kiel. In 1825 he returned to Copenhagen, and wrote a number of the vaudevilles that have made his name famous in the history of the Danish drama. The most important of these are "Kong Solomon og Jorgen Hattemager" ("King Solomon and Jorgen the Hatter"), "Aprilsnarrene" ("The April Fools"), "Recensenten og Dyret" ("The Critic and the Beast"), "De Uadskillige" ("The Inseparable Ones"). After 1827 he edited the weekly journal "Den flyvende Post" ("The Flying Post") and subsequently the "Intelligensblade." In 1828 appeared the national drama, the most important of his greater plays, "Elverhoi" ("The Elf Hill"). In 1829 he was made poet and translator to the royal theater. The following year he was appointed docent in the new military academy, which post he held until 1836. From 1849 to 1856 he was the sole director of the royal theater. Besides his dramatic works and the esthetic criticism contained in the journals mentioned, he wrote many lyric poems and romances. His poetical writings, "Poetiske Skrifter," appeared at Copenhagen in 1862 in 11 vols.; his prose, "Prosaiske Skrifter," at Copenhagen 1861–62, also in 11 vols.

Heide (hī'de). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 58 miles northwest of Hamburg. Population (1890), commune, 7,444.

Heidegger (hī'deg-ėr), **John James.** Born at Zurich in 1659 (?): died at Richmond, Surrey, Sept. 5, 1749. A noted theatrical manager. He managed the Haymarket with Handel 1729–34.

Heidelberg (hī'del-berg). A city in the district of Mannheim, Baden, situated on the Neckar 12 miles southeast of Mannheim. It has considerable trade, and is celebrated for its picturesque surroundings. The castle is a famous monument founded at the end of the 13th century by the count palatine Rudolf I., and enlarged and strengthened by succeeding electors. During the 16th century it received the architectural development which despite disaster makes it still one of the richest productions of the German Renaissance. In 1689 and 1693 it was ruined by the generals of Louis XIV., but was subsequently restored. It was finally destroyed by fire from a lightning-stroke in 1764. The ruins are the most imposing in Germany. The picturesque outer walls and towers, now broken and ivy-clad, inclose a large area; but the chief architectural attractions are grouped about the inner court. The Otto Heinrichs Bau, dating from [illegible], is the finest example of the early German Renaissance. It consists at present of 3 stories above the basement, with engaged columns and entablatures, and contains [illegible] of ornate windows with central mullion. The doorway, surmounted by armorial bearings, is very richly treated: its two entablatures are supported by atlantes and caryatids. The Friedrichs Bau, of 1601, is a good example of late Renaissance work: it has 4 stories, Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian, with statues of emperors and electors [illegible]. The building is now in part restored [illegible]. The university, founded by the elector Ru[illegible] [illegible] the oldest in the present German Empire. [illegible] under the control of the leaders of the Reformation. The library was plundered and sent to Rome in 16[illegible] and partially returned in 1816; it now [illegible] over [illegible],000 volumes. The university was reorganized by the elector Charles Frederick of Baden in [illegible]. Heidelberg was the capital of the Palatinate from the 13th century to 1720. It was sacked by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1689, and was nearly destroyed by the French in 1693. It passed to Baden in 1803. Population (1890), commune, 31,739.

Heiden (hī'den). A village and health-resort in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, 8 miles east of St.-Gall.

Heidenheim (hī'den-hīm). A manufacturing town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, on the Brenz 44 miles east by south of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 8,001.

Heidenmauer (hī'den-mou-er). A stone rampart on the summit of the Kastanienberg, near Dürkheim, Palatinate, Germany, probably of ancient Teutonic origin, noted in legend and fiction: also other similar prehistoric or Roman remains.

Heidenmauer, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1832.

Heijn (hīn), **Pieter Pieterse.** Born at Delftshaven, Netherlands, 1577: died 1629. A Dutch admiral. He served as vice-admiral in the fleet of Admiral Willeken at the capture of San Salvador, Brazil, in 1624; defeated the Spaniards in a bloody naval battle in All Saints' Bay, Brazil, in 1626; and captured the Spanish silver fleet, with treasure valued at 12,000,000 gulden, in the Bay of Matanzas, Cuba, two years later. He was subsequently placed at the head of the Dutch navy by the stadtholder Frederick Henry, and was killed while blockading Dunkirk in 1629.

Heilbronn (hīl'bron). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 26 miles north of Stuttgart. It has important manufactures and commerce. The Rathaus, Church of St. Kilian, and Deutsches Haus are of interest. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 29,941.

Heilbronn, Union of. An alliance between the Swedes and the German Protestants for the prosecution of the war against the Imperialists, concluded at Heilbronn in 1633.

Heil dir im Siegerkranz (hīl dēr im zē'ger-kränts). [G., 'Hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath.'] The Prussian national hymn. It was written by Heinrich Harries in 1790 as a song for the birthday of Christian VII. of Denmark, adapted to the English air "God save Great George the King," and was arranged in its present form for Prussian use by B. G. Schumacher in 1793.

Heiligenstadt (hī'lig-en-stät). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Leine 27 miles east by north of Cassel. It was the capital of the old principality of Eichsfeld. Population (1890), commune, 6,183.

Heilsberg (hīlz'berg). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Alle 39 miles south of Königsberg. An indecisive battle was fought here between the French under Soult and the Russians under Bennigsen, June 10, 1807. Population (1890), 5,501.

Heilsbronn, or **Kloster-Heilsbronn** (klōs'ter-hīlz-bron'). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, 15 miles southwest of Nuremberg. It contains the remains of a medieval Cistercian abbey.

Heim (ām), **François Joseph.** Born at Belfort, France, Dec. 16, 1787: died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1865. A French historical painter.

Heimdall (hīm'däl). [ON. *Heimdallr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the guardian against the giants of the bridge of the gods, Bifröst, at the end of which he dwelt in Himinbjörg. He was the son of the nine daughters of the sea-gods Ægir and Ran. He possessed the trumpet Gjallarhorn, with which the gods were finally summoned together at Ragnarok, when he and Loki slew each other. As his name and his attributes indicate, he was a god of light.

> This god is briefly described by Vigfusson and Powell as follows: "An ancient god is Heimdal, from whom the Amals spring. There are strange lost myths connected with him: his struggle with Loki for the Brisinga necklace; the fight in which they fought in the shape of seals. He is 'the gods' warder,' dwelling on the gods' path, the Rainbow. There he sits, 'the white god,' 'the wind-listening god,' whose ears are so sharp that he hears the grass grow in the fields and the wool on the sheep's backs, with his Blast-horn, whose trumpet-sound will ring through the nine worlds, for in the later legends he has some of the attributes of the Angel of the Last Trumpet. His teeth are of gold, hence he is 'stud-endowed.' Curious genealogical myths attach themselves to him. He is styled the son of nine mothers; and as Rig's father (or Rig himself, the 'walking or wandering god,' he is the father of men and the sire of kings, and of earls and ceorls and thralls alike. His own name is epithetic, perhaps the World-bow. The meaning of Hallinskidi [another name of his] is obscure." Such is a summary of the most important passages referring to Heimdal.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 82.

Heimskringla (hīms'kring-lä). [ON. *heimr*, world, and *kringla*, circle.] The history of the Norse kings, from the earliest mythical times down to the battle of Re in 1177, written by the Icelander Snorri Sturluson (1178–1241). It receives its name from its first words, "Kringla heimsins," the circle of the world. In subject-matter and literary style it is the most important prose work in Old Norse literature.

Heine (hī'ne), **Heinrich.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 13, 1797: died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1856. A celebrated German lyric poet and critic, of Hebrew descent. Destined for a business career, he was sent, against his own desire, to his uncle Solomon Heine, a banker in Hamburg, but through the latter's assistance he was enabled to study jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen. In 1825 he embraced Christianity. He lived alternately in Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich. After 1831 until his death he lived for the most part in Paris, during the last years of his life a great sufferer from an incurable malady. From 1837 to 1848 he received an annuity from the department of foreign affairs. The first collection of his poems, "Gedichte," appeared in 1822, his "Buch der Lieder" ("Book of Songs") in 1827, "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems") in 1844, and "Romanzero" in 1851. Among his songs are some of the best-known lyrics of Germany, for instance, "Die Lorelei," "Du bist wie eine Blume," "Nach Frankreich zogen zwei Grenadier." He also left a number of characteristic prose works, the most celebrated of which, the "Reisebilder" ("Pictures of Travel"), had appeared in 4 parts from 1826 to 1831. The "Romantische Schule," to which Heine himself as a writer preeminently belonged, appeared in 1836. His complete works appeared in Hamburg 1861–63, in 21 volumes.

Heineccius (hī-nek'tsē-ös), **Johann Gottlieb.** Born at Eisenberg, Germany, Sept. 11, 1681: died at Halle, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1741. A German jurist, professor of philosophy (1720) and later of law at Halle. He wrote "Elementa juris civilis" (1725), "Historia juris civilis" (1733), etc.

Heinecken (hī'nek-en), **Christian Heinrich.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Feb. 6, 1721: died at Lübeck, June, 1725. A German child, noted for his extraordinary precocity. He is said to have been well versed in the history of the Bible in his second year, and to have learned French and Latin in his third. He is also known as "the Child of Lübeck."

Heinicke (hī'nik-e), **Samuel.** Born at Nautschütz, near Weissenfels, Prussia, April 10, 1727: died at Leipsic, April 30, 1790. A German teacher who opened the first institution for the education of deaf-mutes in Germany in 1778.

Heinrich. See *Henry.*

Heinrich von Meissen (hīn'rich fon mīs'sen). Born at Meissen, 1250: died at Mainz, 1318. A Middle High German lyric poet. He was a wandering singer. In 1278 he was in the army of Hapsburg; in 1286 at Prague. He is said to have founded at Mainz the first school of "Master Singers," so called, and himself marks the transition from the "Minnesingers" to the later "Master Singers." He is also called Frauenlob, a name given him because of a declared preference in a poetical contest for the title "Frau" (lady, mistress) applied to women, rather than "Weib" (woman, the mere opposite of *man*). The women of Mainz bore him to his grave, where, at the cathedral, his monument is still to be seen.

Heinrich von Veldeke. See *Veldeke.*

Heinse (hīn'ze), **Johann Jakob Wilhelm.** Born at Langewiesen, Thuringia, Feb. 16, 1749: died at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, June 22, 1803. A German romance writer. Among his romances is "Ardinghello und die glückseligen Inseln" (1787).

Heinsius (hīn'sē-ös), **Antonius.** Born at Delft, 1641: died Aug., 1720. A Dutch statesman, grand pensionary 1689–1720.

Heinsius, Daniel. Born at Ghent, June 9, 1580: died Feb. 25, 1655. A Dutch classical philologist, author of Greek and Latin poems, editions of the classics, etc.

Heinsius, Nikolaas. Born at Leyden, July 20, 1620: died at The Hague, Oct. 7, 1681. A noted Dutch classical philologist and Latin poet, son of Daniel Heinsius.

Heintzelman (hīnt'sel-män), **Samuel Peter.** Born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805: died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1826; served in the Mexican war; became brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861; commanded a division of McDowell's army at the first battle of Bull Run; commanded a corps at the battle of Williamsburg; was made major-general of volunteers May 5, 1862, participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, and commanded the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run. He subsequently held command of the Department of Washington and of the Northern Department. He was placed on the retired list, with the rank of major-general, by a special act of Congress April 29, 1869.

Heir-at-Law, The. A comedy by Colman the younger, produced in 1797, printed in 1808.

Heir of Linne, The. An old ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques": the story of a spendthrift who finally regains his lands and money.

Heister (hīs'ter), **Lorenz.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 19, 1683: died at Helmstedt, April 18, 1758. A German surgeon, professor of surgery at Helmstedt from 1720. He was the founder of modern German surgery.

Hejaz. See *Hedjaz.*

Hejira (hej'i-rä). [Ar., 'departure.'] The era which forms the starting-point of the Mohammedan calendar, July 15, 622, commemorative of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina. The actual date of the flight was June 20.

Hel (hel). [ON., a personification of *hel*, the abode of the dead, = E. *hell.*] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrbodha*), and goddess of Niflheim, or Niflhel, the realm of the dead, below the earth. Originally all the dead went to her. In later mythology only she is horrible in appearance, half blue-black and half flesh-color, and her abode is one of misery to which those alone go who die of age or illness.

Helbon (hel'bon). An ancient name of Aleppo.

Helder (hel'dėr), **The.** A fortified seaport in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Marsdiep 40 miles north of Amsterdam. It is an important commercial place, and a Dutch naval station. The great Helder Dyke defends it from the sea. Near it the Dutch under Ruyter and Tromp defeated the English in a naval engagement Aug. 21, 1673; and near it also the English and Russian troops landed in their unsuccessful expedition of 1799. Population (1889), commune, 21,984.

Helderberg (hel'dėr-bėrg) **Mountains.** A range of hills west of Albany, New York, an offshoot of the Catskills.

Helen (hel'en). [Gr. Ἑλένη, L. *Helena:* hence It. *Elena*, Sp. *Helena, Elena*, F. *Hélène*, E. *Helen, Ellen*, G. *Helene.*] **1.** In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, and, according to the usual tradition, the daughter of Zeus and Leda, or, according to another, of Zeus and Nemesis, celebrated for her beauty. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war. Goethe introduces her in the second part of "Faust," and Faustus, in Marlowe's play of that name, addresses her thus:

> "Oh! thou art fairer than the evening air
> Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars!"

> Helen of Troy is one of those ideal creatures of the fancy over which time, space, and circumstance, and moral probability, exert no sway. . . . She moves through Greek heroic legend as the desired of all men and the possessed of many. Theseus bore her away while yet a girl from Sparta. Her brethren, Castor and Polydeukes, recovered her from Athens by force, and gave to her Æthra, the mother of Theseus, for bondwoman. . . . She was at last assigned in wedlock to Menelaus, by whom she conceived her only earthly child, Hermione. Paris, by aid of Aphrodite, won her love and fled with her to Egypt and to Troy. In Troy she abode more than twenty years, and was the mate of Deiphobus after the death of Paris. When the strife raised for her sake was ended, Menelaus restored her with honor to his home in Lacedæmon. There she received Telemachus and saw her daughter mated to Neoptolemus. But even after death she rested not from the service of love. The great Achilles, who in life had loved her by hearsay, but had never seen her, clasped her among the shades upon the island Leuké, and begat Euphorion.
>
> *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 124.

2. In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the queen of Corinth. She begs and carries away the wounded body of the knight Amphialus, falsely supposed dead.—**3.** A waiting-woman to Imogen in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."—**4.** In Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback," a lively girl, in love with Modus.

Helen, a Tale. The last novel by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1834.

Helena (hel'e-nä). A Greek painter, daughter of the Egyptian Timon. She is said to have lived in the time of the battle of Issus, and to have painted a picture of that subject. This picture was hung by Vespasian in the Temple of Peace at Rome. The great Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus must have been made about this time, and is perhaps a copy of the picture.

Helena. **1.** A character in Shakspere's comedy "All's Well that Ends Well."—**2.** In Shakspere's play "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian lady in love with Demetrius.

Helena, The. See the extract.

> The Third Act [of the second part of Goethe's "Faust," in which Helen of Troy is introduced] is known in Germany as "The Helena," not only because it was separately published in 1827 under the title of "Helena, a Classico-Romantic Phantasmagoria," but also because it is a complete allegorical poem in itself, inserted in the Second Part of "Faust" by very loose threads of attachment. Goethe began its composition in 1800.
>
> *B. Taylor*, Notes to Faust, part 2.

Helena. A tragedy of Euripides, exhibited in 412 B. C., based on the story invented by Stesichorus that only a phantom of Helen appeared at the siege of Troy, the real Helen being in Egypt.

Helena (hel'e-na or he-le'na). The capital of Phillips County, Arkansas, situated on the Mississippi 52 miles southwest of Memphis. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Confederates July 4, 1863. Population (1890), 5,189.

Helena. A city, the capital of Montana and of Lewis and Clarke County, situated in lat. 46° 36' N., long. 111° 53' W. It is an important business center and there are gold mines in its vicinity. It was settled in 1864. Population (1890), [illegible].

Helena, Flavia Julia, Saint. Died about 328. The mother of Constantine the Great. She was, according to some authorities, the daughter of an innkeeper at Drepanum, Bithynia; according to others a British or Caledonian princess. She became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, who on his elevation to the dignity of Cæsar in 292, divorced her in order to marry Theodora, the stepdaughter of the Augustus Maximianus Herculius. Subsequently, on the elevation to the purple of Constantine, her son by Constantius, she received the title of Augusta, and was treated with marked distinction. About 325 she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where she built the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and that of the Nativity.

Helensburgh (hel'enz-bur-ō). A town and watering-place in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 20 miles northwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 8,405.

Helenus (hel'e-nus). [Gr. Ἕλενος.] In Greek legend, a son of Priam, celebrated as a prophet. Shakspere introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

Helgoland (hel'go-länt), or **Heligoland** (hel'i-go-land). Friesian **Hellige Land.** ['Holy Land.'] An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated in lat. 54° 11' N., long. 7° 53' E. It is divided into the Oberland and Unterland. Close by is the bathing-place, the Düne. It has lobster-fisheries, and is frequented for sea-bathing. The population is of Friesian stock. Formerly it was a heathen sanctuary. It was taken from Denmark by Great Britain in 1807, and ceded to Great Britain in 1814. In 1890 it was ceded to Germany, and attached to the province of Schleswig-Holstein. Near it the Danish fleet repulsed a combined attack of the Prussians and Austrians May 9, 1864. Length, a little over 1 mile. Population [illegible].

Heliand (hā'le-änd). [OS. *Hêliand*, AS. *Hælend*, MHG. *Heiland*, the healer, i. e. the Saviour.] An Old Saxon epic poem on the Saviour, written in alliterative verse by an unknown author between the years 822 and 840. It is a Christian poem with old Germanic heathen elements, and is one of the most extensive as it is one of the most important works of early Germanic literature.

Helias, or **Helis**, or **Helyas**. The Knight of the Swan. See *Swan, Knight of the.*

Helicanus (hel-i-kā'nus). The faithful minister of Pericles, Prince of Tyre, in Shakspere's play of that name.

Helicon (hel'i-kon), modern **Zagora** (zä-gō'rä). [Gr. Ἑλικών.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Bœotia, Greece, celebrated in mythology as the abode of the Muses. It contained the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. Height, 5,736 feet (?).

Heligoland. See *Helgoland.*

Heliodorus (hē-li-o-dō'rus). [Gr. Ἡλιόδωρος, gift of the sun.] Born at Emesa, Syria: lived at the end of the 4th century. A Greek romance writer, a Christian bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, author of the earliest Greek romance, the "Æthiopica." See *Theagenes and Chariclea.*

Heliogabalus. See *Elagabalus.*

Heliopolis (hē-li-op'o-lis), Egyptian **An** (än), the modern **Matarieh** (mä-ta-rē'e). [Gr. Ἡλιούπολις, city of the sun-god.] In ancient geography, a city in Lower Egypt, situated on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile in lat. 30° 8' N., long. 31° 24' E.

> It stood on the edge of the desert, about [illegible] to the east of the apex of the Delta, but the [illegible] of the Delta extended [illegible] miles further to the [illegible] of the city, to what is now the Birket el-Hag [illegible]. It was [illegible] the university of Egypt, and of the worship of the sacred Ra.
>
> The site of Heliopolis is still marked by the massive walls that surrounded it, and by a granite obelisk bearing the name of Osirtesen I. of the 12th dynasty, [illegible]. It was one of two that stood before the entrance to the temple of the Sun [illegible]
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod. II. note.

Heliopolis. The ancient name of Baalbec.

Helios (hē'li-os). [Gr. Ἥλιος, Ἠέλιος.] In Greek mythology, the sun-god, called Hyperion by Homer; son of the Titan Hyperion and the Titaness Theia. [illegible]

Helm [illegible]

Hell [illegible] **Maximilian.** [illegible]

nus, of which he published an account ("Observatio transitus Veneris," 1770). He is the author also of a number of other works, including "De parallaxi solis" (1773).

Hellada. The modern name of the Spercheius.

Helladians (he-lā'di-anz). See the extract.

> Otherwise, while Greek was fast becoming the dominant speech of the Empire, the name of Hellas became a geographical expression, the name of a single theme of the Empire, while the name of Hellenes meant only the professors of the fallen faith, whose temples supplied materials for building the temples of the new. When the people of the theme of Hellas, perhaps of a region a little wider than the theme of Hellas, needed a geographical name, the new name of Helladians was coined to express them.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 331.

Hellanicus (hel-a-nī'kus). [Gr. Ἑλλάνικος.] An eminent Greek logographer. He was a native of Mytilene, Lesbos, and lived about 450 B.C. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history. According to an evidently erroneous account by Suidas he lived with Herodotus at the court of Amyntas. The same doubtful authority states that he died at Perperene, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Lesbos. He was a prolific writer, and was held in high esteem by the ancients. His works, fragments only of which are extant, included a history of Attica, a history of the Æolians in Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean, and a history of Persia, Media, and Assyria from the time of Ninus to his own day.

Hellas (hel'as). [Gr. Ἑλλάς.] In ancient geography, originally a town and small district in Phthiotis, Thessaly, and later the lands inhabited by the Hellenes (see *Greece*); in a restricted sense, Middle Greece (south of Thermopylæ and north of the Gulf of Corinth), or the districts south of the Ambracian Gulf and the mouth of the Peneius.

Helle (hel'ē). [Gr. Ἕλλη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele. She was drowned in the Hellespont, whence its name ("Sea of Helle").

Hellebore (hel'ẹ-bōr). A character assumed by Foote in his part of the devil, in his play "The Devil upon Two Sticks": the president of a medical college.

Hellen (hel'en). [Gr. Ἕλλην.] In Greek legend, a king in Phthia (in Thessaly), eponymous ancestor of the Hellenes.

Hellenes (hel'ēnz). [Gr. Ἕλληνες.] **1.** The ancient Greeks; properly, the Greeks of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. —**2.** The subjects of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas.

Heller (hel'lėr), **Stephen.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, May 15, 1814: died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1888. A Hungarian pianist and composer for the pianoforte.

Hellespont (hel'es-pont). [Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος, sea of Helle. See *Helle*.] In ancient geography, the name of the Strait of Dardanelles. (See *Dardanelles*.) It is celebrated in the legend of Hero and Leander.

Hellevoetsluis (hel-le-vöt-slois'), or **Helvoetsluis** (hel-vōt-slois'). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated in the island Voorne, on the Haringvliet, 17 miles west-southwest of Rotterdam. Here, in 1688, William of Orange embarked for England.

Hell Fire Clubs. Clubs consisting of reckless and unscrupulous men and women. A number of these have existed. Three such associations were suppressed in London in 1721.

Hell Gate (hel gāt). A passage in the East River, east of the city of New York, noted for its dangers to navigation. Obstructions were removed by explosion at Hallett's Point in 1876, and at Flood Rock in 1885.

Hellin [illegible]. A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, situated in lat. 38° 28' N., long. [illegible] W. It has [illegible] manufactures. Population [illegible].

Hellowes [illegible], **Edward.** Lived about the [illegible]. An English translator. [illegible]

Helmer [illegible] **Nora.** [illegible]

Helmers [illegible] **Jan Frederik.** [illegible] Natie" ("The Dutch [illegible]

Helmholtz (helm'hōlts), **Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von.** [illegible] 1894. [illegible] German physiologist and physicist, especially noted for his discoveries in optics and acoustics. He became military physician at Potsdam in 1843; taught anatomy at the Academy of Art in 1848; was professor of physiology at Königsberg 1849–55, was professor of anatomy and physiology at Bonn 1855–58, and of physiology at Heidelberg 1858–71; and was appointed professor of physics at Berlin in 1871. He invented the ophthalmoscope in 1851. His chief works are "Handbuch der physiologischen Optik" ("Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856–66), "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen" ("The Doctrine of the Sensations of Tone," 1862), "Über die Erhaltung der Kraft" ("On the Conservation of Force," 1847).

Helmond (hel'mont; F. pron. el-môṅ'). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated on the river Aa in lat. 51° 28' N., long. 5° 39' E. Population (1889), commune, 9,057.

Helmont (hel'mont), **Jan Baptista van.** Born at Brussels in 1578: died near Brussels, Dec. 30, 1644. A Flemish physician and chemist. He spent a number of years in France, Switzerland, and England, married a wealthy lady of Brabant, and in 1609 settled on an estate near Brussels, where he devoted himself to chemical investigations. He is said to have been the first to demonstrate the necessity of employing the balance in chemistry, and to have introduced the word "gas" in the terminology of that science. A collective edition of his works appeared as "Ortus medicinæ" (1648).

Helmstadt (helm'stät). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 10 miles west of Würzburg. Here, in the Seven Weeks' War, July 25, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians.

Helmstedt (helm'stet). A town in Brunswick, Germany, 21 miles east of Brunswick, formerly the seat of a university. Population (1890), 10,955.

Helmund (hel'mund), or **Hilmend** (hil'mend), or **Halmand** (häl'mänd). A river in Afghanistan, flowing in a generally southwesterly direction into Lake Hamun, with no outlet to the sea: the ancient Erymanthus or Erymandrus. Length, about 680 miles.

Héloïse (ā-lō-ēz'). Born about 1101: died at the Paraclet, near Nogent-sur-Seine, France, 1164. A French abbess, celebrated on account of her relations with Abelard. She was a niece of Fulbert, canon of Notre Dame. Abelard became her instructor, and soon her lover and seducer. After the birth of her child he proposed a secret marriage, which was accomplished only after much opposition on the part of Héloïse, for she preferred to sacrifice her own future rather than that of Abelard. She even denied the marriage after it was performed, and retired to the convent of Argenteuil. The enraged Fulbert revenged himself on Abelard by inflicting on him a shameful mutilation. He became a monk, and Héloïse took the veil.

Héloïse. See *Nouvelle Héloïse, La.*

Helos (hē'los). [Gr. τὸ Ἕλος.] In ancient geography, a town in Laconia, Greece, situated near the sea 25 miles southeast of Sparta.

Helots (hē'lọts or hel'ọts). [Gr. Εἵλωται or Εἵλωτες.] A class of serfs among the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landholders, and fulfilled all servile functions. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by them. They served as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achæan aborigines of Laconia; they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically massacred to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

Help (help). A character, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who pulls Christian out of the Slough of Despond.

Helps (helps), Sir **Arthur.** Born at Streatham, Surrey, July 10, 1813: died at London, March 7, 1875. An English author. He occupied various government positions, and from June, 1860, was clerk of the privy council, enjoying the special confidence of the queen. He is best known for his social essays, "Friends in Council" (1847–[illegible] series), and for his various works on the early history of Spanish America, especially "The Spanish Conquest in America" (1855–61). He also wrote several dramas and romances.

Helsingborg (hel'sing-borg). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, in lat. 56° 3' N., long. 12° 42' E. Near it is the old castle of Kärnan. Population (1890), 20,410.

Helsingfors (hel'sing-fors), Finnish **Helsinki** (hel'sing-kē). A seaport, capital of Finland and of the laen of Nyland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 10' N., long. 24° 57' E. It is the largest and chief commercial city of Finland, and the seat of a university (removed from Åbo in 1827); was founded by Gustavus Vasa in the 16th century, was taken by the Russians in 1808, and became the capital in 1819. It is an important naval station. Its fortifications were unsuccessfully bombarded by the Allies in 1855. Population [illegible].

Helsingland (hel'sing-länd). A district in the northern part of the laen of Gefleborg, eastern Sweden.

Helsingör. See *Elsinore.*

Helst (helst), **Bartholomeus van der.** Born in the Netherlands, 1613: died at Amsterdam, 1670. A noted Dutch portrait-painter. His best-known work is the "Banquet" (at Amsterdam).

Helston (hel'ston). A town in Cornwall, England, situated on the river Cober 9 miles west-southwest of Falmouth. Population (1891), 3,198.

Helstone (hel'stōn), **Doctor Matthewson.** The rector of Briarfield in Charlotte Brontë's "Shirley," an uncompromising and brusk, but upright and conscientious man. His niece Caroline is one of the principal characters.

Helvellyn (hel-vel'in). The second peak in height in the Lake District in Cumberland, England, 8 miles north by west of Ambleside. Height, 3,118 feet.

Helvetia (hel-vē'shiä). In later Latin, a part of Gaul corresponding generally to the western and central portions of the modern Switzerland: used also poetically for Switzerland.

Helvetian Desert. See *Uechtland.*

Helvetic Republic. [F. *République Helvétique.*] A republic formed in 1798 by France from the larger portion of the Swiss Confederation. The former cantonal system was restored by Napoleon in 1803. It continued under French influence until 1814.

Helvetii (hel-vē'shi-ī). A Celtic tribe which in the time of Cæsar occupied a district east of the Jura, north of the Lake of Geneva, and west and south of the Rhine. They were defeated by Cæsar.

Helvétius (el-vā-sē-üs'), **Claude Adrien.** Born at Paris in Jan., 1715: died Dec. 26, 1771. A French philosopher and littérateur. He was appointed farmer-general about 1738, and soon after became chamberlain to the queen. In 1751 he married the beautiful Mademoiselle de Ligneville, who was afterward one of the chief centers of literary society in Paris. He retired to his estate in Perche at his marriage, and devoted himself during the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. He published in 1758 a metaphysical work entitled "De l'esprit," in which he derived all virtue from self-interest, and which was burned in 1759 by order of Parliament. He made a journey to England in 1764, and in the following year was entertained by Frederick the Great at Potsdam. His "Œuvres complètes" were published at Liege in 1774, since which time numerous other editions have appeared.

Helvidius (hel-vid'i-us). A pseudonym of James Madison. Under this signature he replied to the letters of Pacificus (Hamilton) in five essays.

Helvidius Priscus. See *Priscus, Helvidius.*

Helvoetsluis. See *Hellevoetsluis.*

Hélyot (āl-yō'), **Pierre,** called **Père Hippolyte.** Born at Paris, Jan., 1660: died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1716. A French monk and ecclesiastical historian, author of "L'Histoire des ordres monastiques, religieux et militaires, etc." (1714–1719).

Hemachandra (hā-ma-chan'dra). A Sanskrit lexicographer and grammarian, said to have lived A. D. 1088–1172: author of the "Abhidhana-chintamani" (which see).

Hemans (hem'anz), Mrs. (**Felicia Dorothea Browne**). Born at Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1793: died near Dublin, May 16, 1835. An English poet, best known for her lyrics. Among her other poems are "The Vespers of Palermo" (1823), "The Forest Sanctuary" (1826). "Poetical Works" edited by W. M. Rossetti (1873).

Hemel-Hempstead (hem'el-hemp'sted). A small town in Hertfordshire, England, 24 miles northwest of London.

Hemes. See *Jemez.*

Hemicycle of Paul Delaroche, The. An encaustic mural painting adorning the amphitheater of the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. In it are grouped 75 representative artists and figures typifying the art of all periods. The great Greek masters Phidias, Ictinus, and Apelles, enthroned, form the central group. The figures are 23 feet high.

Heming, or **Hemminge, John.** Born at Shottery, 1556 (?): died at Aldermanbury, Oct. 10, 1630. An English actor. Little is known of his early life, but he seems to have been treasurer of the King's Company of actors. He played in the first part of "Henry IV.," and in Jonson's "Volpone," "Alchemist," and several other of his plays. With Condell he edited the first folio of Shakspere in 1623. To this he owes his chief fame. He was principal proprietor of the Globe Theatre and closely associated with Shakspere, who mentions him in his will.

Hemling. See *Memling.*

Hempel (hem'pel), **Charles Julius.** Born at Solingen, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1811: died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 25, 1879. A German-American physician. He came to America in 1835, graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1845; became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in 1857; and subsequently practised medicine at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He wrote "System of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1859), etc.

Hempstead (hemp'sted). A town in Queens County, Long Island, New York, about 20 miles east-southeast of New York. Population (1890), of village 4,831; of town, 23,756.

Hems. See *Homs.*

Hemskerk, Marten van. See *Heemskerk.*

Hemsterhuis (hem'ster-hois), **Frans.** Born in the Netherlands about 1722: died at The Hague, 1790. A Dutch philosopher and writer on esthetics, son of Tiberius Hemsterhuis.

Hemsterhuis, Tiberius. Born at Greningen, Netherlands, 1685: died at Leyden, April 7, 1766. A Dutch philologist and critic. His chief works are an edition of the "Onomasticon" of Pollux (1706), "Dialogues of Lucian" (1708), and the "Plutus" of Aristophanes (1744).

Hénault (ā-nō'), **Charles Jean François.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1685: died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1770. A French historian. He wrote "Nouvel abregé chronologique de l'histoire de France" (1744), "Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal" (1759), etc.

Henderson (hen'dėr-son). A city and the capital of Henderson County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio in lat. 37° 51' N., long. 87° 35' W. Population (1890), 8,835.

Henderson, Alexander. Born at Creich, Fifeshire, about 1583: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1646. A Scottish ecclesiastic and diplomatist, the most capable and most prominent Presbyterian leader of his time. He was minister at Leuchars, Fifeshire, 1613–38, and afterward at Edinburgh. The National Covenant (1638) and the Solemn League and Covenant (adopted in 1643 by the Westminster Assembly, which he attended as a Scottish commissioner) were both drafted by him, and were largely his productions. He presided as moderator at three important general assemblies (1638, 1641, and 1648): at that held at Glasgow in 1638 the Scottish bishops were deposed, and the church was reconstituted as Presbyterian. Henderson had various conferences and even discussions with Charles I. on public (especially ecclesiastical) affairs.

Henderson, James. Born in the north of England about 1783: died at Madrid, Spain, Sept. 18, 1848. An English author. From 1819 to 1821 he traveled in Brazil. Subsequently he was British consul-general at Bogotá until 1836. His principal work is "History of Brazil" (London, 1821).

Henderson, James Pinckney. Born in Lincoln County, N. C., March 31, 1808: died at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1858. An American general and politician. He was secretary of state of Texas 1837–39, governor of Texas 1846–47, and United States senator 1857–58.

Henderson, John. Born at London in 1747: died there, Nov. 25, 1785. An English actor. He made his first appearance at Bath in 1772 as Hamlet, playing at the outset under the name of Courtney. During his first season he played parts far beyond him, though he was known as the Bath Roscius; but in 1777 he played Shylock at the Haymarket with success, which increased until he stood next to Garrick in public estimation. He made enemies by his talent for mimicry, and Garrick is said to have been jealous of him. He was particularly fine in soliloquies. His repertory included all the best tragic and many comic rôles.

Hendon (hen'don). A suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex. Population (1891), 15,835.

Hendricks (hen'driks), **Thomas Andrews.** Born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819: died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885. An American statesman. He was member of Congress from Indiana 1851–55; United States senator 1863–69, governor of Indiana 1873–77; and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1876. He was elected Vice-President in 1884, and was inaugurated March 4, 1885.

Henge (heng'ge), or **Mahenge** (mä-heng'ge). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, west of the Rufiji River, at the foot of the central plateau. They are marauders, and imitate the ways and language of the Zulus.

Hengist (heng'gist). Died 488. A chief of the Jutes, joint founder with Horsa of the kingdom of Kent. They landed at Ebbsfleet about 449. Many legends have sprung up about their names, and their existence as historical personages has been questioned, without, however, sufficient grounds.

Hengstenberg (heng'sten-berg), **Ernst Wilhelm.** Born at Fröndenburg, Westphalia, Oct. 20, 1802: died at Berlin, May 28, 1869. A German Protestant theologian, leader of the orthodox Lutherans, professor of theology in Berlin from 1826. He wrote "Christologie des Alten Testaments" (1829–35), "Beiträge zur Einleitung ins Alte Testament" (1831–39), "Kommentar über die Psalmen" (1842–1845), etc.

Hénin-Liétard (ā-nan'lyā-tär'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 16 miles south of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 9,467.

Henke (heng'ke), **Heinrich Philipp Konrad.** Born at Hehlen, Brunswick, Germany, July 3, 1752: died at Brunswick, May 2, 1809. A German Protestant theologian and church historian. He was professor of theology at Helmstedt 1777–86, and abbot of Michaelstein, near Blankenburg (1786), and of Konigslutter (1803), and later vice-president of the consistory and curator of the Carolinum at Brunswick. His chief work is "Kirchengeschichte" (1788–1804).

Henle (hen'le), **Friedrich Gustav Jakob.** Born at Fürth, Bavaria, July 9, 1809: died at Göttingen, May 13, 1885. A noted German physiologist and anatomist, professor successively at Zurich (1840), Heidelberg (1844), and Göttingen (1852). He wrote "Handbuch der rationellen Pathologie" (1846–52), "Handbuch der allgemeinen Anatomie" (1841), "Handbuch der systematischen Anatomie des Menschen" (1855–73), etc.

Henley (hen'li), **John,** generally called "Orator Henley." Born at Melton-Mowbray, England, Aug. 3, 1692: died 1756 (1759 ?). An English preacher, celebrated for his eccentricities.

Henley, William Ernest. Born about 1850. An English writer and critic. He became editor of the "Scots Observer" in 1888. He has published "A Book of Verses" (1888), etc.

Henley-on-Thames (hen'li-on-temz'), or **Henley.** A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Thames 36 miles west of London, noted for its regattas. Population (1891), 4,913.

Henlopen (hen-lō'pen), **Cape.** A cape on the eastern coast of Delaware, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay, opposite Cape May, in lat. 38° 47' N., long. 75° 5' W.

Hennebont (en-bôn'). A river port in the department of Morbihan, Brittany, France, situated on the Blavet 7 miles northeast of Lorient. Population (1891), commune, 6,972.

Hennegau. See *Hainaut.*

Hennepin (hen'e-pin; F. pron. en-pan'), **Louis.** Born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640: died in the Netherlands after 1701. A French missionary and explorer. He belonged to the order of Recollets of St. Francis, went to Canada in 1675, and in 1678 joined La Salle's second expedition to the West. He was despatched by La Salle from Fort Crevecœur with two men in a canoe, Feb. 29, 1680, to explore the Illinois River and the upper Mississippi. He was captured by a party of Sioux on the Mississippi, April 11, 1680, and during captivity discovered the Falls of St. Anthony. He was rescued by Greysolon du Lhut, arrived at Quebec in 1682, and on returning to Europe was made guardian of the convent of Renty in Artois. He published "Description de la Louisiane" (1683), "Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays" (1697: in which he claims to have descended the Mississippi to its mouth in 1680 — a claim since shown to be false), and "Nouveau Voyage" (1698).

Hennequin (en-kan'), **Philippe Augustin.** Born at Lyons, France, 1763: died at Tournay, Belgium, May 12, 1833. A French historical painter. Among his works are "Remorse of Orestes" (in the Louvre), "Battle of Quiberon" (Toulouse Museum), "Triumph of the French People" (Rouen), "Saul and the Witch of Endor" (Lyons).

Henner (en-ār'), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Bernwiller, Alsace, March 5, 1829. A genre-painter, pupil of Drolling and Picot. He gained the grand prix de Rome in 1858, and a first-class medal in 1878. He was made mentor of the Institute in 1889. He passed five years in Italy. Among his pictures are "La Naiade," "Le bon Samaritain" (at the Luxembourg), "Idylle," "Suzanne," and "La Madeleine."

Hennersdorf (hen'ers-dorf), or **Katholisch-Hennersdorf** (kä-tō'lish-). A village in northwestern Silesia, Prussia, near Naumburg-on-the-Queiss. Here, Nov. 24, 1745, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons and Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine.

Hennessy (hen'e-si), **William J.** Born at Thomastown, Ireland, in 1839. A landscape- and genre-painter. He went to New York in 1849, and was elected national academician in 1863. In 1870 he went to London, but lives principally in Normandy.

Henri (on-rē') **I.,** King of Haiti. See *Christophe.*

Henri III. et sa Cour. A drama of the romantic school, by Alexandre Dumas père, produced in 1829.

Henriade (on-ryäd'). An epic poem by Voltaire, in 10 cantos. It is a picture of war undertaken in the name of religion, and was intended to inspire a hatred of intolerance and persecution.

Henrichemont (on-resh-môn'). A town in the department of Cher, France, 16 miles north-northeast of Bourges. Population (1891), commune, 3,763.

Henrici (hen-rēt'sē), **Jakob.** Born at Gross Karlenbach, Bavaria, Jan. 1, 1803: died at Economy, Pa., Dec. 25, 1892. A German-American communist. He emigrated to the United States in 1823, and subsequently joined the Harmonist Society founded by George Rapp, which was then established at Harmony in Butler County, Pennsylvania, but which was afterward (1824) removed to the present village of Economy in Beaver County. On the death of Rapp in 1847 he succeeded to the management of the community, with the title of first trustee, which position he retained until his death.

Henricians (hen-rish'anz). 1. A sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the 12th century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—2. The followers or adherents of the emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

Henrietta Anna (hen-ri-et'ä an'ä), Duchesse d'Orléans. [Fem. and dim. of *Henry*: F. *Henriette*, It. *Enrichetta*, Sp. *Enriqueta*, Pg. *Henriquete*, G. *Henriette*.] Born at Exeter, England, June 16, 1644: died at St.-Cloud, near Paris, June 30, 1670. Daughter of Charles I. of England. She married the Duc d'Orléans (brother of Louis XIV.) in 1661.

Henrietta Maria (ma-rī'ä). Queen of England. Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1609: died near Paris, Sept. 10, 1669. Daughter of Henry IV. of France. She married Charles I. of England in 1625, went to Holland in 1642 to obtain aid for the king, returned in 1643; and finally left England for France in 1644.

Henrietta Temple (tem'pl). A love-story by Disraeli, published in 1837.

Henriette (hen-ri-et'; F. pron. oñ-ryet'). 1. A young, simple, and natural girl surrounded by the pedantic "femmes savantes," in Molière's comedy of that name. She is considered by the French the type of true womanliness.—2. A character in Balzac's "Lys dans la vallée" ("Lily in the Valley").

Henriquez, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva. See *Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez*.

Henriquez de Almansa (en-rē'keth dā al-män'sä), **Martin.** Born in Alcañizes, Spain, about 1525: died at Lima, Peru, March 15, 1583. A Spanish administrator. He was the second son of a Marquis of Alcañizes. He was viceroy of Mexico Nov. 5, 1568, to Oct. 4, 1580, during which period the Inquisition was established (1571), and the great cathedral of Mexico was founded (1573). From Sept. 23, 1581, he was viceroy of Peru. He was an excellent ruler.

Henriquez de Guzman (göth-män'), **Luis.** Born about 1600: died about 1667. A Spanish administrator. He was count of Alba de Liste and grandee of Spain, was viceroy of Mexico June 28, 1650, to Aug. 1, 1653, and of Peru Feb. 24, 1655, to July 31, 1661. His reign in both countries was rather uneventful. He was just and benevolent, and encouraged learning.

Henriquez de Rivera (rē-vā'rä), **Payo.** Born at Seville about 1610: died April 8, 1684. A Spanish prelate and statesman. He was a member of the Augustine order, was chosen bishop of Guatemala in 1657, and was translated to Michoacan in 1667, but before reaching his new diocese was made archbishop of Mexico (1668). From Dec., 1673, to Oct., 1680, he was also viceroy. Returning to Spain, 1681, he was appointed president of the Council of the Indies and bishop of Cuenca, but resigned both offices and died in a convent.

Henry (hen'ri) **I.** [The E. name *Henry*, formerly also *Henri*, *Henri*, assimilated *Herry*, now *Harry*, is from OF. and F. *Henri*, Sp. *Enrique*, Pg. *Henrique*, It. *Enrico*, from ML. *Henricus*, from OHG. *Heimrih*, G. *Heinrich*, D. *Hendrik*, etc., chief of the dwelling.] King of Castile 1214–June, 1217, son of Alfonso IX. and Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England.

Henry II. Born 1333: died in May, 1379. King of Castile 1369–79, natural son of Alfonso XI. He was known before his accession as count of Trastamare, and acquired the throne by expelling his half brother, Peter the Cruel, with the aid of the celebrated [illegible]

Henry III., surnamed "The Sickly." Born 1379: died 1406. King of Castile 1390–1406, son of John I. He married Catharine, daughter of John [illegible]

Henry IV., surnamed "The Impotent." Born at Valladolid, Spain, Jan. 6, 1425: died at Madrid, Dec. 12, 1474. King of Castile 1454–74, son of John II. He married [illegible] of Portugal [illegible]

Henry I., surnamed **Beauclerc.** [illegible] Born at Selby, Yorkshire, 1068: died [illegible] 1, 1135. King of England 1100–35, [illegible] the Conqueror and M[illegible] [illegible] William II. [illegible] twice married: first to Matilda, [illegible]

Henry II. [illegible] The first [illegible] of England [illegible] Plantagenet, 1154–89, [illegible] count of Anjou, [illegible] of Henry I. [illegible] the throne on Stephen's death, Oct. 25, 1154. His possessions outside of England included Normandy and the suzerainty of Brittany, inherited from the Norman kings; Anjou and Maine, inherited from his father; and Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony, acquired by marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152). He compelled Malcolm of Scotland to restore the English counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, granted to Malcolm's father by Stephen, and to do homage for the Scottish crown (1157), reduced the Welsh to obedience in 3 expeditions (1158, 1163, and 1165), and conquered the southeastern part of Ireland (1171). He consolidated and centralized the royal authority by the institution of fiscal, judicial, and military reforms, the chief of which were the improvement of the coinage (1158), the assignment of regular circuits to itinerant justices, the great assize or trial by a jury of twelve knights (which superseded the old modes of trial by battle and by compurgation), the commutation of personal military service for a money payment or scutage (1159), the revival of the ancient fyrd or national militia by the assize of arms (1181), and the extension of the jurisdiction of the secular courts to clerical offenders by the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164). His reforms were vehemently opposed by Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in so far as they related to the church, although after the unauthorized murder of the archbishop by four of Henry's knights (Dec. 29, 1170), and Henry's consequent penance at Becket's shrine in July, 1174, he virtually carried his point. In the last year of his reign a rebellion broke out under his sons Richard and John, assisted by Philip of France, during which he died.

Henry III. (of Winchester). Born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207: died at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1272. King of England 1216–72, son of John and Isabella of Angoulême. He succeeded at the age of 9 years, under the regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke. His title was disputed by Louis, son of Philip of France, who had been chosen king by the barons opposed to John. The regent defeated Louis's army at Lincoln May 20, 1217, and compelled him to abandon his claim to the crown after having suffered the loss of his reinforcements in a naval battle off Dover, Aug. 24, 1217. After the death of Pembroke in 1219, the government was carried on by the justiciary Hubert de Burgh, supported by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, until 1232, when Henry personally assumed the direction of affairs. He married Eleanor of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236. Of the French possessions of his house, he retained only Aquitaine and Gascony. His misgovernment and the favoritism which he showed toward foreigners provoked a rising of the barons, who compelled him to accept the Provisions of Oxford in 1258, whereby a series of reforms were carried out by a commission of 24 barons. Henry subsequently repudiated the Provisions of Oxford, whereupon the barons arose in arms under Simon de Montfort, and defeated the king at the battle of Lewes May 14, 1264. He was kept a virtual prisoner by Montfort until the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, when he was rescued by his son Edward.

Henry IV. Born at the castle of Bolingbroke, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April 3, 1367: died at Westminster, March 20, 1413. The first king of England of the house of Lancaster, 1399–1413, son of John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III.) and Blanche, heiress of Lancaster. He was banished by Richard II. in 1398, succeeded his father as duke of Lancaster in 1399, and in the same year returned to England and captured and imprisoned Richard, who was deposed by Parliament at London Sept. 30, 1399. He put down a serious rising under Harry Percy (Hotspur) at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403, in which Percy was killed.

Henry V. (of Monmouth). Born at Monmouth, probably Aug. 9, 1387: died at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. King of England 1413–22, son of Henry IV. and Mary, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford. He is said on doubtful authority to have been wild and dissolute in his youth, and is so represented by Shakspere. As king he was able, energetic, and brave. He invaded France in 1415, gained the brilliant victory of Agincourt Oct. 25, 1415, married Catharine of France June 2, 1420, and concluded the peace of Troyes May 21, 1420, by which he was accepted by the French as regent and heir of France.

Henry VI. (of Windsor). Born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421: died at London, May 21, 1471. King of England 1422–61, son of Henry V. and Catharine of France. He succeeded to the throne at the age of nine months, under the protectorship [illegible] Duke of Bedford, the protectorship [illegible] by the duke's brother Humphrey, duke of [illegible] in France. He was crowned king of France at Paris Dec. 16, 1431 [illegible] (see *Henry V.*), but [illegible] and *Edward IV.*), and, after [illegible]

Henry VII. [illegible] 1485–1509, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret Beaufort, through whom he traced his descent from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. He became head of the house of Lancaster on the death of Henry VI. in the Tower of London in 1471, and, as an object of jealousy to the kings of the house of York, spent the years from 1471 to 1485 in exile, chiefly in Brittany. In 1485 he effected a landing in England, and, having gained the victory of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, in which Richard III. fell, was crowned king Oct. 30, 1485. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486, whereby he united in his own person the titles of the houses of Lancaster and York. He defeated the impostor Lambert Simnel (who personated the Earl of Warwick) at Stoke-upon-Trent June 16, 1487, and Nov. 23, 1499 executed the pretender Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York. Lord Daubeney defeated the rebel Thomas Flammock at Blackheath June 17, 1497. Henry married his son Arthur to Catharine of Aragon Nov. 14, 1501, and his eldest daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland in 1502. The Statute of Drogheda, or Poynings's Law, was passed in 1494, and the Cabots discovered North America in 1497. Henry's distinguishing characteristic was his avarice. He accumulated a fortune of £2,000,000, being aided in his extortions by his agents Empson and Dudley.

Henry VIII. Born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491: died at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547. King of England 1509–47, son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. He ascended the throne on the death of his father April 21, 1509, and June 11, 1509, married Catharine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur. He joined the Holy League (which see) against France in 1511. In 1513 he took personal charge of the war in France, and gained with the emperor Maximilian the victory of Guinegate (called the Battle of the Spurs), Aug. 16, 1513. During his absence James IV. of Scotland made war on England in favor of France, and was defeated and killed at Flodden Sept. 9, 1513. He made his favorite Cardinal Wolsey lord chancellor in 1515, and in June, 1520, met Francis I. of France near Calais at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In 1521 he wrote the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum" against Luther, which procured for him the title of Defender of the Faith from Pope Leo X. After the capture of Francis by the Imperialists at Pavia, he concluded an alliance with France as a counterpoise against the emperor Charles V. (Aug. 30, 1525). In 1527 he instituted proceedings for a divorce from Catharine, alleging the invalidity of marriage with a deceased brother's wife although a papal dispensation had been properly granted. Enraged at Wolsey's failure to obtain a decree for the divorce from the Pope, he dismissed him from the chancellorship, and bestowed it on Sir Thomas More (1529). At the instance of Cranmer, he obtained opinions from English and foreign universities declaring the invalidity of the marriage and the incompetency of the Pope to grant a dispensation, whereupon he secretly married Anne Boleyn (Jan. 25, 1533), while Cranmer (who had been made archbishop of Canterbury in 1532) declared the marriage with Catharine void (May 23, 1533), and that with Anne Boleyn valid (May 28, 1533). In 1534, in consequence of the refusal of the Pope to grant the divorce, he procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy, which severed the connection of the English church with Rome and appointed the king and his successors protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. He executed More July 6, 1535, for refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy. At the instance of his new adviser Thomas Cromwell, who was made vicar-general or vicegerent of the king in matters ecclesiastical in 1535, he first suppressed the smaller (1536) and afterward (1539) the larger monasteries, whose property was confiscated. He beheaded Anne Boleyn on the charge of adultery May 19, 1536. He married Jane Seymour May 20, 1536 (she died Oct. 24, 1537). In 1539 he procured the enactment of the Statute of Six Articles (which see). He married Anne of Cleves Jan. 6, 1540. A divorce and the execution of Cromwell followed in the same year, as well as a marriage with Catharine Howard, who was sent to the block on the charge of adultery Feb. 12, 1542. He married Catharine Parr July 12, 1543.

Henry IX., King of England. A title assumed by Cardinal York after the death of his brother, the "Young Pretender."

Henry I. Born about 1011: died Aug. 4, 1060. King of France 1031–60, son of Robert II.

Henry II. Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, March 31, 1519: died at Paris, July 10, 1559. King of France 1547–59, son of Francis I. He married Catharine de' Medici in 1533; conquered the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun from Germany in 1552, captured Calais and Guines, the last English possessions in France, in 1558, and was mortally wounded at a tournament in honor of the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Philip II. of Spain.

Henry III. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 19, 1551: died at St.-Cloud, Paris, Aug. 2, 1589. King of France 1574–89, third son of Henry II. and Catharine de' Medici. He was, while prince, styled Duc d'Anjou, defeated the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569, was elected king of Poland in 1573, and succeeded his brother Charles IX. as king of France in 1574. He sought to maintain a balance of power between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, but the favorable peace which he granted to the former in 1576 (the *paix de monsieur*) occasioned the formation of the Holy League by the Roman Catholics under Henry, duke of Guise, and compelled him to take sides with the Roman Catholic party. The death of his brother, the Duc d'Alençon, in 1584, caused the question of the succession to assume importance, as it left Henry of Navarre, the head of the Huguenot party, heir presumptive to the throne. The Holy League proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive, which brought on a renewal of the war with the Huguenots in 1585. The victory of Henry of Navarre at Coutras Oct. 20, 1587, was followed by a conspiracy against the king on the part of the League to depose the king, whose sincerity was mistrusted. Henry caused the assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, but was forced to take refuge with Henry of Navarre, in whose camp at St.-Cloud he was murdered by the monk Jacques Clement.

Henry IV. Born at Pau, France, Dec. 14 (13?), 1553: died at Paris, May 14 (13?), 1610. King of France 1589–1610, son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. He became the head of the Huguenot party on the death of the Prince de Condé in 1569; succeeded to the throne of Navarre in 1572; married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX. of France, at Paris, Aug. 18, 1572; and escaped the general massacre of his partizans inaugurated on the 24th during the nuptial festivities. (See *St. Bartholomew, Massacre of.*) The death of the Duc d'Alençon in 1584 left him heir presumptive to the throne of France, but the Holy League refused to recognize his title, and proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive. War broke out in consequence in 1585. The cardinal was proclaimed king under the title of Charles X. by the League on the death of Henry III. in 1589; but after defeating the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne at Ivry, March 14, 1590, and embracing the Roman Catholic religion at St. Denis, July 25, 1593, Henry secured the general recognition of the Roman Catholics, and was crowned at Chartres, Feb. 27, 1594, although the war was still continued by the League in alliance with Spain. He published the Edict of Nantes (which see) April 13, 1598, and concluded the peace of Vervins with Spain and the League May 2, 1598, which ended the so-called Wars of the Huguenots. He was assassinated by the Roman Catholic fanatic Ravaillac.

Henry V. The name given by the French Legitimists to the Comte de Chambord. See *Chambord.*

Henry I., surnamed "The Fowler." Born 876: died at Memleben on the Unstrut, Prussian Saxony, July 2, 936. King of Germany 919–936, son of Otto, duke of Saxony. He was elected king on the death of Conrad I., and was the first of the Saxon line of the kings of Germany and emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. He consolidated the German monarchy, enlarged and improved the old fortresses, and put an end to the inroads of the Hungarians, whom he defeated (probably on the Unstrut) in 933.

Henry II., Saint. Born in Bavaria, May 6, 972 (973?): died at Grona, near Göttingen, Prussia, July 13, 1024. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry the Quarrelsome of Bavaria. He succeeded Otto III. as king of Germany in 1002, and was crowned emperor in 1014. He made two expeditions to Italy against Arduin, marquis of Ivrea, who had been elected king of Lombardy on the death of Otto. Arduin was overthrown in 1013.

Henry III., "The Black." Born Oct. 28, 1017: died at Bodfeld, in the Harz, Germany, Oct. 5, 1056. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Conrad II. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1039. He curbed the power of the feudatories, reduced Peter of Hungary to the position of a vassal, and during an expedition to Rome deposed the three popes Sylvester III., Benedict IX., and Gregory VI., and appointed Clement II., by whom he was crowned emperor on Christmas day, 1046. He raised the imperial power to its highest point.

Henry IV. Born at Goslar, Prussia, Nov. 11, 1050: died at Liège, Belgium, Aug. 7, 1106. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry III. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1056. The principal occurrence of his reign was the struggle with Hildebrand (see *Gregory VII.*). He was crowned emperor in 1084 by Clement III., whom he had elevated to the papal see in opposition to Gregory. On the death of Gregory in 1085, his partizans elected Victor III., and Henry in 1090 made a new expedition to Italy to protect Clement. In 1093 his son Conrad rebelled against him, having allied himself with the papal party. Conrad died in 1101, but Henry's younger son, Henry, likewise allied himself with the papal party, and for a time imprisoned his father.

Henry V. Born in 1081: died at Nimwegen, Netherlands, May 23, 1125. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry IV. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1106. He was crowned emperor in 1111, and in 1122 concluded the Concordat of Worms (which see). He married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, in 1114.

Henry VI. Born at Nimwegen, Netherlands, in 1165: died at Messina, Sicily, Sept. 28, 1197. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Frederick Barbarossa whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1190. Having inherited the kingdom of the Two Sicilies through his wife Constance in 1189, he undertook an expedition in Italy in 1191 to rescue his inheritance from the usurper Tancred of Lecce, but was compelled to retire to Germany in the same year after an unsuccessful siege of Naples. During this expedition he was crowned emperor at Rome. He subdued the Sicilies in two subsequent expeditions (1194 and 1197), and died as he was about to undertake a crusade to the Holy Land.

Henry VII. Born 1262: died at Buonconvento, near Siena, Italy, Aug. 24, 1313. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of the Count of Luxemburg: he succeeded Albert I. as German king in 1308. He granted the Swiss cantons documentary confirmation of their immediate feudal relation to the empire, and their consequent independence of Austria, in 1309. He was crowned emperor in 1312.

Henry I. Died in July, 1274. King of Navarre 1270–74.

Henry II. Born at Sanguesa, Spain, April, 1503: died at Pau, France, May 25, 1555. Titular king of Navarre. He was an unsuccessful claimant to the throne in 1521.

Henry III., King of Navarre. See *Henry IV.*, King of France.

Henry I. Born at Lisbon, Jan. 31, 1512: died 1580. King of Portugal 1578–80.

Henry, Duc d'Anjou. See *Henry III.*, King of France.

Henry, Prince of Portugal, surnamed "The Navigator." Born at Oporto, Portugal, March 4, 1394: died at Sagres, Portugal, Nov. 13, 1460. Younger son of John I. of Portugal, distinguished for his encouragement of science and geographical discovery. His expeditions rounded Cape Bojador in 1433, discovered Madeira, the Azores, the Senegal, etc.

Henry, Prince of Prussia (G. **Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig**). Born at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1726: died at Rheinsberg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1802. A Prussian general, brother of Frederick the Great, distinguished in the Seven Years' War, especially at Prague in 1757, and Freiberg in 1762.

Henry, surnamed "The Lion." Born probably at Ravensburg, Würtemberg, 1129: died at Brunswick, Germany, Aug. 6, 1195. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. He succeeded as duke of Saxony in 1139; received Bavaria in 1155; was deposed and his dominions divided in 1180; and submitted to the emperor in 1181.

Henry of Ghent. Born near Ghent, Belgium, probably about 1217: died at Tournay, Belgium, 1293. A scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Solennis" ('The Illustrious Doctor').

Henry of Huntingdon. Born about 1084: died 1155. An English historian. His early life was spent at Lincoln, and he became archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1110.

At the request of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln from 1123 to 1147 (*Hist. Anglor. Prolog.*), he undertook an English history, following Bede by the bishop's advice, and extracting from other chroniclers. The first edition of this work was carried down to 1129, and he continued to add to it at various times, the last edition being brought down to 1154, the year of Stephen's death, which could not long have preceded his own, as we find a new archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1155. The early portion of Henry's "Historia Anglorum" is taken from the usual sources, the "Historia Miscella," "Aurelius Victor," "Nennius," "Bede," and the "Anglo Saxon Chronicles"; he enlarges partly from oral tradition (as in the story of Cnut and the sea), and partly from his own invention. After 1127 he is probably original, and his narrative is written contemporaneously with the events he describes. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Henry of Lancaster. Born about 1299: died at Leicester, May 13, 1361. An English noble, son of Henry, earl of Lancaster (1281 (?)–1345). He commanded under Edward III. in Scotland in 1336; was created earl of Derby in 1337; fought under Edward at Vironfosse; took part in the sea-fight before Sluys; was appointed captain-general in Scotland in 1341; and was lieutenant and captain of Aquitaine May, 1345,–Feb., 1347, defeating the French at Auberoche, Oct. 21, 1345, and gaining many other successes. In 1349 he was created earl of Lincoln, and appointed vice-regent of the duchy of Gascony and of the duchy of Poitou. In 1351 he was created duke of Lancaster, and made captain and admiral of the western fleet. He was engaged in numerous military operations and in diplomatic missions. Among his contemporaries he was famous as a model of knighthood.

Henry of Lausanne: also called **Henry of Clugny, Henry the Deacon, Henry the Hermit,** etc. Died about 1148. A French itinerant preacher and religious reformer, founder of the sect of the Henricians.

Henry of Marlborough. Flourished about 1420. An English chronicler. He was a chaplain in Dublin, and held the vicarages of Balscaddan and Donabate in Dublin County. His annals (in Latin) cover the history of England and Ireland for the period 1133–1421.

Henry of Trastamare. See *Henry II.*, King of Castile.

Henry IV. A historical play, in 2 parts, by Shakspere. It was founded on an old play, "The Famous Victories of Henry V." The first part was produced in 1597 and printed in 1598; the second part was produced in 1598 and printed in 1600.

Henry V. A historical play by Shakspere, acted in 1599, printed 1600. The material was taken from "The Famous Victories of Henry V.," and with the two previous plays completes a trilogy.

Henry VI. A historical play in 3 parts. The first part was acted as a new play in 1592. It was evidently written in 1588–89 by several hands with additions by Shakspere. The authors have been said to be Marlowe, Kyd, Peele and Lodge, and perhaps Greene (*Fleay*). The second part is a transcript of a play written about 1590 and published in 1594 as "The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster." It is thought to have been written by Greene, Peele, Marlowe, and Lodge, some of it being rewritten by Shakspere (*Fleay*) and altered by some illiterate actor. The third part followed, "The true Tragedie of Richard Duke of York, and the Death of Good King Henry the Sixt, etc.," which was the second part of "The Contention" probably mostly by Marlowe, with touches by Shakspere. These three plays were placed by Heming and Condell in the first collected edition of Shakspere's plays in 1623.

Henry VIII. A historical play, partly by Shakspere, who appears to have left it unfinished, the rest being by Fletcher and Massinger. It is founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle" and Fox's "Christian Martyrs," and was produced in 1613. As we have it, it is not the play of that name that was being acted when the Globe Theatre was burned in the same year.

Henry, Joseph. Born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1797: died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. An American physicist, especially noted for investigations in electromagnetism. He became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington) in 1846. Among his works are "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism" (1839). His collected works were published in 1886.

Henry, Matthew. Born at Broad Oak, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 18, 1662: died at Nantwich, England, June 22, 1714. An English biblical commentator, son of Philip Henry. He became a nonconformist minister at Chester in 1687, and in 1712 removed to Hackney. His chief work is the "Exposition of the Old and New Testament" (1708–10). He also wrote "A Method for Prayer" (1710), etc.

Henry, Patrick. Born at Studley, Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736: died at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Va., June 6, 1799. A celebrated American orator and patriot. He was the son of John Henry, a Scotchman, and Sarah Winston, a descendant of the English family of that name. He was admitted to the bar in 1760. In 1765 he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses, and immediately became the leader in Virginia of the political agitation which preceded the American Revolution. He offered a series of resolutions declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional, May 29, 1765, and in May, 1773, was associated with Thomas Jefferson, R. H. Lee, and Dabney Carr in procuring the passage of the resolution establishing a committee of correspondence for intercourse with the other colonies. He was a prominent member of the Continental Congress of 1774, and of the Virginia Convention of 1775; was governor of Virginia 1776–79 and 1784–86; and in 1788 was a member of the Ratifying Convention, where he acted with the Anti-Federalists.

Henry, Philip. Born at London, Aug. 24, 1631: died at Broad Oak, Flintshire, June 24, 1696. An English nonconformist divine. His diaries were published in 1882.

Henry, Robert. Born at Muirton, Stirlingshire, Feb. 18, 1718: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1790. A Scottish historian, author of a "History of England" (1771–93).

Henry and Emma. A poem by Prior upon the model of the old ballad "The Nut Brown Maid."

Henry Clay (hen′ri klā). An American trotting stallion, the founder of the Clay family of trotters. He was by Andrew Jackson, by Grand Bashaw, a supposed Arabian imported from Algiers.

Henry Esmond (hen′ri ez′mond). A novel by Thackeray, published in 1852. The scene is laid in the time of Queen Anne. The book is a reproduction of the manners, thoughts, and literary style which prevailed in England at that period. Henry Esmond, the principal character, is a brave, polished, true, and loyal gentleman, almost too self-sacrificing. He loves Beatrix Esmond, but finally marries her mother, Lady Castlewood. See *Esmond, Beatrix.*

Henryson (hen′ri-sọn), **Robert.** Born about 1430: died probably before 1500 (Morley). A Scottish poet. He wrote "Schoolmaster of Dunfermline," "Testament of Cresseid" (a sort of sequel to Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida"), "Robene and Makyne" (said to be the earliest English pastoral poem), "Fables of Esop" (probably written between 1470 and 1480), etc. The fables include "The Taill of the Uponlandis Mous and the Burges Mous" ("The Country Mouse and the City Mouse"). His collected works were edited by D. Laing (1865).

Henry the Minstrel. See *Harry, Blind.*

Henschel (hen′shel), **Georg.** Born at Breslau, Feb. 18, 1850. A musical performer and conductor. He has a barytone voice, and has made a reputation as a concert-singer. He married Lillian Bailey, who is also a singer. He went to England in 1877. In 1881 he was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In 1885 he organized the London Symphony Concerts, and appeared for the first time in London as a conductor. From 1886 to 1888 he was professor of singing in Madame Goldschmidt's place at the Royal College of Music, London.

Hensel (hen′sel), Madame (**Fanny Cecile Mendelssohn-Bartholdy**). Born at Hamburg, Nov. 14, 1805: died May 17, 1847. A pianist and composer, elder sister of Felix Mendelssohn, and wife (Oct. 3, 1829) of W. Hensel, a German painter. She published several books of songs.

Hensel, Wilhelm. Born at Trebbin, Prussia, July 6, 1794: died at Berlin, Nov. 26, 1861. A German historical painter. In 1828 he became court painter. He married the sister of Mendelssohn.

Henselt (hen′selt), **Adolf.** Born at Schwabach, Bavaria, May 12, 1814: died at Warmbrunn, Silesia, Oct. 10, 1889. A noted German pianist. In 1838 he was made court pianist and teacher of the imperial children at St. Petersburg. He visited England in 1852 and 1867. He, with Liszt, invented and taught the piano technic now in use. He is especially identified with the modern treatment of extensions.

Henshaw (hen′shâ), **John Prentiss Kewley.** Born at Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792: died near Frederick, Md., July 19 (20?), 1852. An

American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, in 1817, and in 1843 became bishop of Rhode Island and rector of Grace Church, Providence. He published a number of theological works, including a volume of "Hymns" (4th ed. 1852).

Henslow (henz'lō), **John Stevens.** Born at Rochester, England, Feb. 6, 1796: died at Hitcham, Suffolk, May 16, 1861. An English botanist, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge 1822–27, and professor of botany 1827–61. He became rector of Hitcham in 1837. He wrote "Catalogue of British Plants" (1829), "Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany" (1836), "A Dictionary of Botanical Terms" (1857), etc.

Henslowe (henz'lō), **Philip.** Died in 1616. An English theatrical manager. He began life as servant of the bailiff of Viscount Montague, whose town house was in Southwark. Henslowe took care of the property there, and gradually made money and bought property. He owned the Boar's Head and other inns. In 1585 he bought land on the Bankside, and in 1591 built the Rose Theatre there. In 1592 he began to keep the accounts of his theatrical ventures in his "Diary." In it he gives the dates of new plays and the amounts he paid for them. This diary is of great value to students of the drama. In 1600 he, with Alleyn, built the Fortune Theatre. His "Diary" was edited for the Shakspere Society (1841).

Hentz (hents), Mrs. **Caroline Lee Whiting**). Born at Lancaster, Mass., 1800: died at Marianna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856. An American novelist. She wrote "Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag" (1846), "The Mob Cap" (1848).

Henzada (hen-zä'dä). A district in the Pegu division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 17° 30′ N., long. 95° 30′ E. Area, about 4,000 square miles. Population, about 480,000.

Hepburn (hep'bėrn), **James,** fourth Earl of Bothwell. Born about 1536: died 1578. A Scottish noble, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He took no part in the murder of Rizzio, and aided Mary, after that event, in her flight from Holyrood, and was her chief supporter. He was the principal in the assassination of Darnley, was tried for the murder, under circumstances which made his conviction practically impossible, and was acquitted. On April 24, 1567, while the queen was returning to Edinburgh, she was met by Bothwell, who, with a show of force, carried her to his castle of Dunbar. He obtained a divorce from his wife early in May, and married the queen soon after (May 15, 1567). They were divorced in 1570. He became a pirate and died insane.

Hephæstion (hē-fes'ti-on). [Gr. Ἡφαιστίων.] Lived in the 2d century. An Alexandrian grammarian, author of a work on Greek meters (edited by Gaisford 1810).

Hephæstion. Died at Ecbatana, 325 or 324 B. C. A Macedonian of Pella, the intimate friend and companion of Alexander the Great. He died of fever at Ecbatana, and was mourned by the conqueror with extravagant demonstrations of grief.

Hephæstus (hē-fes'tus). [Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] In Greek mythology, the god of fire and metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians: identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the master-artist of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithy [illegible] In art he was represented [illegible] usually with the short sleeveless [illegible] the conical cap, and [illegible]

Hephzibah (hef'zi-bä). [Heb., 'my delight is in her.'] The wife of Hezekiah, king of Judah; also, a name to be given to the restored Jerusalem (Isa. lxii. 4).

Heppenheim (hep'pen-hīm). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles south of Darmstadt. Near it is the ruined castle of Starkenburg.

Heptameron (hep-tam'e-ron). [NL., from Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἡμέρα, day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The Heptameron of Margaret of Angoulême, queen of Navarre, [illegible] days, modeled on the Decameron [illegible]

The exact authorship of this celebrated book is something of a literary puzzle. M[illegible]

[illegible]

intelligible enough. The general op[illegible]

[illegible]

Saintsbury, French Lit., [illegible]

Heptanomis [illegible] In ancient geography [illegible] extending from about lat. 27° N. to the commencement of the Delta: nearly equivalent to Middle Egypt.

The Heptanomis, or region of the seven provinces or nomes, the northernmost part, is far broader and more productive than the Thebais, which takes its name from Thebes, the southernmost district. In the Heptanomis, about seventy miles by the river above Cairo, on the western bank, stood the city of Hanes. The site is marked by the extensive mounds around the Arab village of Ahnas-el-Medeeneh, 'Ahnas the capital,' a name probably preserving the remembrance that in earlier times this was the chief town of a province. *Poole*, Cities of Egypt, p. 37.

Heptarchy (hep'tär-ki). [From Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἀρχή, rule.] A name formerly loosely given to the early English kingdoms prior to their consolidation. The number of them, however, was seldom exactly seven, and their union or confederation was partial and temporary. The chief kingdoms were Kent, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Deira and Bernicia (united as Northumbria) and Sussex. See *England*.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk). [From Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five (the Pentateuch).

Hepworth (hep'wėrth), **George Hughes.** Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1833. An American clergyman, lecturer, and writer. He was pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston 1858–70, and of the Church of the Messiah in New York city 1870–72, when he abandoned the Unitarian and entered the Presbyterian Church. He subsequently occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Disciples, and eventually accepted an appointment on the New York "Herald." He has written "The Whip, Hoe, and Sword" (1864), "The Criminal, the Crime, the Penalty" (1865), etc.

Hera, or **Here** (hē'rä, -rē). [Gr. Ἥρα, Ἥρη.] In Greek mythology, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies characteristically with a crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity, and the Latin name is often incorrectly given to the Greek goddess.

Heraclea (her-a-klē'ä). [Gr. Ἡράκλεια.] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, situated near the Gulf of Tarentum about lat. 40° 10′ N., long. 16° 41′ E., near the modern Policoro. It was a Tarentine colony, and was the scene of a victory of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, over the Romans 280 B. C.

Heraclea, surnamed "Minoa" (Gr. Μινῴα). In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, 18 miles west-northwest of Agrigentum.

Heraclean Tables (her-a-klē'an tā'blz), L. **Tabulæ Heracleenses.** Two fragmentary bronze tablets discovered near Heraclea in Magna Græcia about the middle of the 18th century, and preserved at Naples. They contain a Latin inscription (a copy of the "Lex Julia municipalis"), and also a much earlier Greek inscription.

Heraclea Perinthus. See *Perinthus*.

Heraclea Pontica (pon'ti-kä). In ancient geography, a city in Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 17′ N., long. 31° 25′ E.: the modern Bender Erekli.

Heraclea Sintica (sin'ti-kä). In ancient geography, a town in Macedonia, situated about lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 23° 30′ E.: the modern Zervokhori.

Heraclea Trachinia (tra-kin'i-ä). In ancient geography, a town in Malis, Greece, 10 miles west of Thermopylæ: a Spartan colony.

Heracleidæ. See *Heraclidæ*.

Heracleitus. See *Heraclitus*.

Heracleonites (her-a-klē'o-on-īts). The followers of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the 2d century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles. See *Hercules*.

Heraclian [illegible] Died at Carthage, 413. [illegible]

Heraclidæ (her-a-k[illegible] 1. [illegible] descendants of H[illegible] nd, certain Ach[illegible] prehistor[illegible] the Pelo[illegible] been ex[illegible] heir heritage in th[illegible] the [illegible] Temenus, who in the partition of the conquered territories obtained Argos; Procles and Eurysthenes, who obtained Lacedæmon; and Cresphontes, who obtained Messenia. The invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ in alliance with the Dorians was commonly referred to as the return of the Heraclidæ.

2. A tragedy of Euripides, exhibited about 420 B. C. "It celebrates the honourable conduct of Athens in protecting the suppliant children of Heracles, and her victory over the insolent Argive king Eurystheus, who invades Attica to recover the fugitives. The play was obviously intended as a political document, directed against the Argive party in Athens during the Peloponnesian war." *Mahaffy*.

Heraclitus (her-a-klī'tus). [Gr. Ἡράκλειτος.] Born at Ephesus, probably about 535 B. C.: died there, probably about 475 B. C. A celebrated Greek philosopher.

Heraclitus. An elegiac poet of Halicarnassus, a contemporary and friend of Callimachus.

Heraclius (her-a-klī'us). Born in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, about 575: died 641. Emperor of the East. He was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, and succeeded to the throne as the result of a conspiracy between his father and Crispus, the son-in-law of the emperor Phocas. In the early years of his reign the empire was terribly ravaged by the inroads of the Avars and the Persians. After having established the Croats and the Serbs in Illyricum as a barrier against the former about 620, he annihilated the power of the latter in a series of brilliant campaigns 622–628. The subsequent years of his reign were spent in an inexplicable inactivity, which resulted in the loss of Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Egypt to the califs.

Héraclius (ā-rä-klē-üs'). A play by Corneille, published in 1647.

Heras, Juan Gregorio de las. See *Las Heras*.

Herat (her-ät'). 1. A territory in western Afghanistan, bordering on Persia.—2. A city of Afghanistan, situated near the river Heri-Rud, lat. 34° 22′ N., long. 62° 9′ E. It is a place of strategic and military importance, defended by a wall and earthwork, and has been called "the key of India." It was often captured in the middle ages; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Persians in 1837–38, and taken by them in 1856; and was taken by Dost Mohammed in 1863, and by Abdurrahman Khan in 1881. It has undergone over 50 sieges. It is the center of a very fertile district, and is a natural emporium of trade. Population, about 30,000.

Hérault (ā-rō'). 1. A river in southern France, flowing into the Mediterranean 31 miles southwest of Montpellier. Length, about 100 miles. —2. A department of southern France. Capital, Montpellier. It is bounded by Aveyron and Gard on the north, Gard on the east, the Mediterranean and Aude on the south, and Tarn on the west, corresponding to part of the ancient Languedoc. Among the leading products are oil and wine. Area, 2,393 square miles. Population (1891), 461,651.

Hérault de Séchelles (ā-rō' dė sā-shel'), **Marie Jean.** Born at Paris, 1760: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, of the Convention in 1792, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793.

Herbart (her'bärt), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Oldenburg, Germany, May 4, 1776: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Aug. 14, 1841. A noted German philosopher, professor at Königsberg (1809) and later (1833) at Göttingen, the founder of a school noted especially for its work in psychology. He published "Lehrbuch zur Einleitung in die Philosophie" (1813), "Lehrbuch zur Psychologie" (1816), "Psychologie" (1824–25), "Allgemeine Metaphysik" (1828–29), "Encyklopadie der Philosophie" (1831). His complete works were edited by Hartenstein (1850–52).

Herbelin (erb-lañ'), Madame (**Jeanne Mathilde Habert**). Born in Seine-et-Oise, Aug. 24, 1820. A French miniature-painter. She painted the only miniature admitted to the Louvre.

Herbelot (er-blō'), **Barthélemy d'.** Born at Paris, Dec. 4, 1625: died there, Dec. 8, 1695. A French Orientalist. He published "Bibliothèque orientale, ou dictionnaire universel" (1697), etc.

Herbert (hėr'bėrt), **Edward,** Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Born about 1582: died at London, Aug. 20, 1648. An English philosopher, soldier, diplomatist, and historian. His chief work is "De veritate" ("On Truth," 1624).

Herbert, George. Born at Montgomery Castle, Wales, April 3, 1593: died at Bemerton, near Salisbury, Feb., 1633. An English poet, brother of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1613, and M. A. in 1616, when he was elected fellow. In 1618 he was prelector in the rhetoric school at Cambridge, and in 1619 he was made public orator. He was much in favor at court, and in his position as orator it was his duty to write the official letters to the government. This brought him in contact with public men. In 1627 he resigned the post on account of ill health. In 1630 Charles I. presented him to the rectory of Fugglestone with Bemerton, Wiltshire. He repaired Bemerton church, which is said to be the smallest in England. It was restored by Wyatt in 1866. Here he wrote the religious poems for which he is principally remembered, and which were published after his death in a volume called "The Temple, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations" (1633). In 1670 "more than 20,000 copies had been sold." There have been many editions, the most careful being that of Grosart in his collected edition of Herbert (1874). He also wrote "A Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson," in prose (1652), etc.

Herbert, Henry William: pseudonym **Frank Forester.** Born at London, April 7, 1807: committed suicide at New York, May 17, 1858. An Anglo-American miscellaneous writer, author of historical works, novels, translations, etc. He is best known by his works on sports: "Field Sports of the United States" (1849), "Frank Forester and his Friends" (1849), "The Horse and Horsemanship of the United States" (1857), etc.

Herbert, John Rogers. Born at Maldon, Essex, England, Jan. 23, 1810: died at London, March 17, 1890. An English historical and portrait painter. He was elected one of the masters of the government school of design at Somerset House in 1841, and royal academician in 1846. He decorated the peers' robing-room in the House of Lords. His picture "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter" is in the Vernon collection, National Gallery.

Herbert, Sidney, first Lord Herbert of Lea. Born at Richmond, Surrey, Sept. 16, 1810: died at Wilton, England, Aug. 2, 1861. An English statesman, younger son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was secretary at war 1845–46, 1852–55, and 1859–61, and colonial secretary 1855.

Herbert, Sir **Thomas.** Born at York, England, about 1606: died at York, March 1, 1682. An English traveler and author. He obtained a place in the suite of Sir Dodmore Cotton, ambassador to the King of Persia, in 1627. After the death of Cotton in the following year, he made an extensive tour of the Persian dominions, and returned to England in 1629. He adhered to the Parliamentary cause during the civil war; was appointed to attend Charles I. during his confinement at Holdenby in 1647; and in the same year was appointed by the king as one of his grooms of the bedchamber. He wrote "A Description of the Persian Monarchy" (1634: reprinted with additions as "Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the Great" in 1638) and "Threnodia Carolina" (1678: reprinted with additions as "Memoirs of the last two years of the reign of that Unparallell'd Prince of very blessed memory, King Charles I.," in 1702).

Herborn (her′born). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 39 miles northeast of Coblenz.

Herculaneum (her-kū-lā′nē-um). [Gr. Ἡράκλειον, city of Hercules.] An ancient city of Campania, near the coast, 6 miles southeast of Naples, directly at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. It was overwhelmed like Pompeii in the eruption of 79 A. D., being covered in this and succeeding eruptions first with mud and then with ashes and lava to a depth of from 70 to 112 feet. The ancient town was forgotten, and modern Resina grew up over its ruins. In 1709 an inhabitant of Resina sunk a well which reached the ancient level in the stage structure of the theater, and brought to light sculptures and marble facings. Further search was made, solely for the marbles and works of art, and subsequently excavations were undertaken by the government, but were very ignorantly and irregularly conducted, and the galleries pierced were in great part filled again. Under the French rule (1806–15) systematic explorations were instituted; a little was done between 1828 and 1837; then nothing until Victor Emmanuel caused the resumption of the work in 1869. The most important remains are the theater, basilica, prison, some interesting private dwellings, and portions of several streets paved with lava. In Herculaneum were found a number of carbonized manuscripts on papyrus, some of which have been deciphered, and some of the best-known statues of the Naples Museum, including the Agrippina, Sleeping Faun, Aristides, and busts of Plato and Demosthenes.

Herculano de Carvalho e Araujo (er-kö-lä′nọ̈ de kär-väl′yọ̈ ē ä-rou′zhọ̈), **Alexandre.** Born at Lisbon, March 28, 1810: died Sept. 12, 1877. A Portuguese poet, historian, and novelist. His works include the poem "A voz do propheta" ("The Voice of the Prophet," 1836), "Historia de Portugal" (1846–53), "Da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal" (1854–55), the novels "Eurico" (1847), "O monge de Cister" ("The Monk of Cister," 1848), etc.

Hercules (hėr′kū-lēz), Gr. **Heracles** (her′a-klēz). [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς.] In Greek and Roman mythology, a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Tiryns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal, on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the "twelve labors" of Hercules, were as follows: (*a*) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (*b*) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (*c*) the capture of the Cerynean stag; (*d*) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (*e*) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (*f*) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (*g*) the capture of the Cretan bull; (*h*) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (*i*) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; (*j*) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryon; (*k*) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (*l*) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows. See *Izdubar* (*Gisdhubar*).

> It has long been recognised that Herakles was the borrowed Phœnician Sun-god; we now know that his primitive prototype had been adopted by the Phœnicians from the Accadians of Babylonia. It is not strange, therefore, that just as in the Greek myth of Aphrodite and Adonis we find the outlines of the old Chaldean story of Istar and Tammuz, so in the legends of Herakles we find an echo of the legends of Gisdhubar. The lion destroyed by Gisdhubar is the lion of Nemea; the winged bull made by Anu to avenge the slight offered to Istar is the winged bull of Krete; the tyrant Khumbaba, slain by Gisdhubar in "the land of pine-trees, the seat of the gods, the sanctuary of the spirits," is the tyrant Geryon; the gems borne by the trees of the forest beyond "the gateway of the sun" are the apples of the Hesperides; and the deadly sickness of Gisdhubar himself is but the fever sent by the poisoned tunic of Nessos through the veins of the Greek hero.
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> *Sayce*, Assyria, p. 111.

Hercules. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains 1 star of the second magnitude, 9 of the third, and 12 of the fourth.

Hercules. A British armored war-ship, launched in 1867. Her dimensions are: length, 325 feet; breadth, 59 feet; displacement, 8,840 tons. She has a water-line belt of armor from 5 feet above to 5 feet below the water-line, a single-decked central citadel, and armored bulkheads at each end. Thickness of armor, 6, 8, and 9 inches. Armament, 8 10-inch, 2 9-inch, and 4 7-inch guns.

Hercules, Pillars of. See *Pillars of Hercules.*

Hercules and Stag. A notable antique bronze from Pompeii, in the Museo Nazionale, Palermo, Sicily. The figure of Hercules is slender and youthful; he seizes the stag by one horn, and forces him to the ground.

Hercules Buffoon. See *Lacy, John.*

Hercules (Infant) **Strangling the Serpents.** A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1788), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The child is in the act of throttling the two serpents; Iphicles shrinks back, and Alcmena with attendants rushes in; while Juno appears in a dark cloud above. It was ordered by Catharine II., and symbolizes Russia's struggles, as a new nation, with besetting troubles.

Hercynian Forest (hėr-sin′i-ạn for′est), **The.** [L. *Hercynia Silva*, Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range forming the northern boundary to the then known Europe, and seemingly identified by Aristotle with the Alpine mass. It has been variously represented as in central Germany, and as identical with the Bohmerwald, the Thuringerwald, etc. In modern geography it is usually made to comprise the mountain elevations of central Germany (Wesergebirge, the Harz, the Thuringian and Saxon highlands, Giant Mountains, etc.).

Herdecke (her′de-ke). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Ruhr northeast of Elberfeld-Barmen.

Herder (her′der), **Johann Gottfried von.** Born at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, Aug. 25, 1744: died at Weimar, Dec. 18, 1803. A German critic and poet of the so-called classical period of German literature. He was the son of a poor school-teacher. Through his own exertions he was able to attend the University of Konigsberg, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. From 1764 to 1769 he was a teacher in Riga. In the latter year he went to Paris, where he accepted the position of companion to the young Prince of Holstein on a journey to Italy. He accompanied the latter, however, only as far as Strasburg, where he remained the succeeding half year. In 1771 he received a call as pastor to Buckeburg, where he lived until 1776. At the recommendation of Goethe, whom he had known in Strasburg, he was called that year to Weimar as court chaplain and superintendent of the church district, and here, with the exception of a journey to Italy in 1788, he lived until his death. In 1802 he was ennobled by the Elector of Bavaria. His first important works, both of which were published in Riga, were "Fragmente uber die neuere deutsche Literatur" ("Fragments concerning the More Recent German Literature," 1767), and "Kritische Walder" ("Critical Forests," 1769). In 1772 appeared, further, the treatise "Uber den Ursprung der Sprache" ("On the Origin of Language"). In 1773 he published, in collaboration with Goethe, "Von deutscher Art und Kunst, einige fliegende Blatter" ("A Few Flying Sheets on German Style and Art"). In 1774 appeared "Die alteste Urkunde des Menschengeschlechts" ("The Oldest Record of the Human Race"). The most important of his works written in Weimar are "Volkslieder" ("Folk Songs," 1778 and 1779), called in later editions "Stimmen der Volker in Liedern" ("Voices of the Nations in Song"), "Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit" ("Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind," 1784–91), "Briefe zur Beforderung der Humanitat" ("Letters for the Advancement of Humanity," 1793–97). The poem "Der Cid" ("The Cid"), written 1802–03, appeared posthumously in 1805. A complete edition of his works was published at Stuttgart, 1827–30, in 60 vols.

Héreau (ā-rō′), **Jules.** Born at Paris, 1830: died June 26, 1879. A French landscape-painter, noted especially for his figures of animals.

Heredia (ā-rā′ᴅē-ä), **José Maria.** Born at Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 31, 1803: died at Toluca, Mexico, May 7, 1839. A Spanish-American poet. He lived successively in various parts of Spanish America; was banished from Cuba in 1823 for taking part in an attempted insurrection; passed two years in the United States; and from 1825 resided in Mexico, where he held various judicial offices. His poems have had numerous editions, and many have been translated into other languages: his "Ode to Niagara" is widely known. Many critics consider Heredia the greatest of the Spanish-American poets.

Heredia, Pedro de. Born at Madrid about 1500: died near Cadiz, Jan. 27, 1554. A Spanish soldier. He was the lieutenant of Vadillo and governor of Santa Marta. He returned to Spain in 1529 and was authorized to colonize and govern the district of Nueva Andalucia, corresponding to northwestern Colombia. He founded Cartagena (Jan. 14, 1533) and other cities, made many expeditions to the interior, and obtained a great amount of gold. In 1537 he was accused of irregularities and sent to Spain, but was restored in 1539. He was again forced to go to Spain to answer charges in 1548 and 1554: on the latter voyage he was shipwrecked and drowned.

Hereford (her′e-ford). [ME. *Hereford*, *Herford*, *Herforth*, AS. *Hereford*, army-ford, from *here*, army, and *ford*, ford.] 1. A county of south midland England. It is bounded by Shropshire on the north, Worcester and Gloucester on the east, Gloucester and Monmouth on the south, and Wales on the west. The chief industry is agriculture. It is noted for its breed of cattle, and is sometimes called "the garden of England." Area, 840 square miles. Population (1891), 115,949. 2. The capital of Herefordshire, situated on the Wye in lat. 52° 4′ N., long. 2° 43′ W. It has a trade in agricultural produce. The cathedral is a highly interesting monument, founded 1079, but in large part built in the course of the 13th century. The Lady chapel is a beautiful example of Early English, and the great square central tower is effective. The lower part of the nave and choir retains its massive cylindrical Norman piers and round arches with chevron-molding. The work above is later, that in the northwest transept being of especial beauty. There are many fine tombs and beautiful old church furniture. The city had formerly a strong castle. It was the birthplace of Garrick. Population (1891), 20,267.

Herencia (ā-ren′thē-ä). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 77 miles south of Madrid. Population (1887), 5,924.

Herencia Ceballos (ā-ren′thē-ä thā-bäl′yōs), **Mariano.** Born at Cuzco, 1820: died at Huanacu, Feb. 2, 1873. A Peruvian soldier and politician. He was an advanced liberal, took part in various revolts, and was prominent in Congress. He was elected vice-president in the Balta administration, and was acting president after Balta's death, July 26 to Aug. 2, 1872. Soon after he was condemned to banishment, and was shot by the soldiers who were conducting him to the frontier.

Hérens (ā-ron′), **Val d′,** G. **Eringerthal** (ā′ring-er-täl). An alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated about 20 miles east of Martigny, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Here (hēr) **Prophecy, The.** A bit of old English rime, which was preserved by Abbot Benedict. It is connected with the image of a hart set up in 1289 by Ralph Fitz-Stephen over his house at Here.

> The date of the setting up the hart was that of the death of Henry II. and the accession of Richard I., and the probable sense of the lines is: "When thou seest a hart reared up in Here, then shall the English people be divided into three parts: one shall go all too late into Ireland." There John, who was Lord, removed at his brother Richard's succession to the English crown, the fighting John de Courcy from direction of affairs, and made him an enemy; while Richard's coming crusade, exciting the hopes of the Irish chiefs, caused them to patch up their own quarrels and agree on a combined rising, of which the most notable result was the destruction of the English army at Thurles. The results would have been serious to England if the insurgents had not again fallen out among themselves. Then the prophecy proceeds: "The other into Apulia, with profitable remaining." On his way to the Holy Land Richard remained at Messina, where, in a quarrel about his sister's dower, he extorted from Tancred, the last of the Norman kings of Sicily, forty thousand ounces of gold, and betrothed his nephew Arthur of Bretagne to Tancred's daughter. Then of the third division the prophecy adds: "The third in their highest oaths, all down into vengeance." That is to say, by their oath as Crusaders to avenge the desecration of the Holy Place by the infidel. The last line, as given by Hoveden, is corrupted. This is my own guess at the unsolved riddle of the last part of the Here Prophecy, and, if not in every word right, it seems to give the true general sense.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 201.

Herero (he-rā′rō), or **Ovaherero** (ō-vä-he-rā′rō). A Bantu tribe and language of German Southwest Africa, in what is called Damaraland or Hereroland. They called themselves Ovaherero, and their language Otshiherero. By some they are called Cattle-Damaras, in distinction from the Hill Damaras. The whole life of the Herero is engrossed by his herds of cattle, which he well nigh worships, and by wars with the Nama-Hottentots, whose chief business it is periodically to raid Herero cattle. The Ovaherero have been partly Christianized by German missionaries, who have created a considerable literature in Otshiherero. This language belongs to the same cluster as that of the Ovambo and Ovimbundu.

Hereroland (he-rā'rō-land). See *Herero.*

Hereward (her'e-wärd). Flourished about 1070. A noted English outlaw and patriot who defended Ely against the Normans. He was a Lincolnshire man, incorrectly said to have been a son of Leofric, earl of Mercia. In 1070 he joined the Danes, who had appeared in the Humber, and attacked Peterborough and sacked the abbey. He took refuge with his band in the Isle of Ely, from which he was finally driven by William the Conqueror. According to John of Peterborough, he was surnamed "the Wake." Many legends sprang up about his name.

Hereward the Wake. A historical novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1866.

Herford (her'fōrd). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Werre and the Aa, 48 miles west-southwest of Hannover. It has manufactures of cotton and flax. It is built around an ancient nunnery. Population (1890), 19,255.

Héricourt. See *Belfort, Battle of.*

Hering (hā'ring), **Constantin.** Born at Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800: died at Philadelphia, July 23, 1880. A German-American homeopathic physician. He published "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy" (1834), "Domestic Physician" (1837), etc.

Heringsdorf (hā'rings-dorf). One of the leading watering-places on the Baltic, situated in the island of Usedom, Pomerania, Prussia, 5½ miles northwest of Swinemünde.

Heriot (her'i-ot), **George.** Born at Edinburgh, 1563: died at London, Feb., 1623. A Scottish goldsmith and philanthropist. He founded Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh. He is a prominent figure in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."

Heri-Rud (her-ē-röd'), or **Herat-Rud,** or **Hari-Rud.** A river in northern Afghanistan and on the Persian frontier, which, under the name of Tejend, disappears in the Turkoman steppes, Asiatic Russia, about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 60° E.: the ancient Arius. Length, about 650 miles.

Herisau (hā'rē-sou). The largest town in the half-canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Switzerland, situated on the river Glatt in lat. 47° 23′ N., long. 9° 16′ E. It manufactures muslin. Population (1888), 12,970.

Heristal, or **Heristall.** See *Herstal.*

Herjeå-dalen (her'ye-â-dä'len). A district in the southern part of Jemtland, Sweden.

Herkimer (hėr'ki-mėr), **Nicholas.** Died at Danube, N. Y., in Aug., 1777. An American Revolutionary general, of German extraction. He commanded the militia of Tryon County, who in 1777 marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk River, which was besieged by the British. He defeated a detachment of the British at Oriskany in Aug. of that year, but was himself wounded in the battle, and died in consequence of an unskilful surgical operation.

Herkomer (hėr'kō-mėr), **Hubert.** Born at Waal, in Bavaria, May 26, 1849. An English genre, landscape, and portrait painter. He came to America in 1851 with his father, a wood-carver, but went to England in 1857 and settled in Southampton, where he entered the School of Art. In 1865 he visited Munich, and in 1866 he entered the schools at South Kensington under Frederick Walker. He became a member of the Institute of Water Colors in 1871, and associate of the Royal Academy in 1879. He received the medal of honor, Paris, 1878. In 1873 he settled in Bushey, Hertfordshire, where he established an art school in 1881. He revisited America in 1882 and again in 1883 and 1885. He was appointed Slade professor of art at Oxford as successor to John Ruskin, and became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1885. *Perkins,* Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Hermandad (er-män däтн'). [Sp., 'a brotherhood.'] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad, or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first Hermandad was formed in Aragon in the 13th century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the 15th century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The Hermandad was soon after reorganized as a [illegible] national police which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

Hermann. See *Arminius.*

Hermann (her'män), surnamed "The Lame" (L. **Hermannus Contractus**). Born July 18, 1013: died at Reichenau, Lake Constance, Sept. 24, 1054. A German historian, author of a "Chronicon," edited by Pertz in "Monumenta Germaniae historica" (1844).

Hermann, Friedrich Benedikt Wilhelm von. Born at Dinkelsbühl, Bavaria, Dec. 5, 1795: died at Munich, Nov. 23, 1868. A German political economist and statistician. He was appointed professor of political economy at Munich in 1827, and occupied various political and other positions, among them that of head of the statistical bureau. His chief work is "Staatswirthschaftliche Untersuchungen" ("Economic Researches," 1832: 2d ed. 1870).

Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. Born at Leipsic, Nov. 28, 1772: died at Leipsic, Dec. 31, 1848. A noted German classical philologist, professor at Leipsic 1798–1848. Among his works are "De metris Græcorum et Romanorum poetarum" (1796), "Handbuch der Metrik" (1799), "De metris Pindari" (1817), "De emendanda ratione Græcæ grammaticæ" (1801). He edited Euripides, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes (1799), "Homeric Hymns" (1806), Bion and Moschus (1849), Æschylus (1852), etc.

Hermann, Karl Friedrich. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 4, 1804: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Dec. 31, 1855. A German archæologist and philologist, professor at Marburg (1832) and later (1842) at Göttingen. His best-known work is "Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten" ("Manual of Greek Antiquities," 1841–52).

Hermanns Denkmal (her'mänz denk'mäl). A monument of the chieftain Arminius at Detmold, Germany, dedicated in 1875. The arcaded pedestal is 100 feet high, and the colossal statue measures 86 feet to the point of the uplifted sword. The figure is of sheet-copper secured to a framework of iron.

Hermannstadt (her'män-stät). [Hung. *Nagy Szeben,* Rumanian *Sibin,* L. *Cibinium.*] The capital of the county of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, situated on the Cibin in lat. 45° 48′ N., long. 24° 8′ E. It was formerly an important trading center. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans. The Brukenthal Palace (with collections) and the Rathaus are of interest. It was founded by German colonists in the 12th century; was formerly capital of Transylvania; and was the scene of several contests between Hungarians, Austrians, and Russians in 1849. Population (1890), 21,465.

Hermann und Dorothea (her'män önt dor-ō-tā'ä). An idyllic poem by Goethe, published in 1797. The scene is laid about the year 1796, and has a basis of fact in a story connected with the expulsion of several hundred Protestants from his territory by the Archbishop of Salzburg, which occurred in 1731. Hermann is an established citizen of a little town, and represents a settled life as contrasted with the wandering and unsettled one of the fugitive but self-reliant Dorothea exiled from her home, whom he finally wins and marries.

Hermanric (hėr'man-rik), or **Ermanaric** (G. **Hermanrich**). Died 376. King of the East Goths. He was descended from the royal family of the Amali, and ruled over a loosely welded Gothic confederacy extending probably over northern Hungary, Lithuania, and southern Russia. He was defeated by the Huns at the beginning of the migration of the peoples in northern Europe, and fell upon his sword in 376, having, it is said, attained an age of over one hundred years.

Hermaphroditus (hėr-maf-rō-dī'tus). [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.] In Greek mythology, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. With the nymph of the fountain Salmacis, in Caria, he was united into one person.

Hermas, Shepherd of. See *Shepherd of Hermas.*

Hermenegild (hėr'me-ne-gild), Saint. Died at Tarraco, April 13, 585. A West-Gothic prince. He was the son of Leovigild, king in Spain, by whom he was admitted to a share in the government in 573. He rebelled against his father and was put to death. He was canonized by Pope Sixtus V., tradition having pictured him as a champion of the Catholic faith against the Arian, to which his father adhered.

Hermengyld (hėr'men-gild). The wife of the Constable in Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale," of whose murder Constance (Custance) was falsely accused.

Hermes (hėr'mēz). [Gr. Ἑρμῆς.] In Greek mythology, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues: son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompus) of the shades of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more material and solid character, became identified with Hermes. The name has also been given to quicksilver.

Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar. A work by James Harris, published in 1751.

Hermes (her'mes), **Georg.** Born at Dreierwalde, Westphalia, Prussia, April 22, 1775: died at Bonn, Prussia, May 26, 1831. A German Roman Catholic theologian, founder of the system of Hermesianism, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith. He wrote "Einleitung in die christkatholische Theologie" (1819–29), "Christkatholische Dogmatik" (1834–36).

Hermesianax (her-me-sī'a-naks). Born at Colophon, Asia Minor: lived in the last part of the 4th century B. C. A Greek elegiac poet. Fragments of his works have been edited by Hermann, Bergk, etc.

Hermes of Andros. A statue so named, in the National Museum, Athens. It is in fact, a sepulchral statue of the 4th century B. C., the finest existing example of idealized portrait figures of this class.

Hermes carrying the Infant Bacchus. An original statue by Praxiteles, in the museum at Olympia, Greece. The left arm, with the child, rests on a tree-stump, over which is thrown the himation. The right arm was raised, and held some object to amuse the child. It is the finest rendering of a beautiful youthful figure surviving from antiquity.

Hermes (Mercury) in repose. A beautiful Greek original bronze of the school of Lysippus, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The figure leans slightly forward; the expression is one of rest and amiability.

Hermes Trismegistus (tris-me-jis'tus). [Lit. 'Hermes the thrice greatest.'] The Greek name of the Egyptian god Thoth, the reputed author of 42 encyclopedic works on Egypt. A partial collection of Hermetic writings was translated into French by Ménard in 1866.

Hermia (hėr'mi-ä). In Shakspere's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian lady, the daughter of Egeus: she is in love with Lysander.

Hermione (hėr-mī'ō-nē). [Gr. Ἑρμιόνη.] 1. In Greek mythology, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Neoptolemus, and later of Orestes.—2. The wife of the jealous Leontes in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." She is the Bellaria of Greene's "Pandosto," the story from which the "Winter's Tale" was taken.

3. A character in Racine's "Andromaque," said to be "the most personally interesting on the French tragic stage."—4. The wife of Damon in the tragedy "Damon and Pythias" by Banim and Sheil.

Hermione, Lady (**Lady Erminia Pauletti**). A rich Genoese lady in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Hermiones (hėr-mi-ō'nēz), **Herminones** (hėr-mi-nō'nēz), or **Irminones** (ėr-mi-nō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Herminones,* the Latinization of a hypothetical Germanic fundamental form **Erm(e)naz,* a name of the god **Tiwaz,* **Tiu,* AS. *Tīw* (in *Tīwesdaeg*), ON. *Týr,* OHG. *Zio,* L. *Jupiter,* Gr. *Ζεύς.* Cf. AS. *Tīwesdaeg.*] According to Tacitus, one of the three great divisions of the West-Germanic people, named from their ancestors, the three sons of Mannus, Ingvæones, Herminones, and Istvæones. The Herminones comprehended, particularly, the Upper German tribes. The Ingvæones lived by the sea, and included the Lower German tribes. The Istvæones were the tribes of the Rhine region who ultimately formed a principal part of the Franks. The terms are, however, of inexact ethnologic application. Pliny makes a fivefold division in that he gives, besides the three groups of Tacitus, the Vindili and the Peucini-Bastarnæ. The names were probably in their first use not ethnologic, but were originally applied to Amphictyonic unions all devoted to the cult, under different attributes, of the old Germanic heaven-god.

Hermitage, The. 1. A palace at St. Petersburg, Russia, founded by Catharine II., originally in the form of a pavilion of moderate size, but rebuilt in the 19th century, especially for a museum, in a neo-Greek style of excellent effect, and forming one of the best-designed museums existing. It measures 375 by 512 feet, and has 2 interior courts. The entrance porch is supported by 10 colossal human figures, and the roof of the grand hall rests on 16 fine monolithic columns. On one side of the building is a copy of Raphael's Loggie in the Vatican, which survives from the old palace. The collections include important ancient sculpture, the unparalleled discoveries of Greek jewelry, textile fabrics, and other minor antiquities, from the Crimea, and one of the great galleries of paintings of Europe.

2. A fashionable resort at Moscow, Russia. It is a garden on the side of a hill.—3. A chalet built in the valley of Montmorency, France, by Madame d'Épinay as a retreat for Jean Jacques Rousseau. He passed about 6 years here (1751–57), writing then a part of "La nouvelle Héloïse," the "Discours sur l'inegalité des conditions," and a part of his "Dictionary of Music." Gretry died here in 1813.

4. An old house near Nashville, Tennessee, the residence of President Andrew Jackson.

Hermite, Tristan l'. See *Tristan.*

Hermocrates (hėr-mok'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἑρμοκράτης.] Died at Syracuse about 407 B. C. A Syracusan general and politician. He was one of the three generals who in 414 were intrusted with the defense of Syracuse against the Athenians, and who after several spirited but unsuccessful engagements were deprived of their commands. He was one of the commanders of the Syracusan squadron in the naval battle of Cynossema in 411. He was banished in 409, and was killed in an attempt to make himself master of Syracuse.

Hermodorus (hėr-mō-dō'rus) **of Ephesus.** A Greek philosopher who is said to have assisted the decemvirs in drawing up the laws of the Twelve Tables at Rome in 451 B. C.

Hermogenes (hėr-moj'e-nēz). [Gr. Ἑρμογένης.] Born at Tarsus, Cilicia: lived in the second half of the 2d century. A noted Greek rhetorician. His rhetorical treatises were edited (in the "Rhetores Græci") by Walz.

The greatest technologist of the period now under consideration was Hermogenes, the son of Calippus of Tarsus. The year of his birth is not known, but he was only fifteen when the fame of his precocious genius as an extempore speaker led the emperor M. Aurelius to send for him; and he introduced himself by saying, "Behold, I am come to you, O prince, an orator requiring a pedagogue, an orator still looking forward to maturity." Soon after this he became a public teacher of rhetoric.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 156. [(*Donaldson.*)

Hermon (hėr′mọn). [Gr. Ἀερμών.] A mountain-ridge and the culminating point in the range of Anti-Libanus, Syria, situated about 35 miles west-southwest of Damascus: the modern Jebel-esh-Sheikh. Height, 9,200 feet.

Hermonthis (hėr-mon′this). [Gr. Ἕρμωνθις.] In ancient geography, a town in the Thebaid, Egypt, situated on the Nile 8 miles southwest of Thebes: the modern Erment. It was a seat of ancient worship, and important ruins remain, notably those of a temple built in the time of Cleopatra.

Hermopolis. See *Hermupolis.*

Hermopolis (hėr-mop′ọ̄-lis), or **Hermupolis** (hėr-mup′ọ-lis), **Magna.** [Gr. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις μεγάλη, great city of Hermes.] In ancient geography, a city of Egypt, situated near the Nile in lat. 27° 45′ N.: the modern Eshmun or Ashmunein. Near it are the tombs and grottoes of Beni-Hassan (which see).

Hermosillo (hãr-mō-sēl′yō). A city, capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the river Sonora about lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 110° 45′ W. Population (1892), 7,071.

Hermsdorf (herms′dorf), **Nieder-.** A village and tourists' resort in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 42 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 7,614.

Hermunduri (hėr-mun′dụ̄-rī or hėr-mun-dū′rī). [L. (Pliny) *Hermunduri*, Gr. (Strabo) Ἑρμόνδοροι.] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo. They were situated on the Saale eastward to the middle Elbe, and adjoined the Chatti on the west, in the Harz region. They are mentioned under their old name for the last time in the 4th century. They in all probability became, finally, the Thuringians.

Hermupolis (hėr-mup′ọ̄-lis), or **Hermopolis** (hėr-mop′ọ̄-lis), or **Syra** (sē′rä). [Gr. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις, city of Hermes.] A seaport and the capital of the nomarchy of the Cyclades, Greece, situated on the island of Syra, lat. 37° 26′ N., long. 24° 57′ E. Population (1889), 22,104.

Hermus (hėr′mus). [Gr. Ἕρμος.] In ancient geography, a river in western Asia Minor, flowing into the Gulf of Smyrna 10 miles northwest of Smyrna: the modern Ghedis-Tchai or Sarabat. Length, about 180 miles.

Hernals (her-nälz′). A western suburb of Vienna.

Hernandez (ār-nän′dāth), **Francisco.** Born at Toledo, 1514: died about 1578. A Spanish naturalist. Philip II. sent him to Mexico with the cosmographer Francisco Dominguez, to study the natural history of the country. He traveled there from 1570 to 1576, and prepared 16 folio volumes on plants, animals, and minerals: portions of these were published in 1648, 1651, and 1791.

Hernandez Cordoba, Francisco. See *Cordoba.*

Hernandez Giron, Francisco. See *Giron.*

Hernandez de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo. See *Oviedo y Valdés.*

Hernani, ou l'Honneur Castillan. A tragedy by Victor Hugo, acted, after much opposition, Feb. 25, 1830. See *Ernani.*

The main subject of "Hernani" is the point of honour which compels a noble Spaniard to kill himself, in obedience to the blast of a horn sounded by his mortal enemy, at the very moment of his marriage with his beloved.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 520.

Herndon (hėrn′dọn), **William Henry.** Born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818: died near Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1891. An American lawyer. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1820, and in 1843 entered into law partnership with Abraham Lincoln, which continued in form until the death of the latter. He wrote a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1889).

Herndon, William Lewis. Born at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813: died Sept. 12, 1857. An American naval officer. In 1851-52, being then a lieutenant, he was sent with Lieutenant Lardner Gibbon to make an exploration of the river Amazon and its Peruvian tributaries. The results were published by the United States government as "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon" (1853, 2 vols.: Vol. I by Herndon, Vol. II by Gibbon). Herndon was promoted commander in 1855, took service with the Panama Mail Steamship Company; and perished in the wreck of the Central America, which went down in a cyclone.

Herne the Hunter. A traditionary personage supposed to range near an old oak, known as Herne's Oak, in Windsor Park. It was blown down in 1863, and was supposed to be about 650 years old. The queen has planted a young oak on the spot.

Hernici (hėr′ni-sī). In ancient history, an Italian people, allied to the Sabines, dwelling in the Apennines about 40 miles southeast of Rome. Their capital was Anagnia. They were subjugated by Rome 306 B. C.

Hernösand (her′nė-sänd). A seaport, capital of the laen of Westernorrland (or Hernösand), Sweden, situated on the island of Hernö, near the mouth of the river Angerman, about lat. 62° 37′ N., long. 17° 50′ E. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 5,789.

Hero (hē′rō). [Gr. Ἡρώ.] In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, on the Hellespont, beloved by Leander. See *Hero and Leander.*

Hero. See *Heron.*

Hero. The daughter of Leonato, and friend and cousin of Beatrice, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." The real story of the play, the slandering of Hero, is generally left out in the stage version.

Hero and Leander. 1. A poem in 340 verses, ascribed to Musæus. "For grace of diction, metrical elegance, and simple pathos, which avoids all violations of good taste, this little canto stands far before the other poems of the same age. We know nothing of the history of this Musæus, but his imitations of the style of Nonnus show that he was later than the poet of Panopolis. He is indirectly referred to by Agathias, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century." *K. O. Müller.*

The poem of "Hero and Leander" belongs rather to erotic than to epic poetry. Its subject is the well-known story of Hero, the beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, and Leander, who was the glory of Abydos on the other side of the water, and who swam across the Hellespont every evening to his fair bride, till at last he was drowned on a winter's night, and his body cast up at the foot of Hero's tower, who, in despair, cast herself down from the battlements, and died by the side of her lover. This tragedy of Hero and Leander, the Juliet and Romeo of the Dardanelles, was of much older date than Musæus. It was well known to Ovid, Virgil, and Statius, and had become a popular love tale. But Musæus is the author of the most complete version of the story, and he has told it in a manner which will bear criticism. There is no pause in the brief narrative from the beginning, where the lovers meet, like the hero and heroine of Heliodorus and Shakspere, on a festive occasion, down to the fatal issue of Hero's passion. The poet does not, like the other erotic writers, delight in his opportunity of describing details. There is nothing to shock the most delicate reader, and the grace of the language is sometimes enhanced by a conciseness of expression which would have done credit to a better age. The "Hero and Leander" of Musæus is the dying swan-note of Greek poetry, the last distinct echo of the old music of Hellas.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 370. [(*Donaldson.*)

2. A poem of Marlowe and Chapman, based on the poem of Musæus. The first edition consisted of Marlowe's portion, 2 sestiads; the second edition gave the whole poem, the remaining 4 sestiads being written by Chapman after Marlowe's death. Both editions appeared in 1598.

Herod (her′ọd) **I.,** surnamed "The Great." [Gr. Ἡρώδης.] King of Judea 40–4 B. C. He came of an Idumean family which was converted to Judaism. His father, Antipater, succeeded during the conflict between Hyrcanus II. and his brother Aristobulus II. in obtaining a hold in Judean politics and befriending the Romans. Accordingly when Antipater was appointed by Cæsar in 47 B. C. procurator of Judea, Herod, though only 15 years old, was made governor of Galilee, and shortly afterward of Cœle-Syria. In 40 he had to flee from Judea to Rome, and was appointed by the senate king of Judea. In 37 he took possession of Jerusalem with the aid of the Romans. During the civil war he was on the side of Mark Antony, but after the battle of Actium (31 B. C.) he secured the favor of the victorious Octavianus, who not only confirmed him in his kingdom, but also considerably increased his territory, so that it extended from the sea to Syria, and from Damascus to Egypt. His policy toward Rome was that of cringing servility, though his secret aim may have been the founding of an independent monarchy. His attitude toward the people over whom he ruled was characterized by entire want of understanding of or sympathy with its nature, ideals, and aspirations. His rule was marked by unscrupulous selfishness and bloody despotism. In his family relations he showed himself passionate, jealous, and cruel. At the same time, he was bold, prudent, understanding his opportunities and knowing how to avail himself of them, liberal and fond of pomp and display. To these qualities may be ascribed his success, and what popularity he obtained. Thus, to strengthen his position he had his benefactor Hyrcanus II. executed, and it was assumed that his brother-in-law Aristobulus, appointed by him high priest, was drowned at his instigation for fear of his great popularity with the people. The people he held in abeyance by bloody terror. Even the magnificent temple begun 20 B. C. and finished in 8 years (*Joseph.*, Antiq., XV. 11) could not gain him the hearts of the outraged people. At the same time with the temple, he erected everywhere theaters, gymnasia, and heathen temples. Even some cities owe their origin to his love of building, notably Cesarea. Samaria was turned by him into a fortress, and named Sebaste. In a fit of jealousy he executed his beautiful wife Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II., and later his two sons by her, Alexander and Aristobulus, and five days before his death his eldest son by Doris, Antipater. His last order, according to a well-known story, was for the massacre of the nobles immediately after his decease, so that at least his death might cause mourning (*Joseph.*, Antiq., XVII. 6. 5). He died in great agony from a loathsome disease, which drove him to a suicidal attempt, 4 B. C. In Mat. ii. 1 ff. he is represented as having ordered the massacre of the infants of Bethlehem, in order to exterminate the child Jesus, an act which would have been quite in harmony with his character as a superstitious despot and tyrant, but the historicity of which causes chronological difficulties.

Herod Agrippa. See *Agrippa.*

Herod Antipas (her′ọd an′ti-pas). Son of Herod the Great, appointed by his father successor to the throne, but invested by the Romans with only the tetrarchy of Galilee. He first married the daughter of Aretas, king of the Nabathæans, but abandoned her to marry Herodias, the wife of his half-brother Herod Philip, and was thus involved in a war with Aretas. At the instigation of his wife he had John the Baptist, who reproached him for his criminal marriage, imprisoned and afterward executed. Jesus called him "the fox." When his nephew Agrippa I. was made king of Judea by Caligula, Antipas, urged by his wife, repaired to Rome also to obtain a kingdom. Agrippa accused him of treachery to Rome, and Antipas was deprived of his principality and banished to Lyons. He was followed thither by his wife, and both died in exile.

Herodes, Atticus. See *Atticus Herodes.*

Herodians (he-rō′di-ạnz). A party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

Herodianus (he-rō-di-ā′nus), or **Herodian** (he-rō′di-ạn). [Gr. Ἡρωδιανός.] Born about 170 (?) A. D.: died about 240 (?) A. D. A Greek historian, resident in Italy, author of a Roman history for the period 180–238 A. D. (Commodus to Gordian).

Herodianus, Ælius. Born at Alexandria: lived at the end of the 2d century. A Greek grammarian, author of a work on prosody.

Herodias (he-rō′di-ạs). Lived in the first half of the 1st century. The sister of Herod Agrippa I., wife of Herod Philip, and afterward second wife of Herod Antipas, half-brother of Herod Philip. See *Herod Antipas.*

Herodotus (he-rod′ọ̄-tus). [Gr. Ἡρόδοτος.] Born at Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, probably about 484 B. C.: died at Thurii, Italy, probably about 424 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History." According to the commonly accepted account of his life, gleaned chiefly from his own works, he was the son of Lyxes and Dryo, persons of means and station at Halicarnassus; assisted in the expulsion of the tyrant Lygdamus from his native city; traveled in the Persian empire, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece; lived in Samos, and later in Athens; and settled as a colonist in Thurii (probably in 444). He wrote a history in 9 books (named after the nine Muses) of the Persian invasion of Greece down to 479 B. C. It was first printed in the original by Aldus Manutius in 1502, a Latin version by Valla having appeared as early as 1474.

About fifteen manuscripts of the history of Herodotus are known to critics; and of these, several are not of higher antiquity than the middle of the fifteenth century. One copy, in the French king's library (there are in that collection five or six), appears to belong to the twelfth century; there is one in the Vatican, and one in the Florentine library, attributed to the tenth century; one in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, formerly the property of Archbishop Sancroft, which is believed to be very ancient; the libraries of Oxford and of Vienna contain also manuscripts of this author.

Taylor, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 171.

Herod Philip (her′ọd fil′ip). Died about 34 A. D. Son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra, made tetrarch of Auranitis and the neighboring regions in 4 B. C. His wife Herodias deserted him for his half-brother, Herod Antipas.

Hérold (ā-rold′), **Louis Joseph Ferdinand.** Born at Paris, Jan. 28, 1791: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1833. A noted French composer of comic operas. He took the grand prix de Rome for his cantata "Mlle. de la Vallière" in 1812. His works include "La Gioventù di Enrico Quinto" (1815), "Charles de France" (with Boieldieu, 1816), "Les rosières" (1817), "Le premier venu" (1818), "Les troqueurs" (1819), "L'Amour platonique" (1819), "Le muletier" (1823), "Le roi René" (1824), "Le dernier jour de Missolonghi" (1828), "Emeline" (1828), "Zampa" (1831), "La marquise de Brinvilliers" (1831), "Le médecin sans médecin" (1832), "Le pré aux clercs" (1832), "Ludovic" (finished by Halévy: 1833), etc. He also wrote a great deal of music for the pianoforte and a number of graceful ballets.

Heron (hē′rọn), or **Hero.** [Gr. Ἥρων.] An Alexandrian mathematician of the 3d century B. C., the inventor of "Hero's fountain," in which a jet of water is maintained by condensed air, and of a machine acting on the principle of Barker's mill, in which the motion is produced by steam. Fragments of his works on mechanics have been preserved.

Heron, surnamed "The Younger." A Byzantine mathematician and natural philosopher, probably of the 7th century.

Heron (her′ọn), **Matilda.** Born at Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830: died at New York, March 7, 1877. An actress. She made her debut at Philadelphia (1851), when quite young, as Bianca in "Fazio." Her principal part was Camille. In 1857 she married Robert Stoepel, a musician, and was divorced from him in 1869. Her daughter, Bijou, also an actress, was born at New York in 1863.

Heroopolites Sinus (her-ō-op-ō-lī'tēz sī'nus). [Gr. Ἡρωοπολίτης κόλπος, gulf of Heroopolis, from Ἡρώων πόλις, city of heroes, a city on the coast.] The ancient name of the Gulf of Suez.

Herophilus (hē-rof'i-lus). [Gr. Ἡρόφιλος.] Born at Chalcedon, Bithynia: lived about 300 B. C. A Greek anatomist and physician.

Herostratus (hē-ros'tra-tus). [Gr. Ἡρόστρατος.] An Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus (as it happened, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great) in order to immortalize himself.

> It was remarked by Hegesias the Magnesian that the conflagration was not to be wondered at, since the goddess was absent from Ephesus, and attending on the delivery of Olympias: an observation, says Plutarch, frigid enough to have put out the fire. The stroke of genius in question, however, is ascribed by Cicero, whose taste it does not seem to have shocked, to Timaeus of Tauromenium.
> *Smith*, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, II. 439.

Herrada, Juan de. See *Rada*.

Herran (er-rän'), **Pedro Alcantara.** Born at Bogotá, Oct. 19, 1800: died there, April 26, 1872. A Colombian general and statesman. He served in the war for independence, and in Peru 1824-26. He subsequently was prominent as a liberal in the civil wars of New Granada, at times as commander-in-chief of the government forces, and was president 1841-45. General Herran was known as the "Husar de Ayacucho," from a brilliant charge which he made in that battle.

Herrenhausen (her'ren-hou-zen). A royal palace in Hannover. George I. and George II. of England resided there.

Herrera, or **Herrera y Tordesillas** (er-rä'rä ē tor-dā-sēl'yäs), **Antonio de.** Born at Cuellar, Segovia, 1549: died at Madrid, March 29, 1625. A Spanish historian. Philip II made him chief chronicler of America, and one of the chroniclers of Castile, offices which he held until his death. His greatest work is the "Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las islas y tierra firme del Mar Oceano" ("Decades") (Madrid, 1601-15). This includes the history of America, written in the form of annals, from 1492 to 1554, and is the most important of the older works on the subject. Herrera also published a history of the world during the reign of Philip II., and many other works.

Herrera, Fernando de. Born at Seville, Spain, 1534: died at Seville, 1597. A celebrated Spanish lyric poet, surnamed "the Divine," a friend of Cervantes, who wrote a sonnet in his honor. His poetical works were published by his friend the painter Francisco Pacheco in 1582 and 1619. He also wrote "Relacion de la guerra de Chipre y suceso de la batalla naval de Lepanto" (1572), and "Vida y Muerte de Tomas Moro" (1592).

Herrera, Francisco, surnamed **el Viejo** ("the Old"). Born at Seville, Spain, about 1576: died at Madrid, 1656. A Spanish painter, etcher, engraver, and architect. Among his best works is a "Last Judgment," at Seville.

Herrera, Francisco, surnamed **el Mozo** ("the Young"). Born at Seville, Spain, 1622: died at Madrid, 1685. A Spanish painter, son of Francisco Herrera.

Herrera, José Joaquin de. Born in Jalapa, 1792: died at Tacubaya, Feb. 10, 1854. A Mexican general and statesman. A [illegible] the Spaniards [illegible] Iturbide in 1821. [illegible] May [illegible]

Herrera y Obes (är-rā'rä ē ō'bās), **Julio.** Born at Montevideo about 1846. An Uruguayan statesman. He was [illegible] president March [illegible]

Herreros, Manuel Breton de los. Born at [illegible], Spain, Dec. 19, 1800: died at Madrid, [illegible] 1873. A Spanish dramatist and [illegible]

Herrick (her'ik), **Robert.** Born at London, Aug., 1591: died at Dean Prior, Devonshire, Oct., 1674. [illegible]

Herring [illegible], **John Frederick.** [illegible] 1795: died [illegible] An English [illegible] Landseer, the keen sympathy for animal life which characterizes the English school. Many important race-horses were painted by him. *Bry.*

Herrings, Battle of the. A name given to the engagement between the French under the Count of Clermont and the English under Sir John Fastolf near Rouvray, in Feb., 1429. Sir John was carrying provisions to the English army besieging Orleans, and these provisions consisted chiefly of herrings intended for the Lenten fast: hence the name.

Herrnhut (hern'höt). A town in the governmental district of Bautzen, Saxony, 45 miles east of Dresden: the chief seat of the Moravian Brotherhood, founded 1722.

Herrnhuters (hern'höt-ėrs). A denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut (which see). See *Moravians.*

Herschel (hėr'shel). A name given for a time to the planet now known as Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel.

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia. Born at Hanover, Prussia, March 16, 1750: died there, Jan. 9, 1848. An English astronomer, sister and collaborator of Sir William Herschel. She published a "Reduction and Arrangement in the Form of a Catalogue in Zones of all the Star Clusters and Nebulæ observed by Sir William Herschel."

Herschel, Sir **John Frederick William.** Born at Slough, near Windsor, England, March 7, 1792: died at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, Kent, England, May 11, 1871. A celebrated English astronomer and physicist, son of Sir William Herschel. He continued his father's researches on double stars and nebulæ, and conducted observations at the Cape of Good Hope 1834-38. His chief works are "Results of Astronomical Observations made 1834-1838 at the Cape of Good Hope" (1847). Among his other works are "Study of Natural Philosophy" (1830), "Outlines of Astronomy" (1849), "Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects" (1866), etc.

Herschel, Sir **William** (originally **Friedrich Wilhelm**). Born at Hanover, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1738: died at Slough, near Windsor, England, Aug. 25, 1822. A celebrated English astronomer, of German birth. He joined the band of the Hanoverian Guards as oboist at the age of 14, deserted and went to England in 1757, was engaged in the teaching of music, and attained considerable success as a violinist and organist. He instructed himself in mathematics and astronomy; in 1774 constructed a telescope with which he observed the Orion nebula. In 1775 he erected his first large reflecting telescope. On March 13, 1781, he discovered the planet Uranus, naming it in honor of George III. "Georgium Sidus": a name which was not accepted by astronomers. He was made court astronomer in 1782. On Jan. 11, 1787, he discovered two satellites of Uranus (Oberon and Titania), on Aug. 28, 1789, a sixth satellite of Saturn (Enceladus), and on Sept. 17, 1789, its seventh (Mimas). His great reflecting telescope (tube 40 feet 4 in. long) was erected in 1789. "In nearly every branch of modern physical astronomy he was a pioneer. He was the virtual founder of sidereal science. As an explorer of the heavens he had but one rival — himself." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Hersent (er-son'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, March 10, 1777: died there, Oct. 2, 1860. A French historical and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Regnault.

Hersfeld (hers'felt). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, at the junction of the Geis and Haune with the Fulda, 32 miles south by east of Cassel. It was formerly the seat of an old Benedictine abbey. It passed to Hesse-Cassel in 1648. Population [illegible]

Herstal (hers-täl), formerly **Heristal,** or **Heristall** (her'is-tal). A town in the province of Liége, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 3 miles northeast of Liége. It formerly contained a castle, the residence of Pepin of Heristal, and was the birthplace of Pepin and of Charles the Great (?). Population [illegible]

Hertel (her'tel), **Albert.** Born at Berlin, April 19, 1843. A Prussian landscape-painter, noted [illegible]

Hertford (här'ford or hėrt'ford), or **Herts** (hėrts). A county in south midland England. [illegible]

Hertford. [illegible]

Hertford College. [illegible]

Hertha. [illegible]

Hertogenbosch (her'tō-gen-bosch), **'S,** or **den Bosch,** G. **Herzogenbusch** (hert'sō-gen-bösh), F. **Bois-le-Duc** (bwä'lė-dük'). The capital of the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Dommel and Aa in lat. 51° 42' N., long. 5° 18' E. It contains a noted cathedral, and was formerly strongly fortified. It was taken by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814. Population (1889), commune, 27,103.

Herts. An abbreviation of Hertfordshire. See *Hertford.*

Hertz (herts), **Henrik.** Born at Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1798: died there, Feb. 25, 1870. A Danish dramatist and poet. He was the son of Jewish parents, but embraced Christianity. He studied jurisprudence at the University of Copenhagen. In 1833 he traveled abroad at the expense of the government, and upon his return was given the title of professor, and an annual pension. His first important work was a series of rimed epistles "Gjenganger-Breve eller poetiske Epistler fra Paradis" ("Ghost Letters, or Poetical Epistles from Paradise"), which appeared in 1830, and whose purpose was esthetic and critical. The same year appeared a comedy in verse, "Amors Geniestreger" ("Amor's Clever Pranks"). Among his many works for the stage are the comedies "Lanna" (1832), "Den eneste Feil" ("The Only Error"), and "Sparekassen" ("The Savings Bank," 1836); the romantic plays "Kong René's Datter" ("King René's Daughter"), "Svend Dyrings Hus" ("The House of Svend Dyring"), the vaudevilles "Kjærlighed og Politi" ("Love and Politics"), "Arvingerne" ("The Heirs"), "De Fattiges Dyrehave" ("A Park for the Poor"). During 1858-1859 he edited the weekly journal "Ugentlige Blade." His poems ("Digte") were published at Copenhagen (1851-62) in 4 vols.; his dramatic works ("Dramatiske Vaerker") at Copenhagen (1854-73), in 18 vols.

Hertzberg (herts'berG), Count **Ewald Friedrich von.** Born at Lottin, near Neustettin, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1725: died May 27, 1795. A Prussian statesman. He negotiated the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763, and conducted the foreign affairs of Prussia 1763-91.

Hertzberg, Gustav Friedrich. Born at Halle-on-the-Saale, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1826. A German historian, professor of history at Halle. His works include "Geschichte Griechenlands unter der Herrschaft der Römer" (1866-75), "Geschichte der Perserkriege" (1877), and, for encyclopedias, contributions on Greek, Roman, and Byzantine history, etc.

Hertzen, or **Herzen** (hert'sen), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, March 25, 1812: died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1870. A Russian author and political agitator. He published in London and Hamburg in Russian, French, German, and English. He founded in London the liberal journal "Kolokol" ("The Bell") in 1856. Among his works are the novel "Kto Vinovat" ("Whose Fault," 1847), "Le monde russe et la révolution" (1860-62), etc.

Heruli (her'ū-lī), or **Eruli,** or **Æruli** (er'ū-lī). A Germanic people, first mentioned in the 3d century as dwelling near the Black Sea, and as allies of the Goths. They joined with other tribes under Odoacer in overthrowing the Western Empire in 476. Their original home was probably on the Cimbrian peninsula, whence, according to Jordanes, they were entirely driven out by the Danes at the beginning of the 6th century. Nothing is known of their ultimate fate.

Hervás y Panduro (är-vas' ē pän-dö'rō), **Lorenzo.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, May 20, 1735: died at Rome, Italy, Aug. 24, 1809. A Jesuit philologist. He taught philosophy at Madrid, spent some years in America, and from 1804 was librarian of the Quirinal at Rome. He published numerous works on comparative philology, in Italian and Spanish, besides books on astronomy, physics, etc., and a cosmographical work in 21 vols.

Hervé (er-vā'): assumed name of **Florimond Ronger.** Born at Houdain, Pas-de-Calais, June 30, 1825: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1892. A French composer of operettas. According to Pougin he claimed to be the founder of the kind of music rendered famous by Offenbach. His works include "L'Œil crevé" (1867), "Le petit Faust" (1869), etc. In 1887 he was conductor of the Empire Theatre, London.

Hervey (hėr'vi), **John,** Baron Hervey of Ickworth. Born Oct., 1696: died Aug., 1743. An English politician, lord privy seal 1740-42. He wrote "Memoirs of the Court of George II." (ed. by Croker 1848).

Hervey Islands. See *Cook Islands.*

Herward. See *Hereward.*

Herwegh (her'veG), **Georg.** Born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, May 31, 1817: died at Baden-Baden, April 7, 1875. A German political poet. He escaped from Württemberg in his youth, and settled at Zurich, where in 1841 he published a volume of poems of a revolutionary character, "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," which obtained great popularity with the Liberal party in Germany. He was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful revolution in Baden in 1848.

Herzberg (herts'berG), or **Herzberg-on-the-Elster** (-el'ster). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Black Elster [illegible] south of Berlin.

Herzberg, or **Herzberg in-the-Harz** (härts). A small town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Sieber 19 miles northeast of Göttingen. It has an old castle, and was a former residence of the dukes of Brunswick.

Herzegovina (hert-se-gō-vē'nä), Turk. **Hersek** (her'sek). Formerly a sanjak of the vilayet of Bosnia, Turkey, since 1878 administered by Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Bosnia on the north and northeast, Montenegro on the southeast, and Dalmatia on the west and southwest. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are Slavs, and the language Servian. It was conquered by the Turks in 1483; was the scene of an insurrection in 1875–76; was occupied by Austria-Hungary in Aug., 1878; and was again the scene of an insurrection (which proved unsuccessful) in 1881–82.

Herzen, Alexander. See *Hertzen.*

Herz, mein Herz, warum so traurig? [G., 'Heart, my heart, why so sorrowful?'] A popular German song. The words were written by J. R. Wyss, Jr., about 1812, and the music about 1814, by J. L. F. Gluck, a clergyman.

Herzog (hert'sōg), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1805: died Sept. 30, 1882. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor at Lausanne 1835–47, at Halle 1847–54, and at Erlangen 1854–77. He edited the "Real-Encyklopadie fur protestantische Theologie und Kirche" (1854–66).

Herzogenbuchsee (hert'sō-gen-böċh-zā″). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 20 miles northeast of Bern.

Herzogenbusch. See *Hertogenbosch*, 's.

Herzog Ernst (hert'sōg ernst). A Middle High German poem, written in Bavaria by an unknown author in the latter part of the 12th century. It recounts the marvelous adventures in the Orient of the banished Duke Ernst of Swabia, who was at war with his stepfather, the emperor Conrad II.

Hesekiel (he-zā'kē-el), **Georg Ludwig.** Born at Halle-on-the-Saale, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1819: died at Berlin, Feb. 26, 1874. A German journalist and man of letters, author of poems, historical novels, and a life of Bismarck (1868).

Heshbon (hesh'bon). In Bible geography, a city in Palestine, about 36 miles east of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and afterward belonged successively to the Israelites and to the Moabites. It was tributary to Thothmes III. It is the modern Hesban.

Hesiod (hē'si-ọd). [Gr. Ἡσίοδος.] A celebrated Greek poet. He was, according to a poem attributed to him, born in the village of Ascra, in Bœotia, and probably lived about 735 B. C. His youth was, according to the same authority, spent in rural pursuits at his native village. He appears to have lived during the latter part of his life at Orchomenus, where he is said to have been buried. The obscurity in which his life is involved has led some critics to adopt the opinion that the name does not represent an actual person, but is a mere personification of the Bœotian or Hesiodic school of poetry, as opposed to the Homeric or Ionic. Of the numerous works commonly ascribed to him the most important are "Works and Days" and "Theogony." The former is chiefly composed of precepts on rural economy and maxims of morality; the latter is an account of the origin of the world and the birth of the gods.

Hesione (he-sī'ọ-nē). [Gr. Ἡσιόνη.] In Greek legend, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and Leucippe. She was exposed, as a propitiatory sacrifice, to be killed by a sea-monster sent by Poseidon to devastate the land. Hercules slew the monster and set her free, and, when the promised reward was refused him, took Troy, slew Laomedon and his sons, and gave Hesione to his companion, Telamon, by whom she became the mother of Teucer.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-ặ). [Gr. Ἑσπερία.] According to the ancient Greeks, the region of the west, especially Italy, and sometimes, according to the poets, the Iberian peninsula.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz). [Gr. Ἑσπερίδης.] In Greek mythology, maidens, guardians of the golden apples which Gæa (Earth) caused to grow as a marriage-gift for Hera. They dwelt in the extreme west, or, according to one account, among the Hyperboreans. According to Hesiod they were daughters of Night: in later accounts, daughters of Atlas and Hesperis, named Ægle, Arethusa, Erytheia, and Hesperia.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus). [Gr. Ἕσπερος.] The evening star, in Greek mythology, son of Astræus and Eos (according to Hesiod). He was regarded as identical with the morning star, and was hence called the "Light-bringer." Compare *Phosphorus.*

Hesperus. In Arthurian legend, the name given to Sir Pertolope, the Green Knight. Tennyson calls him the "Evening Star": his famous combat took place at dawn. See *Hesperus*, above.

Hesperus, Mount. See *Banded Peak.*

Hess (hes), **Heinrich Maria von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, April 19, 1798: died at Munich, March 29, 1863. A German historical painter, brother of Peter von Hess: noted for his frescos in Munich.

Hess, Johann Jakob. Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 21, 1741: died there, May 29, 1828. A Swiss Protestant theologian. His chief work is "Lebensgeschichte Jesu" (1781).

Hess, Karl von. Born at Dusseldorf, Prussia, 1801: died at Reichenhall, Bavaria, Nov. 16, 1874. A German painter, brother of Peter von Hess.

Hess, Karl Adolf Heinrich. Born at Dresden, 1769: died at Wilhelmsdorf, near Vienna, July 3, 1849. A German painter of horses and battle-scenes.

Hess, Karl Ernst Christoph. Born at Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 22, 1755: died at Munich, July 25, 1828. A German engraver. Among his best works are "A Charlatan" after Dow, "Ascension of the Virgin" after Guido Reni, portraits after Rubens, and a "Holy Family" after Raphael.

Hess, Peter von. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, July 29, 1792: died at Munich, April 4, 1871. A noted German painter of battles and genre scenes, son and pupil of Karl Ernst Christoph Hess, and pupil of the Munich Academy. He served in the campaigns of 1813–15, and went to Greece in 1833 and to Russia in 1839 to make studies for battle pictures ordered by the czar. Among his works are "Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube," "Passage of the Beresina," "French Wagon-train" (National Gallery in Berlin), "Battle of Leipsic," "Battle of Austerlitz," etc.

Hesse (hes), G. **Hessen** (hes'sen). A landgraviate of the German-Roman Empire. It lay along the Main and the middle Rhine, and extended northeastward to the Weser. The ancient inhabitants were the Chatti. The landgraves of Thuringia became rulers in Hesse in the 12th century. On the extinction of the Thuringian line in 1247, various claimants appeared. In 1263, by the treaty of Wettin, Henry of Brabant acquired certain possessions, and styled himself landgrave and prince of Hesse, making Cassel his capital. Various acquisitions were made (Giessen, Homburg, etc.). Philip the Magnanimous, landgrave of Hesse, was one of the leaders of the Reformation. At his death in 1567 the country was divided among his four sons, and the lines of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfels (extinguished 1583), and Hesse-Marburg (extinguished 1604) were formed. See below.

Hesse, Grand duchy of. A grand duchy and state of the German Empire. It comprises mainly two separate parts — the northern, consisting of the province of Upper Hesse (Oberhessen), surrounded by Prussia; and the southern, consisting of the provinces of Starkenburg (east of the Rhine) and Rhine Hesse (west of the Rhine), bounded by Prussia on the west and north, and Bavaria and Baden on the east and south. There are also 11 smaller exclaves. The chief physical features are the Odenwald, the Vogelsberg, outliers of the Taunus, and the plains of the Rhine and Main. Hesse has considerable production of wine and flourishing manufactures. The capital is Darmstadt; the chief city Mainz. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy with a grand duke and a Landtag of 2 chambers. Hesse has 3 representatives in the Bundesrat and 9 in the Reichstag. The religion of the majority is Protestant. The landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt was constituted in 1567. (See *Hesse*, above.) It lost to France the territories west of the Rhine in the wars of the French Revolution, ceded various territories in 1803 but was largely increased by territories from Mainz, the duchy of Westphalia, etc., entered the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and became a grand duchy, receiving territory; joined the Allies in 1813, entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815; ceded the duchy of Westphalia to Prussia in 1815, and made other cessions, but received extensive territories and the towns of Mainz and Worms; and received a constitution in 1820. It sided with Austria against Prussia in 1866, and was obliged to make contributions and cede Hesse-Homburg and portions of Upper Hesse to Prussia, the grand duke being compelled to enter the North German Confederation for his territories north of the Main. From that time it has usually been called Hesse, instead of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area, 2,965 square miles. Population (1890), 992,883.

Hesse (hes'se), **Adolf Friedrich.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 30, 1809: died there, Aug. 5, 1863. A German organist and composer for the organ.

Hesse (es), **Jean Baptiste Alexandre.** Born at Paris, Sept. 30, 1806: died at Paris, Aug. 7, 1879. A French historical painter, nephew of N. A. Hesse.

Hesse, Nicolas Auguste. Born at Paris, 1795: died at Paris, June 14, 1869. A French historical painter.

Hesse-Cassel (hes'kas'el), or **Electoral Hesse**, G. **Hessen-Kassel** (hes'sen-käs'sel), or **Kurhessen** (kör'hes-sen). A former landgraviate and electorate which lay north of Hesse-Darmstadt. It was formed in 1567 at the division of the Hessian lands; was occupied by the French in the Seven Years' War, furnished 22,000 troops for the British service against the United States; lost to France in 1795 its territory west of the Rhine; received a few accessions and the electoral dignity in 1803; was seized by the French in 1806, was allotted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, had its elector restored in 1813, and received part of the principality of Fulda and other territories in 1815, and entered the Germanic Confederation. A constitution was proclaimed in 1831. A constitutional struggle between the liberals and Hassenpflug in 1850 led to the armed intervention of Austria in aid of Hassenpflug. Hesse sided with Austria against Prussia 1866, and was annexed by Prussia 1866. The greater portion forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesse-Darmstadt (hes'därm'stät). A landgraviate of Germany, formed in 1567, now called Hesse. For its history, see *Hesse, Grand duchy of.*

Hesse-Homburg (hes'hom'bėrg), G. **Hessen-Homburg** (hes'sen-hom'börg). A former landgraviate of Germany. It included Homburg-vor-der-Höhe (north of Frankfort-on-the-Main) and Meisenheim (between the Rhine Palatinate and Birkenfeld). It branched off from Hesse-Darmstadt in 1596, was made subordinate to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1806 and independent in 1815, received Meisenheim in 1816, and entered the Germanic Confederation in 1817. By extinction of the house in March, 1866, it reverted to Hesse-Darmstadt, which in Sept., 1866, ceded it to Prussia. It now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau and of the Rhine Province.

Hesse-Nassau (hes'nas'â), G. **Hessen-Nassau** (hes'sen-näs'sou). A province of Prussia, formed in 1868. Capital, Cassel. It comprises nearly all Hesse-Cassel, nearly all Nassau, part of Hesse-Homburg, the other cessions made by Hesse in 1866, and those made by Bavaria in 1866. It is surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Saxony, Hannover, Westphalia, and the Rhine, Hesse, Bavaria, Waldeck, and Saxe-Weimar; and there are also several small exclaves. It surrounds Upper Hesse. The surface is generally hilly, and in part mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. Agriculture and industries are flourishing. There are 2 government districts, Cassel and Wiesbaden. Area, 6,058 square miles. Population (1890), 1,664,426.

Hessian (hesh'ặn). The German dialect of old Hessian territory about the upper Lahn, the Fulda, and the Eder. With Upper and Middle Franconian and Thuringian, it forms the group specifically called Middle German.

Hessians (hesh'ặnz). The natives or inhabitants of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

Hessus (hes'sös), **Helius Eobanus.** Born at Halgehausen, Hesse, Jan. 6, 1488: died at Marburg, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1540. A German poet. Among his Latin poems are versions of the Psalms and of the Iliad.

Hestia (hes'ti-ặ). [Gr. Ἑστία.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronos and Rhea, identified with the Roman Vesta.

Hestia. An asteroid (No. 46) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1857.

Hesvan (hes'van), or **Heshvan** (hesh'van). [Heb.] The eighth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of Oct. and a part of Nov. It has 29 or 30 days. Its fuller form is *Mar-heshvan*, from Babylonian *arah-samna* (with customary phonetic change), eighth month. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was borrowed from the Babylonians about the time of the exile.

Hesychasts (hes'i-kasts). [Gr. *ἡσυχαστής*, one who leads a retired life.] A body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the 14th century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, perfect serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity.

Hesychius (he-sik'i-us). [Gr. Ἡσύχιος.] Put to death at the beginning of the 4th century. An Egyptian bishop, reputed reviser of the Septuagint and the New Testament.

Hesychius. Lived in the 6th (or 4th?) century. A Greek grammarian of Alexandria. He compiled a Greek lexicon, edited by Alberti and Ruhnken 1746–66, and by M. Schmidt 1857–68.

> The most important Byzantine lexicon bears the name of Hesychius of Alexandria, who appears to have lived in the latter part of the fourth century, but has unquestionably come down to us in modified form, including many additions of a much later date. Hesychius himself was probably a pagan, and a large portion of these additions consists in Biblical glosses which must have proceeded from the pen of some Christian grammarian. The value of the work is not much enhanced by these later additions. But it is an inestimable aid to the study of the classical authors, especially Homer, because it embodies in a large measure the best traditions of the older grammarians of Alexandria. It was derived immediately by Hesychius from the dictionary, in five books, by Diogenianus, who lived at Heraclea, in the Pontus, in the time of Hadrian, and this, again, was an extract from the great dictionary, in ninety-five books, by Pamphilus and Zopyrion, of the school of Aristarchus.
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> *K. O. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 384. [(*Donaldson.*)

Hesychius, surnamed "The Illustrious." Born at Miletus, Asia Minor: lived at the beginning of the 6th century. A Greek historical and biographical writer.

Hetæria Philike (het-ä-rē'ä fē-lē-kē'). [NGr. *ἑταιρεία φιλική*.] A secret political society founded at Odessa in 1814 for the purpose of liberating Greece from the Turkish domination. In 1820 it chose as its leader Prince Alexander Hypsilanti, who in 1821 inaugurated the Greek war for independence.

Heth (heth). A descendant of Canaan (Gen. x. 15): the ancestor of the family from whom Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xx.). See *Hittites.*

Hettner (het'ner), **Hermann Julius Theodor.** Born at Leisersdorf, near Goldberg, Prussia, March 12, 1821: died at Dresden, May 29, 1882. A German historian of literature and art. He became professor at Jena in 1851, and in 1855 went to Dresden as director of the royal collections of antiquities, etc. Later (1868) he became director of the Historical Museum and of the Rietschel Museum. His chief work is "Literaturgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1856–70).

Hettstädt, or **Hettstedt** (het'stet). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Wipper 35 miles south of Magdeburg. Population (1890), commune, 8,641.

Heuglin (hoig'lin), **Theodor von.** Born at Hirschlanden, Germany, March 20, 1824: died at Stuttgart, Nov. 5, 1876. An African traveler and ornithologist. He was an able naturalist, linguist, marksman, and draftsman, and his numerous expeditions resulted in collections and published works of rare scientific value. His many-sided explorations carried him to Arabia, Abyssinia, and Kordofan (1850-55); to Bayuda, Red Sea, and Somali coasts (1857); to Mensa, Bogos, Barca, Anna, Gondar, and to Djamma, Galla land, where he met King Theodorus (1861-62); and to the land of the Dors as far as the Dembo River (1863-64). In 1858-69, and after 1864, he published 7 important works on his journeys and on African ornithology. In 1870-71 he visited Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, on which regions he wrote 3 volumes, and in 1874 he made his last African tour along the Red Sea and among the Beni Amer.

Heureaux (e-rō'), **Ulisse.** Born about 1838. A general and politician of the Dominican Republic. He took an important part in the war with the Spaniards 1866; became president of the republic 1882-83, and again in 1887; since then he has been continuously reelected, the last time in Feb., 1893.

Heusch (hèsch), or **Heus** (hès), **Jacob van.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1657: died at Utrecht, 1701. A Dutch painter, nephew of Willem van Heusch.

Heusch, or Heus, Willem van. Lived in the 17th century. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Hevelius (he-ve'li-us; G. pron. ha-fa'lē-ös), originally **Hewel** (hā'vel), or **Hewelke** (hā-vel'ke), **Johannes.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1611: died at Dantzic, Jan. 28, 1687. A Polish astronomer. After having completed his studies at Leyden, he traveled in Holland, England, France, and Germany 1630-34, when he returned to his native city of Dantzic, and devoted himself to the study of astronomy. He was elected a judge in 1641, and a town councilor in 1651. Among his works are "Selenographia" (1647) and "Prodromus astronomiæ" (1690).

Hewitt (hū'it), **Abram Stevens.** Born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822. An American statesman, son-in-law of Peter Cooper. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1875-79 and 1881-86, and mayor of New York 1887-88.

Hewitt, John Hill. Born at New York city, July 11, 1801: died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1890. An American author. In 1825 he settled at Baltimore, where he engaged in literary work, and was brought into rivalry with Edgar Allan Poe. His best-known work is the ballad "The Minstrel's Return from the War."

Hexam (hek'sam), **Lizzie.** One of the principal female characters in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." She finally becomes the wife of Eugene Wrayburn.

Hexapla (hek'sa-plä). [Gr. τὰ ἑξαπλᾶ, sc. βιβλία, sixfold (Bible).] An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

Hexapolis (hek-sap'ọ-lis), **Dorian.** [Gr. Ἑξάπολις, six cities.] In ancient Greek history, a name given to a league of six Dorian cities — Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus (all in Rhodes), Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Cos.

Hexateuch (hek'sa-tūk). [From Gr. ἕξ, six, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch and appears to form with it a complete work homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Hexham (hek'sam). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Tyne 20 miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It contains a priory church. Here, May 15, 1464, the Lancastrians under the Duke of Somerset were totally defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montacute. Somerset was taken prisoner and was beheaded after the battle. Population (1891), 5,94

Heyden (hī'den), **Jan van der.** Born at Gorinchem, Netherlands, 1637 (1640?): died at Amsterdam, 1712. A Dutch architectural painter.

Heylin, or **Heylyn** (hā'lin), **Peter.** Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, Nov. 29, 1600: died at Westminster, May 8, 1662. An English church historian and controversialist. Among his works are [illegible] the History [illegible]

Heyne (hī'ne), **Christian Gottlob.** Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, Sept. 25, 1729: died at Göttingen, Prussia, July 14, 1812. A German classical philologist and archeologist, professor at Göttingen 1763-1812. [illegible]

Heyse (hī'ze), **Johann Christian August.** Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, April 21, 1764: died at Magdeburg, Prussia, [illegible] A German [illegible] etc.

Heyse, Johann Ludwig Paul. Born at Berlin, March 15, 1830. A German novelist and poet. He is the son of the philologist Karl Wilhelm Ludwig Heyse. He studied at Berlin and Bonn. In 1849, and again in 1852, he traveled in Italy. Since 1854 he has lived in Munich. His principal works are his "Novellen," 13 series of which have appeared from 1855 to 1881 under various titles. Besides these he has published "Gesammelte Novellen in Versen" (1863), "Syritha" (1867), "Die Madonna im Olwald" ("The Madonna of the Olive Grove," 1879). The novels "Die Kinder der Welt" ("The Children of the World") and "Im Paradiese" appeared in 1873 and 1875 respectively. He is the author of numerous dramas written at various times from 1850 to 1881. An epic poem, "Thekla," was published in 1858. "Das Skizzenbuch" ("The Sketch-book"), a volume of poems, appeared in 1877; "Der Salamander" in 1879; the collection of poems "Verse aus Italien" in 1880. His collected works ("Gesammelte Schriften") appeared, 1872-80, in 14 volumes.

Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1797: died at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1855. A German philologist, son of J. C. A. Heyse: professor at the University of Berlin. He continued his father's grammatical works, and wrote "System der Sprachwissenschaft" (1856), etc.

Heyst (hīst). A sea-bathing resort in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the North Sea 9 miles north of Bruges.

Heywood (hā'wu̇d). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 23,286.

Heywood, John. Born about 1500: died at Mechlin, Belgium, about 1580. A noted English epigrammatist. He was a sort of court jester, though of good social position, and amused by his powers of repartee. He was a favorite with Queen Mary, but when Elizabeth ascended the throne he retired to Mechlin, where he is supposed to have died. He wrote 3 interludes in which for the first time characters were personal and not mere abstractions, and thus paved the way for English comedy. The best-known of the interludes is the "Four P's: a merry interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, and a Pedlar," printed between 1543 and 1547. His "Epigrams and Proverbs" (1562) show both wit and humor, and were very popular. He wrote also "The Play of Love," "The Play of the Wether," etc.

Heywood, Thomas. Born in Lincolnshire, England: died about the middle of the 17th century. A noted English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. He speaks of his residence at Cambridge in his "Apology for Actors," but there is no record of him there. He was an actor, a member of the Lord Admiral's, Earl of Southampton's, Earl of Derby's, Earl of Worcester's, and the Queen's companies. After the death of the queen he went back to the Earl of Worcester's company. He was a prolific writer. Among his plays are "The Four Prentices of London, etc." (produced about 1600, printed 1615), "Edward IV" (in 2 parts), "If You Know not Me, You Know Nobody, etc." (1605-06: in 2 parts), "The Royal King and the Loyal Subject" (printed 1637, acted much earlier), "A Woman Killed with Kindness" (acted 1603, printed 1607), "The Fair Maid of the Exchange" (1607), "The Golden Age" (1611), "The Silver Age" (1612), "The Brazen Age" (1613), "The Iron Age" (1632: 2 parts), "The Fair Maid of the West" (acted 1617: printed 1631), "The English Traveller" (printed 1633), "Love's Mistress" (1636), "The Wise Woman of Hogsdon" (1638), "Fortune by Land and Sea" (with William Rowley: printed 1655), "The Late Lancashire Witches" (with Richard Brome, 1634). He wrote the lord mayor's pageants for many years. Among his miscellaneous works are translations of Sallust, and selections from Lucian, Ovid, and others, "Troia Britannica," a long heroic poem (1609), "An Apology for Actors" (1612: reprinted with alterations by William Cartwright in 1658, with the title "The Actor's Vindication"), "England's Elizabeth" (1631); "The Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels," a long didactic poem (1635).

Hezekiah (hez-e-kī'ä). [Heb., 'God is my strength.'] King of Judah for 29 years. The date of his accession to the throne is variously given as 727, 726, and 715 B. C. He restored the service of Jehovah, purged the country of the idolatry which was practised under his father Ahaz, and inaugurated a kind of revival of the theocratic past. He obtained a series of victories over the Philistines. Concerning his relation to Assyria, accounts are found in the Old Testament as well as in the Assyrian inscriptions. Hezekiah undertook to shake off the Assyrian supremacy under which Judah had groaned [illegible]. It would seem that Shalmaneser IV and [illegible] prevented from punishing him [illegible] Judah [illegible] which [illegible] prism inscription of Sennacherib [illegible] the [illegible] chronology. According to the biblical account Hezekiah reigned 727-699; for the destruction of the kingdom of Israel in 722 is represented as taking place in his 6th year, and Sennacherib's campaign, which fell in the 14th year of Hezekiah, would have to be put in 713. But Sennacherib did not come to the throne before 705, and the date of the campaign in the inscriptions (701) is therefore preferable. Again, the illness of Hezekiah, his recovery, and the congratulatory embassy from Merodach-Baladan, to whom he showed his rich treasures, are represented in the Bible as happening after the collision with Sennacherib. But this must have occurred before the treasury was emptied to pay the heavy tribute to Assyria (*i. e.*, 704 or 703).

H. H. The pseudonym (for Helen Hunt) of Helen Maria Fiske (Mrs. Hunt; afterward Mrs. Jackson).

Hiawatha (hi-ạ-wä'tạ̈ or hī-ạ-wâ'thạ̈). A personage of miraculous birth, known by this name among the Iroquois, and by other names among other tribes of North American Indians. He was sent among them to teach them the arts of peace. "In any form the tale has been known to the whites less than 50 years, and the Onondaga version first had publicity through Mr. J. V. H. Clark, in a communication to the New York 'Commercial Advertiser.' He obtained it from two Onondaga chiefs. Schoolcraft used these notes before they were included in Clark's history, and afterward appropriated the name for his Western Indian legends, where it had no proper place. About the same time, Mr. Alfred B. Street had a few original notes from other Iroquois sources, which he used in his metrical romance of 'Frontenac,' along with some from Schoolcraft. Thus, when Longfellow's 'Hiawatha' appeared, I was prepared to greet an old friend, and was surprised at being introduced to an Ojibway instead of an Iroquois leader." (*W. M. Beauchamp*, Journal Amer. Folk-Lore, IV. 295.) Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," published in 1855, was based on Schoolcraft. The latter's "Myth of Hiawatha" was published in 1856, and dedicated to Longfellow.

Hiazus. See *Yazoo.*

Hibbert Lectures. A foundation instituted by the trustees of Robert Hibbert, a West India merchant, who died in 1849. For many years the trustees applied the funds mainly to the higher culture of students for the Unitarian ministry, but in 1878 resolved to institute Hibbert Lectures, with a view to capable and really honest treatment of unsettled problems in theology, apart from the interest of any particular church or system. Amongst the lecturers have been Max Müller, Page Renouf, Renan, Rhys Davids, Kuenen, Beard, Réville, Pfleiderer, Rhys, Sayce, and Hatch. *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, V. 702.

Hibernia (hī-bėr'ni-ạ̈), or **Ibernia** (ī-bėr'ni-ạ̈), or **Ivernia** (ī-vėr'ni-ạ̈). [L. *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, *Juverna*, *Ierna*, *Ierne*; Gr. Ἰουερνία, Ἰέρνη: all appar. representing the Old Celtic form of *Erin*, *Ire-land.*] An ancient name of Ireland.

Hibitos (ē-bē'tōs). A tribe of Peruvian Indians on the upper Huallaga, apparently a branch of the Chunchos. From about 1676 to 1790 they were gathered into mission villages; later the missions were broken up, the Hibitos returned to a wild life, and nothing is now known of them. Also written *Xibitos.*

Hibueros (ē-bö-ā'rōs), or **Higueros** (ē-gwā'rōs). The Aztec name for Central America: sometimes used by Cortés and others before 1530.

Hickathrift (hik'ạ-thrift), **Tom.** A mythical strong man.

Tom Hickathrift belongs to the same series as Jack the Giant-killer, one of the popular corruptions of old northern romances. It seems to allude to some of the insurrections in the Isle of Ely, such as that of Hereward, described in Wright's Essays, ii. 91. Spelman, however, describes a tradition, which he says was credited by the inhabitants of Tylney, in which Hickifric appears as the assertor of the rights of their ancestors, and the means he employed on the occasion correspond with incidents in the following tale. *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

Hickes (hiks), **George.** Born at Newsham, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, June 20, 1642: died Dec. 15, 1715. An English nonjuring divine, Anglo-Saxon scholar, and controversialist. His chief works are "Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ" (1689), "Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus" (1703-05).

Hickok (hik'ok), **Laurens Perseus.** Born at Bethel, Conn., Dec. 29, 1798: died at Amherst, Mass., May 7, 1888. An American clergyman and metaphysician. He was president of Union College 1866-68. Among his works are "Rational Psychology" (1848), "Moral Science" (1853), "Empirical Psychology" (1854), "Rational Cosmology" (1858), "Creator and Creation" (1872), and "The Logic of Reason" (1875).

Hickory (hik'ọ-ri), **Old.** A nickname given to General Andrew Jackson, from the toughness and strength of his character.

Hickory Pole Canvass. The presidential canvass of 1828 in behalf of Jackson ("Old Hickory").

Hicks (hiks), **Elias.** Born at Hempstead, N.Y., March 19, 1748: died at Jericho, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1830. An American preacher of the Society of Friends, founder of the denomination of the Hicksites. He published "Observations on Slavery" (1811), "Doctrinal Epistle" (1824), etc.

Hicks, George Edgar. Born at Lymington, England, 1824. An English genre-painter.

Hicks, Thomas. Born at Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823: died at Trenton Falls,

N. Y., Oct. 8, 1890. An American painter, especially of portraits. Among his works are "Edwin Booth as Iago," "Henry Ward Beecher," etc.

Hicks (hiks), **William**, Hicks Pasha. Born 1831: killed near El Obeid, Kordofan, Africa, Nov. 4, 1883. A British officer. He commanded the Egyptian army against the Mahdi in 1883, and was defeated by him Nov. 3, at Kashgil, near El Obeid.

Hicks-Beach (hiks'bēch'), Sir **Michael Edward.** Born at London, Oct. 23, 1837. An English baronet, and Conservative politician. He was chief secretary for Ireland 1874–78; colonial secretary 1878–80; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons 1885–86; chief secretary for Ireland 1886–87; and president of the board of trade 1888–92.

Hick or **Hycke Scorner.** A morality printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1504.

Hicksites (hik'sīts). A seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines.

Hicks's Hall. The sessions house of the county of Middlesex, England, built in 1612 and taken down in 1782.

Hidalgo de Cisneros y Latorre (ē-däl'gō dā thēs-nā'rōs ē lä-tōr'rā), **Baltazar.** Born at Cartagena about 1755: died there, June 9, 1829. A Spanish general and administrator. He commanded various ships and squadrons in the wars with England and France, and was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar. He became lieutenant-general in Nov., 1805. Appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres by the junta of Seville, he took possession of the office July 30, 1809, but was deposed by the revolution of May, 1810: June 21, 1810, he was forced to leave the country. The Spanish government exonerated him. He held various important posts: was minister of marine Sept., 1818, and director-general of the armada Dec., 1818, until deposed by the revolution of 1820. The revolutionists imprisoned him for some time. From Nov., 1823, he was captain-general of the department of Cartagena.

Hidalgo y Costilla (ē kōs-tēl'yä), **Miguel.** Born in Guanajuato, May 8, 1753: died at Chihuahua, Aug. 1, 1811. The first leader of the Mexican war for independence. He was curate of the village of Dolores, where he proclaimed a revolt Sept. 16, 1810. The undisciplined army which he gathered marched toward Mexico and defeated Truxillo Oct. 30, 1810; but it was beaten by Calleja, and Hidalgo fell back on Guadalajara. There he raised his army to 100,000 men, but was again disastrously defeated by Calleja at the bridge of Calderon, Jan. 17, 1811. He resigned, and fled toward the United States, but was captured, tried, and shot.

Hidatsa (hē-dä'tsä). A division of North American Indians, comprising the Hidatsa proper and the Absaroka or Crow. The Hidatsa proper, also called Minitari, have erroneously been styled Gros Ventres. The Hidatsa proper, who number 252, are in a village on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. See *Siouan*.

Hiddekel. See *Tigris*.

Hidimba (hi-dim'bä) (masc.), **Hidimbā** (hi-dim'bä) (fem.). In Hindu mythology, a powerful demon, a cannibal, who dwelt in the forest to which the Pandavas retired after the burning of their house. He sent his sister Hidimbā to lure them to him, but she fell in love with Bhima. Bhima, refusing her advances, had to fight with Hidimba, whom he slew; but he afterward married her.

Hierapolis (hī-e-rap'ō-lis). [Gr. Ἱεράπολις, sacred city.] 1. An ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 29° E.: the modern Pambuk Kalessi. It was held sacred on account of its hot springs and cave "Plutonium," and was the birthplace of Epictetus.

2. An ancient city of Syria, situated in lat. 36° 31′ N., long. 37° 56′ E.: the Greek Bambyce (Βαμβύκη), and the modern Membidj.

Hierizim (hi-er'i-zim). [Origin doubtful, but probably due to some mistake.] Riccioli's name for the star β Cygni, ordinarily known as *Albireo*.

Hiero (hī'e-rō), or **Hieron** (hī'e-ron), **I.** [Gr. Ἱέρων.] Died at Catania, Sicily, 467 B. C. Tyrant of Syracuse, brother of Gelon whom he succeeded about 478 B. C. He was noted as a patron of literature. In 474 he defeated the Etruscans near Cumæ.

Hiero II. Born about 307 B. C.: died 216 B. C. King of Syracuse. He became general of the Syracusans 275; king 270; ally of Carthage 264; and permanent ally of Rome 263.

Hierocles (hī-er'ō-klez). [Gr. Ἱεροκλῆς.] A native of Caria, Roman proconsul in Bithynia, and later in Alexandria, during the reign of Diocletian: said to have incited that emperor to his persecution of the Christians. He wrote a work in Greek, now lost, entitled "Truth-loving Words to the Christians," in which Christ was unfavorably compared with Apollonius of Tyana. It was answered by Eusebius of Cæsarea.

Hierocles. Lived in the 5th century A. D. An Alexandrian Neoplatonic philosopher, reputed author of an extant commentary on the "Golden Verses" of Pythagoras.

Hieronymus. See *Jerome*.

Hierosolyma. See *Jerusalem*.

Hietan. See *Comanche*.

Higden (hig'den), or **Higdon** (hig'don), **Ranulf.** Died at Chester about 1363. An English chronicler. He took the vows of a Benedictine in the Abbey of St. Werburg, in Chester, about 1299. He was the author of a general history entitled "Polychronicon" (which see).

Higginson (hig'in-son), **Francis.** Born in England about 1587: died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630. An English clergyman. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and wrote "New England's Plantations" (1630).

Higginson, John. Born at Claybrooke, Leicestershire, England, Aug. 6, 1616: died at Salem, Mass., Dec. 9, 1708. An American clergyman, son of Francis Higginson.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823. An American author, distinguished as an opponent of slavery. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and was ordained in 1847; retired from the ministry in 1858; and was colonel of the first colored regiment in the Civil War. He has published "Outdoor Papers" (1863), "Harvard Memorial Biographies" (1866), "Malbone: an Oldport Romance" (1869), "Army Life in a Black Regiment" (1870), "Atlantic Essays" (1871), "Young Folks' History of the United States" (1875), "Larger History of the United States" (1884), "Hints on Writing and Speech-making" (1887), etc.

High Bridge. A bridge built in 1840 at 175th street in New York, to carry the Croton aqueduct across the Harlem River into the city. It is 1,460 feet long, and has 13 granite arches. The arches are 116 feet high.

Highflyer (hī'flī'ėr). A bay race-horse by Herod, foaled in 1774. He was the property of Richard Tattersall, founder of "Tattersall's" in London, who made £25,000 by his purchase. "Tattersall's" has always attributed the establishment of its fortune to the success of this horse. Highflyer is in the direct male line from the Byerly Turk, the third great family of English thoroughbred stallions. *Rice.*

Highgate (hī'gāt). **1.** A suburb of London, in Middlesex, 5 miles northwest of St. Paul's. It is on high land, its highest point being about 350 feet above the level of the Thames.

2. An old gate formerly standing at the south end of King street, which runs from Whitehall to Westminster. The gate-house was taken down in 1723.

High-Heels and Low-Heels. Two parties in Lilliput, in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift, intended to satirize the Tories and Whigs.

Highland Mary. The name given to Mary Campbell and Mary Morison, sweethearts of the poet Burns.

Highlands (hī'landz), **The.** A district in northern and western Scotland, of vague limits. It includes the Hebrides, the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, and parts of Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Bute. The inhabitants are mainly of Celtic stock. The Highlands are celebrated for romantic scenery: they contain the highest mountains in Great Britain. The Highland clans took an active part on the Royalist side in the civil wars of 1642–50, for James II. in 1689, and in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745.

Highlands of the Hudson. A range of hills and low mountains in eastern New York, in Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Rockland counties. Prominent points are Fishkill Mountain, Storm King, Crow's Nest, Donderberg, Anthony's Nose, and West Point.

Highland Widow, The. A story by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1827.

High Life Below Stairs. A comedy farce by the Rev. James Townley (1759). It was attributed to Garrick.

High Peak (hī pēk). An elevated region in the northern part of the Peak, in Derbyshire, England, 16 miles east-southeast of Manchester, noted for the Castleton caverns.

High Peak, or **Mount Lincoln** (mount ling'kon). One of the chief summits of the Catskills, in New York. Height, about 3,600 feet.

Higuay (ē-gwī'). A region or so-called "province" of Haiti, in the time of Columbus. It was at the eastern end of the island, and was governed by a chief called Cotubanamá, who revolted, but was finally subdued about 1505. It is an Indian name. Also written *Higuey* and *Ciguay*.

Hijaz. See *Hedjaz*.

Hika (hē'kạ̈). [Ar. *al-haq'a*, the white spot.] A name given to the little group of stars in the head of Orion, in which group λ is the most conspicuous.

Hilarion (hi-lā'ri-on), Saint. Born at Thabatha, near Gaza, Palestine, about 300 A. D.: died in Cyprus, 371. A hermit of Palestine. He introduced monasticism into that country.

Hilarius (hi-lā'ri-us). [L. *Hilarius*, Gr. Ἱλάριος, cheerful, merry, F. *Hilaire*, It. *Ilario*, Sp. Pg. *Hilario*.] Born in Sardinia: died 467. Bishop of Rome 461–467.

Hilarius, or **Hilary** (hil'a-ri), Saint: surnamed **Pictaviensis** ('of Poitiers'). Born probably at Poitiers, France: died at Poitiers, Jan. 13, 368 A. D. A Gaulish prelate and theologian, a noted opponent of Arianism. He became bishop of Poitiers about 353. His chief works are "De Trinitate," "De synodis," and commentaries.

Hilarius, or **Hilary,** Saint: surnamed **Arelatensis** ('of Arles'). Born in Gaul about 401: died May 5, 449. A Gaulish prelate. He became bishop of Arles in 429, and was deprived by Leo the Great of his rights as metropolitan in 445.

Hilary (hil'a-ri). See *Hilarius*.

Hilary's Day, St. A feast commemorated on Jan. 13 by the Church of England, and on Jan. 14 by the Church of Rome. The Hilary Term at Oxford begins on Jan. 14, and ends on the Saturday next before Palm Sunday.

> In law, the Hilary Term is one of the four terms of the Courts of Law in England. It begins Jan. 11 and ends Jan. 31. The Hilary sittings now begin Jan. 11, and end the Wednesday before Easter. Formerly the sittings of the Courts of Chancery and Common Law were regulated by the terms. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict.

Hild. See *Hilda*.

Hilda (hil'dạ̈), or **Hild** (hild), generally called Saint **Hilda.** [AS. *Hild*, L. *Hilda*.] Born in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 614: died at Whitby, England, Nov. 17, 680. An English abbess. She was a descendant of the royal Northumbrian line, became abbess of Hartlepool in 649, and founded the monastery of Whitby in 658.

Hilda. A New England girl, a painter, in Hawthorne's novel "The Marble Faun." A tower, with the Virgin's image before which she is fabled to have kept a perpetual light burning, and where the doves came to be fed, is shown as Hilda's Tower in Rome.

Hildburghausen (hilt'börg-hou-zen). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra in lat. 50° 26′ N., long. 10° 44′ E. Previous to 1826 it was the capital of the former duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Population (1890), 5,978.

Hildebert (hil'de-bert) **of Tours.** Born at Lavardin, near Vendôme, France, about 1055: died at Tours, France, Dec. 18, 1134. A French prelate, theologian, and author, bishop of Le Mans (made archbishop of Tours in 1125).

Hildebrand (hil'de-brand). See *Gregory VII.* (Pope).

Hildebrand. A celebrated legendary character of German romance. He is an old man, part of whose story is told in the "Hildebrandslied," but who also appears in the "Nibelungenlied," "Dietrich von Bern," "Biterolf," the "Rosengarten," and the hero legends.

Hildebrandslied (hil'de-bränds-lēd). [G., 'Song of Hildebrand.'] An Old High German poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship, preserved in a fragmentary form in a single manuscript which dates from the end of the 8th century. It is important as the only extant example of old German heroic poetry. Its subject is the combat of Hildebrand with his son Hadubrand.

Hildebrandt (hil'de-brant), **Eduard.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Sept. 9, 1818: died at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1868. A German landscape-painter.

Hildebrandt, Ferdinand Theodor. Born at Stettin, Prussia, July 2, 1804: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 29, 1874. A German historical painter. Among his best works are "Murder of the Sons of Edward IV." (1836), "Othello relating his Adventures" (1847).

Hildebrandt, Johann Maria. Born at Düsseldorf, Germany, March 19, 1807: died in Madagascar, May 29, 1881. An African traveler and botanist. The fields of his exploration were: in 1872–73 Bogos and Somali-land; in 1875 the tract between Mombasa and Mount Kenia; in 1879–81 Madagascar, where he died among the Ankaratra Mountains. Accounts of his work appeared in the "Journal" of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Hildegard (hil'de-gärd), Saint. Born at Böckelheim, diocese of Mainz, Germany, about 1098: died at Rupertsberg, near Bingen, Germany, Sept. 17, 1179. A German abbess, noted for her miraculous visions. She founded the convent of Rupertsberg in 1148. Her revelations were published in 1698.

Hilden (hil'den). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Itter 8 miles east-southeast of Dusseldorf. Population, about 7,000.

Hildesheim (hil'des-hīm). A city in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Innerste 19 miles southeast of Hannover. It is renowned for its specimens of medieval and Gothic and Renaissance buildings. The cathedral is an early Romanesque monument with a late Pointed south aisle and north transept. The interior has been badly modernized but preserves some very fine church furniture and a noteworthy sculptured Renaissance rood-loft. The bronze doors between the vestibule at the west end and the nave date from 1015, and bear interesting reliefs of the Fall and Redemption. The two-storied cloister is decorated Romanesque. St. Michael's, formerly the Benedictine abbey church, is one of the noblest Romanesque monuments in Germany. It was built early in the 11th century, and somewhat modified in the 12th and 13th. There are double transepts and a choir at each end, that toward the west standing over a columned crypt. Every third support of the nave is a massive pier, those intervening are columns. The nave has a flat wooden ceiling which is covered with remarkable sculptural paintings of the 12th century. There is a fine Romanesque cloister with Pointed vaulting. The Church of St. Godehard, one of the most notable of German Romanesque structures, was built in the middle of the 12th century. The choir is French in character. Three massive towers characterize the exterior, and there is a rich sculptured doorway on the northwest. Other objects of interest are the Rathaus, Knochenhauer-Amthaus, Wedekind house, etc. Hildesheim became the seat of a bishopric in 818, and was a Hanseatic town. Population (1890) commune, [illegible]481.

Hildesheim, Bishopric of. A bishopric of which the city of Hildesheim was the capital. Its seat was removed from Elze to Hildesheim in 818. It was acquired by Prussia in 1803, was made part of the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and was assigned to Hanover in 1815.

Hildreth (hil'dreth), **Richard.** Born at Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807: died at Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865. An American historian and journalist. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, but abandoned law in 1832 and became a member of the editorial staff of the Boston "Atlas." His chief work is a "History of the United States" (6 vols. 1849–56).

Hilgard (hil'gärd), **Julius Erasmus.** Born at Zweibrücken, Bavaria, Jan. 7, 1825: died at Washington, D. C., May 8, 1891. An American physicist. He emigrated with his father from Germany to the United States in 1835, and in 1844 was appointed to a position on the United States Coast Survey, of which he was superintendent 1881–85.

Hilkiah (hil-kī'ä). [Heb., 'Jehovah is my portion.'] The high priest in the time of Josiah, king of Judah, who discovered the book of the law in the temple.

Hill (hil), **Aaron.** Born at London, Feb. 10, 1685: died 1750 (?). An English poet, dramatist, and general writer.

Hill, Abigail. See *Masham.*

Hill, Ambrose Powell. Born in Culpeper County, Va., Nov. 9, 1825: killed near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1847, fought in the Mexican war, and became a colonel in the Confederate army in 1861. He served in General Johnston's command at the first battle of Bull Run; commanded a brigade at the battle of Williamsburg; became a major-general in 1862; participated in the seven days' battles around Richmond and in the second battle of Bull Run; reënforced General Lee at Antietam; commanded the right wing of General Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg; commanded the center at Chancellorsville; became lieutenant-general in 1863; commanded a corps at Gettysburg; participated in the action at Bristol Station (1863); repelled with Longstreet the Union attacks on the Weldon Railroad; and was shot near Petersburg by stragglers from the Union army.

Hill, Daniel Harvey. Born at Hill's Iron Works, York district, S. C., July 12, 1821: died at Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 24, 1889. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; became professor of mathematics and military tactics in Washington College, Virginia, in 1849; professor of mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1854; and president of the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte in 1859; and was [illegible] in the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war. In Sept. 1862, during the Maryland campaign, he held the pass in the Blue Ridge, [illegible] Jackson captured Harper's Ferry [illegible] the Potomac. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1863, and commanded corps [illegible] at the battle of Chickamauga. He became president of the Arkansas Industrial University in 18[illegible].

Hill, David Bennett. Born at Havana, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1843. An American lawyer and Democratic politician. He was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1882, became governor on the election of Cleveland to the presidency, was elected governor in 1885, and [illegible] governor in [illegible].

Hill, Rowland. Born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, England, Aug. 23, 1744: died at London, April 11, 1833. An English preacher. [illegible]

Hill, Rowland, first Viscount Hill. Born at Prees, Shropshire, England, Aug. 11, 1772: died at [illegible]

Hill, Sir Rowland. Born at Kidderminster, [illegible] half a [illegible] and the penny rate was introduced in 1840. He was appointed secretary to the postmaster-general in 1846; was secretary to the post-office 1854–64; and was knighted in 1860.

Hill, Thomas. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 7, 1818: died at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1891. An American educator and Unitarian clergyman. He was president of Antioch College 1859–1862, and of Harvard College 1862–68; and at the time of his death had charge of a Unitarian church at Waltham, Massachusetts. He invented a number of mathematical machines, the best-known of which is the occultator; and was the author of "Curvature" (1850), etc.

Hillah (hil'lä), or **Hilleh** (hil'le). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 44° 28′ E. It is the place situated nearest to the site of ancient Babylon, and is built almost entirely with bricks from the mound El-Kasr, *i.e.* the ruins of the once gorgeous palace of Nebuchadnezzar. Its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in bricks which they dig out of the mounds and sell as building material. Population, estimated, about 10,000.

Hillard (hil'ärd), **George Stillman.** Born at Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808: died at Boston, Jan. 21, 1879. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer. He published "Six Months in Italy" (1853), "Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan" (1864), school readers, etc.

Hillel (hil'el). Born in Babylonia, a descendant of the family of David. President of the Sanhedrim 30 B. C.–9 A. D., appointed by Herod I. He lived in poor circumstances, and went to Jerusalem to study the law under Shemaiyah and Abtalion, becoming there the reorganizer of Jewish life and the founder of Talmudic Judaism. By his introduction of the seven dialectical rules for the interpretation of the law, he gave its study a rational basis. He also enacted many reforms which affected the whole social fabric of his time. He was the first of the presidents of the Sanhedrim to be honored with the title *nasi* (*i. e.*, 'prince,' 'patriarch'), and the patriarchate remained thenceforth hereditary in his family until its extinction. He was particularly distinguished for his humility, gentleness, and liberal, humane spirit. From his numerous sayings and maxims may be mentioned "Do not judge thy neighbor until thou hast stood in his place," "Do not believe in thyself till the day of thy death," and the most celebrated, "Do not unto others what thou wouldst not have done unto thyself. This is the whole law: the rest go and finish."

Hillel II. Patriarch 360 A. D. He introduced definite rules for the calculation and fixing of the Jewish calendar, which still form the groundwork of Jewish reckoning.

Hiller (hil'ler), **Ferdinand.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 24, 1811: died at Cologne, May 10, 1885. An eminent German composer, pianist, director, and writer on music, of Hebrew descent. He became municipal kapellmeister at Düsseldorf in 1847, and at Cologne in 1850. He conducted the Lower Rhine festivals from 1850 whenever they were held in Cologne. His works include the oratorio "Die Zerstörung Jerusalems" ("The Destruction of Jerusalem," 1839), symphonies (notably his "Spring Symphony in E"), concertos (notably the pianoforte concerto in F minor), cantatas, choral works, songs, chamber music, etc.

Hiller, originally **Hüller** (hül'ler), **Johann Adam.** Born at Wendischossig, near Gorlitz, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1728: died at Leipsic, June 16, 1804. A German composer of operettas, songs, and church music, resident in Leipsic after 1758. He was the first to compose the "Singspiele" (operettas), and the founder of a series of public concerts since famous as the "Gewandhaus Concerts" (from being given in the hall of the Gewandhaus after 1781).

Hilleröd (hil'le-rėd). A town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, 21 miles north-northwest of Copenhagen. It is noted for the palace of Frederiksborg (the historical museum of Denmark), an imposing Renaissance structure of red brick with towers and pinnacles, built early in the 17th century by Christian IV. The apartments of the interior are richly decorated. The palace church, in which many Danish kings have been crowned, is excellent artistically, despite its exuberant [illegible].

Hilleviones (hil″ē-vi-ō'nēz). The name given by Pliny to the Germanic tribes of Scandinavia. It is of unknown etymology and uncertain application.

Hillhouse (hil'hous), **James.** Born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832. An American politician. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1796–1810.

Hillhouse, James Abraham. Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789: died near New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841. An American poet, [illegible]

Hilliard [illegible], **Henry Washington.** [illegible] mitted to the bar [illegible] "Plebeians and Patricians" (1860), and "Politics and Pen [illegible]

Hilliard, Nicholas. Born at Exeter, 1537: died at London, 1619. An English miniature-painter.

Hill of the Nymphs. See *Nymphæum.*

Hillsdale (hilz'dāl). A city and the capital of Hillsdale County, southern Michigan, 85 miles west-southwest of Detroit: the seat of Hillsdale College (Freewill Baptist). Population (1890), 3,915.

Hill Tipperah (hil tip'e-rä). A tributary state of British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 91° 45′ E. Area, 4,086 square miles. Population (1891), 137,442.

Hilo (hē'lō). A seaport situated on the eastern coast of the island of Hawaii, in lat. 19° 44′ N., long. 155° 4′ W.

Hilversum (hil'vėr-sum). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 16 miles southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 12,393.

Himalaya (him-ä'lạ̈-yạ̈ or him-a-lā'yä), or **Himalayas** (-yạ̈z). [Skt., 'snow-abode.'] A mountain system in Asia, extending from about long. 73° to 96° E. along the northern frontier of Hindustan: the ancient Emodus, Imaus, etc. It is connected with the Hindu Kush on the west, and with the plateau of Tibet on the north, and contains the sources of the rivers Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra. The mountains rise from the plain of the Ganges in ranges generally parallel. The two main chains are the southern or Outer Himalaya, and northern or Inner Himalaya; there are also the sub-Himalayan or Siwalik Hills and various other outer ranges. The highest peaks (the highest in the world) are Everest (29,002 feet), Godwin-Austen (28,250 feet), Kunchinjinga (28,176 feet), Dhwalagiri (26,826 feet). Two peaks apparently higher than Mt. Everest were seen by Graham in 1884. The range is crossed by few good passes (by none except in the western parts). Length, about 1,500 miles.

Himera (him'e-rạ̈). The ancient name of two rivers in Sicily, one flowing south (the Salso), and the other north past Himera.

Himera. In ancient geography, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, 20 miles southeast of Palermo. It was founded by Greek colonists in the 7th century B. C. Here, 480 B. C., Gelon of Syracuse defeated the Carthaginians. It was destroyed about 408 B. C. Thermæ (the modern Termini) was founded in the vicinity.

Himilco (hi-mil'kō). [Gr. 'Ιμίλκων.] **1.** Lived about 500 (?) B. C. A Carthaginian navigator. According to Pliny he conducted a voyage of discovery from Gades northward along the coast of Europe. It is inferred from passages in the "Ora Maritima" of Festus Avienus that the voyage of Himilco may have extended to the Sargasso Sea.

> With a little good fortune the admiral [Himilco] would have discovered America more than 2,000 years before the birth of Columbus, but "the magicians on board" were too powerful to allow the prosecution of the adventurous voyage. They had arrived at the Sargasso Sea.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 21.

2. Lived about 400 B. C. A Carthaginian general in Sicily.

Himmel (him'mel), **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1765: died at Berlin, June 8, 1814. A German composer, author of the opera "Fanchon, das Leiermädchen," libretto by Kotzebue (1805), "Der Kobold" (1804), a number of cantatas, oratorios, songs, etc.

Himyarites (him'ya-rīts). The former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen, said to be so called after an ancient king Himyar: now more often known as *Sabæans.*

Himyaritic (him-yạ-rit'ik). The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the Himyaritic inscriptions. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

Hinayana (hi-na-yä'nä). [Skt., 'Little Vehicle.'] The southern school of Buddhism. See *Great Vehicle.*

Hinckley (hingk'li). A town in Leicestershire, England, 13 miles southwest of Leicester. Population (1891), 9,638.

Hinckley, Thomas. Born in England about 1618: died at Barnstable, Mass., April 25, 1706. Governor of Plymouth colony. He came to Scituate with his parents in 163[illegible], and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. He was deputy governor of Plymouth in 1680, and, except during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, [illegible].

Hincks (hingks), **Edward.** Born at Cork, Ireland, 1792: died at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1866. An Irish Assyriologist and Egyptologist.

Hincks, Sir Francis. Born at Cork, 1807: died at Montreal, Aug. 18, 1885. A Canadian statesman. He emigrated to Canada in 1832, founded the Toronto "Examiner" [illegible] the Montreal "Pilot" in [illegible], was premier [illegible] 1851–54, and was governor of Barbados and the Windward Islands 1856–62, and of [illegible].

Hincmar (hingk'mär). Born about 806: died at Épernay, Dec. 21, 882. A French prelate.

He was descended from a noble West Frankish family, was educated at the Abbey of St. Denis under Hilduin, and was appointed archbishop of Rheims by Charles the Bald in 845. He played a conspicuous part in the theological movements of his time, notably in the predestinarian controversy, in which he supported Paschasius Radbertus. His chief work is the "Annales Bertiniani" (from 861 to 882). His complete works were first published by Sirmond in 1645.

Hind (hīnd), **John Russell.** Born at Nottingham, May 12, 1823. An English astronomer. He was superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office for many years, and discovered 10 planetoids and several comets. He published "The Solar System" (1846), "Astronomical Vocabulary" (1852), "Elements of Algebra" (1855), etc.

Hind and the Panther, The. A satirical poem by Dryden, published 1687: a defense of Roman Catholicism. The hind typified the Church of Rome; the panther, the Church of England.

Hindi (hin'dē). A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See *Hindustani*.

Hindley (hīnd'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 19 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 18,973.

Hindley, Charles. Died at Brighton, May, 1893. An English bookseller. He wrote a good deal for the press, and several books, but is best known as the author of "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," assumed to have been published in 1448.

Hindol (hin-dōl'). A tributary state of Orissa, British India, intersected by lat. 20° 40′ N., long. 85° 20′ E.

Hindoos. See *Hindus*.

Hinduism (hin'dö-izm). A term used to designate the aggregate of the religious beliefs and practices developed in modern times from the earlier Brahmanism. Hinduism subordinates the worship of the purely spiritual Brahman (nom. *Brahma*) (see *Brahma*), with its first manifestation Brahma (brahmá), to that of Shiva and Vishnu, or of their wives, or of some form of these deities, while each sect exalts its own god to the place of the Supreme. The Puranas (which see) are its Bible.

Hindu Kush (hin'dö kösh). A range of mountains situated mainly in Afghanistan and Kafiristan, extending from about long. 67° to 74° E.: often identified with the ancient Paropamisus. It is a western continuation of the Himalaya range. Highest point, over 23,000 feet.

Hindur (hin-dör'). A native state in the Panjab, India, intersected by lat. 31° N., long. 76° 45′ E.

Hindus (hin'döz), or **Hindoos.** The native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic castes of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hinduized. The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

Hindustan (hin-dö-stän'), or **Hindostan** (hin-do-stän'), or **Indostan** (in-dọ̈-stän'). The land of the Hindus; the central peninsula of Asia, or, in a more restricted sense, that portion north of the Vindhya Mountains, or even the valley of the upper Ganges. See *India*.

Hindustani (hin-dö-stän'ē). One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the 11th century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindi, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula. Also called *Urdu*.

Hinganghat (hin-gan-gät'). A small town in the Wardha district, Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 20° 34′ N., long. 78° 52′ E.

Hingham (hing'am). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Boston harbor 12 miles southeast of Boston. Population (1890), 4,564.

Hinnom (hin'om), **The Valley of.** See *Gehenna*.

Hinojosa (ē-nō-hō'sä), **Pedro de.** Born at Trujillo about 1490: died at Chuquisaca, Upper Peru, May 6, 1553. A Spanish soldier. He was a follower of Pizarro in Peru, fought against the Almagros in 1538 and 1542; followed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1545; and as captain of his ships took Panama and Nombre de Dios. Gasca induced Hinojosa to desert to the royal side with his whole fleet (Nov. 19, 1546), and this defection insured the defeat of the rebellion. Gasca gave him the command of his army, and subsequently he was made governor of Charcas, where he received rich grants. He was murdered there by conspirators.

Hinojosa del Duque (del dö'ka). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 43 miles north-northwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 9,470.

Hinterland (hin'tėr-land, G. pron. hin'tėr-länt). [G., 'back-land.'] A German term used specifically for regions in Africa inland from the European coast possessions: as, the British "Hinterland" of the Gold Coast, or the German "Hinterland" of Kamerun.

Hinter Rhein (hin'ter rīn). [G., 'Back Rhine.'] A river in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, uniting with the Vorder Rhein to form the Rhine at Reichenau.

Hinton (hin'tọn), **James.** Born at Reading in 1822: died Dec. 16, 1875. An English physician and philosophical writer. He was apprenticed to a clothier at London in 1838; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847; began the practice of medicine at London in 1850; and was lecturer on aural surgery at Guy's Hospital 1863–74, when he abandoned medicine to devote himself to philosophical studies. Among his works are "Man and his Dwelling-Place" (1859), "The Mystery of Pain" (1866), and "The Place of the Physician" (1873). He edited "Physiology for Practical Use" (1874).

Hinton (hin'ton), **John Howard.** Born at Oxford, England, March 24, 1791: died at Bristol, England, Dec. 17, 1873. An English Baptist clergyman and author. He had charge of Devonshire Square Chapel, Bishopsgate street, London, 1837–63. He wrote "Theology, or an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the whole Counsel of God" (1827), "The Work of the Holy Spirit in Conversion Considered" (1830), "Memoir of John Howard Hinton" (1835), etc.; and edited "The History and Topography of the United States" (1830–32).

Hiogo (hē-ō'go). A seaport in the main island of Japan, situated in lat. 34° 40′ N., long. 135° 12′ E. It is one of the chief commercial places of Japan, opened to European commerce in 1868. Population, with Kobe (1890), 136,968.

Hiouen-Tsang (hē-wen'tsäng'). A Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who visited 110 countries and places in India 629–645 A. D. Of the two works relating to his travels, neither was written by himself. The first is a bibliographical notice, in which his travels form a principal feature, composed by two of his pupils, Hoei-li and Yen-Tsong; the second ("Memoirs of the Countries of the West") was edited by Pien-ki. These works, translated into French by Julien, are an invaluable source for the history of the times. Hiouen-Tsang is said to have translated from Sanskrit into Chinese 657 works.

Hipparchus (hi-pär'kus). [Gr. Ἵππαρχος.] Died at Athens, 514 B. C. A tyrant of Athens, son of Pisistratus. He reigned in conjunction with his brother Hippias from 527 to 514, when he was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton. See *Harmodius*.

Hipparchus. Born at Nicæa, Bithynia: lived about 160–125 B. C. A celebrated Greek astronomer, the founder of scientific astronomy. He catalogued the stars, invented the planisphere, and made a number of most important discoveries, including the eccentricity of the solar orbit, some of the inequalities of the moon's motion, the precession of the equinoxes, etc.

Hippel (hip'pel), **Theodor Gottlieb von.** Born at Gerdauen, East Prussia, Jan. 31, 1741: died at Königsberg, Prussia, April 23, 1796. A German humorist. His works include "Über die Ehe" ("On Marriage," 1774), "Lebensläufe nach aufsteigender Linie" ("Careers according to an Ascending Line," 1778–81), etc. His collected works were published 1827–38.

Hippias (hip'i-as). [Gr. Ἱππίας.] Died about 490 B. C. A son of Pisistratus, whom he succeeded as tyrant of Athens (jointly with Hipparchus) in 527. He was sole ruler from 514, and was expelled in 510.

Hippo, or **Hippo Regius** (hip'ō rē'ji-us). [Gr. Ἵππων βασιλικός.] In ancient geography, a city of Numidia, near the site of the modern Bona. Augustine was bishop of Hippo. It was burned by the Vandals in 430.

Hippocrates (hi-pok'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἱπποκράτης.] Born in the island of Cos about 460 B. C.: died at Larissa, Thessaly, about 377. A famous Greek physician, surnamed "the Father of Medicine." The 87 treatises forming the so-called "Hippocratic Collection" have been edited by Kuhn 1826–27, by Ermerins 1859–65, and by Littré 1839–61 (with translation). See the extract.

> The life of Hippocrates is shrouded in a strange mist, considering the extraordinary celebrity of the man. In the late biographies which remain to us the following facts seem worthy of record. A certain Soranus of Kos, otherwise unknown, is said to have made special researches among the records of the Asclepiad guild, in which Hippocrates was set down as the seventeenth in descent from the god Asclepios, and born on the 26th of the month Agrianus in the year 460 B. C. The inhabitants were still offering him the honours of a hero. He seems to have traveled about a good deal, particularly in the countries around the northern Egean, and to have died at an advanced age, at Larissa in Thessaly, leaving two sons, Thessalus and Drakon. Many of his descendants and followers in the school of Kos were called after him — Suidas enumerates seven in all — so that this additional uncertainty of authorship attaches to his alleged writings. The many statues of him agreed in representing him with his head covered, a peculiarity which excited many baseless and some absurd conjectures. Abstracting carefully from the numerous Hippocrates mentioned in contemporary Attic literature, there are two undoubted references to the great physician of Kos in Plato, and one in Aristophanes, which establish the epoch assigned to him in the biographies. He is said to have been instructed by Herodicus of Selymbria, and Gorgias of Leontini, a legend arising merely from the confusing of this Herodicus with another physician who happened to be the brother of Gorgias. There is no vestige of either Herodicus' practice or Gorgias' rhetoric in the extant treatises; but Hippocrates assuredly, like Pericles, trained himself for a large knowledge of his special pursuit by a familiarity with the metaphysic of the day. His alleged study of the great plague at Athens is not corroborated by a comparison with Thucydides' account. The works pronounced genuine by Littré in the large collection of Hippocratic writings which still survive are these: the treatises on "Ancient Medicine," on "Prognosis" (which includes our diagnosis in the largest sense), the "Epidemics" (i. and iii.), the "Treatment of Acute Diseases," the tracts on joints, fractures, and surgical instruments applied to them, on head wounds, and the "Oath" and "Law" of the guild.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 47.

Hippocrene (hip'ọ-krēn or hip-ọ̄-krē'nē). [Gr. Ἱπποκρήνη.] A fountain on Mount Helicon, Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodamia (hip'ọ̄-da-mī'ạ̈), or **Hippodameia** (hip'ọ̄-da-mī'ạ̈). [Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια.] In Greek legend: (*a*) The daughter of Œnomaus, and wife of Pelops. (*b*) A daughter of Atrax, one of the Lapithæ. At her marriage with Perithous the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.

Hippodamus (hi-pod'ạ-mus) **of Miletus.** [Gr. Ἱππόδαμος.] A Greek sophist, architect, and engineer, who laid out the Piræus, and later constructed Thurion and Rhodes. His work was done on definite principles and according to a carefully devised system which was always followed in laying out new Greek cities.

Hippolita (hi-pol'i-tä). 1. See *Hippolyte*.—2. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," queen of the Amazons, betrothed to Theseus. She also appears as the bride of Theseus in "The Two Noble Kinsmen."—3. The principal female character in Wycherley's comedy "The Gentleman Dancing Master."

Hippolyte (hi-pol'i-tē). [Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] In classical mythology, a queen of the Amazons. She was the daughter of Ares and Otrera, and wore as an emblem of her dignity a girdle received from her father. This girdle was coveted by Eurystheus, who ordered Hercules to fetch it. Hercules was kindly received at her court, and was promised the girdle; but Hera roused the Amazons by spreading the report that their queen was being robbed, and Hercules, believing that Hippolyte was plotting against his life, killed her and carried away the girdle.

Hippolyte. See *Hyppolite*.

Hippolytus (hi-pol'i-tus). [Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] In Greek legend, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte or Antiope, and stepson of Phædra. Phædra fell in love with him, but was repulsed, and in revenge falsely accused him to Theseus of making improper proposals to her. Theseus called upon Poseidon to avenge him, and, accordingly, as Hippolytus was riding along the shore, the god sent a bull out of the sea against him. His horses were frightened, and he was thrown out of his chariot and dragged until he died. When Theseus discovered the innocence of his son, Phædra killed herself in despair. See *Phædra*.

Hippolytus. 1. A tragedy by Euripides, exhibited in 428 B. C.

> The "Hippolytus" [of Euripides] is our earliest example of a romantic subject in the Greek drama. We are told that it obtained the first place against Iophon and Ion's competition, but we are not told whether or what other plays accompanied it, nor of the plays it defeated. The earlier version of the play was not only read and admired, but possibly copied in the play of Seneca; yet it failed at Athens, chiefly, it is thought, because of the boldness with which Phædra told her love in person to her stepson, and then in person maligned him to his father.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 333.

2. A tragedy by Seneca, also called "Phædra," founded upon the same legend.

> The "Hippolytus" of Seneca, from which the scene of Phædra's personal declaration to Hippolytus was adopted by Racine in his famous play, is still praised by French critics. It was highly esteemed, and even preferred to the Greek play, in the Renaissance. It was acted in Latin at Rome in 1483, and freely rehandled by Garnier in a French version in 1573. The next celebrated French version was that of Gilbert, Queen Christina's French minister, in 1646. But his very title, "Hippolyte, ou le Garçon insensible," sounds strange, and the play is said nevertheless to have admitted a great deal of gallantry in the hero.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 336.

Hippolytus Romanus. An ecclesiastical writer of the 3d century. He was a pupil of Irenæus, appears to have been bishop of Portus Romanus (Porto), and was the leader of a disaffected and schismatic party, orthodox in doctrine and rigorist in discipline, during the pontificates of Zephyrinus (202–218) and Callistus (218–223). According to a late tradition, he died a martyr in Sardinia in 235 or 236. He is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on Aug. 22. His chief work is "Philosophumena," written in Greek, a manuscript of which was discovered at Mount Athos in 1842 and published by Emmanuel Miller in 1851.

Hipponax (hi-po'naks). [Gr. Ἱππῶναξ.] Born at Ephesus: flourished during the second half of the 6th century B. C. A Greek iambic poet, generally reckoned as the third (with Archilochus and Simonides): noted as the inventor of the choliambus. He was expelled from Ephesus by the tyrants Athenagoras and Comas, and thereafter resided at Clazomenæ. He was deformed.

Hiragana. See *Katakana*.

Hiram (hī'ram), or **Huram** (hū'ram). [Perhaps shortened from *Ahi-ram*, exalted brother.] 1. King of Tyre about 1000 B. C., a contemporary of David and Solomon. He raised Tyre to a leading position in the Phenician confederacy, built many temples, and subjugated Cyprus. He entertained amicable relations with David and Solomon, assisted at the building of the temple at Jerusalem by furnishing materials and artisans, and entered with Solomon into a commercial alliance. The tomb of Hiram is shown on the hillside east of Tyre.

> Hiram's reign lasted thirty-four years. He was fifty-three years old at his death, and left his crown to his son Baal-eazar, or Baleazar. A remarkable monument, about three miles distant from the modern Tyre (Sur), but said to have been originally built just outside the eastern gate of the continental town, which thence sloped down to the sea, is known to the present day as "the Tomb of Hiram," and may well have been the actual sepulcher of this ancient king. It is a "grey, weather-beaten" structure, bearing all the marks of a high antiquity. Upon a pedestal consisting of three courses of grey limestone, each three feet thick, and the uppermost a little overhanging the other two, is emplaced a tomb or sarcophagus formed out of a single block, which is twelve feet long by six feet high and six feet broad. The sarcophagus is covered over by a heavy lid in the shape of a solid block three feet in thickness, which appears never to have been removed. The tomb, however, has been rifled: a large hole has been broken into the eastern end of the sarcophagus, and its contents, whatever they were, have been removed.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 105.

2. A distinguished worker in brass brought by Solomon from Tyre (1 Ki. vii. 13).

Hiram. A town of Portage County, Ohio, 30 miles southeast of Cleveland, the seat of Hiram College (Church of the Disciples).

Hiranyagarbha (hi-ran-ya-gär'bha). [Skt., 'golden germ' or 'golden womb.'] In the Rig-veda, a deity who is said to have arisen in the beginning, the one lord of all beings, who upholds heaven and earth and gives life and breath, and whose command even the gods obey. According to Manu he was Brahma, the first male, formed by the undiscernible First Cause in a golden egg resplendent as the sun. After a year Brahma divided the egg into 2 parts by his mere thought. One part became the heavens, the other the earth; and between them he placed the sky, the 8 regions, and the eternal abode of waters.

Hiren (hī'ren). [A corruption of the Greek *Irene.*] A strumpet, a character in Peele's play "The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the Fair Greek." The phrase, "Have we not Hiren here?" which appears in Dekker's "Satiromastix," Chapman's "Eastward Hoe," and a number of 17th-century works, is an allusion to her. Pistol in Shakspere's 2 "Henry IV." appears to apply the phrase to his sword. William Barksteed wrote a poem called "Hiren, or the Fair Greek" in 1611.

Hirhor (her'hor). A high priest of Amun at Thebes, the founder of the 21st (illegitimate) dynasty of Egyptian kings, ruling at Thebes. Brugsch gives his date as 1100 B. C.

Hirlas Horn, The. A Welsh poem, written by Owain prince of Powys, in the 12th century. The Hirlas horn is "a drinking horn, long, blue, and silver-rimmed," which Owain fills and drinks to each of his chiefs with a verse.

Hirpini (hėr-pī'nī). In ancient history, an Italian people, of Samnite stock, living in southern Samnium in the district near Beneventum.

Hirsau (hir'sou), or **Hirschau** (hir'shou). A village in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Nagold 21 miles west of Stuttgart. It was noted in the middle ages for its Benedictine monastery, built in the 9th century.

Hirschberg (hirsh'berG). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, at the junction of the Zacken and Bober, 60 miles west-southwest of Breslau. It is the center of trade in the Silesian Mountains, and the center of the Silesian linen manufacture. Population (1890), 16,214.

Hirson (ēr-sôn'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, on the Oise 33 miles northeast of Laon, noted for basket-making. Population (1891), commune, 6,294.

Hirtius (hėr'shi-us), **Aulus.** Killed near Mutina, Italy, 43 B. C. A Roman politician, a friend of Cæsar, the reputed author of the eighth book of Cæsar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War," and of the history of the Alexandrian war. As consul with Pansa (43) he defeated Antony at Mutina.

Hispalis (his'pa̤-lis), or **Hispal** (his'pa̤l). The [illegible]

Hispania (his-pā'ni-ä̤). The ancient name of [illegible]

Hispaniola. See [illegible]

Hissar (his-sär'). 1. A dependency of Bokhara, [illegible] on the north and Afghanistan (separated by [illegible]) [illegible] lation, about 15,000.

Hissar. 1. [illegible] (1881), 1,311,067.—2. A district in the Hissar [illegible] (1881) 504,183.—3. The capital of the district of Hissar, situated in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 75° 46′ E. Population, about 14,000.

Hissarlik. See *Troy.*

Histiæa (his-ti-ē'ä̤). [Gr. Ἱστίαια.] See *Oreus.*

Histiæus (his-ti-ē'us). [Gr. Ἱστιαῖος.] Executed at Sardis, Asia Minor, 494 B. C. A tyrant of Miletus, a friend of Darius I. of Persia.

Histoire Comique de Francion (ēs-twär' ko-mēk' dė froṅ-syôṅ'). [F., 'Comic History of Francion.'] A fiction by Charles Sorel, chiefly remarkable for the "evidence it gives of an attempt at an early date (1623) to write a novel of ordinary manners." *Saintsbury.*

Historia Miscella (his-tō'ri-ä̤ mi-sel'ä̤). See the extract.

> This curious farrago of history forms the first part of Muratori's great collection of the "Scriptores Rerum Italicarum." The first eleven books are substantially the work of Eutropius (the familiar Eutropius of our boyhood), and reach down to the death of Jovian. The authorship of the following books is generally attributed to Paulus Diaconus, of Aquileia, who died in 799, and the completion of the work to Landulf the Wise, who flourished in the eleventh century. Without going into the disputed question as to this authorship, it is sufficient to say that the writer, who is confessedly a mere compiler, interweaves large passages from Jornandes, Orosius, the Annalists, and the Ecclesiastical Historians.
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> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 431.

Histriomastix (his″tri-ō-mas'tiks). [LL., 'the player's scourge.'] A play by Marston, produced before 1599, in which year Jonson satirized it in his "Every Man out of his Humour." It was printed in 1610.

Histriomastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragædie. A treatise by William Prynne, published in 1632, though dated 1633. The book was designed to promote the total suppression of stage-plays. "Prynne's treatise, as is well known, led to his being summoned before the High Commission Court and Star Chamber, which condemned his book to be burnt, and the author to be expelled from the Bar and his Inn, to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, to pay a fine of £5,000 to the King, and to be perpetually imprisoned. . . . For, about the time when the book was published—according to one account on the day before, according to another but shortly afterwards—the Queen and her ladies had themselves acted in a Pastoral at Whitehall." (*Ward*, Hist. Dram. Lit.) In 1649 a mock retractation, entitled "Mr. William Prynn his Defence of Stage-Plays, or a Retractation of a former Book of his called Histrio-Mastix," was published.

Hit (hit). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates about 100 miles west-northwest of Bagdad: the ancient Is. It is famous for its fountain of bitumen. Population (estimated), 2,500.

Hitchcock (hich'kok), **Edward.** Born at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793: died at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864. An American geologist, professor from 1825 of chemistry and natural history at Amherst College, and president of the college 1845–54, with the professorship of natural theology and geology. Among his works are "Geology of the Connecticut Valley" (1823), "Elementary Geology" (1840), "Fossil Footsteps" (1848), "Religion of Geology" (1851), "Illustrations of Surface Geology" (1856), "Supplement to the Ichnology of New England" (1865), "Elementary and Popular Treatise on Geology" (with Charles H. Hitchcock, 1860), "Anatomy and Physiology" (with Edward Hitchcock, Jr., 1860).

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. Born at East Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817: died at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887. An American clergyman and theologian. He was appointed professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary (New York) in 1855, and president in 1880. He published "Complete Analysis of the Bible" (1869), "Socialism" (1879), etc.

Hitchin (hich'in). A town in Hertfordshire, England, 33 miles north by west of London. Population (1891), 8,860.

Hitchiti (hi-chē'tē). A division of North American Indians. The name is from a Creek word, [illegible]

Hitopadesha [illegible] rature, the book of [illegible]

Hitteren (hit'ter-en [illegible]

Hittites (hit'īts). An important tribe, descended from Heth, son of Canaan, the son of Ham, settled in the region of Hebron on the hill, and often mentioned as one of the seven principal Canaanite tribes, and sometimes as comprising the whole Canaanite population. Hittite kings are mentioned who seem to have dwelt north of Palestine. About the middle of the 9th century B. C. they disappear from biblical history. Some scholars, however, distinguish the latter as Syrian Hittites, whom they consider a different tribe from the Canaanite Hittites. They have lately been identified with the Kheta of the Egyptians and the Chatti of the Assyrian monuments. These monuments agree with the notices of the Old Testament in depicting the Hittites as a powerful tribe. Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, fought with them about 1600 B. C. in Megiddo. Later Seti attacked them about 1350 B. C., and Rameses II. (the supposed Pharaoh of the oppression), defeated them not long after at Kadesh, on the Orontes. The Kheta are also often referred to in the diplomatic correspondence of Tel-el-Amarna. The Chatti are found early in collision with Assyria. They were defeated by Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120–1100). Asurnazirpal (884–860) carried their princes into captivity. Under Shalmaneser II. the Hittites entered into an alliance with Ben-hadad of Syria, but were defeated in the great battle on the plains of Syria, and their city, Carchemish, was taken in 855. Twelve Hittite kings are enumerated as contemporary rulers at this time. Sargon finally put an end to the Hittite independence in 717, when the inhabitants of Carchemish were deported to Assyria and the city was repeopled with Assyrian colonists. Monuments, supposed to be Hittite, have been discovered since 1872 in Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Lydia, which would show that the Hittite empire once spread over the greater part of Asia Minor; and it may be that from there they at one time pushed their way into northern Syria. The question whether they formed one race with the Hittites of the Canaanite stock remains an open one. The originators of these Hittite monuments are considered by some scholars to have been a "Mongoloid" race. The art exhibited on these monuments is still of a primitive, rude character. The inscriptions, in hieroglyphic characters, have not yet been deciphered. Of late there is a tendency among some scholars to consider the Hittites as a race speaking a Semitic language akin to Syriac or Aramaic, and to regard the so-called Hittite inscriptions as the work of another people who are, for the time being, called "pseudo-Hittites."

Hittorff (hit'torf), **Jacques Ignace.** Born at Cologne, Aug. 20, 1792: died at Paris, March 25, 1867. A French architect. His chief work is the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris. He published "Architecture antique de la Sicile" (1826–30), "Architecture moderne de la Sicile" (1826–35), "Architecture polychrome chez les Grecs" (1851), etc.

Hitzig (hit'siG), **Ferdinand.** Born at Hauingen, Baden, June 23, 1807: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Jan. 22, 1875. A German exegete, professor at Zurich (1833) and later (1861) at Heidelberg. He published commentaries on Isaiah (1833), the Psalms (1835–1836), the minor prophets (1838), Jeremiah (1841), etc.

Hitzig, Friedrich. Born at Berlin, April 8, 1811: died Oct. 11, 1881. A German architect.

Hivites (hī'vīts). An ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

Hjelmaren (hyel'mär-en), or **Hjelmar** (hyel'-mär). A lake in Sweden, 10 miles southwest of Lake Mälar, into which it discharges its waters. Length, about 40 miles.

Hjörring (hyėr'ring). A town and bathing-place at almost the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark.

Ho. See *Hwangho.*

Hoadly, or **Hoadley** (hōd'li), **Benjamin.** Born at Westerham, Kent, England, Nov. 14, 1676: died at Chelsea, London, April 17, 1761. An English divine and controversialist, bishop successively of Bangor (1715), Hereford (1721), Salisbury (1723), and Winchester (1734). He originated the "Bangorian controversy" (which see) by his sermon on the "Kingdom of Christ" (1717).

Hoadly, Benjamin. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1706: died at Chelsea, London, Aug. 10, 1757. An English physician and author, son of Benjamin Hoadly. He wrote "The Suspicious Husband" (1747), and assisted Hogarth in his "Analysis of Beauty."

Hoangho. See *Hwangho.*

Hoar (hōr), **Ebenezer Rockwood.** Born at Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816: died there, Jan. 31, 1895. An American jurist, son of Samuel Hoar. He was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1859–1869; United States attorney-general 1869–70; joint high commissioner of the treaty of Washington 1871; and member of Congress from Massachusetts 1873–75.

Hoar, George Frisbie. Born at Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826. An American statesman, son of Samuel Hoar. He was a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1869–77, a member of the Electoral Commission 1877, and United States senator 1877.

Hoar, Samuel. Born at Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1778: died at Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–37.

Hoare (hōr), **Prince.** Born at Bath, England, about 1755: died at Brighton, Dec. 22, 1834. An English painter and playwright, son of William Hoare.

Hoare, Sir **Richard Colt.** Born at Stourhead, Wilts, England, Dec. 9, 1758: died there, May

19, 1838. An English antiquary and topographer. His chief work is a "History of Modern Wiltshire" (1822–44).

Hoare, William. Born about 1706: died at Bath, England, Dec., 1792. An English historical and portrait painter.

Hobart (hō'bärt), sometimes written **Hobarton** (hō'bär-ton), or **Hobart Town** (hō'bärt toun or hō'bär-ton). The capital of Tasmania, situated on Sullivan's Cove, at the mouth of the river Derwent, in lat. 42° 53' S., long. 147° 21' E. It was founded in 1804, and is the chief commercial city of the colony. Population (1891), 24,905.

Hobart (hō'bärt), **Augustus Charles,** Hobart Pasha. Born at Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, April 1, 1822: died at Milan, June 19, 1886. An English admiral in the Turkish service, third son of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He entered the British navy in 1835; became naval adviser to the Sultan of Turkey in 1867; suppressed the Cretan rebellion in 1867; was appointed admiral, with the title of pasha, in 1869; reorganized the Turkish fleet and operated against Russia in the Black Sea in 1877; and was promoted mushir or marshal of the Turkish empire in 1881.

Hobart, John Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1775: died at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 10 (12?), 1830. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was ordained priest in 1800, and became assistant bishop of New York in 1811 and bishop in 1816. He was one of the founders of the General Theological Seminary at New York city, in which he became professor of pastoral theology in 1821. His most notable publications are "Companion for the Altar" (1804) and "Apology for the Apostolic Order" (1807).

Hobbema (hob'be-mä), **Meyndert** or **Minderhout.** Born at Amsterdam, or Koeverdam, about 1638: died at Amsterdam, Dec., 1709. A Dutch landscape-painter. He was influenced in style by Ruisdael. He is noted for his atmospheric effects, tone, and brilliancy. In many of his landscapes figures have been painted by other noted artists. His picture of "The Hermitage, St. Petersburg" (1663) is owned by the New York Historical Society.

Hobbes (hobz), **Thomas.** Born at Westport (now in Malmesbury), Wiltshire, April 5, 1588: died at Hardwick Hall, Dec. 4, 1679. A celebrated English philosopher. His father, Thomas Hobbes, was vicar of Charlton and Westport. In 1603 Hobbes entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1608. He soon entered the service of William Cavendish (later first earl of Devonshire) as tutor to his eldest son (later second earl of Devonshire), and retained this position until the death of his pupil in 1628. They made a continental tour in 1610. In 1629 he became traveling tutor to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton and visited Paris and, probably, Italy. He returned to the service of the Cavendishes in 1631 as tutor to the third Earl of Devonshire, with whom, 1634–37, he made an extended tour on the Continent, during which he established friendly relations with many distinguished men, including Galileo, Gassendi, Mersenne, and Descartes. Previous to this time (before 1625?) he had served Bacon as amanuensis, and in translating some of his essays into Latin. He lived with Devonshire until 1640, when fear of persecution by Parliament for his political opinions drove him to Paris, where he remained until 1651, when, in the belief that his life was in danger from those who accused him of heterodoxy and even atheism, he fled back to England and became reconciled to the Cromwellian government. For a time in 1646 he instructed the Prince of Wales (later Charles II.) in mathematics. After the Restoration he lived with the Earl of Devonshire. Hobbes was a pronounced nominalist in philosophy, an antagonist of scholasticism, one of the suggesters of the associational psychology, and a leader of modern rationalism. He insisted especially upon the complete separation of theology and philosophy, and the subordination of the church to the state. He is best known from his doctrine that the power of the state is absolute as against the individual — that it is the "Leviathan" that swallows all, a mortal god who, like the Deity, governs according to his pleasure, and gives peace and security to his subjects. His chief works are a translation of Thucydides, "De cive" (1642), "Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy" (1650), "De corpore politico" (1650), "Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil" (1651), "Of Liberty and Necessity" (1654). His collected works were edited by Sir W. Molesworth 1839–45, in 16 vols. (5 in Latin).

Hobbes, John Oliver. The pseudonym of Mrs. Craigie.

Hobhouse (hob'hous), **John Cam,** Lord Broughton. Born at Redland, near Bristol, June 27, 1786: died at London, June 3, 1869. An English politician and writer. He entered Parliament in 1820; became secretary at war in 1832; was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, March, 1833, but soon resigned his office and his seat; reentered Parliament in 1834; and was president of the board of control 1835–41, and again 1846–52. In 1819 he was arrested and committed to Newgate for an anonymous pamphlet ("A Trifling Mistake in Thomas, Lord Erskine's recent Preface, etc."), the publication of which was held to be a breach of privilege by the House of Commons. He was the most intimate friend of Lord Byron, a connection which was formed at Cambridge. They traveled together on the Continent 1809–10. Hobhouse was one of Byron's executors. He was created Lord Broughton in 1851. He wrote "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of 'Childe Harold'" (2d ed. 1818), "A Journey through Albania, etc." (1813), etc. His "Diaries, Correspondence, and Memoranda" are in the keeping of the British Museum, and cannot be opened until the year 1900.

Hobkirk's Hill (hob'kėrks hil). A place near Camden, South Carolina. Here, April 25, 1781, the British under Lord Rawdon defeated the Americans under Greene, in what is sometimes called the second battle of Camden.

Hoboken (hō'bō-ken). A city in Hudson County, New Jersey, situated on the Hudson, opposite New York, contiguous to Jersey City. It is the terminus of several steamship and railway lines, and the seat of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Population (1890), 43,648.

Hobson (hob'son), **Thomas.** Born about 1544: died 1631. A carrier and keeper of a livery-stable at Cambridge, England, in the first half of the 17th century. His habit of obliging his customers to take the horse which happened to be nearest the door gave rise to the expression "Hobson's choice" — that is, 'this or none.'

Hoche (ōsh), **Lazare.** Born at Montreuil, near Versailles, France, June 25, 1768: died at Wetzlar, Prussia, Sept. 18 (19?), 1797. A French general. He served with distinction in Alsace in 1793; suppressed the Vendean revolt 1795–96; and fought against the Austrians in 1797.

Hochelaga (hō-shel'a-gä). A tribe or village of North American Indians, on the site of Montreal when it was discovered by Cartier in 1535. It had disappeared in 1603. The tribe was Iroquoian, and was surrounded by Algonquian tribes. The name is derived from a word meaning 'beaver grounds.' See *Iroquoian.*

Hochheim (hō'hīm; G. pron. hōċh'hīm). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated near the Main 4 miles east of Mainz, celebrated for the Hochheimer wines.

Hochkirch (hōċh'kirċh), or **Hohkirchen** (hō'-kirċh-en). A village in the governmental district of Bautzen, Saxony, 6 miles east-southeast of Bautzen. Here Oct. 14, 1758, the Austrians (about 65,000) under Daun defeated the Prussians (about 42,000) under Frederick the Great, the loss of the Prussians being about 9,000, that of the Austrians about 6,000.

Höchst (hėċhst). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Main 6 miles west of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Here, on June 20, 1622, Tilly defeated Duke Christian of Brunswick, and on Oct. 11, 1795, the Austrians under Clerfayt defeated the French under Jourdan. Population (1890), commune, 8,455.

Höchstädt (hėċh'stet). A small town in the governmental district of Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 23 miles northwest of Augsburg. It was the scene of three battles: (1) Sept. 20, 1703, defeat of the Imperialists by the Bavarians and French; (2) Aug. 13, 1704, the battle of Blenheim, called the battle of Hochstadt by the Germans; (3) June 19, 1800, defeat of the Austrians by the French under Moreau.

Hochstetter (hōċh'stet-ter), **Ferdinand von.** Born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, April 30, 1829: died at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, July 18, 1884. A German geologist, traveler, and geographer. He became privat-docent at the University of Vienna in 1856, geologist to the Novara expedition in 1857, and was professor of mineralogy and geology at the Vienna Polytechnic Institute 1860–81. He wrote "Neu-seeland" (1863), "Geologie von Neuseeland" (1864), "Palaontologie von Neuseeland" (1864), etc.

Hodeida (hō-dā'dä or hō-dī'dä), or **Hudeide.** A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 14° 47' N., long. 42° 54' E. Population, about 20,000.

Hödel (hė'del), **Emil Heinrich Max,** called **Lehmann,** also **Traber.** Born at Leipsic, May 27, 1857: executed Aug. 16, 1878. A German Social Democrat who attempted to assassinate the emperor William by firing two shots from a revolver, neither of which took effect, at Berlin, May 11, 1878.

Hodge. The name given to the typical peasant in England.

Hodge (hoj), **Archibald Alexander.** Born at Princeton, N. J., July 18, 1823: died there, Nov. 11, 1886. An American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian, son of Charles Hodge. He was professor of didactic theology in Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, 1864–77, and in 1878 succeeded his father as professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Outlines of Theology" (1860), "The Atonement" (1868), and "Manual of Forms" (revised edition, 1883).

Hodge, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1797: died at Princeton, N. J., June 19, 1878. An American Presbyterian theologian. He was professor in Princeton Theological Seminary from 1822, and was the founder of the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review" (1825). His chief work is "Systematic Theology" (1871–73). Among his other works are "Commentary on Romans" (1835), and essays republished from the "Princeton Review."

Hodge, Hugh Lenox. Born at Philadelphia, June 27, 1796: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1873. An American physician and medical writer, brother of Charles Hodge. He became in 1835 professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he retained until 1863, when he became professor emeritus. He wrote "Diseases Peculiar to Women" (1859), "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" (1864), and "Fœticide" (1869).

Hodgson (hoj'son), **John Evan.** Born March 1, 1831: died June 19, 1895. An English painter of genre, historical, and Moorish subjects.

Hód-Mező-Vásárhely (hōd'me-zė-vä'shär-hely). A city in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 27' N., long. 20° 22' E. Population (1890), 55,475.

Hoe (hō), **Richard March.** Born at New York city, Sept. 12, 1812: died at Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886. An American inventor. He perfected in 1846 a rotary printing-press which received the name of Hoe's lightning press, and subsequently invented the Hoe web perfecting-press.

Hoecke (hö'ke), **Jan van den.** Born at Antwerp, 1611: died there, 1651. A historical and portrait painter of the Flemish school. He was court painter to Archduke Leopold William in 1647.

Hoecke, Robrecht van den. Born at Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1622: died after 1695. A genre, landscape, and battle painter of the Flemish school, half-brother of Jan van den Hoecke.

Hœdi (hē'dī). [L. *hœdi*, the kids.] The two stars η and ζ Aurigæ. The constellation Auriga, though one of Ptolemy's old 48, is partly overlain by the still older one of "the goat and kids," the brightest star in Auriga being ordinarily known as Capella, 'the goat.'

Hœnir (hė'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the three gods Odin, Hœnir, and Lodur (ON. *Lodhurr*), who created out of trees in Midgard the first man and woman, Ask and Embla. Odin gave them life, Hœnir sense, and Lodur blood and color.

Hoeven (hö'ven), **Jan van der.** Born at Rotterdam, Feb. 9, 1801: died at Leyden, Netherlands, March 10, 1868. A Dutch naturalist. He wrote "Handboek der Dierkunde" ("Manual of Zoölogy," 1827–33), etc.

Hof (hōf), formerly **Regnitzhof** (reg'nits-hōf). A city in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Saale in lat. 50° 18' N., long. 11° 55' E. It has important manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 24,455.

Hofer (hō'fer), **Andreas.** Born at St. Leonhard, Passeyr valley, Tyrol, Nov. 22, 1767: executed at Mantua, Italy, Feb. 20, 1810. A Tyrolese patriot, the head of the Tyrolese insurrection 1809. He gained victories at Sterzing, Innsbruck, Isel, etc., and was the head of the government in 1809.

Hoffman, or a Revenge for a Father. A tragedy by Henry Chettle, produced in 1602.

Hoffman (hof'man), **Charles Fenno.** Born at New York city in 1806: died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884. An American poet and novelist. He was admitted to the bar about 1828, but shortly abandoned the profession of law in order to devote himself to literature. He established the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1833, and subsequently became proprietor of the "American Magazine," which he edited for many years. He became insane in 1849, and during the rest of his life was confined in the Harrisburg Insane Asylum. The first collection of his poems, "The Vigil of Faith, a Legend of the Adirondack Mountains, and other Poems," appeared in 1842. A complete edition was published by E. F. Hoffman in 1874.

Hoffmann (hof'män), **August Heinrich,** commonly called **Hoffmann von Fallersleben** (fon fäl'lers-lā-ben). Born at Fallersleben, Hannover, Prussia, April 2, 1798: died at the castle of Korvei, near Höxter, Prussia, Jan. 19–20, 1874. A German poet, philologist, and literary historian. He studied at Gottingen and Bonn. In 1823 he was made custodian of the university library at Breslau, and in 1830 professor there of Germanic philology. In 1842, in consequence of the views expressed in his "Unpolitische Lieder" ("Nonpolitical Songs," 1840–41), he was deprived of his position, and for several years had no settled place of residence. He was finally rehabilitated in 1848, in Prussia. In 1853 he went to Weimar, where he engaged, in collaboration with the Germanist Oscar Schade, in the editorship of the short-lived "Weimarische Jahrbücher für deutsche Sprache, Literatur und Kunst" ("Weimar Annals for German Language, Literature, and Art"). After 1860 he lived at Korvei as librarian to the Duke of Ratibor. Among his many poetical works are "Lieder und Romanzen" ("Songs and Romances," 1821), "Jägerlieder" ("Hunters' Songs," 1828), "Kinderlieder" ("Children's Songs," 1843–47), "Deutsche Gassenlieder" ("German Street Songs," 1843), "Liebeslieder" ("Love Songs," 1851), "Soldatenlieder" ("Soldiers' Songs," 1851–52), "Vaterlandslieder" ("Songs of Fatherland," 1871). Among his equally numerous scientific writings are "Fundgruben für Geschichte deutscher Sprache und Literatur" ("Treasures for the History of the German Language and Literature," 1830–37), "Geschichte des deutschen Kirchenliedes bis Luther" ("History of the German Church Hymn down to Luther," 1861), "Horae Belgicae" (a collection of Low German folk-songs, 1830–62, in 12 vols.), "Deutsche Philologie im Grundriss" ("Sketch of German Philology," 1836).

Hoffmann, Daniel. Born at Halle, Prussia, 1540: died at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, 1611. A German Lutheran controversialist.

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus (originally **Wilhelm**). Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1776: died at Berlin, June 25, 1822. A German romance writer. His works include "Phantasiestücke in Callots Manier" ("Fantasy Pieces in Callot's Manner," 1814-15), "Elixire des Teufels" (1815-16), "Nachtstücke" (1817), "Die Serapionsbrüder" (1819-21), "Kater Murr" (1820-22), etc.

Hoffmann, Friedrich. Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1660: died at Halle, Nov. 12, 1742. A celebrated German physician, author of "Systema medicinae rationalis" (1718-40). He became the first professor of medicine at Halle in 1693.

Hoffmann, Ludwig Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Leonberg, Würtemberg, Oct. 30, 1806: died at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1873. A German Protestant clergyman. He studied theology at Tübingen, became pastor at Stuttgart in [illegible] and was appointed superintendent of the Missionary Institute at Basel in 1839. He became in 18[illegible] court preacher to Frederick William IV., on whose ecclesiastical policy he exerted a strong influence.

Hofgeismar (hof′gis-mär). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Esse 14 miles north-northwest of Cassel.

Hofhuf (hof-höf′), or **Hofuf** (hö-föf′). The capital of El Hasa, Arabia, situated near the Persian Gulf about lat. 25° 20′ N., long. 49° 50′ E. It was taken by the Turks in 1872. Population, about 25,000.

Hofmann (hof′män), **August Wilhelm von.** Born at Giessen, Germany, April 8, 1818: died at Berlin, May 5, 1892. A noted German chemist. He became superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry (afterward chemical section of the Royal School of Mines) at London in 1848, warden of the British mint in 1856, professor of chemistry at Bonn in 1864, and was professor of chemistry at Berlin from 1865 until his death. He published "Handbook of Organic Analysis" (1853), "Einleitung in die moderne Chemie" (6th ed. 1877), etc.

Hofmann, Johann Christian Konrad von. Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 21, 1810: died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Dec. 20, 1877. A German Lutheran theologian, professor of theology at Erlangen in 1841, ordinary professor at Rostock in 1842, and at Erlangen in 1845.

Hofmann, Richard. Born at Manchester, England, May 24, 1831. An Anglo-American composer, pianist, and teacher. He has lived in New York since 1847.

Hofwyl (hof′vēl). An estate 6 miles north of Bern, Switzerland: the seat of the educational institutions of Fellenberg.

Hogarth (hō′gärth), **William.** Born at London, Nov. 10, 1697: died at London, Oct. 26, 1764. A celebrated English painter and engraver. In 1712 he was apprenticed to Ellis Gamble, a silversmith; in 1718 he turned his attention to engraving, and in 1726 he first became known by his plates for "Hudibras." In 1729 he ran away with Sir James Thornhill's only daughter, and was married at Paddington church. He published in 1732 "The Harlot's Progress," which was soon followed by "The Rake's Progress." In 1735 Hogarth secured the passage of an act securing the copyright to artists in their own designs. In 1736 he painted on the staircase at St. Bartholomew's Hospital "The Good Samaritan" and "The Pool of Bethesda." Among his [illegible] the "Distressed Poet" and the "Enraged Musician" [illegible] "Marriage à la Mode" (1745), "Industry and Idleness" (1747). He [illegible] journey to France [illegible] Hogarth indulged in literary [illegible] "The Analysis of Beauty." He [illegible] portraits of himself, the best of which is in the National Gallery, London.

> Hogarth is essentially a comic painter; his pictures are not indifferent, unimpassioned descriptions of human nature, but rich, exuberant satires upon it. He is carried away by a passion for the ridiculous. [illegible] He is so far from contenting himself with still life that he is always on the verge of caricature, though without ever falling into it.
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 190.

Hogarth Club. A London club for artists [illegible] in 1858. [illegible]

Hogg [illegible], **James.** Born at Ettrick, Selkirk[illegible] died at [illegible] Lake, Nov. 21, 1835. A Scottish poet, called "The Ettrick Shepherd" from [illegible]

Hogue [illegible], or **Hague** [illegible], **La.** A promontory [illegible]

49° 43′ N., long. 1° 57′ W. This cape is generally incorrectly mentioned in connection with the great victory of the English and Dutch over the French May 19 (N. S. 29), 1692 off the Port of La Hogue or La Hougue, near the northeast extremity of the peninsula.

Hoh. See *Quileute*.

Hohe. See *Assiniboin*.

Hohe Acht (hō′e ächt). One of the chief mountains of the Eifel, western Germany. Height, 2,490 feet.

Hoheneck (hō′en-ek). The second highest summit of the Vosges, on the frontier of France and Alsace, west of Münster. Height, 4,480 feet.

Hohenelbe (hō′en-el-be). A town in Bohemia situated on the Elbe 62 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1890), 5,736.

Hohenems (hō′en-emz), or **Hohenembs** (hō′en-embz). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 47° 21′ N., long. 9° 41′ E. Population (1890), commune, 4,972.

Hohenfriedberg (hō′en-frēd′berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 36 miles west-southwest of Breslau. Here, June 4, 1745, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and Saxons under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The Prussian loss was about 2,000; that of the Austrians and Saxons was 4,000 killed and wounded and 7,000 prisoners.

Hohenlimburg (hō′en-lim′börg). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Hagen. Population (1890), commune, 6,204.

Hohenlinden (hō′en-lin′den). A village in Upper Bavaria, 19 miles east of Munich. Here, Dec. 3, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrian army under the archduke John. The Austrians lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 12,000 prisoners, and the battle virtually ended the war. The poet Campbell wrote a lyric on the battle.

Hohenlohe (hō′en-lō′e). A former county, later a principality, of Germany, mediatized in 1806, and now mainly included in the circle of Jagst, Würtemberg.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen (ing′el-fing-en), **Prince of** (**Friedrich Ludwig**). Born at Ingelfingen, Würtemberg, Jan. 31, 1746: died near Kosel, Silesia, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1818. A Prussian general. He gained a victory over the French at Kaiserslautern in 1794 but was defeated by Napoleon at Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, and compelled to surrender with 17,000 men at Prenzlau, Oct. 28, 1806.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (shil′lings-fürst), **Prince of** (**Chlodwig Karl Victor**), Prince of Ratibor and Korvei. Born March 31, 1819. A German statesman and diplomatist. He was Bavarian minister of foreign affairs 1866-70, became German ambassador at Paris in 1874; and was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine in 1885. On the dismissal of Caprivi Oct., 1894, he became chancellor of the German Empire and president of the Prussian ministry.

Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst (väl′den-börg-shil′lings-fürst), **Prince of** (**Leopold Alexander**). Born at Kupferzell, near Waldenburg, Würtemberg, Aug. 17, 1794: died at Vöslau, near Vienna, Nov. 13, 1849. A German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was ordained priest in 1815, and became a member of the society of "Fathers of the Sacred Heart" about 1816, canon of Grosswardein in 18[illegible], grand provost in 1829, and bishop of Sardica *in partibus infidelium* in 1844. He several times came into conflict with the civil authorities as a practitioner of the prayer-cure. He wrote "Der im Geist der katholischen Kirche betende Christ" (1819), etc.

Hohenschwangau (hō′en-shväng′ou). A medieval stronghold in Swabia, Bavaria, 56 miles southwest of Munich, said to have been raised on Roman foundations, but entirely rebuilt by Maximilian II. It is especially interesting for its frescos [illegible] the Alhambra.

Hohenstaufen (hō′en-stou-fen). A village in Würtemberg, 23 miles east of Stuttgart. [illegible] of the Hohenstaufen family. [illegible]

Hohenstaufen. A German princely family. [illegible]

Hohenstein [illegible], Saxony, 48 miles [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible]

Hohentwiel [illegible]

Hohenzollern [illegible]

Hohenzollern. [illegible] plicated and well defended ramps. The inner buildings consist of several wings with 5 great towers. The state apartments are adorned with polished marbles, gilding, and color, and the vaulting is admirable. The style of the 14th century is consistently followed throughout. Height, 2,840 feet.

Hohenzollern. A German princely family. It ruled over Brandenburg from 1415, and has furnished the kings of Prussia since 1701 (German emperors since 1871).

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (sig′mär-ing-en). A former principality of Germany, situated in Würtemberg: incorporated with Prussia in 1850.

Hohe Tauern. See *Tauern*.

Hojeda. See *Ojeda*.

Holbach (G. pron. hol′bäch; F. pron. ōl-bäk′), **Paul Henri Thiry,** Baron **d'.** Born at Heidelsheim, Baden, 1723: died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1789. A French skeptic and materialistic philosopher. He wrote "Le Christianisme dévoilé, etc." (1767), "Le système de la nature" ("System of Nature," 1770: published in popular form as "Le bon sens," 1772), numerous articles in the "Encyclopédie," etc. He resided in Paris from his youth, and his home became a rendezvous for the free-thinkers of his time. His dinners were exceptionally celebrated, and earned for him, from the Abbé Galiani, the title of the "premier maître d'hôtel de la philosophie."

Holbeach (hōl′bēch). A town in Lincolnshire, England, in the Holland district. Population (1891), 4,771.

Holbein (hol′bīn), **Hans,** surnamed "The Elder." Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, about 1460: died there, 1524. A German historical painter. He represented the realistic tendency of the Swabian school, and later was influenced by that of the Italian Renaissance. His "Altar of St. Sebastian" (1516), in the Old Pinakothek, Munich, is his masterpiece.

Holbein, Hans, surnamed "The Younger." Born probably at Augsburg, Bavaria, about 1497: died at London, 1543. A German historical and portrait painter and wood-engraver, son of Hans Holbein (1460-1524). He went to Basel in 1515, and matriculated in the painters' gild in 1519. His frescos in the city hall at Basel, and the "Passion" in the Basel Museum, were painted about 1521-22. In 1523 he painted the portrait of Erasmus at Longford Castle. About 1526 he visited Antwerp to see Quentin Massys, and afterward went to England, where he was lodged at Sir Thomas More's house, near London. In 1528 he went to Basel, and returned to England in 1532, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became court painter to Henry VIII. about 1536. Among his works are a series of 89 sketches in red chalk and India ink, belonging to this period, now in the Windsor collection; a series of designs for wood-engraving, "The Dance of Death," engraved by Hans Lützelburger, published in 1538 and 1547; a portrait of Sir Thomas More (1527); a portrait of Anne of Cleves (1539); a number of portraits of German merchant goldsmiths of the Steelyard, some of which are in Germany; "The Ambassadors" (in the National Gallery, 1533); and portraits of Henry VIII. and of the principal personages of the time. He also designed the title-pages to Coverdale's and Cranmer's Bibles, and painted some important works with religious subjects ("The Last Supper," "The Dead Christ," eight Passion pictures, etc., all in the museum at Basel; "The Nativity" and "The Adoration of the Magi," at Freiburg-im-Breisgau; "Madonna," with the Meyer family at Darmstadt; "Madonna and Saints," at Solothurn, etc.).

Holberg (hol′berg), **Ludvig von.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Dec. 3, 1684: died at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1754. The father of the Danish drama, and the greatest name in Danish literature. His father, who had risen from a common soldier to the rank of colonel, died when he was still an infant, and his mother when he was 10 years old. He had been intended for the army, but showed such an aptitude for study that he was sent to the Bergen Latin school, and in 1702 he entered the Copenhagen University. Being destitute of means, he soon came back again to Norway, and was tutor in the family of a clergyman at Voss. A year later he again went to Copenhagen, where he studied theology and took his examination, but shortly after returned to Norway and was again a tutor, this time with a clergyman at Bergen. This latter had been a great traveler, and Holberg, through the perusal of the journal he had kept, was inspired with a desire to see the world. He accordingly set out for Holland, but went only as far as Aix-la-Chapelle. The year after he returned to Norway and settled at Christiansand, where he taught French during the winter. The following spring he went to England and remained 2 years, chiefly at Oxford, where he supported himself by teaching languages and music. Returning to Copenhagen, he established himself as docent at the university, but soon after accepted the post of private tutor, and accompanied his charge to Germany. Upon his return to Denmark he was again a tutor until the year after (1709) when he was admitted as a stipendiary of Borch's Collegium in Copenhagen, where he was finally enabled to devote himself to literary work. In 1711 he published his first work, "Introduction til den Europæiske Rigers Historie" ("Introduction to the History of the Nations of Europe"). In 1714 he was made professor extraordinary, but without stipend. Shortly after, he was given the benefit of the Rosenkrants fund, which enabled him to travel. He accordingly went to Holland, traveled on foot from Brussels to Paris, where he remained for a year and a half; proceeded again, partly on foot, to Marseilles and Genoa, where he took ship, and afterward went on to Rome, where he remained through the whole winter. The following Feb. he set out again for Denmark, making the whole journey from Rome on foot. In 1718 he was made professor of metaphysics at Copenhagen. Later he became professor of Latin eloquence, and ultimately (1730) of history and geography. In 1719 he appeared under the pseudonym Hans Mikkelsen, the first of his characteristic productions, the comic-heroic poem "Peder Paars." In 1722 he began to write comedies. Up to this year, when the Danish theater was opened with a translation of Molière's "L'Avare," there had been French and German but no Danish theaters in Copenhagen. Holberg was applied to to write Danish comedies, and this year the first of them was produced: "Den politiske Kanderstøber" ("The Pewterer Politician"). Five plays were furnished during the year, and ultimately he had written 33. Among the most notable of these, besides the one mentioned, are "Den Stundesløse" ("The Busy Man"), "Erasmus Montanus," "Barselstuen" ("The Lying-in Room"), "Jeppe paa Bjerget" ("Jeppe of the Mountain"), "Jacob von Thybo," "Den Vaegelsindede" ("The Fickle Woman"). In 1725 he again went abroad, and remained during the winter in Paris. After 1728, the year of the great conflagration in Copenhagen, and during the reign of Christian VI., no more plays were written; but when the theater was reopened in 1747, on the accession of Frederick V., several more were furnished, inferior, however, to his earlier comedies. In 1741 was published in Latin, at Leipsic, "Nicholai Klimii iter subterraneum" – in the Danish translation by Baggesen: "Niels Klims underjordiske Reise" ("Niels Klim's Underground Journey"). He was ennobled in 1747. The considerable property that he had accumulated was left, at his death, to the Sorø Academy. He was buried in the Sorø church. Besides the above, he wrote various historical and other works, among them "Danmarks Riges Historie" ("The History of the Kingdom of Denmark") in 3 vols., an autobiography in 3 letters written in Latin, and several humorous epics and lyrics. He has been called "the founder of modern Danish literature."

Holborn (hō'born). A district in the central part of London. Population (1891), 33,503.

Holbrook (hōl'brůk), **John Edwards.** Born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 31, 1795: died at Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871. An American naturalist. He became professor of anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824, a position which he retained upward of 30 years. His chief work is "American Herpetology" (1842).

Holcroft (hol'kroft), **Thomas.** Born at London, Dec. 10 (O. S.), 1745: died there, March 23, 1809. An English dramatist, miscellaneous writer, and actor. He was ridiculed by Gifford in the "Baviad." In 1794, having embraced the principles of the French Revolution, he was indicted for high treason, but after remaining for about two months in Newgate he was discharged without a trial. Among his plays are "The Follies of a Day," a translation of Beaumarchais's "Mariage de Figaro" (produced in 1784, Holcroft appearing as Figaro), "The Road to Ruin" (1792: revived in 1873, and translated into Danish and German), "The Deserted Daughter," founded on Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover" (1795), etc. He also wrote "Tales of the Castle" from the French of Madame de Genlis (1785), "Life of Baron Frederic Trenck, etc." (1788), "A Tale of Mystery" (the first melodrama, 1802), with several novels and translations.

Holder (hōl'dėr), **Joseph Bassett.** Born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1824: died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1888. An American naturalist. He was curator of invertebrate zoology, ichthyology, and herpetology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York city from 1870 until his death. He wrote a "History of the North American Fauna" (1882), "History of the Atlantic Right Whales" (1883), "The Living World" (1884), etc.

Hölderlin (hėl'der-lin), **Johann Christian Friedrich.** Born at Lauffen, Würtemberg, March 20, 1770: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, June 7, 1843. A German poet, author of the romance "Hyperion" (1797–99), lyric poems (1826), etc.

Holderness (hōl'dėr-nes). The peninsula between the North Sea and the Humber, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Holger Danske (hōl'ger däns'ke). The tutelary genius of the Danes, who, according to the legend, sleeps beneath the Kronborg at Helsingör (the Elsinore of Shakspere's "Hamlet"), ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. Local legend places him also at Mögeltondern, in North Schleswig.

Holics (hō'lich). A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, 45 miles north of Presburg. Population (1890), 5,747.

Holinshed (hol'inz-hed), or **Hollingshead** (hol'ingz-hed), **Raphael.** Born probably at Sutton Downes, Cheshire: died about 1580. An English chronicler. He is said to have been educated at one of the universities, possibly Cambridge. His great work, "Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland," was begun for Reginald Wolfe, a London printer, whose service he entered as translator early in the reign of Elizabeth. (See the extract.) A second and enlarged edition, edited by John Hooker, was published after Holinshed's death (1587).

> About 1548 Wolfe designed a universal history and cosmography, with maps and illustrations. He had inherited Leland's notes, and he himself began the compilation of the English, Scottish, and Irish portions. Holinshed worked for some years under his direction and had free access to Leland's manuscripts. "After fiue-and-twentie yeares travell spent therein," Wolfe died in 1573. No part of the great project was then ready for publication, but three well-known publishers, George Bishop, John Harrison, and Luke or Lucas Harrison, determined to persevere with it, and Holinshed continued his labours in their service. Alarmed at the size the work seemed likely to assume, Wolfe's successors resolved to limit their plan to histories and descriptions of England, Scotland, and Ireland only, and to omit maps. William Harrison was engaged to assist Holinshed in the descriptions of England and Scotland, and Richard Stanihurst to continue from 1509 to 1547 the history of Ireland, which Holinshed had compiled chiefly from a manuscript by Edmund Campion. At length, on 1 July, 1578, a license for publishing "Raphael Hollingesheds Cronycle" was issued to John Harrison and George Bishop, on payment of the unusually high fee of "xxs and a copy."
>
> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Holkar (hol'kär). A Mahratta family in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Holkar's Dominions. See *Indore.*

Holland (hol'and; D. pron. hol'länt). See *Netherlands.* For Holland, North, and Holland, South, see *North Holland* and *South Holland.*

Holland (hol'and). A region in the southeastern part of Lincolnshire, England, largely composed of fens.

Holland, George. Born at London, England, Dec. 6, 1791: died at New York, Dec. 20, 1870. A comedian. After a career of some success in England he came to the United States in 1827, where he was a popular favorite until his death.

Holland, Sir **Henry.** Born at Knutsford, Cheshire, England, Oct. 27, 1788: died at London, Oct. 27, 1873. An English physician and author. He published "Medical Notes and Reflections" (1839), etc.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. Born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819: died at New York, Oct. 12, 1881. An American author, journalist, and editor. He was an editor of the "Springfield Republican" 1849–66, and editor-in-chief of "Scribner's Monthly" (later "The Century Magazine") 1870–81, and one of its founders. He wrote "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young" (1858), "Gold Foil" (1859), "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects" (1865); the poems "Bitter-Sweet" (1858) and "Kathrina" (1868); and the novels "Arthur Bonnicastle" (1873), "Sevenoaks" (1876), "Nicholas Minturn" (1877), etc.

Holland, Lord. See *Fox, Henry Richard Vassall.*

Holland, Philemon. Born at Chelmsford, Essex, 1552: died at Coventry, Feb. 9, 1637. An English writer, noted as a translator. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1571, and after 1595 lived at Coventry. His translations include Livy (1600), the "Natural History" of Pliny (1601), the "Morals" of Plutarch (1603), the "History of the Cæsars" of Suetonius (1606), Camden's "Britannia" (1610), and the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon (1632).

Holland House. A mansion in Kensington, London, especially noted as a social center during the life of the third Lord Holland. It took its name from Henry Rich, earl of Holland, by whose father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, it was built in 1607.

Hollar (hol'lär), **Wenceslaus** (**Vaclav Holar**). Born at Prague, July 13, 1607: died March 28, 1677. An engraver, a pupil of Matthäus Merian at Frankfort. He traveled extensively, making plates of views in the various cities he visited. The Earl of Arundel, ambassador to the emperor in 1635, discovered Hollar and brought him to England. About 1639 he became teacher of drawing to the Prince of Wales, and was made royal designer on the prince's accession as Charles II. Hollar enlisted with the Royalists in the civil war, and was made prisoner at Basing House in 1645. On regaining his liberty he joined the Earl of Arundel at Antwerp, returning to England in 1652. He was afterward sent with Lord Howard to Tangier to make topographical drawings. In 1640 appeared 26 plates entitled "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, or Several Habits of English Women, etc.," followed in 1643 by illustrations of feminine costumes in other parts of Europe. In 1672 he made plates of Lincoln, York, etc. His rendering of architecture is especially fine.

Höllenthal (hėl'len-tal). A picturesque valley in the southern part of the Black Forest, Germany, east of Freiburg.

Holles (holz), **Denzil,** Baron Holles. Born Oct. 31, 1599: died Feb. 17, 1679. An English statesman, second son of the first Earl of Clare. He was the brother-in-law of Strafford. In 1624 he entered Parliament, and on March 2, 1629, was one of the two who held the speaker in his chair when he attempted to adjourn the House at the king's order. Two days later he was arrested and sent to the Tower. He refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the courts over what was done in Parliament, and was heavily fined. The sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the Long Parliament as compensation for his losses in the affair. He was an influential member of this Parliament, was one of the members impeached by the king Jan. 3, 1642, and fought for the Parliament at Edgehill and Brentford. Later he became a prominent advocate of peace and an agreement with the king, was opposed to the Independents, and in 1647 was impeached with 10 others by the army. He fled to France, and in Jan., 1648, was expelled from Parliament. On the Restoration he was created Baron Holles, and was ambassador at Paris 1663–66.

Holles, John. Born at Haughton, Nottinghamshire, about 1564: died there, Oct. 4, 1637. An English politician, created first earl of Clare in 1624.

Hollidaysburg (hol'i-dāz-bėrg). A post-borough and the capital of Blair County, Pennsylvania, situated in lat. 40° 26′ N., long. 78° 25′ W. Population (1890), 2,975.

Hollingsworth (hol'ingz-wėrth). A character in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." He is the only man of action in the story.

Hollins (hol'inz), **George Nichols.** Born at Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1799: died there, Jan. 18, 1878. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1814, served under Decatur in the Algerian war in 1815, and became commander in 1844. In 1855, while lying off the Mosquito Coast, he bombarded Greytown, whose citizens, it was alleged, had molested the American residents, in consequence of which hasty action serious difficulty was narrowly averted with Great Britain, who claimed a protectorate over Nicaragua. He resigned in 1861, in order to accept a commission as commodore in the Confederate navy.

Hollis (hol'is), **Thomas.** Born in England, 1659: died 1731. An English merchant, a benefactor of Harvard College.

Holo (hō'lō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled between the Kuangu and Luiyi rivers. They own many cattle, but live in a very low state of culture.

Holloway (hol'ō-wā). A district in the northern part of London.

Holloway, Thomas. Born at London, 1748: died at Coltishall, near Norwich, England, Feb., 1827. An English engraver. His chief works are engravings after Raphael's cartoons, and illustrations for Lavater's "Physiognomy."

Holm, Saxe. A pseudonym under which a number of popular stories were published in 1874. The authorship has never been acknowledged.

Holmboe (holm'bė), **Kristoffer Andreas.** Born in the district of Valders, southern Norway, March 19, 1796: died April 2, 1882. A Norwegian philologist. He was appointed to a professorship in the University of Christiania in 1825. His works include "Das alteste Munzwesen Norwegens" (1846), "Sanskrit og Oldnorsk" (1846), "Det oldnorske Verbum" (1848), etc.

Holmby (hōm'bi) **House.** An old mansion near Northampton in England, in which Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647.

Holmes (hōmz), **Abiel.** Born at Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763: died at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837. An American Congregational clergyman and historical writer. He was pastor of a church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1792–1832. Author of "Annals of America" (1805: new ed., bringing the narrative down to 1826, 1829).

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809: died Oct. 7, 1894. An American poet, essayist, and novelist, son of Abiel Holmes. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard University from 1847 to 1882, when he resigned and was appointed professor emeritus. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" (1857–58), "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" (1859), "Poet at the Breakfast-Table" (1872), and "Over the Tea-cups" (1891), and wrote the novels "Elsie Venner" (1861), "The Guardian Angel" (1868), and "A Mortal Antipathy" (1885). His poems have been collected in "Songs in Many Keys" (1861), "Humorous Poems" (1865), "Songs of Many Seasons" (1874), "Before the Curfew" (1888). He also wrote a number of volumes of essays, and memoirs of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1885) and of John Lothrop Motley (1878).

Holofernes (hol-o-fėr'nēz). [Gr. Ὀλοφέρνης, also Ὀλοφέρνης, Ὀροφέρνης.] A general of Nebuchadnezzar: the leading character in the book of Judith (Apocrypha). He was killed by Judith.

Holofernes, or **Holophernes.** 1. A conventional character of Italian comedy: a pedant or pompous schoolmaster.—2. A pedant in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel." He teaches Gargantua to say the alphabet backward in 5 years and 3 months.—3. A pompous schoolmaster in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost," taken from the conventional character of Italian comedy.

> As for the notion of certain critics, that Holofernes was meant for a satire upon John Florio, whose "Second Frutes" appeared in 1591, containing some reflections on the indecorum of the English stage, we cannot discover the slightest ground for it. Shakespeare, no doubt, had ample occasion to laugh at the pedantry of pedagogues long before he knew any thing of Florio.
>
> *Hudson,* Int. to Love's Labour 's Lost.

Holst (hōlst), **Hans Peter.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1811: died June 2, 1893. A Danish poet. After having been successively a teacher and a newspaper editor, he became, in 1875, dramaturgist to the royal theater at Copenhagen. He founded in 1868 the magazine "For Romantik og Historie," and was the author of "Ude og Hjemme," "Den lille Hornblæser" (1849), etc.

Holst (hōlst), **Hermann Eduard von.** Born at Fellin, Livonia, Russia, June 19 (N. S.), 1841. A German historian. He came to the United States in 1866, and settled at New York, where he contributed to the press, and in 1869 became assistant editor of the "Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexikon." He became professor of history at Strasburg University in 1872, at the University of Freiburg in 1874, and at Chicago University in 1892. Among his works are "Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika" (1873–1883: translated into English as "Constitutional and Political History of the United States"), and "Life of John C. Calhoun" (1882).

Holstein (hōl'stīn). The southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, separated from Schleswig by the Eider and the Baltic Canal. The chief place is Kiel. The surface is generally low. It formed part of the realm of Charles the Great, and was for several centuries ruled by counts of the house of Schauenberg. Schleswig and Holstein were formally united in 1386. In 1460 they passed to the kings of Denmark (Oldenburg line). Holstein continued a fief of the empire, became a duchy in 1474, and was incorporated with Denmark in 1806. The King of Denmark entered the Germanic Confederation for Holstein in 1815. It received representative government in 1831, rebelled against Denmark 1848–50 and 1863–64; and was annexed by Prussia in 1866. See *Schleswig* and *Schleswig-Holstein Wars*.

Holstein-Gottorp. See *Oldenburg*.

Holston (hol'ston). A river in eastern Tennessee, formed by the North and South Forks near Kingsport. It unites with the Clinch to form the Tennessee at Kingston. Length about 200 miles (including the North Fork, over 300 miles), navigable to Knoxville.

Holtei (hol'ti), **Karl von.** Born at Breslau, Jan. 24, 1798: died there, Feb. 12, 1880. A German poet and dramatist. He began the study of jurisprudence, but soon abandoned it to go upon the stage, and afterward was connected with the theater, in various places, as actor, director, and poet. He also acquired reputation as a Shaksperian reader. A volume of poems ("Gedichte") appeared in 1826. His principal fame, however, as a poet rests upon his "Schlesische Gedichte" ("Silesian Poems," 1830). Among his dramas are particularly to be mentioned "Lenore," "Lorbeerbaum und Bettelstab" ("Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff"), "Der alte Feldherr" ("The Old General"), "Die Berliner in Wien" ("The Berliners in Vienna"), "Die Wiener in Berlin" ("The Viennese in Berlin"), all of which appeared in his "Theater" (1867) in 6 vols. He is also the author of a number of novels, among them "Die Vagabunden" ("The Vagabonds," 1852), "Christian Lammfell" (1853), "Ein armer Schneider" ("A Poor Tailor," 1858), "Der letzte Komödiant" ("The Last Comedian," 1863).

Hölty (hel'ti), **Ludwig Heinrich Christoph.** Born at Mariensee, near Hannover, Dec. 21, 1748: died at Hannover, Sept. 1, 1776. A German lyric poet. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied theology at Göttingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood, the so-called "Hainbund." He wrote songs, odes, and elegies, and the patriotic idyl "Das Feuer im Walde" ("The Fire in the Forest"). His collected poems were first published posthumously in 1783.

Holtzendorff (holts'en-dorf), **Franz von.** Born at Vietmannsdorf, Ukermark, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1829. A German jurist. He wrote "Französische Rechtszustände" (1859), "Die Reform der Staatsanwaltschaft in Deutschland" (1864), "Die Prinzipien der Politik" (1869), etc.

Holub (hō'löb), **Emil.** Born at Holitz, Bohemia, Oct. 7, 1847. An African explorer. After practising medicine at the diamond-fields of South Africa (1872), he took to scientific exploration and collecting. He first explored the Transvaal (1873–74); reached the Zambesi River, via Shoshong, in 1875; and went as far as the Barotse, returning to Europe in 1879. In 1884 he was again at the Cape and on his way to the Zambesi. The looting of his camp by the Mashukulumbe obliged him to return in 1887. His young wife accompanied him on this second exploration of the Zambesi valley, and rendered him great service. He has written "Seven Years in South Africa" (1880), etc.

Holy Alliance, The. A league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris Sept. 26, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real aim was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special [illegible] the Bonaparte family from [illegible]. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.

Holy Bottle. See *Dive Bouteille*.

Holy Coat. See *Treves*.

Holycross (hō-li-krôs'). A village in Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 3 miles south of Thurles. It has an Abbey, a very notable Cistercian foundation [illegible] the choir stands a very [illegible] 14th-century [illegible]

Holy Dying and **Holy Living.** Two tractates [illegible]

Holy Grail. One of Tennyson's "Idylls of the [illegible]

Holyhead (hol'i-hed), Welsh **Caer-Gybi** (kä'-[illegible] Wales, situated in lat. 53° 19′ N., long. 4° 38′ W. It is the terminus of the mail packet line to Dublin. Population [illegible]

Holy Island, or **Lindisfarne** (lin-dis-färn'). 1. [illegible] of Northumberland [illegible]

2. [illegible]

Holy Land. See *Palestine*.

Holy League, The. 1. A league between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Aragon, and the states of Venice and Switzerland, formed in 1511 for the purpose of expelling Louis XII. of France from Italy. It was subsequently joined by Henry VIII. of England and by the emperor Maximilian. It was dissolved on the death of Julius in 1513.

2. A league between the emperor Charles V., the archbishops of Mainz and Salzburg, and the dukes William and Louis of Bavaria, George of Saxony, and Eric and Henry of Brunswick, formed at Nuremberg July 10, 1538, for the support of the Roman Catholic faith in Germany in opposition to the Smalkaldic League.—3. A league formed by the Roman Catholics in France in 1576 for the purpose of annihilating the Huguenot party and elevating the Guises to the throne. It owed its origin to the dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics with the peace of Chastenoy (*paix de monsieur*) concluded in that year, which granted the Huguenots free exercise of their religion in all parts of France except Paris. It was supported by Philip II. of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Henry IV. in 1596.

Holy Mother of the Russians. An epithet of Moscow.

Holyoake (hol'i-ōk), **George Jacob.** Born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817. An English reformer. He has taken a prominent part in promoting schemes for the education of the working-classes and for the advancement among them of various forms of coöperation. He is an advocate of secularism. Among his works are "The History of Co-operation in England: its Literature and Advocates" (1875–78) and "The Rochdale Pioneers: Thirty Three Years of Co-operation in Rochdale" (1882), of which a ninth edition appeared in 1883 under the title of "Self-Help by the People."

Holyoke (hol'yok). A city in Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 7 miles north of Springfield. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of paper, being one of the chief paper-manufacturing cities in the world. Population (1890), 35,637.

Holyoke, Mount. The chief point in a low range (Holyoke range) in western Massachusetts, southeast of Northampton. Height, 955 feet.

Holy Roman Empire, or **German-Roman Empire,** often called the **German Empire,** G. **Römisches Reich deutscher Nation** (rė'mish-es rīċh doich'er nät-sē-ōn'), or **Deutsches Reich** (doich'es rīċh). The realm ruled by the emperor who claimed to be the representative of the ancient Roman emperors, and who asserted (in theory) authority over the nations of western and central Europe: called "holy" from the interdependence of the empire and the church. It comprised in general the German-speaking peoples in central Europe, and it had for a long time a close connection with Italy. Various regions outside of Germany proper were at different times under the empire. It began with Charles the Great, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor of the West 800, and was succeeded by various Carolingian emperors. By the treaty of Verdun (843) the Carolingian dynasty continued in the eastern part of Charlemagne's empire (*i. e.* Germany). The German nation grew from the union of Thuringians, Franks, Saxons, Bavarians, Swabians, Lorrainers, etc. The Saxon line of German kings began with Henry the Fowler in 919. The lasting union of Germany with the empire began in 962, when Otto I., king of Germany, became Roman emperor. The Saxon line of emperors continued until 1024. The Franconian line (Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV., Henry V.) reigned 1024 to 1125; the Hohenstaufen or Swabian line (Conrad III., Frederick Barbarossa, Frederick II., Conrad IV.) 1138–1208, 1215–54. There was an interregnum from 1254 to 1273. Emperors from the Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and other houses reigned 1273–1437. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors, who were powerful Austrian rulers, began in 1438. After Maximilian I. and Charles V. the empire degenerated through the 17th and 18th centuries, and Francis II. (Francis I. of Austria) abdicated as the last emperor in 1806. The emperors were elected. The number of electors was fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356: the archbishops of Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the King of Bohemia, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Bavaria and Hanover were respectively made electorates in 1623 and 1692, and [illegible] immediately before the fall of the empire, Würtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg. By Maximilian I. the empire was divided into ten circles: Burgundian, Westphalian, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Lower Saxony, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria. [illegible] *Germany*, *Prussia*, [illegible] *Austria*.

Holyrood (hol'i-röd) **Palace.** An ancient royal palace of Scotland, situated at Edinburgh. It [illegible]

Holy Sepulcher, Church of the. [illegible] pointed Norman-Saracenic arches. In the interior is the sepulcher proper, inclosed in a 16-sided chapel beneath a dome 65 feet in diameter resting on 18 piers, together with a great number of chapels appropriated to different creeds and nationalities, or marking various spots traditionally connected with the Saviour's passion. Much of the 12th-century Church of the Crusaders, originally distinct from the Holy Sepulcher, is included in the existing edifice: it presents beautiful details of the French architecture of the style of transition to the Pointed.

Holy Thorn. See *Glastonbury*.

Holy War, The. 1. A work by Thomas Fuller, published in 1639: his first important book.—2. A work by John Bunyan, published in 1682.

Holywell (hol'i-wel). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, situated near the estuary of the Dee, 14 miles southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,018.

Holywell street. A London street parallel to the Strand from Newcastle street to St. Clement Danes Church: so named from a "holy well" in that locality. It is occupied chiefly by book-shops, and was formerly notorious as a place of sale for obscene literature.

Holzminden (hōlts'min-den). A town in Brunswick, Germany, on the Weser 40 miles south-southwest of Hannover. It has a school of engineering. Population (1890), 8,787.

Homam (hō-mäm'). [Ar. *sa'd al-homam*, the lucky star of the hero.] The third-magnitude star η Pegasi.

Homberg (hom'berg), **Wilhelm.** Born at Batavia, Java, Jan. 8, 1652: died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1715. A chemist of German descent. He discovered boracic acid and "Homberg's phosphorus."

Homburg, or **Homburg-vor-der-Höhe** (hom'-börg-for-der-hė'e). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on a spur of the Taunus 9 miles north-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is one of the most frequented watering-places in Germany, noted for mineral springs, formerly for its gaming-tables. It has a castle. It was the capital to 1866 of the former landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg. Population (1890), commune, 8,863.

Homburg. A small town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 43 miles southeast of Treves.

Home (hōm), Sir **Everard.** Born at Hull, England, May 6, 1756: died at London, Aug. 31, 1832. A Scottish surgeon and anatomist. He was a pupil of his brother-in-law John Hunter, and later his assistant. From 1821 he was surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. He wrote "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" (1814–28), etc.

Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Born at Kames, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1696: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1782. A Scottish judge and philosophical writer. He published "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion" (1751), "Elements of Criticism" (1762), and various legal works.

Home, John. Born at Leith, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1722: died near Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1808. A Scottish clergyman and dramatist, author of "Douglas" (which see). He was settled as minister at Athelstaneford in East Lothian in 1747. His connection with the stage aroused clerical hostility, and proceedings against him were begun in the presbytery: but he resigned in 1757. He also wrote "Agis" (acted 1758), "The Fatal Discovery" (1769), "Alonzo" (1773), "Alfred" (1778).

Home as Found. A novel by Cooper, published in 1838.

Home Counties. A name given to the English counties containing London and in its immediate neighborhood. They are Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford.

Homer (hō'mėr). [L. *Homerus*, Gr. Ὅμηρος, one who puts together; a hostage; a pledge agreed upon between two parties.] The poet to whom is assigned by very ancient tradition the authorship of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and of certain hymns to the gods ("Homeric Hymns"). Other poems also, as the "Batrachomyomachia" ("Battle of the Frogs and Mice"), were with less certainty attributed to him. Of his personality nothing is known. Seven cities (Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis (in Cyprus), Chios, Argos, and Athens) contended for the honor of being his birthplace; of these, the best evidence connects him with Smyrna. He was said to have died on the island of Ios. The tradition that he lived on the island of Chios, and in his old age was blind, is supported by the Hymn to the Delian Apollo. Modern destructive criticism has led to the doubt whether such a person as Homer existed at all, the great epics which bear that name being supposed to be, in their existent form, [illegible] character, the product of various persons and ages. It is altogether probable, however, that the main bulk of the Iliad, at least, was the work of a single poet of commanding genius. (See *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, etc., and quotation below.) Various dates have been assigned to Homer. According to Herodotus he lived about 850 B.C.; others give a later date, and some a date as early as [illegible] B.C. His poems were sung by professional reciters (rhapsodists), who went from city to city. (See *Homeridæ*.) They were given substantially their present form by Pisistratus and his sons Hipparchus and Hippias, who ordered the rhapsodists to recite them at the Panathenaic festival in their order and completeness. The present text of the poems, with their division into books, is based upon the work of the Alexandrine critics.

> We may assume it as certain that there existed in Ionia schools or fraternities of epic rhapsodists who composed and recited heroic lays at feasts, and often had friendly contests in these recitations. The origin of these recitations may be sought in northern Greece, from which the fashion migrated in early days to Asia Minor. We may assume that these singers became popular in many parts of Greece, and that they wandered from court to court, glorifying the heroic ancestors of the various chiefs. One among them, called Homer, was endowed with a genius superior to the rest and struck out a plot capable of nobler and larger treatment. It is likely that this superiority was not recognized at the time, and that he remained all his life a singer like the rest, a wandering minstrel, possibly poor and blind. The listening public gradually stamped his poem with their approval, they demanded its frequent recitation, and so this Homer began to attain a great posthumous fame. But when this fame led people to inquire into his life and history, it had already passed out of recollection, and men supplied by fables what they had forgotten or neglected. The rhapsodists, however, then turned their attention to expanding and perfecting his poem, which was greatly enlarged and called the Iliad. In doing this they had recourse to the art of writing, which seems to have been in use when Homer framed his poem, but which was certainly employed when the plan was enlarged with episodes. The home of the original Homer seems to have been about Smyrna, and in contact with both Æolic and Ionic legends. His date is quite uncertain: it need not be placed before 800 B. C., and is perhaps later, but not after 700 B. C.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 81.

Homer, Winslow. Born at Boston, Feb. 24, 1836. An American genre-painter. In 1861 he went to Washington, and three times accompanied the Army of the Potomac in its campaigns. His first oil pictures were war scenes: among them is the famous "Prisoners from the Front." In later years he has lived chiefly in New York. He was elected national academician in 1865. He has produced many works in oils, in water-colors, and in black and white. Among his pictures are "The Life-Line" (1884), "Launching the Boat" (1884), etc.

Homeric Hymns. A group of Greek hexameter poems, 5 of considerable length and 29 shorter, anciently ascribed to Homer. Each is inscribed to and relates a legend concerning a god or goddess. The most noted are the "Hymn to the Delian Apollo," in which an account is given of the birth of Apollo and of the ancient festival at Delos (the author describing himself as the blind bard of rocky Chios); the "Hymn to the Pythian Apollo"; and the hymns to Hermes, Demeter, and Aphrodite.

> The Homeric Hymns are essentially secular and not religious; they seem distinctly intended to be recited in competitions of rhapsodes, and in some cases even for direct pay; they are all in form preludes . . . to longer recitations, apparently of epic poems, though the longer five are expanded into substantially independent compositions. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 129.

Homeridæ (hō-mer'i-dē). See the extract and *Homer*.

> In fact, in addition to Creophylus of Samos and Cynæthus of Chios, both of whom are mentioned as friends of Homer, or early preservers of his poetry, the main source of early traditions about Homer seems to be among the clan of Homeridæ, at Chios, who claimed him as their founder, and who recited his epics through Greece. In the Hymn to the Delian Apollo one of these bards speaks of himself, and we know of contests being held among them, such as are described in the alleged contest between Homer and Hesiod.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 28.

Home Rule Bills. Two bills introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, the object of which was to provide a separate legislature for Ireland. The first, introduced in 1886, was defeated on the second reading, June 7; the second, introduced in 1893, passed the House of Commons Sept. 1, but was thrown out by the House of Lords Sept. 8, by 419 votes to 41.

Homespun (hōm'spun), **Zekiel** and **Cicely.** Brother and sister in Colman the younger's play "The Heir-at-Law." Their names are almost a synonym for rustic worth and simplicity.

Homestead (hōm'sted). A town near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, noted for the manufacture of steel plates and rails. It was the scene of a strike and shut-down from July to Nov., 1892, which was attended with very serious disturbances. A body of detectives who attempted to gain access to the steel-works in two barges were attacked by the strikers. Winchester rifles and cannon were used in the fight, and oil was poured on the river and set on fire to burn the barges. Many on both sides were killed or wounded.

Home, Sweet Home. A favorite English song. The music is in Bishop's opera "Clari, or the Maid of Milan." It is called a Sicilian air, but is probably Bishop's. The words were written by John Howard Payne.

Homeward Bound. A novel by Cooper, published in 1838.

Homildon (hom'l-don) **Hill.** A height near Wooler, in Northumberland, England, where the English under Percy defeated the Scots under Douglas in Sept., 1402.

Homme Armé, L' (lom ar-mā'). [F., 'The Armed Man'; OF. *Lome armé, Lomme armé*.] 1. An old French chanson, the melody of which was used by some of the musicians of the 15th and 16th centuries as the canto fermo of a certain kind of mass called the "Missa L'Homme armé." The origin of the song has given rise to much speculation.—2. A French dance-tune said to date from the 15th century, and printed with sacred words at Antwerp in 1565. *Grove.*

Homme qui Rit, L'. [F., 'The Man who Laughs.'] A romance by Victor Hugo, published in 1869.

Hompesch (hom'pesh), Baron **Ferdinand von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Nov. 9, 1744: died at Montpellier, France, 1803. The last grand master of the order of St. John. He was elected in 1797, and was exiled from Malta by the French in 1798.

Homs (hōms), **Hums** (hums), **Hems** (hems), or **Hims** (hims). A city in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Orontes about lat. 34° 45′ N., long. 36° 43′ E.: the ancient Emesa. It was noted in ancient times for its Temple of the Sun, was frequently captured and recaptured, and was the scene of a victory of Aurelian over Zenobia in 272, and of a victory of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt over the Turks in July, 1832. Population, about 20,000.

Honan (hō-nän'). A province in northern China. Area, 65,104 square miles. Population, 22,115,827.

Honda, or **San Bartolomeo de Honda** (sän bär-to-lo-mā'ō dā on'dä). A town in the state of Tolima, United States of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena, at the head of navigation, about lat. 5° 12′ N., long. 74° 50′ W. Population, about 3,800.

Hondekoeter (hon'de-kö-ter), **Melchior.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1636: died at Amsterdam, April 3, 1695. A Dutch painter of animals, especially of fowls.

Honduras (hon-dö'rạs). [Sp. *Honduras*, lit. 'depths,' pl. of *hondura*, depth, from *hondo*, deep, from L. *fundus*, bottom. The name is said to refer to the difficulty the first explorers had in finding anchorage off the coast.] A republic of Central America, bounded by Guatemala on the northwest, the Caribbean Sea on the north, Nicaragua on the southeast and south, the Pacific Ocean on the south, and San Salvador on the southwest. Capital, since Nov., 1880, Tegucigalpa: the old capital was Comayagua. The surface is much varied, with numerous mountain-chains, especially in the west, and high, open valleys and plateaus; on the northern coast there are extensive forest-covered alluvions. The climate of the high lands is temperate and healthful; portions of the coast are hot and insalubrious. The valleys are very fertile, and the high plains support large herds of cattle. Gold, silver, etc., are mined, though not on an extensive scale. The principal exports are fruits, cabinet woods, hides, indigo, and precious metals. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Mestizos or Indians. Spanish is the common language, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The executive is vested in a president elected for four years; congress consists of a single house. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502; was conquered by the Spanish 1523–36; formed a colonial intendencia or province in the captaincy of Guatemala; was a state in the Central American union 1823–39; and has since been independent. It has suffered from political revolutions and from wars with Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Area, 46,400 square miles. Population (1893), about 380,000.

Honduras, Bay of. An arm of the Caribbean Sea, lying north of Honduras and east of British Honduras and Yucatan.

Honduras, British. See *British Honduras.*

Hone (hōn), **William.** Born at Bath, England, June 3, 1780 (1779?): died at Tottenham, near London, Nov., 1842. An English political satirist and miscellaneous writer. His best-known works are "Every-day Book" (1826), "Table-book" (1827–1828), "Year-book" (1829)

Honesdale (hōnz'dāl). A post-borough and the capital of Wayne County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated 25 miles northeast of Scranton. Population (1890), 2,816.

Honest George. A nickname of George Monk, Lord Albemarle.

Honest Man's Fortune, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and others, acted in 1613. It was first printed in the 1647 folio. Fletcher wrote a poem "Upon an Honest Man's Fortune," printed with the play.

Honest Man's Revenge, The. See *Atheist's Tragedy.*

Honest Whore, The. A play by Dekker and Middleton, in 2 parts. Part 1 was printed in 1604; the earliest copy extant of part 2 was printed in 1630.

Honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), **Henry.** A pseudonym of Leigh Hunt. He professes to be a descendant of the Will Honeycomb in the "Spectator."

Honeycomb, Will. One of the imaginary club publishing the "Spectator."

> The characters of Will Wimble and Will Honeycomb are not a whit behind their friend, Sir Roger, in delicacy and felicity. The delightful simplicity and good-humoured officiousness in the one are set off by the graceful affectation and courtly pretension in the other.
>
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 130.

Honeymoon, The. A comedy by John Tobin, produced in 1805. It is, to some extent, based on Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," with ideas from Fletcher and Shirley.

Honeywood. The "good-natured man" in Goldsmith's play of that name. He suffers from a foolish eagerness to please, even wishing to give up the woman he loves to a friend who also loves her. He is cured by Sir William Honeywood, his uncle.

Honfleur (ôn-flėr'). A seaport in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the estuary of the Seine nearly opposite Havre. It has considerable export trade to England. Formerly it was of much more importance. It was frequently taken and retaken during the Hundred Years' War. Population (1891), commune, 9,450.

Hong-Kong (hong'kong'). [Properly *Hiang-Kiang*, fragrant streams.] An island belonging to Great Britain, lying off the province of Kwang-tung, China, near the mouth of the Canton River, in lat. 22° 17′ N., long. 114° 10′ E. Chief place, Victoria. The surface is mountainous. It was ceded by China to Great Britain in 1842 (confirmed in 1843), and is a crown colony and naval station. It is an important commercial center and free port. The chief exports are tea and silk; the chief import, opium. Area, 29 square miles. Population (1891), 221,441.

Honiton (hon'i-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the river Otter 16 miles east-northeast of Exeter. It has long been noted for the manufacture of lace. Population (1891), 3,216.

Honnef (hon'nef). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 10 miles southeast of Bonn.

Honolulu (hō-nō-lö'lö). The capital of the Hawaiian Islands, situated on the southern coast of Oahu, in lat. 21° 18′ N., long. 157° 52′ W. It has the only good harbor in the islands, and is their chief seaport and seat of commerce. It was the center of the revolutionary movement of 1893. Population (1890), 22,907.

Honoré, Rue St-. See *Rue St.-Honoré.*

Honoria (hō-nō'ri-ạ), **Justa Grata.** A Roman princess. She was the daughter of Constantius III., emperor of the West, and Galla Placidia, and was born about 418 A. D. Detected in her seventeenth year in an intrigue with Eugenius, a chamberlain of the palace, she was sent by her mother to the court of Theodosius at Constantinople, where for sixteen years she was kept more or less closely guarded. She is said to have sent, either before or after her disgrace, a ring to Attila, with the request that he claim her as his bride. Subsequently, in 450, when seeking a cause of quarrel with the Western Empire, Attila sent an embassy to Valentinian, claiming the person of Honoria and her share in the empire. The date of her death is not known.

Honorius (hō-nō'ri-us) **I.** Died 638. Pope 625–638. He delivered an opinion favorable to Monothelitism in a letter to Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, about 634, in consequence of which he was condemned by the sixth ecumenical council, held at Constantinople in 680.

Honorius II. (**Peter Cadolaus**). Died 1073. Antipope. He was elected by the Lombard bishops, acting under the influence of the empress Agnes, in opposition to Alexander II., and was deposed by the Council of Milan in 1064.

Honorius II. (**Lambert di Fagnano**). Died 1130. Pope 1124–30. He concluded, while cardinal bishop of Ostia, the Concordat of Worms with Henry V. (1122). He was elevated to the holy see in opposition to the antipope Celestine III. by the powerful family of the Frangipani. He confirmed the order of the Templars at the Synod of Troyes in 1128.

Honorius III. (**Cencio Savelli**). Died 1227. Pope 1216–27. He confirmed the order of the Dominicans in 1216, and that of the Franciscans in 1223.

Honorius IV. (**Giacomo Savelli**). Died 1287. Pope 1285–87.

Honorius, Flavius. Born at Constantinople, Sept. 9, 384 A. D.: died at Ravenna, Aug. 27, 423. Emperor of the West. He was the second son of Theodosius, whom he succeeded in the western half of the empire in 395, while his brother Arcadius inherited the eastern half. He was, by the will of his father, placed under the guardianship of Stilicho, whose daughter Maria he married in 398. Stilicho defeated Alaric at Pollentia in 403, and in 406 repulsed the invasion of Radagaisus (who penetrated as far as Florence), but was put to death at the instance of the emperor in 408. In 410 Rome was taken and sacked by Alaric. During the reign of Honorius the West Goths, Franks, and Burgundians settled in Gaul, and the Suevi, Vandals, and Alans in Spain, while Britain and Armorica made themselves virtually independent.

Hontheim (hont'hīm), **Johann Nikolaus von.** Born at Trier, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1701: died at Montquintin, Luxemburg, Sept. 2, 1790. A German Roman Catholic prelate, bishop *in partibus* of Myriophis, and suffragan bishop of Treves: an opponent of Ultramontanism. His chief work is "De statu ecclesiæ et legitima potestate Romani pontificis" (published under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, 1763).

Honvéd (hon'vād). [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848–49 to denote, first the volunteers, and then the entire revolutionary army.

Hooch, or **Hoogh** (hōch or hōg), **Pieter de.** Born at Rotterdam about 1632: died at Haar-

[illegible], Netherlands, about 1681. A Dutch genre-painter. He was a pupil of Nicolas Berghem.

Hoochow-fu (hö-chou'fö'). A city in the province of Chekiang, China, 53 miles north-northwest of Hangchow-fu: one of the principal centers of the silk industry.

Hood (hůd), **John Bell.** Born at Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., June 1, 1831: died at New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1879. A Confederate soldier in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1853, entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded a division of Lee's army at Antietam and at Gettysburg, commanded a brigade under General Bragg at Chickamauga, was promoted lieutenant-general, and in 1864 succeeded General Johnston as commander in chief of the army opposed to General Sherman in Georgia. Abandoning the defensive policy of his predecessor, he attacked General Sherman 20th, 22d, and 28th of July, 1864, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and compelled to abandon Atlanta Sept. 1, 1864. He was defeated by General Thomas at the decisive battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, and was relieved of his command in Jan., 1865.

Hood, Mount. One of the most celebrated summits of the Cascade Range, in Oregon, about lat. 45° 24′ N., long. 121° 40′ W. Height given as 11,2[illegible] feet and as 11,934 feet.

Hood, Robin. A traditionary English outlaw and popular hero. He is said to have been born at Locksley, Nottinghamshire, about 1160. He lived in the woods with his band, either for reasons of his own or because he was really outlawed, his haunts being chiefly Sherwood Forest and Barnsdale in Yorkshire. He is also said to have been the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon. He was extravagant and adventurous, and though kind to the poor robbed the rich. According to one tradition the prioress of Kirklees, to whose care he had intrusted himself [illegible] when he was a very old man, treacherously allowed him to bleed to death. His companions were Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Little John, Will Scarlett, Allen-a-Dale, and George-a-Greene. He is a favorite subject in ballad poetry, and in fact the [illegible] to all appearance the [illegible] of the legends concerning him. He is [illegible] associated with the May-day festivities. [illegible] at the beginning of the [illegible] century, all the Robin Hood sports. They [illegible] of Robin and his band, but were [illegible] the other sports, the [illegible], which [illegible] tendency [illegible] the characters of the others. A stop was put to these [illegible] at the Reformation, when penalties were imposed [illegible] Parliament upon the performers. *[illegible].*

[illegible] Robin Hood [illegible] but without positive result. The story of his life is purely legendary, and the theories [illegible] have never [illegible] thesis. It is exceedingly probable [illegible] popular heroes [illegible] connected with his name [illegible] the result of the [illegible] *[illegible]*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 48.

Hood, Samuel, [illegible] Viscount Hood. Born Dec. 12, 1724: died at Bath, England, Jan. 27, 1816. An English admiral. [illegible]

Hood, Thomas. Born at London, May 23, 1799: died there, May 3, 1845. An English poet and humorist. [illegible] Magazine [illegible] Hood's Magazine [illegible]

Hood, Thomas. [illegible]

Hooft [illegible] **Pieter Corneliszoon.** Born at [illegible]

(1614), and "Baeto" (1626). His principal work is "Nederlandsche Historien" ("History of the Netherlands"), written during 1628-38, and published in 1642.

Hoog (hōg), **Joost van der.** Born about 1550: died after 1613. A Dutch captain who, in 1580, was the leader of the first Dutch colonists in Guiana. They settled on the Essequibo River, but were driven out by the Spaniards and Indians. Returning in greater force they formed the settlement of Demerara, of which Van der Hoog was the governor.

Hoogeveen (hō-ge-vān'). A town in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, situated in lat. 52° 43′ N., long. 6° 28′ E.

Hoogh. See *Hooch.*

Hooghly. See *Hugli.*

Hoogstraten (hōg'strä-ten). A small town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 20 miles northeast of Antwerp.

Hoogstraten, Samuel van. Born at The Hague (?) about 1627: died at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Oct. 19, 1678. A Dutch painter.

Hook (hůk), **James Clarke.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1819. An English historical, marine, and genre painter. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy in 1836. In 1854 he began a series of English pastorals.

Hook, Theodore Edward. Born at London, Sept. 22, 1788: died there, Aug. 24, 1841. An English humorist and novelist. He became the editor of "John Bull" in 1820. Among his novels are "Maxwell" (1830), "Gilbert Gurney" (1835), "Jack Brag" (1837), etc. He was the original of Mr. Wagg in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Hook, Walter Farquhar. Born at London, March 13, 1798: died at Chichester, England, Oct. 20, 1875. An English divine (dean of Chichester) and writer, nephew of T. E. Hook. He published "A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography" (1845-52), "Church Dictionary" (8th ed. 1859), "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" (1860-76).

Hooke (hůk), **Nathaniel.** Born in Ireland about 1690: died July 19, 1763. A British historian, author of a "Roman History" (1757-71).

Hooke, Robert. Born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, England, July 18, 1635: died at London, March 3, 1703. An English natural philosopher and mathematician. He wrote "Micrographia" (1664), etc.

Hooker (hůk'er or hok'er), **Joseph.** Born at Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814: died at Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1879. An American soldier, surnamed "Fighting Joe." He graduated at West Point in 1837, served with distinction as a captain in the Mexican war, became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign, commanded a corps at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac Jan. 26, 1863, was defeated by General Lee at Chancellorsville, May 2-4 (when at a critical moment he was stunned by a cannon ball), and was relieved of his command June 28, 1863. He subsequently served as a corps commander in the Chattanooga campaign in 1863, and in the march to Atlanta in 1864.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton. Born at Glasgow, 1817. A noted English botanist, son of Sir W. J. Hooker. He has published "Flora Antarctica" (1844-48), "Rhododendrons of the Sikkim Himalaya" (1849-51), "Flora of New Zealand" (1853-55), "Student's Flora of the British Islands" (1870), etc.

Hooker, Mount. A mountain in British Columbia. Height, 15,700 feet.

Hooker, Richard. Born at Heavitree, Exeter, England, about 1553: died at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, England, Nov. 2, 1600. A celebrated English divine and theological writer. He graduated at Oxford in 1574, and obtained a fellowship in [illegible], was presented to the living of Drayton-Beauchamp, Buckinghamshire, in 1584, was appointed master of the Temple in 1585, became rector of Boscombe, [illegible] and a prebendary of [illegible], and was [illegible] Bourne [illegible] His great work [illegible] Ecclesiastical Polity [illegible] the remaining books were published [illegible]

Hooker, Thomas. Born at Markfield, Leicestershire, England, about 1586: died at Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647. An English clergyman. He [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] and was one of the [illegible] the Connecticut colony. He was the author [illegible] Church [illegible]

Hooker, [illegible] **William Jackson.** Born at Norwich, England, [illegible] died at Kew, near London [illegible]

Hooker, Worthington. [illegible]

Hookey Walker. See [illegible]

Hoole (höl), **John.** Born at London, Dec., 1727: died near Dorking, England, 1803. An English poet, known only as the translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (1763), the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto (1773-83), and other Italian poems.

Hoonan. See *Hunan.*

Hoopa. See *Hupah.*

Hooper (hůp'ėr or höp'ėr), **John.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1495: burned at the stake at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555. An English Protestant bishop and martyr. He fled from England to escape prosecution for heresy in 1539, and resided at Zurich 1547-49. In the latter year he returned to England, and became chaplain to the protector Somerset. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester (after a struggle against the wearing of vestments, yielding only when he was committed to the Fleet) in 1551. In 1552 he became bishop of Worcester. On the accession of Mary he was imprisoned, accused of heresy, and, having refused to recant, executed.

Hooper, William. Born at Boston, June 17, 1742: died at Hillsborough, N. C., Oct., 1790. An American politician, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Hoorn (hōrn). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Hoornerhop (a bay of the Zuyder Zee) 20 miles north-northeast of Amsterdam. It has several interesting old buildings, and was the birthplace of Schouten, who discovered Cape Horn. Near it a naval battle was fought between the Dutch and the Spaniards in 1573. It was formerly the capital of North Holland. Population (1889), commune, 11,170.

Hoorn (hōrn), or **Hoorne** (hōr'ne), or **Horn** (horn), or **Hornes** (orn), **Count of (Philip II.** of Montmorency-Nivelle). Born about 1520: beheaded at Brussels, June 5, 1568. A Dutch noble. He served with distinction at the battle of St.-Quentin in 1557, and Gravelines in 1558, and was arrested by the Duke of Alva Sept. 9, 1567, and executed in company with the Count of Egmont.

Hoosac Mountain (hö'sak moun'tān). An extension in western Massachusetts of the Green Mountains.

Hoosac Tunnel. A tunnel of the Fitchburg Railroad through the Hoosac Mountain in Massachusetts, opened in 1875. Length, 4¾ miles.

Hopatcong (hō-pat'kong), **Lake.** A lake in northern New Jersey, about 50 miles northwest of New York. Length, 8½ miles.

Hope (hōp), **Alexander James Beresford** (later (1854) **Beresford-Hope**). Born Jan. 25, 1820: died near Cranbrook, Kent, Oct. 20, 1887. An English Conservative politician and writer. He entered Parliament in 1841, and took an active part in its debates until a few years before his death. In partnership with John Douglas Cook he founded the "Saturday Review" in 1855. He devoted himself especially to the promotion of the interests of the Church of England. He wrote "A Popular View of the American Civil War" (1861), "The Results of the American Disruption" (1862), the novel "Strictly Tied Up" (1880), etc.

Hope, Anthony. See *Hawkins, Anthony Hope.*

Hope, Thomas. Born at London about 1770: died there, Feb. 3, 1831. An English novelist and antiquarian. His works include the novel "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek: written at the Close of the Eighteenth Century" (1819), "Costume of the Ancients" (1809), "Modern Costumes" (1812), "Historical Essay on Architecture" (1835), etc.

Hopeful (hōp'fůl). A companion of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Hope Theatre, The. A playhouse opened on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1581. It was originally a bear-garden.

> On the same bank of the great river stood the Hope, a playhouse four times a week, and a garden for bear-baiting on the alternate days. . . . When plays were suppressed, the zealous and orthodox soldiery broke into the Hope, horsewhipped the actors, and shot the bears. This place, however, in its character of Bear Garden, rallied after the Restoration, and continued prosperous till nearly the close of the 17th century. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, I. 29.

Hophra. See *Apries.*

Hopkins (hop'kinz), **Edward.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, 1600: died at London, March, 1657. An English politician, governor of Connecticut in alternate years from 1640 to 1654. The last election occurred after his return to England (1652).

Hopkins, John Henry. Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792: died at Rock Point, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He came to America with his parents [illegible] was admitted to the bar in 1818; was ordained [illegible], and became bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Hopkins, Lemuel. Born at Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750: died at Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1801. An American poet. He practised medicine at [illegible] and at Hartford from 1784 [illegible] death. He was one of the so-called Hartford wits [illegible] in the composition of "The Anarchiad." He [illegible] "The Hypocrite's Hope" and other poems.

Hopkins, Mark. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1802: died at Williamstown, Mass., June

17, 1887. An American educator and author. He was president of Williams College 1836–72, and president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1857 until his death. His works include "Evidences of Christianity" (1846), "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law" (1869), and "An Outline Study of Man" (1873).

Hopkins, Samuel. Born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721: died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1803. An American theologian, influential in the theological discussions of New England in his day. He settled at Housatonic (now Great Barrington), Massachusetts, in 1743, and at Newport, R. I., in 1770. His chief work is a "System of Theology" (1791). His followers were known as Hopkinsians (which see).

Hopkins, Stephen. Born at Scituate, R. I., March 7, 1707: died at Providence, R. I., July 13, 1785. An American politician. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1755 to 1768, with three short intervals, and signed the Declaration of Independence as a member of Congress in 1776. He wrote a "History of the Planting and Growth of Providence."

Hopkinsians (hop-kin′zi-anz). The adherents of the theological system founded by Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803) and developed by Emmons and others. Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Hopkinson (hop′kin-son), **Francis.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1737: died at Philadelphia, May 9, 1791. An American politician and author. He was a delegate to Congress from New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. He wrote the "Battle of the Kegs" (1777), and other humorous and political works.

Hopkinson, Joseph. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1770: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1842. An American jurist, son of Francis Hopkinson: author of "Hail, Columbia" (1798).

Hopkinsville (hop′kinz-vil). A city and the capital of Christian County, southwestern Kentucky, situated 70 miles northwest of Nashville. Population (1890), 5,833.

Hop o' my Thumb. [F. *Le petit poucet*, the little thumb.] The hero of a fairy tale of the same name, taken from the French of Perrault. He should not be confounded with Tom Thumb. The story is an old one, taken partly from the adventures of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus, and partly from the fable of Theseus and Ariadne. *Dunlop.*

Hoppin (hop′in), **Augustus.** Born at Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828. An American book-illustrator. He has illustrated works by many well-known authors.

Hoppner (hop′nėr), **John.** Born at London, April 4, 1758: died Jan. 23, 1810. An English portrait-painter.

Hor. See *Horus.*

Hor (hor). A mountain in Arabia Petræa, by some authorities identified with the modern Jebel-Nebi-Harûn (4,360 feet). It was the scene of the death of Aaron.

Horace (hor′ās) (**Quintus Horatius Flaccus**). Born at Venusia, Apulia, Dec. 8, 65 B. C.: died at Rome, Nov. 27, 8 B. C. A famous Roman lyric and satirical poet. He was the son of a freedman; was educated at Rome and Athens; served in the republican army at Philippi in 42 B. C.; and enjoyed the patronage of Mæcenas, by whom he was presented with a farm or villa in the Sabine Hills about 34. His works are "Satires" (first book 35 B. C., second book about 30), "Epodes" (about 30), "Odes" (first 3 books 24 or 23, fourth book about 13), "Epistles" (first book about 20, second book and the "Ars Poetica" about 13–8), and "Carmen Seculare" (17). Collective editions have been published by Bentley (1711), Meineke, Haupt, L. Müller, Orelli, etc.

Horace (o-räs′). A tragedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1640: its subject is the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. Lope de Vega wrote a tragedy with the same subject and title.

Horace de Saint-Aubin. One of Balzac's early pseudonyms.

Horæ (hō′rē). [Gr. Ὧραι, L. *Horæ*, hours.] In classical mythology, goddesses who preside over the changes of the seasons and the accompanying course of natural growth and decay. According to Homer, they are handmaidens of Zeus, who guard the gates of heaven and control the weather; according to Hesiod, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis, named Eunomia ('Good Order'), Dice ('Justice'), and Eirene ('Peace'), guardians of agriculture and also of social and political order. Their number varied from two, as at Athens (Thallo, goddess of spring flowers, and Carpo, goddess of summer fruits), to four. The dance of the Horæ was a symbolized representation of the course of the seasons.

Horatia gens (hō-rā′shiä jenz). A Roman patrician gens whose surnames were Barbatus, Cocles, and Pulvillus.

Horatii (hō-rā′shi-ī), The Three. In Roman legend, three brothers celebrated in the reign of Tullus Hostilius for their combat with the three Curiatii of Alba Longa. Two of them were slain, but the third by pretending to flee vanquished his wounded opponents one at a time. On returning to Rome he slew his sister Horatia, who expressed her grief for one of the Curiatii to whom she was betrothed. For this he was condemned to death, but escaped with a humiliating punishment.

Horatio (hō-rā′shi-ō). **1.** The friend of Hamlet in Shakspere's "Hamlet." He is the antithesis of the wavering Hamlet. He takes with equal thanks the buffets and rewards of fortune.

2. In Rowe's tragedy "The Fair Penitent," the friend of Altamont.

Horatius Cocles (hō-rā′shi-us kō′klēz). [L., 'One-eyed Horatius.'] A Roman legendary hero, celebrated with his two companions for the defense of the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscans. He is the subject of a poem by Macaulay.

Horb (horb). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 33 miles southwest of Stuttgart.

Horbury (hôr′bur-i). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Population (1891), 5,673.

Hörde (hėr′de). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 3 miles southeast of Dortmund. Population (1890), 16,346.

Horeb (hō′reb). See *Sinai.*

Horgen (hor′gen). A town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Zurich 9 miles south by east of Zurich. Population (1888), 5,518.

Horgos (hōr′gōsh). A town in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, 15 miles east of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 5,503.

Horicon (hor′i-kon). See *George, Lake.*

Hormakhu (hōr-mä′khö). In Egyptian mythology, the rising sun, one of the principal forms of the sun-god Ra, worshiped at Heliopolis, and represented by the great sphinx on the southeast corner of the great pyramid at Gizeh. Also *Harmachis, Harnais, Har.*

Hormayr (hor′mīr), Baron **Joseph von.** Born at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Jan. 20, 1782: died at Munich, Nov. 5, 1848. A noted German historian. He wrote "Kritisch-diplomatische Beitrage zur Geschichte Tirols im Mittelalter (1802–03), "Geschichte der gefursteten Grafschaft Tirol" (1806–08), "Lebensbilder aus dem Befreiungskriege" (1841–44), etc.

Hormisdas (hôr-mis′das). Pope 514–523. He effected the reunion of the churches of Rome and Constantinople in 519.

Hormizdas (hôr-miz′das), or **Hormuz** (hôr′muz), **IV.** Killed about 591. King of Persia, son of Khosru I. whom he succeeded in 579.

Horn (hôrn), **Cape.** The southern end of a rocky island in the Fuegian Archipelago, and the southernmost point of America, lat. 55° 59′ S., long. 67° 16′ W. It was first rounded by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named by them from Hoorn in North Holland.

Horn (horn), Count **Gustaf.** Born at Örbyhus, Upland, Sweden, Oct. 23, 1592: died at Skara, Sweden, May 10, 1657. A Swedish general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' War.

Horn, Otto. A pseudonym of Adolf Bäuerle.

Hornberg (horn′berG). The old castle of Götz von Berlichingen. It is situated on the Neckar, below Hassmersheim, on an elevation 200 feet above the river.

Hornberg. A town in Baden, in the Black Forest 23 miles northeast of Freiburg.

Horncastle (hôrn′kâs-l). A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Bain 18 miles east of Lincoln. Population (1891), 4,374.

Horne (hôrn), **George.** Born at Otham, Kent, England, Nov. 1, 1730: died at Bath, England, Jan. 17, 1792. An English bishop, author of "Commentary on the Psalms" (1776), etc.

Horne, Richard Hengist. Born at London, Jan. 1, 1803: died at Margate, England, March 13, 1884. An English poet and miscellaneous writer, author of the epic "Orion" (1843), the dramas "Cosmo de' Medici" (1837), "Death of Marlowe" (1838), "Gregory the Seventh" (1840), etc.

Horne, Thomas Hartwell. Born at London, Oct. 20, 1780: died at London, Jan. 27, 1862. An English biblical scholar. His chief work is an "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" (1818).

Hornellsville (hôr′nelz-vil). A city in Steuben County, New York, situated on the Canisteo River 55 miles south of Rochester. It has car manufactures. Population (1890), 10,996.

Hornemann (hor′ne-män), **Friedrich Konrad.** Born at Hildesheim, Germany, in 1772: died in Nupe about 1801. A noted African explorer. Under the auspices of the African Association of London, he crossed the African continent from Cairo over Murzuk to the lower Niger 1798–1801. The place and the approximate date of his death were not ascertained until a few years after he had perished. His journal was published in English, German, and French.

Horner (hôr′nėr), **Francis.** Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1778: died at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 8, 1817. A British politician and political economist.

Hornet (hôr′net). An American ship of war. She was of 18 guns rating and 480 tons burden. Her first commander was Captain James Lawrence. (See *Chesapeake.*) On Dec. 13, 1812, she blockaded the Bonne Citoyenne (18 guns rating) at San Salvador. On Feb. 24, 1813, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she fell in with the British war brigs Espingle (18 guns rating) and Peacock, and captured the Peacock.

Horne Tooke, John. See *Tooke.*

Hornisgrinde (hor′nis-grin-de). A summit of the Black Forest, Germany, about 10 miles south of Baden-Baden. Height, 3,825 feet.

Horodenka (hō-rō-den′kä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on a tributary of the Dniester. Population (1890), 11,162.

Horologium (hor-ō-lō′ji-um). [L., 'a clock.'] A southern constellation of 12 stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Horrocks, or **Horrox** (hor′oks), **Jeremiah.** Born at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, about 1617: died at Toxteth, Jan. 3, 1641. A celebrated English astronomer. He studied at Cambridge, but did not take a degree, and was curate of Hoole, near Preston, 1639–1640. He made the first observation of a transit of Venus (1639), an account of which is given in his "Venus in sole visa" (1662). Other posthumous works were published in 1672. He was the first to assign to the moon an elliptical orbit with the earth at one of the foci, and in a measure anticipated the Newtonian theory of gravitation.

Horsa (hôr′sä). Killed at the battle of Aylesford, 455 (?). A Jutish chief, brother of Hengist (whom see).

Horschelt (hor′shelt), **Theodor.** Born at Munich, March 16, 1829: died at Munich, April 3, 1871. A German painter of genre scenes and battles.

Horse-Fair, The. A large painting by Rosa Bonheur, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It represents a number of horses, some ridden, some led, trotting toward the right. It appeared in the Salon of 1853, was bought by Gambart and Co., London, for 40,000 francs, and from them by W. P. Wright, Weehawken, New Jersey, in 1857: it then passed to the Stewart collection. It was bought and presented to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Landseer engraved it while it was in Gambart's possession. Rosa Bonheur painted for his use a reduced copy: this was bequeathed in 1859 to the National Gallery. She painted other replicas: the third is in London; the fourth, a small water-color, is owned in England.

Hörselberg (hėr′sel-berG). See *Venus, Mountain of,* and *Tannhäuser.*

Horse-Shoe Fall. See *Niagara.*

Horse-Shoe Robinson. A historical novel by J. P. Kennedy. The scene is laid in the South during the Revolutionary War.

Horsens (hor′sens). A seaport on the eastern coast of Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Horsens Fjord in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 9° 51′ E. Population (1890), 17,290.

Horsford (hôrs′ford), **Eben Norton.** Born at Moscow, Livingston County, N.Y., July 27, 1818: died Jan. 1, 1893. An American chemist. He was Rumford professor of science applied to the arts at Harvard 1847–63, when he became president of the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, Rhode Island. He discovered the method of preparing baking-powder, condensed milk, and the medicinal acid known as "Horsford's acid." Among his works are "The Theory and Art of Bread-Making" (1861), "The Discovery of America by the Northmen" (1888), etc.

Horsham (hôr′sham). A town in Sussex, England, 34 miles south-southwest of London. Population (1891), 8,637.

Horsley (hôrs′li), **Charles Edward.** Born at London, 1822: died at New York, Feb. 28, 1876. An English composer, son of William Horsley.

Horsley, John. Born at Inveresk, Midlothian, 1685: died at Morpeth, England, Jan. 12, 1732. A British antiquary, author of "Britannia Romana, or the Antiquities of Britain" (1732), etc.

Horsley, John Callcott. Born at London, Jan. 29, 1817. An English historical and genre painter.

Horsley, Samuel. Born at London, Sept. 15, 1733: died at Brighton, England, Oct. 4, 1806. An English bishop (of St. Asaph) and scholar. He is notable for a controversy with Priestley, in which he opposed Socinianism. Among his works are "Biblical Criticism on the first fourteen Historical Books of the Old Testament" (1820).

Horsley, William. Born at London, Nov. 15, 1774: died June 12, 1858. An English composer, especially noted for his glees ("By Celia's Arbour," "O Nightingale," etc.).

Horta (hor′tä; Pg. pron. or′tä). A seaport, the capital of Fayal, Azores Islands.

Horten (hor′ten). A town in southern Norway, on the western bank of the Christiania Fjord, 36 miles south by west of Christiania: a station of the Norwegian fleet. Population (1891), 6,555.

Hortense (or-toṅs') (**Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais**). Born at Paris, April 10, 1783: died at Arenenberg, Switzerland, Oct. 5, 1837. The daughter of the empress Joséphine, wife of Louis Bonaparte, and mother of Napoleon III. She was the reputed author of the song "Partant pour la Syrie."

Hortensia gens (hôr-ten'shi-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens.

Hortensian Law (hôr-ten'shian lâ), **The.** [L. *lex Hortensia.*] In the history of ancient Rome, a law, adopted probably in 286 B.C., which decided that the decrees of the Comitia Tributa should be binding on all citizens, patricians as well as plebeians. It was passed in consequence of a dangerous uprising of the plebeians, and received its name from the dictator Hortensius.

Hortensio (hôr-ten'shi-ō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," a suitor of Bianca.

Hortensius (hôr-ten'shi-us), **Quintus.** Born 114 B.C.: died 50 B.C. An eminent Roman orator, a leader of the aristocratic party.

Hortibonus (hôr-ti-bo'nus), or **Hortusbonus** (hôr-tus bo'nus), **Is.** The pseudonym of Isaac Casaubon. *Caseau* in the Dauphinois patois being *jardin*, the pseudonym is literally "bon jardin" ('good garden').

Horus (hō'rus), or **Hor** (hôr). In Egyptian mythology, a solar deity, the son of Osiris and Isis, and the avenger of his father upon Set: called by the Greeks Harpocrates. As Osiris was the sun of night, Horus was the sun of day. As the opponent of Set, he figured as the Elder Horus; as Horus the Child, he was the rising sun. He was generally represented as hawk-headed, and is hardly distinguishable from Ra, like whom he was the lord of Upper Egypt.

> The heaven- or sun-god Horus was worshipped almost as generally as Ra. He was honoured in various shapes in Egypt — as Haroeri (the elder), Harpechrud (Harpokrates, the child), as the son of Isis, of Nut, or of Hathor, in many places in Upper Egypt (as at Edfu) and in Lower Egypt. His symbol is the winged sun-disc, and he flies through the air as a hawk. His chief myth is that of the fight with Set. But it is difficult to trace his original form, as he is completely absorbed in the Osiris circle, to which he certainly did not originally belong.
>
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 408.

Horus. A name given by Mariette to Hor-em-hib, an Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty.

> After several insignificant kings came Horus, and with him the series of legitimate princes begins again; but with him there also set in a violent reaction against the fanatical reforms of Amenophis IV. The names of the dethroned kings were everywhere chiselled out; their buildings were razed to the ground and the capital at Tell-el-Amarna was so carefully and patiently demolished that not one stone is left standing.
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 43.

Horváth (hor'vät), **Mihály.** Born at Szentes, Hungary, Oct. 20, 1809: died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, Aug. 19, 1878. A Hungarian historian and politician, minister of worship and public instruction in 1849. He wrote a "History of the Hungarians" [illegible], "Historical Monuments of Hungary" [illegible] "History of Hungary" (185[illegible]).

Hosea (hō-zē'ä), or **Hoshea** (hō-shē'ä). The first of the "minor prophets." He flourished in the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II. and his successors. In his prophecies, which consist of [illegible], he represents the relation of Israel to Yahveh (Jehovah) as that of a wife to her husband, and its apostasy as the faithlessness of a wife. In the first division (i.–iii.), which originated during the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II., these ideas are symbolically expressed and illustrated by the prophet's own experiences in his married life with a faithless woman; the second division (iv.–xiv.), belonging to the period of the kings following, contains, on the basis of the same ideas, a series of discourses in which the sins of the people [illegible]. His style is characterized by short and abrupt, sometimes obscure, sentences, full of fervor and strong feeling.

Hosea Biglow. See *Biglow Papers.*

Hoshangabad (hō-shang'gä-bäd), or **Hushangabad** [illegible]. 1. A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by [illegible] E. Area, 4,437 [illegible]. Population (1881), 488,787. — 2. [illegible] of Hoshangabad, sit[illegible] N., long. 77° 37′ E. Population, about 15,000.

Hoshea (hō-shē'ä), or **Hosea** (hō-zē'ä). [Heb. [illegible] The last king of [illegible] a three years' siege by Shalmaneser, and the imprisoning [illegible]

Hosius [illegible], or **Osius** [illegible] in Spain about 358. A bishop of the early Christian church in Spain. He was appointed to the see of Cordova about 300, and in 324 was sent by Constantine the Great to Alexandria, with a view to composing the difficulties between Alexander and Arius. He is said by some to have drawn up the symbol of faith adopted at the Council of Nice in 325.

Hosius (ho'sē-ös), **Stanislaus.** Born at Cracow, May 5, 1504: died near Rome, Aug. 5, 1579. A Polish cardinal, a leading opponent of Protestantism in Poland.

Hosmer (hos'mėr), **Harriet G.** Born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 6, 1830. An American sculptor. She studied with Stevenson of Boston, and (anatomy) in the School of Medicine at St. Louis. In 1852 she went to Rome, and studied with Gibson. After 2 years she produced busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa." Among her best-known works are "Œnone" (1855), "Zenobia in Chains" (1859), "The Sleeping Faun" (1867), "The Waking Faun," "Beatrice Cenci," "Puck" (1855). The fountain in Central Park, New York, is by her.

Hospenthal (hos'pen-täl). A place on the St. Gotthard Pass, Switzerland, southwest of Andermatt.

Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of the. A body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the 12th century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the 14th century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, had possession given them of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of 8 points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of 4 barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points — the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta*. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence. The most famous grand master of the order was La Valette, who successfully defended Malta against the Turks in 1565. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852. The dormant *langue* of England was revived 1827–31, and is again located at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

Hotcangara. See *Winnebago.*

Hôtel de Cluny (ō-tel' dė klü-nē'). The palace, in Paris, of the Abbots of Cluny in Burgundy, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, and now a museum of medieval and Renaissance decorative art. It is a picturesque example of the late-Pointed style, with towers, square mullioned windows, high roofs, and tracery-framed dormers. The little chapel is elaborately ornamented. The palace occupies the site of a Roman palace assigned to Constantius Chlorus. Of this the baths survive in part, notably the vaulted frigidarium, 37½ by 65 feet and 59 high, and decorated with rostra.

Hôtel de Rambouillet (dė roṅ-bö-yä'). A famous house in Paris, on the Rue St. Thomas du Louvre. It was destroyed together with the street when the Louvre was finished. It was originally the Hotel Pisani, the residence of the father of Madame Rambouillet. It was noted as being the center of a literary and exclusive circle out of which afterward grew the French Academy. This salon was instituted about 1615 by the Marquise de Rambouillet, who was shocked by the puerile and immoral society of the period. The women assumed the title of 'Les précieuses,' and proposed to devulgarize the French language. The men called themselves 'Esprits doux.' They had a vocabulary of their own, and called all common things by uncommon names. They also had a conventional language out of which Somaize composed his "Dictionnaire des précieuses." Richelieu, Bossuet, Corneille, Descartes, La Rochefoucauld, Balzac, Madame de Sévigné, and other were members of these [illegible], and it exerted a good influence. Pedantry and affectation, however, in [illegible] the gatherings [illegible] Molière in "Les précieuses [illegible] femmes savantes," though it was only the [illegible] of a few that he attacked. La Bruyère also [illegible] quarrel with them.

Hôtel des Invalides (ō-tel' dā zan-vä-lēd'). A great establishment founded in 1670 in Paris for [illegible] çade, abou[illegible] XIV [illegible] its 12 piers stand colossal Victo[illegible] battle.

Hôtel de Ville [illegible]. A historic building in Paris, of great size, burned by the Commune in 1871, but carefully restored and much enlarged. The original structure was begun in 1533 by an Italian, Domenico da Cortona: this is represented by the central part of the existing façade, which offers a picturesque combination of the Italian and French Renaissance styles. It is of 2 stories, flanked by pavilions a story higher, all with high hip-roofs, and surmounted by a high openwork central tower. The exterior is adorned with much sculpture. The rooms of state display splendid sculptures and wall-paintings by the most distinguished contemporary artists.

Hotho (hō'tō), **Heinrich Gustav.** Born at Berlin, May 22, 1802: died there, Dec. 24, 1873. A German historian of art, appointed professor at the University of Berlin in 1829. He was director of the collection of prints in the Royal Museum from 1859. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen und niederlandischen Malerei" (1840–43), "Die Malerschule Huberts van Eyck" (1855–58), "Geschichte der christlichen Malerei" (1867–72), etc.

Hot Springs (hot springz). A town and watering-place, capital of Garland County, Arkansas, 48 miles west-southwest of Little Rock. It is noted for its hot springs. Population (1890), 8,086.

Hotspur. See *Percy, Henry.*

Hottentot-Bushmen (hot'en-tot-bush'men). A South African race. Ethnically Lepsius includes the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Pygmies, with the Bantu, in the negro race, but he classes the Hottentot and Bushman languages with the Hamitic family. He derives the Hottentots from Cushitic Hamites blended with Bantu negroes. Generally the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Pygmies are classed as one race or two separate races. There are striking differences between the Hottentots and the Bushmen in structure and language, but their physical and linguistic kinship seems to be well established. In the Bushmen the distinctive features of the Hottentots with regard to other races are found exaggerated. These peculiar features are (*a*) the color, that of the Bushmen being brown, that of the Hottentots yellow; (*b*) the stature, the Hottentots being somewhat shorter than the Bantu, while the Bushmen rank with the Pygmies; (*c*) the tufty hair; (*d*) the diminutive and broad nose; (*e*) the perpendicular forehead; (*f*) the tapering chin with prominent cheek-bones; (*g*) the wrinkled skin. Intellectually, the Hottentots and Bushmen are fairly gifted. By no people are the Bushmen more ill-treated than by their nearest of kin, the Hottentots. The Hottentots are pastoral; the Bushmen and Pygmies are exclusively given to hunting. The Hottentots are independent, even aggressive; the Bushmen and Pygmies are timid, and hover, as Helots, on the skirts of the stronger Bantu settlements, which they supply with game. See *Khoikhoin*, *Bushmen*, and *Africa* (with subheadings).

Hottentots (hot'n-tots). [Native name *Khoikhoin*. *Hottentot* is supposed to be imitative of stammering, with ref. to the clicking sounds of Hottentot speech.] A nickname given by the first colonists to the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, because of the clicks and other strange sounds of their language. The Hottentots call themselves Khoikhoin, 'the men.' Sometimes this name is used for the Bushmen and Pygmies as well, all three being considered as one race. In this acceptation the name Hottentot-Bushmen (which see) is to be preferred.

Hottinger (hot'ting-er), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 10, 1620: drowned in the river Limmat, near Zurich, June 5, 1667. A Swiss Orientalist and biblical scholar. He wrote "Thesaurus philologicus" (1644), "Etymologicum orientale" (1661), etc.

Houbraken (hou'brä-ken), **Jacobus.** Born at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 25, 1698: died at Amsterdam, Nov. 14, 1780. A Dutch engraver and painter.

Houchard (ö-shär'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Forbach, Lorraine, 1740: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 16, 1793. A French general. He defeated the Allies at Hondschoote Sept. 6–8, 1793, but was defeated at Courtray Sept. 15. This defeat was the cause of his arrest and execution.

Houdan (ö-don'), **Luc de.** Born at Rennes, 1811: died at Paris, 1846. A French hydrographer. He was a lieutenant in the French fleet in the Rio de la Plata 1840–43, made extended surveys, and published several works on the Plata and Parana, and on South American hydrography in general.

Houdetot (öd-tō'), **Comtesse d' (Élisabeth Françoise Sophie de La Live de Bellegarde).** Born at Paris, 1730: died Jan. 22, 1813. A French lady, known from her intimacy with Rousseau. She is described as Julie in Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse."

Houdin (ö-dan'), **Jean Eugène Robert.** Born at Blois, France, 1805: died there, June, 1871. A French conjurer and mechanician. He learned the trade of watchmaking, but a friendship with a traveling [illegible] of works on natural magic turned his attention to conjuring. He constructed the most complicated toys and automata, and in 1845 began a series of [illegible]. In 18[illegible] he received the gold medal [illegible] to clocks. In 1856, at the request of the French government, he went to Algeria to "fight with their own weapons," if possible, the [illegible] who were [illegible] upon the people with their tricks. In this he was [illegible]. He published "Robert Houdin, etc." (1857), "Confidences" (1859), and "Les tricheries des Grecs dévoilées" (1861), exposing gambling cheats.

Houdon (ö-dôṅ′), **Jean Antoine.** Born at Versailles, France, about 1741: died at Paris, July 16, 1828. A noted French sculptor. He won the prix de Rome at the age of nineteen, and remained in Italy 10 years, during the period of Winckelmann and the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum. While in Rome he made the famous statue of St. Bruno at Sainte-Marie-des-Anges. On his return to France he exhibited in the Salon of 1771 a statuette of Morphee, which gained him entrance to the Academy, and soon after he made his famous "Ecorche," reduced copies of which are well known in the drawing-schools. He visited America with Franklin, and resided with Washington at Philadelphia, where he modeled a bust from which he afterward made his Richmond statue. In 1773 he made busts of Catharine of Russia and of Diderot, and in 1775 busts of Turgot and Gluck, and a statue of Sophie Arnould as Iphigenia. In the Salon of 1781 he entered his nude statue of Diana (which was excluded), the statue of Tourville, and the famous Voltaire of the Théâtre Français. He also made busts of Molière, Rousseau, Franklin, and D'Alembert. His bust of Buffon is perhaps his finest work. In the Revolution he was denounced at the tribunal of the Convention for having a statue of a saint in his atelier, and escaped through the presence of mind of a member who declared that the work was a statue of Philosophy.

Houghton (hou′tọn), **Baron.** See *Milnes, Richard Monckton.*

Houghton-le-Spring (hō′tọn-le-spring′). A town in Durham, England, 7 miles northeast of Durham. Population (1891), 6,476.

Hougomont (ö-go-mòṅ′). A house near Waterloo, noted for its importance in connection with the battle of Waterloo.

Houlgate. See *Beuzeval-Houlgate.*

Houndsditch (hounz′dich). A district in the east of London, near Whitechapel, occupied largely by Jews. It is called "Dogsditch" contemptuously by Beaumont and Fletcher. Its name is a relic of the old foss which encircled the city, formerly a receptacle for dead dogs. *Hare.*

Hounslow (hounz′lō). A town in Middlesex, England, 12 miles west by south of St. Paul's. It was formerly an important coaching center.

Hounslow Heath. A heath formerly situated west of Hounslow (now inclosed). It was long notorious as a resort of highwaymen. A military camp was formed here by James II. in 1686.

Hours, The. See *Horæ.*

Housatonic (hö-sạ-ton′ik), or **Ousatonic** (ö-sạ-ton′ik). A river in the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound 13 miles southwest of New Haven. Length, about 150 miles.

Household Words. A periodical conducted by Charles Dickens. It first appeared March 30, 1850.

House of Fame, The. A poem by Chaucer. The influence of Dante is marked in it, and Lydgate speaks of it as "Dante in English." Its general idea is from Ovid, though the first book follows Vergil. Pope converted it into "The Temple of Fame" in 1715.

House of the Faun. See *Pompeii.*

House of Life, The. A series of sonnets by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

> Admirable as are his ballads, "The House of Life," recording a personal experience transmuted by the imagination, is Rossetti's highest achievement in verse. There are two other "sonnet-sequences," and only two, in English poetry which can take rank beside it, "The Sonnets of Shakspere" and "Sonnets from the Portuguese."
> *Dowden,* Transcripts and Studies, p. 229.

House of the Seven Gables, The. A novel by Hawthorne, published in 1851. It shows the transmission of personal character and the blighting influence of evil action to succeeding generations.

Houses of Parliament, London. See *Parliament.*

House that Jack Built, The. An accumulative tale given in "Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes."

> The original of "The house that Jack built" is presumed to be a hymn in "Sepher Haggadah," fol. 23. . . . The historical interpretation was first given by P. N. Lebrecht, at Leipsic, in 1731, and is printed in the "Christian Reformer," vol. xvii., p. 28. The original is in the Chaldee language.
> *Halliwell,* Nursery Rhymes.

Houssa. See *Hausa.*

Houssain, or **Hussan.** See *Hasan.*

Houssaye (ö-sā′), originally **Housset, Arsène.** Born at Bruyères, near Laon, France, March 28, 1815. A French critic, novelist, and littérateur. In 1848 he was for a short time entangled in politics. In 1849 he became director of the Comédie Française. He resigned in 1856, having put over a hundred plays by the best-known dramatists on the stage. He wrote "La galerie de portraits du XVIIIe siècle" (1844); "Histoire de la peinture flamande et hollandaise" (1846); "L'Empire, c'est la paix," a cantata, composed for Rachel after the coup d'état of 1851; besides a large number of novels, five or six volumes of poems, a number of critical works, histories, etc., among which are "Le roi Voltaire, etc." (1858), "Histoire de l'art français" (1860), "Molière, etc." (1880), "Le livre de minuit" (1887), and "Confessions, etc." (1885–91).

Houssaye, Henri. Born at Paris, Feb. 24, 1848. A French historian and critic, son of Arsène Houssaye. His chief work is "Histoire d'Alcibiade et de la république athénienne, etc." (1873).

Houston (hūs′tọn or hous′tọn). A city and the capital of Harris County, Texas, situated on Buffalo Bayou 45 miles northwest of Galveston. It is an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. Its trade is chiefly in cotton, cotton-oil, sugar, and lumber. It was settled in 1836 and was the temporary capital of the State in 1837. Population (1890), 27,557.

Houston (hūs′tọn or hous′tọn), **Sam.** Born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793: died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25, 1863. An American general and statesman. He served in the War of 1812; was a member of Congress from Tennessee 1823–1827; was governor of Tennessee 1827–29; as commander-in-chief of the Texans defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto April, 1836; was president of Texas 1836–38 and 1841–1844; was United States senator from Texas 1845–59; and was governor of Texas 1859–61

Houyhnhnms (hou′inmz or hö′inmz). A community of horses described as endowed with reason and intelligence, in the fourth part of "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift.

> The Houyhnhnms, beings endowed with reason but undisturbed and untempted by the passions or struggles of an earthly existence, are not brutes, and are not to be compared with men. *Tuckerman,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 177.

Hoveden, Roger of. See *Roger.*

Howadji, The. A pseudonym of George William Curtis.

Howard (hou′ạrd), **Catharine.** Executed Feb. 12, 1542. Daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, and fifth queen of Henry VIII. whom she married July 28, 1540. She was convicted of adultery and condemned as a traitor.

Howard, Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. Born May 28, 1748: died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 4, 1825. An English politician, viceroy of Ireland 1780–82. He was chief of the commissioners sent to America by Lord North in 1778.

Howard, George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle: earlier Viscount Morpeth. Born at London, April 18, 1802: died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 5, 1864. An English statesman. He was chief secretary for Ireland 1835–41; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1850–52; and lord lieutenant of Ireland 1855–58 and 1859–64. He wrote "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters" (1854), and other works in prose and verse.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. Born about 1517: beheaded on Tower Hill, London, Jan. 21, 1547. An English poet. He was known in youth as "Henry Howard of Kenninghall," from an estate owned by his grandfather in Norfolk. He received an unusually good education, and from 1530–32 lived at Windsor with the young Duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII., accompanying the king to France in 1532. He remained at the French court for about a year. In 1541 he was installed Knight of the Garter, and in 1543 joined the English forces at Landrecies with special recommendations from Henry VIII. to Charles V., and a little later was appointed cup-bearer to the king. He was present at the surrender of Boulogne, of which he was made governor in 1545, but was recalled to England the next year. Henry VIII. was ill, and, when his death was near, Surrey's father, the Duke of Norfolk, who was premier duke, was suspected of aiming at the throne. A month before the king's death both were arrested, and the Duke of Norfolk, as peer of the realm, was tried by his peers. The Earl of Surrey, however, who had only a courtesy title, was tried by a jury picked for the occasion, who found that he "falsely, maliciously, and treacherously set up and bore the arms of Edward the Confessor, then used by the Prince of Wales, mixed up and joined with his own proper arms." He had borne these arms without question in the presence of the king, as the Howards before him had done since their grant by Richard II. He was tried for high treason and beheaded. His poems were first printed as "Songs and Sonettes" in "Tottel's Miscellany" in 1557, with those of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He was the first English writer of blank verse, translating the second and fourth books of the Æneid into this form, and with Wyatt he introduced the sonnet into English literature.

Howard, John. Born probably at Hackney, London, Sept. 2, 1726: died at Kherson, Russia, Jan. 20, 1790. An English philanthropist, celebrated for his exertions in behalf of prison reform. He was appointed high sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1773, and the acquaintance with prison abuses which he gained in the office led to his career as a reformer. After a careful personal inspection of the prisons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited those of Paris, Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, and later made a second tour in England. He published "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, etc." (1777). He made other continental tours of inspection in 1778, 1781–1783, and 1785, during the last of which he inspected the condition of the lazarettos. His last journey was begun in 1789, when he went to Russia for the purpose of examining the military hospitals. While engaged in this work he was attacked by camp fever and died. He was buried at Dophinovka. His labors led to many important reforms.

Howard, John Eager. Born in Baltimore County, Md., June 4, 1752: died at Baltimore, Oct. 12, 1827. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He served at the Cowpens in 1781, and was governor of Maryland 1789–92 and United States senator 1796–1803.

Howard, Oliver Otis. Born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. A Union general in the American Civil War. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Bull Run and Fair Oaks, a division at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and an army corps at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga; and led the right wing of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was chief of the Freedmen's Bureau 1865–74, and was promoted major-general in 1886. He retired in 1894.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and second Duke of Norfolk. Born in 1443: died May 21, 1524. An English soldier and politician. He defeated the Scots at Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and third Duke of Norfolk. Born in 1473: died at Kenninghall, Aug. 25, 1554. An English soldier and politician. He became lord high treasurer in 1523, and, on the marriage of his niece Catharine Howard to Henry VIII. in 1540, gained great influence at court. Through the influence of his rival the Earl of Hertford, he was ordered for execution on the charge of treason in 1547, but was saved by the death of Henry VIII.

Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Born March 10, 1536: died June 2, 1572. An English politician, son of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey. He was the first subject in England under Elizabeth, inasmuch as there were no princes of the blood and he was the possessor of the highest title of nobility. He was appointed lieutenant of the northern counties in 1559. He aspired to become the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and joined a conspiracy for her liberation, in consequence of which he was executed on the charge of treason.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel. Born July 7, 1586: died at Padua, Italy, Oct. 4, 1646. An English nobleman. He was employed in various diplomatic missions; and formed the first large collection of works of art in England, part of which was presented to the University of Oxford by his grandson under the name of the Arundelian marbles.

Howard University. An institution of learning at Washington, District of Columbia, founded in 1867, and designed especially for the higher education of the colored race, but open to all races and creeds. It comprises preparatory, normal, collegiate, theological, medical, law, and industrial courses. It has (1893) 57 instructors and 512 students.

Howe (hou), **Elias.** Born at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1867. An American inventor. He completed the first sewing-machine in 1845 (patented in 1846).

Howe, George Augustus, Viscount Howe. Born 1724: killed at Ticonderoga, N. Y., July 8, 1758. A British general, brother of Earl Howe.

Howe, John. Born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, May 17, 1630: died at London, April 2, 1705. An English Puritan clergyman. He became domestic chaplain to Cromwell, and settled in London in 1675. His complete works were published in 1724, including the "Living Temple of God" (1676–1702).

Howe, Joseph. Born near Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1804: died at Halifax, June 1, 1873. A Canadian politician. He became secretary of state and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in 1870, and in 1873 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. His "Speeches and Public Letters," edited by W. Annand, were published in 1858.

Howe, Mrs. (**Julia Ward**). Born at New York, May 27, 1819. An American poet and philanthropist, wife of S. G. Howe. Her poems were collected in "Passion Flowers" (1854), "Words for the Hour" (1856), and "Later Lyrics" (1866, including "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was written during a visit to the camps near Washington in 1861). She has also written "Sex in Education" (1874), "Modern Society" (1880), "Margaret Fuller," etc. (1883).

Howe, Richard, first Earl Howe. Born at London, March 8, 1726: died Aug. 5, 1799. An English admiral. He was made vice-admiral in 1775 and in Feb., 1776, appointed commander-in-chief in America. Here he conducted the English naval operations after the beginning of the Revolution until 1778, when he returned to England. He was first lord of the admiralty 1783–1788. On June 1, 1794, he defeated the French off Ushant. In 1796 he was promoted admiral of the fleet.

Howe, Samuel Gridley. Born at Boston, Nov. 10, 1801: died at Boston, Jan. 9, 1876. An American philanthropist. He became superintendent of the Perkins Institute for the Blind at South Boston in 1832, and was United States commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871. He published "Historical Sketches of the Greek Revolution" (1828), etc.

Howe, William, Viscount Howe. Born Aug. 10, 1729: died July 12, 1814. A British general, brother of Earl Howe. He succeeded Gage as commander-in-chief in America 1775; was present at Bunker Hill 1775; and gained the victories of Long Island, White Plains (1776), Brandywine, and Germantown (1777).

Howell (hou′el), **James.** Born in Wales about 1595: died 1666. An English author, best known for his "Letters" (1645–55). He edited the third and fourth editions of Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1650 and 1660), and compiled a polyglot dictionary, "Lexicon Tetraglotton" (1660), with a classified nomenclator, lists of proverbs, etc.

Howells (hou′elz), **William Dean.** Born at Martinsville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 1,

1837. An American novelist and poet. He was United States consul at Venice 1861–65; editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1871–81, an associate editor of "Harper's Magazine" 1886–91. He published "Poems of Two Friends" (with J. J. Piatt 1860), "Venetian Life" (1866), "Italian Journeys" (1869), "Poems" (1873). Among his chief novels are "Their Wedding Journey" (1872), "A Chance Acquaintance" (1873), "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874), "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1879), "The Undiscovered Country" (1880), "Dr. Breen's Practice" (1881), "A Modern Instance" (1882), "A Woman's Reason" (1883), "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885), "The Minister's Charge" (1886), "Annie Kilburn" (1888), "World of Chance" (1893). He has also written a number of short comedies and farces. He edited the "Cosmopolitan" in 1892.

Howe's Cave (houz kav). A large and remarkable cave near Schoharie, New York.

Howitt (hou'it), Mrs. (**Mary Botham**). Born at Uttoxeter, England, about 1804: died at Rome, 1888. An English authoress, wife and collaborator of William Howitt. Among her separate works are translations from Frederika Bremer and Hans Andersen, and juvenile works. Her autobiography was edited by her daughter (1889).

Howitt, William. Born at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, 1792: died at Rome, March 3, 1879. An English poet and miscellaneous author. He wrote "Book of the Seasons" (1831), "Rural Life of England" (1838), "Visits to Remarkable Places" (1840–42), "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany" (1842), "History of the Supernatural, etc." (1863), "Northern Heights of London, etc." (1869), etc.; jointly with his wife, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe" (1852), "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain" (1862–64), of the Wye, etc. (1863), of Yorkshire (1865), of the Border (1865).

Howle-glass. See *Eulenspiegel.*

Howrah (hou'rä). A suburb of Calcutta, situated west of that city on the Hugli. Population (1891), 116,606.

Howson (hou'son), **John Saul.** Born at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1816: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, Dec. 15, 1885. An English clergyman and author. He published, jointly with W. J. Conybeare, "Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1850–52), and wrote "Metaphors of St. Paul" (1868), etc.

Howth (houth). A peninsula in County Dublin, Ireland, on the northern side of Dublin Bay.

Höxter (hèks'ter). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Weser 43 miles south-southwest of Hanover. Near it is the castle of Corvei. It has a church of St. Kilian. Formerly it was a free imperial city and Hanseatic town. Population (1890), commune, 6,645.

Hoxton (hoks'ton). A district in Shoreditch and Hackney, London. "It was sometimes called Hogsdon and Hog Lane. . . . In the 'Domesday' record it is entered as Hochestone, and in a lease of the time of Edward III. it is mentioned as Hoggeston. . . . Hoxton has long been noted for the number of its charitable institutions." *Walter Thornbury*, Old and New London, V. 24. (*Walford.*)

Hoy (hoi). An island of the Orkneys, southwest of Pomona. It is high and picturesque. Length, 13 miles.

Hoyden (hoi'den), **Miss.** The daughter of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse": a pert and amorous country girl. She was a great favorite with both actresses and audiences.

Hoyle (hoil), **Edmund.** Born 1672: died at London, Aug. 29, 1769. An English writer on games. He published "Short Treatise" on whist (1742; included in his book on games).

Hoz (oth), **Pedro Sanchez de.** Died at Santiago, Chile, 1548. A Spaniard who, in 1537, received from Charles V. authority to conquer and colonize Chile. Pizarro had already given this [illegible] ceived rich grants of land and Indians. During Valdivia's absence in Peru he plotted to seize the command: the plot was discovered by Villagra and Hoz was beheaded.

Hrabanus Maurus. See *Rabanus.*

Hradschin. See *Prague.*

Hrotsvitha. See *Roswitha.*

Huaina Capac, or **Huayna Ccapac** (wī'na kä'pak). [illegible] about 14[illegible]: died [illegible] Inca ruler of Peru. [illegible]

Hualapai. See [illegible]

Huallaga (wäl-yä'gä). A [illegible]

Huamanga. See [illegible]

Huancas (wän'käs). An ancient tribe of Peru- [illegible] subordinate to the Chancas until both tribes were conquered by the Inca Pachacutec Yupanqui, about 1420. Their descendants are now merged in the general population of Peru.

Huancavelica (wän-ka-va-lē'kä). 1. A department of central Peru. Area, 10,814 square miles. Population, about 100,000.—2. The capital of the department of Huancavelica, situated about 170 miles southeast of Lima. It was formerly one of the richest cities in Peru, and was noted for its quicksilver mines, now abandoned. Population, about 5,000.

Huancavillcas (wän-kä-vel'käs). A powerful tribe of Indians, presumably of Quichua stock, who formerly inhabited the lowlands of eastern Ecuador, between the river Daule and the sea. They were conquered by Huaina Capac about 1500, and, under Inca domination, occupied the same region at the time of the Spanish conquest. Their descendants are merged in the general population of the Guayaquil valley.

Huancayo (wän-kä'yō). A city of Peru, in the southwestern part of the department of Junin, in the valley of Jauja, 10,880 feet above the sea. It gave its name to the constitution promulgated there Nov. 10, 1839, which was finally superseded by that of Nov. 25, 1860. Population, about 5,000.

Huanta (wän'tä). A town in the department of Ayacucho, Peru, about 200 miles southeast of Lima. Population, about 4,000.

Huánuco (wä'nö-ko), or **Guánuco** (gwä'nö-ko). 1. A central department of Peru, comprehending part of the upper valley of the Huallaga with the adjacent mountains. The mountains are rich in minerals, and the valleys near the Huallaga are covered with forest. Huánuco corresponds to an Inca province or region of the same name. It was settled by Gomez de Alvarado in 1539. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population, about 80,000.
2. The capital of the department of Huánuco, situated near the river Huallaga 170 miles north-northeast of Lima, founded in 1542. Population, about 7,500.

Huánuco Viejo, or **Huánuco el Viejo** (wä'nö-kö el vē-ā'Hō). An ancient Indian town of Peru, about 40 miles west-northwest of the present city of Huánuco. The remains of Incan architecture found here are among the finest in existence. The place was settled by the Spaniards in 1539, but abandoned soon after for the present capital. Some silver-mines in the vicinity were worked in the 18th century.

Huaqui (wä'kē). A place on the Desaguadero River, Bolivia. It is notable for the battle of June 20, 1811, in which the Spanish forces under Goyeneche defeated the patriots of Buenos Ayres and Upper Peru under Castelli.

Huaraca (wä-rä'kä). A great festival of the ancient Peruvians, held at the time of the summer solstice. The youths who had attained sufficient age and strength were then admitted to military rank, with various ceremonies and tests of endurance.

Huaraz (wä-räth'). The capital of the department of Ancachs, Peru, situated on the river Santa about 200 miles north by west of Lima. Population, about 17,000.

Huarina (wä-rē'nä). A plain at the southeastern extremity of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. It gave its name to the battle of Oct. 20, 1547, in which Gonzalo Pizarro and his lieutenant Carvajal defeated Diego Centeno.

Huascar (wäs'kär), or **Inti Cusi Hualpa** (ēn'te kö'se wäl'pä). Born about 1495 (according to Cieza de Leon, in 1500): died at Andamarca, Jan., 1533. An Inca chief. At the death of his father, Huaina Capac (Nov., 1525) the empire was divided between Huascar and his illegitimate brother, Atahualpa. Huascar had the southern and larger part with his capital at Cuzco. War broke out between the two, and Huascar was eventually defeated and captured (1532). After Atahualpa was seized by Pizarro he feared that the Spaniards would interfere in favor of his brother, and by his secret orders the latter was drowned.

Huastecs (wäs'teks). A tribe of Indians near the coast of eastern Mexico, in southern Tamaulipas and northern Vera Cruz. By their language they are allied to the Maya of Yucatan, and [illegible] Also written *Huaxtecas*, *Huaxtecos*.

Huatusos. See [illegible]

Huavias [illegible]

Huayna Ccapac. See *Huaina Capac.*

Hubbard [illegible] **William.** [illegible]

Hubbardton [illegible] Here, July 7, 1777, th[illegible]

Huber (ü-bãr'), **François.** Born at Geneva, July 2, 1750: died near Geneva, Dec. 31, 1831. A Swiss naturalist, best known from his observations on the honey-bee. He was the author of "Nouvelles observations sur les abeilles" (1792), "Memoire sur l'influence de l'air et des diverses substances gazeuses dans la germination des différentes plantes" (1801). He early became blind from excessive study, and conducted his scientific work thereafter with the aid of his wife.

Huber (hö'ber), **Johannes.** Born at Munich, Aug. 18, 1830: died at Munich, March 19, 1879. A German philosophical writer and leader of the Old Catholic party, professor of philosophy (1855, extraordinary; 1864, ordinary) at Munich: author of "Philosophie der Kirchenväter" (1859), "Das Papsttum und der Staat" (1870), "Der Jesuitenorden" (1873), etc.

Huber, Johann Rudolf. Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1668: died 1748. A Swiss historical painter, sometimes called "the Tintoretto of Switzerland."

Huber, Madame (**Therese Heyne**). Born at Göttingen, Prussia, May 7, 1764: died at Augsburg, Bavaria, June 15, 1829. A German author, wife first of G. Forster, and after his death of L. F. Huber, and daughter of C. G. Heyne. Her "Erzählungen" ("Tales") were published 1830–33.

Huber, Victor Aimé. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, March 10, 1800: died near Wernigerode, in the Harz, July 19, 1869. A German literary historian and publicist, son of L. F. Huber. He became professor at Rostock in 1833, at Marburg in 1836, and at Berlin in 1843. He retired in 1850. He wrote "Die Geschichte des Cid" (1829), "Chronica del Cid" (1844), "Die neuromantische Poesie in Frankreich" (1833), "Die englischen Universitäten" (1839–40), etc.

Hubert (hū'bėrt; F. pron. ü-bãr'), Saint. [L. *Hubertus*, It. *Uberto*, Sp. Pg. *Huberto*, F. *Hubert.*] Died 727. A bishop of Liège, the traditional patron of hunters.

Hubert. A character in Shakspere's "King John." He is Hubert de Burgh, justice of England, created earl of Kent. He died 1243.

Hubert de Burgh. See *Burgh.*

Hubertusburg (hö-ber'tös-börg). A castle near Wermsdorf, Saxony, 25 miles east of Leipsic. The peace of Hubertusburg was concluded here between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, Feb. 15, 1763, ending the Seven Years' War. Prussia retained Silesia.

Hubli (hö'bli). A town in Dharwar district, Bombay, British India, situated in lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 75° 12′ E. Population (1891), 52,595.

Hübner (hüb'ner), **Emil.** Born July 7, 1834. A German philologist, son of Rudolf Julius Hübner. He became professor of classical philology at the University of Berlin in 1870, and was editor of the periodical "Hermes" 1866–81, and of the "Archäologische Zeitung" 1868–73. He has published "Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die römische Literaturgeschichte" (4th ed. 1878), "Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die lateinische Grammatik" (2d ed. 1881), etc.

Hübner, Baron **Joseph Alexander von.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811: died July 30, 1892. An Austrian diplomatist. He was minister at Paris 1849–59, and ambassador at Rome 1865–67. He has published "Sixtus V." (1871), etc.

Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, June 14, 1814: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1879. A German genre-painter.

Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. Born at Öls, Silesia, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1806: died at Loschwitz, near Dresden, Nov. 7, 1882. A German historical painter. Among his works are "Roland," "Samson," "Job and his Friends," "The Golden Age," etc.

Huc (ük), **Évariste Régis.** Born at Toulouse, France, Aug. 1, 1813: died at Paris, March 26, 1860. A French Roman Catholic missionary and traveler in the Chinese empire. He published "Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine" (1850), "L'Empire chinois" (1854), "Le Christianisme en Chine" (1857), etc.

Huddersfield (hud'erz-feld). A parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Colne 15 miles southwest of Leeds. It has important manufactures, particularly of fancy woolens. Population (1891), [illegible]

Hudibras (hū'di-bras). A satirical poem by Samuel Butler, directed against the Puritans, published 1663–78: so called from the name of its hero, who is a Presbyterian country justice. Accompanied by a clerk, one of the Independents, he [illegible] Don Quixote, with [illegible] to correct abuses and re[illegible]

> [illegible] production of wit of this period, I [illegible] "Hudibras." It con[illegible] of drollery and satire, [illegible] crowded together into almost every [illegible] only one-half of his lines [illegible] got by heart, and quoted for mottoes.
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 80.

Hudibras, Sir. A rash and melancholy man in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." It is thought that the poet intended to shadow forth the Puritans in this character. See *Hudibras.*

Hudiksvall (hö'diks-väl). A seaport on the eastern coast of Sweden, south of Sundsvall. Population (1890), 4,804.

Hudson (hud'son). [Named from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1609.] A river in New York, rising in the Adirondacks in Essex County, New York, flowing south, and falling into New York Bay in lat. 40° 42′ N., long. 74° 1′ W. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery, especially in its course through the Highlands and past the Palisades. In its lower course it is called the North River. The Mohawk is its chief tributary. Length, about 350 miles; navigable to Troy, 151 miles. On its banks are Troy, Albany, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Fishkill, Cornwall, West Point, Sing Sing, Yonkers, New York, and Jersey City.

Hudson. A city, river port, and the capital of Columbia County, New York, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 28 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 9,970.

Hudson, George. Born at York, England, 1800: died at London, Dec. 14, 1871. An English speculator, known as "the railway king."

Hudson, Henry. Died in Hudson Bay (?), 1611. A noted English navigator. He was, perhaps, grandson of Henry Hudson, one of the founders of the Muscovy Company in 1555. In 1607 he was sent out by that company, in the Hopeful, to sail across the pole to the Spice Islands. He reached the east coast of Greenland (lat. 69–70) in June; sailed northward along the coast to lat. 73°; thence went along the ice-barrier to Spitzbergen, reaching lat. 80° 23′; and returned to England, discovering Jan Mayen (named by him Hudson's Touches) on the way. In 1608 he attempted to find a northeast passage. On March 25, 1609, he set sail with the Good Hope and Half Moon, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, with the same object; but his crews mutinied, the Good Hope returned, and with the Half Moon he sailed across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia. Thence he sailed southward, exploring the coast as far as Chesapeake Bay. In Sept. he explored the river afterward named for him, ascending it nearly to the site of Albany. In 1610 he sailed in the Discovery to find a northwest passage, and entered Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. He wintered on James Bay. On his return his crew mutinied, and on June 23, 1611, he was bound and with 8 others set afloat in a small boat on Hudson Bay. They were never seen again.

Hudson, Henry Norman. Born at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886. An American Shaksperian scholar and Episcopal clergyman. He published "Lectures on Shakspere" (1848), "Shakspere: his Life, Art, and Characters, etc." (1872), "Studies in Wordsworth" (1874), "Essays on Education, etc." (1883). He edited Shakspere (11 vols.) in 1851–56 and (20 vols.) in 1880–81.

Hudson, Sir Jeffery or Geoffrey. Born at Oakham, Rutlandshire, England, 1619: died in 1682. A famous English dwarf. He was but 18 or 20 inches high till he was about 30 years of age, when he grew to the height of 3 feet 9 inches. He made his first appearance served up in a pie at the table of the Duke of Buckingham. After the marriage of Charles I. he was a page in the service of the queen. He had many adventures; was a captain in the royal army at the beginning of the civil war; and had his portrait painted by Vandyck. Scott introduces him in "Peveril of the Peak." He was finally arrested in 1682 upon some suspicion connected with the Popish plot, and confined in the Gatehouse prison. He was released, and did not die there as Scott and others state. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Hudson Bay. An inland sea in North America, inclosed by British America on the east, south, and west, and partly inclosed by Southampton Island on the north: called James Bay in the south. It communicates with the Atlantic through Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean through Fox Channel. Its chief tributaries are the Churchill and Nelson. It was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Length, about 1,000 miles. Greatest width, about 600 miles.

Hudson Bay Company. A British joint-stock company chartered in 1670 for the purpose of purchasing furs and skins from the Indians of British North America. Its original possessions, called the Hudson Bay Territory, were ceded to the government in 1870.

Hudson Bay Territory. The territory watered by the streams flowing into Hudson Bay, granted to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670. It was incorporated with the Dominion of Canada in 1870. It is known also as Rupert's Land.

Hudson Strait. A sea passage connecting Hudson Bay on the southwest with the Atlantic on the east: discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1517. Length, about 500 miles. Breadth, about 100 miles.

Hué, or **Hué-fu** (hö-ā'fö'). The capital of Annam, situated on the river Hué about lat. 16° 30′ N., long. 107° 35′ E. It was fortified by French engineers. Population (estimated), 30,000; with suburbs, 50,000.

Huelva (wel'vä). 1. A province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Badajoz on the north, Seville on the east, Cadiz on the southeast, the Atlantic on the south, and Portugal on the west. Area, 4,122 square miles. Population (1887), 254,831.—2. The capital of the province of Huelva, situated on the river Odiel 54 miles west-southwest of Seville. It has sardine fisheries. Near it is the convent of La Rábida, where Columbus was sheltered and received efficient aid for his voyage. The simple buildings, with the iron cross before the door, the two arcaded courts surrounded with cells, and the large hall of the prior Marchena, remain very nearly as when the discoverer sojourned there. Population (1887), 18,195.

Huelva, Alonso Sanchez de. The name given by Garcilasso de la Vega (1609) to a sailor or pilot who is said to have discovered land west of the Canary Islands about 1484. According to the story, this man died in the house of Columbus after having revealed to him the secret of the discovery. The report, in a much less definite form, and without the name, first appeared in Oviedo's history in 1535. It is now generally discredited.

Huen-Tsang (hwen-tsäng'). See *Hiouen-Tsang.*

Huesca (wes'kä). 1. A province of Aragon, Spain, bounded by France on the north, Lerida on the east, Saragossa on the south, and Navarre and Saragossa on the west. Area, 5,878 square miles. Population (1887), 254,958.—2. The capital of the province of Huesca, situated 40 miles northeast of Saragossa. It was occupied by the Arabs from 713 to 1096, and was probably the ancient Osca. It is noted for its cathedral of the 15th century. The great recessed west door has fine statues and reliefs, and the alabaster reredos, sculptured with the Passion of Christ, is by the master who executed that in the Pilar at Saragossa. Population (1887), 13,041.

Huéscar (wes'kär). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Guardal in lat. 37° 47′ N., long. 2° 33′ W. Population (1887), 7,528.

Huet (ü-et'), **Pierre Daniel.** Born at Caen, France, Feb. 8, 1630: died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1721. A French prelate, bishop of Avranches, and a noted scholar. He wrote "Demonstratio evangelica (1679), "Censura philosophiæ cartesianæ" ("Critique of the Philosophy of Descartes," 1689), etc.

Huexotzinco (wā-hōt-thēn'kō). [A Nahuatl name.] A town on the eastern base of the Iztac-cihuatl, in the state of Puebla, Mexico. At the time of the conquest the tribe of Huexotzinco was independent, and almost always at war with the Mexicans and their confederates. In 1524 a convent was established there, parts of which are still occupied.

Hufeland (hö'fe-länt), **Christoph Wilhelm.** Born at Langensalza, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1762: died at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1836. A noted German physician and medical writer. He wrote "Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlangern" (1796), and numerous other works.

Hufeland, Gottlieb. Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Oct. 19, 1760: died at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 18, 1817. A German jurist and political economist.

Hug (hög), **Johann Leonhard.** Born at Constance, Baden, June 1, 1765: died at Freiburg, Baden, March 11, 1846. A German Roman Catholic biblical critic. He wrote "Einleitung in die Schriften des Neuen Testaments" (1808), etc.

Hügel (hü'gel), Baron **Karl Alexander Anselm von.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, April 25, 1796: died at Brussels, June 2, 1870. A German traveler in Asia, the East Indies, and elsewhere. He published "Kaschmir und das Reich der Sikhs" (1840–42), "Das Becken von Kabul" (1851–52), etc.

Huger (ū-jē'), **Benjamin.** Born at Santee, S.C., 1805: died at Charleston, Dec. 7, 1877. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He commanded a division under General Johnston at Fair Oaks, and under General Lee at Malvern Hill.

Huger, Francis Kinloch. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept., 1773: died there, Feb. 14, 1855. An American officer, nephew of Isaac Huger. He joined Dr. Eric Bollman in the unsuccessful attempt to liberate La Fayette from the fortress of Olmutz in 1795, with the result that he was imprisoned by the Austrian government nearly eight months.

Huger, Isaac. Born on Limerick Plantation, S. C., March 19, 1742: died Oct. 17, 1797. An American general in the Revolution. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Stono, June 20, 1779; was defeated by Tarleton and Webster at Monk's Corner, South Carolina; and commanded the Virginians at Guilford Court House.

Huggins (hug'inz), **William.** Born at London, Feb. 7, 1824. An English astronomer, noted for his researches in spectrum analysis.

Hugh (hū), F. **Hugues** (üg), "the Great," or "the White." Died June 16, 956. Count of Paris and Duke of France. He married Hedwig, sister of the emperor Otto I., by whom he became the father of Hugh Capet.

Hugh, or **Hugo** (hū'gō), **of Lincoln,** or **of Avalon,** Saint. Born at Avalon, France, about 1135: died at London, Nov., 1200. An English prelate, made bishop of Lincoln in 1186.

Hugh of Lincoln. An English boy alleged to have been put to death by Jews at Lincoln, England, 1255. He is the subject of the "Prioress's Tale" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and of "Alphonsus of Lincoln."

Hugh, or **Hugo, of Saint Cher.** Born at St. Cher, near Vienne, France, about 1200: died at Orvieto, Italy, 1263. A French cardinal and theological compiler.

Hugh, or **Hugo, of Saint Victor.** Born about 1097: died Feb. 11, 1141. A French mystical theologian. His works were edited in 1648.

Hugh Capet (hū kā'pet; F. pron. üg kä-pā'). Died Oct. 24, 996. King of France 987–996, son of Hugh the Great whom he succeeded in the duchy of France and in the countship of Paris in 956. He was elected king on the extinction of the direct line of Charles the Great by the death of Louis le Fainéant without issue in 987. He found the royal domain restricted to the region bounded by the Somme, the Loire, Normandy, Anjou, and Champagne; and was powerless to resist the great feudatories the dukes of Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, and the counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Vermandois — each of whom surpassed the king in military power and in extent of territory. He became the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

Hughenden (hū'en-den). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 31 miles west-northwest of London. Hughenden Manor was the seat of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Hughes (hūz), **John.** Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797: died at New York, Jan. 3, 1864. A Roman Catholic prelate. He became bishop of New York in 1842, and archbishop in 1850. He founded St. John's College, Fordham, in 1839.

Hughes, Thomas. Born near Newbury, Berkshire, England, Oct. 23, 1823. An English author, reformer, and politician. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and was later associated with Canon Kingsley and F. D. Maurice in the movement for improving the condition of the poor known as Christian Socialism. He lectured in the United States in 1870, and in 1880 he founded the "Rugby Colony" in Tennessee. He was made queen's counsel in 1869 and county court judge in 1882. (See *Rugby.*) He has written "Tom Brown's School-Days" (1856), "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1858), "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861), "The Manliness of Christ" (1879), "Rugby, Tennessee" (1881), etc.

Hugli, or **Hooghly** (hög'lē). The westernmost channel of the Ganges, at its delta. Calcutta is situated on it. Length, 145 miles.

Hugli, or **Hooghly.** A city of Bengal, on the Hugli about 25 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 31,000.

Hugo. See *Hugh.*

Hugo (hö'gō), **Gustav.** Born at Lorrach, Baden, Nov. 23, 1764: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 15, 1844. A German jurist, author of "Lehrbuch des civilistischen Kursus" (1807–22).

Hugo (hū'gō; F. pron. ü-gō'), **Victor Marie.** Born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802: died at Paris, May 22, 1885. A celebrated French poet, the recognized leader of the romantic school of the 19th century in France. His childhood was spent partly with his mother in Paris, and partly in Corsica, Elba, Italy, and Spain — wherever his father, an officer in the French army, could gather his family about him. He received his early education from his mother and also at the hands of an old priest, Larivière. In 1815 he went to school and thence to the Lycee Louis-le-Grand in Paris. In 1816 he wrote his first tragedy, "Irtamène." While still at school he began another tragedy, "Athélie," and composed a melodrama, "Inez de Castro," and several poems. He also competed for a prize of the French Academy with a poem, "Sur les avantages de l'étude" (1817). Again in 1818 he competed with his poems "Sur l'institution du jury" and "Sur les avantages de l'enseignement mutuel." His success encouraged him to send to the Academy of Floral Games at Toulouse "Les derniers bardes," "Les vierges de Verdun," and "Le rétablissement de la statue d'Henri IV." (1819), for which he was awarded the principal prize. In 1820 he took another prize with his poem "Moïse sur le Nil," and was made maître ès jeux floraux. In 1819 he had founded a fortnightly review "Le Conservateur littéraire": he wrote also for "La Muse française." His poetical compositions include "Odes et poésies diverses" (1822), "Nouvelles odes" (1824), "Odes et ballades" (1826, of which a revised and enlarged edition appeared in 1828), "Les orientales" (1829), "Les feuilles d'automne" (1831), "Les chants du crépuscule" (1835), "Les voix intérieures" (1837), "Les rayons et les ombres" (1840), "Les châtiments" (1853), "Les contemplations" (1856–57), first series of "La légende des siecles" (1859), "Les chansons des rues et des bois" (1865), "L'Annee terrible" (1872), "L'Art d'etre grand-père" (1877), second series of "La légende des siecles" (1877), "Le pape" (1878), "La pitié suprême" (1879), "L'Âne" (1880), "Religion et religions" (1880), "Les quatre vents de l'esprit" (1881), third series of "La légende des siecles" (1883), "La fin de Satan" (1886), "Dieu" (1891), "Toute la lyre" (1888–93). As a dramatist Victor Hugo adapted "Amy Robsart" (1828) from Scott's "Kenilworth," and also wrote "Cromwell" (1827), "Marion Delorme" (1829), "Hernani" (1830), "Le roi s'amuse" (1832), "Lucrece Borgia" (1833), "Marie Tudor" (1833), "Angelo" (1835), "Esmeralda" (1836), "Ruy Blas" (1838), "Les Burgraves" (1843), "Torquemada" (1882), "Le théâtre en liberte" (1886), and "Les jumeaux" (1889). Victor Hugo's prose writings are "Han d'Islande" (1823), "Bug-Jargal" (1826), "Le dernier jour d'un condamne" (1829), "Notre

Dame de Paris" (1831), "Littérature et philosophie mêlées" and "Claude Gueux" (1834), "Le Rhin" (1842), "Napoléon le petit" (1852), "Les misérables" (1862), "Victor Hugo raconté par un témoin de sa vie" (1863), "William Shakspere" (1864), "Les travailleurs de la mer" (1866), "L'Homme qui rit" (1869), "Actes et paroles" (1872–76), "Quatre-vingt-treize" (1874), "Histoire d'un crime" (1877–1878), "Choses vues" (1887), "En voyage: Alpes et Pyrénées" (1890). He was elected to the French Academy Jan. 7, 1841. His interest in politics [illegible] found a newspaper, "L'Événement," in 1848. After the revolution of the same year he was exiled from France, not to return till the fall of the empire in 1870. He went first to Belgium, in 1852 to Jersey, and in 1855 to Guernsey. Victor Hugo was elected a life member of the French senate in 1876, and the last years of his life were devoted to literary work.

Huguenots (hū'ge-nots). [The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being apparently imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown: no contemporary information has been found.] The Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently at war with the Catholics under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), they continued numerous and powerful, and the Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken with the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685), and the subsequent persecutions, forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenots, Les. An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris in 1836.

Hugues (üg), **Victor.** Born at Marseilles, 1761: died near Bordeaux, Nov., 1826. A French administrator. He went to Santo Domingo in 1778, was engaged in the revolution of 1789, and was deported to France. The Convention made him commissioner to the French West Indies (1794), where he reconquered Guadeloupe and took St. Lucia and other islands from the English. In his government of Guadeloupe he showed extreme cruelty to those opposed to revolutionary ideas. He fitted out several privateers which preyed not only on the English but on North American commerce, nearly provoking a war between the United States and France (1798). Recalled in Dec., 1798, he was made governor of Cayenne in 1799, finally surrendering to the English Jan. 12, 1809. He was again governor of Cayenne 1817–19.

Huilliches (wel-ye-chās'). [Araucanian: *huilli*, southern, and *che*, people.] The name given to various hordes of Indians of the Araucanian stock who inhabit that portion of Chile near the Gulf of Ancud. See *Araucanians*.

Huitzilihuitl (wēt-zē-lē'wētl). [Nahuatl, 'humming bird.'] Died in 1414. An Aztec sovereign of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) from 1403. He was a son of Acamapichtli, and married a daughter of the Tecpanec chieftain, thus strengthening the alliance between the two tribes. It is said that a regular system of laws was first [illegible] in his reign.

Huitzilopochtli (wēt-zē-lō-pōch'tlē). The war-god and principal deity of the ancient Mexicans: "the mystic leader and chief deity of the Aztecs, and in many respects the Nahua nation" (*Bancroft*). [illegible] It appears that he was also called *Mexitli*, whence the name Mexico [illegible].

Hulin, or **Hullin** (ü-lan'), Comte **Pierre Augustin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 6, 1758: died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1841. A French general in the [illegible].

Hull, or **Kingston upon Hull** (king'ston-ū-pon-hul'). A seaport in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Hull into the Humber, in lat. 53° 45' N., [illegible] important [illegible] of William Wil-[illegible].

Hull. [illegible]

Hull, Isaac. Born at Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1843. An American commodore. He commanded the Constitution, which defeated and captured the Guerrière Aug. 19, 1812.

Hull, William. Born at Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753: died at Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825. An American general. He served through the Revolutionary War, was governor of Michigan Territory 1805–1814, and surrendered Detroit to the British in 1812.

Hullin. See *Hulin*.

Hulse (huls), **John.** Born at Middlewich, Cheshire, March 15, 1708: died Dec. 14, 1790. An English clergyman. He bequeathed estates to the University of Cambridge, which form an endowment for the Hulsean professorship of divinity, for the Hulsean lectures (on the Christian evidences, or in explanation of difficult or obscure parts of Scripture), and for certain Hulsean prizes.

Hulst (hulst). A town in the Netherlands, 16 miles west by north of Antwerp.

Huma, or **Wahuma** (wä-hö'mä). A pastoral tribe of Galla origin which has given to Karagwe, Unyoro, and Uganda their royal families. In these 3 kingdoms they are found as herdsmen giving wives to their Bantu neighbors, but keeping otherwise separate. In Unyoro and Karagwe they are honored; in Uganda they are rather despised. Like the Galla, they are a fine-looking race. Everywhere they speak the Bantu languages of their neighbors in addition to their own, which must be of Hamitic structure.

Humahuacas (ö-mä-wä'käs). A tribe of Indians who inhabited the valleys and plateaus of the eastern Andes, in what is now the Argentine province of Jujuy and southern Bolivia. They made a brave resistance to the Spaniards from 15[illegible]2 to about 16[illegible]0, when the remnants were taken to Rioja, farther south; there they soon became extinct as a tribe.

Humahwi. See *Humawhi*.

Humaita (ö-mä-ē-tä'). A town of southwestern Paraguay, on the river Paraguay 15 miles above its confluence with the Paraná. The river is here greatly narrowed. Humaita and an advanced post to the south, called Curupaiti, were strongly fortified by the elder and younger Lopez, and they are memorable for the long siege which they sustained from the Brazilian and Argentine forces during the war of the Triple Alliance. The works were abandoned July 25, 1868, and were dismantled by the Brazilians.

Humawhi (hö-mâ'hwē). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Humbaba. See *Khumbaba*.

Humbe (höm'be). A Portuguese fort and county capital on the Kunene River, West Africa. Several wars have been fought here between the Portuguese, the Boers, and the natives. The native name is *Unkumbi*.

Humber (hum'bėr). [ME. *Humber*, *Humbre*, AS. *Humber*, *Humbre*.] An estuary formed by the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, England. It lies between Yorkshire on the north and Lincolnshire on the south. Length, about 40 miles. The chief ports are Hull and Grimsby. It was the boundary of ancient Northumbria (Deira) and Mercia, and a thoroughfare for Norse incursions.

Humbert (hum'bėrt), It. **Umberto** (öm-ber'tō) **I., Ranieri Carlo Emanuele Giovanni Maria Ferdinando Eugenio.** Born at Turin, March 14, 1844. King of Italy, son of Victor Emmanuel, whom he succeeded in 1878. He commanded, while Prince of Piedmont, a division of General Cialdini's army at Custozza June 24, 1866. The most notable event of his reign is the formation of the Triple Alliance (in 1883).

Humboldt (hum'bōlt; G. pron. höm'bolt), Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769: died there, May 6, 1859. A celebrated German scientist and author. He studied at the universities of Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Göttingen, and after traveling in Holland, Belgium, and England continued his studies at the Mining School in Freiberg. From 1792 he was for several years mining engineer [illegible] but resigned the position and traveled in Switzerland, Italy, and France. In Paris he became acquainted with Aimé Bonpland, with whom he undertook from 1799 to 1804 a journey to South America and Mexico. From 1808 to 1827 he lived for the most part in Paris [illegible] work. After 1827 [illegible] in Berlin. In 1829, at [illegible] works describe the Asiatic journey. The "Examen cri-[illegible]

Humboldt, Baron **Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Karl Ferdinand von,** commonly known as **Wilhelm von Humboldt.** Born at Potsdam, [illegible] Oder and Göttingen. He afterward traveled extensively through Europe, and acquired a mastery of the principal modern languages. From 1801 to 1808 he was Prussian minister resident in Rome. The latter year he returned to Berlin, where, as minister of public instruction, he was active in the foundation of the new University of Berlin. Afterward he was minister resident in Vienna and a member of the Vienna Congress. Later he was minister resident in London, and, finally, minister of the interior in Berlin. After 1819 he lived for the most part at Tegel. His principal work, "Ueber die Kawisprache auf der Insel Jawa" ("On the Kawi Language of the Island of Java"), appeared posthumously at Berlin 1836–40, in 3 vols. The introduction to this work, "Ueber die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluss auf die geistige Entwickelung des Menschengeschlechts" ("On the Difference in the Construction of Language, and its Influence upon the Intellectual Development of the Human Race"), has been published several times separately. "Briefe an eine Freundin" ("Letters to a Friend," Charlotte Diede) appeared first in 1847. His collected works were published at Berlin, 1841–52, in 7 vols. Brother of the preceding.

Humboldt (hum'bōlt) **Lake,** or **Humboldt Sink.** A lake in the west of Nevada, with no outlet to the sea.

Humboldt Mountains. A range of mountains in the eastern part of Nevada.

Humboldt River. A river in Nevada, flowing into Lake Humboldt. Length, about 350 miles. Its valley is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad.

Hume (hūm), **David.** [The name *Hume* is the same as *Home*.] Born at Edinburgh, April 26 (O. S.), 1711: died there, Aug. 25, 1776. A famous Scottish philosopher and historian. He studied at Edinburgh; went to France in 1734, where he remained until 1737, chiefly at La Flèche in Anjou; retired to Ninewells, Berwickshire, in 1740; became a companion to the Marquis of Annandale in 1745, and was dismissed in 1746; became secretary to General St. Clair, by whom he was appointed judge-advocate, and whom he accompanied on an embassy to Vienna and Turin; was appointed keeper of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh in 1752; visited France 1763–66; and was under-secretary of state 1767–68. He is chiefly celebrated as the expounder of skeptical views in philosophy, which have produced an extraordinary effect upon all metaphysical thinking since his day. He wrote "A Treatise of Human Nature, etc." (1739–40), "Essays, Moral and Political" (1741–42), "Philosophical Essays concerning Human Understanding" (1748: afterward called "An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding"), "Political Discourses" (1751), "An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals" (1751), "Four Dissertations" (1757), "History of England" (1754–61), "Natural History of Religion" (1757), "Two Essays" (1777), "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion" (1779). Collected works edited by Green and Grose (4 vols., 1874); life by J. H. Burton (1846).

Hummel (höm'mel), **Johann Nepomuk.** Born at Presburg, Hungary, Nov. 14, 1778: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837. A noted German pianist and composer for the pianoforte, author of concertos, sonatas, operas (3), etc. He was a pupil of Mozart, kapellmeister to Prince Esterházy 1804–11, conductor at Stuttgart 1816, and later (1820) conductor at Weimar.

Hummums, The. See the extract.

> In the southeast corner of the market-place (Covent Garden), and occupying that portion which was destroyed by fire, are two hotels, known by the strange names of the "Old Hummums" and the "New Hummums." The name is a corruption of "Humoun." Mr. Wright, in his "History of Domestic Manners of England," says: "Among the customs introduced from Italy was the hot sweating bath which, under the name of the hothouse, became widely known in England. . . . These "Hummums," however, when established in London, seem to have been mostly frequented by women of doubtful repute. . . . They soon came to be used for the purpose of intrigue, which gradually led to their suppression.
>
> *Thornbury*, Old and New London, III. 251.

Humorists, The. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1671. In this play the word *humorist* has its early meaning of a capricious person.

Humorous Lieutenant, The. A play by Fletcher, probably produced between 1618 and 1625, printed in 1647.

Humperdink (höm'per-dingk), **Engelbert.** Born Sept. 1, 1854. A noted German composer. His opera "Hänsel und Gretel," produced at Weimar Dec. 23, 1893, has earned for him the title of "the modern Wagner."

Humphrey (hum'fri), Duke of Gloucester, called "Good Duke Humphrey." Born 1391: died at Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 23, 1447. The youngest son of Henry IV. by his first wife, Mary Bohun. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and was noted as a patron of learning and a collector of books. He was the founder, by his gifts of books, of the library of that university. In 1415 he was appointed lieutenant of England, and held that office until the return of Henry V. in 1421. On Henry's death Gloucester, though only deputy for Bedford, became practically protector of the young king Henry VI., through [illegible] in France. In 1422 he [illegible] daughter of William VI., count [illegible] had succeeded, but of which she had been deprived, and in 1424 conquered Hainaut [illegible]. In 1428 his marriage [illegible] annulled, and he soon married his [illegible]. The protectorate, which was [illegible] terminated by the coronation of Henry VI. Nov. [illegible] was disgraced through [illegible] with the astrologer Bolingbroke. [illegible] he was arrested by order [illegible] a few days after died.

Humphrey, Heman. Born at West Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., March 26, 1779: died at Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, 1861. An American Congregational clergyman and educator, president of Amherst College 1823–45. He published "Tour in France, etc." (1838).

Humphrey Clinker, The Expedition of. A novel by Tobias George Smollett, published in 1771. It is written in the form of letters.

> They [Mr. and Mrs. Bramble on their expedition in search of health] pick up a postilion named Humphrey Clinker, a convert to the new doctrines of Whitefield and Wesley, who afterward turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble himself, and who, after converting Miss Tabitha and Mrs. Winifred [Mrs. Bramble's maid], marries the latter.
> *Forsyth*, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 289.

Humphreys (hum′friz), **Andrew Atkinson.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1810: died at Washington, Dec. 27, 1883. An American general. He served with distinction in the Union army in the Civil War, commanding a division at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and a corps in the operations about Petersburg 1864–65. He was chief of engineers in the United States army 1866–79.

Humphreys, David. Born at Derby, Conn., July, 1752: died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818. An American poet and diplomatist. He published, with Barlow, Hopkins, and Trumbull, the "Anarchiad" (1786–88). His collected works were published 1790 and 1804.

Humphrey's Clock, Master. See *Master Humphrey.*

Humphrey's Walk, Duke. A name given to the middle aisle of St. Paul's Church in London, on account of the tomb of Duke Humphrey, the son of Henry IV., which was said to be there.

Humpoletz (höm′pō-lets). A town in southeastern Bohemia, 57 miles southeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 5,913.

Humuya (ö-mö′yä), or **Ulua** (ö-lö′ä). A river in Honduras which flows northward and falls into the Gulf of Honduras.

Huna (hö′nä). Born 212: died 297. The principal of the Talmudic Academy in Sora, Mesopotamia. He was distinguished both for learning and charity.

Hunah (hö′nä). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Chichagof Island, Alaska. They number 908. See *Koluschan.*

Hunan, or **Hoonan** (hö-nän′). A province in central China. Area, 82,000 square miles. Population, 21,002,604.

Huncamunca (hung′kä-mung′kä). A character in Fielding's burlesque tragedy "Tom Thumb the Great." She is the daughter of King Arthur and Queen Dollallolla, and is sweet, gentle, and amorous.

Hunchback, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1832.

Hundred Days, The. The period of about 100 days, from the middle of March to June 22, 1815, during which Napoleon I., after his escape from Elba, made his final effort to reëstablish his empire. It ended in the crushing defeat at Waterloo and his abdication.

Hundred Years' War. The series of wars between England and France about 1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.

Hundsrück (hönts′rük). A mountain-range in western Germany, between the Moselle and Nahe, connected with the Vosges.

Hunfalvy (hön′fol-vē), **János.** Born at Gross-Schlagendorf, Zips, Hungary, June 9, 1820: died Dec. 6, 1888. A Hungarian geographer, brother of Pál Hunfalvy. His chief work is a "Physical Geography of Hungary" (1863–66).

Hunfalvy, Pál. Born at Gross-Schlagendorf, Zips, Hungary, March 12, 1810: died Nov. 30, 1891. A Hungarian philologist and ethnographer.

Hungarian Insurrection. A rising in Hungary against the tyranny of Austria, 1848–49. Kossuth was the chief leader. The overthrow of Metternich, the reactionary minister, at Vienna in March, 1848, was immediately followed by a revolutionary movement in Pest. The emperor Ferdinand was forced to grant a separate Hungarian ministry, but encouraged Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, to revolt against Hungary. In Oct., 1848, Hungary rose in insurrection. The war continued under the reign of Francis Joseph (who succeeded Dec. 2). The chief Hungarian generals were Görgei, Klapka, Bem, and Dembinski. In April, 1849, the Hungarians declared their independence, and proclaimed their country a republic, with Kossuth as governor. By the aid of Russian armies the Austrians conquered the country. Gorgei surrendered the main army at Világos Aug., 1849, and Kossuth escaped. Austria restored the constitutional liberties of the kingdom in 1867.

Hungary (hung′gā-ri). [ME. *Hungarie, Hongarie,* OF. *Hongarie,* F. *Hongrie,* Sp. Pg. *Hungria,* It. *Ungheria, Ongaria,* ML. *Hungaria* (G. *Ungarn*), from *Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Ugri,* MGr. *Οὔγγροι,* a name given to the Magyars. The Magyar name of the country is *Magyarország.*] A country of central Europe: a name used in three distinct, more or less extended senses. (*a*) The Transleithan division of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, including Hungary proper with Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia, and Fiume. In this sense it is a kingdom united with Austria in a personal union under the emperor, but having its own Reichstag at Budapest; this is composed of a Table of Magnates and a Chamber of Deputies (numbering 453), and legislates in general for the Transleithan division, and in particular for Hungary and Transylvania. In the Hungarian part of the empire less than one half are Magyar, the remainder being Rumanians, Germans, Slovaks, Serbo-Croatians, Ruthenians, etc. As regards religion, the Roman Catholics are more numerous than the Greek Church, Protestants, and Israelites. (For *Croatia, Slavonia, Transylvania,* see these names; for the empire in general, see *Austria.*) Area, 125,039 square miles. Population (1890), 17,463,473. (*b*) Hungary proper and Transylvania (now incorporated with it). This is the main part of the Transleithan division just described. Area, 109,160 square miles. Population (1890), 15,232,159. (*c*) Hungary proper — that is, the main portion of the Transleithan division, less Transylvania. See *Transylvania.* In this sense, Hungary is bounded by Moravia (separated by the Carpathians) on the northwest, Silesia (separated by the Carpathians) on the north, Galicia (separated by the Carpathians) on the north and northeast, Bukowina and Transylvania on the east, Servia (separated by the Danube) and Croatia-Slavonia (separated by the Drave) on the south, and Styria and Lower Austria (separated by the Leitha and March) on the west. The Carpathians are in the north and east; the Bakony Wald and spurs of the Alps are west of the Danube. The leading physical features are the great plains of the Danube and Theiss. The country produces large quantities of wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, wine; the mineral products are coal, salt, iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, etc.; the exports are wheat, flour, barley, live stock, etc. Including Transylvania, Hungary has 63 counties. The capital and principal city is Budapest. The dominant people in Hungary proper are the Magyars. Hungary proper was in part included in Pannonia and Dacia. The settlement of the Magyars under Arpád took place about 895. The Magyars made many attacks on neighboring lands, and were defeated by Henry the Fowler and by Otto the Great on the Lechfeld (955). Hungary was Christianized in the end of the 10th century, and became a kingdom under St. Stephen in 1000. During the next two centuries it increased its territories at the expense of the Slavs. The constitution of the "Golden Bull" was granted in 1222. The country was terribly ravaged by the Mongols in 1241. The Arpád dynasty came to an end in 1301, and was followed by the house of Anjou (1309), under which Hungary came to occupy a commanding position. Louis united the crowns of Hungary and Poland 1370–82; and they were again united under Ladislaus, who died in 1444. War against the Turks was carried on under the leadership of Hunyady (1442–56). Matthias Corvinus reigned 1458–90. The crowns of Hungary and Bohemia were united 1490–1526. On the overthrow of the Hungarians by the Turks at the battle of Mohács in 1526, a great part of Hungary passed to the Turks, and Ferdinand of Hapsburg (later emperor) became king of the remainder (with Zápolya as rival king). Buda was recovered from the Turks in 1686. The sovereignty was made hereditary in the Hapsburg family in 1687; and their Hungarian dominions were ceded by the Turks in 1699 and 1718. An eight years' rebellion terminated in 1711. The revolution of 1848–49, under the leadership of Kossuth, was suppressed with Russian assistance. The dual system of government was established under the leadership of Deák in 1867. Area of Hungary proper, 91,509 square miles. Population (1890), 12,995,110.

Hungerford (hung′gėr-fōrd), Mrs. (**Margaret Hamilton Argles**). A contemporary Irish novelist. Most of her books have appeared under the pseudonym "The Duchess."

Hungu, or **Mahungu** (mä-hön′gö). A Bantu tribe of Angola, west Africa, stretching in straggling settlements from the head waters of the Dande eastward to the Kuangu River. The Mahungu grow coffee, which they sell at Dondo, Loanda, and Ambriz. They speak a dialect of Kongo closely related to Mbamba, and in a lesser degree to Kimbundu.

Hüningen (hü′ning-en), F. **Huningue** (ü-naṅ′g). A town and former fortress of Upper Alsace, on the Rhine 3 miles north of Basel.

Huns (hunz). [LL. *Hunni,* LGr. *Οὖννοι,* also LL. *Chunni, Chuni,* LGr. *Χοῦννοι, Χοῦνοι*; doubtfully identified with the Chinese *Hiongnu* or *Heungnoo,* a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted about the end of the 3d century B. C. a powerful empire in central Asia.] A Mongolian race which, having crossed the Volga about 350 and totally defeated the Alani, united with them and then attacked the Goths, thus compelling the irruption of the Goths into the Roman Empire about 375. The Huns, with various subject tribes, invaded Gaul under the leadership of Attila, and were defeated near Châlons-sur-Marne in 451. (Compare *Attila.*) The fate of the Huns is uncertain. They were probably merged in the later invaders.

> But for one somewhat disputed source of information, all is dark concerning them. That source is the history of China. If the Huns be the Hiong-nu whose ravages are recorded in that history, then we have a minute account of their doings for centuries before the Christian era, and we know, in fact, far more about them than about the inhabitants of Gaul or Britain before the time of Julius Cæsar: if they are not, our ignorance is complete. A learned and laborious Frenchman, M. Deguignes, in the middle of last century, conceived the idea that the Huns might be thus identified, and with infinite pains has written out their history from Chinese sources, and has exhibited it in its connection with that of the various Tartar conquerors, who, since their day, have poured down upon the civilised kingdoms of Europe and Asia and wasted them. *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, II. 5.

Huns, White, or **Ephthalites.** An ancient people in central Asia, near the Oxus. They were so called by the Greeks on account of their civilization. It is supposed that they became established in the region after the great emigration of the Huns. They were finally blended with the Turks.

Hunt (hunt), **James Henry Leigh.** [The surname *Hunt* is from ME. *hunte,* AS. *hunta,* a hunter.] Born at Southgate, near London, Oct. 19, 1784: died at Putney, near London, Aug. 28, 1859. An English essayist, poet, and miscellaneous author. His chief works are essays, the poem "Story of Rimini" (1816), "Recollections of Lord Byron" (1828), "Autobiography" (1850).

Hunt, Richard Morris. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 28, 1828. An American architect, brother of W. M. Hunt. He designed the Lenox Library, the Tribune building (New York), and residences in Newport, Boston, etc.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry. Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826: died at New York city, Feb. 12, 1892. An American chemist, mineralogist, and geologist. He was chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada 1847–72, and was professor of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1872–78. He wrote "Chemical and Geological Essays" (1874), "The Domain of Physiology" (2d ed. 1882), "A New Basis for Chemistry" (1887), etc.

Hunt, William Henry. Born at London, March 28, 1790: died Feb. 10, 1864. An English painter in water-colors.

Hunt, William Holman. Born at London, 1827. An English painter, one of the leaders of the Preraphaelite school. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1846. Among his works are "Awakened Conscience" and "Light of the World" (1854), "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" (1860), "Isabella and the Pot of Basil" (1868), "The Shadow of Death" (1873), "Portrait of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" (1884).

Hunt, William Morris. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824: died at Isles of Shoals, N. H., Sept. 8, 1879. A noted American portrait, landscape, and figure painter, a pupil of Couture and Millet. Among his works are sketches of street life in Paris, mural paintings in the Capitol at Albany, New York, etc.

Hunter (hun′tėr), **David.** Born at Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802: died at Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. An American general in the Civil War. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and participated in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the South in March, 1862, and May 9, following, issued an order liberating the slaves in his department (Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina), which order was annulled by the President ten days later.

Hunter, John. Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1728: died at London, Oct. 16, 1793. A noted British surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist, brother of William Hunter. He collected at London a museum of anatomical, physiological, and pathological specimens. He wrote "Natural History of the Human Teeth" (1771–78), "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds" (1794), etc.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. The author of an ode to "an expiring frog": a character devoted to celebrities, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. Born April 21, 1809: died July 18, 1887. An American statesman. He was a member of Congress (Democratic) from Virginia 1837–43 and 1845–47 (speaker 1839–1841), United States senator 1847–61, Confederate secretary of state in 1861; Confederate senator, and peace commissioner in 1865. He became treasurer of Virginia in 1877, and retired from public life in 1880. He took a leading part in the framing of the tariff act of 1857.

Hunter, William. Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 23, 1718: died at London, March 30, 1783. A British physician, anatomist, and physiologist. He was noted as a lecturer on anatomy, and as the collector of a museum (now in the University of Glasgow). He wrote "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus" (1774), etc.

Hunter, Sir **William Wilson.** Born July 15, 1840. An English statistician and author. He received an appointment in the Indian civil service in 1862, and became director-general of statistics in India in 1871, and an additional member of the viceroy's council in 1882. He has published "The Annals of Rural Bengal" (1868), "A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia" (1868), "The Indian Musalmans" (1871), "The Imperial Gazetteer of India" (1881), "The Indian Empire" (1882), "A Brief History of the Indian People" (1882), etc.

Huntingdon (hun′ting-don). [ME. *Huntyngdon, Huntendon, Huntendun,* AS. *Huntandún,* hunter's hill.] 1. A county in south midland England, also called Hunts. It is bounded by Cambridge on the east, Bedford on the south and southwest, and Northampton on the west and north. The northern portion be-

longs to the Fen district. Agriculture is the leading industry. Area, 366 square miles. Population (1891), 57,761. Also *Huntingdonshire*.
2. The capital of the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouse 57 miles north of London. It was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell and the residence of Cowper. Population (1891), 4,349.

Huntingdon, Countess of. See *Shirley, Selina.*

Huntingdonians (hun-ting-dō′ni-anz). A denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, countess of Huntingdon, after their separation from the Wesleys. It is Congregational in polity.

Huntington (hun′ting-ton), **Daniel.** Born at New York, Oct. 14, 1816. An American painter, especially noted for portraits. He was a pupil of Morse and of Inman, and was elected national academician in 1840. He was for many years president of the National Academy. Among his paintings is "The Republican Court in the Time of Washington."

Huntington, Frederick Dan. Born at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was pastor of the South Congregational Church at Boston 1842–55, and was Plummer professor of Christian morals in Harvard University 1855–60, when he withdrew from the Unitarian denomination and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He established, with Dr. George M. Randall, the "Church Monthly" in 1861, and in 1869 became bishop of Central New York.

Huntington, Samuel. Born at Windham, Conn., about 1732: died at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776. He was governor of Connecticut 1786–1796.

Hunts (hunts). An abbreviation of *Huntingdon* or *Huntingdonshire*.

Huntsville (hunts′vil). A manufacturing city and the capital of Madison County, Alabama, in lat. 34° 45′ N., long. 86° 41′ W. Population (1890), 7,995.

Hunyady (hon′yod-i), **János.** Born at Hunyad, Transylvania, 1387: died at Semlin, Croatia-Slavonia, Aug. 11, 1456. A Hungarian general. He became voivode of Transylvania in 1442, and was chosen regent of Hungary on the death of Ladislaus I. of Poland at the battle of Varna in 1444. His most celebrated exploit was the successful defense of Belgrad against the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1456.

> Hunyady was the name the Christians conjured with. When King Sigismund of Hungary was flying from one of his unsuccessful engagements with the Ottoman armies, he met and loved the beautiful Elizabeth Morsiney at the village of Hunyade, and John Hunyady was believed to be the fruit of this consolatory affection. "Whatsoever his parents were," says Knolles, "he himself was a politic, valiant, fortunate, and famous captain, his victories so great as the like was never before by any Christian prince obtained against the Turks, so that his name became unto them so dreadful that they used the same to fear their crying children withal." *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 87.

Hunza (hön′zä). A small hill kingdom, nominally tributary to Kashmir, situated opposite Nagar along the Hunza River. It joined with Nagar in an insurrection crushed by British troops in 1891. It commands an important route from the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia.

Hunza River, or **Kanjat.** A small river, north of Kashmir, which unites with the Gilgit.

Huon de Bordeaux [illegible]. A French chanson de geste. It supplied Shakspere with some of the dramatis personæ of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

> Huon de Bordeaux, though written in verse before the thirteenth century [illegible] different impressions, in the original language, of a more [illegible] also with other nations. The English translation, executed [illegible] Henry VIII. [illegible] *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. [illegible]

Huon Gulf. [illegible]

Hupa [illegible] **Hoopah.** [illegible] American Indians [illegible] the lower Trinity [illegible] Hoopa valley [illegible] See *Athapascan*.

Hupeh [illegible], **Hu-pih** [illegible] Population [illegible]

Hupfeld [illegible], **Hermann.** Born at [illegible]burg, Prussia, March 31, 1796: died at Halle, Prussia, April, 1866. A German theologian and Orientalist, noted as a biblical critic. He was professor at Marburg 1825–43, and at Halle 1843–66. Among his works are "Übersetzung und Auslegung der Psalmen" (1855–61), "Die Quellen der Genesis aufs neue untersucht" (1853), etc.

Huram. See *Hiram.*

Hurdwar. See *Hardwar.*

Hurepoix (ür-pwä′). A former small territory in northern France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Its chief town was Dourdan.

Hurlbut (hėrl′but), **Stephen Augustus.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815: died at Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882. An American general and politician. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction at the battle of Shiloh in 1862; was promoted major-general of volunteers in the same year; and commanded a corps under General Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in Feb., 1864. He was United States minister to the United States of Colombia 1869–73, Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1873–1877, and United States minister to Peru from 1881 until his death.

Hurlothrumbo (hėr-lō-thrum′bō). A burlesque opera written and brought out by Samuel Johnson (1691–1773) in 1729. He played the part of Lord Flame. The piece was successful, through the imperturbable conceit of Johnson, and a Hurlothrumbo Society was formed, the word becoming proverbial for absurdity and nonsense.

Huron. See *Wyandot.*

Huron (hū′ron), **Lake.** One of the 5 great lakes in the St. Lawrence basin. It lies between Michigan on the west and the province of Ontario on the north-east and south. Its chief arms are Georgian Bay, Saginaw Bay, and Thunder Bay; the chief island Grand Manitoulin. It is connected with Lake Superior by St. Mary's River, and with Lake Michigan by the Strait of Mackinaw. Its outlet is St. Clair River. It is named from the Huron tribe of Indians. Length, 270 miles. Breadth, excluding Georgian Bay, 105 miles. Depth, from 300 to 1,800 feet. Height above sea-level, 581 feet. Area, estimated, 23,800 square miles.

Hurrur. See *Harar.*

Hurst (hėrst), **John Fletcher.** Born near Salem, Md., Aug. 17, 1834. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a writer on church history. He became professor of historical theology in Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, New Jersey) in 1871, of which institution he was president 1873–1880, when he was elected bishop. He has published a "History of Rationalism" (1865), an "Outline of Church History" (1876), "Short History of the Reformation" (1884), "Short History of the Medieval Church" (1887), "The Success of the Gospel, etc." (1888), etc.

Hurtado de Mendoza (ör-tä′dō dā mān-dō′thä), **Andrés.** Born at Cuenca about 1490: died at Lima, Peru, March 30, 1561. A Spanish nobleman, marquis of Cañete, who was governor of Cuenca, and from June 29, 1556, viceroy of Peru. He took vigorous measures against those who had been in rebellion, and for the first time placed the government of the country on a secure footing. Sayri Tupac, the last of the Inca chiefs, was induced to leave his mountain fastnesses and resign his sovereignty.

Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia, Marquis of Cañete from 1561. Born July 25, 1535: died Oct. 15, 1609. A Spanish administrator, son of Andrés whom he accompanied to Peru in 1556. His father made him governor of Chile 1557–60, where he carried on a successful war with the Araucanians. Returning to Spain, he served in the war with Portugal. He was viceroy of Peru from Jan. 6, 1590, to July 24, 1596. The Marquesas Islands, discovered in 1595 by an expedition which he sent out, were named in his honor.

Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna [illegible] (lö′nä), **Juan Manuel,** Marquis of Montes-Claros. Born at Seville about 1560: died at Madrid, Oct. 9, 1628. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico 1603 to 1606, and of Peru Dec. 21, 1607, to Dec. 18, 1615. He was an able and successful ruler. Often called *Juan de Mendoza y Luna.*

Hurter [illegible], **Friedrich Emanuel von.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 19, 1787: died at Gratz, Styria, Aug. 27, 1865. A Swiss historian. He was Protestant pastor at Schaffhausen [illegible] he went over to the Roman Catholic [illegible] he was imperial historiographer [illegible] Papst Innocenz III und seiner Zeitgenossen [illegible] Geschichte Kaiser Ferdinands II. [illegible]

Hus, John. See *Huss.*

Húsar de Ayacucho. See [illegible] *Pedro Al*[illegible]

Husbands [illegible] **Herman.** Born in Pennsylvania [illegible] Philadelphia, 1795. [illegible] in revolut[illegible] "Regulators" 1768–71 [illegible] rection" in western Pennsylvania [illegible]

Husch (hösh), or **Husi** [illegible] Hush [illegible]

Hu hang [illegible]

ore, and practised irrigation and the breeding of animals. Hurling at a serpent demon a stone which struck a spark from another, he was led to ordain the worship of fire.

Hushiarpur (hösh-ē-är-pör′), or **Hoshiarpur** (hōsh-ē-är-pör′). 1. A district in the Jalandhar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 2,180 square miles. Population (1881), 901,381.— 2. The capital of the district of Hushiarpur, situated about lat. 31° 35′ N., long. 75° 47′ E.

Huskisson (hus′ki-son), **William.** Born at Birch Moreton, Worcestershire, England, March 11, 1770: accidentally killed at Eccles, near Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830. An English statesman and financier. He was secretary of the treasury 1804–06 and 1807–09; president of the board of trade 1823–27; and colonial secretary 1827–29.

Huss (hus; G. pron. hös), or **Hus, John.** Born at Husinetz, near Prachatitz, southern Bohemia, July 6, 1369: burned at Constance, Baden, July 6, 1415. A celebrated Bohemian religious reformer. He was the son of well-to-do Czech peasants, and studied divinity and the liberal arts at the University of Prague, where he began to lecture on the writings of Wyclif in 1398. He was appointed dean of the philosophical faculty in 1401, and was rector of the university 1402–1403. In 1402 he became pastor of the Bethlehem Chapel at Prague, where as a popular preacher in the Czech language he spread the doctrines of Wyclif among the populace, and sought to bring about a reformation of ecclesiastical abuses without separating himself from the Roman Catholic Church. He was reelected to the rectorship of the university in 1409. In 1412 he denounced the bull of John XXIII. decreeing a crusade against Ladislaus, king of Naples and Hungary, and with his coadjutor, Jerome of Prague, condemned the sale of indulgences, with the result that he was excommunicated in 1413. He was in 1414 cited before the Council of Constance, where he was arrested in spite of a safe-conduct from the emperor Sigismund, and burned at the stake as a heretic. A complete edition of his works was published in 1558.

Hussars of Junin. [Sp. *Húsares de Junin.*] A title conferred by Bolivar on the Peruvian cavalry which took part in the battle of Junin. They were commanded by Miller.

Hussein. See *Hasan.*

Hussites (hus′īts). The followers of John Huss. See *Huss.* The Hussites organized themselves immediately after Huss's death into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434. A compromise was effected 1433–36. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections called *Taborites* and *Calixtines.* The former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Husum (hö′söm). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated near the Heverstrom 21 miles west of Schleswig. Population (1890), commune, 6,761.

Huszt (höst). A town in the county of Mármaros, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 10′ N., long. 23° 17′ E. Population (1890), 7,461.

Hutcheson (huch′e-son), **Francis.** Born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1694: died at Glasgow, 1746. A Scottish philosopher, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow 1729–46. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue" (1725), "Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections" (1728), "System of Moral Philosophy" (1755), etc.

Hutchinson (huch′in-son). The capital of Reno County, southern Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 8,682.

Hutchinson, Mrs. (**Anne Marbury**). Born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1590: killed by Indians near Hell Gate, N. Y., 1643. A religious enthusiast, the leader of an antinomian faction. She emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and was banished from there in 1637.

Hutchinson, John. Born in Nottingham, England, 1616: died at Sandown Castle, Kent, England, Sept. 11, 1664. An English revolutionist and regicide. An account of his life (written by his wife) was published 1806.

Hutchinson, Thomas. Born at Boston, Sept. 9, 1711: died at Brompton, near London, June, 1780. An American magistrate and historian. He became acting governor of Massachusetts 1769, governor 1771, and resigned in 1774. Author of "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1765–67), "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1769).

Hutchinsonians (huch-in-sō′ni-anz). 1. Those who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), a peculiar English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the 19th century.
2. In American history, the followers of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher in the early days of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Hutten (höt'ten), **Ulrich von.** Born at Castle Steckelberg, near Fulda, Prussia, April 21, 1488: died on the island of Ufenau, Lake Zurich, Aug. 23, 1523. A German humanist. Intended for the church, he was in 1498 placed in the monastery of Fulda, whence he fled in 1505. He subsequently studied the humanities at various German and Italian universities, including those of Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Pavia. He served in the imperial army in 1513; was crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian I. at Augsburg in 1517, entered the service of the Archbishop of Mentz in 1518; joined the Swabian League against Ulrich, duke of Wurtemberg, in 1519; and in 1522 fought unsuccessfully with Franz von Sickingen at the head of the nobility of the Upper Rhine against the spiritual principalities. He was a friend and supporter of Luther; was one of the authors of the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum" (which see); and was one of the principal satirical writers of his time. Works edited by E. Bocking (1859–70); life by Strauss (1857).

Hutton (hut'n), **Charles.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Aug. 14, 1737: died Jan. 27, 1823. An English mathematician, professor of mathematics at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, 1773–1807. Among his works are "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" (1795), "Course of Mathematics" (1798).

Hutton, James. Born at Edinburgh, June 3, 1726: died March 26, 1797. A Scottish geologist and natural philosopher. He wrote "Theory of the Earth, etc." (1795), etc.

Huxley (huks'li), **Thomas Henry.** Born at Ealing, near London, May 4, 1825: died at Eastbourne, June 29, 1895. A celebrated English biologist. He was educated at Ealing School and at Charing Cross Hospital, London; served as assistant surgeon on board H. M. S. Rattlesnake 1846–50; became professor of natural history at the Royal School of Mines, and Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, in 1855; was installed lord rector of Aberdeen University for a term of three years in 1874; was Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1883; and was president of the Royal Society 1883–1885. Among his works are "Oceanic Hydrozoa" (1859), "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature" (1863), "Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy" (1864), "Lessons in Elementary Physiology" (1866), "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals" (1869), "Lay Sermons" (1870), "A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals" (1871), "Critiques and Addresses" (1873), "Physiography" (1877), "A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals" (1877), "The Crayfish" (1880), "Science and Culture" (1881), "A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology" (with H. M. Martin, 1875), "Essays upon some Controverted Questions" (1892), "Evolution and Ethics" (1893).

Huy (ü-ē'), Flem. **Hoey.** A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated at the confluence of the Hoyoux with the Meuse, 17 miles west-southwest of Liège: the medieval Hoium. It has a citadel. The Church of Notre Dame is noteworthy. Population (1890), 14,486.

Huygens, less correctly **Huyghens** (hī'genz; D. pron. hoi'gens), **Christian.** Born at The Hague, April 14, 1629: died there, June 8, 1695. A celebrated Dutch physicist, astronomer, and mathematician, son of Constantijn Huygens. He discovered a satellite of Saturn in 1655, and the ring of Saturn in 1659; invented the pendulum clock in 1656; improved the telescope; and developed the wave-theory of light. He wrote "Horologium Oscillatorium" (1673).

Huygens, or **Huyghens, Constantijn:** L. **Hugenius.** Born at The Hague, Sept. 4, 1596: died at his estate, Hofwijk, March 28, 1687. A Dutch poet, father of Christian Huygens. He was the son of a state secretary. He studied at Leyden, and subsequently was sent upon various embassies, first to England, then to Venice, and afterward twice again to England, where he was knighted in 1622. In 1625 he succeeded to his father's position. His collected poems appeared for the first time in 1625, under the title "Otia, of Ledighe Uren" ("Otia, or Idle Hours"), later amplified as "Korenbloemen" ("Cornflowers," 1658–72) in 27 books. His later poems, "Cluyswerk" ("Cell-Work"), were published in 1841.

Huysum (hoi'sum), **Jan van.** Born at Amsterdam, April 15, 1682: died there, 1749. A noted Dutch painter of flowers and fruit: in this department the ablest painter of the 18th century.

Hwangho (hwang'hō), or **Hoangho,** or the **Yellow River.** The northernmost of the two chief rivers of China. It rises in Kokonor, enters Kansu, traverses part of Mongolia, reenters China, flowing south, east, and northeast, and enters the Gulf of Petchili. It is called "China's Sorrow" from its frequent disastrous floods. Length, estimated, 2,700 miles.

Hwen Tsang. See *Hiouen-Tsang.*

Hyacinthe (yä-sant'), **Père.** See *Loyson, Charles.*

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus). [Gr. Ὑάκινθος.] In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, son of Amyclas, king of Amyclæ in Laconia, and Diomede. He typified the early vegetation of spring. He was killed through jealousy by Apollo (the sun) while the two were playing at quoits on the banks of the Eurotas. From his blood the god caused the hyacinth to spring, and upon the petals of the plant was thought to be marked the exclamation AI ("woe"). His festival, the Hyacinthia, was observed at Amyclæ during three days in July.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz). [Gr. Ὑάδες.] A group of nymphs, daughters of Atlas and Æthra, and sisters of the Pleiades. They nursed the infant Zeus (or Dionysus), and as a reward were transferred to the heavens as a part of the constellation Taurus. Their rising with the sun was associated with the beginning of the rainy season. The Romans, through a mistaken etymology, called the constellation "the little pigs" (Suculæ).

Hybla Heræa (hī'blä he-rē'ä). [Gr. Ἡραία.] In ancient geography, a city of southern Sicily, about 33 miles west of Syracuse.

Hybla Major (hī'blä mā'jor) or **Magna** (mag'nä). [Gr. Ὕβλα ἡ μείζων or μεγάλη.] In ancient geography, a city in Sicily, on the southern slope of Etna, 11 miles northwest of Catania.

Hybla Minor (hī'blä mī'nor), or **Megara Hyblæa** (meg'a-rä hī-blē'ä). [Gr. Ὕβλα ἡ μίκρα or τὰ Μέγαρα τὰ Ὑβλαῖα.] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, situated on the east coast about 12 miles north of Syracuse. It is celebrated for the honey produced in the vicinity. Often confounded with Hybla Major.

Hydaspes (hī-das'pēz). [Gr. Ὑδάσπης.] The ancient name of the river Jhelum.

Hyde (hīd). A manufacturing town in Cheshire, England, situated near the Tame 6 miles east by south of Manchester. Population (1891), 31,682.

Hyde, Edward, first Earl of Clarendon. Born at Dinton, Wiltshire, Feb. 18, 1608 (O. S.): died at Rouen, France, Dec. 9, 1674. An English statesman and historian. He entered Parliament in 1640; became chancellor of the exchequer in 1643; was the chief adviser of Charles I. during the civil war, and of Prince Charles during his exile; and was lord chancellor of England 1660–67, when he was impeached and banished by Parliament. His chief works are a "True Historical Narrative of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England" (generally termed "History of the Rebellion," 1702–04) and "The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, . . . Written by Himself" (1759).

Hyde, Edward, Viscount Cornbury (later third Earl of Clarendon). Died at London, April 1, 1723. An English politician. He was governor of New York 1702–08.

Hyde Park (hīd pärk). A park in Westminster, London, situated 2¼ miles south by west of St. Paul's. It is one of the largest of the London parks, extending from Westminster to Kensington, and covering an area of about 390 acres. It originally belonged to the manor of Hyde, the property of the monks of St. Peter, Westminster, which fell into the hands of Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the monasteries. During the Commonwealth, and for 10 years after the Restoration, a large park was leased to private holders. In 1670 it was inclosed with a wall and restocked with deer. It is now the principal recreation-ground of London, and is frequented by rich and poor. It has 9 carriage-entrances and many gates for pedestrians. See *Serpentine, St. James's Park, Rotten Row,* and *Ladies' Mile.*

Hyde Park. A former township in Cook County, Illinois, now annexed to Chicago.

Hyde Park. A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on the Neponset River 8 miles south-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 10,193.

Hyderabad (hī″dėr-a-bäd'), or **Haidarabad** (hī″dä-ra-bäd'), or **The Nizam's Dominions.** The principal Mohammedan state and most important native state in India, situated in the Deccan between the British provinces of Bombay and Madras. Capital, Hyderabad. The surface is a low plateau. The ruling people are Mohammedans. The prevailing languages are Telugu, Marathi, and Kanarese. In 1687 it was made a Mogul province. About 1713 the viceroy (Nizam-ul-Mulk) became independent. In 1748 there was a disputed succession, one of the rivals being supported by Dupleix and one by the East India Company. A treaty of alliance with England was made in 1766. In the mutiny of 1857 Hyderabad sided with England. Area, 82,698 square miles. Population (1891), 11,537,040.

Hyderabad, or **Haidarabad.** The capital of the state of Hyderabad, situated on the river Musi. It is an important commercial center. The cantonment of Secunderabad and the old city Golconda are in the neighborhood. Population (1891), with suburbs, 415,039.

Hyder Ali (hī'dėr ä'lē), or **Haidar Ali** (hī'dar ä'lē). Died at Chittore, British India, Dec., 1782. A maharaja of Mysore. He was of obscure birth; entered the Mysore army in 1749, became virtual ruler of Mysore in 1759, and usurped the title of maharaja in 1766. The English having formed a league with the Mahrattas against him in 1767 a war ensued which resulted in the defeat of the English, who were compelled to sue for peace in 1769. In alliance with the French and Mahrattas, he invaded the Carnatic in 1780, but was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, Pollilore, and Sholinghur in 1781.

Hydra (hī'drä). [Gr. ὕδρα, water-snake.] 1. In Greek mythology, a monstrous dragon of Lake Lerna in Argolis, represented as having 9 heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by 2 new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the "twelve labors" of Hercules.—2. An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains 1 star of the second magnitude, and about 400 stars visible to the naked eye.

Hydra. [Gr. Ὕδρα.] An island in the Greek Archipelago, 4 miles from the Peloponnesus. It contains the seaport of Hydra. It was noted for its trade before the war of independence, and took a leading part in that war. Length, 11 miles. Population, about 7,000.

Hydrabad (hī-drä-bäd'), or **Haidarabad** (hī″da-rä-bäd'). A city in Sind, British India, on the Indus. It is a manufacturing center. It was founded in 1768. Population (1891), 58,048.

Hydriotaphia, or Urn-Burial. A work by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1658. "It is a descant on the vanity of human life, based on the discovery of certain cinerary urns in Norfolk."

Hyères (ē-ãr'). A town in the department of Var, France, near the Mediterranean, on the Riviera, 10 miles east of Toulon: the ancient Castrum Arearum. It is a noted winter health-resort. It was destroyed in the religious wars. Massillon was born there. Population (1891), commune, 14,982.

Hygieia (hī-ji-ē'yä), or **Hygeia** (hī-jē'yä). [Gr. Ὑγιεία, later erroneously Ὑγεία, health.] 1. The goddess of health. She was the daughter of Æsculapius.—2. An asteroid (No. 10) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, April 12, 1849.

Hyksos (hik'sōz), or **Shepherd Kings.** The name given to kings of Egypt, of a foreign race, whose rule (about 2000 B. C.) fell between the 13th and the 18th dynasty, and lasted, according to Manetho, for 511 years.

> Hyksos is the Egyptian hik-shasu, "chief of the Beduins," or "Shepherds," Shasu being the name given to the Semitic nomades of Northwestern Arabia. The Hyksos, however, are called Men or Menti in the inscriptions, Menti being explained in the geographical table of Edfu to be the natives of Syria. In accordance with this, Manetho speaks of Jerusalem as a Hyksos town, and their Egyptian capital, Zoan or Tanis, is connected with Hebron in Numb. xiii. 22. It is possible that their leaders were Hittite princes, though Lepsius believes them to have come from Punt or Southern Arabia; at any rate, their features, as revealed by the few memorials of them that exist, more especially the lion of Sân, belong to a very peculiar and non-Semitic type. *Sayce,* Anc. Empires, p. 31.

> The exact nationality of the Hyksos is still a matter of dispute. All we know with certainty is that they came from Asia, and they brought with them in their train vast numbers of Semites who occupied the northern part of Egypt. Comparatively few Hyksos monuments have as yet been discovered. These exhibit a peculiar type of features, very unlike that of the Egyptians. The face is thickly bearded, the hair being curly, with a pigtail hanging behind the head. The nose is broad and sub-aquiline, the cheek-bones high, the forehead square and knitted, the lips prominent and expressive of intense determination. The kindly urbanity so characteristic of the Egyptian face in statuary is replaced by an expression of sternness and vigour. Among the ethnological types presented by the Egyptian sculptures there is only one which can be compared with that of the Hyksos monuments. This is the type peculiar to the inhabitants of Northeastern Syria, in the district called Nahrina by the Egyptians and Aram-Naharaim in the Old Testament. It was a district of which the centre was Mitanni in the fifteenth and following centuries before the Christian era; and since the cuneiform tablets recently discovered at Tel el Amarna have disclosed to us the fact that the language of Mitanni was neither Semitic nor Indo-European, we may perhaps conclude that the population which spoke it was also non-Semitic. However this may be, if we are to regard the so-called Hyksos sphinxes of Sân as reproducing the Hyksos type of countenance, it would follow that the hordes which overwhelmed Egypt in the twenty-third century B. C. were led by princes from Northern Syria.
> *Sayce,* Races of the O. T., p. 95.

Hylacomylus. See *Waldseemüller, Martin.*

Hylas (hī'las). In classical mythology, a boy who was a favorite of Hercules. He was carried off by the Naiads, who fell in love with him while he was drawing water from a fountain in Mysia.

Hymen (hī'men), or **Hymenæus** (hī-me-nē'us). [Gr. Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος.] Originally, a marriage-song among the Greeks. The names were gradually personified and Hymen was invoked as the god of marriage. He is represented as a taller and more serious youth than Eros, carrying a bridal torch.

Hymettus (hī-met'us). [Gr. Ὑμηττός.] The ancient name of a mountain in Attica, Greece, southeast of Athens: the modern Trelo Vouni. It was celebrated for honey, and also noted for its marble. Height, 3,368 feet.

Hymir (hē'mir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, the giant of the winter sea. He dwelt far in the east, at the end of the heavens, by the sea. The glaciers resounded when he returned home from the chase and his beard was covered with ice. He was the original owner of the kettle in which the gods brewed ale.

Hyogo. See *Hiogo.*

Hypatia (hī-pā'shiä). [Gr. Ὑπατία.] A Neoplatonic philosopher of Alexandria, at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century, celebrated for her beauty and her unhappy fate.

> The celebrity of Theon is obscured by that of his daughter Hypatia, whose sex, youth, beauty, and cruel fate have made her the most interesting martyr of philosophy. After receiving instruction in mathematics from her father, who was a professor at the Museum in his native city, she went

> to Athens, where she became such a proficient in the Platonic philosophy that, on her return to Alexandria, she presided in the public schools there, and taught at once the mathematics of Apollonius and Diophantus, and the philosophy of Ammonius and Plotinus. Her influence over the students and educated classes in Alexandria, especially the intimacy which subsisted between her and the prefect Orestes, excited the hatred and jealousy of the narrow-minded and unprincipled archbishop Cyril; and he found no difficulty in directing the brutal violence of a superstitious mob against one who was described as an enemy of the faith and its ministers. Headed by an ecclesiastic named Peter, a band of fanatics attacked Hypatia, in the spring of A. D. 415, as she was passing through the streets in her chariot, dragged her to one of the churches, where they pulled her clothes from her back, and then cast her out into the street, pelted her to death with fragments of earthenware, tore her body to pieces, and committed her mutilated remains to the flames.
>
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 351. [(*Donaldson.*)]

Hypatia. A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1853.

Hyperboreans (hī-pėr-bō′rẹ̄-anz). [Gr. Ὑπερβόρεοι, those who are beyond the north wind.] In early Greek legend, a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted a thousand years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to inhabitants of northern countries generally.

> Very elaborate accounts have been given of the Hyperboreans both in ancient and modern times. Hecatæus of Abdera, a contemporary of Alexander the Great, wrote a book concerning them. They are, however, in reality not a historical, but an ideal nation. The North Wind being given a local seat in certain mountains called Rhipæan, it was supposed there must be a country above the north wind which would not be cold, and which would have inhabitants. Ideal perfections were gradually ascribed to this region. According to Pindar, Hercules brought from it the olive, which grew thickly there about the sources of the Danube (Ol. iii. 24). When the country had been made thus charming, it was natural to attach good qualities to the inhabitants. Accordingly they were made worshippers of Apollo (Pindar, l. s. c.), observers of justice (Hellan. Fr. 96), and vegetarians (ibid.). As geographical knowledge grew, it was necessary to assign them a distinct position, or to banish them to the realms of fable. Herodotus preferred the latter alternative, Damastes the former. Damastes placed them greatly to the north of Scythia, from which they were separated by the countries of the Issedones and the Arimaspi. Southward their boundary was the (supposed) Rhipæan mountain-chain; northward it was the ocean. (Fr. 1.) This arrangement sufficed for a time. When, however, it was discovered that no mountain-chain ran across Europe above Scythia, and that the Danube, instead of rising in the north (compare Pind. Ol. iii. 25 with Isth. vi. 23) rose in the west, a new position had to be sought for the Hyperboreans, and they were placed near the Italian Alps, and confounded with the Gauls and the Etruscans or Tarquinians. A different and probably a later tradition, though found in an earlier writer, is that which assigned them an island as large as Sicily, lying towards the north, over against the country of the Celts, fertile and varied in its productions, possessed of a beautiful climate and enjoying two harvests a year. In this island it is not difficult to recognize our own country.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 27, note.

Hyperides, or **Hypereides** (hī-per-ī′dez). [Gr. Ὑπερείδης, Ὑπερίδης.] A celebrated Attic orator, a contemporary (and probably a younger contemporary) of Demosthenes, and the son of Glaucippus of the deme Collytus. He supported Demosthenes in his opposition to the Macedonian party; later (324) took part in his prosecution on the charge of bribery by Alexander; was chief instigator of the Lamian war; and was slain at Corinth in 322.

Hyperion (hī-pē′ri-ọn or hī-pėr-ī′ọn). [Gr. Ὑπερίων.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a Titan, a son of Uranus and Gæa. By his sister Theia he was the father of Helios, Selene, and Eos.—**2.** The seventh satellite of Saturn, discovered by Bond Sept. 16, 1848.

Hyperion. 1. A poetical fragment by Keats, published in 1820.—**2.** A prose romance by Longfellow, published in 1839. The subjects of the two works are entirely different.

Hyphasis (hif′ạ-sis). [Gr. Ὕφασις.] The ancient name of the river Sutlej.

Hypocrite, L'. The name under which "Tartufe" was first played.

Hypocrite, The. A play by Bickerstaffe, in which Cibber's "Non-Juror," an adaptation of "Tartufe," survives. It was produced in 1768.

Hyppolite (ē-po-lēt′), **Louis Mondestin Florvil.** Born at Cap Haitien, 1827. A Haitian general and politician. He is a mulatto, the son of one of Soulouque's ministers. He first attained prominence in the civil war of 1865; was the leader of the sanguinary revolt by which Legitime was defeated, and in Oct., 1889, was proclaimed acting president. In May, 1890, he was elected president for seven years.

Hyrcania (hėr-kā′ni-ạ̈). [Gr. ἡ Ὑρκανία.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia which bordered on the Caspian Sea and the Oxus. It corresponded in part to northern and northeastern Persia.

Hyrcanus (hėr-kā′nus) **I.,** or **John Hyrcanus.** A Maccabean prince of Judea 135–105 B.C. Under him the political achievements of the Maccabees were consolidated and extended. He cleared the young state of heterogeneous and hostile elements by driving out the Hellenists from Palestine and destroying the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim, thus accomplishing the dissolution of the Samaritans as a separate religious nation. The Idumeans he forced to accept Judaism. He also extended, by successful wars, the boundaries of Judea, and assured its independence. With Rome he entertained friendly relations. His reign was compared to that of Solomon.

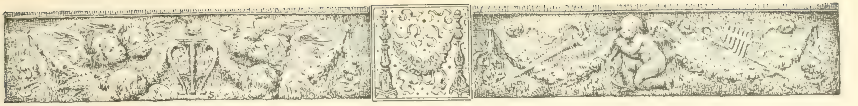
Hyrcanus II. The last and most unfortunate of the Maccabean princes. He was of a weak, irresolute character, but, being the elder of two brothers, was at the death of his mother, Salome Alexandra, 69 B. C., appointed king, while to his more energetic but rash brother, Aristobulus II., was bequeathed the high-priesthood. Soon a conflict broke out between the brothers. The helpless Hyrcanus fell into the hands of the crafty Idumean Antipater, father of Herod, whom he adopted as his guide and counselor. Antipater's machinations brought Pompey to Jerusalem in 63 B. C., an event which was the beginning of the end of Judean independence, and resulted in supplanting the Maccabean race by that of Antipater, the Herodians. Aristobulus II. was led as a prisoner by Pompey to Rome, and was there poisoned. The weak Hyrcanus became a tool of Herod. Even of the dignity of the high-priesthood, to which Herod confined him, he was deprived in consequence of mutilation which he suffered at the hands of the invading Parthians. He finally died the ignominious death of a criminal, Herod ordering his execution on the charge of conspiracy, 30 B. C.

Hysmene and Hysmenias (his′mē-nē and his-mē′ni-ạs). A Greek romance by a certain Eustathius (or Emathius, or Eumathias), written not earlier than the 9th century A. D.

Hystaspes (his-tas′pēz). [Old Pers. *Víshtáspa.*] See the extract.

> Hystaspes, the son of Arsames and father of Darius — the Gustasp of Persian romance — not only occurs in the genealogical lists, Greek and native, but likewise appears in the Behistun Inscription as actually living in the reign of his son and serving under him. According to Ctesias, he was accidentally killed as he was being drawn up by ropes to examine the sculptures which Darius was having executed for his own tomb. I have already noticed the probability that Hystaspes was the real heir to the throne, on the failure of male issue in the line of Cyrus, but waived his right in favour of his eldest son.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 257.

Hythe (hīᴛʜ). [AS. *Hȳth*, the port.] A town in Kent, England, on the Strait of Dover 11 miles west of Dover. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and a military station. Population (1891), 4,351.



Iacchus (ī-ak′us). [Gr. Ἴακχος.] In Greek mythology, a divinity peculiar to Athens, and important from his intimate connection with the Eleusinian mysteries. He was a son of Demeter and Zeus, and a brother of Kora (Proserpine), and personified the male element in nature, as his sister the female. At Eleusis he was looked upon as an intermediary between the great goddesses and their votaries, and presided in person (represented by an image crowned with myrtle and bearing a torch) over the splendid procession from the Eleusinium at Athens to the sekos at Eleusis, and over the mysterious rites in the latter sanctuary. At a comparatively late date Iacchus became to some extent confounded with a new type of infant Bacchus, who, as a son of Demeter, was entirely distinct from the older Dionysus.

Iachimo (ī-ak′i-mō). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a worldly and affected Roman courtier: a brutal villain. He conceals himself in a chest in Imogen's room, and so furnishes himself with details which seem to prove her unchastity.

Iago (i-ä′gō). A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello." He is the ancient of Othello, and is filled with jealousy of his rank and power. His cool and calculating villainy, his speciousness, and his bitter sarcasm form an artistic contrast to the noble and large-natured Othello. In order to revenge himself for the loss of the position as Othello's lieutenant which he failed to secure, (and partly apparently from sheer love of evil), he raises a whirlwind of passion in the latter's breast by adroitly making him believe in the unfaithfulness of Desdemona, to the final destruction of all three.

Iakon. See *Yaquina.*

Iamblichus (jam′bli-kus). [Gr. Ἰάμβλιχος.] Born at Chalcis, Cœle-Syria: died about 330 A. D. A Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher. He wrote many philosophical and mathematical works, of which only a few have survived. His "Life of Pythagoras" and "Exhortation to Philosophy" were edited by Kiessling (1813–15).

Iapetus (ī-ap′e-tus). [Gr. Ἰαπετός.] In Greek mythology, a Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, and father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Atlas, and Menœtius. He was thrown by Zeus into Tartarus.

Iapygia (ī-a̤-pij′i-ä̤). [Gr. Ἰαπυγία.] In ancient geography, a name used vaguely by the Greeks for Messapia or Apulia.

Iapygians (ī-a̤-pij′i-a̤nz). See the extract.

> Under the general name of Iapygians were commonly included three distinct tribes, the Messapians, the Peucetians, and the Daunians. The first-named are spoken of as the inhabitants of the Iapygian peninsula, eastward of Tarentum and Brundusium (Strab. vi. p. 401). They were generally derived from Crete, strange as it may appear (Strab. vi. p. 405; Athen. xii. p. 522, F.; Plut. Thes. c. 16; Festus, ad voc. Salentini, etc.). Probably they came in reality, like the other inhabitants of southern Italy, from the Peloponnese, where there was a place called Messapeæ.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., iv. 139, note.

Ibadan (ē-bä′dän). A town in the Yoruba country, West Africa, about lat. 7° 20′ N., long. 4° 10′ E. Population, estimated, 100,000.

Ibarra (ē-bär′rä). The capital of the province of Imbabura, northern Ecuador, about 55 miles northeast of Quito. It was destroyed in 1868 by an earthquake which killed 3,000 of the inhabitants. Population, about 6,000.

Ibea (ī-bē′ä̤). The part of British East Africa under control of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The name is formed from the initials of the above words.

Iberia (ī-bē′ri-ä̤). [L. *Ibēria*, Gr. Ἰβηρία, from *Ibēres*, *Hiberes*, Gr. Ἴβηρες, the inhabitants.] In ancient geography: (*a*) The peninsula of southwestern Europe, comprising the modern Spain and Portugal. (*b*) The region bounded by the Caucasus Mountains on the north, Albania on the east, Armenia on the south, and Colchis on the west. It corresponds nearly to the modern Georgia.

Iberian (ī-bē′ri-a̤n) **Mountains.** A name sometimes given to the mountains in central and eastern Spain.

Iberian Peninsula. The southwestern peninsula of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

Iberians (ī-bē′ri-a̤nz). The ancient inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula. See the extract.

> For this short, dark dolichocephalic type we may adopt the usual and convenient name "Iberian." Professor Rolleston prefers the term "Silurian," and it has been variously designated by other writers as the Euskarian, Basque, Berber, or Mediterranean race. By some French writers it is called the "Cro-Magnon" type, from a skull, possibly of palæolithic age, found in a sepulchral cavern at Cro-Magnon in Périgord. . . . Before the arrival of the brachycephalic Ligurian race, the Iberians ranged over the greater part of France. We trace them in the valleys of the Seine, the Oise, and the Marne, frequently in association with the remains of the Ligurian invaders. If, as seems probable, we may identify them with the Aquitani, one of the three races which occupied Gaul in the time of Cæsar they must have retreated to the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees before the beginning of the historic period. It is in this region, mainly in the valley of the Garonne, that their sepulchral caves are the most numerous. . . . The Iberians, a short Southern dolichocephalic race, represented in the long barrows of Britain and the sepulchral caves of France and Spain. The stature averaged 5 feet 4 inches, and the cephalic index 71 to 74. They were orthognathous and swarthy. They are now represented by some of the Welsh and Irish, by the Corsicans, and by the Spanish Basques. Their affinities are African.
> *Taylor*, Aryans, pp. 69, 93, 213.

Iberus (ī-bē′rus). The Latin name of the Ebro.

Iberville (ē-ber-vēl′), **Pierre le Moyne,** Sieur **d'.** Born at Montreal, July 16, 1661: died at Havana, July 9, 1706. A French-Canadian naval and military commander. He entered the French navy at the age of fourteen; was one of the leaders of the expedition against Schenectady in 1690; obtained command of a frigate in 1692; and took Forts Nelson and Bourbon on Hudson Bay in 1694 and 1697 respectively. In 1699, having been commissioned by the French government to establish direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi River, he erected Fort Biloxi, at the head of Biloxi Bay, the first post on the Mississippi River. He subsequently established other posts in the same region, and was preparing to attack the coast of North Carolina when he died of a fever at Havana.

Ibicuhy, or **Ibicuí** (ē-bē-kwē′). A river in southern Brazil, joining the Uruguay in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, about lat. 29° 20′ S. Length, over 300 miles.

Iblis. See *Eblis.*

Ibn Batuta (ibn bä-tö′tä), properly **Abu Abdallah Mohammed.** Born at Tangier, Morocco, about 1304: died at Fez, Morocco, about 1377. An Arabian traveler. He visited northern and central Africa, western and central Asia, Russia, India, China, etc. His "Travels" were translated into English by S. Lee in 1829, and into French by C. Defrémery and R. Sanguinetti 1874–79.

Ibn Ezra. See *Abraham ben Meir ben Ezra.*

Ibn Haukul (ibn hou-kul′). Died 976 A. D. An Arabian geographer and traveler. The observations of his twenty years of travel in the countries of Islam were put down in the work "Highways and Countries," which was translated into English by Sir William Ouseley, under the title of "The Oriental Geography of Ibn Haukul," in 1800.

Ibn Khaldûn (ibn khäl-dön′), patronymic of **Abu Zeid Abdurrahman.** Born at Tunis, 1322: died at Cairo, March, 1406. An Arabian historian. His chief work is a universal history which treats especially of the Arabs and Berbers.

Ibn Khallikan (ibn kȧl′li-kän). Born 1211 A. D. at Arbela: died 1281 A. D. at Damascus. An eminent Arabian scholar and writer. He was scholar, poet, compiler, biographer, and historian. His celebrated biographical work, "Deaths of Eminent Men" ("Wafiat-ul Aiyan") has been translated into English and copiously annotated by Baron MacGuckin de Slane (1842–1871).

Ibn Sina. See *Avicenna.*

Ibn Tofail (ibn tō′fä-il) (**Abu Beker Ibn el-Tofeil**). An Arabian philosopher and physician, a contemporary of the Arabian philosopher and writer Averroës. He lived toward the close of the 12th century in one of the Arabic kingdoms in Spain. He composed a philosophical description of the imaginary voyages of Ibn Yokdhan, translated into Hebrew by Moses Narbonensis, and into Latin by Pococke in 1671. Several English translations were made from the Latin, and one from the original Arabic by Simon Ockley, published in 1711 under the title "The Improvement of Human Reason Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, written by Abu Jaafer Ebn Tophail." See *Autodidactus.*

Ibo (ē′bō). An island seaport and town of Portuguese East Africa, in lat. 12° 23′ S.

Ibo (ē′bo), or **Igbo** (ēg′bo). An important African tribe dwelling at the apex of the Niger delta, and extending thence to the north and east. The chief town, also called Ibo, is an emporium of the palm-oil trade. All the slaves exported from the Niger used to be called Ibos in North America. The Ibo tribe comprises some minor tribes speaking dialects of Ibo, namely, Isoama (the dialect used in missionary books), Elugu, Abadja, and Abo. The Ibo, being a trade language, is used beyond the territory of the tribe. See *Igara* and *Idzo.*

Ibrahim (ib-rä-hēm′). The Arabic form of *Abraham.*

Ibrahim. Died in 1535. A grand vizir of Turkey. He was the son of a sailor at Parga; was captured by corsairs in his youth; was sold into slavery at Magnesia, and became the property of Soliman II., by whom he was made vizir in 1523. He fought with distinction in the war against Hungary in 1527, and was put to death at the instigation of the sultana in 1535.

Ibrahim of Aleppo. Died in 1549. A celebrated Ottoman jurist. He compiled the great code of laws known as "Multeka-al-Abhar" ("Confluence of the Seas").

Ibrahim, ou l'Illustre Bassa. A romance by Mademoiselle de Scudéry, published in 1641. Settle wrote a tragedy founded on this: it was published in 1677.

Ibrahim Pasha (ib-rä-hēm′ pash′â). Born at Cavalla, Rumelia, 1789: died at Cairo, Nov. 9, 1848. An Egyptian general, son (or adopted son) of Mehemet Ali. He subdued the Wahhabees 1816–18; commanded against the Greeks 1824–27; stormed Acre May 27, 1832; defeated the Turks at Homs and Konieh in 1832, and at Nisib June 24, 1839; and succeeded Mehemet Ali as viceroy in 1848.

Ibraïl, or **Ibraïla.** See *Braïla.*

Ibreez. See *Ivris.*

Ibsambul. See *Abu-Simbel.*

Ibsen (ib′sen), **Henrik.** Born at Skien, Norway, March 20, 1828. A noted Norwegian dramatic poet. He at first studied medicine, but soon devoted himself entirely to literature. His first dramatic attempt, the three-act tragedy "Katilina," was published at Christiania, in 1850, under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme. In the same year he went to Christiania in order to pursue his studies at the university. With A. O. Vinje and Botten-Hansen the bibliographer, young men of his own age, he engaged in the editorship of the short-lived weekly journal "Andhrimner," to which he contributed lyrics and satirical pieces. A short saga piece, "Kæmpehojen" ("The Warrior's Mound"), written at this time, was produced upon the stage. On the cessation of the journal the following year, he obtained from the violinist Ole Bull the position of manager in the newly opened National Theater at Bergen, a post which he held until 1857. In 1852, in the interest of the theater, he undertook a short journey to Denmark and Germany to study scenic art. From this period is the historical drama "Gildet paa Solhaug" ("The Banquet at Solhaug"). In 1857 he was called to Christiania as director of the Norwegian Theater. From this year is the historical drama "Fru Inger til Ostraat" ("Mistress Inger at Ostraat"), which subsequently, however, was almost wholly rewritten. From 1858 is the historical drama "Hermændene paa Helgeland" ("The Warriors at Helgeland"). "Kjærlighedens Komedie" ("Love's Comedy"), the first of the satirical social plays that have particularly made his name famous, was the next important work to appear (in 1862). In 1863 appeared the historic drama "Kongs-Emnerne" ("The Pretenders"). In 1864, after writing the poem "En Broder i Nød" ("A Brother in Need"), a demand to the people to take up the cause of Denmark, which, however, fell unheeded — he left Norway in a sort of voluntary exile. In Rome in 1866 he completed one of the greatest of his works, the drama "Brand." This was followed the succeeding year (1867) by the dramatic poem "Peer Gynt," also written in Italy. His next work was the satiric comedy "De Unges Forbund" ("The Young Men's Union," 1867): like all his later works, written in prose. This was followed in 1871 by the long historic drama "Kejser og Galilæer" ("Emperor and Galilean"), which consists of two parts — "Julian's Apostasy" and "Julian the Emperor." In the meantime he had changed his place of residence, first to Dresden, and later to Munich, where he lived until recently, when he returned to Christiania. In 1877 appeared further, "Samfundets Støtter" ("The Pillars of Society"), another satiric comedy. This was followed in 1879 by "Et Dukkehjem" ("A Doll's House," translated under the name "Nora"), in the same vein. His latest plays are "Gengangere" ("Ghosts," 1881), "En Folkefiende" ("An Enemy of the People," 1882), "Vildanden" ("The Wild Duck," 1884), "Rosmersholm" (1886), "Fruen fra Havet" ("The Lady from the Sea," 1888), "Hedda Gabler" (1890), and "Bygmester Solness" ("Architect Solness," 1892). Among his minor writings are the poem "Terje Vigen" and the long poem "Paa Vidderne" (1859).

Ibycus (ib′i-kus). [Gr. Ἴβυκος.] A Greek lyric poet of the second half of the 6th century B. C., born at Rhegium, Italy. He lived for the greater part of his life at the court of Polycrates of Samos. Fragments of his poems, which were chiefly erotic, have survived. According to the legend, he was murdered at sea, and his murderers were found out through some cranes that followed the ship: hence the "cranes of Ibycus" became a proverb for the agency of the gods in revealing crime.

Ica, or **Yca** (ē'kä). A town in western Peru, 160 miles south-southeast of Lima. Population (1889), about 9,000.

Ica. A maritime department of Peru. Area, 6,295 square miles. Population, about 60,000.

Içá (ē-sä'), called **Putumayo** (pö-tö-mī'yō) by Spanish Americans. A river of South America which rises near Pasto, southern Colombia, flows east and southeast through Colombia and Brazil, and joins the Amazon near lat. 3° S., long. 69° W. A portion of the middle course is claimed both by Ecuador and by Peru. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for nearly 900 miles. Also written *Izá*.

Icaria (ī-kā'ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἰκαρία.] 1. A site in the Rapedosa valley, Attica, Greece, north of Mount Pentelicus, excavated by the American School at Athens in 1888, with the result of the discovery of architectural remains and interesting sculpture, chiefly archaic, and the definitive identification of the site. It is important because here, according to the legend, wine-making and the Dionysiac cult were introduced into Attica by Bacchus himself; and here was born Thespis, who, by the changes he introduced into the old dithyrambic songs, became the originator of the drama, of whose first essays Icaria was the theater.

2. See *Icarian Sea*.

Icaria. A coöperative community established in 1848 in Texas, removed to Nauvoo, in Illinois, in 1850, and in 1857 to Adams County, Iowa.

Icarian Sea. The part of the Ægean Sea surrounding Samos and the neighboring small island of Icaria. Compare *Icarus*.

> The Icarian sea received its name from the island of Icaria (now Nikaria), which lay between Samos and Myconus (Strab. xiv. p. 910). It extended from Chios to Cos, where the Carpathian sea began.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 474, note.

Icarus (ik'a-rus). [Gr. Ἴκαρος.] In Greek legend, the son of Dædalus, drowned in the Icarian Sea (named, according to the legend, from him), near Samos, in his flight from Crete, by flying so near the sun that his wings of wax, made by Dædalus, melted. See *Dædalus* and *Icarian Sea*.

Iceland (īs'land). Dan. **Island** (ēs'länd). [Formerly *Island*, *Island*, from Icel. *Island*, Dan. Sw. *Island*, land of ice.] An island in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, in lat. 63° 23'–66° 33' N., long. 13° 32'–24° 35' W., about 160 miles east of Greenland. Capital, Reykjavik. The surface is generally mountainous. Iceland is noted for its volcanoes and glaciers. Its leading occupation is the raising of cattle. The religion is Lutheran. The legislative government (according to the constitution of 1874) is vested in the king and a local assembly (Althing) with an upper chamber of 12 members and a lower chamber of 24 members, the executive being vested in a governor-general appointed by the king. Iceland was settled in part by Irish monks (from about 795) and was mainly settled by Northmen about 870–930. Christianity was introduced about 1000. The island was united to Norway in 1262, and passed to Denmark in 1380. It was celebrated for its literary productiveness in the 12th and 13th centuries. A new constitution was granted in 1874. Length, [illegible] miles. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1890), 70,9[illegible].

> Iceland, which had remained undiscovered till long after the days of Charles, was, down to the year 1262, the only absolutely free republic in the world.
> *Bryce*, Holy Roman Empire, p. 18[illegible].

Iceni (ī-sē'nī). An ancient British tribe, in the eastern part of England, whose queen, Boadicea, headed a formidable insurrection against the Romans in 61 A. D.

Ichabod (ik'a-bod). [Heb., 'no glory.'] A child (the son of Phinehas and grandson of Eli) so named by his mother, who died in giving him birth. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

Ichang (ē-chang'), or **Y-lin** (ē-lin'). A treaty port in the province of Hupeh, China, situated [illegible] about lat. 30° 4[illegible] N., long. 111° [illegible] It was made a treaty port in 1877. Population, [illegible].

Ichili. See [illegible].

Ichlil (ik-lēl'). [Ar. *iklil al-jebhah*, the crown [illegible]] [illegible] Scorpii.

Icknield Street (ik'nēld strēt). An ancient Roman road which ran through Britain from Norfolk to Cornwall.

Icolmkill. See *Iona*.

Iconium (ī-kō'ni-um). The ancient name of Konieh.

Iconoclast. The pseudonym of Charles Bradlaugh.

Iconoclast Emperors. Those Byzantine emperors who were noted for their opposition to image-worship in the Eastern Church. [illegible] and continued until the middle of the 9th century.

Iconoclasts (ī-kon'ọ̄-klasts). A sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons, or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct.

Ictinus (ik-tī'nus). [Gr. Ἰκτῖνος.] Lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Greek architect, chief designer of the Parthenon. He also designed the temple of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo at Bassai, near Phigalia (the sculptures of this temple are among the treasures of the British Museum). Other architects were associated with him in nearly all of these works. Ictinus and Phidias were identified with Pericles in the execution of his great scheme of public works.

Ida (ī'dạ̈). [Gr. ἡ Ἴδη or Ἴδα.] 1. A mountain-range in Phrygia and Mysia, Asia Minor. At the base of it was the Troad. It was famous in Greek legend especially as a seat of the worship of Cybele. Highest summit, Gargaron (the modern Kaz Dagh, 5,749 feet).

> Herodotus appears to have given the name of Ida to the highlands which close in the valley of the Scamander on the left, lying west and south of Bunarbashi.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 42, note.

2. The central mountain-range of Crete: the modern Psiloriti. It was the scene of legends of Zeus. Highest point, about 8,000 feet.

Ida (ī'dạ̈). Died 559. A chief of the Angles, the first king of Bernicia. He began to reign in Northumbria in 547. Ida's immediate kingdom did not probably extend south of the Tees though his power may have been felt beyond that river, for the kingship of Deira, between the Tees and the Humber, does not seem to have been founded until his death. It is quite possible that Ida's Bernicia did not extend as far as the Tees. He is said to have had six sons by queens and six by concubines (Florence). The consolidation and advance of the heathen power under him and his sons caused a wide-spread apostasy from Christianity among the Picts. He reigned twelve years, and died in 559. On his death Ælla (died 588) became king in Deira, and is supposed to have extended his power over Bernicia (Skene). *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Ida, or **Idda** (ēd'dä). The chief city of Igara (which see).

Idaho (ī'da-hō). One of the Western States of the United States of America. Capital, Boisé City. It is bounded by British America on the north, Montana and Wyoming on the east, Utah and Nevada on the south, and Washington and Oregon on the west, lying between lat. 42° and 49° N., and long. 111° and 117° 10' W. It has 18 counties; sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. It contains the Salmon River Mountains, and on the eastern border the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains. The leading occupations are mining of gold and silver and cattle-raising. It formed part of the Louisiana cession, was originally part of Oregon Territory, and later of Washington Territory; and was organized as a separate Territory in 1863 (including the present Montana and part of Wyoming). The present boundary was settled in 1868, and Idaho was admitted as a State in 1890. Area, 84,800 square miles. Population (1890), 84,385.

Idalium (ī-dā'li-um), or **Idalia** (ī-dā'li-ạ̈). [Gr. Ἰδάλιον.] A town and promontory on the coast of Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite, who was sometimes called Idalia.

Idar (ē'dar). A small town in Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, about 30 miles east of Treves.

Iddesleigh, Earl of. See *Northcote*.

Iddhi (id'dhi). [The Pali for the Skt. *riddhi*, success.] In Buddhist theology, the name for the extraordinary powers over matter possessed by the Arhat or Buddhist in the fourth stage of moral perfection. In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See Monier Williams, "Buddhism," [illegible]

Iddoa. See *Idoben*.

Ideler (ē'de-ler), **Christian Ludwig.** Born at Gross-Brese, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1766: died at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1846. A German astronomer, professor at the University of Berlin from 1821. His [illegible]

Iden (ī'den), **Sir Alexander.** [illegible] Henry IV.

Idle (ī'dl). 1. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, [illegible] 2. A tributary of the [illegible]nt, in Nottinghamshire, England [illegible] in in a battle [illegible]

Idler, The. A series of essays by Dr. Johnson, published 1758–60 in a newspaper called "The Universal Chronicle."

Idomeneus (ī-dom'e-nūs). [Gr. Ἰδομενεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Crete, one of the leading heroes of the Greek army in the Trojan war.

Idria (id'rē-ä). A town in the crownland of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Idrizza 29 miles north-northeast of Triest: celebrated for its quicksilver-mines, discovered 1497. Population (1890), commune, 5,084.

Idrisi (id'rē-sē), or **Edrisi.** A noted Arabian geographer of the 12th century. Little is known concerning his life. His principal work, a description of the world, is known by various titles. It is of great importance in the history of geography.

Idro (ē'drō), **Lake.** A small lake in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 9 miles northwest of Lake Garda.

Idstedt (id'stet). A village in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 5 miles north of Schleswig. Here, July 24 and 25, 1850, the Danes (38,000) defeated the troops of Schleswig-Holstein (27,000).

Idumea. See *Edom*.

Idun (ē'dön). [ON. *Idhunn.*] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess who had in her keeping, in Asgard, the apples eaten by the gods to preserve eternal youth. Later myths make her the wife of Bragi.

Idylls of the King. A series of poems by Alfred Tennyson, founded on the Arthurian romances. They comprise "The Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Ettarre," "The Last Tournament," "Guinevere," and "The Passing of Arthur" (published 1859–85).

Idzo (ēd'zō). A people which inhabits the Niger delta, West Africa; also, its language. The territory of the Idzo comprises the Bonny Brass, New Calabar, Akassa, and Okrika townships and dialects, and extends a hundred miles up the Nun branch of the Niger. Sometimes Idzo- and Ibo-speaking settlements are found intermixed, and the two names are easily confounded. All the Idzo and Ibo people are now under British protection.

Ierne (ī-ėr'nē). An ancient name of Ireland.

If (ēf). A small island 2 miles west-southwest of Marseilles, noted for its fortress, Château d'If (one of the scenes of Dumas's novel "Count of Monte Cristo"). Mirabeau and Philippe Égalité were confined here.

Iffland (if'fländ), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Hannover, Prussia, April 19, 1759: died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1814. A noted German actor and dramatist, director of the national theater at Berlin after 1796, and general royal theatrical director after 1811. His best-known plays are "Die Jäger," "Dienstpflicht," "Die Advokaten," "Die Mündel," and "Die Hagestolzen."

Iffley (if'li). A village near Oxford, England: noted for its church, which is of small size, but in many ways remarkable for the interesting moldings and other details of its early Norman architecture. It has a massive square central tower, also of Norman date.

Igara (ē-gä'rä), or **Igala** (ē-gä'lä). An African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled on the eastern bank of the Niger, between the Ibo and the junction of the Niger and the Binue. Ida is the capital. The language seems to be a mixture of the native Akpotto with Yomba introduced by immigrants. At Ala, Ibo is spoken concurrently with Igara. See *Ibo* and *Idzo*.

Igbira (ēg-bē'rä). A Nigritic and pagan tribe, dwelling on both banks of the Binue River above its confluence. Fanda, or Panda, is the capital. The Igbira language has two dialects, Hima and Panda: it shows greater affinity with Nupe and Yomba than with Ibo. The Panda people have been driven, by the Fulah invasion, from the right to the left of the Binue, into the Akpotto territory. [illegible] is the chief town of the Hima, on the right bank. The Igbira people are semi-civilized, peaceful, industrious, and prosperous.

Igel (ē'gel). A village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near Treves. The Igel monument, or Heidenthurm, is one of the most remarkable Roman monuments in northern Europe. It is a funeral monument of the Secundini family, and is assigned to the end of the 3d century. It consists of a tower 16½ feet square at the base, [illegible] in two stages, crowned by small pediments and a pyramidal finial. Almost the whole surface is covered with reliefs which represent mythological scenes and symbols, and incidents of every-day life.

Igerna (ī-gėr'nä), or **Igerne** (i-gėrn'), or **Yguerne** (i-gėrn'). In the Arthurian cycle of romance, the wife of Gorlois, and the mother, by Uther, of Arthur.

Iglau (ig'lou). A city in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Iglawa 48 miles west-northwest of Brünn. It has flourishing manufactures [illegible], etc. A treaty was concluded here in 1436 between the Hussites and Sigismund, who was recognized [illegible] Population (1890), 23,716.

Iglesias (ē-glā'sē-äs). A town in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy, 32 miles west by north of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Population, 7,000.

Iglesias, José Maria. Born at Mexico City, Jan. 5, 1823. A Mexican politician, lawyer, and author. He was a member of the cabinet of Comonfort in 1857, and of that of Juarez in 1863. He became president of the supreme Court in 1873, and by virtue of that office assumed the presidency after the downfall of Lerdo in 1876; but the success of Diaz compelled him to give up the office. He is the author of several works on Mexican history.

Iglesias, Miguel. Born at Cajamarca, Aug. 18, 1822. A Peruvian general and statesman. He was minister of war in 1880; took a principal part in the defense of Lima, Jan., 1881; and was captured by the Chileans, but escaped. During the confusion of 1883 he assumed the presidency, and signed (Oct. 20 1883) a treaty of peace with the Chileans. Caceres refused to recognize Iglesias and civil war followed. Caceres occupied Lima Dec. 1, 1885, and both the leaders resigned the government into the hands of an executive ministry, pending an election which resulted in favor of Caceres. Iglesias then left the country.

Iglesias de la Casa (ē-glā′sē-äs dā lä kä′sä), **José.** Born at Salamanca, Spain, Oct. 31, 1748: died Aug. 26, 1791. A Spanish poet. His collected poems were published in 1798. "Offended at the low state of morals in his native city, he indulged himself at first in the free forms of Castilian satire: ballads, apologues epigrams, and especially the half-simple, half-malicious *letrillas*, in which he was eminently successful." *Ticknor.*

Igló (ig′lō), or **Neudorf** (noi′dorf). A mining town in the county of Zips, Hungary, situated on the Hernád in lat. 48° 56′ N., long. 20° 33′ E. Population (1890), 7,345.

Ignacio (ēg-nä′sē-ọ̈), **Joaquim José,** Marquis of Inhauma from Sept. 17, 1867, and Viscount 1868. Born at Lisbon, Portugal, July 30, 1808: died at Rio de Janeiro, March 8, 1869. A Brazilian naval officer. He distinguished himself in many actions from 1822; was minister of marine 1861; and commanded the Brazilian flotilla in the Paraguayan war 1867 and 1868. His brilliant passage of Humaitá (Feb. 19, 1868) was his greatest exploit. He became full admiral shortly before his death.

Ignatieff (ig-nä′tyef), **Nikolai Pavlovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1832. A Russian diplomatist. He was ambassador at Peking 1859-1863, and at Constantinople 1864-77; was influential in negotiating the treaty of San Stefano in 1878; and was minister of the interior 1881-82.

Ignatius (ig-nä′shi-us), Saint, surnamed **Theophorus** (L. **Deifer,** lit. 'God-bearer'). [L., from Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, ardent, fiery; F. *Ignace*, It. *Ignazio*, Sp. *Ignacio*, *Inigo*, Pg. *Ignacio*, G. *Ignaz*.] Died between 104–117 A. D. A bishop of Antioch who, according to the tradition, suffered martyrdom under Trajan. He was the reputed author of epistles to the Ephesians, Romans, Polycarp, etc. (edited in "Corpus Ignatianum," 1849).

Ignatius de Loyola. See *Loyola.*

Ignoramus (ig-nō-rā′mus). A famous academical comedy written by George Ruggle, 1615, as a personal satire. It is a mixture of the iambics of Plautus (from whom it was taken through the Italian) and Latin and English prose.

Igor (ē′gor), **Song of the Band of.** A Russian epic poem, describing the struggle of Igor, prince of Novgorod-Severski, with the pagan hordes from the southwest. It is supposed by some authors to have been inspired by Homer. It is the most ancient of the Russian epics of the middle ages, and the prototype of all. The MS. was burned in the great fire at Moscow (1812). The story had, however, been edited by Pushkin.

Igu (ē′gö). See *Igbira.*

Iguala, Plan of. See *Iturbide, Agustin de.*

Igualada (ē-gwä-lä′ᴛʜä). A town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Noya 35 miles northwest of Barcelona. Population (1887), 10,201.

Iguvium (ī-gū′vi-um). An ancient name of Gubbio.

Ijashne (i-jash′ne). [Gujrati for the Pahlavi *yajishn*, from *yaz*, *yas*, to worship by sacrifices and prayers, kindred with Avestan *yasna*, Skt. *yajna*, sacrifice.] The name of the ceremony attending, among the Parsees, the solemn recital of the Yasna. See *Avesta.* In it are used consecrated water, a kind of bread, butter, fresh milk, meat, the branches of the Homa plant with one of the pomegranate, the juice of the Homa plant, the hair of an ox, and a bundle of twigs tied together by means of a reed, evidently relics of ancient sacrificial usages agreeing in part with the Brahmanic.

Ikelemba (ē-kā-lem′bä), or **Ikelembe** (-be). A southern tributary of the Kongo, which it joins near the equator.

Ikenild Street. See *Icknield.*

Ilanz (ē′länts), Romansh **Glion** (lyē-ōn′). A town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the Vorder Rhein at the junction of the Lugnetz valley, 17 miles west of Coire. It was the old capital of the Gray League.

Ilchester (il′ches-tėr), formerly **Ivelchester** (iv′el-ches-tėr). A small decayed town in Somerset, England, situated on the Yeo 31 miles southwest of Bath. It was the birthplace of Roger Bacon.

Ilderim (il′de-rim). See *Bajazet.*

Île-de-France (ēl-dė-froṅs′), **Isle of France.** 1. An ancient government of France. Capital, Paris. It was bounded by Picardy on the north, Champagne on the east, Orléanais on the south, and Normandy on the west, and was so called because included between the rivers Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Ourcq. It corresponded to the department of Seine, with a large part of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et Marne, Aisne, and Oise, and small parts of Nièvre and Loiret. It was the portion of the country about Paris that was most completely under the control of the kings, *i. e.*, the royal domain.
2. Mauritius.

Iletzk (ē-letsk′). A town in the government of Orenburg, Russia, near the junction of the Ilek and Ural. Population, 7,355.

Il Fiammingo. See *John of Bologna.*

Ilfracombe (il′fra̤-kōm). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on the British Channel 43 miles northwest of Exeter: formerly an important port. Population (1891), 7,692.

Ilhavo (ēl-yä′vọ). A town in the district of Aveiro, province of Beira, Portugal, 27 miles north-northwest of Coimbra. Population, about 8,000.

Ilheos (ēl-yā′ọ̈s). A former hereditary captaincy of Brazil, corresponding to the coast from Bahia 50 leagues southward. It was settled in 1535, prospered for a time, but fell into decay, and in the 18th century was incorporated with Bahia.

Ili (ē′lē). 1. A river in central Asia, flowing into Lake Balkash about lat. 45° 40′ N., long. 74° 20′ E. Length, from 800 to 900 miles; navigable in its lower course.—2. A colonial dependency of China, situated about lat. 36°–49° N., long. 71°–96° E. The surface is elevated. It is divided into the North Circuit (Sungaria) and the South Circuit (East Turkestan).
3. See *Kuldja.*

Iliad (il′i-a̤d), **The.** [Gr. Ἰλιάς, from Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy.] A famous Greek epic poem, composed, according to tradition, by the poet Homer (see *Homer*): with its companion poem, the Odyssey, the greatest of epics and "among the most ancient, if not the most ancient, works of the human spirit in a European tongue" (*Geddes*). The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athene, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem.

Iliniza. See *Illiniza.*

Ilissus (ī-lis′us). [Gr. Ἰλισσός.] A small river in Attica, Greece, flowing through Athens.

Ilithyia (il-i-thī′yạ̈). [Gr. Εἰλείθυια.] In Greek mythology, the goddess who presides over childbirth: corresponding to the Roman Lucina.

Ilium (il′i-um). [Gr. Ἴλιον, ἡ Ἴλιος.] In ancient geography, a place in Mysia, Asia Minor, identified by the Greeks with the legendary Troy. It was frequently destroyed in prehistoric times; was rebuilt by Greek colonists in the 6th century B. C.; was enlarged by Lysimachus at the end of the 4th century B. C., and continued (as New Ilium) to late Roman times. Its site has been identified by Schliemann at Hissarlik, about 100 miles north by west of Smyrna. Compare *Troy.*

Ilkeston (il′kes-tọn). A town in Derbyshire, England, 8 miles northeast of Derby. Population (1891), 19,744.

Ilkley (ilk′li). A watering-place in Yorkshire, England, on the Wharfe northwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 5,767.

Ilkshidites. See the extract.

> Egypt, during the ninth and tenth centuries, was the theatre of several revolutions. Two dynasties of Turkish slaves, the Tolunides and the Ilkshidites established themselves in that country, which was only reunited to the Caliphate of Bagdad for a brief period between their usurpations.
> *Freeman*, Hist. Saracens, p. 111.

Ill (ēl). A river in Alsace which joins the Rhine 7 miles below Strasburg. Length, about 125 miles: navigable from near Colmar.

Illa-ticsi (ēl′yä-tēk′sē). One of the names or titles given by the ancient Peruvians to their supreme deity, Viracocha (which see). Also written *Illa-tici* or *Illa-ticci.*

Ille (ēl). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, on the Tet west of Perpignan. Population (1891), commune, 3,341.

Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl-ā-vē-lān′). A department in northwestern France. Capital, Rennes. It is bounded by the English Channel and Manche on the north, Mayenne on the east, Loire-Inférieure on the south, and Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the west. It formed part of the ancient Brittany. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Iller (il′ler). A tributary of the Danube, which it joins near Ulm. It forms part of the boundary between Würtemberg and Bavaria. Length about 10[illegible] miles.

Illiberis (i-lib′ẹ-ris). An important Roman city in Spain, near the modern Atarfé and Granada.

Illiez, Val d'. See *Val d'Illiez.*

Illiger (il′li-ger), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 19, 1775: died at Berlin, May 9–10, 1813. A German naturalist. He edited a "Magazin für Insektenkunde," and published "Prodromus systematis mammalium et avium," etc.

Illimani (ēl-yẹ-mä′nē). A mountain in the Bolivian Andes, immediately east-southeast of La Paz. Height, 21,030 feet.

Illiniza (ēl-yẹ-nē′thä), or **Iliniza** (ē-lẹ-nē′thä). A mountain in Ecuador, about 17,400 feet high. See the extract.

> This mountain is probably seventh in rank of the Great Andes of the Equator. It is slightly inferior in elevation to Sangai, and is loftier than Carihuairazo. It has two peaks, or rather it is composed of two mountains that are grouped together, the more northern of which is the lower, and is called Little Illiniza. The summits of both are sharp, and during the time of our stay in Ecuador they were completely covered by snow.
> *Whymper*, Travels amongst the Great Andes of the [Equator, p. 130.

Illinois (il-i-noi′ or -noiz′). A confederacy of North American Indians, formerly occupying Illinois and adjacent parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. They were allies of the French, and therefore the Iroquois in 1678 began a long and destructive war against them. The name is from *illini*, 'man': their own plural *uk* was changed by the French to their plural ending *ois*. Their five principal component tribes were Peoria, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Tamaroa, and Michegamea. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskia in 1765 was avenged by the Lake tribes in a war of destruction. The present number at the Quapaw agency, Indian Territory, is only 165. See *Algonquian.*

Illinois (il-i-noi′ or -noiz′). One of the Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Springfield; chief city, Chicago. It is bounded by Wisconsin on the north and Lake Michigan and Indiana on the east, and is separated by the Ohio from Kentucky on the south, and by the Mississippi from Iowa and Missouri on the west. The surface is generally level. The chief mineral products are coal and lead. It is one of the chief States in the production of corn, wheat, and oats, and has flourishing manufactures. It is the first State in mileage of railways, and the third in population: has 102 counties; sends 2 senators and 22 representatives to Congress; and has 24 electoral votes. It was settled by the French at Kaskaskia and elsewhere in 1682; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783, became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787, and part of Indiana Territory in 1800; was made a separate Territory in 1809, and was admitted to the Union in 1818. Among later events were Black Hawk's war in 1832, and the Mormon troubles, culminating in 1844. Area, 56,650 square miles. Population (1890), 3,826,351.

Illinois. A river in the State of Illinois, formed by the junction of the Des Plaines and Kankakee in Grundy County, 40 miles southwest of Chicago. It joins the Mississippi 16 miles above Alton, and is connected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal with Lake Michigan. Total length, about 500 miles; navigable 245 miles.

Illuminated Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Illuminatus** (dok′tọr i-lu-mi-na′tus). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher Raymond Lully (1235–1315), and also to the German mystic Johann Tauler (1300–1361).

Illuminati (i-lu-mi-nā′tī). [L., 'the enlightened.'] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados ('the Enlightened') of Spain in the 16th century, an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France (also called *Guérinets*) in the 17th century; and an association of mystics in southern France in the 18th century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the Freemasons.

Illuminator (i-lū′mi-nā-tọr). A surname given to Gregory of Armenia.

Illusion Comique (ē-lü-zyôṅ′ kō-mēk′), **L'.** A tragicomedy by Corneille, issued in 1636, "of the extremest Spanish type, complicated and improbable to a degree in its action, which turns on the motive of a play within a play, and produces, as the author himself remarks, a division into prologue (Act i.), an imperfect comedy (Acts ii.-iv.), and a tragedy (Act v.)" (*Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 295).

Illusions Perdues (pãr-dü′), **Les.** [F., 'lost illusions.'] A work by Balzac, in 3 parts, written in 1837–39–43. He drew in it a picture of the feuilletonists which exasperated the press against him.

Illyria (i-lir′i-ạ̈), F. **Illyrie** [illegible], G. **Illyrien** (il-lē′rē-en). [illegible] A region on the western coast of the Balkan peninsula, north of Greece proper. Its boundaries are vague. It is included now in Montenegro and parts of the Austrian and Turkish empires. The southern part of it came early under Greek influence. The kingdom of Illyria, with Scodra as its capital, was important in the 3d century B. C., and was overthrown by Rome in 168 B. C. For the ecclesiastical Illyricum and the modern Illyria, see below.

> The use of the name Illyria is at all times very vague; but it has a more definite meaning as the name of a kingdom whose capital was Skodra, and which, in the second half of the third century, was a dangerous neighbour to the Greek cities and islands on that coast.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 62.

> The same remarks apply to the second branch of people occupying the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula, the Illyrians: the last linguistic remains of this branch are preserved in modern Albanian. According to the probable opinion expressed by H. Kiepert (Lehrb. d. alten Geographie, p. 240, f.), this tribe in pre-Hellenic times was widely spread over Greece under the name of Leleges.
>
> *Schrader*, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 430.

Illyria. A titular kingdom belonging to the Cisleithan division of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, comprising the five crownlands Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Triest, and Görz and Gradiska, formed from the Illyrian Provinces ceded to Austria 1815.

Illyrian (i-lir'i-an) **Provinces.** A state under French control, formed by Napoleon in 1809 out of cessions by Austria. It comprised Carniola, Dalmatia, Istria, Fiume, Trieste, Görz and Gradisca, and parts of Carinthia and Croatia. Restored 1815.

Illyricum (i-lir'i-kum). [Gr. Ἰλλυρικόν.] **1.** One of the four great prefectures into which the later Roman Empire was divided. It comprised the dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia, and corresponded generally to Greece, Crete, Macedonia, Albania, and Servia. **2.** A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Noricum, Dalmatia, and Pannonia (that is, nearly all of Bosnia and that part of Austria between the Danube and the Adriatic).

Ilmen (il'men), **Lake.** A lake in the government of Novgorod, Russia, about 100 miles south-southeast of St. Petersburg. It discharges by the river Volkhoff into Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenau (il'me-nou). A town in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated on the Ilm 28 miles southwest of Weimar. It was frequently the residence of Goethe. Population (1890), 6,453.

Ilminster (il'min-stėr). A town in Somerset, England, situated on the Isle 31 miles northeast of Exeter. Population (1890), 6,764.

Ilopango (ē-lō-pän'gō). A lake near the city of San Salvador, noted for a recent volcano which has formed an island in it.

Ilori (ē-lō'rẹ̄), or **Ilorin** (ē-lō'rēn). A town in the Yoruba country, West Africa, about lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 4° 20′ E. Population, estimated, 70,000.

Ilse (il'ze). In German folk-lore, a princess who was changed into a river.

Ilsenburg (il'zen-börG). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in the Harz 18 miles west of Halberstadt.

Ilus (ī'lus). [Gr. Ἶλος.] In Greek legend, the son of Tros: the mythical founder of Ilium.

Ilva (il'vạ̈). The Latin name of Elba.

Imaus [illegible] In ancient geography, the name given to the mountain system of central Asia, extending east and west: later the so-called Bolor range.

Imbert (aṅ-bãr'), **Barthélemi.** Born at Nimes, France, 1747: died at Paris, Aug. 23, 1790. A French poet, noted especially for his fables.

Imbros (im'bros). [Gr. Ἴμβρος.] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated in lat. 40° 10′ N., long. 25° 45′ E. It was an ancient Athenian possession. Area, 98 square miles. Population, about 6,000 (mainly Greeks).

Imeritia (ē-me-rish'i-ạ̈), or **Imeretia** (ē-me-rēt'-syạ̈). A region in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, between Georgia on the [illegible] Mingrelia [illegible] northwest.

Imgur-bel (im'gör-bēl). ['Bel is favorable.'] [illegible] Babylon. See [illegible]

Imhotep (ēm-hō'tep). In Egyptian mythology, [illegible] the [illegible]

Imitation of Christ [illegible]

Imlac [illegible]

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man'ū-el). [Heb., lit. 'God with us.'] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name [illegible]

Immenstadt (im'men-stät). A small town in [illegible] Bavaria, [illegible] miles east of Lake Constance.

Immermann (im'mer-män), **Karl Lebrecht.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, April 24, 1796: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Aug. 25, 1840. A German dramatist, poet, and romance-writer. His chief romances are "Die Epigonen" (1836), "Münchhausen" (1838–39).

Imogen (im'ọ̄-jen). In Shakspere's play "Cymbeline," the daughter of Cymbeline and wife of Posthumus. Her characteristics are fidelity and truth.

Imogene (im'ọ̄-jēn). See *Alonzo the Brave.*

Imola (ē'mō-lạ̈). A town in the province of Bologna, Italy, 22 miles southeast of Bologna, on the river Santerno: the ancient Forum Cornelii. It is the center of a wine-producing region. It was founded by Sulla. Population, about 11,000.

Imola, Innocenzo da (originally **Innocenzo Francucci**). Born at Imola, Italy, about 1494: died about 1550. A Bolognese painter.

Imperial (ēm-pā-rē-äl'). A former city of southern Chile (in the present province of Cautin), near the Rio de las Damas, about 15 miles from the Pacific. It was founded by Valdivia in March, 1551, and for half a century was an important place, becoming the seat of a bishop in 1582. After withstanding many assaults from the Araucanians, it was destroyed by them in 1600. Nueva Imperial, a small modern town, is near the same site.

Imperial City, The. A common epithet of Rome.

Imperial Delegates Enactment. [G. *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss.*] A convention drawn up Feb. 25, 1803, by delegates of the German Empire under French and Russian influence, and ratified by the Reichstag and emperor. The principal provisions were: cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France; indemnification of the secular powers who lost possessions thereby, partly by the secularizing of the ecclesiastical powers (except the electorate of Mainz and the Teutonic Order and the Order of St. John), partly by mediatizing all the free cities except Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Augsburg; certain territorial changes in Prussia, Hannover, Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, etc.; the abolition of the electorates of Cologne and Treves; and the creation of the electorates of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg.

Impertinents, The. See *Shadwell.*

Impey (im'pi), Sir **Elijah.** Born June 13, 1732: died Oct. 1, 1809. A noted English jurist, the first chief justice of Bengal. He assumed this office in 1774, and acted from the first in harmony with Warren Hastings. In 1775 he presided at the trial of Nanda Kumar for forgery, and sentenced him to death. In 1783 he was recalled and impeached for his conduct in this case, but was honorably acquitted.

Importants (im-pôr'tants; F. pron. aṅ-pōr-toṅ'), **The.** In French history, a political clique formed after the death of Louis XIII., 1643. It intrigued against the government unsuccessfully.

Inachus (in'ạ-kus). [Gr. Ἴναχος.] **1.** In ancient geography, a river of Argolis, flowing into the Argolic Gulf near Argos.—**2.** In Greek mythology, the god of the river Inachus, son of Oceanus.

Inagua (ē-nä'gwä), **Great,** and **Inagua, Little.** Two of the Bahama Islands, situated at the southern end of the group.

Iñaquito. Same as *Añaquito.*

Inawashiro (ē-nä-wa-shē'ro). One of the two largest lakes of Japan, in the main island, about long. 140° E. Length, about 10 miles.

Inca (ing'kạ) **Empire.** The region ruled by the Incas. At first it was confined to the immediate vicinity of Cuzco. To this were successively added the neighboring valleys, the Titicaca basin, part of the eastern slope of the Andes, the Peruvian coast, Quito with the [illegible] and northern Chile. In its greatest extent, under Huayna Capac, it included nearly all the highlands of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile. Its length, from the river Ancasmayu, north of Quito, to the river Maule in Chile, was about 2,000 miles. Its breadth varied from 100 or more to 400 miles. See *Peru.*

Inca Manco. See *Manco.*

Inca Rocca (ēn'kä rōk'kä), called **Sinchi Roca** [illegible] by Montesinos. The sixth Inca sovereign of Peru. He reigned about the middle of [illegible] doubtful.

Incas (ing'kạz). [Quichua, 'chiefs' or 'lords.'] [illegible] the empire in 1523. The rule of the Incas was absolute, but very mild, and may be described as an extreme form of state socialism with a despotic head: lands and a large proportion of goods were held in common. The Incas as an order, retained all the important civil and military offices, and the sacerdotal offices were confined to them: thus the sovereign was the head not only of the state and the army, but of the priesthood. It has been stated that the Incas used a language distinct from the Quichua, but this is improbable. The word Incas is often used for the whole Quichua race. See *Quichuas* and *Peru.*

Ince-in-Makerfield (ins'in-mā'kėr-fēld). A town in Lancashire, England, near Wigan, 17 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 19,255.

Inchbald (inch'bâld), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Simpson**). Born at Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds, England, Oct. 15, 1753: died at London, Aug. 1, 1821. An English novelist, dramatist, and actress. Among her novels are "A Simple Story" (1791), "Nature and Art" (1796). She also wrote "Such Things Are" (1788), and other plays.

Inchcape (inch'kāp) **Rock.** See *Bell Rock.*

Inchcolm (inch'kōm). An islet in the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

Incledon (ing'kl-dọn), **Charles Benjamin.** Born at St. Keverne, Cornwall, England, 1763: died at Worcester, England, Feb. 11, 1826. An English tenor singer. He visited the United States in 1817. His forte was ballad-singing.

Inconstant, The, or the Way to Win him. A comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1702. It is an adaptation of Fletcher's "Wild-goose Chase."

Incredible Things in Thule. An ancient romance by Antonius Diogenes (about the 1st century), narrating the adventures and loves of Dinias and Dercyllis. The lovers meet in Thule, whither each has fled, Dinias from Arcadia and Dercyllis from Tyre.

Ind (ind). A poetical name of India or the Indies.

Independence (in-dē-pen'dens). The capital of Jackson County, western Missouri, 9 miles east of Kansas City. Population (1890), 6,380.

Independence Hall. A building in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress and read to the people assembled on Independence Square. The Continental Congress assembled here, and Washington was here chosen commander-in-chief in 1775. The building is now used as a museum of relics connected with the history of the country.

Inderab. See *Anderab.*

Index Expurgatorius (in'deks eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us). ['Expurgatory Index.'] Catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they must not read unless in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, often reprinted, with additions, under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

> In 1539 Charles the Fifth obtained a Papal bull authorizing him to procure from the University of Louvain, in Flanders, where the Lutheran controversy would naturally be better understood than in Spain, a list of books dangerous to be introduced into his dominions. It was printed in 1546, and was the first "Index Expurgatorius" published under Spanish authority, and the second in the world. Subsequently it was submitted by the Emperor to the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, under whose authority additions were made to it; after which it was promulgated anew in 1550.
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> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 422.

India (in'di-ạ̈). [Formerly also *Indie* (still used, in the plural, in *East Indies* and *West Indies*) and *Inde*; F. *Indie*, Sp. Pg. It. *India*, G. *Indien*, from L. *India*, Gr. Ἰνδία, from *Indi*, Gr. Ἰνδοί, the inhabitants.] An extensive region in southern Asia. The name *India* is and has been used with very different meanings. With the ancients it meant the country of the Indus; later it was extended through the peninsula and sometimes made to include Farther India and the northern islands of the Malay Archipelago. In modern times it may mean what is sometimes called Hither or Nearer India, the peninsula whose natural boundaries are the Indian Ocean, the Suliman Mountains, the Himalayas, and the hill ranges east of Bengal; in this sense it is not so inclusive as the political India (see British India) but includes on the other hand the French and Portuguese possessions (see *Pondicherry, Goa, Mahé, Karikal, Yanaon, Damão, Diu.*) The name India is also sometimes used for the two peninsulas of Hither and Farther India, and sometimes as nearly equivalent to East Indies. The ordinary meaning, however, is British India or the Indian Empire, officially called India. This consists of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, Aden, Assam, Berar, Ajmere, [illegible] Provinces, Coorg, Northwest Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, Lower Burma, Upper Burma, Andaman and [illegible], and the [illegible], having an area of 964,992 square miles and a population (1891) of 221,172,952. In addition there are the feudatory native states, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Baroda, states in Rajputana, and [illegible], with the Central Provinces, Central

India, Panjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwest Provinces, etc. Their area is 595,167 square miles, with a population (1891) of 66,050,479. Total area of India, 1,560,159 square miles. Population (1891), 287,223,431. The approximate population of other regions under British supervision, including Sikkim, British Baluchistan, tribes on the Burmese frontier, etc., is about 600,000. The most important exports of India are wheat, rice, cotton, opium, oilseeds, jute, hides, tea, and indigo. The capital is Calcutta. Government is vested in a secretary of state for India (in London), with a council of about 10 (also in London). In India the government is administered by a governor-general appointed by the crown, a council with a centralized system of governors, etc., for provinces, and commissioners and deputy commissioners for divisions and districts. About three fourths of the inhabitants are Hindus in religion; Mohammedans come next (over 50,000,000). "To them [the Greeks] for a long time the word India was for practical purposes what it was etymologically, the valley of the Indus. Meanwhile in India itself it did not seem so natural as it seems to us to give one name to the whole region. For there is a very marked difference between the northern and southern parts of it. The great Aryan community which spoke Sanscrit and invented Brahminism spread itself chiefly from the Punjab along the great valley of the Ganges, but not at first far southward. Accordingly the name Hindostan properly belongs to this northern region. . . . It appears then that India is not a political name, but only a geographical expression like Europe or Africa." (*J. R. Seeley*, Expansion of England, p. 222.) India, mentioned in Esther i. 1, viii. 9, as the limit of the territories of Ahasuerus on the east, denotes probably the country surrounding the Indus, the Panjab. The name Indu (Hindu) also occurs in the cuneiform inscription of Nakhsh-i-Rustem. Whether and how India was known to the Phenicians, Hebrews, and Assyro-Babylonians before the Persian kings is uncertain. The view that Ophir, whither the mercantile fleet of Solomon and Hiram went, was in India, has been generally given up. The knowledge of the ancients concerning India, before the expeditions of Alexander the Great and Seleucus I., was in general very limited. West India (*India intra Gangem*) was to the Greeks and Romans the land east of the Iranian highland and south of the Imaus. Alexander the Great penetrated India as far as the Hyphasis in the east and the mouth of the Indus in the south. The island of Ceylon was known by the name of Taprobane, or Salike, the inhabitants being called Salæ. Still less comprehensive and accurate was their knowledge of East India (*India extra Gangem*). Alongside of a land of gold, silver, and copper is mentioned a golden peninsula, by which probably Malacca was meant. As names of the islands of the Indian Archipelago occur "the island of the Good God" (ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος), perhaps meaning Sumatra, and Jabadin, doubtless Java. The chief authenticated facts of Indian history are the following: the passage by Aryan tribes of the northern and northwestern mountain passes, and their settlement in the plains, at an unknown period; founding of Buddhism, 6th century B. C.; conquest of the Panjab by Alexander the Great, 327–325 B. C.; a Greco-Bactrian kingdom in India down to about the 2d century B. C., the so-called Scythian invasions following or accompanying this; Buddhism displaced by Brahmanism, about the 6th century of our era; invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni (the first Mohammedan invasion), 1001; invasion of Timur, 1398; expedition of Vasco da Gama, 1498; permanent settlement of the Portuguese at Goa, 1510; foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber, 1526; reign of Akbar, 1556–1605; formation of the English East India Company, 1600, and of the Dutch East India Company, 1602; rise of the Mahratta power under Sivaji, 1657; death of Aurung-Zeb and beginning of the Mogul decay, 1707; rivalry of French and English in India at its height in the time of Dupleix, about 1748; Clive's victory at Plassey, 1757, followed by the acquisition of Bengal and Behar; acquisitions made under the administrations of Warren Hastings (1772–85), Wellesley, Cornwallis, Minto, Marquis of Hastings, Amherst, Dalhousie; Carnatic annexed, 1801; British (Lower) Burma annexed, 1826 and 1852; first Afghan war, 1838–42; annexation of Sind, 1843; annexation of the Panjab, 1849; Sepoy Mutiny, 1857 (suppressed, 1858); transference of the administration from the East India Company to the crown, 1858; Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, 1877; second Afghan war, 1878–80; annexation of Upper Burma, 1886. Recent events have been the building of the Sind-Quetta Railway toward the Afghan frontier, the acquisition of certain territories in Baluchistan, the suppression of the Hunza-Nagar insurrection in 1891, the Manipur revolt in 1891, etc.

India, British. Same as *India*, in the present official sense; or, more strictly, that part which is under direct British administration, excluding the native states. See *India*.

India, Further, or **Indo-China** (in′dō-chī′nä), or **India beyond the Ganges.** The southeastern peninsula of Asia, including Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Annam, Tongking, Straits Settlements, etc.

India, Hither or **Nearer.** The great central peninsula in southern Asia, with the natural boundaries as described under *India*.

Indiana (in-di-an′ä). [NL., 'land of Indians.'] One of the Central States of the United States. Capital, Indianapolis. It is bounded by Lake Michigan and Michigan on the north, Ohio on the east, Illinois on the west, and Kentucky (separated by the Ohio) on the south. The surface is generally level and undulating. The leading occupation is agriculture. Indiana is one of the chief States in the production of wheat, and the sixth state in population. It has 92 counties; sends 2 senators and 13 representatives to Congress; and has 15 electoral votes. It was settled by the French at Vincennes and elsewhere early in the 18th century; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783; became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787; and was made a separate Territory in 1800. The battle of Tippecanoe occurred within its limits in 1811. It was admitted to the Union in 1816. Area, 36,350 square miles. Population (1890), 2,192,404.

Indiana. A novel by George Sand, published in 1832.

Indiana. A character in Steele's "Conscious Lovers." Mrs. Cibber made a great hit in this part.

Indianapolis (in″di-a-nap′ō-lis). The capital of Indiana and of Marion County, situated on the West Fork of White River, in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 86° 6′ W., nearly at the geographical center of the State. It is the chief city in the State, and an important railway center, and has a large trade in grain. Among its chief industries are pork-packing and milling. It was laid out in 1821, and was chartered as a city in 1847. Population (1890), 105,436.

Indian Archipelago. See *Malay Archipelago*.

Indian Council. See *Council of the Indies*.

Indian Emperor, The, or the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. A play by Dryden, a sequel to "The Indian Queen," produced in 1665.

Indian Empire. Same as *British India*. See *India*.

Indian Mutiny, or **Sepoy Mutiny.** The revolt against British authority in India 1857–58. Its immediate cause was the introduction into the Sepoy army of a new rifle whose use required the touching of grease (on the cartridge): this offended the religious prejudices of the soldiers. The mutiny began at Meerut May 10. The centers of activity were Delhi, Cawnpore (where in July a massacre of the Europeans was ordered by Nana Sahib), and Lucknow. Lucknow's garrison was relieved by Havelock in September, and again by Campbell in November; Delhi was besieged and taken in 1857; Lucknow was finally conquered in March, 1858; and the last resistance was suppressed in 1858. The last Mogul (titular emperor) was banished.

Indian Ocean. The part of the ocean lying between Asia on the north, Africa on the west, the Malay Archipelago and Australia on the east, and an arbitrary line (about lat. 38° S.) connecting the southern extremities of Australia and Africa on the south. Its chief arms are the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea (with the Persian Gulf and Red Sea). It contains Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Socotra, Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Lakkadive Islands, and Maldive Islands. It receives the drainage of the Zambesi, Euphrates and Tigris, Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawadi, and the rivers of the Deccan. Length from the Cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, about 6,000 miles. Average depth, about 14,000 feet.

Indian Queen, The. A tragedy in heroic verse by Sir Robert Howard and John Dryden, produced in 1664.

Indian Territory. A territory of the United States. It is bounded by Kansas on the north, Missouri and Arkansas on the east, Texas on the south, and Oklahoma on the west. Its surface is generally level and rolling. Herding is the chief industry. It is unorganized. The Indian tribes Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles conduct their own affairs. Tahlequah in the Cherokee land is the chief town. The region was acquired in 1803 and 1845. In 1834 it was set apart for the Indians who were removed during this period from their original homes. The portion north of lat. 37° was ceded afterward by the Indians to the United States. In the Civil War the Indians sided with the Confederates. (For the setting apart of Oklahoma, see *Oklahoma*). Area (1890), 31,400 square miles. Population (1890), 186,490.

Indians (in′di-anz) (of North America). The aboriginal inhabitants of North America. They were so named on the supposition that the lands discovered by the early navigators were parts of India: the erroneous name has continued in use, notwithstanding attempts at its correction. Schoolcraft invented for the North Americans the names *Alaic*, to denote the people of the eastern coast; *Abanic*, for those west of the Mississippi; and *Ostic*, for those who live between these limits; but no other writer has used them. The latest attempt, equally unsuccessful, calls the North American tribes *Aoneo-Marañonians* — *Marañon* being a name for the river Amazon, and *Aoneo* a word connected with a Northern myth. Serious mistakes in governmental practice as well as in theories came from errors in the names of the ethnic divisions of North America. Each tribe called itself by a name in its own language which often was metaphorical and varying; and its several neighbors called it in their languages by other names, which, according to their existing relations, might be terms of obloquy, of friendship, or of simple topographic description. The methods adopted by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch to express the native pronunciation added to the confusion, and a large proportion of these various forms afterward appeared in literature and in statistics, the population (which was itself multiplied through fear or through interest) being sometimes duplicated over and over again, and thus vastly exaggerated in the best official estimates. Subsequently many of the erroneous names disappeared, and then it was inferred that the tribes so named had become extinct. From these errors arose, mainly, the opinion, still generally entertained, that the rapid extinction of the North Americans is without a parallel in history, and that it is due to an inherent defect, styled *feræ naturæ*, through which civilization is fatal to the part of the human race found in the western hemisphere. The present number of Indians in the United States is about 300,000. The number in British America is not so accurately known, and that in Mexico, being more affected by mixture of blood, is still less determinable. Besides the actually ascertained errors in nomenclature, other considerations affect the questions concerning population, habitat, and migrations, upon which, together with language, a proper classification depends. Before the European invasion the North American tribes had reached a state of quasi-equilibrium, and were sedentary to the extent that their territories were recognized, and, though many of them held districts too large for actual occupancy, the limits were substantially defined. While agriculture had commenced in some parts of the present area of the United States, and was spreading, it nowhere sufficed to replace hunting, which demands enormous areas per capita for support; and the population had not increased, except perhaps in a small part of California, so as to press upon the food-supply. Contrary to the current opinion, the Indians were not nomadic until after the arrival of Europeans, who drove many tribes from their established seats to those occupied by other tribes; and from the same Europeans they procured the horse and firearms, both of which were necessary to a nomadic life under the existing conditions. The wars with the invaders and those occasioned by their pressure, in which firearms were used, were far more destructive than the former quarrels between tribes. The losses and gains of most of the tribes during recent decades are now known with sufficient precision to allow an estimate of the effect of civilization upon them. In this connection it must be noted as important that many individuals of aboriginal blood have disappeared from the numerical strength of tribes, not by extinction but by absorption. From all these considerations it is concluded that the Indian population of North America at the time of the Columbian discovery was not very greatly in excess of that now extant. The Bureau of Ethnology, established by Congress in 1879, has brought the classification and nomenclature of the Indians of North America into system and approximate accuracy. The tribes in British America, Lower California, and the United States, including those found both north and south of the Mexican border and excluding the remainder of Mexico, are divided into 57 linguistic families or stocks, fundamentally differing from each other, and often apparently as distinct as the Aryan and Scythian linguistic stocks. In all the stocks were languages, sometimes but one being now known, sometimes many, the differences between which were such that the speakers failed either entirely or in large part to understand each other. The names assigned to these stocks in this work are those given by the authority who first recognized each particular stock in a publication; and the termination *an* or *ian* is now added to each to distinguish between the stock names and tribal names, many of which without such distinction would be identical and confusing. The 57 linguistic families or stocks in the territory mentioned are as follows: Algonquian, Athapascan, Attacapan, Beothukan, Caddoan, Chimakuan, Chimarikan, Chimmesyan, Chinookan, Chitimachan, Chumashan, Coahuiltecan, Copehan, Costanoan, Eskimauan, Esselenian, Iroquoian, Kalapooian, Karankawan, Keresan, Kiowan, Kitunahan, Koluschan, Kulanapan, Kusan, Lutuamian, Mariposan, Moquelumnan, Muskhogean, Natchesan, Palaihnihan, Piman, Pujunan, Quoratean, Salinan, Salishan, Sastean, Sahaptian, Shoshonean, Siouan, Skittagetan, Takilman, Tanoan, Timuquanan, Tonikan, Tonkawan, Uchean, Waiilatpuan, Wakashan, Washoan, Weitspekan, Wishoskan, Yakonan, Yanan, Yukian, Yuman, and Zuñian. These stocks differ widely in the amount of territory occupied, in the number of component tribes, and in the number of individuals identified as belonging to them. Some claimed the combined areas of a number of the present States and Territories of the United States, while the known habitat of others was not more than a modern county or township. Some are differentiated by the language of a single tribe now known; others comprise many tribes, those of the Algonquian stock amounting to 600 separately named divisions, each one of which has been regarded by some authority to be a tribe. Some are extinct, or are represented only by a score of living persons, while others number tens of thousands. The first subdivision of the linguistic stocks, more permanent than temporary alliances or leagues for special purposes, is the "confederacy"; but it is not a constant basis of classification. It is noticed in certain stocks where several neighboring tribes have acted together for a considerable period in an approach to the nationality common in civilization. These confederacies do not embrace all the tribes of any stock, and are not confined to people speaking the same language; indeed, interpreters have been required in the councils of a confederacy between the delegates of the component tribes. In this connection it must be noted that tribes of the same linguistic family are often bitter hereditary enemies, so that language does not afford a political classification. The unit of classification is the tribe, which often is indistinguishable from the village. The latter often extended over a considerable area, and was normally composed of widely separated dwellings, each of them the home of a domestic family, though sometimes several families occupied the same dwelling. Another division is the clan or gens; but, as it is neither political nor ethnic, and as it interpermeates all other divisions, its titles are not mentioned in this work. Those appearing here alphabetically as the names of confederacies and tribes are selected as having been the most used in literature, and are not expressed in the determined scientific transliteration which is required for the above-mentioned 57 linguistic stocks, but in the form most frequently found in publications.

Indies (in′diz), also formerly **Indias** (in′di-az). The name given by Columbus and early geographers to the American islands and mainland, then supposed to be a part of Asia: later, when their true nature was known, they were distinguished as the West Indies, and the latter term was eventually retained for the islands now bearing that name. Many writers of the 16th century use the word *Indies* in a restricted sense for the country now included in Mexico.

Indies, Council of the. See *Council of the Indies*.

Indigirka (in-dē-gir′kä). A river in eastern Siberia, flowing into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 71° 40′ N., long. 150° E. Length about 900 miles.

Indo-China. See *India, Further*.

Indo-Europeans (in′dō-ū-rọ-pē′ạnz). The races speaking the Indo-European languages: Aryans (which see).

I am compelled to opine that the absence of the ass and the camel, together with the presence of the horse, in the pastoral life of the Indo-Europeans, is in favour of our looking for the original abode of the Indo-Europeans rather in the European than the Asiatic portion of the steppe district. Further, the locality (banks of the Volga) proposed by us for the original home of the Indo-Europeans affords the simplest explanation of the manifold points of contact between the Finns and the Indo-Europeans in language and in habits, to which we have referred in various passages of this work. *Schrader*, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 437.

Indonesia (in-do-nē'shiạ). [NL., 'Indian islands.'] A name for the Malay Archipelago.

Indore (in-dōr'). 1. A native state in India, under the control of the Central India Agency. It consists of various detached tracts, partly in the valley of the Nerbudda. It is also called the Holkar's Dominions, from its Mahratta ruler of the Holkar family. It was founded by an adventurer in the middle of the 18th century. The ruler became a prince feudatory to Great Britain in 1818. Area, 9,625 square miles. Population (1891), 1,099,990. 2. The capital of Indore state, situated in lat. 22° 42′ N., long. 75° 50′ E. Population (1891), 92,329.

Indra (in'drä). The god who, in Vedic theology, stands at the head of the deities of the middle realm — that of the air. The special manifestation of his power is the battle which he wages in the storm with his thunderbolt (*vajra*) against the demons Vritra ('surrounder'), Ahi ('confiner'), Shushna ('parcher'), and others, who in the form of mighty serpents or dragons encompass the waters and shut off their path, as well as that of the light, from heaven to earth. He is originally not the supreme, but the national and favorite, god of the Indo-Aryan tribes, and a type of heroic might exerted for noble ends. He becomes more prominent as Varuna is gradually obscured. In later times he is subordinated to the triad Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, but still is the head of the heaven of the gods. He is the subject of many stories in the great epics and the Puranas.

Indraprastha (in-drạ-prast'hạ). The capital city of the Pandu princes. The name is still known and used for a part of the city of Delhi.

Indre (aṅd'r). A river in central France, joining the Loire 17 miles west-southwest of Tours. Length, about 150 miles.

Indre. A department of central France. Capital, Châteauroux. It is bounded by Loir-et-Cher on the north, Cher on the east, Creuse and Haute-Vienne on the south, Vienne on the west, and Indre-et-Loire on the northwest. The surface is level. It exports grain. It was formed from the ancient Bas Berry and parts of Orléanais and Marche. Area, 2,624 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Indre-et-Loire (aṅd'r-a-lwär'). A department of France. Capital, Tours. It is bounded by Sarthe on the north, Loir-et-Cher on the northeast, Indre on the southeast, Vienne on the south, and Maine-et-Loire on the west, and was formed chiefly from the ancient Touraine. The surface is generally level. The department is traversed by the Loire, whose valley here is called "the garden of France." It produces grain, wine, hemp, fruit, etc. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), 337,298.

Indulgence, Declarations of. In English history, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal were: (*a*) A proclamation by Charles II. in 1671 or [illegible] suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. (*b*) A proclamation by James II. in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious [illegible]. [illegible] refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.

Indus (in'dus). [Skt. *Sindhu*.] One of the chief rivers of India. It rises in an unexplored region among the [illegible] It flows northwest through gorges in Tibet and Kashmir. Near the western part of Kashmir it turns south and flows through British India (Panjab and Sind) into the Arabian Sea by a delta about lat. 24° N. Its chief tributaries are the combined rivers of the Panjab (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej) through the [illegible] and the Kabul. Length, about 1,8[illegible] miles; navigable [illegible].

Ine (ē'ne), or **Ini** (ē'nē), or **Ina** (ī'nä). Died 7[illegible]. King of the West Saxons 688–726. [illegible]

Ines de Castro. See *Castro, Inez de*.

Inexpiable War, The. A war between Carthage [illegible]

Infant Phenomenon, The (otherwise **Ninetta Crummles**). [illegible] Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Inferno (in-fėr'nō; It. pron. in-fer'nō), **The.** [illegible] Commedia." It is divided into 34 cantos. The poet is [illegible] (which see).

Inferum Mare (in'fe-rum mā'rē). [L., 'lower [illegible]'] See [illegible].

Inflexible (in-flek'si-bl). An iron-clad British twin-screw double-turreted battle-ship. She was launched in April, 1876. Her dimensions are: length, 320 feet; breadth, 75 feet; draught, 25 feet; displacement, 11,400 tons. The armored region consists of a submerged hull with an armored deck 5 or 6 feet below water-line, and a central rectangular redoubt or bulwark carrying two turrets placed diagonally at opposite corners. She carries four 80-ton guns in the turrets.

Inganos. See *Mocoas*.

Ingauni (in-gâ'nī). In ancient history, a Ligurian tribe which dwelt in northwestern Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa.

Ingelheim (ing'el-hīm), **Nieder-**, and **Ingelheim, Ober-.** Two small towns in the province of Rhine-Hesse, Hesse, 8 miles west of Mainz: formerly noted for a palace of Charles the Great.

Ingelow (in'je-lō), **Jean.** Born at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1830. An English poet and novelist. Her works include poems (1863, 1865, 1867, 1876, 1879, 1885, 1886), "Studies for Stories" (1864), "Mopsa the Fairy" (1869), "Off the Skelligs" (a novel, 1872), "Fated to be Free" (1875), "Sarah de Berenger" (1879), "Don John" (1881), "John Jerome, etc." (1886), "A Motto Changed" (1893), and a number of children's books.

Ingemann (ing'e-män), **Bernhard Severin.** Born at Torkildstrup, Falster, Denmark, May 28, 1789: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 24, 1862. A Danish poet and novelist. He wrote the epic "Valdemar de Store og hans Mand" (1824), the historical novels "Valdemar Seier" (1826), "Erik Menveds Barndom" (1828), "Kong Erik" (1833), "Prinds Otto af Danmark" (1835).

Ingenhousz (ing'gen-hous), **Johannes.** Born 1730: died in England, 1779. A Dutch physician.

Ingermanland (ing'er-män-länd), or **Ingria** (in'gri-ạ). An ancient district, now forming a large part of the government of St. Petersburg, Russia. It passed several times between Sweden and Russia, and was acquired by Sweden 1617. It was conquered by Peter the Great and its possession confirmed to Russia 1721.

Ingersoll (ing'gėr-sol). A town in Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames 54 miles west-southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 4,191.

Ingersoll, Charles Jared. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1782: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1862. An American politician and author, son of Jared Ingersoll. He wrote "A Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain" (1845–52).

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed. Born at Philadelphia, June 14, 1786: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1868. An American politician, son of Jared Ingersoll: United States minister to England 1850–1853.

Ingersoll, Robert Green. Born at Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. An American lawyer, lecturer, and politician. He settled as a legal practitioner at Peoria, Illinois, in 1857, and became colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry in 1862 and attorney-general for Illinois in 1866. He has published "The Gods, and Other Lectures" (1876), "Some Mistakes of Moses" (1879), "Great Speeches" (1887), etc.

Ingham (ing'am), **Charles Cromwell.** Born at Dublin, about 1796: died at New York, Dec. 10, 1863. An English-American painter. He came to the United States in 1816. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Design.

Ingham, Col. Frederic. A pseudonym used by Edward Everett Hale in "The Ingham Papers" and other works.

Inghamites (ing'am-īts). An English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), a Yorkshire evangelist, which combines elements of Methodism and Moravianism. The conversion of Ingham to Sandemanian views led to the disruption and nearly total extinction of the denomination.

Inghirami (ēn-gē-rä'mē), **Francesco.** Born at Volterra, Italy, 177[illegible]: died at Florence, May 17, 1846. An Italian archæologist. He wrote "Monumenti etruschi o di etrusco nome" (1820–27), etc.

Inghirami, Tommaso, surnamed **Fedra.** Born at Volterra, Italy, 1470: died at Rome, Sept. 6, 1516. An Italian poet, scholar, and orator.

Ingleby ([illegible]), **Clement Mansfield.** Born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, England, Oct. 29, 1823: died at Ilford, Essex, Sept. 26, 1886. An English [illegible] and Shakspere [illegible]

Inglis (ing'lz), **John.** [illegible] Aug. 20, 1891. A [illegible] ...ated at Glasgow University [illegible] ...nd was called to the Scottish [illegible] pointed lord justice clerk, with the title of Lord Glencorse, and from 1867 he was lord justice general and president of the Court of Session.

Inglis, Sir John Eardley Wilmot. Born in Nova Scotia, Nov. 15, 1814: died at Hamburg, Sept. 27, 1862. The defender of Lucknow. He was the son of John Inglis, third bishop of Nova Scotia. He served in Canada in 1837, and in the Panjab war 1848–49. In the Indian mutiny of 1857 he was second in command to Sir Henry Lawrence at Chinhut June 30, and at Lucknow, where the garrison was besieged in the residency, July 1. When Lawrence was wounded, July 2, Inglis succeeded to the command, and conducted the defense until the arrival of Sir Henry Havelock, Sept. 26, 1857. On this date also he was promoted to major-general and created K. C. B.

Ingoldsby Legends (ing'gōldz-bi lej'endz or lē'jendz). A series of satirical stories in prose and verse by Richard Harris Barham, under the pseudonym of Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. The earlier numbers were published in "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterward in "The New Monthly Magazine." In 1840 the first series was published collectively: a second and third series in 1847.

Ingolstadt (ing'ōl-stät). A fortified town in Upper Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Schutter with the Danube, 44 miles north by west of Munich. Its university, founded in 1472, was removed to Landshut in 1800, and to Munich in 1826. Its fortifications were razed by the French in 1800. It was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. Population (1890), 17,646.

Ingomar the Barbarian. A play by Maria Anne Lovell, produced at Drury Lane in 1851. It was a translation from the German. It has been a favorite on account of the character of Parthenia.

Ingraham (ing'grạ-am), **Joseph Holt.** Born at Portland, Maine, 1809: died at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec., 1860. An American clergyman and novelist. Among his works are "The Prince of the House of David" (1855), "The Pillar of Fire" (1859).

Ingres (aṅg'r), **Jean Auguste Dominique.** Born at Montauban, Aug. 29, 1780: died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1867. A celebrated French historical painter. At the age of 16 he went to Paris and entered the atelier of David. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1801; studied for 5 years in Paris; and went in 1806 to Italy, where he remained about 15 years. In 1824 the "Vow of Louis XIII." was exhibited in the Louvre, and the artist returned to Paris in great favor. He was made a member of the Institute in 1825. Among his works are "Œdipus and the Sphinx" (1808), "Apotheosis of Homer" (1826), "Martyrdom of St. Symphorian" (1834), "Stratonice" (1839), "The Golden Age" (unfinished, 1848), "Joan of Arc" (1854), "The Spring" (1856).

Ingria. See *Ingermanland*.

Ingvæones (ing-vẹ-ō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Ingævones*, the Latinization of a hypothetical Germanic fundamental form **Ingvaz*, a name of the god **Tíwaz*, **Tíu*. Cf. AS. (rune song) *Ing*, OHG. *Inc*, the name of a rune; ON. *Yngvi*, *Yngvi-Freyr*, from whom the Swedish kings, the *Ynglingar*, derive their descent; AS. (Beowulf) *Ingwine*, the Danes. From √*igh*, to implore.] See *Herminones*.

Inhambane (ēn-yäm-bä'ne). A seaport on the eastern coast of Africa, belonging to Portugal, situated in lat. 23° 50′ S. Population, about 6,000.

Inheritance, The. A novel by Miss Ferrier, published in 1824.

Inimacas. See *Enimagas*.

Inkerman (ingk-er-män'). A ruined town in the Crimea, Russia, near Sebastopol. Here, Nov. 5, 1854, the English and French defeated the Russians, who had made an unexpected attack on the English camp. The battle was severe, and the loss on both sides great.

Inkle and Yarico. A musical comedy by George Colman the younger, taken from the "Spectator" (No. 11). It was produced at the Haymarket Aug. 4, 1787.

Inland Sea. See *Suwonada*.

Inman (in'man), **Henry.** Born at Utica, N. Y., Oct., 1801: died at New York, Jan. 17, 1846. An American painter, noted for portraits.

In Memoriam (in mẹ-mō'ri-am). An elegiac poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1850. It is a philosophic lament for the poet's friend Arthur Henry Hallam, and is Tennyson's most characteristic work.

Inn (in). One of the chief tributaries of the Danube, which it joins at Passau: the ancient Œnus. It rises in the Grisons, Switzerland, traverses the Upper and Lower Engadine valleys, the Upper and Lower Inn valleys in Tyrol and Bavaria, and forms part of the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria. Length, 320 miles; navigable from Hall.

Inner Temple. See *Inns of Court*, and *Temple*.

Innes (in'es), **Cosmo.** Born in Aberdeenshire, Sept. 9, 1798: died at Killin, in the Highlands, July 31, 1874. A Scottish antiquary. From 1846 until his death he was professor of constitutional law and history at the University of Edinburgh. Among his principal works are "Two Ancient Records of the Bishopric of Caithness" ([illegible]), "The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor" (1859), "Scotland in the Middle Ages" (1860), "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland" (1867).

Inness, George. Born at Newburg, N. Y., May 1, 1825: died at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1894. A noted American landscape-painter. He studied for a short time with Regis Gignoux, and also abroad at three different periods. He was elected national academician in 1868. He is noted for his coloring and sensitive reproduction of the moods of nature. Among his works are "After the Storm" (1869), "View near Rome" (1871), "St. Peter's," "The Afterglow" (1878), "Spring" (1881), "Niagara Falls" (1883), "Sunset" (1885).

Innisfail (in'is-fal). A poetical name of Ireland.

Innocent (in'ō-sent) **I.**, Saint. Died March 12, 417. Bishop of Rome 402–417. During his pontificate Rome was sacked by Alaric (410). He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on July 28.

Innocent II. (**Gregorio de' Papi** or **Papareschi**). Died Sept. 23, 1143. Pope 1130–43. He was elected in an irregular manner by a minority of the college of cardinals on the death of Honorius II., whereupon the majority of the cardinals, refusing to recognize the validity of his election, chose Anacletus II. as antipope. He was forced to seek refuge in France, where Bernard of Clairvaux procured his recognition by the court and the clergy. He was installed in the Lateran at Rome by the emperor Lothair in 1133, but did not gain undisputed possession before the death of Anacletus in 1138.

Innocent III. (**Giovanni Lothario Conti**). Born at Anagni, Italy, in 1161: died at Perugia, Italy, July 16, 1216. Pope 1198–1216. He was the son of Count Trasimundo, of the house of Conti, and Claricia, a descendant of the house of Scotti at Rome; was educated at Rome, Paris, and Bologna; became a canon of St. Peter's in 1181, and cardinal deacon of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in 1190; and was crowned pope Feb. 22, 1198. Following in the footsteps of Gregory VII., he made it the chief aim of his ecclesiastical policy to vindicate the papal claim of the supremacy of the church over the state. He forced Philip Augustus of France to take back his repudiated queen, Ingeburga of Denmark, in 1200; instigated the fourth Crusade (1202–04), the chief result of which was the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks and the establishment of the Latin Empire; deposed Otto IV., emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1215 crowned his former ward, Frederick of Sicily, emperor; compelled in 1213 John of England, who refused to accept Stephen Langton, the papal nominee to the archbishopric of Canterbury, to acknowledge the feudal sovereignty of the Pope and to pay an annual tribute; ordered the crusade against the Albigenses in 1208; and presided at the fourth Lateran Council in 1215. During his pontificate the papal power attained its greatest height.

Innocent IV. (**Senibaldi di Fieschi**). Died at Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. Pope 1243–54. He inherited from his predecessors a feud with the emperor Frederick II., who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX. in 1239. After the death of Frederick in 1250, and of his son the emperor Conrad IV. in 1254, the struggle was continued with Manfred, the uncle and guardian of Conrad's son, Conradin of Sicily, who inflicted a decisive defeat on the papal troops 5 days before Innocent's death.

Innocent V. (**Pietro di Tarantasia**). Born in 1225: died at Rome, June 22, 1276. Pope Jan. 20–June 22, 1276.

Innocent VI. (**Étienne d'Albert**). Born at Brissac, France: died Sept. 12, 1362. Pope 1352–62. He kept his court at Avignon.

Innocent VII. (**Cosimo de' Migliorati**). Born at Sulmona, Abruzzi, Italy, 1336: died at Rome, Nov. 6, 1406. Pope 1404–06. He was opposed by the antipope Benedict XIII., who resided at Avignon.

Innocent VIII. (**Giovanni Battista Cibo**). Born at Genoa, 1432: died July 25, 1492. Pope 1484–92. He was involved in war with Ferdinand of Naples, whose crown he offered to Renaldus, duke of Lorraine; and kept Zezim, brother of the sultan Bajazet, a close prisoner in consideration of an annual payment of 40,000 ducats and the gift of the sacred spear said to have pierced the side of the Saviour.

Innocent IX. (**Giovanni Antonio Facchinetti**). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1519: died Dec. 30, 1591. Pope Oct. 29–Dec. 30, 1591.

Innocent X. (**Giovanni Battista Pamfili**). Born at Rome, 1572: died Jan. 7, 1655. Pope 1644–55. He condemned the treaty of Westphalia in 1651, and the Jansenist heresy in 1653.

Innocent XI. (**Benedetto Odescalchi**). Born at Como, Italy, 1611: died Aug. 12, 1689. Pope 1676–89.

Innocent XII. (**Antonio Pignatelli**). Born at Naples, March 13, 1615: died Sept. 27, 1700. Pope 1691–1700.

Innocent XIII. (**Michelangelo Conti**). Born at Rome, May 15, 1655: died March 7, 1724. Pope 1721–24.

Innsbruck (ins'brök), or **Innspruck.** The capital of Tyrol, Austria, situated on the Inn in lat. 47° 17' N., long. 11° 24' E.: the ancient Œni Pons, or Œnipontum. It is noted for its picturesque situation. The Franciscan church or Hofkirche, is a Renaissance building, notable especially for its magnificent monument to the emperor Maximilian I. The kneeling figure of the emperor, in bronze, on a great marble sarcophagus, is surrounded by 28 statues of his ancestors. The sides of the sarcophagus are adorned with 24 reliefs of scenes from the emperor's life, most of them by the Fleming Colins. These reliefs are among the finest sculpture of the 16th century; many of the figures are portraits. The Schloss Ambras is a fine castle of the 13th century, refitted and enlarged in the 16th by the archduke Ferdinand. It is now a museum, with very interesting collections, chiefly historical, including medieval and modern weapons, furniture, industrial art, sculpture, and portraits. The 16th-century Spanish saloon is notable, as is the ornate late-Pointed chapel. It has several other castles and a university. It was made a city in 1234. Desperate fighting between the Tyrolese and Bavarians occurred here in 1809. Population (1890), 23,320.

Inns of Chancery. Inns subordinate to the Inns of Court (which see). Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn (pulled down in 1868, now the site of the Globe Theatre) were attached to the Inner Temple; New Inn and Strand Inn (which have disappeared), to the Middle Temple; Barnard's Inn and Staple's Inn, to Gray's Inn; Thavie's Inn and Furnival's Inn, to Lincoln's Inn. Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, was formerly used by the Society of Serjeants-at-law, but this ceased to exist in 1877.

Inns of Court. Legal societies in London which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examination for that purpose; also, the precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars (whence the name *Temple*). These inns had their origin about the end of the 13th century. The inn was originally the town residence of a person of quality. "Before the Temple was leased by lawyers, the laws were taught in hostels, hospitia curiæ, of which there were a great number in the metropolis, especially in the neighborhood of Holborn; but afterwards the Inns of Court and Chancery increased in prosperity till they formed what Stow describes as 'a whole university of students, practisers or pleaders, and judges of the law of this realm, not living on common stipends as in the other universities, as is for the most part done, but of their own private maintenance.'" *Hare*, London, I. 59.

Innuit (in'ū-it). See *Eskimauan*.

Innviertel (in'fēr-tel). The region between the Inn, Danube, and Salzach. It was ceded to Austria in 1779, to Bavaria in 1809, and again to Austria in 1815.

Inowrazlaw (ē-nov-räts'läv), or **Jung-Breslau** (yöng-bres'lou). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 66 miles east-northeast of Posen. There are salt-works in the vicinity. Population (1890), commune, 16,503.

Insatiate Countess, The. A tragedy acted in 1610, and attributed to Marston, though altered by Barksteed. It was sometimes mentioned as "Barksteed's Tragedy." The play which bears the latter's name (in some copies) seems to have been condensed by him from two others—one a tragedy, one a comedy. Marston probably wrote the play in 1604. *Fleay.*

Inselsberg (in'sels-berG). One of the chief summits of the Thüringerwald, west of Friedrichroda. Height, 3,000 feet.

Instauratio Magna (in-stâ-rā'shi-ō mag'nä). [L., 'the great renewal.'] The comprehensive philosophical work planned and partially carried out by Lord Bacon, comprising the "Advancement of Learning," "Novum Organum," etc. See *Bacon, Francis.*

Insterburg (in'stėr-börG). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated at the junction of the Angerapp and Inster, 53 miles east of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 22,227.

Institute of France. [F. *Institut de France*, often simply *Institut.*] An association of the members of the five French academies, L'Académie Française, L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, L'Académie des Sciences, L'Académie des Beaux Arts, and L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. It was established by the Republican Convention in 1795, and is supported by the government. Its purpose is "to advance the sciences and arts of research by the publication of discoveries and by correspondence with other learned societies, and to prosecute those scientific and literary labors which shall have for their end general utility and the glory of the republic." It was originally called L'Institut National, and the name has changed with the various changes in the government. At first the association was installed at the Louvre, but in 1806 it was removed to the Collège des Quatre Nations. There is a general annual meeting on the 25th of October, the anniversary of its founding.

Institutes of Justinian. See *Corpus Juris.*

Institutes of the Christian Religion. [L. *Institutio Religionis Christianæ.*] A theological work by Calvin, published in Latin in 1536, and in French in 1540.

Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro. [Pg., 'Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society.'] A society established at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1839, for the encouragement of historical and geographical studies. Since its foundation it has published the "Revista Trimensal," now (1894) numbering over 55 volumes, and containing documents of the highest interest. It possesses a very valuable library.

Insubres (in'sū-brēz). In ancient history, a Gallic people in Cisalpine Gaul, dwelling north of the Po, in the vicinity of Milan. They were finally subjected to Rome in 196 B. C.

Interim (in'tėr-im). A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Ratisbon Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 29, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipsic Interim, carried through the Diet of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1548, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged and published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549: it met with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was secured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1552.

Interlaken (in'tėr-lä-ken), or **Interlachen** (in'-ter-läch-en). A summer resort in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, on the Aare, between Lakes Thun and Brienz, 27 miles southeast of Bern. It is a celebrated tourist center. The chief avenue is the Höheweg. It contains a casino and an old monastery. Population, about 2,000.

International (in-tėr-nash'on-al), **The.** A society (in full, "The International Working-men's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working-classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of working-men; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers of the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working-classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the doings of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength.

International African Association. An international commission provided for at the Brussels Conference of 1876. Its object was to be the exploration and civilization of central Africa. National committees were formed in France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere to coöperate in the work. Its seat was Brussels. Out of it grew the Kongo Committee, the International Association of the Kongo, and the Kongo Free State.

Interpreter, Mr. A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He is intended to typify the Holy Ghost. The house of the Interpreter was just beyond the Wicket Gate.

Inti (ēn'tē). The Quichua name for the sun, deified and worshiped in ancient Peru; hence, the god of the Incas.

Inti-huasi (ēn'tē-wä'sē). [Quichua, 'house of the Sun.'] One of the names given by the ancient Peruvians to the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco. See *Curicancha.*

Intra (ēn'trä). A town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, on the western shore of Lago Maggiore. Population, about 5,000.

Intransigentists (in-tran'si-jen-tists). 1. A radical party in Spain which in 1873–74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection.—2. A faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and socialistic changes.

Intrepid, The. 1. A Tripolitan vessel, captured and so named by Americans, in which Stephen Decatur sailed into the port of Tripoli on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and recaptured and burned the United States frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the enemy's hands. The vessel was afterward blown up in the harbor to destroy Tripolitan cruisers.—2. An Arctic exploring vessel. She sailed under Commander Austin in 1850 from England.

Intrigo (in-trē'gō). A man of business in Sir Francis Fane's comedy "Love in the Dark," from which Mrs. Centlivre took Marplot.

Intronati (ēn-trō-nä'tē). A literary academy founded at Siena in 1525.

Invalides, Hôtel des. See *Hôtel.*

Inveraray, or **Inverary** (in-vėr-ā'ri). A seaport and the capital of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Fyne 46 miles northwest of Glasgow: noted for herring fishery. Population (1891), 822.

Invercargill (in-vėr-kär-gil'). A town in the South Island, New Zealand, on an inlet of Foveaux Strait. It exports mutton, etc. Population (1891), 8,551.

Inverlochy (in-vėr-loċh'i). A place in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated near Loch Eil 33 miles northeast of Oban. Here, Feb. 2, 1645, Montrose defeated the Campbells.

Inverness (in-vėr-nes'). 1. A county of Scotland, bounded by Ross on the north, Nairn and Elgin on the northeast, Banff and Aberdeen on the east, Perth and Argyll on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. It comprises also Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, and others of the Hebrides. The surface is mountainous. It is [illegible] and for picturesque scenery. The prevailing language is Gaelic. Area, 4,088 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

2\. A seaport and the capital of the county of Inverness, situated on the Ness in lat. 57° 28' N., long. 4° 13' W. It has [illegible], and foreign trade, is a tourist center, and the capital of the northern Highlands, and was the ancient Pictish capital. Its castle was destroyed by the army of the Pretender in 1746. Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn form the Inverness district of parliamentary burghs. Population (1891), [illegible].

Invincible Armada, The. See *Armada*.

Invincible Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Invincibilis** (dok'tor in-vin-sib'i-lis). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher William Occam.

Invoice (in'vois). One of the principal characters in Foote's "Devil upon Two Sticks."

Inwood (in'wụd), **Henry William.** Born May 22, 1794: supposed to have been shipwrecked March 20, 1843. An architect, the eldest son of William Inwood (1771–1843). He published "The Erechtheum at Athens" (1827), "Of the Resources of Design in the Architecture of Greece, Egypt, and other Countries" (1834).

Inwood, William. Born at Highgate about 1771: died at London, March 16, 1843. An English architect. His chief work is St. Pancras New Church, London (1819–22), which is an adaptation of Athenian models, chiefly the Erechtheum.

Io (ī'ō). [Gr. Ἰώ.] In Greek mythology, the beautiful daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, Greece, who was changed by Hera (Juno), in a fit of jealousy, into a white heifer, and placed under the watch of Argus of the hundred eyes. When Argus was killed by Hermes at the command of Zeus, the heifer was maddened by a terrible gadfly sent by Hera, and wandered about until she arrived in Egypt. She recovered her original shape, and bore Epaphus to Zeus. Epaphus became the ancestor of Egyptus, Danaus, Cepheus, and Phineus. According to another legend, Io was carried off by Phenician traders who landed in Argos. The myth is generally explained to be that of the moon wandering in the starry skies, symbolized by the hundred-eyed Argus; her transformation into a horned heifer representing the crescent moon.

> Greek mythology, too, knew her (Astarte) as Io and Europa, and Io was fitly symbolised by the cow whose horns resemble the supine lunar crescent as seen in the south.
> *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 195.

Iolaus (ī-ō-lā'us). [Gr. Ἰόλαος.] In Greek legend, the charioteer and companion of Heracles.

Iolcus (ī-ol'kus). [Gr. Ἰωλκός.] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, situated on the Pagasæan Gulf near Mount Pelion: the modern Volo. It was the point of embarkation of the Argonauts.

Ion (ī'on). [Gr. Ἴων.] In Greek mythology, the ancestor of the Ionians, the subject of a tragedy by Euripides.

Ion. [Gr. Ἴων.] 1. A play of Euripides, exhibited about 421 B.C. Its theme is the legend that Ion, eponymous ancestor of the Ionian race, was the son of Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus, by Apollo.

> There is no character in all Greek tragedy like this Ion, who reminds one strongly of the charming boys drawn by Plato in such dialogues as "Charmides" and "Lysis." In [illegible]
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 340.

2. A tragedy by Thomas Noon Talfourd, privately printed in 1835, and produced the next year at Covent Garden. It is properly a dramatic poem, but is the author's masterpiece.

Ion of Chios. Born at Chios: died before 421 B.C. A Greek poet. Fragments of his tragedies and [illegible] have survived.

Iona [illegible], or **Icolmkill** (ī-kolm-kil'). [Orig. *Hy* or *I*; written *Ioua* by Adamnan, [illegible] *Iona*.] An island of the Inner Hebrides, in Argyllshire, Scotland, 1½ miles southwest of Mull, from which it is separated by the Sound of Iona. [illegible]

Iom. [illegible]

Ionia (ī-ō'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἰωνία.] In ancient geography, [illegible] art, poetry, philosophy, and literature.

Ionian Islands (ī-ō'ni-an ī'landz). 1. The collective name of Corfu, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Zante, Paxo, Ithaca, and Cerigo, and some smaller islands, belonging to Greece. They form the modern nomarchies of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and part of Argolis and Corinth. They were acquired by Venice from about 1100; were annexed to France in 1797; were conquered by the Russians and Turks in 1799; formed the republic of the "Seven United Islands" 1800–07; were annexed to France in 1807; were placed under a British protectorate in 1815; and were ceded to Greece in 1864. See *Corfu, Cephalonia*, and the other separate islands.

2. In ancient geography, the islands belonging to Ionia in Asia Minor.

Ionian Sea. [L. *Ionium Mare.*] The part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Albania on the east and Calabria and Sicily on the west.

Ios (ī'os). [Gr. Ἴος.] An island in the Ægean Sea, 12 miles south-southwest of Naxos: the modern Nio. It now belongs to Greece. Population, about 2,000.

Iowa (ī'ọ-wä). [Pl., also *Iowas*: 'Gray' or 'Dusty Noses,' a name given to the Paqotce.] A tribe of the Tciwere division of North American Indians, from which the State of Iowa is named. They are in Kansas and Oklahoma, and number 273. See *Tciwere*.

Iowa (ī'ō-wä). One of the Northwestern States of the United States of America. Capital, Des Moines. It is bounded by Minnesota on the north and Missouri on the south, and is separated on the east by the Mississippi from Wisconsin and Illinois, and on the west by the Missouri from Nebraska and by the Big Sioux from Dakota. The surface is level and undulating. The chief minerals are coal and lead. The chief occupation is agriculture: it is one of the leading States in the production of corn. It has 99 counties, sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress, and has 13 electoral votes. It formed part of the "Louisiana Purchase" and of Missouri Territory, part of Michigan Territory 1834–36, and part of Wisconsin Territory 1836–38. The first permanent settlements were made at Burlington and elsewhere in 1833. Iowa was made a separate Territory in 1838, and was admitted into the Union in 1846. Area, 56,025 square miles. Population (1890), 1,911,896.

Iowa. A river in the State of Iowa, joining the Mississippi 19 miles south of Muscatine. Length, about 300 miles; navigable from Iowa City (80 miles).

Iowa City. The capital of Johnson County, Iowa, situated on the Iowa River 51 miles west by north of Davenport: State capital from 1839 to 1857. Population (1890), 7,016.

Iowa College. A coeducational institution of learning, incorporated in 1847, opened at Davenport, Iowa, in 1848, and removed to Grinnell, Poweshiek County, in 1860. It is controlled by Congregationalists, and has (1893) 35 instructors and 526 students. Its president is the Rev. George A. Gates.

Iowa State University. A coeducational institution of learning at Iowa City, Iowa. It was opened in 1855, and has (1893) 75 instructors and 987 students.

Ipek (ē-pek'), Serv. **Peć** (petsh). A town in the vilayet of Kossovo, Turkey, situated in lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 20° 26′ E.: the ancient seat of the Servian patriarch. Population, estimated, 10,000.

Iphicrates (ī-fik'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἰφικράτης.] Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. An Athenian general, noted for his improvements in the equipment of the peltasts. He defeated the Spartans near Corinth 392 B. C.

Iphigenia (if"i-jē-nī'ä). [Gr. Ἰφιγένεια.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra (or of Theseus and Helena). According to one account, when the fleet was assembled against Troy, [illegible] at Aulis through the anger of Artemis [illegible] the seer Calchas (or the Delphic oracle) declared that the death of Iphigenia was the only means of propitiating the goddess. Agamemnon sent for his daughter, but when she arrived Artemis carried her away [illegible], or another [illegible]. While [illegible] Artemis, her brother Orestes, accompanied by his friend Pylades, came with the [illegible] of the goddess. [illegible] poetry.

> [illegible] terpiece. . . . An [illegible]

leian. The famous opera of Gluck (1774) is based on Racine, and there was another operatic revival of the play in Dublin in the year 1846, when Miss Helen Faucit appeared as the heroine. The version (by J. W. Calcraft) was based on Potter's translation, and the choruses were set to music, after the model of Mendelssohn, by R. M. Levey. I fancy this revival was limited to Dublin. Schiller translated Euripides' play (1790), and there is an English poetical version by Cartwright, about 1867 (with the "Medea" and "Iph. Taur.").
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 371.

> There yet remains the very famous "Iphigenia" of Goethe for our consideration. This excellent play has been extolled far beyond its merits by the contemporaries of its great author, but is now generally allowed, even in Germany, to be a somewhat unfortunate mixture of Greek scenery and characters with modern romantic sentiment. It therefore gives no idea whatever of a Greek play, and of this its unwary reader should be carefully reminded. Apart from the absence of chorus, and the introduction of a sort of confidant of the king, Arkas, who does nothing but give stupid and unheeded advice, the character of Thoas is drawn as no barbarian king should have been drawn — a leading character, and so noble that Iphigenia cannot bring herself to deceive him, a scruple which an Athenian audience would have derided. Equally would they have derided Orestes' proposal, of which Thoas approves, to prove his identity by single combat, and still more the argument which Iphigenia prefers to all outward marks — the strong yearning of her heart to the stranger. The whole diction and tone of the play is, moreover, full of idealistic dreaming, and conscious analysis of motive, which the Greeks, who painted the results more accurately, never paraded upon the stage.
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 357.

Iphigenia. A tragedy by John Dennis, acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1700. The story is taken from Euripides's "Iphigenia in Tauris."

Iphigenia among the Tauri. A play of Euripides, of uncertain date, but certainly belonging to the poet's later period.

Iphigenia at Aulis. A play of Euripides, brought out after his death by his son.

Iphigénie. A tragedy by Racine, acted at court in 1674, in public in 1675.

Iphigenie auf Tauris. A psychological drama by Goethe, completed 1787.

Iphigénie en Aulide. An opera by Gluck, produced at Paris in 1774.

Iphigénie en Tauride. An opera by Gluck, produced at Paris in 1779. The story of "Iphigenia in Aulis" has been set to music by more than 20 composers besides Gluck, and of "Iphigenia in Tauris" by 9 or 10.

Ips, or **Ybbs** (ips). A town in Lower Austria, situated at the junction of the Ips with the Danube, 58 miles west of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 4,286.

Ipsambul. See *Abu-Simbel*.

Ipsara (ip-sä'rä), or **Psara** (psä'rä). A small island in the Ægean Sea, 12 miles northwest of Scio, belonging to Turkey: the ancient Psyra.

Ipsus (ip'sus). [Gr. Ἶψος, Ἰψοῦς.] In ancient geography, a town in Phrygia, Asia Minor, about lat. 38° 41′ N., long. 30° 52′ E. Here, 301 B. C., Lysimachus and Seleucus defeated and slew Antigonus.

Ipswich (ips'wich). A seaport and the capital of Suffolk, England, on the Orwell 64 miles northeast of London. It has a grammar-school, refounded by Elizabeth, and was the birthplace of Wolsey. It was plundered by the Danes 991 and 1000. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 57,260.

Ipswich. A river port in Queensland, Australia, situated on the Bremer about lat. 27° 35′ S., long. 152° 50′ E. Population (1891), 7,625.

Ipswich. A river port in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated near the mouth of the Ipswich River, 25 miles north-northeast of Boston. Population of township (1890), 4,439.

Iquichanos (ē-kē-chä'nōs). A tribe of Peruvian Indians, of the Quichua race, in the wild mountain region of the department of Ayacucho, west of Huanta. They have retained a form of tribal independence. During the revolution they fought on the side of the royalists, but since they have served the Peruvian government bravely, especially in the war with Chile 1880–83. Also written *Yquichanos*.

Iquique (ē-kē'kā). A seaport in the territory of Tarapacá, Chile, in lat. 20° 12′ S., long. 70° 11′ W. Near here, May 21, 1879, occurred a naval battle in which the Chilean ship Esmeralda was sunk by the Peruvian monitor Huascar. Iquique was ceded to Chile in 1883. Population (1885), [illegible].

Iquitos (ē-kē'tōs). A tribe of Indians on the northern side of the upper Amazon, in the region disputed between Ecuador and Peru. Formerly they were found about the rivers Tigre and Nanay, where missionaries preached to them from 1727 to 1768. Some, at least, relapsed into barbarism, and the remnants live on the left side of the Napo. They are naked savages, and use poisoned arrows. Nothing is known of their language. The town of Iquitos, Peru, was named from them. Also written *Yquitos*.

Iquitos. A town in the department of Loreto, Peru, on the Marañon. Population (1889), about 3,000.

Iraj (ē-rej'). In the Shahnamah, son of Faridun by Arnivaz. In the division of his realm Faridun gave to Iraj, though the youngest Iran, and to Salm and Tur respectively, the West and Turan. These rose against Iraj, and Tur slew him. He was avenged by Minuchihr, who slew both Salm and Tur. See *Salm*.

Irak (ē-räk'). The tract of land which is called Babylonia by Ptolemy, bounded on the north by Mesopotamia, on the west by the Persian Gulf and Susiana, and on the east by Susiana, Assyria, and Media. It was invaded by the Arabs under the first calif, Abu-Bekr, 632–634 A. D.

Irak Ajemi (ē-räk' äj'e-mē) or **Adjemi.** A province of western Persia, lying west of Khorasan and south of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan. It corresponds generally to the ancient Media, and contains Teheran and Ispahan.

Irak-el-Arabi (ē-räk'el-ä'rä-bē). Same as *Irak*.

Irala (ē-rä'lä), **Domingo Martinez de.** Born at Vergara, Guipuzcoa, 1487: died at Itá, near Asuncion, Paraguay, 1557. A Spanish soldier. He went to the Rio de la Plata with Mendoza in 1534, and was commodore of the fleet with which Ayolas ascended the Parana and Paraguay in 1536. In 1537 he was made governor of the Spanish colonies on the Plata and Paraguay. Succeeded by Cabeza de Vaca in 1542, he again became governor on the latter's deposition in April, 1544, and remained in power until his death. He conducted many important expeditions, and first opened communications between Paraguay and Peru.

Iran (ē-rän'). **1.** Originally, the land of the Aryans.—**2.** The plateau including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.—**3.** The official name of Persia.

Iras (ī'ras). A character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a female attendant on Cleopatra.

Irawadi, or **Irrawaddy** (ir-a-wad'i). The chief river of Burma. It is formed by two head streams, Meh-kha and Mali-kha, which unite near Bhamo. Its sources are unknown. Perhaps the Meh-kha is the Lukiang, or the Nu, a large river in Tibet. The Irawadi flows into the Bay of Bengal by a delta about lat. 16° N. The chief mouths are the Rangoon and Bassein. Ava and Mandalay are on its banks. Length, probably about 1,500 miles; navigable from Bhamo.

Irbit (ir-bit'). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Nitza about lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 63° 20′ E.: noted for its fair. Population, about 5,700.

Iredell (īr'del), **James.** Born at Lewes, England, Oct. 5, 1751: died at Edenton, N. C., Oct. 20, 1799. An American jurist, justice of the United States Supreme Court 1790–99.

Iredell, James. Born at Edenton, N. C., Nov. 2, 1788: died at Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1853. An American jurist and politician, son of James Iredell. He was governor of North Carolina 1827–28, and United States senator 1828–31.

Ireland (īr'land). [ME. *Ireland*, *Irland*, *Yrland*, *Erland* (F. *Irlande*, G. *Irland*, from E.), AS. *Iraland*, *Irland*, land of the Irish, from *Ira*, gen. of *Iras*, *Ȳras*, the Irish, from Ir. *Ēire*, Ireland, Erin. See *Erin* and *Hibernia*.] An island west of Great Britain, forming with it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Capital, Dublin. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west, and south, and separated on the east from Great Britain by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. It extends from lat. 51° 26′ to 55° 21′ N., long. 5° 25′ to 10° 28′ W. There are mountains near the coast, but the interior is generally level, and abounds in lakes. The leading occupation is agriculture, and chief products cereals, potatoes, etc. The chief manufactures are linen, woolen, spirits, etc. Ireland is divided into 4 provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught), and subdivided into 32 counties. Government is administered by a lord lieutenant, appointed by the British government for the time being, assisted by a privy council at Dublin and a chief secretary in Parliament. The kingdom is represented by 103 members in the House of Commons, and the peerage, which at present (1894) numbers 176 members, appoints 28 representative peers to sit in the House of Lords. About 76 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics. The inhabitants are mostly of Celtic descent (except in Ulster). The colonizations of Ireland by Firbolgs, Milesians, and other races are legendary. The following are the leading events and incidents of Irish history: Christianity introduced by St. Patrick (5th century); settlements on the eastern coasts by the Northmen, 9th and 10th centuries; Danish invasions, ended in 1014 by the victory at Clontarf of the Irish chieftain Brian Boru; conquest of the English Pale made in the reign of Henry II. by Strongbow, beginning in 1169; expedition of Poynings sent by Henry VII., leading to Poynings's Act (1494); revolt of the Irish under the Geraldines suppressed by Henry VIII., who took the title of King of Ireland; rebellions during the reign of Elizabeth, under the leadership of Shane O'Neill, later of Desmond, and later of Hugh O'Neill (earl of Tyrone), who was defeated by Mountjoy in 1601; English and Scottish settlement made in Ulster by James I.; the lieutenancy of Strafford, followed by the "massacre of 1641"; rising put down (1649–50) by Cromwell, who made additional settlements of English and Scots; adherence of Ireland to James II., 1689; battle of the Boyne July 1, 1690; the Irish Parliament declared independent, 1782; unsuccessful rebellion, 1798; Act of Union, ending the separate Irish Parliament and uniting Ireland with Great Britain, carried through under the lieutenancy of Cornwallis (came into force Jan. 1, 1801); unsuccessful rebellion under Emmet, 1803; Catholic Emancipation passed, 1829; repeal agitation under O'Connell, 1842–44; potato famine of 1846–47, followed by great emigration to America; "Young Ireland" rebellion, 1848; Fenian outbreaks, 1865 and 1867; Land Act, 1870; disestablishment of the Irish Church, 1871; Land Act, 1881; Land League suppressed, 1881; National League organized, 1882; Phœnix Park murders, 1882; Home Rule agitation under the lead of Parnell; introduction by Mr. Gladstone of a Home Rule Bill which failed to pass the House of Commons, 1886; Home Rule Bill passed by the House of Commons, but rejected by the House of Lords, 1893. Area, 32,583 square miles. Population (1891), 4,704,750.

Ireland, John. Born near Wem, Shropshire: died at Birmingham, Nov., 1808. An English author. He worked as a watchmaker in Maiden Lane, London. In 1786 he published the "Letters and Poems" of John Henderson the actor. In 1793 he edited for Boydell "Hogarth Illustrated" (1791). In 1798, as a supplementary volume of this work, he published his "Life of Hogarth," with engravings of some hitherto unpublished drawings. This is the standard biography of Hogarth.

Ireland, Samuel. Born at London: died there, July, 1800. An English author and engraver. Originally a weaver in Spitalfields, London, he later went into business as a dealer in prints and drawings, instructing himself in drawing, etching, and engraving. In 1760 he won a medal from the Society of Arts, and in 1764 exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first and only time. From 1780 to 1785 he etched many plates after Mortimer and Hogarth, also Ruysdael (1786) and Teniers (1787). He is best known as the dupe of his son, William Henry Ireland, in the affair of the Shakspere forgeries.

Ireland, William Henry. Born probably at London, 1777: died there, April 17, 1835. A forger of Shakspere manuscripts. He is supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Samuel Ireland. He visited Stratford-on-Avon about 1794 with his father, an admirer of Shakspere who fully believed a story of the recent destruction of Shakspere's own manuscripts. On his return to London he began his famous series of forgeries of Shakspere manuscripts. Among these are a mortgage-deed copied on old parchment from a genuine deed of 1612, which had been copied in facsimile by Steevens; Shakspere's signature on the fly-leaves of old books; a transcript of "Lear"; and extracts from "Hamlet" (the orthography copied from Chatterton's Rowley poems). In Feb., 1795, these documents were exhibited by the elder Ireland at his house in Norfolk street. On Feb. 25 Dr. Parr, Sir Isaac Heard, Herbert Croft, Pye, the poet laureate, and 16 others signed a paper testifying to their belief in their genuineness. To these Ireland added a new blank verse play, "Vortigern and Rowena," in Shakspere's autograph, and a tragedy, "Henry II.," which he said he had copied from Shakspere's original, which were examined by Sheridan of Drury Lane and Harris of Covent Garden. On April 2, 1796, "Vortigern" was produced by Kemble at Drury Lane. Its complete failure led to the exposure of the entire fraud, and before the end of the year Ireland published "An Authentic Account of the Shakespearian MSS." He also published a number of ballads, poems, novels, memoirs, and translations. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Ireland Island. One of the Bermudas.

Irenæus (ī-rẹ-nē'us), Saint. Born in Asia Minor: died at Lyons, probably in 202 A. D. A celebrated Greek church father. He was a native of Asia Minor; studied under Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna; removed to Rome about 155; and became bishop of Lyons in 177. He died a martyr during the persecution under the emperor Septimius Severus. He wrote a Greek work against heresies, which is extant in a Latin translation entitled "Contra hæreticos" (ed. by Stieren 1851–53, and by Harvey 1857).

Irene (ī-rē'nē). [Gr. Εἰρήνη, peace.] Born at Athens about 752: died in Lesbos, Aug. 15, 803. A Byzantine empress. She became the wife of the emperor Leo IV. in 769, and from 780 to 790 was regent for her son Constantine VI., whom she dethroned and blinded in 797. She was deposed and banished by Nicephorus in 802.

Irene. An asteroid (No. 14) discovered by Hind at London, May 19, 1851.

Irene. A tragedy by Samuel Johnson. It was played under the title "Mahomet and Irene," under Garrick's management, Feb. 6, 1749. Garrick played Demetrius.

Irène (ē-rān'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced March 16, 1778. He was crowned with laurel in his box for this play on the first occasion on which he was able to attend.

Irene, Church of Saint. A church at Constantinople, rebuilt by Justinian, and one of the finest monuments of Byzantine architecture. It is a rectangle with a narthex on the west and an apse on the east. The great dome rests on barrel vaults, and has a drum pierced with 20 windows; it is lined with mosaics on gold ground. There is an interior gallery resting on beautiful marble columns.

Ireton (īr'ton), **Henry.** Born in Nottingham, England, 1611: died near Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1651. An English Parliamentary general, son-in-law of Cromwell. In 1626 he became a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1629. At the beginning of the civil war he was the chief supporter of the Parliamentary interest in Nottinghamshire, and June 30, 1642, was made captain of the Nottingham horse. He attached himself very intimately to Cromwell, with whom he had great influence, was made commissary-general of the horse at Naseby, and married Cromwell's daughter Bridget June 15, 1646. On Oct. 30, 1645, he was returned to Parliament for Appleby. He took part in the treaty between the commissioners of the army and Parliament. He hoped to lay the foundation of an agreement between the king and Parliament, and to establish the liberties of the people on a permanent basis. When Charles I., however, refused the "Four Bills" Ireton advised the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom without him. In the trial of the king he sat regularly in the High Court of Justice, and signed the warrant for the king's execution. On Aug. 15, 1649, he went with Cromwell to Ireland as second in command, and became his deputy May 29, 1650.

Iriarte, or **Yriarte** (ē-rē-är'tā), **Tomas de.** Born at Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Sept. 18, 1750: died at Madrid, Sept. 17, 1791. A Spanish poet. His chief works are "La musica" (1779), "Fabulas literarias" (1782).

Iris (ī'ris). [Gr. Ἶρις.] In Greek mythology, a female divinity, messenger of the gods, often regarded as the personification of the rainbow.

Iris. An asteroid (No. 7) discovered by Hind at London, Aug. 13, 1847.

Irisarri (ē-rē-sä'rē), **Antonio José de.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Guatemala, Feb. 7, 1786: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1868. A Spanish-American statesman and author. He settled in Chile, where he took a prominent part in the revolution 1810–18. Subsequently he held various diplomatic posts for Chile and from 1855 was minister of Guatemala and Salvador to the United States. He edited several journals in various Spanish American countries, published historical and philological works and a collection of satirical poems, and was a well-known bibliophilist.

Irish (ī'rish). The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As heretofore printed the letters, like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

Irish Sea. A body of water lying between England on the east and Ireland on the west, and connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the North Channel on the north and St. George's Channel on the south. The Isle of Man is in its center.

Irish Widow, The. A comedy by David Garrick, taken in part from Molière's "Le mariage forcé." It was brought out Oct. 23, 1772. The widow Brady was played originally by Mrs. Barry, for whom the play was written.

Irkalla. See *Urugal*.

Irkutsk (ir-kötsk'). **1.** A government of Siberia, bounded by Yakutsk on the north and east, Trans-Baikal on the southeast, the Chinese empire on the south, and Yeniseisk on the west. Area, 287,061 square miles. Population, 421,-187.—**2.** The capital of the government of Irkutsk, situated at the junction of the Irkut with the Angara, in lat. 52° 17′ N., long. 104° 12′ E. It was founded in 1652, and is the chief commercial city of Siberia and the seat of the general government, and is noted for its tea trade. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1879. Population, 50,974.

Irmin (ėr'min), or **Irmino** (ėr'mi-nō). In Germanic mythology, a god, eponymic ancestor of the Herminones.

Irminones. See *Herminones*.

Irminsul (ėr'min-söl). A Saxon idol cast down by Charlemagne, near Eresburg, about 772. Hermann or Arminius, the hero of Teutonic independence, was the object of the Saxons' adoration, and they called this idol Irmensaule (Herman's Säule, "Herman's Pillar") from a fancied resemblance of the words. No direct connection of the idol with Hermann existed.

> The Irmin-Saul, or Column of Hermann, near Eresburg, the modern Stadtberge, was the chief object of worship to the descendants of the Cherusci, the Old Saxons, in defence of which they fought desperately against Charlemagne and his Christianized Franks. [illegible] says Sir Francis Palgrave, [illegible] of Teutonic belief, appears as a king and a warrior, and the pillar, the Irmin Sul, bearing the statue, and considered [illegible] as the symbol of the deity, was the Palladium of the Saxon nation until the temple of Eresburg was destroyed by Charlemagne and the column itself transferred to the monastery of Corbey, where perhaps a portion of [illegible] yet remains, covered by the ornaments of the cathedral.
>
> *Philip Smith*, Hist. World, III. [illegible]

Irnerius (ėr-nē'ri-us), or **Warnerius** (wär-nē'ri-us). Lived first part of the 12th century. A noted Italian jurist. See the extract.

> Irnerius, by universal testimony, was the founder of all learned investigation into the laws of Justinian. He gave lectures upon them at Bologna, his native city, not long, in Savigny's opinion, after the commencement of the twelfth century. And, besides this oral instruction, he began the practice of making glosses, or short [illegible] on the law books, with the [illegible] acquainted. We owe also to him, according to common opinion, though much controverted of late, the epitome, called the Authentica, of what Gravina calls the prolix and difficult (salebrosæ) [illegible] Novels [illegible], arranged according to the titles of the Code.
>
> *Hallam*, Lit. I. p. 55.

Iron (ī'ėrn), **Ralph.** The nom de plume of Olive Schreiner.

Iron Arm, F. **Bras de Fer** (brä de fãr). A surname given to the Huguenot leader De Lanoue.

Iron Chest, The. A play by George Colman the younger, with music by Storace. It was taken from Godwin's "Caleb Williams," and was produced at Drury Lane March 12, 1796.

Iron City, The. A name given to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on account of its iron manufactures.

Iron Duke. A British war-ship, launched in 1871. Her chief dimensions are: length, 280 feet; breadth, 54 feet; draught, 22.7 feet; displacement, 6,010 tons; thickness of armor, [illegible] to 6 inches. The armored region consists of a belt at the water-line 10 feet wide, and a double-decked central citadel. The lower battery has only broadside fire [illegible] The upper battery has [illegible] ton gun and [illegible] fore-and-aft as well as broadside fire. The Iron Duke ran into and sank her sister ship the Vanguard off the coast of Ireland Sept., 1875.

Iron Duke, The. A popular surname of the Duke of Wellington.

Iron Gates, The. A celebrated defile in the Danube, at the confines of Hungary, Servia, and Rumania. Length, [illegible] miles.

Iron Man, The. See *Talus*.

Iron Mask, Man with the. See *Man*, etc.

Ironmaster, The. A play translated from Ohnet's "Maître de Forges" (1882) by Pinero, and produced in 1884.

Iron Mountain. A hill, 1,075 feet in height, in St. François County, eastern Missouri, 67 miles south-southwest of St. Louis, noted for its deposit of iron ore.

Ironside. A surname of Edmund II., king of England.

Ironside, Nestor. A pseudonym of Sir Richard Steele in "The Guardian."

Ironsides, Old. See *Old Ironsides*.

Ironsides, The. The famous regiment led by Cromwell in the English civil war. The name was afterward applied to the entire army under his control.

Ironton (ī'ėrn-ton). A city and the capital of Lawrence County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio in lat. 38° 33′ N., long. 82° 30′ W. It is the center of an iron district. Population (1890), 10,939.

Iroquoian (ir-ō-kwoi'an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, historically of great importance, though numerically inferior to several others. The confederated part of these tribes which were collectively called Iroquois in the colonial period [illegible] the history of America north of Mexico [illegible] the allies of the English [illegible] French [illegible] [illegible] *Iroquois.*) [illegible]

Iroquois (ir-ō-kwoi'). [The name, given by the [illegible]

[illegible] before been allied against the French; and afterward the [illegible]

They, with some individuals of other tribes of the confederacy, settled and still remain at a reservation on Grand River, Ontario, and at other points in that province. Those in the United States are on reservations in New York except the Oneidas, who are chiefly at Green Bay, Wisconsin. The so-called Senecas of the Indian Territory are really "Mingos" collected from all the Iroquois tribes, and the Catholic Iroquois at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Oka have no connection with the confederacy. The numbers of the latter are now about 15,000, including mixed blood. See *Iroquoian*.

Irrawaddy. See *Irawadi*.

Irredentists (ir-ē-den'tists). An Italian political party, formed in 1878 for bringing about the "redemption" or the incorporation into the kingdom of Italy of all regions situated near Italy where an important part of the population was Italian, but which were still subject to other governments, and hence called *Italia irredenta* ('unredeemed Italy').

Irrefragable Doctor, L. **Doctor Irrefragabilis** (dok'tor i-ref-ra-gab'i-lis). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher Alexander of Hales.

Irtysh, or **Irtish** (ir'tish; Russ. pron. ir-tish'). A river in Sungaria and western Siberia, which joins the Obi about 190 miles north of Tobolsk. It traverses Lake Zaisan. Its chief affluents are the Ishim, Tobol, Bukhtarma, and Om. Length, over 1,600 miles; navigable to Lake Zaisan.

Irun, or **Yrun** (ē-rön'). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, situated near the French frontier 19 miles southwest of Bayonne. Population (1887), 9,264.

Irus (ī-rus). **1.** In Homeric legend, a beggar of gigantic stature who kept watch over the suitors of Penelope, and was employed by them as a messenger. He was celebrated for his voracity.— **2.** The Blind Beggar of Alexandria in Chapman's play of that name. He assumes many disguises.

Iruwai (ir'ö-wi). A tribe or division of North American Indians formerly living in Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, California. In 1851 it had seven villages and an estimated population of 420. See *Sastean*.

Irvine (ėr'vin). A seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the river Irvine 23 miles southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 4,554.

Irving (ėr'ving), **Edward.** Born at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1792: died at Glasgow, Dec. 7, 1834. A Scottish preacher and divine. As a boy he was much influenced by the services of the extreme Presbyterian seceders from the Church of Scotland. In 1810 he obtained the mastership of the academy at Kirkcaldy, where he formed a warm friendship for Thomas Carlyle. In 1818 he went to Edinburgh to prepare himself for the ministry, and Oct., 1819, became assistant to Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow. He removed to the [illegible] chapel in Hatton Garden, London, July, 1822, where he immediately won extraordinary popularity. At this time began the peculiar [illegible] religious [illegible] which [illegible] with his career. In May, 18[illegible] he made a tour of Scotland with the object of proclaiming the [illegible] Another expedition to Scotland followed, and in 1830 his tract on "The Orthodox and Catholic Doctrine of Our Lord's Human Nature" exposed him to direct charges of heresy. The "unknown tongues," a pentecostal phenomenon, were first heard in March, 1830, from the mouth of Mary Campbell. [illegible] at first heard only in private [illegible] but Oct. 16, 1831, the service of the new Regent Square church [illegible] [illegible] In Dec., 1830 [illegible] [illegible] March, 1832, he was [illegible] his church. On March [illegible] he was deposed [illegible] Presbytery of Annan [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Catholic Apostolic Church still survives. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Irving, Sir Henry (real name **John Henry Brodribb**). Born at Keinton, [illegible] Somerset, England, Feb. 6, 1838. A noted English actor. [illegible]

[illegible] VIII [illegible]

Irving, Theodore. Born at New York, May 9, [illegible] died at New York, Dec. [illegible], 1880. An [illegible] nephew of [illegible]

Irving, Washington. Born at New York, April 3, 1783: died at Sunnyside, [illegible] N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859. [illegible]

[illegible] undertook the publication, wi[illegible]

"Salmagundi." In 1809 he published his "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker." Its success established his literary position. In 1810 he became a partner in a commercial house established by two of his brothers. In 1815, however, he went abroad again and lived there till 1832. In 1826 he was attaché of the United States legation at Madrid, and in 1829 was made secretary of legation at London. He lived principally at Sunnyside (Wolfert's Roost) from 1832 till 1842 when he was appointed minister to Spain. He returned in 1846 to Sunnyside, where he lived till his death. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote "The Sketch-Book" (which came out in parts in 1819, and collected in 1820), "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists" (1822), "Tales of a Traveler" (1824), "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" (1828), "Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada" (1829), "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus" (1831), "The Alhambra" (1832), "Crayon Miscellany" (including "Tour on the Prairies," 1835), "Astoria," etc. (with Pierre M. Irving, 1836), "Adventures of Captain Bonneville, etc." (1837), "Oliver Goldsmith" (1849), "Mahomet and his Successors" (1850), "Wolfert's Roost" (1855), "Life of George Washington" (1855-59). Works in the "Geoffrey Crayon" edition (26 vols., 1880), "Life and Letters" edited by Pierre Irving (1861-67).

Irvingites (ėr'ving-īts). A religious denomination named from Edward Irving (1792-1834). Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the Catholic Apostolic Church, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are not numerous, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

Irwin (ėr'win), Sir **John.** Born at Dublin, 1728: died at Parma, May, 1788. A British general, the son of Alexander Irwin. As lieutenant in his father's regiment he was granted a year's furlough for continental travel in 1748, when he commenced a regular correspondence with Lord Chesterfield, which continued for twenty years. He is supposed to have suggested to Chesterfield his paper on "Good Breeding," which appeared in the "World," Oct. 30, 1755. Irwin afterward became governor of Gibraltar (1766-68), and commander-in-chief and privy councilor in Ireland 1775.

Isaac (ī'zak). [Heb., 'the laugher.' See extract below.] A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Jacob and Esau.

> The name of his father Isaak is probably also an abbreviation for "Isakel," 'He upon whom God smiles.' It may be that the holy tribe was so designated at a certain epoch, or the Isakel may perhaps have been a Puritan group anterior to that of the Jakobel.
>
> *Renan,* Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 90.

Isaac I. Comnenus. Died 1061. Byzantine emperor 1057-59. He was elevated by the army in opposition to Michael VI., who was defeated and compelled to abdicate. He resigned the crown to Constantine Ducas in consequence of an illness supposed to be mortal, and entered a convent.

Isaac II. Angelus. Died 1204. Byzantine emperor 1185-95 and 1203-04. He succeeded Andronicus Comnenus who was overthrown by a popular revolt. He was dethroned and blinded by his own brother, Alexius III., in 1195, but, on the latter's flight before the Crusaders, was replaced by them on the throne, together with his son Alexius IV., in 1203. Together with his son, he was supplanted by Alexius V. in 1204.

Isaac, Sacrifice of. A painting by Rembrandt, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Isaac lies bound on a heap of fagots. Abraham, kneeling over him with his hand on the boy's face, is about to give the fatal blow, when the angel strikes the knife from his hand. The entangled ram is seen in the wooded background.

Isabella (iz-a-bel'ä). [F. *Isabeau, Isabelle*, It. *Isabella*, Sp. *Ysabel*, Pg. *Isabel*, G. and Dan. *Isabelle*.] Born 1214: died at Foggia, Dec. 1, 1241. German empress, wife of the emperor Frederick II., and second daughter and fourth child of John, king of England, and Isabella of Angoulême. Her marriage with Frederick II. was concluded July [illegible] Her daughter Margaret was born Feb., 1237, and by marriage with Albert, Landgrave of Thuringia, became [illegible] of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha house.

Isabella I., surnamed "The Catholic." Born at Madrigal, April 22, 1451: died at Medina del Campo, Nov. 26, 1504. Queen of Castile 1474-1504, daughter of John II. of Castile. She married, in 1469, Ferdinand of Aragon, conjointly with whom she succeeded her brother, Henry IV., as monarch of Castile in 1474. She equipped the expedition of Columbus in 1492. See *Ferdinand* [illegible] Castile.

Isabella II. (**Maria Isabella Louisa**). Born at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830. Queen of Spain 1833-1868, daughter of Ferdinand VII., whom she succeeded under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina. See *Maria Christina*, and *Carlos, Maria José Isidoro de Bourbon, Don*. She assumed [illegible] the government in 1843, was [illegible] by a revolution which broke out at [illegible] and renounced her claim to the throne [illegible] Alfonso XII.), June [illegible]

Isabella. 1. A character in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," loved by Zerbino, and killed by Rodomont.— 2. A character in Shakspere's comedy

"Measure for Measure," the sister of Claudio, and object of the base passion of Angelo, but rescued and married by Vincentio, the duke.— 3. A character in Webster's tragedy "Vittoria Corombona, or The White Devil": the wife of the Duke of Brachiano, lover of Vittoria. To shield him from the vengeance of her family because of his ill treatment of her, she purposely plays the shrew to make them think her worthless.
4. The "insatiate countess" in Marston's play of that name. She alternately attracts her lovers and induces their successors to kill them.— 5. The wife of Biron in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage." She marries Villeroy, being deceived into a belief in Biron's death; and after his return and actual death she dies distracted. Isabella was a favorite part with Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Siddons and other tragic actresses. The play was afterward known as "Isabella."
6. One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder."

Isabella of Angoulême. Died at Fontebrand, 1246. Queen of King John of England and daughter of Eymer, count of Angoulême, by Alicia, daughter of Peter of Courtenay, a younger son of Louis VI. of France. She was married to John during his visit to France, Aug., 1200. Her first son (afterward Henry III.) was born Oct. 1, 1207. In Dec., 1214, she was imprisoned in Gloucester by order of John, and was probably there when he died. In 1217 she returned to France, and May, 1220, married Hugh, count of La Marche.

Isabella of France. Born 1292: died at Hertford, Aug. 23, 1358. Queen of Edward II. of England, and daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France. They were married at Boulogne, Jan. 25, 1308. Her first son (afterward Edward III.) was born Nov. 13, 1312, at Windsor. Edward II. treated her with extreme unkindness. Driven from England by the influence of the Despensers, she raised an army, and with Roger Mortimer in command, Sept. 24, 1326, landed at Harwich, beginning the campaign which terminated with the deposition of Edward II. by the Parliament in London, Jan. 7, 1327, and the recognition of Edward III., then 14 years old. Isabella and Mortimer ruled in his name. In 1330 Edward III. and Henry of Lancaster conspired against her, and she was arrested with Mortimer at Nottingham, Oct. 18. Mortimer was executed.

Isabella of France. Born at the Louvre, Paris, Nov. 9, 1389: died at Blois, Sept. 13, 1409. The second daughter of Charles VI. of France, and second queen of Richard II. of England. The marriage contract was signed March 9, 1396, when she was 7 years old. After Richard's death she was restored to France (July, 1401), and June, 1404, married Charles, count of Angoulême, the poet.

Isabella (so called from Isabella of Castile, queen of Spain). The first European city in the New World, founded by Christopher Columbus, Dec., 1493, on a small bay of the northern shore of the island of Española or Haiti, 25 miles west of the present town of Puerto Plata. It was abandoned soon after the founding of Santo Domingo city, and only a few ruins now remain to mark its site.

Isabelle (ē-zä-bel′). 1. A young girl brought up by Sganarelle in Molière's "École des maris." He secludes her from all knowledge of the world or of pleasure, intending to marry her. She eludes his vigilance and marries Valère. See *Léonore*.
2. An amusing and mischievous girl in Dryden's "Wild Gallant."

Isabey (ē-zä-bā′), **Eugène Louis Gabriel.** Born at Paris, July 22, 1804: died at Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, April 27, 1886. A French painter, son of J. B. Isabey, noted especially for his marines. He went to Algiers in 1830, as royal marine-painter, with the expedition of that year. He received medals of the first class in 1824, 1827, 1855, and became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1832 and officer in 1852.

Isabey, Jean Baptiste. Born at Nancy, France, April 11, 1767: died at Paris, April 18, 1855. A French miniature-painter, a pupil of Girardet and Claudet (at Nancy), and of Dumont and David (at Paris). Among his portraits are those of Josephine, Napoleon, his marshals, members of the Congress of Vienna, etc.

Isabinda (is-a-bin′dä). One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody," the daughter of Sir Jealous Traffick, who keeps her from the sight of all men.

Isæus (ī-sē′us). [Gr. Ἰσαῖος.] Born at Chalcis (at Athens?): lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. One of the ten Attic orators. His 11 extant orations, mainly on contested inheritances, have been edited by Schömann (1831), Burmann (1883). English translation by Sir William Jones.

Isaiah (ī-zā′yä or ī-zī′yä). [Heb., 'salvation of Jehovah.'] A Hebrew prophet who prophesied from 740 B. C. till 701 B. C. He was the greatest of the Hebrew prophets and orators, a consistent opponent of the policy of the Hebrew kings to enter into entangling alliances with foreign powers. Once, however, the alliance with Assyria being formed, he counseled the keeping of faith, continually asserting that no dependence could be placed on Egypt. Chapters xl.–lxvi. of Isaiah, which relate to the captivity and return, are considered by some scholars the work of a post-exilic prophet called Deutero-Isaiah.

> He was the greatest of a race of giants. He gave their final form to Hebrew ideas. He is not the founder of Judaism; he is its classical genius. Semitic speech reaches in him its highest combinations.
> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), II. 408.

> Isaiah's poetical genius is superb. His characteristics are grandeur and beauty of conception, wealth of imagination, vividness of illustration, compressed energy, and splendor of diction.
> *Driver*, Introd. to the Lit. of the Old Test., p. 215.

Isandula (ē-sän-dö′lä), or **Isandlana** (ē-sänd-lä′nä). A place in Zululand, South Africa, 90 miles north-northwest of Durban. Here, Jan. 22, 1879, an overwhelming force of Zulus under Cettiwayo defeated a detachment of the British army under Colonel Pulleine.

Isar (ē′zär). A river in northern Tyrol, and in Upper and Lower Bavaria, joining the Danube near Deggendorf: the ancient Isarus. Munich and Landshut are on its banks. Length, about 180 miles.

Isaure (ē-zōr′), **Clémence.** Born at Toulouse, France, about 1450: died at Toulouse about 1500. A French lady, restorer of the floral games at Toulouse (1490).

Isauria (ī-sâ′ri-ä). [Gr. ἡ Ἰσαυρία.] In ancient geography, a district in Asia Minor, bounded by Phrygia on the north, Lycaonia on the east, Cilicia on the south, and Pisidia on the west. The surface is rugged. The inhabitants were famous in guerrilla warfare. They were defeated by Servilius in 76 B. C., and by Pompey, but continued unsubdued.

Isca (is′kä), or **Isca Silurum.** A Roman city in the west of England, remarkable for its theater, its temples, and its palaces. Part of its massive walls still remain at Caerleon. *Wright*, Celt, etc., p. 137.

Ischalis (is′ka-lis). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Ilchester.

Ischia (ēs′kē-ä). An island belonging to Naples, Italy, near the entrance of the Bay of Naples, 16 miles west-southwest of Naples: the ancient Ænaria (sometimes Pithecusa or Inarime), and medieval Iscla. It contains several volcanoes; is noted for its fertility and for its warm baths; and produces wine and fruit. The capital is Ischia. It was visited by an earthquake in 1883, causing a loss of about 2,300 lives. Area, 26 square miles. Population, 22,170.

Ischl (ish′l). A watering-place in Upper Austria, situated at the junction of the rivers Ischl and Traun, 27 miles east by south of Salzburg. It is the favorite resort of the Austrian royal family and nobility, and contains salt and other baths. It is the central point in the Salzkammergut. Population (1891), commune, 8,473.

Iseghem (ē′se-gem). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 25 miles west-southwest of Ghent. It has manufactures of linen. Population (1890), 9,965.

Isenbras (is′en-bras), or **Isumbras** (is′um-bras), **Sir.** A hero of medieval romance.

Isengrim (is′en-grim), **Sir.** The wolf in "Reynard the Fox."

Iseo (ē-zā′o), **Lago d'.** A lake in Lombardy, Italy, 15 miles east of Bergamo: the ancient Lacus Sebinus. It is traversed by the Oglio. Length, 14½ miles. Height above sea-level, 605 feet.

Isère (ē-zãr′). A river in southeastern France, joining the Rhone 7 miles north of Valence: the ancient Isara. Length, about 175 miles.

Isère. A department of France. Capital, Grenoble. It is bounded by Ain on the north, Savoy on the northeast, Hautes-Alpes on the southeast, Drôme on the southwest, and Rhone and Loire on the west, and is formed from the northern part of the ancient Dauphiné. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the southeast. The chief occupations are agriculture, working of minerals, and the manufacture of gloves, paper, etc. Area, 3,201 square miles. Population (1891), 572,145.

Iserlohn (ē-zer-lōn′). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Baar 44 miles northeast of Cologne. It has a large trade, and manufactures wire, needles, brass ware, etc. Near it are cadmium mines. Population (1890), commune, 22,117.

Isernia (e-ser′nē-ä). A town in the province of Campobasso, Italy, 52 miles north of Naples: the ancient Æsernia. It contains the remains of ancient walls. Population, about 7,000.

Iseult (i-sölt′). In Arthurian romance: (*a*) The daughter of Anguish, king of Ireland, known as Iseult the Fair. She was the wife of Mark, king of Cornwall, and loved Sir Tristram or Tristan. (*b*) The daughter of Hoel or Howell, king of Brittany. She was the wife of Sir Tristram, and was known as Iseult of the White Hands. See *Tristram*.

> Mr. Leith (on the legend of Tristan, p. 35) gives the following enumeration of the forms of name: Isolde, Ysens, Yseutz, Yseut, Ysseulz, Izeutz, Yseul, Ysou, Ysolt, Isault, Essyllt, Ysone, Yseult, Iset, Ysalde, Ysende, Yzeult, Iseulte, Isot, Isolda, Ysonde, Ysonde, Ysote, Isond, Isotta, Isco, Isawde, Isowde, Isod, Isold, Ysiaut, and Ysoud, to which Hisolda may be added.
> *Dunlop*, History of Prose Fiction, I. 171 (supplementary notes).

Isfendiyar (is-fen-di-yär′), in Pers., correctly, **Asfandiyar** (es-fen-di-yâr′), or **Aspandiyar** (es-pen-di-yâr′). A hero of the Shahnamah, son of King Gushtasp, the Constantine of the Zoroastrians. After many exploits he was called to conquer Arjasp, a demon king, who had taken captive two daughters of Gushtasp, and to restore his sisters. For this he undertook his "seven labors." Choosing, like Rustam, the shortest and most perilous way to the enemy's stronghold, he first slew two monstrous wolves; secondly, conquered a fierce lion and his mate; thirdly, slew a fierce dragon; fourthly, withstood the wiles of a beautiful woman who, caught in Asfandiyar's noose, became first a cat and then a wolf, and finally a black, flame-vomiting demon, and was then slain by him; fifthly, slew a Simurgh, a gigantic bird, which tried to bear him away; sixthly, brought his troops through a furious storm of wind and snow; and seventhly, traversed a deadly desert. Reaching the brazen fortress, Asfandiyar collected a hundred camels and entered it with his warriors disguised as a merchant caravan, when his brother Bishutan attacked it from without, as he within. After this success Gushtasp wished Asfandiyar to go against Rustam, to whom Kaikhusrau had given Zabul, Kabul, and Nimruz. Asfandiyar pleaded the nobility and services of Rustam, but the king was obdurate. Rustam came out to welcome Asfandiyar, but when told the errand of the latter refused to yield. The heroes fought on two successive days. Rustam was wounded but recovered and, guided by the Simurgh which had cared for his infancy, on the second day lodged an arrow, made by the Simurgh's direction from the kazu tree, in the eye of his antagonist, who fell. Zal and Rustam both came to offer sympathy, but Asfandiyar died, intrusting his son Bahman to the care of Rustam.

Isha (e′sha; with Vedic accent, ē-sha′). [Skt., 'Lord.'] A title of Shiva; also, with *a* long, the name of an Upanishad of which Ishavasya is the first word. It is also known as the Vajasaneyisanhita Upanishad. It is translated by Müller in 'Sacred Books of the East,' I. 311.

Ishbosheth (ish-bo′sheth). [Heb., 'man of shame.'] A son of Saul, proclaimed king of Israel after his father's death. See *David*.

> In our text of the Books of Samuel, Saul's son and successor is called Ishbosheth, but in 1 Chronicles viii. 33 he is called Eshbaal. Eshbaal means 'Baal's man,' a proper name of a well-known Semitic type, precisely similar to such Arabic names as Imrau-l-Cais, 'the man of the god Cais.'
> *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 78.

Ishim (ish′im). A river of Siberia which joins the Irtish about 120 miles southeast of Tobolsk. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Ishmael (ish′mā-el). [Heb., 'God heareth.'] The son of Abraham and Hagar: regarded by the Arabs as their ancestor.

Ishmaelites (ish′mā-el-īts). The descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Gen. xxi. 14, was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His twelve sons were "princes" or heads of tribes. The Arabs regard him as their ancestor.

Ishpeming (ish′pem-ing). A city in Marquette County, northern Michigan, 14 miles west by south of Marquette: the center of an iron district. Population (1890), 11,197.

Ishtar (ish′tär), or **Istar** (is′tär). The principal and most popular deity of the Assyro-Babylonians, the goddess of love and war, uniting, as it were, the Aphrodite (Venus) and Athene (Minerva) of the Greeks, and corresponding in name and character to Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Syro-Canaanites, only that she ruled the planet Venus while Ashtoreth was identified with the moon. In her warlike character she was conceived by the Babylonians as ruling the morning star; as goddess of love she ruled the evening star. In her former character she was also called *Anunit* and had her principal seat of worship at Agade in the temple Eulbar; in the latter character she was especially worshiped at Erech (Orchoe of the Greeks, modern Warka) in the temple E-anna ('House of Heaven'), with a voluptuous cult. With the Assyrians she was the wife of Bel, and was sometimes called *Belit* ('Lady'). They distinguished between Ishtar of Arbela, who presided over battles, and Ishtar of Nineveh, in whom the voluptuous aspect predominated. Ishtar also occurs as an appellation, or generic name, for a goddess in general. On the relation of Ishtar to Tammuz, see *Adonis* and *Izdubar*.

Isidorian Decretals, The. A code of native and foreign canons which circulated in Spain in the 6th century, and was afterward accepted throughout the Roman Catholic Church: so called from Isidorus Hispalensis, who was erroneously supposed to have compiled it. Also called the Spanish Decretals.

Isidorus (iz-i-dō′rus) **Hispalensis,** or **Isidore** (is′i-dor) **of Seville.** Born at Cartagena, Spain, about 560: died April 4, 636. A Spanish ecclesiastic and miscellaneous writer. He became bishop of Seville in 600. His works, which were held in high esteem during the middle ages, include "Originum seu etymologiarum libri xx," "De ecclesiasticis officiis libri duo," and "Sententiarum sive de summo bono libri tres." He has been erroneously accredited with the compilation of the so-called Isidorian Decretals (which see).

Isidro (ē-sē′drō), **San.** See the extract.

> His [Lope's] subject was well chosen. It was that of the great fame and glory of San Isidro the Ploughman. This remarkable personage, who plays so distinguished a part in the ecclesiastical history of Madrid, is supposed to have been born in the twelfth century, on what afterwards became the site of that city, and to have led a life so eminently pious that the angels came down and ploughed his grounds for him, which the holy man neglected in order to devote his time to religious duties. From an early period, therefore, he enjoyed much consideration, and was regarded as the patron and friend of the whole territory, as well as of the city of Madrid itself. But his great honors date from the year 1598. In that year Philip the Third was dangerously ill at a neighboring village; the city sent out the remains of Isidro in procession to avert the impending calamity; the king recovered; and for the first time the holy man became widely famous and fashionable.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 165.

Isis (ī′sis). 1. [Gr. Ἶσις.] In Egyptian mythology, the chief female deity, the sister, wife, and female counterpart of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cow's horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus scepter. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the sistrum. On her statue was an inscription mentioned by Proclus: "I am that which is, has been, and shall be. My veil no one has lifted. The fruit I bore was the sun"; hence the well-known allusion to a mystery as "the veil of Isis," or as covered with "the veil of Isis."

> Isis, at once the sister and wife of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. At Thebes she was known as Mut, 'the mother,' with the vulture head; at Bubastis as Sekhet, the bride of Ptah and daughter of Ra. As mother of Horus, she was named Hathor or Athor, 'the house of Horus,' identified by the Greeks with their Aphrodite and contrasted with Astarte by the Semites. The cow, with its horns, symbolic of the crescent moon, which in Egypt appears to lie upon its back, was consecrated to her, indicating at how early a time the mother of Horus, the Sun god, was held to be the moon. She was also identified with Sothis the dog-star, and in later days with the planet Venus. All that is sweet and beautiful among men comes from her; she watches over the birth of children, and rocks the cradle of the Nile. As Neith too she is the authoress of weaving and of the art of female life. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 64.

2. An asteroid (No. 42) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, May 23, 1856.

Isis. A name sometimes given to the Thames (England) in its upper course.

Iskander (is-kan′der). [Turk. form of *Alexander*.] The pseudonym of Alexander Herzen.

Iskander Beg. See *Scanderbeg*.

Iskanderun (is-kan-de-rön′). See *Alexandretta*. Population, about 2,500.

Iskanderun, Bay of or **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, at its northeastern angle, situated between Syria and Cilicia.

Iskardo. See *Skardo*.

Isla (ēs′lä), **José Francisco de.** Born at Segovia, Spain, 1703: died at Bologna, Italy, 1781. A Spanish satirist and Jesuit preacher. He was the author of the satirical romance "Historia del famoso predicador Fray Gerundio de Campazas" ("History of the famous Preacher Friar Gerundio of Campazas," 1758–70).

> [illegible]
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 286.

Islam (is′lam). See *Koran*, *Mohammed*.

Islamabad [illegible]. A town in Kashmir, situated on the [illegible], in lat. 33° 43′ N., long. 75° 17′ E.

Island City. A name sometimes given to Montreal.

Island Number 10. An island in the Mississippi [illegible]. It was captured by the Federal army [illegible] and navy (under Foote), April 7, 1862.

Island of Saints, L. **Insula Sanctorum** (in′sū-[illegible]). A mediæval name given to [illegible].

Island Princess, The. A play by Fletcher, produced [illegible].

Islandshire (ī′land-shir). Formerly a part of Durham, England, [illegible] Northumberland. It comprises [illegible] district near Berwick.

Islands of the Blest. See *Fortunate Islands*.

Islay (ī′lā), or **Isla** (ī′lä). An island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, Scotland, 17 [illegible].

width, 17 miles. Area, 220 square miles. Population (1891), 8,143.

Isle of Dogs. See *Dogs*.

Isle of France. See *Mauritius*.

Isle of Honey. See the extract.

> The Welsh bards indulged their fancy in describing the state of Britain before the arrival of man. According to the authors of the earliest Triads, the swarms of wild bees in the woods gave its first name to the "Isle of Honey."
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 2.

Isle of Ladies, The. See *Dream, Chaucer's*.

Isle of Man. See *Man*.

Isle of Pines. See *Pines*.

Isle of Wight. See *Wight*.

Isle Royale (īl roi′al; F. pron. ēl rwä-yäl′). An island in Lake Superior, belonging to Michigan, intersected by lat. 48° N., long. 89° W. Length, 45 miles.

Isles, Lord of the. A title assumed intermittently from the 12th to the 16th century by various Scottish chieftains who maintained a practical independence among the islands west of Scotland. Some of the most notable were John Macdonald (died 1386) and Alexander Macdonald, and the eleventh Earl of Ross.

Isles of Shoals (īlz ov shōlz). A group of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles southeast of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They belong partly to Rockingham County (New Hampshire), partly to York County (Maine), and comprise Appledore, Star Island, etc. They are a noted summer resort.

Isleta (ēs-lā′tä). [Sp., 'little island.'] The name of two villages of the Tigua tribe of New Mexico. The main village lies 15 miles south of the city of Albuquerque, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and Atlantic and Pacific lines, on the Rio Grande. It is inhabited by about 1,059 Indians mostly of Tigua stock. The aboriginal name is Shiewhibak. Isleta already existed, probably, when the Spaniards first colonized New Mexico in 1598 and a mission was established there previous to 1635. Another Isleta in Texas, on the Rio Grande 9 miles south of El Paso, was founded, about 1682, by Indian refugees from New Mexican Isleta. It has a small population.

Islington (iz′ling-ton). A parish and parliamentary borough in the north of London, 2 miles north of St. Paul's. It returns 4 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 319,433.

Islip, Simon. Died 1366. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was consecrated in 1349. He derived his name from the village of Islip on the Cherwell near Oxford.

Isly (ēz-lē′). A small river in eastern Morocco, near the Algerian frontier. Here, Aug. 14, 1844, the French under Bugeaud defeated the troops of Morocco.

Ismail (is-mä-ēl′). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated at the Kilia mouth of the Danube, in lat. 45° 21′ N., long. 28° 46′ E. It was formerly a Turkish fortress; was taken by the Russians in 1770, 1790 (stormed by Suvaroff, when [illegible] Turks were massacred), and 1809; and was ceded to Russia in 1812, to Rumania in 1856, and back to Russia in 1878. Population, 34,308.

Ismail Pasha (is-mä-ēl′ pash′ä). Born 1830: died 1895. Khedive of Egypt 1863–79, son of Ibrahim Pasha. He succeeded Said Pasha as khedive in 1863; annexed Darfur in 1874; and was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Tewfik Pasha in 1879.

Ismailia (is-mä-ē′lē-ä). 1. A small town on the Isthmus of Suez, Egypt, situated on the Suez Canal 47 miles south of Port Said: founded in 1863. 2. See *Gondokoro*.

Ismid (is-mēd′), or **Iskimid** (is-kē-mēd′). A town in Asia Minor, 57 miles southeast of Constantinople, at the head of the Gulf of Ismid: the ancient Nicomedia (which see). Population, estimated, 15,000.

Ismi-Dagon [illegible]. [illegible]

Isnard (ēs-när′), **Maximin.** Born at Grasse, Var, France, Feb. 16, 1751: died there, in 1830. A French Girondist. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795.

Isnik. The modern name of Nicæa.

Isnik, Lake. See [illegible].

Isoama. See [illegible].

Isocrates (ī-sok′ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἰσοκράτης.] Born [illegible]

> [illegible] ing a patriot, while his want of appreciation for deeper politics prevented him from seeing the evils of despotism, or taking any thorough interest in the forms and varieties of constitutions. His bashfulness compelled him to remain in private life, while his vanity urged him to appear in public; his profession suggested to him the study of philosophy, while his intellect was incapable of understanding its higher problems. Thus his egregious vanity and self-complacency were perpetually wounded by the consciousness that he had after all, not made his mark upon the age, and that, though eminent and widely respected, he was neither consulted nor obeyed by the men whom he most desired to influence. He aspired to the position of a Swift or a Junius, with the talents of an Addison or a Pope. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 216.

Isola (ē′sō-lä). A small town in Italy, on the Liris about 60 miles east-southeast of Rome.

Isola Bella (bel′lä) and **Isola Madre** (mä′dre). [It., 'fair island' and 'mother island.'] The two chief islands of the Borromean Islands (which see) in Lago Maggiore.

Isola dei Pescatori (dā′ē pes-kä-tō′rē). An island in Lago Maggiore.

Isola Grossa (grōs′sä), or **Lunga** (löng′gä). [It., 'great island' or 'long island.'] An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 10 miles west of Zara. Length, 26 miles.

Isolde, Isonde, Isoud. See *Iseult*.

Isonzo (ē-son′zō). A river in Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, flowing into the Gulf of Triest 13 miles northwest of Triest. Length, about 80 miles.

Isouard (ē-zö-är′), or **Isoard** (ē-zō-är′), **Nicolò.** Born at Malta, Dec. 6, 1775: died at Paris, March 23, 1818. A Maltese composer, usually known as Nicolo. Author of about 33 operas, among which are "Michel Ange" (1802), "Cendrillon" (1810), "Joconde" (1814), "Jeannot et Colin" (1814), etc.

Ispahan (is-pä-hän′), or **Isfahan** (is-fä-hän′). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, situated on the Zenderud in lat. 32° 39′ N., long. 51° 45′ E. The Great Mosque was built by Shah Abbas in the 16th century. The entrance to the sanctuary is by a keel-shaped arch set in a square panel adorned with inscriptions and arabesques in colored tiles. The archway is flanked by a double tier of deeply recessed arcades, and behind it rises a large pointed bulbous dome, whose surface is decorated with arabesques. Before the dome stand two slender cylindrical minarets, with a portion toward the top corbeled out to a greater diameter and crowned by a cylindrical domed turret. The interior is arcaded in two tiers. The Bazar of the Tailors is a very rich and monumental example of Persian architecture. The distribution consists of wide and high corridors divided into bays by massive keel-shaped arches, and covered with domes on pendentives having open eyes for light at the apex. The walls are ornamented with colored tiles, and the arches and balustrades over the square lateral booths are filled with geometric pierced openwork. The Caravansary of Amin-Abad, on the road to Shiraz, is an octagon inclosing a central court. The gateway opens beneath a high keel-shaped arch which is flanked on each side by two superposed deeply recessed arches. The court, in the middle of which stands a prayer platform, is surrounded by chambers for travelers, behind which there is a vaulted corridor with quarters for beasts of burden. Ispahan manufactures fabrics, weapons, etc. It was captured by Tamerlane 1387; was the capital and an important city of 600,000 inhabitants in the 17th century; and was sacked by the Afghans in 1722. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Israel (iz′rā-el). [Heb., 'Soldier of God,' or 'God is a warrior.'] A name given to Jacob after successfully wrestling with the angel (Gen. xxxii. 28). Hence his descendants were called the people of Israel. See *Jews*.

Israel. The kingdom of the northern tribes of the Israelites who seceded from the southern tribes in the reign of Rehoboam, 953 B. C. (or perhaps about 975). Their first king was Jeroboam. Prominent successive kings were Ahab, Jehu, Joram, Jeroboam II., and Pekah. Elijah and Elisha belonged to the northern kingdom. Sargon, king of Assyria, captured Samaria, ended the kingdom, and carried a large part of the people into captivity in 722 or 721 B. C. Their ultimate fate has been the subject of much speculation, and they are frequently referred to as the lost tribes. They have been found in the Anglo-Saxons, the American Indians, etc. There seems to be no doubt, however, that some intermingled with the Assyrians, others returned to the southern kingdom, and still others are to be found in the scattered Jewish communities in Africa, Abyssinia, and elsewhere. Those remaining eventually united with Assyrian colonists and formed the Samaritans.

Israel in Egypt. An English oratorio by Handel, first performed April 4, 1739. The words are thought to have been selected by Handel himself from the Old Testament.

Israels (ēz-rä-els′), **Josef.** Born at Groningen, 1824. A genre painter of the Belgian school. He studied painting in Amsterdam under Kruseman, then went to Paris where he worked in the atelier of Picot. His works have figured at the expositions of Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He received a first-class medal at Paris [illegible] and a grand prix at the Exposition Universelle at [illegible]. Among his pictures are "Les dormeuses" [illegible], "Retour" (18[illegible]), "Le pot au feu," and "Le jour de [illegible]."

Israfeel, or **Israfil** (is-ra-fēl′). The angel of music. His voice is more melodious than that of any other creature. He is to sound the resurrection trumpet [illegible]. *Koran*.

Issachar (is'a-kär). [Heb.; meaning doubtful.] 1. One of the patriarchs, son of Jacob and Leah.—2. One of the twelve tribes of Palestine, dwelling west of the Jordan, south of Zebulon, and north of Manasseh. The territory included the valley of Esdraelon.

Issik-Kul (is'ik-köl). A lake in the province of Semiryetchensk, central Asia, about lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Length, 112 miles. Height above sea-level, 5,000 feet.

Issoire (ē-swär'). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Couze 19 miles south-southeast of Clermont. It was captured by the Protestants in 1574, and was destroyed by the Catholics in 1577. It contains a church of St. Paul. Population (1891), commune, 6,182.

Issoudun (ē-sö-duñ'). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Théols 17 miles northeast of Châteauroux. It has an old keep (the "Tour Blanche"), and has been often besieged. Population (1891), 13,564.

Issus (is'us). In ancient geography, a town in Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated near the head of the Gulf of Issus (the modern Gulf of Iskanderun). Three notable battles were fought in its neighborhood: Alexander the Great defeated the Persians under Darius III., 333 B. C.; Septimius Severus defeated his rival Pescennius Niger, 194 A. D.; and Heraclius defeated the Persian army of Khusrau, 622.

Issy (ē-sē'). A suburb of Paris, immediately southwest of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 12,830.

Istakhr. See *Persepolis*.

Istambul, or **Istamboul** (ēs-täm-böl'). A Turkish name of Constantinople.

Istar. See *Ishtar*.

Ister (is'tėr). A Latin name of the Danube.

Isthmian games. See *Isthmian sanctuary*.

Isthmian sanctuary, The. A sanctuary in the Isthmus of Corinth, near the eastern mouth of the modern canal. It was the seat of the Isthmian games, which were celebrated every two years, and were second in importance only to those of Olympia. The sacred inclosure, which was strongly fortified in the time of Augustus, is roughly triangular in shape, about 600 feet from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. Within it were the temples of Poseidon (Doric) and Palæmon (Ionic), portions of the architecture of both of which have been recovered. The northern wall of the sanctuary coincides with the great defensive wall crossing the isthmus. Outside of the inclosure, to the south, lies the stadium, in which the chief exercises were held, and to the west is the Roman theater, close behind which was the Greek theater, and beyond the Sacred Vale, with temples to Demeter and Persephone, Artemis, and Bacchus. Almost all topographical knowledge of this historic sanctuary is based upon the exploration made in 1883 by the French School at Athens.

Istib (is-tēb'), or **Shtiplie** (shtē'plē). A town in the vilayet of Kosovo, European Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 41′ N., long. 22° 20′ E. Population (estimated), 20,000.

Istria (is'tri-ä), formerly **Histria** (his'tri-ä), G. **Istrien** (is'trē-en), formerly **Histerreich** (his'ter-rīch). [Gr. Ἰστρία.] A margraviate in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which forms with Görz-Gradiska and Triest the administrative district of Küstenland. Capital, Parenzo. It is a peninsula, projecting into the Adriatic, and bounded by Triest, Görz-Gradiska, Carniola and Croatia. The surface is generally mountainous. Fruit and wine are produced in abundance. Istria is a separate crownland, though belonging administratively to Küstenland, and has a Diet of 33 members. Two thirds of the inhabitants are Slavs (Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes), and one third Italians (cities and coast). It was incorporated with Italy about the time of Augustus; was largely settled by Slavs; became a margraviate in the 11th century; was in great part acquired by Venice; passed with Venice to Austria in 1797; formed a part of the Illyrian Provinces under Napoleon; and was restored to Austria in 1815. Area, 1,911 square miles. Population (1890), 317,610.

Istria, or **Istropolis** (is-trop'ọ-lis). [Gr. Ἰστρία πόλις, or Ἰστρόπολις.] See the extract.

> Istria, Ister, or Istropolis, at the mouth of the Danube or Ister, was a colony of the Milesians, founded about the time of the Cimmerian invasion of Asia Minor. (Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 157.) Its name remains in the modern Wisteri, but its site was probably nearer to Kostendje.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 67, note.

Isturiz (ēs-tö-rēth'), **Francisco Xavier de.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, 1790: died April 16, 1871. A Spanish politician and diplomatist, leader in the revolution of 1820. He was premier in 1836 and 1846, and subsequently ambassador in London, St. Petersburg, and Paris.

Istvæones (ist-vē-ō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Istævones*, the Latinization of a hypothetical Germanic fundamental form **Istwaz*, a supposed name of the god *Tîwaz, *Tiu. From √ *idh*, to shine.] See *Herminones*.

Itaborahy (ē-tä-bō-rä-ē'), **Viscount of.** See *Rodrigues Torres, Joaquim José*.

Italians (i-tal'yanz). 1. The primitive inhabitants of Italy. See the extract.

> But whatever we make of the Etruscans, the rest of Italy in the older sense was held by various branches of an Aryan race nearly allied to the Greeks, whom we may call the Italians. Of this race there were two great branches. One of them, under various names, seems to have held all the southern part of the western coast of Italy, and to have spread into Sicily. Some of the tribes of this branch seem to have been almost as nearly akin to the Greeks as the Epeirots and other kindred nations on the east side of the Hadriatic. Of this branch of the Italian race, the most famous people were the Latins; and it was the greatest Latin city, the border city of the Latins against the Etruscans, the city of Rome on the Tiber, which became, step by step, the mistress of Latium, of Italy, and of the Mediterranean world. The other branch, which held a much larger part of the peninsula, taking in the Sabines, Aequians, Volscians, Samnites, Lucanians, and other people who play a great part in Roman history, may perhaps be classed together as Opicans or Oscans, in distinction from the Latins and the other tribes allied to them. These tribes seem to have pressed from the eastern, the Hadriatic, coast of Italy, down upon the nations to the southwest of them, and to have largely extended their borders at their expense.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 45.

2. The inhabitants of Italy in general, ancient or modern.

Italian Molière, The. A surname sometimes given to Goldoni.

Italian Pindar, The. A surname sometimes given to Chiabrera.

Italian War of 1859. A war between France (under Napoleon III.) and Sardinia (under Victor Emmanuel) allied against Austria, for the liberation and unity of Italy. Victories were won by the allies at Montebello May 20, 1859, at Magenta June 4, and at Solferino June 24. Preliminaries of peace were negotiated at Villafranca July 11, and the treaty of Zurich was signed Nov. 10. The work of unifying Italy, begun by this war, was continued in 1860, 1866, and 1870.

Italica (i-tal'i-kä). An ancient Roman town near Seville in Spain. It has ruins of an amphitheater, and was the birthplace of Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius.

Italiens (ē-tä-lyañ'), **Boulevard des.** A famous street in the central part of Paris.

Italiens, Les. See *Théâtre Italien*.

Italy (it'a-li). [Gr. Ἰταλία, L. It. Sp. Pg. *Italia*, F. *Italie*, G. *Italien*.] 1. A kingdom of southern Europe, bounded by Switzerland and Austria-Hungary on the north, Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic Sea, and the Mediterranean on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and France and the Mediterranean on the west. Capital, Rome. It comprises also Sicily, Sardinia, and some smaller islands, and is divided into 69 provinces (comprising 17 compartimenti). The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with a parliament consisting of a senate of 390 members and a chamber of 508 deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; the prevailing language Italian. The northern districts of the country are occupied by the Alps. South of these is the valley of the Po; and the boot-shaped peninsula in the center and south is traversed by the Apennines. The leading industry is agriculture, the chief products being cereals, wine, silk, olives, oranges, lemons, etc. The chief manufacture is silk; the chief exports silk, olive-oil, fruit, wine, and sulphur. The following are the leading events and incidents in Italian history: early occupied by the Iapygians, Oscans, Latins, Volscians, Sabines, Etruscans, Ligurians, Veneti (see *Rome*, *Etruria*, *Magna Græcia*); entry of the Gauls into northern Italy about the 5th century B. C.; the peninsula consolidated under Roman rule, first half of the 3d century B. C.; Roman Empire of the West overthrown by the Heruli and other tribes under Odoacer, 476 A. D.; Odoacer (who became "patrician") overthrown by the East-Gothic king Theodoric, 493; Narses defeated the last Gothic king Teias, 553, and Italy became an exarchate of the Byzantine empire; Lombard kingdom under Alboin established in 568; Lombards in power through a great part of the peninsula, while part remained to the empire; foundation of the States of the Church through grants by Pepin to the Pope of the exarchate and Pentapolis in 756; deposition by Charlemagne of Desiderius, last king of the Lombards, and annexation of his dominions, 774; Charlemagne crowned emperor of the Romans, Dec. 25, 800; northern Italy ruled by Carolingians until the end of the reign of Charles the Fat, 887; southern Italy ruled by Lombard dukes and by the Byzantine empire; rule of various Italian kings in northern Italy until 961; accession of Otto I., king of Germany, as king of Italy (961), and emperor (962: beginning of the permanent connection of Italy with Germany); rise of the Italian cities Genoa, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Amalfi, etc.; conquest of southern Italy by the Normans under Robert Guiscard, who was recognized by the Pope as duke of Apulia and Calabria in 1059; struggle between popes and emperors in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries; quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines begun, 12th century; reforms of Arnold of Brescia suppressed by Frederick Barbarossa, 1155; Frederick Barbarossa worsted by the cities of the Lombard League at Legnano, 1176; end of the Norman rule in southern Italy, 1194; participation of Venice in the Crusade, and overthrow of the Greek empire, 1204; end of the Swabian line in Italy with the overthrow of Conradin, 1268; the popes at Avignon 1309–76; spread of the Renaissance movement in 14th and 15th centuries (the great period of Italian literature, the chief Italian states at this period being the kingdom of Naples, the Papal States, the duchy of Milan, and the republics of Venice, Florence, and Genoa); invasion by Charles VIII. of France, 1494 (beginning of the period of foreign interference); the Two Sicilies attached to Spain in 1503, and the Milanese soon after, Spanish influence becoming dominant in Italy, the chief independent states being the Papal States, Tuscany, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Venice, and Piedmont; Italy the scene of Napoleon's campaigns, 1796 and 1797; the Cisalpine, Ligurian, and Tiberine republics formed, and Venetia granted to Austria, 1797; Napoleon king of Italy 1805, his kingdom comprising the Cisalpine Republic, Venetia, Valtelline, the bishopric of Trent, and the march of Ancona; kingdom of Naples bestowed on Joseph Bonaparte in 1806, and on Murat in 1808; Rome annexed to France, 1809; the old division nearly reëstablished by the Congress of Vienna (1815), the chief powers being the kingdom of Sardinia, the grand duchy of Tuscany, the duchies of Parma and Modena, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples, while Austria held Lombardy and Venetia; unsuccessful insurrections in southern Italy, Piedmont, etc., 1820–21; revolutions of 1848–49 under the lead of Mazzini, suppressed by Austria (battle of Novara March 23, 1849); France and Sardinia allied defeated Austria, 1859; Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, 1859; Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna annexed, 1860; Naples invaded by Garibaldi in 1860, and annexed; Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, proclaimed the first king of Italy, 1861; unsuccessful attempts of Garibaldi to liberate Rome, 1862 and 1867; capital removed from Turin to Florence, 1865; Italy allied with Prussia against Austria in the war of 1866, gaining Venetia; occupation of Rome (which became the capital) Sept. 20, 1870; entry of Italy into the Triple Alliance 1883. Other recent events are the acquisition of foreign possessions in Africa, 1885–89; the increase of the army and navy, and the financial difficulties. Area, 110,623 square miles. Population, estimated (1894), 30,724,897. Foreign possessions: Massowah District, Assab Territory, Dahlak Archipelago, about 260,000 inhabitants (see *Eritrea*). Protectorates: Abyssinia, Somaliland, Gallaland, Afar Country, etc.

> The name of Italy has been used in several meanings at different times, but it has always meant either the whole or a part of the land which we now call Italy. The name gradually spread itself out from the extreme south to the north. At the time when our survey begins, the name did not go beyond the long narrow peninsula itself; and indeed it hardly took in the whole of that. During the time of the Roman commonwealth Italy did not reach beyond the little rivers Macra on one side, near Luna, and Rubico on the other side, near Ariminum. The land to the north, as far as the Alps, was not counted for Italy till after the time of Cæsar.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 4.

> Northern Italy deserves its German appellation of Wallschland; for neither the Roman nor the Lombard conquest, nor the ravages of Goths, Huns, or Vandals, ever rooted out the offspring of those Gallic hordes which settled in the plain of the Po four centuries before our era.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 185.

2. One of the four great prefectures in the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Italy, Illyricum, and Africa, corresponding to Italy and neighboring islands, that part of the Austrian empire and Germany northward to the Danube, and nearly all the western part of the Roman possessions in Africa.

3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Italy and neighboring islands, and Rhætia (Tyrol, Grisons, southern Bavaria), and had 17 provinces.

Italy. A descriptive poem by Samuel Rogers, published 1822–28.

Itasca Lake (i-tas'kä lāk). A small lake in northern Minnesota, the source of the Mississippi, lat. 47° 13′ N., long. 95° 12′ W. Height above sea-level, 1,457 feet.

Itenez (ē tā'naz), or **Ites** (ē-tāz'). A tribe of Indians of northern Bolivia, on the rivers Guaporé and Mamoré. It appears that they were anciently found as far east as the Paraguay. They are savages of a low grade, and have always been independent. Their language, called Itonama, has never been classified. Also *Itanes*.

Ites. See *Itenez*.

Ithaca (ith'a-kä). [Gr. Ἰθάκη.] One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, 2 miles northeast of Cephalonia: the modern Thiaki. The surface is mountainous. The chief place is Vathy. It is famous as the reputed home of Ulysses. Length, 14 miles. Area, 37 square miles. Population, about 10,000.

Ithaca. A city and the capital of Tompkins County, New York, situated near the head of Cayuga Lake, 46 miles south-southwest of Syracuse. It is the seat of Cornell University (which see). Population (1890), 11,079.

Ithake. See *Ithaca*.

Ithamar (ith'a-mär). [Heb.; Gr. Ἰθαμάρ.] The youngest son of Aaron.

Ithamore (ith'a-mōr). A Turkish slave in Marlowe's "Jew of Malta." "He is an effective picture of the basest kind of villain." *Ward.*

Ithobal. See *Ethbaal*.

Ithome (i-thō'mē). [Gr. Ἰθώμη.] In ancient geography, a mountain fortress of Messenia, Greece, 28 miles west-northwest of Sparta.

Ithuriel (i-thū'ri-el). An angel, a character in Milton's "Paradise Lost." He was sent by Gabriel to find out Satan. The slightest touch of his spear exposed deceit.

Itineraries of Antoninus. Two official lists of the stations on the roads of the Roman Empire, with distances by land and sea.

Itinerary, The. An account by John Leland (1506–52) of his journeys through England, with descriptions of routes and matters of antiquarian interest. It was edited and published by Thomas Hearne in 1710.

It is Never too Late to Mend. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1856. He afterward dramatized it.

Itius Portus (ish'i-us pōr'tus). [Gr. τὸ Ἴτιον.] In ancient geography, the place from which Cæsar sailed for Britain: generally identified with Wissant or Boulogne.

Ito (ē'tō), **Hirobumi,** Count. Born in the province of Chosu, Japan, in 1840. A noted Japanese statesman: premier 1886–88, 1892–. He became convinced of the advantages of Western civilization through visits to Europe and the United States, and has been the leader in the introduction of European ideas and political methods into Japan. He was the chief founder of the Japanese constitution promulgated in 1889.

Itonama. See *Itene*.

Ituræa (it-ū-rē'ä). In ancient geography, a district lying northeast of Palestine. Its location has not been precisely determined, but it was probably southwest of Damascus and southeast of Mount Hermon.

Iturbide (ē-tör-bē'ᴅā), **Agustin de.** Born at Valladolid (now Morelia), Sept. 27, 1783: died at Padilla, Tamaulipas, July 19, 1824. A Mexican revolutionist, afterward emperor. He was a colonel in the Spanish army, and in 1820 was in command of the forces operating against Guerrero in the south. On Feb. 24, 1821, he published the celebrated manifesto known as the "Plan of Iguala," in which he proposed that Mexico should be made independent under a Spanish Bourbon prince. Guerrero and other leaders quickly adhered to the plan; the viceroy was forced to resign, and O'Donoju, who succeeded him, was induced to recognize the independence of Mexico in his sovereign's name. But Ferdinand VII. regarded the movement as a rebellion, and refused the crown which was offered to him. After much quarreling, Iturbide himself was proclaimed emperor May 18, 1822, and was crowned July 21. A strong opposition to him was quickly manifested. Santa Anna proclaimed a republic at Vera Cruz; an army of insurgents marched on Mexico, and in March, 1823, Iturbide was forced to resign. He was allowed to retire to Europe with a large pension, on condition that he should not return. Attempting to enter the country in July, 1824, he was arrested and shot.

Iturbide, Agustin de. Born 1863. Grandson of the emperor Iturbide. His mother was a native of the United States. In 1865 he was adopted by the emperor Maximilian, and made heir to the Mexican throne. After Maximilian's death he was taken to the United States, where he received part of his education. He is now (1894) an officer in the Mexican army.

Ituzaingó (ē-tö-zä-ēng-gō'). A plain and rivulet in the southwestern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near the river Santa Maria: a southern branch of the Ibicuy. Here, Feb. 20, 1827, the Brazilians (6,527) under the Viscount of Barbacena were defeated by the Argentines (10,557) under Carlos de Alvear.

Itys (ī'tis). In Greek legend, the son of Tereus and Procne. See *Tereus*.

Itzehoe (it'se-hō). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Stör 33 miles northwest of Hamburg. It is the oldest place in Holstein, and was formerly the place of meeting of the estates. [illegible], commune, 12,481.

Iuka (ī-ū'kä). The capital of Tishomingo County, northeastern Mississippi, 110 miles east by south of Memphis. Here, Sept. 19, 1862, a battle was fought between the Federals under Rosecrans and the Confederates under [illegible] to the front [illegible], that of the Confederates, [illegible].

Iulus (i-ū'lus). In classical legend, a son of Ascanius, or, according to other accounts, a surname of Ascanius himself. See *Ascanius*.

Ivan (ē-vän') **I.,** surnamed **Kalita.** [*Ivan* is Russ. for *John*.] Died March 31, 1340. Grand Duke of Moscow 1328–40.

Ivan II. Born [illegible], died in 1359. Grand Duke of Moscow 1353–59, son of Ivan I.

Ivan III., surnamed "The Great." Died at Moscow Oct. 27, 1505. Grand Duke of Moscow 1462–1505. He subjugated Novgorod in 1478, and freed himself from the suzerainty of the Tatars 1480.

Ivan IV., surnamed "The Terrible." Born Aug. 25, 1530: died March 18, 1584. Czar of Russia. [illegible]

Ivan V. [illegible] died Jan. 29, 1696. [illegible]

Ivan VI. [illegible] 1764: Czar of Russia [illegible] Brunswick [illegible] ed as her successor by the Czarina Anna Ivanovna whom he succeeded under the regency of Biron. He was deposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and is said to have been put to death in prison in consequence of a revolution in his behalf by Mirovitch.

Ivanhoe (ī'van-hō). A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820: named from its hero, Wilfred, knight of Ivanhoe. The scene is laid in England during the reign of Richard I. (1189–99).

Ivanoff (ē-vä'nof), **Alexander Andreyevitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1806: died at St. Petersburg, July 15, 1858. A Russian painter.

Ivanovo (ē-vä'nō-vō). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Uvoda 66 miles north-northeast of Vladimir. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of calico. Population, 20,910.

Ivens, Robert. See *Capello, H. A. de Brito*.

Iviza (ē'vē-thä), or **Ibiza** (ē'ʙē-thä), or **Iviça** (ē'vē-thä). One of the Balearic Islands, 50 miles southwest of Majorca: the ancient Ebusus. The chief town has the same name. Length, 25 miles.

Ivory Coast. That part of the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, lying west of the Gold Coast and east of the Grain Coast, or Liberia: annexed by France 1892–93.

Ivory Gate, The. In classical mythology, the gate of sleep by which false dreams are sent from the lower world.

Ivrea (ē-vrā'ä). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea 29 miles north-northeast of Turin: the ancient Eporedia. It was a Roman colony, was for a time the capital of a marquisate of Ivrea, and was ceded to Savoy in 1248. It has a cathedral and castle. Population, commune, about 10,000.

Ivris (i-vrēs'), or **Ibreez** (i-brēz'). See the extract.

> More than a century ago a German traveller had observed two figures carved on a wall of rock near Ibreez, or Ivris, in the territory of the ancient Lykaonia. One of them was a god who carried in his hand a stalk of corn and a bunch of grapes; the other was a man who stood before the god in an attitude of adoration. Both figures were shod with boots with upturned ends, and the deity wore a tunic that reached to his knees, while on his head was a peaked cap ornamented with horn-like ribbons. A century elapsed before the sculpture was again visited by an European traveller, and it was again a German who found his way to the spot. On this occasion a drawing was made of the figures, which was published by Ritter in his great work on the geography of the world. But the drawing was poor and imperfect, and the first attempt to do adequate justice to the original was made by the Rev. E. J. Davis in 1875. He published his copy, and an account of the monument, in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology the following year. He had noticed that the figures were accompanied by what were known at the time as Hamathite characters. Three lines of these were inserted between the face of the god and his uplifted left arm, four lines more were engraved behind his worshipper, while below, on a level with an aqueduct which fed a mill, were yet other lines of half obliterated hieroglyphs. It was plain that in Lykaonia also, where the old language of the country still lingered in the days of St. Paul, the Hittite system of writing had once been used.
>
> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 61.

Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv-rē'lä-bä-tāy'). A village in the department of Eure, France, 42 miles west of Paris. Here, March 14, 1590, Henry IV. defeated the Catholic League under the Duke of Mayenne. A memorial pyramid has been erected on the battle-field.

Ivry-sur-Seine (ēv-rē'sür-sān'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated near the Seine immediately south of the fortifications of Paris. It has important manufactures. Its fort figured in the war of the Commune, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 22,357.

Ixils (ē-hēls'). A tribe of Indians, of Mayan stock, in Guatemala.

Ixion (iks-ī'on). [Gr. Ἰξίων.] In Greek legend, a king of the Lapithæ, father of Pirithous, and [illegible] a cloud which was formed by Zeus to [illegible] Hera [illegible] the [illegible] evolving [illegible]

Ixion in Heaven. A burlesque by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 18[illegible].

Ixtaccihuatl. See *Iztaccihuatl*.

Ixtapalapa (ēs-tä-pä-lä'pä). A village of Mexico, in the Federal District, 7 [illegible] of Mexico City. Before the Spanish conquest it was a place of importance on the canal between Lakes Tezcuco and Chalco, and was noted for its gardens. On an adjoining hill the sacred fire was kindled at the beginning of each cycle of 52 years. Population, about 3,000. Also written *Iztapalapan* or *Ixtapalapan*.

Ixtlilxochitl (ēst-lēl-ʜō-chēt'l), or **Ixlilxochitl** (ēs-lēl-ʜō-chēt'l). Born at Tezcuco, Mexico, about 1500. A son of the chief of Tezcuco, in Mexico, who, on his father's death, disputed the succession with his brother, Cacama (1516). The war ended in a division of the kingdom. Cortés supported the pretensions of Ixtlilxochitl and deposed Cacama. The former subsequently aided Cortés in various campaigns.

Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alva Cortés. Born about 1568: died about 1648. A Mexican historian, of native race, descended from the ancient kings of Tezcuco. He was an official interpreter, and, by order of the viceroy, wrote various works on the ancient Mexicans. His history of the Chichimecs was published in the Kingsborough collection, and a French translation was printed by Ternaux-Compans in 1840.

Izabal (ē-thä-bäl'). A seaport of Guatemala, situated on Lake Izabal 107 miles northeast of Guatemala.

Izabal, Lake. A lake in Guatemala, communicating with the Caribbean Sea by the Rio Dulce. Length, about 30 miles. Also *Golfo Dulce*.

Izabel de Bragança (ē-zä-bel' de brä-gän'sä), Princess. Born at Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1846. The eldest daughter of the emperor Pedro II. of Brazil, and heiress to the Brazilian throne until the abdication of her father in 1889. On Oct. 15, 1864, she married Louis Gaston d'Orleans, Comte d'Eu, by whom she has three living sons. During the absence of the emperor in Europe and America she was three times regent (1871–72, 1876–77, 1886–89). She favored the clerical party.

Izalco (ē-thäl'kō). [Nahuatl.] A volcano in the western part of Salvador, 6,328 feet high, which rose quite suddenly in the latter half of the 18th century. Ever since that time it has been almost constantly active, the eruptions occurring at very short intervals. Occasionally there are more violent outbreaks, as that of March 19, 1869.

Izar (ē-zär'). [Ar. *al-izár*, the girdle.] The bright third-magnitude star ε Boötis, a beautifully colored double star in the waist of the constellation.

Izard (iz'ärd), **Ralph.** Born near Charleston, S. C., 1742: died May 30, 1804. An American politician, United States senator from South Carolina 1789–95.

Izcohuatl (ēs-kō-wät'l), or **Izcoatzin** (ēs-kō-ät-sēn'). [Nahuatl, 'obsidian snake.'] Born about 1360: died in 1436. War-chief or (so-called) emperor of ancient Mexico from 1427. Under him the city first rose into prominence, and became the dominant power of the lake valley. Also *Izcoatl, Itzcoatl, Izcoatl*, etc.

Izdubar (iz-dö-bär'), also called **Gilgamesh** (gil-gä'mesh). The principal hero of certain ancient Babylonian legends. They are called the Babylonian "Nimrod Epic," because Izdubar was considered the prototype of Nimrod who is mentioned in Genesis x. The exploits of Izdubar are briefly as follows: Erech (Orchoe of the Greeks, modern Warka), the capital of Shinar (Shumir), had been governed by Duzu (Tammuz, Adonis), the husband of Ishtar. After his tragic death it was subjected by the Elamite invaders. In this emergency Izdubar comes from his native place, Marad, to Erech, and with the help of the demigod Ea-bani kills the last Elamite usurper Khumbaba, and delivers Erech. Thereupon Ishtar offers him her love and hand, but is roughly rejected by him and reminded of her former amours, which brought only ruin and death to the lovers. The insulted goddess ascends to her father Anu for revenge. Anu creates a monstrous bull and sends it against Erech, but the animal is easily killed by Izdubar with the assistance of his friend Ea-bani. At last Ishtar prevails on her mother Anatu to smite Ea-bani with death, and Izdubar with a loathsome disease, a kind of leprosy. To get rid of his malady and to bring back his friend to life Izdubar decides to seek for his ancestor Hasisadra, who was translated to the seat of the blessed and enjoyed there immortality with the gods. After many adventures he reaches him. Hasisadra describes to him the deluge which once took place, and how he with his friends was saved in a ship that he had built at the advice of the god Ea, and then cures him of his disease. Izdubar thereupon returns to Erech, and upon his lamentation for Ea-bani the gods grant the latter the privilege of returning from the under world.

Iztaccihuatl (ēs-täk-sē'hwät'l), or **Ixtaccihuatl.** [Nahuatl, from *iztac*, white, and *cihuatl*, woman.] A mountain in Mexico, north of Popocatepetl. Height, 16,960 feet. The name originated on the west side, where the mountain bears some resemblance to a woman lying extended in a white shroud. The summit is covered by glaciers.

Jabalpur (jub-al-pör′), or **Jubbulpore** (jub-bul-pōr′). **1.** A division of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 18,688 square miles. Population (1881), 2,201,633.—**2.** A district in the Jabalpur division, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 78° E. Area, 3,918 square miles. Population (1881), 687,233.—**3.** The capital of the district of Jabalpur, about lat. 23° 10′ N., long. 80° 3′ E. It is an important trading center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 84,480.

Jabbah (jab′bä). [Ar. *iklīl al-jebah*, crown of the forehead.] The fine triple star ν Scorpii, of the fourth magnitude.

Jabbok (jab′ok). In Bible geography, a mountain stream of Gilead, Palestine, joining the Jordan about 25 miles north of the Dead Sea: the modern Zurka. Length, about 50 miles.

Jabesh, or **Jabesh-Gilead** (jā′besh-gil′ē-ad). [Heb., 'dry.'] In Bible geography, an important town in Gilead, Palestine. Its situation has not been identified.

Jabez (jā′bez). A person mentioned in 1 Chron. iv. 9, 10 as more honorable than his brethren.

Jabin (jā′bin). [Heb., 'intelligent.'] In Old Testament history: (*a*) A king of Hazor in Palestine, defeated by Joshua by the waters of Merom. Josh. xi. 1–3. (*b*) A king of Hazor, whose general, Sisera, was defeated by Barak. Judges iv. The accounts of these two kings and their overthrow are very much alike, and probably relate to the same person and event.

Jablunka (yäb-lön′kä) **Pass.** A pass across the Carpathians in Austria-Hungary. It connects the basins of the Olsa in Austrian Silesia and the Waag in Hungary, and is traversed by a railway. Height, 1,970 feet.

Jabne (jab′ne), or **Jabneel** (jab′ne-el or jab′nēl), later **Jamnia** (jam′ni-ä or jam-nī′ä). A Philistine city which fell to the lot of the tribe of Dan, situated between Joppa and Ashdod, about an hour distant from the Mediterranean: the modern village of Yebna or Ibna. It was conquered by the Maccabeans; given by Augustus to Herod; and by the will of Salome, sister of Herod, became private property of the imperial house, but was destined to play an important part in Jewish history. During the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, Titus granted permission to Jochanan ben Zaccai to establish there a Talmudic school. After the fall of Jerusalem a Sanhedrim was also constituted, and Jabne became for centuries the center and nursery of the religious and national life of the dispersed Jewish community.

Jaboatão (zhä-bwä-tän′), **Antonio de Santa Maria.** Born near Pernambuco, 1695: died after 1761. A Brazilian Franciscan author. He occupied various posts in his order, of which he was chronicler in Brazil. His most important work is the "Orbe Seraphico Novo Brasilico" (Part I, Lisbon, 1761; Part II, Rio de Janeiro, 1859). It is a history of the Seraphic Franciscans in Brazil, and contains much of general interest.

Jaca (Hä′kä). A town in the province of Huesca, Spain, situated on the Aragon 66 miles north-northeast of Saragossa. It has a cathedral, and was formerly important.

Jachin (jā′kin). [Heb., '(God) establishes.'] **1.** The fourth son of Simeon. Gen. xlvi. 10.—**2.** A priest, head of the 21st course, in the time of David.—**3.** A column set up in the court of Solomon's temple. Its companion was named Boaz.

> The two pillars, Jachin and Boaz, were regarded as Hiram's chef d'œuvres, but were constructed, probably, in several pieces. The shafts, the capitals and the bases were certainly distinct, and it is not certain that even the shafts were in one piece. The wonderfulness of the pillars was in their ornamentation rather than in their construction. Each was adorned with "chain-work" and "checker-work" (I Kings vii. 17), with "nets" and with "pomegranates," two hundred of these, in two rows, being embossed on either column (I Kings vii. 42).
>
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 100.

Jachmann (yäch′män), **Eduard Karl Emanuel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, March 2, 1822: died at Oldenburg, Oct. 23, 1887. A German vice-admiral. He defeated the Danes near Jasmund March 17, 1864. He became president of the ministry of marine in 1867, and vice-admiral in 1868, and was commander-in-chief in the North Sea 1870–71.

Jack (jak), **Captain.** See the extract.

> Another ally appeared at the camp. This was a personage long known in Western fireside story as Captain Jack, the Black Hunter, or the Black Rifle. It was said of him that, having been a settler on the farthest frontier, in the valley of the Juniata, he returned one evening to his cabin and found it burned to the ground by Indians, and the bodies of his wife and children lying among the ruins. He vowed undying vengeance, raised a band of kindred spirits, dressed and painted like Indians, and became the scourge of the red man and the champion of the white. But he and his wild crew, useful as they might have been, shocked Braddock's sense of military fitness; and he received them so coldly that they left him.
>
> *Parkman*, Montcalm and Wolfe, I. 204.

Jack, Colonel. See *Colonel Jack*.

Jack and Jill. An English nursery song. Jill or Gill is an abbreviation of the once common feminine name *Gillian* or *Julian* (L. *Juliana*). In Icelandic mythology, Jack and Jill are two children kidnapped by the moon, while drawing water, which is carried on their shoulders in a bucket suspended from a pole. The Swedish peasants still account for the moon-spots in this way. A play with this title was popular at the English court between 1567 and 1578.

Jack and the Bean-stalk. An English nursery tale, founded on a world-wide myth. It is found among the Zulus of South Africa and the North American Indians, as well as among the races of Aryan descent.

> Jack and the Bean-stalk may be added to the series of English nursery tales derived from the Teutonic. The bean-stalk is a descendant of the wonderful ash in the "Edda."
>
> *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes, p. 175.

Jack the Giant-killer. The hero of a nursery legend. The story was originally in Walter Map's book, and he obtained it from France in the early part of the 12th century. It was written in British or Armoric, and translated into Latin by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Jack Brag. A novel by Theodore Hook, published in 1837. Jack Brag is a vulgar braggart who contrives to get into good society.

Jack Horner. An old nursery rime, the hero of which "sat in a corner eating his Christmas pie." It is one of the oldest of this class of rimes. A copy of his "pleasant history" is to be found in the Bodleian Library, which is in substance much the same as "The Fryer and the Boy," published in London 1617. Halliwell says "both are from the more ancient 'Jack and his Step-dame,' printed by Mr. Wright."

Jack-in-the-Green. A puppet character in the English May-day games.

Jackson (jak′son). [The surname *Jackson* stands for *Jack's son*.] A city and the capital of Jackson County, Michigan, situated on the Grand River 75 miles west of Detroit. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 20,798.

Jackson. The capital of Mississippi and of Hinds County, situated on the Pearl River in lat. 32° 18′ N., long. 90° 8′ W. It exports cotton. Here, May 14, 1863, the Federals under Grant defeated the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. Federal loss, 300; Confederate, 845. Population (1890), 5,920.

Jackson. A city and the capital of Madison County, Tennessee, situated on the Forked Deer River 77 miles northeast of Memphis. It exports cotton. Population (1890), 10,039.

Jackson, Andrew. Born at the Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767: died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. The seventh President of the United States (1829–37). He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1796–97, United States senator 1797–98, justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee 1798–1804; defeated the Creeks at Talladega in 1813, and at Emuckfau and Horseshoe Bend in 1814; captured Pensacola from the English in 1814; defeated the English under Sir Edward Pakenham at New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815; commanded against the Seminoles 1817–18; was governor of Florida Territory in 1821; was United States senator from Tennessee 1823–25; was an unsuccessful candidate for President 1824; was elected as the Democratic candidate for President in 1828, and was reëlected in 1832. He inaugurated the "spoils system" in Federal politics by dismissing about 690 office-holders during the first year of his administration, as against 74 removals by all the preceding Presidents. In July, 1832, he vetoed a bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. He published, Dec. 11, 1832, a proclamation in answer to the nullification ordinance passed by South Carolina Nov. 24, 1832, declaring void certain obnoxious duties on imports. In this proclamation he announced his intention of enforcing the Federal laws, and ordered United States troops to Charleston and Augusta, with the result that the nullifiers submitted.

Jackson, Charles Thomas. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805: died at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 29, 1880. An American geologist and physician. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1829, and after having completed his studies abroad practised medicine for a time at Boston. He eventually abandoned medicine, and in 1838 opened a laboratory at Boston for instruction in analytical chemistry. He became State geologist of Maine in 1836, and of Rhode Island in 1839, and in 1847 was appointed by Congress to survey the mineral lands of Michigan. He constructed in 1834 a telegraphic apparatus similar to that patented by Morse in 1835, and in 1852 he received a prize from the French Academy for the discovery of etherization.

Jackson, Mrs. (**Helen Maria Fiske,** later Mrs. **Hunt**): pseudonym **H. H.** Born at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831: died at San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1885. An American poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. In 1883 she was appointed special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of California. Among her works are "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" (1876), "Hetty's Strange History" (1877), "A Century of Dishonor, etc." (1881), and "Ramona" (1884). She also published several volumes of poems, tales, "Bits of Talk," etc.

Jackson, John. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1778: died at London, June 1, 1831. An English portrait-painter, a friend of Wilkie and Haydon. One of his best works is the portrait of Canova exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, commonly called **Stonewall Jackson.** Born at Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 21, 1824: died near Chancellorsville, Va., May 10, 1863. A noted Confederate general in the American Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and resigned from the army in 1852, having become (1851) professor of physics and artillery tactics in Virginia Military Institute. He joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served as a brigadier-general at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Having at a critical period in this engagement been sent forward to restore the battle on the Confederate left, he maintained an exposed position against great odds until the broken forces were enabled to rally. In rallying his troops General Bernard E. Bee cried: "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally on the Virginians!" (whence the sobriquet Stonewall Jackson). He was promoted major-general in Sept., 1861; was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862; defeated General Banks at Winchester, May 25, 1862; fought an indecisive battle with General Frémont at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; commanded a corps at the battles of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; defeated General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, Aug. 9, 1862; captured Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862; participated in the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; commanded the right wing at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-general; and was mortally wounded by his own men at the battle of Chancellorsville on the evening of May 2, 1863, as he was returning from a reconnaissance beyond the lines.

Jackson, William. Born at Exeter, May 28, 1730: died there, July 12, 1803. An English musical composer, known as Jackson of Exeter. He wrote "The Lord of the Manor" (comic opera, 1780), "The Metamorphosis" (comic opera, 1783), much church music, settings for poems, songs, etc., and several volumes of madrigals, canzonets, etc.

Jackson, William. Born at Masham, Yorkshire, Jan. 9, 1815: died at Bradford, April 15, 1866. An English musical composer. Besides a number of hymns and chants, he wrote "The Deliverance of Israel, etc." (an oratorio, produced in 1845), "Isaiah" (an oratorio, 1851), songs, and a good deal of sacred music. His last work, "The Praise of Music," was composed for the Bradford festival (1866). He did not live to conduct it.

Jacksonville (jak′son-vil). A city and the capital of Duval County, Florida, situated on the St. John's River in lat. 30° 20′ N., long. 81° 39′ W. It is a railway, steamboat, and commercial center, with trade in grain and fruit; is now the largest city in the State, and is noted as a winter health-resort. Population (1890), 17,201.

Jacksonville. A city and the capital of Morgan County, Illinois, situated near Mauvaiseterre Creek 30 miles west by south of Springfield. It is the seat of Illinois College, and has various other educational as well as charitable institutions. Population (1890), 12,935.

Jack Sprat. An English nursery rime.

> Few children's rhymes are more common than those relating to Jack Sprat and his wife: "Jack Sprat could eat no

fat, etc., but it is little thought they have been current for two centuries. Such, however, is the fact, and when Howell published his Collection of Proverbs in 1659, p. 20, the story related to no less exalted a personage than an archdeacon:

> "Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fat,
> His wife would eat no lean:
> 'Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,
> The meat was eat up clean."
>
> *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

Jack Tier. A novel by Cooper, published in 1848. It is a recasting of "The Red Rover."

Jack Upland. An attack on friars, in prose, added by Speght to Chaucer's works in his 1602 edition, but evidently not Chaucer's.

Jacmel (zhak-mel'). A seaport on the southern coast of Haiti, lat. 18° 14′ N., long. 72° 34′ W. Population, estimated, 8,000.

Jacob (jā'kob). [F. *Jacob*, Sp. Pg. *Jacobo*, It. *Jacopo*, *Giacobbe*, G. Dan. Sw. *Jakob* (in vernacular F. *Jacques*, *Jaques*, whence E. *Jack*), from LL. *Jacobus*, Gr. [illegible], Heb. *Yaqobh*, of uncertain origin, but explained as 'supplanter.' See *James*.] The son of Isaac and Rebekah, and twin brother of Esau: father of the twelve patriarchs, and ancestor of the Israelites. The date of his immigration into Egypt is given by Brugsch as about 1730 B. C.

A kind of synonym of Israel was Jakobel, "He whom El rewards," or "He who follows El, who marches step by step in the ways that He has traced." This name was abridged to Jacob, as that of [illegible] was to [illegible], or [illegible] to Caleb. Beni-Jacob or Beni-Israel was the name of the tribe, and in course of time Jacob was taken to be a living person, grandson of Abraham.
Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 90.

Jacobabad (ja'kob-ä-bäd'). ['Jacob's city,' named from Gen. John Jacob, 1847.] A town and military station in Sind, British India, about lat. 28° 14′ N., long. 68° 28′ E.

Jacob Faithful. A novel by Marryat, published in 1834: so called from the name of its hero.

Jacobi (ja-kō'bi; G. pron. yä-kō'bē), **Abraham.** Born at Hartum, Westphalia, May 6, 1830. A German-American physician. He graduated M.D. at Bonn in 1851, removed to the United States in 1853, and became professor of diseases of children in the New York Medical College in 1860, in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1865, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870. He is the author of "Dentition and its Derangements" (1862), "Infant Diet" (1872), "A Treatise on Diphtheria" (1880), and "The Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" (1887).

Jacobi (yä-kō'bē), **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1743: died at Munich, March 10, 1819. A noted German philosopher. He was the son of a merchant. After study [illegible] applied himself [illegible] to Munich, where he became [illegible] until 1794. From that [illegible] to Munich, where he [illegible] "Eduard Allwill" [illegible] über den Glauben" (1787), "[illegible]" (1799).

Jacobi, Johann Georg. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1740: died at Freiburg, Baden, Jan. 4, 1814. A German poet, elder brother of F. H. Jacobi, professor of philosophy and rhetoric [illegible] at Freiburg.

Jacobi, Karl Gustav Jakob. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1804: died at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1851. A [illegible]

Jacobi, Moritz Hermann. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1801: died at St. Petersburg, March 10, 1874. A German physicist. He went [illegible]

Jacobini [illegible], **Ludovico.** Born at [illegible] died at Rome, [illegible] papal [illegible]

Jacobins (jak'o-binz). 1. In France, the black [illegible] porting him in the measures which led to the Reign of Terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

Jacobites (jak'o-bīts). 1. In English history, partizans or adherents of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and Young Pretender respectively.
2. A sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradeus, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 541. The head of the church is called the Patriarch of Antioch.

Jacobs (yä'kops), **Christian Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 6, 1764: died at Gotha, March 30, 1847. A German classical scholar and author, librarian and director of the various art collections at Gotha. He published translations and editions of the classics, juveniles, and "Elementarbuch der griechischen Sprache" (1805).

Jacobs, Paul Emil. Born at Gotha, Aug. 18, 1802: died there, Jan. 6, 1866. A German historical painter, son of C. F. W. Jacobs.

Jacob's Well. A well, near Shechem, where Jesus conversed with a woman of Samaria. It seems to be identical with the Bir Yakub, still existing near Nablus.

Jacoby (yä-kō'bi), **Johann.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 1, 1805: died at Königsberg, March 6, 1877. A Prussian radical politician, of Hebrew descent.

Jacopo de Voragine (yä'kō-po de vo-rä'ji-ne). Born at Viraggio, near Genoa, 1230: died 1298. An Italian ecclesiastic, the compiler of the "Legenda aurea" (ed. by Grasse 1846).

Jacotot (zhä-ko-tō'), **Jean Joseph.** Born at Dijon, France, March 4, 1770: died at Paris, July, 1840. A French educator, professor of the French language and literature at Louvain 1818–40. He devised a method of instruction which is described in his "L'Enseignement universel" (1823).

His method of teaching is based on three principles: 1. All men have an equal intelligence; 2. Every man has received from God the faculty of being able to instruct himself; 3. Every thing is in every thing. The first of these principles is certainly wrong, although Jacotot tried to explain it by asserting that although men had the same intelligence, they differed widely in the will to make use of it. Still, it is important to assert that nearly all men are capable of receiving some intellectual education provided the studies to which they are directed are wide enough to engage their faculties, and the means taken to interest them are sufficiently ingenious. The second principle lays down that it is more necessary to stimulate the pupil to learn for himself than to teach him didactically. The third principle explains the process which Jacotot adopted. To one learning a language for the first time he would give a short passage of a few lines, and encourage the pupil to study first the words, then the letters, then the grammar, then the full meaning of the expressions, until by iteration and accretion a single paragraph took the place of an entire literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 677.

Jacquard (zhä-kär'), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Lyons, July 7, 1752: died at Oullins, near Lyons, Aug. 7, 1834. A French mechanic, inventor of the Jacquard loom about 1801.

Jacqueline (zhak-lēn'), G. **Jakobäa** (yä-ko-bä'ä), **of Bavaria** or **of Holland.** Born 1401: died at the castle Teilingen, on the Rhine, 1436. Daughter of William VI. of Holland, whom she succeeded in Holland and Hainaut in 1417. She carried on a war [illegible] with the Duke of Burgundy, to whom she surrendered her lands in 1433.

Jacquemont (zhak-mon'), **Victor.** Born at Paris, Aug. 11, 1801: died at Bombay, Dec. 7, 1832. A French naturalist and traveler in India (1828–32). His journal and two volumes of letters were published after his death.

Jacquerie [illegible] [F., from *Jacques*, a common name for a peasant.] In French history, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter.

Jacques (zhäk) **I.,** Emperor of Haiti. See *Dessalines*.

Jacques Bonhomme. [F. 'Goodman James.'] Among the French, a [illegible]

Jacquin [illegible] **Nikolaus Joseph von.** Born at Leiden, Netherlands, [illegible] died at Vienna, [illegible] professor of botany and chemistry at the University of Vienna. [illegible]

Jacundas [illegible]

Jade, or **Jahde** (yä'de), **Bay** or **Estuary.** An inlet of the North Sea, north of Oldenburg, Germany.

Jadin (zhä-dań'), **Louis Emmanuel.** Born at Versailles, France, Sept. 21, 1768: died at Paris, April 11, 1853. A French composer, author of many operas, including "Joconde" (1790) and "Mahomet II." (1803): "La bataille d'Austerlitz," an orchestral piece; and many string quintets, nocturnes, etc.

Jael (jā'el). [Heb.; Gr. Ἰαήλ.] In Old Testament history, the wife of Heber the Kenite, and the slayer of Sisera (Judges iv. 17–22). See *Sisera*.

Jaëll (yä'el), **Alfred.** Born at Triest, Austria-Hungary, March 5, 1832: died at Paris, Feb. 28, 1882. An Austrian pianist and composer.

Jaen (Hä-en'). 1. A province in Andalusia, Spain. Capital, Jaen. It is bounded by Ciudad Real on the north, Albacete and Granada on the east, Granada on the south, and Cordova on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 5,184 square miles. Population (1887), 437,842.
2. The capital of the province of Jaen, situated on the river Jaen in lat. 37° 46′ N., long. 3° 49′ W. It contains a castle and a cathedral. It was an important Moorish city and the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. Population (1887), 25,706.

Jaffa (jaf'fä or yaf'fä), or **Yafa** (yä'fä), Heb. **Japho** (jā'fō). A seaport of Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 32° 2′ N., long. 34° 47′ E.: the ancient Joppa. It is often mentioned in biblical history. It was frequently taken and retaken by the Crusaders, was stormed by the French under Napoleon in 1799; was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832; and was restored to Turkey in 1841. It is the terminus of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. Population, about 15,000.

Jaffier. A conspirator in Otway's "Venice Preserved." He is the husband of Belvidera.

Jaffna (jäf'nạ̈), or **Jaffnapatam** (jäf″nạ̈-pä-täm'). 1. An island at the northern extremity of Ceylon.—2. A seaport on the western coast of the island of Jaffna, situated in lat. 9° 41′ N., long. 80° E. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1617, by the Dutch in 1658, and by the British in 1795. Population, about 40,000.

Jagannatha. See *Juggernaut*.

Jagas (zhä-gäs'). A Portuguese name of a savage African tribe which invaded the kingdom of the Kongo in the 16th century. They are called *Giaghi* by Italian writers. See *Fan* and *Yaka*.

Jagello (yä-gel'lo), or **Jagjello.** Died at Grodek, near Lemberg, 1434. Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1381. He embraced Christianity and married Hedwig, queen of Poland, whereby he ascended the Polish throne as Wladislaw II. in 1386. He defeated the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg in 1410.

Jagellons (yä-gel'onz). A dynasty, founded by Jagello, which reigned in Poland 1386–1572. It furnished rulers also to Lithuania, Hungary, and Bohemia.

Jagemann (yä'ge-män), **Karoline.** Born at Weimar, Germany, Jan. 5, 1778: died at Dresden, July 10, 1848. A noted German singer. She made her début in 1795 at Mannheim, and the next year at Weimar produced so great an effect that both Goethe and Schiller interested themselves in her. In 1801 she had another success at Berlin. On her return to Weimar she became the mistress of the grand duke, but her caprice was so troublesome that in 1817 Goethe gave up the direction of the theater to avoid her. She took the name of Madame [illegible], and remained at Weimar till the death of the grand duke, when she retired to Dresden.

Jägerndorf (yä'gern-dorf). A manufacturing town in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, on the Oppa, near the Prussian frontier, 14 miles northwest of Troppau. Population (1891), commune, 14,257.

Jagersfontein Excelsior, The. The largest known diamond in the world, found in the Orange Free State, South Africa, June 2, 1893, and now in London. It was found in the mine of the Jagersfontein Company. Its weight is 971 carats; its color blue-white, and almost perfect.

Jagic (yä'gich), **Vatroslav (Ignatius).** Born at Warasdin, Croatia, July 6, 1838. A Croatian philologist, professor of comparative philology at Odessa 1871–74, and later at Berlin: author of works on Slavic philology.

Jagst (yägst), or **Jaxt** (yäkst). 1. A river in Würtemberg, joining the Neckar 6 miles north of Heilbronn. Length, over 100 miles.—2. A circle of northeastern Würtemberg. Area, 1,983 square miles. Population (1890), 402,991.

Jaguarão (zhä-gwä-rän'). The southernmost city of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the river Jaguarão near its mouth in the Lagoa Mirim. It has an important trade with Uruguay. Population, about 6,000.

Jahanabad (jä-hän-ä-bäd'). A town in the Gaya district, Bengal, British India, 28 miles south-southwest of Patna. Population, about 20,000.

Jahangir (jạ-hän-gēr'). Reigned 1605–27. A Mogul emperor, son of Akbar.

Jahde. See *Jade.*

Jahn (yän), **Otto.** Born at Kiel, Prussia, June 16, 1813: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 9, 1869. A distinguished German philologist, archæologist, and musical and art critic, professor at Leipsic 1847–51, and at Bonn 1855–69. He published "Telephus und Troilus" (1841), "Die hellenische Kunst" (1846), editions of Latin and Greek classics, a life of Mozart (1856–59), etc.

Jaihun (jī-hön′). The Persian name of the Oxus.

Jaimini (jī′mi-ni). A Hindu saint and philosopher, said to have been the pupil of Vyasa, to have received from him the Samaveda, and to have founded the Purvamimansa school of Hindu philosophy.

Jainas (jī′näz), or **Jains** (jīnz). [From Skt. *jina*, the victorious one.] A Hindu sect which numbers about 380,000, at least half of whom are in the Bombay Presidency. They are the followers of Jina, the 'victorious,' as the Buddhists of Buddha, the 'awakened.' A Jina is a sage who has reached omniscience, and who comes to reëstablish the corrupted law. There have been 24 Jinas, as Buddha had 24 predecessors. They succeeded each other at immense intervals, their stature and term of life always decreasing. Like the Buddhas, the Jinas became deities. They have goddesses, Shasanadevis, who execute their commands. Their images, sometimes colossal, especially in the Deccan, are numerous in the sanctuaries, which are almost all of a distinctive and elegant type. Next to the Jinas rank their immediate disciples, the Ganadharas, worshiped as guardian saints, and many deities borrowed from the Hindu pantheon, but who do not share the regular cultus. This cultus is akin to the Buddhist in having the same offerings and acts of faith and homage. Both use little bells. In both women have the same rights as men, and both practise confession, value pilgrimages, and devote four months of the year especially to fasting, reading their Scriptures, and meditation. The Jainas, like the Buddhists, reject the Veda as corrupt, to which they oppose their own Angas as the true Veda. They have no sacerdotal caste. They observe the rules of caste among themselves, but without attaching to them religious significance. They have promoted literature and science, especially astronomy, grammar, and romantic literature. Like the Buddhists they are divided into a clerical body and a lay (Yatis, 'ascetics,' and Shravakas, 'hearers'), but the monastic system is less developed. They have two principal sects: the Shvetambaras, 'having white garments,' and the Digambaras, 'those having the air as their garment,' who go naked — designations applied to both clergy and laity. The first have the highest rank, but the second are more ancient. Both sects go back perhaps to the 5th century A.D. They are rather rivals than enemies. Another division is that into Northern and Southern Jainas, which, originally geographical, has extended to the canon and the entire body of traditions and usages. The Digambara Yatis now practise nudity only at their meals when these are taken in common. No Hindu sect is more rigorous in respect for and abstinence from everything that has life, though the Southern Jainas frequently practised religious suicide in the middle ages. The general doctrine of the Jainas is nearly like that of the Buddhists. They are atheists. The world is eternal. They deny the possibility of a perfect being existing from all eternity. The Jina became perfect. As the Buddhists have their Adibuddha, the Jainas have also returned to a sort of deism in their Jinapati, a supreme Jina. Beings are animate and inanimate. Animate beings are composed of soul and body, and their souls are eternal — a point of deviation from Buddhism. Not existence but life is evil to the Jainas, and Nirvana is to them not annihilation, but entrance into endless blessedness. The Jina reveals the means, the Triratna, the 'three jewels,' perfect faith in the Jina, perfect knowledge of his doctrine, perfect conduct. The parallelism of Buddhist and Jaina doctrine and usage extends also to the traditions in so many points that some have believed Vardhamana or Mahavira, 'the great hero,' the Jina of the present age, to be identical with Gautama; but Buhler thinks he has discovered data which prove that Mahavira was a real personage, distinct from Gautama, whose real name was Nigrantha Jnatiputra, *i. e.* the ascetic of the Jnatis, a Rajput tribe. Still Jainism must, in view of the affiliation of its doctrines, be regarded as a sect that took its rise in Buddhism. The Scriptures of the Shvetambara Jainas are comprised in 45 works, in 6 groups, collectively called Agamas, and written in a Prakrit dialect called Ardhamagadhi; those of the Digambaras are in Sanskrit, and still little known.

Jaintia Hills. See *Khasi and Jaintia Hills.*

Jaipur. See *Jeypore.*

Jais (jā′is). [Ar. *al-taïs*, the goat.] The third-magnitude star δ Draconis: the "Nodus secundus" of the old catalogues.

Jaisalmir, or **Jaysalmir** (jī-sal-mēr′), or **Jesselmere** (jes-sel-mēr′). **1.** A state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 71° E. Area, 16,447 square miles. Population (1881), 108,143.—**2.** The capital of the state of Jaisalmir. Population, about 10,000.

Jajali (jä′ja-li). A Brahman said in the Mahabharata to have acquired by asceticism a supernatural power of locomotion, of which he was so proud that he thought himself superior to all men. A voice from the sky telling him that he was inferior to Tuladhara, a Vaishya and a trader, he went to him and learned of him.

Jajce. See *Jayce.*

Jajpur (jäj-pör′), or **Jajpore** (jäj-pōr′). A sacred town in the Cuttack district, Bengal, British India, situated on the river Baitarani in lat. 20° 51′ N., long. 86° 23′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Jakob (yä′kop), **Ludwig Heinrich von.** Born at Wettin, near Halle, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1759: died at Lauchstadt, near Merseburg, Prussia, July 22, 1827. A German philosopher and political economist, professor of philosophy at Halle 1791–1807, and of political economy at Kharkoff in 1807, and at Halle 1816–27. He wrote "Grundriss der allgemeinen Logik" (1788), "Lehrbuch der Nationalökonomie" (1805), etc.

Jakutsk. See *Yakutsk.*

Jalalabad. See *Jelalabad.*

Jalal uddin Rumi (ja-läl′ öd-dēn′ rö-mē′). Born at Balkh, 1207. A Persian poet. His father was the founder of a college at Iconium, to the direction of which his son succeeded after studies at Aleppo and Damascus. The great work of Jalal uddin is the Mesnevi, a series of stories with moral maxims.

Jalandhar (jul′an-dhar), or **Jullunder** (jul′-lun-dėr). **1.** A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 12,571 square miles. Population (1881), 2,421,881.—**2.** A district in the Jalandhar division, intersected by lat. 31° 20′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 1,322 square miles. Population (1881), 789,555.—**3.** The capital of the division and district of Jalandhar, 75 miles east by south of Lahore. Population (1891), 66,202.

Jalapa, or **Xalapa** (Hä-lä′pä), Aztec **Xalapan.** [See the extract below.] The capital of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, situated about 60 miles northwest of Vera Cruz. Population (1892), 18,000.

> Jalapa (meaning 'place of water and sand') was an Indian town at the time of the Conquest; and because of its position on what, for a long while, was the main road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico it early became a place of importance. After the organization of the Republic it was for a time capital of the State of Vera Cruz. Between the years 1720 and 1777 a great annual fair was held here for the sale of the goods brought yearly by the fleet from Cadiz; whence is derived the name Jalapa de la Feria, frequently applied to the city in documents of the last century. *Janvier*, Mex. Guide, p. 435.

Jalaun (jä-loun′). **1.** A district in the Jhansi division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,469 square miles. Population (1881), 418,142.—**2.** A town in the district of Jalaun, in lat. 26° 9′ N., long. 79° 22′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Jalisco, or **Xalisco** (Hä-lēs′kō). A maritime state of Mexico, bounded by Durango, Zacatecas, and Aguas Calientes on the north, Guanajuato on the east, Michoacan and Colima on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Capital, Guadalajara. Area, 27,261 square miles. Population (1892), 1,280,500.

Jalna (jäl′nä). A small town in Hyderabad, India, situated in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 75° 53′ E.

Jalpaiguri (jäl-pi-gö′rē), or **Julpigori** (jul-pē-gō′rē). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 88° 40′ E. Area, 2,884 square miles. Population (1881), 581,562.

Jamadagni (ja-mad-ag′ni). A rishi often mentioned with Vishvamitra as an enemy of Vasishtha, and sometimes as a descendant of Bhrigu. In epic poetry he is the son of Bhargava Richika and the father of five sons, of whom the most renowned was Parashurama. The Mahabharata and Vishnu Purana contain various legends regarding him.

Jamaica (ja-mā′kā). An island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated in the Caribbean Sea 90 miles south of the eastern part of Cuba. Capital, Kingston. The surface is generally mountainous, the Blue Mountains in the east rising to 7,360 feet. The island has abundant vegetable and some mineral resources. The chief exports are sugar, rum, coffee, fruits, dye-woods, etc. Jamaica is a crown colony, with a governor, privy council, and legislative assembly. It was discovered by Columbus May 4, 1494; was settled by the Spaniards in 1509; and was conquered by the English in 1655. Many risings of the Maroons (or runaway slaves) occurred in the 18th century. The slaves were emancipated by purchase in 1834. A negro insurrection in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre. The Caicos and Turks Islands, Cayman Islands, and a few smaller islands are dependencies of Jamaica. Length, 144 miles. Greatest width, 50 miles. Area, 4,200 square miles. Population (estimated March, 1892), [illegible], including about 500,000 blacks, 120,000 colored, and only 20,000 whites, the remainder being coolies.

Jamaica (ja-mā′kā). A village in Queens County, Long Island, New York, 10 miles east of New York city. Population, 5,361.

Jamaica Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic, south of Long Island, New York.

Jaman (zhä-moṅ′), **Col de.** A pass in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, leading from Montreux over the Dent de Jaman to the valley of the Saane, Fribourg. Height, 4,974 feet.

Jaman, Dent de. See *Dent de Jaman.*

Jamasee. See *Yamasi.*

Jambavat (jäm′ba-vat). In Hindu legend, the chief of the bears who with the monkeys were allies of Rama in his invasion of Lanka.

Jambres. See *Jannes.*

Jambudvipa (jam-bö-dwē′pä). A name of India in Sanskrit poetry, and restricted to India in Buddhist writings, but strictly a poetical name for the whole earth, of which India was thought to be the most important part. In the Mahabharata the world is divided into seven circular dvipas, or continents, of which Jambudvipa is the first, surrounded respectively by seven oceans in concentric belts, the mountain Meru, or abode of the gods, being in the center of Jambudvipa, which again is divided into nine Varshas, or countries separated by eight ranges of mountains, the Varsha called Bharata (India) lying south of the Himavat (Himalaya) range. Jambudvipa is so named from the jambu (rose-apple) trees which abound in it, or from an enormous jambu tree on Mount Meru.

Jamburg (yäm′börg). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the Luga 68 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. Population, 4,238.

James (jāmz). [The E. name *James*, dial. also *Jeames* (whence colloq. *Jem* and *Jim*), is from ME. *James*, also *Jam*, from OF. *James*, another form of *Jaques*, *Jacques*, from LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob. See *Jacob.*] There are several persons of this name who hold an important place in New Testament history. (1) The son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle John. Originally a fisherman, he was called to be a disciple of Jesus and an apostle. He was killed by Herod Agrippa (A. D. 44), and is the only apostle whose death is recorded in the Scriptures. According to one legend, he traveled and preached in Spain; according to another, his body was miraculously conveyed to Compostella, in Spain, and worshiped there. (2) "James the Lord's brother," author of the "Epistle of James." He is described as holding office in the church at Jerusalem, and appears to have been president of the council that met there in A. D. 50 or 51. He is also called "James the less" (or "the little") (Mark xv. 40), and in early church history "James the Just." (3) An apostle, distinguished as "James the son of Alphæus," identified by many with "James the Lord's brother."

James, The General Epistle of. A New Testament epistle, written by "James the Lord's brother." It was written from Jerusalem, and is addressed to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion. Its main object is to inculcate the importance of practical morality.

James I. Born at Dunfermline, 1394: died Feb. 20, 1437. King of Scotland 1406–37, son of Robert III. and Annabella Drummond. He was captured by the English while on his way to France and was detained in captivity until 1424. He repressed the great feudatories with the assistance of the clergy and the burghs, and maintained peaceful relations both with England and with France. He was murdered at Perth by the Earl of Atholl and Robert Graham.

James II. Born Oct. 16, 1430: died Aug. 3, 1460. King of Scotland 1437–60, son of James I. and Jane, daughter of the Earl of Somerset. He continued his father's policy of repressing the great feudatories with the assistance of the clergy and the burghs; and on Feb. 22, 1452, stabbed with his own hand the Earl of Douglas, who had entered into a treasonable alliance with the Earls of Crawford and of Ross, and whom he had enticed to Stirling by a safe-conduct. He was accidentally killed by a wedge from a bombard at the siege of Roxburgh.

James III. Born July 10, 1451: died June 11, 1488. King of Scotland 1460–88, son of James II. and Mary of Gueldres. He favored men of inferior rank to the neglect of the great feudal houses, which provoked a rising of the latter under his son James. He was defeated by the rebels at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488, and was killed in the flight.

James IV. Born March 17, 1473: died Sept. 9, 1513. King of Scotland 1488–1513, son of James III. and Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark. He headed the rebellious nobles who defeated and killed his father at the battle of Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488. He maintained peaceful relations with Henry VII. of England, whose daughter Margaret he married in 1503; but was forced by the aggressive attitude of Henry VIII. to seek an offensive alliance with France. He was defeated and killed by the Earl of Surrey at Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513, during an invasion of England in Henry's absence in France.

James V. Born at Linlithgow, April 10, 1512: died Dec. 14, 1542. King of Scotland 1513–42, son of James IV. and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. During his minority the regency was conducted first by his mother and afterward by the Duke of Albany. He assumed personal exercise of the royal prerogatives in 1528. He was a vigorous administrator, protected the poor against oppression from the nobles, and mingled freely with the commons, sometimes under the incognito of "the Gudeman of Ballangeich," whence he is often called "the king of the commons." He became involved in war with England in 1542, and suffered the loss of an army under Sinclair at Solway Moss, Nov. 24, 1542.

James I. Born in Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566: died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland 1603–25, son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots. He became, on the abdication of his mother, king of Scotland as James VI. July 24, 1567, and by virtue of his descent, both through his father and his mother, from Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., succeeded to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth without issue, March

24, 1603, being crowned king of England (and Ireland) July 25, 1603. He was a learned but pedantic, weak, and prodigal monarch, whence he was aptly characterized by the Duc de Sully as "the wisest fool in Europe." In domestic politics he sought to assert the theory of the divine right of kingship, and of a prerogative [illegible] in foreign relations he strove to maintain peace, and he made [illegible] even to the prejudice of his natural allies the Protestant powers on the Continent. He presided, in 1604, over the Hampton Court Conference between the bishops and the Puritans, at which the latter sought but failed to obtain a relaxation of the laws directed against nonconformists. In the same year he concluded peace with Spain, with which he had inherited a war from his predecessor in England; and appointed a commission to revise the English translation of the Bible, which commission completed the so-called King James Version in 1611. He secured in 1606 penal laws of increased severity against the Roman Catholics in consequence of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot (which see) in the previous year, and granted a patent organizing the London and Plymouth companies, the former of which founded the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, while a body of English separatists from Holland founded, without authority, the settlement of Plymouth in the territory of the latter in 1620. Another important event which took place in 1610 was the restoration of episcopacy in Scotland. He began in 1612 negotiations for the marriage of his eldest son Charles with a Spanish princess; and in the same year entered into an alliance with the Protestant Union in Germany, which was followed in 1613 by the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to the elector palatine Frederick V., head of the union. He refused to assist his son-in-law in the struggle with the emperor Ferdinand II. for the crown of Bohemia (see *Frederick V.*, elector palatine, *Ferdinand II.*, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and *Thirty Years' War*), and after the defeat of Frederick by the Imperialists on the White Hill, and the invasion of the Palatinate by the Spanish troops in 1620, sought by futile negotiations to induce Philip III. of Spain to reinstate Frederick in the electorate and to assist in restoring peace. In answer to a rebuke from the king for meddling in affairs of state by sending in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, Parliament passed, Dec. 18, 1621, the Great Protestation, declaring that affairs which concern the king and the realm were proper subjects for debate in Parliament. The king tore the page containing the protestation from the journal of the Commons. In 1623 he reluctantly permitted Charles and the Duke of Buckingham to depart for Spain to conclude the negotiations for a marriage treaty which had been kept up, with interruptions, since 1611; but as Philip was unwilling to procure the restoration of the Palatinate, Charles and the duke returned in the same year, and the negotiations were finally abandoned.

James II. Born at St. James's Palace, Oct. 14, 1633: died at St. Germain, Sept. 6, 1701. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland 1685–88, son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. Before his accession he was known as the Duke of York. He became lord high admiral of England on the accession of his brother Charles II., and took possession of the New Netherlands in 1664. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith probably in 1669, [illegible] by the Test Act to resign [illegible] the [illegible] of Father Petre, [illegible] he aimed on his accession [illegible] absolute monarch and to restore the [illegible] Church. He increased the standing army [illegible] kept up the military force raised to suppress [illegible] rebellion under the [illegible] the new regiments to [illegible]. He published a declaration of liberty [illegible] April 25, 1688 [illegible] to be read in all the churches. A [illegible] place of refuge. In 1689 he made a descent on Ireland, but was totally defeated by [illegible]

James. A river in Virginia, formed near the border of Botetourt and Alleghany counties, [illegible] Chesapeake Bay [illegible]. It played an important part in the Civil War. Length, about 450 miles, [illegible] Richmond (150 miles).

James IV. A play by Robert Greene. It was [illegible] printed until 1598. The [illegible] Scottish History of James IV., slain at [illegible] contains a fairy interlude in which Oberon [illegible]

James, Army of the. [illegible]

James, Colonel. A polite [illegible] in Fielding's "Amelia."

James, Duke of Berwick. See *Fitzjames, James.*

James, George Payne Rainsford. Born at London, Aug. 9, [illegible] May 9, 1860. An English [illegible] "Richelieu," his first [illegible]

did much historical work. In 1850 he was appointed British consul to Boston, and in 1852 removed to Norfolk, Virginia. In 1856 he became consul general to Venice, where he died. James is parodied by Thackeray in "Barbazure, by G. P. R. Jeames, Esq."

James, Sir Henry. Born at Rose-in-Vale, Cornwall, 1803: died at Southampton, June 14, 1877. An English engineer, appointed director-general of the ordnance survey in 1854. He invented the process of photozincography.

James, Henry. Born at Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1811: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882. An American theological and philosophical writer. Among his works are "Moralism and Christianity" (1852), "Christianity the Logic of Creation" (1857), etc.

James, Henry. Born at New York, April 15, 1843. An American novelist and critic, son of Henry James. He was educated principally in Europe, and studied law at Harvard. He began to contribute to periodicals in 1866. Since 1869 he has lived mostly in England. Among his works are "Transatlantic Sketches" (1875), "A Passionate Pilgrim, etc." (1875), "The American" (1877), "The Europeans" (1878), "French Poets and Novelists" (1878), "Daisy Miller" (1878), "Hawthorne" (English Men of Letters series, 1879), "Confidence" (1880), "Portrait of a Lady" (1881), "Daisy Miller" (a comedy, 1883), "A Little Tour in France" (1884), "The Author of Beltraffio, etc." (1885), "The Bostonians" (1886), "Princess Casamassima" (1886), "Partial Portraits" (1888), "The Real Thing, etc." (1893).

James, John Angell. Born at Blandford, Dorset, England, June 6, 1785: died at Birmingham, Oct., 1859. An English Congregational clergyman and religious writer. His best-known work is "The Anxious Inquirer."

James, Thomas. Born about 1593: died about 1635. An English navigator. On May 3, 1631, he sailed from Bristol in the Henrietta Maria to discover the "northwest passage into the south sea" and circumnavigate the globe. He reached Greenland in June, and sailed on to Hudson Bay, where he wintered. He reached England Oct. 22, 1632.

James, William. Died at London, May 28, 1827. A British writer on naval history. From 1801 to 1813 he was an attorney of the supreme court of Jamaica, and proctor in the vice-admiralty court. In 1812 he was in the United States, where he was detained as a prisoner. In March, 1816, he published "An Enquiry into the Merits of the Principal Naval Actions between Great Britain and the United States." In 1817 this pamphlet was enlarged as "A Full and Correct Account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America." He also published "The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV." (1822–24: second edition 1826). It is the standard work on the subject.

James Bay. The southern portion of Hudson Bay, south of lat. 55° 15′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

James Francis Edward Stuart, surnamed "The Pretender." See *Stuart.*

Jameson (jā'me-son), Mrs. (**Anna Brownell Murphy**). Born at Dublin, May 17, 1794: died at Ealing, Middlesex, March 17, 1860. A British author, the eldest daughter of D. Brownell Murphy, an Irish miniature-painter. From the age of 16 to 20 she was governess in the family of the Marquis of Winchester. About 1821 she entered upon the same service in the family of Mr. Littleton, afterward Lord Hatherton. Her journal was published anonymously as "A Lady's Diary," and then as "The Diary of an Ennuyée" in 1826. In 1825 she married a former lover, Robert Jameson, barrister; but they soon separated, Jameson going as judge to Dominica. Her "Characteristics of Women" appeared in 1832. In 1842 she began the series of art works which [illegible] with a "Companion to the Public Picture Galleries of London." She traveled extensively in Europe [illegible] in 1837 [illegible] [illegible] "The [illegible] (1848) [illegible] Madonna (1852), [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Jameson [illegible] (1850) [illegible] Germany [illegible] and "Mr [illegible]

Jameson, James Sligo. Born at Alloa, Clackmannan[illegible] Aug. 17, 1856: died at Bangala on the Kongo, Aug. 17, 1888. A British [illegible] of a [illegible]

Jameson, Robert. Born at [illegible] July 11, 1774: [illegible] A Scottish [illegible] Mineralogy [illegible]

Jamesone ([illegible]), **George.** [illegible] Aber[illegible] A Scottish portrait-painter, a pupil of Rubens with Vandyck: called the Scotch Vandyck. He returned to Aberdeen 1620, and established himself in Edinburgh about 1635. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633 he sat to Jamesone, and paid him with a diamond from his own hand. Several of his portraits in Scotland pass for Vandycks. In Aberdeen are several of his portraits and his picture of the Sibyls. His own portrait of himself is in the gallery at Florence, and another is at Cullen House, Banffshire.

James's Palace, St. See *St. James's Palace.*

James's Park, St. See *St. James's Park.*

Jamestown (jāmz'toun). [Named from James I.] The first permanent English settlement in the United States, situated in James City County, Virginia, on the James River 37 miles northwest of Norfolk. It was the site of the Spanish settlement of San Miguel, founded by Ayllon 1526, but soon abandoned. The colonists sent by the London Company landed May 13, 1607; the settlement grew slowly and suffered terribly, especially in the starving time of 1609–10. It was burned in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676. The only relics are the tower of the church and a few tombs.

Jamestown. A city and summer resort in Chautauqua County, New York, situated at the outlet of Lake Chautauqua, 57 miles south-southwest of Buffalo. Population (1890), 16,038.

Jamestown. The only town in the island of St. Helena. Population, about 3,000.

Jami (jâ-mē'). Born 1411: died 1492. A celebrated Persian poet. His name was Nuruddin Abdurrahman, but he is known as Jami from his birthplace, Jam in Khorasan. He began his career as a general student, but later devoted himself especially to the philosophy of the Sufis under the Sheik ul Islam Saaduddin whom he succeeded. He was the last great poet and mystic of Persia, and is said to have been the author of 99 works in both prose and verse. "The Seven Thrones" is thought by a native critic to combine the most exquisite compositions in the Persian language, with the exception of the "Five Poems" of Nizami. The 7 poems thus termed are "The Chain of Gold," "Salaman and Absal," "The Present of the Just," "The Rosary," "The Loves of Laila and Majnun," "Yusuf and Zulaikha," and "The Book of Alexander." Other works are a "Spring Garden" (*i. e.* a book on ethics containing anecdotes and fables written in both prose and verse), the "Magazine of Secrets," and a biography of the Sufis entitled "Exhalations of Intimacy or of Holiness." He was buried at Herat, the sultans of which were his patrons.

Jamieson (jā'mi-son), **John.** Born at Glasgow, March 3, 1759: died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1838. A Scottish clergyman, antiquary, and philologist. He entered Glasgow University at the age of 9, and was licensed to preach in 1781. He was settled in Edinburgh in 1797. His chief work is "An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" (1808: supplement 1825).

Jamnia. See *Jabne.*

Jamrach (yäm'räch), **Johann Christian Carl.** Born at Hamburg, March, 1815: died at London, Sept. 6, 1891. A dealer in wild animals. He was the son of a dealer in curiosities in Hamburg. He became a dealer in wild animals in 1840, and acquired a monopoly of that trade, supplying menageries and zoological gardens.

Jamrud (jäm-röd'). A ruined fort 9 miles west of Peshawar, Panjab, British India, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Jamshid (Pers. pron. jem-shēd'). In Firdausi, the fourth king of the Pishdadian or earliest dynasty. He reigned 700 years, the first 300 of which were happy and beneficent. He softened iron and taught its use in the arts, taught weaving, distinguished castes, subjugated and employed the devs or demons, discovered precious stones and minerals, invented medicine, and first practised navigation. In his homage men first celebrated the New Year. Death was unknown, but Jamshid became proud and forgot God. He was forced to flee before Dahak (see *Azhi Dahaka*), and remained concealed 100 years, when he appeared on the shore of the China Sea only to be seized and sawn asunder by Dahak. Jamshid is the Avestan Yima Khshaeta, "shining Yima" (see *Yima*), Sanskrit Yama (see *Yama*). Also called *Jem*.

Jamu (jum-ö'), or **Jummoo** (jum-mö'). A town in Kashmir, situated on the Tavi in lat. 32° 44′ N., long. 74° 54′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Janaka (jan'a-ka). In Hindu legend: 1. A king of Mithila, of the solar race. When Nimi died without a successor the sages rubbed his body and produced from it a prince "called Janaka from being born without a progenitor." He was the first Janaka, 20 generations earlier than Janaka the father of Sita.

2. King of Videha, and father of Sita. He was remarkable for his knowledge and sanctity. The sage Yajnavalkya was his priest. He refused to submit to the pretensions of the Brahmans, and asserted his right of performing sacrifices. He succeeded in his contention, for it is said that by his righteous life he became a Brahman and Rajarshi.

Janamejaya (jan-a-ma'ja-ya). In Hindu legend, a king, son of Parikshit and great-grandson of Arjuna. He listened to the Mahabharata, as recited by Vaishampayana, and so expiated the sin of killing a Brahman.

Janauschek (yä'nou-shek), **Fanny** (originally **Franziska Magdalena Romance**). Born at Prague, Bohemia, July 20, 1830. A Bohemian tragic actress. She made her first appearance at Prague, and in 1847 was engaged at the theater at Cologne. The next year she went to Frankfort, where she remained for 18 years. She came to the United States in 1868 and played successfully in the principal cities. She learned English at this time in order to play Shakspere. In 1876 she appeared in London. She has again visited the United States and played successful engagements.

Jandal (jen-del′). In the Shahnamah, a traveler, a noble of Faridun's court, whom he sent to Sarv, the King of Yemen, to seek his three daughters in marriage for his three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj.

Jane Eyre (jān ãr). A noted novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1847 under the pseudonym Currer Bell. Its title is the name of its principal character, a woman who is made interesting in spite of a lack of beauty, birth, money, and all the conventional attributes of a heroine. The book is partly autobiographical, and caused much comment, bringing its writer prominently before the public.

Jane Grey, Lady. See *Grey* and *Lady Jane Grey*.

Jane Seymour. See *Seymour*.

Janes (jānz), **Edmund Storer.** Born at Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807: died at New York, Sept. 18, 1876. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jane Shore (jān shōr). 1. A tragedy by Chettle and Day, entered in Henslowe's "Diary" May, 1603. Ward says it was produced in 1602. It was thought to be a revision of an older play.
2. A tragedy by Rowe (1714). See *Shore's Wife*, and *Shore, Jane*.

The ballad of "Jane Shore" will be found in Percy's "Reliques." It is well known that the Jane Shore of real history survived Edward IV. for thirty years. The character, which had been rendered very popular by Churchyard's Legend of "Shore's Wife" in the "Mirror for Magistrates" (see "The Returne from Parnassus," i. 2), appears in a few scenes of "The True Tragedie of Richard III." (1594). *Ward*, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Janesville (jānz′vil). A city and the capital of Rock County, Wisconsin, situated on the Rock River 64 miles west-southwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 10,836.

Janet (zhä-nā′), **Paul.** Born at Paris, April 30, 1823. A French philosopher and member of the Institute. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Bourges 1845–48, and at Strasburg 1848–57. He became professor of logic at the Lycée Louis le Grand in 1857, and of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne in 1864. He is one of the principal advocates of liberty of scientific research. He is the author of "La famille" (1855), "Histoire de la philosophie morale et politique, etc." (1858), "Etudes sur la dialectique dans Platon et Hegel" (1860), "La philosophie du bonheur" (1862), "Le matérialisme contemporain en Allemagne, etc." (1864), "Les problèmes du XIX^{e} siècle" (1872), "Philosophie de la révolution française" (1875), "Les causes finales" (1876), "Saint-Simon, etc." (1878), "La philosophie française contemporaine" (1879), "Les maîtres de la pensée moderne" (1883), "Les origines du socialisme contemporain" (1883), "Victor Cousin, etc." (1885), "Histoire de la philosophie, etc." (with G. Séailles, 1887), "Centenaire de 1789, etc." (1889), "La philosophie de Lamennais" (1890), "Lectures variées, etc." (1890), etc. He has also published several text-books, translated Spinoza's "God, Man, and Happiness" and Leibnitz's "New Essays on Human Understanding," and contributed articles on the liberty of thought to all the principal periodicals.

Janiculum (ja-nik′ū-lum), or **Mons Janiculus** (monz ja-nik′ū-lus). A long ridge or hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber, extending south from the Vatican, and opposite the Capitoline and the Aventine. It is the highest of the hills of Rome, attaining opposite the Porta San Pancrazio, at about the middle of its extent, a height of 276 feet above the sea.

Janik (jä-nēk′), or **Yanik** (yä-nek′). A district in the vilayet of Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey.

Janin (zhä-nań′), **Jules Gabriel.** Born at St.-Étienne, France, Feb. 16, 1804: died at Paris, June 20, 1874. A French novelist, feuilletonist, littérateur, and dramatic critic in the "Journal des Débats." He wrote "L'Âne mort et la femme guillotinée" (1829), "Barnave" (1831), "Histoire de la littérature et de la poésie, etc." (1832), "Histoire de France" for the plates of "La galerie historique de Versailles" (1837–43), "Voyage en Italie" (1839), "La Normandie historique" (1843), "La Bretagne historique" (1844), "Histoire de la littérature dramatique" (from the "Débats," 1851–55), "Béranger et son temps" (1866), "Circé" (1867), besides many romances, novels, etc.

Janina (yä′ne-nä). A vilayet in Albania, Turkey. Area, 7,025 square miles. Population (1885), 509,151. Also written *Yanina*, *Jannina*, *Joannina*, etc.

Janina. The capital of the vilayet of Janina, situated on the Lake of Janina in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 20° 54′ E. It has important trade, and manufactures of gold lace, etc. It was taken by the Turks about 1431, and was flourishing in the time of Ali Pasha (1788–1822). Population, 20,000 (largely Greeks).

Janina, Lake of. A lake in Albania, near Janina. Length, 12 miles.

Janizaries (jan′i-zā-riz). [From Turk., 'new troops.'] A former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the 14th century, and until the latter part of the 17th century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and, after a revolt purposely provoked by the sultan Mahmud II. in 1826, many thousand Janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

Jankau (yän′kou). A village in Bohemia, 32 miles south-southeast of Prague. Here, March 6, 1645, the Swedes under Torstenson gained an important victory over the Imperialists under Hatzfeld.

Jan Mayen Island (yän mī′en ī′land). An uninhabited island in the Arctic Ocean. It contains an extinct volcano, Mount Beerenberg (6,350 feet high), situated in lat. 71° 4′ N., long. 7° 36′ W. It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Jan Mayen in 1611.

Jannæus. See *Alexander*.

Jannes (jan′ēz) and **Jambres** (jam′brez). Names given by St. Paul (2 Tim. iii. 8) to the Egyptian magicians who withstood Moses at Pharaoh's court.

Jansen (jan′sen; D. pron. yän′sen), Latinized **Jansenius** (jan-sē′ni-us), **Cornelis.** Born at Acquoi, near Gorkum, Netherlands, Oct. 28, 1585: died at Ypres, Belgium, May 6, 1638. A Dutch Roman Catholic theologian, founder of a sect named for him. See *Jansenists*. His chief work is "Augustinus, seu doctrina St. Augustini de humanæ naturæ sanitate, ægritudine, medicina, etc." (1640).

Jansenists (jan′sen-ists). A body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, prominent in the 17th and 18th centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelis Jansen. Jansenism is described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church" (*Cath. Dict.*). It is regarded by Protestant authorities as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace" (*G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Reformation, p. 451).

Janson (yän′son), **Kristoffer Nagel.** Born at Bergen, Norway, May 5, 1841. A Norwegian poet and novelist, author of poems and tales in Norwegian dialect.

Janson, or **Jenson** (zhoń-sôń′), **Nicholas.** Died about 1481. A French printer and engraver who set up a printing establishment at Venice about 1470. He is known chiefly as the introducer of the roman type.

Januarius (jan-ū-ā′ri-us), Saint. A Christian martyr who was beheaded under Diocletian. He was bishop of Beneventum. Relics, which are asserted to be his head and some of his blood, are preserved at Naples. The blood is supposed to have the miraculous power of becoming fluid when it is brought near the head — a miracle which is performed for the edification of large numbers of people several times a year. His festival is kept in the Roman Church Sept. 19.

January (jan′ū-ā-ri). [L. *Januarius* (sc. *mensis*), from *Janus*.] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days.

January and May. Pope's version of Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale."

Janus (jā′nus). [Prob. connected with Gr. Ζεύς.] A primitive Italic solar deity, regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and as the god of the sun's rising and setting he had two faces, one looking to the east, and the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

Janus. The pseudonym of Dr. Johann Joseph Ignaz von Döllinger.

Janus Quadrifrons, Arch of. See *Arch of Janus Quadrifrons*.

Japan (ja-pan′). [Corrupted from *Zipangu* (of Marco Polo), corrupted from native *Niphon* or *Nippon*, Land of the Rising Sun; F. *Japon*, Sp. *Japon*, G. and D. *Japan*, Pg. *Japão*.] An empire of Asia, lying in the Pacific east of China, Korea, and Siberia. Capital, Tokio. It comprises four principal islands (the main island (Honshu), Yezo, Shikoku, and Kiushiu), with about 3,000 small islands, including the Loochoo and Kurile groups. The surface is mountainous and hilly, culminating in Fuji-san (12,365 feet). The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief exports are silk, tea, rice, coal, copper, fish, lacquer, etc. The administrative divisions are 3 fu and 43 ken (or prefectures). There is also a subdivision, politically unimportant, into provinces. The government is a limited monarchy, with an emperor, cabinet, and privy council, and an Imperial Parliament composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The prevailing religions are Shintoism and Buddhism. Authentic history begins about 600 A.D. Korean influence began at an early date, and Buddhism was introduced from Korea about 550. The shogun Yoritomo usurped the authority in 1192. Marco Polo visited the islands in the 13th century. A system of feudal baronage grew up: the Mikados were the emperors, but the real power belonged to the shoguns. The Portuguese traded with Japan from 1543 till their exclusion in 1638, and the native Christians were persecuted from 1624. The Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns began in 1603. Japan continued isolated, except for restricted trade with the Dutch, till the American expedition under Perry, 1853; he forced a commercial treaty, March 31, 1854, which was followed by commercial relations with other countries. The shogunate was abolished in 1867, and a civil war ended in 1868 in the recovery of full power by the Mikado. More recent events are abolition of the feudal system, 1871; annexation of the Bonin Islands, 1876, and of the Loochoo Islands, 1879; suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, 1877; constitution promulgated 1889; first parliament met 1890; war with China and acquisition of Formosa, 1894–95. (See *China*.) Area (exclusive of the territory recently acquired by treaty from China), 147,655 square miles. Population (1893), 41,089,940.

Japan, Sea of. That part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between Japan on the east and south, Korea on the west, and Asiatic Russia on the north. It communicates with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Channel of Tatary on the north and the Strait of La Pérouse on the northeast, and with the Pacific by the Channel of Korea on the southwest and Sangar Strait on the east.

Japetus. The eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, Oct., 1671.

Japheth (jā′feth), or **Japhet** (jā′fet). According to the account in Genesis, the third son of Noah, and the ancestor of various nations in northern Asia and in Europe (in general, of the so-called Indo-European race). See *Shem*.

Attempts have been made to explain the names of the three sons of Noah as referring to the colour of the skin. Japhet has been compared with the Assyrian ippatu, 'white'; Shem with the Assyrian samu 'olive-coloured'; while in Ham etymologists have seen the Hebrew khām, 'to be hot.' But all such attempts are of very doubtful value. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 42.

Japurá (zhä-pö-rä′), or **Yapurá** (yä-pö-rä′), called by Spanish Americans **Caqueta** (kä-kā′tä). A river in Colombia and Brazil. It rises in the Andes near Popayan and joins the Amazon through a network of channels extending from about long. 65° to 67° W. Length, about 1,500 miles; navigable nearly 620 miles. The middle course lies in territory claimed by Ecuador.

Jaquenetta (jak-e-net′a). In Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," a country maid with whom the "high fantastical Armado" is in love.

Jaques (jaks or jäks, or as F., zhäk; on the stage often pron. as if mod. L., jā′quēz). [F. *Jaques*, *Jacques*, from LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob. From OF. *Jaques* is derived ME. *Jakes*, *Jak*, mod. E. *Jack*.] 1. In Shakspere's "As you Like it," a companion of the exiled duke. He is usually spoken of as 'the melancholy Jaques.' He has not entered on this life with patience, but poses as a censurer of mankind.
2. A younger son of Sir Rowland de Bois in the same play is also named Jaques, and is spoken of sometimes as Jaques de Bois.— 3. In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered," a miser with a likeness to Shakspere's "Shylock" in the scenes with his daughter.

Jaques (zhä′kes), **Christovão.** A Portuguese captain who, in 1526, was sent with a squadron to Brazil, with the title of governor. He captured some French ships on the coast, founded the first Portuguese settlement at Pernambuco (1526), and explored as far south as the Rio de la Plata. He was recalled in 1528.

Jaraes. See *Charaes*.

Jarasandha (jar-a-sand′ha). In Hindu legend, son of Brihadratha, and king of Magadha. By the favor of Shiva he prevailed over many kings, and especially fought against Krishna, attacking him eighteen times. When Krishna returned from Dwaraka with Bhima and Arjuna to slay Jarasandha and release the captive kings, Jarasandha was slain by Bhima.

Jarchi. See *Rashi*.

Jardine (jär′din), Sir **William.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 23, 1800: died at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Nov. 21, 1874. A Scottish baron, t and naturalist. His chief works are "Illustrations of Ornithology" (1830), "The Naturalist's Library" ([illegible], which he edited and in part wrote), [illegible] (1833), "Birds of Great Britain and Ireland" ([illegible]), etc.

Jarita (jar′i-tä). In the Mahabharata, a certain female bird. The saint Mandapala returned from the shades because he had no son, became a male bird, had by her four sons, then abandoned her. In the burning of the Khandava forest she devotedly protected her children, who were saved by the influence of Mandapala with the god of fire.

Jarley (jär′li), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," the merry, kind-hearted owner and exhibitor of Jarley's wax works, "the delight of the nobility and gentry, and the peculiar pet of the royal family."

Jarlsberg (yärls′berg) **and Laurvig** (lour′vig). A maritime amt in southern Norway. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population [illegible].

Jarnac (zhär-näk′). A town in the department of Charente, western France, situated on the Charente 17 miles west of Angoulême. It has important trade in brandy and wine. Here, March 13, 1569, the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou defeated the Huguenots under Condé and Coligny. Population (1891), commune, 4,880.

Jarndyce (järn′dis), **John.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," the owner of Bleak House, and guardian of Richard Carstone, Ada Clare, and Esther Summerson. It is his habit, when he is disappointed in human nature, to feel a severe east wind.

Jarnsida (yarn-sē′da). [ON. *Jarnsidha*: *Jarn*, iron, and *sidha*, side.] The first law code of Iceland under Norwegian sovereignty, compiled from old Norwegian laws and sent to Iceland by King Magnus in 1271. It is also called Hakonarbok, having been erroneously ascribed to King Hakon Hakonsson. It met with strong opposition in Iceland, and was soon superseded by the Jonsbok.

Jaromierz (yä′ro-merts). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 66 miles east-northeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,925.

Jaroslaff. See *Yaroslaff*.

Jaroslaw (yä′ro-släv). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the San 57 miles west-northwest of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 18,065.

Jarric (zhä-rēk′), **Louis Étienne.** Born at Les Cayes, 1757: died there, Feb. 21, 1791. A Haitian mulatto who, in 1789, was delegate to the French Assembly, and organized there the Society of Amis des Noirs, or Friends of the Blacks. Subsequently he was engaged with Ogé in a revolutionary attempt in Santo Domingo, and was captured and put to death. See *Ogé*.

Jarrow, or **Jarrow-on-Tyne** (jar′ō-on-tīn′). A mining and manufacturing town in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne 6 miles east of Newcastle. It contains the ruins of a monastery founded [illegible], which was the home of Bede. Population (1891), [illegible].

Jarvie (jär′vi), **Baillie Nicol.** A magistrate of Glasgow, a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Rob Roy."

Jasher (jā′sher), **Book of.** [Heb., 'upright.'] A lost book of Hebrew national songs, narrating the deeds of the heroes (upright men). Two passages in the Old Testament are quoted from it: the famous one which mentions the standing still of the sun (Josh. x. 13) and the lament of David over Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 18). It is evident that the work cannot have been completed before the time of David, although the nucleus of the collection may have been in existence earlier. There are several Hebrew works of this title extant, and one forgery which appeared in England in 1751.

Jasmin (zhäs-man′), **Jacques.** Born at Agen, France, March 6, 1798: died Oct. 4, 1864. A Provençal poet. He was known as the last of the troubadours and the "Barber Poet." His father was a composer [illegible]

Jason [illegible]

Jassy, or **Yassy** [illegible], or **Jash** [illegible] 1890), 72,859.

Jastrow [illegible] in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, [illegible]

Jasz Apáthi [illegible] Population [illegible],401.

[illegible] Berény [illegible]

Jataka [illegible]. [Skt. [illegible]] Among the Buddhists, a former birth of Shakyamuni, and a narrative regarding it; "Birth story." The Jatakas are one of the sacred books of the Buddhists, a division of the Khuddakanikaya, or "collection of short treatises" in the Suttapitaka, or discourses for the laity. There is evidence of the existence of a collection so named as early as the Council of Vesali (about 380 B.C.). They were put into their present form in the Suttapitaka in the 5th century A. D. There were current among the Buddhists fables and parables ascribed to Buddha, the sanctity of which they sought to increase by identifying the best character in any story with Buddha himself in a former birth. Distinguished by quaint humor and gentle earnestness, they teach the duty of tender sympathy with animals. Many, if not all, of the fables of the Hitopadesha may be identified with them. The stories number 550. They have been edited in the original Pali by Fausböll, and are being translated by Rhys Davids and under his superintendence. Rhys Davids terms them "the most important collection of ancient folk-lore extant."

Jatayu (ja-tä′yö). In the Ramayana, a bird, the son of Vishnu's bird Garuda, and king of the vultures. As ally of Rama he fought, to prevent the carrying away of Sita, against Ravana who mortally wounded him. In the Puranas Jatayu is the friend of Dasharatha.

Játiva, or **Xátiva** (Hä′tē-vä), or **San Felipe de Játiva** (san fā lē′pā da Ha′tē-va). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Albaida 31 miles south by west of Valencia: the ancient Saetabis. It has a castle, was noted in Roman times for linen manufactures; and was the birthplace of Pope Alexander VI. and of Ribera. Population (1887), 14,059.

Jats, or **Jauts** (jäts). A mysterious race, perhaps Hinduized Scythians, first mentioned in the beginning of the 11th century. They opposed the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni, by whom they were defeated, though they are said to have gathered 8,000 boats on the Indus. In Aurang-Zeb's reign they were banditti in the mountains of the interior of India. Increasing in strength under their chief Suraj Mal in the 18th century, they dictated the policy of the Moguls. Suraj Mal was killed when hunting in bravado in the imperial park at Delhi, which city he had undertaken to besiege. After a contest between the sons of Suraj Mal their survivor, Ranjit Singh, secured the chiefship. When British power was established in northern India, Ranjit Singh was allowed to retain his territories, viz. Agra and its district, granted to Suraj Mal by Ahmad Shah as the price of his desertion of the Mahrattas before the battle of Panipat. Disagreements arising between the English and the raja, Lord Combermere stormed and captured the Jat fortress of Dig Jan. 18, 1826, and ended finally their power.

Jaubert (zhō-bãr′), **Amédée Émilien Probe.** Born at Aix, France, June 3, 1779: died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1847. A French Orientalist, author of "Éléments de la grammaire turque" (1823), translator of Idrisi's geography (1836–40), etc.

Jauer (you′er). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Wütende Neisse 37 miles west of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Jauer. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Jauja (Hou′Hä), or **Xauxa** (Hou′Hä). A town of the department of Junin, Peru, in a valley 11,150 feet above the sea, and 108 miles east of Lima. It was a large native city at the time of the conquest, and was Pizarro's temporary capital before the founding of Lima. Population, about 3,000.

Jaunpur (joun-pör′). 1. A district in the Allahabad division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 82° 40′ E. Area, 1,554 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].—2. The capital of the district of Jaunpur, situated on the Gumti 35 miles north-northwest of Benares: formerly an important Mohammedan capital. Population, about [illegible].

Jaunthal (youn′täl), or **Jaunerthal** (you′ner-täl), F. **Val de Bellegarde** (väl de bel-gärd′). An alpine valley in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, joining the valley of the [illegible] Broc.

Jauregui y Aldecoa ([illegible]), **Agustin de.** Born in [illegible], Navarre, 17[illegible]: died at Lima, Peru, April 27, 1784. A Spanish [illegible]

Java (jä′vä). One of the Sunda Islands, and the most important island of the Dutch East Indies. [illegible] for the natives was introduced in 1830, modified by an agrarian law in 1870. Area, including Madura, 50,848 square miles. Greatest length, 664 miles. Greatest breadth, about 129 miles. Population, with Madura (1892), 24,284,969.

Javan (jā′van). According to Genesis, son of Japhet and ancestor of Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. In Ezek. xxvii. 13 he is mentioned as carrying on trade with the Tyrians (compare also Isa. lxvi. 19). In all these passages the Ionians of Asia Minor are meant, with whom the Orientals were earliest and best acquainted. In the annals of Sargon (722–705 B. C.) they are mentioned by the name of Iavanu (or, by the frequent interchange of *v* and *m* in Assyrian, Iamanu), and figure as pirates on the coasts of Phenicia and Asia Minor.

Javary (zhä-vä-rē′), Sp. **Yavary** (yä-vä-rē′). A southern affluent of the Amazon, forming the boundary between Brazil and Peru. It rises, presumably, near lat. 7° S. and long. 74° W., and after a very crooked course joins the Amazon in lat. 4° 15′ S., long. 69° 56′ W. (nearly). Most of the course is navigable. By existing treaties, the extreme source of the Javary (unknown) is the western terminus of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and the northwestern terminus of that between Bolivia and Peru. Also written *Javari*.

Java Sea. That portion of the ocean partly inclosed by Borneo on the north, Sumatra on the west, Java on the south, and Flores Sea on the east.

Javea (Hä-vā′ä). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 43 miles northeast of Alicante. Population (1887), 7,441.

Javert (zhä-vãr′). An officer of the police force in "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo. He is the incarnation of inexorable law.

Jaworów (yä-vō′rov), or **Jawarów** (yä-vä′rov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles west by north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 9,219.

Jaxartes (jak-sär′tēz). The ancient name of the Sir-Daria.

Jaxt. See *Jagst*.

Jay (jā), **John.** Born at New York, Dec. 12, 1745: died at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., May 17, 1829. An American statesman and jurist. He was a delegate to Congress from New York 1774–77 and 1778–1779, and drew up the constitution of New York in 1777. He was United States minister to Spain 1780–82; peace commissioner at Paris 1782–83; secretary for foreign affairs 1784–1789; contributor to the "Federalist"; first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–95; unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York 1792; special minister to Great Britain 1794–95; and governor of New York 1795–1801.

Jay, William. Born at Tisbury, Wilts, May, 1769: died at Bath, Dec. 27, 1853. An English Independent clergyman and religious writer. His best-known work is "Morning and Evening Exercises" (1829–31).

Jayadratha (ja-yad′rat-ha). A prince of the lunar race, and king of Sindhu. He married the daughter of Dhritarashtra, and was an ally of the Kauravas. In the absence of the Pandavas he carried off Draupadi. Seized by them, he was spared, to be slain by Arjuna in the great battle.

Jayce, or **Jajce** (yīt′se), or **Jaitza** (yīt′sä). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Verbas in lat. 44° 16′ N. It is one of the most interesting towns in Bosnia, and contains a number of mosques. It has a noted waterfall. Population (1885), 3,706.

Jay's Treaty. A name given to the treaty between Great Britain and the United States concluded by John Jay Nov. 19, 1794, and ratified by the United States Aug. 18, 1795. It contained provisions for the surrender to the United States of the northwestern military posts, for the settlement of the eastern boundary, for the payment of British debts and American claims, for the restriction of American trade in the West Indies, and for neutrality at sea.

Jazyges (jaz′i-jēz). A Sarmatian people who settled in Hungary about the beginning of the Christian era, and later were merged in the Magyars.

Jeaffreson (jef′er-son), **John Cordy.** Born at Framlingham, Suffolk, England, Jan. 14, 1831. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," "A Book about Doctors" (1860), "Olive Blake's Good Work" (1862), "Live it Down" (1863), "Not Dead Yet" (1864), "Life of Robert Stephenson, etc." (1864), "Journals [illegible], etc.," "A Book about Lawyers" (1866), "A Book about the Clergy" (1870), "Annals of Oxford" (1871), "The Real Lord Byron, etc." (1883), "The Real Shelley, etc." (1885), "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson" (1887), etc.

Jealous Wife, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder, produced in 1761. It is founded on the episode in Fielding's "Tom Jones" where Sophia takes refuge with Lady Bellaston.

Jeames (jēmz). [*Jeames*, formerly pron. jāmz, a var. of *James*.] A conventional name for a footman or flunky. Thackeray's "Jeames's Diary," which appeared in "Punch," is the diary of a footman, and he occasionally used the name as a pseudonym.

Jean de Meun (zhon de mun′) (**Jean Clopinel**) (klo-pe-nel′). Born at Meun-sur-Loire, Orléanais, about 1250: died at Paris before Nov., 1305. One of the leading French poets of the 13th century. He is known chiefly as having continued, after a lapse of 40 years, "Le roman de la rose," a poem undertaken about 1237 by a young poet, Guillaume de Lorris, and left incomplete at the time of his death. In 1277 Jean de Meun was still a student in Paris. His translations into French include the "De re militari" of Vegetius (1284), the correspondence of Heloise and Abelard, and Gerald Barri's "Topographia Hiberniæ." "L'Amitié spirituelle," translated from the English of the monk Ælred, and the French translation of Boethius's "De consolatione philosophica" have both been lost. Between 1291 and 1296 Jean de Meun wrote his "Testament," a curious piece of work replete with sarcasm and criticism, especially of the women and of the mendicant orders of his day. Also *Jean de Meung*.

Jeanette, The. See *De Long, G. W.*

Jean Jacques. See *Rousseau, Jean Jacques.*

Jean Jacques I. See *Dessalines.*

Jeanne d'Albret. See *Albret.*

Jeanne d'Arc. See *Joan of Arc.*

Jeanne d'Arc (zhan därk'). An opera by Gounod, produced at Paris in 1873.

Jean Paul. See *Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich.*

Jebeil (je-bīl'), or **Jubeil** (ju-bīl'), or **Jebail** (je-bāl' or je-bīl'). A town in Syria, situated on the Mediterranean 18 miles north-northeast of Beirut: the ancient Byblus, and biblical Gebal.

Jebus (je'bus). An ancient name of Jerusalem. See *Jebusites.*

Jebusites (jeb'ū-zīts). A Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jed (yed). [Ar. *yed*, the hand.] The two third-magnitude stars δ and ε Ophiuchi, which mark the giant's left hand. δ is Jed prior, and ε Jed posterior.

Jedaya Penini (je-dä'yä pe-nē'nē), or **Bedarshi** (be-där'shē). A Jewish poet and writer of the 14th century in Provence. The best-known of his works is his didactic poem, "Meditation on the World" ("Bechinath Olam"). On account of his eloquence and the elegance of his style, he was called "the Jewish Cicero."

Jedburgh (jed'bur-ō). The capital of Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Jed 41 miles southeast of Edinburgh. Its abbey is one of the chief Scottish ecclesiastical ruins. It was founded in 1118 by David I., but the existing nave, well-proportioned and excellent in details, is Early English. What remains of the choir is massive Norman. A Romanesque doorway presents elaborate moldings in which the chevron is conspicuous. The nave and the central part of the church are practically perfect except that they have lost their vaults and part of their side walls. Jedburgh was famous in border warfare; and Jeddart justice was proverbially summary, hanging the culprit first and trying him afterward (also called Jedwood justice). Population (1891), 3,397.

Jeddah. See *Jiddah.*

Jefferies (jef'riz), **John Richard**, called **Richard Jefferies.** Born near Swindon, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 6, 1848: died at Goring, Sussex (?), Aug. 14, 1887. An English miscellaneous writer, noted principally for his descriptions of nature. Author of "The Game-Keeper at Home" (1878), "Wild Life in a Southern Country" (1879), "Nature near London" (1883), "Story of My Heart" (1883), "Life of the Fields" (1884), "Red-Deer" (1884), "Amaryllis at the Fair" (1887), etc.

Jefferson (jef'ėr-son). A river in Montana, formed by the union of the Beaver Head and Wisdom (or Big Hole) rivers in Madison County. It unites with the Madison and Gallatin to form the Missouri. Total length, about 200 miles.

Jefferson. The capital of Marion County, eastern Texas, situated on Big Cypress Bayou 40 miles northwest of Shreveport, Louisiana. Population (1890), 3,072.

Jefferson, Joseph. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. A noted American actor. He is the fourth of his family and the third of his name on the stage. He made his first appearance as the child in "Pizarro" at the age of three years. Until 1856 he played minor parts and managed several Southern theaters. In 1858 he became prominent as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Later he became a "star," and his Dr. Pangloss, Bob Acres, and Dr. Ollapod are well known. He is principally noted for his performance of Rip Van Winkle. His autobiography was published in 1890.

Jefferson, Mount. One of the summits of the Presidential Range, White Mountains, New Hampshire, near Mount Washington. Height, 5,736 feet.

Jefferson, Mount. A peak of the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, 75 miles southeast of Portland. Height, 10,200 feet.

Jefferson, Thomas. Born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 2 (O. S.), 1743: died at Monticello, Albemarle County, July 4, 1826. The third President of the United States (1801–1809). He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses 1769-75 and 1776-78, and of the Continental Congress 1775-76, and drafted the Declaration of Independence 1776. He was governor of Virginia 1779-81; member of Congress 1783-84; United States minister to France 1785-89; secretary of state 1790-93; founder of the Democratic-Republican party; Vice-President 1797-1801; and President (elected as candidate of the Democratic Republican party) two terms 1801-09. Among the chief events of his administrations were the war with Tripoli, the Louisiana Purchase, the reduction of the national debt, the exploration of the West, and the embargo.

Jefferson City. The capital of Missouri and of Cole County, situated on the Missouri in lat. 38° 35′ N., long. 92° 11′ W. Population (1890), 6,742.

Jeffersonville (jef'ėr-son-vil). A city and the capital of Clarke County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio at its falls, opposite Louisville, Kentucky. Population (1890), 10,666.

Jeffrey (jef'ri), **Francis,** Lord Jeffrey. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1773: died Jan. 26, 1850. A Scottish critic, essayist, and jurist. He was the son of George Jeffrey, depute clerk in the Court of Session. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, for a part of one year, 1791-92, and was admitted to the Scottish bar Dec. 16, 1794. The "Edinburgh Review" was started by a coterie of which Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Brougham, and Horner were the chiefs, at the suggestion of Smith, who at first assumed control. He was, however, superseded by Jeffrey, who became responsible editor. The first number was published Oct. 10, 1802. Its success was immediate. As Brougham was the principal political contributor, the politics of the "Review" were those of the Whigs. Jeffrey's legal practice continued to increase until July 2, 1829, when he was unanimously chosen dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and resigned his editorship of the "Review" to Macvey Napier. In 1830 he was appointed lord advocate. After the passage of the Reform Bill he was returned to Parliament for Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1832. In May, 1834, he accepted a seat in the Court of Session, and became Lord Jeffrey. Jeffrey visited America in 1813 for six months.

> Lord Jeffrey was no every-day man. He invented the trade of editorship. Before him an editor was a bookseller's drudge; he is now a distinguished functionary.
>
> *Bagehot*, Lit. Studies, I. 29.

Jeffreys (jef'riz), **George,** Baron Jeffreys. Born at Acton, Denbighshire, 1648: died at London, April 18, 1689. An English judge. He was called to the bar in 1668, and was appointed common sergeant of the city of London in 1671. Seeing no hope of further advancement from the popular party, with which he had hitherto been associated, he ingratiated himself with the Duke of York, with the result that he was appointed solicitor-general to the duke, and was knighted in 1677. In 1678 he was made recorder of London, a position which he was compelled by Parliament to resign in 1680. He became chief justice of Chester in 1680, and of England in 1683; was created Baron Jeffreys of Wem in 1685; and was elevated to the post of lord chancellor of England in 1685. He used his position as chief justice and as chancellor to transform the judiciary from a stronghold of the opposition to the chief agent in furthering the attempt of James II. to make himself an absolute monarch, and rendered himself notorious by the flagrant injustice and brutality which he displayed on the bench. (See *Bloody Assizes.*) He was imprisoned on the overthrow of James II., and died in the Tower of London.

Jehoahaz (jē-hō'a-haz). King of Israel 815–798 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehu. He was held in subjection by Hazael, king of Damascus, who compelled him to reduce his army to 50 horsemen, 10 chariots, and 10,000 infantry. 2 Ki. xiii. 1-9.

Jehoiachin (jē-hoi'a-kin). King of Judah 597 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehoiakim. He was, after a reign of three months and ten days, carried into the Babylonian captivity, with 10,000 of his subjects, by Nebuchadnezzar.

Jehoiada (jē-hoi'a-dä). High priest of Judah. When the usurper Queen Athaliah slew the members of the royal house of Judah in 843 B. C., he saved the prince Joash, whom he brought up in the temple. In 837 he headed a rebellion by which Athaliah was overthrown and Joash placed on the throne.

Jehoiakim (jē-hoi'a-kim). King of Judah 609–597 B. C. (Duncker), son of Josiah. He succeeded his brother Jehoahaz, who was deposed by Pharaoh-Necho. After the defeat of Pharaoh-Necho at Carchemish by Nebuchadnezzar in 605, he remained virtually independent until 600, when Nebuchadnezzar invaded his kingdom and compelled his submission.

Jehol (ya'hol), or **Ching-te-fu** (ching'tē-fö'). A town in Mongolia, about lat. 41° N., long. 118° E. It contains a summer residence of the Chinese emperor.

Jehoram. See *Joram.*

Jehoshaphat (jē-hosh'a-fat). King of Judah about 873-848 B. C. (Duncker), son of Asa. He married his son Jehoram to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel; and was defeated with Ahab at Ramoth-Gilead by the king of Syria. 1 Ki. xxii. 41-50, 2 Chron. xvii.-xx.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of. The name now given to the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.

Jehovah. See *Yahveh.*

Jehu (jē'hū), son of Hanani. A prophet of Judah in the time of Jehoshaphat, 873-848 B. C.

Jehu, son of Jehoshaphat, son of Nimshi. King of Israel 843-815 B. C., and the founder of a new dynasty. He was captain of the army under Jehoram, son and successor of Ahab, and at the order of the prophet Elisha was anointed king and commissioned with the execution of judgment on the house of Ahab. He then ruthlessly exterminated the old dynasty, and with it the worship and worshipers of Baal. In his war with Hazael of Syria he lost the East Jordan region. He is mentioned on the black obelisk of Shalmaneser II. (860–824 B. C.) among the kings paying tribute.

Jehu. A common name for a coachman, especially a reckless one. See 2 Ki. ix. 20.

Jeisk. See *Yeisk.*

Jekyll, Dr., and Mr. Hyde. See *Strange Case,* etc.

Jelalabad (jel″a-lä-bäd'), or **Jalalabad** (jal″a-lä-bäd'). A town in Afghanistan, 77 miles east of Kabul. It was successfully defended by the British under Sale against the Afghans in 1842, and was held by the British 1878–80.

Jelâl-ed-dîn-Rûmî. See *Jalal uddin Rumi.*

Jeletz. See *Yeletz.*

Jelf (jelf), **William Edward.** Born 1811: died Oct. 18, 1875. An English scholar. He was the author of a Greek grammar (1842-45).

Jellachich de Buzim (yel'lä-chich de böt'sem), Count **Joseph.** Born at Peterwardein, Slavonia, Oct. 16, 1801: died at Agram, Croatia, May 19, 1859. A Croatian general. He was appointed ban of Croatia in 1848, and, incited by the court of Austria, took up arms against the Hungarians Sept., 1848. He was finally completely defeated in July, 1849.

Jellalabad. See *Jelalabad.*

Jellyby (jel'i-bi), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," a strong-minded woman, completely occupied with missionary and charitable work, particularly with emigration to Borrioboola-Gha, and having no time to attend to her household duties.

Jemez (hā'māz), or **Emmes,** or **Hemes.** A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblo of Jemez, on Jemez River 20 miles northwest of Bernalillo, New Mexico. The pueblo of Pecos was formerly occupied by the eastern division of the people speaking the Jemez dialect, but since 1840 the few surviving members of the Pecos tribe have lived with their kindred at Jemez pueblo. The name is an adaptation of the Keresan name of Jemez pueblo. Number, 428. See *Tañoan.*

Jemmapes, or **Jemappes** (zhe-mäp'). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 3 miles west of Mons. It is famous for the decisive victory gained by the French under Dumouriez over the Austrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, Nov. 6, 1792. It was the first battle won for the republic, and was followed by the occupation of Belgium. Population (1890), 11,682.

Jemtland (yemt'länt). 1. A (former) province of Sweden, about lat. 63° N.—2. A laen of Sweden, formed from the former province of Jemtland and Herjeadalen. Area, 19,593 square miles. Population (1890), 100,455.

Jena (yā'nä). A city in the district of Apolda, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, situated on the Saale 45 miles southwest of Leipsic. It contains a castle. The university, founded by the elector John Frederick of Saxony, was formally opened in 1558, and reached the height of its celebrity in the end of the 18th century. It has a library of about 200,000 volumes, and the first German literary journal was published under its auspices in 1785. A victory was gained here by the French (numbering 100,000) under Napoleon over the Prussians and Saxons (numbering 60,000) under Prince Hohenlohe, Oct. 14, 1806. The Prussian loss was 12,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 prisoners. The same day at Auerstadt, a few miles distant, Davout defeated another Prussian army. See *Auerstadt.* Population (1890), 13,449.

Jenghiz Khan, or **Genghis Khan** (jen'gis khän), or **Jinghis Khan** (jin'gis khän), etc. (originally **Temuchin**). Born near the river Onon, Mongolia, 1162: died in Mongolia, 1227. A Mongol conqueror, son of Yesukai, a petty tribal chieftain. He proclaimed himself khan of the Mongol nation in 1206; completed the conquest of northern China with the capture of Peking in 1215; and conquered central Asia 1218-21.

Jeniguich. See *[illegible]*.

Jenil, or **Genil** (hā-nēl'). A river in Andalusia, Spain, joining the Guadalquivir 30 miles west-southwest of Cordova. Length, about 150 miles.

Jenkin (jeng'kin), **Henry Charles Fleeming.** Born near Dungeness, March 25, 1833: died at Edinburgh, June 12, 1885. A British engineer and electrician. He began his education at the Edinburgh Academy, and entered the University of Genoa in 1847, where he took the degree of M.A. The practical part of his profession he learned in Fairbairn's shops at Manchester. In 1859 he began, with Sir William Thomson, experiments to determine the resistance and insulation of electric cables, and from 1858 to 1873 was especially occupied with practical work in cable telegraphy. The reports to the British Association of the committee on "electric standards" in 1861 are largely his work. He was elected F. R. S. in 1865, and professor of engineering in University College, London, and in 1868 professor of engineering in Edinburgh University.

Jenkins (jeng'kinz), **Edward.** Born at Bangalore, India, 1838. A British author. He is an advanced Liberal, and has written a number of books and pamphlets on political and social subjects; the best-known of these is "Ginx's Baby" (1870).

Jenkins, Thornton Alexander. Born in Orange County, Va., Dec. 11, 1811: died at Washington,

D. C., Aug. 9, 1893. An American naval officer. He was chief of staff of Farragut's squadron in the Mississippi River during the Civil War and was promoted rear-admiral in 1870.

Jenkinson (jeng'kin-son), **Anthony.** Died at Tighe, Rutland, Feb., 1611. An English sailor, merchant, and explorer. He began his career in the Levant (1546), visiting most of the Mediterranean countries. In 1553 he met Soliman the Great at Aleppo, from whom he obtained privileges for trade in Turkish ports. In 1557 he was appointed captain-general of the Muscovy Company's fleet, and then agent for three years. Their fleet reached the Dwina by way of the North Cape July 12, 1557, whence he left it and proceeded overland to Moscow (Dec. 6). He was cordially received by the Czar, under whose protection he was enabled to proceed by way of Nijni Novgorod, Astrakhan, the Caspian Sea, and Khiva to Bokhara, where he arrived Dec. 23, 1558. After two months he returned to Moscow and London by the same route. In 1561 the journey was repeated as far as Astrakhan (June, 1562), whence he made a somewhat unsuccessful detour into Persia. He returned to Moscow Aug. 20, 1563, and to London Sept. 28, 1564. He was the first Englishman to penetrate central Asia.

Jenkinson, Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. Born at Winchester, April 26, 1727: died at London, Dec. 17, 1808. An English politician, secretary at war under Lord North 1778–82, and president of the Board of Trade 1784–1801. He wrote "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm" (1805), etc.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A venerable-looking swindler in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." He swindles the vicar out of his horse.

Jenkinson, Robert Banks, second Earl of Liverpool. Born June 7, 1770: died at London, Dec. 4, 1828. An English politician, eldest son of Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of Liverpool. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Oxford (1786–89). In 1789 he went to Paris, where he was present at the capture of the Bastille. He entered Parliament in 1790. In 1796 he became, by courtesy, Lord Hawkesbury (Baron Hawkesbury 1803). In 1799 he was made master of the mint. In 1801 he entered the Foreign Office with a seat in the cabinet. In 1802 he was responsible for the failure to evacuate Malta according to the treaty of Amiens. On May 12, 1804, he was transferred to the Home Office, and became leader of the House of Lords. During the Whig ministry 1806–07 he led the opposition. Returning to the Home Office March 25, 1807, he opposed the Catholic emancipation movement; he became Earl of Liverpool upon the death of his father (Dec., 1808). From June, 1812, to April, 1827, he was prime minister in a Tory ministry. He was a prime mover in sending Napoleon to St. Helena, and in the readjustment of French affairs in 1815 and 1818. During the reform struggle he at first followed the policy of forcible repression until 1822, when he seems to have recognized the necessity of modifying the Corn Laws.

Jenkins's Ear, War of. The name popularly given to the war between Great Britain and Spain which broke out in 1739, and became merged in the War of the Austrian Succession. Its immediate cause was the grievance of an English merchant, Robert Jenkins, who alleged that he had been tortured by the Spaniards, with the loss of his ear.

Jenne (jen'nā), or **Jinne** (jin'nā). A town in Soudan, western Africa, situated near the Niger about 250 miles southwest of Timbuktu.

Jenner (jen'er), **Edward.** Born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, May 17, 1749: died there, Jan. 26, 1823. An English physician, famous as the discoverer of vaccination. [illegible]

Jenner, Thomas. [illegible]

Jennings, Sarah. See *Marlborough, Duchess of.*

Jenyns (jen'inz), **Soame.** Born at London, Jan. 1, 1704: died there, Dec. 18, 1787. An English [illegible] "Free Enquiry [illegible]

Jephthah (jef'thä). [Heb. [illegible] 'makes free.'] A chieftain and judge of Israel whose history is given in Judges xi.–xii. When he went to battle against the Ammonites, he vowed that whatsoever should come forth from his home to meet him on his return "in peace from the children of Ammon" should be offered up as a burnt-offering. The Ammonites were routed, and as Jephthah returned the first to come out to meet him was his daughter and only child. She consented to the fulfilment of his vow after a respite of two months.

Jephthah. An oratorio by Handel, finished in 1751. It was produced in 1752, and was the last he composed, as he became blind at this time.

Jephthes (jef'thēz), or **Jephtha.** A play by George Buchanan, written between 1539 and 1542.

Jequitinhonha (zhä-kē-tēn-yōn'yä), or **Rio Grande do Belmonte** (rē'ō grän'dā dō bāl-mon'tā). A river in Brazil which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 16° S., long. 38° 50′ W. Length, about 500 miles; navigable for 84 miles. The Salto Grande, about 100 miles from the mouth, is one of the finest cataracts in South America.

Jerace (yä-rä'chā), **Francesco.** Born at Polestina, Calabria, 1853. An Italian sculptor.

Jerba (jer'bä). An island in the Gulf of Cabes, belonging to Tunis: the ancient Meninx. It is known as the island of the lotus-eaters, and was the scene of the massacre of 18,000 Christians by the Turks, May 11, 1560. *Pade.*

Jeremiah (jer-ē-mī'ä). [Heb., prob. 'the Lord's appointed (or exalted) one.'] The second of the greater prophets of Israel. He lived and prophesied during the reigns of the kings of Judah from Josiah to Zedekiah (from 629 to about 580 B. C.). The book of his prophecy gives numerous details of his personal history. It is largely occupied with denunciations of the sins of the nation and warnings of evils to come on account of them. Some of his prophetic utterances were accompanied and illustrated by symbolical actions.

Jeremy. A witty valet in Congreve's "Love for Love."

Jeremy Diddler. See *Diddler.*

Jerez, Francisco. See *Xerez.*

Jerez (or **Xerez**) **de la Frontera** (Ha-reth' dā lä fron-tā'rä). A city in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated near the Guadalete 14 miles northeast of Cadiz: probably the ancient Asta Regia. It is celebrated for the production and export of sherry wine. It was the scene of a victory of the Saracens under Tarik over the West Goths under Roderic in 711. Alfonso X. recovered it in the middle of the 13th century. Population (1887), 61,708.

Jerez de los Caballeros (Ha-reth' dā lōs kä-bäl-yä'ros). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 39 miles south of Badajoz. Population (1887), 8,953.

Jericho (jer'i-kō). In Bible geography, a city of Palestine, situated west of the Jordan and 14 miles east-northeast of Jerusalem. It was destroyed by Joshua and rebuilt by Ahab; was the residence of Herod the Great; was destroyed by Vespasian; rebuilt by Hadrian, and again destroyed by the Crusaders.

Jermyn (jer'min), **Henry,** Earl of St. Albans. Born in England about 1600: died at London, Jan., 1684. An English statesman. In 1628 he was attached to the British embassy in Paris, and was returned to Parliament [illegible] March 1641. [illegible] Sept. 18, 1643, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury [illegible] Louis XIV.

Jeroboam (jer-ō-bō'am) **I.** King of Israel 975–954 B. C. (Duncker), son of Nebat of the tribe of Ephraim. [illegible]

Jeroboam II. King of Israel 790–749 B. C. (Duncker), son of Joash. [illegible]

Jerome [illegible] **Eusebius Hieronymus.** [illegible]

(which see), and by his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew introduced the treasures of the Eastern Church into the West. The best edition of his works is that by Vallarsi (1734–42).

Jérôme, King of Westphalia. See *Bonaparte.*

Jerome in the Wilderness. A painting by Titian, in the Brera at Milan. The solitary figure of the saint is broadly and vigorously treated. The background brings to mind a wild scene in Friuli, with its rocks, pines, and gnarled oaks.

Jerome of Prague. Born at Prague, Bohemia, about 1365: burned at Constance, Baden, May 30, 1416. A Bohemian religious reformer, an associate and follower of Huss. He was condemned for heresy by the Council of Constance, 1415–16.

Jeronimo (je-ron'i-mō), or **Hieronimo** (hī-e-ron'i-mō), **The first part of.** A play by Thomas Kyd. It was acted in 1588 or 1592. The only version extant was printed in 1605. The second part was called "The Spanish Tragedy" (which see). Jeronimo, the hero of both, is an old man, the marshal of Spain, who goes mad with grief over the murder of his son. His ravings were ridiculed by contemporary and later dramatists, and became regular expletives in the slang of the period. Shakspere alludes to this in his "Go by Jeronymy" in his "Taming of the Shrew."

> The two "Jeronimo" or "Hieronimo" plays were, as has been said, extremely popular, and it is positively known that Jonson himself, and probably others, were employed from time to time to freshen them up, with the consequence that the exact authorship of particular passages is somewhat problematical. Both plays, however, display, nearly in perfection, the rant not always quite ridiculous but always extravagant, from which Shakespere rescued the stage.
> *Saintsbury,* Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 74.

Jerrold (jer'old), **Douglas William.** Born at London, Jan. 3, 1803: died there, June 8, 1857. An English dramatist, satirist, and humorist. He was the eldest son of Samuel Jerrold, an actor, and was brought on the stage when a child. In later life he occasionally acted, but was never inclined to the profession. His education was very slight, his knowledge of Latin, French, Italian, and English dramatic literature having been acquired entirely by his own efforts. From 1813 to 1815 he served as midshipman in the royal navy, which was engaged in operations against Napoleon in Belgium. Returning to London in 1816, he maintained himself as apprentice to a printer, and by contributions to periodical literature. A play, "More Frightened than Hurt," was produced in London April 30, 1821, and later in Paris. "Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs," produced June 8, 1829, at the Surrey Theatre, was his first important success. It was brought out also at Drury Lane in 1835. In 1836 he undertook the management of the Strand Theatre without success. He now turned his attention to the reviews and magazines, contributing to the "Athenæum," "Blackwood's," etc. He attached himself to "Punch" at its appearance in 1841, and was a constant contributor until his death. His articles were signed Q. His greatest success was "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures." From 1852 until his death he edited "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." He wrote about 40 plays.

Jerrold, William Blanchard. Born at London, Dec. 23, 1826: died at Westminster, March 10, 1884. An English journalist and author, eldest son of Douglas Jerrold. On the death of his father he succeeded to the editorship of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." He was a Liberal in politics, and defended the North in the Civil War. His chief work is a "Life of Napoleon III." (1874–82). He wrote a number of plays, "Cool as a Cucumber" (1851), etc.

Jersey (jėr'zi). The largest, most important, and southernmost of the Channel Islands, capital St. Helier's, situated in lat. 49° 10′ N., long. 2° 7′ W. It exports potatoes, cattle, fruit, oysters, granite, etc. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor appointed by the British crown, and the "states" (a local legislature). It is the ML. Cæsarea. Length, 10 miles. Breadth, 5 to 6 miles. Area, 45 square miles. Population (1891), 54,518.

Jersey City. The capital of Hudson County, New Jersey, situated on the Hudson opposite New York. It is the terminus of many railway and steamer lines and has important manufactures of tobacco, etc. It was formerly called Paulus Hook, and was incorporated as the City of Jersey in 1820, and as Jersey City in 1838. Population (1890), 163,003.

Jerseys (jer'ziz), **The.** A collective name for East Jersey and West Jersey, into which New Jersey was temporarily divided in 1676.

Jerusalem (jē-rö'sa-lem). [Heb. *Yerushalaim* or *Yerushalayim*, probably 'city of peace'; in the Assyrian inscriptions *Ursalimmu*; in the tablets of Tell-el-Amarna *Uru Salim*; Gr. [illegible], L. *Hierosolyma*.] The ancient capital of Palestine, regarded by the Jews still as their sacred city, and as a holy city by both Christians and Mohammedans. Its identity with Salem (Gen. xiv.) is disputed. It first appears as Jebus, or the city of the Jebusites, from whom David captured it, or its [illegible] "stronghold of Zion," and [illegible] capital. Its situation was suitable for a national metropolis, [illegible] the territory of the mighty tribe of Judah, and virtually in the center of the country, 33 miles from the sea and about 18 from the Jordan, while it [illegible] distance off the great [illegible]. It was [illegible] a mountain city, [illegible] "hill country," surrounded by [illegible] hills, and built on the edge of the chasm, its highest point being [illegible] feet above sea-level. Solomon beautified it by erecting the temple as a stable national sanctuary, and otherwise, and surrounded the city with a real wall. The secession of the ten tribes under Solomon's son Rehoboam left Jerusalem the capital of the southern kingdom only. Under Rehoboam it was invaded by the Egyptian king Shishak, and the temple and palace were in part despoiled (about 970 B. C.). Under Joram (848–844) the temple was again plundered by Arabian and Philistine hordes. Joash, king of Israel, defeating King Amaziah of Judah, made a wide breach in the walls and spoiled the city. Under Uzziah (792–740) Jerusalem and all Judah enjoyed prosperity, but were visited by an earthquake. Hezekiah provided the city with water by means of a subterranean canal: in his reign it was besieged without success by Sennacherib. After Josiah fell in the battle of Megiddo, Judah was at the mercy of Egypt. Necho took Jehoahaz prisoner, and exacted a heavy fine from the city and country. Jerusalem was visited by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, after his victory over the Egyptians at Carchemish: probably the city was besieged, as he carried off some of the vessels of the temple. In 597 the Babylonians reappeared before Jerusalem: the city surrendered, the treasuries of the temple and palace were pillaged, and King Jehoiachin, the whole court, 7,000 warriors, 1,000 artisans, etc. (in all 10,000), were carried off to Babylon. Zedekiah, made king in his stead, revolted against Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar, after a terrible siege of 18 months, again captured Jerusalem (586). The Babylonians now carried off all the treasures that remained; the temple was burned, and the city and land deserted by all but the very poorest class. In 536 Cyrus issued a decree authorizing the rebuilding of the temple, and a large colony, comprising all classes, returned to Judah. After many delays the temple was finished in 516, and the city and its walls were rebuilt under Nehemiah, about 445. In 320 Jerusalem was taken by Ptolemy I. Soter. The high priest Simeon the Just (about 300–270) effected many improvements in the city. In 198 Judea came under the rule of the Seleucidæ, and Jerusalem opened its gates to Antiochus the Great. Under Antiochus Epiphanes (175–164) it again became a theater of massacre: in 170 he slew the citizens, plundered the temple, and carried off many captives; and in 168 his army, after a great slaughter, plundered and burnt the city, and destroyed the walls. Antiochus endeavored to enforce the introduction of heathen worship: the temple was desecrated and the observance of Jewish ceremonies was absolutely forbidden. This persecution provoked the successful rising of the Maccabees, and the temple was purified and consecrated anew in 165. The city enjoyed prosperity under John Hyrcanus I. (135–105), but a struggle for the throne between two Maccabees resulted in Pompey's coming to Jerusalem in 63 and reducing it, and in an invasion in 40 by the Parthians. In 37 B. C. Jerusalem was taken by Herod with the aid of the Romans. Herod embellished it with palaces, theaters, gymnasia, etc., and especially by the rebuilding of the temple. He also completed the reconstruction of a fortress built by John Hyrcanus, naming it Antonia, after Mark Antony. Soon after Herod's death Judea was reduced to a Roman province, and Jerusalem was often the scene of riots and bloody encounters between the Jews and the Roman soldiers. The oppressive rule of the procurators, especially of Gessius Florus, led to resistance which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem. The city, with its triple walls, was besieged first by Cestius Florus, the governor of Syria, and for two years by the emperors Vespasian and Titus. Within it was ravaged by party quarrels, famine, and pestilence; and at last, after a most heroic resistance, it fell in 70 A. D. Its temple was burned, and it lost forever its political importance. For more than 50 years after its destruction by Titus, Jerusalem ceased to exist. About 130 the emperor Hadrian erected a town on its site, which he named Ælia Capitolina, or simply Ælia, and settled with a colony of veterans. About the same time a revolt under Bar-Cochba occurred, in which the Jews became masters of Jerusalem and attempted to rebuild the temple; and it took Julius Severus, the greatest general of his time, two years to recapture it. On the site of the temple various heathen temples were now erected. Jews were forbidden to enter it on pain of death, and a swine was sculptured over the gate leading to Bethlehem. Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem began as early as the 3d century. Helena, mother of Constantine visited it in 326, and the empress Eudocia in 438, and numerous churches were erected on the holy places. It was an episcopal see subordinate to Cæsarea till after the Council of Chalcedon (451), when it became an independent patriarchate. It was taken by the Persians in 614, but was regained by Heraclius in 628. In 637 it fell into the hands of the Saracen Omar: it had then about 50,000 inhabitants. In 969 it passed over to Egyptian Fatimites. From 1099 to 1187 it was the capital of the kingdom of Jerusalem of the Crusaders, who slew most of the Mohammedan and Jewish inhabitants. Captured in 1187 by Saladin, it was surrendered in 1229 to the emperor Frederick II. Since 1244 it has been in possession of the Mohammedans, and since 1517 under Turkish rule. In 1800 Napoleon planned the capture of Jerusalem, but gave up his intention. Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, took possession of it in 1832; in 1834 it was seized and held for some time by insurgent Bedouins; and in 1841 it was again restored to the sultan. Modern Jerusalem is a city of the vilayet of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated in lat. 31° 47′ N., long. 35° 13′ E. The Christian quarter occupies the northwest of it, the Mohammedan the northeast, the Jewish the southeast, and the Armenian the southwest. It is the residence of the Pasha of Palestine, and is now connected with Jaffa by railway. The most conspicuous edifice is the Haram esh Sherif, on the supposed site of the temple. Population, estimated, about 40,000.

Jerusalem. An opera by Verdi, produced at Paris in 1847.

Jerusalem, Council of. A council of the apostles, elders, and brethren, convened at Jerusalem 50 or 51 A. D. for the settlement of questions that had arisen regarding the recognition of Gentile Christians and the obligation of their being circumcised. The deliverance of the council is given in Acts xv. 23–29.

> Already the peace of the flourishing community at Antioch had been disturbed by some of the more zealous converts from Jerusalem, who still asserted the indispensable necessity of circumcision. Paul and Barnabas proceeded as delegates from the community at Antioch; and what is called the Council of Jerusalem, a full assembly of all the apostles then present in the metropolis, solemnly debated this great question.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, I. 403.

Jerusalem, Kingdom of. A Christian kingdom in Syria, 1100–87, largely under French influence. It was continued as a titular kingdom, now held nominally by the house of Austria.

Jerusalem Chamber. A room at the southwest side of Westminster Abbey, dating from 1376 or 1386. Henry IV. died in this room. The Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury meets in it. It probably derives its name from tapestries with the history of Jerusalem on them, which hung on the walls.

Jerusalem Coffee House. An old house in Cornhill, London. It is one of the oldest of the city newsrooms, and is frequented by merchants and captains connected with the commerce of China, India, and Australia. *Timbs.*

Jerusalem Delivered, It. **Gerusalemme Liberata.** An epic poem by Torquato Tasso, relating to the deliverance of Jerusalem from the unbelievers by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon (published 1581; English translations by Fairfax, 1600, and James, 1865).

Jervis (jėr′vis), **John,** Earl St. Vincent. Born at Meaford, Jan. 9, 1735: died March 14, 1823. An English admiral. He entered the royal navy as able seaman Jan. 4, 1749. Sept. 24, 1787, he was promoted rear-admiral, and in 1790 was returned to Parliament for Wycombe. Feb. 1, 1793, he became vice-admiral, and on July 1, 1795, was made admiral. On Nov. 29, 1795, he joined the fleet on the coast of Corsica as commander-in-chief. Sept. 25, 1796, he was ordered to abandon Corsica and the Mediterranean and to defend the Channel. To prevent the union of the allied fleet with the French squadron at Brest, he took up a position off Cape St. Vincent Feb., 1797. On Feb. 14 a battle was fought, resulting in the capture of four Spanish ships. He was at once gazetted to an earldom with the title of St. Vincent. He relinquished his command June 15, 1799. In the summer of 1800 he again entered the service in command of the Channel fleet. In 1801 he became first lord of the admiralty. On the collapse of the Addington ministry and the return of Pitt to power, St. Vincent's retirement from the admiralty became necessary. After the death of Pitt he again entered the service with the acting rank of admiral of the fleet, March, 1806, but was relieved April 24, 1807.

Jervis, Sir **John.** Born Jan. 12, 1802: died at London, Nov. 1, 1856. An English jurist, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was second cousin of John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1824. From 1826 to 1832 he reported in the Exchequer court. Dec., 1832, he was returned for Chester as a Liberal in the first reform Parliament. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1846, and attorney-general in the same year. July 16, 1850, he was appointed lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1848 were passed three bills which bear his name, regulating the duties of justices of the peace.

Jesi (yā′sē). A city in the province of Ancona, eastern Italy, situated on the Esino 16 miles west-southwest of Ancona: the ancient Æsis or Æsium. It has a cathedral, and is noted as the birthplace of the emperor Frederick II. Population about 12,000.

Jesse (jes′e). The father of David, king of Israel.

Jesse, John Heneage. Born 1815: died at London, July 7, 1874. An English historical writer. He published "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts" (1840), and similar works.

Jessel (jes′el), Sir **George.** Born at London, Feb. 13, 1824: died there, March 21, 1883. An English jurist. He was the son of a Jewish merchant. He graduated at London University in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. Jessel was returned to Parliament for Dover in Dec., 1868, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1871. During his tenure of office occurred the Geneva arbitration. In 1873 he was made master of the rolls.

Jesselmere. See *Jaisalmir.*

Jessica (jes′i-kạ). In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," the daughter of Shylock. She elopes with Lorenzo, taking her father's jewels and money. "A most beautiful pagan, a most sweet Jew."

Jesso. See *Yezo.*

Jessonda. An opera by Spohr, first produced at Cassel in 1823, and at London in 1840.

Jessor, or **Jessore** (jes-sōr′). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 89° 30′ E. Area, 2,276 square miles. Population (1881), 1,577,249.

Jests of Gonnella. The jests of the domestic fool of Nicolo d'Este: they were printed in 1506.

Jesuits (jez′ū-its). [So called (first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550) from the name given to the order by its founder (NL. *Societas Jesu*, the Company (or Society) of Jesus).] The members of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes (laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests) and six grades — namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class: they form the general congregation, and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. They were expelled from France in 1594; restored in 1603; again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814.

Jesus (jē′zus). [Gr. Ἰησοῦς, Saviour, from Heb. *Jehoshua* or *Joshua*, Jehovah is salvation: used in Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8 for Joshua.] The personal name of the founder of Christianity, often joined with the official name *Christ*, the Anointed One (*Jesus Christ* or *Christ Jesus*). He is the central figure in the Christian religion, belief in whom as the Son of God and the Saviour of men is its distinctive characteristic. His personality has been the subject of much controversy. The Trinitarian doctrine that there is but one God and yet three equal subjects or "persons" in one Godhead is that now accepted generally throughout Christendom, the essence of the Father and Son being regarded as the same, as was maintained in the early church by the Homoousians in opposition to the Homoiousians, who held that their natures are only similar, and the Heteroousians, who held that they are different. According to the narratives of the four gospels, Jesus was born of Mary, a virgin of the tribe of Judah and family of David, in a stable at Bethlehem; was brought up as a carpenter in the workshop of his reputed father; entered, when about 30 years of age, on a public ministry; traveled for two or three years through Judea and Galilee, teaching and working numerous miracles, especially of healing, accompanied more or less by twelve men whom he had chosen as his disciples; was thereafter seized by the Jews, subjected to an irregular trial on a charge of blasphemy, handed over by the Jews to Pilate, the Roman governor, and ultimately sent by him to crucifixion; died on the cross, was buried, and on the morning of the third day rose again from the dead; was afterward seen of many witnesses; and forty days later ascended into Heaven. The birth of Jesus is now generally believed to have taken place about four years before the period from which we reckon our years in the vulgar or Christian era.

Jesús, Raphael de. See *Raphael de Jesús.*

Jesus College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1496 by John Alcock, bishop of Ely, on the site of a Benedictine monastery. The chapel is the old convent church, somewhat cut down; its architecture is Norman and Early English, with some Perpendicular interpolations.

Jesus College. A college of the University of Oxford, founded in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth: originally intended for Welsh students. It was rebuilt in 1621–67, and restored in 1856. The chapel (built 1621) is notable for its wainscoting of paneled oak, and the hall for its portraits and Jacobean screen.

Jesus Disputing with the Doctors. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

Jethro (jeth′rō). [Heb., 'excellence.'] A priest or chief of the Midianites who inhabited the southern point of Sinai, the father of seven daughters, one of whom, Zipporah, was married to Moses. In Ex. ii. 18, Num. x. 29 the name is given as Reuel. Perhaps the latter was his personal name, and Jethro an honorary title, or the discrepancy of the names may be due to separate and independent narratives. By the advice of Jethro, Moses appointed deputies to judge the people and to share the burden of government with him (Ex. xviii.).

Jeu de Paume (zhė dė pōm), **Hall of the.** [F., 'tennis.'] A building in Versailles, France. It is famous for the oath to form a constitution sworn here by the representatives of the Third Estate June 20, 1789.

Jeunesse Dorée (zhė-nes′ dō-rā′). [F., 'gilded youth.'] In French history, a band of young men who formed a reactionary faction against the Jacobins after the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (July 27, 1794).

Jever (yā′fer). A town in Oldenburg, Germany, 34 miles north-northwest of Oldenburg: formerly the chief town of Jeverland, an old division of Friesland.

Jevons (jev′onz), **William Stanley.** Born at Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1835: drowned while bathing near Hastings, Aug. 13, 1882. An English economist and logician. He was the son of a nail-maker and iron merchant of Liverpool. He entered University College, London in 1851, and studied chemistry with his cousin, Sir Henry Roscoe. In 1853 he became assayer to the new mint at Sydney, Australia, resigning his appointment in 1859 to return to University College. From 1862 to 1864 he published numerous dissertations on currency and finance. In 1864 appeared his "Pure Logic, or the Logic of Quality apart from Quantity," based on the work of Boole. In 1865 he published a work on the exhaustion of the coal mines. He was appointed to the chair of logic and political economy at Owens College, Manchester, in 1866, and to the professorship of political economy at University College in 1876. This he resigned in 1880. He published "The Substitution of Similars" (1869), "Studies in Deductive Logic" (1880), "The Principles of Science" (1874), "The Theory of Political Economy" (1871).

Jew, The Wandering. See *Wandering Jew, The.*

Jewel (jö′el), **John.** Born May 24, 1522: died at Monkton Farleigh, Sept. 23, 1571. Bishop of Salisbury. He graduated at Oxford (Merton College) in 1540, and was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1542. On the accession of Mary in 1553, Jewel was deprived of his fellowship, and fled to Frankfort March 13, 1555. On Mary's death he returned to England. His letters to Peter Martyr and other friends at this time are a valuable source of historical information. He was appointed a disputant at the Westminster Conference in 1559, preacher at Paul's Cross in June, 1560, and bishop of Salisbury in July, 1560. In 1562 appeared his "Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana," the first methodical statement of the Church of England's position against the Church of Rome. Jewel's complete works were collected under the direction of Archbishop Bancroft and published in 1609.

Jew of Malta, The. A play by Marlowe. It was written after 1588, and was frequently acted between 1591 and 1596. It was revived in 1601 and 1633, and in 1818 Kean produced an altered version at Drury Lane. The earliest English edition extant is dated 1633, and was edited, somewhat altered, by T. Heywood. It presents the popular idea of an avaricious, murderous Jew.

There was an elder play of "The Jew," named by Stephen Gosson in his "School of Abuse" as setting forth "the greediness of worldly choosers and the bloody minds of usurers," which seems to have been a treatment in one play of the two fables which form the groundwork of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Some years after the death of Marlowe we find evidence in Germany of the existence of a play in which Barabas of "The Jew of Malta" is made one with the Jew of the other play. It has, therefore, some rough features of resemblance to "The Merchant of Venice," and in the course of this piece it is to be observed that Barabas changes his name to Joseph.
Morley, English Writers, X. 117.

Jews (jöz). [From *Judah*.] Loosely, the Semitic nation that was earlier called Hebrews, Israelites, or the children of Israel; strictly, the people descended from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (see *Judah, Kingdom of*). After the destruction of Jerusalem (70 A. D.) these were scattered throughout other countries. They still remain a distinct people, often oppressed and persecuted, but retaining their nationality and distinguished by specific characteristics. Their number at the present time is estimated at between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, about 6,500,000 being in Europe.

Jewsbury (jöz'ber-i), **Geraldine Endsor.** Born at Measham, Derbyshire, in 1812: died Sept. 23, 1880. An English novelist. She was the daughter of Thomas Jewsbury of Manchester. In 1841 she became associated with Thomas Carlyle and his wife, and removed to Chelsea, to be near them, in 1854. Among her novels are "Zoe" (1845), "The Half-Sisters" (1848), "Sorrows of Gentility" (1856), etc.; and she wrote several children's stories and short tales.

Jewsbury, Maria Jane (afterward Mrs. **Fletcher**). Born at Measham, Derbyshire, England, Oct. 25, 1800: died at Poonah, India, Oct. 4, 1833. An English author, sister of Geraldine. She wrote "Phantasmagoria, etc.," "Letters to the Young," "Lays of Leisure Hours," etc. Her best work appeared in the "Athenæum."

Jeypore (jī-pōr'), or **Jaipur** (jī-pör'). 1. A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 76° E. It passed under British protection in 1818. Area, 15,349 square miles. Population (1891), 2,832,276. 2. The capital of the state of Jeypore, situated in lat. 26° 55' N., long. 75° 52' E. It is the chief city of Rajputana, and an important financial center, and is noted for its fine buildings. It was founded in 1728. Population (1891), 158,905.

Jezebel (jez'e-bel). The wife of Ahab, king of Israel, whom she married before his accession, and by whom she became the mother of Athaliah, queen of Judah, and of Ahaziah and Joram, kings of Israel. She was a Phenician princess, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, and established the Phenician worship at the court of Ahab. She was put to death by order of Jehu.

Jezreel (jez'rē-el), mod. **Zerin** (zē-rēn'). In Bible geography, a city in the plain of Jezreel, Palestine, situated near Mount Gilboa, 53 miles north of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Israel under the dynasty of Ahab. Ahaziah and Joram were killed here by Jehu.

Jhalawar (jä'la-wär). A native state of Rajputana, India, consisting of two separate portions, situated west of Gwalior, about long. 76°–77° E. It is under British protection. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), 343,601.

Jhana (jhä'nä). See *Dhyani Buddha*.

Jhang (jhang). 1. A district in the Multan division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. [illegible] N., long. 72° [illegible] E. Area, 5,702 square miles. Population (1881), 395,296.—2. A town in the district of Jhang, about lat. 31° 18' N., long. 72° [illegible] E. Population, about 9,000.

Jhansi (jhän'sē). 1. A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 4,983 square miles. Population [illegible].—2. A district in the Jhansi division, intersected by lat. 25° 30' N., long. 79° 10' E. Area, 1,567 square miles. Population (1881), [illegible].—3. A fortified town in Jhansi district, situated in lat. 25° 27' N., long. 78° 35' E. [illegible] British [illegible]. Population (1891), 53,779.

Jhelum, or **Jhelam** (jē'lum), or **Jhylum**, **Jhilam** (jī'lum), etc. 1. One of the rivers of the Panjab, India, rising in Kashmir and joining the Chenab in lat. 31° 10' N.: the ancient Hydaspes. On its banks Alexander the Great defeated Porus, 326 B. C. Srinagar in Kashmir is on its banks. Length, about 450 miles. 2. A district in the Rawal Pindi division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 33° N., long. 73° E. Area, 3,910 square miles. Population (1881), 589,373.—3. The capital of the district of Jhelum, situated on the river Jhelum in lat. 32° 55' N., long. 73° 40' E. Population, about 21,000.

Jibaros. See *Jivaros*.

Jicarilla (hē-kä-rēl'yä). The northern branch of the Vaquero of Benavides, a tribe of the Apache. Prior to 1799 they ranged north of northern New Mexico till driven out by the Comanche. The Jicarilla are closely related to the Faraone.

Jiddah (jid'dä), or **Jeddah** (jed'dä). A seaport in Arabia, in the vilayet of Hedjaz, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 21° 28' N., long. 39° 11' E. It is one of the chief commercial centers of Arabia, and the landing-place for Mecca pilgrims. It was the scene of a massacre of the Christians 1858. Population, estimated, 22,000.

Jihun. See *Amu-Daria*.

Jijona (hē-hō'nä). A town in the province of Alicante, eastern Spain, 12 miles north of Alicante. Population (1887), 6,198.

Jilolo. See *Gilolo*.

Jim Crow (jim krō). A dramatic song and negro dance brought out by Thomas D. Rice, the first "negro minstrel," in Washington in 1835. Joseph Jefferson appeared with him in this dance when only 4 years old.

Jimena de la Frontera (hē-mā'nä dā lä frōn-tā'rä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, north of Gibraltar. Population (1887), 8,622.

Jimenes. See *Ximenes*.

Jiménez (hē-ma'nāth), **Jesús.** Born at Cartago, June 18, 1823. A Costa Rican statesman, president of the republic May 8, 1863, to May 8, 1865, and again Nov. 1, 1868, to April 28, 1870, when he was overthrown by a revolution. He was moderate in politics, and under him the country progressed steadily.

Jina. See *Jainas*.

Jingas (zhēng'gäs). See *Ngola*.

Jingle, Alfred, otherwise **Charles Fitz Marshall.** A swindler with an airy temperament and a glib tongue, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Jinnestan (jin-es-tän'). An ideal region in the mountains of Kaf, the abode of jinns and peris and devs, in Persian mythology.

Jisdra, or **Jizdra** (zhēz'drä). A town in the government of Kaluga, central Russia, situated on the river Jisdra 82 miles southwest of Kaluga.

Jitomir. See *Zhitomir*.

Jivaros (hē-vä'rōs). A race of Indians in Ecuador and northern Peru, about the rivers flowing into the upper Amazon. They are still numerous, and are divided into many petty hordes with different names. All are savages of a rather low grade, living mainly by hunting and making war on other tribes; their language has never been classified. For arms they use lances and blow-guns with poisoned arrows. They dry and preserve their enemies' heads, and also those of their chiefs: these heads are well known in museums. Missionaries preached to the Jivaros in the 16th century, but they revolted in 1599 and destroyed many settlements; recently they have received Italian missionaries. Also written *Jibaros*, *Givaros*, or *Xivaros*.

Joab (jō'ab). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my father.'] The commander of the Hebrew army under King David (about 1055–993 B. C.). He commanded in the war against Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, as well as against the Gentiles. He treacherously slew Abner, Saul's former captain, after he had become reconciled with David, and dispatched David's rebellious son Absalom. He was killed by order of Solomon, for conspiring with Adonijah.

Joachim, King of Naples. See *Murat*.

Joachim (yō'ä-chim), **Joseph.** Born at Kittsee, near Presburg, Hungary, June 28, 1831. A celebrated German violinist and composer. He has [illegible] quartet player. In 1849 he [illegible] at Weimar [illegible] violinist to the King [illegible] head of the musical [illegible] He received the honorary degree [illegible] Cambridge [illegible] both in England and on the Continent.

Joachimites [illegible]. The followers of [illegible] Joachim (died about 1202) [illegible] the history [illegible] that the [illegible] third [illegible]

Joachimsthal [illegible] and manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated in lat. 50° 23' N., long. 12° 54' E. Its silver-mines were celebrated in the 16th century. The word *thaler*, dollar, is derived from this place. Population (1890), commune, 7,046.

Joan, surnamed "The Fair Maid of Kent." [From *Joanna*.] Born 1328: died at Wallingford Castle, Aug. 7, 1385. The wife of Edward, prince of Wales, "the Black Prince," and mother of Richard II., probably the younger daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I. In Oct., 1330, the young queen Philippa took charge of her, and she became "in her time the most beautiful of all the kingdom (?) of England and the most lovable" (*Froissart*). She was first married to Sir Thomas Holland, steward of the household to William de Montacute, second earl of Salisbury. A few months after his death (Dec. 28, 1360) she married the Black Prince. The marriage was celebrated by Simon Islip (whom see), archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, Oct. 10, 1361. Between 1362 and 1371 she was with the prince in Aquitaine, where her two sons Edward and Richard II. were born. The Black Prince died on June 8, 1376, and in June, 1377, Richard became king. At her interposition in 1378 proceedings against Wyclif at Lambeth were arrested. She also exerted all her influence to heal the breach between Richard and John of Gaunt. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Joan, Queen of Scotland, called "Joan of the Tower." Born in the Tower, London, about July, 1321: died Aug. 14, 1362. The fourth and youngest child of Edward II. and Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France. In the summer of 1327 Isabella and Mortimer, in the name of Edward III., proposed to Robert Bruce, then besieging Norham, the marriage of his son and heir David to Joan, and the marriage was included among the conditions of the peace concluded at Northampton, April, 1328. They were married at Berwick, July 12, 1328. The Scots called the princess "Joan Make-peace." The children were crowned at Scone Nov. 24, 1331. When Edward Baliol seized the crown of Scotland (Sept. 24, 1332), David and Joan fled to Dumbarton, and in 1334 to the Château Gaillard in France until May, 1341, when they returned to Scotland.

Joan. A mythical female pope, supposed to have reigned about 855–858. She is represented as of English descent, although born at Ingelheim or Mainz, and as having fallen in love with a young Benedictine monk, with whom she fled in male attire to Athens. After his death she removed to Rome, where she rose to the rank of cardinal. She was elected pope as John VIII. on the death of Leo IV., and died in childbirth during a public procession.

Joan of Arc (jō-an' or jōn ov ärk), F. **Jeanne d'Arc** or **Darc** (zhän därk), called "The Maid of Orléans." Born at Domremy, Jan. 6, 1412: died May 30, 1431. The French national heroine. She was the illiterate daughter of a peasant proprietor at Domremy. At the time of her appearance in history the English were masters of the whole of France north of the Loire, and the queen mother Isabella supported the pretensions of her grandson Henry VI. of England to the throne of France in opposition to her son Charles VII. of France. According to a version of a prophecy by Merlin, which was current in her native province and with which she was undoubtedly familiar, France was to be overwhelmed with calamities, but was to be delivered by a virgin out of the forest of Domremy. She imagined that she heard supernatural voices commanding her to liberate France, and eventually gained access to the court of Charles VII., who intrusted her with the command of an army. She raised the siege of Orleans by the English, May 8, 1429, and gained the great victory of Patay, June 18, 1429, with the result that Charles VII. was enabled, July 17, 1429, to receive the consecrated oil at Rheims, where the kings of France were anciently accustomed to hold the coronation ceremonies. She was captured May 24, 1430, while defending Compiègne against the Duke of Burgundy; was sold by the duke to his allies the English; and was burned at the stake as a heretic at Rouen, May 30, 1431.

Joan of Arc. A painting by Bastien-Lepage, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The maid, as a coarsely dressed Lorraine peasant girl, leans against an apple-tree amid rustic surroundings, and looks upward with a rapt expression. Above float spectral figures of angels and of knights in armor.

Joanna (jo-an'ä) **I.** [Fem. of *Joannes*.] Died 1382. Queen of Naples 1343–82. She procured the murder of her first husband, Andrew, prince of Hungary, in 1345, and in 1346 married Prince Louis of Tarentum. She was expelled by Louis, king of Hungary, who invaded Naples to avenge the death of Andrew, but was restored in 1352. She was captured and put to death by the usurper Charles III. (whom see).

Joanna II. Died 1435. Queen of Naples 1414–1435.

Joannes. See *Marajo*.

Joannes (jo-an'ēz) **I. Zimiskes.** Died at Constantinople, Jan. 10, 976. Byzantine emperor 969–976. He put to death the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, and took possession of the throne by means of an adulterous intrigue with the empress Theophano. He defeated the Russians in 971.

Joannes II. Comnenus. See *Calo-Joannes*.

Joannes III. Vatatzes. Died at Nymphæum, Oct. 30, 1255. Emperor of Nicæa 1222–55.

Joannes IV. Lascaris. Emperor of Nicæa 1259–61, son of Theodore II. Lascaris whom he succeeded. He was deposed and blinded by Michael Palæologus.

Joannes V. Cantacuzenus. See *Cantacuzenus*.

Joannes VI. Palæologus. Born 1332: died 1391. Byzantine emperor 1341–91, son of Andronicus III. whom he succeeded under the guardianship of Joannes Cantacuzenus. He was forced to share the imperial title with Cantacuzenus in 1347, but became sole emperor on the abdication of the latter in 1355.

Joannes VII. Palæologus. Born 1390: died 1448. Byzantine emperor 1425–48.

Joannina. See *Janina.*

Joannites (jọ̄-an′īts). The adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

Joash (jō′ash). King of Israel 798–790 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehoahaz. He expelled the Syrians from his kingdom, and defeated and captured Amaziah, king of Judah, and plundered the temple at Jerusalem.

Joash. King of Judah 837–797 B. C. (Duncker), son of Ahaziah. He was the only prince of the royal house who escaped massacre on the usurpation of the throne by Athaliah (whom see). He was proclaimed by the high priest Jehoiada (whom see), who overthrew Athaliah, in 837. He put to death Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, in anger at being rebuked for restoring the worship of Baal, and was murdered by his own servants during an invasion of the Syrians.

Job (jōb). [Heb. *Iyōb.*] The hero of a book of the Old Testament named from him. He is a man of great wealth and prosperity, who is suddenly overtaken by dire misfortunes. These give rise to a series of discussions between Job and a number of friends who come to visit him. The problem discussed is whether suffering is always the punishment for sin, and, conversely, whether sin is always followed by punishment. Job asserts his righteousness, and his friends assume that his suffering must be a punishment for sin. A righteous man named Job is mentioned in Ezek. xiv. 14, but it is generally assumed that the book itself is not historical in character. This assumption is found as far back as the Talmud. The authorship has been ascribed to Moses, Jeremiah, Ezra, and other biblical writers. Some modern critics consider it an Israelitish production, and place it directly after the fall of Samaria (722 B. C.), while others hold that it is a Judaic production dating from the period of the Babylonian captivity. The work is poetic in form, with a prose prologue and epilogue. Some writers call it a drama, others a didactic lyric. It is held by some that the book in its present form is not the original poem. The prologue and epilogue are considered later additions. The speeches of Elihu (one of the friends) are held to be interpolations made in the interest of orthodox beliefs, and some writers consider still other passages interpolations made from the same point of view. The great literary merit of the book is recognized by all modern writers.

Jocasta (jọ̄-kas′tạ̈). A play by Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmarsh, acted in 1566. It has been supposed to be the only Early English play derived from the Greek, but is really a translation from the Italian of Lodovico Dolce.

Jocaste (jọ̄-kas′tē), or **Epicaste** (ep-i-kas′tē). [Gr. Ἰωκάστη, Ἐπικάστη.] In Greek legend, the wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus whom she afterward married. See *Œdipus.*

Jocelin, or **Joscelin** (jos′e-lin). Flourished 1200. An English hagiographer, a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Furness in Lancashire, and later of the monastery at Down, northern Ireland. He wrote "Life and Miracles of St. Walthen of Melrose," "Life of David, King of Scotland," "Life of St. Kentigern," "Life and Miracles of St. Patrick," and was probably the author of a "Life of St. Helen," and a work "De Britonum Episcopis" mentioned by Stowe.

Jocelin de Brakelond. Flourished 1200. A native of Bury St. Edmunds, and chronicler of St. Edmund's Abbey. He entered the convent in 1173. His chronicle of the abbey covers the period from 1173 to 1202. The graphic account of the abbot Samson suggested Carlyle's "Past and Present" (1843).

Jochanan ben Zaccai (jō-kā′nạn ben zak′kī). The celebrated founder of the school of Jabne (which see), and head of the Jewish community after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. He had a school in Jerusalem. At the outbreak of the revolution he urged the maintenance of peace with Rome. Later he managed to escape from the besieged city into the Roman camp, being carried out of the town as a corpse. He obtained from Vespasian permission to open a school in Jabne, and through the activity he displayed as head of the school and president of the Sanhedrim, which likewise took up its abode at Jabne, became the restorer and regenerator of Jewish national life out of the ruins of the state and temple. His last blessing to his disciples surrounding his death-bed was: "May the fear of God influence your actions as much as the fear of man."

Jodelle (zhō-del′), **Étienne,** Sieur de Lymodin. Born at Paris, 1532: died there, July, 1573. A French dramatic poet, a member of the Pléiade, and the founder of modern French tragedy and comedy. He wrote the tragedies "Cléopâtre captive" (1552), "Didon" (1553), the comedy "Eugène," etc.

Jodhpur (jōd-pör′). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 72° E.: called also Marwar. It passed under British protection in 1818. Area, 37,445 square miles. Population (1891), 2,521,727.
2. The capital of the state of Jodhpur, situated in lat. 26° 17′ N., long. 73° 4′ E. Population (1891), 61,849.

Jodrell (jō′drel), **Richard Paul.** Born Nov. 13, 1745: died at London, Jan. 26, 1831. An English classical scholar and dramatist, a friend of Dr. Johnson. He became member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, in 1794. He wrote "Philology of the English Language" (1820), "A Widow and no Widow" (produced at the Haymarket July 17, 1779), "The Persian Heroine," a tragedy (printed 1786, and acted under the patronage of the Persian ambassador June 2, 1819).

Joel (jō′el). [Heb., 'Jehovah is God.'] The second in order of the minor prophets of Israel. His prophecy, which consists of 3 chapters, is spoken partly in his own name and partly in that of Jehovah. It foretells judgments that are to come in Israel, exhorts the people to repentance and reform, and promises ultimate blessings. Its date has been much disputed.

Jogues (zhōg), **Isaac.** Born at Orléans, France, Jan. 10, 1607: killed at Caughnawaga, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1646. A French Jesuit missionary. He entered the order of the Jesuits in 1624; was ordained priest in 1636; and in the same year went to Canada, being sent there as a missionary to the Hurons. He was captured in 1642 by the Mohawks, but escaped with the assistance of the Dutch in 1643. In 1646 he voluntarily returned to the Mohawks, with a view to establishing a mission; but was looked upon as a sorcerer and killed. He wrote a "Description of New Netherlands," a "Notice of René Goupil," and a "Journal" of his captivity, which have been published in the "Collections of the New York Historical Society."

Johanna. See *Joanna.*

Johanna (jọ̄-han′ạ̈) **Island,** or **Anzuan** (än-zö-än′), or **Anjuan** (än-jö-än′). One of the Comoro Islands, situated in Mozambique Channel, east of Africa, in lat. 12° 16′ S., long. 44° 25′ E. It is governed by a sultan residing at the head town, Johanna. Population (estimated), 12,000.

Johannes (yō-hän′nes), surnamed **Parricida** ('the Parricide') (**John of Swabia**). Born 1290: died 1368. A German prince. He was the nephew of King Albert I., whom he murdered near Windisch, Aargau, Switzerland, May 1, 1308, for withholding his hereditary domains.

Johannesburg (yō-hän′nes-börG). A town in Transvaal, South Africa, about 300 miles northeast of Kimberley. It is the center of the Witwatersrand gold-fields, laid out in 1886. Population (1892), 9,539.

Johannes Secundus (jọ̄-han′ēz sẹ̄-kun′dus) (originally **Jan Everaerts**). Born at The Hague, Nov., 1511: died at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1536. A Dutch poet, noted for his Latin lyrics, elegies, etc. His "Basia" was published in 1539.

Johanngeorgenstadt (yō-hän″gā-or′gen-stät). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles south-southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 5,124.

Johannisberg (yō-hän′nis-berG). A village of Prussia, on the Rhine near Wiesbaden. It is noted for its vineyards, which produce the Johannisberger wine.

Johannot (zhō-ä-nō′), **Alfred.** Born at Offenbach, March 21, 1800: died at Paris, Dec. 7, 1837. A French historical painter. He was first known as the engraver of the pictures of Vernet and Ary Scheffer.

Johannot, Tony. Born at Offenbach, Nov. 9, 1803: died at Paris, Aug. 4, 1852. A French historical painter and engraver, brother of Alfred.

John (jon), the Apostle. [Early mod. E. also *Jon;* also, after the L., *Johan;* ME. *Jon* (with long vowel, as in the gen. *Jones,* whence the mod. surname *Jones*), also *Johan,* OF. *Johan, Jehan, Jean,* F. *Jean,* Sp. *Juan,* Pg. *Joao,* It. *Giovanni, Gianni, Gian,* D. *Jan,* G. *Johann,* Russ. *Ivan,* etc., from LL. *Joannes, Johannes,* Gr. Ἰωάννης, Heb. *Yehohhanān* (in Eng. O. T. *Johanan*), 'the Lord graciously gave.' The form *Jack,* often used as a familiar substitute for *John,* is really a short form of *Jacob.*] One of the three disciples of Jesus who were admitted to closest intimacy with him, preëminently "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He was the son of Zebedee, and originally a fisherman. His brother James and he were designated "Boanerges," sons of thunder. He leaned on the bosom of Jesus at the last supper, and was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus committed his mother to John's special care. He is generally believed to have been the author of the gospel and the three epistles that bear his name, and also of the Apocalypse or Revelation, though the question of the authorship of all these has more or less been matter of discussion. Early ecclesiastical traditions tell that, after an enforced or voluntary exile to the isle of Patmos, he returned to Ephesus and died there at a great age.

John, The Gospel of. The fourth gospel, the authorship of which is generally attributed to the apostle John. It has very much less in common with the other three gospels than they have with each other. Its main purpose is set forth in the book itself: "These are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, ye might have life through his name" (xx. 31). While it is largely narrative, the discourses and sayings of Jesus have prominence (see especially xiv.–xvii.). The date usually assigned to it is from 80 to 90 A. D.

John, the Baptist. Born about 5 (?) B. C.: beheaded about 30 A. D. The forerunner of Jesus, and the last of the Hebrew prophets.

John I., Saint. Pope 523–526. He was a native of Tuscany, and was elevated on the death of Hormisdas. In 525 he was sent by Theodoric, king of the East Goths, at the head of an embassy to the Byzantine emperor to obtain toleration for the Arians, in which he was only partially successful. He was suspected by Theodoric of having secretly opposed the object of the mission, and was on his return thrown into prison, where he died. He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on May 27.

John II., surnamed **Mercurius** (on account of his eloquence). Pope 532–535.

John III. Pope 560–573. During his pontificate Italy was ravaged by frequent incursions of the Lombards.

John IV. Pope 640–642. He was a native of Salona in Dalmatia, and condemned the Monothelitic formula of faith prepared by Sergius at the instance of the emperor Heraclius.

John V. Pope 685–686. He was a native of Antioch in Syria.

John VI. Pope 701–705.

John VII. Pope 705–707.

John VIII. Pope 872–882, a Roman by birth. He crowned the emperors Charles the Bald (875) and Charles the Fat (881), and paid tribute to the Saracens.

John IX. Pope 898–900.

John X. Pope 914–928. He was elevated through the influence of his mistress Theodora, a courtezan at Rome. He defeated the Saracens near the Garigliano in 916.

John XI. Born 906: died 936. Pope 931–932, son of Marozia (whom see) and Pope Sergius III. He was deposed by his brother Alberic, and died in prison.

John XII. Died 964. Pope 955–963, son of Alberic II., patrician of Rome, and grandson of Marozia (whom see). He called to his aid against Berengarius II. of Italy, Otto I. of Germany, whom he crowned emperor in 962. He presently conspired against the emperor, however, and was deposed by him in 963.

John XIII. Pope 965–972.

John XIV. Pope 983–984. He was elected, through the influence of the emperor Otto II., to succeed Benedict VII., but was imprisoned by the antipope Boniface VII. in 984, and died probably by poison.

John XV. Pope 985–996.

John XVI. (**Philagathus**). Antipope 997–998. He was elevated by Crescentius on the expulsion of Gregory V. in 997, but was imprisoned and blinded by the emperor Otto III. in 998.

John XVII. (**Sicco**). Pope 1003.

John XVIII. (**Fanasus** or **Fasanus**). Pope 1003–09.

John XIX. Pope 1024–33.

John XXI. (or **XX.**). Pope 1276–77.

John XXII. (**Jacques d'Euse**). Born at Cahors, France, about 1244: died 1334. Pope 1316–34. He made his residence at Avignon, and was wholly subservient to the interests of the French court. He opposed the emperor Louis the Bavarian, whose imperial dignity he offered to Charles the Fair of France. Louis, however, installed Nicholas V. as antipope at Rome in 1328, but on retiring from Italy was unable to prevent Nicholas from falling into the hands of John.

John XXIII. (**Baltasare Cossa**). Born at Naples about 1360: died at Florence, Nov. 22, 1419. Pope 1410–15. He served as a corsair in his youth; afterward studied at the University of Bologna; was created a cardinal in 1402; and in 1410 succeeded Alexander V., whose death he was suspected of having encompassed. He was opposed by the antipopes Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., along with whom he was deposed by the Council of Constance in 1415.

John (Sp. **Juan** (Hö-än′)) **I.** Born Dec. 27, 1350: died 1395. King of Aragon 1387–95, son of Pedro IV.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **II.** Born June 29, 1397: died Jan. 20, 1479. King of Aragon 1458–79, son of Ferdinand I.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **I.** Born in Aug., 1358: died 1390. King of Castile 1379–90, son of Henry II.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **II.** Died in June, 1454. King of Castile 1406–54.

John, G. **Johann** (yō′hän), surnamed "The Blind." Born about 1296: killed at the battle of Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346. King of Bohemia, of the house of Luxemburg, 1310–46. He fought at the battle of Mühldorf in 1322.

John, surnamed **Lackland.** Born probably at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1167 (?): died at Newark, Oct. 19, 1216. King of England 1199–1216, son of Henry II. and Eleanor. He ascended the English throne on the death of his brother Richard I. without issue. His succession was recognized also in the duchy of Normandy, but the lords of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine declared, according to their custom of inheritance, in favor of Arthur as the son of an elder brother. Having put Arthur to death in 1203, his French fiefs were declared forfeited by Philip II. of France, who took Château Gaillard, the last of John's strongholds in France, March 6, 1204. On the death of Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1205, a disputed election for the archbishopric was followed by a reference to Rome, which resulted in the election of Stephen Langton by the command of Pope Innocent III. in 1206. John refused to recognize the new archbishop, and England was laid under an interdict in 1208. In 1212 the Pope issued a bull deposing John and intrusting the execution of the deposition to Philip II. of France. John made his peace with the Pope by consenting to hold his kingdom in fief from the Pope and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks (May 15, 1213). He thereupon invaded France in alliance with the emperor Otto IV., the Flemish, and others, but was defeated with his allies at Bouvines in 1214. In the mean time the barons, with whom he had been embroiled ever since his accession by his exactions and misgovernment, had combined to secure a reform in the government, and on his return John was compelled to sign the Magna Charta (which see) at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. He appealed to the Pope, who declared the charter void. The barons retorted by declaring the crown forfeited and bestowing it upon Louis, son of Philip II. of France, who landed in England in 1216. John died during the ensuing war, and his opportune death preserved the crown for his son Henry III.

John (F. **Jean**) **II.**, surnamed "Le Bon" ('the Good'). Died at London, April 8, 1364. King of France 1350–64, son of Philip VI. He was defeated and captured by the British under the Black Prince at Poitiers in 1356, and was restored to liberty by the peace of Bretigny in 1360.

John (Pg. **João**) **I.**, surnamed "The Great." Born at Lisbon, April 22, 1357: died Aug. 11, 1433. King of Portugal 1385–1433, illegitimate son of Pedro I. He became grand master of Aviz in 1364 and was in 1385 elected to succeed his legitimate brother Ferdinand I., to the exclusion of Ferdinand's daughter Beatrice, wife of John I. of Castile. John of Castile sought to enforce his wife's claim, but suffered a decisive defeat at Aljubarrota, Aug. 14, 1385. John the Great married Philippa, daughter of John, duke of Lancaster.

John II., surnamed "The Perfect." Died in Oct., 1495. King of Portugal 1481–95, son of Alfonso V. During his reign Bartholomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope (1486).

John III. Born at Lisbon, 1502: died 1557. King of Portugal 1521–57, son of Emanuel I. He introduced the Inquisition about 1526.

John IV., surnamed "The Fortunate." Died Nov. 6, 1656. King of Portugal 1640–56. He headed the revolution against Spain, whose authority he threw off, although the independence of Portugal was not formally recognized before 1668. He was the first of the house of Braganza.

John V. Born at Lisbon Oct. 22, 1689: died July 31, 1750. King of Portugal 1706–50, son of Pedro II.

John VI. Born at Lisbon, May 13, 1767: died there, March 10, 1826. King of Portugal 1816–1826, son of Queen Maria I. He assumed in 1799 the title of regent for his insane mother, whom he succeeded in 1816. Expelled by the French in 1807 he transferred the government to Brazil, where he resided until 1821.

John III. Born 1537: died Nov. 17, 1592. King of Sweden 1568–92, second son of Gustavus Vasa. He deposed and murdered his brother Eric XIV. whom he succeeded.

John II. Casimir. Born March 21, 1609: died at Nevers, France, Dec. 16, 1672. King of Poland 1648–68, son of Sigismund III. He succeeded his stepbrother Ladislaus, and waged war with Sweden and Russia, with which powers he concluded peace at Oliva May 3, 1660, and Andrussov Jan. 30, 1667, respectively. He abdicated Sept. 16, 1668.

John III. Sobieski. Born at Olesko, Galicia, June 2, 1624: died June 17, 1696. King of Poland 1674–96. He brought an army of [illegible] Poles to the relief of Vienna, before which he gained a celebrated victory over the Turks Sept. 12, 1683.

John, surnamed "The Fearless." Born about 1370: assassinated 1419. Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Bold whom he succeeded in 1404. He assassinated the Duke of Orléans in 1407, and was at strife with the dauphin (Charles VII.).

John, G. **Johann**, surnamed "The Constant." Born June 30, 1468: died Aug. 16, 1532. Elector of Saxony, coregent with his brother Frederick the Wise until the death of the latter (May 5, 1525). He was the Protestant leader at Spires 1529 and formed the Smalkaldic League 1531.

John, Don. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing," the bastard brother of Don Pedro of Aragon.—2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "The Chances," a hare-brained but honorable Spanish gentleman.

John, Eugenie: pseudonym **E. Marlitt.** Born at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, Dec. 5, 1825. A German novelist. Among her novels is "Goldelse" (1866). See *Marlitt.*

John, Baron **Franz von.** Born at Bruck, Lower Austria, Nov. 20, 1815: died at Vienna, May 26, 1876. An Austrian general.

John, Little. See *Little John.*

John, Prester. See *Prester John.*

John of Austria, generally called **Don Juan** of **John of Austria.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Feb. 24, 1547: died near Namur, Belgium, Oct. 1, 1578. A celebrated Spanish general, illegitimate son of the emperor Charles V. by Barbara Blomberg. He defeated the Moriscoes in Granada 1569–1570; gained a naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7, 1571; captured Tunis 1573; and was governor of the Netherlands from 1576 until his death. He granted the "perpetual edict" in 1577, and in 1578 declared war against the insurgent provinces under William of Orange.

John of Beverley, Saint. Died at Beverley, Yorkshire, 721. An English prelate, bishop of Hexham 687, and bishop of York 705.

John of Beverley. Born at Beverley, Yorkshire: executed at St. Giles's Fields, Jan. 19, 1414. An English Carmelite theologian, identified with John of Beverley, the Lollard.

John of Bologna. [F. *Jean de Boulogne*, It. *Giovanni da Bologna.*] Born at Douai about 1530: died at Florence, 1608. A celebrated Italian sculptor. He was surnamed by the Italians "Il Fiammingo," from his birth in the Low Countries. He went to Rome when quite young, and submitted work to Michelangelo. After two years he settled in Florence. The great fountain of Neptune in Bologna was begun in 1563 and finished in 1566. From this he derived his name. The date of the "Mercury," now in Florence, his most popular statue, is not known. He also made the "Rape of the Sabines" in the Loggia dei Lanzi, the equestrian statue of Cosmo I. in the Piazza della Signoria, the fountain in the Boboli Gardens (all at Florence); the giant statue of the Apennines at Pratolino; a charming statuette of Venus on a fountain at Petraja; and the bronze doors of the cathedral of Pisa.

John of Damascus (**John Damascene** or **Joannes Damascenus**), surnamed **Chrysorrhoas.** Born at Damascus at the end of the 7th century: died about 760 (?). A theologian and father of the Eastern Church. He is the reputed author of the romance "Barlaam and Josaphat." His works were edited by Le Quien (1712).

John of Gamundia. See the extract.

> John of Gamundia was a mathematician and professor of astronomy. At his death, in the year 1442, he was chancellor of the University of Vienna. The calendars made by him were highly esteemed, and were engraved and printed for many years after his death. In his researches after old prints, the late R. Z. Becker, of Gotha discovered one of the original blocks of a placard or poster edition of the Calendar of John of Gamundia. He describes it as about 10½ inches wide, 17¼ inches long, and 1½ inches thick. The block was engraved on both sides.
>
> *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 241, note.

John of Gaunt (corrupted from *Ghent*), Duke of Lancaster. Born at Ghent, March, 1340: died at London, Feb. 3, 1399. The fourth son of Edward III. In 1342 he was created earl of Richmond, and in 1359 married his cousin Blanche, second daughter of Henry, duke of Lancaster. On the death of Henry (May, 1361) and his eldest daughter Maud, duchess of Bavaria, he succeeded by right of his wife to the rank and possessions of the Dukes of Lancaster. In 1367 he accompanied the Black Prince on the Spanish expedition. Blanche died in 1369, and in 1371 he married Constance, eldest daughter of Pedro the Cruel, the deposed king of Castile. Returning to England in 1372, he styled himself King of Castile by right of his wife. Lancaster was constantly engaged in the struggle with France, but although a brave knight he was never a competent general, and his repeated failures contributed much to his increasing unpopularity. The Black Prince died June 8, 1376, and the Good Parliament, which under his patronage had undertaken to reform abuses, was dissolved. On July 6 the supreme power passed into the hands of Lancaster. His most powerful opponent, William of Wykeham, was disgraced. In the struggle with the clerical party Lancaster was drawn into an alliance with the Reformers, especially Wyclif whom he defended before the convocation at St. Paul's, Feb. 19, 1377. His brutal behavior excited a riot in London: his palace, the Savoy, was attacked, and he was forced to take refuge with Prince Richard and his mother, the widow of the Black Prince, at Kennington. Edward III. died June 21, 1377, and Richard II. became king and Lancaster's political power declined. He was engaged in futile expeditions to France and Scotland. While absent in the north his extreme unpopularity was shown by the destruction of his palace of the Savoy in Wat Tyler's insurrection, June 13, 1381. Richard II. created him duke of Aquitaine March 2, 1390, and he assisted in negotiating the French treaty May 24, 1394.

John of Gischala. One of the heroes and leaders in the Judean war with Rome. He first gathered an army of volunteers and fortified himself in his native place, Gischala, a small city in Galilee. Driven out by Titus, he fled to Jerusalem, and became one of the leading zealots' party, distinguishing himself by [illegible] military ability. He had at last to grace the triumphal procession of Titus and perished in a dungeon at Rome.

John o' Groat's (jon o grots) **House.** A locality in the county of Caithness, Scotland, in lat. 58° 38′ N., long. 3° 4′ W., near the northeastern extremity of the island of Great Britain.

John of Hexham. Flourished 1180. An English historian, prior of Hexham before 1178. He continued the chronicle of Simeon of Durham over [illegible]. It deals chiefly with [illegible] the north of England.

John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford. Born June 20, 1389: died at Rouen, Sept. 14, 1435. Regent of England and France. He was the third son of Henry IV. of England [illegible] duke of Bedford [illegible] with the death of Henry V. [illegible] On Aug. 15, 1416, the fleet under his command won the great victory over the French in the Channel, and succeeded in relieving the besieged town of Harfleur; and in 1417 his expedition into Scotland was successful. At the death of Henry V. (Aug., 1422) he assumed the regency. To secure the alliance of Philip, duke of Burgundy, Bedford married his daughter Anne in 1423. His administration of France continued both successful and beneficial until the siege of Orléans (1428–29), which marks the appearance of Joan of Arc and the decline of English supremacy. Charles VII. was crowned king of France at Rheims July 17, 1429, and Joan of Arc unsuccessfully assaulted Paris Sept. 8, 1429. She was betrayed to the English, and executed May 30, 1431. Anne, duchess of Bedford, died Nov. 13, 1432, and Bedford sacrificed the alliance of Philip, duke of Burgundy, by marrying Jacqueline, daughter of Pierre, count of St. Pol, April 20, 1433. Philip entered into an alliance with the French king, thus thwarting Bedford's hopes, and terminating the French dominion of the English king.

John of Leyden (properly **Johann Bockelson** or **Bockold**). Born at Leyden about 1510: put to death at Münster, Westphalia, Jan. 23, 1536. An Anabaptist fanatic. He succeeded Matthiesen as leader of the Anabaptists in Münster 1534, revolutionized the city, and established a theocracy or Kingdom of Zion, of which he was crowned king. He was imprisoned by the bishop of Münster in 1535. He is the subject of Meyerbeer's opera "Der Prophet."

John of London, or **John Bever.** Died 1311. An English chronicler, monk of Westminster Abbey. He was the author of "Commendatio lamentabilis in transitum Magni Regis Edwardi Quarti." He is supposed to have been the author of "Flores Historiarum" (from 1265 to 1306).

John of Luxemburg. See *John*, King of Bohemia.

John of Nepomuk. See *Nepomuk.*

John of Peterborough. Flourished 1380. The alleged author of the "Chronicon Petroburgense," probably an imaginary person.

John of Salisbury, surnamed **Parvus** ('the Little'). Born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, about 1115: died at Chartres, France, Oct. 25, 1180. A noted English ecclesiastic, scholar, and author, bishop of Chartres. In 1136 he went to Paris to attend the lectures of Abelard. He also studied with Alberic of Rheims, Robert of Melun, and William of Conches. At Chartres he laid the foundation of his classical scholarship. In 1141 he returned to Paris to study theology under Master Gilbert de la Porrée, Robert Pullus and Simon de Poissy. In 1148 he attended the council held by Eugenius III. at Rheims, and followed the Pope to Rome. From 1150–64 he lived at the court of Canterbury with Archbishop Theobald. He was repeatedly intrusted with delicate affairs of state, and frequently visited the papal court in Italy. His close alliance with the bishops brought him into disfavor with Henry II., which obliged him to abandon England in 1164 and find shelter at Rheims. He later returned to Canterbury, and was present at the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket. His works consist of his letters, "Policraticus," "Metalogicus," "Entheticus," "Vita Sancti Anselmi," "Vita Sancti Thomæ Cantuar.," "Historia Pontificalis." His collected works have been edited by Giles (1848).

John of Swabia. See *Johannes Parricida.*

John (G. **Johann**) **Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian,** Archduke of Austria. Born at Florence, Jan. 20, 1782: died at Gratz, Styria, May 10, 1859. An Austrian general, younger son of the emperor Leopold II. He was made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Bavaria in Sept., 1800, and was defeated by the French under Moreau at Hohenlinden Dec. 3, 1800. In 1809 he obtained command of the Austrian army in Italy, and gained a victory over the viceroy Eugene at Sacile April 16, but was defeated at Raab June 14, 1809. He commanded on the Rhine in 1815, and was chosen administrator of the empire by the German National Assembly in 1848 (resigned 1849).

John Frederick (jon fred′ėr-ik), G. **Johann Friedrich,** surnamed "The Magnanimous." Born at Torgau, Prussia, June 30, 1503: died at Jena, March 3, 1554. Elector of Saxony, son of John the Constant whom he succeeded in 1532. He was one of the leaders of the Smalkaldic League. At Muhlberg, April 24, 1547, he was defeated by the emperor Charles V., captured, and forced to renounce the electorate. See *Muhlberg.*

John George I., G. **Johann Georg.** Born March 5, 1585: died at Dresden, Oct. 8, 1656. Elector of Saxony, in the Albertine line, second son of the elector Christian I. and Sophia, princess of Brandenburg. He succeeded his brother Christian II. in 1611.

John George II., G. **Johann Georg.** Born May 31, 1613: died at Dresden, Aug. 22, 1680. Elector of Saxony, eldest son of John George I. whom he succeeded in 1656.

John George III., G. **Johann Georg.** Born June 20, 1647: died at Tübingen, Sept. 12, 1691. Elector of Saxony, son of John George II. whom he succeeded in 1680. He took part in wars against France, aided the emperor against the Turks, and supported the Venetians in the Morea.

John George IV., G. **Johann Georg.** Born Oct. 18, 1668: died April 27, 1694. Elector of Saxony, son of John George III. whom he succeeded in 1691.

John (G. **Johann**) **Nepomuk Maria Joseph.** Born at Dresden, Dec. 12, 1801: died at Pillnitz, near Dresden, Oct. 29, 1873. King of Saxony 1854, brother of Frederick Augustus II. whom he succeeded. He sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, joined the North German Confederation on its formation in 1866, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. He published a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia" (1839–49).

John Bull. The English nation personified: used also for an Englishman.

John Bull, or The Englishman's Fireside. A comedy by Colman the younger, produced in 1805.

John Bull, The History of. A satirical work by Arbuthnot, issued originally as "Law is a Bottomless Pit" in 1712.

John Buncle. The title of a book by Thomas Amory (1691 (?)–1788), published 1756–66: so called from the name of its hero. The latter marries 7 wives after extremely short intervals. He is "a prodigious hand at matrimony, divinity, a song, and a peck."

John Company (jon kum′pa-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honourable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John Dory. A favorite old ballad frequently referred to by writers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

John Gilpin. A ballad by William Cowper, published in 1785 (printed anonymously in 1782): so called from the name of its hero.

John Hyrcanus. See *Hyrcanus.*

John Inglesant. A romance by J. H. Shorthouse, published in 1881.

John's College, St. See *St. John's College.*

John Scotus. See *Erigena.*

John, St. (the Baptist), in the Desert. 1. A painting by Titian, in the Accademia, Venice.—2. A painting by Raphael, in the Uffizi, Florence. St. John is represented as a youth of 15, with a panther-skin about his loins, pointing to a cross beside him. This picture is very familiar in engravings, etc.

John the Baptist, Life of. A series of 7 frescos by Ghirlandaio (1490), in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, Florence. They begin with the "Angel and Zacharias," and end with the "Dancing of Herodias," and are of high interest not only for their inherent merit, but also for their portraits of contemporary Florentines.

Johns Hopkins University. An institution of learning at Baltimore, Maryland, founded by Johns Hopkins, a capitalist of that city, who died in 1873, leaving a bequest of $7,000,000 to be divided between the University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, also at Baltimore. The university was incorporated Aug. 24, 1867, and was opened for instruction in Sept., 1876. It consists of a philosophical faculty, affording instruction in letters and science to graduate students. To this is attached a collegiate department for undergraduates. A medical school, opened by the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1893, forms practically part of the university. The university, including the medical faculty and the collegiate department, has (1892–1893) 72 instructors and 551 students, of whom 347 are graduate students.

Johnson (jon′son), **Andrew.** Born at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 29, 1808: died in Carter County, Tenn., July 31, 1875. The seventeenth President of the United States (1865–69). He was a member of Congress from Tennessee 1843–53; was governor of Tennessee 1853–57; was a United States senator 1857–62; was military governor of Tennessee 1862–64; was elected as Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1864, being inaugurated March 4, 1865; succeeded Lincoln as President April 15, 1865; and was elected United States senator from Tennessee in 1875. He was nominated to the vice-presidency by the Republicans in order to conciliate the war Democrats, and on his unexpected accession to the presidency it was found that his Democratic State-right convictions placed him hopelessly at variance with the Republican majority in Congress on the question of reconstruction. The quarrel with Congress came to a head on his attempting to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the secretaryship of war without the consent of the Senate, contrary to the tenure-of-office act passed over his veto March 2, 1867. He was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, but was acquitted (by a vote of 35 to 19, very little short of the two-thirds vote necessary to conviction) after a trial lasting from March 23 to May 26, 1868.

Johnson, Benjamin. Born 1665 (?): died Aug., 1742. An English actor. He joined the Drury Lane Company as a scene-painter in 1695, and in 1706 went to the Haymarket, where, Dec. 3, 1706, he played Corbaccio in Ben Jonson's "Volpone." He played first grave-digger, Polonius, and other Shaksperian parts, but was especially devoted to Ben Jonson.

Johnson, Charles. Born in 1679: died at London, March 11, 1748. An English dramatist. Among his plays are "Force of Friendship" (1710), "Love in a Chest" (1710), "The Wife's Relief, or the Husband's Cure" (1711), "Country Lasses, etc." (1715), "Cœlia, or The Perjured Lover" (1733), "The Cobbler of Preston, based on the "Taming of the Shrew"" (1716), etc.

Johnson, Captain Charles. Flourished 1724–36. The name (probably a pseudonym) of the writer of "A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates, and also their Policies, Discipline, and Government, from their first Rise and Settlement in 1717 to the present year, with the Adventures of two female Pyrates, Mary Read and Anne Bonny" (1724). Some of the lives are reproduced in Howard Pyle's "The Buccaneers and Marooners of America" (1891). *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Johnson, Eastman. Born at Lowell, Maine, July 29, 1824. An American genre- and portrait-painter. He studied at Dusseldorf, and later in Italy, Paris, Holland, and The Hague. He was elected national academician in 1860. Among his works are "The Old Kentucky Home" (1867), "The Old Stage Coach" (1871), "Husking Bee" (1876), "Cranberry Harvest" (1880).

Johnson, Edward. Born at Herne Hill, Kent, about 1599: died at Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1672. A historian of New England. He came to America as a joiner, probably with Governor Winthrop in 1630. From 1643 to 1671 he was chosen annually (except 1648) to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was speaker in 1655. He wrote a "History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 until 1652" (London, 1654).

Johnson, Esther. See *Stella.*

Johnson, Francis. Born 1796 (?): died at Hertford, Jan. 29, 1876. An English Orientalist. In 1824 he accepted the chair of Sanskrit, Bengali, and Telugu in the East India Company's college at Haileybury. His chief work is a "Persian Dictionary" (1st ed. 1829; 2d ed. 1852), "the most important contribution to Persian lexicography in any European language" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Johnson, Guy. Born in Ireland about 1740: died in the Haymarket, London, March 5, 1788. An American Tory and militia colonel. He served in the French war (1757), and under Jeffrey Amherst (1759–1760). He assisted his uncle, Sir William Johnson, in the Indian administration, and succeeded him as superintendent at his death in 1774.

Johnson, Herschel V. Born in Burke County, Ga., Sept. 18, 1812: died in Jefferson County, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880. An American lawyer and politician. He was United States senator from Georgia 1848–49; governor of Georgia 1853–57; Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1860, and Confederate senator.

Johnson, Isaac. Born at Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1630. One of the founders of Massachusetts. He came to Salem with Winthrop in 1630, assisted in founding the first church in Charlestown July 30 of the same year, and on Sept. 7 superintended the settlement of Shawmut or Boston.

Johnson, James. Died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1811. A Scottish engraver, publisher, and music-dealer. He published at Edinburgh "The Scots Musical Museum" (1787–1803), to which Burns contributed a number of pieces.

Johnson, Sir **John.** Born 1742: died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, 1830. A British general in the Revolutionary War, son of Sir William Johnson.

Johnson, Manuel John. Born at Macao, China, May 23, 1805: died in England, Feb. 28, 1859. An English astronomer. In 1829 he began observing at St. Helena, and in 1835 published a catalogue of 606 principal stars in the southern hemisphere, winning the Astronomical Society's gold medal. On July 27, 1832, he observed the solar eclipse at St. Helena. In 1835 he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and graduated in 1839. In 1839 he succeeded Rigaud at Radcliffe Observatory, and published 18 volumes of "Radcliffe Observations."

Johnson, Reverdy. Born at Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796: died there, Feb. 10, 1876. A noted American lawyer and politician. He was United States senator (Whig) from Maryland 1845–49; attorney-general 1849–50; United States senator 1863–68; and United States minister to Great Britain 1868–69. He negotiated a treaty with England for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the Senate.

Johnson, Richard. Born at London, 1573: died 1659 (?). An English poet and prose-writer. His best-known work is the "Famous Historie of the Seaven Champions of Christendom: St. George of England, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales." In 1603 he published "Anglorum Lachrymæ: in a sad passion complayning of the death of our late soveraigne lady Queene Elizabeth, etc."; in 1612 "The Crown Garland of Golden Roses"; etc.

Johnson, Richard Mentor. Born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1780: died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1807–19, United States senator 1819–29, and member of Congress 1829–37. He was elected (Democratic) Vice-President in 1837, and served 1837–41, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency in 1840.

Johnson, Samuel. Born at Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696: died at Stratford, Conn., 1772. An American clergyman and educator, first president of King's College (Columbia College), New York, 1754–63.

Johnson, Samuel. Born at Lichfield, England, Sept. 18, 1709: died at London, Dec. 13, 1784. A celebrated English lexicographer, essayist, and poet. He was the son of Michael Johnson, bookseller at Lichfield, a High-churchman and Jacobite. He lost the use of one eye from scrofula, and was "touched" by Queen Anne. His uncouth appearance and manner were against him through life. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and resided there continuously until Dec. 12, 1729, and afterward at intervals until Oct. 8, 1731. A Latin translation of Pope's "Messiah" (much admired by Pope) was written at this time. He began to suffer from violent attacks of the hypochondria which followed him through life. In 1732 he became usher at Market Bosworth school, but soon abandoned the place and returned to Lichfield and Birmingham, in which latter town he married a Mrs. Porter, July 9, 1735. He established a school at Edial, near Lichfield, in 1736, which soon failed. Among his pupils was David Garrick, with whom he started for London, March 3, 1737. In March, 1738, a Latin ode to Sylvanus Urban appeared in Cave's "Gentleman's Magazine," to which he became a regular contributor. In May, 1738, "London," an imitation of Juvenal, was published by Dodsley. The "Life of Savage" appeared in Feb., 1744. The plan of his dictionary, inscribed to Lord Chesterfield, was issued in 1747. The booksellers agreed to pay £1,575 for the copyright, including the entire work of preparation for the press. He employed 6 amanuenses, 5 of whom were Scotchmen. The book was based on an interleaved copy of Nathan Bailey's dictionary, and appeared in 2 volumes, folio, April 15, 1755. In Jan., 1749, he published the "Vanity of Human Wishes," the finest of his poems. His tragedy "Irene" (begun at Edial) was produced Feb. 6, 1749, with indifferent success by Garrick at Drury Lane. The "Rambler" appeared every Tuesday and Saturday from March 20, 1750, until March 14, 1752 and, with the exception of Nos. 10, 30, 44, 97, and 100, was entirely his work (No. 97 was written by Richardson). His wife died March 17, 1752. On Feb. 20, 1755, he received the degree of M. A. from Oxford. His work "Rasselas" was written in the evenings of one week in 1759. Among his political tracts is "Taxation no Tyranny" (1775), in answer to the address of the American Congress. After the accession of George III., Johnson received a pension of £300. During his last years he devoted himself almost exclusively to society and conversation, and his sayings and doings were carefully reported by Boswell and Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale). In 1773 he took his well-known journey with Boswell, an account of which was published in 1775 as "A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." He also wrote nearly all the numbers of "The Idler" (1758–60), and published an edition of Shakspere in 8 volumes, with notes, in 1765.

Johnson, Sir **William.** Born at Warrentown, County Down, Ireland, 1715: died near Johnstown, N. Y., July 4, 1774. A British commander and magistrate in America, superintendent of Indian affairs in the colonies. In 1744 he was appointed colonel of the Six Nations by Governor George Clinton, and in April, 1755, by General Braddock, superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations with the local rank of major-general. He commanded the provincial forces in the attack against Crown Point. In 1760 he commanded the Indian troops in the advance of Amherst on Montreal. He received a grant of land in the Mohawk valley called "King's land," where he built (1749) Fort Johnson, the village of Johnson (now Johnstown), and Johnson Hall (1764). He introduced sheep and blooded horses into the Mohawk valley. He published, in the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society," a paper on the "Languages, Custom, and Manners of the Indian Six Nations" (1772).

Johnson, William Samuel. Born at Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727: died at Stratford, Nov. 14, 1819. An American politician and scholar, son of Samuel Johnson (1696–1772), president of Columbia College (1787–1800).

Johnston (jon′ston), **Albert Sidney.** Born at Washington, Mason County, Ky., Feb. 3, 1803: killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1826; was chief of staff to General Henry Atkinson during the Black Hawk war in 1832; resigned from the army in 1834, enlisted as a private in the Texan army in 1836; succeeded Felix Huston as commander of the Texan army in 1837; was secretary of war for the republic of Texas 1838–40; served as colonel in the United States army during the Mexican war; commanded a successful expedition against the revolted Mormons in Utah in 1857; and was appointed commander of the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee in the Confederate service at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. He occupied Bowling Green, Kentucky, in the autumn of 1861, but was forced to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi, by the fall of Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862. Having been reinforced by Generals Beauregard and Bragg, he attacked General Grant's army at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed about 2 P. M. by a ball which severed an artery of his leg. See *Shiloh, Battle of.*

Johnston, Alexander. Born at Edinburgh, 1815: died at Hampstead, Feb. 2, 1891. A Scottish portrait- and figure-painter. He is known from various portraits, "The Interview of the Regent Murray with Mary Queen of Scots" (1841), "The Covenanter's Marriage" (1842), etc.

Johnston, Alexander. Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 29, 1849: died at Princeton, N.J., July 21, 1889. An American historian. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1876; and was professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College from 1883 until his death. Among his works are "History of American Politics" (1879), "The Genesis of a New England State (Connecticut)" (1883), "A History of the United States" (1885), "Connecticut: a Study of a Commonwealth Democracy" (1887), and "The United States: its History and Constitution" (reprinted from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1887).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. Born at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Dec. 28, 1804: died at Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, July 9, 1871. A Scottish geographer. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1826 formed the firm of W. and A. K. Johnston with his brother William Johnston. His first maps were published in "A Traveller's Guide Book." On Feb. 8, 1840, he was made geographer in ordinary to the queen. His chief publications were Heinrich Berghaus's "National Atlas" (1843), "The Physical Atlas" (1848), "Dictionary of Geography" (1850), "Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography" (1852), "The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography" (1861).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1844: died at Berobero, Zanzibar, June 28, 1879. A Scottish geographer and map-engraver. In 1866 he took charge of the geographical department of the London branch of the Johnston house. From 1873 to 1875 he accompanied the commission for the survey of Paraguay. In June, 1878, he was appointed chief of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Lake Nyassa; arrived at Zanzibar Jan., 1879, and there died. His best known works are "The Library Map of Africa" (1866), "A Map of the Lake Regions of Eastern Africa," "Handbook of Physical Geography" (1870), "The Surface Zones of the Globe" (1874).

Johnston, George. Born at Simprin, Berwickshire, July 20, 1797: died July 30, 1855. A Scottish naturalist. His chief works are "History of British Zoophytes" (1838), "History of British Sponges and Lithophytes" (1842).

Johnston, Henry Erskine. Born at Edinburgh, May, 1777: died after 1830. An English actor: he was called "the Scottish Roscius." He first appeared in London in 1797, and until 1830 was successful in such parts as Romeo, Hamlet, Sir Edward Mortimer, Lothario, Sir Archie Macsarcasm, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Douglas, Count Romaldi, George Barnwell, Alonzo in "Pizarro," etc. In 1823 he became manager of the Caledonian Theatre, Edinburgh, but soon resigned. In Oct., 1830, he played a short engagement there, after which there is no record of him.

Johnston, John Taylor. Born at New York, April 8, 1829: died there, March 24, 1893. An American business man and philanthropist. He was president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from its beginning till 1877, when he sacrificed his fortune in an effort to sustain its credit. He assisted in organizing the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was its first president, but in 1889 his health forced him to resign this office. He was connected with many other educational and benevolent institutions.

Johnston, Joseph Eccleston. Born near Farmville, Va., Feb. 3, 1807: died at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1829; was promoted captain in 1846; served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army in 1860, and on the outbreak of the Civil War accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate service. In May, 1861, he took command at Harper's Ferry, where he was opposed by General Patterson. When General Beauregard was attacked by General McDowell, July 18, 1861, Johnston eluded Patterson and on the 20th or 21st formed a junction with Beauregard, whom, although inferior in rank, he left in tactical command. He was promoted general Aug. 31, 1861. He afterward (1862) opposed McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was defeated at Williamsburg May 5, and at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. He was defeated by Grant at Jackson May 14, 1863, while attempting to relieve Pemberton at Vicksburg. In the same year he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters at Dalton, Georgia, where he was required to oppose the advance of Sherman toward Atlanta. He was [illegible] the Chattahoochee early in July, 1864, after having fought unsuccessful engagements at Resaca, May [illegible], and at Dallas, May 28, and was in consequence superseded in his command by General John B. Hood, July 17, 1864. [illegible] he was restored to the command of the Army of the Tennessee with orders to oppose General Sherman, to whom he surrendered at Durham Station, N. C., April [illegible]. General Lee having previously surrendered to Grant. He published a "Narrative of Military Operations Directed during the Late War between the States by Joseph E. Johnston" (1874).

Johnston, Samuel. Born at Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733: died near Edenton, N. C., Aug. 18, 1816. An American jurist and statesman. He went with his father to America in 1736. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1781–82; governor of the state of North Carolina 1788–89; United States senator [illegible], and judge of the superior court 1800–[illegible].

Johnston, Sir William. Born at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Oct. 27, 1802: died there, Feb. 7, 1888. A Scottish geographer. [illegible] with his brother Alexander Keith Johnston [illegible] W. and A. K. Johnston, geographical publishers. He was lord provost of Edinburgh [illegible] and was knighted [illegible].

Johnstone [illegible]. A town in Renfrewshire, [illegible], situated on the Black Cart [illegible] miles [illegible] of Glasgow. It has manufactures [illegible]. Population (1891), [illegible].

Johnstone, Andrew James Cochrane. Born [illegible]: died after July, 1814. [illegible]

Johnstone, Christian Isobel. [illegible]shire, 1781: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 26, 1857. A Scottish novelist [illegible] Dampier, "Cook and [illegible]

Johnstone, John Henry. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, 1749: died at London, Dec. 26, 1828. An Irish actor and vocalist. He made his first appearance in Dublin about 1773; sang at Covent Garden, London, 1783–1803, and played at Drury Lane 1803–20.

Johnstone, William Borthwick. Born at Edinburgh, July 21, 1804: died there, June 5, 1868. A Scottish landscape and historical painter, better known as a connoisseur and as the first principal curator of the National Gallery of Scotland.

Johnstown (jonz'toun). A manufacturing town, capital of Fulton County, New York, situated on Cayadutta Creek 40 miles northwest of Albany. Population (1890), 7,768.

Johnstown. A city in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, situated on Stony Creek and Conemaugh River 58 miles east by south of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of iron. It and the places near it were destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir May 31, 1889, with a loss, at the lowest estimate, of about 3,000 lives. Population (1890), 21,805.

Johore (jō-hōr'). A native state at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is under British influence. Area, estimated, 20,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 200,000.

Joigny (zhwän-yē'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 14 miles north-northwest of Auxerre: the Roman Joviniacum. It has noted wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,218.

Joinville (zhwaṅ-vēl'). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 51 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It was the seat of an ancient barony, later of a principality. Population (1891), commune, 4,478.

Joinville, Jean de. Born at Joinville-sur-Marne, Champagne, about 1224: died on his ancestral estates, July 16, 1317. A French chronicler. His family was noble and wealthy, and held for four generations the office of seneschal of Champagne. By virtue of his birth he had access to the court circles of Champagne and France. He followed Louis IX. on the seventh Crusade with a retinue of 700 men, and spent six years in Egypt and Syria (1248–54). In 1250, at Saint-Jean-d'Acre, he drew up the articles of his religious belief, his "Credo," which he subsequently revised in 1287. The great work, however, to which he has left his name is the "Histoire de Saint Louis." The original copy, presented in 1309 by the author in person to Louis le Hutin, great-grandson of Louis IX., is lost. A second copy, belonging to Joinville, shared a like fate: this was presumably used, however, in preparing the first edition in 1547. The best modern edition was made by Natalis de Wailly for the Société de l'Histoire de France in 1868.

Joinville, Prince de (François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans). Born at Neuilly, near Paris, Aug. 14, 1818. The third son of Louis Philippe. He was in the French naval service 1834–48, accompanied McClellan in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, and served (incognito) in the war of 1870–71. He published "Études sur la marine" (1859).

Jókai (yō'ko-i), **Mór.** Born at Komorn, Feb. 19, 1825. A Hungarian novelist, journalist, and politician. Among his novels are "A Hungarian Nabob" (1854), "Black Diamonds" (1870), "The Romance of the Coming Century" (1874).

Jokjokerta (jok-yo-kėr'tä). 1. A residency in the southern part of Java, Dutch East Indies.—2. The capital of Jokjokerta residency, situated in lat. 7° 48′ S., long. 110° 21′ E. Population, about 45,000.

Joktan (jok'tan). See the extract.

> Arphaxad was the grandfather of Eber or 'Hebrew.' "Unto Eber," we are told [in Genesis], "were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan." The tribes and districts of south-eastern Arabia traced their descent to Joktan. Among them we find Hazarmaveth, the modern Hadhramaut, Ophir, the famous seaport and [illegible] Havilah, "the [illegible]," [illegible] (Gen. xxv. 18) [illegible] Saba [illegible] March [illegible] south-western [illegible] of Arabia. *Sayce*, [illegible]

Joliba. See *Niger*.

Joliet [illegible]. A city and the capital of Will County, Illinois, situated on the Des Plaines [illegible] 38 miles southwest of Chicago. It is a [illegible] and contains a State [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Joliet [illegible] **Charles.** Born at St.-Hip[illegible]. A French [illegible] tisienne, [illegible]

Joliet, or **Jolliet, Louis.** [illegible] Jacques Marquette and five other Frenchmen, explored the Fox, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers in 1673.

Jolley (jol'i), **Sir Joslin.** One of the principal characters in Etherege's comedy "She Would if She Could": a convivial country gentleman.

Jollivet (zhol-i-vā'), **Pierre Jules.** Born at Paris, June 27, 1803: died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1871. A French historical and genre painter. He was a pupil of Gros and De Juinne. Among his pictures are "Massacre of the Innocents" (1845: Rouen Museum), "Establishing the Magistracy" (1855: bought by the state), "Christ among the Doctors" (1865: Préfecture de la Seine), etc., and portraits of Philip III., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and others.

Jolof. Same as *Wolof*.

Jomini (zhō-mē-nē'), Baron **Henri.** Born at Payerne, Vaud, Switzerland, March 6, 1779: died at Paris, March 24, 1869. A celebrated Swiss military writer, in the French military service as colonel and aide to Marshal Ney. After 1813 he was in the Russian service as lieutenant-general and aide-de-camp to the emperor. His works include "Traité des grandes opérations militaires" (1805), "Principes de la stratégie" (1818), "Histoire critique et militaire des campagnes de la révolution de 1792 à 1801, etc." (with Koch, 1819–24), "Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon" (1827), "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1838), etc.

Jommelli, or **Jomelli** (yō-mel'lē), **Niccolò.** Born at Aversa, near Naples, Sept. 11, 1714: died at Naples, Aug. 28, 1774. An Italian composer. He wrote the operas "Merope" (1747), "Didone" (1745), "Armida" (1771), etc., and cantatas, oratorios, and church music.

Jonah (jō'nạ). [Heb., 'a dove'; Gr. Ἰωνᾶς, E. *Jonas*.] A Hebrew prophet who flourished in or before the reign of Jeroboam II. His story is given in the Book of Jonah, the date and authorship of which are unknown. The incident of the whale has parallels in Babylonian, Egyptian, and Greek mythology.

Jonas (yō'näs), **Justus.** Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, June 5, 1493: died at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Oct. 9, 1555. A German Protestant reformer, the friend and collaborator of Luther.

Jonathan (jon'ạ-thạn). [Heb., 'gift of Yahveh.'] A Hebrew commander, son of Saul and friend of David. See *David*.

Jonathan, Brother. A popular nickname for the American people. Its origin has been explained in several ways, but is not definitely known.

Jonathan Maccabæus (mak-ạ-bē'us). Killed 143 B.C. The fifth son of Mattathias, and leader of the Maccabees after the death of Judas.

Jonathan Wild the Great, The History of. A novel by Fielding, published in 1743.

Jon Bee. See *Badcock, John*.

Jones (jōnz), **Anson.** Born at Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1798: committed suicide at Houston, Texas, Jan. 7, 1858. A Texan politician, president of Texas 1844–45.

Jones, Davy. The name given by sailors to the evil spirit who is supposed to rule over the sea-demons (hence "to go to Davy Jones's locker" is to drown or to die). The name has been said to be a corruption of *Jonah*.

Jones, George. Born Jan. 6, 1786: died at London, Sept. 19, 1869. An English painter. He entered the Royal Academy in 1801 and exhibited annually. He served in the Peninsular war and in the occupation of Paris after Waterloo. He was most successful in battle-pieces.

Jones, Henry. Born near Drogheda, Ireland, 1721: died at London, April, 1770. An Irish poet and dramatist. He published "Poems on Several Occasions" (1749), "The Earl of Essex," a tragedy (1752), etc.

Jones, Henry. An authority on whist and other games of cards, on which he has written under the name of Cavendish. He has also written on lawn-tennis, backgammon, dominoes, etc.

Jones, Hugh Bolton. Born at Baltimore, Md., 1848. An American landscape-painter. Among his works are "The Return of the Cows" (Paris Exposition, 1878), "The Poplars" (Royal Academy, London), "Near Maplewood" (Metropolitan Museum, New York), "Breaking Flax" (Columbian Exposition).

Jones, Inigo. Born at London, July 15, 1573: died there, June 21, 1652. A noted English architect, styled "the English Palladio." He went to Italy and resided there many years, especially in Venice, whence he was called to Denmark by King Christian IV. [illegible] he was appointed commissioner of repairs of St. Paul's, which, however, were not commenced before 1631. In 1643 he was thrown out of his office, and in 1646 fined [illegible] a royal favorite and a Roman Catholic, having been taken [illegible] at the capture of Basing House. He is supposed to have died of grief, misfortune, and old age at old Somerset House on the Strand. He sat twice to Vandyck, and a portrait by this master has been sent with the Houghton collection to St. Petersburg. Among his works are the banqueting-hall Whitehall (1619–22), Covent Garden [illegible], the famous gateway of St. Mary's, Oxford [illegible] the formerly famous portico of old St. Paul's and the reconstruction of that church (1633–41), etc.

Jones, Jacob. Born near Smyrna, Del., 1770: died at Philadelphia, Aug., 1850. An American naval officer, commander of the Wasp at the capture of the Frolic in 1812.

Jones, John Paul, commonly known as **Paul Jones.** Born at Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, July 6, 1747: died at Paris, July 18, 1792. A Scottish-American naval adventurer. He was the son of John Paul, a Scotch gardener. In 1773 he went to Virginia, and in 1775, under the assumed name of Jones, was appointed first lieutenant of the Alfred, a 30-gun frigate in the American navy. In 1777 he commanded the Ranger, a new 20-gun frigate; cruised in the Irish Sea and on the coast of Scotland; and on April 24, 1778, captured the Drake, a British sloop of war. Returning to Brest, he was superseded. When, in July, 1778, war began between France and England, an old East Indiaman, the Duc de Duras, was converted into a ship of war called the Bonhomme Richard (which see). She sailed, under the command of Jones, with the Alliance, Pallas, Cerf and Vengeance, Aug. 14, 1779. They sailed around Ireland and Scotland, and on Sept. 23 fell in with the Serapis (44 guns) and Countess of Scarborough (20 guns). The battle between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard, one of the greatest naval engagements in history, resulted in the surrender of the Serapis to the Richard, and the subsequent sinking of the latter. Jones abandoned the American service, and entered the French and later the Russian navy. After serving under Potemkin in the Black Sea, with the rank of rear admiral, he returned to Paris in 1790.

Jones, John Winter. Born at Lambeth, June 16, 1805: died at Henley, Sept. 7, 1881. Librarian of the British Museum. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1837. Upon the retirement of Panizzi in 1866, Jones was appointed principal librarian.

Jones, Owen. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, 1741: died at London, Sept. 26, 1814. A Welsh antiquary. He published "Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales" (1801–07), etc.

Jones, Owen. Born at London, Feb. 15, 1809: died there, April 19, 1874. An English architect and writer on ornament, son of Owen Jones (1741–1814). In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of the works and decorations of the exhibition in London. He published "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra" (1842–45), "Grammar of Ornament" (1856), "The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy" (1846), "Examples of Chinese Ornament" (1867).

Jones, Paul. See *Jones, John Paul.*

Jones, Richard. Born at Birmingham, 1779: died at London, Aug. 30, 1851. An English actor and dramatist. He was successful in light comedy parts and farce. He claimed the authorship of "The Green Man" (1818) and of "Too Late for Dinner" (1820), which was also assigned to Theodore Hook.

Jones, Thomas Rymer. Born 1810: died at London, Dec. 10, 1880. An English comparative anatomist and physiologist, professor of comparative anatomy at King's College, London 1836–74. His chief work is "General Outline of the Animal Kingdom" (1838–41).

Jones, Tom. See *Tom Jones.*

Jones, T. Percy. The pseudonym of Professor Aytoun.

Jones, William. Born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Anglesea, 1675: died at London, July 3, 1749. An English mathematician. He entered the service of a merchant in London, and visited the West Indies, afterward teaching mathematics on a man-of-war and in London. His "New Compendium of the Whole Art of Navigation" appeared in 1702, and his "Synopsis palmariorum matheseos, or a New Introduction to the Mathematics" in 1706. In 1711 he edited some tracts by Newton.

Jones, William. Born at Lowick, Northamptonshire, July 30, 1726: died at Nayland, Suffolk, Jan. 6, 1800. An English clergyman and theological and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity" (1756) and "Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture" (1786).

Jones, Sir **William.** Born at Westminster, Sept. 28, 1746: died at Calcutta, April 27, 1794. A noted English Orientalist and linguist, youngest son of William Jones the mathematician. He entered University College, Oxford, in 1764 and became a fellow of that college in 1766. In 1770 he published a translation into French of the Persian life of Nadir Shah, brought to England by Christian VII of Denmark. It was followed (1770) by the "Traité sur la poésie orientale." In 1771 he issued his grammar of the Persian language, followed by "Poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatick languages, etc." (1772), "Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum Libri Sex" (1774). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1774. In 1778 he published a translation of the "Speeches of Isæus in Causes concerning the Law of Succession to Property at Athens." His essay on the "Law of Bailments" appeared in 1781, and in the same year was issued the translation of the "Moallakat." He was knighted March 19, 1783, and made judge of the high court at Calcutta. In 1784 he founded the Bengal Asiatic Society. He was the first English scholar to master Sanskrit, and to recognize its importance for comparative philology. In 1794 he began a complete digest of Hindu law with the "Institutes of Hindu Law," followed by "Mohammedan Law of Succession" and "Mohammedan Law of Inheritance."

Jonesborough (jōnz′bur-ō). The capital of Clayton County, Georgia, 18 miles south of Atlanta. Here Aug. 31, 1864, the Federals under Howard repulsed the Confederates under Hardee, with a Federal loss of 1,149, and Confederate loss of about 2,000. Population (1890), 803.

Jönköping (yėn′chė-ping). **1.** A laen in southern Sweden. Area, 4,447 square miles. Population (1893), 193,268.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Jönköping, situated at the southern end of Lake Wetter in lat. 57° 48′ N., long. 14° 13′ E. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of matches. A peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded here in 1809. Population (1890), 19,682.

Jonsbok (yōns′bōk). [ON. *Jónsbók.*] The law code of Iceland under Norwegian sovereignty and later, brought from Norway to Iceland, in 1280, by Jon Einarsson, a lawyer, from whom it received its name. Like the Jarnsida, which it superseded, it was a compilation by King Magnus.

Jonson (jon′sọn), **Benjamin,** usually known as **Ben Jonson.** Born at Westminster, 1573 (?): died Aug. 6, 1637. A celebrated English dramatist. His parentage is not certainly known. His mother married, while he was still a child, a master bricklayer said to have been named Fowler. He was sent to a school at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, but was soon removed to Westminster school, where William Camden befriended him. After a somewhat obscure period he began to work for the stage: in 1597 he appeared in Henslowe's "Diary" as a player and a playwright to "The Admiral's Men." During a break with the Admiral's company his first extant comedy, "Every Man in his Humour," was offered to the rival company, the "Lord Chamberlain's Servants." It was accepted, and was performed at the Globe in 1598, Shakspere playing in it. Jonson ranked from this time with the foremost dramatists of the period. He became involved in quarrels with Dekker and Marston, and in the plays of the two latter are characters attacking or ridiculing him, while he in turn satirized them in several of his plays. In 1603 he began to write "Entertainments," and in 1605 the first of his series of "Court Masques." He was in favor with the court, and his life now entered its most successful phase. The plays performed during 1605–16 ("Epicœne," "The Alchemist," "Catiline," "Bartholomew Fair," and "The Devil is an Ass") are among his best. In 1613 he went to France as tutor to a son of Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1618 he made his well-known pedestrian journey to Scotland. About this time he spent some weeks at the house of William Drummond of Hawthornden, whose notes of his talk are the principal source of his biography. On his return he wrote a narrative in verse of his adventures ("Underwoods, No. 62") Between 1621 and 1623 the king raised Jonson's pension to £200, and the greatest calamity of his private life occurred — the burning of his library, which was one of the finest in England. In 1626 he was attacked with palsy, followed by dropsy, and was confined to his bed during his last years. He was appointed chronologer to the city of London in 1628, which increased his income; but his powers were failing and his next play, "The New Inn," was not heard to the end, and in 1631 his salary as chronologer was withdrawn. He brought out more plays and masks, and in 1634 his salary was restored. He lived three years longer, during which time he wrote little. "The Sad Shepherd," unfinished, was found among his papers. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the Poets' Corner. The political crisis at this time prevented the erection of an elaborate tomb which was intended, and a casual visitor, Sir John Young, caused "O rare Ben Jonson" to be cut on his tomb. Among his friends were all the people of culture of the time, notably Chapman and Fletcher. With Shakspere he was less intimate: but the theory of his jealousy of the latter has been completely refuted by Gifford. Among his plays are "Every Man in his Humour" (acted 1598, printed 1601), "The Case is Altered" (1599, printed 1609), "Every Man out of his Humour" (1599, printed 1600), "Cynthia's Revels" (1600), "The Poetaster, etc." (1601, printed 1602), "Sejanus, his Fall," with another (1603, printed 1605), "Eastward Ho," with Chapman and Marston (1604, printed 1605), "Volpone, or the Fox (1605, printed 1607), "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman" (1609), "The Alchemist" (1610, printed 1612), "Catiline, his Conspiracy" (1611), "Bartholomew Fair" (1614, printed (folio) 1631), "The Devil is an Ass" (1616, folio 1631), "The Staple of News" (1625, folio 1631), "The New Inn, etc." (1629, printed 1631), "The Magnetick Lady" (licensed 1632, folio 1640), "A Tale of a Tub" (licensed 1633, folio 1640), "The Sad Shepherd, etc." (folio 1641), etc. Besides these, he wrote a number of "Masques," "Entertainments," and poems: among the latter are included "Epigrammes" (published 1616) and "The Forest," which contains his best songs, etc., up to 1616, most of which were subsequently published under the name of "Underwoods" (his own title) after his death (1640). The lines to the memory of Shakspere prefixed to the Shakspere folio (1623) were first included in Jonson's works by Gifford. He wrote several prose works, among which are "Timber, or Discoveries made upon Men and Matter," usually known as "Discoveries" (1641), and "The English Grammar made by Ben Jonson for the benefit of all strangers" (1640), etc. His works were first collected in a folio edition, of which the first volume, revised by himself, appeared in 1616, the second 1630–41. Whalley (1756) first edited him and in 1816 Gifford brought out an edition, reprinted by Cunningham in 1875.

Jonzac (zhôṅ-zäk′). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, 45 miles north of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 3,431.

Joodpoor. See *Jodhpur.*

Joonpoor. See *Jaunpur.*

Joplin City (jop′lin sit′i). A mining city in Jasper County, southwestern Missouri, situated in lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 94° 35′ W. Population (1890), 9,943.

Joppa. See *Jaffa.*

Joram (jō′rạm), or **Jehoram** (je-hō′rạm). King of Israel 851–843 B. C. (Duncker), son of Ahab.

Joram, or **Jehoram.** King of Judah 848–844 B. C., son of Jehoshaphat.

Jorat (zhō-rä′ or zho-rät′). G. **Jurten** (yör′ten). A chain of heights in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, northeast of Lausanne. It forms part of the watershed between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone.

Jörd (yėrd). [ON. *Jördh.*] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess Earth, the wife of Odin and the mother of Thor.

Jordaens (yor′däns), **Jakob.** Born at Antwerp about 1593: died there, 1678. A Flemish painter of historical and genre scenes and portraits.

Jordan. See *Jordanes.*

Jordan (jôr′dạn). [Heb. *Yarden,* the descender; Gr. Ἰορδάνης, L. *Jordanes,* mod. Ar. *Esh-Sheriah.*] The chief river of Palestine. It rises in Anti-Libanus, traverses Lake Merom (Huleh) and the Sea of Galilee, and flows into the Dead Sea 19 miles east of Jerusalem. Its length is about 120 miles.

Jordan. A river in Utah which flows from Utah Lake into Great Salt Lake. Length, about 40 miles.

Jordan, David Starr. Born at Gainesville, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1851. An American naturalist and educator. He studied at Cornell University, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1872, and of LL.D. (honorary) in 1886. In 1875 he graduated in medicine at the Indiana Medical College. He was assistant on the United States Fish Commission 1877–91; professor of zoology at the Indiana University 1879–85, and its president 1885–91; and in the latter year was appointed president of the Leland Stanford Junior University. He has published "Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States" (1876 and later editions), "Contributions to North American Ichthyology" (1877–1883), "Science Sketches" (1888), etc.

Jordan, Mrs. (assumed name of **Dorothy Bland**). Born near Waterford, Ireland, about 1762: died at St.-Cloud, France, 1816. An Irish actress, known as Dolly Jordan. She became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) in 1790.

> As an actress in comedy Mrs. Jordan can have had few equals. Genest says that she had never a superior in her line, and adds that her "Hypolita" will never be excelled. Rosalind, Viola, and Lady Contest were among her best characters. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jordan, Thomas. Born at London about 1612: died about 1685. An English actor, dramatist, and poet. He supported himself by promiscuous literary work, largely plagiarized, until 1671, when he was made part of the corporation of London in the capacity of poet to that body. Jordan conducted the lord mayor's shows for fourteen years with great success. Among his works are "Poeticall Varieties or Variety of Fancies" (1637), "A Pill to Purge Melancholy" (1637), "The Tricks of Youth" (1663), "A New Droll, or the Countess Scuffle" (1663), "Money is an Ass" (1663), "Rosary of Rarities" (1659), etc.

Jordan (yor′dän), **Wilhelm.** Born at Insterburg, Prussia, Feb. 8, 1819. A German poet. He has written "Die Nibelungen" (1st part, "Sigfridsage," 1868; 2d part, "Hildebrants Heimkehr," 1874), dramas, "Demiurgos," a poem (1852–54), translations, etc.

Jordanes (jor-dā′nēz), or **Jordanis** (jôr-dā′nis), or (erroneously) **Jornandes** (jôr-nan′dēz). A Gothic (Alan) historian and ecclesiastic of the 6th century: by a probably erroneous tradition, bishop of Ravenna. He wrote (in 551) "De Origine Getarum," often called the "Getica," a history of the Goths compiled from Cassiodorus and others, and "De summa temporum vel origine actibusque gentis Romanorum," a universal chronicle. The supposition that he may have been bishop of Croton in Italy is rejected.

Jörg (yėrG), **Johann Christian Gottfried.** Born at Predel, near Zeitz, Prussia, Dec. 24, 1779: died at Leipsic, Sept. 20, 1856. A German physician and medical writer, noted especially for his works on obstetrics.

Jörg, Joseph Edmund. Born at Immenstadt, Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1819. A Bavarian ultramontane politician and historian. His chief work is "Geschichte des grossen Bauernkriegs" (1850).

Jorgenson (yor′gen-sọn), **Jorgen.** Born at Copenhagen, 1779: died in New South Wales about 1830. A Danish adventurer, governor of Iceland 1809.

Jornandes. See *Jordanes.*

Jortin (jôr′tin), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 23, 1698: died there, Sept. 5, 1770. An English church historian and critic. His father, Renatus Jortin, was a Huguenot exile. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1719. In 1749 he was Boyle lecturer, and became archdeacon of London in 1764. His chief works are "[illegible]" [illegible], "Life of Erasmus" (1758), and "Sermons and Charges" (1771 [illegible]).

Jorullo (hō-röl′yō). A volcano in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, 160 miles west by south of Mexico. It was formed in 1759. Height, 4,041 feet.

Jörundfjord (yė′rön-fyôrd). One of the most noted fiords in Norway, on the western coast, southeast of Aalesund.

Josaphat. See *Barlaam and Josaphat.*

Joscelin. See *Jocelyn.*

Joscelyn, or **Josselin** (jos′e-lin), **John.** Born 1529: died at High Roding, Essex, Dec. 28, 1603.

One of the earliest students of Anglo-Saxon. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was Latin secretary to Parker, archbishop of Canterbury (1558) and at his suggestion made collections of Anglo-Saxon documents, which he annotated.

Joseffy (yo-sef'i), **Rafael.** Born at Presburg, Hungary, in 1852. A noted Hungarian pianist and composer: a pupil of Tausig. He has published a number of pieces for the pianoforte.

Joseph (jō'zef). [Heb., of doubtful meaning: perhaps from a verb 'to add'; Gr. Ἰωσήφ, L. *Josephus*, F. *Joseph*, It. *Giuseppe*, Sp. *José*, *Josef*, Pg. *José*, *Jozé*, G. *Joseph*.] The son of Jacob and Rachel. He played an important part in traditional Hebrew history. He was sold by his brethren as a slave into Egypt, where he became prime minister and the progenitor of two Israelitish tribes, Ephraim and Manasseh. According to tradition his sale took place in the reign of the Hyksos or shepherd king Aphobis. See *Aphobis*.

Joseph. The husband of Mary the mother of Jesus.

Joseph I. Born at Vienna, July 26, 1678: died April 17, 1711. German emperor, son of Leopold I. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1687, and of the Romans in 1690, and succeeded to the empire in 1705. He continued the War of the Spanish Succession.

Joseph II. Born at Vienna, March 13, 1741: died at Vienna, Feb. 20, 1790. German emperor, son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; succeeded to the empire in 1765; became co-regent with Maria Theresa in the Hapsburg dominions in 1765; took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778–79; and became sole ruler in 1780. He proclaimed the "Edict of Tolerance" in 1781; abolished serfdom; and joined with Russia against Turkey in 1788.

Joseph, King of Naples, later of Spain. See *Bonaparte*.

Joseph, Father (**François Leclerc du Tremblay**). Born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1577: died at Rueil, Dec. 18, 1638. A French Capuchin monk, confidential agent of Richelieu.

Joseph of Arimathea. A rich Israelite who apparently was a member of the Sanhedrim at the time of the crucifixion. He was afraid to confess his belief in Jesus Christ. After the crucifixion, however, he went and begged the body of Jesus, and buried it in his own tomb. There is a legend that he was imprisoned for 42 years, which seemed but 3 to him on account of the Holy Grail which he kept with him in prison, and that he carried the Grail, after his release by Vespasian, to Britain, where he built the abbey of Glastonbury. There is an alliterative English romance "Joseph of Arimathea," written about 1350 (edited by Professor Skeat in 1871). Robert de Boron composed two versions of a "Legend of Joseph of Arimathea, or The Little St. Graal," in verse and in prose, which fell into the hands of Walter Map, who wrote the "Great Saint Graal" from them.

Joseph of Exeter, L. **Josephus Iscanus.** Flourished about 1200. A native of Exeter, one of the best medieval Latin poets in England. He resided much in France, and in 1188 went with Archbishop Baldwin on a crusade to the Holy Land, returning to England in 1190. His chief works are "De Bello Trojano" in 6 books, "Antiocheis," a poem on the third Crusade, "Panegyricus ad Henricum."

Joseph Andrews (jō'zef an'dröz). The title of a novel by Fielding, published in 1742, and the name of its hero. He is represented as a young footman of great beauty who maintains his uprightness and [illegible] trials. The most prominent character [illegible] in the book is that of the [illegible] Parson Adams (see [illegible]). The book (said to have been suggested by the "Paysan Parvenu" of Marivaux) was at first intended to be merely a satire on Richardson's "Pamela," [illegible] worked upon it.

Joseph Bechor Shor (jō'zef be-chor' shor'). A Jewish scholar and biblical commentator of the 12th century, in the north of France.

Josephine (jō'ze-fēn) (**Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie**). Born at Trois-Ilets, Martinique, June 23, 1763: died at Malmaison, near Paris, May 29, 1814. First wife of Napoleon I., and empress of the French. She married [illegible] Dec. 13, 1779, the Vicomte de [illegible] (1794); and became the wife of Na[illegible] She was crowned empress [illegible] and was divorced in 1809.

Josephstadt [illegible]. A fortified town in [illegible] the Elbe 66 miles east by [illegible]. Population (1890), 6,097.

Josephus [illegible] **Flavius** (Jewish name **Joseph ben Matthias**). Born 37 A.D.: died [illegible] and its institutions. [illegible] their own hands. [illegible] and adopted the name of Flavius after that of the imperial family. In Rome he wrote his work "The Jewish War," in 7 books, at first in the Syro-Chaldaic tongue and afterward in Greek. His "Antiquities of the Jews," a history of the Jewish people from the earliest times to 66 A. D., in 20 books, is a defense of the Jews against Apion, and his own autobiography. In his writings he displays a great love for his nation and religion. His works are not only the most comprehensive and important source of information for the history of his times, but also are distinguished for their excellent historical style, which gained for him the title of a Hebrew Livy. He died under Domitian, and, according to some intimations, as a martyr to the faith of his race.

Joshua (josh'ụ-ạ̈). [Heb. *Yehoshua*, whose help is Yahveh. See *Jesus*.] The successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites. He was the son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim, and was one of the two spies who reported favorably of Canaan. He was an attendant of Moses, who designated him as his successor. He led the nation into the land of promise, and was their captain in the wars that resulted in their peaceful occupation of it. The book that bears his name consists mainly of an account of the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan.

Joshua Indians. See *Tcome*.

Josiah (jo-sī'ạ̈). [Heb., 'Yahveh heals.'] King of Judah 640–609 B. C. (Duncker), son of Amon. He was defeated and slain by Pharaoh-Necho at the battle of Megiddo in the valley of Esdraelon (2 Ki. xxii.-xxiv. 30, and 2 Chron. xxxiv.-xxxv.) He brought about important reforms, destroying all forms of idolatrous worship. It was under his reign that the priest Hilkiah found the book of the law. See *Deuteronomy*.

Jósika (yo'shē-ko), Baron **Miklós.** Born at Torda, Transylvania, April 28, 1796: died at Dresden, Feb. 27, 1865. A Hungarian historical novelist. Among his chief novels are "Abafi" (1836), "The Poet Zrinyi" (1840), "The Last Bátory" (1838), "The Bohemians in Hungary" (1840), "A Hungarian Family during the Revolution" (1851), "The Family Mailly" (1852), "Esther" (1853).

Josippon. The title of a history, in Hebrew, which originated in the 10th century in Italy, and which the author (under the pseudonym Joseph ben Gorion) claims to be a free translation of Josephus's historical works. The historical events are mingled with legends and tales which the author has drawn from the rabbinical literature, Hegesippus, the oldest compendium of the authentic Josephus, and the patristic writings. It was written in a kind of poetical prose, and was a great favorite with the Jewish people. It has been translated into many languages.

Josquin (zhos-kaṅ') or **Josse Desprez** (dā-prā'), or **De Prés** (dė prā), Latinized to **Jodocus a Pratis** (jō-dō'kus ā prā'tis), or **a Prato,** or **Pratensis** (prạ-ten'sis). Born at or near St.-Quentin, Hainault, about 1450: died at Condé, Hainault, Aug. 27, 1521. A celebrated Flemish composer, "one of the greatest masters of the Netherland school," author of masses, numerous motets, etc.

Josse (zhos), **Monsieur.** A jeweler in Molière's "L'Amour médecin." When asked how to cure a love-sick lady he recommends jewelry at once; hence the sarcastic phrase "Vous êtes orfèvre, M. Josse" ('You are a jeweler, Mr. Josse') – that is, you advise others for your own benefit.

Josselin (zhos-laṅ'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, on the Oust 23 miles northeast of Vannes. The castle, a seat of the Rohan family, and the former abode of the Connétable de Clisson, is a fine medieval stronghold with lofty walls overtopped by cylindrical, conical-roofed towers. The interior front, in the Flamboyant of the end of the Pointed style, is highly picturesque with gables, canopied windows, openwork parapets, and flaming tracery.

Jost (yost), **Isaak Markus.** Born at Bernburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1793: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nov. 25, 1860. A German-Hebrew historian, teacher in Berlin and later (1835) in Frankfort. He wrote "Geschichte der Israeliten" [illegible] "Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten," 1846–47, "Geschichte des Judentums und seiner Sekten" (1857–59), etc.

Jotapata (yo-ta-pä'ta). A fortress on the modern hill Tel Jefat in Galilee. During the Judeo-[illegible] it was held by Josephus. [illegible] to Vespasian, the garrison [illegible] by their own hands, with the ex[illegible] Josephus, and one other.

Jotham [illegible]. King of Judah 740–734 B. C.

Jötunheim [illegible]. [ON. *Jötunheimr*: *jötunn*, giant, and *heimr*, world.] In Old Norse [illegible], the realm of the giants; also called [illegible] (ON. *Útgardhr*), the outer world. It was conceived to be situated in the extreme north.

Jotunheim [illegible]. A mountain region in Norway, about lat. 61° 30′ N. It contains the highest [illegible]

Joubert [illegible], **Barthélemy Catherine.** Born at Pont-de-Vaux, [illegible], April 14, [illegible] at the battle of Novi, Italy, Aug. 15, 1799. A French [illegible]

Joubert, Joseph. Born at [illegible], Périgord, [illegible] 1824. A [illegible] from his manuscripts, under the title [illegible] edited by Châteaubriand, and later (1842), under the title "Pensées, maximes, et correspondance," by Paul Raynal.

Joueur (zhö-ėr'), **Le.** A comedy by Regnard, produced in 1696. Mrs. Centlivre's "Gamester" was adapted from it.

Jouffroy (zhö-frwä'), **Théodore Simon.** Born at Pontets, Doubs, France, July 7, 1796: died at Paris, Feb. 4, 1842. A noted French philosophical writer, a pupil of Cousin, professor at various institutions in Paris, and after 1838 librarian of the university. He translated Dougald Stewart and Reid, and wrote "Mélanges philosophiques" (1833), "Cours de droit naturel" (1835), etc.

Jougne (zhony), **Col de.** A pass over the Jura, on the borders of Vaud, Switzerland, and Doubs, France, connecting Lausanne with Pontarlier.

Joule (jöl), **James Prescott.** Born at Salford, England, Dec. 24, 1818: died at Sale, Oct. 11, 1889. An English physicist, noted for his researches in the mechanical equivalent of heat. His paper on "Electro Magnetic Forces" (1840) describes one of the earliest known attempts to measure an electric current by a definite unit. In a paper "On the Production of Heat by Voltaic Electricity" (1840) he first announced the law "that when a current of voltaic electricity is propagated along a metallic conductor, the heat evolved in a given time is proportional to the resistance of the conductor multiplied by the square of the electric intensity." This discovery was largely suggested by Ohm's "Die galvanische Kette" (1827). In a paper (1843) "On the Heat Evolved during the Electrolysis of Water," he demonstrated that the mechanical and heating powers of the current are proportional to each other. These discoveries led to a long series of experiments on the equivalence of heat and energy, which occupied the remainder of his life. In a paper "On the Calorific Effects of Magnetic Electricity and the Mechanical Value of Heat" (1843) it is stated that "the quantity of heat capable of increasing the temperature of a pound of water by one degree of Fahrenheit's scale is equal to . . . a mechanical force capable of raising 838 pounds to a perpendicular height of one foot." Joule made his final experiments in 1878, and the physical constant was determined to be 772.55 foot-pounds.

Jourdain (zhör-daṅ'), **Alfonse,** Count of Toulouse. Born in Syria, 1103: died at Acre, Palestine, 1148. Ruler of the greater part of southern France 1125–48.

Jourdain, Monsieur. In Molière's "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," a good, plain citizen, consumed with a desire to pass for a perfect gentleman. To this end he endeavors to educate not only himself but all his family. His astonishment at learning that he had been talking prose all his life has passed into a proverb.

Jourdan (zhör-doṅ'), Comte **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Limoges, France, April 29, 1762: died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1833. A French marshal. He was distinguished in the campaigns of 1792–93; became commander of the army of the north; defeated the Austrians at Wattignies Oct. 16, 1793, and at Fleurus June 26, 1794; was victorious at Aldenhoven; was defeated at Hochst Oct. 11, 1795; was commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse; was defeated at Amberg Aug. 24, and Wurzburg Sept. 3, 1796; was commander of the army of the Danube, and was defeated at Ostrach March 21, and Stockach March 25, 1799; was made governor of Piedmont in 1800, and marshal in 1804; and attended Joseph Bonaparte in Naples and Spain.

Journey to London, A. The name given by Vanbrugh to the unfinished comedy afterward completed by Cibber and called "The Provoked Husband" (produced in 1728).

Jouvenet (zhöv-nā'), **Jean.** Born at Rouen, France, Aug. 21, 1647: died at Paris, April 5, 1717. A French historical painter. Among his chief works are "Descent from the Cross," "Esther before Ahasuerus," "Miraculous Draught of Fishes."

Jouvet (zhö-vā'), or **Jovet** (zhō-vā'). A peak of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France, east of Moutiers, noted for its view. Height, 8,410 feet.

Joux (zhö), **Fort de.** A fortress in the department of Doubs, France, 3 miles south-southeast of Pontarlier. Mirabeau was imprisoned here 1775, and Toussaint Louverture died here 1803.

Joux, Lac de. A lake on the borders of France and Switzerland, in the Val de Joux. Its outlet is the Orbe. Length, 5 miles.

Joux, Val de. A valley in the Jura, in Vaud, Switzerland, on the border of the departments of Doubs and Jura, France, traversed by the Orbe and the Lac de Joux.

Jouy (zhö-ē'), **Victor Joseph Étienne** (called **de Jouy**). Born at Jouy, near Versailles, France, 1764 (1769?): died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 4, 1846. A French dramatist and man of letters. Among his numerous writings are "Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin, ou observations sur les mœurs et les usages français au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle" (1812–14), librettos, comedies, tragedies, etc.

Jova. See *Opata*.

Jove (jōv). See *Jupiter* and *Zeus*.

Jovellanos (Hō-vel-yä'nōs), or **Jove-Llanos, Gaspar Melchor de.** Born at Gijon, Asturias, Spain, Jan. 5, 1744: died in Asturias, Nov. 27, 1811. A Spanish statesman, poet, and man of letters. He wrote the comedy "El delincuente honrado" ("The Honest Criminal"), the tragedy "Pelayo," prose works on politics and political economy, etc.

Jovellanos (Hō-vel-yä'nos), **Salvador.** Born at Asuncion, 1833. A Paraguayan statesman. Driven out of the country, he established himself in the Argentine Republic, and in 1865 joined the allied army against Lopez. At the end of the war he was made a member of the provisional government, and a new constitution having been adopted, he was elected president in Oct., 1871, serving from Dec. 12, 1871, to Nov. 25, 1874. With him began the regeneration of Paraguay.

Jovial Crew, A, or the Merry Beggars. A comedy by Richard Brome, produced in 1641, printed in 1652.

Jovian. See *Jovianus.*

Jovianus (jō-vi-ā'nus), **Flavius Claudius.** Born about 332: died at Dadastana, Bithynia, Feb. 17, 364. Emperor of Rome 363–364. He was elevated by the army on the death of Julian the Apostate during a campaign against Persia, and purchased the retreat of himself and his army by ceding to the Persian king all the 5 Roman provinces beyond the Tigris. The chief event of his reign was the publication of an edict restoring Christianity to the privileges granted by Constantine the Great.

Jovius. See *Giorio.*

Jowett (jou'et), **Benjamin.** Born at Camberwell, London, 1817: died Oct. 1, 1893. A noted English classical scholar, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and master of Balliol College. In 1882 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university. His works include "The Dialogues of Plato translated into English, with Analyses and Introductions" (1871, 3d ed. 1892), a translation of Thucydides (1881), and a translation of the "Politics" of Aristotle (1885). In 1860 he was tried and acquitted before the chancellor's court of the University of Oxford on a charge of heresy.

Jowf, or **Djowf** (jouf). A town and oasis in Arabia, about lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 40° E.

Joyce's Country (jois'ez kun'tri). A district of County Galway, Ireland, lying north of Connemara.

Joyeuse (zhwä-yėz'). The sword of Charlemagne.

Joyeuse Garde (zhwä-yėz' gärd), **La,** or **La Garde Joyeuse.** In medieval romance, the castle of Lancelot of the Lake. It was given to him by Arthur for his defense of the queen's honor in a conflict with Sir Mador who had accused her of poisoning his brother. The name was changed from Dolorous Garde, or La Garde Douloureuse, in honor of his victory. It is thought to have stood at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

> Berwick, but for the dulness within its walls, seems almost as worthy of being called Joyeuse Garde as, both from its real and romance history of siege, conquest, and reconquest, it is of being remembered as Dolorous Garde.
> *Stuart Glennie*, Arthurian Localities, III. 1.

J. S. of Dale. The pseudonym of F. J. Stimson.

Juan (Hö-än'). Spanish form of *John.*

Juan, Don. See *Don Juan.*

Juan, Don. See *John of Austria.*

Juana. See *Joanna.*

Juana, or **Juanna** (Hö-än'nä). [Named in honor of Prince Juan, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella.] The name given by Columbus in 1492 to Cuba. After his death it was changed, by the king's desire, to Fernandina, and both names appear in some old books and maps. They were soon abandoned.

Juan de Arpli (Hö-än' dā är'plē). Born at Leon about 1585: died at Madrid about the beginning of the 17th century. A Spanish goldsmith, the most celebrated member of a numerous family of goldsmiths: the Spanish Cellini. Philip II. appointed him assayer of money at the Segovia. He left various writings on orfévrerie, sculpture, and architecture.

Juan de Fuca (jö'an de fū'kä; Sp. pron. Hö-än' dā fö'kä), or **Fuca, Strait of.** A sea passage separating Vancouver Island from Washington, and connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Georgia and with Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound.

Juan Fernandez (Hö-än' fer-nän'deth). **1.** An island belonging to Chile, situated in the South Pacific in lat. 33° 38′ S., long. 78° 53′ W. The surface is rocky and mountainous. It was discovered by a Spaniard, Juan Fernandez, about 1563; was a resort of bucaneers in the 17th and 18th centuries; and is famous for the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk 1704–09. Also called *Mas a Tierra.* Area, 36 square miles.
2. A group including the above island, Mas a Fuera (100 miles west of it), and the islet of Santa Clara. Total area, 72 square miles. The population is very small.

Juarez (Hö-ä'reth), **Benito Pablo.** Born at Guelatao, Oajaca, March 21, 1806: died at Mexico, July 18, 1872. A Mexican liberal politician, of pure Indian blood. Banished by Santa Anna in 1853, he returned in 1855, was minister of justice under Alvarez, and in 1857 was elected president of the supreme court and vice-president of Mexico. After the fall of Comonfort (Jan., 1858), he became president by succession, but the reactionists had seized the government, and Juarez triumphed over them (Dec., 1860) only after a civil war. He was regularly elected president March, 1861. The invasion of Mexico by the French, English, and Spanish, ostensibly in support of foreign bondholders (Dec., 1861), ended in the occupation of Mexico by the French (June, 1863), and the proclamation of an empire under Maximilian. Juarez was driven to the northern frontier, but on the withdrawal of the French army (Jan., 1867) quickly regained strength, and Maximilian was captured and shot. Juarez entered Mexico, and was reelected president Aug., 1867. Revolts continued, and, though he was again elected in 1871, the northern states were in insurrection when he died.

Juarez Celman (säl-män'), **Miguel.** Born at Cordoba, Sept. 29, 1844. An Argentine politician of the liberal party. He became president Oct. 12, 1886, but was forced to resign Aug. 6, 1890, by a revolution brought on by the financial panic of that year.

Juarros (Hö-är'rōs), **Domingo.** Born at Guatemala city, 1752: died there, 1820. A Central American priest and historian. He wrote "Historia de la Ciudad de Guatemala" (2 vols. 1808–18). There is an abridged English translation by John Bailey, entitled "Statistical and Commercial History of Guatemala" (London, 1823). The work is important for the history of Central America.

Juba (jö'bä). A large river in Africa, which flows into the Indian Ocean near the equator. Now proved not to be the Ómo.

Juba (jö'bạ̈) **I.** Committed suicide, 46 B. C. King of Numidia, and an ally of Pompey. He defeated the Cæsareans under Curio in 49, and was defeated at Thapsus in 46.

Juba II. Died about 19 A. D. Son of Juba I., made king of Numidia about 30 B. C., and transferred to Mauretania in 25 B. C. He was noted as a historical and general writer.

Jubal (jö'bal). According to Genesis, a son of Lamech by Adah, and the inventor of stringed and wind instruments.

Jubbulpore. See *Jabalpur.*

Juby (jö'bē), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Africa, south of Morocco.

Júcar (Hö'kär). A river of eastern Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean 25 miles south by east of Valencia. Length, about 250 miles.

Jucunas (zhö-kö-näs'). A tribe of South American Indians, on the river Japurá near the confines of Brazil and Colombia. They are of the Arawak linguistic stock.

Judæa. See *Judea.*

Judah (jö'dạ̈). [Heb., 'praised'; Gr. 'Ιούδας, rarely 'Ιούδα, Judas.] **1.** One of the Hebrew patriarchs, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah.— **2.** The most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel. Its territory was bounded by Dan and Benjamin on the north, the Dead Sea and Idumea on the east, Idumea and Simeon on the south, and the Mediterranean (nominally) on the west. It was subdivided into the districts of the mountain or hill country, the wilderness, the south, and the lowland.

Judah I., known as "The Prince" (*ha-Nasi*), or "The Holy" (*ha-Qadôsh*). Flourished 190–220 A. D. The seventh patriarch and president of the Sanhedrim in succession from Hillel. He resided first in Tiberias, afterward in Sepphoris, and was, according to a tradition, on friendly terms with the emperor Antoninus. The principal work of his life consisted in the compiling of the thousands of decisions (halachoth: see *Halacha*) of the teachers of the law, which he arranged according to subjects and redacted as the Mishna (which see) in 6 orders or classes, each comprising the regulations of a certain branch of religious or social life.

Judah II. Patriarch about 225 A. D., grandson of Judah I. He moderated many laws bearing on the relation of Jews to heathen, and, according to a tradition, was an intimate friend of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Judah, Kingdom of. The southern kingdom of the Jews, comprising the tribes Judah and Benjamin. The northern kingdom of Israel seceded from it in the reign of Rehoboam (about 953 B. C.). Among its kings were Jehoshaphat, Joash, Uzziah, Hezekiah, and Josiah. It was overthrown in 586 B. C. by Nebuchadnezzar, who carried many of the people to Babylon.

Judah ha Levi (jö'dä hä la'vẹ̄). Born about 1085: died about 1140. A Spanish-Jewish poet and physician. In him the Jewish-Spanish renaissance of poetry reached its height of perfection of form and nobility and loftiness of subject-matter. Of his works there survive more than 800 secular poems and more than 300 religious poems. He was also the author of an apologetical work in Arabic, "The Book of Argumentation and Demonstration for the Defense of the Oppressed Religion," better known by the title of the Hebrew translation "Chozari." According to a tradition he undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was there trampled to death by a Saracen rider.

Judas (jö'dạs), surnamed "The Gaulonite," or "The Galilean." A Jewish popular leader in the revolt against the census under the prefect Quirinus.

> The sect of Judas the Gaulonite, or, as he was called, the Galilean, may be considered the lineal inheritors of that mingled spirit of national independence and of religious enthusiasm which had in early days won the glorious triumph of freedom from the Syro-Grecian kings, and had maintained a stern though secret resistance to the later Asmoneans, and to the Idumean dynasty. Just before the death of Herod, it had induced the six thousand Pharisees to refuse the oath of allegiance to the king and to his imperial protector, and had probably been the secret incitement in the other acts of resistance to the royal authority. Judas the Galilean openly proclaimed the unlawfulness, the impiety, of God's people submitting to a foreign yoke, and thus acknowledging the subordination of the Jewish theocracy to the empire of Rome.
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, I. 141.

Judas Iscariot (jö'das is-kar'i-ot). [Heb. (see *Judah*); Gr. 'Ιούδας 'Ισκαριώτης. The surname *Iscariot* is from *Kerioth* in Judah.] One of the twelve apostles, the betrayer of Jesus.

Judas Maccabæus (jö'dạs mak-ạ-bē'us). Died 160 B. C. The second of the five sons of Mattathias the Hasmonean. He succeeded his father in 166 as commander and leader in the struggle against Antiochus Epiphanes. In the battles at Bethhoron and Bethzur (south of Jerusalem) he gained a decisive victory over the Syrians, and on the 25th Chisleu (December), 164, he entered Jerusalem and reconsecrated the temple. In memory of this event the feast of dedication (hanukah) was instituted. Later he fought many battles, and at last fell in an encounter with the Syrians under Bacchides.

Judas Maccabæus. An oratorio by Handel, produced in London 1747.

Judd (jud), **Sylvester.** Born at Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813: died at Augusta, Maine, Jan. 20, 1853. An American Unitarian clergyman and author. His chief work is the romance "Margaret" (1845).

Jude (jöd), or **Judas,** Saint. [Heb.: see *Judah.*] One of the twelve apostles, probably identical with Thaddeus and Lebbæus (doubtless a corruption of *Thaddeus*). There are no trustworthy traditions concerning him.

Jude, Epistle of. A book of the New Testament, written, not by the apostle Jude, but possibly by a brother of Jesus. He describes himself as a "brother of James," by whom the brother of Jesus may be meant. But both authorship and date are uncertain.

Judea, or **Judæa** (jọ̈-dē'ạ̈). [L. *Judæa*, Gr. 'Ιουδαία, from 'Ιουδαῖος, Jew, from 'Ιούδας, Judah.] **1.** The southern division of Palestine in the Roman period, lying south of Samaria and west of the Jordan and Dead Sea, sometimes, however, including territory east of the Jordan.— **2.** An occasional name of the land of the Jews, or of Palestine.

Judea, Kingdom of. See *Judah.*

Judenburg (yö'den-börG). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Mur 36 miles west by north of Gratz. Population (1890), commune, 4,642.

Judges, Book of. [Heb. *šofeṭîm.*] A book of the Old Testament: so named because it gives an account of the history of Israel under the rule of a series of leaders called judges. It describes the transition period between the conquest of Canaan and the growth of a strong, stable government. The judge was chieftain in ancient Semitic communities, and the chief, of whatever title, always exercised juridical functions. The ancient Carthaginians called their rulers by the same name, suffetes. The most famous judges were Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, Eli, and Samuel. According to its own chronology, the book covers a period of 410 years, but there are many difficulties in the way of the acceptance of this number.

Judgment of Paris, The. **1.** A painting by Rubens, in the museum at Dresden. The three goddesses, accompanied by their attributes, and more or less completely undraped, stand in the foreground of a woodland. Paris sits on a stone holding the apple, with Mercury at his elbow offering advice. This is the original of the painting in the National Gallery, London.
2. A painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. Mercury offers counsel to Paris, who is seated on a rock, in shepherd's costume; opposite stand the three goddesses, more or less undraped.

Judith (jö'dith). An Early English poem, probably of the 7th century, first printed in 1698.

> In the same manuscript, which contains the only known copy of "Beowulf," is a fragment — about a tenth part — of another First English poem, its theme at length the story of Judith. Professor Stephens infers, not only from its genuine poetic force, but from its use of a variation in the number of accents marking changes of emotion — a device found nowhere else in First English except in Cædmon's Paraphrase — that the shaping of the poem is to be ascribed to Cædmon. *Morley*, English Writers, II. 180.

Judith. The name of the heroine of the Book of Judith (which see).

Judith, Book of. One of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. It is a historical romance dating from the Macedonian period (probably from about 150 B. C.), and was apparently written in Hebrew. The original text is no longer extant; it exists at present in two distinct recensions, the Greek and the Latin. The heroine is named Judith (whence the name of the book), and is represented as a native of Bethulia. In order to deliver her native city, which is besieged by Holofernes, a general of the king of the Assyrians, she enters the Assyrian camp under the pretense of wishing to betray the city, gains admission to the general, fascinates him by her extraordinary beauty, and slays him in his drunken sleep.

Judson (jud'son), **Adoniram.** Born at Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788: died at sea, April 12, 1850. An American Baptist missionary. He settled in Burma in 1813. He translated the Bible into Burmese in 1835, and wrote a Burmese-English dictionary.

Juel (yö'el), **Niels.** Born at Copenhagen, May 8, 1629: died at Copenhagen, April 8, 1697. A Danish admiral, distinguished in the war against Sweden 1675-77.

Juggernaut (jug'ėr nât). [A corruption of the Skt. *Jagannatha*, Lord of the world.] A name of Vishnu or Krishna, and also of Rama and Dattatreya, both incarnations of Vishnu. He is worshiped elsewhere in India, but the Jagannath festival at Puri, near Cattack in Orissa, is especially celebrated. Its special feature is the drawing of the great car. Such cars, attached to every large Vishnu pagoda in the south of India, typify the moving active world over which the god presides. The Jagannath festival takes place in June or July, and for weeks before pilgrims come into Puri by thousands. The car is 45 feet high, 35 feet square, and supported on 16 wheels 7 feet in diameter. Balarama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Jagannatha, have separate cars a little smaller. When the images are placed on the cars, the multitude kneel, bow their foreheads in the dust, and, rushing forward, draw the cars down the broad street toward Jagannath's country house. The distance is less than a mile, but the journey takes several days. When the zeal of the pilgrims flags, 4 200 professional pullers drag the cars. An error underlies the common foreign conception of the festival. "In a closely-packed eager throng of a hundred thousand men and women, under the blazing tropical sun deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement, but such instances have always been rare, and are now unknown. The few suicides that did occur were, for the most part, cases of diseased and miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu-worship than self immolation. According to Chaitanya, the apostle of Jagannath, the destruction of the least of God's creatures is a sin against the Creator. Self immolation he would have regarded with horror." *Sir W. W. Hunter*, Statistical Account of Bengal, XIX. 59 ff.

Juggernaut, better **Jagannath** (ju-gun-nät'). A seaport in Orissa, Bengal, British India, situated in lat. 19° 48' N., long. 85° 49' E., celebrated for its temple and festival of the deity Juggernaut (which see). Also called *Puri.* Population, about 20,000.

Jugurtha (jö-gėr'thä). Killed at Rome, 104 B. C. King of Numidia, son of Mastanabal and grandson of Masinissa. He usurped western Numidia in 117, and eastern Numidia in 112. A war with Rome commenced in 111, and he contended against Metellus in 109 and 108, and against Marius in 107. He was captured by Sulla in 106.

Juif Errant (zhü-ēf' e-roṅ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Wandering Jew.'] An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris 1852.

Juive (zhüev'), **La.** [F., 'The Jewess.'] An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris 1835.

Jujuy (hö-hwē'). 1. The northwesternmost province of the Argentine Confederation, bounded on the east and south by Salta. Area, 17,000 square miles. Population (1887), 90,000.—2. The capital of the province of Jujuy, situated on the Rio Grande about lat. 24° 10' S., long. 65° 20' W. Also called *San Salvador de Jujuy.* Population (1889), 5,000.

Jukes (jöks), **Joseph Beete.** Born at Birmingham, Oct., 1811: died at Dublin, July 29, 1869. An English geologist. In 1839 he became geological surveyor of Newfoundland, and in 1842 naturalist to the expedition to the northeast coast of Australia. In 1846 he joined the British Geological Survey. In 1850 he became director of the Irish branch of the survey, and lecturer on geology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. His chief works are "Excursions in and about Newfoundland" (1842), "Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H. M. S. Fly" (1847), "A Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia" (1850), "The Geology of South Staffordshire Coal-field."

Jukovsky (zhö-kof'skē), **Vasili Andreyevitch.** Born Jan. 29, 1783: died at Baden, 1852. A Russian poet and translator. He translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans," Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," Gray's "Elegy," etc.

Juli (hö'lē). A village of Peru, department of Puno, on a terrace overlooking the southwest shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,100 feet above the [illegible]

Julia [illegible] [L., fem. of *Julius.*] Born 39 B. C.: [illegible] The daughter [illegible] of C. and L. Cæsar, Agrippa Postumus, Julia, and Agrippina. After Agrippa's death in 12 B. C., she married Tiberius. [illegible] her father, first to the island of Pandatoria, and afterward to [illegible]

Julia. [illegible] The daughter [illegible] married Cornelius Cæpio, from whom, at her father's command, [illegible] of Pompey the Great [illegible]

Julia. Died [illegible] [illegible] the vices of her mother, and was banished by Augustus in 9 A. D. to the island of Tremerus, where she died.

Julia. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a girl loved by Proteus.—2. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a type of commonplace sentiment.—3. In J. Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback," the long-suffering object of the fractious jealousy of Falkland.

Julia Domna. Died 217 A. D. A Roman empress. She was the wife of Septimius Severus, whom she married about 175, before his elevation to the imperial throne, and by whom she became the mother of Caracalla and Geta. She was originally a Syrian priestess, and through her influence as empress made Oriental religious rites fashionable at Rome.

Julia gens (jö'lyä jenz). A celebrated patrician clan or house in ancient Rome. Its eponymic ancestor was Julus, the grandson or, according to some accounts, the son of Æneas. The Julia gens was one of the leading Alban houses which Tullus Hostilius removed to Rome on the destruction of Alba Longa. Its family names in the time of the republic were Cæsar, Iulus, Mento, and Libo.

Julian (jö'lyan), surnamed "The Apostate" (**Flavius Claudius Julianus**). [L. *Julianus*, sprung from or pertaining to Julius; It. *Giuliano*, Sp. *Julian*, Pg. *Julião*, F. *Julien.*] Born at Constantinople, probably Nov. 17, 331 A. D.: died June 26, 363. Roman emperor 361–363, son of Julius Constantius and Basilina. He was, with the exception of a half-brother, Gallus, the only member of the Flavian family who escaped massacre on the accession of Constantius II. He was brought up in the Christian faith, and received an excellent education, which was completed in the philosophical schools at Athens. He was in 355 created Cæsar by Constantius, whose sister Helena he married, and by whom he was invested with the government of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He made his residence chiefly at Paris, and in 357 defeated the Alamanni in a great battle near Strasburg. He was proclaimed emperor by his troops in 361, and was marching against Constantinople when the death of Constantius left him undisputed master of the empire. On his accession he publicly announced his conversion to paganism (whence his surname), and published an edict in which he granted toleration to all religions. In 363 he undertook an expedition against Persia, during which he was killed by an arrow while pursuing the enemy after a bloody engagement, June 26, 363.

Julian, Count. In Spanish legend, a governor of Andalusia in the 8th century. According to the story, his daughter Florinda was seduced by Roderic, and in revenge he betrayed Ceuta to the Moors.

Julian Alps. The part of the eastern Alps east and southeast of the Carnic Alps, situated in Venetia, Carinthia, Carniola, and Görz-Gradiska. The culminating point is the Terglou (9,394 feet). The pass over the Julian Alps into Italy was of extreme importance, being traversed by the West-Gothic invaders, by Radagais, by Attila, and by others.

Julian Emperors. A collective name for the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, as members by birth or adoption of the family of Julius Cæsar.

Julianists (jö'lyan-ists). A sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus early in the 6th century.

Jülich (yü'lich), F. **Juliers** (zhü-lyā'). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 16 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle: the Roman Juliacum, and formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Jülich.

Jülich, Duchy of. A medieval countship and duchy of Germany, which lay west of the electorate of Cologne. Capital, Julich. It became united with Berg in 1423. Julich, Berg, and Cleves were united in 1521. The extinction of the Cleves ducal house in 1609 brought on the "Contest of the Julich Succession," settled in 1666, when Brandenburg received Cleves, and Julich and Berg passed to Pfalz-Neuburg. Julich was acquired by France in 1801, was ceded to Prussia in 1814-15, and now belongs to the Rhine Province.

Julie (zhü-lē'). In Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse," the wife of Volmar, and the mistress of Saint Preux.

Julien (zhü-lyaṅ'), **Stanislas.** Born at Orléans, France, Sept. 20, 1799: died at Paris, Feb. 14, 1873. A French Sinologist. He published [illegible]

Julier [illegible]. A pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, leading from the Oberhalbstein valley [illegible] It was used by the Romans. Height, [illegible] feet.

Juliers. See *Jülich.*

Juliet [illegible] 1. The heroine of Shakspere's [illegible] Romeo, [illegible]—2. A [illegible] Shakspere's [illegible] "Measure for Measure," a lady loved by Claudio.

Julius (jöl'yus) **I.** Bishop of Rome 337–352. He [illegible] supporter of Athanasius [illegible] to a new contest. Julius summoned the accusers of Athanasius to plead the cause before a council in Rome. The Eastern prelates altogether disclaimed his jurisdiction, and rejected his pretensions to rejudge the cause of a bishop already condemned by the Council of Tyre. The answer of Julius is directed rather to the justification of Athanasius than to the assertion of his own authority. The synod of Rome solemnly acquitted Athanasius, Paul, and all their adherents. The Western emperor joined in the sentiments of his clergy. A second council at Milan, in the presence of Constans, confirmed the decree of Rome. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 421.

Julius II. (**Giuliano della Rovere**). Born at Albezuola, 1443: died Feb. 21, 1513. Pope 1503–1513. He joined the League of Cambrai against Venice in 1508; formed the Holy League against France in 1511; and convened the fifth Lateran Council in 1512. He was a patron of literature and art.

Julius III. (**Gianmaria de' Medici,** later **del Monte**). Pope 1550–55.

Julius Africanus. See *Africanus.*

Julius Cæsar. See *Cæsar.*

Julius Cæsar. 1. A historical tragedy by Shakspere, probably written in 1600 or 1601. It was not printed till 1623.—2. A tragedy by Sir William Alexander, earl of Stirling, published as "Cæsar" in 1604, and as "Julius Cæsar" in 1607.

Jullien, or **Julien** (zhü-lyaṅ'), **Louis Antoine.** Born at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, France, April 23, 1812: died near Paris, March 14, 1860. A French composer and musical director. In 1842 he began his annual series of concerts at the English Opera House. His aim was to "popularize music." He was in the United States from 1852 to 1854.

Jullunder. See *Jalandhar.*

July (jö-lī', formerly jö'li). [From L. *Julius*, July, properly adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month, and who gave it this name when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month. The name *Julius* in ME. and early mod. E. was commonly *July.*] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

July, Government of. In French history, the government of Louis Philippe (1830–48), who was called to the throne in consequence of the revolution of July (which see).

July, Revolution of. In French history, the revolution of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, by which the government of Charles X. and the elder line of the Bourbons was overthrown. The younger line (Orleans) was soon called to the throne in the person of Louis Philippe.

Jumala (yö-mä'lä). See the extract.

> The highest god amongst the Finns is called Jumala, also Num, or Jilibeambaertje, as protector of the flocks; but this last only amongst certain tribes. The word Jumala indicates rather the godhead in general than a divine individual; the god of the Christians is also often called Jumala. Therefore in the runes another name is more prominent; namely, Ukko, the old man, the grandfather, who sends thunder. Both are regarded by Castren as belonging to the air-gods; besides these, there are gods of the elements, such as water-gods and earth-gods.
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 303.

Jumanas (zhö-mä-näs'). A race of Indians in northwestern Brazil (Amazonas), on the rivers Japurá and Icá, sometimes found on the Marañon, and probably extending into Colombia, where they are called Tecunas. They belong to the Maypure linguistic stock, are divided into many petty hordes, live in fixed villages, plant manioc, and are generally peaceful. Their faces are tattooed as a tribal mark. Also written *Chumanas, Chimanos, Shumanas, Xomanas, Xumanas.*

Jumet (zhü-mā'). A manufacturing and mining town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 4 miles northwest of Charleroi. Population (1890), 23,927.

Jumièges (zhü-myāzh'). A village in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine 15 miles west of Rouen. The abbey church of the Benedictines, formerly the most important monastic monument of this region, is now a noble ruin, almost roofless. The west front has 2 square towers, octagonal above, and a projecting porch. The nave and aisles are round-arched, with alternate square and circular piers, and there was a great tower at the crossing.

Jumilla (hö-mēl'yä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 33 miles north of Murcia. Population (1887), 14,334.

Jumma Musjid. See *Ahmedabad.*

Jumna (jum'nä), or **Jamuna** (yä'mö-nä). A river of India, the chief tributary of the Ganges. It rises in the Himalaya, and joins the Ganges near Allahabad. On its banks are Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. Length, [illegible] miles.

Junagarh (jö-na-gar'). 1. A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 70° 30' E.—2. The capital of the state of Junagarh, situated about lat. 21° 30' N., long. 70° 24' E. Population, about 24,000.

Junction (jungk′shon). A city in Geary County, eastern Kansas. Population (1890), 4,502.

June (jön). [From L. *Junius*, June, properly adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of the family of Junius, from *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

June, Jennie. The pseudonym of Mrs. Croly (Jennie Cunningham).

Juneau (jö-nō′). A mining town in Alaska, the largest in the Territory.

Jung (yöng), or **Jungius** (jun′ji-us). **Joachim.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Oct. 22, 1587: died at Hamburg, Sept. 17, 1657. A German philosophical writer and botanist. He was professor of mathematics at Giessen 1609–14, and at Rostock 1625–28, and rector of the Johanneum at Hamburg 1628–57.

Jung, Johann Heinrich, generally called **Stilling.** Born at Im-Grund, Nassau, Germany, Sept. 12, 1740: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, April 2, 1817. A German mystic. He was professor of economics at Marburg 1787–1803, and later lived in retirement at Heidelberg and Karlsruhe. He wrote an autobiography (published as "Heinrich Stillings Leben" 1806; continued 1817) and various mystical works.

Jungbunzlau (yöng-bönts′lou). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, on the Iser 31 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 11,518.

Jungfrau (yöng′frou). [G., 'virgin.'] One of the chief mountains of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, on the border of Bern and Valais, 13 miles south by east of Interlaken. It was first ascended in 1811. Height, 13,670 feet.

Junghuhn (yöng′hön), **Franz Wilhelm.** Born at Mansfeld, Prussia, Oct. 26, 1812: died at Lembang, Java, April 24, 1864. A German naturalist and explorer in Java and Sumatra. His chief work is "Java, seine Gestalt, Pflanzendecke, und innere Bauart" (1852–54).

Jungmann (yöng′män), **Joseph.** Born at Hudlitz, Bohemia, July 16, 1773: died at Prague, Nov., 1847. A Bohemian philologist and historian of literature. His chief works are a "History of Bohemian Literature" (1825), and a "Czech-German Dictionary" (1835–39)

Juniata (jö-ni-at′ä). A river in Pennsylvania, formed by the junction of the Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch at Petersburg. It joins the Susquehanna 13 miles northwest of Harrisburg; is noted for picturesque scenery; and has a total length of about 150 miles.

Junin (hö-nēn′). **1.** An interior department of Peru, northeast of Lima. Population, about 200,000.—**2.** A town of the department of Junin, southeast of Lake Chinchay-cocha. It gave its name to a battle fought on a plain to the south, Aug. 6, 1824, in which the patriots under Bolivar defeated the royalists of Canterac. The action was decided entirely by the cavalry, and without the use of firearms. Population, about 2,000.

Junius (jö′nyus). The pseudonym of the unknown author of a series of letters directed against the British ministry, Sir William Draper, the Duke of Grafton, and others. The letters appeared in the London "Public Advertiser" from Nov. 21 1768, to Jan. 21, 1772. Their authorship has been attributed to Edmund Burke, Earl Temple, and others; but they probably were written by Sir Philip Francis.

Junius (jö′ni-us), **Franziskus.** Born at Heidelberg, Baden, 1589: died at Windsor, England, Nov. 19, 1677. A German student of the Teutonic languages, son of Franziskus Junius. Among his works is "Etymologicum Anglicanum" (ed. by Lye 1743).

Junker (yöng′ker), **Wilhelm.** Born at Moscow, April 6, 1840: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1892. An African explorer. After studying in Germany, Switzerland, and Russia, Junker began his career as an explorer by tours in Algeria and Tunis (1873–74), in Lower Egypt (1875), Suakin, Kassala, and Khartum (1876) and Gondokoro and Makaraka as far as Vau (1877), returning to Europe in 1878. Accompanied by his assistant Bohndorff, he returned in 1879 to Khartum, where they embarked on the steamer Ismailia. In 1880–83 he explored the Nyam-Nyam and Mombuttu countries in all directions. He crossed and followed the Welle River several times, and reached Emin Pasha at Lado, on the upper White Nile at the close of 1883. For some time he was held in virtual captivity through the Mahdi insurrection, but he finally succeeded (after the failure of the relief expedition under G. A. Fischer) in making his way from Wadelai to the coast, arriving in Zanzibar in Dec., 1886. In 1887 he was again in Europe. He published "Reisen in Afrika" (1891).

Junkers (yöng′kėrz). The members of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister in 1862.

Junkseylon. See *Salang.*

Juno (jö′nō). **1.** In Roman mythology, the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom in later times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline. In her distinctively Italic character, Juno (called *Lanuvina*, from the site at Lanuvium of her chief sanctuary, or *Hospita*, the Protectress) was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goatskin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athene, by a sacred serpent.

2. The third planetoid, discovered by Harding at Lilienthal, Sept. 1, 1804.

Junot (zhü-nō′), **Andoche,** Duc d'Abrantès. Born at Bussy-le-Grand, Oct. 23, 1771: died July 29, 1813. A French general. He entered the army in 1792; accompanied Bonaparte in his Italian and Egyptian campaigns; became a general of division in 1800; was appointed governor of Paris in 1806; and in 1807 commanded an army which invaded Portugal and captured Lisbon. Shortly afterward he was created duke of Abrantès. He was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley at Vimeiro in Aug., 1808, and compelled to evacuate Portugal.

Junot, Madame (**Laure Permon**), Duchesse d'Abrantès. Born at Montpellier, Nov. 6, 1784: died at Paris, June 7, 1838. A French author. She married General Junot about 1800. She is the author of "Souvenirs historiques sur Napoleon, la Revolution, le Directoire, le Consulat, l'Empire et la Restauration" (1831–1835), "Histoire des salons de Paris" (1837), etc.

Junqueira Freire (zhön-kāy′rä frāy′re), **Luiz José.** Born at Bahia, Dec. 31, 1832: died there, June 24, 1855. A Brazilian poet. From 1851 to 1854 he was a novitiate in a cloister of Carmelite monks, where he wrote his best-known poems, collected in the "Inspirações do claustro."

Junta (jun′tä). [Sp. *junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*), from L. *juncta*, fem. of *junctus*, joined.] In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

Junto (jun′tō). In English history, a group of Whig politicians very influential in the reigns of William III. and Anne. Its chief members were Somers, Russell, Wharton, and Montague. They were the chief leaders of the party in Parliament.

Jupille (zhü-pēly′). A manufacturing town in the province of Liège, Belgium, 3 miles east of Liège.

Jupiter (jö′pi-tėr). [L., from *Jovis* (earlier *Diovis*, Gr. *Ζεύς*, Ind. *Diaus*) and *pater*, father Jove.] **1.** In Roman mythology, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where he had the title of Optimus Maximus ('Best and Greatest'). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him: hence white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by 4 white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also *Jove.*

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.8619 Julian years, and its synodical period 399 days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,000,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38″, so that its real diameter is about one tenth that of the sun (which subtends 1,922″), and about 11 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8″.9). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about $\frac{1}{1047}$ of that of the sun or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3, that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is $2\frac{2}{3}$ times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fasciæ or bands which cross its disk. These fasciæ subsist generally for months or even years, but occasionally form in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds, but the white clouds in 5½ minutes less time. From his photometric observations Zöllner calculates the albedo of Jupiter to be 0.62, so high a value as to suggest that the planet must be self-luminous. Jupiter has 5 satellites or moons. The fifth (which is about 111,000 miles from the planet, and of very small diameter, with a period of about 12 hours) was discovered by Barnard Sept. 9, 1892. The periods of revolution of the others are as follows: (1) 1d. 18h. 28m. 35.945s.; (2) 3d. 13h. 17m. 53.735s.; (3) 7d. 3h. 59m. 35.854s.; (4) 16d. 18h. 5m. 6.928s.

Jupiter Amon. Jupiter as identified with the Egyptian Amon.

Jupiter of Otricoli. A marble mask restored as a bust, the finest surviving antique head of Zeus. The features are massive and imposing; the beard is full, separated into locks; and the abundant hair rises from the forehead and falls down on both sides of the face.

Jupiter-Scapin. A sobriquet given to Napoleon I. See *Scapin.*

Jupiter Stator. [L., 'he who stays' flight.] Jupiter as the giver of victory in battle.

Jura (jö′rä). A chain of mountains in eastern France and western and northern Switzerland: the ancient Jura Mons or Jurassus. It extends from the junction of the Ain and Rhone to the junction of the Aare and Rhine. The designation is sometimes extended to include the prolongation through Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria to the valley of the upper Main, called the German Jura, and subdivided into the Swabian Jura and Franconian Jura. The highest peaks are Dôle, Mont Tendre, Reculet, Cret de la Neige, Credoz, etc. (over 5,000 feet). Length of French and Swiss Jura, about 180 miles.

Jura (zhü-rä′). A department of eastern France. Capital, Lons-le-Saunier. It is bounded by Haute-Saône on the north, Doubs and Switzerland on the east, Ain on the south, and Cote d'Or and Saone-et-Loire on the southeast, and formed part of the ancient Franche-Comte. Area, 1,927 square miles. Population (1891), 273,028.

Jura (jö′rä). An island of the Inner Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, Scotland. It lies 4 miles west of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Sound of Jura, and is traversed by a range of hills. Length, 27 miles.

Jura, Franconian. See *Franconian Jura.*

Jura, Paps of. Two conical hills in the island of Jura, Scotland, about 2,500 feet in height.

Jura, Sound of. A sea passage separating the island of Jura from the mainland of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Jura, Swabian. See *Swabian Jura.*

Juripixunas. See *Juris.*

Juris (zhö-rēs′). [Abbreviated from Tupi *juripixuna*, black-mouthed, from their custom of tattooing the face so as to form a black mark about the mouth.] A tribe of Indians in the Brazilian state of Amazonas, on the north side of the upper Amazon, between the Japurá and Içá, occasionally ranging east to the Rio Negro. Formerly they were the most numerous and powerful tribe of this region, but they are now greatly reduced in numbers, and most of them have been amalgamated with the country population. They are divided into various hordes, have fixed villages and plantations, and are especially skilful in the use of the blow-gun. They are classed with the Maypure stock, and are closely related to the Passes. The name has also been given to a tribe of Argentine Chaco of the Lule stock.

Jurunas (zhö-rö′näs). [Tupi *jurú*, mouth, and *una*, black.] A tribe of Brazilian Indians of the Tupi race, on the river Xingu between 4° and 8° S. lat. They were formerly very numerous and warlike, and are said to have been cannibals. They tattooed a large black patch on the face (whence the name). The Jurunas still number several thousands, who live in villages and have small plantations. Also written *Jurunnas* and *Yurunas.*

Jurupary (zhö-rö-pä-rē′). Among Indians of the Tupi race in Brazil, a mythical being supposed to persecute and sometimes to kill men. He dwells in the woods, and is described under various monstrous forms. The old missionaries identified him with the devil.

Jussieu (zhü-syé′), **Adrien de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1797: died there, June 29, 1853. A French botanist, son of A. L. de Jussieu. He wrote monographs on the *Rutaceæ*, *Meliaceæ* and *Malpighiaceæ*, a "Cours élémentaire de la botanique," etc.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de. Born at Lyons, France, April 12, 1748: died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1836. A noted French botanist, nephew of Bernard de Jussieu. He wrote "Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales, etc." (1789), "Introductio in historiam plantarum" (1837), "Exposition d'un nouvel ordre de plantes, adopté dans les démonstrations du jardin royal" (1774), etc.

Jussieu, Bernard de. Born at Lyons, France, Aug. 17, 1699: died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1776. A noted French botanist. At first a physician, he later devoted himself to the study of botany, and in 1758 became superintendent of the garden of the Trianon. He was the founder of the natural system of classification of plants.

Jussieu, Joseph de. Born in 1704: died April 11, 1779. A French botanist. In 1735 he went to Peru with Condamine and Godin. He spent 15 years studying the botany of the Andean region, paying special attention to cinchona plants. His collections were lost through the dishonesty of a servant, a misfortune which caused Jussieu to lose his reason. In this state he returned to France in 1771.

Juste (zhüst), **Théodore.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 11, 1818: died there, Aug. 12, 1888. A Belgian historian. His works include "Histoire de la Belgique" (1838), "Histoire de la révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II." (1855–63), "Les fondateurs de la monarchie belge" (1865–84), etc.

Justin (jus′tin). Lived before the 5th century A. D. A Roman historian, author of an epitome of a lost history by Trogus (ed. by Dübner 1831), etc.

Justin, Saint, surnamed "The Martyr," or "The Philosopher." Died probably about 163 A. D.

A celebrated Greek church father. He was born of Greek parents at Flavia Neapolis, a Roman colony built on the site of the ancient Shechem in Palestine. He devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and became an adherent and a teacher of the Platonic system. Originally a pagan, he afterward embraced Christianity, and is said to have been scourged and beheaded at Rome.

Justin I. Died Aug. 1, 527. Byzantine emperor 518–527. He was of barbarian, probably Gothic, extraction, and was a native of Tauresium in Dardania. He entered the guards of the emperor Leo I., and was commander-in-chief of the imperial guards in the reign of Anastasius, on whose death in 518 he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.

Justin II. Died Oct. 5, 578. Byzantine emperor 565–578, nephew of Justinian I whom he succeeded. During his reign northern Italy was conquered by the Lombards, who founded the Kingdom of the Lombards in 568; and several important conquests were made by the Persians in the Asiatic provinces.

Justina (jus-tī′nä). [L., fem. of *Justinus.*] Patroness of Padua and (with St. Mark) of Venice. She is said to have been a native of Padua, and to have suffered martyrdom at that city in 304. Her supposed relics, said to have been recovered in 1177, are preserved at Padua in a church which bears her name. She is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 7.

Justinian (jus-tin′i-an) **I.** (**Flavius Anicius Justinianus**), surnamed "The Great." Born at Tauresium, Dardania, Illyricum, probably May 11, 483: died Nov. 14, 565. Byzantine emperor 527–565, nephew of Justin I. whom he succeeded. He married in 525 Theodora, an actress, who exercised great influence during his reign, chiefly in ecclesiastical affairs. In 532 a fight broke out in the hippodrome between the Green and the Blue factions, the latter of which favored the emperor and the orthodox church. The fight spread from the hippodrome to the city, and the Green proclaimed Hypatius, nephew of Anastasius I., emperor. The revolt was put down by the general Belisarius with the assistance of the Blue, but not before 30,000 of the insurgents had been slain and a large part of the city destroyed, including the Church of Saint Sophia, which was rebuilt 532–537 with great splendor according to plans furnished by the architect Anthemius. In the East Justinian purchased peace from the Persians in 531, but in the West the victories of his generals Belisarius and Narses destroyed the Vandal and the Ostrogothic kingdoms in Africa and Italy respectively, and restored those countries to the Byzantine empire. An important event of his reign was the publication of the Justinian Code (which see).

Justinian II., surnamed **Rhinotmetus** ('he whose nose is cut off'). Died in Dec., 711. Byzantine emperor 685–695 and 705–711, son of Constantine IV. He was deposed in 695 by his general Leontius, who cut off his nose and banished him to Cherson. He made his escape from Cherson, and regained his throne with the assistance of Terbelis, the king of the Bulgarians, in 705, but was overthrown by Philippicus in 711 and killed.

Justinian Code. The body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the emperor Justinian. This consists of the "Pandects," or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books; the "Institutiones"; and the "Novellæ" or "Novellæ Constitutiones," a collection of ordinances—the whole forming the "Corpus Juris Civilis," or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.

Jüterbog (yü′ter-boG), or **Jüterbock** (yü′ter-bok). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Nuthe 40 miles south-southwest of Berlin. It was the scene of a victory of the Swedes over the Imperialists in 1644. Population (1890), commune, 7,181.

Jutes (jöts). A Low German tribe which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the 5th century. According to tradition they were invited by the Britons to aid them against the Picts, and landed at Ebbsfleet, under Hengist and Horsa, about 449. They founded the kingdom of Kent. Their connection with Jutland has been matter of dispute. See the extract.

> Now, as to the first settlement of Jutes under Hengist and Horsa (Horse and Mare), who established themselves in Kent, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, and whom Bede distinctly believed to have come from Jutland, it is to be observed that Jutland is now occupied by Danes, and that men from Jutland settling on our eastern coasts in the days of the Angles were called Danes; but that in this case they are called "Jutes" not "Danes," and do not seem to have been Danish. Where there has been a Danish settlement, towns commonly are found with names ending in "by." Thus in Lincolnshire, within a dozen miles of Great Grimsby, there stand Foresby, Utterby, Fotherby, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Barnoldby, Irby, Laceby, Keelby, Grasby, Brocklesby, Ulceby. Yet throughout this "Jute" region of Kent, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight there is not even one place to be found that has a name ending in "by." There is no clear ground for asserting, although it has been suggested as one way of conquering this difficulty, that a Germanic people occupied Jutland in the middle of the 5th century. . . . Dr. Latham . . . argues that the "Jutes" of the first settlement were, in fact, Goths; or that, if Jutes, they were Jutes who came in company with Goths, and that they came, not out of Jutland, but only from the coast of Gaul, across the straits that divide Gaul from Britain.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, I. 244–246.

Juthungi (jö-thun′jī). [L. (Ammianus) *Juthungi.*] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi and a part of the Alamanni, in the war in Rhætia during the reign of the emperor Caracalla (A. D. 213). Later in the same century they were signally defeated by Aurelian on the upper Danube. The tribal appellation disappears in the 5th century, after which they were merged in the Suevi. Their original location is unknown.

Jutland (jut′land). [Dan. *Jylland*, G. *Jütland.*] The continental portion of Denmark. It forms the northern part of an extensive peninsula (the ancient Cimbric Chersonese), the southern part of which belongs to Prussia. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west, the Skager Rack on the north, the Cattegat on the east, and Schleswig-Holstein on the south. The surface is generally level, but hilly in the east. Its early inhabitants are said to have been Cimbri. (Compare *Jutes.*) Area, 9,743 square miles. Population (1890), 942,120.

Juvavia (jö-vā′vi-ä), or **Juvavum** (jö-vā′vum). The ancient name of Salzburg.

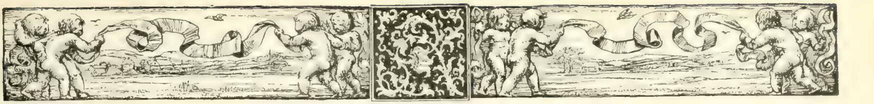
Juvenal (jö′ve-nal) (**Decimus Junius Juvenalis**). Lived about 60–140 A. D. A noted Roman rhetorician and satirical poet of the age of Trajan. Little is known of his life. Sixteen of his satires (in five books) are extant.

Juventas (jö-ven′tas). In Roman mythology, the goddess of youth.

Juxon (juks′on), **William.** Born at Chichester, England, 1582: died at Lambeth, London, June 4, 1663. An English prelate, lord high treasurer of England and archbishop of Canterbury. In 1598 he entered St. John's College, Oxford, and became head of that college by Laud's recommendation Dec. 10, 1621. In 1626 and 1627 he was vice-chancellor of the university. On Oct. 3, 1633, he was created bishop of London, and on March 6, 1636, lord high treasurer, which office he resigned on May 17, 1641. He attended Charles I. during the negotiation of the treaty of Newport, during his trial, and on the scaffold, Jan. 30, 1649. In 1649 he was deprived of his see. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury (Sept. 13, 1660). As a churchman he was devoted to Laud.

Juza (jö′zä). [Ar. *al-jûza*, the central: though the propriety of the epithet is rather obscure.] The fourth-magnitude star ζ Draconis, in the tip of the monster's tail.

Jyotisha (jyō′ti-shä). [Skt., 'relating to the heavenly bodies,' astronomy, astrology.] The name of the Vedic calendar, a short tract giving the knowledge required for fixing the days and hours of the Vedic sacrifices. It has had a certain significance from being ranked with the Veda, but is of very late origin, dating from the 4th or 5th century A. D.



K2. A high peak of the Himalaya, now known as Mount Godwin-Austen (which see).

Ka (kä). [Skt., 'the who?'] The inexplicable; the unknown. By an erroneous interpretation of the interrogative pronoun in a hymn of the Rigveda (x. 121 — kasmai devâya havishâ vidhema, 'what god shall we worship with the oblation?') the word *ka*, 'who,' is applied as a name to any chief god or object of worship, as Prajapati, Brahma, Vishnu, air, the sun, the soul, Yama. It is exalted into a deity. In the Puranas, Ka as a recognized god is even provided with an independent genealogy.

Kaaba, or **Caaba** (kä′bä̤ or kā′a̤-bä̤). [Ar. *ka′bah*, a square building.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswud*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

> How natural stone-worship was amongst the Semites can be seen in the name Betylia, which has become the general name for all sacred stones: we need only remember the numerous time-honoured stones mentioned in the Old Testament, and the Kaabah at Mekka.
>
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 85.

Kaaden (kä′den). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Eger 54 miles west-northwest of Prague. Population (1890), 6,889.

Kaarta (kär′tä). A Fellatah state in western Africa, east of Senegambia, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 10° W. Capital, Nioro. It is within the French sphere of influence. Population, estimated, 300,000.

Kabail (ka̤-bīl′), or **Kabyles** (ka̤-bīlz′). A federation of Berber tribes in Algeria, Tunisia, and a few oases of the Sahara. The name is the plural of the Arabic word for tribe. The principal dialects spoken by the Kabail are that of Bugi, the Zouave, the Showiah or Zenati, that of Tuggurt, Wargla, that of the Beni Mzab, and that of the Shamba. See *Berber*.

> So far as outward appearance is concerned, the Kabyles or Riffis of to-day might be found in an English or Irish village. The antiquity of the type which they exhibit is evidenced by the monuments of Egypt, where their ancestors are portrayed with the same blond features that they still display. Dolichocephalic, fair haired, blue-eyed and white-skinned, they might be mistaken for that branch of the Kelts who are distinguished for their golden hair and their clear and freckled skin. Professor de Quatrefages believes that they are the lineal descendants of the race whose remains have been discovered in the caverns of Cro-Magnon in the French province of Périgord, along with paleolithic implements and the bones of the mammoth and the reindeer.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 149.

Kabale und Liebe (kä-bä′le önt lē′be). A tragedy by Schiller, published in 1784.

Kabandha (ka-band′ha̤). In the Ramayana, a monstrous Rakshasa slain by Rama. Mortally wounded, he asked Rama to burn his body; and, coming out of the fire in his real shape as a Gandharva (which see), advised Rama as to the war with Ravana.

Kabarda (kä-bär′dä). A mountainous region on the northern slope of the Caucasus, belonging to the Terek territory, Russia.

Kabbala, or **Cabala** (kab′a̤-lä). [Heb. *qabbalah*, reception, the mysterious doctrine received traditionally.] The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the 10th century, and flourished to the present time. The Kabbala employed itself in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later Kabbalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.

Kabeiri. See *Cabiri*.

Kabinda (kä-bēn′dä). See *Cabinda* and *Kongo*.

Kabir (ke-bēr′). [Arabic *kabir*, great.] A Hindu religious reformer. He was a weaver, and probably a Mussulman by birth, who lived at Benares, and also at Magar near Gorakhpur, between 1488 and 1512. His teachings exercised an important influence in upper India in the 15th and 16th centuries, and formed the basis of the Sikh movement in the Panjab. Originally a Mussulman, he became a pupil of Ramananda and a Vaishnava with much of the democracy and tolerance of Buddhism; but he denounced all idol-worship, and taught Vaishnavism as a form of strict monotheism. True religion, he said, meant nothing but devotion to one God, whether called Vishnu, Rama, or Hari, or by Mohammedan names. He rejects every malevolent distinction of caste, religion, and sect. All authority in faith and morals belongs to the guru, or spiritual guide, though the rights of conscience of the believer are reserved. Kabir's aim was evidently to found a religion that should unite Hindu and Mussulman.

Kabirpanthis (ke-bēr-pän′t-hēz). ['Those who follow the path of Kabir.'] The followers of Kabir. They now form 12 principal branches, which have remained in communion notwithstanding some differences in faith and practice. Their center is Benares, but they are found in Gujarat, Central India, and as far as the Deccan. As they take pains to conform in unessentials to the usages about them, it is difficult to ascertain their number. At the end of the last century 35,000 took part in a melah at Benares. They are influential rather than numerous.

Kabrega (käb-rā′gä). See *Unyoro*.

Kabul, or **Cabul** (kä-böl′). 1. A province or division in eastern Afghanistan. — 2. The capital of Afghanistan, situated on the river Kabul in lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 69° 16′ E., 6,000 ft. above sea-level. It is noted as a commercial and strategic center, and is famous for its fruit. It was taken by Timur, and by Nadir Shah (1738). The British occupied it in the first Afghan war: it was evacuated by them in Jan., 1842, and retaken in Sept., 1842. In the second Afghan war (1878–80) it was the scene of Cavagnari's murder, and was captured by General Roberts, and evacuated by the British in 1880. Population, about 70,000.

3. A river which rises in Afghanistan and flows easterly past Kabul, emptying into the Indus in the Panjab at Attok, east of Peshawar. Length, about 270 miles.

Kabunga (kä-böng′gä). See *Mandingo*.

Kabyles. See *Kabail*.

Kacha (ka′cha̤). A son of Brihaspati who in the Mahabharata becomes a disciple of Shukra, the priest of the Asuras, to obtain a charm to restore the dead. Twice killed by the Asuras, Kacha is restored by Shukra at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter. A third time killed, his ashes are mixed with Shukra's wine; but Shukra revives Kacha within his own body, teaches him the charm, allows himself to be ripped open for Kacha's exit, and is in turn restored by Kacha. This incident is said to have caused Shukra to prohibit wine to Brahmans. When Kacha refuses to marry Devayani, she curses him with the loss of the charm, and he condemns her to be sought by no Brahman and to wed a Kshatriya.

Kachh, or **Cutch** (kuch). A native state under British control, south of Sind. Area, 6,500 square miles. Population (1891), 558,415.

Kachh, Gulf of. An arm of the Indian Ocean, south of Kachh and north of Kathiawar.

Kachh, Ran of, or **Runn of Cutch.** A salt morass, flooded at times, situated north and east of Kachh, and communicating with the Gulf of Kachh.

Kachh Gundava (gun-dä′vä). A region in eastern Baluchistan, east of Khelat.

Kadambari (kä-dam′ba-rē). A daughter of Chitraratha and Madira, whose name is given to a celebrated Sanskrit prose work, a kind of romance, written by Banabhatta and continued by his son in about the 7th century.

Kadapa, or **Cuddapah** (kud′ä-pä). A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 78° 30′ E.

Kadesh (ka′desh), more fully **Kadesh Barnea** (ka′desh bär′nē-ä̤). [Heb., 'sanctuary.'] 1. A place on the southern boundary of the East Jordan territory, the modern Ain Kadish, in the country of the Azarime. It was the headquarters of the Israelites in their wanderings in the desert. Miriam, the sister of Moses, died here; the episode of the "waters of strife" took place here, and from here the spies were sent out to investigate Canaan.

2. The capital of the Hittites, on the Orontes near Tel Nebi Mende. About 1,300 B. C. Rameses II of the 19th dynasty gained there a decisive victory over the Hittites.

> Like Carchemish, Kadesh on the Orontes, the most southern capital the Hittites possessed, was also a "holy city." Pictures of it have been preserved on the monuments of Rameses II. We gather from them that it stood on the shore of the Lake of Homs, still called the "Lake of Kadesh," at the point where the Orontes flowed out of the lake. The river was conducted round the city in a double channel, across which a wide bridge was thrown, the space between the two channels being apparently occupied by a wall.
>
> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 100.

Kadiak (käd-yak′), or **Kodiak** (kōd-yak′). An island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Alaska, situated about lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 153° W. Length, about 90 miles. The inhabitants are Eskimos.

Kadijah (kä-dē′jä̤). The wife of Mohammed.

Kadikoi (kad-i-kö′i), or **Kadikeui** (-kū′ẹ̄). A town in Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople: the ancient Chalcedon.

Kado Hadacho (kä′dō hä-dä′chō), or **Caddoques**, or **Cadodaquioux.** The leading tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Kadom (kä-dōm′). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Moksha about 125 miles southwest of Nijni Novgorod. Population (1885–89), 7,258.

Kadur, or **Cadoor** (kä-dör′). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 13° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 2,984 square miles. Population (1881), 328,327.

Kaempfer. See *Kämpfer*.

Kaf (käf). In Oriental legend, a range of hills encircling the earth, the chief abode of the jinns.

Kaffa. See *Feodosia*.

Kaffa (käf′fä), or **Gomara** (gō′mä-rä). A region in eastern Africa, about lat. 6°–8° N., long. 35°–38° E. It is on the border line of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa.

Kaffir, or **Kafir**, or **Caffre** (kaf′ėr). [Ar., 'unbeliever,' 'infidel.'] A name given by the Arabs of East Africa to all pagan African natives, and adopted by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English of South and East Africa. In English the word has been used to signify (*a*) the Kaffirs proper, consisting of the Xosa, Pondo, and Tembu tribes; (*b*) the Zulus and the Kaffirs proper taken collectively, as distinguished from the Bechuana, Hottentots, and other South African natives; (*c*) the Bantu family, or all negroes south of the equator.

Kaffraria (kaf-frā′ri-ä̤). The country of the Kaffirs, in South Africa. It is not an administrative term, though Transkei in Cape Colony is sometimes known as Kaffraria proper, and a region in the southeastern part of Cape Colony was formerly known as British Kaffraria. Kaffirs are found in Natal and neighboring regions, as well as in Cape Colony. The Kaffirs have been repeatedly at war with the British, especially in 1819, 1834–35, 1846–48, 1850–52, and 1877.

Kafiristan (kä-fē-ris-tän′). A mountainous region in central Asia, on the border of Afghanistan and the British sphere of influence. Its approximate boundaries are the Hindu-Kush Mountains on the north, and the rivers Panjshir and Kanar. The inhabitants (estimated at about 200,000) are various related heathen tribes.

Kageyi (kä-gā′yē). See *Sukuma*.

Kagoshima (kä-go-shē′mä), or **Kagosima** (kä-gō-sē′mä). A seaport in the island of Kiusiu, Japan, situated in lat. 31° 32′ N., long. 130° 30′ E. It is a very old city, the "seat of the manufacture of the celebrated Satsuma crackled faience." It was bombarded by the British in 1863. Population (1891), 56,643.

Kahlenberg, or **Kalenberg** (kä′len-berG). A spur of the Noric Alps, in Lower Austria near Vienna. It is now ascended by a mountain railway. Near this locality lived, in the 14th century, the tale writer "Pfaffe vom Kahlenberg" ("Parson of Kahlenberg"). Height, 1,584 feet.

Kahnis (kä′nis), **Karl Friedrich August.** Born at Greiz, Germany, Dec. 22, 1814. A German Protestant theologian. Among his works are "Der innere Gang des deutschen Protestantismus" (1854), "Lutherische Dogmatik" (1861).

Kahoda (ka-ho′da). A learned Brahman, father of Ashtavakra (which see).

Kai (kī), pl. **Kayan** (ke-yan′). [Kindred with Skt. *kavi*, wise, a sage, poet; Avestan *kavan*, *kavya*, *kavi*, king.] A Persian word, meaning 'king,' and especially a great king, prefixed to the names of four old Iranian kings, Kawus, Khusrau, Qubad, and Luhrasp, to which some add Gayumart (also spelled *Kayumarth*).

Kaietur (kä-ē-tör′) **Fall.** A cataract of British Guiana, on the Potaro, a western branch of the Essequibo. It was discovered by C. B. Brown in 1870, and is 822 feet high and 370 feet broad.

Kaifung-fu (kī-fung′fö′), or **Kaifong-fu** (kī-fong′fö′). The capital of the province of Honan, China, situated near the Hwangho about lat. 34° 52′ N., long. 114° 35′ E. Population, about 100,000.

Kaigani (kī-gä′nē). A division of the Skittagetan stock of North American Indians. They have seven occupied and three abandoned villages, all on Forester and Prince of Wales islands off the west coast of British America. The number on Prince of Wales Island is 788. See *Skittagetan.*

Kaikawus (kī-ka-wös′). In the Shahnamah, the twelfth Iranian king, son of Kaiqubad, reigning 150 years. A dev or demon, disguised as a singer, sings before the king the beauties of Mazandaran, whence he resolves to conquer the country. Kaikawus succeeds with the aid of Rustam, who has his seven adventures during this war. (See *Rustam.*) The king next invades Hamavaran, the king of which yields to him and gives him his daughter Saudabah in marriage. The king of Hamavaran, however, treacherously seizes Kawus and imprisons him, during which time Afrasyab attacks Iran. Rustam defeats the three hostile kings and delivers Kawus. The war with Afrasyab lasts during the whole reign. The history of Kaikawus contains, besides the account of Rustam's seven adventures, that of Suhrab and that of Syawaush. (See *Suhrab, Syawaush.*) In his pride Kaikawus sought to fly to the heavens, and harnessed to his throne four eagles. Wearied, they descended and threw the king on the ground near Amol. He escaped with his life, and, pardoned by God for his arrogance, ruled on. The name is the *Kavoes* of the Byzantine historians.

Kaikeyi (kī-ka′yē). In Hindu mythology, a princess of Kaikeya, wife of King Dasharatha and mother of his third son, Bharata. Carefully tending Dasharatha when wounded, she induced him to promise any two favors. She used this promise to procure the exile of Rama and the promotion of Bharata.

Kaikhusrau (present Pers. pron. kī-khus-rou′; earlier kī-khos-rou′). [See *Kai. Khusrau* is the Skt. *sushravas*, Avestan *husravanh* (nom. *husrava*), famous, Gr. Ὀάρσης and *Chosroes.*] In the Shahnamah, the thirteenth Iranian king. He reigned 60 years. He was the son of Syawaush and Farangis, daughter of Afrasyab. After the murder of Syawaush by Gurwi, Afrasyab was about to slay Farangis, that none of the offspring of Iraj might live; but Piran Wisah persuaded the king to put her in his care. Piran saved her child when born, and had him brought up by shepherds. Afrasyab, frightened by a dream in which the son of Syawaush destroyed him, summoned Piran, who allayed the fears of Afrasyab by representing the boy as an idiot. When he warred with Kaikawus, Afrasyab sent Farangis and Khusrau to a remote place, but Giv found them and brought them to Kaikawus, who appointed Khusrau his successor. Khusrau continued the war, and slew Afrasyab. The name *Kaikhusrau* is identified with that of the elder Cyrus, with the legends of whom as told by the Greeks there are accordances.

Kailasa (kī-lä′sa). A mountain in the Himalaya, north of Lake Manasa. Shiva's paradise and Kuvera's abode are said to be on Kailasa.

Kaiqubad (earlier Pers. pron. kī-kō-bād′; present Pers. pron. kī-kō-bad′). In the Shahnamah, the eleventh Iranian king, a descendant of Faridun, brought by Rustam from Mount Alburz at the bidding of Zal after the death of Garshasp. He reigned 100 years, building cities. After Rustam, defeating Afrasyab, compelled Pehlang to make peace. He left four sons, the eldest being Kaikawus. See *Qubad.*

Kaira (kī′rä). **1.** A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 40′ N., long. 72° 50′ E. Area, 1,609 square miles. Population (1881), 804,800.—**2.** The capital of the district of Kaira, about lat. 22° 45′ N., long. 72° 38′ E. Population, about 12,000.

Kairwan (kīr-wän′), or **Kirwan** (ker-wän′). A city 87 miles south of Tunis. It is a holy Mohammedan city, founded about 670. The Djami at es-Sebila, [illegible] of the Companions of the Prophet, [illegible] Within the [illegible] wall [illegible] [illegible] Companions [illegible] with [illegible] Arabic [illegible] Population, estimated, about [illegible]

Kais. See *K*[illegible]

Kaisariyeh. See *Cæsarea.*

Kaiserhaus. See *Goslar.*

Kaisersaal (kī′zer-säl). See *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Kaiserslautern (kī′zers-lou-tern). A city in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Lauter 32 miles west of Mannheim. It has manufactures of iron, beer, etc., and an important fruit-market. It was the residence of Frederick Barbarossa. Here, May 23, 1794, the Prussians under Mollendorf defeated the French under Hoche. Population (1890), commune, 37,047.

Kaiserswerth (kī′zers-vert). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 27 miles north-northwest of Cologne. It is the seat of a training-school for Protestant deaconesses, founded by Fliedner, and has a noted medieval church.

Kaiser Wilhelm (kī′zer vil′helm) **Islands.** A small group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean, belonging to Graham Land.

Kaiser Wilhelm Land. A German protectorate (from 1884) in the northeast of New Guinea. Area, estimated, about 72,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 110,000.

Kaitabha (kī′ta-b-ha) and **Madhu** (ma′d-hö). In Hindu mythology, two demons who, according to the Mahabharata and the Puranas, leaped from Vishnu's ear, when he was asleep, at the end of a kalpa (see *Kalpa*), and were about to kill Brahma, but were killed by Vishnu.

Kaithal. See *Kythal.*

Kaiyuh-Khotana (kī′yö-chō-tä′nä). A confederacy of several tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, dwelling on the plains of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, in the interior of Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Kakongo (kä-kong′gō). See *Kongo Nation.*

Kaku (kä-kö′), or **Kakui** (kâ-kö-ē′). In the Shahnamah, a grandson of Zohak, who allied himself with Salm in the war of Faridun and Minuchihr against Salm and Tur, and was slain by Minuchihr after a single combat lasting almost a whole day.

Kalabagh (kä-lä-bäg′). A town in Bannu district, Panjab, British India, situated on the Indus in lat. 32° 58′ N., long. 71° 36′ E. It is noted for salt-quarries.

Kalabar (kä-lä-bär′). See *Calabar, Efik,* and *Idzo.*

Kalafat (kä-lä fät′). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube opposite Widdin. It was the scene of encounters between the Russians and Turks, resulting in the retreat of the former, Jan. 6–10, 1854. Population, 5,372.

Kalah. See *Calah.*

Kalahari (kä-lä-hä′rē) **Desert.** An elevated and partially desert region in South Africa, north of the Orange River, and mainly comprised within the Bechuanaland protectorate.

Kalah Shergat (kä′lä sher-gät′). The mound of ruins about 50 miles south of Mosul, representing the ancient city of Assur.

Kalakaua (kal-a-kou′ä) **I., David.** Born Nov. 16, 1836: died at San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1891. King of Hawaii 1874–91, son of Kepaakea and Keohokalole, niece of Kamehameha I. He was elected Feb. 12, 1874, to succeed Lunalilo. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement to grant in 1887 a new constitution imposing important restrictions on the royal prerogative.

Kalamata (kä-lä-mä′tä). The capital of Messenia, Greece, situated on the Nedon, near the coast, in lat. 37° 2′ N., long. 22° 8′ E.: the ancient Pharae or Pherae. It was held by the Venetians 1685–1718 and was sacked by Ibrahim Pasha in 1825. Population (1889), commune, [illegible]

Kalamazoo (kal-a-ma-zö′). A city and the capital of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, situated on the Kalamazoo River in lat. 42° 19′ N., long. 85° 34′ W. It has various manufactures, and is the seat of Kalamazoo College. Population (1890), 17,853.

Kalamazoo River. A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan 41 miles northwest of Kalamazoo. Length, 150 miles.

Kalamita (kä-lä-mē′tä) **Bay.** An indentation of the western coast of the Crimea, Russia.

Kalanemi (kä-la-nā′mē). In Hindu mythology, in the Ramayana, a Rakshasa, uncle of Ravana. [illegible]

Kalanos (kal′a-nos). [illegible] ill, burned himself alive before the Macedonians, three months before Alexander's death (323 B. C.), which he had predicted.

Kalapooian (kal-a-pö′yan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Ahantchuyuk, Atfalati, Calapooya, Chelamela, Lakmiut, Santiam, Yamil, and Yonkala divisions, with their numerous bands. It formerly occupied the main and tributary valleys of Willamette River, Oregon, above the falls. The tribes were large early in the century, but suffered severely from disease in 1824–1825, and later from the depredatory Klikitat. The remnants of these tribes are on Grande Ronde reservation, Oregon, and numbered 171 in 1890.

Kalapooyah. See *Calapooya.*

Kalarash (kä-lä-räsh′), or **Kalarashi** (kä-lä-rä′shē). A river port in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube 10 miles northeast of Silistria. Population (1889–90), 8,125.

Kalatamareño. Same as *Catamareño.* See *Calchaquis.*

Kalatch (kä-läch′). **1.** A Cossack settlement in the government of Voronezh, Russia, about lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 41° 7′ E.—**2.** A trading place in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Don about lat. 48° 43′ N., long. 43° 30′ E.

Kalau (kä′lou). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 59 miles south-southeast of Berlin.

Kalayavana (kä-la-ya′va-na). ['Black Yavana,' 'Greek,' or 'foreigner.'] A Yavana, or foreign king, who led an army of barbarians to Mathura against Krishna. Krishna lured him into the cave of Muchukunda, who awoke and reduced him to ashes by a glance.

Kalbe (käl′be). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 18 miles south by east of Magdeburg. Population (1890), commune, 9,609.

Kalckreuth (kälk′roit), Count **Friedrich Adolf von.** Born at Sottershausen, near Sangerhausen, Prussia, Feb. 22, 1737: died at Berlin, June 10, 1818. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the defense of Dantzic in 1807.

Kaldu. See *Chaldea.*

Kalenberg, or **Calenberg** (kä′len-berG). A former principality of Germany, now included in the circles of Hannover, Wennigsen, and Hameln, province of Hannover, Prussia.

Kalergis (kä-ler′gis), **Demetrius.** Born in Crete about 1803: died at Athens, April 24, 1867. A Greek general and politician.

Kalevala (kä-le-vä′lä), or **Kalewala** (kä-le-vä′lä). [*Kaleva*, heroic; *la*, affix sig. 'abode': 'abode' or 'land of heroes.'] The national epic of Finland. The elements of the poem are ancient popular songs, hitherto orally transmitted, that have been collected in different parts of Finnish territory, for the most part within the present century. Short fragments of mythical poetry had been known in the 18th century, but the first considerable collection was published by Zacharias Topelius in 1822. The poem owes its present coherent form to Elias Lonnrott, who during years of assiduous labor collected the material in Finland proper, but principally in Russian Karelia eastward to the White Sea. Lonnrott's first edition, which appeared in 1835, contains 12,000 verses, for the first time systematically arranged as a connected whole. In 1849 appeared a second edition, containing nearly 23,000 verses, which is the present form of the poem. The Kalevala is written in eight-syllabled trochaic verse, with alliteration, but without rime. The whole is divided into 50 cantos or runes. Its subject-matter is mythical, with a few Christian elements. Its central hero is Wainamoinen, the god of poetry and music. It is the prototype, in form and contents, of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

Kalgan (käl-gän′). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the line of the Great Wall, 120 miles northwest of Peking. It has important transit trade, especially in tea. Population, estimated, 70,000.

Kalgueff. See *Kolgueff.*

Kalhana (kal′ha-na). [Skt.] The name of the author of the Rajatarangini, a history of Kashmir, supposed to have lived about 1148.

Kali (ka′li). In Sanskrit, a name of the die or side of the die which is marked by one point: personified as an evil genius in the poem of Nala. Finding that Damayanti had chosen Nala, Kali, enraged, entered into him, and caused him to be worsted by his brother Pushkara in the game of dice in which Nala lost his kingdom, his wife, and even his raiment, and in consequence of which he became an exile.

Kali (ka′lē). [In the Vedas Agni has seven flickering tongues for devouring oblations: of these Kali is the black or terrible tongue. The word came to have the following meaning.] In Hindu mythology, the bloody consort of Shiva. (Calcutta is *Kalighatta*, the ghat or landing-place of Kali.) In her images the body is black, or dark-blue, the insides of the hands red. Her disheveled hair reaches to her feet. She has a necklace of human heads and a girdle of blood-stained hands, while she stands on the body of Shiva. Her tongue protrudes from her mouth, which is marked with blood. Bloody sacrifices are made to her. She has a celebrated temple at Kalighat, near Calcutta, which during her festivals swims with blood. She personifies destroying Time.

Kalidasa (kä-li-dä′sa). The greatest poet and dramatist of India. All that is related of his personal history is that he lived at Ujjayini or Oujein, and that he was one of the 9 gems of the court of Vikramaditya; but since there have been several kings of that name at Ujjayini, his date remains uncertain. Wilson believed this Vikramaditya to be the one whose era begins 56 B. C. Bhau Daji identifies him with Harsha Vikramaditya of the middle of the 6th century. Monier-Williams gives the beginning of the 3d century as the date of Kalidasa; Lassen, the middle of the 2d; Kern, the first half of the 6th; Jacobi, the middle of the 4th; Shankar Pandit, a time prior to the middle of the 8th; and the southern Buddhists, the 6th. Weber assigns the composition of Kalidasa's three dramas to a period from the 2d to the 4th century of our era — the period of the Gupta princes, whose reigns correspond best to the legendary tradition of the glory of Vikrama. Kalidasa is the undisputed author of the two dramas Shakuntala and Vikramorvashi, and Weber and Shankar Pandit have submitted strong grounds for ascribing to him also the Malavikagnimitra. The Raghuvansha, Kumarasambhava, Meghaduta, Ritusanhara, Nalodaya, and Shrutabodha have also all been ascribed to him with varying degrees of improbability. He is known to Europeans especially through the drama of Shakuntala, which, when first translated by Sir William Jones in 1789, produced such a sensation that the early success of Sanskrit studies in England and Germany may be ascribed to this masterpiece. He is characterized by consummate tact in the use of language, delicacy of sentiment, and fertility of imagination. See the several names.

Kalika (kä′li-kä). The goddess Kali.

Kalikapurana (kä″li-kä-pö-rä′na). In Sanskrit literature, one of eighteen Upapuranas, or secondary Puranas, containing about 9,000 stanzas, the object of which is to recommend the worship of Kali, the wife of Shiva, in one or other of her forms. It belongs to the Shakta form of Hindu belief, or the worship of the female powers of the deities. A remarkable feature of the work is the description of a number of rivers and mountains in Assam, suggesting to Wilson the possible Assamese origin, or origin in northeastern Bengal, of the Tantrika and Shakta corruptions of the earlier Hindu religion.

Kalilag and Damnag (ka-lē′lag and dam′nag). The name of the Syriac version of the original of the Panchatantra, and an important link in the genealogy of Indo-European folk-lore. That original, a Buddhist Sanskrit work in 13 chapters treating of the conduct of princes, and inculcating its doctrines in the form of beast-fables, was translated from Sanskrit into Pahlavi by a Persian physician named Barzoi at the command of Khusrau Nushirvan (531–579 A. D.). From the Pahlavi version, now lost, was translated, about 570 A. D., the older Syriac version, called after the two jackals, Karataka and Damanaka, who figured in the introduction to the Sanskrit original. A notice of this Syriac version had been preserved in a catalogue of Syriac writings made by Ebedjesus, who died in 1318, and published by Assemani at Rome in 1725. A Chaldean bishop, Georgius Ebed-jesus Khayyath, on his way to the ecumenical council in 1870, stumbled upon a manuscript of this version in the episcopal library at Mardin. Through the mediation of the Italian scholar Guidi, and a wonderful combination of accidents and efforts, "the lost manuscript" was made known to Europe, and at last published and translated by Bickell (Leipsic, 1876). Bickell's work contains an important introduction by Benfey resuming the results (already published in his Pantschatantra) of his studies in the history of fable.

Kalilah and Dimnah (ka-lē′lä and dim′nä), or **Fables of Pilpay** (pil′pā). The name of the Arabic translation of the Pahlavi translation of the Sanskrit original of the Panchatantra. It was made by Abdallah ibn al-Moqaffa, a Persian convert to Islam, who lived under the calif Al-Mansur and died about 760. The Arabic was published by De Sacy in 1816, and an English translation by Knatchbull (Oxford, 1819). Kalilah and Dimnah is also the name of the later Syriac version made in the 10th or 11th century, edited by Wright and translated by Keith-Falconer (Cambridge, 1885). Keith-Falconer's introduction is a clear and full account of the history of Indo-European fable. See *Kalilag and Damnag*, and *Pilpay*.

Kalinga (kä-lin′gä). An ancient kingdom of India, which extended along the eastern coast northward from the vicinity of Madras, and sometimes included Orissa.

Kalingapatam, or **Calingapatam** (ka-ling″ga-pa-täm′). A small seaport in Ganjam district, Madras, British India, situated at the mouth of the Vangsedhara in lat. 18° 21′ N., long. 84° 7′ E.

Kalir (kä′lēr), **Eleazar Birrabi.** Lived probably in the 9th century in Palestine. The most celebrated and productive writer of the synagogal poetry, or *piut*. About 200 of his poems (*piutim*) are extant. His subjects are mostly taken from the Talmud. His style is terse and perspicuous, bold in the formation of new words and phrases, and often artificial by reason of involved versification, rimes, and acrostics.

Kalisch (kä′lish), **David.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1820: died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1872. A German humorist, of Hebrew descent, founder of the comic journal "Kladderadatsch" (Berlin, 1848), and author of numerous farces.

Kalisch, Marcus. Born at Treptow, Prussia, May 16, 1828: died at Rowsley, Derbyshire, England, Aug. 23, 1885. A German biblical critic.

Kalish, Pol. **Kalisz** (kä′lish). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,392 square miles. Population, 837,317.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kalish, Russian Poland, situated on the Prosna in lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 18° 10′ E.: the ancient Kalisia. Here, Oct. 29, 1706, the Russian and Polish forces defeated the Swedes, and here an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia was concluded Feb. 28, 1813. Population (1890), 20,060.

Kalitvenskaya (kä-lēt-vens′kä-yä). A camp in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Donetz about 81 miles northeast of Novotcherkask.

Kaliya (kä′li-ya). In Hindu mythology, a five-headed serpent-king dwelling in the Yamuna. His mouths vomited fire. Krishna, when a child, jumped into his pool, and was seized by Kaliya and his attendants. Placing his foot on the middle head of Kaliya, Krishna reduced him to submission, and compelled him to remove to the ocean.

Kaliyuga (ka-li-yö′ga). In Sanskrit, the name of the last and worst of the four yugas or ages; the iron age. Their names, Kritayuga, Tretayuga, Dvaparayuga, and Kaliyuga, come from the marks on dice, four being reckoned as best, and one as worst. (See *Kali*.) The Kali, or fourth age, contains 1,200 years of the gods, or 432,000 years of men, and began Feb. 18, 3102 B. C. When it ends, the world is to be destroyed.

Kalk (kälk). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, opposite Cologne. Population (1890), 13,555.

Kalkbrenner (kälk′bren-ner), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Cassel, 1784: died at Enghien, near Paris, June 11, 1849. A German pianist and composer for the piano.

Kalki (kal′ki). A name of Vishnu in his future character of destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies. This will be the tenth and last avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, and will take place at the end of the fourth and last age, the Kaliyuga.

Kallapuya. See *Calapooya*.

Kallimachos. See *Callimachus*.

Kalli-Nuddi (käl′lē-nud′dē). A river in British India, flowing into the Ganges 47 miles northwest of Cawnpore.

Kallundborg (käl′lönd-bōrg). A town on the western coast of the island of Zealand, Denmark.

Kalm (kälm), **Peter.** Born in Finland, 1715: died at Åbo, Finland, Nov. 16, 1779. A Swedish botanist. He published "En resa til Norra Amerika" ("A Journey to North America," 1753–1761), etc.

Kalmar, or **Calmar** (käl′mär). **1.** A maritime laen of southeastern Sweden, including the island of Öland. Area, 4,435 square miles. Population (1894), 228,577.—**2.** A seaport and the capital of the laen of Kalmar, situated on an island in Kalmar Sound, in lat. 56° 40′ N., long. 16° 22′ E., opposite the island of Öland. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle, and is an important trading port. A union of the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark was concluded here July 20, 1397. Population (1893), 11,872.

Kalmar Sound. A sea passage separating the island of Öland from the mainland of Sweden.

Kalmashapada (kal-mä-sha-pä′da). In Hindu mythology, a king of the solar race, son of Sudasa, and a descendant of Ikshvaku. The Mahabharata describes him as encountering, when hunting, Shaktri, Vasishtha's eldest son, whom he struck with his whip. The incensed Vasishtha cursed him so that he became a cannibal. After twelve years he was restored by Vasishtha. The Vishnupurana varies and amplifies the legend.

Kalmucks, or **Calmucks** (kal′muks). A branch of the Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They were nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and number over 200,000.

Kalna (kal′nä), or **Culna** (kul′nä). A town in Bardwan district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Bhagirathi 47 miles north of Calcutta.

Kálnoky (käl′no-ki), Count **Gustav.** Born at Lettowitz, Moravia, Dec. 29, 1832. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist. He was appointed minister at Copenhagen in 1874, and ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1880, and was made minister of foreign affairs from 1881 to 1895.

Kalocsa (ko′loch-o). A cathedral city in the county of Pest-Pílís-Sólt and Little Cumania, Hungary, situated near the Danube 67 miles south of Budapest. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Population (1890), 18,176.

Kalo-Johannes. See *Calo-Joannes*.

Kalpa (kal′pa). In Hindu mythology, a day of Brahma, consisting of 1,000 yugas, or 432,000,000 years. A month of Brahma contains 30 kalpas, 12 months constitute his year, and 100 years his life. We are now in the 51st of his years. The word also means 'manner of acting, practice prescribed by the Vedas.'

Kalpasutras (kal-pa-sö′traz). In Vedic literature, the works which describe the ceremonial necessary in a Vedic sacrifice, expressed in short technical rules (sutras); among the Jainas, the name of their most sacred book. It gives the history of Mahavira the last of the 24 deified saints or Tirthankaras, and that of four others. Its author was Bhadra Bahu, who composed it, according to Stevenson, 411 A. D., while another authority makes its date 652 A. D. The Jainas devote to the Kalpasutras five of the eight days given in the middle of the rains to reading their scriptures.

Kalpeny (kal′pe-ni). [A Hindu name of uncertain meaning.] The third-magnitude star β Aquarii, more commonly known as *Sadalsund*.

Kalpi (kal′pē), or **Culpee** (kul′pē). A town in Jalaun district, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated on the Jumna 45 miles southwest of Cawnpore. The Indian rebels were defeated here by Sir Hugh Rose, May, 1858. Population, about 15,000.

Kaluga (kä-lö′gä). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Tula, Orel, and Smolensk. It has flourishing manufactures. Area, 11,942 square miles. Population, 1,242,900.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kaluga, situated at the junction of the Yatchenka with the Oka, in lat. 54° 31′ N., long. 36° 16′ E. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1892), 42,971.

Kałusz (käl′lösh). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Lomnicza 58 miles south by east of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 7,526.

Kalvariya (käl-vä′rē-yä). A town in the government of Suvalki, Russian Poland, situated on the Shelupa 84 miles west-southwest of Vilna. Population (1890), 10,087.

Kalw, or **Calw** (kälv). A town in the Black Forest district of Würtemberg, situated on the Nagold 23 miles west of Stuttgart. It was formerly the chief town of a countship of Kalw. Population (1890), 4,522.

Kama (kä′mä). [Skt., 'wish,' 'desire,' 'love.'] The Hindu god of love. In the Rigveda, desire is the first movement that arose in the One after it had come into life through the power of fervor or abstraction. It is the bond which connects entity with nonentity. In the Taittiriyabrahmana he is the son of Dharma, 'justice,' by Shraddha, 'faith,' but according to the Harivansha the son of Lakshmi, 'fortune.' In another account he springs from Brahma's heart. He is armed with a bow and arrows, the bow being of sugar-cane, the bowstring a line of bees, and each of the five arrows tipped with a distinct flower, supposed to conquer one of the five senses. He rides on a parrot or sparrow, attended by nymphs, one of whom bears his banner displaying the Makara, or a fish on a red ground. His wife is Rati ('pleasure') or Priti ('affection'), his daughter Trisha ('thirst' or 'desire'), and his son Aniruddha ('the unrestrained').

Kama (kä′mä). A river in Russia, the largest tributary of the Volga, which it joins 42 miles south of Kazan. Length, about 1,050 miles; navigable from Perm (930 miles).

Kamadhenu (kä-ma-d-hā′nö). [Skt., 'wish-cow.'] In Hindu mythology, the fabulous wonder-cow that gratifies all wishes. Also called *Kamadhuk* (kä-ma-d-hö′k), 'wish-milking,' *i. e.* yielding.

Kamakura (kä-mä-kö′rä). A place near Yokohama, Japan. It was the seat of government in the last part of the middle ages.

Kamandaki (kä-man′da-ki). In Sanskrit literature, the author of a certain Nitishastra (which see).

Kamaran (kä-mä-ran′), or **Cameran** (kam-e-ran′). An island in the Red Sea, belonging to the British, situated in lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 42° 34′ E.

Kamba (käm′bä), or **Wakamba** (wä-käm′bä). An African tribe of British East Africa, dwelling north of Mount Kilimanjaro and bordering on the Masai. The country is called Ukamba, the language Kikamba. Very imperfectly known, this tribe and language are often said to be Bantu, but their democratic government, their nomadic and pastoral habits, and their physical traits show Hamitic affinity. In 1882 some Wakamba settled in Usagara. The Kikuyu people, northern neighbors of the Wakamba, are said to speak a mixture of Kikamba and Kwafi, probably an intermediary dialect.

Kambyses. See *Cambyses*.

Kamchatka (käm-chät′kä). [F. *Kamtchatka*, G. *Kamtschatka*.] A large peninsula in the Maritime Province of eastern Siberia. It extends into the Pacific between Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. It is traversed by volcanic mountains (highest peak, nearly 16,000 feet). The leading people are the Kamchadales, or Kamchatkans, mostly Russianized. Kamchatka was occupied by Russia in the end of the 17th century, and incorporated with the Maritime Province in [illegible]. Population about 6,500.

Kamchatka, Sea of. See *Bering Sea*.

Kamchi (käm′chē), **David**, known as **Radak** from the initials of his name (Rabbi David Kamchi). Lived 1160–1232 in Narbonne, France. One of the most influential Jewish grammarians, lexicographers, and exegetes of the middle ages. His Hebrew grammar and dictionary "The Compiler" ("Michlol"), with its second part "Roots" ("Shorashim"), and his commentaries on several books of the Old Testament, retain their value to the present time.

Kamehameha (kä-ma'hä-mä'hä or kä-me-hä'-me-hä) **I.**, surnamed "The Great." Born 1753: died at Kailua, Hawaii, May 8, 1819. King of the Sandwich Islands 1809–19, son of the chief Keona. He became ruler of the western part of Hawaii in 1781, and with the aid of Europeans made himself master of all the Sandwich Islands in 1809. He suppressed human sacrifice, and encouraged commerce with Europeans.

Kamehameha II. Born in Hawaii, 1797: died at London, July 14, 1824. King of the Sandwich Islands 1819–24, son of Kamehameha I. He permitted the establishment of an American Protestant mission in 1820. He and his wife died of measles at London during a visit to George IV.

Kamehameha III. Born March 17, 1814: died at Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1854. King of the Sandwich Islands 1824–54, brother of Kamehameha II. whom he succeeded. He introduced a constitutional form of government in 1840.

Kamehameha IV. Born Feb. 9, 1834: died at Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1863. King of the Sandwich Islands 1854–63, nephew of Kamehameha III. whom he succeeded.

Kamehameha V. Born Dec. 11, 1830: died at Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1872. King of the Sandwich Islands 1863–72, brother of Kamehameha IV. whom he succeeded. He proclaimed a new constitution in 1864.

Kamenets-Podolski (kä'me-nets-pō-dōl'skē). The capital of the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Smotritch in lat. 48° 40′ N., long. 26° 35′ E. It was an ancient Polish fortress, and was held by the Turks 1672–99. Population (1890), 36,630.

Kamenskaya (kä-men'skä-yä). A town in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, 70 miles north of Novotcherkask.

Kamenz (kä'ments). A town in the governmental district of Bautzen, Saxony, situated on the Black Elster 22 miles northeast of Dresden: the birthplace of Lessing. Population (1890), 7,749.

Kamerun (kä-me-rön'). A German colonial possession in western Africa, on the Kamerun River, extending from the Bight of Biafra northeastward to Lake Chad. It has some trade in oil and ivory. Its chief place is Kamerun, and it was made a protectorate in 1884. The Kamerun Mountains reach a height of 13,000 feet. Area, estimated, 180,000 square miles. Population, [illegible]. Also *Cameroon*.

Kamerun River. A river of western Africa which falls into the Bight of Biafra about lat. 4° N.

Kames, Lord. See *Home, Henry*.

Kamienic. See *Kamenets-Podolski*.

Kammersee. Same as the *Attersee*.

Kammin, or **Cammin** (käm-mēn'). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Kammin Bodden and the Dievenow, 38 miles north by east of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,681.

Kampanerthal. See *Campanerthal*.

Kampen (käm'pen). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Yssel 44 miles east-northeast of Amsterdam. It was formerly a Hanseatic town. It has flourishing trade and manufactures, and has a theological school. Its stadhuis, or town hall, is a picturesque building of the 16th century (enlarged in 1790). Its elder façade is adorned with [illegible] statues in Flamboyant niches. Population (1889), commune, [illegible].

Kampen, Nikolaas Godfried van. Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, May 15, 1776: died at Amsterdam, March 14, 1839. A Dutch historian, professor of the German and Dutch languages and literatures, and later of Dutch history, at Leyden. His works include [illegible]

Kampfer, or **Kaempfer** (kemp'fer), **Engelbrecht.** Born at Lemgo, Germany, Sept. 16, 1651: died at Lemgo, Nov. 2, 1716. A German physician, traveler in Japan, the East Indies, and western and southern Asia; author of a "History of Japan and Siam" (London, 1727).

Kampot [illegible] of Cambodia, situated on the [illegible] lat. 10° 47′ N., long. [illegible] Population [illegible]

Kampti (kamp'tē). A town in [illegible] Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 21° 15′ N., long. 79° 15′ E. Population, about 50,000. Also *Kamptee* or *Kamthi*.

Kamrup (kam-röp'). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 91° E. Area, 3,631 square miles. Population (1881), 644,960.

Kamthi. See *Kampti*.

Kamyshin (kä-mē-shin'). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga 110 miles south-southwest of Saratoff. It has a flourishing trade. Population, 15,015.

Kanada (ka-nä'da). The reputed founder of the Vaisheshika school of Hindu philosophy.

Kanagawa (kä-nä-gä'wä). A seaport in Japan, adjoining Yokohama. It was the place originally selected in 1854 as the treaty port, but soon gave way to Yokohama.

Kanakas (ka-nak'äz). [Native, 'man.'] The aboriginal inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands. They are a Polynesian race, resembling the New Zealanders, but of lower stature and lighter frame. They are brown in color, and have (usually) straight hair. In temperament they are light-hearted and indolent. They have adopted Protestantism.

Kananur (kä-na-nör'), or **Cananore**, or **Cannanore** (kä-na-nōr'). A seaport in Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 11° 51′ N., long. 75° 22′ E. It was acquired by the British in 1791, and is an important military station.

Kanara, or **Canara** (kä'nä-rä), **North.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 74° 30′ E. Area, 3,911 square miles. Population (1881), 421,840.

Kanara, or **Canara, South.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 13° N., long. 75° E. Area, 3,902 square miles. Population (1881), 959,514.

Kanaris, Constantine. See *Canaris*.

Kanauj (ka-nouj'). A city in Farrakhabad district, Northwest Provinces, British India, lat. 27° 2′ N., long. 79° 58′ E. It was an important Hindu city early in the middle ages. Population, about 17,000.

Kanawha River. See *Great Kanawha*.

Kanazawa (kä-nä-zä'wä). A town on the western coast of the main island of Japan, northeast of Kioto, noted for its porcelain manufactures. Population (1891), 96,666.

Kanchinjanga. See *Kunchinjinga*.

Kandahar, or **Candahar** (kän-dä-här' or kan-da-här'). **1.** A province in southern Afghanistan.—**2.** The chief city of southern Afghanistan, about lat. 31° 42′ N., long. 65° 31′ E. It is a great commercial center and an important strategic point. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni, and successively by Jenghiz, Timur, Baber, Abbas, and Nadir Shah. It was finally taken by Ahmed Shah in 1747, and was the capital until 1774. In 1839–41 it was held by the British under Rawlinson, and again in 1879–81. Near it Roberts defeated Ayub Khan, Sept. 1, 1880. The British strategic Sibi-Pishin railway approaches its neighborhood. Population, estimated, about 25,000.

Kandarv (ken-derv'). In the Shahnamah, the vizir to whom Zohak, after his flight, intrusted his throne, and who announced to Zohak his defeat by Faridun. See *Gandarewa*.

Kandavu (kän-dä-vö'). One of the Fiji Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated south of Viti Levu.

Kanderthal (kan'der-tal). A valley in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun.

Kandu (kan'dö). In Hindu mythology, a sage beguiled from his austerities by the nymph Pramlocha, who was sent by Indra from heaven for this purpose. Kandu lived with her several hundred years, which seemed as one day, but at length repudiated her and "went to the region of Vishnu." Pramlocha bore to him Marisha.

Kandy, or **Candy** (kan'dē). A town in Ceylon, 60 miles northeast of Colombo. It contains various temples and royal tombs; was formerly the capital of the native kingdom of Kandy; and was finally occupied by the British in 1815. Population (1891), [illegible]

Kane (kān), **Elisha Kent.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1820: died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857. An American physician, scientist, traveler, and Arctic explorer. He traveled extensively in South America, Europe, and the East; accompanied the first Grinnell expedition to the Arctic regions, 1850–51, in search of Sir John Franklin; and commanded the second [illegible]

Kanem (kä-nem'). A vassal state of Wadai, Sudan, Africa, on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Chad. Chief towns, [illegible] and Mao. Area, about 30,000 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Kangaroo (kang-ga-rö') **Island.** An island off the coast of South Australia, about lat. 36° S. Length, 87 miles.

Kangra (kang'grä). A district in the [illegible] Punjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 77° E. Area, [illegible],069 square miles. Population (1881), 730,84

Kanin (kä-nēn'). A peninsula in the government of Archangel, Russia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean between the White Sea on the west and the Gulf of Tcheskaya on the east. It terminates in Cape Kanin.

Kanishka (ka-nish'ka). The name of one of the three Indo-Scythic kings Hushka, Jushka, and Kanishka, recorded in the Rajatarangini as ruling in Kashmir. Nothing is known of Jushka save his name as thus recorded, but the names of Hushka and Kanishka are found in inscriptions and upon coins. They had considerable dominions in northern India, and were zealous Buddhists. They seem to have reigned just before the Christian era and during the first century. Under Kanishka the fourth Buddhist council was held, from which arose the Mahayana, 'Great Vehicle,' or Northern School of Buddhism.

Kanizsa (ko'nē-sho), **Nagy**, G. **Kanischa** (kä-nē'shä). A town in the county of Zala, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 28′ N., long. 17° E. It was an important fortress in the Turkish period. Population (1890), 20,619.

Kanizsa, Ó. [Hung., 'old Kanizsa.'] A town in the county of Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, situated on the Theiss near Szegedin. Population (1890), 15,494.

Kanjut. Same as *Hunza*.

Kankakee (kang-ka-kē'). A city and the capital of Kankakee County, Illinois, situated on Kankakee River 54 miles south by west of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,025.

Kankakee River. A river in northwestern Indiana and eastern Illinois which unites with the Des Plaines in Grundy County, Illinois, to form the Illinois. Length, over 150 miles.

Kanninefates. See *Caninefates*.

Kano (kä-no'). A town in Sokoto, Sudan (within the British Niger territories), about lat. 12° N., long. 8° E. It manufactures cloth, shoes, sandals, etc. Population 35,000. Compare *Hausa*.

Kansa (kan'sa). In Hindu mythology, a king of Mathura, son of Ugrasena and second cousin of Krishna. It being foretold that a son of Devaki, Krishna's mother, would destroy him, he tried to kill all her children. Balarama, the seventh, smuggled away to Gokula, was brought up by Rohini. When Krishna, the eighth, was born his parents fled, upon which the tyrant ordered a general massacre of all vigorous male infants. Kansa became the great persecutor of Krishna, but was at last killed by him.

Kansa (kan'sä), or **Konza**, or **Kaw.** [Their own name is *Kanze* (kän'zā), which contains a reference to the wind.] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, which gave its name to the State of Kansas and to the Kansas River. They are in Oklahoma, and number 214. See *Dhegiha*.

Kansabadha (kan-sa-ba'd-ha). [Skt., 'the slaying of Kansa.'] A Sanskrit drama by Sheshakrishna, written about two centuries ago, weak in plot though good in style. See *Kansa*.

Kansas (kan'zas). [Named from the Kansa Indians.] A North Central State of the United States of America. Capital, Topeka. It is bounded by Nebraska on the north, Missouri (separated in part by the Missouri River) on the east, Indian Territory and Oklahoma on the south, and Colorado on the west. It extends from lat. 37° to 40° N., and long. 94° 40′ to 102° W. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. The chief mineral is coal, and the leading industries agriculture and stock-raising. It has 106 counties; sends 2 senators and 8 representatives to Congress; and has 10 electoral votes. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase, and was made a Territory in 1854. (See *Kansas-Nebraska Bill*.) It was colonized by both free- and slave-State settlers, and a bloody civil war broke out. The Topeka Constitution prohibiting slavery was formed in 1855, and the Lecompton Constitution sanctioning slavery in 1857. John Brown took a prominent part as a partizan antislavery leader. The Wyandotte Constitution forbidding slavery was adopted in 1859. Kansas was admitted as a State Jan. 29, 1861. It took a prominent part in the Civil War, and suffered much from raids. A prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted in 1880. Kansas has been one of the chief centers of the Populist party. Area, 82,080 square miles. Population (1890), 1,427,096.

Kansas City, Kansas. The largest city of Kansas, capital of Wyandotte County, situated on the Missouri opposite Kansas City, Missouri, with which it has much in common. Population (1890), 38,316.

Kansas City, Missouri. A city in Jackson County, Missouri, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 5′ N., long. 94° 38′ W. It is the second city of the State, and an important railway center. Among the leading industries is pork-packing. Population (1890), 132,716.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, The. An act passed by Congress in 1854, which provided for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It introduced the principle of "squatter sovereignty," or local option on the slavery question, for the people of the Territories, thus abrogating the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It disrupted finally the Whig party, led to the rise of the Republican party, and was an important link in the chain of events leading to the Civil War.

Kansas River. A river in Kansas which joins the Missouri near Kansas City. It is formed by the union of the Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River near Abilene. The chief tributary is the Republican River. Length, including Smoky Hill Fork, about 900 miles.

Kansu (kän-sö′). A province in the northwest of China. Capital, Lanchow-fu. It is bounded by Mongolia on the north, Shensi on the east, Szechuen on the south, and Tibet on the southwest and west. Area, 125,450 square miles. Population, 9,285,377.

Kant (känt), **Immanuel.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 22, 1724: died there, Feb. 12, 1804. A celebrated German philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of modern times: founder of the "critical philosophy." He was the son of a saddler in very moderate circumstances. His early education was obtained in his native city, where he entered the university in 1740 and began the study of theology. Subsequently he was tutor in several families, but took his degree in 1755 and settled as docent at the university. In 1766 he received a small salaried position in the Royal Library. Finally in 1770 he was made professor of logic and metaphysics, a position which he held until his death. Although he had advantageous calls to other universities, he preferred to remain in Konigsberg, and during his whole life is said never to have been further away than Pillau, some 30 English miles distant. During his university career he lectured not only on logic and the various branches of metaphysics, but also, at various times, on anthropology, physical geography, and mathematics. His first treatise, "Gedanken von der wahren Schatzung der lebendigen Krafte," appeared in 1747. His real literary activity began in 1755 with the treatise on cosmic physics, "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels" ("General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens"). In 1764 appeared "Beobachtungen uber das Gefuhl des Schonen und Erhabenen" ("Observations on the Sense of the Beautiful and the Sublime"). In 1766 he published "Traume eines Geistersehers" ("Dreams of a Ghost-seer"). The first of his great philosophical works, the most important in modern philosophy, appeared in 1781. This is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft" ("Critique of Pure Reason"), in which he endeavors to ascertain the nature of the transcendental ideas of the human understanding and to establish the province of certain human knowledge. His second great work, the "Kritik der praktischen Vernunft" ("Critique of Practical Reason"), appeared in 1788. This treats of morals: according to it the ideas of God, human liberty, and immortality are postulates of practical reason. Finally, the third "Critique," an inquiry into the faculty of judgment, appeared in 1790 under the title "Kritik der Urteilskraft" ("Critique of the Power of Judgment"). In addition to the works mentioned, he published a number of smaller treatises and essays. To 1784 belongs the short essay "Was ist Aufklärung?" ("What is Enlightenment?"), which pronounces the century of Frederick the Great the age of German enlightenment. "Grundlegung der Metaphysik der Sitten" ("Foundation of the Metaphysics of Ethics") appeared in 1785, "Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft" ("Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason") in 1793, "Metaphysische Anfangsgründe der Rechtslehre" ("Metaphysical Elements of Legal Science") in 1797. A late edition of his collected works is that of Berlin (1868–1873), in 8 volumes.

Kantemir. See *Cantemir.*

Kanth (känt). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 13 miles west-southwest of Breslau. Here, May 14, 1807, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians.

Kanuri (kä-nö′rē). A Nigritic nation of the central Sudan, on the west of Lake Chad. In physical appearance and in language the Kanuri people differ considerably from the Hausa. They are very dark and have angular features, thus resembling their neighbors the Kanembu. According to their tradition, corroborated by resemblances, they descend from the Tibbu or Teda in the Libyan desert. They accepted Islam early, subjected neighboring tribes, and formed the kingdom of Bornu. Some subjugated tribes, the Bedda, Pika, and Anyok, are still pagan, and retain their dialects. The Kanuri language has a literature written in the Arabic character. Since the advent of the present dynasty, the Kanem is the court dialect. Other dialects are the Munio, Nguru, and Gazir.

Kanva (kan′wa). ['Deaf,' according to an Indian scholiast.] **1.** One of a class of evil beings against whom a charm of the Atharvaveda is directed.—**2.** A Rishi regarded as the author of several hymns in the Rigveda.—**3.** The founder of a Vedic school.—**4.** The sage, in Kalidasa's Shakuntala, who brought up Shakuntala as his daughter.

Kanva (kän′wa). In Vedic literature, the name of one of the two recensions (the other being the Madhyandina) of the Vajasaneyisanhita, or White Yajurveda, and the Shatapathabrahmana. *Kānvas* means properly 'the descendants of Kanva,' and so, followers of his school.

Kanyakubja (kan-yä-köb′jä). The ancient name of the modern Indian city of Kanauj, on the Kalinadi, an affluent of the Ganges. Kanyakubja is the Canogyza of classical geography. In antiquity it ranked next to Ayodhya in Oudh, and its ruins are said to occupy an area greater than that of London.

Kapila (kap′i-lä). The reputed founder of the Sankhya system of Hindu philosophy.

Kapilavastu (kap-i-la-vas′tö). ['The abode of Kapila' (Weber).] A town on the Rohini, an affluent of the Rapti: the capital of Shuddhodana, father of Shakyamuni.

Kapnist (käp′nist), **Vasili Vasilievitch.** Born 1756: died Oct. 28, 1823. A Russian dramatist and lyric poet.

Kapodistrias. See *Capo d'Istria.*

Kápolna (kä′pol-no). A village in the county of Heves, Hungary, 59 miles east-northeast of Budapest. Here, Feb. 26 and 27, 1849, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians under Dembinski.

Kaposvár (kop′osh-vär). A town in the county of Sümeg, Hungary, situated on the Kapos 94 miles southwest of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,544.

Kapp (käp), **Friedrich.** Born at Hamm, Prussia, April 13, 1824: died at Berlin, Oct. 27, 1884. A German historian, politician, and lawyer, resident in New York 1850–70, where he practised his profession. He wrote "Die Sklavenfrage in den Vereinigten Staaten" ("The Slavery Question in the United States," 1854), "Geschichte der Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten" ("History of Slavery in the United States," 1860), and other works on American subjects. He was a presidential elector in 1860, and commissioner of emigration 1867–70. On his return to Germany he became a member of the Reichstag.

Kappadokia. See *Cappadocia.*

Kappel, or **Cappel** (käp′pel). A village in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, 10 miles south of Zurich. Here, Oct. 11, 1531, Zwingli was defeated and slain when leading the Protestant forces against those of the Roman Catholic cantons. The civil wars between the two faiths about 1529 to 1531 were called the Wars of Kappel.

Kaprun (kä′prön) **Valley.** A valley in the Austrian Alps, directly north of the Grossglockner.

Kapurthala (kä-pör-thä′lä), or **Kopurthella** (ko-pör-thel′lä). A native state in the Panjab, India, intersected by lat. 31° 20′ N., long. 75° 20′ E., tributary to the British.

Kara (kä′rä). A valley in eastern Siberia, about 300 miles from Chita. It is noted for its gold-mines, worked by political prisoners and convicts.

Karabagh (kä-rä-bäg′). [Turk., 'black garden.'] A region in the southern part of the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia.

Karabel (kä-rä-bel′). See the extract.

> The Pass of Karabel is a narrow defile, shut in on either side by lofty cliffs, through which ran the ancient road from Ephesos in the south to Sardes and Smyrna in the north. The Greek historian Herodotos tells us that the Egyptian conqueror Sesostris had left memorials of himself in this place. "Two images cut by him in the rock" were to be seen beside the road which led 'from Ephesos to Phokaea and from Sardes to Smyrna. On either side a man is carved, a little over three feet in height, who holds a spear in the right hand and a bow in the left. The rest of his accoutrement is similar, for it is Egyptian and Ethiopian, and from one shoulder to the other, right across the breast, Egyptian hieroglyphics have been cut which declare: 'I have won this land with my shoulders.'' These two images were the object of my journey. One of them had been discovered by Renouard in 1839, and shortly afterwards sketched by Texier; the other had been found by Dr. Beddoe in 1856. *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 54.

Kara-Bugaz (kä-rä′bö-gäz′) (or **-Bogaz**), or **Adji-Daria** (ä′jē-dä′rē-ä). A gulf in the eastern part of the Caspian Sea, nearly landlocked. Length, 110 miles.

Karachi (ka-rä′chē), or **Kurrachee** (kur-a-chē′). **1.** A district in Sind, British India, bordering on Baluchistan on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south, and the Indus on the east. Area, 14,115 square miles. Population (1881), 478,688.—**2.** A seaport and the chief city of Sind, situated on Karachi Bay in lat. 24° 50′ N., long. 67° 2′ E. It has important foreign commerce. It was annexed by the British in 1843. Population (1891), including cantonment, 105,199.

Kara George, or **Karadjordje.** See *Czerny.*

Karagwe (kä-ra′gwe). An African kingdom of German East Africa, southwest of Lake Victoria, in a mountainous and healthy country. The population is composed of two races: the Wanyambo, who are Bantu, and the ruling Wahuma, of Galla stock. See *Huma* and *Ganda.*

Karahissar, Afium-. See *Afium-Karahissar.*

Karahissar (kä-rä-his-sär′), **Eski-.** A town near Afium-Karahissar, on the site of the ancient Synnada.

Karaites (kā′ra-its). [Heb. *qarāim*, readers, scripturists.] A sect among the Jews which rejects the traditional law as it is fixed in the Talmud, and recognizes only the Pentateuch or five books of Moses as binding. The name is derived from Heb. *qara*, 'to read,' [illegible] the contents of the law that was written and read, in opposition to the traditional law which originally was oral. The origin of the sect is ascribed to a certain Anan ben David of [illegible] in the 8th century A.D., who became leader of the anti-Talmudic movement in [illegible] not having been chosen exiliarch or head of the Jewish community. The controversy between the Karaites and Talmudists has been productive of an accurate and rational study of the Bible on both sides. The sect never made great headway. Small communities of it linger in parts of Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Galicia (Austria), Lithuania, and the Crimea (Russia).

Karajitch (kä-rä′yitsh), **Vuk Stephanovitch.** Born at Trschitsch, Servia, Nov. 7, 1787: died at Vienna, Jan. 26, 1864. A Servian scholar. He published a "Servian-German-Latin Lexicon" (1818), Servian grammar (1824), collection of Servian folk-songs (1823–65), Servian tales (1853), proverbs, etc.

Karak (kä-räk′). A small island in the Persian Gulf, lat. 29° 15′ N., long. 50° 17′ E. It has a free haven. Also *Karrack, Kharak, Kerak*, etc.

Karakal (kä-rä-käl′). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated in lat. 44° 8′ N., long. 24° 16′ E. Population, 10,915.

Karakorum (kä-rä-kō′rum). A ruined medieval city, the ancient capital of Mongolia, situated on the Orkhon River about lat. 47° N., long. 102° E.

Karakorum Pass. A pass in the Himalaya, about lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 78° E., on the important commercial route leading from Leh in Kashmir to eastern Turkestan. Height, 18,550 feet.

Karakorum Range. A range of the Himalaya. The preferable name is *Mustagh Range* (which see).

Kara-Kul (kä-rä-köl′). A large lake in the Pamirs, central Asia, west of the boundary between Chinese Turkestan and the Russian possessions. Height above sea-level, 13,200 feet.

Kara-Kum (kä′rä-köm′). [Turk., 'black sands.'] A sandy desert in Asia, northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Karaman, or **Caraman** (kä-rä-män′). A small town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor, Turkey, 65 miles southeast of Konieh: the ancient Laranda. It was the capital of a medieval Turkish kingdom.

Karamania, or **Caramania** (kä-rä-mä′nē-ä). A region in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor: largely a table-land.

Karamnasa. A short tributary of the Ganges, on the border of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces.

Kara Mustapha (kä′rä mös′tä-fä). Executed 1683. Grand Vizir of the Turkish empire 1676–1683. He was defeated before Vienna by Sobieski in 1683.

Karamzin, or **Karamsin** (kä-räm-zēn′ or -zin′), **Nikolai Mikhailovitch.** Born at Mikhailovka, Orenburg, Dec. 1 (O. S.), 1765: died near St. Petersburg, June 3 (N. S.), 1826. A Russian historian, novelist, and poet. He founded the "Moscow Journal" in 1789, and in 1802 "The European Messenger." He wrote a "History of the Russian Empire," Bludow, the minister of the interior, adding the last volume (1816–29: French translation by St.-Thomas and Jauffret), etc.

Karankawan (ka-ran′ka-wan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, now extinct, which once occupied the middle portions of the coast of Texas. They were remarkably tall and athletic (whence they were named Koles, 'wrestlers,' by the Tonkawa). They were met by La Salle about 1687 under the name of Clamcoet, and were virtually destroyed by the Anglo-American settlers of Texas.

Karansebes (ko′ron she-besh). A town in the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Temes 54 miles east-southeast of Temesvár. Population (1890), 5,464.

Kara Sea (kä′ra sē). That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies southeast of Nova Zembla, northeast of European Russia, and northwest of Siberia. It is navigable for the Siberian trade via the Yenisei from July to September.

Karasu (kä-ra′sö). [Turk., 'black river.'] The modern Turkish name of various rivers, particularly of the ancient Strymon and of the western branch of the Euphrates.

Karasu-Bazar (kä-rä′sö-bä-zär′). A town in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, 28 miles east-northeast of Simferopol. Population (1885–1889), 13,843.

Karatcheff (kä-rä-chef′ or -chof′). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, 48 miles west-northwest of Orel. Population (1885–89), 14,8[illegible].

Karategin (kä-rä-te-gēn′). A mountainous region of central Asia, in Bokhara, intersected by lat. 39° N., long. 70° E. It was annexed to Bokhara in 1868. Population, about 100,000.

Karauli. See *Kerauli.*

Karawanken (kä-re-vän′ken). A range of the Alps in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, south of Klagenfurt. Highest peak, the Stou, [illegible] feet.

Karczag, or **Kardszag** ([illegible]). A town in the county of Great Kumania, Hungary, [illegible] miles west-southwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 18,197.

Kar-Duniash. ['Field or park of the god Dun.'] The name in the earliest Babylonian monuments for the district immediately adjoining the city of Babylon.

Karelia, or **Carelia** (kär-ā-lē'ä). An ancient district in southeastern Finland. It was acquired by Sweden in the 13th century, and was ceded in part to Russia in 1721, the remainder sharing the fortune of Finland.

Karen (kä-ren'), or **Karens** (kä-renz'). A native race of Burma and Siam, numbering 400,000 to 450,000. Many of them have been Christianized.

Karénina, Anna. See *Anna.*

Karia. See *Caria.*

Karikal (kä-ri-kal'). A town and settlement on the eastern coast of India, belonging to France, situated in lat. 10° 55′ N., long. 79° 52′ E. Population (1888), 34,719.

Karitena. See *Karytaina.*

Karkar (kär'kär). A locality in Syria, on the Orontes, where, in 854 B.C., Shalmaneser II. defeated a confederacy of western princes, including Ahab and Ben-hadad.

Karl (kärl). The German form of the name Charles.

Karli, or **Carlee** (kär'lē). A village in Bombay, British India, 45 miles east-southeast of Bombay. The rock-cut hall or temple here is the largest and finest of its type surviving in India. The plan strongly resembles that of a Christian church, including a vestibule, nave, and aisles divided by columns, and rounded apse with deambulatory. The length is 126 feet, the width 45. The columns have large vase-formed bases, octagonal shafts, and complex capitals whose leading feature is two kneeling elephants bearing human figures. The roof is of approximately semicircular section. In the place of the Christian altar stands the dagoba, which has the form of a plain dome on a cylindrical drum. Upon it stands a square tee or relic-casket which supports an emblematic wooden parasol. The entrance has 3 portals surmounted by a gallery. Before the vestibule stands a lion pillar, no doubt one of an original pair. The date is placed at 78 B.C. Some similar temples, as at Ajunta, exhibit façades very elaborately sculptured in architectural forms with figure and geometrical decoration.

Karlings (kär'lingz). Same as *Carolingians.*

Karlowitz, or **Carlowitz** (kär'lo-vits). A town in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 19° 56′ E. It is famous for its wine. A peace was concluded here Jan. 26, 1699, between Austria, Russia, Venice, and Poland on one side and Turkey on the other, whereby Austria acquired Transylvania and Hungary between the Danube and Theiss, Russia, Azoff, Venice, the Morea and conquests in Dalmatia, and Poland, Podolia and the Ukraine. Population (1890), [illegible].

Karlsbad, or **Carlsbad** (kärls'bäd), or **Kaiser-Karlsbad** (kī'zer-kärls'bäd). A town and watering-place in Bohemia, on the Tepl, near the Eger, 68 miles west by north of Prague. It is one of the principal watering-places in Europe. According to tradition its mineral springs were discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1347. The principal spring is the Sprudel. Karlsbad is frequented by [illegible] visitors annually. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Karlsbad, Congress of. A congress of ministers representing Austria, Prussia, and a number of minor German states, held at Karlsbad in Aug., 1819, to discuss the democratic movement in Germany. The congress resolved to recommend to the respective governments and to the Diet of the German [illegible] the so-called "Karlsbad Decrees," the most important of which were that the press should be subjected to [illegible]; that a central commission should be established at Mainz for the investigation of [illegible]; that the Burschenschaft, a secret organization among the students, should be suppressed; and that the universities should be placed under government inspection. These resolutions were adopted by the Diet Sept. 20, 1819.

Karlsburg (kärls'börg), formerly **Weissenburg** (vīs'sen-börg). [Hung. *Gyula Fehérvár.*] A fortified town in the county of Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 6′ N., long. 23° 33′ E.: the Roman Apulum. In the citadel are the cathedral, Batthyaneum, episcopal palace, etc. Population (1890), [illegible].

Karlshamn, or **Carlshamn** [illegible]. A seaport in the laen of Blekinge, Sweden, situated on the Baltic in lat. 56° 10′ N., long. 14° 52′ E. Population (1890), [illegible].

Karlskrona, or **Carlscrona** [illegible]. A seaport and the capital of the laen of Blekinge, Sweden, [illegible] in the Baltic, in lat. [illegible]. It was founded [illegible]

Karlsruhe, or **Carlsruhe** [illegible]. 1. A district of Baden, lying between Mannheim on the north and Freiburg on the south. Area, 993 square miles.—2. [illegible] situated 6 miles from the Rhine, in lat. 49° 1′ N., long. [illegible] E. [illegible]

Karlstad, or **Carlstad** (kärl'städ). The capital of the laen of Wermland, Sweden, situated at the entrance of Klar-Elf into Lake Wener, about lat. 59° 25′ N., long. 13° 28′ E. Population (1890), 8,716.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt** (kärl'stät). A small town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 14 miles northwest of Würzburg.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt.** [Croatian *Karlovac.*] A fortress and royal free city in Croatia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Korana with the Kulpa, 29 miles southwest of Agram. Population (1890), 5,559.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt** (originally **Bodenstein**), **Andreas Rudolf.** Born at Karlstadt, Franconia, Germany, about 1480: died at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1541. A German Reformer, leader at Wittenberg 1521–22, and opponent of Luther.

Karlstein (kärl'stīn). A castle in Bohemia, about 13 miles southwest of Prague, built (1348–1357) by the emperor Charles IV. for the safe-keeping of the Bohemian crown jewels. The chapel in the great tower, in which they were kept, is richly adorned with inlaying, gilding, and color.

Karmamimansa (kär-ma-me-män'sä). [Skt., 'inquiry into the karman (action),' in the sense of 'ritual,' of the Veda.] Another name of the Purvamimansa system of Hindu philosophy.

Karmat (kär'mät), surname of **Hamdan ben-Ashath.** The founder of the Karmathians (which see). Also *Carmath.*

Karmathians (kär-ma'thi-anz). [So named from *Karmat,* the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet.] A Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the 9th century. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the califate, particularly in the 10th century, but disappeared soon after. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

Karna (kär'na). In Hindu mythology, son of Pritha or Kunti by Surya, 'the sun,' before her marriage to Pandu, and so the unknown half-brother of the Pandava princes. He was born equipped with arms and armor. The sage Durvasas had given Kunti a charm by which she might have offspring by any god invoked, and she chose the sun. Afraid of disgrace, Kunti exposed the child by the Yamuna, where it was found by the charioteer of Dhritarashtra, who had it reared by his wife Radha. In the war Karna took the part of the Kauravas, and was at last killed by Arjuna. After his death, his relationship becoming known, great kindness was shown to his family.

Karnak (kär'nak). A village in Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile, on the site of Thebes, famous for its remains of antiquity. The Great Temple extends to a length of about 1,200 feet from west to east, and is comparatively regular in plan. The double pylon of the great court is about 370 feet wide; the court is colonnaded at the sides, and has an avenue of columns in the middle. A second pylon follows, and opens on the famous hypostyle hall, 170 by 329 feet, with central avenue of 12 columns 62 feet high and 11½ in diameter, and 122 columns 42 feet high at the sides. The lintel-blocks of the portal are 41 feet long. A narrow court follows, ornamented with Osiride figures and containing two obelisks, one of which is erect and is [illegible] feet high, being surpassed only by that of St. John Lateran at Rome. This court precedes a structure containing the usual series of halls and chambers, and an isolated cella or sanctuary. Behind the building is another large open court, at the back of which stands the columnar edifice of Thothmes III., an extensive building containing a large hypostyle hall and many comparatively small halls and chambers. The existing temple appears to have been begun by Usertesen I. (about [illegible] B.C.), to whose modest foundation extensive additions were made by Thothmes I. and III., Seti I., Rameses II. and III., and Sheshonk (about 960 B.C.). The mural sculptures are vast in quantity and highly interesting in character, particularly those which portray the [illegible]

Karnal [illegible]. 1. [illegible] British India, intersected by lat. [illegible] N., long. [illegible] E. Area, [illegible]. Population (1881), [illegible].—2. The capital of the district of Karnal, in lat. 29° 42′ N., long. 76° [illegible] E. Population, [illegible].

Karnapravaranas (kär'na-prä-va'ra-naz). [Skt., 'having their ears as a covering.'] A fabulous people mentioned in the Mahabharata, Ramayana, and other Sanskrit works.

Karnata, or **Karnatas** (kar-nä'tä, -täz). Names of a country in India, and of its inhabitants, whence the modern *Carnatic.* The name Karnata was anciently applied to the central districts of the peninsula, including Mysore, while the modern Carnatic is limited to a not exactly defined region on the east or Coromandel coast of India, from Cape Comorin to about 16° N. It is no longer a recognized division, and exists only as a designation for the theater of the struggle between France and England for Indian supremacy.

Karnatic. See *Carnatic.*

Kärnten, or **Kärnthen** (kärn'ten). The German name of Carinthia.

Karnul (kur nöl'). 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 15° 30′ N., long. 78° E. Area, 7,788 square miles. Population (1881), 709,305.—2. The capital of the district of Karnul, situated at the junction of the rivers Hundri and Tungabhadra, in lat. 15° 49′ N., long. 78° 4′ E. Population, about 20,000.

Karo (kä'rō), **Joseph ben Ephraim.** The greatest Talmudic authority of the 16th century (1488–1575). When a child he and his parents were expelled from Spain, and settled at different times in Nicopolis, Adrianople, and Palestine. Of his numerous works the best-known are his commentary, "House of Joseph" ("Beth Joseph") on the "Four Rows" ("Arba Turim") of Ben-Asher, and especially his "Arranged Table" ("Shulchan Aruch"), a methodically arranged compendium of all the laws and customs which regulate Jewish life.

Karolinenthal (kä'rō-lēn-en-täl). A suburb of Prague, Bohemia, situated on the Moldau northeast of the city. Population (1890), commune, 19,540.

Károly (kä'röly), **Nagy-.** A town in the county of Szathmár, Hungary, 37 miles east-northeast of Debreczin. Population (1880), 12,523.

Karpathos. See *Carpathus.*

Karr (kär), **Jean Baptiste Alphonse.** Born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808: died at Saint Raphael, Var, Sept. 29, 1890. A French novelist, journalist, and satirist. In 1839 he became editor of the "Figaro" and founded the very successful little satirical review "Les Guêpes." He wrote "Voyage autour de mon jardin" (1845), and more recently "Hélène" and "La maison de l'ogre" (1890). He also wrote many political, literary, and humorous fragments and sketches, and a large number of novels. He lived at Nice for several years before his death.

Karroo (kä-rö'), **The Great.** A dry and elevated region, partly desert, in Cape Colony, between the Zwarteberge and the Nieuweveld Berge. Length, about 350 miles.

Kars (kärs). 1. A province of Transcaucasia, Russia, lying west of Erivan, and bordering on Asiatic Turkey. Area, 7,308 square miles. Population, 214,471.—2. A fortress and the capital of the territory of Kars, situated on the Kars Tchai in lat. 40° 37′ N., long. 43° 8′ E., about 6,000 feet above sea-level. It is now an almost impregnable fortress, but was captured from the Turks by Paskevitch in 1828, was again taken by the Russians Nov. 28, 1855, after a six months' defense by the Turks under General Williams, was invested by the Russians in 1877, relieved in July, again besieged, and stormed by them Nov. 18, 1877. With its territory it was ceded to Russia in 1878. Population (1891), 3,941.

Karschin (kärsh'in) (properly **Karsch**), **Anna Luise.** Born near Schwiebus, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1722: died at Berlin, Oct. 12, 1791. A German poet. Her collected poems were published in 1792.

Karshi (kär'shē). A town in Bokhara, central Asia, 98 miles southeast of Bokhara: an important trading center. Population, about 25,000.

Karshvan (kärsh'vän), or **Karshvar** (kärsh'var). In the Avesta, the name of each of the seven divisions of the world, corresponding to the Hindu dvipas. (See *Jambudvipa.*) In Persian, *Keshvar.*

Karst (kärst). [It. *Carso,* Slavic *Kras.*] A desolate limestone plateau in the Maritime Province, Austria-Hungary, north of Triest. In an extended sense the Karst includes portions of the Alps in Carniola and neighboring regions.

> All over the Karst (as the high plateau behind Trieste is called) the ravages of the Bora or north-east wind, have long been notorious. Heavily laden waggons have been overturned by its fury, and where no shelter is afforded [illegible] houses are not built and trees will not grow.
>
> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 165.

Karsten (kär'sten), **Hermann,** surnamed "The Younger." Born at Stralsund, Prussia, Nov. 6, 1817. A German botanist and traveler in South America, professor of botany at Vienna 1868–1872. His works include "Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen" (1865), etc.

Karsten, Karl Bernhard. Born at Bützow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nov. 26, 1782: died at

Schöneberg, near Berlin, Aug. 22, 1853. A German mineralogist. He wrote "System der Metallurgie" (1831–32), etc.

Kartavirya (kär-ta-vēr′ya). [Skt., 'son of Kritavirya.'] A hero of Hindu mythology, said to have been really named Arjuna, but usually called by his patronymic. Worshiping a portion of the divine being called Dattatreya, in whom a portion of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, or Vishnu was incarnate, he obtained a thousand arms, a golden chariot answering to his will, the power of restraining wrong, the conquest of the earth and the disposition to rule righteously, invincibility, and finally death by a man of world-wide renown. He ruled 85,000 years with unbroken health and prosperity, according to the Vishnupurana. Received in Jamadagni's hermitage by the sage's wife, he carried off "the calf of the milk-cow of the sacred oblation," whereupon Parashurama cut off his thousand arms and killed him. He is the subject also of other legends.

Karttikeya (kär-ti-kā′ya). In Hindu mythology, the god of war and the planet Mars: also called Skanda. He is said to have been the son of Shiva or Rudra, to have been born without a mother, and to have been fostered by the Krittikas or Pleiades; and so was known as Karttikeya, 'son of the Krittikas.' He was born to destroy Taraka, a Daitya, whose austerities had made him formidable to the gods. He is represented as riding on a peacock, and holding a bow in one hand and an arrow in the other.

Kartum, or **Kartoum.** See *Khartum.*

Karun (kä-rön′). A river in Persia which rises near Ispahan, and flows first west and then south, joining the Shatt el-Arab (Euphrates-Tigris) at Mohammerah. It is navigable (except for rapids at Ahwaz) to Shuster.

Karur, or **Caroor** (kä-rör′). A small town in Coimbatore district, Madras, British India, situated on the Amrawati 45 miles west by north of Trichinopoli.

Karwar, or **Carwar** (kär-wär′). A seaport and the capital of North Kanara district, Bombay, British India, 50 miles south-southeast of Goa. Population, about 13,000.

Karytaina (kä-rē-tā′nä), or **Karitena** (kä-rē-tā′nä). A locality in Arcadia, Greece, on the Alpheus about 10 miles northwest of Megalopolis: the ancient Brenthe. The castle here, a great fortress built by the French 13th-century princes, is one of the most imposing of feudal strongholds. The outer walls with towers, the great keep, dwellings, magazines, and cisterns, all remain.

Kasan. See *Kazan.*

Kasan (käz′än) **Defile.** A celebrated defile in the Danube, on the borders of Servia and Hungary, near the confines of Rumania, long inaccessible by land. It has traces of a Roman road built by Trajan. Near it are the Iron Gates. Width of the Danube, 540 feet. Depth, 200 feet.

Kasanlik. See *Kazanlik.*

Kasbek. See *Kazbek.*

Kasbin (käz-bēn′), or **Kasvin** (käz-vēn′). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, in lat. 36° 16′ N., long. 50° 3′ E. It has an important transit trade, since it is on the main route from Persia to Europe. It was formerly the capital. Population, about 30,000. Also *Casbin, Kazvin*, etc.

Kaschau (kä′shou), Hung. **Kassa** (kosh′sho). A royal free city and the capital of the county of Abauj, Hungary, situated on the Hernad in lat. 48° 42′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It is a commercial center, and is noted for its Gothic cathedral of St. Elizabeth. Here, Jan. 4, 1849 the Austrians under Schlik defeated the Hungarians under Mészáros. Population (1890), 28,884.

Kashan (kä-shän′). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 95 miles north by west of Ispahan: noted for its manufactures. Population, about 25,000.

Kashgar (käsh-gär′). **1.** The capital of Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated on the Kizil-Su about lat. 39° 25′ N., long. 76° 7′ E. It is composed of an old and a new city; is an important commercial and manufacturing center; was conquered by the Chinese in the middle of the 18th century; was the scene of a successful revolt in 1865; and was reconquered by the Chinese 1876–77. Population, 60,000–70,000.

2. See *Kashgaria.*

Kashgaria (kash-gā′ri-ä), or **Kashgar** (käsh-gär′). That part of Eastern Turkestan, in the Tarim basin, which was independent of China 1865–77.

Kashgil, or **Kasgil** (käsh- or käs-gēl′). A place near El-Obeid, Kordofan, eastern Africa, at which the Mahdi annihilated the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha Nov. 3–4, 1883.

Kashi (kä′shē). A Sanskrit name of the modern Benares, the latter name being the Sanskrit Varanasi.

Kashikhanda (kä-shē-k-han′da). [Skt., 'Kashi section.'] A Sanskrit poem forming part of the Skandapurana. It describes minutely the temples of Shiva in and about Benares, and is presumed to have been written before the Mohammedan conquest.

Kashin (kä-shēn′). A town in the government of Tver, Russia, 75 miles northeast of Tver. Population (1885–89), 6,833.

Kashkar. See *Chitral.*

Kashmir, or **Cashmere** (kash-mēr′). A native state under British suzerainty, bounded by Eastern Turkestan on the north, Tibet on the east, India on the south and southwest, and Dardistan and the Pamirs on the west and northwest. Its capital is Srinagar. Ranges of the Himalaya traverse the country. Besides Kashmir proper, the state includes Baltistan, Ladak, Jamu, and Gilgit. The boundaries toward China and Russia (Pamirs) are uncertain. The beautiful "Vale of Cashmere" inclosed by lofty mountains, and occupying a general elevation of upward of 5,000 feet, has a length of about 90 miles. The Jhelum traverses it in a northwesterly direction. It is noted for its agricultural riches and its manufactures (Cashmere shawls, etc.). Kashmir is governed by a maharaja of the Dogra Sikh family. It was conquered by Akbar at the close of the 16th century, by the Afghans in the middle of the 18th century, and by the Sikhs in 1819. The British arranged the present form of government in 1846. Its northern part was the scene of the Hunza-Nagar war against the British in 1891. Area, 80,900 square miles. Population (1891), 2,543,952.

Kashshi. See *Cosseans.*

Kashyapa (kash′ya-pa). A sage to whom are ascribed several Vedic hymns; in later mythology, the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and father by them of gods, demons, men, and all animals. He is also regarded as one of the seven sages, and as the father of Vivasvat and Vishnu. He is supposed by some to be a personification of the race who resided in the Caucasus, on the Caspian, and in Kashmir. Kashmira, according to Burnouf, is for Kashyapamira.

Kasimbazar (kä-sim-bä-zär′), or **Cossimbazar** (kos″sim-bä-zär′). A ruined town in Bengal, British India, south of Murshidabad: formerly a flourishing commercial center.

Kasimoff, or **Kassimoff** (kä-sē′mof). A town in the government of Riasan, Russia, situated on the Oka about lat. 55° N., long. 41° 20′ E. Population, 15,769.

Kaskaskia (kas-kas′ki-ä). [From an Indian tribe name (see *Illinois*).] A river in Illinois which joins the Mississippi at Chester. Length, about 300 miles.

Käsmark (kāz′märk), or **Késmárk** (kāsh′-märk). A small town in the county of Zips, Hungary, situated on the Poprád in lat. 49° 8′ N., long. 20° 28′ E. It manufactures linen.

Kassaba, or **Kasaba,** or **Cassaba** (kä-sä′bä). A town in the vilayet of Aidin, Asiatic Turkey, about 35 miles east-northeast of Smyrna. Population, about 15,000.

Kassai (kä-sī′). A large southern tributary of the Kongo. Its principal affluents are the Sankuru on the right and the Kuango on the left. It forms the boundary between the Portuguese sphere of influence and the Kongo Free State, and then traverses the latter.

Kassala, or **Kasala** (kä-sä′lä). The chief town of Taka, eastern Africa, situated in lat. 15° 25′ N., long. 36° 14′ E.: formerly a commercial center. It was captured by the Italians from the Mahdists, July 17, 1894. Population, about 3,000.

Kassel. See *Cassel.*

Kassr-el-Kebir (käsr′el-ke-bēr′), or **Lxor** (l-ksōr′). [Sp. *Alcazar-Quivir.*] A town in northern Morocco, about 60 miles south of Tangier. Here, Aug. 4, 1578, King Sebastian of Portugal was defeated and slain. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Kastamuni (käs-tä-mö′nē). **1.** A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey, corresponding to the ancient Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia. Area, 19,300 square miles. Population, 1,009,460.—**2.** The capital of the vilayet of Kastamuni, about lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 33° 42′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Kästner (kest′ner), **Abraham Gotthelf.** Born at Leipsic, Sept. 27, 1719: died at Göttingen, Prussia, June 20, 1800. A German mathematician and epigrammatist. He wrote "Anfangsgründe der Mathematik" (1758–69), "Sinngedichte" (1781), etc.

Kastoria (käs-tō-rē′ä). A town in the vilayet of Monastir, Turkey, situated on Lake Kastoria 31 miles south of Monastir: the ancient Celetrum. It was taken by Alexius I. in 1084.

Kastri. See *Delphi.*

Kastril (kas′tril). In Jonson's "Alchemist," a young country fellow anxious to learn the art of quarreling.

Kasvin. See *Kasbin.*

Kataba (kä-ta′bä), or **Catawba** (ka-ta′bä). A division of North American Indians, which included in the last century about 28 confederated tribes. A few of these were in North Carolina, but most of them were in South Carolina. The principal tribe in the latter State was the Kataba, and the chief one in the former was the Woccon. The few survivors of this people are on the Kataba reservation in York County, South Carolina. See *Siouan.*

Kataghan (kä-tä-ghän′). A region in the northeastern part of Afghanistan, between the Hindu-Kush and the Amu-Daria.

Katahdin (ka-tä′din), or **Ktaadn** (ktädn), **Mount.** The highest mountain in the State of Maine, situated in Piscataquis County 80 miles north of Bangor. Height, 5,385 feet.

Katak, or **Kuttack,** or **Cattack** (ku-täk′). **1.** A district in Orissa, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 20° 30′ N., long. 86° E.—**2.** The capital of the district of Katak, situated on the Mahanadi about lat. 20° 25′ N., long. 85° 56′ E.: the chief city of Orissa. It was taken from the Mahrattas by the British in 1803. Population, about 50,000.

Katakana (kat-a-kä′nä). [Jap., from *kata*, side, and *kana*, for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *Hiragana.* The Katakana letters, which are said to have been invented by Kibi Daishi about the middle of the 8th century, are formed of a part — one side — of square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In Katakana there is but one form for each letter, whereas in Hiragana many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

Katana. See *Catania.*

Katanga (kä-täng′gä). See *Garenganze.*

Katantra (kä-tan′tra). [Skt., lit. 'what a' (i. e. great) 'tantra' ('thread,' 'warp,' 'fundamental doctrine,' and then 'work' or 'division of a work').] A Sanskrit grammar by Sarvavarman, of peculiar interest in its apparent relation to the Pali grammar of Kachchayana. It is said to be the special grammar of the Kashmiras, and to have been the subject of numerous commentaries from the 12th to the 16th century.

Katha (ka′t-ha). **1.** A Hindu sage, the founder of a school of the Yajurveda.—**2.** An Upanishad (which see) probably more widely known than any other. It forms part of the Persian translation rendered into French by Anquetil Duperron, was translated into English by Rammohun Roy, and is quoted by English, French, and German writers as a specimen of the mystic philosophy of the Hindus. It has been most recently translated into English by Müller ("Sacred Books of the East," Vol. XV) and Whitney ("Trans. of the American Philological Association," Vol. XXI). The Upanishad professes to be an explanation of death and of a future life, drawn against his will from the mouth of Death himself. Its interest is increased by its story of Nachiketas (which see), which also occurs in the Taittiriyabrahmana.

Katharnava (ka-t-här′na-va). [Skt., 'sea of stories.'] A collection of about 35 comparatively modern stories, in Sanskrit, attributed to Shivadasa. From them are said to have come portions of the Hindi Baital Pachisi and the Bengali Batrish Singhasan.

Kathasaritsagara (ka-t-hä-sa-rit-sä′ga-ra). [Skt., 'ocean of the streams of story.'] A collection of stories in Sanskrit by Somadevabhatta of Kashmir, drawn from a larger work, the Brihatkatha, and made between 1063 and 1081 A. D. The work contains 22,000 distichs, or not quite twice as much as the Iliad and Odyssey together. The text has been edited by Brockhaus (Leipsic, 1839–66), and translated by Tawney (Calcutta, 1880–84).

Kathay. See *Cathay.*

Katherine, or **Katharine.** See *Catharine.*

Katherine (kath′e-rin). **1.** The Shrew in Shakspere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew." She is the daughter of Baptista, and is married to Petruchio, and tamed by his rough treatment. —**2.** A lady in attendance on the Princess of France in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost."

Katherine and Petruchio. A play condensed and adapted from Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew" by Garrick, produced in 1754. It is still played.

Kathiawar (kat-ē-ä-wär′), or **Kattywar** (kat-e-wär′). A peninsula in western India, projecting into the Arabian Sea between the Gulf of Kachh and the Gulf of Cambay. It comprises many native states. Area, 20,559 square miles. Population (1881), 2,343,899.

Katishtya. See *San Felipe.*

Katkoff (kät-kof′), **Mikhail Nikiforovitch.** Born at Moscow, 1820: died near Moscow, Aug. 1, 1887. A Russian journalist, editor of the "Moscow Gazette" since 1861: noted as a leader of the Panslavists.

Katlamat. See *Cathlamet.*

Katmandu. See *Khatmandu.*

Katrine (kat′rin), **Loch.** A lake in southwestern Perthshire, Scotland, 25 miles north of Glasgow. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery. It contains Ellen's Isle, etc., familiar from Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The water-supply of Glasgow is obtained from this lake. Length, 8 miles.

Katsena (kät-sā′nä). See *Hausa.*

Katsena, or **Katsina** (kat-sē′nä). A town in Sokoto, Sudan, central Africa, about 150 miles east of Sokoto. Population, 7,500.

Kattowitz (kät′tō-vits). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 57 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), commune, 16,513.

Kattywar. See *Kathiawar.*

Katunski (kä-tön′ski), or **Katun, Alps.** The highest range of the Altai, in the government of Tomsk, Siberia. For the highest summits (the Katunski Pillars), see *Altai.*

Katwa, or **Cutwa** (kut′wä). A town in Bardwan district, Bengal, British India, situated at the junction of the Bhagirathi and Ajai, 77 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 8,000.

Katwyk- or **Katwijk-aan-Zee** (kat′vīk-än-zā′). A watering-place in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, at the mouth of the Old Rhine 23 miles southwest of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 6,731.

Katyayana (kät-yä′ya-na). [Skt., 'descendant of the Katya family.'] The celebrated Sanskrit author of the Varttikas or supplementary rules to Panini, of the Yajurvedapratishakhya, and of the Shrautasutras. Hiouen-Tsang represents a doctor Katyayana as living at Tamasavana in the Panjab 300 years after Buddha's death, or 60 B. C. (*Weber.*) The Kathasaritsagara identifies him with Vararuchi a minister of Nanda, father of Chandragupta, according to which he flourished about 350 B. C.

Katzbach (kats′bach). A small tributary of the Oder, which it joins 30 miles west-northwest of Breslau. It is noted for the battle fought Aug. 26, 1813, on its banks, near Wahlstatt, in which the Allies (90,000) under Blücher defeated the French (100,000) under Macdonald. The French lost 12,000 in killed and wounded.

Katzimo (kat-sē′mō). The Queres name for a mesa or table-rock rising about 500 feet above the basin of Acoma, and a few miles from the rock on which that pueblo is built. The Spanish name for it is *Mesa Encantada*, 'enchanted mesa.' The folk-lore tells that there was once a village on the top of Katzimo, but that one part of the rock fell in, and the inhabitants, cut off from the valley beneath, were starved to death. The rock is inaccessible at present.

Kauai (kou-ī′). One of the Hawaiian Islands, situated in the northwest of the group, in lat. 22° N., long. 159° 30′ W. The surface is mountainous. The chief product is sugar. Area, 590 square miles. Also *Atoui* or *Atooi*.

Kaufbeuren (kouf′boi-ren). A town in the district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Wertach 47 miles west-southwest of Munich. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 7,331.

Kauffmann (kouf′män), **Marie Angélique Catharine.** Born at Coire, Grisons, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1741: died at Rome, Nov. 5, 1807. A Swiss historical and portrait painter, known as Angelica Kauffmann. She went to England in 1766, after passing several years in Italy where she first attracted attention as an artist. She made an unfortunate marriage with an adventurer who passed for a Count Horn whose valet he had been. Her second husband was an Italian painter named Antonio Zucchi. In 1781 she left London and returned to Rome. She painted many pictures which are represented in the principal galleries of London and the Continent.

Kaufmann, or **Kauffmann, Konstantin Petrovitch.** Born near Ivangorod, government of St. Petersburg, Russia, March 3, 1818: died at Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, May 16, 1882. A Russian general. He was appointed military governor of Turkestan in 1867, conquered Samarkand in 1868, commanded the expedition against Khiva in 1873, and annexed Khokand in 1876.

Kaulbach (koul′bäch), **Friedrich August.** Born at Hanover, June 2, 1850. A genre and portrait painter, son and pupil of Friedrich Kaulbach. He settled in Munich in 1872, and became director of the Art Academy there.

Kaulbach, Wilhelm von. Born at Arolsen in Waldeck, Oct. 15, 1805: died at Munich, April 7, 1874. [illegible]

Kaumans. [illegible]

Kaumodaki [illegible]

Kaunitz (kou′nits), **Prince Wenzel Anton von,** Count of Rietberg. [illegible] 2, 1711: died June 27, 1794. A noted [illegible] chancellor and chief minister 1753–92, and formed the coalition against Frederick the Great 1756.

Kauravas (kou′ra-vaz). [Skt., 'descendants of Kuru.'] A patronymic applied especially to the sons of Dhritarashtra. See *Mahabharata.*

Kaus (kâs). [Ar. *qaus*, a bow.] A name common to the three stars λ, δ, and ε Sagittarii. λ, of the fourth magnitude is Kaus Borealis; δ, of the third, is Kaus Media; and ε, of the second, is Kaus Australis.

Kaus. See *Kusan.*

Kaushambi (kou-shäm′bē). The capital of Vatsa, near the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna: the scene of the drama Ratnavali (which see).

Kautilya (kou′til-ya). Another name of Chanakya, minister of Chandragupta. See *Chanakya.*

Kautsa (kout′sa). A rationalistic Hindu philosopher who regarded the Veda as devoid of meaning, and the Brahmanas as false interpretations. He lived before Yaska, the author of the Nirukta, who replied to him.

Kavala (kä-vä′lä), or **Kavallo** (kä-väl′lō). A town in the vilayet of Saloniki, Turkey, situated on Kavala Bay 80 miles east-northeast of Saloniki: the ancient Neapolis. Population, about 5,000.

Kavanagh (kav′a-näh), **Julia.** Born at Thurles, Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1824: died at Nice, France, Oct. 28, 1877. A British novelist. Among her works are "Madeleine" (1848), "Nathalie" (1850), "Daisy Burns" (1853), "Grace Lee" (1855), "Queen Mab" (1863), "John Dorrien" (1875), etc. She also wrote "French Women of Letters" and "English Women of Letters" (1862).

Kavasha (ka′va-sha). A Rishi to whom several hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. The Aitareyabrahmana relates that the Rishis when sacrificing on the Sarasvati drove away Kavasha as the son of a slave, and unworthy to drink the sacred water of the river. When Kavasha was alone in the desert, a prayer was revealed to him by which he prevailed upon the Sarasvati to surround him: whence the Rishis, persuaded, admitted him to their companionship.

Kaveri, or **Cavery**, or **Cauvery** (kâ′ve-ri). A river in southern India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal by a delta about lat. 11° N. It is much used for irrigation. Length, about 475 miles.

Kavi (ka′vē). [From Skt. *kavi*, poet, or *kavya*, poem.] The ancient sacred language of Java. Java has 3 languages — the vulgar, the polite, and the ancient — all having words in varying proportions from the Sanskrit, Arabic, and Telugu, as the result of immigration and commerce, though the general structure is Malay. The Sanskrit is traced to a Hindu immigration about 2,050 years ago. In the Kavi is written the Javanese literature, largely of Hindu origin. The Kavi language and Hinduism were driven from Java to the little island of Bali in the 15th century. Wilhelm von Humboldt made a special study of the language 1836–40.

Kaviraja (ka-vi-rä′ja). [Skt., 'the king of poets.'] The author of the Sanskrit poem Raghavapandaviya, which is highly esteemed in India. It treats in the same words at once the story of the Ramayana and that of the Mahabharata and is one of the most characteristically artificial poems of its class. Its date is certainly later than the 10th century.

Kavirondo (ka-vē-ron′dō). A tribe of British East Africa, at the northeast end of Lake Victoria. It is split into many clans, pursues agriculture, herding, and fishing, and speaks a language distinct from Bantu and said to resemble the Shilluk. The tribe is not yet satisfactorily classified.

Kavyadarsha (kav-ya-där′sha). [Skt.: *kavya*, poem, and *adarsha*, mirror—'mirror of poems.'] A Sanskrit treatise on poetics, written by Dandin in the 6th century.

Kavyani (ka-vya-nē′). In Persian mythology, the standard of Kawah: a leathern apron reared on a spear, used by Kawah as a standard when he summoned Faridun to overthrow Dahak. [illegible]

Kavyaprakasha [illegible] [Skt., 'manifestation of poetry.'] A Sanskrit treatise on poetics, written by Mammata of Kashmir in the 12th century.

Kaw. See [illegible]

Kawah [illegible]

Kawita. See [illegible]

Kay [illegible]

Kay (kā), **John.** Born near Bury, Lancashire, July 16, 1704: died, it is said, in France, some time after 1764. An English inventor. In 1733 he was granted a patent for the "fly-shuttle," and in 1745 another patent for a "power loom" for narrow goods. His inventions were stolen, a mob wrecked his house, and he himself fled to France where he died in destitution.

Kay, John. Born near Dalkeith, April, 1742: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1826. A Scottish painter and etcher. His "Portraits" are a collection of clever caricatures of the Edinburgh celebrities of his time.

Kay, Sir, called "The Rude" and "The Boastful." In the Arthurian tales, the foster-brother of Arthur, who made him his seneschal. He was treacherous and malicious. Also spelled *Ke*, *Kei*, *Queux*, *Keux*, etc.

Kayanian (ke-yä′ni-an). The collective name of several Iranian kings whose names begin with Kai. See *Kai.*

Kayanush (ke-yâ-nush′). In the Shahnamah, a brother of Faridun who, in envy, with another brother Purmayah tries to destroy Faridun. See *Purmayah.*

Kaye (kā), Sir **John William.** Born at Acton, Middlesex, 1814: died at London, July 24, 1876. An English historical and biographical writer. He succeeded John Stuart Mill in the political and secret department of the India Office. His works include "History of the War in Afghanistan" (1851), "Administration of the East India Company" (1853), "The History of the Sepoy War in India 1857–58" (1864–76).

Kayes (kä-yās′). A town in the French possessions of West Africa, on the Senegal about lat. 14° 30′ N.

Kaysersberg (kī′zers-berG). A small town in Alsace, 6 miles northwest of Colmar. It was an imperial residence.

Kazali (kä-zä′lē), or **Kazala** (-lä). A fortified trading town in the government of Sir-Daria, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria in lat. 45° 45′ N., long. 62° 10′ E.

Kazan, or **Kasan** (kä-zän′). **1.** A government of eastern Russia, surrounded by Viatka, Ufa, Samara, Simbirsk, and Nijni-Novgorod. It is traversed by the Volga and the Kama. Area, 24,601 square miles. Population (1891), 2,208,917.

2. The capital of the government of Kazan, situated near the Volga about lat. 55° 47′ N., long. 49° 7′ E.: the ancient capital of the Kiptchak khanate. It is a flourishing commercial center; manufactures cloth, leather, etc., and is the seat of a university founded in 1804. It was conquered and annexed by Russia in 1552. The cathedral, within the picturesque battlemented and towered inclosure of the Kremlin citadel, was built in 1562, and resembles the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow. The curious belfry, of later date than the church, displays marked Tatar characteristics in its old Russian architecture. The Sumbeki Tower, believed to be the minaret of the mosque of the old khans of Kazan, with subsequent restorations, is the most remarkable structure in Kazan. It is built of brick, and is pyramidal in outline, rising in 4 stages to a height of 244 feet. The summit is crowned by the imperial arms surmounted by a gilt ball. Population (1890), 134,359.

Kazanlik, or **Kasanlik** (kä-zän′lik), or **Kezanlyk** (ke-zän′lik). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated near the Tundja 44 miles northeast of Philippopolis. It is noted for the production of attar of roses. It was captured in Jan., 1878, by the Russians from the Turks, who thereupon surrendered the Shipka Pass. Population (1888), 9,480.

Kazbek, or **Kasbek** (käz′bek). One of the chief peaks of the Caucasus, overlooking the Dariel Pass about 75 miles north of Tiflis. In legend this was the scene of the punishment of Prometheus. Height, 16,533 feet.

Kazerun (kä-zä-rön′). A small town in the province of Farsistan, Persia, 51 miles west of Shiraz.

Kazinczy (koz′int-se), **Ferencz.** Born at Er-Semelyen, Bihar, Hungary, Oct. 27, 1759: died in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, Aug. 22, 1831. A Hungarian author. He translated various Greek, Latin, German, French, and English classics into Magyar.

Kazvin. See *Kasbin.*

Kean (kēn), **Charles John.** Born at Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1811: died at Chelsea, Jan. 22, 1868. An English actor, son of Edmund Kean. His first appearance was as Young Norval in 1827, after which he played with his father till 1833. In 1842 he married Ellen Tree. In 1850 Charles Kean leased the Princess Theatre, at first with Robert Keeley; in 1851 he [illegible] particular revivals. He was [illegible]. His last appearance was [illegible] at Liverpool in 1867.

Kean, Edmund. Born at London, Nov. 1, 1787: died at Richmond, May 15, 1833. A celebrated English actor. His father was of Irish descent; his mother was an itinerant actress named Anne Carey who [illegible] him. He played children's parts about 1790 and [illegible]. Under his mother's name [illegible] until 1806, when he [illegible] at the Haymarket as [illegible] in the "Mountaineers." On Jan. 26, 1814 he appeared at Drury Lane, [illegible] was very successful as Shylock. This was followed by Hamlet, Othello, Iago, and Luke in "Riches." One of his greatest successes was in Lear at Drury Lane, April, 1820. His first appearance in New York was Nov. 29, 1820. He returned to Drury Lane in 1821 as Richard III., and played there at intervals until 1825 when (Nov. 14) he appeared at the Park Theater, New York. He continued to act at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and elsewhere; but the irregularity of his life destroyed his career. From 1829 his health continued to decline, and he acted only occasionally from that time until May 15, 1833, when he died. He was probably unequaled as Richard III., Othello, Lear, and Sir Giles Overreach.

Kean, Mrs. (**Ellen Tree**). Born 1805: died at London, Aug. 21, 1880. An English actress. She made her first appearance in 1822–23. From 1836–39 she played in America. In 1842 she married Charles Kean, with whom she played leading parts, and whose success she greatly furthered.

Kearny (kär'ni), **Philip.** Born at New York, June 2, 1815: killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. An American general. He became a second lieutenant in 1837; served as a volunteer with the French in Algiers, 1839–40; took part in the Mexican war; and resigned from the army in 1851. In 1847 he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He fought with the French in Italy in 1859, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of Solferino. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers (New Jersey), and became major-general in 1862. He commanded the 1st New Jersey brigade in Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac, served in the battles of the Peninsula with the Army of Virginia, and at the second battle of Bull Run. He was killed while reconnoitering near Chantilly.

Kearsarge (kēr'särj). **1.** A mountain in Carroll County, New Hampshire, 5 miles north of North Conway. Height, about 3,250 feet. Also *Kiarsarge.*—**2.** A mountain in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, 21 miles northwest of Concord. Height, about 2,950 feet.

Kearsarge, The. A wooden corvette, launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Sept., 1861. Her dimensions were: breadth of beam, 33 feet; draught, 15 feet 9 inches. Her register was 1,031 tons. She carried 2 engines of 400 horse-power each, and her armament consisted of 4 32-pounders, 2 11-inch rifles, and 1 30-pounder rifle. She carried 163 men, including officers, and was in command of Captain John A. Winslow. On June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, she sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama. On Feb. 2, 1894, she was wrecked upon Roncador reef in the Caribbean Sea.

Keats (kēts), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 29, 1795: died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1821. A famous English poet. He was the eldest child of Thomas Keats, head ostler at the Swan and Hoop, London. His father died in 1804; at the death of his mother (Feb., 1810), he was apprenticed to a surgeon named Hammond at Edmonton. In the autumn of 1814 he went to London, where he attended hospital lectures and passed an examination at Apothecaries' Hall (July, 1816), but never practised. He became intimately associated with Leigh Hunt, Shelley, and Haydon. The sonnet "On first reading Chapman's Homer" was written in the summer of 1815. Various poems were published in periodicals, and in March, 1817, a collection of "Poems by John Keats" appeared. In April, 1817, he began "Endymion" at the Isle of Wight, and finished it in Dec. "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil" was written in Feb., 1818. "Endymion" appeared in May, 1818, and was sharply criticized in "Blackwood's" (Aug., 1818) and in the "Quarterly" (Sept., 1818). A second volume of his more mature work, entitled "Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes, and other poems by John Keats, author of 'Endymion'" was published July, 1820. His health now rapidly declined, and he sailed for Naples Sept. 18, 1820. From Naples he went to Rome (Nov. 12), where he died attended by his friend Severn. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery.

Keble (kē'bl), **John.** Born at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, April 25, 1792: died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, March 27, 1866. An English clergyman and religious poet, one of the chief promoters of the "Oxford movement." He graduated at Oxford (Corpus Christi College), and from 1831 to 1841 was professor of poetry there. He became vicar of Hursley (March 9, 1836), and remained there thirty years. His influence was due especially to his hymns, which were published in the "Christian Year" (1827). He published a new edition of Hooker (1836), the "Library of the Fathers" (in conjunction with Newman and Pusey, begun 1838), seven numbers of the "Tracts of the Times," etc.

Keble College. A college of Oxford University, founded as a memorial of John Keble, and designed especially for students with limited means. It was incorporated in 1870. The extensive buildings are of brick of different colors, laid in patterns. The chapel is in the Decorated medieval style; the style of the other buildings is later. The chapel possesses Holman Hunt's painting the "Light of the World."

Kecskemét (kech'kem-at). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt and Little Kumania, Hungary, 52 miles southeast of Budapest. It has considerable trade. Population (1890), 48,493.

Kedar (kē'dạr). [Heb., 'dark,' 'dusky.'] A son of Ishmael. His descendants the Kedarenes were, next to the Nabataeans, the most important tribe of the ancient Arabs. They are often mentioned in the Old Testament. In Pliny (Histor. Natur., V. 12) they are called *Cedrei.* Asurbanipal king of Assyria (668–626 B.C.) mentions in his annals a son of Hazilu (Hazael) as king of the country of the Kadri or Kidri. The settlements of the Kedarenes were probably in northern Arabia, between Arabia Petræa and Babylonia.

Kedesh (kē'desh). In Bible geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, 22 miles southeast of Tyre.

Kedor Laomer. See *Chedorlaomer.*

Kedron (kē'drọn), or **Kidron** (kid'rọn). In Bible geography, a brook that passes to the north and east of Jerusalem, and falls into the Dead Sea.

Keeling (kē'ling) **Islands,** or **Cocos** (kō'koz) **Islands.** A group of small coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, intersected by lat. 12° 6′ S., long. 96° 55′ E., annexed by Great Britain in 1856.

Keene (kēn). A city and the capital of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, situated on the Ashuelot 43 miles southwest of Concord. Population (1890), 7,446.

Keene, Charles Samuel. Born at Hornsey, Aug. 10, 1823: died at London, Jan. 4, 1891. An English illustrator and caricaturist. He worked for the "Illustrated London News," and later for "Punch."

Keene, Henry George. Born Sept. 30, 1781: died at Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 29, 1864. An English Persian scholar. In 1824 he became professor of Arabic and Persian at the East India College at Haileybury, near Hertford, England. Among his works are "Persian Fables" (1833), "Persian Stories" (1835), etc.

Keene, Laura. Born in England in 1820: died at Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4, 1873. An English actress. She came to the United States in 1852, and was known as a brilliant light-comedy actress. She became the manager of the Varieties Theater in New York, and in 1855 was the lessee of the Olympic (at first called "Laura Keene's Theater") till 1863. Here she brought out many new plays, among which was "Our American Cousin," with Jefferson and Sothern in the cast.

Keewatin (kē-wä'tin). A district in British America, lying to the north of Manitoba, and under its government. Area, about 267,000 square miles.

Keff (kef), or **El-Keff** (el-kef'). A small town in Tunis, 95 miles southwest of Tunis.

Kehama (kē-hä'mạ̈). An Indian raja, a character in the poem "The Curse of Kehama," by Southey.

Kehl (kāl). A town in the circle of Offenburg, Baden, situated at the junction of the Kinzig and the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It was formerly a fortified place, and was bombarded by the French in 1870. Population (1890), 5,890.

Kei (kā), **Great.** A river in South Africa, the former boundary between Cape Colony and Kaffraria.

Kei, or **Key, Islands** (kā ī'lạndz). A group of small islands, under Dutch protection, about lat. 5°–6° S., long. 133° E. Chief island, Great Kei. Population, estimated, about 21,000.

Keighley (keth'li). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 16 miles west-northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 30,811. Also *Keithley.*

Keightley (kīt'li), **Thomas.** Born in Ireland, Oct., 1789: died at Erith, Kent, Nov. 4, 1872. An Irish writer. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1803, but did not take a degree. He settled in London in 1824, and was mainly occupied with the preparation of university text-books on historical and literary subjects. He wrote "Fairy Mythology" (1828).

Keim (kīm), **Theodor.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Dec. 17, 1825: died at Giessen, Hesse, Nov. 17, 1878. A noted German Protestant theologian and ecclesiastical historian, professor of theology at Zurich (1860) and at Giessen (1873). He wrote "Geschichte Jesu von Nazara" ("History of Jesus of Nazareth," 1867–72), works on the Reformation, etc.

Keiser (kī'zer), **Reinhard.** Born at Leipsic, 1673: died at Hamburg, Sept. 12, 1739. An eminent German operatic composer.

Keith (kēth), **George,** fifth Earl Marischal. Born about 1553: died at the Castle of Dunnottar, April 2, 1623. The founder of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and succeeded to the earldom Oct. 7, 1581. In June 1589, he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Denmark to conclude the match between the Scottish king and Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1593 he founded Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Keith, George. Born in Scotland about 1639: died at Edburton, March 27, 1716. A Christian Quaker and Anglican missionary. He went to America and settled as a schoolmaster in Philadelphia in 1689. In 1692 he headed a separate faction called Christian Quakers. He returned to London in 1694, and in 1700 he went over to the established church. In 1702 he went to America as one of the first missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He returned to England in 1704 and was made rector of Edburton, Sussex.

Keith, George, tenth Earl Marischal. Born 1693 (?): died near Potsdam, Prussia, May 28, 1778. A Scottish Jacobite. He took up arms for the Pretender, and at Sheriffmuir commanded two squadrons of horse. In 1719 he commanded the Pretender's Spanish expedition, which was defeated at Glenshiel April 1, 1719. In 1751 he was made Prussian ambassador to Paris, and in 1752 was made governor of Neuchâtel. He was pardoned by George II. in 1759 and restored to his estates. In 1764 he was recalled by Frederick the Great.

Keith, James Francis Edward. Born near Peterhead, Scotland, June 11, 1696: killed at the battle of Hochkirch, Oct. 14, 1758. A Scottish general in the Russian and Prussian service, second son of William, ninth Earl Marischal of Scotland. He served with his brother, George Keith, tenth Earl Marischal, in the rebellion of 1715. He escaped to France, where he resumed his studies. In 1728 he entered the Russian service as a major-general, served with success in the Turkish war, and was made governor of the Ukraine. Frederick the Great made him a Prussian field-marshal (1747), and later governor of Berlin.

Keith, Viscount. See *Elphinstone, George Keith.*

Kej (kej). A place in Baluchistan, about lat. 26° N., long. 62° 50′ E.

Kelat. See *Khelat.*

Kelati Nadiri (kel-ät'ē nä-dē'rẹ̄). A very strong fortress in Khorasan, Persia, near the Russian frontier.

Kele (ke-lā'), or **Bakele** (bä-ke-lā'). An African tribe of the French Kongo, on the Ogowe River, back of the Mpongwe, near the Crystal Mountains. Their language (Dikele) is of Bantu structure, but the people do not seem to be of pure Bantu stock. About 1825 they invaded their present territory, impelling the Shekiani on to the Mpongwe. They are kinsmen of the Fan.

Kéler (kā'ler) **Béla** (real name **Albert von Keler**). Born at Bartfeld, Hungary, Feb. 13, 1820: died Nov. 26, 1882. A Hungarian composer and conductor. He composed popular waltzes, the "Hurrah Sturm" galop, the "Friedrich Karl" march, etc.

Kelheim (kel'hīm). A small town in Lower Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Altmühl with the Danube, 12 miles southwest of Ratisbon. Near it is the colossal Befreiungshalle ('Hall of Deliverance'), erected in 1842–63 as a memorial of the War of Liberation (1813–15).

Kelland (kel'and), **Philip.** Born at Dunster, Somerset, 1808: died at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, May 7, 1879. A British mathematician. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1834, and in 1838 was appointed professor of mathematics in Edinburgh University.

Keller (kel'ler), **Adelbert von.** Born at Pleidelsheim, Würtemberg, July 5, 1812: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, March 13, 1883. A noted German philologist, professor of German literature and librarian at Tübingen after 1841: a student of Romance and Teutonic literatures.

Kellermann (kel'ėr-män), **François Christophe** (originally **Georg Michael Kellermann**), Duc de Valmy. Born near Rothenburg, Bavaria, May 30, 1735: died Sept. 12, 1820. A French marshal, of German extraction. He entered the French army in 1752, served with distinction in the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 was appointed to the command of the army on the Moselle. He gained, with Dumouriez, a brilliant victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, Sept. 20, 1792. He was created a senator in 1804, and in 1806 was intrusted by Napoleon with the command of the reserve army on the Rhine. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII. in 1814.

Kellermann, François Étienne, Duc de Valmy. Born at Metz, Lorraine, 1770: died June 2, 1835. A French general, son of F. C. Kellermann. He served as adjutant-general to Napoleon in Italy in 1796, and became a brigadier-general in 1797. He decided the battle of Marengo in 1800 by a brilliant charge, for which service he was promoted general of division. He afterward served with distinction at Austerlitz (1805) and Waterloo (1815).

Kelley (kel'i), **William Darrah.** Born at Philadelphia, April 12, 1814: died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1890. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and was a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1861 until his death. He published "Letters from Europe" ([illegible]), "The New South" ([illegible]), etc.

Kellgren (chel'grān), **Johan Henrik.** Born at Floby, West Gothland, Sweden, Dec. 1, 1751: died at Stockholm, April 20, 1795. A Swedish lyric poet and critic. His collected works were published in 1796.

Kellogg (kel'og), **Clara Louise.** Born at Sumterville, S. C., July 12, 1842. An American opera singer (soprano), wife of Carl Strakosch. Her childhood was passed in New England. She made her first appearance in New York in 1861, in [illegible]. In 1873 she organized an English opera company. With this organization she did much for opera in America. Her repertoire is large, including about 40 operas.

Kells (kelz). A small town in County Meath, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 37 miles northwest of Dublin: noted for antiquities.

Kelly (kel'i), **John.** Born at New York, April 21, 1821: died at New York, June 1, 1886. An American politician, leader of Tammany Hall. He was member of Congress from New York 1855–58; comptroller 1876–80; and unsuccessful candidate for governor 1879.

Kelso (kel′sō). A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 43 miles southeast of Edinburgh. It contains the ruins of an abbey founded by David I. in the 12th century. Near it are Floors Castle (a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe) and ruins of Roxburgh Castle. Population (1891), 4,174.

Kelts. See *Celts.*

Kelung (kē-lung′). A small seaport in northern Formosa, bombarded by the French in 1884.

Kelvin, Lord. See *Thomson, William.*

Kemble (kem′bl), **Adelaide.** Born in 1814: died Aug. 4, 1879. An opera-singer, the daughter of Charles Kemble. She had little success till 1839, when she sang in Venice as Norma. Her reputation continued to increase till she retired from the stage upon her marriage to Frederick U. Sartoris in 1843. She wrote "A Week in a French Country House" (1867).

Kemble (kem′bl), **Charles.** Born at Brecknock, Wales, Nov. 25, 1775: died at London, Nov. 12, 1854. A noted English actor. He went on the stage in the winter of 1792–93, and played Malcolm in "Macbeth" at Drury Lane in 1794. He was the original Count Appiani in "Emilia Galotti" (1794). He was frequently associated with his brother John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons in the production of new plays. On July 2, 1806, he married Miss de Camp, who acted afterward as Mrs. Charles Kemble. In Aug., 1832, he sailed with his daughter, Fanny Kemble, to America, and appeared as Hamlet in New York, Sept. 17, 1832. In 1835 he returned to the Haymarket. His last appearance was April 10, 1840.

Kemble, Elizabeth. See *Whitlock, Mrs.*

Kemble, Frances Anne, generally known as **Fanny.** Born at London, Nov. 27, 1809: died there, Jan. 15, 1893. An Anglo-American actress, Shaksperian reader, and author: daughter of Charles Kemble. She made her first public appearance in 1829, with the intention of retrieving the fortunes of her family, in which at the end of 3 years she was successful. She visited America in 1832, and married Pierce Butler in 1834, from whom she afterward obtained a divorce. She resumed her maiden name, and lived at Lenox, Massachusetts, returning to Europe at intervals. In 1848–49 she gave her first series of Shaksperian readings in Boston, followed by readings in other cities. In these she was very successful. In 1851 she again went upon the stage in England. From 1869 to 1873 she was also in Europe. She wrote "Journal of a Residence in America" (1835), "The Star of Seville" (1837, a play), "Poems" (1844), "A Year of Consolation" (1847), "Records of a Girlhood" (1878), "Notes upon some of Shakspere's Plays" (1882), "Records of Later Life" (1882), "Life on a Georgia Plantation" (1863).

Kemble, George Stephen. Born at Kington, Herefordshire, May 3, 1758: died June 5, 1822. An English actor, brother of J. P. Kemble.

Kemble, John Mitchell. Born at London, April 2, 1807: died at Dublin, March 26, 1857. An English philologist and historian, son of Charles Kemble the actor, and nephew of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. He graduated at Cambridge in 1830. On Feb. 24, 1840, he succeeded his father as examiner of stage plays and held that office until his death. He edited "Beowulf" (1833–37). His most important works are his unfinished "The Saxons in England" (1849), and the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici" (1839–48).

Kemble, John Philip. Born at Prescott, near Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1757: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 26, 1823. A celebrated English tragedian, son of Roger Kemble. In 1771 he left a Roman Catholic school in Staffordshire for the English college at Douai, where he received a good education, but he did not agree to his father's plan of having him enter the church. He played in his father's company while still a [illegible] debut at Wolverhampton [illegible], and played on the York circuit, as well as in Dublin and Cork, with growing success [illegible], when he made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane as Hamlet. Here he created a good deal of excitement and some [illegible] criticism: he had not yet measured the full extent of his powers. He remained with this company for [illegible] years. In Nov. [illegible], Mrs. Siddons first played with him and overshadowed him. In [illegible] he undertook the management of Drury Lane, and in 1803 of Covent Garden. It was on the occasion of his opening the New Covent Garden Theatre in 1809 with a new scale of prices that the [illegible] riots occurred. He was [illegible] Richard III., [illegible] Cato, Wolsey, Zanga, Penruddock, Jaques, Pierre, Brutus, Hotspur, Octavian, etc. In comedy he [illegible]

Kemosh. See *Chemosh.*

Kemp, or **Kempe** (kemp), **John.** Born at Olantigh, near Ashford, Kent, [illegible]: died at Lambeth, March 22, 1454. An archbishop of Canterbury. [illegible] in the same year. In 1426 he became chancellor and archbishop of York [illegible] to the archbishopric [illegible]

Kempelen (kem′pe-len), **Wolfgang von.** Born at Pressburg, Hungary, [illegible]: died at Vienna, March 26, 1804. An Austrian [illegible]

Kempen (kem′pen), or **Kempno** (kemp′nō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, [illegible] east-northeast of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 5,465.

Kempen. A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 38 miles northwest of Cologne. It has a castle and an old church, and is the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis. Population (1890), 5,878.

Kempenfelt (kem′pen-felt), **Richard.** Born at Westminster, 1718: sank with the Royal George off Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782. An English rear-admiral. His father was Magnus Kempenfelt, a Swede in the service of James II. He served in the West Indies, at the capture of Portobello, and passed through various grades to captain of the Elizabeth (1757). In 1780 he was made rear-admiral of the blue. When Lord Howe took command of the fleet (April, 1782), Kempenfelt was one of his junior admirals, his flag being on the Royal George at Spithead. In refitting this ship, the guns were shifted to one side to give her a slight heel; but the strain was too great, and she broke up and went down with her admiral aboard.

Kemper (kem′pėr), **Reuben.** Born in Fauquier County, Va.: died at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 10, 1826. An American soldier. He commanded in 1812 a force of about 600 Americans which coöperated with the Mexican insurgents against Spain, and in 1815 served under General Jackson against the British at New Orleans.

Kempis, Thomas a. See *Thomas a Kempis.*

Kempten (kemp′ten). A town in the governmental district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Iller 65 miles southwest of Munich: the ancient Campodunum. Formerly it was the seat of a princely abbacy. It is the chief place of the Algäu. Population (1890), 15,760.

Kemys, or **Keymis** (kē′mis), **Lawrence.** Died in Guiana, 1618. An English ship-captain, a follower of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his principal lieutenant in the expeditions to Guiana. His account of the first voyage is given in Hakluyt. Kemys committed suicide after a conflict with the Indians in which Raleigh's son was killed.

Ken (ken), **Thomas.** Born at Little Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, July, 1637: died at Longleat, Wiltshire, March 19, 1711. An English bishop and hymn-writer. In 1679 he was chaplain of Mary, sister of the king and wife of William II., prince of Orange. He was created bishop of Bath and Wells in 1684. On Feb. 2, 1685, he attended the king's death-bed. In May, 1688, he was one of the "seven bishops" to petition the king not to oblige the clergy to read the second Declaration of Indulgence; and in April, 1691, he was deprived of his see as a nonjuror. His most widely known hymns include the morning and evening hymns "Awake, my soul," and "Glory to Thee, my God, this night" (both of which end with the familiar doxology "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow"), etc.

Kena (kā′na). [Skt., 'by whom?'] A name given to an Upanishad, also known as the Talavakara, from a school of the Samaveda. The name, like those of papal bulls, comes from the initial word in the first sentence, "By whom sent forth does the mind fly when sent forth?" It is translated in "Sacred Books of the East," I. 147–153.

Kendal (ken′dal), or **Kirkby-Kendal** (kėrk′bi-ken′dal). A town in Westmoreland, England, situated on the Ken 40 miles south of Carlisle. It has important manufactures of cloth, and was the birthplace of Catherine Parr. Population (1891), 14,430.

Kendal, Duchess of. See *Schulemberg.*

Kendal, Mrs. (**Margaret Brunton Robertson**). Born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, March 15, 1849. An English actress. She is the sister of the dramatist T. W. Robertson, and for some years was known to the public as "Madge Robertson," assuming the stage name of Kendal on her marriage with W. H. Grimston in 1869 (see *Kendal, W. H.*). She made her first appearance in London as Ophelia in 1865, and soon assumed a position in the first rank of her profession as an actress of high comedy. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have made several successful tours in America (the first in 1889).

Kendal, William Hunter (the stage name assumed by **William Hunter Grimston**). Born in 1843. An English actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1861, and since his marriage with Miss Robertson has played leading parts with her. He was co-lessee of the St. James's Theatre, London, with Mr. Hare.

Kendall (ken′dal), **Amos.** Born at Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789: died at Washington, D. C., Nov., 1869. An American politician, postmaster-general 1835–40.

Kendall, Henry Clarence. Born in Ulladalla district, New South Wales, April 18, 1841: died at Redfern, near Sydney, Aug. 1, 1882. An Australian poet. [illegible] Australian [illegible] and "[illegible] Mountains" [illegible]

Kenealy (ke-nē′li), **Edward Vaughan Hyde.** Born July [illegible], 1819: died at London, April 16, 1880. An Irish barrister. [illegible]

Keneh, or **Kenneh** [illegible] **Geneh** [illegible]. A town in Upper Egypt, [illegible] Nile in lat. 26° 12′ N.: the ancient Cænopolis. Population, about [illegible].

Kenelm Chillingly (ken′elm chil′ing-li). A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published after his death in 1873.

Kenesaw, or **Kennesaw** (ken-e̤-sâ′), **Mountain.** A mountain in Cobb County, Georgia, 25 miles northwest of Atlanta. It was the scene of fighting between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, June, 1864.

Kenesti (ken′es-tē). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They live along the western slope of the Shasta Mountains from North Eel River above Round Valley to Hay Fork; along Eel and Mad rivers (down the latter to Low Gap); and also on Dobbins and Larrabie creeks, California. (See *Athapascan.*) Commonly called Wailakki, though differing from the Wailakki proper.

Kenia (kä′nē̤-ä), **Mount.** An isolated mountain in eastern Africa, about lat. 1° 20′ S., long. 37° 35′ E. Height, 18,000–19,000 feet.

Kenites (kē′nīts or ken′īts). In Bible history, a nomadic Midianitish people, dwelling in the Sinaitic peninsula. Later they were probably absorbed in the Israelites.

Kenilworth (ken′l-wėrth). A town in Warwickshire, England, 5 miles north of Warwick. The castle, one of the most admired of English feudal monuments, was founded about 1120, and was long of note as a royal residence. It was besieged and taken by the royalists in 1266 (compare *Kenilworth, Dictum of*); was the prison of Edward II. in 1327; was granted to John of Gaunt, and in 1562 to the Earl of Leicester; was the scene of entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth (1575), of which an account is given in Scott's non-historical novel "Kenilworth"; and was dismantled under Cromwell. Among the notable features of the ruins are the Norman keep, the picturesquely traceried banqueting-hall, and the many towers of the outer line of defense. Population (1891), 4,173.

Kenilworth. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1821. The scene is laid in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Leicester and Countess Amy Robsart are introduced.

Kenilworth, Dictum of. An award, designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth.

> It re-established Henry in all his authority; proclaimed amnesty for the rebels on payment of a fine; annulled the Provisions of Oxford and the conditions recently forced on the king; and provided that the king should keep the charter which he had freely sworn to.
>
> *Acland and Ransome,* Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 36.

Kenn (ken), or **Keish** (kāsh). An island in the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 33′ N., long. 54° 1′ E.: formerly called Kais and Kish. It flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Kennan (ken′a̤n), **George.** Born at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845. An American writer and lecturer. In 1864 he was sent to Siberia by the Russo-American Telegraph Company to supervise the construction of lines. He returned in 1868, but in 1870–71 he explored the eastern Caucasus. In 1885–86 he was sent by "The Century" magazine to Russia for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Siberian exiles. He traveled 15,000 miles in northern Russia and Siberia, and the results of his observations were published in "The Century" magazine (1890–91), and in 1891 in book form, entitled "Siberia and the Exile System." He has also written "Tent Life in Siberia" (1870), and has lectured in England and America on the exile system.

Kennebec (ken-e̤-bek′). A river in Maine which rises in Moosehead Lake and flows into the Atlantic 12 miles south of Bath. Length, over 160 miles; navigable to Augusta.

Kennedy (ken′e̤-di), **Benjamin Hall.** Born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804: died at Torquay, April 6, 1889. An English classical scholar. In 1836 he became head-master of Shrewsbury School, and in 1867 was made regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, and canon of Ely. From 1870 to 1880 he assisted in the revision of the New Testament.

Kennedy, Edmund B. Died near Albany Bay, Australia, Dec. 13, 1848. An Australian explorer and government surveyor in New South Wales. In March, 1847, he led an expedition to trace the course of the Victoria River. In Jan., 1848, he attempted the exploration of Cape York, and died, on his return, between Weymouth Bay and Albany Bay.

Kennedy, John Pendleton. Born at Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1795: died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 18, 1870. An American politician and novelist. He was member of Congress from Maryland 1839–45, and secretary of the navy 1852–53. His chief work is "Horse Shoe Robinson" (1835).

Kennesaw Mountain. See *Kenesaw Mountain.*

Kennet, or **Kennett** (ken′et). A river in England which joins the Thames at Reading. Length, about 30 miles.

Kennet, White. Born at Dover, England, 1660: died at London, 1728. An English bishop, antiquarian, and theological writer. His chief work is "Compleat History of England" (1706).

Kenneth (ken′eth) **I. MacAlpine.** Died about 860. King of the Scots. He was the son of Alpin, king of the Dalriad Scots. His father died in battle with the Picts, July 20, 834. In 843 he established his rule over Alban, or the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots, and fixed his capital at Scone.

Kenneth II. Died 995. A Scottish king, son of Malcolm I. During his reign the central districts of Scotland were consolidated and defended.

Kennicott (ken′i-kot), **Benjamin.** Born at Totnes, Devonshire, April 4, 1718: died at Oxford, England, Aug. 18, 1783. An English biblical scholar. He was Radcliffe librarian at Oxford 1767-83. His special work was the collation of Hebrew manuscripts, in which he was assisted by his wife. She founded two Hebrew scholarships at Oxford in memory of her husband. Kennicott's chief work is his "Vetus Testamentum hebraicum cum variis lectionibus" (1776-80). His collection of manuscripts is deposited at the New Museum, Oxford.

Kennington (ken′ing-ton). ['King's town.'] A district in Lambeth, London.

> It was here that (1041) Hardicanute died suddenly at a wedding-feast — with a tremendous struggle — while he was drinking. Nothing remains now of the palace.
>
> *Hare*, London, II. 404.

Kenosha (ke-nō′shä). A city and the capital of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan 34 miles south of Milwaukee: a trading center. Population (1890), 6,532.

Kensal Green (ken′sal grēn). A cemetery in the northwestern part of London.

Kensett (ken′set), **John Frederick.** Born at Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818: died at New York, Dec. 16, 1872. An American landscape-painter. He spent several years (1840–47) in Europe, painting in England, Italy, etc., and was elected national academician in 1849. In 1859 he was appointed one of the commission to supervise the decoration of the Capitol at Washington. Among his works are "An October Afternoon" (1864), "New Hampshire Scenery," "Afternoon on the Connecticut Shore," "Lake George," "Italian Lake," etc.

Kensington (ken′sing-ton). A parish and western suburb of London, north of the Thames, 4 miles west-southwest of St. Paul's. It contains Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace, and Holland House, and sends 2 representatives to Parliament. (For the museum, etc., see *South Kensington Museum.*) Population (1891), 166,321.

Kent (kent). [ME. *Kent*, AS. *Cent*, *Cænt*, L. *Cantium*, *Cantia*, Gr. Κάντιον, from an Old Celtic name represented by W. *Caint.*] The southeasternmost county of England. It is bounded by Essex (from which it is separated by the Thames) and the North Sea on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Strait of Dover, the English Channel, and Sussex on the south, and Surrey on the west. The surface is undulating. The soil is highly cultivated, Kent being especially noted for hop-raising. It was the scene of Cæsar's invasions in 55 and 54 B. C., and of the earliest Teutonic invasions in the 5th century, and was the seat of the Jutish kingdoms. Its conversion to Christianity commenced under Augustine in 597, and it was annexed to Wessex in 823. Area, 1,552 square miles. Population (1891), 1,142,324.

Kent, Prince **Edward Augustus, Duke of.** Born at Buckingham House, London, Nov. 2, 1767: died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, Jan. 23, 1820. The fourth son of George III. of England, and father of Queen Victoria. On May 28, 1818, he married Victoria Mary Louisa, widow of Emich Charles, prince of Leiningen-Dachsburg-Hardenburg. Their only child, Victoria, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

Kent, Earl of. A character in Shakspere's "King Lear": an upright and faithful counselor.

Kent, Fair Maid of. See *Joan.*

Kent, Maid of or **Nun of.** See *Barton, Elizabeth.*

Kent, James. Born at Philippi, Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1763: died at New York, Dec. 12, 1847. A noted American jurist. He became judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1798; was chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York 1804–14; and was chancellor 1814–23. His chief work is "Commentaries on American Law" (1826–30).

Kent, William. Born in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1684: died at London, April 12, 1748. An English painter, sculptor, architect, and landscape-gardener. He studied in Rome, where in 1716 he attracted the notice of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington, with whom he resided for the rest of his life. He is best known as the butt of Chesterfield, Hogarth and other wits of the time.

Kentigern (ken′ti-gėrn), or **Mungo** (mung′gō). Saint. Born at Culross, Perthshire, probably 518: died Jan. 13, 603. The apostle of the Strathclyde Britons in Scotland, and patron saint of Glasgow.

Kentish Town (ken′tish toun). A northern suburb of London, 3 miles northwest of St. Paul's.

Kent Island. The largest island in Chesapeake Bay, situated in Queen Anne County, Maryland, 7 miles east of Annapolis. The first settlement in Maryland was made here by Claiborne in 1631. Length, 15 miles.

Kent's Cavern. A cave near Torquay, Devonshire, England, noted for the paleolithic flint tools and other implements, and for the animal remains, discovered there.

Kentucky (ken-tuk′i). [From the river so named. *Kentucky* is an Indian word variously explained as meaning 'at the head of a river,' 'river of blood,' 'the dark and bloody land' or 'ground.'] One of the Southern States of the United States of America. Capital, Frankfort. Largest city, Louisville. It is separated by the Mississippi from Missouri on the west, by the Ohio from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the north, and by the Big Sandy from West Virginia on the east, and is bounded by Virginia on the southeast, and by Tennessee on the south. It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 39° 6′ N., and long. 82° and 89° 58′ W. It is mountainous in the east; the "Blue Grass region" is in the center. The chief minerals are coal and iron; the leading occupations are agriculture and the breeding of horses, cattle, and mules. It is the first State in production of tobacco and hemp. It has 119 counties; sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress; and has 13 electoral votes. Kentucky, the ancient Indian hunting-ground ('dark and bloody ground'), was explored by Daniel Boone in 1769; was settled at Harrodsburg in 1774; was formed into a county of Virginia in 1776; was admitted into the Union in 1792; was distinguished in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war; was one of the Slave States; attempted to preserve neutrality in the Civil War; was occupied by Federals and Confederates in 1861; and was the scene of various campaigns and raids. Area, 40,400 square miles. Population (1890), 1,858,635.

Kentucky. A river in the State of Kentucky, joining the Ohio 45 miles southwest of Cincinnati. Length, over 250 miles; navigable to Frankfort.

Kentucky Resolutions. Nine resolutions prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the legislature of Kentucky in 1798. A tenth was passed in 1799. They declared the "alien and sedition laws" void, and emphasized the rights of the several States.

Kenwigs (ken′wigz), **Morleena.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a young lady with flaxen pigtails and white-ruffled trousers, who has a habit of fainting at intervals.

Kenyon (ken′yon), **John.** Born in the parish of Trelawney, Jamaica, 1784: died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dec. 3, 1856. An English poet and philanthropist. He studied at Charterhouse, and in 1802 entered Cambridge, leaving without a degree in 1808. He published a few poems, but is best known from his charity.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Baron Kenyon. Born at Gredington, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 5, 1732: died at Bath, England, April 4, 1802. A British jurist, lord chief justice of England 1788–1802.

Kenyon College. A Protestant Episcopal College at Gambier, Ohio. It was attended by about 200 students in 1893, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes.

Keokuk (kē′ō-kuk). A city and one of the capitals of Lee County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi, at the foot of the rapids, in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 91° 26′ W. It is a railway center and canal terminus and has iron manufactures. Meat-packing is an important industry. Population (1890), 14,101.

Kephallenia. See *Cephalonia.*

Kepler (kep′ler), **Johann** (family name originally **Von Kappel**). Born at Weil der Stadt, Würtemberg, Dec. 27, 1571: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Nov. 15, 1630. A celebrated German astronomer, one of the chief founders of modern astronomy. He became professor of mathematics at Gratz in 1593, assistant of Tycho at Prague in 1600, and imperial astronomer in 1601, and was professor at Linz 1612–26. His name is especially associated with the three laws of planetary motion (Kepler's laws). The first two were announced in his "De Motibus Stellæ Martis" in 1609, and he discovered the third on March 8, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (*a*) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (*b*) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (*c*) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. His complete works were edited by Frisch (1858–71).

Keppel (kep′pel), **Arnold Joost van,** first Earl of Albemarle. Born in the Netherlands, 1669: died May 30, 1718. A Dutch officer in the service of William III., and later of the States-General.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount Keppel. Born April 25, 1725: died Oct. 2, 1786. An English admiral, second son of William Anne Keppel, second earl of Albemarle. In 1755 he took command of the North American squadron at Hampton Roads. He was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1762, vice-admiral in 1770, admiral of the blue in 1778, and commander-in-chief of the fleet in 1778. On July 27, 1778, he engaged the French fleet in the Channel without result. For his behavior in this battle he was court-martialed Jan. 1779, and acquitted. In Rockingham's cabinet he was appointed first lord of the admiralty (1782), and created Viscount Keppel. He retired from public life in 1783.

Keppel, George Thomas, sixth Earl of Albemarle. Born June 13, 1799: died at London, Feb. 21, 1891. An English general and writer of travels, etc.

Ker (ker), **John Bellenden.** Born 1765 (?): died at Ramridge, Hampshire, June, 1842. An English botanist and man of fashion. He was the eldest son of John Gawler of Ramridge, and Caroline, daughter of John, Baron Bellenden. On Nov. 5, 1804, he took, by license of George III., the name of Ker-Bellenden, but was known as Bellenden Ker. In 1801 he published "Recensio Plantarum." In 1812 he became the first editor of the "Botanical Register," and served until 1823. In 1828 he published his "Iridearum Genera." A portrait of Ker by Sir Joshua Reynolds was sold in 1887 for £2,415.

Kera. See *Keresan.*

Kerak (ke-räk′). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 48 miles southeast of Jerusalem: the ancient Kir-Hareseth, a city of the Moabites. The castle of the Crusaders, built here about 1131 by King Foulques, is one of the most imposing of medieval monuments. The walls and towers are lofty and massive; the passages, colonnades, cisterns, and moats are of great extent and interest. A subterranean chapel with frescos is very curious. Population, estimated, 8,000.

Kératry (kā-rä-trē′), **Auguste Hilarion de.** Born at Rennes, France, Oct. 28, 1769: died Nov., 1859. A French politician and miscellaneous writer.

Kératry, Comte **Émile de.** Born at Paris, March 20, 1832. A French politician and publicist, son of Auguste Hilarion de Kératry.

Kerauli (ker-â-lē′), or **Karauli** (kar-â-lē′), or **Kerowlee** (ker-ou-lē′). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 77° E. It is under British control.—**2.** The capital of the state of Kerauli, about lat. 26° 27′ N., long. 77° 4′ E. Population, about 25,000.

Kerbela (ker-bä′lä), or **Meshhed-Hussein** (mesh-ed′hus-sān′). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, 57 miles south-southwest of Bagdad: the sacred city of the Shiites. Population, estimated, about 60,000.

Keres. See *Keresan.*

Keresan (ka-rē′san). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which embraces the sedentary tribes occupying the pueblos or communal villages of Acoma, Laguna, Cochití, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Sia, in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Grande, New Mexico. The stock comprises two dialectic groups: one, the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, with their outlying villages; the other or eastern pueblos, which form the Kera or Keres group, from which the name of the stock is derived. In 1582 the tribes inhabited seven villages; in 1682 but five were occupied. Laguna was not established as a pueblo until 1699. Except Acoma, none of the Keresan pueblos is on the site occupied at the time of the early Spanish explorations. They number 3,560. Also *Kera, Keres, Quera, Queres, Qairix, Chuchacas, Kesuhauhan.*

Keresaspa (ke-re-säs′pä). ['Having lean, slender horses.'] In the Avesta, a hero of the race of Sama. He and Urvakhshaya are sons of Thrita. He avenges the murder of his brother by Hitaspa, and slays the dragon Srvara and the demon Gandarewa. In the Shahnamah the name appears as Garshasp.

Kerethim (ker′ẹ-thim). See the extract.

> David instituted a bodyguard of Kerethim and Pelethim, or rather of Cretans and Philistines (2 Sam. xv. 18), to whom the Hebrew of 2 Sam. xx. 23 adds a name which has been obliterated in our English version, the Carians. These foreign soldiers were a sort of Janissaries attached to the person of the sovereign, after the common fashion of Eastern monarchs, who deem themselves most secure when surrounded by a band of followers uninfluenced by family connections with the people of the land. The constitution of the bodyguard appears to have remained unchanged to the fall of the Judæan state.
>
> *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 249.

Kerewe (ke-rā′we), or **Wakerewe** (wä-ke-rā′we). An African tribe of German East Africa, inhabiting the island Ukerewe and adjacent mainland, at the south end of Lake Victoria. Bukindo is their capital. Though apparently Bantu their dialect is said to differ considerably from that of their Wasukuma neighbors.

Kerguelen (kerg′e-len) **Land,** or **Desolation Island.** An uninhabited island in the Southern Ocean, intersected by lat. 49° S., long. 69° 30′ E. The surface is mountainous. It was discovered by the Frenchman Kerguélen Trémarec in 1772: annexed by France 1893. Length, about 90 miles.

Kerkenna (ker-ken′nä) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Gulf of Cabes (Syrtis Minor), east of Tunis.

Kerki (ker′kē). A town in Russian central Asia, on the Oxus south of Bokhara. It is an important point on the caravan route, and is garrisoned by Russians.

Kerkuk (ker-kök′), officially **Shahr Zul** (shär zōl) or **Zor**). A town in the vilayet of Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Adhem, 90 miles southeast of Mosul. Population, estimated, 12,000–15,000.

Kerkyra. See *Corfu.*

Kermadec (kėr-ma-dek′) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the South Pacific, about lat. 30° S., long. 178° W.: annexed by Great Britain in 1886.

Kerman. See *Kirman.*

Kermanshah. See *Kirmanshahan.*

Kern-baby (kėrn′bā-bi), or **Kernababy** (kėr′na̤-bā-bi). See the extract.

> Let us take another piece of folklore. All North-country English folk know the Kernababy. The custom of the "Kernababy" is commonly observed in England, or, at all events, in Scotland, where the writer has seen many a kernababy. The last gleanings of the last field are bound up in a rude imitation of the human shape, and dressed in some tag-rags of finery. The usage has fallen into the conservative hands of children, but of old "the Maiden" was a regular image of the harvest goddess, which, with a sickle and sheaves in her arms, attended by a crowd of reapers and accompanied with music, followed the last carts home to the farm. It is odd enough that the "Maiden" should exactly translate the old Sicilian name of the daughter of Demeter. "The Maiden" has dwindled, then, among us to the rudimentary kernababy; but ancient Peru had her own Maiden, her Harvest Goddess.
>
> *Lang*, Custom and Myth, p. 17.

Kerner (ker′ner), **Andreas Justinus.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, Sept. 18, 1786: died at Weinsberg, Würtemberg, Feb. 21, 1862. A German lyric poet and medical writer. He was destined at the outset for a mercantile career, but ultimately studied natural history at Tubingen, where he was intimately associated with Uhland and Gustav Schwab, with whom he founded the so-called Swabian school of poetry. After 1819 he was district physician at Weinsberg, where he died. His poems are characterized by a true lyric quality: one at least of them, the "Wanderlied" ("Wander Song"), has become a genuine folk-song. He was a believer in spiritualistic manifestations, and wrote several works in this field, among them "Die Seherin von Prevorst" ("The Prophetess of Prevorst"). His principal prose work is "Reiseschatten von dem Schattenspieler Luchs" ("Magic Lantern Pictures of Travel by the Exhibitor Luchs," 1811).

Kéroualle, or **Querouaille** (kā-rö-äl′), **Louise Renée de,** Duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny. Born 1649: died at Paris, Nov. 14, 1734. Elder daughter of Guillaume de Penancoët, sieur de Kéroualle. She first appears as maid of honor to Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles II., and later to Queen Catharine. She became mistress of Charles II. in 1671, and on July 29, 1672 bore him a son Charles Lennox, who was created duke of Richmond. She was naturalized and in 1673 created duchess of Portsmouth, and made lady of the bedchamber to the queen. In 1674 she was granted by Louis XIV. the fief of Aubigny in Berry. After the death of Charles II. she retired to Aubigny for the rest of her life.

Kerr (ker), **Robert.** Born at Bughtridge, Roxburghshire, 1755: died at Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1813. A Scottish author. He is best known for his "General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels" (28 volumes, 1811–24).

Kerry (ker′i). A maritime county in Munster, Ireland. It is separated by the Shannon from Clare on the north, and bounded by Limerick and Cork on the east, Cork on the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean on the southwest and west. It contains Macgillicuddy's Reeks and the Lakes of Killarney. The chief town is Tralee. Area, 1,853 square miles. Population (1891), 179,136.

Kertch (kerch). A seaport in the eastern part of the Crimea, Russia, situated on the Strait of Yenikale in lat. 45° 21′ N., long. 36° 28′ E.: the ancient Panticapæum. It is noted for its antiquities; was an ancient Milesian colony, was the capital of the kingdom of Bosporus, was occupied later by the Byzantine empire, Genoese, Turks, etc.; passed to Russia in 1774; and was sacked by the English and French forces in 1855. Population with Yenikale, [illegible].

Keshab Chandra Sen (kē-shub′ chun′dra san). Born 1838: died 1884. The third great theistic reformer of British India, following Rammohun Roy and Debendranath Tagore. Under his leadership the Brahma [illegible] of India [illegible] was led to break with almost all the traditional Hindu usages spared by his predecessors, even the distinction of caste.

Kesho. See *[illegible]*.

Késmárk. See *Käsmark*.

Kesselsdorf (kes′sels-dorf). A village 5 miles southwest of Dresden. Here Dec. 15, 1745, the Prussians under Leopold of Dessau defeated the Saxons. The peace of Dresden, putting an end to the second Silesian war, immediately followed.

Kestenholz (kes′ten-hōlts). A small town in Alsace, 27 miles southwest of Strasburg.

Keswhawhay. See *[illegible]*.

Keswick (kez′ik). A town in Cumberland, England, situated on the Greta 22 miles south[illegible] and Shelley, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Der[illegible]

Keszthely [illegible] A town in the county of Zala, Hungary, [illegible] Lake Balaton [illegible] Population [illegible].

Ketch [illegible] **John,** [illegible] **Jack Ketch.** Died Nov. 1686. A [illegible] in a broadside entitled [illegible]

Kete [illegible] **Bakete** [illegible] scattered Bantu tribe of the K[illegible] the Kasai, [illegible] towns are intermixed with those of the Bashi-lange. An American Presbyterian mission has settled among them.

Ketteler (ket′tel-er), Baron **Wilhelm Emanuel von.** Born at Münster, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1811: died at Burghausen, Upper Bavaria, July 13, 1877. A German ecclesiastic and Ultramontane leader, made bishop of Mainz in 1850.

Kettering (ket′ėr-ing). A town in Northamptonshire, England, 13 miles northeast of Northampton. Population (1891), 19,454.

Kettle (ket′l), **Tilly.** Born at London about 1740: died at Aleppo, Syria, 1786. An English portrait-painter. His portraits, in the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds, have some merit.

Keux. See *Kay, Sir*.

Kew (kū). A village in the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles west of London. It is celebrated for its botanical gardens. These originated in gardens laid out by Lord Capel about the middle of the 18th century. They were extended by George III., and since 1840 have been national property. The extent of the gardens is 75 acres, and that of the adjoining arboretum 178 acres.

Kew Observatory. The central meteorological observatory of Great Britain. It is at Old Richmond Park, between Kew and Richmond, and was built by George III. for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, and called the "King's Observatory." About 70 years after this the government determined to cease maintaining it, and in 1842 it was handed over to the British Association under the name of "Kew Observatory." In 1871 it was transferred to the Royal Society, and is now the central station of the meteorological office.

Keweenaw (kē′wē na) **Bay.** An arm of Lake Superior, north of Michigan, about lat. 47° N., long. 88° W.

Keweenaw Point. A peninsula in northern Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior: noted for its copper-mines.

Kew-Kiang (ku-kē̤-ang′). A city in the province of Kiangsi, China, situated on the Yangtse, lat. 29° 42′ N., long. 116° 8′ E. It exports tea. Population, about 50,000.

Key (kē), Sir **Astley Cooper.** Born 1821: died at Maidenhead, England, March 3, 1888. A British admiral. He was the son of a surgeon, Charles Aston Key, entered the navy in 1833, and was commissioned lieutenant Dec. 22, 1842. He was made commander at Obligado Nov. 20, 1845. He commanded the Amphion in the Baltic in the Russian war 1854–55, went to China in 1857; was made rear-admiral in 1866, organized the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in 1872, and became its president in 1873, was made vice-admiral in 1873, and admiral in 1878; and became first naval lord of the admiralty in 1879.

Key, Francis Scott. Born in Frederick County, Maryland, Aug. 9, 1780: died at Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. An American poet, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." His poems were published in 1857.

Key, Thomas Hewitt. Born at London, March 20, 1799: died there, Nov. 29, 1875. An English Latin scholar. In 1825 he was made professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, but returned to England in 1827. In 1828 he was appointed professor of Latin in London University, and in 1842 professor of comparative grammar. He was also head-master of the school attached to University College from 1842 until his death. He published a "Latin Grammar" (1846). His Latin dictionary appeared in 1888.

Keyes (kēz), **Erasmus Darwin.** Born at Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1832, was military secretary to General Scott 1860–61, and became major-general of volunteers in the Union army in 1862. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He has published "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events" (1884).

Key Islands. See *Kei Islands*.

Key of Christendom. A name once given to Buda, Hungary, from its strategically important position between Germany and Turkey.

Key of India. Herat.

Key of Russia. A name sometimes given to [illegible].

Key of the Gulf. A name sometimes given to Cuba, on account of its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Key of the Mediterranean. A name sometimes given to Gibraltar.

Keystone State. A popular designation of Pennsylvania, the central State of the original thirteen.

Key West [illegible] Sp. **Cayo Hueso** [illegible] of [illegible] County, [illegible] 48′ W. It is a [illegible]ed [illegible] Population (1890), 18,080.

Kezanlyk, or **Kezanlik.** See *Kazanlik*.

Kezdi-Vásárhely (kez′de̤-vä′shär-hely). A town in the county of Háromszék, Transylvania, Hungary, 34 miles northeast of Kronstadt.

Khabarovka (khä-bä-rof′kä). The capital of the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated at the junction of the Ussuri with the Amur, about lat. 48° 30′ N., long. 135° 30′ E.

Khadijah. See *Kadijah*.

Khafra (khaf′rä̤). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the second of the great pyramids of Gizeh. Also *Kephren, Chephren, Chabryes.*

> The statue of Khafra [of polished green diorite, in the Gizeh palace], the founder of the Second Pyramid, which is remarkable not only for its great age — sixty centuries at least — but for its breadth and majesty, as well as for the finish of its details. It is therefore a rare object. It also throws an unexpected light across the history of Egyptian Art, and shows that six thousand years ago the Egyptian artist had but little more progress to make
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 111.

Khaibar Pass. See *Khyber Pass*.

Khairabad, or **Khyrabad** (kī-rä-bäd′). The capital of Sitapur district, Oudh, British India, 50 miles north of Lucknow. Population, about 15,000.

Khairpur, or **Khyrpur** (kīr-pör′). A native state in Sind, India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 69° E. Area, 6,109 square miles. Population (1881), 129,153.

Khalid (ċhä′lēd), or **Kaled** (kä′led). Died at Emesa, Syria, 642 A. D. A Saracen general, surnamed "the Sword of God." He commanded the Meccan force which defeated Mohammed at Ohod in 625. He afterward became a follower of the prophet, and was placed by Mohammed's successor, Abu-Bekr, in command of an expedition against Syria. He defeated the Byzantine army in a decisive battle on the Hieromax (Yarmuk) and captured Damascus in 636.

Khamil (ċhä-mēl′), or **Hami** (hä-mē′). A town in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, about lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 93° 30′ E.

Khandesh (khän-desh′), or **Candeish** (-dāsh′). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 75° E. Area, 9,944 square miles. Population (1881), 1,237,231.

Khandwa (khänd′wä), or **Khundwa,** or **Cundwah** (kund′wä). The capital of Nimar district, Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 21° 46′ N., long. 76° 21′ E.

Khania. See *Canea*.

Khanpur (khän-pör′). A town in the state of Bhawalpur, India, situated in lat. 28° 37′ N., long. 70° 35′ E.

Khan Tengri (khän ten′grē). The highest peak of the Thian-Shan Mountains, central Asia (24,000 feet).

Kharezm (khä-rezm′). A country of central Asia, lying about the lower Oxus and the Aral and Caspian seas. Its monarchs for a short period at the beginning of the 13th century ruled over a large part of central Asia. Also *Khwarezm, Khoraresmia*, etc.

Kharkoff (ċhär-kof′). 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Kursk, Voronezh, Province of the Don Cossacks, Yekaterinoslaff, and Pultowa. Area, 21,041 square miles. Population (1892), 2,537,339.— 2. The capital of the government of Kharkoff, situated on the Udy in lat. 50° N., long. 36° 11′ E. It has flourishing fairs, trade, and manufactures, and is the seat of a university. The city was founded in 1650, and has been a center of Nihilism. Population, 194,702.

Kharput (ċhär-pöt′), or **Harpoot** (här-pöt′). A town in Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles northwest of Diarbekir. Population, estimated, about 20,000.

Khartum, or **Khartoum** (ċhär-töm′). A city in Nubia, situated at the union of the White Nile and Blue Nile, in lat. 15° 40′ N., long. 32° 35′ E. It was founded by Mehemet Ali in 1823, and was formerly the capital of the Egyptian Sudan and an important commercial center. It was occupied by Gordon in 1884–85, and taken by the troops of the Mahdi Jan. 26, 1885. Population, estimated, 70,000.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills. A district in Assam, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 91° 20′ E. Area, 6,157 square miles. Population (1881), 169,360.

Khaskoi (ċhäs-koi′), or **Chaskovo** (ċhäs-kō′vō). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, about [illegible] miles southeast of Philippopolis. Population (1888), 14,191.

Khassi. See *[illegible]*.

Khatmandu, or **Katmandu,** or **Catmandoo** [illegible]. The capital of Nepal, situated about lat. 27° 42′ N., long. 85° 20′ E. Population, estimated, about 50,000.

Khazars. See *Chazars*.

Khelat, or **Kelat** (ke-lät′). The capital of Baluchistan, situated about lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 66° 30′ E. It was taken by the British 1839 and 1840, and in 1888 Khelat and its territory were incorporated with British India. The chief part of Baluchistan is under the suzerainty of the Khan of Khelat. Population of the town, 14,000.

Khem (ċhem). An Egyptian divinity. See the extract.

> Khem, the generative principle and universal nature, was represented as a phallic figure. He was the god of Coptos . . . and the Pan of Chemmis (Panopolis) the Egyptian Pan, who, as Herodotus justly observes (ch. 145, book ii.), was one of the eight great gods.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 285.

Khemnitzer. See *Chemnitzer.*

Kheraskoff (ċhe-räs-kof′), **Mikhail.** Born Oct. 25, 1733: died at Moscow, Oct. 9, 1806. A Russian epic poet. He wrote "Rossiada" in 12 books, and "Vladimir" in 18 books, besides minor poems.

Kheri (khe-rē′). A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 81° E. Area, 2,992 square miles. Population (1881), 831,922.

Kherson (ċher-sōn′). 1. A government of southern Russia, surrounded by the Black Sea and the governments of Bessarabia, Podolia, Kieff, Yekaterinoslaff, and Taurida. Area, 27,523 square miles. Population, 2,250,100.—2. The capital of the government of Kherson, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 46° 39′, long. 32° 35′ E. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778. Population (1891), 62,224.

Kheta. See *Hittites.*

Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa. See *Barbarossa.*

Khilidromi (kē-lē-drō′mẹ̄), or **Khelidromi.** An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece, east of Skopelo and north of Eubœa: probably the ancient Peparethus or Halonnesus. Length, 13 miles.

Khita. See *Hittites.*

Khiva (ċhē′vạ̈). 1. A khanate of central Asia, situated in the valley of the lower Oxus, bordering on Bokhara on the southeast, and nearly surrounded by Russian territory. It is governed by a khan, vassal (since 1873) of Russia. The leading races are Uzbegs, Sarts, Turkomans, and liberated Persians. The religion is Mohammedan. Khiva was part of the ancient Kharezm. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Russia in 1717 and 1839, and conquered by Russia in 1873. Area, estimated, 22,320 square miles. Population, estimated, 700,000.

2. The capital of the khanate of Khiva, in lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 60° E. Population, about 5,000.

Khnum. An Egyptian deity. See *Ra.*

Khodjend, or **Khojend** (ċhō-jend′). A town in Sir-Daria, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria 76 miles west-southwest of Khokand. Population, estimated, 35,000.

Khoi, or **Choi** (ċhoi). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on the Kotur in lat. 38° 32′ N., long. 45° 8′ E. Near this place, in 1514, the Turks under Selim I. defeated the Persians under Ismail. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Khoikhoin (koi-koin′). The native name of the Hottentots. By their Bantu neighbors they are called Balawu or Balao. They occupy the southwestern extremity of Africa, mostly in German territory and in the Cape Colony. (For their physical appearance, see *Hottentot-Bushmen.*) Though involved in relentless wars with the white intruders, with Bantu neighbors, and with people of their own kin, they have maintained themselves to this day, and are not decreasing. They have subjugated a Bantu tribe, the Hill Damara, forced upon it their own language, and almost destroyed another Bantu tribe, the Ovaherero. Most of them are now semi-civilized. The principal tribes are that of the Cape (speaking Dutch), the Korana, the Griqua or Bastards (half-breeds of mixed Hottentot and Dutch blood), the Gonaqua in the Eastern Province, and the Namaqua in German Southwest Africa. The last is the strongest tribe, numbering about 250,000. The main features of the Khoikhoin language are: (1) In phonology: (*a*) the clicks which form an integral part of the words; (*b*) the musical tones by which several meanings of a monosyllabic root are differentiated. (2) In morphology: (*c*) monosyllabic roots; (*d*) three grammatic genders and three numbers; (*e*) the masculine and feminine letters identical with the Hamitic; (*f*) the use of postpositions as in the Hamitic family. Exceedingly rich in grammatical forms and in word-store, the Khoikhoin dialects are also well provided with folk-tales, animal stories, and proverbs, many of which have been collected, but few published. See *Hottentots* and *Bantu.*

Khojend. See *Khodjend.*

Khokand (ċhō-känd′). 1. A former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia: annexed by Russia in 1876.—2. The chief town of the territory of Ferghana, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated in lat. 40° 32′ N., long. 70° 50′ E. It is an important trading center. Population (1885-89), 54,043.

Khons, or **Chons.** See *Khuns.*

Khonsar (ċhōn-sär′). A town in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 73 miles northwest of Ispahan. Population, about 12,000.

Khoramabad (ċhō-rä-mä-bäd′). The capital of the province of Luristan, Persia, situated in lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 48° 25′ E. Population, estimated, 6,000.

Khorasan, or **Khorassan** (ċhō-rä-sän′). A province of northeastern Persia, bordering on Asiatic Russia on the north and Afghanistan on the east. Capital, Meshhed. It is largely a desert, and has suffered from invasions at all periods of history. Area, estimated, 120,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 800,000 to 900,000.

Khorsabad (khōr-sä-bäd′). A village with a mound of ruins on the site of Dur-Sharukin ('wall or city of Sargon'), a city founded by Sargon, king of Assyria, 722–705 B. C. It is about 4 hours distant from ancient Nineveh, at the foot of the Jebel-el-Maklub, and about 12 miles northeast of Mosul. Between the years 1843 and 1845 Emil Botta, then French consul at Mosul, discovered in the mound the palace of Sargon, the walls of which were lined with bas-reliefs containing a full record of Sargon's reign; and Botta's successor, Victor Place, excavated in 1852 the gates of the city, which were supported by gigantic winged bulls. The sculptures are now in the Louvre at Paris.

Khosru. See *Khusrau.*

Khotan (ċhō-tän′), or **Ilchi** (ēl-chē′). A town in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated in lat. 37° 10′ N., long. 80° 2′ E. Population, estimated, 40,000.

Khotin. See *Chotin.*

Khufu (kö′fö). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the great pyramid at Gizeh. See *Pyramid.* He lived about 2800–2700 B. C. according to Lepsius; about 3700 B. C. according to Brugsch. Also *Cheops, Kheops, Chembes, Euphis.*

Khumbaba (kům-bä′bä), or **Chumbaba,** or **Humbaba.** In the Izdubar legends, or "Nimrod Epic," represented as the last Elamitic ruler of Babylonia in Erech, who was slain by Izdubar and his friend Ea-bani (see these names).

Khu-n-Aten. See *Amenhotep IV.*

Khuns (khöns), or **Khonsu** (khon′sö). In Egyptian mythology, the son of Amun-Ra and Mut, who form with him the Theban triad. He is a lunar deity, and as such wears the disk and crescent of the moon, his inferior place being further marked by the child's plaited side lock. Occasionally, however, he is shown as hawk-headed, and thus associated with the sun.

> Khons, the 3rd member of the Great Triad of Thebes, composed of Amun, Maut, and Khons their offspring. He is supposed to be a character of Hercules, and also of the Moon. In the Etymologicum Magnum, Hercules is called Chon.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 286.

Khurja (kör′jä). A town in Bulandshahr district, Northwest Provinces, British India, 50 miles southeast of Delhi. Population, about 27,000.

Khushab. See *Koshab.*

Khusrau (khus-rou′), or **Khosru** (kos-rö′), or **Chosroes** (kos′rọ̄-ez). [See *Kaikhusrau.*] As Kaikhusrau, the thirteenth Iranian king of the Shahnamah (see *Kaikhusrau*); in history, the name of the twenty-first and twenty-third Sassanian kings. Khusrau I. (called Nushirvan, 'the generous mind') reigned 531–579. He had several wars with the Romans. At the conclusion of the first in 532 or 533, Justinian purchased peace by an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold. One of the conditions imposed by Khusrau was that seven Greek philosophers who were pagans should be allowed to live in the Roman Empire without persecution. At the close of the second war (540–561) Justinian promised an annual tribute of 40,000 pieces of gold and received in return the cession of Colchis and Lazica. Khusrau died before the end of the third war, which began in 571. He was one of the greatest kings of Persia. His empire extended from the Indus to the Red Sea, and large portions of central Asia, perhaps also a part of eastern Europe, recognized him as their king. He was despotic and cruel but firm, encouraging agriculture, trade, and learning. He caused various Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit works to be translated into Persian. Khusrau II (surnamed Parviz or Parveez 'the generous') reigned 590 or 591–628. He recovered the throne of his father Hormisdas IV. with the aid of the Byzantine emperor Maurice. After the murder of Maurice, Khusrau made war upon the tyrant Phocas, conquering Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Asia Minor, finally encamping at Chalcedon, opposite Constantinople. Heraclius saved the empire, recovering the lost provinces and carrying the war into Persia. Worn out, Khusrau resolved in 628 to abdicate in favor of his son Merdaza, but Shiruyeh or Siroes, his eldest son, anticipating the design, put his father to death. No Persian king lived so splendidly as Khusrau II.

Khuzistan (ċhö-zis-tän′). A province of western Persia, bounded by Luristan on the north and northeast, Farsistan on the east, the Persian Gulf on the south, and Turkey on the west. It was the ancient Susiana.

Khyber (ċhī′bėr) **Pass.** A narrow and difficult mountain pass in eastern Afghanistan, leading from Fort Jumrud to Dakka, and commanding the route from Peshawar to Kabul. It has been an important strategic point. It was traversed by Alexander the Great and by many later armies, including the British forces in the two Afghan wars. Also *Khybar, Khaibar,* etc.

Khyrabad. See *Khairabad.*

Khyrpur. See *Khairpur.*

Kiakhta (kē-äċh′tä). A town in the government of Transbaikalia, Siberia, situated in lat. 50° 10′ N., long. 106° 50′ E. It has border trade with China, particularly in tea.

Kiangsi (kyäng′sē′). A province of China, bounded by Hupeh and Anhwei on the north, Chekiang and Fukien on the east, Kwangtung on the south, and Hunan on the west. Area, 72,176 square miles. Population, 24,534,118.

Kiangsu (kyäng′sö′). A province of China, bounded by Shantung on the north, the Yellow Sea on the east, Chekiang on the south, and Honan and Anhwei on the west. Area, 44,500 square miles. Population, 20,905,171.

Kiaway. See *Kiowan.*

Kichuas. See *Quichuas.*

Kickapoo (kik′ạ-pö). [Pl., also *Kickapoos.*] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly of the Ohio valley, and prominent in the history of the region to the end of the War of 1812. In 1852 many went to Texas and afterward to Mexico, and in 1873 some were brought back and settled in the Indian Territory. Their number at present (1894), both in the United States and Mexico, is estimated at 762. The name means 'smooth,' *i. e.* without rapids or obstructions, and is applied to rivers. See *Algonquian.*

Kidd (kid), Captain **William.** Born probably at Greenock, Scotland: hanged at Execution Dock, London, May 23, 1701. A notorious pirate. In 1695, on the recommendation of Robert Livingstone, a colonist, Richard Coote, earl of Bellamont, governor of Massachusetts Bay, placed Kidd in command of a privateer with a special commission to suppress piracy. Bellamont, Orford, Somers, Romney, and Shrewsbury were to pay the greater part of the cost. His ship, the Adventure, sailed from Plymouth for New York, May, 1696, and from New York to Madagascar. It was soon reported, however, that Kidd had become a pirate himself, and when he returned to Boston July, 1699, he was arrested. He pretended that he had been overpowered by his crew, and that acts of piracy had been committed against his will and that other ships had been taken under French passes. He failed, however, to give a satisfactory account of the Queda Merchant, his last prize. Kidd and several of his crew were sent to England, and May, 1700, were tried at the Old Bailey and executed. A portion of the Queda Merchant's treasure was buried on Gardiner's Island, New York, and is popularly supposed never to have been recovered, but was removed by the colonial authorities in 1699.

Kidderminster (kid′ėr-min-stėr). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Stour 16 miles southwest of Birmingham. It is noted for the manufacture of carpets. The town is associated with Richard Baxter. Population (1891), 24,803.

Kidnapped. A novel by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1886.

Kidron. See *Kedron.*

Kieff (kē′ef), or **Kiev** (kē′ev). 1. A government of southwestern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Volhynia, Minsk, Tchernigoff, Pultowa, Kherson, and Podolia. The soil is fertile. Area, 19,691 square miles. Population (1890), 3,138,900.—2. The capital of the government of Kieff, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 50° 26′ N., long. 30° 35′ E. It is called the "mother city of Russia." The Cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1017 and restored in the 14th century after injury by the Tatars, was finally put in repair in 1850. It was originally a reproduction of St. Sophia at Constantinople on a scale of one fourth, and this original structure remains almost intact, but subsequent additions on all sides have made the church much larger. The plan is almost a square; the interior height is 73 feet; the height of the cross on the highest of the 7 domes, 154 feet. The main part of the interior is a Greek cross with arms 96 feet long and 26 wide. Nearly all the walls and arches are covered with mosaics on a gold ground, some of them Byzantine. The figure of the Virgin occupying the semi-dome of the chief apse is especially noteworthy. There are many curious frescos in the galleries and subsidiary parts of the church. There is a very fine old crypt. The Petcherskoi monastery (with its catacombs) and the university are also of interest. The city was the capital of the grand princes of Kieff, was sacked by the Mongols in 1240, passed later to Lithuania and Poland, and was annexed to Russia in the 17th century. Population (1885), [illegible].

Kieff (kē′ef), **Grand Principality of.** A grand principality of Russia in the middle ages. Under Oleg (about 900) the seat of the Varangian power was transferred to Kieff. After 1054 it was regarded as the head of the other Russian principalities. From the middle of the 12th century it lost its preëminence. It fell later to the Tatars and Lithuanians, and finally to Russia.

Kiel (kēl). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Kiel harbor in lat. 54° 19′ N., long. 10° 9′ E. It is the chief German naval station in the Baltic, and the principal city of the province, has one of the finest harbors in Europe, and is the terminus of a canal to the North Sea, opened 1895. Docks and quays have been recently greatly developed. It has several art and other institutions, and a university. A peace was concluded here Jan. 14, 1814, by which Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden and Heligoland to Great Britain, and received Swedish Pomerania and Rügen from Sweden. Population (1890), [illegible].

Kielce (ke-elt′se). 1. A government of Poland, Russia, bounded by Piotrkoff and Radom on the north, Austria-Hungary on the east and south, and Prussia on the west. Area, 3,897 square miles. Population, 692,328.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kielce, situated 96 miles south by west of Warsaw. Population (1890), 17,488.

Kielland (chel'and), **Alexander Lange.** Born at Stavanger, Norway, Feb. 18, 1849. A Norwegian novelist. He studied at the University of Christiania, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, but has never practised law. In 1889 he edited the "Stavanger Avis," and in 1891 became burgomaster of Stavanger. Among his works are "Novelletter" (1879), "Nye Novelletter" (1880), "Garman og Worse" (1880), "Arbeidsfolk" (1881), "Else" (1881), "Skipper Worse" (1882), "Gift" (1883), "Fortuna" (1884), "Sne" (1886), "Sankt Hans Fest" (1887), "Jakob" (1891).

Kiepert (kē'pert), **Heinrich.** Born at Berlin, July 31, 1818. A noted German geographer and chartographer, professor at the University of Berlin. He has published "Atlas von Hellas" (1840–1846, revised ed. 1871), "Karte von Kleinasien" (1843–45), "Neuer Handatlas der Erde" (1857–61), "Atlas Antiquus" (revised ed. 1882), etc.

Kiev. See *Kieff.*

Kiffa (kif'fä). [Ar. *kiffa*, a scale-pan.] A name of two stars α and β Libræ, both of the second magnitude. The former is Kiffa Australis: the latter, Kiffa Borealis. They are also known as *Zuben al-jenubi* (α) and *Zuben al-shemali* (β).

Kikinda (kē'kēn-do), **Nagy.** A town in the county of Torontál, Hungary. Population (1890), 22,768.

Kikuyu (ke-kö'yö). See *Kamba.*

Kilauea (kē-lou-ā'ä). An active volcano in the island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, about 30 miles southwest of Hilo. Height, about 4,000 feet. Circumference of crater, about 8 miles.

Kildare (kil-dār'). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Westmeath and Meath on the north, Dublin and Wicklow on the east, Carlow on the south, and King's County and Queen's County on the west. It is famous for its antiquities. Area, 654 square miles. Population (1891), 70,206.—**2.** A decayed town, of ancient political and ecclesiastical importance, in County Kildare.

Kilham (kil'am), **Alexander.** Born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, July 10, 1762: died at Nottingham, Dec. 20, 1798. The founder of the "Methodist New Connection." On Wesley's death (March 2, 1791), Kilham became a leader of the party opposed to the established church. He was expelled from the "Connection" and in 1797, with three Methodist preachers and a few laymen, established at Leeds the "New Methodist Connection."

Kilhamites (kil'am-īts). The members of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists": so called from Alexander Kilham (1762–98), the founder of the organization.

Kilia (kē'lē-ä). **1.** The northern mouth of the Danube.—**2.** A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Kilia arm of the Danube, 97 miles southwest of Odessa. Population, 8,014.

Kilikia. See *Cilicia.*

Kilimanjaro (kil-ē-män-jä'rō), or **Kilima Njaro.** The highest known mountain of Africa. It is situated about lat. 3° 5′ S., long. 37° 15′ E. It has two summits connected by a saddle of lava. It was ascended by Meyer and Purtscheller in 1889. Height, [illegible].

Kilkenny (kil-ken'i). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Queen's County on the north, Carlow and Wexford on the east, Waterford on the south, and Tipperary on the west. Area, 796 square miles. Population (1891), 87,261.—**2.** The capital of County Kilkenny, situated on the Nore 63 miles southwest of Dublin. Its chief buildings are the castle, founded in the 12th century by Strongbow, one of whose towers still remains (now a seat of the Marquis of Ormonde), and the cathedral, founded in 1180, a fine Early English building [illegible]. It has a large, low central tower. The west façade presents a large window, below which [illegible] two trefoil-headed [illegible]. Close to the south [illegible] round tower, 100 feet high and [illegible] above the [illegible] (1891), 11,048.

Killaloe [illegible]. A small town in County Clare, Ireland, [illegible] the Shannon 12 miles northeast of Limerick. [illegible]

Killarney [illegible]. A town in Kerry, Ireland, [illegible] situated near the Lakes of Killarney [illegible]

Killiecrankie [illegible]. A pass in Perthshire, Scotland. [illegible] under Mackay [illegible]

Killigrew (kil'i-grö), **Thomas.** Born at Lothbury, London, Feb. 7, 1612: died at Whitehall, London, March 19, 1683. An English dramatist, brother of Sir William Killigrew. He was a page of Charles I., and remained loyal to him and his successor. He produced and wrote many new plays and built several theaters. He is, however, best remembered as a wit. Among his plays are "Claracilla" (printed 1641), "The Parson's Wedding" (1644), etc.

Killigrew, Thomas, known as "the younger." Born in Feb., 1657: died July 21, 1719. An English dramatist, son of Thomas Killigrew (1612–1683). He wrote "Chit Chat" (1719), etc.

Killigrew, Sir **William.** Baptized at Haworth, near London, May 28, 1606: died at London, 1695. An English poet and dramatist. Among his works are "Three Playes" (1665), "Four New Playes" (1666), sonnets, etc.

Killington Peak (kil'ing-ton pēk). A peak of the Green Mountains in Rutland County, Vermont, 7 miles east of Rutland: 4,240 feet.

Killis (kil'lis). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, 34 miles north of Aleppo. Population, about 6,000.

Kilmainham (kil-mān'am). A western suburb of Dublin. In the government prison here C. S. Parnell was confined in 1882.

Kilmansegg (kil'man-seg), **Miss.** In Thomas Hood's humorous poem so named, an heiress with a golden leg.

> Who can forget her auspicious pedigree, her birth, christening and childhood, her accident, her precious leg, her fancy ball, her marriage à la mode, followed in swift succession by the Hogarthian pictures of her misery and death?
> *E. C. Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 80.

Kilmarnock (kil-mär'nok). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on Kilmarnock Water 20 miles southwest of Glasgow. It manufactures carpets, and was formerly noted for the manufacture of "Kilmarnock cowls." The town contains relics of Burns. The Kilmarnock district of burghs, returning 1 member to Parliament, comprises Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. Population (1891), 28,447.

Kilpatrick (kil-pat'rik), **Hugh Judson.** Born near Deckertown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1836: died at Valparaiso, Chile, Dec. 4, 1881. A Union general in the American Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863, and major-general in 1865. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to Savannah in 1864. He was minister to Chile 1865–70 and 1881.

Kilrush (kil-rush'). A small seaport and watering-place in County Clare, Ireland, situated on the Shannon 36 miles west of Limerick.

Kilsyth (kil-sīth'). A town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 10 miles northeast of Glasgow. Here, Aug. 15, 1645, the Royalists under Montrose defeated the Covenanters. Population (1891), 6,064.

Kilwa (kēl'wä), or **Quiloa** (kē'lo-ä). A seaport in German East Africa, situated on an island off the coast, in lat. 8° 58′ S., long. 39° 31′ E. It was founded by the Arabs in the 10th century, and the Portuguese became established there in 1508. Population, about 10,000.

Kilwinning (kil-win'ing). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Garnock 22 miles southwest of Glasgow. It is noted for its ruined abbey, and as the earliest seat of Scottish freemasonry. Population (1891), [illegible].

Kimball (kim'bal), **Richard Burleigh.** Born at Plainfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1816: died at New York, Dec. 28, 1892. An American author. He founded the town of Kimball in Texas, built part of the first railroad in that State, running from Galveston, and was its president [illegible]. He wrote "St. Leger, etc." (1849), "Letters from Cuba" (1850), "Undercurrents of Wall Street" (1861), [illegible], "Stories of Exceptional Life" (1887), etc. At the time of his death he had completed "Half a Century of Recollections."

Kimberley (kim'ber-li). [Named from the Earl of Kimberley.] The capital of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, about lat. 28° 53′ S., long. 24° 40′ E. It has been developed by the diamond-mining industry. The diamond-fields were first worked in [illegible]. It is connected by railway with Cape Town. Population [illegible].

Kimberley, Earl of. See *[illegible]*.

Kimbundu (kēm-bön'dö). The native language of the Ambundu, or Angola nation, spoken between the Lukala (Lutuwa), Kwanza, and Longa rivers, West Africa. [illegible]

Kimchi [illegible], or **Kimhi** [illegible] **David.** See *[illegible]*.

Kimmerians. See *Cimmerians.*

Kimmeridge (kim'ėr-ij). A locality in the Isle of Purbeck, England, [illegible] the geological formation Kimmeridge clay, in the Upper Oölite.

Kimpolung (kim-pō-löng'), or **Kimpulung** (kim-pö-löng'). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, 81 miles northwest of Bukharest. In the neighborhood is the German colony Eisenau. Population, 10,180.

Kinburn (kin-börn'). A former fortress in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper estuary, 39 miles east of Odessa.

Kincardine (kin-kär'din), or **The Mearns** (mãrnz). A maritime county of Scotland, bounded by Aberdeen on the north, the North Sea on the east, and Forfar on the southwest. Area, 383 square miles. Population (1891), 35,492.

Kinchinjinga. See *Kunchinjinga.*

Kind-hart's Dream. A pamphlet written by Henry Chettle in 1592. In the preface is the first allusion to Shakspere after that in Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit": "Because myselfe haue seene his demeanor no less ciuill than he exclent in the qualite he professes: besides diuers of worship haue reported his vprightness of dealing, which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writting, that approues his art."

Kind Keeper, The. See *Limberham.*

King (king), **Charles.** Born at New York, March 16, 1789: died at Frascati, Italy, Sept. 27, 1867. An American journalist and educator, son of Rufus King: president of Columbia College 1849–1864.

King, Edward. Born at Cork, Nov. 16, 1795: died at Dublin, Feb. 27, 1837. An Irish writer on Mexican antiquities. He was a son of the third Earl of Kingston, and by courtesy had the title of Viscount Kingsborough. Most of his active life was devoted to his illustrated work "Antiquities of Mexico" (9 vols. and a portion of a 10th vol., imperial folio, London, 1830–48). In this he attempted to prove a Jewish migration to Mexico.

King, Francis S. Born in Maine in 1850. An American engraver, principally noted for wood-engraving. He was one of the organizers of the Society of American Wood-Engravers.

King, Philip Parker. Born at Norfolk Island, Dec. 13, 1793: died at Sydney, New South Wales, Feb., 1856. A British naval officer. From 1817 to 1822 he surveyed and charted the greater part of the north, northwest, and west coasts of Australia; and as commander of the Adventure was associated with Captain Fitzroy in surveying the southern coasts of South America, 1826–30. (See *Fitzroy, Robert.*) King published a narrative of his Australian survey, various charts and sailing directions of the regions surveyed by him, and contributed to Vol. I of the narrative of the voyage of the Adventure and Beagle. During the latter part of his life he resided at Sydney. He became rear-admiral on the retired list in 1855.

King, Rufus. Born at Scarborough, Maine, March 24, 1755: died at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., April 29, 1827. An American statesman and diplomatist. He was a delegate to Congress in 1784; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the Massachusetts ratifying convention 1787–88; United States senator from New York 1789–96; United States minister to Great Britain 1796–1803; Federalist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1804 and 1808; United States senator 1813–25; and United States minister to Great Britain 1825–26. He wrote, with Hamilton, the "Camillus Letters."

King, Thomas Starr. Born at New York, Dec. 16, 1824: died at San Francisco, March 4, 1864. An American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and author. He wrote "The White Hills: their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry" (1859), etc.

King, William Rufus. Born in Sampson County, N. C., April, 1786: died in Dallas County, Ala., April, 1853. An American statesman. He was member of Congress from North Carolina 1811–16; United States senator from Alabama 1819–44; United States minister to France 1844–46; and United States senator from Alabama 1846–53. He was elected, as Democratic candidate, Vice-President in 1852, and took the oath of office at Havana in 1853.

King and No King, A. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, licensed in 1611 and printed in 1619.

King Arthur. An epic poem by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1849.

King Arthur, or The British Worthy. A dramatic opera by Dryden, music by Purcell, performed and printed in 1691.

King Cole. A nursery rime: a legendary satire on King Cole, who reigned in Britain, as the old chroniclers inform us, in the 3d century after Christ. According to Robert of Gloucester, he was the father of St. Helena, and if so, Butler must be wrong in ascribing an obscure origin to the celebrated mother of Constantine. King Cole was a brave and popular man in his day, and ascended the throne of Britain amidst the acclamations of the people. *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

King Estmere. A ballad, preserved in Percy's "Reliques," relating the story of Estmere, king of England, who slew the Soudan of Spain and gained a wife.

Kingfisher (king'fish-ėr). A city in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. Population (1890), 1,134.

King George's Sound. An excellent harbor at the southwestern corner of West Australia.

King George's War. In American history, the war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and its Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741–48: so named from George II.

King Horn. An English "geste" of the 13th century. It is probably a translation from the French of "Horn and Rimenhild," written during the same century; but the original idea of the poem is much earlier. *Morris.*

King John, or Kyng Johan. A morality with which is blended a historical play by John Bale, written probably about 1538.

King John. A historical play by Shakspere, founded on "The Troublesome Reign of King John." It was written before 1598, and first printed in the 1623 folio.

King John, Troublesome Reign of. A play classed as a chronicle history. It is in two parts, partly prose and partly verse, probably acted in 1588 (Fleay), printed in 1591 (Ward), reprinted in 1611 as "by W. Sh.," and in 1622, after Shakspere's death, as "by William Shakspere." It is probably by Peele, with Lodge, Greene, and perhaps Marlowe.

Kinglake (king'lāk), **Alexander William.** Born Aug. 5, 1809: died Jan. 2, 1891. An English historian of the Crimean war. In 1844 he published "Eothen, or Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East." He went to Algiers in 1845. In 1854 he followed the army to the Crimea, and stayed until the siege of Sebastopol. The "Invasion of the Crimea" appeared in eight volumes between 1863 and 1887. He was member of Parliament 1857–68. In 1860 he vigorously denounced the annexation of Nice and Savoy.

King Lear. A tragedy by Shakspere, written in 1605 and printed in 1608. "King Lear was probably on the stage when the old play of Leir on which it was founded was published." The latter is not tragical, and ends happily. "There can be no doubt that Stafford, the publisher, meant to pass off this old play as Shakspere's." It was published as "The true Chronicle History of King Leir and his Three Daughters, etc., as it hath been divers and sundry times lately acted," and was last acted in 1594. Shakspere's play was published as "Mr. William Shakspere, HIS True Chronicle History, etc." The capital HIS is thought to be intended to distinguish it from the older play. (*Fleay.*) Tate adapted Shakspere's play in 1681, and Garrick produced "King Lear with restorations from Shakspere" in 1756. The story of Lear was originally told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and is to be found in Layamon's "Brut" and the "Gesta Romanorum." Holinshed repeats it, and Spenser gives it in the second book of the "Faerie Queene." The old ballad of "King Leir and his Three Daughters" is preserved by Percy. It is not certain whether it was written earlier or later than the play.

King-maker, The. A popular designation of the Earl of Warwick (1420–71), on account of his influence in securing the accession of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI.

King of Bath, The. A nickname of Richard Nash.

King of Dunces. A name given to Colley Cibber in the "Dunciad."

King of Ivetot. See *Roi d'Yvetot.*

King of Men, The. A title of Zeus (Jupiter) and of Agamemnon.

King of the Beggars. Bamfylde Moore Carew.

King of the Border, The. A nickname of Adam Scott.

King of the Markets, The. [F. *Le roi des halles.*] A name given to the Duc de Beaufort (1616–69) from his popularity with the Parisian populace.

King Philip's War. In American history, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians (1675–76) under the lead of Philip, an Indian chief. King Philip was killed at Mount Hope, R. I.

King Pym. A nickname given to John Pym from his influence as a parliamentary leader.

King Richard. See *Richard.*

Kings, Books of. The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Judah in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity, the compiler being supposed by some to have been a contemporary of Jeremiah. The authorship is uncertain.

Kingsborough, Viscount. See *King, Edward.*

King's College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1441 by Henry VI., and finished by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The charter was granted July 10, 1443; the buildings were begun July 25, 1446. The great court is open toward the street, from which it is separated by a modern many-turreted gate and Perpendicular screen. On the west side stand the library and the provost's lodge. On the north side is the chapel, the boast of Cambridge, ranking as the finest example of ornate Perpendicular. It was built between 1446 and 1515. The great windows are filled with 16th-century glass; the fan-vaulting and the carved stalls are remarkable. The chapel measures 290 by 85 feet. The other buildings of the college are modern.

King's County. A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Westmeath and Meath on the north, Kildare on the east, Queen's County on the south, Tipperary on the southwest, and Galway and Roscommon on the west. Area, 772 square miles. Population (1891), 65,563.

Kingsley (kingz'li), **Charles.** Born at Holne, Devonshire, June 12, 1819: died at Eversley, Hampshire, Jan. 23, 1875. An English clergyman and author. He studied at King's College, London, and then at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He became curate and later rector of Eversley, Hampshire, and in 1845 was made canon of Middleham. He was appointed professor of English literature in Queen's College, a London institution, and later became professor of modern history at Cambridge (1860), canon of Chester (1869), and canon of Westminster (1873). In 1874 he visited America. As a leader in Christian socialism he published many pamphlets, and wrote two novels—"Yeast" (1848) and "Alton Locke" (1850). "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," a drama, appeared in 1848, the historical novel "Hypatia" in 1853, "Westward Ho" in 1855, and "Hereward the Wake" in 1866. In 1859 he was made one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary. Among his other works are "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore" (1855), "Two Years Ago" (1857), "The Water Babies" (1863), "Prose Idylls" (1873), "Plays and Puritans" (1873), etc.

Kingsley, Elbridge. Born at Carthage, Ohio, 1842. An American wood-engraver. His principal works are engravings after Inness, the Barbizon painters, and others, and engravings directly from nature.

Kingsley, Henry. Born at Barnack, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 2, 1830: died in Sussex, May 24, 1876. An English novelist and journalist, brother of Charles Kingsley. He wrote "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn" (1859), "Ravenshoe" (1862), "Austin Elliott" (1863), "The Hillyars and the Burtons" (1865), "Leighton Court" (1866), "Silcote of Silcotes" (1867), "Stretton" (1869), etc.

King's Lynn. See *Lynn Regis.*

King's Mountain. A height in York County, South Carolina, 80 miles north-northwest of Columbia. Here, Oct. 7, 1780, the Americans under Sevier, Shelby, Campbell, etc., defeated the British under Ferguson, who was killed. The British loss was 456 killed and wounded, and 648 prisoners.

Kingston (king'ston). A seaport and the capital of Jamaica, situated on the southern coast in lat. 17° 58′ N., long. 76° 48′ W.: the chief commercial city of Jamaica. It was founded in 1693 after the destruction by earthquake of Port Royal; and was severely injured by a hurricane in 1880, and by fire in 1882. Population (1891), 46,542.

Kingston. A city and the capital of Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 80 miles north of New York. It is an important river port, and is noted for the manufacture of cement. It was burned by the British Oct. 16, 1777. Population (1890), 21,261.

Kingston. A lake port and the capital of Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the site of the French fort Frontenac, at the head of the St. Lawrence, in lat. 44° 11′ N., long. 76° 31′ W. It was taken by the British in 1762, and was the capital of Canada from 1841 to 1844. It is an important naval and military station. Among its leading industries is that of ship-building. Population (1891), 19,264.

Kingston (in St. Vincent). See *Kingstown.*

Kingston, Duchess of (**Elizabeth Chudleigh**). Born 1720: died near Paris, Aug. 28, 1788. An English adventuress who married Captain Hervey in 1744 and the Duke of Kingston in 1769. Foote satirized her in his "Trip to Calais." She revenged herself by securing the prohibition of the play. See *Foote.*

Kingston, William Henry Giles. Born at London, Feb. 28, 1814: died at Willesden, near London, Aug. 5 (2?), 1880. An English novelist. He wrote "The Circassian Chief" (1844), "The Prime Minister," "Lusitanian Sketches," and numerous books for boys, including travels and translations from Jules Verne.

Kingston-on-Thames (king'ston-on-temz). A town in the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 12 miles southwest of London. It was the place of coronation of the Anglo-Saxon kings in the 10th century. Population (1891), 27,059.

Kingston-upon-Hull. See *Hull.*

Kingstown (kingz'toun). A seaport and watering-place in County Dublin, Ireland, situated on Dublin Bay 7 miles southeast of Dublin: formerly called Dunleary. It is the terminus of the packet line from Holyhead. Population (1891), 17,352.

Kingstown. The capital of St. Vincent, British West Indies, situated in lat. 13° 9′ N., long. 61° 13′ W. Population (1891), 4,547.

Kingteh-chin (king'ta-chin'). A city in the province of Kiangsi, China, situated on the Chang in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 117° 30′ E.: celebrated for its porcelain manufactures. Population, estimated, about 500,000.

King William's Town. A town in Cape Colony, on the coast west of East London. Population (1891), 7,226.

King William's War. In American history, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and its Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers and Louis XIV. of France (1689–97).

Kinkel (kink'el), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Oberkassel, near Bonn, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815: died at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1882. A German poet, historian of art, and revolutionist. He published "Gedichte" (1843), "Otto der Schütz" (1849), "Nimrod" (1857), "Der Grobschmied von Antwerpen" (1868), "Geschichte der bildenden Künste" (1845), etc.

Kinnaird Head (ki-nārd' hed). A promontory in the northeast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, lat. 57° 42′ N., long. 2° W.

Kinross (kin-ros'). A county of Scotland, lying between Perthshire on the north and west and Fife on the south and east. The surface is generally level. Area, 73 square miles. Population (1891), 6,673.

Kinsale (kin-sāl'). A small seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated on the Bandon 14 miles south of Cork. It was taken by the Spaniards 1601 and retaken by the English 1602, and was the place of landing of James II. in 1689, and of his embarkation in 1690.

Kinsayder, W. A pseudonym under which Marston published his satires entitled "The Scourge of Villanie." In the play "What you Will" he oddly enough applies it to the antagonist he is abusing. In the "Return from Parnassus" he is apostrophized as "Monsieur Kinsayder."

> The name was taken from a homely word for the cure of mad dogs by cropping their tails. Its root is in the old French cagnon or kignon ('a little dog'), applied also in Picardy to a pitiably deformed man.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, X. 406.

Kintyre (kin-tīr'), or **Cantire** (kan-tīr'). A peninsula in the southern part of Argyllshire, Scotland, lying between the Firth of Clyde on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Its southern point, the Mull of Kintyre, is situated in lat. 55° 19′ N., long. 5° 48′ W. Length, about 40 miles. Greatest breadth, 11 miles.

Kinzig (kint'siG) **Pass.** A pass in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, which leads from Altdorf to the Muotta Thal in Schwyz. It is noted in connection with Suvaroff's retreat in 1799. Height, 6,790 feet.

Kinzuani (kēn-zwä'nē). The language of Yohanna, one of the Comoro Islands, East Africa. Kinzuani is a Bantu language, and coexists with other Bantu dialects, and with Malagasy and Arabic, which are spoken by the motley crowds of immigrants. Also called *Hinzua* or *Anjuane.*

Kioko (kyō'kō), or **Makioko** (mä-kyō'kō). A Bantu tribe of the Upper Kassai valley, also called Chibokwe or Kibokwe. From the head waters of the Kassai they have recently extended down its valley as far as the confluence of the Luebo and Lulua. Originally subjects of the Lunda tribe, they have gained the upper hand in the Lunda country, and depopulated it by their slave raids.

Kiölen (kyė'len), or **Kjölen, Mountains.** A part of the chain of Scandinavian Mountains, extending northward from about lat. 63° N.

Kioto, or **Kyoto** (kē-ō'tō), sometimes **Miako** (mē-ä'kō) ('metropolis') and **Saikio** (sī-kē'ō) ('western capital'). A city of Japan, on the main island, about lat. 35° N., long. 135° 36′ E. It has manufactures of porcelain, etc. For centuries it was the residence of the mikado (until 1868). It contains the imperial palace. The pagoda of Kyomidera is a highly picturesque Buddhist tower of 5 stages, with widely projecting roofs curved upward at the angles, and a lofty hooped finial. Its carved woodwork is entirely covered with red lacquer. Population (1892), 297,527.

Kiowan (kī'ọ-wan). [Comanche *Kaiowe*, rat.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, represented by a single tribe, the Kiowa (Kiaway or Kayowe). They early lived about the head waters of the Platte River, and afterward in the valley of the upper Arkansas. They now number 1,140, on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservation in Oklahoma.

Kipling (kip'ling), **Rudyard.** Born at Bombay, India, in 1865. An English writer. He is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, formerly head of the Lahore School of Industrial Art. He was educated in England, and returned to India in 1880 as subeditor of the "Lahore Civil and Military Gazette." He returned to England about 1889, and now (1894) lives at Brattleboro, Vermont. He published while in India stories, sketches, and poems descriptive of Indian and Anglo-Indian military and civil life: "Departmental Ditties, etc.," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Mine Own People," "Soldiers Three," "Barrack-room Ballads, etc.," and others; and, after leaving India, "The Light that Failed," "The Naulahka" (with Balestier), "Many Inventions," "The Jungle Book," etc.

Kiptchak (kip-chak'), or **Kaptchak** (kap-chäk'), **Khanate of,** or **Kingdom of the Golden Horde.** A Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia, founded by descendants of Jenghiz Khan in the 13th century. At its greatest extent it reached from the Dniester through southern Russia and western Siberia to central Asia. The capital was Sarai on the lower Volga. Novgorod paid homage to it. It was overthrown by Ivan III. of Russia in 1480. "In the course of the fifteenth century the great power of the Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanats. . . . The Golden Horde itself was represented by the khanat of Astrakhan." *Freeman.*

Kirby (kėr'bi), **William.** Born at Witnesham, Suffolk, England, Sept. 19, 1759: died at Barham, Suffolk, July 4, 1850. An English entomologist. His chief works are "Monographia Apum Angliæ" (1802), "History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals" (1835), "Introduction to Entomology" (with Spence, 1815–26).

Kirchbach (kirch'bäch), Count **Hugo Ewald von.** Born at Neumarkt, Silesia, Prussia, May 23, 1809: died Oct. 6, 1887. A Prussian general, distinguished at Weissenburg, Wörth, Sedan (1870), and Mont-Valérien (1871).

Kirchberg (kirch'berg). A town in the government district of Zwickau, Saxony, 50 miles south by east of Leipsic. Population (1890), 7,730.

Kirchheimbolanden (kirch hīm-bō'län-den). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 16 miles west of Worms.

Kirchheim-unter-Teck (kirch'hīm-ön″ter-tek'). A town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Lauter 15 miles southeast of Stuttgart. It has an important wool-market. Population (1890), commune, 7,029.

Kirchhoff (kirch'hof), **Gustav Robert.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, March 12, 1824: died at Berlin, Oct. 17, 1887. A noted German physicist. He was professor of physics at Heidelberg 1854–74, and at Berlin from 1874 until his death. He discovered (with Bunsen) the method of spectrum analysis in 1860. He published "Untersuchungen über das Sonnenspektrum" (1861), etc.

Kirchhoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. Born at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1826. A German philologist and archaeologist, professor at Berlin. He published "Die homerische Odyssee" (1859), "Die umbrischen Sprachdenkmäler" (in cooperation with Aufrecht, 1849–51), "Das Stadtrecht von Bantia" (1853), "Corpus inscriptionum græcarum" (Vol. 4, 187[illegible]), etc.

Kirghiz (kir-gēz'). A nomadic people of Mongolian-Tatar race, dwelling in southeastern Russia, western Siberia, Russian central Asia, and the western part of the Chinese empire. The chief divisions are Kara-Kirghiz and Kirghiz-Kazaks (dwelling on the steppes, and comprising the Great, Middle, Little, and Inner Hordes). Their numbers are estimated at 3,000,000.

Kirghiz Steppe. An administrative division of Asiatic Russia, southwest of Siberia. It comprises Akmolinsk, Uralsk, Turgai, Semipalatinsk, and Lake Aral. Area, 7[illegible],793 square miles. Population 2,000,970.

Kirin (kir'in), or **Girin** (gir'in). A town in Manchuria, Chinese empire, situated on the Sungari about lat. 44° N., long. 127° E. Population, estimated, 120,000.

Kiriris (ke-re-res'), or **Cariris** (kä-re-rēs'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, formerly numerous in the interior of Bahia and Pernambuco, now reduced to a few hundred. They were agriculturists, and superior to most Brazilian tribes. Von den Steinen regards their language as a remote offspring of the Carib.

Kirjath-jearim (ker'jath-je-a-rim). [Heb., 'forest town.'] In Bible geography, a town of the Gibeonites, 7 miles west-northwest of Jerusalem.

Kirk (kerk), **John Foster.** Born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1824. An American historian and bibliographer. He has published a "History of Charles the Bold" (1863–68), and a supplement to Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature" (1891).

Kirkbride (kerk'brid), **Thomas S.** Born near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., July 31, 1809: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1883. An American physician, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane 1840–83. He published "Hospitals for the Insane" (1854), etc.

Kirkcaldy [illegible]. A seaport in Fifeshire, [illegible] Firth of Forth [illegible]

Kirkcaldy, Sir **William,** [illegible]. Executed Aug. 3, 1573. A Scottish [illegible] knight, the eldest son of Sir [illegible]. He had [illegible] May [illegible]

Kirkcudbright (kėr-kö'bri). **1.** A maritime county in the southwest of Scotland, also called East Galloway. It is bounded by Ayr on the northwest, Dumfries on the northeast, the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea on the south, and Wigtown on the southwest. It was part of the ancient lordship of Galloway; was for a time under the rule of the royal steward (and hence is still called the "Stewartry of Kirkcudbright"), and afterward under the Douglases, and was finally united to the Scottish crown in 1455. The surface is mountainous in the northwest. Area, 898 square miles. Population (1891), 39,985. **2.** The capital of the county of Kirkcudbright, situated on Kirkcudbright Bay in lat. 54° 50′ N., long. 4° 3′ W. Population (1891), 2,530.

Kirkdale Cave (kėrk'dal kāv). A cavern in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, west of Pickering, famous for its remains of mammals.

Kirke (kėrk), Sir **David.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1596: died at Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1656. An English adventurer in Canada and Newfoundland.

Kirke's Lambs. A name ironically given to the English infantry regiment (Tangier regiment) commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke, infamous for its cruelty in the insurrection of Monmouth, 1685.

Kirki, or **Khirki** (kir-kē'). A town in the governorship of Bombay, India, situated near Poona. Population, about 30,000.

Kirkintilloch (kėrk-in-til'och). A town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 7 miles north of Glasgow. Population (1891), 9,313.

Kirk-Kilisseh (kirk-kē-lis'se), or **Kirk-Kilissia** (kirk-kė-lis'ē-ä). A town in the vilayet of Adrianople, Turkey, 33 miles east of Adrianople. Population, estimated, about 16,000.

Kirkland (kėrk'land), **Samuel.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741: died at Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1808. An American Congregational clergyman, a missionary among the Oneidas, New York.

Kirkup (kėr'kup), **Seymour Stocker.** Born at London, 1788: died at Leghorn Jan. 3, 1880. An English artist. In 1816 he settled in Italy, and became a leader in the literary circle which included Landor, the Brownings, Trelawney, Severne, and others. With the assistance of Bezzi and Henry Wilde, an American, he discovered Giotto's portrait of Dante in the chapel of the Palazzo del Podestà, and made the sketch which was reproduced by the Arundel Society.

Kirkwall (kerk'wâl). A seaport and the capital of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, situated on the island of Pomona (the Mainland) in lat. 58° 58′ N., long. 2° 58′ W. The Cathedral of St. Magnus, founded in the 12th century, in the Romanesque and early-Pointed styles, though not finished until 1540, is well proportioned, and has a central tower with good recessed Pointed windows, and roses in the transepts. This is one of the three old cathedrals in Scotland which have escaped more or less complete ruin. Population (1891), 2,557.

Kirman (kēr-män'), or **Kerman** (ker-män'). **1.** A province of southern Persia, lying south of Khorasan: the ancient Carmania. Area, about 60 square miles. Population, estimated, 300,000. —**2.** The capital of the province of Kirman, in lat. 30° 16′ N., long. 57° 5′ E., formerly of great commercial importance. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Kirmanshahan (ker män-shä hän'), or **Kermanshah** (ker-män-shä'). A city and the capital of the district Kirmanshahan of western Persia, situated in lat. 34° 18′ N., long. 47° 12′ E. It is a caravan center. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Kirn (kirn). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nahe 40 miles south by west of Coblenz. Population (1890), commune, 5,166.

Kirriemuir (kir-rę-mūr'). A burgh of barony in Forfarshire, Scotland, [illegible] miles north of Dundee. The chief industry is weaving. It is the "Thrums" of J. M. Barrie. Population (1891), [illegible]

Kirsanoff (kir'sa-noff). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Vorona [illegible] east of Tamboff. Population (188[illegible]), [illegible],193.

Kisama [illegible]. A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, between the Kuanza (Quanza) and [illegible]

Kisfaludy [illegible], **Károly.** Born at Tét, County Raab, Hungary, [illegible] 1788: died Nov. [illegible] 1830. A Hungarian [illegible] Sándor Kisfaludy, [illegible] of the modern Hungarian drama. Among his [illegible] "Irene" (1820), etc.

Kisfaludy, Sándor. [illegible] A Hungarian [illegible] author of the "Love Poems of Himfy" (1801–07).

Kishangarh (kish-an-gur'), or **Kishengarh** (kish-en-gur'). A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 75° E. Area, 724 square miles. Population (1881), 112,633.

Kishineff (kēsh-ę-nef'), Rumanian **Kishlanou** (kēsh-lä-nō' or -ngov'). The capital of the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Byk in lat. 46° 59′ N., long. 28° 49′ E.: an important trading center. Population, 123,620.

Kishm (kishm), or **Tawilah.** A barren island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, belonging to Persia. Length, 55 miles.

Kishon (kī'shon). In Bible geography, a small river of Palestine, flowing into the Bay of Acre 8 miles south-southwest of Acre: the modern Nahr el-Mukatta. It was the scene of the victory of Barak over Sisera.

Kislew. See *Chislev.*

Kisliar (kiz-le-är'). A town in the Terek Territory, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Terek about lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 46° 50′ E. Population (1889), 6,429.

Kiss (kis), **August.** Born at Paprotzan, near Pless, Prussia, Oct. 11, 1802: died at Berlin, March 24, 1865. A German sculptor. Among his chief works is "Amazon and Panther" (in Berlin).

Kissingen (kis'sing-en). A town and watering-place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Franconian Saale 29 miles north by east of Würzburg. It is noted for its iron and salt springs. Near the town, July 10, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians; and it was also the scene of the unsuccessful attempt on the life of Bismarck in 1874. Resident population, about 3,500.

Kistna (kist'nä), or **Krishna** (krish'nä). **1.** A river of the Deccan, India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal about lat. 15° 50′ N. Length, about 800 miles.—**2.** A district in the governorship of Madras, British India, lying along the lower course of the river Kistna. Area, 8,471 square miles. Population (1881), 1,548,480.

Kis-Ujszállás (kish'öy'säl-läsh). A town in the county of Szolnok, Hungary, 46 miles west-southwest of Debreczin. It is the seat of a district court and contains a gymnasium. Population (1890), 12,527.

Kitchai (kē'chī), or **Keechie** (kē'chi). A tribe of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. Their habitat in 1712 was northeastern Texas and the adjacent parts of Louisiana. Now it is on the Wichita reservation, Oklahoma. See *Caddoan.*

Kit-Cat Club, The. A London club which flourished, according to the generally accepted account, from 1703 to 1733. Its meetings were held at the "Cat and Fiddle," kept by Christopher Cat, a noted mutton pieman, near Temple Bar. It was founded by members of the Whig party, and among its frequenters were Steele, Addison, Lord Orford, and others. Its name is thought to be derived from the name of the landlord of the tavern, though the "Spectator," No. 9, says it was from the name of the pies, which were called "kit-cats." The club occasionally met in summer at the house of Jacob Tonson at Barn Elms, where a room was built for it, the walls of which were adorned with portraits of its members. As the ceiling was low, Sir Godfrey Kneller, who painted them, used a small canvas (36 by 28 inches), which has since gone by the name of kit-cat size.

> The political significance of the Club was such that Walpole records that though the Club was generally mentioned as "a set of wits," they were in reality the patriots that saved Britain. *Timbs*, p. 52.

Kitchen Cabinet, The. In United States politics, a group of politicians very influential with Andrew Jackson during his administration. Its chief members were Major Lewis and Amos Kendall. They were "men with whom he could smoke and converse at random, without the constraint of a council and clashing mind" (*Schouler*, Hist. of U. S., III. 495).

Kite (kit), **Sergeant.** The humorous and original subordinate of Captain Plume, in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

Kitely (kit'li). A usurer in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour": a jealous husband of an original type. When Garrick revived the play, Kitely became one of his famous parts.

Kitikshian. See *Gyitksan.*

Kitkaet. See *Gyilgaata.*

Kit's Coty House. A noted cromlech near Aylesford, Kent, England.

Kittatinny (kit-a-tin'i), or **Blue Mountains.** A range of low mountains in southern New York, New Jersey, and northeastern Pennsylvania, belonging to the Appalachian system. It is broken by the Delaware Water Gap.

Kittery (kit'er-i). A seaport in York County, Maine, situated at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It contains a United States navy-yard. Population ([illegible]), [illegible],864.

Kittim (kit'im), or **Chittim.** In the Old Testament, a name generally assumed to designate the island of Cyprus, where the Phenicians founded the city of Citium; in a wider sense, the inhabitants of the islands and coast of the western Mediterranean. The isles of Chittim are mentioned in Isa. xxiii. as a resort of the Tyrian fleet.

Kittistzu. See *Gyudesdzo.*

Kittlitz (kit'lits), Baron **Friedrich von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1799: died at Mainz, Germany, April 10, 1874. A German soldier (captain), ornithologist, and traveler. He wrote "Denkwürdigkeiten einer Reise nach dem russischen Amerika, nach Mikronesien und durch Kamtschatka" (1858), etc.

Kitto (kit'ō), **John.** Born at Plymouth, England, Dec. 4, 1804: died at Cannstatt, Nov. 25, 1854. An English compiler, author of the "Pictorial Bible." He was the son of a Cornish stone-mason. In his youth he fell from a ladder and became entirely deaf. The Church Missionary Society sent him to Malta as a printer in 1827. In 1829 he went with a private mission party to Bagdad, returning in 1832. He published "The Lost Senses" (1845), "The Pictorial Bible" (1835-38), "Pictorial History of Palestine and the Holy Land" (1840), "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature" (1845), "Daily Bible Illustrations" (1849-54). Although a layman, he was made D. D. by the University of Giessen in 1844.

Kitty Clive. See *Clive.*

Kitunahan (ki-tö-nä'hän), or **Cootenai,** or **Kootenay.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, first known as occupying the mountainous tract between the two upper forks of the Columbia River, British Columbia, and the adjacent parts of the United States. Earlier they probably inhabited the territory east of the mountains, but were driven across by the Blackfeet. Their chief tribes are Cootenai or Upper Cootenai, and Akoklako or Lower Cootenai. They number (1893) 964, of whom 425 are at Flathead agency, Montana, and 539 at Kootenay agency, British Columbia.

Kitzbühl (kits'bül). A town and summer resort in northeastern Tyrol, 47 miles east-northeast of Innsbruck.

Kitzbühler (kits'bü-ler) **Alps.** A division of the eastern Alps, on the confines of Tyrol, Bavaria, and Salzburg. Its highest points are over 8,000 feet.

Kitzingen (kit'sing-en). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 10 miles southeast of Würzburg. It is noted for its beer. Population (1890), 7,507.

Kiukiang. See *Kew-Kiang.*

Kiungchow (kē-öng'chou'). The capital of the island of Hainan, China, situated near the coast, in lat. 20° N., long. 110° 25′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Kiuprili. See *Köprili.*

Kiusiu (kyö'syö'). The southernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, southwest of the main island and of Shikoku. Chief city, Nagasaki. The surface is mountainous. Area, 16,840 square miles. Population (1891), 6,228,419.

Kizil-Irmak (kiz'il-ir-mäk'). [Turk., 'red river.'] The largest river of Asia Minor, Turkey: the ancient Halys. Its course is first southwest and then northerly. It flows into the Black Sea about lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 36° E. Length, about 600 miles.

Kizil-Kum (kiz'il-köm). A desert in central Asia, southeast of the Sea of Aral, between the Amu-Daria and Sir-Daria.

Kizil-Uzen (kiz'il-ö'zen). A chief head stream of the river Sefid, in Persia.

Kizliar. See *Kisliar.*

Kjöbenhavn. The Danish name of Copenhagen.

Kladno (kläd'nō). A town in Bohemia, 15 miles west-northwest of Prague. It has important coal- and iron-mines. Population (1890), 17,215.

Klagenfurt (klä'gen-fört). The capital of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 37′ N., long. 14° 19′ E. It has manufactures of white lead etc. Its most noted building is the House of the Estates. Population (1890) 19,756.

Klamath (kla'mat). A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting mainly the shores of upper Klamath Lake and Sprague River, on Klamath Indian reservation, Oregon. They number about 600, distributed in 11 settlements. Also *Clamet, Klamet, Tlamath, Tlamatl.*

Klamath (klä'mat). A river in southern Oregon and California, traversing the two Klamath Lakes in southern Oregon and on the Californian border, and flowing into the Pacific about lat. 41° 35′ N. Length, over 200 miles.

Klamet. See *Klamath.*

Klapka (klop'ko), **György.** Born at Temesvár, Hungary, April 7, 1820: died at Budapest, May 17, 1892. A Hungarian general, distinguished at Kápolna, Komorn, and elsewhere in 1849. He capitulated at Komorn, Sept. 27, 1849.

Klaproth (kläp'rōt), **Heinrich Julius.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 11, 1783: died at Paris, Aug. 20, 1835. A celebrated German Orientalist and Asiatic traveler, especially noted as a student of Chinese: son of M. H. Klaproth. He was professor of Asiatic languages at Paris 1816-35. He published "Asia polyglotta" (a classification of the peoples of Asia in accordance with the affinities of their languages, with a language-atlas (1823), and numerous philological and geographical works and accounts of his travels.

Klaproth, Martin Heinrich. Born at Wernigerode, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1743: died at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1817. A German chemist, professor at the University of Berlin.

Klattau (klät'tou), Bohem. **Klatovy** (klä'to-vē). A town in Bohemia, 68 miles southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,811.

Klausenburg, or **Clausenburg** (klou'zen-börG), Hung. **Kolosvár** (kō'lōsh-vär). The capital of Kolos County, Hungary, situated on the Little Szamos in lat. 46° 44′ N., long. 23° 33′ E. It was founded by the Germans in 1178, and was taken by the Hungarians 1848. It contains a Magyar university, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a citadel. Population (1890), 35,855.

Klausen (klou'zen) **Pass.** An Alpine pass in Switzerland, leading from Altdorf, Uri, to Linththal, Glarus.

Klausthal. See *Clausthal.*

Kléber (klā-bãr'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Strasburg, 1753 (1754?): assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, June 14, 1800. A noted French general. He served in the Vendean war in 1793; in the eastern armies 1794-96; and at Mount Tabor in 1799; succeeded Napoleon as commander in Egypt in 1799; and defeated the Turks at Heliopolis in 1800.

Klein (klīn), **Julius Leopold.** Born at Miskolcz, Hungary, 1804: died at Berlin, Aug. 2, 1876. A German dramatist and historian of literature. His chief work is a "Geschichte des Dramas" (12 vols. 1865-76).

Kleist (klīst), **Ewald Christian von.** Born at Zeblin, near Köslin, Prussia, March 3, 1715: died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, Aug. 24, 1759. A German poet and officer (first in the Danish and then in the Prussian service). He was mortally wounded at Kunersdorf (Aug. 12, 1759). His best-known poem is "Der Frühling" ("Spring," 1749).

Kleist (klīst), **Heinrich Bernt Wilhelm von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Oct. 18, 1777: died at Wannensee, near Potsdam, Nov. 21, 1811. A German dramatist. He entered the army in 1795, but in 1799 left it to study at Frankfort and Berlin. In 1801 he went to Paris, and afterward to Switzerland, where he again traveled in 1803. In 1804 he was given a subordinate government position at Königsberg, but resigned it after the disastrous battle of Jena. In 1807 he went to Dresden, and engaged there in editorial work on a newspaper. In 1809 he went to Prague, where he wrote as a pamphleteer against France in the war with Austria; but after the defeat of Wagram he returned to Berlin and again took up his work as a journalist. The first of his dramas, the tragedy "Die Familie Schroffenstein" ("The Family Schroffenstein"), appeared in 1803; "Amphitryon" in 1807; the tragedy "Penthesilea" in 1808, the chivalric drama "Käthchen von Heilbronn" in 1810; and the comedy "Der zerbrochene Krug" ("The Broken Jug") in 1811. He also wrote "Erzählungen" ("Tales," 1810-11), and a few lyrics. His fame is almost wholly posthumous. His literary efforts met with but little success during his life, and he at last not only became despondent, but was actually threatened with need. After first carrying out the promise he had made to a female friend, as morbid as himself, to kill her, he committed suicide when only 34 years old. Two dramas were published after his death: "Die Hermannsschlacht ("The Battle of Hermann," *i. e.* Arminius), and "Der Prinz von Homburg" ("The Prince of Homburg"). "Robert Guiscard" is a fragment. His collected writings were first published at Berlin, 1826, in 3 vols.

Kleist von Nollendorf (klīst fon nol'len-dorf), Count **Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil.** Born at Berlin, April 9, 1762: died at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1823. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the War of Liberation, 1813-14.

Klemm (klem), **Friedrich Gustav.** Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, Nov. 12, 1802: died at Dresden, Aug. 26, 1867. A noted German historian, secretary and later librarian of the royal library at Dresden. He wrote "Die Geschichte von Bayern" (1828), "Allgemeine Kulturgeschichte der Menschheit" (1843-52), "Handbuch der germanischen Altertumskunde" (1836), "Die Frauen" (1854-58), etc.

Klengel (kleng'el), **Johann Christian.** Born at Kesselsdorf, near Dresden, May 5, 1751: died at Dresden, Dec. 19, 1824. A German landscape-painter.

Klenze (klent'se), **Leo von.** Born near Hildesheim, Prussia, Feb. 29, 1784: died at Munich, Jan. 27, 1864. A German architect. Among his works are the "Walhalla" (near Ratisbon), many buildings in Munich (including the Glyptothek, Odeon, and Pinakothek), etc.

Klephts (klefts). [Greek, n.] A body of brigands. As a class, the Klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the 15th century, [illegible] and preserved their independence [illegible] the Turks and their adherents. They [illegible] to the patriots in the war of independence (1821-28), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in later times.

Klettgau (klet'gou). A mountainous region situated partly in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, partly in the adjoining portion of southern Baden.

Kleve. See *Cleves.*

Klikitat (klik'ẹ-tat). A tribe of North American Indians. They wintered in 1805 on the Yakima and Klikitat rivers, Washington, in the region conterminous with the two counties named after those rivers. At that time they numbered 700. There are now about [illegible] on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Klin (klēn). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 56 miles northwest of Moscow: the ancient seat of the Romanoffs. Population (1885-89), 5,415.

Klinger (kling'er), **Friedrich Maximilian von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 17, 1752: died March 9, 1831. A German dramatic poet and novelist. He wrote the play "Sturm und Drang" ("Storm and Stress," 1775), which gave its name to the so-called "Sturm und Drang" period of German literature.

Klintsi (klint'sē). A manufacturing town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated in lat. 52° 44′ N., long. 32° 16′ E. Population (1885-89), 11,635.

Klissow (klis'ōv). A place in the government of Kalisz, Russian Poland, near the Prussian frontier. Here, July 19, 1702, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Poles and Saxons.

Klissura (klis-sö'rä). A gorge made by the Danube on the frontier of Hungary and Servia, between Neu-Moldova and Orsova.

Klonowicz (klō-nō'vich), **Sebastian Fabian** (called **Acernus**). Born at Sulmierzyce, Posen, 1551: died at Lublin about 1608. A Polish poet. He wrote both in Latin and in Polish. Among his poems are "Roxalania" (1584), a translation of Cato's "Disticha moralia" (1602), etc.

Klönthal (klėn'täl). A valley in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, west of Glarus.

Klopstock (klop'stok), **Friedrich Gottlieb.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, July 2, 1724: died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803. A noted German poet. Before 1745, when he went to Jena to study theology, he had already conceived the plan of the religious epic afterward written as the "Messias" ("The Messiah"). In Leipsic in 1748 he published anonymously, in the journal "Bremer Beiträge," the first three cantos of the poem. This same year he went as tutor to Langensalza. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of the poet and historian Bodmer to Zurich, but the succeeding year was summoned by the King of Denmark to Copenhagen, that he might there find the leisure to complete his poem. He remained there until 1771; went then to Hamburg; in 1775 was for a year in Karlsruhe; and then returned to Hamburg, where he subsequently lived. The "Messias," a poem consisting of twenty cantos written in hexameters, did not appear in its complete form until 1773. "Geistliche Lieder" ("Religious Songs") appeared in 1758, and "Oden" ("Odes") in 1771. He also wrote three dramas on biblical subjects: "Der Tod Adams" ("The Death of Adam," 1757), "Salomo" ("Solomon"), and "David" (1772). Three others were written on subjects from early national history: "Hermannsschlacht" ("The Battle of Hermann," *i. e.* Arminius, 1769), "Hermann und die Fürsten" ("Hermann and the Princes," 1784), "Hermanns Tod" ("Hermann's Death," 1787). The last three dramas were in prose interspersed with bardic choruses so called, and were consequently named by him "Bardiete." Minor poems are the ode "An meine Freunde" ("To My Friends," 1747), later changed to "Wingolf," addressed to the poets of the Saxon school, the "Kriegslied" ("War Song"), written in 1749 in honor of Frederick the Great; and the ode "Hermann und Thusnelda," written in 1752. His principal prose work is "Die Gelehrtenrepublik" ("The Scholars' Republic," 1774), an art of poetry from his own standpoint. His complete works appeared (Leipsic, 1844-45) in 11 vols.

Klosterneuburg (klōs-ter-noi'börG). A town in Lower Austria, 6 miles north-northwest of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 8,988.

Kloster-Zeven (klos'ter-tsē'fen), **Convention of.** See *Closter-Seven.*

Knabl (knä'bl), **Joseph.** Born at Fliess, Tyrol, July 17, 1819: died at Munich, Nov. 3, 1881. A Tyrolese sculptor. His works are chiefly in Bavaria.

K'naia-khotana (knī'ạ-chō-tä'nä), or **Kenai** (kē-nī'). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in villages along Cook's Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula, southern Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Knapp (knäp), **Albert.** Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 25, 1798: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 18, 1864. A German poet and hymnologist.

Knapp, Georg Christian. Born at Halle, Prussia, Sept. 17, 1753: died at Halle, Oct. 14, 1825. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at the University of Halle. He wrote "Vorlesungen über die christliche Glaubenslehre" (1827), etc.

Knapp, Ludwig Friedrich. Born at Michelstadt, Hesse, Feb. 22, 1814. A German chemist. He became professor at the University of Giessen in 1841 and of Munich in 1853, and in the Polytechnic School at

Brunswick in 1863. Among his chief works are "Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie" (1847) and "Technologische Wandtafeln" (1855–62).

Knaresborough (narz'bur-ō). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Nidd 16 miles west-northwest of York. It has a ruined castle and some natural curiosities. Population (1891), 4,649.

Knatchbull-Hugessen (nach'bůl-hū'ges-en), **Edward Hugessen,** Lord Brabourne. Born April 29, 1829: died Feb. 6, 1893. A British politician and author. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was Liberal member of Parliament for Sandwich from 1857 till 1870, when he was raised to the peerage. He joined the Conservative party in [illegible]. He wrote "Crackers for Christmas" (1870), "Higgledy-Piggledy" (1875), and numerous other books for children.

Knaus (knous), **Ludwig.** Born at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 5, 1829. A noted German genre-painter, one of the leaders of the younger Düsseldorf school. He was a pupil of Sohn and Schadow at Düsseldorf 1846–52, studied in Paris till 1860, and was professor at the Berlin Academy from 1874 to 1884. He received first-class medals in 1855, 1857, and 1859, and a medal of honor in 1867.

Knebel (knā'bel), **Karl Ludwig von.** Born at Wallerstein, Bavaria, Nov. 30, 1744: died at Jena, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834. A German author, best known as a friend of Goethe.

Knecht Ruprecht (knecht rö'precht). [G., 'Knight Rupert.'] The German genius of Christmas, corresponding to St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus. In some parts of Germany he is supposed to appear just previous to Christmas, with a bag on his back and a rod in his hand, to inquire into the conduct of the children, whom he rewards or punishes according to their deserts. The actual dispenser of gifts on Christmas Eve is, however, the Christ child.

Kneller (nel'ėr), Sir **Godfrey** (**Gottfried Kniller**). Born at Lübeck, Germany, Aug. 8, 1646: died at London, Oct. 19, 1723. A German-English portrait-painter. His father was a portrait-painter of Lübeck. Godfrey was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification. He abandoned the career of a soldier and entered the atelier of Ferdinand Bol at Amsterdam, receiving probably some instruction from Rembrandt. In 1672 he went to Italy; from Italy he went to Hamburg. In 1675 he found his way to England, and to the patronage of Mr. Vernon, secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, and later to that of the duke himself, whose portrait he painted, and who recommended him to Charles II. For Charles he painted the portrait of Louis XIV. in Paris. He succeeded to the patronage of James II., William III., and Anne, and was knighted March 3, 1691. Some of his best portraits are in the series of admirals. He was contemporary and rival of Sir Peter Lely. He painted the portraits of ten reigning sovereigns.

Knep. See *Knipp*.

Knickerbocker's History of New York. A burlesque history of New York, by Washington Irving, published in 1809. This he wrote under the name of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

Kniebis (knē'bis). A mountain group in the Black Forest, on the borders of Baden and Würtemberg, about lat. 48° 30′ N.

Knight (nīt), **Charles.** Born at Windsor, England, March 15, 1791: died at Addlestone, Surrey, England, March 9, 1873. An English publisher and author. His chief work is a "Popular History of England" ([illegible]). He edited "The Penny Magazine" ([illegible]), "The Penny Cyclopædia" ([illegible]), "The Pictorial Shakspere" (1841), "The English Cyclopædia," etc.

Knight, James. Died at Marble Island, Hudson Bay, about 1719. An English explorer, and agent of the Hudson Bay Company. He was governor of Fort Albany in [illegible], and of the Nelson River settlement in [illegible]. In [illegible] he built the Prince of Wales Fort at the mouth of Churchill River. In June, 1719, he sailed with two of the company's ships to discover the fabled Strait of Anian and to search for gold. The expedition did not return, and searching parties in 1720 failed to find any trace of it. The wreck of the ship was discovered at Marble Island by a whaling party in [illegible]. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Knight, Joseph Philip. Born at Bradford-on-Avon, July 26, 1812: died at Yarmouth, 1887. An English composer of songs, including "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," etc.

Knight, Richard Payne. Born near Ludlow, Herefordshire, 1750: died at London, April 23, 1824. An English numismatist and archæologist. [illegible]

Knight, Thomas Andrew. Born near Ludlow, Herefordshire, Aug. 12, 1759: died at London, May 11, 1838. An English horticulturist and botanist, brother of Richard Payne Knight.

Knight of La Mancha. Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Knight of Malta, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and another, produced before 1619, and printed in 1647.

Knight of the Burning Pestle, The. A mock-heroic drama by Beaumont and Fletcher, published anonymously in 1613. It was intended to satirize such plays as Heywood's "Four Prentices of London," in which extravagantly chivalric and knightly language was put into the mouths of the middle class. It was doubtless suggested by "Don Quixote."

Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Don Quixote: so called by Sancho Panza.

Knight of the Swan. See *Swan* and *Lohengrin*.

Knights (nīts), **The.** A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 424 B. C.

> The play ["Knights"] personifies the Athenian Demos as an easy-going, dull-witted old man, with Nikias, Demosthenes, and Cleon among his slaves, among whom the latter has attained a tyrannical ascendancy by alternate bullying his fellows and flattering his master. By the advice of oracles, which play a great part all through the play, and which imply an earnest faith in religion among the Athenian people of that day, the former two persuade a low sausage-seller (Agoracritus) to undertake the task of supplanting Cleon. He is assisted by the chorus of Knights, who are determined enemies of Cleon, and who come in to defend their friends, and attack the demagogue, in their famous parabasis. The greater part of the remainder is occupied with the brazen attempts of both demagogues to out-bully one another, and to devise bribes and promises to gain Demos' favour. At last Agoracritus prevails and retires with Demos, whom he presently reproduces, apparently by eccyclema, sitting crowned, and in his right mind, heartily ashamed of his former follies.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 442.

Knights, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1749, printed in 1754, in which he played Hartop.

Knightsbridge (nīts'brij). 1. In old London, the bridge across the Tyburn, by which the old Reading road passed: so called from the manor of Neyte, near Kensington. *W. J. Loftie*, Westminster Abbey.—2. In modern London, the street which forms the southern boundary of Hyde Park. The cavalry barracks are here, near Rutland Gate.

Knights of the Golden Circle. A former secret order in the United States, in sympathy with the Secessionists.

Knights of the Round Table. See *Round Table*.

Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a recasting by Chaucer of his version of Boccaccio's "Teseide," which he made before he wrote the "Legend of Good Women."

> The "Knight's Tale," in particular, naturally attracted the attention of the dramatists of the Elizabethan age, who were always on the lookout for suitable material. Upon it was founded an early play called "Palemon and Arcite" that has not come down. It was the work of Richard Edwards, and was produced in 1566 at Oxford University before Queen Elizabeth. A play with this title is also recorded by Henslowe under the year 1594 as having been acted four times. From the same tale also was avowedly taken the drama called "The Two Noble Kinsmen," which, when first printed in 1634, had on its title-page as authors the names of Shakspeare and Fletcher. Whether either had anything to do with it is still a debated question.
>
> *Lounsbury*, Chaucer, III. 68.

Knight's Vision, The. An allegorical painting by Raphael, in the National Gallery, London. In the foreground a youth sleeps, resting on his shield. Beside him stand two girls, one, personifying fame, holding out a sword and a book, and the other, representing pleasure, extending a myrtle blossom. The background is occupied with rocks, hills, and towers. The work is of Raphael's youth, admirable in conception and execution.

Knin (knēn). A town in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, on the Kerka 26 miles northeast of Sebenico. Population (1890), commune, 21,077.

Knipp (nip), or **Knep** (nep), Mrs. Flourished about 1670. An English actress. She probably first appeared as Epicoene in Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" in [illegible], and what is known of her is principally from the [illegible] Pepys' "Diary." She disappears from the bills in [illegible].

> Mrs. Knipp (or Knepp) [illegible] was a pretty woman, with a sweet voice, a mad humour, [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

Knipperdolling [illegible] **Bernhard.** [illegible] A German Anabaptist [illegible]

Knistineaux. See [illegible]

Knobel [illegible], **August Wilhelm.** [illegible] Giessen, Hesse, May 25, 1863. A German Protestant exegete, professor at Breslau and afterward at Giessen.

Knobelsdorff (knō'bels-dorf), Baron **Hans Georg Wenzeslaus von.** Born near Krossen, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1699: died at Berlin, Sept. 16, 1753. A German architect. He planned the castle of Sans Souci, Potsdam; the opera-house, Berlin; etc.

Knobnoses. See *Gwamba*.

Knolles (nōlz), **Richard.** Born probably at Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, about 1550: died at Sandwich, Kent, 1610. An English historian of the Turks. He graduated at Oxford in 1565, and became master of the Sandwich grammar-school. His chief work is a "Generall Historie of the Turkes from the first beginning of that Nation" (1603).

Knollys (nōlz), Sir **Francis.** Born about 1514: died July 19, 1596. An English statesman. In 1542 he entered Parliament for Horsham. In Dec., 1558, he was admitted to the privy council by Elizabeth; later was made vice-chamberlain of the household; and in May, 1568, with Henry Scrope, was charged with the care of the fugitive Mary Stuart at Carlisle Castle. In July he removed her to Bolton Castle, Lord Scrope's seat.

Knollys, or **Knolles,** Sir **Robert.** Born in Cheshire about 1317: died at Sculthorpe, Aug. 15, 1407. An English soldier. He was one of the principal leaders of the companies of free lances, and in 1358 commanded the "Great Company" in Normandy. In 1359 he made a raid into Auvergne and threatened Avignon and the Pope (Innocent VI.). He continued his devastations in France until 1367, when he joined the Black Prince's Spanish expedition with his "Great Company." In 1369 he again joined the Black Prince in Aquitaine. In 1370 he commanded Edward III.'s expedition to Calais, ravaged Artois, Picardy, and Vermandois, and on Sept. 24 drew up in order of battle between Villejuif and Paris. Charles V. refused to fight, and Knollys retired into Normandy, where he lost a part of his army and was obliged to return to England. In Wat Tyler's insurrection, June, 1381, Knollys was placed in command of the forces of the city of London, and rode out with Richard II. to the interview at Smithfield.

Knosus. See *Cnosus*.

Knowell (nō'wel), **The Elder.** In Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humour," a sententious old gentleman. His humor is a strained solicitude for his son's morals. This character is said to have been played by Shakspere.

Knowles (nōlz), **James.** Born 1831. An English architect and editor. He edited the "Contemporary Review" 1870–77, and the "Nineteenth Century" from 1877.

Knowles, James Sheridan. Born at Cork, Ireland, May 12, 1784: died at Torquay, England, Nov. 30, 1862. A British playwright. His father, James Knowles, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan were first cousins. He served in the militia, studied medicine, went on the stage, and taught school at Glasgow before his first play ("Caius Gracchus") was produced in 1815. In 1830 he left Glasgow and settled near Edinburgh. In 1834 he visited the United States. Until 1843 he continued to act at intervals both in his own plays and others. He also lectured, and in 1844 became a Baptist and preached at Exeter Hall and in other places sermons against Roman Catholicism, Cardinal Wiseman, etc. Among his chief plays are "Caius Gracchus" (1815), "Virginius" (1820), "William Tell" (1825), "Alfred the Great" (1831), "The Hunchback" (1832), "The Wife, etc." (1833), "The Beggar of Bethnal Green" (1834: abridged from "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," 1828), "The Love Chase" (1837), "Love" (1839), "John of Procida, etc." (1840), etc. He also wrote a number of poems and tales, and adapted several plays, besides publishing his lectures on various subjects.

Know-nothing Party. See *American Party*.

Knox (noks), **Henry.** Born at Boston, July 25, 1750: died at Thomaston, Maine, Oct. 25, 1806. An American general, distinguished as an artillery general in the Revolution: secretary of war 1785–95.

Knox, John. Born at Haddington, 1505: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1572. A celebrated Scottish reformer, statesman, and writer. In 1522 he entered Glasgow University, but does not appear to have graduated. He studied law and acted as notary at Haddington. In 1544 he became tutor to Francis and John, sons of Hugh Douglas of Longniddry, and Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of the Laird of Ormiston. At this time George Wishart, a Lutheran, sought asylum in the houses of Douglas, Cockburn, and Crichton, and exercised a powerful influence on Knox. On March 12, 1546, Wishart was burned at St. Andrews for heresy. His death was avenged by the murder of Cardinal Beaton May 29. Knox took refuge, April, 1547, with his pupils, in the castle of St. Andrews, was urged to become a preacher; and accepted a "call" from the congregation there. On July 31, 1547, St. Andrews capitulated to the French, and Knox was imprisoned in the galleys until Feb., 1549, when he was released and went to England. For two years he preached at Berwick. In [illegible] he removed to Newcastle, and in 1551 was made one of the six royal chaplains. As such he assisted in the revision of the second prayer-book of Edward VI., issued Nov. 1, 1552. On the accession of Mary Tudor, Knox fled to Dieppe, and in 1554 visited Calvin at Geneva and Bullinger at Zurich. In Nov., 1554, he became pastor of the English congregation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but soon was forced to return to Geneva. In 1555 he returned to Berwick, and in the winter traveled about Scotland preaching and writing. On May 15, 1556, he was summoned by the bishops to appear at the Blackfriars Kirk in Edinburgh.

He came with so powerful a following that the prosecution was abandoned. He returned to Geneva in the summer of 1556. In 1558 he published the first and second "Blasts of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," which, originally directed against Mary of Guise, regent of Scotland, Mary, queen of England, and Catharine de' Medici, were destined to complicate his dealings with Elizabeth and Mary Stuart. Knox returned to Edinburgh in 1559. The regent Mary had at this time renewed her persecution of the Reformation; a riot occurred at Perth, where Knox was preaching; and the struggle began which ended in the deposition of the regent by the Convention in Edinburgh, Oct. 21, 1559, and her death June 10, 1560. On Aug. 17, 1560, his "Confession of Faith" was adopted without change, and Roman Catholicism was abolished by the Parliament. Francis II. of France, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, having died Dec. 5, 1560, she returned to Scotland Aug. 19, 1561, and in the struggle between her Roman Catholic sympathies and the Protestantism of her people Knox had frequent dramatic encounters with her. He was, however, mainly occupied with the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. His works, of which the chief is his "Historie of the Reformation of Religioun within the Realme of Scotland," collected and edited by David Laing, were published in 6 volumes in 1864.

Knox, Mrs. (**Isa Craig**). Born at Edinburgh in 1831. A Scottish writer. She was employed on the staff of the "Scotsman" for some time, removed to London in 1857, and was secretary to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science till her marriage. She wrote "The Burns Festival," the prize poem at the Crystal Palace celebration Jan. 25, 1859, and has since published several novels, "Tales on the Parables" (1872), "The Little Folks' History of England" (1872), "In Duty Bound" (1881), poems, etc.

Knoxville (noks'vil). A city and the capital of Knox County, Tennessee, situated on the Holston in lat. 35° 58′ N., long. 83° 56′ W. It is the chief commercial and industrial center of East Tennessee, and the seat of the University of Tennessee. It was settled in 1789. Abandoned by the Confederates in Sept., 1863, it was occupied by the Federals under Burnside, and was besieged by Longstreet in November without success. Population (1890), 22,535.

Knutsford (nuts'fōrd). A small town in Cheshire, England, 14 miles southwest of Manchester.

Koasati (kō-ä-sä'tē), or **Coosadi,** or **Cooshatties.** A division of the Creek Confederacy of North American Indians. Before 1836 their seat was on the northern bank of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama. They now number but few individuals, scattered in the Indian Territory and on the Trinity River, Texas. See *Creek.*

Kobad. See *Qubad.*

Kobe (kō'be). A seaport on the southern coast of the main island of Japan, near Osaka. Population (1891), 136,968.

Kobell (kō'bel), **Franz von.** Born at Munich, July 19, 1803: died there, Nov. 11, 1882. A German mineralogist and poet, professor of mineralogy at the University of Munich. He wrote "Geschichte der Mineralogie 1650–1860" (1864), and other works on mineralogy, also poems in the Bavarian dialect and High German.

Kobelyaki (kō-bel-yä'kē). A town in the government of Pultowa, Russia, situated on the Vorskla 38 miles southwest of Pultowa. Population, 15,421.

Koberstein (kō'ber-stīn), **Karl August.** Born at Rügenwalde, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1797: died at Pforta, Prussia, March 8, 1870. A German historian of literature, professor in the national school at Pforta. He published "Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur" (1827: revised ed. by Bartsch 1872–74 and 1884), etc.

Kobrin (kō-brēn'). A town in the government of Grodno, Russia, situated in lat. 52° 15′ N., long. 24° 24′ E. Population, 9,345.

Koburg. See *Coburg.*

Koch (koċh), **Joseph Anton.** Born at Obergiebeln, Tyrol, July 27, 1768: died at Rome, Jan. 12, 1839. A German historical and landscape painter.

Koch, Karl Heinrich Emil. Born near Weimar, Germany, June 6, 1809: died at Berlin, May 25, 1879. A German botanist and Oriental traveler. He wrote "Wanderungen durch den Orient" (1846–47), "Dendrologie" (1869–72), etc.

Koch, Robert. Born at Klausthal, Dec. 11, 1843. A German physician, noted as the discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis (1882) and of cholera (1883). He led the German expedition to Egypt and India in 1883 to investigate cholera. In 1890 he announced the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, which has not been supported by further experience.

Kochab (kō-käb'). [Ar. *kaukab al-shemali*, the star of the north.] The bright third-magnitude star β Ursæ Minoris, one of the two "guardians of the pole," and at the time of Ptolemy the actual pole-star, being then considerably nearer to the pole than our present pole-star was at that time.

Kock (kok), **Charles Paul de.** Born at Passy, near Paris, May 21, 1794: died at Paris, Aug. 29, 1871. A French novelist and dramatist. He excelled in descriptions of the shady side of lower middle-class life in Paris. He wrote "Georgette" (1820), "Gustave, ou le mauvais sujet" (1821), "Mon voisin Raymond" (1822), "Andre le Savoyard" (1825), "Le barbier de Paris" (1826), "La maison blanche" (1828), "La femme, le mari et l'amant" (1829), "Les mœurs parisiennes" (1837), "La famille Gogo" (1844), "La mare d'auteuil" (1851), "Les enfants du boulevard" (1863), etc., and many other stories, vaudevilles, etc. He wrote, with Carmouche, "La chouette et la colombe." His collected works filled 56 volumes in 1844–45.

Kock, Henri de. Born at Paris, 1819: died at Limay, Seine-et-Oise, April 14, 1892. A French novelist and dramatist, son of Paul de Kock whose style he imitated.

Kodungalur. Same as *Cranganore.*

Koekkoek (kök'kök), **Barend Cornelis.** Born at Middelburg, Netherlands, Oct. 11, 1803: died at Cleves, Prussia, April 5, 1862. A Dutch landscape-painter. He was a member of the Rotterdam and St. Petersburg academies (1840), and founded an academy of design at Cleves in 1841.

Kohat (kō-hät'). **1.** A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 71° 30′ E. Area, 2,838 square miles. Population (1881), 181,540.—**2.** The capital of the district of Kohat, situated in lat. 33° 35′ N., long. 71° 31′ E. Population, about 18,000.

Kohath (kō'hath). The second son of Levi.

Kohathites (kō'hath-īts). In Jewish history, the descendants of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites, and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

Koh-i-nur (kō'ē-nör'). ['Mountain of light.'] The largest diamond belonging to the British crown. It was acquired by Nadir Shah in 1739, and by Queen Victoria in 1850. It then weighed $186\frac{1}{16}$ carats, but has been recut, and is now $106\frac{1}{16}$ carats. Also *Koh-i-noor.*

Kohistan (ko-his-tän'). A wild region in central Asia, near the Indus, west of Kashmir.

Kohl (kōl), **Johann Georg.** Born at Bremen, April 28, 1808: died there, Oct. 28, 1878. A German traveler and author. After visiting nearly every country in Europe, he traveled extensively in the United States 1854–58; subsequently he resided in Bremen, where he was state librarian. He published many books describing Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, the British Islands, the United States, etc., most of which have been translated into English. In his later years he wrote a number of important works on early American geography and exploration, the ones best known being "Geschichte der Entdeckung Amerikas" (1861), "Die beiden altesten Karten von Amerika" (1860), "A History of the Discovery of the East Coast of North America" (in collections of the Maine Historical Society, 1869), and "Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen und Schiffahrten zur Magellan's Strasse" (1877).

Kohlrausch (kōl'roush), **Heinrich Friedrich Theodor.** Born at Landolfshausen, near Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1780: died at Hannover, Prussia, Jan. 29–30, 1867. A German historian, teacher successively at Barmen, Düsseldorf, Münster, and Hannover. His chief work is "Deutsche Geschichte" (1816).

Kokomo (kō'kō-mō). A city and the capital of Howard County, Indiana, 52 miles north of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 8,261.

Koko-nor (kō'kō-nôr'), or **Tsing-Hai** (tsing-hī'). **1.** A lake in the Chinese empire, near the border of Tibet and Kansu, about lat. 37° N., long. 100° E. Length, 66 miles. Height above sea-level, about 10,000 feet.—**2.** A district near the lake.

Kola (kō'lä). **1.** A peninsula in northern Russia, lying between the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea.—**2.** A small seaport in Lapland, government of Archangel, Russia, about lat. 68° 53′ N., long. 33° E.

Kolaba (kol'a-bä). A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° 20′ N., long. 73° 20′ E. Area, 1,496 square miles. Population (1881), 381,649.

Kolapur, or **Kolapoor.** See *Kolhapur.*

Kolar, or **Colar** (ko-lär'). A district of Maisur, India, intersected by lat. 13° N., long. 78° 15′ E. Area, 1,891 square miles. Population (1881), 461,129.

Kolauza (ko-lâ'zä). [Of doubtful derivation.] Riccioli's name for the star Arcturus: seldom used by any one else.

Kolb (kolb), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Spires, Rhenish Bavaria, Sept. 14, 1808: died at Munich, May 16, 1884. A German statistician, journalist, and politician. He published "Handbuch der vergleichenden Statistik" (1857), etc.

Kolbe (kol'be), **Adolf Wilhelm Hermann.** Born at Elliehausen, near Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1818: died at Leipsic, Nov. 25, 1884. A noted German chemist, assistant of Playfair in the Museum of Economic Geology, London, 1845, and professor of chemistry at Marburg 1851, and at Leipsic 1865: author of "Ausführlisches Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie" (1854–69).

Kolbe, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, March 7, 1781: died at Berlin, April 8, 1853. A German historical painter and philologist.

Kolberg, or **Colberg** (kol'berG). A seaport and watering-place in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, at the mouth of the Persante, in the Baltic, 66 miles northeast of Stettin. The Marienkirche and Rathaus are of interest. It was formerly a strong fortress, and is noted for its sieges. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, and was successfully defended against the French in 1807. Population (1890), commune, 16,999.

Kölcsey (kėl'che-i), **Ferencz.** Born at Szö-Demeter, Middle Szolnok, Hungary, Aug. 8, 1790: died at Szathmár, Hungary, Aug. 24, 1838. A Hungarian critic, orator, and poet, best known as joint editor of the periodical "Life and Literature" (1826–29).

Koldaji (kol-dä'jē). An African tribe of Kordofan, west of the Upper Nile. Related to the Nuba, it is both ethnically and linguistically of a mixed Hamitic and Nigritic type.

Kolding (kōl'ding). A seaport in the province of Veile, Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Kolding Fjord in lat. 55° 30′ N., long. 9° 29′ E. Here, April 23, 1849, the troops of Schleswig-Holstein under Bonin defeated the Danes under Bulow. Population (1890), 9,658.

Kolgueff (kōl-gö'yef), or **Kalgueff** (käl-gö'yef). An island in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the government of Archangel, Russia. Length, about 55 miles.

Kolhapur (kō-lä-pör'). **1.** A native state in southern India, under British control, intersected by lat. 16° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 2,816 square miles. Population (1891), 913,131.—**2.** The capital of the state of Kolhapur, situated in lat. 16° 42′ N., long. 74° 14′ E. Population, about 39,000.

Kolima, or **Kolyma** (kō-lē-mä' or kō-lē'mä). A river in the government of Yakutsk, Siberia, flowing into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 69° 30′ N., long. 161° E. Length, about 900–1,000 miles.

Kolin, or **Kollin** (ko-lēn'). [Bohem. *Kolín Nový.*] A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 34 miles east of Prague. In the battle of Kolin, June 18, 1757, the Austrians (about 53,000) under Daun defeated the Prussians (about 34,000) under Frederick the Great. The victory led to the raising of the siege of Prague and the evacuation of Bohemia. Population (1890), commune, 13,566.

Kolis (kō'lis). [Hind.] An aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered widely, as cultivators and laborers throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions.

Kollár (kol'lär), **Jan.** Born at Mossocz, Thuróez, Hungary, July 29, 1793: died at Vienna, Jan. 29, 1852. A Bohemian poet, Slavic scholar, and advocate of Panslavism.

Kölliker (kėl'lē-ker), **Rudolf Albert.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, July 6, 1817. A celebrated Swiss anatomist and physiologist, especially noted as a histologist. He became professor of physiology at Zurich in 1845, and at Würzburg in 1847. Among his works are "Mikroskopische Anatomie" (1850–54), "Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen" (1852), "Entwickelungsgeschichte des Menschen" (1861), etc.

Kollin. See *Kolin.*

Köln (kėln). The German name of Cologne.

Kolokol (kol-o-kol'). ['The Bell.'] A journal founded by Alexander Hertzen (or Herzen) in London in 1857. It was published in Russian, and demanded the emancipation of the serfs and other reforms. It had great influence, and many copies were smuggled into Russia though prohibited by the government. It was published till 1867. In 1868 it reappeared in Geneva, published in French but without much success.

Kolokol (kol-o-kol'), **Czar.** The great bell in the Kremlin at Moscow. It was cast in its present form in 1735, but four years later, owing either to a flaw or to a fall, a large piece was broken from the side. It now stands on a circular base of stone. The [illegible] on the summit are surmounted by a large ball and cross. The total height is [illegible] feet, the base circumference [illegible] feet 11 inches, the greatest thickness 2 feet, and the weight about 200 tons.

Kolokotronis (kol-o-ko-trō'nis), **Theodoros.** Born in Messenia, Greece, April 15, 1770: died at Athens, Feb. 26, 1843. A Greek patriot. He became, on the outbreak of the Greek war for independence in 1821, one of the chief leaders against Turkey, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Peloponnesus in 1825.

Kolomea (ko-lo-mā'ä), or **Kolomyia** (ko-lo-mē'yä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Pruth in lat. 48° 32′ N., long. 25° 1′ E. Population (1890), commune, 30,235.

Kolomna (ko-lom'nä). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated at the junction of the Kolomenka with the Moskva, 60 miles southeast of Moscow. Population (1885–1889), 26,682.

Koltzoff (kōlt-sof'), **Alexei Vasilievitch.** Born at Voronezh, Oct. 26, 1809: died Nov. 12, 1842. A

Russian poet, known as "the Russian Burns." He went to St. Petersburg in 1836. The first edition of his poems appeared after his death, in 1846, edited by Bielinski. Some of his poems have been translated by Bodenstedt.

Koluschan (ko-lush'an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. Their name is derived from an Aleut word, *kalosh* or *kaluga*, meaning 'dish,' alluding to the dish-shaped labrets worn by them. They are also often called *Thlinkit* or *Tlinkit*, a name (meaning 'people') which they apply to themselves. They occupy a narrow strip along the northwest coast, together with adjacent islands, from the mouth of Portland Canal in lat. 56° N. to that of Atna or Copper River in lat. 60°, and are nearly all in Alaska. Their present (1893) number is about 6,[illegible]. The chief tribes of the stock are the Auk, Chilcat, Hanega, Hoodsunu, Hunah, Keh, Sitka, Stahkin, Taku, Tongas, and Yakutat.

Koma-ga-take (kō-mä-gä-tä'ke). The second highest mountain of Japan, in the western part of the main island. Height, 10,300 feet.

Komensky. See *Comenius*.

Komorn (ko'morn), Hung. **Komárom** (kō'mä-rom). A royal free city, the capital of the county of Komorn, Hungary, situated on the island of Schütt at the junction of the Waag and Danube, 46 miles west-northwest of Budapest. It is noted for its strong fortifications. The Hungarian insurgents under Mack, Guyon, and Klapka successfully withstood a siege and bombardment by the Austrians, Oct., 1848, to Sept. 27, 1849, when they were induced to capitulate on a promise of amnesty, which was but partially kept. Population (1890), 13,076.

Komotau (ko'mo-tou). A town in Bohemia, 52 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 13,050.

Konde (kon'de), or **Makonde** (mä-kon'de). A Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa, on the Rovuma River. They tattoo themselves, and the women disfigure themselves by wearing the pelele, a piece of wood stuck in the enormously distended upper lip. Their neighbors, the Mavia and Matambwe, speak dialects so closely allied to Konde that all three must be considered as dialectic variations of one language.

Kong (kong). A highland in West Africa, back of the Grain, Ivory, and Gold coasts. It was largely included in a French protectorate in 1889. The Kong Mountains of former maps are in reality a high plateau.

Kongo, or **Congo** (kong'gō), Pg. **Zaire** (zä-ē're), called by Stanley the **Livingstone.** A river of central Africa. It rises as the Luapula in the highland separating the basins of Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa (about lat. 10° S.), rounds Lake Bangweolo on the south, flows northward through Lake Moero to Lake Lanji, and there receives the Lukuga as an affluent from Tanganyika. The united stream, now known as the Lualaba, flows northward to Stanley Falls, beyond the equator, whence to the sea, over its main course, it is called the Kongo. It discharges into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° S., about 340 miles southwest of Stanley Pool. It is navigable by ocean steamers from its mouth to Matadi (110 miles) and by river steamers from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls. These two navigable sections are being connected by a railroad. It is second in volume to the Amazon, and is, among African rivers, next to the Nile in length. Its chief tributaries are the Aruwimi, Mobangi and Kassai. It has been explored by Cameron, Livingstone, Stanley, and others. Length estimated, about 3,000 miles.

Kongo, French, F. **Congo Français** (kôn-gō' trän-sā'). The official name, since 1891, of the French possessions between the Kongo and the Atlantic, lying south of the German territory of Kamerun. Previously they were called Gaboon, Gabun, or Gabonia, and Ouest Africain. The area is about [illegible] square miles, the population about [illegible]. The country is fertile but mostly unsalubrious. The coast was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and held by them for a long period. In 1842 the French established their first trading-post on the Gaboon River, and extended their authority, in 1862, to Cape Lopez and the Ogowe River. When Stanley revealed the course of the Kongo, Savorgnan de Brazza connected the colony of Gaboon with Stanley Pool and annexed large tracts of country. The claims of France were recognized by the Berlin Conference in 1885. By an agreement made with Germany in 1894 French Kongo extends behind the Kamerun northward to Lake Chad.

Kongo Free State, or **Kongo Independent State,** or **Kongo State:** official name, **Etat Indépendant du Congo.** A state in western Africa, recognized and defined by the conference of European powers at Berlin in 1885. It [illegible]

hands of an administrator at Boma and of bureaus at Brussels, under the supervision of the King of the Belgians. The chief exports are ivory, rubber, nuts, coffee, palm oil. The principal state stations are Boma (the capital), Matadi, Leopoldville, Equator, Bangala, Stanley Falls and Lulnaburg. Estimated area, 900,000 square miles. Population, 14,000,000.

Kongo Nation. A great Bantu nation of West Africa, occupying both banks of the lower Kongo River. In its widest sense it consists of all the tribes between the Nyanga River, the upper Ogowe, Stanley Pool, the Kuango, and the mouth of the Lufuni (Lifune) River, south of Ambriz. The tribes north of the Kongo River speak dialects of the Kongo language, the principal being those of Loango, Kakongo, and Ngoio; and their beliefs, customs, industries, and physical appearance show a common origin; but at the time of the Portuguese discovery, in 1484, their allegiance to the King of Kongo had already become merely traditional. The Kongo Nation, in the strict sense, was and is composed of the tribes (called duchies and counties) of Mbamba, Sundi, Pangu, Sonho, Batta, and Pemba, which to this day recognize the sovereignty of the King of Kongo, although they are practically independent of his control. At the time of the discovery, the nation of Angola, ethnically and linguistically distinct from that of Kongo, though related, still acknowledged a dependence upon that of Kongo. The decadence of this great kingdom was temporarily stemmed by the friendship of the Portuguese and the nominal adoption of Christianity, which gave a new luster and prestige to the court of Kongo. But the relapse into heathenism, constant civil wars, and the suicidal exportation of slaves to America undermined the kingdom so thoroughly that in 1847 one of the royal pretenders was installed by the help of Portuguese arms, and virtually accepted a sort of protectorate. By the act of the Berlin Conference, 1885, Portugal was allowed to occupy and hold most of the Kongo proper and Ngoio (Cabinda), while most of the tribes of Kongo stock dwelling north of the Kongo River were allotted to France, and the northern margin of the river to the Kongo State. The King of Kongo has become a Portuguese vassal, and his kingdom has been organized as a district of Angola. The capital of the district is Cabinda; that of the native kingdom is San Salvador. The Kongo State, holding only a trifling portion of the old kingdom of Kongo, is in no wise its successor. The Kongo language, called Kishi-kongo in the court dialect, and Ki-kongo in the river dialect, is purely Bantu, and closely related to (though distinct from) Kimbundu, the language of Angola. Owing to the growing missionary literature, the use of Ki-kongo is extending far into the Kongo State, and it bids fair to become one of the great literary languages of Africa. The dialects correspond to the tribes enumerated above, to which might be added Hungu.

Kongo State. See *Kongo Free State.*

Kongsberg (kongs'berG). A town in the province of Buskerud, Norway, situated on the Laagen 45 miles southwest of Christiania. It contains government silver-mines, discovered about 1623. Population (1891), 5,297.

Konieh (ko'nē-e), or **Koniah** (kō'nē-ä). **1.** A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey. Area, 35,373 square miles. Population, 1,088,100.—**2.** The capital of the vilayet of Konieh, situated in lat. 37° 56′ N., long. 32° 20′ E.: the ancient Iconium. It became the capital of a Seljuk sultanate in 1097; was taken by Frederick Barbarossa in 1190; was incorporated with the Turkish empire in the end of the 14th century. Here Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks under Reshid Pasha, Dec. 20, 1832. Population, estimated, [illegible]5,000.

König (kė'niG), **Friedrich.** Born at Eisleben, Prussia, April 17, 1774: died Jan. 17, 1833. A German printer, inventor of the steam-press. The first machine was patented in England in 1810. He patented a cylinder-press in 1811.

König (kė'niG), **Heinrich Josef.** Born at Fulda, Prussia, March 19, 1790: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1869. A German novelist. Among his historical novels are "Die hohe Braut" (1833) and "Die Klubisten in Mainz" (1847).

Königgrätz (kė'nig-grats). [Bohem. *Hradec Králové.*] A cathedral city in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Adler with the Elbe, 62 miles east of Prague. The decisive battle of the Seven Weeks' War (often called the battle of Sadowa) was fought near Königgrätz, July 3, 1866. The Prussians [illegible] under William I., Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick Charles, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld [illegible] Population (1890), [illegible]

Königinhof [illegible] [Bohem. *Dvur Králové.*] A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe [illegible] of Prague. Here, June 29, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, [illegible]

Königinhof Manuscript. [illegible]

König Rother [illegible]

Königsberg [illegible] Krolewiec [illegible]ts). A s[illegible]

in lat. 54° 43′ N., long. 20° 30′ E. It consists of the Altstadt, Kneiphof, Löbenicht, and other quarters, and has important commerce in grain, timber, hemp, flax, etc. Pillau is its outer port. The palace and cathedral, the statues of Kant, Frederick I., and Frederick William III., and the city museum are noteworthy. The university, founded by Albert I., duke of Prussia, in 1544, has an important observatory, and a library of 220,000 volumes. Königsberg was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1255. It was the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Order 1457–1525, and of the dukes of Prussia 1525–1618. Frederick I. took the title of king here in 1701. It is associated with the life of Kant. Population (1890), commune, 161,666.

Königsberg-in-der-Neumark (kė'nigs-berG-in-der-noi'märk). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 52 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 5,864.

Königshütte (kė'nigs-hüt-te). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated in lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 18° 58′ E. It was founded in 1797, and is noted for its iron, steel, and zinc works. Population (1890), commune, 36,502.

Königslutter (kė'nigs-löt-ter). A town in Brunswick, Germany, 13 miles east of Brunswick. It is the ancient seat of a Benedictine abbey, and is associated with Lothaire II.

Königsmark (kė'nigs-märk), Countess **Maria Aurora von.** Born at Worms, Esthonia, Russia, 1669: died at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1728. The mistress of Augustus II. of Poland, and mother of Marshal Saxe.

Königsmark, Count **Philipp Christoph von.** Born 1662: assassinated at Hannover, July 1, 1694. A Swedish officer, brother of the Countess von Königsmark.

Königssee (kė'nigs-zā), or **Bartholomäussee** (bär-tol-ō-mā'ös-sā). A lake in the southeastern extremity of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles south of Salzburg, noted for its beautiful scenery. Length, 6 miles.

Königsstuhl (kė'nigs-stöl). A stone structure on the left bank of the Rhine, 6 miles south of Coblenz. It was the meeting-place of the Rhenish electors in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Königstein (kė'nig-stīn). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 18 miles southeast of Dresden. Its fortress (800 feet above the Elbe) is considered impregnable.

Königswinter (kė'nigs-vin-ter). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 7 miles southeast of Bonn. It has stone-quarries, and is a center for excursions to the Siebengebirge, especially to the Drachenfels.

Konitz (kō'nits). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 64 miles southwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), commune, 10,107.

Konjara (kon-jä'rä). An African tribe of Darfur, connected ethnically with the Nubas. Linguists are not agreed as to the classification of the language. See *Nuba-Fulah.*

Konkan (kon'kan) **Coast.** A region on the western coast of India, between the Ghats and the sea.

Konotop (kō-nō-top'). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, about lat. 51° 15′ N., long. 33° 15′ E. Population (1885–89), 18,420.

Konrad (kon'rad), surnamed "The Priest." The date and place of his birth and death unknown. A Middle High German epic poet. He wrote at the court of the Guelph duke Henry the Proud, about 1130, the "Rolandslied" (Middle High German "Ruolantes liet," "The Song of Roland"), a free version of the French "Chanson de Roland," whose motive is Charlemagne's expedition against the Moors in Spain. It was published by Wilhelm Grimm (Göttingen, 1838), and later by Karl Bartsch (Leipsic, 1874).

Konrad von Würzburg (kon'räd fon vürts'-börG). Born at Würzburg: died at Basel in 1287. A Middle High German poet. He was of the burgher class. He lived alternately on the Upper Rhine, at Strasburg and at Basel where he died. He was a prolific writer. His works are "Der Welt Lohn" ("The Reward of the World"), written about 1250, the legendary poems "Otto mit dem Bart" ("Otto with the Beard"), "Schwanritter" ("The Swan-knight"), "Engelhard", the legends "Alexius", "Silvester", "Pantaleon"; an encomium on the Virgin Mary, called "Goldene Schmiede" ("The Golden Smithy"), the French legend "Herzmære", the romance "Partonopier und Meliur", a long poem left uncompleted and continued by a later poet, "Trojanerkrieg" ("The Trojan War"), and an allegory called "Klage der Kunst" ("The Complaint of Art").

Konza. See *Kansa.*

Köpenick, or **Cöpenick** (kė'pe-nik), or **Köpnick** (kėp'nik). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on an island at the junction of the Dahme and Spree, 8 miles southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 14,619.

Kopernick. See *Copernicus.*

Köping (chė'ping). A small town in Sweden, [illegible] the western extremity of Lake Mälar.

Kopitar (kō'pe-tär), **Bartholomäus.** Born at Repnje, Carniola, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 23, 1780: died at Vienna, Aug. 11, 1844. A noted Slavic philologist, custodian of the Imperial Library: editor of "Glagolita Clozianus" 1836.

Kopp (kop), **Joseph Eutych.** Born at Beromünster, canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 1793: died Oct. 25, 1866. A Swiss historian, author of "Geschichte der eidgenössischen Bünde" (1845–1862), etc.

Kopparberg (kop'pär-berg). A laen in central Sweden, northwest of Stockholm: also called Falun. It is rich in minerals. Area, 11,421 square miles. Population (1891), 199,595.

Köppen (kėp'pen), **Peter von.** Born at Kharkoff, Russia, Feb. 19, 1793: died at Karabagh, Crimea, June 4, 1864. A Russian archæologist, statistician, and scholar. He published an "Ethnographical Map of European Russia" (1851), and other works on Russia.

Koppenberg (kop'en-berg). In the legend of the Pied Piper of Hameln (which see), the mountain into which the sorcerer and the children disappeared.

Kopreinitz (kō'prī-nits). A royal free town in Croatia, Hungary, 49 miles northeast of Agram. Population (1890), 6,512.

Köprili (kė-prē'le). A town in the vilayet of Prisrend, Turkey, situated on the Vardar in lat. 41° 43′ N., long. 21° 55′ E. Population, about 15,000. Also *Kuprili, Kiuprili, Kyöprülü*, etc.

Korah (kō'rạ̈). [Heb., 'ice.'] In Old Testament history, a leader in a rebellion against Moses and Aaron. The "sons" or descendants "of Korah"—the Korahites—were a gild of Temple musicians.

Koran (kō'rạn or kọ-rän'). [Also rarely *Coran, Quran*, formerly also *Core;* with the Ar. article, *Alkoran, Alcoran;* = Turk. Pers. *qurân*, from Ar. *quran, qoran*, book, reading, from *qârâ*, read.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans. It is the most important foundation on which the Mohammedan religion rests, and it is held in the highest veneration by all sects in the Mohammedan Church. When being read it must be kept on a stand elevated above the floor. No one may read it or touch it without first making a legal ablution. It is written in the Arabic language, and its style is considered a model. The substance of the Koran is held to be uncreated and eternal. Mohammed was merely the person to whom the work was revealed. At first the Koran was not written, but entirely committed to memory. But when a great many of the best Koran reciters had been killed in battle, Omar suggested to Abu-Bekr (the successor of Mohammed) that it should be written down. Abu-Bekr accordingly commanded Zeid, an amanuensis of the prophet, to commit it to writing. This was the authorized text until 23 years after the death of the prophet. A number of variant readings had, however, crept into use. By order of the calif Osman in the year 30 of the Hejira, Zeid and three assistants made a careful revision which was adopted as the standard, and all the other copies were ordered to be burned. The Koran consists of 114 suras or divisions. These are not numbered, but each one has a separate name. They are not arranged in historical order. These suras purport to be the addresses delivered by Mohammed during his career at Mecca and Medina. As a general rule the shorter suras, which contain the theology of Islam, belong to the Meccan period; while the longer ones, relating to social duties and relationships, to Medina. The Koran is largely drawn from Jewish and Christian sources, the former prevailing. Moses and Jesus are reckoned among the prophets. The biblical narratives are interwoven with rabbinical legends. The customs of the Jews are made to conform to those of the Arabians. Mohammedan theology consists in the study of the Koran and its commentaries. A very fine collection of Korans, including one in Cufic (the old Arabic character), is to be found in the Khedival Library at Cairo, Egypt.

Korana (kō-rä'nä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Korat (kō-rät'). **1.** A small state, tributary to Siam, about lat. 15° N., long. 102° E. Population, estimated, 60,000.—**2.** The chief town of Korat. Population, about 6,000.

Kordofan (kor-dō-fan'). A country in Sudan, Africa, about lat. 11° 30′–15° 20′ N., long. 29°–32° E. Capital, El-Obeid. The surface is a steppe. It was conquered by Egypt in 1821 and passed into the possession of the Mahdi in 1883. Gordon estimated the area at 100,000 square miles, and the population at 300,000.

Korea, or **Corea** (kọ-rē'ạ̈), native **Cho-sen** and **Kao-li,** surnamed "The Hermit Nation." A kingdom of Asia, bounded by Manchuria on the north, Asiatic Russia on the northeast, the Sea of Japan on the east, Korea Strait on the southeast, and the Yellow Sea and China on the west. Capital, Seoul. It is mainly a peninsula, and the surface is mountainous. It exports cowhides and beans. The government is an absolute monarchy. It became independent of China in 1895. (See *China.*) It has been noted for its exclusiveness, but since 1876 has concluded treaties with different foreign nations. The religions are Buddhism and Confucianism. Area, estimated, 82,000 square miles. Population, about 7,500,000.

Korea (kō-rē'ạ̈). A small native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 82° 30′ E.

Korea Bay. An arm of the Yellow Sea, west of Korea.

Koreish (kō-rīsh). The most celebrated and influential of the Arab tribes. Its position is due partly to the fact that its chiefs acquired as early as the 5th century the guardianship over the Kaaba in Mecca, and partly to their kinship with Mohammed.

Korkyra. See *Corcyra.*

Körner (kėr'ner), **Karl Theodor.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 23, 1791: died on the battle-field at Gadebusch, near Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, Aug. 26, 1813. A German lyric poet. In his eighteenth year he went to the mining school at Freiberg, and subsequently studied at Leipsic and Berlin. In 1811 in Vienna he devoted himself to literature, and in 1812 was made poet to the court theater. A number of dramas are from this period, among them the comedies "Der Nachtwächter" ("The Watchman"), "Der grüne Domino" ("The Green Domino"), "Der Vetter aus Bremen" ("The Cousin from Bremen"), and the two tragedies "Rosamunde" and "Zriny." In 1813 came the call to arms by the Prussian king, and he left Vienna for Breslau, where he entered the Lützow Volunteer Corps, and was afterward lieutenant and then adjutant. At Kitzen, near Leipsic, he was severely wounded, but recovered and returned to his corps, only to be killed shortly after at Gadebusch. Many of his poems were written in the field. His lyrics were published in 1814 under the title "Leier und Schwert" ("Lyre and Sword"). His complete works were published in 1834.

Körös (kė'rėsh). A river in Hungary, formed by the union of the Swift, Black, and White Körös, and flowing into the Theiss near Csongrád. Total length, over 300 miles.

Körös, Nagy-. See *Nagy-Körös.*

Korotcha (kō'rō-chä). A town in the government of Kursk, Russia, 77 miles southeast of Kursk. Population, 9,726.

Korsör (kōr'sėr). A town on the western coast of Zealand, Denmark.

Kortetz (kor'tets), or **Cortitz** (kor'tēts). An island in the Dnieper, in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, about 40 miles south of Yekaterinoslaff.

Kortüm (kor'tüm). **Johann Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Eichhorst, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, Feb. 24, 1788: died at Heidelberg, Baden, June 4, 1858. A German historian, appointed professor of history at Bern in 1833, and at Heidelberg in 1840. He wrote "Geschichte des Mittelalters" (1836–37), "Geschichte Griechenlands" (1854), etc.

Kortum (kor'töm), **Karl Arnold.** Born at Mühlheim-on-the-Ruhr, Prussia, July 5, 1745: died at Bochum, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1824. A German poet. His best-known work is the burlesque epic "Jobsiade" (1784).

Korvei. See *Corvei.*

Kos. See *Cos.*

Kosciuszko (kos-i-us'kō; Pol. pron. kos-chösh'-ko). **Tadeusz.** Born at Mereczowszczyzna, Lithuania, Russia, Feb. 12, 1746: died at Solothurn, Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1817. A famous Polish patriot and general. He served with the Americans in the Revolution; fought against the Russians at Dubienka in 1792; was commander-in-chief and dictator in the Polish insurrection of 1794; was finally defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice Oct. 10, 1794; was released in 1796; and resided in France, Switzerland, and elsewhere.

Kosciuszko, Mount. The highest mountain of Australia, situated in the Australian Alps, New South Wales, about lat. 36° 27′ 26″ S., long. 148° 20′ E. Height, 7,336 feet.

Kosegarten (kō'ze-gär-ten), **Johann Gottfried Ludwig.** Born at Altenkirchen, Rügen, Prussia, Sept. 10, 1792: died at Greifswald, Prussia, Aug. 18, 1860. A German Orientalist, son of L. T. Kosegarten: especially noted for works on the Arabic language and literature.

Kosegarten, Ludwig Theobul. Born at Grevismühlen, Mecklenburg, Feb. 1, 1758: died at Greifswald, Prussia, Oct. 26, 1818. A German poet and novelist.

Kosel, or **Cosel** (kō'zel). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 74 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 5,761.

Kösfeld, or **Koesfeld** (kės'feld). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Berkel 20 miles west of Münster. Population (1890), 5,614.

Kosheish (kō-shāsh'). See the extract.

> Very rarely are they built of hewn stone, like that great dike of Kosheish which was constructed by Mena in primæval times, in order to divert the course of the Nile from the spot on which he founded Memphis. (The remains of this gigantic work may yet be seen, about two hours' distance to the southward of Mesdoom. See Herodotus, book ii., chap. 99.—Translator's note.)
>
> *Maspero*, Egyptian Archæology (trans.), p. 34.

Köslin, or **Cöslin** (kėz'lin). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, in lat. 54° 13′ N., long. 16° 11′ E. Population (1890), 17,810.

Kosloff, or **Kozloff** (koz-lof'). **1.** A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Lesnoi-Voronezh, 44 miles west of Tamboff. It has important trade. Population (1890), 35,053.—**2.** See *Eupatoria.*

Kosovo (kō'sō-vo). ['Plain of the blackbirds.'] A plain in the vicinity of Prishtina, European Turkey, near the Servian frontier. Here, June 15, 1389, the Turks under Amurath I. completely defeated the Servians and their allies under King Lazarus. Here also, Oct. 18-19, 1448, the Hungarians under John Hunyady were defeated by the Turks. Also *Kassovo, Kosova, Cossova*, etc.

Kossuth (kosh'öt), **Lajos** (Eng. **Louis**). Born at Monok, Zemplin, Hungary, April 27, 1802: died at Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894. A celebrated Hungarian patriot and orator, leader of the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49. He was a member (as a proxy) of the Hungarian Diet 1832-36, was imprisoned by the Austrian government for political reasons 1837-40, was editor of the "Pest Journal" 1841-44, and was elected deputy to the Diet in 1847. In 1848 the emperor Ferdinand was forced to grant an independent Hungarian ministry, of which Kossuth, as minister of finance, was the virtual head. In the same year the dealings of the Austrian court drove the Hungarians to insurrection. On April 14, 1849, the Diet declared the independence of Hungary, and appointed Kossuth governor. On August 11, 1849, he resigned his powers into the hands of General Görgey (see *Hungarian Insurrection*). He lived in exile in Turkey 1849-51; visited the United States 1851-52; and resided later in London and Turin. He published his memoirs in 1881-82, under the name "Schriften aus der Emigration." His letters to Bem in 1849 were published by Makray at Pest in 1872.

Kostendil (kos-ten-dēl'), **Kiöstendil** (kyės-ten-dēl'), **Ghiustendil** (gyös-ten-del'), etc. A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Struma 42 miles southwest of Sofia. Population (1888), 10,689.

Koster. See *Coster.*

Köstlin (kėst'lin), **Julius.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, May 17, 1826. A German Protestant theologian, professor successively at Göttingen (1855), Breslau (1860), and Halle (1870). His works include "Luthers Theologie" (1863), a biography of Luther (2 vols. 1875), etc.

Kostomaroff (kos-to-mä'rof), **Nicholas Ivanovich.** Born in 1817: died at St. Petersburg, April 19, 1885. A Russian historian. He was made assistant professor at Kieff in 1846, imprisoned for his democratic sympathies at St. Petersburg for a year, and then banished to Saratoff, and forbidden to publish or teach. He was liberated from surveillance in 1854, and published 40 volumes of historical writings. From 1858 he was professor of history at the University of St. Petersburg. He wrote valuable monographs on "Bogdan Khmielnitsky," "The False Demetrius," and "The Revolt of Stenka Razine," and "Studies of the Nationalities of Northern Russia," etc. A dissertation on the Uniat schism was suppressed in 1842.

Kostroma (kos-trō-mä'). **1.** A government in Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Yaroslaff. Area, 32,702 square miles. Population, 1,381,700.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kostroma, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kostroma and Volga, about lat. 57° 45′ N., long. 40° 55′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1889), 31,981.

Koswig (kos'vig). A small town in Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Elbe 39 miles north of Leipsic.

Kotah (kō'ta). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 76° E. Area, 3,803 square miles. Population (1891), 526,267.—**2.** The capital of the state of Kotah, on the Chambal, about lat. 25° 9′ N., long. 75° 49′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Köthen (kė'ten). A city in Anhalt, Germany, 35 miles northwest of Leipsic. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen (definitely united to Anhalt-Dessau in 1863), has a castle, and manufactures beet-root sugar. Population [illegible].

Kotri (kō-trē'). A town in Karachi district, Sind, British India, situated on the Indus 8 miles west of Hyderabad. Population, about 8,000.

Kottbus, or **Cottbus** (kot'bös). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Spree 68 miles southeast of Berlin. It is a railway center, and has cloth manufactures. Population (1890), 34,910.

Kotzebue (kot'se-bö), **Alexander von.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 28, 1815. A Russian painter of historical and battle scenes, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He won the great gold medal in 1844, lived in Paris till 1848, and finally settled in Munich.

Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand von. Born at Weimar, Germany, May 3, 1761: assassinated at Mannheim, Baden, March 23, 1819. A German dramatist. He filled several offices in the Russian public service, and besides his plays wrote many tales, sketches, historical works, etc. Among his plays are "Die deutschen Kleinstädter," "Pagenstreiche," "Die beiden Klingsberg," "Menschenhass und Reue" (known in English as "The Stranger"), "Der arme Poet," "Die Kreuzfahrer," etc. He wrote in all more than 200 plays.

Kotzebue, Moritz von. Born May 11, 1789: died at Warsaw, Feb. 6, 1861. A Russian military officer, and traveler in Persia, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He was captured by the French in the campaign of 1812, and described his experiences in "Der russische Kriegsgefangene unter den Franzosen" (1815).

Kotzebue, Otto von. Born at Reval, Russia, Dec. 30, 1787: died at Reval, Feb. 15, 1846. A Russian navigator, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He commanded exploring expeditions in the Pacific Ocean 1815–18 and 1823–26, and wrote narratives of both voyages (published 1821 and 1830). He discovered numerous islands, and the sound near Bering Strait named from him.

Kotzebue, Count **Paul von.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1801: died at Reval, Russia, May 2, 1884. A Russian general, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue.

Kotzebue Sound. An inlet of Bering Strait, in the west of Alaska.

Kovalevsky (kō val-ef′ski). **Sonya** (**Krukovsky**). Born at Moscow in 1850: died at Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 10, 1891. A Russian mathematician. She was professor of mathematics at the University of Stockholm.

Kovno (kov′no). **1.** A government of Russia, bounded by Prussia and the governments of Courland, Wilna, and Suwalki. Area, 15,692 square miles. Population (1887), 1,587,200.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kovno, about lat. 54° 54′ N., long. 23° 53′ E., at the junction of the Vilia with the Niemen. It has a flourishing trade. Napoleon's army crossed the Niemen here June 23–25, 1812. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians June 26, 1831. Population (1890), 58,758.

Kovroff (kov-rof′). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Kliazma 36 miles northeast of Vladimir. Population (1885–89), 6,547.

Koweyt (kō-wat′). A seaport in Arabia, situated on the Persian Gulf in lat. 29° 23′ N., long. 48° E. Also *Kuweit, Grane,* etc.

Koyukukhotana (kō-yö″kůk-ċhō-tä′nä̤). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in villages along the Koyukuk River and its tributaries in the interior of Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Koyunjik. See *Kuyunjik.*

Koza (kō′zä), or **Makoza** (mä-kō′zä), or **Kosa.** A Bantu tribe in eastern Angola, West Africa, on the Chikapa River. They are of Lunda descent, but having settled in Kiokoland, they have adopted Kioko customs.

Kozelsk, or **Koselsk** (kō-zelsk′). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, situated on the Zhizdra 40 miles southwest of Kaluga. Population (1885–89), 5,926.

Kozloff. See *Kosloff.*

Kra (krä). The isthmus which connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of the Indo-Chinese peninsula.

Krafft, or **Kraft** (kraft). **Adam.** Born at Nuremberg (?) about the middle of the 15th century: died at Schwabach (?), near Nuremberg, 1507. A German sculptor of the Nuremberg school. His chief work is the tabernacle in St. Lawrence's Church, Nuremberg.

Krafft, Peter. Born at Hanau, Sept. 17, 1780: died at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1856. An Austrian historical painter. He was a pupil of the Hanau Academy, afterward of Füger in Vienna. He went to Paris in 1802, and became a follower of the school of David. In 1805 he returned to Vienna but did not become known till 1813. He was elected member of the Vienna Academy in that year, [illegible] of the Hanau Academy, professor and corrector at the Vienna Academy in 1823, director of the Belvedere Gallery in 1828, and in 1829 honorary member of the Copenhagen Academy.

Krain. See *Carniola.*

Krajova, or **Krayova,** or **Crajova** (krä-yō′vä). A town in Rumania, situated in lat. 44° 19′ N., long. [illegible] 49′ E. Population, 30,081.

Krakatua [illegible], or **Krakatoa** (krä-kä-[illegible]). A small island in the Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java, noted for a volcanic eruption which occurred Aug. 26, 1883. [illegible] eruption was followed by extraordinary atmospheric phenomena [illegible]

Kralingen [illegible] town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, near Rotterdam.

Kranach. See *Cranach.*

Krapf (krapf), **Johann Ludwig.** Born at [illegible], near Tübingen, Germany, [illegible]: died at Korntal, Nov. 26, 1881. An African [illegible] and explorer. [illegible] Missionary Society 18[illegible], and was sent to Abyssinia. [illegible] pelled with the other missionaries, he was able to labor in Shoa until 1842. In 1844 he founded the first mission station among the Wanyika in East Africa. During one of his exploring tours in the interior he discovered Mounts Kenia and Ambolola, 1849. He returned to Germany in 1853, but revisited Africa as interpreter of Lord Napier on his expedition to Abyssinia. Many valuable Abyssinian manuscripts have been secured through him, and African ethnology and philology are indebted to him for important contributions. He published an account of some of his journeys in "Reisen in Ostafrika" (1858). His dictionary of Kisuahili appeared in 1882, shortly after his death.

Krapotkin (krä pot′kin), Prince **Peter.** Born at Moscow, 1842. A Russian socialist and anarchist. He is a member of the oldest Russian nobility; was brought up as a page at court; studied geology and geography at St. Petersburg; became secretary of the Geographical Society; and was appointed chamberlain to the czarina. He was arrested as an anarchist in 1873, but made his escape in 1876. He was imprisoned in France 1883–86 under a law directed against the International Workingmen's Association, of which he was a member. He is the author of "Paroles d'un révolté" (1885), "In Russian and French Prisons" (1887), etc. Also written *Krapotkine, Kropotkin,* etc.

Krasicki (krä-sēt′skē), **Ignatius.** Born at Dubiecko, Galicia, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 3, 1735: died at Berlin, March 14, 1801. A Polish poet and man of letters. His chief poems are "Myszeis" ("Mousiad," 1790), and "Monomachia" ("War of the Monks").

Krasinski (krä-sin′skē), **Sigmund.** Born at Paris, Feb. 19, 1812: died there, Feb. 24, 1859. A Polish poet. Among his poems are "Nieboska komedya" ("Undivine Comedy," 1835–1848), "Irydion" (1845), etc.

Krasnoi (kräs-noi′), or **Krasnyi.** A town in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 30 miles southwest of Smolensk. Here, Aug. 14, 1812, the French under Murat and Ney defeated the Russians under Rajevsky; and here, Nov. 16–19, 1812, the Russians under Kutusoff defeated the French under Napoleon. An obelisk was erected in 1843 in commemoration of the latter battle.

Krasnovodsk (kräs-nō-vodsk′). The capital of the Transcaspian Territory, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea about lat. 40° N., long. 52° 45′ E.

Krasnoyarsk (kräs-nō-yärsk′). The capital of the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 56° N., long. 92° 30′ E. Population (1889), 16,235.

Krasnyi (or **Krasnoi**) **Jar** (kräs-noi′ yär). A town in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated on a mouth of the Volga 27 miles northeast of Astrakhan. Population, 6,230.

Kraszewski (krä-shev′skē), **Józef Ignacy.** Born at Warsaw, July 26, 1812: died at Geneva, March 19, 1887. A Polish novelist, poet, critic, historian, and general writer, author of many novels of Polish life.

Kratim (kra-tem′), or **Kratimer** (krat′i-mėr). The dog of the Seven Sleepers. See the extract.

> Mahomet has somewhat improved on the story. He has made the Sleepers prophecy his coming, and he has given them a dog named Kratim, or Kratimer, which sleeps with them, and which is endowed with the gift of prophecy. As a special favor this dog is to be one of the ten animals to be admitted into his paradise, the others being Jonah's whale, Solomon's ant, Ishmael's ram, Abraham's calf, the Queen of Sheba's ass, the prophet Saleh's camel, Moses' ox, Belkis' cuckoo, and Mahomet's ass.
>
> *Baring-Gould,* Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 102.

Krause (krou′ze), **Gottlob Adolf.** Born at Ockrilla, near Meissen, Germany, Jan. 5, 1850. An African traveler. He accompanied Miss Tinne to the Upper Nile in 1869 but returned before her murder. About 1870 he visited Sokoto and the [illegible]. When a German expedition to the Niger and Benue was contemplated in 1885, he was sent to Lagos in order to prepare the ground. He has written on the Fulah and Ghat languages.

Krause, Karl Christian Friedrich. Born at Eisenberg, Saxe-Altenburg, May 6, 1781: died at Munich, Sept. 27, 1832. A German philosopher, and writer on freemasonry.

Krauss (krous), **Marie Gabrielle.** Born at Vienna, March 23, 1842. A noted German soprano opera singer. She made her début at Vienna in 1860, and has sung with success in all the capitals of Europe.

Krauth (krâth), **Charles Porterfield.** Born at Martinsburg, W. Va., March 17, 1823: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1883. An American theologian of the Lutheran Church, professor of mental and moral science and vice-provost in the University of Pennsylvania. [illegible] including William Fleming's "Vocabulary of Philosophy" [illegible]

Krayova. See *Krajova.*

Kreek. See [illegible].

Krefeld. See *Crefeld.*

Kremenetz [illegible] the government of [illegible]

Krementchug [illegible] government of Pultowa, Russia, situated on the Dnieper 64 miles west-southwest of Pultowa: an important commercial center. Population (1891), 54,831.

Kremlin (krem′lin). [From F. *kremlin* (with accom. F. term. *-in*) = G. *kreml,* from Russ. *kremli,* a citadel, fortress.] The citadel of Moscow, Russia. It is a highly picturesque and interesting triangular inclosure, about 1¼ miles in circuit, fortified with battlemented walls from which project cylindrical and square towers, many of them terminating in spires, behind which rise the multiform domes and belfries of the churches, brilliant with gold and colors. The present walls date from 1492. The Kremlin contains the imperial palace, the cathedrals of the Assumption, the Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, the Miracle monastery, the Ascension convent, the arsenal, and the famous Great Bell. The Great Palace dates for the most part only from the middle of the present century, its predecessors having repeatedly been burned, the last one by the soldiers of Napoleon. It is a lofty structure of little architectural quality without, except for its great size, but of unusual richness within. Among the state apartments are the hall of St. George, the Alexander hall, the hall of St. Andrew, and the throne room, all splendidly adorned with paintings, sculptures, and other works of art, all 68 feet wide, ranging from 100 to 200 feet long, and from 58 to 68 high. Several of the chapels also are noteworthy, as well as the Red Staircase, used only for grand functions and recalling many historic scenes from Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great to Napoleon. The Treasury is extremely rich in ancient jewels and plate, including the old regalia: here also are the thrones of the last emperor of Constantinople and of the old Persian shahs, and the coronation-robes.

Kremnitz (krem′nits), Hung. **Körmöcz bánya** (kėr′mėts bän′yo). A royal free city in the county of Bars, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 43′ N., long. 18° 55′ E.: noted for its gold- and silver-mines. Population (1890), 9,179.

Krems (kremz). A town in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 38 miles west-northwest of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 10,584.

Kremsier (krem′zēr), Slav. **Kroměříž** (krō′-myer-zhizh). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 22 miles south by east of Olmütz. It was the seat of the Austrian Reichstag 1848–49. Population (1890), 12,480.

Kreutzer (kroit′ser), **Konradin.** Born near Messkirch, Baden, Nov. 22, 1780: died at Riga, Russia, Dec. 14, 1849. A German composer and conductor. He composed numerous operas, including "Conradin von Schwaben" (1812), "Das Nachtlager vor Granada" (1834), and "Der Verschwender"; an oratorio, "Die Sendung Mosis"; a one-act drama, "Cordelia"; and part-songs.

Kreutzer (krėt-sãr′), **Rodolphe.** Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 16, 1766: died at Geneva, Switzerland, June 6, 1831. A noted French violinist and composer. His chief work is forty "Études ou caprices pour le violon." He has also written thirty or forty operas, violin concertos, sonatas, etc. He was the friend of Beethoven, and to him Beethoven dedicated the famous 'Kreutzer Sonata' for piano and violin, first played by Beethoven and Bridgetower at Augarten in May, 1803.

Kreuzburg (kroits′börg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Stober 52 miles east by south of Breslau. Population (1890), 7,550.

Kreuznach, or **Creuznach** (kroits′näċh). A town and watering-place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nahe 21 miles west-southwest of Mainz. It is noted for its springs (iodine and bromine). Population (1890), commune, 18,143.

Kriemhild, or **Chriemhild** (krēm′hild). [MHG. *Krimhilt.*] The legendary heroine of the "Nibelungenlied." She was the daughter of King Gibich (whose seat was at Worms on the lower Rhine), the sister of the Burgundian princes Gunther, Gernot, and Giselher, and the wife of Siegfried. Afterward, as the wife of Etzel (Attila), king of the Huns, she encompassed the death of her brothers and avenged Siegfried's murder at their hands but was herself slain. In the Old Norse version of the legend in the "Volsunga Saga" and the "Edda," her counterpart is Gudrun.

Krik. A pseudonym of Henry G. Crickmore, a writer on the turf and sporting matters.

Kriloff. See *Kryloff.*

Krimmitschau. See *Crimmitschau.*

Krimmler (krim′ler) **Waterfalls.** A series of cascades in the Austrian Alps, north of the Gross-Venediger. Total height, 1,300 feet.

Krishna (krish′nä̤). ['The black.'] A Hindu deity. Originally the ethnic god of some powerful confederation of Rajput clans, by fusion with the Vishnu of the older theology Krishna becomes one of the chief divinities of Hinduism. He is indeed an avatar of Vishnu, or Vishnu himself. In his physical character mingle myths of fire, lightning, and storm, of heaven and the sun. In the epic he is a hero invincible in war and love, brave, but above all crafty. He was the son of Vasudeva and Devaki, and born at Mathura, on the Yamuna, between Delhi and Agra, among the Yadavas. Like that of many solar heroes, his birth was beset with peril. On the night when it took place his parents had to remove him from the reach of his uncle King Kansa, who sought his life because he had been warned by a voice from heaven that the eighth son of Devaki would kill him, and who had regularly made away with his nephews at their birth. Conveyed across the Yamuna, Krishna was brought up as their son by the shepherd Nanda and his wife Yashoda, together with his brother Balarama, 'Rama the strong,' who had been likewise saved from massacre. The two brothers grew up among the shepherds slaying monsters and demons and sporting with the Gopis, the female cowherds of Vrindavana. Their birth and infancy, their juvenile exploits, and their erotic gambols with the Gopis became in time the essential portion of the legend of Krishna, and their scenes are to-day the most celebrated centers of his worship. When grown, the brothers put their uncle Kansa to death, and Krishna became king of the Yadavas. He cleared the land of monsters, warred against impious kings, and took part in the war of the sons of Pandu against those of Dhritarashtra, as described in the Mahabharata. He transferred his capital to Dvaraka ('the city of gates'), the gates of the West, since localized in Gujarat. There he and his race were overtaken by the final catastrophe. After seeing his brother slain, and the Yadavas kill each other to the last man, he himself perished, wounded in the heel, like Achilles, by the arrow of a hunter. The bible of the worshipers of Vishnu in his most popular manifestation, that of Krishna, consists of the Bhagavatapurana and the Bhagavadgita. See these words.

Krishna. A river and district in India. See *Kistna.*

Krishnagar (krish-na-gur′), or **Kishnugur** (kish-nu-gur′). The capital of Nadiya district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Jalangi 60 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 26,000.

Kriss Kringle. See *Criss Kingle.*

Kristineaux. See *Cree.*

Kristinehamn, or **Cristinehamn** (kris-tē′ne-hämn). A town in the laen of Karlstad, Sweden, situated on Lake Wener 20 miles east by south of Karlstad. Population (1890), 5,933.

Kroia (kroi′ä), or **Akhissar** (äk-his-sär′). A town in the vilayet of Skutari, Turkey, 28 miles northeast of Durazzo: a stronghold of Scanderbeg.

Krolevetz, or **Krollevetz** (krō-lye′vets). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, 88 miles east of Tchernigoff. Population (1892), 13,208.

Kronach, or **Cronach** (krō′näch). A small town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, on the Kronach 55 miles north by east of Nuremberg. It was the birthplace of Lucas Cranach.

Kronenberg, or **Cronenberg** (krō′nen-berG). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 21 miles north-northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,702.

Kronoberg (krō′nō-berg), or **Wexjö** (veks′yė). A laen in southern Sweden. Area, 3,841 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 158,304.

Kronos (kron′os). See *Cronus.*

Kronstadt, or **Cronstadt** (krōn′stät), Hung. **Brassó** (brosh′shō), Rumanian **Brasov** (brä′-sov). The capital of the county of Kronstadt, Transylvania, Hungary, situated in lat. 45° 37′ N., long. 25° 30′ E. It is the commercial and manufacturing center of Transylvania. The chief building is the Protestant or 'Black' church. It was founded at the beginning of the 13th century, and was the center of the Reformation in Transylvania. Population (1890), 30,739.

Kronstadt, or **Cronstadt.** A seaport in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the island of Kotlin-Ostroff, near the head of the Gulf of Finland, in lat. 60° N., long. 29° 46′ E. It is the port of St. Petersburg, and the chief seaport, naval fortress, and naval station of Russia. It has regular communication (by steamer) with Stockholm, Stettin, Lubeck, Havre, etc. It was founded by Peter the Great 1710. Population (1890), 48,276.

Krook (krůk), **Mr.** A drunkard, in Dickens's "Bleak House," who perishes by spontaneous combustion.

Krotoschin, Pol. **Krotoszyn** (krō′tō-shēn). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 54 miles south-southeast of Posen. Population (1890), commune, 10,646.

Krozet, or **Crozet** (krō-zā′), **Islands.** A group of small uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean. Possession Island is situated in lat. 46° 22′ S., long. 51° 30′ E.

Kru, or **Croo** (krö). A tribe in Liberia, West Africa, settled on the seaboard between the Bassa and the Grebos, to whom they are related. The Kru-men, often called *Kru-boys*, are famous as a people who never were slaves, as excellent sailors, and as thrifty, hard-working laborers. They hire themselves out to all points of the West Coast for a period rarely exceeding 12 moons. They are an athletic race with strong chests and arms, but rather weak legs. Their tribal mark is a black stripe tattooed on the forehead from the hair to the nose. Since the advent of the American missionaries the Kru-men are beginning to abandon heathenism. In addition to their native tongue they speak an English Creole consisting of an adapted English vocabulary combined with Kru grammar.

Kru-boys. See *Kru.*

Krüdener (krü′de-ner), **Baroness of** (**Barbara Juliane von Vietinghoff-Scheel**). Born at Riga, Russia, Nov. 11 (O. S.), 1764: died at Karasu-Bazar, Russia, Dec. 13 (O. S.), 1824. A Russian pietist and authoress, friend of the czar Alexander I. She published "Valérie, ou lettres de Gustave de Linar à Ernest de G." (1803), etc.

Krug (krög), **Wilhelm Traugott.** Born at Radis, near Gräfenhainichen, Prussia, June 22, 1770: died at Leipsic, Jan. 12, 1842. A German philosopher. He became professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1801, of logic and metaphysics at Konigsberg in 1804 (where he was successor to Kant), and of philosophy at Leipsic in 1809. He wrote "Fundamentalphilosophie" (1803), "System der theoretischen Philosophie" (1806–10), etc.

Krüger (krüg′er), **Franz.** Born at Radegast, Dessau, Sept. 3, 1797: died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1857. A German portrait- and horse-painter, often called "Pferde (Horse) Krüger."

Krumau (krö′mou). A town in southern Bohemia, situated on the Moldau 14 miles southwest of Budweis. Population (1890), commune, 8,331.

Kru-men. See *Kru.*

Krummacher (kröm′mäch-er), **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Tecklenburg, Westphalia, Prussia, July, 1767: died at Bremen, April 4, 1845. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer: best-known work, "Parabeln" ("Parables, 1805").

Krummacher, Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Mörs, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1796: died at Potsdam, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1868. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer, son of F. A. Krummacher. He wrote "Elias der Thisbiter" (1828–33), "Elisa" (1837–41), etc.

Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. Born at Tecklenburg, Westphalia, Prussia, April 1, 1774: died at Elberfeld, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1837. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer, brother of F. A. Krummacher.

Krupp (kröp), **Alfred.** Born at Essen, Prussia, April 26, 1812: died July 14, 1887. A German manufacturer. He obtained control in 1848 of an iron forge, employing three men, which was founded by his father in 1810 at Essen, Prussia. He introduced the Bessemer steel process into Germany, was the first German manufacturer to make use of the steam forging-hammer, and took a leading part in the technical development of the German iron and steel industry. He left at his death an establishment employing 20,000 people. It is known throughout the world for the excellence of its cannon-foundry.

Kruse (krö′ze), **Heinrich.** Born at Stralsund, Dec. 15, 1815. A German dramatist. In 1847 he became one of the editors of the "Cologne Gazette"; in 1855 its editor in chief; and in 1872 correspondent at Berlin. Among his plays are "Die Gräfin" (1868), "Brutus" (1874), "Marino Faliero" (1876), "Witzlar von Rugen" (1882), "Alexis" (1882), "Arabella Stuart" (1888), "Hans Waldmann" (1890), etc.

Kruseman van Elten (krö′se-män vän el′ten), **H. D.** Born at Alkmaar, Nov. 14, 1829. A landscape-painter. He studied in Haarlem and Brussels, and settled in Amsterdam, whence he removed to New York in 1865. He is a member of the Rotterdam and Amsterdam academies, and of the National Academy at New York.

Krusenstern (krö′zen-stern), **Adam Johann von.** Born at Haggud, Esthonia, Russia, Nov. 8 (O. S.), 1770: died at Ass, Esthonia, Aug. 12 (O. S.), 1846. A Russian admiral and navigator. He circumnavigated the world 1803–06, and published "Reise um die Welt" ("Journey Round the World," 1810–12), "Atlas de l'océan pacifique" (1824–27), "Recueil de mémoires hydrographiques" (1824–27), etc.

Kryloff, or **Kriloff** (krē-lof′), **Ivan Andreyevitch.** Born at Moscow, Feb. 13, 1768: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1844. A Russian fabulist. His ill success as journalist and dramatist induced him in 1797 to become the Russian tutor of the children of Prince Galitzin. In 1812 he was appointed one of the librarians in the Imperial Public Library — a position he retained for nearly twenty years. His fables are quoted in Russia as "Hudibras" was in England. They were published in 1809, 1811, and 1816 (English translation by Ralston 1868).

Ktesias. See *Ctesias.*

Ktesiphon. See *Ctesiphon.*

Kua (kö′ä), or **Makua** (mä-kö′ä). A Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa. With their kinsmen the Lomwe and the Meto, the Ibo and Angoche, who speak dialects of the same cluster, they occupy the territory between Ibo and the Kilimane River. On the coast the language is mixed with Portuguese and Arabic words. The tribal mark of the Kua is a crescent tattooed on the forehead. They are brave, and sometimes invade the coast region, which is under Portuguese control.

Kuba (kö′bä). A town in the government of Baku, Caucasus, Russia, 50 miles south-southeast of Derbend. Population (1891), 13,917.

Kuba, or **Bakuba** (bä-kö′bä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, dwelling between the Lulua, Kassai, and Sankuru rivers.

Kuba, or **Makuba** (mä-kö′bä). A Bantu tribe settled on the lower Kubango and Tshobe rivers. They are peaceful fishermen.

Kubale (kö-bä′le), or **Bakubale** (bä-kö-bä′le). A small Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa. They are herdsmen, and speak a dialect of the Kunene cluster.

Kuban (kö-bän′). **1.** A river in Caucasia, Russia, flowing into the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea: the ancient Vardanes or Hypanis. Length, about 450 miles.—**2.** A territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia, in the basin of the river Kuban. Area, 39,277 square miles. Population (1893), 1,567,498.

Kublai Khan (köb′lī khän). Born about 1216: died 1294. A Mongol emperor, grandson of Jenghiz Khan, founder of the Mongol dynasty in China. He reigned (1259–94) as ruler of China and large portions of western and central Asia and Russia.

Kuchan, or **Kushan** (kö-shän′). A town in the province of Khorasan, Persia, 90 miles northwest of Meshhed. Population, about 20,000.

Kuch Behar, or **Cooch Behar** (köch bā-här′). A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 89° 20′ E. Area, 1,307 square miles. Population (1891), 578,863.

Kücken (kük′ken), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Bleckede, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1810: died at Schwerin, Germany, April 3, 1882. A German composer, best known from his songs.

Kudur-Mabuk (kö-dör′mä-bök′). An Elamite ruler who, about 2272 B. C., invaded Babylonia and established his son Rim-Sin as king of Larsa in southern Babylonia (the modern Senkereh).

Kuenen (kü′nen), **Abraham.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1828: died at Leyden, Dec. 10, 1891. A noted Dutch biblical critic. He became extraordinary professor of theology at the University of Leyden in 1853, and ordinary professor in 1855. He was rector of the university 1861–62. Among his works are "Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek naar het ontstaan en de verzameling van de boeken des Ouden Verbonds" ("Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Collection of the Books of the Old Covenant," 1861–65), "De Godsdienst van Israel tot den Ondergang van den Joodschen Staat" (1869–70), etc.

Kuenlun. See *Kwanlun.*

Kufstein (köf′stīn). An ancient and almost impregnable fortress on the Inn, the boundary between Austria and Bavaria.

Kugler (kög′ler), **Franz Theodor.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1808: died at Berlin, March 18, 1858. A noted German historian of art, and poet. His chief work is "Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte" ("Manual of the History of Art," 1841–42).

Kuhn (kön), **Franz Felix Adalbert.** Born at Königsberg-in-der-Neumark, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1812: died at Kölln (Berlin), May 5, 1881. A celebrated German philologist and mythologist, director of the Köllnisches Gymnasium. He was one of the founders of the science of comparative mythology. Among his works are "Zur ältesten Geschichte der indogermanischen Völker" (1845), "Die Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertranks" (1859), etc.

Kühner (kü′ner), **Rafael.** Born at Gotha, Germany, March 22, 1802: died at Hannover, Prussia, April 16, 1878. A noted German philologist, teacher at the lyceum in Hannover. He published "Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache" ("Complete Grammar of the Greek Language," 1834–35), "Elementargrammatik der griechischen Sprache" (1837), and other Greek and Latin grammars.

Kuilenburg (koi′len-börG), or **Culenborg** (kö′-len-borG). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Lek 32 miles south-southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 7,653.

Kuitc (kö-ēch′), or **Lower Umpqua** (um′kwä). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived in 21 villages along the lower part of Umpqua River, Oregon. The few survivors are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. These Lower Umpqua Indians should be distinguished from the Upper Umpqua people who are of the Athapascan stock (which see). See *Yakonan.*

Kuka (kö′kä). A Nigritic tribe of the central Sudan, east of Lake Chad and northeast of Baghirmi. They are now subjected to the [illegible] dynasty of Bulala, which is related to the Bornu dynasty. The language of the Kuka is closely allied to that of Baghirmi and distinct from that of Wadai, its eastern neighbor.

Kuka (kö′kä), properly **Kukana,** or **Kukawa.** The capital of Bornu, central Africa, situated near Lake Chad about lat. 12° [illegible] N., long. 13° 20′ E. It is mostly built of mud houses [illegible] in 18[illegible], is [illegible] from Wadai [illegible]. It has an important trade [illegible] across the Sahara. Population [illegible].

Ku-Klux Klan (kū′kluks klan). A former secret organization in the southern United States, of which the object was to intimidate the negroes, carpet-baggers, and "scalawags," and to prevent them from political action. It arose probably in 1867), was guilty of numerous outrages; and was suppressed in consequence of an act of Congress (the "force bill") passed in 1871.

Kukolnik (kö'koly-nik), **Nestor.** Born 1808: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1868. A Russian dramatic poet and historical novelist.

Kuku-Khoto (kö'kö-kō'tō). A city in the Chinese empire, about lat. 40° 50′ N., long. 111° 35′ E.

Kulanapan (kö-lä'nä-pan). [From *kulenapo*, stone house.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. They were also called Pomo (derived from a word meaning 'earth') and Mendocino Indians. They once occupied northwestern California from the Russian River watershed to near Santa Rosa, and from Clear Lake on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. In this family more than fifty small tribes were included, which together made a large population; but now only a few scattered individuals survive.

Kuldja (köl'jä). The capital of Ili, Chinese empire, situated on the Ili in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 81° 30′ E.: an important trading center. It was held by Russia 1871–81. Population, about 12,500.

Kulikovo (kö'le-kō-vō). [Russ., 'field of woodcocks.'] A plain in the government of Tula, Russia, near the Don. Here in Sept., 1380, the Russians under Dmitri (surnamed "Donskoi" from this famous "battle of the Don"), son of Ivan II., defeated the Mongols under Mamai. The Mongols are said to have lost 100,000 men.

Kullu (kö-lö'). A portion of Kangra district, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 77° 30′ E.

Kulluka (köl-lö'ka). The name of a famous Sanskrit commentator on the so-called Laws of Manu.

Kulm (kölm). [Bohem. *Chlumec.*] A village in Bohemia, 48 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Aug. 29 and 30, 1813, the Allies under Ostermann and Kleist defeated the French (about 40,000) under Vandamme, who was compelled to surrender with 10,000 of his men.

Kulm, or **Culm** (kölm). [Pol. *Chelmno.*] A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 70 miles south by west of Dantzic: the oldest town in West Prussia. Population (1890), commune, 9,762.

Kulmbach, or **Culmbach** (kölm'bäch). A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the White Main 48 miles north-northeast of Nuremberg. It is noted for its breweries of Kulmbacher beer, and was formerly the residence of the margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. Population (1890), 6,999.

Kulpa (köl'pä). A river in Croatia, Austria-Hungary, joining the Save 32 miles southeast of Agram. Length, over 200 miles. It is navigable to Karlstadt.

Kum (köm), or **Kom** (kōm). A sacred city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 81 miles south-southwest of Teheran. Population, estimated, [illegible].

Kuma (kö'mä). A river in the government of Stavropol, Caucasia, Russia, flowing into the Caspian Sea about lat. 44° 50′ N. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Kumamoto (kö-mä-mo-tō'). A town in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. Population (1891), [illegible].

Kumania. See *Cumania.*

Kumara [illegible]. [Skt., 'new-born child,' 'youth.'] [illegible]

Kumarasambhava [illegible]. [Skt., 'the birth of Kumara,' the war-god.] An "artificial poem" ascribed to Kalidasa.

Kumarila (kö-mä'ri-la). A celebrated teacher of the Mimansa system of Hindu philosophy, and opponent of the Buddhists, whom he is said to have extirpated by force and persecution.

Kumassi, or **Coomassie** (kö-mas'sē). The capital of Ashanti, West Africa, about lat. [illegible] N., long. [illegible] W. It was captured by the British [illegible] in 1874. Population, [illegible].

Kumaon [illegible]. A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India, bordering on Nepal and Tibet. Area, 12,438 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Kumbhakonam [illegible]nam), or **Combaconum** [illegible]. A town in the district of Tanjore, Madras, British India, about 20 miles northeast of Tanjore. Population (1891), [illegible].

Kumpta, or **Coomptah** [illegible], or **Coomtah** [illegible]. A seaport in North Kanara district, Bombay, British India, [illegible]. Population, [illegible].

Kunch [illegible]. A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, [illegible]. Population, about [illegible].

Kunchinjinga [illegible]. One of the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya (once considered the highest), between Nepal and Sikhim. Height, 28,176 feet. Also *Kinchinjinga*, etc.

Kunduz (kön-döz'). A region in Afghan Turkestan, south of the Amu-Daria and west of Badakshan.

Kunersdorf (kö'ners-dorf). A village 4 miles east of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia. Here, Aug. 12, 1759, the allied army of Russians and Austrians (about 60,000) under Soltikoff and Laudon totally defeated the Prussians (48,000) under Frederick the Great. Loss of Prussians, 18,500; of allies, 16,000.

Kung (köng), Prince (**Kung-Tsin-Wang**). Born Jan. 11, 1833. A Chinese statesman, brother of the emperor Hien-fung. He was prime minister 1861–84.

Kungur (köng-gör'). A town in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, situated on the Sylva 55 miles south-southeast of Perm. Population, 12,106.

Kunstmann (könst'män), **Friedrich.** Born at Nuremberg, Jan. 4, 1811: died at Munich, Aug. 15, 1867. A German historical and geographical writer. He was tutor of the princess Donna Amalia of Brazil, in Lisbon, 1841–46, and from 1847 was a professor in the University of Munich. His best-known works are "Afrika vor den Entdeckungen der Portugiesen" (1853), and "Die Entdeckung Amerikas nach den altesten Quellen" (Munich, 1859, with atlas: the latter, known as the "Munich Atlas," gives facsimile copies of many early maps).

Kunth (könt), **Karl Sigismund.** Born at Leipsic, June 18, 1788: died at Berlin, March 22, 1850. A German botanist. He published "Nova genera et species plantarum" (1815–25), "Enumeratio plantarum omnium, etc." (1833–50).

Kunti (kön'tē). In Hindu mythology, daughter of the Yadava prince Shura, whose capital was Mathura on the Yamuna. She was the mother of Karna by the Sun. (See *Karna.*) Afterward she wedded Pandu and bore Yudhishthira, Bhima, and Arjuna, said respectively to be the sons of the gods Dharma, Vayu, and Indra. At the end of the great war she retired into the forest with Dhritarashtra and his wife Gandhari, where they all perished by a forest fire.

Kuopio (kö-ō'pē-ō). **1.** A laen of Finland, Russia. Area, 16,499 square miles. Population (1889), 284,847.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Kuopio, situated on Lake Kallavesi about lat. 63° N., long. 27° 30′ E. Population (1890), 8,882.

Kuprili. See *Koprili.*

Kur (kör), or **Kura** (kö'rä). A river of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, flowing by a delta into the Caspian Sea, about 70 miles southwest of Baku: the ancient Cyrus. Length, about 700 miles.

Kural (kö-räl'). ['Proverbs.'] An admirable collection of gnomic stanzas in the Tamil language, by Tiruvalluvar who lived about the 3d century A. D. Its language is the norm of literary excellence, and it has exercised a great influence upon its people. See *Tiruvalluvar.*

Kurdistan (kör-dis-tän'). The country of the Kurds, a region of vague boundaries in eastern Asiatic Turkey and western Persia, about lat. 34°–39° N., long. 38°–47° E. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants (the ancient Carduchi) belong to the Aryan race, but are Mohammedans in creed. They have enjoyed independence under their chiefs and are noted for their robberies. It is estimated that they number about 1,500,000 in Turkey and 750,000 in Persia.

Kurds (kördz). See *Kurdistan.*

Kurg, or **Coorg** (körg). A province of British India, under the administration of the governor-general of India, intersected by lat. 12° 15′ N., long. 76° E. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1834. Area, 1,583 square miles. Population (1891), 173,055.

Kurgan (kör-gän'). A town in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, situated on the Tobol about lat. 55° 30′ N., long. 65° 20′ E. Population (1889), 9,189.

Kuria Muria (kö'rē-ä mö'rē-ä) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Arabian Sea, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 17° 32′ N., long. 56° 5′ E.: a British possession.

Kurigalzu [illegible]. The name of two Babylonian kings of the Cossæan dynasty. The [illegible] Burnaburiash [illegible] war with Bel-Nirari [illegible] and lost part of his territory.

Kurile [illegible] **Islands.** [Jap. [illegible], 'Thousand Islands.'] A chain of islands, about 32 [illegible] in number, extending from [illegible] ex-[illegible]

Kurisches Haff [illegible] Length, about 60 miles.

Kurland. See *Courland.*

Kurma Avatar (kör'ma av-a-tär'). The "tortoise incarnation" of Vishnu (his second). He infused a portion of his essence into an immense tortoise to recover certain treasures lost in the deluge. His back served as a pivot for the mountain Mandara, round which the gods and demons twisted the serpent Vasuki. From the ocean thus churned emerged fourteen objects: Ambrosia; Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; Lakshmi or Shri, good fortune, or beauty; Sura, goddess of wine; Chandra, the moon; Rambha, prototype of lovely women; Uchchaihshravas, prototype of horses; the wonder-jewel Kaustubha; Parijata, a celestial tree yielding all desires; Kamadhenu, the cow granting all boons; Airavata, prototype of elephants; Shankha, a conch shell discomfiting enemies by its sound; an unerring bow; and a deadly poison.

Kurmark (kör'märk). The former name for the larger (northern and western) portion of the mark of Brandenburg, Prussia. It comprised the Altmark, Mittelmark, Ukermark, etc.

Kurnegalle (kör-nā-gäl'le), or **Kornegalle** (kōr-nā-gäl'le). A sacred town in Ceylon, 53 miles northeast of Colombo.

Kuroshiwo (kö-rọ-shē'wō). [Jap., from *kuro*, black, and *shiwo*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Bashi Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Loochoo, till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing northeast to the eastern shores of Kiushiu, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan. About lat. 38° it bends more to the east, and continues southward of the Aleutian Islands to the North American coast, where it is known as the Pacific drift. On the coast of Japan its temperature is always several degrees higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth increases as it approaches the American coast.

Kurrachee. See *Karachi.*

Kursk (körsk). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Orel, Voronezh, Kharkoff, Pultowa, and Tchernigoff: one of the chief agricultural governments of Russia. Area, 17,937 square miles. Population (1891), 2,666,573.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kursk, situated at the junction of the Kur and Tuskora, in lat. 51° 44′ N., long. 36° 15′ E. Population (1893), 57,320.

Kuru (kö'rö). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the lunar race, ruling in the northwest of India, about Delhi, and ancestor of Dhritarashtra and Pandu, though the patronymic Kauravas is generally used of the sons of the former.

Kurukshetra (kö-rök-shā'tra). ['Field of the Kurus.'] A plain, near Delhi, where the great battle of the Mahabharata, between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, was fought. It lies southeast of Thanesar, not far from Panipat, and has been the scene of many historic battles.

Kurz (körts), **Heinrich.** Born at Paris, April 28, 1805: died at Aarau, Switzerland, Feb. 24, 1873. A German historian of literature. From 1834 he was professor of the German language and literature in various places in Switzerland. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1851–72), etc.

Kurz, Hermann. Born at Reutlingen, Würtemberg, Nov. 30, 1813: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 10, 1873. A German poet, novelist, and littérateur.

Kusai. See *Strong Island.*

Kusan (kö'zan). ['Lake,' 'lagoon,' or 'inland bay.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians who formerly lived on Coos Bay and at the mouth of Coquille River, Oregon. They are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. They were in four tribes, occupying as many villages: namely, Anasitch and Melukitz on Coos Bay, and Mulluk, or Lower Coquille, and Nacu or Nasuma, at the mouth of Coquille River. Also *Cook-koo-oose, Kaus, Kaukwoos, Coos.*

Kusel (kö'zel). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 39 miles east-southeast of Treves.

Kushk-i-Nakhud (köshk'ẹ-nä-khöd'), or **Kashk-i-Nakhud** (kashk'-). A town in Afghanistan, about 38 miles west of Kandahar. Here, July 27, 1880, Ayub Khan totally defeated a British army under General Burrows.

Kusi (kö'sē). A northern tributary of the Ganges, which rises in Nepal. Length, about 325 miles.

Kusi-Utah. Same as *Gosiute.*

Kuskoquim (kus'ko-kwim), **Kuskokvim,** etc. A river in Alaska, flowing into Kuskoquim Bay about lat. 60° N., long. 162° 15′ W. Length, 400–500 miles.

Kusnetsk, or **Kuznetsk** (köz-netsk'). A town in the government of Saratoff, eastern Russia, 115 miles north by east of Saratoff. Population (1893), 20,919.

Küssnacht (küs'nacht), or **Küssnach** (küs'näch). A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi, 7 miles east-northeast of Lucerne.

Kustenaus (kös-te-nous'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians discovered by Von den Steinen on the upper Xingú River in 1885. They are distantly related to the Arawaks of Guiana.

Kustendje (kös-tend'je), or **Küstendje** (küs-tend'je), Rumanian **Constantza** (kon-stänt'-sä). A seaport and the chief town of the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 44° 10′ N., long. 28° 39′ E. It was the ancient Constantiana, situated at the end of Trajan's Wall. The ancient Tomi is in the vicinity. Population, 7,994.

Küstenland (küs'ten-länt), or **Maritime Province.** The collective name for the three crownlands Görz and Gradiska, Istria, and Triest, in Austria-Hungary.

Küstrin, or **Cüstrin** (küs-trēn'). A town and fortress in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the confluence of the Warthe with the Oder, 52 miles east by north of Berlin. It was formerly capital of the Neumark. Frederick the Great was imprisoned here 1730–31. It surrendered to the French in 1806. Population (1890), commune, 16,672.

Kusu (kö'sö), or **Bakusu** (bä-kö'sö). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, on the left bank of the Lualaba River, north of Nyangwe. They are agriculturists, copper-smelters, and cannibals.

Kutab minar (kö'täb mē-när'). A lofty column of red sandstone erected by the Mussulmans at Delhi in India, to commemorate their decisive victory over the Rajputs in 1193, which gained for them the sovereignty of the Panjab. It is 50 feet in diameter at the base, and 13 at the top, and is considered the highest column in the world. Its face is covered with texts from the Koran. Named in honor of Kutabuddin, the general of the conqueror.

Kutahia, or **Kutaya** (kö-tī'yä). A town in Asia Minor, Turkey, situated in lat. 39° 28′ N., long. 29° 52′ E. It is a trading center. A peace was negotiated here, May, 1833, whereby the sultan made over Syria and the province of Adana to Ibrahim Pasha. Population, estimated, 40,000–60,000.

Kutais (kö-tīs'). **1.** A government in Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bordering on the Black Sea and Asiatic Turkey. The territories of Sukhum and Batum were annexed to it in 1882. Area, 13,968 square miles. Population (1886–90), 998,620.

2. The capital of the government of Kutais, situated on the Rion in lat. 42° 16′ N., long. 42° 40′ E., acquired by Russia in 1810. Population (1892), 22,643.

Kutchin (ku-chin'). A general name given to many tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, who live on and near the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska, and in the northwestern part of British North America, west of the Mackenzie River. Sometimes called *Loucheux* and *Quarrelers*. They number (1893) about 1,974. See *Athapascan*.

Kutchuk-Kainardji (köt-chök'kī-närd'jē), **Treaty of.** A treaty between Russia and Turkey, concluded at Kutchuk-Kainardji (a place in Bulgaria 15 miles southeast of Silistria) July 21, 1774. Turkey renounced sovereignty over the Tatars in southern Russia; Russia acquired territory and strategical points in the Crimea and on the Black Sea.

Kutno (köt'nō). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, 74 miles west of Warsaw. Population (1890), 10,056.

Kuttack. See *Cuttack*.

Kuttenberg (köt'ten-berg), Bohem. **Hora Kutná** (hō'rä köt'nä). A town in Bohemia, 39 miles east by south of Prague. Its lead-mines were long noted for their production of silver. Population (1890), commune, 13,563.

Kutusoff, or **Kutuzoff** (kö-tö'zof), **Mikhail,** Prince of Smolensk. Born Sept. 16, 1745: died at Bunzlau, Prussia, April 28, 1813. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars, commanded at Austerlitz Dec. 2, 1805; succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief in 1812; commanded at Borodino in 1812, and was victorious at Smolensk Nov., 1812.

Kuty (kö'tē). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Czeremosz in lat. 48° 16′ N., long. 25° 10′ E. Population (1890), commune, 6,353.

Kuvera (kö-vā'ra). [Skt.: said to be from *ku*, what a (interrogative and depreciative), and *vera*, body (in reference to his ugliness).] In Hindu mythology, originally, the chief of the evil beings dwelling in darkness, a sort of Pluto; later, the god of riches and the regent of the northern quarter. His city is Alaka in the Himalaya, and his garden Chaitraratha on Mount Mandara. He was half-brother of Ravana, and once possessed the city of Lanka in Ceylon, from which he was driven by Ravana. He is represented as white and deformed, having three legs and only eight teeth.

Kuyp. See *Cuyp*.

Kuyunjik (kö-yön-jek'). A village and a mound of ruins on the site of ancient Nineveh, which in the reign of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.) was the capital of Assyria, and remained such until its destruction in 608 B. C.: the Mespila of Xenophon. It represents the northern quarter of Nineveh. It lies on the eastern bank of the Tigris, nearly opposite to the modern Mosul. Opposite to it lies the other mound of ruins Nebbi Yunus, representing the southern quarter of Nineveh. Between them flows the Chosr, an auxiliary river of the Tigris. Sir Henry Layard, English ambassador at Constantinople, discovered in Kuyunjik 1852, the largest Assyrian palace thus far known (the so-called southwest palace of Sennacherib, which contained 71 rooms); and Hormuzd Rassam 1854 the north palace of Asurbanipal, with the great collection of engraved tablets known as "the Library of Asurbanipal." See *Nineveh*.

Kwafi (kwä'fē). An African tribe, ethnically allied and conterminous with the Masai, but not on friendly terms with them. Like the Masai, they are split into clans, and are warlike, nomadic, and pagan. They are called Wakwafi by the Bantu tribes.

Kwakiutl (kwä-kē-ötl'). Originally, the name of a single tribe of North American Indians, in the northeastern part of Vancouver Island; now, a collective name given to three tribes of the Haeltzuk division of the Wakashan stock—namely, the Kwakiutl proper, Walis-kwakiutl, and Kueha. In 1885 the Kwakiutl proper numbered 65; the Walis-kwakiutl, 48. See *Haeltzuk*, 1.

Kwakwa (kwä'kwä), also called **Avekvom.** A Nigritic tribe of the Ivory Coast, West Africa, between Liberia and Ashanti, in the French sphere of influence. Like the Kru-men, they are muscular and bold sailors.

Kwalhiokwa (kwäl-hē-ō'kwä). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly on Willopah River, Washington, near the Lower Chinook Indians: often confounded with the Owilapsh or Whilpah. See *Athapascan*.

Kwangsi (kwäng-sē'). A province of southern China, bounded by Kweichow and Hunan on the north, Kwangtung on the east, Kwangtung and Tongking on the south, and Yunnan on the west. Area, 78,250 square miles. Population, 5,151,327.

Kwangtung (kwäng-töng'). A province of southern China, bounded by Hunan and Kiangsi on the north, Fuhkien on the northeast, the China Sea and Gulf of Tongking on the south, and Tongking and Kwangsi on the west. Chief city, Canton. Area, 79,456 square miles. Population (with Hainan), 29,706,249.

Kwanlun (kwan-lön'), or **Kwunlun** (kwun-), or **Kuenlun** (kwen-). A mountain-chain in the Chinese empire which separates Tibet on the south from Eastern Turkestan on the north. Highest peaks, about 25,000 feet. They were partially explored by Prjevalski about 1880.

Kwapa (kwä'pä), or **Quapaw** (kwä'pâ). A tribe of the Dhegiha division of North American Indians. The name they give themselves is *Ugaqpa*, meaning 'those who went down stream' or 'with the current,' the correlative of *Umanhan* (see *Omaha*). Some of them are in the Indian Territory, others are with the Osage in Oklahoma. Their total number is (1893) 25[illegible]. The Kwapa were called Akansa by the Illinois; hence the name *Arkansas*. See *Dhegiha*.

Kwatami (kwä-tä'mē), or **Sixes** (siks'ez). A village of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly on Sixes Creek, Oregon, now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Kweichow (kwī-chou'). A province of China, bounded by Szechuen on the north, Hunan on the east, Kwangsi on the south, and Yunnan on the west. Area, 64,554 square miles. Population, 7,669,181.

Kwichpak. See *Yukon*.

Kwiliute. See *Quileute*.

Kwilu, or **Kuilu** (kwē'lö). A river in the French Kongo, Africa.

Kwokwoos. See *Kusan*.

Kworatem (kwō'rä-tem). A division of the Quoratean stock of North American Indians, embracing the Ehnek, Ikwanek, Opigoi, and Shiwo bands or villages on Salmon River, northwestern California. The name is also applied by the natives to the river. See *Quoratean*.

Kyaxares. See *Cyaxares*.

Kybele. See *Cybele*.

Kyd (kid), **Thomas.** Lived in the latter half of the 16th century. An English dramatist. He wrote usually on bloodcurdling subjects, and is best known by his two plays, "The First Part of Jeronimo or Hieronimo, etc.," published in 1605, and "The Spanish Tragedy" (licensed 1592, printed 1599 and 1602), written after the other, though purporting to precede it. He also translated Garnier's "Pompey the Great," known as "Cornelia," and wrote "Solimon and Perseda," etc. (See *Hamlet*.) He is said to have died in poverty in 1595.

> The well-known epithet of Jonson, "sporting" Kyd, seems to have been either a mere play on the poet's name, or else a *lucus a non lucendo;* for both "Jeronimo" and its sequel are in the ghastliest and bloodiest vein of tragedy, and "Cornelia" is a model of stately dullness.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 74.

Kydonia. See *Cydonia*.

Kyffhäuser (kif'hoi-zer). A mountain and castle in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 31 miles north-northwest of Weimar. According to tradition it is the sleeping-place of Frederick Barbarossa. Height, 1,395 feet.

Kygani, or **Kaigani.** See *Skittagetan*.

Kyle (kīl). The central district of Ayrshire, Scotland, between the Doon and the Irvine.

Kyme. See *Cumæ*.

Kymry. See *Cymry*.

Kynaston (kin'as-ton), **Edward.** Born at London about 1640: died in Jan., 1706. An English actor. He was remarkably handsome, and was noted for his impersonation of female parts in his youth, and for his demeanor in the parts of kings and noble personages in his later years.

Kynaston, Sir **Francis.** Born at Oteley, Shropshire, in 1587: died in 1642. An English poet and scholar. In 1635 he founded the "Musæum Minervæ," a college intended to give instruction to young gentlemen before their taking long journeys into foreign parts. It perished with its founder. He published a version of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," and a romance in verse, "Leoline and Sydanis," and other poems.

Kyoto. See *Kioto*.

Kypros. See *Cyprus*.

Kyrene. See *Cyrene*.

Kyritz (kē'rits). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Jäglitz 51 miles northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 5,086.

Kyrle (kėrl), **John.** Born at Dymock, Gloucestershire, May 22, 1637: died at Ross, Herefordshire, Nov. 7, 1724. A benevolent and public-spirited man, a general mediator in the neighborhood of the estates he inherited from his father. He was known as the "Man of Ross." Pope has immortalized him in his "Moral Essays."

Kyros. See *Cyrus*.

Kythul, or **Kaithal** (kī-thul'). A town in Karnal district, Panjab, British India, 92 miles north-northwest of Delhi. Population, about 14,000.

Kyzikos. See *Cyzicus*.

Laach (läch). A small lake in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 16 miles west-northwest of Coblenz.

Laaland (lâ'länd), or **Lolland** (lol'and). An island of Denmark, south of Zealand. Its surface is level. It forms with Falster the province of Maribo. Length, 37 miles. Area, 445 square miles.

La Antigua (lä än-tē'gwä). **1.** One of the names given to the old colony of Darien: in full, *Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien.*—**2.** Guatemala la Antigua. See *Guatemala, Old.*

Laar, or **Laer** (lär), **Pieter van.** Born in the Netherlands about 1613: died at Haarlem, Netherlands, about 1674. A Dutch genre painter, called Bamboccio ('cripple'). He painted with much humor and naturalness, and his style was imitated so that "bambocciade" became a special artistic term applied to scenes of low life.

Labadie, or **La Badie** (lä bä-dē'), **Jean de.** Born at Bourg-en-Guienne, France, Feb. 13, 1610: died at Altona, Prussia, Feb. 13, 1674. A French mystic and separatist. Originally a Jesuit, he joined the Reformed Church in 1650, and founded a sect known as the Labadists.

Labadists (lab'a-dists). The followers of Jean de Labadie. See *Labadie.* The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of Sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the 18th century.

Laban (lā'ban). [Heb., 'white.'] A Syrian, father-in-law of the patriarch Jacob.

Labanoff de Rostoff (lä-bä'nof dė ros'tof), Prince **Alexander.** Born 1788: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1866. A Russian general and historian. He wrote "Lettres, instructions, et mémoires de Marie Stuart, reine d'Écosse" (1844), etc.

La Barre, Antoine le Fèvre de. See *Barre.*

Labastida y Davalos (lä-bäs-tē'dä ē dä'vä-lōs), **Pelagio Antonio de.** Born at Zamora, Michoacan, March 21, 1816: died at Mexico City, Feb. 5, 1891. A Mexican ecclesiastic, bishop of Puebla from July 8, 1855, and archbishop of Mexico from March 19, 1863. He was a leader of the conservative and church party in the struggles of 1857, was exiled, subsequently was active in the movement for an empire, was one of the regents in 1863; and was again exiled by Juarez in 1867.

Labat (lä-bä'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, 1663: died there, Jan. 6, 1738. A French Dominican missionary and author. From 1694 to 1705 he was stationed in the French West Indies. During this time he visited many French and English islands under government commission. He published "Nouveau voyage aux isles de l'Amérique, etc." (1st ed., 2 vols., 1724; 2d ed., with additions, 8 vols., 1742; Dutch and German translations), etc.

Labé (lä-bā'), **Louise,** surnamed **La belle Cordière** ('the beautiful ropemaker'). Born at Lyons, France, 1526: died at Lyons, March, 1566. The most important French female poet of [illegible]. In her youth she was a soldier [illegible] Captain Loys. She was the author [illegible] and a prose work, "Débat de la [illegible]

Labeatis Lacus (la-bē-ā'tis lā'kus). The ancient name of the Lake of Scutari.

La Bella [illegible] A portrait by [illegible] the Galleria Pitti, Florence. [illegible] gold, with white slashings.

Labelye (läb-lē'), **Charles.** Born at Vevay, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1705: died at Paris (?) about 1781. [illegible]

Laberius [illegible], **Decimus.** [illegible]

on Cæsar's Gallic war, and a prose work containing anecdotes, etc.

Labes (lä'bes). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Riga 45 miles east-northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 5,232.

Labezares (lä-bā-thä'res), **Guido de.** Born in Biscay about 1510: died in the Philippine Islands about 1580. A Spanish commander. He went to Mexico; accompanied Villalobos to the Spice Islands in 1542, returning in 1549; was engaged in an attempt to settle Florida 1558-62; was royal factor of Legazpe's expedition to the Philippines in 1564; and after Legazpe's death, Aug. 20, 1572, remained in command of the conquests until Aug. 24, 1575. His reports on the Florida expedition and on the conquest of the Philippines were published in the "Cartas de Indias," 1877. Also written *Labazares.*

Labiau (lä'be-ou). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 26 miles east-northeast of Königsberg. By a treaty concluded here in 1656, between Charles Gustavus of Sweden and Frederick William the Great Elector, the sovereignty of Brandenburg over East Prussia was recognized.

Labiche (lä-bēsh'), **Eugène Marie.** Born at Paris, May 5, 1815: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1888. A French dramatist, author of numerous successful comedies, farces, and vaudevilles. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1880. A collected edition of his plays was issued in 1879.

Labienus (lā-bi-ē'nus), **Quintus.** Killed in Cilicia about 39 B. C. A Roman general, son of Titus Labienus. As a republican and Parthian commander he invaded Syria and Asia Minor 40 and 39 B. C.

Labienus, Titus. Killed at the battle of Munda, Spain, 45 B. C. A Roman general, distinguished as Cæsar's legate in the Gallic war. He joined the Pompeians in 49 B. C.

Labillardière (lä-bē-yär-dyãr'), **Jacques Julien.** Born at Alençon, France, Oct. 23, 1755: died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1834. A French naturalist and traveler. He published "Icones plantarum Syriæ" (1791-1812), "Novæ Hollandiæ plantarum specimen" (1804-1806), "Relation du voyage a la recherche de La Perouse pendant les annees 1791-1792" (1800), etc.

Lablache (lä-bläsh'), **Luigi.** Born at Naples, Dec. 6, 1794: died there, Jan. 23, 1858. An opera-singer of French-Irish descent (his mother was Irish), regarded as the chief basso of modern times. He made his first appearance in opera at Naples in 1812, and from this time till 1852, when his health began to fail, he sang with great success. His voice, "when he chose, easily exceeded the tones of the instruments that accompanied it."

Laborde (lä-bōrd'), **Alexandre Louis Joseph,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1773: died there, Oct. 24, 1842. A French scholar and man of letters, son of J. J. Laborde. He wrote "Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne" (1807-18), etc.

Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Comte **de.** Born at Paris, June 15, 1807: died there, March 25, 1869. A French archæologist and traveler in Egypt, Arabia, and Asia Minor, son of A. L. J. de Laborde. He wrote "Voyage en Orient, etc." (1837-64), etc.

Labouchere (lä-bö-shãr'), **Henry,** Lord Taunton. Born Aug. 15, 1798: died at London, July 13, 1869. An English politician, of Huguenot descent, created Baron Taunton of Taunton Aug. 18, 1859. The Labouchere family (of which Henry's father was [illegible]

Labouchere, Henry. Born 1831. An English journalist and advanced Liberal politician, nephew of Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton. [illegible] Middlesex 1867-68, and [illegible] Northampton. [illegible] owner and editor of the London weekly journal "Truth." His "Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris" appeared in 1871.

Laboulaye (lä-bö-lā'), **Édouard René Lefebvre de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1811: died at Paris, May 25, 1883. A French jurist, historian, and politician. He became professor of comparative legislation in the College de France in 1849, and was made deputy in 1871 and life senator in 1875. His works include "Histoire politique des Etats-Unis" ("Political History of the United States," 1855-66), "Les États-Unis et la France" (1862), "Paris en Amérique" (1863), "Recherches sur la condition civile et politique des femmes" (1843), translations of Channing's works, etc.

Labourdan (lä-bör-doṅ'), or **Labourd** (lä-bör'). A Basque district, situated mainly in the western part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.

Labourdonnais, or **Labourdonnaie** (lä-bör-do-nā'), **Bertrand François Mahé de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Feb. 11, 1699: died Sept. 9, 1753. A French admiral, governor-general of the Isle of France and Isle of Bourbon. He captured Madras in 1746.

Labra (lä'brä), **Rafael Maria de.** Born at Havana in 1841. A Cuban publicist, a resident of Madrid, Spain, since 1851. He has represented Porto Rico in several legislatures; was one of the leaders of the abolition party; and has published many works on slavery, emancipation, and kindred topics, besides historical studies on Spanish America, etc.

Labrador (lab-ra-dôr'). In an extended sense, a peninsula comprised between the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay (the southern part of which is now included in Quebec, while the western part forms the Northeast Territory); in a restricted sense, a dependency of Newfoundland, including the coast from Cape Chudleigh to the Strait of Belle-Isle. The surface is rugged, the climate rigorous. Labrador has important fisheries. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, Indians, and French. The interior near the Grand Falls has been recently explored by American parties. It was discovered by the Norsemen; and in 1497 by the Cabots. It was named by G. Cortereal (1501) "Terra de Lavradores" (land of laborers or slaves). It was also called on some old maps Terra Corterealis (from Cortereal), and by Hudson Magna Britannia. Population, about 5,000.

Labrunie, Gérard. See *Gérard de Nerval.*

La Bruyère (lä brü-yãr'), **Jean de.** Born at Paris, Aug., 1645: died at Versailles, May 10, 1696. A French moralist. He was educated in Paris and studied law. He left the bar, however, to fill an administrative position in Normandy (1673-87), but resided in Paris, where he was appointed tutor to the young Duke of Bourbon in 1684. His claim to literary recognition rests on his great work "Les caractères," which he undertook in imitation of Theophrastus. He had made a translation of the latter's work, and appended to it notes on the customs of his own times. The first edition was entitled "Caractères de Theophraste, traduits du grec, avec les caracteres ou les mœurs de ce siecle" (1688). It contained 386 "caractères"; the fourth edition (1689) contained 340 additional ones; the fifth added 141, the sixth 103, the seventh 110, and the eighth 40. The ninth edition, containing over 1,100 "caractères," was in press at the time of La Bruyère's death.

Labuan (lä-bö-än'). An island in the East Indies, situated about 6 miles northwest of Borneo, in lat. 5° 17′ N., long. 115° 15′ E. Capital, Victoria. It belongs since 1846 to Great Britain, and has been administered since 1890 by the British North Borneo Company. Area, 30 square miles. Population (1891), 5,853.

Labyrinth (lab'i-rinth). [L. *labyrinthus*, from Gr. *λαβύρινθος*.] A maze; especially, a subterranean structure having many intricate passages. Several such mazes were famous in antiquity. The greatest was that which lay near Lake Mœris, in the Fayum, Egypt, and was probably built by Amenemhat III (about 2300 B. C.). According to Herodotus, it had 3,000 halls and chambers, half of them above ground and half below, and 12 covered courts. Only fragments of it remain. (See the extract below.) Another famous labyrinth (that of Crete) was fabled to have been built for King Minos by Dædalus on the model of the Egyptian but very much smaller. Its real existence is doubted. There also were one on the island of Lemnos and one on Samos.

> This platform, which measures one thousand feet in length by eight hundred in breadth, represents the site of the Labyrinth, that famous building of which it was said by Herodotus that it was "larger than all the temples of Greece put together, and more wonderful than the pyramids." The Labyrinth was utterly destroyed by order of the Roman Government some seventeen or eighteen centuries ago, and all that remains of its former magnificence is this platform, heaped six feet deep with thousands and

tens of thousands of tons of limestone and granite chips. This tremendous destruction was undoubtedly wrought by order of the Roman Government, and the people who smashed up and quarried out the most splendid building of the ancient world lived in that little town on the southwest corner of the platform. As they went on clearing the site they made use of it for a cemetery; and so, in course of time, the last vestiges of the labyrinth disappeared, and the place thereof became a city of the dead. It was this cemetery which Mr. Petrie explored during the seasons of 1887–88 and 1888–89, and it was here that he discovered the extraordinary series of portraits, some of which are here reproduced from his original photographs.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 95.

Lacaille (lä-käy'), or **La Caille, Nicolas Louis de.** Born at Rumigny, Ardennes, France, March 15, 1713: died at Paris, March 21, 1762. A noted French astronomer, professor of mathematics in Mazarin College. He wrote numerous scientific works, including "Astronomiæ fundamenta, etc." (1757), "Cœlum australe stelligerum, etc." (a catalogue of over 10,000 southern stars, 1763), "Tabulæ solares" (giving corrections for planetary perturbations, 1758), etc. In 1739–1740 he was employed in remeasuring the French arc of the meridian. He conducted a successful astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope 1750–54.

La Calle (lä käl or lä käl'lä). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 40 miles east of Bona. Population (1891), 5,835.

La Calprenède (lä käl-pre-nād'), **Gautier de Costes de.** Born at the Château de Tolgon, near Sarlat, Dordogne, France, 1610: died at Grand-Andely, Oct., 1663. A French novelist and dramatist. He wrote the historical romances "Cassandre" (1640), "La Cléopatre" (1647), and "Faramond, ou l'histoire de France" (1661); and several tragedies, including "La mort de Mithridate" (1637), "Bradamante" (1636), "Jeanne d'Angleterre" (1637), "Le comte d'Essex" (1639), "Édouard, roi d'Angleterre" (1640), etc.

Lacandones (lä-kän-dō'nes). [F. *Lacandons.*] An Indian tribe of the Maya stock, in northern Guatemala and the adjacent parts of Mexico. Formerly they were numerous, and until 1750 were hostile to the whites. At present they are reduced to a few thousand. Those called Eastern Lacandones are friendly to strangers, though living in a state of semi-independence and retaining most of their ancient customs. The Western Lacandones, on the Passion River, have no intercourse with the whites.

Laccadives (lak'a-dīvz), or **Laccadive,** or **Lakkadiv, Islands.** A group of small coral islands, situated in the Indian Ocean, west of British India, about lat. 10°–12° N., long. 72°–74° E. They belong partly to Great Britain, partly to Kanara. The leading product is coir. The inhabitants are Moplas; the religion is Mohammedan. These islands were discovered by Vasco da Gama 1499. Population (1891), 14,440.

Lacedæmon (las-ẹ-dē'mọn). [Gr. *Λακεδαίμων.*] A name anciently given to Laconia, and sometimes to Sparta.

Lacépède (lä-sā-pād'), **Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville,** Comte **de.** Born at Agen, France, Dec. 26, 1756: died at Épinay, near St.-Denis, France, Oct. 6, 1825. A noted French naturalist. He continued Buffon's "Histoire naturelle" under the titles "Histoire des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents" (1788–89) and "Histoire naturelle des reptiles" (1789). He also published "Histoire naturelle des poissons" (1798–1803), "Histoire des cétacés" (1804), etc. His earliest works were an "Essai sur l'électricité naturelle et artificielle" (1781), and the "Poétique de la musique" (1785). He was an amateur musician of ability.

Lacerda e Almeida (lä-sār'dä ē äl-mā'dä), **Francisco José de.** Born at São Paulo about 1750: died near Tete, Mozambique, Africa, 1798. A Portuguese-Brazilian engineer and traveler. From 1780 to 1790 he was engaged in northern and western Brazil on the commission employed to mark the boundaries of that country with the Spanish colonies. In 1797 he was sent to explore the interior of Mozambique, where he died of malarial fever. Several of his reports have been published.

Lacerta (la-sėr'tä). [L., 'the lizard.'] A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Lachaise, or **La Chaise** (lä shāz), **François d'Aix de.** Born at Aix, Loire, France, Aug. 25, 1624: died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1709. A French Jesuit, confessor of Louis XIV.

Lachaise, Père, Cemetery of. See *Père Lachaise.*

La Chaussée (lä shō-sā'), **Pierre Claude Nivelle de.** Born at Paris, 1692: died at Paris, March 14, 1754. A French dramatist, the introducer or popularizer of the so-called pathetic comedy (comédie larmoyante) or sentimental play: author of "Le préjugé à la mode" (1735), etc.

Laches (lā'kēz). [Gr. *Λάχης.*] A dialogue of Plato: a conversation on courage between Lysimachus, the son of Aristides, and Melesias, the son of the elder Thucydides (who are considering the question of the education of their sons), the generals Nicias and Laches, and Socrates.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis). [Gr. *Λάχεσις*, disposer of lots.] In Greek mythology, one of the three Mœræ or Fates. See *Fates.*

Lachine (lä-shēn') **Rapids.** Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal.

Lachish (lā'kish). One of the capitals of the Canaanites, conquered by Joshua, situated on an elevation between Gaza and Eleutheropolis (Bet Jibrin). It seems to have been an important frontier fortress in the direction of Egypt. It was conquered by Sennacherib during his invasion of Judah in 701 B. C. A representation of its siege was found on a slab in a hall of Sennacherib's palace, which was excavated in the ruins of Kuyunjik. It was again taken, after a long resistance, by Nebuchadnezzar. After the return from captivity it was restored. It is now represented by the stone heaps of Tel-el-Hesy. This site was excavated in 1889 and the following years by Flinders Petrie and Frederick Jones Bliss, and important ruins, pottery, and a cuneiform tablet were discovered there.

Lachlan (läk'lạn). A river of New South Wales, Australia, joining the Murrumbidgee about long. 144° 10' E. Length, 400–500 miles.

Lachmann (läch'män), **Karl.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, March 4, 1793: died at Berlin, March 13, 1851. A noted German philologist and critic, professor at Königsberg (1818) and later (1825) at Berlin. He wrote "Zu den Nibelungen und zur Klage" (1836), "Betrachtungen über die Ilias" (1847), and published editions of the "Nibelungenlied" (1826), Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Propertius, Catullus, Tibullus, Lucretius, etc.

Lachner (läch'ner), **Franz.** Born at Rain, Bavaria, April 2, 1803: died at Munich, Jan. 20, 1890. A German composer and noted musical director at Munich. Among his operas are "Catarina Cornaro" and "Benvenuto Cellini." He also wrote an elegy on the death of Beethoven for five violoncellos, several oratorios, etc.

Lachner, Ignaz. Born at Rain, Bavaria, Sept. 17, 1807. A German composer and violinist, brother of Franz Lachner. He was kapellmeister, 1861–75, at the city theater in Frankfort. Among his works are the operas "Der Geisterturm," "Die Regenbrüder," and "Loreley," and a favorite song "Ueberall Du."

Lachner, Vincenz. Born at Rain, Bavaria, July 19, 1811: died at Karlsruhe, Jan. 21, 1893. A German composer, brother of Franz Lachner. He was kapellmeister at Mannheim from 1836–1873.

Lackawanna (lak-a-won'ä). A river in northeastern Pennsylvania, joining the Susquehanna at Pittston. Its lower valley is noted for the production of anthracite coal. Length, about 55 miles.

La Cloche (F. pron. lä klōsh), **James.** Born in Jersey, 1647: date of death unknown. A natural son of Charles II. of England. He became a Jesuit in 1667.

Laclos (lä-klō'), **Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos de.** Born at Amiens, France, 1741: died at Taranto, Italy, Nov. 5, 1803. A French general and man of letters. He wrote the novel "Les liaisons dangereuses" (1782), etc.

La Condamine (lä kôṅ-dä-mēn'), **Charles Marie de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 28, 1701: died there, Feb. 4, 1774. A French scientist who in 1735 was chosen, with Bouguer and Godin, to measure an arc of the meridian on the plain of Quito, South America. The expedition occupied nine years, and in 1744 La Condamine descended the Amazon on his way to Europe. He published several works on the measurement, besides "Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique méridionale" (1745), "Journal d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi" (1751), various papers on inoculation, etc. It is said that he carried the first knowledge of india-rubber to Europe.

Laconia (lạ-kō'ni-ä). 1. In ancient geography, the southeastern division of the Peloponnesus, Greece, lying south of Argolis and Arcadia and east of Messenia. Chief city, Sparta. It was nearly surrounded by mountains and the sea, and was traversed by the Eurotas.

2. A nomarchy of modern Greece, corresponding generally to the ancient Laconia. Area, 1,679 square miles. Population (1889), 126,888.

Laconicus Sinus (lạ-kon'i-kus sī'nus), **Gulf of Laconia.** In ancient geography, the arm of the Mediterranean south of Laconia.

Lacordaire (lä-kor-dãr'), **Jean Baptiste Henri.** Born near Dijon, May 12, 1802: died at Sorèze (Tarn), Nov. 22, 1861. A celebrated French divine. He entered the college at Dijon in 1810, graduated with honors in 1819, studied law, and finally entered an office in Paris. In 1824 he gave up law for theology, was admitted to the seminary of Saint Sulpice, and three years later was ordained priest. At the time of the revolution of July, 1830, the Catholic element in France sought new means of strengthening its influence and thought to accomplish that end in preaching the doctrines of liberty. Lacordaire eagerly followed the movement, and was active in editing a paper called "L'Avenir," published for the first time Oct. 18, 1830. He retired from the staff, however, on account of the condemnation passed on the undertaking by the pontifical court at Rome. He attained a great reputation as a preacher at Notre Dame. On April 6, 1840, he joined the Dominican order of monks, and Feb. 2, 1860, he was elected to the French Academy. Some of Lacordaire's works are "Considérations philosophiques sur le système de M. de Lamennais" (1834), "Vie de Saint Dominique" (1840), "Conférences de Notre-Dame de Paris" (1835–50), "Conférences à Lyon et à Grenoble" (1845), "Sermons isolés et oraisons funèbres" (1844–47), of which the finest was undoubtedly the funeral oration preached over the remains of General Drouot at Nancy on May 25, 1847; and lastly a voluminous correspondence. A complete edition of Lacordaire's works was published in six volumes in 1858.

Lacordaire, Jean Théodore. Born at Recey-sur-Ource, Feb. 1, 1801: died at Liège, Belgium, July 18, 1870. A French entomologist, brother of J. B. H. Lacordaire. From 1825 to 1832 he made four journeys in South America; from 1835 he was a professor at the University of Liège. His greatest work is the "Genera des coléoptères" (12 vols. 1854–76: the last three by Chapuis). He also published numerous works and papers on the *Coleoptera*, articles on South America, and an "Introduction à l'entomologie" (2 vols. 1837–39).

La Coruña. See *Corunna.*

La Coruña, Count of, fifth Viceroy of Mexico. See *Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de.*

La Cosa, Juan de. See *Cosa.*

Lacressonière (lä-kres-so-nyãr'), stage name of **Louis Charles Adrien Lesot de la Penneterie.** Born at Chauny, Haute-Marne, Dec. 11, 1819: died June 9, 1893. A noted French actor. He first played in Paris at the Ambigu in 1842. In 1847, joining the Théâtre Historique, he was for a long time the impersonator of the principal characters of Soulié and Dumas. He was very successful in the double rôle in the "Courrier de Lyon."

Lacretelle (lä-krė-tel'), **Jean Charles Dominique de.** Born at Metz, Sept. 3, 1766: died at Mâcon, France, March 26, 1855. A French historian and journalist. Among his works is "Histoire de France pendant le XVIIIe siècle" (1808–12: continued for the revolution, consulate and empire, and restoration).

Lacroix (lä-krwä'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, Feb. 27, 1806: died there, Oct. 16, 1884. A French novelist and historical and miscellaneous writer under the pseudonym "Bibliophile Jacob." Among his numerous works are "Contes du Bibliophile Jacob, etc." (1831: reprinted in 1844 as "Récits historiques à la jeunesse"), "La danse Macabre, etc." (1832), "Convalescence du vieux conteur" (1832–36–38), "Romans relatifs à l'histoire de France aux XVe et XVIe siècles" (1838), "Le moyen âge et la renaissance" (conjointly with Seré, 1847–1852), "Curiosités de l'histoire des arts, etc." (1858), "Les arts au moyen âge, etc." (1868), "Les mœurs, usages, et costumes au moyen âge, etc." (1871), etc. He published many catalogues and edited a number of works. He also wrote under the names of Pierre Dufour and Antony Dubourg.

Lacroix, Sylvestre François. Born at Paris, 1765: died there, May 25, 1843. A noted French mathematician. His chief work is "Traité du calcul différentiel et du calcul intégral" (1797).

La Crosse (la krôs). A city and the capital of La Crosse County, Wisconsin, situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the La Crosse and Black rivers, in lat. 43° 48' N., long. 91° 14' W. It has important lumber trade and sawmills. Population (1890), 25,090.

Lactantius Firmianus (lak-tan'shi-us fėr-mi-ā'nus), **Lucius Cælius** (or **Cæcilius**). Lived at the beginning of the 4th century. A Christian apologist, preceptor of Crispus in Gaul about 313: called "the Christian Cicero." His chief work is "Divinarum institutionum libri septem" ("Seven Books of the Divine Institutions").

La Cuba (lä kö'bä). A castle at Palermo, Italy, built for recreation by King William II. in 1182. It is square. Its lofty walls are ornamented to their full height with alternately wide and narrow Saracenic pointed wall arcades, beneath which open several tiers of pointed windows, the highest single, the others coupled. The castle is built around an interior court. The design possesses much elegance.

La Cueva. See *Cueva.*

Lacunza (lä-kön'sä), **Manuel.** Born at Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1731: died at Imola, Italy, June 17, 1801. A Jesuit author. After the expulsion of his order from America (1767), he lived a very secluded life in Italy. His commentary "La venida del Mesías" has had many editions.

Lacy, or **Lascy** (läs'ē), Count **Franz Moritz von.** Born at St. Petersburg, Oct. 16, 1725: died at Vienna, Nov. 24, 1801. An Austrian field-marshal, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Lacy (lā'si), **Henry de.** Born about 1249: died at London, Feb. 5, 1311. An English nobleman, third Earl of Lincoln: an influential counselor of Edward I. and Edward II. He took part in the siege of Bordeaux, 1296, under the Earl of Lancaster, and on the death of the latter (June, 1296) was chosen general.

Lacy, Hugh de. Murdered at Durrow, Ireland, July 25, 1186. An English soldier and conqueror of Ireland, fifth Baron Lacy, and first Lord of

Meath. In Oct., 1171, he followed Henry II. to Ireland. In 1172 he received the submission of Roderick, king of Connaught, and was granted Meath and Dublin Castle. He secured Meath by the erection of numerous castles. In 1173 he fought in France. His administration of Ireland was characterized by peace and good order. He was recalled, temporarily, in 1181, returning the next winter. On July 25, 1186, while inspecting the new castle at Durrow, he was murdered.

Lacy, Hugh de. Died at Carrickfergus about 1242. An English soldier, created earl of Ulster May 29, 1205: noted as a leader in the partizan wars in Ireland in the early part of the 13th century.

Lacy, John. Born near Doncaster: died at London, Sept. 17, 1681. An English dramatist and actor, noted in his day as a comedian and mimic. He was the original Bayes in "The Rehearsal." Among his plays are "The Old Troop, or Monsieur Raggou" (about 1665), and "Sir Hercules Buffoon, or the Poetical Squire" (1684).

Lacy, John William or **William.** Born in the last part of the 18th century: died in Devonshire about 1865. An English bass singer. He was a pupil at Bath of Rauzzini, and also studied in Italy. His wife was also a singer of some note. She died in March, 1858.

Lacy, Peter, Count Lacy. Born at Killeedy, Limerick, Sept. 29, 1678: died in Livonia, May 11, 1751. A noted Irish soldier, made a field-marshal in the Russian army in 1736. He served with the Irish troops in France and Italy and on the Rhine from 1692 until the peace of Ryswick; entered the Russian service as captain of infantry, and was employed by Peter the Great in training the Russian troops; and served, with repeated promotions, in the various wars in which Russia was engaged until his retirement in 1743. At the battle of Pultowa he commanded a brigade of the right wing. He was governor of Livonia and Esthonia.

Ladak, or **Ladakh** (lä-däk'). A province of Kashmir, southeast of Baltistan and west of Tibet, traversed by the Upper Indus. It is the most elevated inhabited country in the world. It was conquered by Kashmir in 1834–42. Population, estimated, 20,000.

Ladd (lad), **George Trumbull.** Born at Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842. An American theologian and psychologist, professor of philosophy at Bowdoin College, and later at Yale University. He has published "Doctrine of Sacred Scripture, etc." (1882), "Elements of Physiological Psychology, etc." (1887), "What is the Bible? etc." (1888), etc. He also translated Lotze's "Outlines of Metaphysics, etc." (1884), "Outlines of Practical Philosophy, etc." (1885), "Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion" (1885), "Outlines of Æsthetics" (1886), "Outlines of Psychology" (1886), "Outlines of Logic and of Encyclopædia of Philosophy" (1887).

Lade (lā'dē). In ancient geography, a small island in the Ægean Sea, near Miletus. Near it, about 495 or 494 B. C., the Persian fleet defeated the Ionian Greeks.

Ladies à la Mode. A play by Dryden, produced in 1668.

Ladies' Battle, The. A comedy by Robertson, from the French of Scribe and Legouvé. It was produced in 1851.

Ladies' Mile, The. A drive in Hyde Park, London, on the north side of the Serpentine. The Coaching and Four-in-Hand clubs meet there.

Ladies' Peace. [F. *Paix des dames.*] See *Cambray, Peace of.*

Ladikiyeh (lä-dē-kē'ye), or **Latakiyah** (lä-tä-kē'yä). A seaport in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated in lat. 35° 31′ N., long. 35° 47′ E.: the ancient Laodicea. It exports Ladikiyeh tobacco. Population, 5,000–6,000.

Ladislaus (lad'is-läs), or **Ladislas** (lad'is-läs), Saint. King of Hungary 1077–95, son of Béla I. He conquered Croatia and Slavonia in 1087.

Ladislaus, or **Lancelot.** Died at Naples, Aug. 6, 1414. King of Naples 1386–1414, son of Charles III., king of Naples and Hungary. [illegible]

Ladislaus, [illegible]

Ladislaw, Will. One of the principal characters in George Eliot's [illegible] "Middlemarch": a young [illegible] Dorothea Brooke after the death of her first husband, Mr. Casaubon.

Ladmirault (läd-mē-rō'), **Louis René Paul de.** Born at Montmorillon, near Vienne, France, Feb. 17, 1808. A French general. [illegible]

has published "Bases d'un projet pour le recrutement de l'armée de terre" (1871).

Lado (lä'do). A town in central Africa, situated on the White Nile, near Gondokoro, about lat. 5° N.: founded by Gordon in 1874.

Ladoga (lä'dō-gä), **Lake.** The largest lake of Europe, situated in northwestern Russia between the governments of Viborg, Olonetz, and St. Petersburg. It receives the waters of Lakes Saima, Ilmen, Onega, etc., and has for its outlet the Neva. Length, 130 miles. Average breadth, 68 miles. Area, 6,996 square miles.

Ladon (lā'don). A name given to the northern head stream of the Ruphia (Alpheus) in Greece.

Ladron de Guevara (läd-rōn' dā gwā-vä'rä), **Diego.** Died in Mexico, 1718. A Spanish prelate who was successively bishop of Panama (1689), Guamanga (1699), and Quito (1703). From Aug. 30, 1710, to March 2, 1716, he was viceroy of Peru. He was superseded on the ground that he had shown too much favor to the colonists in his expenditures, and died while on his way to Spain.

Ladrone (la-drōn') **Islands,** or **Mariana** (mä-rē-ä'nä) (or **Marianne** (mä-ri-an')) **Islands.** A chain of 15 islands in the North Pacific, belonging to Spain, situated in lat. 13°–21° N., long. 144°–146° E. It comprises a northern group of 10 and a southern group of 5 (including Guahan). They were discovered by Magellan 1521, and were occupied by Spain 1668. They form a dependency of the Philippines. Area, 420 square miles. Population, largely Chamorros and mixed races, 10,172.

Lady Hideous (lā'di hid'ē-us). See the extract.

> On his [Perceval's] arrival he takes vengeance on the seneschal Kreux, and accompanies Arthur to Carlion, where that prince holds a full court. During his stay there, he one day sees Lady Hideous pass, who loads him with her maledictions. Her neck and hands, says the romance, were brown as iron, which was the least part of her ugliness; her eyes were blacker than a Moor's, and as little as those of a mouse; she had the nose of a cat or an ape, and lips like an ox; her teeth were red, like the yolk of eggs; she was bearded like a goat, was humped before and behind, and had both legs twisted. This paragon makes her excuses to King Arthur for not tarrying at his court as she had a long journey before her, but points out a castle where 570 knights, each with his lady, were detained in captivity. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 177.

Lady in Fashion, The. See *Woman's Wit.*

Lady Jane Grey, The. 1. A play, in two parts, by Dekker, Heywood, Wentworth Smith, and Webster, and perhaps Chettle. It was produced in 1602. The parts written by Dekker and Webster were cobbled into a play called "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyatt," published in 1607. *Fleay.*
2. A tragedy by Rowe, produced in 1715. Madame de Staël, Brifaut, Soumet, and Tennyson have also written tragedies on the subject, though not all with the same title.

Lady of England, The. A title given to Matilda, daughter of Henry I., wife of Geoffrey V. of Anjou, and mother of Henry II.

Lady of Lyons, The. A play by Bulwer Lytton, produced in 1838. It was originally written under the title of "The Adventurer," which was altered at Macready's suggestion to "The Lady of Lyons." The chief incidents of the plot were suggested by a tale named "The Bellows Mender." *Mellon*, Famous Plays.

Lady of Shalott, The. A poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1832. It is substantially the same as the story of "Elaine."

Lady of the Lake, F. **Dame du Lac.** A name given, in Arthurian romance, to Vivienne, Viviane, or Vivian, the mistress of the enchanter Merlin. She lived in a splendid palace in the midst of a delusive lake which apparently prevented approach. [illegible]

Lady of the Lake, The. 1. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1810. It is so called from the surname of its principal character, Ellen Douglas. 2. A cantata founded on Scott's poem, the music by G. A. Macfarren, produced in 1877. 3. See *Donna del Lago.*

Lady of the Mercians. A name applied to Æthelflæd, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia.

Lady's Last Stake, The, or The Wife's Resentment. A comedy by Cibber, produced in 1707. It was a kind of pendant to "The Careless Husband."

Lady's Trial, The. A play by Ford, produced in 1638. The old title is "The Ladies' Triall." It was printed in 1639.

Laeken [illegible]

Lælia gens [illegible]

Lælius (lē'lius). A title of Cicero's treatise "De Amicitia."

Lælius [illegible], **Caius.** [illegible]

Lælius, Caius, surnamed **Sapiens** ('the Wise'). Lived about 140 B. C. A Roman orator and philosopher, a friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. He is the chief character in the "De Amicitia" of Cicero. See *De Amicitia.*

Laennec (le-nek'), **René Théophile Hyacinthe.** Born at Quimper, France, Feb. 17, 1781: died near Douarnenez, Finistère, France, Aug. 13, 1826. A French physician, professor at the Collège de France from 1822. He was the inventor of the stethoscope (described in his "Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du cœur," 1819).

Laer, Pieter van. See *Laar.*

Laerdal (lär'däl). A valley in western Norway, east of the Sogne Fjord, lat. 61° N., noted for its picturesque scenery.

Laertes (la-ėr'tez). [Gr. Λαέρτης.] In Greek legend, the father of Ulysses.

Laertes. In Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet," the son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia: a manly and resolute person, a foil to the irresolute nature of Hamlet.

Læstrygones (les-trig'ọ-nēz), or **Læstrygonians** (les-tri-gō'ni-anz). In the Odyssey, a mythical race of cannibal giants visited by Ulysses in a northern country, where "the nights are so short that the shepherd driving his flock out meets the shepherd who is driving his flock in." They were placed by later writers in Sicily, south of Etna, and by the Romans near Formiæ in Latium.

Laet (lät), **Jan van** or **Johannes de.** Died at Antwerp, 1649. A Dutch author. His best-known work is "De Nieuwe Wereld, of Beschrijving van West Indien" (1626; enlarged in 1630 and edited in various languages). It is a general description of America. He edited Piso's "Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ," and published various controversial and other works.

Lætitia (lē-tish'ịạ). An asteroid (No. 39) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Feb. 8, 1856.

Lætitia Frampul. See *Frampul.*

Lætitia Hardy. See *Hardy.*

La Farge (lạ färj), **John.** Born at New York in 1835. An American landscape- and figure-painter, decorator, glass-painter, and sculptor. He was a pupil of William Hunt; was elected national academician in 1869; and is a member of the Society of American Artists. He painted an altarpiece for St. Peter's, New York, in 1863, and decorated Trinity Church, Boston, 1876, and the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, New York, 1877. His also are the battle window in the Harvard Memorial Hall (1880), and the altarpiece in the Church of the Ascension, New York. Latterly he has devoted himself to glass-painting. His chief work in sculpture is the King family monument at Newport, Rhode Island.

Lafaye, or **Lafaist** (lä-fā'), **Pierre Benjamin.** Born at Mont-Saint-Sulpice, Yonne, France, 1808: died at Aix, June 5, 1867. A French philologist, professor of philosophy in the faculty of letters at Aix. His chief work is a "Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française, etc." (1858–65).

Lafayette (lä-fa-yet'), **Gilbert de.** Born about 1380: died Feb. 23, 1462. A marshal of France. He was made marshal in 1420, and afterward became one of the chief counselors of Charles VII. He contributed to the victory of Joan of Arc at Orleans in 1429.

Lafayette, or **La Fayette,** Marquis **de** (**Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier**). Born at the Château de Chavagniac, Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757: died at Paris, May 20, 1834. A celebrated French general and statesman. Leaving France for America, he entered the Revolutionary army as a volunteer with the rank of major-general, in 1777; served at Brandywine, Monmouth, and Yorktown; was sent on a mission to France 1779, and in 1781 was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He became a member of the Assembly of Notables in France in 1787, and of the States-General in 1789; was commander-in-chief of the national guard 1789–91; commanded an army against the Austrians in 1792, and in the same year left France to avoid the consequences of his opposition to the Jacobins. He was imprisoned as a political suspect by the Prussians and Austrians 1792–97; returned to France 1800; revisited America 1824–25; and commanded the national guard in the revolution of 1830, when he was instrumental in placing Louis Philippe on the throne. He has been nicknamed "Grandison-Cromwell." See "Mémoires et manuscrits de Lafayette" (6 vols. 1837–38).

La Fayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Comtesse **de.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1634: died at Paris, May, 1693. A noted French novelist, daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, governor of Havre, and wife of the Comte de La Fayette. Some time after the death of her husband she formed a liaison with La Rochefoucauld (1665–80). She was [illegible] the most brilliant of the "précieuses" of the Hôtel Rambouillet. She wrote "La princesse de Montpensier" [illegible], "Zaïde" (1670; written with and published under [illegible] of Segrais), "La princesse de Clèves" (1677, with La Rochefoucauld; her masterpiece), etc., "Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre" (published after her death), etc. Her "Letters" were published in 1825.

Lafayette (lä-fā-et'). A city and the capital of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 60 miles northwest of Indianapolis.

It is a manufacturing and trading center, and the seat of Purdue University (agricultural). Population (1890) 16,243.

Lafayette, Mount. The highest peak of the Franconia Mountains, New Hampshire, 18 miles west-southwest of Mount Washington. Height, 5,269 feet.

Lafayette College. An institution of learning situated at Easton, Pennsylvania, chartered in 1826. It is controlled by the Presbyterians, and had 28 instructors and over 300 students in 1893, with a library of 25,000 volumes.

La Fère Champenoise. See *Fère Champenoise, La.*

Lafeu (lä-fė′). A sagacious old lord in Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Laffitte (lä-fēt′), **Jacques.** Born at Bayonne, France, Oct. 24, 1767: died at Paris, May 26, 1844. A French banker and statesman, premier and minister of finance 1830–31.

Lafitau (lä-fē-tō′), **Joseph François.** Born at Bordeaux, 1670: died there, July 3, 1746. A French Jesuit author. From 1712 to 1717 he was a missionary among the Iroquois of Canada. He published "Mœurs des sauvages ameriquains" (1st ed. 1724), "Histoire des decouvertes et des conquestes des Portugais dans le nouveau monde" (1733), and a memoir on ginseng. Lafitau argued for the Asiatic origin of the American race.

Lafitte (lä-fēt′), **Jean.** Born in France about 1780: died probably in 1826. A French privateer and smuggler. He was the commander of a band of adventurers at Barataria, Louisiana, 1813–14, and served with the Americans at New Orleans in 1815. He was called "the Pirate of the Gulf."

La Flèche. See *Flèche, La.*

Lafond (lä-fôṅ′), **Gabriel,** called **Lafond de Lurcy.** Born at Lurcy-Levy, March 25, 1802: died at Paris, April 11, 1876. A French sea-captain and author. He visited various parts of the world, and from 1849 was consul-general of Costa Rica at Paris. He published "Voyages autour du monde et naufrages celebres" (8 vols. 1844), and various works on Spanish America and on commerce.

La Fontaine (lä fon-tān′; F. pron. lä fôṅ-tan′), **Jean de.** Born at Château-Thierry, Champagne, July 8, 1621: died at Paris, April 13, 1695. The most noted French fabulist. He left the College of Rheims at the age of nineteen to study for the ministry, but he gave up that pursuit after two years. He is commonly said to have given the first evidence of his literary genius when he was twenty-six years old. His name is chiefly associated with his fables. The first six books, published in 1668, were inscribed to the Dauphin of France. The next five books appeared in 1678 and 1679, and were prefaced with a eulogy of Madame de Montespan. The twelfth book was dedicated to the young Duke of Bourgogne (1694). Besides these fables, La Fontaine wrote his "Contes" (1665), "Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon" (1669), "Nouveaux contes" (1671), "La captivité de Saint Malo" (1673), and "Le Quinquina" (1682). His comedies, "L'Eunuque" (translated from Terence), "Le Florentin," "La coupe enchantée," "Je vous prends sans vert," "Ragotin," were collected as "Pièces de théâtre de J. de La Fontaine" (1702). He had many generous patrons in the highest court circles, but never won favor in the eyes of Louis XIV. La Fontaine was elected to the French Academy in 1683. The king, however, did not sanction his admission till several months after his election. Among his friends La Fontaine numbered Racine, Boileau, and Molière.

La Foole (lä föl), **Sir Amorous.** A "brave heroic coward" in Jonson's comedy "Epicœne."

La Force (lä fôrs′). An ancient Parisian prison, now suppressed. It was situated on the Rue Pavée au Marais and the Rue du Roi de Sicile. It was built in 1265 by Charles, King of Naples and Sicily, and was the residence of the dukes of La Force in the 16th century. It became a prison in the reign of Louis XV., and was the scene of the massacre of Sept., 1792, and of the murder of the Princesse de Lamballe and other atrocities of the Reign of Terror.

La Foret (lä fo-rā′). The servant and housekeeper of Molière. She was an excellent critic of his plays, and was also the original of Madame Jourdain in "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," and of Jacqueline in "Le medecin malgré lui."

Lafosse (lä-fos′), **Antoine de** (Seigneur d'Aubigny). Born at Paris about 1653: died there in 1708. A French poet. He wrote four plays, one of which, "Manlius Capitolinus" (1698), is worthy of note. In it he gave Roman names and setting to Otway's "Venice Preserved." His works were published in 1811.

La Fosse, or **Lafosse, Charles de.** Born at Paris, June 15, 1640: died at Paris, Dec. 13, 1716. A French historical painter, a pupil of Chauveau and Lebrun. In 1658 he went to Rome and Venice, where he studied for three years. He was elected member of the Academy in 1673, and chancellor in 1715. He decorated the country house of Lord Montague in England, the cupola of the Church of the Invalides at Paris, the choir and dome of the Assumption, a part of the palace at Versailles, etc., and his pictures are in nearly all the royal palaces and the museums. Most of them have been engraved.

La Fuente (lä fwen′te), **Antonio Gutierrez de.** Born in Tarapacá about 1798. A Peruvian general. He was conspicuous in the civil wars 1829 to 1843; was vice president under Gamarra Aug., 1829, to April 16, 1831; was one of the claimants of the presidency 1834; and led the revolt which deposed Menendez in 1842. In later years he was senator and alcalde of Lima.

Lafuente, or **La Fuente** (lä fwen′te), **Modesto.** Born at Rabanal de los Caballeros, Palencia, Spain, 1806: died Oct. 25, 1866. A Spanish historian. His chief work is "Historia general de España" (30 vols. 1850–66). He was known also for his satirical writings under the names of Fray Gerundio and Tirabeque (1844–50).

Lafuente y Alcántara, Miguel. Born at Archidona, province of Malaga, Spain, July 10, 1817: died at Havana, Aug., 1850. A Spanish historian, author of "Historia de Granada" (1843–1848), etc.

Lagado (la-gä′dō). In "Gulliver's Travels," by Swift, a city which figures in the voyage to the flying island of Laputa.

Lagamaru (lä-gä-mä′rö). The name of one of the deities of Elam in the cuneiform inscriptions. It appears in the name of the Elamite king Chedorlaomer (Assyrian *Kudur-Lagamar*).

Lagarde (lä-gärd′) (originally **Bötticher**), **Paul Anton de.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 2, 1827: died at Göttingen, Dec. 22, 1891. A German Orientalist and biblical scholar. He held a professorship in the University of Göttingen from 1869 until his death.

La Gasca, Pedro de. See *Gasca.*

Laghouat (lä-gö-ät′). A town and military post in the Sahara, province of Algiers, Algeria, about lat. 33° 50′ N., long. 2° 53′ E. Population, about 6,000.

Laghukaumudi (la-g-hö-kou′mö-dē). [Skt., 'the Short Kaumudi.'] In Sanskrit literature, the name of an epitome by Varadaraja of the Siddhantakaumudi of Bhattojidikshita. It has been edited with an English version by Ballantyne.

La Gloire (lä glwär). A French war-ship, the first fully equipped iron-clad ship, launched in 1858. Her length was 254 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 25 feet. The Napoleon, a two-decked 91-gun ship of 1857 was razed to one deck, lengthened 23 feet, and armored from stem to stern with 5-inch iron plates.

Lagny (län-yē′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 15 miles east of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 4,998.

Lago Maggiore. See *Maggiore.*

Lagonegro (lä-gō-nā′grō). A small town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 38 miles south of Potenza. It was the scene of a French victory over the Neapolitans in 1806.

Lagos (lä′gọs). A small seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, in lat. 37° 8′ N., long. 8° 40′ W.: probably the ancient Lacobriga. It was the point of departure of the expeditions of Henry the Navigator. In its bay the British fleet under Boscawen defeated the French, Aug. 17, 1759.

Lagos (lā′gos). A British settlement, island, and town on the western coast of Africa, in lat. 6° 28′ N., long. 3° 26′ E.: a commercial center. It was captured by the British in 1851, and annexed by them in 1861. Area, 1,071 square miles (including the protectorate). Population, about 100,000.

Lagosta (lä-gōs′tä). A small island of Dalmatia, situated in the Adriatic Sea 8 miles south of Curzola.

Lagrange (lä-groṅzh′), **Anna Caroline de,** Countess of Stankowitch. Born at Paris in 1825. A French singer, a pupil of Bordogni. She made her debut in Italy, and has sung with success in all the great cities of Europe and the United States. In 1848 she married Count Stankowitch.

La Grange, Charles Varlet, Sieur **de.** Born at Amiens: died at Paris, March 1, 1692. A French actor. He ran away from his tutor and joined the troupe of Molière, from whom he received instruction. He afterward became a public favorite. He edited, with Vinot, the first important edition of Molière (1682). His wife was also a popular actress of comedy.

Lagrange (lä-groṅzh′), **Joseph Louis,** Comte. Born at Turin, Jan. 25, 1736: died at Paris, April 10, 1813. A celebrated mathematician, of French descent. He was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school in Turin in 1754, and succeeded Euler as director of the Academy of Berlin in 1766. In 1787 he established himself in Paris. He published "Mécanique analytique" (1788), "Théorie des fonctions analytiques" (1797), etc.

La Granja (lä grän′hä), or **San Ildefonso** (el-dā-fon′sō). A small town in the province of Segovia, Spain, 37 miles north-northwest of Madrid. It contains a royal castle built by Philip V., surrounded by a splendid wooded park with elaborate fountains and waterworks. The castle was the scene of the "revolution of La Granja," Aug., 1836, by which Queen Maria Christina was compelled to restore the Constitution of 1812.

Lagthing (läg′ting). The upper house of the Norwegian Storthing or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storthing.*

La Guayra (lä gwī′rä). A seaport of Venezuela, situated on the Caribbean Sea in lat. 10° 37′ N., long. 66° 57′ W.: the port of Caracas. Population, about 12,000.

Laguna (lä-gö′nä). [Pl., also *Lagunas.* Sp., 'lagoon.'] A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting a group of small pueblos on or near the Rio San José, a western affluent of the Rio Grande in New Mexico. The pueblo was established in 1699, under the name Kawaiko, by Zuñi and Keresan natives. Since the advent of white settlers there have been formed several new villages: Paguate, Punyeestye, Punyekia, Pusityitcho, Seemunah, Wapuchuseamma, and Ziamma. These were formerly summer villages, but now are permanently occupied. Population, 1,143. See *Keresan.*

La Hague. See *Hogue, La.*

La Halle (lä äl), **Adam de.** Born at Arras, France, about 1240: died in Italy about 1287. A French poet and dramatist, surnamed "Le Bossu d'Arras" (though he appears not to have been a hunchback). He was at first a monk, but left his convent and married; later he abandoned his native town and his family, and went first to Douai, and then with Robert of Artois to Italy. "In 'Li Jus de la Feuillie' he has left us the earliest comedy in the vulgar tongue known; in the pastoral drama of 'Robin et Marion,' the earliest specimen of comic opera." *Saintsbury.*

Laharpe, or **La Harpe** (lä ärp), **Frédéric César.** Born at Rolle, Switzerland, April 6, 1754: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 30, 1838. A Swiss politician, instructor of the czar Alexander I. He was a leader in the establishment of the Helvetic Republic in 1798.

Laharpe, or **La Harpe, Jean François de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 20, 1739: died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1803. A French critic and poet. His chief work is "Lycée, ou cours de littérature ancienne et moderne" (1800–18).

La Haye (lä ā′). The French name of the Dutch 's Graven Hage, The Hague.

Lahidjan (lä-hēd-jän′). A town in the province of Ghilan, northern Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea 30 miles east-southeast of Resht. Population, about 7,000.

La Hire (lä ēr) (**Étienne Vignoles**). Born about 1390: died at Montauban, Jan. 11, 1443. A French general, distinguished in the war of Charles VII. against the English.

Lahire, or **Lahyre, Laurent de.** Born at Paris, Feb., 1606: died there, Dec., 1656. A French painter, chiefly of religious subjects.

Lahn (län). A river of Germany which joins the Rhine 4 miles south of Coblenz. Length, 135 miles.

La Hogue. See *Hogue, La.*

Lahontan (lä-ôṅ-toṅ′), Baron **de** (**Armand Louis de Delondarce**). Born near Mont-de-Marsan, France, about 1667: died at Hannover, 1715. A French soldier in North America. He came out to Canada, probably as a private, in 1683 and served against the Iroquois and the English, becoming eventually the king's lieutenant in Newfoundland and Acadia. He published "Nouveaux voyages de M. le baron de Lahontan dans l'Amérique septentrionale" (1703), "Dialogue de M. le baron de Lahontan et d'un sauvage dans l'Amérique, avec les voyages du même en Portugal" (1704), etc.

Lahore, or **Lahor** (lä-hōr′). 1. A division of the Panjab, British India. Area, 8,987 square miles. Population (1881), 2,191,517.—2. A district in the Lahore division, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 3,648 square miles. Population (1881), 924,106.—3. The capital of the Panjab, and of the district and division of Lahore, situated near the Ravi in lat. 31° 34′ N., long. 74° 19′ E. It is an important [illegible], and contains various educational institutions. There are notable buildings here and in the vicinity, including the tomb of Jahangir and the gardens of Shalimar. Lahore was long noted for its carpets. It was held by the Ghaznevids from [illegible] to [illegible], was sacked by the Moguls in 1241; was taken by Baber in [illegible]; became a Mogul capital under Akbar; was flourishing under the Moguls and under Ranjit Singh; was occupied by the British in 1846, and was annexed by them in 1849. Population (1891), including cantonment, 176,854.

Lahr (lär). A town in the circle of Offenburg, Baden, situated on the Schutter 17 miles south by east of Strasburg. It manufactures tobacco, cigars, etc. Population (1890), 10,805.

Laianas. Same as *Lagunas.* See [illegible].

Laibach, or **Laybach** (lī′bach). [Slovenian *Ljubljana*, It. *Lubiana*.] The capital of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Laibach in lat. 46° 3′ N., long. 14° 31′ E.: the ancient Emona. It has a castle and a cathedral. It was sacked by the Huns in the 5th century, and [illegible]. It passed to the Hapsburgs in [illegible]; it was the capital of the Illyrian Provinces [illegible], and of the kingdom of Illyria 1816–49. Population [illegible].

Laibach, Congress of. A [illegible] Jan.–May, 1821, of the emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, and representatives from France, Great

Britain, Prussia, Sardinia, etc., at which armed intervention was resolved on for the repression of the revolutions in Piedmont and Naples.

Laidley Worm of Spindlestonheugh, The. A ballad by Duncan Fraser of Cheviot, made in 1270. The story is of an enchanted lady who could only be released from the form of a "laidley worm" or "loathsome serpent" by a knight brave enough to give her three kisses. The same story exists in other forms as "The Worme of Lambton," "The Lambton Worm of Durham," "Kempion," and other old ballads. "The name 'Kempion' is itself a monument of the relation of our ballads to the 'Kæmpeviser.'" (*Child.*) The version preserved in Child's "English and Scottish Ballads" is by Mr. Robert Lambe, vicar of Norham: some of the stanzas, however, are of older origin.

Laigle (lāgl). A manufacturing town in the department of Orne, Normandy, France, 33 miles northeast of Alençon. Population (1891), commune, 5,078.

Laila (lī'lä) and **Majnun** (mej-nön'). A heroine and hero of Arab romance, whose story has been versified by several Persian poets, notably by Nizami (1141–1202). Kais (called Majnun, 'mad,' after his love cost him his reason) was the son of a proud chief. Laila, a member of a humble tribe. Chancing to see Laila, Kais loved her and sought her in a search in which he became mad. His father at last discovered the stronghold of Laila's father, and asked her hand for his son; but the father refused to wed his daughter to a madman. Laila goes forth hoping to encounter Majnun wandering in search of her, and is seen by a prince, Ibn Salam, whom her father compels her to wed. Laila is imprisoned by Ibn Salam, but escapes and meets Majnun in the desert. Not able now to make her his wife, he sends her back. She dies of grief, and Majnun also a little later at her grave. Majnun is buried beside her. Zaid, Laila's faithful page, sees a vision of the lovers happy in paradise.

Laing (lāng), **Alexander Gordon.** Born Dec. 27, 1793: murdered by Arabs near Timbuktu, Sept. 26, 1826. An English soldier and African explorer.

Laing, Samuel. Born at Kirkwall, Orkney, Oct. 4, 1780: died at Edinburgh, April 23, 1868. A Scottish author and traveler. He entered the army in 1805, and served in the Peninsular war under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore. In 1834, on the failure of his business, he left Orkney and traveled in Norway and Sweden. He published the "Journal of a Residence in Norway during the Years 1834–1835 and 1836" (1836), "A Tour in Sweden" (London, 1839). In 1844 he published his most important work, the translation of the "Heimskringla or Icelandic Chronicle of the Kings of Norway" with a "Preliminary Dissertation" (1844: revised by Rasmus B. Anderson 1889).

Laing's Neck. A pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa: the scene of a Boer victory over the British Jan. 28, 1881.

Laird (lãrd), **Macgregor.** Born at Greenock, 1808: died Jan. 9, 1861. A Scottish African explorer, younger son of William Laird, shipbuilder and founder of the Birkenhead house of Laird. He dissolved partnership with his father to assist in forming a company in Liverpool to develop commerce on the river Niger.

Lais (lā'is). [Gr. Λαΐς.] The name of two Greek courtezans celebrated for their beauty. The elder, probably a native of Corinth, lived in the 5th century B. C., and was famous for the beauty of her form and for her vices. She died at Corinth, where a monument (a lioness tearing a ram) was erected to her. The younger (born probably at Hyccara, in Sicily, and brought to Corinth when a child) lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. Apelles is said to have induced her to follow the life of a courtezan. She was slain in Thessaly by some women whose jealousy she had aroused.

Lais, or **Laish.** See *Dan*, 3.

Laius (lā'yus). [Gr. Λάϊος.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, husband of Jocaste and father of Œdipus.

Laiyang (lī-yäng'). A city in the province of Shantung, China, about lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 120° 50′ E. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Lajeunesse. See *Album.*

Lajeunesse (lä-zhė-nes'), **Gabriel.** The lover of Evangeline in Longfellow's poem of that name.

Lake (lāk), **Gerard,** Viscount Lake. Born July 27, 1744: died at London, Feb. 20, 1808. An [illegible] manded against Holkar 1804–05.

Lakedaimon. See *Lacedæmon.*

Lake District. A region in Westmoreland and Cumberland [illegible]

Lake of the Thousand Lakes. [illegible] to Lake Saint [illegible]

Lake of the Woods. A lake on the frontier between Minnesota and Canada. Its outlet is by the Winnipeg River.

Lake School. In English literature, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire): first given in derision in the "Edinburgh Review."

Lake State. A name sometimes given to Michigan, which borders on Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie.

Lakewood (lāk'wůd). A town in Ocean County, New Jersey, 31 miles east of Trenton: noted as a winter health-resort.

Lakhimpur, or **Luckimpur** (luk-im-pör'). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 95° E. Area, 3,723 square miles. Population (1881), 179,893.

Lakhmids (lak'midz), **Kingdom of the.** A medieval realm in the Euphrates valley (about 500 A. D.). It was a dependency of the new Persian kingdom.

Lakonike. See *Laconia.*

Lakmiut (lak'mūt). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly on Lakmiut River, Oregon, but since 1855 on Grande Ronde reservation. They number 29, exclusive of the Chepenafo, a Lakmiut band numbering 28. Lakmiut is the name which they apply to themselves. Also *Chelukamanche, Luckamiute*, etc. See *Kalapooian.*

Lakshmana (laksh'ma-na). [Skt., 'having lucky marks'; from *lakshman*, mark, sign.] In Hindu mythology, son of Dasharatha by Sumitra, and twin brother of Shatrughna and half-brother and special friend of Rama. One eighth of Vishnu's divinity was manifest in him. A fierce war resulted from the mutilation by Lakshmana of Shurpanakha, Ravana's sister, who had attacked Sita on being repulsed by both Rama and Lakshmana. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, Lakshmana accompanied Rama in the search for her. He broke in upon Rama's interview with Kala, or Time, to save him from the curse of Durvasas, knowing that it would be fatal to do so. When he then retired, resigned, to the river Sharayu, the gods showered flowers upon him and bore him to heaven.

Lakshmi (laksh'mē). [Skt., 'mark,' 'sign'; with or without *pāpī*, 'bad,' 'a bad sign,' 'misfortune'; in the older language usually with *punya*, 'prosperous,' 'a good sign,' 'good fortune,' and then personified.] In Hindu mythology, the goddess of fortune, wife of Vishnu and mother of Kama. The Ramayana describes her as springing like Aphrodite from the foam of the ocean when it was churned by the gods and Asuras. (See *Kurma Avatar.*) She appeared in full beauty with a lotus in her hand. Another legend represents her as floating on a lotus flower at the creation. She is said to have four arms, typifying her bounty, but is generally depicted with only two, as the type of beauty, and holding a lotus. The theory of incarnation identifies her with the wives respectively of Parashurama, Ramachandra, and Krishna.

Lalande (lä-lońd'), **Joseph Gérôme Lefrançais de.** Born at Bourg, Ain, France, July 11, 1732: died at Paris, April 4, 1807. A noted French astronomer, appointed professor at the Collège de France in 1762. He wrote "Traité d'astronomie" (1764), etc.

Lalitavistara (la-li-ta-vis'ta-rä). [Skt., 'simple, artless detail.'] The standard Sanskrit work of the northern Buddhists on the life of Buddha. It is full of extravagant fictions in his honor, but is of value in the comparison of the later Northern and earlier Southern traditions. It was probably composed in Nepal and by some Buddhist poet who lived between 600 and 1,000 years after the death of the Buddha. It is partly in prose, partly in verse, and brings the life only to the time of Buddha's appearance as a teacher.

Lalitpur, or **Lullitpur** (lul-lit-pör'). A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 1,947 square miles. Population (1881), 249,088.

Lalla Rookh (lal'ä rok). A poem by Thomas Moore. It was composed about 1815 and published in 1817. It is a series of four Eastern stories connected with a light prose narrative showing how these poems were recited to the princess Lalla Rookh, an Indian princess, on her journey to [illegible] the Sultan of Bucharia in the vale of Cashmere. [illegible] Lalla Rookh, [illegible] the poem, [illegible] other [illegible]

L'Allegro [illegible] A poem by Milton, written about 1633.

Lally [illegible] **Thomas Arthur,** Baron de Tollendal, Comte de. [illegible] beheaded at Paris [illegible] A French general. [illegible] 1745 accompanied the pretender Charles [illegible] fensive in the war with the English in India [illegible]

He was executed by order of the parliament of Paris on the unjust charge of treason and cowardice. The sentence was annulled by Louis XVI. in 1778.

Lally-Tollendal (lä-lé'to-loń-däl'), **Trophime Gérard,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, March 5, 1751: died at Paris, March 11, 1830. A French politician and littérateur, son of Count de Lally. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1789.

Lalo (lä-lō'), **Édouard.** Born at Lille in 1823: died at Paris, April 23, 1892. A French composer, of Spanish parentage. Among his compositions are "Fiesque," "Namouna," and "Le roi d'Ys," also a number of symphonies and concerted pieces, a divertissement for the orchestra, and music for a Roman pantomime, entitled "Néron," for the Hippodrome.

La-malle. See *Chelamela.*

Lama-miao. See *Dolon-nor.*

La Mancha, Don Quixote de. See *Don Quixote.*

Lamar, or **Lamar y Cortezar** (lä-mär' ē kōr-tā-thär'), **José.** Born at Cuenca (now in Ecuador), 1778: died at San José, Costa Rica, Oct. 11, 1830. A Spanish-American general. He was a member of the governmental junta in 1822; commanded the Peruvian troops at Ayacucho Dec. 9, 1824; and on Aug. 24, 1827, was elected president of Peru. He at once demanded and obtained the deposition of Sucre, president of Bolivia; provoked a war with Colombia; was defeated near Cuenca, Feb. 26, 1829; and on June 7, 1829, was deposed by his own officers and exiled.

Lamar (lą-mär'), **Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.** Born in Jasper County, Ga., Sept. 1, 1825: died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893. An American politician and jurist. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1857–61; served in the Confederate military and diplomatic service during the Civil War; was a member of Congress from Mississippi 1873–77; was a United States senator 1877–85; was secretary of the interior 1885–88; and was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888.

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte. Born at Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798: died at Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859. An American politician and diplomatist, president of Texas 1838–41.

Lamarck (lä-märk'), **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet de.** Born at Bazentin, Somme, France, Aug. 1, 1744: died at Paris, Dec. 18, 1829. A celebrated French naturalist. He entered the military service in 1760; soon abandoned this for the study of medicine and the natural sciences; edited for several years the "Annuaire Météorologique"; then devoted himself to botany and published "Flore française" (1773); and in 1792 became professor of natural history at the Jardin des Plantes. During the last 17 years of his life he was blind. His chief works are "Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres" (1815–22) and "Philosophie zoologique" (1809). He was one of the founders of the doctrine of biological evolution, but differed from the modern (Darwinian) theory especially in his view of the part played by "appetency" and the active exertion of the organism.

La Marck, Robert de. See *Fleuranges.*

La Marck, William de. See *Marck.*

La Marmora, or **Lamarmora** (lä-mär'mō-rä), **Marchese di** (**Alfonso Ferrero**). Born at Turin, Nov. 18, 1804: died at Florence, Jan. 5, 1878. An Italian general and statesman. He served in the war with Austria 1848–49; was minister of war 1848 and 1849–55; commanded the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea 1855; was minister of war 1856–59; served at Solferino in 1859; was premier 1859–60 and 1864–1866; and was chief of staff in 1866.

Lamarque (lä-märk'), Comte **Maximilien.** Born at St.-Sever, Landes, France, July 22, 1770: died at Paris, June 1, 1832. A French general and politician. His funeral, which the republicans desired to utilize as an occasion for a public demonstration, gave rise to an insurrection in Paris.

Lamartine (lä-mär-tēn'), **Alphonse Marie Louis.** Born at Mâcon, Oct. 21, 1790: died at Paris, March 1, 1869. A celebrated French poet. Standing midway between the ages of classical and Romantic literature, Lamartine combined a modern spirit with the old form of expression. He ranks with Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset among the foremost poets of the 19th century. At the age of twenty he was sent to foreign countries to complete his education. During a great part of the time he was away he lived in Italy. Lamartine's first work "Méditations poétiques" (1820) was epoch-making in the history of the new Romantic school. Its success was immediate: it went rapidly through thirty editions. The elegy "Le lac" is one of the most perfect compositions of its kind in French literature. Further poetic writings [illegible] "Nouvelles méditations" (1823), "La mort de Socrate" (1823), "Dernier chant du pèlerinage de Childe Harold" (1825), "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses" (1829), "Jocelyn" (1836), "La chute d'un ange" (1838), "Recueillements poétiques" (1839). In prose Lamartine wrote "Le voyage en Orient" (1835), "Histoire des Girondins" (1847), "Histoire de la révolution de février" (1849), "Graziella" (1852), "Histoire de la restauration" (1851–53), and many other works remarkable at least for their style. He was intimately connected with the political life of his day, and attained great success as an orator. He was minister of foreign affairs in the provisional government of 1848. He was received into the French Academy in 1830.

Lamas (lä'mäs), **Andrés.** Born at Montevideo, Nov. 30, 1817. An Uruguayan historian and statesman. He has held various high civil and diplomatic positions, but is best known from his collection of historical documents, portions of which have been published as "Coleccion de obras, documentos, etc., para servir á la historia del Rio de la Plata."

Lamb (lam), Lady **Caroline.** Born Nov. 13, 1785: died at Melbourne House, Whitehall, Jan. 26, 1828. An English novelist, daughter of Frederick Ponsonby, third earl of Bessborough. In 1805 she married William Lamb (afterward Lord Melbourne) from whom she was separated in 1825. She was involved in intrigues with Byron, who left her in 1813. She wrote "Glenarvon" (1816), which contained a caricature of Byron, "A New Canto" (1819), "Graham Hamilton" (1822), "Ada Reis: a Tale" (1823).

Lamb, Charles. Born in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, Feb. 10, 1775: died at Edmonton, Dec. 27, 1834. A noted English man of letters, critic, and humorist. His father, John Lamb, was engaged in his youth in domestic service, and became the clerk of a bencher of the Inner Temple. In 1782 Charles entered Christ's Hospital (Blue-coat School), where he remained until Nov., 1789. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was a fellow pupil and lifelong friend. In 1789 Lamb became a clerk in the South Sea House, and in 1792 in the India House. The Lambs left the Temple, and in 1796 lodged in Little Queen street, Holborn. In 1796 Mary Lamb killed her mother in a fit of temporary insanity, and was placed under the guardianship of her brother Charles (her father being almost imbecile), who cared for her during the rest of his life. In 1796 Coleridge published in "Poems on Various Subjects" four sonnets by Charles Lamb. To a second edition in 1797 Coleridge added poems by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. In 1798 was published a little volume of blank verse by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd, and later a "Tale of Rosamund Gray and Old Blind Margaret." In 1802 appeared "John Woodvil," a play, showing the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher and the writers of that period. "Mr. H.," a two-act farce, was produced at Drury Lane Dec. 10, 1805, and hopelessly damned. His first success was in "Tales from Shakspere" (1807), in which Charles did the tragedies and Mary the comedies. This was followed by "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Contemporary with Shakspere" (1808), which secured his position as critic. His contributions to the "London Magazine" began with "Recollections of the South Sea House," Aug., 1820, signed "Elia." Twenty-five essays thus signed were published in 1823 as the "Essays of Elia." In 1822 Charles and Mary went abroad. In March, 1825, he was retired from the India House with a pension of £441 a year. In 1833 were published the "Last Essays of Elia," his last literary work. He died in the next year. His sister survived till 1847.

Lamb, Mrs. (**Martha Joanna Reade Nash**). Born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829: died at New York, Jan. 2, 1893. An American historical and miscellaneous writer. She was the editor of the "Magazine of American History" from 1883, and the author of a "History of the City of New York" (1877–1881), etc.

Lamb, Mary Ann. Born in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, 1764: died 1847. An English author, sister of Charles Lamb whom she assisted in the "Tales from Shakspere" (1807). See *Lamb, Charles.*

Lamb, William. Born March 15, 1779: died Nov. 24, 1848. An English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne. He was home secretary under Grey 1830–34, and was prime minister July 17–Nov. 15, 1834, and April, 1835,–Aug., 1841.

Lamballe (loṅ-bäl′). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France, situated on the Gouessant 12 miles east-southeast of St.-Brieuc. It has a church of Notre Dame. Population (1891), commune, 4,524.

Lamballe, Princesse de (**Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan**). Born at Turin, Sept. 8, 1749: murdered at Paris, Sept. 3, 1792. A French princess, the daughter of the Prince de Carignan. She was the intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, who made her superintendent of the royal household. She proved her loyalty to the queen by returning to France from England after the unsuccessful flight from Versailles, and voluntarily sharing her imprisonment for a week in the Temple. She refused on Sept. 3 to take the oath against the monarchy, and was literally torn to pieces by the mob as she emerged from the courthouse.

Lambe (lam), **John,** called **Doctor Lambe.** Died June 23, 1628. An English astrologer, a client of the Duke of Buckingham, killed by a London mob on account of his reputed magical influence over the duke and others.

Lamber, Juliette. See *Adam, Mme. Edmond.*

Lambert (lam′bėrt), **Aylmer Bourke.** Born at Bath, Feb. 2, 1761: died at London, Jan. 10, 1842. An English botanist, vice-president of the Linnean Society. He was the author of works on the genera *Cinchona* (1797) and *Pinus* (1803–1824), etc.

Lambert, Daniel. Born at Leicester, March 13, 1770: died at Stamford, July 21, 1809. An Englishman celebrated for his corpulency. At his death he was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighed 739 pounds.

Lambert, John (originally **John Nicholson**). Burned at Smithfield, Nov., 1538. An English priest and Protestant martyr, tried before the king and peers Nov. 16, 1538, and condemned for denying the real presence.

Lambert, John. Born at Calton, near Malham Tarn, Yorkshire, 1619 (baptized Nov. 7): died 1683. An English general, distinguished in the Parliamentary service in the civil war. He served as colonel under Fairfax 1643–44, took part in the battle of Marston Moor, was appointed to the command of a regiment of foot in the "New Model" Jan., 1646; played a prominent part as leader of the discontented officers in the disputes between the army and Parliament in 1647; was made general of the northern army in Aug., 1647; served against the Scots in 1648 (at Preston Aug. 17–19), received the surrender of Pontefract March 22, 1649; and served as second in command under Cromwell in Scotland 1650, and at Worcester 1651. He became influential on the appointment of Cromwell as Protector; was a member of his council of state; advocated the making of the protectorship hereditary; and attained great civil and military influence in the state. But he refused to assent to the proposed assumption by Cromwell of the title of king; declined to take the oath of allegiance required by Parliament June 24, 1657; and resigned his commission July, 1657. After Cromwell's death he entered Parliament, regained in great measure his influence with the army and in the state, and defeated Sir George Booth at Winwick Bridge Aug. 19, 1659. He was cashiered Oct. 12, 1659, rebelled, intimidated Parliament, and became major-general of the army, member of the committee of safety, and the principal man in the state. When Monk declared for the Parliament, Lambert marched against him, but his army went to pieces and he was deprived of all his commands. At the Restoration he was tried and exiled to Germany. In 1667 he was transferred to the island of St. Nicholas in Plymouth Sound.

Lambert, Sir **John.** Born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, Feb. 4, 1815: died at London, Jan. 27, 1892. An English lawyer, politician, and writer on music. He wrote a "Grammar of Plain Chant," "Music of the Middle Ages," etc.

Lambessa (lam-bes′sạ̈), or **Lambèse** (loṅ-bāz′). A small town in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 63 miles south-southwest of Constantine: the ancient Lambæsa, or Lambese, and native Tazzût. It contains a convict establishment (since 1850). It was an old Roman military station, and contains important remains of antiquity. The Roman pretorium is a rectangular building 90 feet long, 65 wide, and 49 high. The entrance is on the north: it is flanked by two smaller arches, and adorned with detached columns and niches for statues. The south side had a fine Corinthian portico, with pilasters on the wall corresponding to the columns, and there were porticos also on the east and west sides. The interior forms a great hall, with architectural decoration on the walls. A temple of Jupiter, with octastyle façade, has lately been excavated, and a triumphal arch of Commodus survives almost entire.

Lambeth (lam′beth). A parish and parliamentary borough of London, situated south of the Thames. It contains Lambeth Palace. The borough returns four members to Parliament. Population of parish (1891), 275,202.

Lambeth, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Lambeth in 1217 between the Earl of Pembroke and Prince Louis (Louis VIII. of France), whereby the latter agreed to leave England.

Lambeth Articles. Nine articles drawn up at Lambeth in 1595, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.

Lambeth Palace. The city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, situated in Lambeth, near the Thames, 1½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. It was acquired by the archbishops in 1197. The present building was commenced in the 13th century. It contains a valuable library.

Lambinet (loṅ-bē-nā′), **Émile Charles.** Born at Versailles, Jan. 13, 1815: died at Bougival, Jan. 1, 1878. A noted French landscape-painter. He was a pupil of Boiselier, Drolling, and Horace Vernet.

Lambruschini (läm-brös-kē′nē), **Luigi.** Born at Genoa, May 16, 1776: died at Rome, May 12, 1854. An Italian cardinal and politician, minister and state councilor under Gregory XVI. and Pius IX.

Lambton (lam′tọn), **John George,** first Earl of Durham. Born at London, April 12, 1792: died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28, 1840. An English Whig politician and diplomatist, created Baron Durham in 1828, and earl of Durham in 1833. He sat in the House of Commons 1813–28; was appointed lord privy seal Nov. 22, 1830; took part in the preparation of the first reform bill; was ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg July, 1832, and to Vienna and Berlin Sept., 1832; was minister to St. Petersburg 1835–37; and was made high commissioner for the settlement of certain Canadian questions, and governor-general of the British provinces in North America, March 31, 1838. He resigned in 1838.

Lamech (lā′mek). In Old Testament history: (*a*) The son of Methusael, a descendant of Cain, and the father of Tubal Cain. His address to his wives (Gen. iv. 23, 24) is probably the oldest extant Hebrew poetry. (*b*) The son of Methuselah, seventh in descent from Seth, and father of Noah.

Lamego (lä-mā′gọ̈). A town in the district of Vizeu, province of Beira, Portugal, 46 miles east of Oporto. It was the scene of the alleged constitutional cortes of 1143. It has a cathedral.

Lame Lover, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1770.

Lamennais (lä-me-nā′), **Félicité Robert de.** Born at St. Malo, June 19, 1782: died at Paris, Feb. 27, 1854. A French writer and philosopher. From earliest infancy he was dwarfed in stature, nervous, and irritable. He studied under his uncle's guidance, and taught himself Greek, Latin, and several modern languages. In time he became strongly attracted by the philosophical teachings of the 18th century, especially those of J. J. Rousseau. After publishing an essay "Les philosophes," in 1802, he went to live for a while in the retirement of his native region. His "Réflexions sur l'état de l'église en France pendant le XVIIIe siècle, et sur sa situation actuelle" appeared in 1808, but was suppressed by the police until 1814. In 1811 he taught mathematics in the Seminary of St. Malo; the following year he took the first orders, and in 1816 became a priest. He published the first volume of his great work "Essai sur l'indifférence en matière de religion" in 1817; the second volume is dated 1820, and the third and fourth are from 1822–23. With a view to spread his religious ideas, he founded a paper "L'Avenir" (1830). His doctrines favoring freedom in religious matters were not approved by the clergy, and his fearless utterances led to frequent censure and condemnation before the courts. In 1848 he founded a new paper, "Le Peuple Constituant." His last appearance as a political writer was in connection with his management of the journal "La Réforme." Among Lamennais's works are "Mélanges religieux et philosophiques" (1819–35), "Les paroles d'un croyant," "Le livre du peuple" (1837), "Questions politiques et philosophiques" (1840), "L'Esquisse d'une philosophie" (1842–46). His "Discussions critiques" came out in 1856, and likewise his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen. A spurious poem introduced in the early editions of Chaucer. It was inserted under the impression that it was the lost "Origenes upon the Maudeleyne," which was probably a translation from a piece attributed to Origen. This idea arose from Chaucer's lines in the prologue to the "Legend of Good Women,"

> "He made also, goone is a greatè while,
> Origenès upon the Maudelain."

Lamentations (lam-en-tā′shọnz). A book of the Old Testament of which the authorship is by tradition ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah. It comprises five dirges. Its date and authorship are matters of dispute.

Lamettrie, or **La Mettrie** (lä me-trē′), **Julien Offray de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Dec. 25, 1709: died at Berlin, Nov. 11, 1751. A French materialist. He wrote "Histoire naturelle de l'âme" (1745: ostensibly translated from the English), "La faculté vengée" (1747: a satirical comedy), "L'Homme machine" (1748), "L'Homme plante" (1748), "Réflexions philosophiques sur l'origine des animaux" (1750), "Les animaux plus que machines" (1750), etc. He was the leader of French materialism in its most extreme form, and was persecuted for his opinions. He was driven from France to Holland, and thence to Prussia, where he found an asylum with Frederick the Great.

Lamia (lā′mi-ạ̈). [Gr. Λαμία.] The capital of the nomarchy of Phthiotis and Phocis, Greece, situated in lat. 38° 54′ N., long. 22° 27′ E. It was an ancient city of Malis. The modern name was until recently Zitun, but the old name has been restored. Antipater was besieged here 323 B.C. Population (1889), 6,888.

Lamia. 1. In classical mythology: (*a*) A daughter of Poseidon, the mother of the sibyl Herophile. (*b*) The daughter of Belus. She was a Libyan queen, beloved by Zeus, and transformed through Juno's jealousy into a hideous child-devouring monster.

> Lilith, the nocturnal female vampire of the Hebrews, mentioned in Isaiah, is rendered Lamia in the Vulgate. In the plural (Lamiæ), they appear to have corresponded, very nearly, to the witches of the Middle Ages, who, indeed, were then frequently called *Lamiæ*. Keats's poem of "Lamia" (1820), in which the bride, recognized by the keen-eyed sage, returns to her original serpent form, represents another of the superstitions attached to the race.
> *B. Taylor*, Notes to Faust, Pt. II.

2. A celebrated Athenian courtezan. In the sea-fight off Salamis 306 B.C. she fell into the hands of Demetrius and captivated him. Her sway was unbroken for many years, and she was noted for her extravagance. The Athenians and Thebans consecrated temples in her honor under the name of Aphrodite.

Lamian War. A war in which Athens and its allies were defeated by Macedonia under Antipater, 323–322 B.C.: so named from the siege of Lamia by the allies.

Lammermuir (lam-mėr-mūr′), or **Lammermoor** (lam-mėr-mōr′) **Hills.** A range of low mountains in the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Haddington, Scotland, extending to the North Sea.

Lammle (lam′l), **Alfred.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a mature young gentleman, swindler and fortune-hunter. He marries Sophronia Akershem, each of the pair believing, mistakenly, that the other was wealthy.

Lammle, Mrs. Alfred. See *Lammle, Alfred.*

Lamont (lä′mont), **Johann von.** Born at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1805: died at Bogenhausen, near Munich, Aug.

6, 1879. An astronomer and magnetician, director of the observatory at Bogenhausen. He wrote "Handbuch des Erdmagnetismus" (1849), "Handbuch des Magnetismus" (1867), etc.

Lamoracke (Lamerocke, Lamorake, etc.), **Sir.** A Knight of the Round Table. He was killed by the sons of King Lot for adultery with their mother.

Lamoricière (lä-mō-rē-syãr′), **Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de.** Born at Nantes, France, Feb. 5, 1806: died near Amiens, France, Sept. 11, 1865. A noted French general. He entered the army as an engineer; served with distinction in Algeria against Abd-el Kadir; was military governor of Paris from Feb. 24 to June 28, 1848, and minister of war from June 28 to Dec. 28 of the same year; and was deputy to the Legislative Assembly 1849-51. He opposed the schemes of Louis Napoleon, and was arrested Dec. 2, 1851, imprisoned, and then banished. As commander of the papal forces he was defeated at Castelfidardo, Sept. 18, 1860.

Lamothe (lä-mōt′), **Pierre Alexandre Bessot de.** Born at Périgueux, Jan. 8, 1823. A French keeper of the archives and novelist. He is well known for his series of romances for the young, which have been translated into a number of languages. Among his other works are "Coutumes de Saint Gilles au XIVe siècle" (1873), "Exécutions de Camisards faites à Nîmes de 1702 à 1705" (1875), "Histoire populaire de la Prusse" (1872), etc.

La Motte (lä mot), **Antoine Houdart de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1672: died there, Dec. 26, 1731. A French poet and critic. He wrote "L'Europe galante," a ballet (1697), "Scanderbeg," a lyrical tragedy (1735), "Inès de Castro," a tragedy in one act, in verse (1723), "Fables," etc.

La Motte-Fouqué. See *Fouqué.*

Lampadion (lam-pā′di-on). The conventional name of a lively, hot-tempered courtezan in later Greek comedy.

Lampatho (lam-pä′thō). In Marston's play "What You Will," a cynical observer intended to represent Marston himself.

Lampe (läm′pe), **John Frederick.** Born at Helmstadt, Germany, about 1703: died at Edinburgh, July 25, 1751. A German musician resident in Great Britain from about 1725, noted as a bassoonist and composer. He was the author of the music for several successful burlesque operas and masks, and for songs and hymns.

Lampedusa (läm-pā-dö′sä). A small island in the Mediterranean, east of Tunis, situated in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 12° 36′ E.: the ancient Lopadussa. It belongs to the Italian province of Girgenti. This is one of the islands said to be the original of Shakspere's 'uninhabited island' in "The Tempest."

Lampertheim (läm′pert-him). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, 5 miles southeast of Worms.

Lamprecht (läm′precht), called "The Priest." The date and place of his birth and death unknown. A Middle High German epic poet. He wrote, about 1130, the "Alexanderlied" ("Song of Alexander"), a free version of a French poem by Aubrey de Besançon whose subject is the life and deeds of Alexander the Great. It was published at Vienna in 1850, and at Halle in 1884.

Lampridius (lam-prid′i-us), **Ælius.** Lived in the first part of the 4th century. One of the writers of the "Augustan History" (which see).

Lampsacus (lamp′sa-kus). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a city of Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hellespont in lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 26° 39′ E., colonized by Ionian Greeks.

Lanai (lä-nä′ē). One of the Hawaiian Islands, 9 miles west of Maui. Length, 20 miles.

Lanark (lan′ärk). **1.** An inland county of Scotland, lying between Dumbarton and Stirling on the north, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, and Dumfries on the east, Dumfries on the south, and Dumfries, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton on the west. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Wards. The city of Glasgow is in the Lower Ward. [illegible] It is traversed by the Clyde, and has important manufactures. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible]. — **2.** The county town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the Clyde [illegible] miles southeast of Glasgow. [illegible] William Wallace [illegible] Falls of the Clyde [illegible] Population (1891), [illegible].

La Navidad [illegible]. The name given by Columbus to a fort built by him on the northern coast of Haiti in Dec., 1493, [illegible] he left [illegible] the New World [illegible] had all been killed [illegible] The site was the [illegible]

Lancashire [illegible] northwestern England. [illegible] Westmoreland [illegible] manufactures of linen, silk, woolen, etc.; and is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in the world. It contains the cities of Liverpool and Manchester. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde; was made a county palatine in the reign of Edward III.; and sided with the Royalists in the civil war. Area, 1,887 square miles. Population (1891), 3,926,760.

Lancashire Witches, The, and Tegue O'Divelly the Irish Priest. A comedy by Shadwell (1681). Compare *Late Lancashire Witches.*

Lancaster (lang′kas-tėr). [From *Lan* (*Lune*) and *ceaster*, camp.] A seaport and the county town of Lancashire, situated on the Lune in lat. 54° 3′ N., long. 2° 47′ W. It contains a castle on the site of an ancient Roman camp. It was twice burned by the Scots in the 14th century; was taken and retaken in the civil war; and was entered by the Jacobites in 1715 and 1745. It was the birthplace of Whewell and Sir Richard Owen. Population (1891), 31,038.

Lancaster. A city and the capital of Fairfield County, Ohio, situated on the Hocking 28 miles southeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 7,555.

Lancaster. A city and the capital of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Conestoga 62 miles west of Philadelphia. It is a manufacturing and commercial center, is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College and Theological Seminary (Reformed Church), and was State capital from 1799 to 1812. Population (1890), 32,011.

Lancaster, County of. See *Lancashire.*

Lancaster, Duchy of. A possession of the English royal family. John of Gaunt was made Duke of Lancaster in 1361. The revenues and title of the duchy were made hereditary in the reign of Henry IV. Since 1873 its court has been merged in the system of the rest of England.

Lancaster, Dukes of. See *Henry of Lancaster* and *John of Gaunt.*

Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of, surnamed "Crouchback." Born Jan. 16, 1245: died at Bayonne, June, 1296. The second son of Henry III. of England and Eleanor of Provence, made in his infancy king of Sicily and Apulia by Pope Innocent IV. The grant of the kingdom was annulled by Urban IV. July 29, 1263. Lancaster took the cross in 1268, and went to Palestine in 1271. His nickname was due either to this crusade (from the cross on his back) or to personal deformity.

Lancaster, House of. A line of English kings descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. The kings of this house were Henry IV. (reigned 1399–1413), Henry V. (reigned 1413–22), and Henry VI. (reigned 1422–61).

Lancaster, Sir **James.** Died at London, May, 1618. An English navigator. He served under Drake against the Armada; sailed in command of the Edward Bonaventure with the first English expedition to the East Indies in 1591, returning to England after many adventures in May, 1594; sailed with 3 ships against the Portuguese in 1594, capturing Pernambuco in 1595; and commanded the first fleet of the East India Company 1600–03. From him Baffin named Lancaster Sound.

Lancaster, Joseph. Born at London, 1778: died at New York, Oct. 24, 1838. An English educator. He founded in 1801 a private school in the Borough Road, Southwark, London, in which he employed the monitorial system of instruction, which obtained great popularity. He emigrated to the United States in 1818. He published "Improvements in Education" (1803), etc.

Lancaster Sound. [Named after Sir James Lancaster.] A channel in the north polar regions, leading from Baffin Bay westward to Barrow Strait, about lat. 74° N. Discovered by Baffin in 1616: first traversed by Parry in 1819.

Lance (läns), **George.** Born at Little Easton, near Dunmow, Essex, March 24, 1802: died near Birkenhead, June 18, 1864. An English painter, a pupil of Haydon, chiefly known by his paintings of fruit and flowers.

Lancelot. Same as *Lancelot du Lac.*

Lancelot du Lac. A French Arthurian romance. It was probably the work of Walter Map in the latter part of the 12th century. A Scottish metrical romance [illegible] century. [illegible] Sir Lancelot was the son of King Ban of Benwick [illegible] Round Table. He received the name "du Lac" from the fact that he was educated at the court of Vivien, known as the Dame du Lac, or Lady of the Lake. [illegible] performed in her service [illegible] Arthur, in which [illegible]

Lancelot Greaves. See *Sir Launcelot Greaves.*

Lanchow [illegible]. The capital of the province of Kansu, China, [illegible] Population [illegible].

Lanciani [illegible], **Rodolfo Amadeo.** An Italian archæologist. He is professor of archæology at the University of Rome [illegible] the Italian government. He has published "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries" (1888) and "Pagan and Christian Rome" (1892), and is now issuing "Forma urbis Romæ, etc.," in eight parts (the first in 1893).

Lanciano (län-chä′nō). A town in the province of Chieti, Italy, situated in lat. 42° 14′ N., long. 14° 25′ E., near the site of the ancient Anxanum of the Frentani. Population, about 17,000.

Landa (län′dä), **Diego de.** Born at Cienfuentes, March 17, 1524: died at Merida, Yucatan, April 30, 1579. A Spanish ecclesiastic of the Franciscan order. He was sent to Yucatan about 1551; became provincial of his order there in 1561; and in 1572 was created bishop of Merida. His measures for the extirpation of idolatry were excessively severe, and by his orders hundreds of Indian hieroglyphic writings were destroyed. Landa wrote "Relacion de las cosas de Yucatan," first published in 1864.

Landau (län′dou). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Queich 18 miles southwest of Spires. It was often taken and retaken in the Thirty Years' War. Later it belonged to France, and after the fall of Napoleon it passed to Bavaria. The carriages named *landaus* were first made here. Population (1890), 11,047.

Landeck (län′dek). A town and watering-place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Biela 54 miles south by west of Breslau: noted for warm sulphur springs. Population (1890), 2,683.

Landells (lan′delz), **Ebenezer.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 13, 1808: died at London, Oct. 1, 1860. An English wood-engraver, a pupil of Bewick, and the projector, about 1840, of "Punch."

Landen (län′den). A town in Belgium, 23 miles west-northwest of Liège. It was the birthplace of Pepin, founder of the later Carolingian line. For the battle of Landen (1693), see *Neerwinden.*

Landen (lan′den), **John.** Born at Peakirk, Peterborough, Jan. 23, 1719: died at Milton, Northamptonshire, Jan. 15, 1790. An English mathematician, author of "Residual Analysis" (1764: only the first book published), "A Discourse Concerning the Residual Analysis" (1758), etc.

Lander (lan′dėr), **John.** Born in Cornwall, 1807: died at London, Nov. 16, 1839. An English explorer in Africa (1830–31), younger brother of Richard Lander.

Lander, Richard Lemon. Born at Truro, Cornwall, Feb. 8, 1804: died at Fernando Po, Africa, Feb. 2 (?), 1834. An English explorer in Africa. He was in Cape Colony as servant to Major (later General) Colebrooke 1823–24; accompanied Clapperton to western Africa 1825–27; and explored the Niger (with his brother) 1830–31 and 1832–34. He published his journal of Clapperton's expedition (1829), another account of the expedition (1830), and a "Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger" (ed. 1832).

Landerneau (loṅ-der-nō′). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the Elorn 13 miles northeast of Brest. It manufactures cloth. Population (1891), commune, 8,497.

Landes (loṅd). A department in southwestern France. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan. It is bounded by Gironde on the north, Lot-et-Garonne and Gers on the east, Basses-Pyrénées on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west, corresponding to parts of the ancient Guienne, Gascony, and Béarn. It comprises the sandy plains called *landes* and in the southeast the district Chalosse. It is the leading forest department in France. Area, 3,599 square miles. Population (1891), 297,842.

Landes, The. A plain in the department of Landes, France. It is largely composed of sands and marshes, and much of it is covered with pine forests. Length, about 120 miles.

Landeshut (län′des-höt). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Bober 51 miles southwest of Breslau. It has flax manufactures. An intrenched camp here, held by the Prussians under Fouqué in the Seven Years' War, was stormed and taken by the Austrians under Laudon, June 23, 1760.

Landi (lan′dē), **Gasparo.** Born at Piacenza in 1756: died at Rome, Feb. 24, 1830. An Italian historical and portrait painter, one of the founders of the modern school of Italian painting.

Landin (lan-din′). See *Zulu.*

Land League, Irish. A league formed in Oct., 1879, by the Irish Nationalist party, under which organized resistance was made to the payment of rent. It was "proclaimed" by the Liberal government as "an illegal and criminal association" Oct. 20, 1881.

Landnama Bók. See the extract.

> The "Landnama Bók" was a development from the work of the priest Ari Frothi the son of Thorgil and from others of the same kind. Its author was Sturla Thortharson, a judge in the Higher Court, who died in 1284, aged seventy. His work was edited by Hauk Erlendsen, who was himself a judge in the Higher Court from 1294 to 1334, and his "Landnama Bók" is Thortharson's with additions of facts from a history by Styrmer the Learned, wherever Styrmer had anything to add. This "Landnama Bók" (Book of the Taking of the Land), the fullest of the old Icelandic chronicles, is in five parts. The first treats of the discovery and settlement of the island, and the other four are given to a description of its several

quarters, including detail as to the families by which each was settled. This record is of great value for the verification of the Sagas. *Morley*, English Writers, I. 271.

Land of Beulah. See *Beulah*.

Land of Cakes. Scotland: so named (in jest) on account of the general use of oatmeal cakes as an article of diet.

Land of Cockaigne. A popular poem assigned to the latter part of the 13th century. See *Cockaigne*.

> A satire upon corruptions in the Church, that paints a Fool's Paradise for monks, wherein all the delights are sensual, and spiritual life passes for nothing. The Paradise of this satire, which spread through several countries, was entitled "the Land of Cockaigne," . . . or the land of animal delights painted by popular satire as the happy land of monks who had turned their backs upon the higher life to which they were devoted. An old German poet described it as "Dat edele lant van Cockengen." In what spirit this popular satire was written none can doubt when they find at the close how such a Paradise as it paints is to be earned only by seven years' wading chin-deep in swinish filth. *Morley*, English Writers, III. 354.

Land o' the Leal (land' o̤ ᴛʜē̤ lēl'). A mythical land of happiness. Lady Nairne, in her poem of that name, uses it for heaven, and the use has now become an accepted one.

Land of Steady Habits. A popular nickname of Connecticut.

Land of Wisdom. [F. *Pays de sapience*.] A name given by the French to Normandy.

Landon (lan'do̤n), **Letitia Elizabeth** (later Mrs. **Maclean**): pseudonym **L. E. L.** Born at London (Chelsea), Aug. 14, 1802: died at Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Oct. 15, 1838. An English poet and novelist, wife (June, 1838) of George Maclean, governor of Cape Coast Castle. She was the author of poems (collected 1848, later editions 1850, 1873), the novels "Romance and Reality" (1831), "Francesca Carrara" (1834), "Ethel Churchill" (1837), "Lady Granard" (1842), etc. Her death, probably accidental, was due to a dose of a preparation of prussic acid.

Landor (lan'do̤r), **Walter Savage.** Born at Warwick, Jan. 30, 1775: died at Florence, Italy, Sept. 17, 1864. A noted English poet and prose-writer. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1793; became conspicuous for his advocacy of republican principles; and was rusticated in 1794 for firing a gun (without damage to any one) at the windows of an obnoxious Tory. For some years he led an unsettled life, visiting Paris in 1802, and joining the Spaniards at Corunna against the French in 1808. In 1809 he purchased Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire, and in 1811 married Julia Thuillier, daughter of a banker. A combination of troubles drove him in 1814 to Jersey, then to Tours, and in 1816 to Italy. In 1821 he settled in Florence, where he resided until 1835, when, separating from his wife, he went to England. He returned to Florence in 1858. He published "Poems" (1795), "Gebir" (1798), "Simonidea" (1806: English and Latin poems), "Count Julian" (1812), "Idyllia Heroica" (1814, enlarged 1820), "Imaginary Conversations" (1824-1848), "Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare . . . touching Deer-stealing, etc." (1834), "Pericles and Aspasia" (1836), "The Pentameron" (1837), "Andrea of Hungary and Giovanni of Naples" (1839), "Fra Rupert" (1840), "Hellenics" (1847, revised 1859), "Poemata et Inscriptiones" (1847), "Italics" (1848), "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree" (1853), "Dry Sticks Fagoted by W. S. Landor" (1858), "Heroic Idylls" (1863), etc.

Landrecies, or **Landrecy** (loṅ-dré-sē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Sambre 17 miles south-southeast of Valenciennes. It was taken from the French by Charles V. in 1543; passed several times from Spain to France and back again in the 17th century; and was besieged and taken by the Allies in 1794 and by the Prussians in 1815. It was the birthplace of Dupleix. Population (1891), commune, 3,867.

Landsberg (länds'berG). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Lech 32 miles west by south of Munich. Population (1890), 4,300.

Landsberg-an-der-Warthe (länds'berG-än-der-vär'te). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Warthe 78 miles east by north of Berlin. Population (1890), 26,825.

Landseer (land'sēr), **Charles.** Born at London, 1799: died there, July 22, 1879. An English historical painter, elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Landseer, Sir **Edwin Henry.** Born at London, March 7, 1802: died there, Oct. 1, 1873 (buried in St. Paul's Cathedral). A celebrated English animal-painter, youngest son of John Landseer. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1826, and member 1831, and was knighted in 1850. Among his more noted paintings are "Fighting Dogs" (1819), "Cat's Paw" (1824), "Chevy Chase" (1826), "Return from Deer-stalking" (1827), "Illicit Whiskey Still" (1829), "High Life" and "Low Life" (1831), "Jack in Office" (1833), "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs" (1833), "Suspense" (1834), "Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner" (1837), "Life's in the Old Dog Yet" (1838), "Dignity and Impudence" (1839), "Stag at Bay" (1846), "Monarch of the Glen" (1851), "Flood in the Highlands" (1860), and "Titania and Bottom" (1851).

Landseer, John. Born at Lincoln, England, 1769: died at London, Feb. 29, 1852. An English painter, engraver, and writer on art: father of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Landseer, Thomas. Born at London, 1795: died there, Jan. 20, 1880. An English engraver, eldest brother of Sir Edwin Landseer. He executed many engravings and etchings after his brother's paintings.

Land's End (landz end). A granite promontory, the southwesternmost extremity of England, in Cornwall, situated in lat. 50° 4′ N., long. 5° 45′ W.: the ancient Bolerium. Height, 60–100 feet.

Landshut (länds'höt). **1.** The capital of the province of Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, on the Isar 38 miles northeast of Munich. The Church of St. Martin, Church of St. Jodocus, Holy Ghost Church, castle of Trausnitz, and new palace are of interest. It was the seat of a university from 1800 to 1826. Population (1890), 18,862.
2. Same as *Landeshut*.

Landskron (länds'krōn). A town in Bohemia, 36 miles northwest of Olmütz. Population (1890), 5,843.

Landskrona (länds'krō-nä). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Sound in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 12° 50′ E. It has a castle. Near this place, July 14, 1677, the Swedes defeated the Danes. Population (1890), 12,253.

Landsthing (läns'ting). The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 54 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

Landstuhl (länt'stöl). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 40 miles west of Spires. It is the seat of the Sickingen family. Population (1890), 3,642.

Landtag (länt'täG). In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial Diet; now, specifically, one of the Parliaments of the countries constituting the German Empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crown-lands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. Compare *Reichstag*.

Lane (lān), **Edward William.** Born at Hereford, England, Sept. 17, 1801: died at Worthing, England, Aug. 10, 1876. A noted English Orientalist and Egyptologist. His works include "Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" (1836: best ed. 1860), a translation of the "Arabian Nights" (1838-40), an "Arabic-English Lexicon" (1863-74; and, under the editorship of S. Lane-Poole, 1877-92). Lane visited Egypt three times: 1825-28, 1833-35, and 1842-49.

Lane, James Henry. Born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814: committed suicide at Leavenworth, Kansas, July, 1866. An American politician, a leader of the Free-State party in Kansas.

Lane, Joseph. Born in North Carolina, 1801: died there, April 19, 1881. An American politician and general, unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Breckenridge ticket 1860.

Lane, Sir **Ralph.** Died at Dublin, Oct., 1603. An English adventurer, a companion of Sir Richard Grenville in his expedition to the coast of North America in 1585, and the first governor of the colony of Virginia then founded. The settlers soon removed to Roanoke, and were all taken back to England by Drake, July, 1586.

Laneham (lān'a̤m), **Robert.** An English merchant in the service of the Earl of Leicester, and doorkeeper of the council-chamber, who left an account, in the form of a letter, of the entertainment given by Leicester to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth July, 1575. Copies of the letter are in the Bodleian Library and the library of the British Museum. Laneham appears in Scott's "Kenilworth."

Lane-Poole (lān'pöl'), **Stanley.** Born at London, Dec. 18, 1854. An English numismatist. He wrote the official "Catalogue of the Oriental Coins" for the British Museum. It appeared in 8 volumes in 1877-1889, and was crowned by the French Institute. He also wrote a "Catalogue of Indian Coins" in 1885. On the death of his great-uncle E. W. Lane, the Orientalist, in 1876, he continued the latter's Arabic Lexicon (the last part in 1887). He was sent to Egypt in 1883 by the science and art department of the British Museum, and in 1886 he went to Russia and Turkey to study numismatics. Among his other works are "Egypt" (1881), "Studies in a Mosque" (1883), "The Art of the Saracens in Egypt" (1886), "Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount de Redcliffe" (1888), etc.

Lanfranc (lan'frangk). Born at Pavia, Italy, about 1005: died at Canterbury, England, May 24, 1089. A celebrated prelate and scholar, archbishop of Canterbury. He emigrated from Italy and established a school at Avranches, France, about 1039; entered the monastery of Bec in 1042, and became its prior about 1045. He opposed the marriage of William and Matilda, but regained the friendship of William about 1050, was installed abbot of Caen in 1066; and was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. As the chief counselor of the Conqueror, he played an important part in English ecclesiastical and civil affairs. He wrote "De corpore et sanguine Domini," etc. His works were collected by Luc d'Achery in 1648, reprinted by Giles 1844.

Lanfrey (loṅ-frā'), **Pierre.** Born at Chambéry, France, Oct. 26, 1828: died at Pau, France, Nov. 15, 1877. A French historian and politician. He published "Histoire de Napoléon I" (1867-75), "L'Église et les philosophes au XVIIIe siècle" (1855), etc.

Lang (lang), **Andrew.** Born at Selkirk, March 31, 1844. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1868 and appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion at St. Andrews in 1888. He is the author of "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France, etc." (1872), "Oxford, etc." (1880), "XXII Ballades in Blue China" (1880: with additions 1881), "Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus rendered into English Prose" (1880), "Helen of Troy" (1882), "Ballades and Verses Vain" (1884), "Custom and Myth, etc." (1884), "Letters to Dead Authors" (1886), "The Politics of Aristotle" (1886), "Myth, Ritual, and Religion" (1887), "Grass of Parnassus" (1888), "Aucassin and Nicolette" (1887: a translation), "Perrault's Fairy Tales" (a translation), "The Blue Fairy Tale Book," "The Red Fairy Tale Book," "The World's Desire" (1890: with Rider Haggard), etc. He also translated the Odyssey with Professor Butcher, and the Iliad with Walter Leaf and Ernest Myers, and has published a series of critical articles on Shakspere's plays.

Lang, John Dunmore. Born at Greenock, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1799: died at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 8, 1878. An Australian Presbyterian clergyman, journalist, and politician. He was editor of "The Colonist" 1835-40 and "The Press" 1851-52, and author of "An Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales" (1834), "Historical Account of the Separation of Victoria from New South Wales" (1870), and numerous other books and pamphlets on the Australian colonies.

Langbaine (lang'bān), **Gerard.** Born at Barton, Westmoreland, 1609: died at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1658. An English scholar, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1646–58. He was an ardent Royalist during the civil war, but retained his office.

Langbaine, Gerard. Born at Oxford, July 15, 1656: died there, June 23, 1692. An English student of dramatic literature, and critic: an inveterate enemy of Dryden. He wrote "Momus Triumphans, or the Plagiaries of the English Stage Exposed, etc." (1687: reissued as "A New Catalogue of English Plays" 1688), and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, etc." (1691).

Langdale, Baron. See *Bickersteth, Henry*.

Lange (lang'ge), or **Bashi-lange** (bä'shē-läng'-ge). See *Luba*.

Lange (läng'e), **Friedrich Albert.** Born at Wald, near Solingen, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1828: died at Marburg, Prussia, Nov. 21, 1875. A German writer on philosophy and economics, professor at Marburg 1873–75. His principal work is his "Geschichte des Materialismus" ("History of Materialism," 1866).

Lange, Helene. Born at Oldenburg in 1848. The head of a training college for teachers at Berlin. She is one of the foremost representatives of the movement for women's education in Germany.

Lange, Johann Peter. Born at Sonnborn, near Elberfeld, Prussia, April 10, 1802: died at Bonn, Prussia, July 9, 1884. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Zurich (1841) and later (1854) at Bonn. He published the commentary "Bibelwerk" (1856-76: English translation by Schaff, etc.), "Das Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1844-47), "Christliche Dogmatik" (1849-52), "Geschichte der Kirche" (1853-54), etc.

Lange, Ludwig. Born at Hannover, Prussia, March 4, 1825: died at Leipsic, Aug. 18, 1885. A German archæologist, author of "Handbuch der römischen Altertümer" (1856-71), etc.

Langeland (läng'e-länd). An island of Denmark, situated southeast of Fünen and west of Laaland. It belongs to the amt of Svendborg. Town, Rudkjöbing. Length, 32 miles. Area, 106 square miles.

Langenau (läng'en-ou). A small town in Würtemberg, 11 miles northeast of Ulm.

Langenbeck (läng'en-bek), **Konrad Johann Martin.** Born at Horneburg, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1776: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1851. A noted German anatomist and surgeon, professor at Göttingen 1804, and surgeon-general of the Hanoverian army.

Langenberg (läng'en-berG). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 29 miles north-northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 6,824.

Langenbielau (läng'en-bē-lou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 35 miles south-southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 15,768.

Langendijk (läng'en-dīk), **Pieter.** Born at Haarlem, 1683: died there 1756. A Dutch dramatist and poet. His father, who was a mason, died early, and his mother then removed to The Hague, where she supported herself and him from the profits of a little shop. He worked at this time as a damask-weaver after patterns of his own designing. Subsequently he went to Amsterdam as a designer to a large factory. Here appeared the comedies "Don Quichot" ("Don Quixote," 1711); "De Zwetser" ("The Braggart") and "Het wederzijds Huwelyks Bedrog" ("The Mutual Marriage Deception"), both in 1712; "Krelis Louwen" and "De Wiskonstenaars" ("The Mathematicians"), both in 1715; "De Windhandelaars" and "Arlequijn Actionist," both in 1720. In 1721 he published his poems in two quarto volumes, which were followed subsequently by three more. In 1722 he returned to Haarlem as a designer, and lived there until his death. In this last period fall two other comedies, "Xantippe" and "Papirius," and, finally, the comedy not quite completed at his death, "Spieghel der vaderlandsche Kooplieden" ("A Mirror of our Merchants"). His collected works were published in 1760.

Langensalza (läng'en-zält-sä). A manufacturing town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Salza 19 miles northwest of Erfurt. Near this town, June 27, 1866, the Hanoverians (18,000) under Arendtschildt defeated the Prussians (8,700) under Von Flies, and the Prussian force (increased to 40,000, June 28) compelled the capitulation of the Hanoverians June 29. Population (1890), 11,466.

Langenschwalbach (läng'en-shväl-bäch), or **Schwalbach** (shväl'bäch). A small town and watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 8 miles northwest of Wiesbaden: noted for its mineral springs. Population (1890), 2,698.

Langevin (loṅzh-vaṅ'), **Hector Louis.** Born at Quebec, Aug. 26, 1820. A Canadian politician.

Langey, Guillaume du Bellay, Seigneur **de.** Born at the Château de Glatigny, 1491: died near Lyons, 1553. A noted French general and diplomat. He conducted a number of missions to the Pope, England, and Germany with great success, and in 1537 was made viceroy of Piedmont by François I. He wrote his "Mémoires" under the name of "Ogdoades" ("huitaines"), because he divided his work into eight books; they were not printed till 1757. He also wrote "Épitome de l'antiquité des Gaules" (1566), and "Instruction sur le faict de la guerre" (1588).

Langham (lang'am), **Simon.** Died July 22, 1376. An English prelate. He became abbot of Westminster in 1349; treasurer of England in 1360; bishop of Ely in 1362; chancellor of England 1363–66; archbishop of Canterbury in 1366 (enthroned March 25, 1367); and cardinal in 1368. He resigned his archbishopric Nov. 27, 1368, and went to the papal court at Avignon in 1369. He filled a number of important places in England and in the papal service, was made cardinal-bishop of Preneste in 1373; and in 1374 was again chosen archbishop of Canterbury, but the Pope refused to confirm the election.

Langholm (lang'om). A town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated on the Esk. Population (1891), 3,643.

Langhorne (lang'hôrn), **John.** Born at Winton, in Westmoreland, March, 1735: died at Blagdon, in Somersetshire, England, April 1, 1779. An English poet and prose-writer, rector of Blagdon 1765: best known by his translation of Plutarch's "Lives," conjointly with his brother William, 1770. His poetical works were collected and published by his son in 1804.

Langhorne, Sir **William.** Born at London, 1629: died at Charlton, Kent, Feb. 26, 1715. An English merchant, governor of Madras 1670–77.

Langiewicz (lang-gye'vich), **Maryan.** Born at Krotoschin, Prussia, Aug. 5, 1827: died at Constantinople, May 11, 1887. A Polish revolutionist, insurgent leader and dictator in 1863.

Langland (lang'land), or **Langley** (lang'li), **William.** Born, probably in South Shropshire, about 1330: died about 1400. An English poet, author of the "Vision of Piers Plowman," and probably of a poem entitled by Skeat "Richard the Redeless." Of his life very little is definitely known. From passages in his poems it appears that his early years were spent in the western midland counties of England (Worcestershire, Shropshire), that he received a considerable education, and probably took minor orders, that he was married and had a daughter, that he lived as a mendicant singer, and that most of his later life was spent in London, where he dwelt in Corn[illegible] *Piers Plowman.*

Langlès (lon-gläs'), **Louis Matthieu.** Born at Pérenne, near St. Didier, France, Aug. 23, 1763: died Jan. 28, 1824. A French Orientalist, author of "Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan, écrits par lui-même, en Mongol" (1787), "Alphabet Tartare-Mandchou" (1787), etc.

Langley (lang'li), **Edmund de.** Born at King's Langley, Hertfordshire, June 5, 1341: died at Langley, Aug. 1, 1402. The fifth son of Edward III. by Philippa of Hainault: created first duke of York, Aug. 6, 1385. [illegible]

Langley, Samuel Pierpont. Born at Roxbury, Boston, Aug. 22, 1834. An American astronomer. He became professor of astronomy in the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, in 1867, and in 1887 was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He has published "Researches on Solar Heat and its Absorption by the Earth's Atmosphere" (1884), and "The New Astronomy" (1887). Since then he has been engaged in experiments tending to demonstrate the possibility of mechanical flight; and as a result of these has published "Experiments in Aerodynamics" (1891), and "The Internal Work of the Wind" (1894).

Langlois (loṅ-glwä'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Beaumont-en-Auge, Calvados, July 22, 1789: died at Paris, March 24, 1870. A French painter of battle-scenes. He was a pupil of Horace Vernet, and in 1849 became a colonel in the army. He also painted several panoramas: "The Battle of Navarino," "Burning of Moscow," "Capture of the Malakoff, etc."

Langnau (läng'nou). The chief town in the Emmenthal, canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Ilfis and Emme 16 miles east of Bern. Population (1890), 7,643.

Langobardi (lan-gō-bär'dī). [L. (Tacitus) *Langobardi*, Gr. (Strabo) *Λαγκοβάρδοι*, (Ptolemy) *Λαγγοβάρδοι*.] A people of northern Germany, first mentioned by Strabo. At the time of Tacitus they were situated south of the lower Elbe, adjoining the Chauci. In 568–572, under Alboin, they conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774

Langon (loṅ-gôṅ'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, on the Garonne 24 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 4,733.

Langres (loṅgr). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne in lat. 47° 53′ N., long. 5° 20′ E.: the ancient Andematunnum. It was the capital of the ancient Lingones; is an important fortress, and a bishopric; manufactures cutlery; and has a museum and some antiquities. The cathedral is an important early-Pointed monument, still containing much that is Romanesque. The interior is imposing; the fluted pilasters and sculptured scroll-ornament are imitations from the Roman. The chevet is covered with a semi-dome. There is a Renaissance choir-screen and calvary. The flying buttresses are architecturally interesting as presenting the earliest type. Population (1891), commune, 10,719.

Langres, Plateau of. A table-land lying around Langres (which see). It lies on the watershed between the Mediterranean and the North Sea and English Channel.

Langside (lang-sīd'). A village, now a suburb of Glasgow, where, May 13, 1568, the regent Murray defeated Mary Queen of Scots.

Langson (lang-son'). A town in Tongking, about lat. 21° 40′ N., long. 106° 45′ E. In its neighborhood, Feb. 12, 1885, the French under De Négrier defeated the Chinese, and March, 1885, the Chinese defeated the French.

Langstaff (lang'staf), **Esq., Launcelot.** The pseudonym of Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding in "Salmagundi."

Langtoft (lang'toft), **Peter of.** Born probably at Langtoft, in the East Riding of Yorkshire (the place from which he was named): died about 1307. An English chronicler, author of a history of England to the death of Edward I., in barbarous French verse. The latter part of it was translated into English by Robert of Brunne. It has been published by Thorpe in the Rolls Series 1866 and 1868.

Langton (lang'ton), **Bennet.** Born in Lincolnshire, 1737: died at Southampton, Dec. 18, 1801. An English Greek scholar, a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford. He was appointed professor of ancient literature at the Royal Academy in 1788; and is now known only as the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson.

Langton, Simon. Died 1248. An English ecclesiastic, archdeacon of Canterbury, brother of Stephen Langton. He was an active partizan of the barons against King John and the Pope, but under Henry III. possessed great influence both at the court and in ecclesiastical affairs.

Langton, Stephen. Died at Slindon, Sussex, July 9 (?), 1228. A celebrated English prelate and statesman, archbishop of Canterbury, and leader of the confederated barons against John. He was educated at the University of Paris and lectured there on theology [illegible] that year; [illegible] ecclesiastical courts. [illegible]

Langtry (lang'tri), Mrs. (**Lily Le Breton**). Born at St. Helier's, Jersey, 1852. An English actress. After [illegible] beauty, she went on the stage in 1881. She has visited the United States several times.

Languedoc (lang'gwẹ̄-dok). An ancient government of southern France. Capital, Toulouse. It was bounded by Guienne, Auvergne, and Lyonnais on the north, the Rhone on the east, the Mediterranean and Roussillon on the south, and Foix, Gascony, and Guienne on the west, and was traversed by the Cévennes Mountains. It was named from the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal, the language of the south of France. The departments of Haute-Loire, Lozère, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, Aude, Tarn, and Haute-Garonne correspond to it. Haut-Languedoc was in the west, Bas-Languedoc in the east. Languedoc formed part of Gallia Narbonensis and of the West-Gothic kingdom. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 8th century. The chief powers were the marquisate of Septimania (which became in the 10th century the county of Toulouse) and Narbonne. Narbonne was annexed to France in 1229, and Toulouse in 1270 or 1271.

Languedoc, Canal du. See *Midi, Canal du.*

Languet (loṅ-ga'), **Hubert.** Born at Viteaux, Burgundy, 1518: died at Antwerp, Sept. 30, 1581. A French political writer and diplomatist, author of "Vindiciæ contra tyrannos" (1579), etc.

Languish, Lydia. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a fantastical, romantic girl, unwilling to marry unless the affair is conducted on the most sentimental principles. See *Absolute* and *Beverley.*

Lanier (la-nēr'), **Sidney.** Born at Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842: died at Lynn, N. C., Sept. 7, 1881. An American poet, critic, and littérateur. In 1879 he was appointed lecturer on English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. His works include the novel "Tiger Lilies" (1867), "Centennial Ode" (1876), "Science of English Verse" (1881), "The English Novel and its Development" (1883), and "Poems" (1884). He edited "Boys' Froissart" (1879), "Boys' King Arthur" (1880), "Boys' Mabinogion" (1881).

Lanigan (lan'i-gan), **John.** Born at Cashel, Ireland, 1758: died at Finglas (in an asylum), July 7, 1828. An Irish Roman Catholic clergyman, author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland" (1822), etc.

Lanjuinais (loṅ-zhüē-nā'), **Jean Denis,** Comte. Born at Rennes, France, March 12, 1753: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1827. A French politician and political writer, deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and Girondist deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Lanka (lang'kä). The Sanskrit name of Ceylon or its capital, renowned as the habitation of Ravana and his demons, whose conquest by Ramachandra, after his wife Sita had been carried off by Ravana, forms the subject of the Ramayana.

Lankester (langk'es-tėr), **Edwin.** Born at Melton, Suffolk, April 23, 1814: died Oct. 30, 1874. An English physician and man of science. He studied at London University 1834–37, graduated M. D. at Heidelberg in 1839, and settled in London as a physician and writer for the press in 1840. In 1850 he was appointed professor of natural history in New College, London, and in 1859 was elected president of the London Microscopical Society. He edited the work on natural history in the "Penny" and "English" encyclopedias, and published a "Natural History of Plants yielding Food" (1845), "Memorials of John Ray" (1845), etc.

Lankester, Edwin Ray. Born at London, May 15, 1847. An English anatomist and zoölogist, the eldest son of E. Lankester. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford; was professor of zoology in University College, London, 1874–1890, and has been Linacre professor of comparative anatomy at Oxford since 1890. He has published many scientific papers, and contributed numerous articles to current serials and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Lannes (län or lan), **Jean,** Duc de Montebello. Born at Lectoure, Gers, France, April 11, 1769: died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. A celebrated French marshal. He served with distinction in Italy 1796–97, and in the Egyptian expedition 1798–99; gained the victory of Montebello in 1800; served with distinction at Marengo in 1800, Austerlitz in 1805, Jena and Pultusk in 1806, and Friedland in 1807; gained the victory of Tudela in 1808; captured Saragossa in 1809; and was mortally wounded at Aspern, May, 1809.

Lannes, Napoléon Auguste, Duc de Montebello. Born July 30, 1801: died July 19, 1874. A French diplomatist and politician, son of Marshal Lannes.

Lannion (lan-yôṅ'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated on the Guer 34 miles west-northwest of St.-Brieuc. Population (1891), commune, 6,002.

La Noue (la nö), **François de,** surnamed **Bras de Fer** ("Iron Arm"). Born 1531: died at Moncontour, France, Aug. 4, 1591. A noted French Huguenot general. He was taken prisoner at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569, lost his arm at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1570 (and supplied its place with an iron one: whence his surname), commanded the forces of La Rochelle; was imprisoned by the Spaniards 1580–85; and was mortally wounded at Lamballe in 1591. He wrote "Discours politiques et militaires" (1587).

Lansdown (lanz'doun). A place near Bath, England, where the Royalists under Sir R. Hopton defeated the Parliamentarians under Sir W. Waller, July 5, 1643.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See *Petty* and *Petty-Fitzmaurice*.

Lansing (lan′sing). The capital city of Michigan, situated in Ingham County, on the Grand River, in lat. 42° 46′ N., long. 84° 33′ W. It is the seat of the State Agricultural College. It became the capital in 1847. Population (1890), 13,102.

Lansingburgh (lan′sing-bėrg). A village in Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the Hudson 9 miles north-northeast of Albany. It is noted for its brush manufactures. Population (1890), 10,550.

Lantfred (lant′fred), or **Lanfred** (lan′fred). An English hagiographer of the 10th century, a monk of Winchester: author of "De Miraculis Swithuni."

Lanuvium (la-nö′vi-um). In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, situated 20 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Cività Lavinia. It was noted for the worship of Juno Sospita.

Lanza (län′zä), **Giovanni.** Born at Vignale, near Casale-Monteferrato, Italy, 1810: died at Rome, March 9, 1882. An Italian statesman, premier 1869–73.

Lanzarote (län-thä-rō′tā). The easternmost of the Canary Islands, situated in lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 13° 40′ W. Capital, Puerto del Arrecife. Length, 31 miles.. Area, 311 square miles. Population, about 16,000.

Lanzi (län′zē), **Luigi.** Born at Montolmo, near Macerata, Italy, June 13, 1732: died at Florence, March 31, 1810. An Italian antiquary and writer on art. His chief works are "Saggio di lingua etrusca, etc." ("Essay on the Etruscan Language," 1789), "Storia pittorica dell' Italia, etc." ("History of Painting in Italy," 1792), etc.

Laocoon (lā-ok′ō-on). [Gr. *Λαοκόων*.] In Greek legend (post-Homeric), a priest of Apollo at Troy, who, because he had offended the god, was strangled, with one of his sons, by two serpents while he was offering a sacrifice to Poseidon. In Vergil's version of the story two of his sons are killed with him.

Laocoon. A famous antique group in the Vatican, Rome, showing the Trojan priest of Apollo and his two young sons enveloped and bitten to death by serpents. It is a masterpiece of anatomical knowledge and skilful execution. In style it is akin to the Gigantomachy of the Pergamene altar, and it is attributed to the contemporaneous school of Rhodes. The outstretched arms of Laocoon and one son are falsely restored.

Laocoon. A critical treatise on art by Lessing, published in 1766.

Laodamas (lā-od′a-mas). [Gr. *Λαοδάμας*.] In Greek legend, a son of Eteocles, and king of Thebes.

Laodamia (lā-od-a-mī′ä). [Gr. *Λαοδάμεια*.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus with whom she voluntarily died. Wordsworth published a poem with this title.

Laodicea (lā-od-i-sē′ä). [Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*.] **1.** An ancient city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in the valley of Lycus, an auxiliary river of the Mæander 50 miles north of Aradus. It was one of the most northern of the Phenician cities and its original name was Ramantha. It did not attain great importance until the time of the Seleucidæ. Antiochus II. reestablished it and named it, after his wife, Laodicea, and it soon became a prosperous city. In 1402 A. D. it was destroyed by Timur, but its great ruins at Eski-Hissar are still witnesses of its former splendor. In the Apocalypse it is one of the congregations to which an epistle is addressed.
2. See *Ladikiyeh*.

Laodogant. In Arthurian romance, the father of Guinevere.

Laomedon (la-om′e-don). [Gr. *Λαομέδων*.] In Greek legend, the son of Ilus and Eurydice, and father of Priam, founder and king of Troy. For an offense against Poseidon he was forced to offer his daughter Hesione to a sea-monster. Hercules found her chained to a rock, and agreed to free her for a pair of magical horses which Zeus had given to Laomedon in exchange for Ganymede. Laomedon failed to keep his promise, and Hercules captured his city and slew him and all his sons except Priam.

Laon (loṅ). The capital of the department of Aisne, France, situated in lat. 49° 33′ N., long. 3° 35′ E.: the Roman Bibrax, Laudunum, or Lugdunum Clavatum. It is a fortified town. Laon was the residence of the early kings; was the seat of a bishopric from about 500 to the Revolution; often changed hands; and suffered in the English, religious, and League wars. The French under Marmont were defeated here with heavy loss by the Allies under Blücher, March 9, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans Sept. 9, 1870. The cathedral is one of the most splendid of medieval monuments, possessing the finest west front after those of the cathedrals of Rheims, Paris, and Amiens. The style is early Pointed; the façade has a noble projecting porch of 3 great arches, above which are arcades in picturesquely broken ranges and a magnificent rose, surmounted by 2 fine towers. The chevet is square, with a splendid rose above 3 lancets. The interior is admirably proportioned, 400 feet long and 80 high. There is a double triforium. The cathedral was designed for 9 towers and spires, most of which were completed: but the spires have all disappeared, with some of the towers. The accessory buildings are of unusual interest. Population (1891), commune, 14,129.

Laonnais (lä-nā′). An ancient district of France, now comprised in the department of Aisne.

Laos (lä′ōs). A race of Further India, northeast of Siam proper, allied to the Siamese, to whom they are tributary. Numbers, estimated, 1,500,000.

Lao-tsze (lä′ō-tsā′). Born about 604 B. C. A Chinese philosopher, founder of the system of Taoism, and the reputed author of the book "Tao-teh King."

La Palata, Duke of. See *Navarra y Rocafull*.

La Paz (lä päth; local pron. lä päz′). **1.** A department of western Bolivia, on the Peruvian frontier. Area, estimated, 171,098 square miles. Population (1888), 346,139, exclusive of wild Indians.—**2.** A city of Bolivia, capital of the department of La Paz, situated in a valley of the Andes, 12,226 feet above sea-level, in lat. 16° 30′ S., long. 67° 59′ W. It is an important commercial place, and contains a cathedral and a university. Population (1893), about 65,000.

La Paz. A seaport and the capital of Lower California, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of California in lat. 24° 10′ N., long. 110° 21′ W. Population (1892), 6,000.

La Pérouse (lä pā-röz′), **Jean François de Galaup,** Comte **de.** Born near Albi, France, Aug. 22, 1741: lost at sea in 1788. A French navigator. He commanded an exploring expedition which set sail from France in 1785 and arrived on the northeastern coast of Asia in 1787. He discovered the Strait of Pérouse, Aug. 9, 1787, and in the following year suffered shipwreck and perished with his whole expedition off the island of Vanikoro.

La Pérouse Strait. [Named for the Count de la Pérouse.] A sea passage separating the islands of Saghalin and Yezo, and connecting the Sea of Japan with the Sea of Okhotsk.

Lapham (lap′am), **Increase Allen.** Born at Palmyra, N. Y., March 7, 1811: died at Oconomowoc, Wis., Sept. 14, 1875. An American geologist, author of various works on Wisconsin.

Lapithæ (lap′i-thē). [Gr. *Λαπίθαι*.] In Greek legend, a Thessalian race, descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo and Stilbe, and brother of Centaurus. They were governed by Pirithous, a half-brother of the Centaurs. On the occasion of his marriage to Hippodamcia, a fierce struggle took place between the Centaurs (who had been invited to the wedding) and the Lapithæ, which ended in the expulsion of the former from Pelion. The cause of the quarrel was the attempt of a drunken Centaur, Eurytion, to carry off the bride.

Lapito (lä-pē-tō′), **Louis Auguste.** Born at St.-Maur, near Paris, 1805: died at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, April 7, 1874. A French landscape-painter.

Laplace (lä-pläs′), Marquis **Pierre Simon de.** Born at Beaumont-en-Auge, Calvados, France, March 28, 1749: died at Paris, March 5, 1827. A celebrated French astronomer and mathematician. His father was a farmer. Laplace went to Paris and obtained, through the influence of D'Alembert, a position as professor of mathematics in the École Militaire. In 1799 Napoleon made him minister of the interior, a post which he held only six weeks. In 1803 he was vice-president of the Senate. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII. and marquis in 1817. Among his most noted researches are those on the inequality of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, on lunar motions, on probabilities, and on the tides. His most famous work is the "Mécanique céleste" (1799–1825: English translation by Nathaniel Bowditch). He published also "Exposition du système du monde" (1796), etc.

Lapland, or **Lappland** (lap′land). The country of the Lapps, situated in the extreme north of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the north-western part of the government of Archangel, Russia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lapps (estimated at 28,000), comprising Mountain Lapps (chiefly nomadic) and Fisher Lapps. The religions are Lutheran and Greek Church. The Lapps were reduced by the Russians in the 11th century, by the Norwegians in the 14th, and by the Swedes in the 16th.

La Plata. See *Rio de la Plata*.

La Plata (lä plä′tä). One of the old names of Sucre or Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

La Plata (lä plä′tä). A port and the capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, situated at the mouth of the river Santiago, an affluent of the Rio de la Plata, 24 miles east-southeast of Buenos Ayres. It was founded in Nov., 1882, and its growth has been phenomenal. It is now the most important port of the republic, and has a cathedral, astronomical observatory, museum, and many other public institutions. The suburb of Tolosa is the central point of the Argentine railway system. Population (1893), about 70,000.

La Plata, The United Provinces of. The official name of the Argentine Republic from 1813 to 1830. During this period a federal system prevailed, but with many changes and much confusion. Uruguay was included during a part of the time.

La Plata, Viceroyalty of. A division and viceroyalty of Spanish South America, established in 1776 to include the colonies of Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, and Paraguay, the Banda Oriental (Uruguay), Charcas (now Bolivia), taken from Peru, and Cuyo (Mendoza, etc.), separated from Chile. It corresponded nearly to the present countries of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. The viceroyalty practically came to an end in 1810, and during the war for independence the countries separated. Also called the *Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres*, from the capital.

Lapommeraye (lä-pom-rā′), **Pierre Henri Victor Berdalle de.** Born at Rouen, Oct. 20, 1839: died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1891. A French critic and lecturer. In 1881 he took charge of the course of dramatic history and literature at the Conservatory.

La Porte (la pōrt′). A city and the capital of La Porte County, Indiana, 51 miles east-southeast of Chicago. Population (1890), 7,126.

Lappenberg (läp′pen-berG), **Johann Martin.** Born at Hamburg, July 30, 1794: died Nov. 28, 1865. A German historian, keeper of the archives to the Hamburg senate 1823–63. He wrote "Geschichte von England" ("History of England," 1834–1837: continued by Pauli, translated by Thorpe), the history of Hamburg and of the Hanseatic League, etc.

Lapps (laps). A race from which Lapland (which see) takes its name. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

Laputa (la-pū′tä). A flying island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

> In the voyage to Laputa the satire is directed against the vanity of human wisdom, and the folly of abandoning useful occupations for the empty schemes of visionaries. The philosophers of Laputa had allowed their land to run waste, and their people to fall into poverty, in their attempts to "soften marble for pillows and pin-cushions," to "petrify the hoofs of a living horse to prevent them from foundering," to "sow land with chaff," and to "extract sunbeams from cucumbers, which were to be put in phials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the air in raw, inclement summers." *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 176.

Lar. See *Lares*.

Lar (lär). The capital of the province of Laristan, Persia, situated about lat. 27° 31′ N., long. 54° 10′ E. Population, estimated, about 12,000.

Lara (lä′rä). The name of a family belonging to the Castilian aristocracy of the 10th century, whose adventures have been made the subject of many ballads. See the extract.

> The ballads which naturally form the next group are those on the Seven Lords of Lara, who lived in the time of Garcia Fernandez, the son of Fernan Gonzalez. Some of them are beautiful, and the story they contain is one of the most romantic in Spanish history. The Seven Lords of Lara, in consequence of a family quarrel, are betrayed by their uncle into the hands of the Moors, and put to death; while their father, with the basest treason, is confined in a Moorish prison, where, by a noble Moorish lady, he has an eighth son, the famous Mudarra, who at last avenges all the wrongs of his race. On this story there are above thirty ballads; some very old and exhibiting other inventions or traditions not elsewhere recorded, while others seem to have come directly from the "General Chronicle."
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 126.

Lara. A narrative poem by Lord Byron, published in 1814: so called from the name of its hero.

Lara (lä′rä). A state of northwestern Venezuela, between Falcon and Carabobo, with a small extent of coast on the Caribbean Sea. Capital, Barquisimeto. Area, 9,296 square miles. Population (estimated, 1890), 260,681.

Lara (lä′rä), **Juan Jacinto.** Born at Carora, Barquisimeto, 1778: died at Barquisimeto, Feb. 25, 1859. A Venezuelan general of the war for independence. He enlisted in 1810, and held many important commands in Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru; led the Colombian troops at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824; and remained in command of the Colombian contingent after Bolivar left Peru in 1826. On Jan. 26, 1827, his troops revolted, made him prisoner and sent him to Bogotá, where he was released. This event led to the withdrawal of the Colombians from Peru, and the rejection by that country of Bolivar's constitution.

La Rábida (lä rä′bē-dä). The name commonly given to the Franciscan convent of Santa Maria de Rábida, on a hill near the town of Palos, Spain. It is associated with several incidents in the life of Christopher Columbus. The convent, which had fallen to ruins, was restored in 1855.

Larache, or **Larash.** See *El-Araish*.

Laramie City (lar′a-mē sit′i). The capital of Albany County, Wyoming, situated on the Union Pacific Railroad 45 miles west-northwest of Cheyenne: a trading center. Population (1890), 6,388.

Laramie Mountains. A range of mountains in southern Wyoming and northern Colorado. It extends east and northeast of the Laramie Plains.

Laramie Peak. A peak of the Laramie Mountains, situated in Wyoming about lat. 42° 20′ N. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Laramie Plains. A plateau in southern Wyoming, northwest of Cheyenne. Its height is about 7,500 feet.

Laramie River. A river which rises in northern Colorado and joins the North Platte at Fort Laramie, eastern Wyoming. Length, about 200 miles.

Laranda (la-ran′dä). The ancient name of Karaman (which see).

La Ravardière (lä rä-vär-dyãr′), **Daniel de la Tousche,** Sieur **de.** Born in Poitou about 1570: died after 1631. A French Protestant soldier. About 1609 and 1611 he made two voyages to the coast of northern Brazil for trading purposes. Subsequently he joined with François de Razilly in establishing a French colony at Maranhão (1612), from whence he explored the Lower Amazon. The colony was taken by the Portuguese in 1615, and La Ravardière remained a prisoner for 3 years. In 1630 he was vice-admiral, under Razilly, in an expedition against the Barbary corsairs.

Larcher (lär-shā′), **Pierre Henri.** Born at Dijon, France, Oct. 12, 1726: died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812. A French Hellenist, translator of Herodotus (1786).

Larcom (lär′kom), **Lucy.** Born at Beverly Farms, Mass., 1826: died April 17, 1893. An American poet. In her youth she worked in a factory at Lowell, Mass., and was a contributor to the "Lowell Offering." From 1866–74 she was editor of "Our Young Folks." She was the author of "Ships in the Mist, etc.," stories (1859), and 4 or 5 volumes of poems, and compiled and edited "Roadside Poems etc." (1876), "Hillside and Seaside in Poetry" (1877), etc. Perhaps her best-known single poem is "Poor Lone Hannah."

Lardner (lärd′ner), **Dionysius.** Born at Dublin, April 3, 1793: died at Naples, April 29, 1859. An English clergyman and scientific writer, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin (1817). In 1827 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in London University. He eloped, 1840, with the wife of a cavalry officer (afterward marrying her), visited the United States and Cuba; and in 1845 established himself in Paris. Among his numerous publications are the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" (1830–49), to which he contributed the articles on hydrostatics, pneumatics, arithmetic, and geometry, and collaborated in others, "The Great Exhibition and London in 1851" (1852) and numerous works and papers on natural science and railway economics. He is notable chiefly as a popularizer of science.

Lardner, Nathaniel. Born at Hawkhurst, Kent, June 6, 1684: died there, July 24, 1768. An English nonconformist divine and biblical scholar, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History" (1727–57: a noted defense of Christianity), sermons, etc.

Laredo (la-rā′thō). A seaport in the province of Santander, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay. It has a large trade in fish. Population (1887), 4,850.

Lares (lā′rēz). In Roman antiquity, a class of tutelary deities whose cult was primitive. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public Lares, normally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an elaborate ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least each division of the city had also its own public Lares (*Lares compitales*). The private Lares were attached to each family and were worshiped privately in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in special shrines. They received also especial [illegible] festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them [illegible] *Lar familiaris* [illegible] were [illegible] under the title of *Lemures* or *Larvae*.

Largs (lärgz). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde. It was the scene of a victory of Alexander III. over Haco of Norway in 1263. Population [illegible].

Larino (lä-rē′nō). A town in the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 48′ N., long. [illegible] E. Population, about 6,000.

Larissa, or **Larisa** (lä-ris′ä). 1. A nomarchy of Thessaly, Greece, ceded by Turkey in 1881. Area, 2,478 square miles. Population (1889), 168,0[illegible]. 2. The capital of the nomarchy of Larissa, situated on the [illegible] in lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 22° 22′ E.: the ancient capital [illegible] Pelasgiotis. Population (1889), 13,6[illegible].

Larissa Cremaste [illegible]. In ancient geography, a town in [illegible], Greece, situated in lat. 38° [illegible] N., long. 22° [illegible] E.

Laristan (lär-is-tän′). A province of southern Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, [illegible] of Farsistan. Capital, Lar. [illegible] Area about 9000 square miles. Population, about [illegible].

Larius (lā′ri-us) **Lacus.** [Gr. ἡ Λάριος λίμνη.] The Roman name of the Lake of Como.

La Rive (lä rēv′), **Auguste de.** Born at Geneva, Oct. 9, 1801: died at Marseilles, Nov. 27, 1873. A Swiss physicist, son of Charles Gaspard de La Rive, physician and chemist (1770–1834). He was made professor of natural philosophy at the Academy at Geneva in 1823, went to Paris in 1830; became corresponding member of the Institute; went to London, and was admitted to the Royal Society; returned to Geneva in 1836, and conducted the "Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève." He devoted himself to the investigation of the specific heat of gases and the conductibility of heat, but especially to researches in electricity. His name is associated with many original discoveries in magnetism, electro-dynamics, etc. He invented the process of electro-gilding, and propounded a new theory of the aurora. Among his published works are "Mémoire sur les caustiques" (1824), "Théorie de la pile voltaïque" (1836), and a complete treatise on electricity, regarded as authoritative, entitled "Archives de l'électricité: Traité de l'électricité théorique et appliquée" (1854–58).

Larivey (lä-rē-vā′), **Pierre de.** Born at Troyes about 1550: died about 1612. A French dramatist. He was of Italian birth, and translated his Italian name Giunti into Larivey. He may be considered one of the creators of French comedy. Both Molière and Regnard were indebted to him. His comedies were published together by Viollet-le-Duc in 1579, and several editions followed. He also translated and imitated Straparola's "Nights," etc.

Larnaka, or **Larnaca** (lär′nä-kä), or **Larnica** (lär′nē-kä). A town and the chief seaport in Cyprus, with roadstead in lat. 34° 55′ N., long. 33° 39′ E.: the ancient Citium. Population (1891), 7,593.

Laroche (lä-rosh′), Madame (**Maria Sophie Gutermann**). Born at Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1731: died at Offenbach, Hesse, Feb. 18, 1807. A German novelist. Her novels are somewhat after the manner of Richardson. Among them are "Fräulein Sternheim" (1771), "Rosaliens Briefe" (1779), "Melusinens Sommerlieder" (1806), etc.

La Rochefoucauld (lä rosh-fö-kō′), **François,** sixth Duke of, Prince of Marcillac. Born at Paris, Dec. 15, 1613: died there, March 17, 1680. A French moralist. He is known in literature through his maxims, his memoirs, and his correspondence. The first edition of the 'Maximes' was issued anonymously under the title "Réflexions ou sentences et maximes morales" (1665). The fifth edition (1678), published during the author's lifetime, is considered definitive. A sixth edition (1693) contains 50 posthumous maxims. The best modern edition was made by Gilbert for the series of the "Grands écrivains de la France" (1868). La Rochefoucauld's memoirs were published in 1662 under the title "Mémoires sur la régence d'Anne d'Autriche." His correspondence was made public in 1818 through Blaise's edition of the great moralist's works.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt (lyoṅ-kör′), Duc **François Alexandre Frédéric de.** Born Jan. 11, 1747: died March 27, 1827. A French philanthropist and politician. He founded on his estate, Liancourt, near Clermont, a model school for the education of poor soldiers' children, which in 1788 received the name "École des Enfants de la Patrie." He emigrated at the beginning of the Revolution, and was created a peer at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He wrote "Voyage dans les États-Unis d'Amérique fait en 1795–97" (1798), etc.

La Rochejacquelein (lä rosh-zhäk-laṅ′), **Henri du Vergier,** Comte **de.** Born near Châtillon, Deux-Sèvres, Aug., 1772: killed at Nouaillé, March 4, 1794. A French Vendean leader. He was made generalissimo in Oct., 1793; was victorious at Antrain and elsewhere; and was defeated at Le Mans in 1793.

La Rochejacquelein, Louis du Vergier, Marquis **de.** Born at St. Aubin, Deux-Sèvres, France, Nov., 1777: killed in battle at Pont-des-Mathis near St.-Gilles, France, June 4, 1815. A French Vendean leader, brother of the Comte de la Rochejacquelein.

La Rochejacquelein, Marie Louise Victoire de Donnisson, Marquise **de.** Born at Versailles, France, Oct. 25, 1772: died at Orleans, France, Feb. 15, 1857. A French royalist, second wife of the Marquis de la Rochejacquelein. She published "Mémoires" (1815).

La Rochelle (lä ro-shel′). The capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, in lat. 46° 9′ N., long. 1° 9′ W.: the medieval Rupella. It [illegible] and it trades extensively in wine, brandy, [illegible] to France [illegible] Richelieu [illegible] Population (1891), [illegible].

La Rochelle, Peace of. A peace concluded at La Rochelle, July 6, 1573, by which Charles IX. granted the Protestants partial toleration.

La-Roche-sur-Yon (lä rosh sür yôn). The capital of the department of Vendée, France, situated on the Yon in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 1° 27′ W. The town was founded by Napoleon, and was named Napoléonville 1808–14, Bourbon-Vendée 1814–48, and Napoléon-Vendée 1848–70. The castle Roche-sur-Yon was formerly important in the English and religious wars. Napoleon erected a number of buildings in the town, which are not remarkable. Population (1891), commune, 12,215.

Laromiguière (lä-rō-mē-gyãr′), **Pierre.** Born at Livignac-le-Haut, Aveyron, France, Nov. 3, 1756: died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1837. A French philosophical writer, author of "Leçons de philosophie" (1815–18), etc.

La Rothière (lä-rō-tyãr′). A village 23 miles east of Troyes, Aube, France. Here, Feb. 1, 1814, the Allies (100,000) under Blücher defeated the French (45,000) under Napoleon.

Larousse (lä-rös′), **Pierre Athanase.** Born at Toucy, Yonne, France, Oct. 23, 1817: died at Paris, Jan. 3, 1875. A French grammarian, lexicographer, and author: editor of the "Grand dictionnaire universel" (1866–78).

Larra (lär′rä), **Mariano José de.** Born at Madrid, March, 1809: committed suicide, Feb. 13, 1837. A Spanish satirist and dramatist. He first attracted notice by his "El duende Satírico" (1829) and "El pobrecito hablador" (1832). He became editor in chief of the "Spanish Review" in 1835, and wrote for periodicals, under the pseudonym Figaro, a variety of humorous articles published in 5 volumes as "Figaro" after his death in 1837.

Larrazabal (lär-rä-thä′bäl), **Felipe.** Born about 1822: died 1873. A Venezuelan author. He is best known for his "Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar," first published in 1863 (Caracas, 2 vols.), which has passed through several editions. Larrazabal collected a large amount of manuscript material on the history of America, including over 8,000 letters of Bolivar. He was on his way to Europe to arrange for the publication of several works when he was drowned in the wreck of the steamship Ville du Havre.

Larrey (lä-rā′), **Dominique Jean,** Baron. Born near Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France, July, 1766: died at Lyons, July 25, 1842. A noted French surgeon. He served first in the navy, and then in the army, and became distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns as the head of the medical and surgical department of the army. He introduced the ambulances volantes (flying ambulances). He published "Mémoires de médecine et de chirurgie" (1812–18), etc.

Larsa (lär′sä). See *Ellasar.*

La Salle (la sal). A city of La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois, at the head of navigation, 100 miles west-southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,855.

La Salle (lä säl′), **Antoine de.** A French poet. See the extract.

> Critics have vied with each other in heaping unacknowledged masterpieces on his head. His only acknowledged work is the charming romance of "Petit Jean de Saintré." The first thing added to this has been the admirable satire of the "Quinze Joyes du Mariage," the next the famous collection of the "Cent Nouvelles," and the last the still more famous farce of "Pathelin." There are for once few or no external reasons why these various attributions should not be admitted, while there are many internal ones why they should. Antoine de la Salle was born in 1398, and spent his life in the employment of different kings and princes — Louis III. of Anjou, king of Naples, his son the good King René, the count of Saint Pol, and Philip the Good of Burgundy, who was his natural sovereign. Nothing is known of him after 1461. Of the three prose works which have been attributed to him — there are others of a didactic character in manuscript — the "Quinze Joyes du Mariage" is extremely brief, but it contains the quintessence of all the satire on that honourable estate which the middle ages had elaborated.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 147.

La Salle (lä säl), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rheims, France, April 30, 1651: died at Rouen, France, April 7, 1719. A French priest, founder of the "Brethren of the Christian Schools."

La Salle, Robert Cavelier, Sieur **de.** Born at Rouen, Nov. 22, 1643: died in Texas, March 20, 1687. A French explorer. He was of burgher descent; was educated by the Jesuits, with whom he was for a time connected; and in 1666 went out to Canada. In 1669 he set out upon a tour of western exploration, in the course of which he discovered the Ohio River. In the course of another journey a year or two later, he explored the upper part of the Illinois. He was granted a patent of nobility in 1675. In 1679 he established Fort Crèvecœur on the Illinois River, near the site of the present Peoria, which was intended as the starting point of an expedition down the Mississippi. Returning in 1680 from a journey to Canada after supplies, he found the fort destroyed by the Iroquois. The garrison, under Henry de Tonti, had made good its escape, however, and afterward rejoined La Salle at Mackinaw. Organizing a new expedition, he set out from Fort Frontenac with Henry de Tonti, thirty Frenchmen and a band of Indians in 1681, and, reaching the Mississippi by way of the Chicago portage and the Illinois River, descended to its mouth, which he reached April 9, 1682. In 1684 he led a band of colonists from France, intending to found a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. He landed at Matagorda Bay, Texas, which he mistook for a western outlet of the river, and was on his way to Canada to procure provisions for his colony when he was assassinated by some of his disaffected followers near a branch of the Trinity River, Texas.

Lasca, Il. See *Grazzini.*

Lascaris (läs′kä-ris), **Andreas Joannes** or **Janos** or **Janus.** Born at Rhyndacus, in Phrygia, about 1445: died at Rome, 1535. A noted Greek scholar, resident in Italy and France after the fall of Constantinople. He first sought the court of Lorenzo de' Medici, and after his patron's death went to Paris where he taught Greek. In 1503, and again in 1505, he was French ambassador at Venice, and after 1508 went to Rome. His most notable work is an edition of the Greek anthology (1494). He also edited the Greek scholia on the Iliad, etc.

Lascaris, Constantine. Flourished in the second half of the 15th century. A Greek scholar, settled in Italy after 1453. He wrote a Greek grammar (1476: the first book printed in Greek).

Lascaris, Theodore. See *Theodore I. Lascaris.*

Las Casas, Bartolomé de. See *Casas.*

Las Cases (läs käz), Comte **Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné de.** Born near Revel, Haute-Garonne, France, 1766: died at Paris, May 15, 1842. A French historian, companion of Napoleon at St. Helena 1815–16. He served the royalist cause in the army of Condé in 1792, and then went to England returning to France in 1799. In 1808 Napoleon made him a baron, and gave him a position in the council of state. When the emperor was sent to St. Helena, Las Cases, with his eldest son, followed him. He was sent away from the island in Nov., 1816, for attempting to forward a letter to Lucien Bonaparte without the knowledge of the commandant, and was confined at the Cape for 8 months. To him Napoleon dictated a part of his memoirs. He published "Memorial de Sainte-Helene" (1822–23).

Lascy. See *Lacy.*

La Serena (lä sā-rā′nä). The capital of the province of Coquimbo, situated at the mouth of the Coquimbo River, in lat. 29° 53′ S. It was founded by Valdivia in 1544, and was an important point in the early history of Chile. Coquimbo, its commercial port, is 7 miles southwest of it, but the two names are often used interchangeably. Population (1885), 17,230.

La Serna y Hinojosa (lä sār′nä ē ēn-ō-Hō′sä), **José de.** Born at Jerez de la Frontera, 1770: died at Cadiz, 1832. A noted Spanish general. In 1816, with the rank of major-general, he was put in command of the army in Upper Peru. He was defeated by the patriots at Salta and Jujuy, and, owing to disagreements with the viceroy, resigned in 1819, and was made lieutenant general and president of the council of war: soon after this he was made commander of the army against San Martin. On Jan. 29, 1821, the viceroy Pezuela was deposed by his officers, and La Serna was put in his place. La Serna was forced to evacuate Lima July 6, 1821, but he kept his ground in the interior with great skill and resolution, making his capital at Cuzco. During three years and a half he was practically cut off from Spain. He was finally defeated by Sucre and captured with his whole army at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

Las Heras (läs ā′räs), **Juan Gregorio de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1780: died at Santiago de Chile, Feb. 6, 1866. A Spanish-American general. In 1824 he was chosen governor of Buenos Ayres, and from May 9 of that year until Feb. 7, 1825, was acting president of the Argentine Confederation. Soon after he retired to Chile, where he resided until his death.

Lask (läsk). A town in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 92 miles southwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 5,677.

Lasker (läs′ker), **Eduard.** Born at Jarocin, Posen, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1829: died at New York, Jan. 5, 1884. A German statesman, one of the founders and leaders of the National Liberal party. He entered the Prussian Landtag in 1865, and the German Reichstag in 1867, and headed the secessionists from the National Liberal party in 1880.

Lasker, Emanuel. Born at Berlinchen, near Berlin, Dec. 24, 1868. A noted German chess-player. His career from 1889 to 1894 has been one of continuous success. A match with W. Steinitz for the chess championship of the world, played March 15 to May 26, 1894, at New York, Philadelphia, and Montreal, resulted in favor of Lasker by 10 games to 5, with 4 draws.

Laski (läs′kē), or **a Lasco** (ä läs′ko), **John.** Born at the castle of Lask, Poland, 1499: died at Kalisch, Poland, Jan. 13, 1560. A Polish Protestant theologian, the second son of Jaroslaw, baron of Lask. He studied at Bologna 1515–17; was ordained a priest and dean at Gnesen 1521; went to Basel in 1523, and lived for a year with Erasmus; returned to Poland in Oct., 1525; and became bishop of Vesprim in 1529, and archdeacon of Warsaw in 1538. He became a reformer of the Swiss school. In 1540 he settled in Emden, East Friesland; was appointed pastor of a congregation there in 1542; went to England on the invitation of Cranmer in Aug., 1548, returning to Emden in March, 1549, and returned to England in May, 1550, remaining there until Sept., 1553. While in England he was superintendent of the Church of Foreign Protestants in London, and took an important part in the discussions of ecclesiastical affairs. He was a voluminous writer.

La Sorbonne. See *Sorbonne, La.*

Las Palmas. See *Palmas, Las.*

Las Pilas (läs pē′läs). An extinct volcano in Nicaragua, Central America, east-northeast of Leon.

Lassa. See *Lhasa.*

Las Salinas (läs sä-lē′näs). A place about three miles north of Cuzco, Peru: so called because salt had been obtained there. Here, on April 26, 1538, the forces of Diego de Almagro (the elder), commanded by his lieutenant, Orgonez, were defeated by Francisco Pizarro's army under his brother, Hernando. Almagro was captured and executed soon after.

Lassalle (lä-säl′), **Ferdinand.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 11, 1825: died at Geneva, Aug. 31, 1864. A German socialist and agitator, leader in the German social-democratic movement. He published "Die Philosophie Herakleitos" (1858), "Das System der erworbenen Rechte" ("System of acquired Rights," 1861), etc. He was killed in a duel growing out of a love-affair.

Lassalle, Jean. A contemporary French operatic singer. He made his début in 1871 at Brussels, and has sung with great success in Paris, London, and Vienna. In 1893–94 he came to the United States. His voice is a barytone, and his repertoire includes Telramund, Rigoletto, Hamlet, Gunther, Nelusko, etc.

Lassell (la-sel′), **William.** Born at Bolton, Lancashire, June 18, 1799: died at Maidenhead, Oct. 5, 1880. An English astronomer, noted as a constructor of reflecting telescopes and as an observer. He discovered the satellite of Neptune Oct. 10, 1846, the eighth satellite of Saturn (Hyperion) Sept. 19, 1848 (simultaneously with Bond), and the two inner satellites of Uranus (Ariel and Umbriel) Oct. 24, 1851, and catalogued a large number of new nebulæ.

Lassen (läs′sen), **Christian.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Oct. 22, 1800: died at Bonn, Prussia, May 8, 1876. A noted Norwegian Orientalist, professor at Bonn from 1830. He published "Indische Altertumskunde" ("Indian Antiquities," 1844–62), etc., edited various Sanskrit works, and deciphered the Old Persian cuneiform inscriptions ("Die altpersischen Keilinschriften," 1836).

Lassen, Eduard. Born at Copenhagen, April 13, 1830. A Belgian composer. He went to Brussels when only two years old, where he received his musical education. In 1851 he took the government prize. In 1857 his opera "Le Roi Edgard" was produced at Weimar under the care of Liszt. Here he was made conductor of the court theater after the latter retired. Among his other works are "Frauenlob," "Der Gefangene," and "Tristan and Isolde": all operas; the music to Sophocles's "Œdipus," to Goethe's "Faust," to Hebbel's "Nibelungen," to Devrient's version of Calderon's "Circe," and to Goethe's "Pandora." He has also written several symphonies and a large number of songs which are famous.

Lassus (las′us), **Orlandus:** or **Lasso** (läs′sō), **Orlando** (originally **Roland Delattre**). Born at Mons, Hainault, 1520 (1530?): died at Munich, June, 1594. The leading composer (next to Palestrina) of the 16th century. In 1556 or 1557 he was made director of chamber-music to Albert V., duke of Bavaria, and in 1562 was made chapel master. Here he composed the famous music for the Seven Penitential Psalms. He composed over 2,000 works, chiefly sacred, including between 50 and 60 masses, and a number of madrigals, songs, etc.

Last (låst), **Doctor.** A shoemaker who passes an amusing examination for the degree of M. D. in Foote's "The Devil upon Two Sticks."

Lastarria (läs-tä-rē′ä), **José Victorino.** Born at Rancagua, 1817: died at Santiago, June 14, 1888. A Chilean publicist and author. He held many important civil positions, and published works in various branches of literature: the most valuable of these relate to the constitutional history of Chile.

Last Days of Pompeii. A historical novel by Bulwer, published in 1834. The scene is laid chiefly at Pompeii, 79 A. D.

Last Judgment, The. Among the noted paintings with this subject are the following. (*a*) A painting by Fra Angelico da Fiesole, in the Old Museum at Berlin. It is an altarpiece in 3 parts. (*b*) A famous painting by Michelangelo covering the entire end wall above the high altar of the Sistine Chapel, Rome. The composition is separated into 5 subdivisions: (1) above, angels with the emblems of Christ's Passion; (2) upper middle, Christ, with a gesture of condemnation, as the divine Avenger, with Mary at his feet; (3) on both sides, the chief of the elect; (4) at Christ's feet, the angel sounding the trump of doom; (5) below, the fate of those awakened from the dead, the blessed borne upward, and the accursed dashed down by angels and hurled by devils into torment. The painting has suffered from incense and taper smoke, and above all from the clothing, by overscrupulous popes, of many of Michelangelo's undraped figures. (*c*) A fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa, formerly ascribed to Orcagna, but now to the Lorenzetti (1350). The blessed and the lost are rising from their graves and being conducted to one side or the other by angels or by devils. Many great ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries are represented as in the latter case. The subject is powerfully presented; the gesture of condemnation made by Christ toward the damned is famous. (*d*) A very large painting by Rubens (161[illegible]) in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Three Persons of the Trinity occupy the central upper part of the canvas. Christ sits, as Judge, with uplifted right arm motioning to the dead to rise. The saints are gathered about the Deity. Below, the dead are returning to life, and the entire right side is occupied by the damned, who are hurled down to perdition by the archangel Michael with flaming sword. (*e*) An altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden (1443) in the hospital at Beaune, France. It consists of 9 compartments, with Christ in the central one, and contains portraits of Chancellor Rolin (the founder), of Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, and other personages. It is one of the finest of early Flemish pictures, beautiful in color. (*f*) A painting by Fra Angelico in the Accademia, Florence. Christ turns toward the blessed, with a gesture of doom to the lost, who, as they rise from their graves, are dragged off by devils to their fate. Among the lost appear monks and even popes. The angels and the blessed upon the flowery meadows, and at the gates of paradise, are of the greatest beauty and charm.

Last Judgment, The. The English version of Spohr's oratorio "Die letzten Dinge," produced in 1830.

Last of the Barons, The. A historical novel by Bulwer, published in 1843, founded on the life of the Earl of Warwick.

Last of the Fathers, The. St. Bernard.

Last of the Goths, The. Roderick, the last monarch of the West-Gothic kingdom of Spain.

Last of the Greeks, The. Philopœmen.

Last of the Knights, The. A surname of the emperor Maximilian I.

Last of the Mohicans, The. One of the "Leatherstocking" series of novels by Cooper, published in 1826. It is so called from the nickname of Uncas, one of its leading characters.

Last of the Troubadours, The. Jasmin.

Last Sigh of the Moor, The. See the extract.

> There, at Padul, on a spur of the Alpuxarras, Boabdil stood and gazed back upon the kingdom he had lost: the beautiful Vega, the towers of the Alhambra, and the gardens of the Generalife; all the beauty and magnificence of his lost home. "Allahu Akbar," he said, "God is most great," as he burst into tears. His mother Ayesha stood beside him: "You may well weep like a woman," she said, "for what you could not defend like a man." The spot whence Boabdil took his sad farewell look at his city from which he was banished for ever, bears to this day the name of "el ultimo sospiro del Moro," 'the last sigh of the Moor.'
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 267.

Last Supper, The. Among the noted representations of this subject are the following. (*a*) A painting by Dieric Bouts (1467), in St. Pierre at Louvain, Belgium. This is the central panel of a large altarpiece. The side panels are in the Berlin Museum. (*b*) A painting by Justus of Ghent, a pupil of Van Eyck, in the Istituto di belle Arti at Urbino. It is a beautiful early-Flemish picture, one of the oldest works in oils in Italy. Federigo da Montefeltro, with his family, and the Persian ambassador are introduced as spectators. (*c*) A painting by Luca Signorelli (1512), in the duomo of Cortona, Italy. It represents Christ as distributing bread to 3 kneeling apostles, while the others wait grouped behind. (*d*) A famous wall-painting by Leonardo da Vinci in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Milan. Christ is seated at the middle of the table, while the apostles are ranged on each side of him, full of excitement at the announcement of his impending betrayal. The painting has suffered greatly from damp, abuse, and repainting.

Last Token, The. A painting by Gabriel Max, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It shows a beautiful young girl in the Roman arena, exposed to wild beasts. Some spectator has thrown her down a rose. She stands over it, resting her hand against the wall, and, looking up, tries to distinguish the one who has pitied her.

Last Tournament, The. One of the "Idylls of the King," by Tennyson.

Las Vegas (läs vā′gäs). A town in San Miguel County, New Mexico, east of Santa Fé: a railroad and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 2,385.

Laswari (las-wär′ẹ). A place in Rajputana, India, 78 miles south by west of Delhi. Here, Nov. 1, 1803, the British (about 4,000) under Lake defeated the Mahrattas (9,000).

Latacunga (lä-tä-kön′gä), or **Tacunga** (tä-kön′-gä). A city, capital of the province of Leon, Ecuador, in lat. 0° 55′ S., long. 78° 45′ W. It was founded in 1534 on the site of an Indian village. Between 1678 and 1797 it was destroyed four times by earthquakes. Population (18[illegible]), about 12,000.

Latakia, or **Latakiyah.** See *Ladikiyeh.*

Late Lancashire Witches, The. A comedy by Heywood, revived and altered by Brome, acted at the Globe in 1634. Heywood's part is evidently founded on "The Witches of Lancaster" by T. Potts, 1613. *Fleay.*

Lateran (lat′ẹ-ran), **The.** A palace in the eastern part of Rome. The present edifice dates from the 16th to 18th centuries. The palace was originally named from the Roman family Lateranus to which, until the time of Nero, it belonged. Nero put the last owner, Plautius Lateranus, to death and appropriated the palace. It was given by Constantine (who also built a church in its precincts) to the Bishop of Rome. See *St. John Lateran* and *Scala Santa.*

> Till the 14th century the Lateran was the usual residence of the popes. This was once a very extensive building, covering four times its present area. The original house is said to have belonged to the senator Plautius Lateranus in the reign of Nero, but the existing part on the line of the Aurelian wall is of the 3d century. This house, which had become the property of the emperors, was given by Constantine as a residence for St. Sylvester. It was very much enlarged at many periods during the next ten centuries. In 1308 the greater part was burnt, and in [illegible] the old palace was completely destroyed by Sixtus V., and the present palace built by Domenico Fontana. The Cappella Sancta Sanctorum is the only relic of the ancient palace. The present palace has never been used as a papal residence. In the 18th century it was [illegible] now a museum of classical [illegible] remains.
>
> *J. H. Middleton*, Encyc. Brit., XX. [illegible]

Lateran Council. The name of a number of ecclesiastical councils held in the Lateran Church at Rome. The following are regarded by the Roman

Catholic Church as ecumenical: (1) The council of 1123, under Calixtus II., which confirmed the Concordat of Worms (which see) and renewed the grant of indulgences promulgated by Urban II. in favor of the Crusaders. (2) The council of 1139, under Innocent II., which condemned the antipope Anacletus II. and Arnold of Brescia. (3) The council of 1179, under Alexander III., which declared that the popes should be elected exclusively by the college of cardinals, and that a two-thirds vote of the college should be necessary to form a valid election. (4) The council of 1215, under Innocent III., which condemned the Albigenses. (5) The council of 1512–17, under Julius II. and Leo X., which abrogated the canons of the Council of Pisa.

Lateran Palace. See *Lateran, The.*

Latham (lā'tham), **John.** Born at Eltham, near London, June 27, 1740: died Feb. 4, 1837. A noted English physician and ornithologist, one of the founders of the Linnean Society (1788). His last years were spent in Winchester. He published "A General Synopsis of Birds" (1781–85), "Index Ornithologicus sive Systema Ornithologiæ" (1790), "A General History of Birds" (11 vols. 1821–28), etc.: the illustrations of the last-named work were all designed, etched, and colored by himself.

Latham (lā'tham), **Robert Gordon.** Born at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812: died at Putney, March 9, 1888. A noted English philologist, ethnologist, and physician. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, 1832; professor of English in University College, London, 1839; and lecturer and assistant physician at Middlesex Hospital. He published "Norway and the Norwegians" (1840), "The English Language" (1841), "An Elementary English Grammar" (1843), "A Handbook of the English Language" (1851), an edition of Johnson's "Dictionary," and numerous works on ethnology.

> To the late Dr. Latham belongs the credit of having been the first to call in question the prevalent belief [with regard to the origin of the Aryans]. As early as 1851, in his edition of the Germania of Tacitus, he ventured to assert that no valid argument whatever had been produced in favour of the Asiatic origin of the Aryans. He maintained, on the other hand, that a European origin was far more probable. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 20.

Lathbury (lath'bur-i), **Thomas.** Born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 1798: died at Bristol, Feb. 11, 1865. An English ecclesiastical historian. He was vicar, after 1848, of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills, Bristol, and the author of "A History of the English Episcopacy, etc." (1836), "The State of the Church of England from the Introduction of Christianity to the Period of the Reformation" (1839), "A History of the Convocation of the Church of England, etc." (1842), "A History of the Non-Jurors, etc." (1845), "A History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority" (1858), etc.

Lathom House. A place in Lancashire, England, 13 miles northeast of Liverpool. The present house, the seat of the Earl of Lathom, was built in 1750. The older house was defended by Charlotte de la Tremouille, the Countess of Derby, against the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and taken by them in 1645.

Lathrop (lā'throp), **Francis.** Born at sea near the Sandwich Islands, June 22, 1849. An American portrait and decorative painter, brother of G. P. Lathrop. He studied with T. C. Farrer and Madox Brown, and at the Royal Academy, Dresden. He assisted Burne-Jones and William Morris in London, and came to the United States in 1870. His decorative work is in the Metropolitan Museum and Trinity Church (New York), and the Bijou Theater (Boston), etc.

Lathrop (lā'throp), **George Parsons.** Born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Aug. 25, 1851. An American journalist and miscellaneous author, son-in-law of Hawthorne. He was assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1875–77. He has written "A Study of Hawthorne" (1876), "A Masque of Poets" (1878), "An Echo of Passion" (1882), "Spanish Vistas" (1883), "Newport" (1884), "Behind Time" (1888), etc.

Latimer, Darsie. See *Redgauntlet, Sir Arthur Darsie.*

Latimer (lat'i-mėr), **Hugh.** Born at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, about 1485: burned at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. A celebrated English prelate and reformer. He graduated B. A. at Cambridge in 1510; became a priest; rose in favor at court, especially with Cromwell, and obtained the benefice of West Kington, Wiltshire; was cited to appear before the bishop of London on a charge of heresy Jan. 29, 1532; [illegible] April [illegible] was made a royal chaplain 1534 and bishop of Worcester 1535; and resigned his bishopric July 1, 1539, on account of his opposition to the Act of the [illegible] at the request of the [illegible] the custody of the Bishop of [illegible] During the reign of [illegible] at court and [illegible] On the [illegible] committed to the [illegible] Ridley and [illegible] before the [illegible] March, 1554, [illegible] with Ridley at the [illegible] Oct. 16, 1555.

Latin America. A collective term for all the countries and islands of America in which the Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages are dominant; broadly speaking, the whole of South America, Central America, Mexico, and most of the West Indies.

Latin Empire, The. The empire established by the Crusaders of western and southern Europe at Constantinople in 1204. It was overthrown and succeeded by the (restored) Byzantine empire in 1261.

Latini (la-tī'nī). In ancient history, the Latins, or people inhabiting Latium.

Latini (lä-tē'nē), **Brunetto.** Born at Florence, 1230: died there, 1294. An Italian poet, scholar, and orator. His most noted work is an encyclopedia ("Trésor") written in French.

Latin League. A confederation of the cities of Latium, existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 338 B. C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preeminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentino, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.

Latin Quarter. The quarter of Paris on the south side of the Seine, in the vicinity of the Sorbonne. It has been frequented for centuries by the student class.

Latin Union. A monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention Dec. 23, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1878 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.

Latinus (la-tī'nus). In Roman legend, a king of Latium, father of Lavinia.

Latin War, The Great. A war between Rome and Latium, 340–338 B. C., ending in the subjugation of the latter.

Latium (lā'shi-um). In ancient geography, the part of central Italy lying along the Mediterranean southeast of Etruria and northwest of Campania. The name was originally restricted to the land of the Latins, chiefly comprised in the Roman Campagna. Its chief cities formed a league, which was at war with Rome 340–338 B. C., and was incorporated with Rome after 338 B. C. In an extended sense Latium (also Latium Adjectum or Novum) was the region from the Tiber to the Liris or to Mount Massicus, including the territories of the Latins, Hernicans, Volscians, and Auruncans, and (in part) of the Æquians.

Latmus (lat'mus). [Gr. *Λάτμος*.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Caria, Asia Minor, east of Miletus.

Latobrigi (lat-o-bri'jī or la-tob'ri-jī). A Celtic people associated with the Helvetii in their campaign of 58 B. C. They probably lived in southern Baden.

Latona (lā-tō'nä). In classical mythology, the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto.*

La Torre (lä tōr'rā), **Miguel de.** Died after 1823. A Spanish general who fought under Morillo in Venezuela and New Granada 1815–20, and succeeded him in command at the end of the latter year. He was defeated by Bolivar at Carabobo (which see) June 24, 1821.

Latour (lä-tör'), **Louis Antoine Tenant de.** Born at St. Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Aug. 30, 1808: died at Sceaux, Aug. 27, 1881. A French poet and miscellaneous author.

Latour, Tomline. A pseudonym of W. S. Gilbert.

Latour d'Auvergne (lä-tör' do-värny'), **Théophile Malo Corret de.** Born at Carhaix, Finistère, France, Nov. 23, 1743: killed at Oberhausen, near Neuburg, Bavaria, June 27, 1800. A French soldier, named by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the republic" (he refused the rank of general). He was distinguished in the wars of 1792–1800, and was commander of the "Infernal Column." So great was the admiration with which he was regarded that from his death to 1814 his name was retained on the roll call of his company of grenadiers as a mark of honor, the color sergeant answering "Dead on the field of honor," when it was called.

La Trappe (lä trap). A medieval Cistercian abbey in the department of Orne, France, near Mortagne. It was founded in 1140, and gave name to the Trappists. See *Trappists.*

Latreille (lä-träy'), **Pierre André.** Born at Brives, Corrèze, France, Nov. 29, 1762: died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1833. A noted French entomologist. Among his works are "Histoire [illegible]" (1802–05), [illegible]

Latrobe (la-trōb'), **Charles Joseph.** Born at London, March 20, 1801: died there, Dec. 2, 1875. An English traveler and politician, son of the musical composer C. I. Latrobe: noted as an alpinist. In 1832–34 he traveled in North America, going to Mexico with Washington Irving, and in 1839 was appointed superintendent of the Port Philip district of New South Wales, and later (Jan. 27, 1851) lieutenant-governor of Victoria, a post which he resigned May 5, 1854. He published several works of travel.

Latrobe, Christian Ignatius. Born at Leeds, Yorkshire, Feb. 12, 1758: died near Liverpool, May 6, 1836. An English musical composer. He took orders in the Church of the United Brethren, and in 1795 was appointed their secretary in England. He composed a number of anthems, a "Te Deum," a "Miserere," etc.; but his principal work was his "Selection of Sacred Music from the Works of the most eminent Composers of Germany and Italy" (6 vols. 1806–25).

Latter-Day Saints. The Mormons: so called by themselves. See *Mormons.*

Latude (lä-tüd'), **Jean Henri Masers de.** Born at Montagnac, Hérault, France, March 23, 1725: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1805. A French officer of engineers. Not being successful in his profession, he conceived the idea of attracting public attention by sending an imitation infernal machine to Madame de Pompadour and going himself to warn her not to open it as he had discovered a plot against her. Suspicion being aroused, he was arrested and confessed the whole story, which was not believed. By command of Pompadour he was imprisoned in the Bastille and elsewhere 1749–84. He was treated with extraordinary severity, but continued to write his memoirs, which gave an account of his numerous escapes and arrests.

Lauban (lou'bän). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Queis 38 miles west by south of Liegnitz. It was in former times an important town of Lusatia. Population (1890), 11,921.

Laube (lou'be), **Heinrich.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, Sept. 18, 1806: died at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1884. A German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous author, one of the leaders of "Young Germany." Among his dramas are "Rococo" (1846), "Struensee" (1847), "Gottsched und Gellert" (1847), "Die Karlsschüler" (1847), "Graf Essex" (1856); and among his novels, "Das junge Europa" (1833–37: comprising "Die Poeten," "Die Krieger," "Die Bürger"), "Reisenovellen" (1834–37), "Die Gräfin Chateaubriand" (1843), "Der deutsche Krieg" (1863–66), etc. He also wrote "Das erste deutsche Parlament" (1849).

Laud (lâd), **William.** Born at Reading, Oct. 7, 1573: beheaded at London, Jan. 10, 1645. A celebrated English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a clothier. In 1594 he graduated at St. John's College, Oxford; was made vicar of Stanford in Northamptonshire in 1607, and of Caxton in Kent in 1610; and was elected president of St. John's College, May 10, 1611. On Jan. 22, 1621, he became a prebendary of Westminster, and on June 29 bishop of St. David's, resigning the presidency of St. John's in the same year. He was elected bishop of London in 1628, chancellor of the University of Oxford and archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. Throughout the reign of Charles I. he was one of the foremost supporters of the king and most influential men of the state. He was impeached by the Commons (Long Parliament) Dec. 18, 1640, and committed to the Tower March 1, 1641. His trial began March 12, 1644, and he was executed on Tower Hill Jan. 10, 1645. His complete works were published as a part of the "Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology" (1847–60).

Lauder (lâ'dėr), **Robert Scott.** Born at Silvermills, Edinburgh, June 25, 1803: died at Edinburgh, April 21, 1869. A Scottish painter and teacher of art. His subjects were taken chiefly from Scott's novels, as "The Trial of Effie Deans" (1840), "The Bride of Lammermoor" (1831), etc.

Lauder, William. Died in Barbados in 1771. A Scottish literary impostor, a graduate of Edinburgh University, who rendered himself notorious by charging Milton with plagiarism (1747), and supporting the accusation by forged, garbled, and interpolated quotations from modern Latin authors. The fraud was laid bare (1750) by John Douglas, and Dr. Johnson, who had countenanced Lauder's attack, forced him to confess his guilt.

Lauderdale, Earls and Dukes of. See *Maitland.*

Laudon (lou'don), or **Loudon,** Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** Born at Tootzen, Livonia, Russia, Feb. 2, 1717: died at Neutitschein, Moravia, July, 1790. An Austrian field-marshal. He served at Prague and Kolin in 1757, and at Hochkirch in 1758; was Austrian commander at Kunersdorf in 1759; commanded at Landeshut and Liegnitz in 1760; stormed Schweidnitz in 1761; served in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778–79; and captured Belgrad in 1789.

Laudonnière (lō-do-nyãr'), **René de.** A French Huguenot who was despatched by Coligny in 1564 to carry aid to the Huguenot colony sent out in 1562 under Ribault. Finding Ribault's settlement abandoned, he built Fort Caroline on the St. John's River in Florida, in June, 1564. The fort was stormed and the garrison massacred by the Spaniards under Menendez de Aviles Sept. 20, 1565. Laudonnière escaped with a number of other fugitives to England, and afterward returned to France. He wrote "L'Histoire notable de la Floride, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par des capitaines et pilotes français" (1586).

Lauenburg (lou'en börg). A circle in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, lying north of the Elbe, bordering on Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Hannover. It is fertile, and abounds in forests. The ancient inhabitants were Polabs. It formed part of the old Saxon duchy. On the fall of Henry the Lion in 1180 it fell to Bernard of Ascania, and it continued in that family (with the exception of a few years at the beginning of the 13th century, when it belonged to Denmark), under the name of Saxe-Lauenburg, until the extinction of the Ascanian line in 1689. There were several claimants to the duchy. It finally passed to Hanover in 1705, and followed its fortunes; was ceded in 1815 to Prussia, which immediately ceded it to Denmark in exchange for Swedish Pomerania; was taken from Denmark (see *Schleswig-Holstein Wars*) in 1864; and was taken possession of by Prussia in 1865. Bismarck received the title of Duke of Lauenburg in 1890. Area, 457 square miles. Population (1890), 48,874.

Lauenburg. A town in the circle of Lauenburg, situated on the Elbe 26 miles southeast of Hamburg. Population (1890), 5,196.

Lauenburg. A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Leba 38 miles west-northwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), 7,827.

Laufach (lou'fäch). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 28 miles east-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Here, July 13, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Hessians.

Laugerie Basse (lozh-rē' bäs). See the extract.

> Probably the very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on the fragment of an antler which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. A primæval hunter, naked save for the long hair which protects his body from the cold, has crept up to a gigantic Urus feeding in the grass, and is seen in the very act of casting a spear at his unsuspecting prey. *Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16.

Laughing Philosopher, The. A name given to Democritus of Abdera because he was said to laugh at the follies of mankind.

Laugier (lō-zhyā'), **César de Bellecour,** Comte **de.** Born at Porto Ferrajo, Elba, Oct. 5, 1789: died at Florence, March 25, 1871. An Italian general and man of letters.

Lauingen (lou'ing-en). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, on the Danube 25 miles northwest of Augsburg: the birthplace of Albertus Magnus. Population (1890), 3,845.

Laun (loun). A town in Bohemia, on the Eger 40 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,346.

Launce (läns). A character in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a servant of Proteus, noted for his remarks to his dog Crab.

Launcelot. See *Lancelot.*

Launceston (läns'ton). A town in Cornwall, England, situated near the Tamar 20 miles north-northwest of Plymouth. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 4,345.

Launceston. The second largest town in Tasmania, situated in the northern part 105 miles north of Hobart. Population (1891), 17,208.

Launfal (län'fal), **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. Thomas Chestre wrote a metrical romance with this title in the reign of Henry VI. See *Vision of Sir Launfal.*

La Union (lä ö-nē-ōn'). A seaport in Salvador, Central America, situated on an arm of Fonseca Bay in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 87° 51′ W. Population, about 2,000.

Launitz (lou'nits), **Eduard Schmidt von der.** Born at Grobin, Courland, Russia, Nov. 23, 1796: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 12, 1869. A Russo-German sculptor.

Launitz, Robert Eberhard. Born at Riga, Russia, Nov. 4, 1806: died at New York, Dec. 13, 1870. A Russian-American sculptor.

Laupen (lou'pen). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the junction of the Sense and Saane, 10 miles west-southwest of Bern. It was the scene of a victory of Bern over Fribourg and allies in 1339.

Laura (lâ'rä; It. pron. lou'rä) (identified with **Laure de Noves,** later Madame **de Sale**). [L., 'a laurel'; It., etc., *Laura*, F. *Laure.*] Born 1308: died at Avignon, France, April 6, 1348. A French lady, beloved by Petrarch, and celebrated in his poems.

> When Petrarch first beheld her, on the sixth of April, 1327, Laura was in the church of Avignon. She was the daughter of Audibert de Noves, and wife of Hugues de Sale, both of Avignon. When she died of the plague, on the sixth of April, 1348, she had been the mother of eleven children. Petrarch has celebrated, in upwards of three hundred sonnets, all the little circumstances of this attachment: those precious favors which, after an acquaintance of fifteen or twenty years, consisted at most of a kind word, a glance not altogether severe, a momentary expression of regret or tenderness at his departure, or a deeper paleness at the idea of losing her beloved and constant friend. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 282.

Laura Matilda. A writer of sentimental verse in Horace and James Smith's "Rejected Addresses." See *Anna Matilda.*

Lauraguais (lō-rä-gā'). An ancient division of Languedoc, France, situated near Castelnaudary. It now forms parts of the departments of Aude, Tarn, and Haute-Garonne.

Laurel (lâ'rel) **Hill.** A cemetery near Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Laurel Ridge. A range of low mountains, of the Appalachian system, in southwestern Pennsylvania, east of Chestnut Ridge.

Laurence (lâ'rens), Saint. [Also *Lawrence;* L. *Laurentius*, laurel-crowned; F. *Laurent*, It. *Lorenzo*, Sp. *Lorenzo*, Pg. *Lourenço*, G. *Lorenz.*] A Christian martyr of the 3d century, roasted alive in an iron chair at Rome. His festival is celebrated on Aug. 10.

Laurence, Saint. A prelate of the early English church. He succeeded St. Augustine as archbishop of Canterbury.

Laurence. See *Lawrence.*

Laurence, Friar. A character in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet": a Franciscan friar, the adviser of Romeo and Juliet.

Laurence, Samuel. Born at Guildford, Surrey, 1812: died at London, Feb. 28, 1884. An eminent English portrait-painter. Among his works are portraits of many men of letters, including Carlyle, Whewell, Browning, F. D. Maurice, Dickens, Sir Henry Taylor, Froude, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Lowell.

Laurens (lâ'rens), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1724: died there, Dec., 1792. An American statesman. He became a delegate to Congress in 1776; was president of Congress 1777–78; and was peace commissioner at Paris in 1782.

Laurens, John. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1753: killed at the Combahee, S. C., Aug. 27, 1782. An American soldier, son of Henry Laurens, distinguished for his gallantry in the Revolutionary War.

Laurent (lō-roṅ'), **François.** Born at Luxemburg, July 8, 1810: died at Brussels, Feb. 11, 1887. A Belgian historian, author of "Études sur l'histoire de l'humanité" (1850–70), etc.

Laurentian (lâ-ren'shi-an) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in the Dominion of Canada, forming the watershed between the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence River systems. Often referred to as the "Height of Land."

Laurentie (lō-roṅ-tē'), **Pierre Sébastien.** Born at Houga, Gers, France, Jan. 21, 1793: died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1876. A French historian and Legitimist journalist, author of "Histoire de France" (1841–43), etc.

Laurentius Valla. See *Valla, Laurentius.*

Laurentum (lâ-ren'tum). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated near the coast, 16 miles southwest of Rome: the ancient capital of Latium.

Lauria (lou'rē-ä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 40° 2′ N., long. 15° 49′ E. Population, about 11,000.

Laurie (lou'ri), **Robert.** Born about 1755: died at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, May 19, 1836. An English mezzotint engraver. His name was variously written Lowery, Lowry, Lawrie, etc.

Laurion (lâ'ri-on or lâ-rī'on), or **Laurium** (lâ'ri-um or lâ-rī'um). [Gr. *Λαύρειον*, *Λαύριον*.] A mountain at the southeastern extremity of Attica, Greece. It was celebrated in antiquity for its silver-mines. Recently its mines have been worked, and produce lead, zinc, etc.

Laurvig (lour'vig), or **Laurvik** (lour'vik). A seaport in the province of Jarlsberg-Laurvig, southern Norway, 63 miles south-southwest of Christiania, near the mouth of the Laagen on the Laurvig Fjord. Population (1891), 10,932.

Lausanne (lō-zän'). The capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated near Lake Geneva in lat. 46° 32′ N., long. 6° 38′ E.: the Roman Lausonium. It is an educational and literary center, and has a museum and a picture-gallery. The cathedral, dating from the middle of the 13th century, is by far the finest medieval monument in Switzerland. The transepts have low, arcaded towers on the east side, and the façades exhibit fine roses. There is a tower at the crossing with a slender spire, and a fine tower on the south side of the west front, terminating in two tiers of arcades and angle pinnacles. The sculptured portals also are fine. The interior is of great symmetry and beauty, with a noteworthy triforium, and contains many remarkable monuments, among them that of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The length of the cathedral is 352 feet, length of transepts 150, height of vaulting 66. The admirable restoration was planned by Viollet le Duc. Lausanne was made the seat of a bishopric in the 6th century; was conquered by Bern in 1536; and became the capital of the canton of Leman in 1798, and of the canton of Vaud in 1803. Gibbon was a resident of the city. Population (1894), 36,121.

Lausitz. See *Lusatia.*

Lautaro (lou-tä'rō), or **Latur** (lä-tör'). Born about 1535: died Feb. (?), 1557. An Araucanian Indian of Chile. He was the son of a chief; was captured by the Spaniards; and became a servant of the governor Valdivia. Escaping in 1553, he joined his countrymen, took part in the battle of Tucapel, in which Valdivia was killed (Jan. 1, 1554), and during the next three years was the most noted and successful of the Indian leaders. He was eventually defeated and killed by Villagra at the battle of Mataquito. Lautaro's deeds are celebrated in the "Araucana" of Ercilla.

Lautaro (lou-tä'ro) **Society.** [Sp. *Sociedad de Lautaro.*] A secret political society, originally established in various Spanish cities during the first years of the 19th century. It was affiliated with the Gran Reunion Americana, which see, and had for its aim the emancipation of Spanish South America. The first American branch (called the Lautaro Lodge) was formed at Buenos Ayres, by San Martin and others, about July, 1812. In Jan., 1813, it obtained practical control of the government at Buenos Ayres, and during the succeeding years, until about 1823, was the hidden moving spring of nearly all political action on the patriot side.

> The Lodge of Lautaro was not a machine of government or of speculative propaganda; it was an engine of revolution, of war against a common enemy and of defense against internal dangers. Under its auspices was created the first popular assembly which gave form to the sovereignty of the people; to it was due that spirit of propaganda which characterized the Argentine revolution, and the maintenance of the alliance with Chile, which gave independence to half the continent.
> *Mitre*, The Emancipation of South America (Eng. trans. of Pilling, 1893), pp. 48, 49.

Lauter (lou'ter). F. **Lutter** (lü-tãr'). A river in Germany, forming in part the boundary between the Rhine Palatinate and Alsace. It joins the Rhine 9 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. Length, 51 miles.

Lauterbrunnen (lou'ter-brön-nen). A valley and parish in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 33 miles southeast of Bern. It is noted for the Staubbach, Trümmelbach, and other falls.

Lavagna (lä-vän'yä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, 22 miles east by south of Genoa. Population, about 7,000.

Laval (lä-väl'). The capital of the department of Mayenne, France, on the Mayenne in lat. 48° 5′ N., long. 0° 48′ W. It is noted for the manufacture of ticking, and for its castle and cathedral. Formerly a barony, it was made a countship in 1429. Near it the Vendeans under La Rochejaquelein defeated the republicans Oct. 24–25, 1793. Population (1891), commune, 30,374.

La Valette, Jean Parisot de. See *Valette.*

Lavalle (lä-väl'yā), **Juan.** Born at Buenos Ayres, Oct. 16, 1797: assassinated at Jujuy, Oct. 9, 1841. An Argentinian general. He fought under San Martin in Chile and Peru, and against the Brazilians 1825–28. In Dec., 1828, he deposed and shot Dorrego, the Federalist governor of Buenos Ayres, and was himself governor for a year. Subsequently he was the leader of the opposition to Rosas, and in 1839, at the head of provincial forces, marched on Buenos Ayres; but after repeated defeats he was forced to fly to Jujuy.

La Vallière (lä vä-lyãr'), **Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc,** Duchesse **de.** Born at Tours, France, Aug. 7, 1644: died at Paris, June 6, 1710. A mistress of Louis XIV., whose attention she attracted in 1661. She was created a duchess in 1666, and retired to a convent in 1674, after having been superseded in the king's affections by the Marquise de Montespan. She is the reputed author of "Réflexions sur la miséricorde de Dieu" (1680).

Laval-Montmorency (lä-väl'môṅ-mō-roṅ-sē'), **François de.** Born at Laval, France, March 23, 1622: died at Quebec, May, 1708. A French prelate in Canada.

Lavater (lä'vä-ter), **Johann Caspar.** Born at Zurich, Nov. 15, 1741: died there, Jan. 2, 1801. A Swiss poet and theologian, the founder of the so-called science of physiognomy. He studied theology at Zurich, where he subsequently lived as a clergyman, and where he died from the effects of a wound received from a French soldier at the capture of the city in 1799. As a poet he is chiefly known by his "Schweizerlieder" ("Swiss Songs," 1767). "Aussichten in die Ewigkeit" ("Looks into Eternity") appeared the following year. His principal work, in which he gives an account of his science of physiognomy and attempts its justification, is "Physiognomische Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntniss und Menschenliebe" ("Physiognomical Fragments for the Promotion of a Knowledge of Man and of Love of Man," 1775–78). Goethe contributed to it a chapter on the skulls of animals. His complete works were published 1836–38 in 6 volumes.

Lavaur (lä-vōr'). A cathedral town in the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Agout 20 miles east-northeast of Toulouse. It was the leading town of the Albigenses. Population (1891), commune, 6,477.

La Vaux, or **Lavaux** (lä-vō'). G. **Ryffthal** (rēf'täl). A district in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Geneva and east of Lausanne.

Lavedan (läv-doṅ'), **Henri Léon Émile.** Born at Orléans, April, 1859. A French littérateur. He writes for "La Vie Parisienne" under the name of Manchecourt. He has also written [illegible], fantastic sketches, tales, etc.

Laveleye (läv-lā'), **Émile Louis Victor de.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, April 5, 1822: died at Doyon, near Liège, Jan. 3, 1892. A Belgian political economist and political writer. Among his works are "De la propriété et de ses formes primitives" (1872), "Le parti clérical en Belgique" (1874), "Le protestantisme et le catholicisme" (1875), "Le socialisme contemporain" (1881), etc.

Lavello (lä-vel'lō). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 3' N., long. 15° 46' E. Population, about 6,000.

La Vendée. See *Vendée*.

Lavigerie (lä-vēzh-rē'), **Charles Martial Allemand.** Born at Bayonne, Oct. 31, 1825: died at Algiers, Nov. 26, 1892. A French cardinal, chiefly known as an opponent of the slave-trade in Africa. He became bishop of Nancy in 1863, archbishop of Algiers and Carthage in 1867, and cardinal in 1882.

La Villemarqué (lä vēl-mär-kā'), **Vicomte de (Théodore Claude Henri Hersart).** Born at Quimperlé, Finistère, France, 1815. A French philologist, noted for works on the language and literature of Brittany.

Lavinia (la-vin'i-ä). **1.** In Roman legend, the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas.—**2.** The daughter of Titus Andronicus in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus."

Lavinium (la-vin'i-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, 15 miles south of Rome.

Lavoisier (lä-vwä-zyā'), **Antoine Laurent.** Born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743: guillotined at Paris, May 8, 1794. A celebrated French chemist, the chief founder of modern chemistry, and the reformer of chemical nomenclature. He was the son of a tradesman, and was educated at the Collège Mazarin. In 1769 he was appointed farmer-general of the revenue, and in 1776 director of the government powder-mills. In May, 1794, he was attacked in the Convention as an ex-farmer-general, and was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary tribunal. He overthrew the old "phlogistic" chemistry. His chief work is "Traité élémentaire de chimie" (1789).

Lavoro, Terra di. See *Caserta*.

Law (lâ), **Edmund.** Born at Cartmel, Lancashire, June 6, 1703: died at Carlisle, Aug. 14, 1787. An English prelate (bishop of Carlisle) and theological and philosophical writer. He was made archdeacon of the diocese of Carlisle in 1743; master of Peterhouse in 1756; librarian of the University of Cambridge in 1760, Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy in 1764, and bishop of Carlisle in 1768. He published an "Enquiry into the Idea of Space and Time" (1734), "Considerations on the State of the World with Regard to the Theory of Religion" (1745), etc.

Law, Edward. Born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, Nov. 16, 1750: died at London, Dec. 13, 1818. A noted English jurist, son of Bishop Edmund Law, made Baron Ellenborough April 19, 1802. He graduated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1771, was called to the bar June, 1780; was leading counsel for Warren Hastings, and appeared in other famous trials; became attorney-general under Addington, Feb. 14, 1801, entered Parliament March, 1801, and became lord chief justice of England April 12, 1802. In 1806 he accepted a seat in the cabinet, under Addington, without office. His most important attempt in legislation was the act which bears his name (now repealed), by which the number of capital felonies was largely increased.

Law, Edward. Born Sept. 8, 1790: died Dec. 22, 1871. An English statesman, earl of Ellenborough, eldest son of Baron Ellenborough, chief justice of England. He graduated (M. A.) at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1809; was appointed lord privy seal under Wellington in 1828, was transferred to the presidency of the board of control in the same year, and became [illegible] went out of office in 1830 and was appointed governor-general of India (succeeding Lord Auckland) [illegible] a post which he held until 1844. During his administration he annexed Sind (which was conquered by Sir Charles Napier) and invaded Gwalior, conquering the Mahrattas at Maharajpore Dec. 29, 1843. He succeeded his father as Lord Ellenborough in 1818, and was advanced to an earldom in 1844.

Law (F. pron. lä'o), **Jacques Alexandre Bernard,** Marquis of Lauriston. Born at Pondicherry, India, Feb. 1, 1768: died at Paris, June 10, 1828. A French marshal and diplomatist. He served with distinction at Ragusa, Wagram, Bautzen, Leipsic, etc.

Law (lâ), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, April, 1671: died at Venice, March 21, 1729. A celebrated financier and projector of commercial schemes, the son of a goldsmith and banker. In April, 1694, he killed Edward Wilson in a duel in London [illegible] but escaped to the Continent [illegible] and other financial [illegible]

in its internal financial affairs. Meanwhile, in 1718, the 'Banque Générale' had been transformed into the 'Banque Royale,' with Law as director-general and its notes guaranteed by the king. On Jan. 5, 1720, Law was made controller-general of finance, and on Feb. 23 the company and the bank were combined. For a while the "System" prospered, fortunes were made in speculation, and Law possessed great power; but the overissue of paper money and the hostile action of the government brought on the catastrophe, and in May, 1720, the "System" collapsed. Law was driven from France and his estates were confiscated. In Dec., 1720, however, he was invited by the czar Peter to take charge of the finances of Russia, but declined. Later (1721) he returned to England, remaining there until 1725, when he went to Italy.

Law, Thomas. Born at Cambridge, England, Oct. 23, 1759: died at Washington, D. C., Oct., 1834. The seventh son of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle. He emigrated to America in 1793, became a friend of Washington, and married, as his second wife, Anne Custis, daughter of Martha Washington. He wrote several works on financial topics.

Law, William. Born at King's Cliffe, near Stamford, Northamptonshire, 1686: died there, April 9, 1761. An English controversial and devotional writer, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and for a time tutor of Edward Gibbon, father of the historian: author of "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life" (1728), etc. About 1740 he came under the influence of the mysticism of Jakob Böhme.

Law against Lovers, The. A tragicomedy by Davenant, made out of "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado about Nothing," and produced in 1662. *Ward.*

Lawes (lâz), **Henry.** Born at Dinton, Wiltshire, Dec. (?), 1595: died at London, Oct. 21, 1662. An English musician (a member of the king's band), composer of the music for Milton's "Comus" (1634), and of numerous songs and anthems. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Lawes, William. Killed at the siege of Chester, Sept., 1645. An English composer, elder brother of Henry Lawes. He wrote the music for various masks, instrumental pieces, etc.

Lawfeld (läw'feld). A village in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, near Maastricht. Here, July 2, 1747, the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the allies under the Duke of Cumberland.

Lawgiver of Parnassus, The. A nickname of Nicholas Boileau.

Law is a Bottomless Pit, or **The History of John Bull.** A work by Dr. John Arbuthnot, printed in 1712 in five parts. See *John Bull*.

Lawrence. See *Laurence*.

Lawrence (lâ'rens). A city and the capital of Douglas County, Kansas, situated on the Kansas River 25 miles east by south of Topeka. It is a railway center, has flourishing manufactures and trade, and is the seat of the State University. It was founded by Free-Soil settlers in 1854, became an antislavery center, and was sacked and burned by Confederate guerrillas under Quantrell in 1863. Population (1890) 9,997.

Lawrence. A city and one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac 25 miles north of Boston. It was made a city in 1853, and is one of the leading manufacturing cities of New England. Cotton and woolen are the chief manufactures (mills: Pacific, Atlantic Cotton, Washington, Everett, Pemberton, etc.). Population (1890) 44,654.

Lawrence, Abbott. Born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792: died at Boston, Aug. 18, 1855. An American merchant and politician, brother of Amos Lawrence. He was United States minister to Great Britain 1849-52, and founded the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard.

Lawrence, Amos. Born at Groton, Mass., April 22, 1786: died at Boston, Dec. 31, 1852. An American merchant and philanthropist. He gave about $50,000 to the academy at Groton, which received the name of Lawrence Academy in 1845.

Lawrence, Charles. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 17, 1760. An English general, commander of a brigade at the siege of Louisburg, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia 1754, and governor 1756.

Lawrence, George Alfred. Born 1827: died Sept. 23, 1876. An English novelist. He wrote "Guy Livingstone" (1857), etc.

Lawrence, Sir **George St. Patrick.** Born at Trincomalee, Ceylon, March 17, 1804: died at London, Nov. 16, 1884. An English general, elder brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence. He served with distinction [illegible] He wrote [illegible]

Lawrence, Sir **Henry Montgomery.** Born at Matura, Ceylon, June 28, 1806: died at Lucknow, July 4, 1857. A noted English general and administrator in India. [illegible]

agent in Rajputana 1853; and chief commissioner of Oudh 1857. When the mutiny broke out, May, 1857, he was in Lucknow, the defense of which he organized, and where he died from a wound received July 2. He was the author of several works on India.

Lawrence, James. Born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1781: died at sea, June 5, 1813. An American naval officer. While in command of the Hornet he captured the British ship Peacock, Feb., 1813. He was defeated and mortally wounded as commander of the Chesapeake against the Shannon, June 1, 1813. See *Chesapeake*.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, Lord Lawrence. Born at Richmond, Yorkshire, England, March 4, 1811: died June 26, 1879. An English statesman and administrator in India, younger brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence. He went to India in 1829; became one of the administrators of the Panjab 1849, chief commissioner 1853, and governor-general of India 1863–69. The services which he rendered as governor of the Panjab, during the Sepoy mutiny, earned for him the title of "savior of India."

Lawrence, Slingsby. A pseudonym of George Henry Lewes.

Lawrence, Stringer. Born at Hereford, March 6, 1697: died at London, Jan. 10, 1775. An English soldier, distinguished by his services in India 1748–59, made major-general in the East Indies in 1759. He went to India as major to take command of the troops of the East India Company, and at once began the labors in military organization which earned for him the title of "father of the Indian army." He was chiefly occupied in fighting the French and checking the growth of their influence in India. His last service was the defense of Fort St. George during its famous siege by the French under Lally, 1758-59.

Lawrence, Sir **Thomas.** Born at Bristol, May 4, 1769: died at London, Jan. 7, 1830. A celebrated portrait-painter, son of an innkeeper of Bristol. He was knighted April 22, 1815, and elected president of the Royal Academy to succeed Benjamin West, March 20, 1820. He was patronized by George III., and among his sitters were a large number of notable persons.

Lawrence, Sir **William.** Born at Cirencester, England, July 16, 1783: died at London, July 5, 1867. A noted English surgeon and anatomist. He was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery at the College of Surgeons in 1815, and in 1829 successor of Abernethy as lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of his works his "Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man" are noted from the fact that the courts (led by Lord Eldon) refused to protect their author's rights in them because they were held to contradict the Scriptures.

Lawrence, William Beach. Born at New York, Oct. 23, 1800: died at New York, March 26, 1881. An American jurist and politician. Among his works are "Law of Charitable Uses" (1845), "Visitation and Search" (1858), "Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international" (1868-80). He edited Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" (1855).

La Writ. A whimsical French lawyer in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Little French Lawyer." "Being persuaded by a stranger to aid him as second in a duel, and happening to prove victorious in that encounter, he becomes so fond of fighting that he neglects his business and sets up as a regular duellist."

Laws of Candy, The. A play by Massinger and Fletcher, printed in 1647. It was probably written about 1619. The plot is from one of Cinthio's novels.

Lawson (lâ'son), **Cecil Gordon.** Born at Wellington, in Shropshire, Dec. 3, 1851: died at London, June 10, 1882. An English landscape-painter, fifth son of the painter William Lawson.

Lawson, Sir **John.** Died at Greenwich, June 29, 1665, from a wound received in the action off Lowestoft June 3. An English sailor, commander in the service of Parliament 1642-56 and 1659, and then in that of the king. He served under Vice-Admiral Penn in the Mediterranean, and under Blake in the North Sea, and became vice-admiral in 1653. In 1659 he took, by order of Parliament, command of the fleet in the "Narrow Seas." In 1661-64 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and succeeded temporarily in coercing the corsairs of Tunis and Algiers.

Lawson, John. Died 1712. A Scotch surgeon who came to America as surveyor-general of North Carolina in 1700. He traveled extensively through the Carolinas in the prosecution of his business, writing down his experiences and observations as he went. He became an object of suspicion to the Indians, and in 1712 they waylaid and murdered him. His book "A New Voyage to Carolina, etc.," was published in London in 1709.

Lawson, Sir **Wilfrid.** Born in Cumberland, England, Sept. 4, 1829. An English baronet and Radical politician. He represented Carlisle in Parliament 1859-65 and 1868-85, and since 1886 has sat for a division of Cumberland. He is one of the most strenuous advocates of the cause of temperance and is recognized as the leading humorist of the House of Commons.

Laxenburg (läks'en-börg), or **Lachsenburg** (läks'en-börg). A village in Lower Austria, 9 miles south of Vienna, noted for its royal castle and park.

Layamon (lä'ya-mon), or **Laweman** (lâ'man). (ME. *Laȝamon*, also in a later text of the poem *Laweman*, in other places *Lagemann* (ML. *Lage-*

mannus), from AS. *lagaman, lahman* (= Icel. *lagamadhr, lögmadhr*), 'law-man,' a judge or juror.] Lived about 1200. An English priest, author of a semi-Saxon paraphrase of Wace's "Roman de Brut." See *Brut.* All that is known of his life is contained in a few passages of his work which refer to himself. From these it appears that he was a priest and lived at "Ernley" that is, Areley Regis in North Worcestershire.

Layanas (li-ä'näs). An Indian tribe of Matto Grosso, Brazil, a branch of the Guanas (which see).

Layard (lā'ärd), Sir **Austen Henry.** Born at Paris, March 5, 1817: died at London, July 5, 1894. An English archæologist and diplomatist, noted for his archæological discoveries in Asiatic Turkey. He was a member of Parliament for Southwark 1860–70; under-secretary for foreign affairs 1861–66; commissioner of works 1868–69; minister to Spain 1869–77; and ambassador to Constantinople 1877–80. He has published "Nineveh and its Remains" (1848), "Fresh Discoveries at Nineveh, and Researches at Babylon" (1853), "The Monuments of Nineveh" (1849–53), "Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments" (1851), etc.

Laybach. See *Laibach.*

Laycock (lā'kok), **Thomas.** Born in Wetherby, Yorkshire, 1812: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1876. An English physiologist, professor of the practice of physic in Edinburgh University. He wrote "A Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women" (1840), "Mind and Brain" (1859), etc.

Lay of the Last Minstrel. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1805. The scene is laid on the Scottish border, 16th century.

Lays of Ancient Rome, The. A volume of poems by Macaulay, published in 1842.

Lazarillo (laz-a-ril'lō). **1.** A character in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Woman-Hater," described as a voluptuous "smell-feast" in the old dramatis personæ. He is a poor and hungry courtier, whose whole soul is given to the subject of delicate eating, with a particular desire toward an umbrana's (fish's) head, which he pursues through the play and finally obtains by marrying its possessor.

2. A character in Middleton's play "Blurt, Master Constable," a Spanish gentleman of exaggerated etiquette.

Lazarillo de Tormes (lä-thä-rēl'yō dā tōr'mes). A work by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (first known edition 1553), the autobiography of a boy, "Little Lazarus," who began life as the guide of a blind beggar. "With an inexhaustible fund of good-humor and great quickness of parts, he learns, at once, the cunning and profligacy that qualify him to rise to still greater frauds and a yet wider range of adventures and crimes in the service successively of a priest, a gentleman starving on his own pride, a friar, a seller of indulgences, a chaplain and an alguazil, until, at last, from the most disgraceful motives he settles down as a married man; and then the story terminates without reaching any proper conclusion, and without intimating that any is to follow." (*Ticknor.*) The book enjoyed great popularity. Starvation is raised to the dignity of an art. It was "the foundation for a class of fictions essentially national, which under the name of the *gusto picaresco*, or the style of the rogues, is as well known as any other department of Spanish literature, and one which the 'Gil Blas' of Le Sage has made famous throughout the world." *Ticknor.*

Lazarus (laz'a-rus). **1.** In New Testament history, the brother of Mary and Martha, and friend of Jesus, who raised him from the dead.—**2.** A character in one of the parables of Jesus, a beggar at the gate of Dives, a rich man.

Lazarus (laz'a-rus), **Emma.** Born at New York, July 22, 1849: died there, Nov. 19, 1887. An American poet, of Hebrew origin. She wrote "Admetus" (1871), "Songs of a Semite" (1882), a prose work "Alide: an Episode of Goethe's Life" (1874), etc.

Lazarus (lät'sä-rös), **Moritz.** Born at Filehne, Posen, Sept. 15, 1824. A German philosopher of Herbartian tendencies, professor of psychology at Bern (1860–66) and later (1873) at the University of Berlin. He has written "Das Leben der Seele in Monographien über seine Erscheinungen und Gesetze" (1856–57), etc., and edited with Steinthal the "Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft."

Lea (lē). A river in England which joins the Thames 4 miles east of London. Length, about 45 miles.

Lea, Henry Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1825. An American author and publisher, son of Isaac Lea. He has published "Superstition and Force" (1866), "Sacerdotal Celibacy" (1867), "Studies in Church History" (1869), "A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" (1887–88), etc.

Lea, Isaac. Born at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1886. An American naturalist. Among his works are "Contributions to Geology" (1833), "Fossil Footmarks" (1852), and numerous important papers on conchology.

Leach (lēch), **William Elford.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1790: died of cholera at the Palazzo San Sebastiano, near Tortona, Italy, Aug. 25, 1836. An English physician and naturalist, assistant librarian, and later assistant keeper, of the natural-history department in the British Museum: noted especially for his work in entomology and malacology. He withdrew from the museum in 1821. He published "The Zoological Miscellany" (1814–17), "Malacostraca podophthalmata Britanniæ, or a Monograph on the British Crabs, etc." (1815–16), "Systematic Catalogue of the Specimens of the Indigenous Mammalia and Birds that are preserved in the British Museum, etc." (1816), "A Synopsis of the Mollusca of Great Britain, etc." (ed. by J. E. Gray 1852: but in part printed and circulated as early as 1820).

Leadbeater (led'bē"tėr), Mrs. (**Mary Shackleton).** Born at Ballitore, County Kildare, Ireland, Dec., 1758: died there, June 27, 1826. An English writer, of Quaker birth, a friend and correspondent of Burke. She published "Poems" (1808), "Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry" (1811), "Cottage Biography" (1822), "Annals of Ballitore" (published 1862 as "The Leadbeater Papers" by R. D. Webb).

Leadville (led'vil). A city and the capital of Lake County, Colorado, situated about 10,200 feet above sea-level, 78 miles southwest of Denver. It is noted for the mining of silver and lead (and formerly of gold). Settled 1877. Population (1890), 10,384.

League (lēg), **The.** [F. *La Ligue.*] Specifically, in French history, the Holy League, formed in the Roman Catholic interest in 1576. The Guise family was at its head, and it carried on for many years a contest against Henry of Navarre. See *Holy League.*

League of the German Princes, The. [G. *Der Fürstenbund.*] A league formed at the instance of Frederick the Great in July, 1785, between Prussia, Hannover, and the electorate of Saxony, against the emperor Joseph II. It was afterward joined by Brunswick, Mainz, Hesse-Cassel, Baden, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, and the Thuringian lands.

League of the Public Weal. [F. *Ligue du bien publique.*] A union of powerful French nobles formed against Louis XI. about 1465.

Leah (lē'ä). [Heb., probably 'wild cow.'] Elder daughter of Laban, and first wife of Jacob (Gen. xxix.). She became the ancestress of the six tribes Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon. She also became the mother of Dinah, the only daughter of Jacob mentioned. She was buried in the double cave (Machpelah), the family burial-place of the patriarchs, at Hebron. Gen. xlix. 31.

Leahy (lē'hi), **Edward Daniel.** Born at London, 1797: died at Brighton, Feb. 9, 1875. An English painter, best known from his portraits.

Leake (lēk), Sir **John.** Born at Rotherhithe, England, 1656: died at Greenwich, Aug. 21, 1720. An English sailor. He was knighted Feb., 1704, and made rear admiral of Great Britain May 20, 1709. He relieved Barcelona, April, 1706; received the submission of Cartagena in May, and, with the cooperation of the land forces, captured the city of Alicante, and secured the surrender of Majorca and Iviza. He was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean Jan. 15, 1708, and cooperated in the reduction of Sardinia and Minorca. In Dec. he again received a commission as admiral and commander-in-chief. In 1709 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty.

Leake, William Martin. Born at London, Jan. 14, 1777: died at Brighton, Jan. 6, 1860. A noted English antiquarian and classical topographer. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; served in the West Indies 1794–98; went (with the rank of captain) to Constantinople as instructor in artillery practice in 1799; traveled through Asia Minor and Cyprus in 1800; and joined the Turkish army in Egypt (via Athens, Cyprus, and Syria) 1801. He was employed in a survey of Egypt until March, 1802. In 1804 he visited Greece, and remained there engaged in surveys and explorations and diplomatic negotiations until 1807. In 1808 he went to Greece on business of the British government, returning to England in 1809. He was appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel June 4, 1813. Among his publications are "The Topography of Athens" (1821), "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor" (1824), "Travels in the Morea" (1830), "Travels in Northern Greece" (1835), "Numismata Hellenica" (1854–59).

Leamington (lem'ing-ton), or **Royal Leamington Spa,** formerly **Leamington Priors.** A town and watering-place in Warwickshire, England, situated on the Leam 2 miles east of Warwick. Saline springs were discovered here about 1586. It is a central point for various excursions (Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Coventry, etc.). Population (1891), 26,930.

Leander (lē-an'dėr). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek legend, a youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. Each night he swam the Hellespont to visit her in her tower at Sestos. One stormy night the light in the tower by which his course was guided was extinguished, and he perished. His body was washed ashore, and on discovering it Hero threw herself from the tower and was killed.

Léandre (lā-oñ'dr). **1.** The rival of Lélie in Molière's comedy "L'Étourdi."—**2.** The son of Géronte in "Les fourberies de Scapin."—**3.** The lover of Lucinde in "Le médecin malgré lui."

Leaning Tower. See *Pisa.*

Lear (lēr), also **Leir, Lir,** and **Leyr.** A mythical king of Britain. See the extracts, and *King Lear.*

> "Lir" was another Ocean god who was worshipped both in Ireland and Britain. He appears in the Irish romance on "the fate of the Children of Lir" as a king of the divine race whose children were turned into swans by enchantment; "and the men of Erin were grieved at their departure, and they made a law and proclaimed it throughout the land, that no one should kill a swan in Erin from that time forth." In the Welsh histories he appears as Lear. According to the version in Geoffrey of Monmouth's history, which Shakespeare adopted as the groundwork of his tragedy, King Lear built the town of Leicester about the time when Amos was a prophet in Israel, and his daughter Cordelia is represented as burying him in a vault under the River Sore, which had been originally built as a Temple of Janus. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 270.

> After the death of Brutus the author of Perceforest drags us through the history of his numerous descendants. One of these monarchs is King Leyr, whose story was first related of a Roman emperor in the Gesta Romanorum, and was afterwards told of the British monarch in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. These works were the origin of Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy, which, however, differs so far from them that both in Geoffrey's Chronicle and Perceforest the events have a happy conclusion, as Cordelia defeats her sisters and reinstates her father on the throne. From Perceforest the tale had found its way into Fabyan's "Concordance of Histories," written in the time of Henry VII., and thence passed into various lamentable ballads of the death of King Leyr and his three daughters, of which the catastrophe probably suggested to Shakspeare the tragic termination which he has given to his drama. The story of King Lear is also in the fifteenth chapter of the third book of Warner's "Albion's England," and in Spenser's "Faery Queen" (book 2, canto 10), where, in conformity with the romance and chronicle, the war against the sisters has a successful termination:
>
> "So to his crown she restored him again,
> In which he dyde, made ripe for death by eld."
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 240.

Lear, Edward. Born at London, May 12, 1812: died at San Remo, 1888. An English artist and writer, best known from his ornithological and other zoölogical drawings. He assisted as draftsman J. Gould, Swainson, Grey, and others. Among his publications are "Illustrations of the Family of the Psittacidæ" (1832), "Book of Nonsense" (1846), "Journal of a Landscape Painter in Corsica" (1870).

Lear of the Steppe. A novel by Turgenieff.

Learmont, Thomas. See *Thomas the Rhymer.*

Learned Blacksmith, The. A name given to Elihu Burritt.

Leatherhead, Lanthorn. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair," a toy-man who is said, though on doubtful authority, to be intended to ridicule Inigo Jones, with whom Jonson had a continual quarrel.

Leatherstocking. A name given to Natty Bumpo in some of Cooper's novels, which are hence called the "Leatherstocking novels." He is also called *Hawkeye*, the *Trapper*, the *Pathfinder*, and the *Deerslayer.*

> In "The Pioneers," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Pathfinder," and "The Deerslayer" figures the character of Leatherstocking, than whom no fictitious personage has a greater claim to interest. His bravery, resolution, and woodland skill make him a type of the hardy race who pushed westward the reign of civilization.
>
> *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Eng. Prose Fiction, p. 307.

Léau (lā-ō'), Flem. **Zout-Leeuw.** A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 18 miles east of Louvain: noted for the church of St. Leonhard.

Leavenworth (lev'en-wėrth). A city and the capital of Leavenworth County, Kansas, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 19' N., long. 94° 58' W. It is a railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It was settled in 1854, and was formerly the largest city in the State, but is now the fourth in population. Population (1890), 19,768.

Leaves of Grass. A collection of poems by Walt Whitman. The first edition, containing 12 poems, was published in 1855; the second edition, [illegible] poems, in 1856; the third, including the [illegible] editions, in 1860.

Leavitt (lev'it), **Joshua.** Born at Heath, Mass., Sept. 8, 1794: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1873. An American journalist, lecturer, and antislavery politician. He [illegible] the New York "Evangelist" in [illegible], became [illegible] editor of the "New York Independent" in 1848.

Lebadeia, or **Lebadea.** See *Livadia.*

Lebanon (leb'a-non). [Heb., 'the white.'] The lofty mountain-range in the southern part of Syria, which runs on its western skirts from northeast by north to southeast by south, and extends in one unbroken dorsal ridge to a distance of more than 100 miles: the ancient Libanus, and the Jebel Libnan of the Arabs. It [illegible] on the north by the Nahr el-Kebir [illegible] the south. Beginning with [illegible] Dahr el-Kodib [illegible] feet, which [illegible] At the [illegible] valley of the Litany. [illegible] It is cut through by many gorges, ravines, and glens, with here and there tremendous chasms and precipices that descend for nearly a thousand feet. The peaks of the Machmal and Kodibare clothed with snow eight months in the year, while in the ravines the snow never melts. From these snow-peaks the name of the mountain is derived. Of the chief ornament of Lebanon in ancient time, the cedars, there still exist small groups on many places in the mountain, the largest consisting of about [illegible] trees, at the foot of the Makmal. Lebanon is still covered with industrious villages and monasteries, and adorned with gardens of olives, dates, figs, mulberries, and other fruit-trees. It exhibits the greatest variety in its climatic conditions and the character of its soil, so that an Arabian poet has said of it: "The winter is upon its head, the spring upon its shoulders, the autumn in its bosom, and at its feet slumbers the summer." Lebanon is inhabited by Mohammedans, Druses, and Maronite Christians. Opposite Lebanon, on the east side, is Anti-Lebanon or Antilibanus (which see). Between the two ranges is inclosed the great and fertile valley of Bikaah, called by the Greeks and Romans Cœle-Syria ("hollow Syria"), cut through by the rivers Asi and Litany (the classical Orontes and Leontes), and containing the city of Baalbec, with its magnificent ruins. In the Assyrian inscriptions Lebanon is mentioned by the name of *Libnanu* as the chief source from which the Assyrian kings procured costly woods for their buildings.

Lebanon. A town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut about 50 miles northwest of Concord. Population (1890), 3,763.

Lebanon. A manufacturing borough, the capital of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles east by north of Harrisburg. Population (1890), 14,664.

Lebanon Springs. See *New Lebanon.*

Lebas (lė-bä′), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, 1794: died 1861. A French archæologist and philologist. He wrote "Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," etc.

Lebbæus (le-bē′us). [Gr. Λεββαῖος.] A surname (Mat. x. 3) of Jude, one of the apostles.

Lebda (leb′dä). The modern name of Leptis Magna.

Le Beau. A character in Shakspere's "As you Like it," a courtier in attendance on Frederick the usurping duke.

Le Beau (lė bō), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Oct. 15, 1701: died at Paris, March 13, 1778. A French historian, professor of eloquence at the Collège de France 1752: author of "Histoire du Bas-Empire" (1756–79), etc.

Lebeau, Jean Louis Joseph. Born at Huy, Belgium, Jan. 2, 1794: died at Huy, March 19, 1865. A Belgian statesman, prominent at the time of the Belgian revolution (1830). He was minister of justice 1832–34, and minister of foreign affairs 1840–41.

Lebedin (leb-e-dēn′). A town in the government of Kharkoff, Russia, 85 miles northwest of Kharkoff. Population (1893), 16,419.

Lebedos (leb′e-dos). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, an Ionian seaport of Lydia, Asia Minor, 25 miles northwest of Ephesus.

Lebedyan (le-be-dyän′). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Don 106 miles west by north of Tamboff. Population (1885), 7,250.

Lebert ([illegible]), **Hermann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, June 9, 1813: died at Bex, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1878. A German physician, noted as a pathologist. He practised medicine for a time in Paris, and was professor at Zurich [illegible], and at Breslau [illegible]. He wrote "[illegible] pathologique" ([illegible]), "[illegible] pathologique" ([illegible]), "Allgemeine Pathologie" ([illegible]), etc.

Leblond (le-blôn′), **Jacques (Jacob) Christophe.** Born at Frankfort on the Main in 1670: died at Paris in 1741. A German painter and engraver. He was noted for his miniatures, and [illegible] set on foot in London a process of printing engravings in color, which he explained in "Il Coloretto" (1730).

Leblond (le-blôn′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born near Autun, Dec. 2, 1747: died at Guzy, Aug. 15, 1815. A French naturalist and traveler. [illegible] in Guiana, part of the time engaged [illegible] work. He published "Voyage [illegible] Méridionale" (1813), and works [illegible], etc.

Lebœuf ([illegible]), **Edmond.** Born at Paris, Dec. [illegible]: died [illegible] Argentan, Orne, June 7, 1888. A [illegible] actual condition [illegible] war. He lived in retirement after the restoration of peace.

Le Bossu ([illegible]), **René.** Born [illegible]: died in 1680. [illegible] He published "Traité du poème épique" ([illegible]).

Lebrija ([illegible]). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, [illegible] south by west of Seville. Population (1887), 11,955.

Lebrun (lė-bruṅ′), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Feb. 22, 1619: died there, Feb. 12, 1690. A noted French historical painter. He was a pupil of Vouet, and studied at Rome 1642–46, where he met Poussin who instructed him in the antiquities of Rome. On his return to France he undertook notable works, and in 1648 became one of the founders of the Académie Royale de Peinture. In 1660 he was appointed director of the Gobelins, and was charged by Louis XIV. with the series of pictures from the life of Alexander the Great reproduced in tapestry. In 1679 he undertook the great works in the Galerie de Versailles. Lebrun exercised despotic power in art. After the death of Colbert in 1683 he met with more opposition.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duc de Piacenza. Born at St.-Sauveur-Landelin, Manche, France, March 19, 1739: died near Dourdan, France, June 16, 1824. A French politician. He was a member of the National Assembly; was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795; became third consul in 1799, archtreasurer of the empire in 1804, and duke of Piacenza about 1806; and was governor of Holland 1810–13.

Lebrun, Mme. (**Marie Anne Élisabeth Vigée**). Born at Paris, April 16, 1755: died there, March 30, 1842. A French portrait, historical, and landscape painter. In 1783 she was made a member of the French Academy. She was also an associate member of the academies at Bologna, Parma, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Geneva. She left over 650 portraits, 200 landscapes, and 15 historical pictures.

Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. Born at Paris, Nov. 29, 1785: died at Paris, May 27, 1873. A French lyric and dramatic poet. Among his dramas is "Marie Stuart" (1820). "Voyage en Grèce," a series of epic fragments, reflections, etc., was published in 1827. He also wrote a number of occasional odes, etc.

Lebrun, Ponce Denis Écouchard, surnamed **Pindare.** Born at Paris, Aug. 11, 1729: died at Paris, Sept. 2, 1807. A French lyric poet. His works were published (4 vols.) in 1811.

> It has been said that the glory of Delille as the greatest poet of the last quarter of the century was shared by a writer whom his contemporaries surnamed (absurdly enough) Pindar. Escouchard Lebrun had a strange resemblance to J. B. Rousseau, of whom, however, he was by no means a warm admirer. Like his forerunner, he divided his time between bombastic lyrics and epigrams of very considerable merit. Lebrun was not destitute of a certain force, but his time was too much for him.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 398.

Lecce (lech′e). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Apulia, Italy: formerly called Terra di Otranto. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population (1891), 620,265.—**2.** The capital of the province of Lecce, situated in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 18° 11′ E. It stands near the site of the ancient Lupiæ, has a cathedral, and numbers tobacco and Lecce oil among its products. Population (1891), estimated, about 29,000.

Lecco (lek′kō). A town in the province of Como, Italy, at the southern end of the Lake of Lecco, 30 miles north-northeast of Milan. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, etc., and is one of the scenes of Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi."

Lecco, Lake of. The southeastern arm of the Lake of Como, Italy. Length, 12 miles.

Lech (leċh). A river in Tyrol and southern Bavaria, joining the Danube 25 miles north of Augsburg: the ancient Licus. Length, 177 miles. Near the mouth of the Lech, Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists under Tilly (who was mortally wounded in the battle), April 15, 1632.

Lechevalier (lė-she-vä-lyā′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born near Coutances, France, July 1, 1752: died at Paris, July 2, 1836. A French archæologist. He wrote "Voyage de la Troade, etc." (3d ed. [illegible]), "Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin" ([illegible]), "Ulysse-Homère," a work on the authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey (1829), etc.

Lechfeld (leċh′felt). A large plain in Bavaria, south of Augsburg, between the Lech and the Wertach. Here, Aug. 10, 955, Otto I. defeated the Magyars.

Lechhausen (leċh′hou-zen). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Lech opposite Augsburg. Population (1890), 10,341.

Lechthal (G. pron. leċh′täl) **Alps.** A group of the Alps near the valley of the upper Lech, on the borders of Bavaria and Tyrol.

Lecky (lek′i), **William Edward Hartpole.** Born near Dublin, March 26, 1838. A noted British historian. In [illegible] he became an opponent of Home [illegible] which he had been opposed [illegible]. His works [illegible] "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" [illegible], "History of the [illegible]" [illegible] "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" [illegible].

Leclerc, or **Le Clerc** (lė klãr), **Jean.** Born at Geneva, March 19, 1657: died at Amsterdam, [illegible].

Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel. Born [illegible] Paris, March 17, [illegible]: died at Cap Haïtien, Santo Domingo, Dec. [illegible]. A French general. In 1797 he married Pauline [illegible] Napoleon Bonaparte; accompanied his brother-in-law to Egypt; and was prominent in the overthrow of the Directory. In Dec., 1801, he was sent with 25,000 men and a large fleet under Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse to subdue the island of Santo Domingo. Toussaint Louverture made a desperate resistance, but finally capitulated, and was subsequently arrested in June, 1802, and sent to France. New uprisings of the blacks followed, and the French army was decimated by yellow fever, of which Leclerc himself finally died. In the end the French were obliged to abandon the island, having been beaten rather by disease than by the natives.

Lecocq (lė-kok′), **Alexandre Charles.** Born at Paris, June 3, 1832. A French composer of comic operas. His works include "Fleur de thé" (1868), "Le beau Dunois" (1870), "Le barbier de Trouville" (1871), "La fille de Madame Angot" (1873), "Les Prés Saint-Gervais" (1874), "Giroflé-Girofla" (1874), "Le pompon" (1875), "La petite mariée" (1876), "Kosiki" (1877), "La Marjolaine" (1877), "La petite mademoiselle" (1879), "La princesse des Canaries" (1883), etc.

Lecompton (le-komp′ton). A small town in Douglas County, Kansas, situated on the Kansas River 16 miles east of Topeka: formerly the capital of the Territory of Kansas.

Lecompton Constitution. A pro-slavery constitution framed during the agitation for the admission of Kansas to the Union by a constitutional convention at Lecompton, Sept. 5–Nov. 7, 1857, and rejected as a whole by the people, Jan. 4, 1858. The clause sanctioning slavery was separately submitted, Dec. 21, 1857, and adopted.

Le Conte (lė kont), **John.** Born in Liberty County, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818: died at Berkeley, Cal., April 29, 1891. An American physicist. He was professor of physics, industrial mechanics, and physiology in the University of California from 1869 until his death, and president of the university 1876–81. He was the author of numerous papers printed in scientific journals both in the United States and abroad.

Le Conte, John Lawrence. Born at New York, May 13, 1825: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1883. An American naturalist. He made scientific journeys in various parts of the United States and elsewhere; was a United States surgeon of volunteers during the Civil War; and was chief clerk of the United States mint at Philadelphia from 1878 until his death. He was the author of "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America" (1862–73: later editions with Dr. G. H. Horn), "List of Coleoptera of North America" (1866), and many important entomological papers. His collections were bequeathed to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Le Conte, Joseph. Born in Liberty County, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823. An American physicist. He became professor of geology and natural history in the University of California in 1869. He has published "Religion and Science" (1874), "Elements of Geology" (1878), "Sight: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision" (1881), "Compend of Geology" (1884), and "Evolution" (1888).

Leconte de Lisle (lė-kôṅt′ dė lēl) (**Charles Marie Leconte**). Born on the Ile Bourbon, Oct. 25, 1818: died at Louveciennes, July 17, 1894. A French poet. After graduating with honors he spent some time in India, then came to France and settled down permanently in Paris. His works bear ample testimony to his fondness for antiquity, whether Scandinavian, Hellenic, or Oriental. His first volume of Greek studies, "Poèmes antiques," appeared in 1852, and was followed by "Poèmes et poésies" (1854), "Le chemin de la croix," published in the "Revue Française" (1859), "Poèmes barbares" (1862), "Kaïn," published in "Le Parnasse contemporain" (1869), and "Poèmes tragiques" (1884). Leconte de Lisle is widely known as a translator: in this capacity he published "L'Iliade" (1866), "Hymnes orphiques" (1869), and "L'Odyssée" (1867). He translated Hesiod in 1869, Horace in 1873, Sophocles in 1877, and Euripides in 1885. He made two attempts to write for the stage. "Les Erinnyes" (1872) is a study of Æschylus and of the Greek tragic poets, and "L'Apollonide" is a lyric drama based on the "Ion" of Euripides. A candidate for the French Academy in 1873 and 1877, he was defeated in spite of the support of Victor Hugo; but ultimately, Feb. 11, 1886, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Hugo's death.

Lecoq (lė-kok′), **Henri.** Born at Avesnes, France, 1802: died 1871. A French naturalist. His chief work is "Étude de la géographie botanique de l'Europe" (1854–58).

Lecouvreur (lė-köv-rėr′) (originally **Couvreur**), **Adrienne.** Born at Damery, near Épernay, April 5, 1692: died at Paris, March 20, 1730. A noted French actress. She made her début at the Comédie Française May 14, 1717, and attained a high rank in both comedy and tragedy. She was one of the mistresses of Maurice of Saxony, and is said to have been poisoned, from jealousy, by another, the Duchesse de Bouillon. She was buried secretly. Voltaire wrote a poem upon her death and burial, and she has been made the subject of a drama by Scribe and Legouvé (1849).

Le Creusot, or **Le Creuzot.** See *Creusot, Le.*

Lectoure (lek-tör′). A town in the department of Gers, France, situated on the Gers, lat. 43° 56′ N., long. 0° 38′ E.: the ancient Lactora. It was taken from the Armagnacs in 1473. The church was formerly a cathedral. Population (1891), 2,931.

Leda (lē′dä). [Gr. [illegible].] 1. In Greek mythology, the wife of Tyndareus, and mother of Helen, Clytemnestra, Castor, and Pollux. According to the later legends she was approached by Zeus in the form of a swan, and brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Helen and from the other Castor and Pollux. **2.** An asteroid (No. 38) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Jan. 12, 1856.

Leda. A painting by Correggio (about 1530), in the Old Museum at Berlin. Leda and her attendants, while bathing in a woodland stream beside which Cupid sounds his lyre, are surprised by the swan, which is accompanied by others of his kind.

Ledebour (lā'de-bör), **Karl Friedrich von.** Born at Stralsund, Prussia, July 8, 1785: died at Munich, July 4, 1851. A German botanist, professor of natural history at Dorpat 1811-36. He wrote "Flora Altaica" (1829-33), "Flora Rossica" (1841-53), etc.

Ledóchowski (led-ō-ċhov'skē), **Count Mieczyslaw.** Born Oct. 29, 1822: died July 28, 1894. A Polish cardinal, made archbishop of Posen and Gnesen 1865, and removed in 1874 for opposition to the May laws. In 1892 he was made general prefect of the Propaganda.

Ledru (lė-drü'), **André Pierre.** Born at Chantenay, Jan. 22, 1761: died at Mans, July 11, 1825. A French priest and author. He was naturalist in Baudin's expedition to the Canaries and West Indies 1796-1798, and published an account of the voyage (2 vols. 1810), a "Histoire de la prise de Mans en 1562," an essay on the Guanches, etc.

Ledru-Rollin (lė-drü'ro-laṅ'), **Alexandre Auguste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 2, 1808: died at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Paris, Dec. 31, 1874. A French Radical politician and advocate of universal suffrage. He was provisional minister of the interior in 1848, and a candidate for the presidency in the same year.

Ledyard (led'yärd), **John.** Born at Groton, Conn., 1751: died at Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 17, 1789. An American traveler. He accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage around the world 1776-80, and in 1786 set out on a journey through northern Europe and Asia, but was arrested at Irkutsk as a spy Feb. 24, 1788, and compelled to abandon his project. He set out on a voyage of discovery to central Africa, under the patronage of the African Association, in June, 1788, in the course of which he died.

Ledyard, William. Born at Groton, Conn., about 1750: died Sept. 6, 1781. An American Revolutionary officer. He defended Fort Griswold, near New London, Connecticut, against a greatly superior force of British under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Sept. 6, 1781. The fort was eventually carried by Major Bromfield, on whom the command had devolved by the death of his superior officers. Ledyard is said to have been run through the body with his own sword by Bromfield after the surrender.

Lee (lē). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic 37 miles west-northwest of Springfield: a summer resort. Population (1890), 3,785.

Lee, Alfred. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1807: died at Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1887. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He wrote a "Life of the Apostle Peter" (1852), etc.

Lee, Alice. One of the principal characters in Scott's "Woodstock."

Lee, Ann. Born at Manchester, England, Feb. 29, 1736: died at Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1784. The foundress of the American Society of Shakers. She was the daughter of a blacksmith; was employed as a factory hand and cook; and was entirely uneducated. About 1758 she joined the Shakers, a band of seceders from the Society of Friends; in 1762 was married to a blacksmith, one Abraham Standerin (Standley, or Stanley); in 1770 was imprisoned as a Sabbath-breaker for preaching her newly discovered gospel of celibacy, and posed as a wonder-worker and recipient of the gift of tongues; in 1774 emigrated to America; and in 1776 founded, at what was afterward Watervliet, the American Society of Shakers. She was called by her followers "Mother Ann."

Lee, Arthur. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Dec. 20, 1740: died in Middlesex County, Va., Dec. 12, 1792. An American diplomatist and statesman, brother of R. H. Lee. He became American agent in England in 1770; was appointed commissioner to France 1776; conducted negotiations with France, Spain, Prussia, and Holland; and returned to America in 1780. He was a member of Congress 1782-85.

Lee, Charles. Born at Dernhall, Cheshire, England, 1731: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1782. A general in the American Revolutionary service. He was appointed major-general by the Continental Congress in 1775; was captured by the British at his headquarters at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, 4 miles from his army, in 1776; and was exchanged in 1778. He disobeyed the orders of General Washington at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and was sentenced by a court martial to one year's suspension from military service. He was afterward dismissed altogether by Congress.

Lee, Edward. Born in Kent about 1482: died Sept. 13, 1544. An English prelate, consecrated archbishop of York Dec. 10, 1531. He was a son of Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor of London, and a friend of More and an antagonist of Erasmus.

Lee, Francis. Born at Cobham, in Surrey, March 12, 1661: died at Gravelines, Flanders, Aug. 23, 1719. An English physician and scholar, a graduate of St. John's College, Oxford, especially noted for his knowledge of Oriental literature. He was a voluminous writer.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., Oct. 14, 1734: died at Richmond, April 3, 1797. An American politician, brother of R. H. Lee. He signed the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from Virginia.

Lee, Harriet. Born at London, 1757: died at Clifton, near Bristol, England, Aug. 1, 1851. An English author, daughter of John Lee the actor, and sister of Sophia Lee, her collaborator in the "Canterbury Tales" (1797-1805). She also published "The Errors of Innocence," a novel (1786), "The New Peerage, or our Eyes may Deceive us," a comedy (1787), "Clara Lennox," a novel (1797), etc. "Kruitzner," one of her "Canterbury Tales," was dramatized by Lord Byron as "Werner."

Lee, Henry. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 29, 1756: died at Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818. An American general, surnamed "Light Horse Harry." He was distinguished in the Revolution as the commander of "Lee's Legion"; was governor of Virginia 1792-95; took part in the suppression of the whisky insurrection in 1794; and was member of Congress 1799-1801. He wrote "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department" (1809).

Lee, Henry. Born in Nottingham, Oct. 27, 1765: died at London, March 30, 1836. An English writer and actor. He was the author of the farce "Caleb Quotem," first acted, under the title "Throw Physic to the Dogs," at the Haymarket, July 6, 1798.

Lee, Holme. The pseudonym of Harriet Parr.

Lee, John Edward. Born at Hull, Dec. 21, 1808: died at Torquay, Aug. 18, 1887. An English antiquarian and geologist. His works include "Isca Silurum, or an Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon" (1862), "Selections from an Antiquarian's Sketch-book" (1859), "Note-book of an Amateur Geologist" (1881), etc., and translations of several archæological works.

Lee, Nathaniel. Born at Hatfield, 1653 (?): died at London, 1692. An English dramatist. He was a graduate of Westminster School and of Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote "Nero" (1675), "Gloriana" (1676), "Sophonisba, or Hannibal's Overthrow" (1676), "The Rival Queens, or the Death of Alexander the Great" (1677: in which appeared the line "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war"), "Mithridates, King of Pontus" (1678), "Cæsar Borgia" (1680), "Theodorus" (1680), "Lucius Junius Brutus" (1681, published 1685); with Dryden, "The Duke of Guise" (1682) and "Constantine the Great" (1684). Lee became insane in 1684, and was confined in an asylum for 5 years. He died in a fit of intoxication.

Lee, Patty. A pseudonym of Alice Cary.

Lee, Richard Henry. Born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 20, 1732: died at Chantilly, Va., June 19, 1794. An American statesman and orator. He was a prominent member of the Virginia house of burgesses; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774; was the author of the memorial to the people of British America, and probable author of the address to the king (1774); was a member of Congress 1775; wrote the address to the people of Great Britain in 1775; introduced the resolutions for independence June 7, 1776; was several times re-elected to Congress; and was United States senator from Virginia 1789-92.

Lee, Robert. Born at Tweedmouth, England, Nov. 11, 1804: died at Torquay, England, March 14, 1868. A clergyman of the established church of Scotland, professor of biblical criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and dean of the chapel royal (1847). He was conspicuous, and ultimately successful, as an advocate of the use of instrumental music and other so-called "innovations" in public worship. He published a Reference Bible (1854), "The Reform of the Church in Worship, Government, and Doctrine (Part I, Worship)" in 1864, and various devotional works, sermons, etc.

Lee, Robert Edward. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 19, 1807: died at Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870. A celebrated American general in the Confederate service, son of Henry Lee. He graduated at West Point in 1829; served with distinction in the Mexican war; was superintendent of West Point Military Academy 1852-55; commanded the forces opposed to John Brown in 1859; resigned his commission in the United States army April 1861; was appointed major-general of the Virginia forces in April, 1861; was the third in order of seniority of the five Confederate generals appointed in 1861; was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia June 3, 1862; commanded in the Seven Days' Battles and in the Manassas campaign; invaded Maryland and commanded at Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862, and at Chancellorsville in 1863; invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was defeated at Gettysburg in 1863; was opposed to Grant, 1864-65, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; abandoned Petersburg April 2, 1865; and surrendered to Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865. He was president of Washington College (Lexington, Virginia) 1865-70.

Lee, Samuel. Born at Longnor, near Shrewsbury, May 14, 1783: died at Bailey, Hertfordshire, Dec. 16, 1852. An English clergyman and linguist (originally a carpenter by trade), professor of Arabic in Cambridge University 1819, regius professor of Hebrew 1831-48, and rector of Bailey 1838-52. He was the author of works (translations of parts of the Bible, etc.) in Syriac, Malay, Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and Hindustani; a Hebrew grammar; a Hebrew, Chaldee, and English lexicon; etc.

Lee, Mrs. (**Sarah Wallis**). Born at Colchester, Sept. 10, 1791: died at Erith, Kent, Sept. 22, 1856. An English writer and artist. She was married in 1813 to the naturalist Thomas Edward Bowdich (died 1824), and again (1829) to Robert Lee. Author of "Taxidermy" (1820), "Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo" (1825), "The Fresh-water Fishes of Great Britain" (1828: illustrated by herself), "Adventures in Australia" (1851), etc. She accompanied her first husband to Africa in 1815.

Lee, Sophia. Born at London, 1750: died at Clifton, March 13, 1824. An English novelist and dramatist, a sister of Harriet Lee, with whom she collaborated in the production of the "Canterbury Tales." Author of "The Chapter of Accidents, a comedy" (produced Aug. 5, 1780), "The Recess," a novel (1785), "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada, a tragedy" (1796), etc.

Lee, Vernon. A pseudonym of Violet Paget.

Lee, William. Born at Calverton (?), Nottinghamshire: died at Paris about 1610. An Englishman, a graduate of Cambridge University: the inventor of the stocking-frame. In 1598 he produced a pair of silk stockings, knit by his machine, which he presented to the queen. His invention was opposed, in the interest of the hand-knitters, and he took it to France, only to meet with failure there also. His death is said to have been the result of this disappointment.

Leech (lēch), **John.** Born at London, Aug. 29, 1817: died at London, Oct. 29, 1864. A celebrated English caricaturist, especially noted for his contributions to "Punch." His father was an Irishman, the proprietor of a coffee-house, and a man of some culture. John went to Charterhouse school, where he gained the friendship of Thackeray. He left the school at 16, and was apprenticed to one Whittle, a surgeon, at Haxton, an extraordinary character who furnished him with much material. He continued his medical studies with Dr. John Cockle of the Royal Free Hospital. He finally abandoned medicine, and at 18 published "Etchings and Sketches by A. Pen, Esq." When Seymour shot himself in 1836, Leech applied to Dickens for the place of illustrator of "Pickwick Papers," but failed to obtain it. It was only about 1840 that Leech matured the style and manner which afterward made him famous. In 1841 he joined the staff of "Punch," on which he remained 23 years.

Leeds (lēdz). [ME. *Ledes*, *Ledis*, AS. *Loidis* (in translation of the L. text of Beda). The name has been attributed by conjecture to a chief named *Leod*; if so, the proper AS. form would be *Leodes* (sc. *burh* or *tūn*).] A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire in lat. 53° 48′ N., long. 1° 31′ W. It is the largest city of Yorkshire, and the fifth in point of size in England, the chief seat of the English woolen manufacture, and an important railway center. The leading manufactures are woolen, flax, iron, machinery, clothing, caps, leather, boots. The city contains Yorkshire College, library (founded by Priestley), town hall, exchanges, etc., and has triennial musical festivals. The principal churches are St. Peter's, St. Saviour's, St. John's, and All Souls. Mill Hill Chapel, which was founded in 1672, was rebuilt in 1849, Dr. Joseph Priestley was its minister for seven years. Population (1891) 367,506.

Leek (lēk). A town in Staffordshire, England, 26 miles south by east of Manchester. Population (1891), 14,128.

Leer (lãr). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Leda, near the Ems, in lat. 53° 14′ N., long. 7° 27′ E.: a trading town. Population (1890), 11,075.

Lees (lēz), **William Nassau.** Born Feb. 26, 1825: died at London, March 9, 1889. An English major-general (Indian army) and Oriental scholar, for a time principal of the Mohammedan College in Calcutta. He was the author of numerous books and papers on Oriental subjects.

Leeuwarden (lā'wär-den). The capital of the province of Friesland, Netherlands, situated on the Ee in lat. 53° 12′ N., long. 5° 47′ E. It has considerable trade, manufactures gold and silver wares, and has several interesting buildings. Population (1889), 30,589.

Leeuwenhoek (lā'wen-hök″), or **Leuwenhoek, Antonius von.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, Oct. 24, 1632: died at Delft, Aug. 26, 1723. A Dutch microscopist and naturalist. He discovered red blood-corpuscles, infusoria, spermatozoa, and the capillary circulation of blood. His complete works (4 vols.) were published 1719-22.

Leeuwin (lō'win or lā'vin), **Cape.** A cape at the southwestern extremity of Australia.

Leeward (lū'ärd) **Islands.** A name applied to three distinct groups of the islands forming the West Indies (which see). (*a*) The group of islands north of Venezuela and west of Trinidad: the Leeward Islands of the Spaniards. (*b*) Same as *Greater Antilles*. See *Antilles*. (*c*) A British colony in the northern division of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, which comprises Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Anguilla, and Dominica. They are ruled by a governor, executive council, and federal legislative council. Area, 701 square miles. Population (1891), 127,723.

Le Fanu (lė-fä'nü or lef'a-nū), **Joseph Sheridan.** Born at Dublin, Aug. 28, 1814: died at

Dublin, Feb. 7, 1873. An Irish journalist and novelist, of Huguenot descent. As a journalist he was connected with the "Dublin University Magazine," "The Evening Mail" and other journals. He wrote the ballads "Phaudhrig Crohoore" and "Shamus O'Brien" (1837). Among his novels are "The House by the Churchyard" (1863), "Uncle Silas" (1864), "Guy Deverell" (1865), "The Tenants of Malory" (1867), "A Lost Name" (1868), "The Wyvern Mystery" (1869), "Checkmate" (1870), "The Rose and the Key" (1871), "Chronicles of Golden Friars" (1871), "In a Glass Darkly" (1872), etc.

Lefebvre (lė-fävr'), **François Joseph,** Duc de Dantzig. Born at Ruffach, Alsace, Oct. 25, 1755: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1820. A French marshal. He fought at Fleurus in 1794, Altenkirchen in 1796, and Stockach in 1799; captured Dantzic in 1807; and served throughout the Napoleonic campaigns.

Lefebvre-Desnouettes (lė-fävr'dā-nö-et'), Comte **Charles.** Born at Paris, Sept. 14, 1773: lost at sea, April 22, 1822. A French cavalry general.

Lefèbvre d'Étaples. See *Faber, Jacques.*

Le Fevre (lė fävr). A poor lieutenant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," with reference to whose death Uncle Toby swore his famous oath which the recording angel dropped a tear upon "and blotted it out for ever."

Lefkosia. See *Nicosia.*

Le Flô (lė flō), **Adolphe Emmanuel Charles.** Born at Lesneven, Finistère, France, Nov. 2, 1804: died at Nechoat, Nov. 16, 1887. A French general, politician, and diplomatist, minister of war 1870–71, and minister at St. Petersburg 1871–79.

Lefroy (lē-froi'), Sir **John Henry.** Born at Ashe, Hampshire, Jan. 28, 1817: died at Lewarne, Cornwall, April 11, 1890. An English soldier, administrator, and man of science. He was occupied in taking magnetic observations at St. Helena 1840–42, was transferred to the observatory at Toronto in 1842, journeyed to Hudson Bay, traveling by canoe and on snow-shoes about 5,000 miles, to observe magnetic phenomena 1843–44, and obtained very valuable results; returned to England in 1853; was made inspector-general of army schools in 1857, colonel in 1865, and director-general of ordnance in 1868, and was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas in 1871, and governor of Tasmania in 1880, returning to England in 1882. He published works on military affairs, and numerous scientific books and papers.

Legaré (le-grē'), **Hugh Swinton.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2, 1789: died at Boston, June, 1843. An American politician and lawyer. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1837–39, attorney-general 1841–43, and secretary of state 1843.

Legaspi, Miguel Lopez de. See *Legazpe.*

Légataire Universel, Le. A comedy by Regnard, produced in 1708.

Legate (leg'āt), **Bartholomew.** Born in Essex about 1575: burned at Smithfield, March 18, 1612. An English preacher of the Seekers, a sect of Mennonite Baptists: the last person burned for heresy at Smithfield.

Legazpe (lä-gath'pä), or **Legaspi** (lä-gäs'pē), **Miguel Lopez de.** Born at Zumarraga, Guipuzcoa, about 1510: died at Manilla, Aug. 20, 1572. The Spanish conqueror of the Philippines. For some years he was chief secretary of the city government of Mexico. In 1564 he was made general of the [illegible] to conquer and settle the Philippine Islands. He founded San Miguel in Zebu, May 1565, took [illegible] began the conquest of Luzon in 1571, and founded Manila in May of that year.

Legend, Sir Sampson. In Congreve's "Love for Love," an overbearing old man with a perverse and ill-natured wit.

Legenda Aurea. See *Golden Legend.*

Légende des Siècles, La. [F., 'the legend of the centuries.'] A collection of short epic poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1859–77.

Legend of Good Women. An unfinished poem by Chaucer, based on stories from Ovid, Livy, and others. Nearly all are [illegible]

Legend of Jubal, and other Poems. Poems [illegible] published in 1874.

Legend of Montrose. A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819. The scene is laid in Scotland in the middle of the 17th century.

Legendre (lė-zhoṅdr'), **Adrien Marie.** Born at Toulouse, Sept. 18, 17[illegible]: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1833. A celebrated [illegible]

Leges Regiæ [illegible] kings.'] Ancient laws which are supposed to be decrees and decisions of the Roman kings, but which in reality represent traditional laws of a very high age, which were not, however, written down till a later time, and were then arbitrarily assigned to single kings" (*Teuffel and Schwabe* (trans.)).

Legge (leg), **George,** Baron Dartmouth. Born 1648: died in the Tower, Oct. 25, 1691. An English admiral, grandnephew of the first Duke of Buckingham. He was created Baron Dartmouth Dec. 2, 1682, and appointed admiral and commander-in-chief by James II., Oct., 1688, for the purpose of attacking and repelling the Dutch fleet. This he failed to do, remaining inactive, and after the flight of the king submitted to the Prince of Orange and was relieved of his command, Jan. 10, 1689. He was accused of treason (conspiracy to betray the country to the French in the interest of James) and was committed to the Tower 1691.

Legge (**Bilson-Legge** after 1754), **Henry.** Born May 29, 1708: died at Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 23, 1764. An English politician, fourth son of the first Earl of Dartmouth. He was private secretary to Sir Robert Walpole; was appointed secretary for Ireland under the Duke of Devonshire Oct., 1739; entered Parliament in 1740; became a lord of the admiralty April, 1745; was appointed envoy extraordinary to the King of Prussia Jan., 1748; became chancellor of the exchequer April 6, 1754, in Newcastle's administration, retiring Nov. 20, 1755; resumed this office under the Duke of Devonshire Nov. 15, 1756, retiring in April, 1757; and was appointed to it a third time July 2, 1757. He assumed the name Bilson-Legge to secure an inheritance left him, on this condition, by a cousin, Leonard Bilson.

Legge, James. Born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Dec. 20, 1815. A Scottish Sinologist. He labored as missionary at Malacca and Hongkong from 1839 to 1873, and in 1876 was appointed professor of Chinese at Oxford University. He has published a noteworthy edition of the Chinese classics, with translation, prolegomena, and notes, in 28 volumes (1861–86), for which he received the Julien prize of the French Institute in 1875.

Legge, Thomas. Born at Norwich, 1535: died at Cambridge, July 12, 1607. An English scholar and Latin dramatist. He was a graduate and fellow of Trinity College, and later fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was appointed master of Caius College June 27, 1573. He was vice-chancellor of the university in 1588 and 1593. His best-known work is a Latin tragedy "Richardus Tertius" ("Richard III.").

Legge, William. Born Oct. 14, 1672: died at Blackheath, Dec. 15, 1750. An English nobleman, son of the first Baron Dartmouth, created Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth Sept. 5, 1711. He was appointed secretary of state for the southern department June 1[illegible], 1710.

Legge, William, second Earl of Dartmouth. Born June 20, 1731: died at Blackheath, Kent, July 15, 1801. An English politician who was secretary of state for the colonies 1772–75. He became president of the trustees of a fund collected in England for the benefit of the Indian charity school founded by Eleazar Wheelock at Lebanon, Connecticut. Wheelock afterward removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he founded a college to which he gave the name of Dartmouth in 1769. See *Dartmouth College.*

Leggett (leg'et), **William.** Born at New York, 1802: died at New Rochelle, N. Y., May 29, 1839. An American author. He was connected with the New York "Evening Post" 1829–36. Among his works are "Leisure Hours at Sea" (1825), "Tales of a Country Schoolmaster" (1835), and "Naval Stories" (1835).

Leghorn (leg'hôrn or leg-hôrn'). A province in Tuscany, Italy. Area, 133 square miles. Population (1891), 124,603.

Leghorn, It. **Livorno** (lē-vor'nō), F. **Livourne** (lē-vörn'). [F. *Livourne*, Sp. *Liorna*, It. *Livorno*, ML. *Liburnum*, *Liburni Portus*.] The capital of the province of Leghorn, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 33' N., long. 10° 17' E. Next to Genoa it is the most important seaport in Italy. It has a large trade with the Levant and Black Sea, and is engaged in iron, shipbuilding and other manufacturing industries. The trade is in [illegible] cotton, wool, silk, etc. It is a frequented watering-place, and is the seat of the Royal Naval Academy. It was acquired by Florence in 1421, rose to importance under the Medici, and was made a free port in 1593. Population (1891), about 1[illegible].

Legion of Honor. In France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. [illegible]

Legislative Assembly. 1. [illegible]

Legnago [illegible] of Verona, northern Italy, situated on the Ad[illegible] 22 miles southeast of Verona: one of the fortresses of the "Quadrilateral."

Legnano (len-yä'nō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 18 miles northwest of Milan. Here, May 29, 1176, the Lombard League defeated Frederick Barbarossa.

Legouvé (lė-gö-vā'), **Gabriel Jean Baptiste Ernest Wilfrid.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1807. A French dramatist, littérateur, and member of the Academy: son of G. M. J. B. Legouvé. In 1881 he received the appointment of director of studies at the Normal School at Sèvres, with the title of inspector-general of public instruction. Among his dramas (written alone or conjointly with Scribe) are "Adrienne Lecouvreur" (1849), "Contes de la reine de Navarre" (1850), "Bataille des dames" (1851), "Médée" (1855), "Les doigts de fée" ("Fairy Fingers," 1858), "Beatrix," a comedy written to introduce Ristori in a French play (1861), "Miss Suzanne" (1867), "Les deux reines de France" (produced in 1872), "Une Séparation" (1877), etc. His plays were published 1887–90. He has also published nearly 20 volumes of poems, dramatic essays, romances, criticisms, sketches, etc. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1855.

Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, June 23, 1764: died there, Aug. 30, 1812. A French poet and dramatist. Among his plays are "La mort d'Abel" (1792), "Epicharis" (1793), "Étéocle" (1799), and "La mort de Henri IV." (1806).

Legree (le-grē'), **Simon.** A brutal slave-dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe.

Legros (le-grō'), **Alphonse.** Born at Dijon, France, May 8, 1837. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter. He was pupil of Lecoq de Boisbaudran and of the Beaux Arts. He went to reside in London in 1863. He became professor of etching at South Kensington and in 1876 Slade professor of fine arts at University College, London. His portrait of his father (1857) and "The Angelus" (1859) first attracted attention. Among his other works are "Ex Voto" (1861), "Amende honorable" (1868), "Old Woodburner" (1881), etc. He is also noted as an etcher, and for his drawings in sepia and chalk.

Legros, Pierre. Born at Paris, 1666: died at Rome, 1719. A French sculptor. Among his works are the Vestal of the Tuileries garden and numerous religious groups in the churches of Rome and Paris.

Leh, or **Le** (lā). A chief town in Ladak, Kashmir, near the upper Indus. It is 11,500 feet above sea-level, and an important trading center for the routes between India, Turkestan, and Tibet. Population, about 5,000.

Lehigh (lē'hī). A river in eastern Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware at Easton. Length, about 120 miles. It is navigable to White Haven. Its valley is noted for anthracite coal.

Lehigh University. An institution of learning at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, founded in 1866 by Asa Packer. It is controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has (1893) 36 instructors and 550 students.

Lehmann (lā'män), **Charles Ernest Rodolphe Henri.** Born at Kiel, Prussia, April 14, 1814: died at Paris, March 30, 1882. A noted German-French historical painter. He was the pupil of his father Leo Lehmann and of Ingres. In 1847 he was naturalized at Paris as a French citizen. He was a member of the Institute (1864) and of the superior council of the Beaux Arts (1875), and also a professor there.

Lehmann, Lilli. Born at Würzburg in 1848. A German soprano singer. She was the pupil of her mother also an opera-singer. She made her debut at Prague, and first appeared in Berlin in 1870. She has sung in German opera for several seasons in the United States, and has been especially successful in her rendering of Wagner's music. She married Herr Kalisch, a tenor singer.

Lehnin (lā-nēn'). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 30 miles southwest of Berlin, noted for its Cistercian monastery.

Lehrte (ler'te). A town and important railway junction in the province of Hannover, Prussia, 12 miles east of Hannover.

Leiah, or **Leia** (lā'yä). A town in the district of Dera Ismail Khan, Panjab, British India, situated in lat. 30° 59' N., long. 70° 59' E. Population, about 17,000.

Leibl (līb'l), **Wilhelm.** Born at Cologne, Oct. 23, 1844. A portrait- and genre-painter, a pupil of Piloty in Munich. He went to Paris in 1869, and returned to Munich in 1870. He studies the manner of Holbein very closely.

Leibnitz, or **Leibniz** (līb'nits), Baron **Gottfried Wilhelm von.** Born at Leipsic, July 6, 1646: died at Hannover, Nov. 14, 1716. A celebrated German philosopher and mathematician. His father was professor of law at Leipsic. He entered the university [illegible] devoting himself to the study of jurisprudence and philosophy; studied mathematics at Jena [illegible] returned to Leipsic, and in 1666 took the degree of doctor of law at Altdorf. In 1667 he entered the service of the elector of Mainz where he remained, occupied with literary and political labors, until about 1673. [illegible] relations with the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and served him and his successors [illegible] Leibnitz is celebrated for the [illegible] as well as for his special achievements in mathematics and philosophy. In the former he [illegible] invention of the differential and integral calculus [illegible] of which was independently discovered by [illegible] the latter, of the doctrine of monads and [illegible] Among his numerous works are [illegible] (1666), a history of the house of Brunswick (edited by Pertz 1843–45), "Codex juris gentium diplomaticus" (1693), "Théodicée" (1710), "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain" (written 1704: published after Leibnitz's death), etc.

Leicester (les'tėr). [Formerly also *Leycester* (and in the title and surname *Lester*); ME. *Leicester*, *Leicetre*, *Leyecter*, AS. *Legeaster*, *Legaceaster*, *Ligeraceaster*, *Ligoraceaster*, prob. orig. L. *Legionis castra*, camp of the legion.] 1. The capital of Leicestershire, on the Soar, lat. 52° 38′ N., long. 1° 8′ W.: the Roman Ratæ. The leading manufacture is hosiery, but boots, etc., are also manufactured. The town contains remains of a castle, several old churches, the Jewry Wall, and other Roman antiquities. It was an ancient British and Roman town, and one of the "Five Boroughs" of the Danes. It was associated with Richard III. Stormed by Charles I., May, 1645, it was retaken by Fairfax, June, 1645. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 142,051.

2. A north midland county of England. It is bounded by Derby on the northwest, Nottingham on the north, Lincoln and Rutland on the east, Northampton on the southeast, and Warwick on the southwest. The surface is undulating; the chief mineral coal. It manufactures woolen hosiery, and is noted for Leicester sheep and as a hunting county. Area, 824 square miles. Population (1891), 373,584.

Leicester, Earls of. See *Montfort*, *Dudley*, *Sidney*, and *Coke*.

Leicester Square. A square in the West End of London. It has been the most popular resort of foreigners of the middle classes, especially of French visitors to London, and emigrés. Till the present century the square was known as "Leicester Fields," and until the time of Charles II. it continued to be uninclosed country. On what is the north side of the square Leicester House was built for Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, from whom it was rented by Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia—"the Queen of Hearts"—who died there Feb. 13, 1662. Frederick, prince of Wales, resided there in 1737. *Hare*, London, II. 124.

Leichhardt (lich'härt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig.** Born at Trebatsch, near Beskow, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1813: disappeared in Australia, 1848. A German explorer in Australia. He traversed Queensland and Arnhem Land 1844–45, and attempted to traverse the continent in 1848. He was last heard from April 3, 1848, being then on the river Cogoon. He published a "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, during the Years 1844–45" (1847).

Leichlingen (lich'ling-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 12 miles north by east of Cologne. Population, about 5,000.

Leidy (lī'di), **Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823: died there, April 30, 1891. An American naturalist, professor of anatomy (1853) and director of the department of biology (1884) at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (1882), and held other offices. Among his works are "Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy" (1860: rewritten 1889), "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States" (1865), "Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, etc." (1870), "Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories" (Vol. I, 1874), "Description of Vertebrate Remains from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina" (1877), "Tape-Worm in Birds" (1887), etc.

Leigh (lē). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 20 miles east-northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 28,702.

Leigh, Edward. Born at Shawell, Leicestershire, March 24, 1602: died at Rushall Hall, Staffordshire, June 2, 1671. An English Puritan theologian. He wrote "Critica Sacra or Philologicall and Theologicall Observations upon all the Greek Words of the New Testament, etc." (1639), "Critica Sacra: Observations on all the Radices or Primitive Hebrew Words of the Old Testament, etc." (1642), etc.

Leigh, Egerton. Born in Cheshire, 1815: died at London, July 1, 1876. An English soldier (lieutenant-colonel of militia) and antiquarian: author of "A Glossary of Words used in the Dialect of Cheshire" (1877).

Leigh, Sir Amyas. The principal character in Kingsley's novel "Westward Ho!"

Leighton (lā'tọn), **Alexander.** Born in Scotland, 1568: died 1649. A Scottish physician and divine. He was a fierce opponent of Romanism, and was fined, mutilated, and imprisoned (1630–40) for his attack upon the episcopacy and the queen, and released and recompensed with a gift of £6,000 by the Long Parliament. He wrote "Speculum Belli Sacri, or the Looking Glass of War" (1624), and "An Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacie" (1628).

Leighton, Alexander. Born at Dundee in 1800: died Dec. 24, 1874. A Scottish writer and editor: writer, in part, of the "Tales of the Borders."

Leighton, Sir **Frederick.** Born at Scarborough, England, Dec. 3, 1830. A noted English historical and portrait painter. When 11 years old he studied drawing in Rome under Francesco Meli. He studied at the Berlin Academy, the Florence Academy, at Frankfort, at Brussels, at the Louvre life school at Paris, and finally for three years at Rome. He exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Procession of Cimabue's Madonna" (1855), now at Buckingham Palace. He then returned to Paris to study under Ary Scheffer, and sent pictures nearly every year to the Royal Academy. He was elected royal academician in 1869, and president of the Royal Academy in 1878, when he was knighted. He was made a baronet in 1886. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt, and the East. He is also a fine sculptor and musician. Among his paintings are "Romeo and Juliet" (1858), "Odalisque" and "Star of Bethlehem" (1862), "Orpheus and Eurydice" (1864), "Hercules wrestling with Death" (1871), "Industrial Arts of Peace" (1873), "Daphnephoria" (1876), "Wedded" (1882), "Cymon and Iphigenia" (1884). He has also painted a triptych illustrating Music for a ceiling in Mr. Marquand's house in New York. *Perkins*, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Leighton (lā'tọn), **Robert.** Born 1611: died at London, June 25, 1684. A Scottish prelate, originally a Presbyterian divine. He was made principal of the University of Edinburgh and professor of divinity in 1653; was bishop of Dunblane (on the restoration of the episcopacy) 1661-70; and was archbishop of Glasgow 1670-74. His "Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life" and other works were published posthumously.

> As saint, author, and peacemaker, Leighton presents a combination of qualities which has called forth almost unrivalled tributes of admiration. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Leighton-Buzzard (lā'tọn-buz'ärd). A town in Bedfordshire, England, situated on the Ouse 38 miles northwest of London. Population of parish (1891), 6,704.

Leila, or the Siege of Granada. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1838.

Leine (lī'ne). A river in Germany, joining the Aller 25 miles north by west of Hannover. Length, about 120 miles.

Leiningen (lī'ning-en). A former county of Germany, situated in the modern Hesse and Rhine Palatinate. It was made a principality in 1779; an exchange of territories was made in 1803; and the principality was mediatized 1806.

Leinster (len'stėr or lin'stėr). One of the four provinces of Ireland, occupying the southeastern part of the island. It is made up of Leinster proper in the south and Meath in the north, and comprises the following counties: Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, King's County, Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. The kingdom of Leinster was under native rulers until the Anglo-Norman invasion in the 12th century. Area, 7,622 square miles. Population (1891), 1,187,760.

Leipa. See *Böhmisch-Leipa*.

Leipnik (līp'nik). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Betschwa 16 miles east-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 5,389.

Leipsic (līp'sik), G. **Leipzig** (līp'tsiG). [Of Slav. origin, from *lip*, *lipa*, a linden; L. *Lipsia*.] A city in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elster, Pleisse, and Parthe in lat. 51° 20′ N., long. 12° 23′ E. It is one of the principal commercial centers in Germany, the first city in Saxony, the center of the German book trade, and the leading city in the world in bookselling and publishing, and one of the leading musical centers. Its annual fairs at Jubilate, Michaelmas, and New Year are celebrated. The sales at the fairs include furs, cloth, leather, linen, glass, etc. There are manufactures of pianos, tobacco, cigars, etc. Among the objects of interest are the theater, museum (with picture-gallery), Augusteum (seat of the university), Old Gewandhaus, New Gewandhaus, Rathaus, war monument, Marktplatz, Pleissenburg (former citadel), bourse, Reformation monument, Ethnographical Museum, and Museum of the Book Trade. The university, founded in 1409 on the secession of German students from the University of Prague, ranks as the second or third in size of the German universities. It has upward of 3,000 students, and a library of 350,000 volumes. The city is the seat of the supreme courts of the empire. It was the birthplace of Leibnitz and of Richard Wagner. Leipsic was an ancient Slavic settlement. It received privileges from the Margrave of Meissen in the 12th century, and developed into a great commercial center in the later middle ages; was besieged and taken in the Thirty Years' War; was the scene of riots in 1848–49; and was occupied by the Prussians 1866. (For battles fought here, see below.) Population (1890, with incorporated suburbs, 351,899.

Leipsic, Battles of. 1. A victory gained Sept. 7 (O. S.), 1631, by the Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists under Tilly. Also called the first battle of Breitenfeld.—2. A victory gained Oct. 23 (O. S.), 1642, by the Swedes under Torstenson over the Imperialists under Leopold of Austria and Piccolomini. Also called the second battle of Breitenfeld.—3. A victory gained by the Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes (200,000 at first, 300,000 later) under Schwarzenberg over the French (about 180,000) under Napoleon, Oct. 16–19, 1813. The loss of the Allies is estimated at 54,000 killed and wounded; that of the French at 40,000 killed and wounded and 30,000 prisoners. The victory virtually secured the liberation of Germany. Also called "the battle of the Nations" (Völkerschlacht).

Leipsic Colloquy. A conference between Lutheran and Reformed theologians, held at Leipsic in 1631.

Leipsic Disputation. A theological controversy between Luther and Karlstadt on one side and Eck on the other, held at Leipsic June 27–July 15, 1519.

Leipsic Interim. A statement of belief drawn up by Melanchthon and other German Protestant theologians, making important concessions to the Roman Catholics. It was formally adopted in Dec., 1548.

Leisewitz (lī'ze-vits), **Johann Anton.** Born at Hannover, May 9, 1752: died at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 10, 1806. A German dramatist, author of the tragedy "Julius von Tarent" (1776), etc.

Leisler (lis'lėr), **Jacob.** Died at New York, May 16, 1691. An American patriot. He was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; came to America in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company; acquired a fortune by trade with the Indians; and became a captain in the military force stationed at New York. He headed the movement which deposed the Jacobite lieutenant-governor Francis Nicholson and proclaimed William and Mary in June, 1689. He assumed without formal authority the functions of a royal lieutenant-governor, but laid down his power on the arrival of Henry Sloughter as governor in 1691, in spite of which he was tried and executed for treason. The sentence was so manifestly unjust that it is said Sloughter hesitated to sign the death-warrant until heated with wine.

Leisnig (lis'niG). A town in Saxony, situated on the Freiberger Mulde 28 miles southeast of Leipsic.

Leitch (lēch), **William Leighton.** Born at Glasgow, Nov. 22, 1804: died April 25, 1883. A Scotch painter, vice-president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and especially noted as a teacher of his art.

Leith (lēth). A seaport and parliamentary borough in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth north-northeast of Edinburgh, and contiguous to that city. It has important docks, ship-building, and foreign and coasting trade. Population (1891), 68,707.

Leith, Sir **James.** Born at Leithhall, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 8, 1763: died at Barbados, Oct. 16, 1816. A Scottish soldier, appointed lieutenant-general in 1813. He served at Toulon in 1793; in Ireland (as colonel) 1798–1803; at Lugo 1809; at Corunna, at the siege of Badajoz, and at Salamanca 1812; and at St. Sebastian 1813. He was appointed commander in the West Indies and governor of the Leeward Islands, 1814.

Leitha (lī'tä). A river in Lower Austria and Hungary, which joins the Danube near Ungarisch-Altenburg. Length, 110 miles. It forms in part the boundary between Austria and Hungary (hence the terms *Cisleithan* and *Transleithan*).

Leitmeritz (lit'mer-its). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 34 miles north-northwest of Prague. It is the center of a rich agricultural region ("the Bohemian Paradise"), and has manufactures of beer. Population (1890), commune, 11,342.

Leitomischl (lī'tō-mishl). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Lautschna 46 miles north by west of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 8,012.

Leitrim (lē'trim). The northeasternmost county in Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Donegal Bay on the northwest, Fermanagh and Cavan on the northeast, Longford on the southeast, and Roscommon and Sligo on the southwest. Area, 619 square miles. Population (1891), 78,618.

Leiva (lāy'vä), **Ponciano.** Born about 1828. A politician of Honduras. Aided by Guatemala and Salvador, he deposed Arias, Jan., 1874 (taking the title of provisional president), was elected president Feb. 1, 1875; put down an insurrection in 1876, and resigned June 8, 1876, to prevent another civil war. Subsequently he was minister of war under Bogran, and succeeded him as president Nov. 10, 1891, but resigned Aug. 8, 1893.

Leiva y de la Cerda (lāy'vä ē dā lä ther'ᴛʜä), **Juan de,** Marquis of Leiva and Labrada and Count of Baños. Born about 1610: died after 1667. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of Mexico Sept. 16, 1660, to June 28, 1664. He was one of the worst rulers that the country ever had, and when finally deposed, he schemed to retain his place until forced by the Audience to give it up. Returning to Spain in 1665 he entered the Carmelite order.

Lejean (le-zhon'), **Guillaume.** Born at Plouégat-Guérand, Finistère, France, 1828: died at Plouégat-Guérand, Feb. 1, 1871. A French traveler in southeastern Europe, the Nile valley, and western Asia.

Lejeune (le-zhėn'), Baron **Louis François.** Born at Strasburg, 1775: died at Toulouse, France, 1848. A distinguished French general, and painter of battles.

Le Jeune, Claude or **Claudin.** Born at Valenciennes about 1530 (?): died about 1598. A French composer. His [illegible] of Marot and Beza's psalms, printed [illegible], went through many editions [illegible] Calvinistic churches except in Switzerland.

Lekain (le-kan') [originally Cain], **Henri Louis.** Born at Paris, April 14, 1728: died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1778. A noted French tragedian. He was the son of a goldsmith, [illegible] "Le Mahomet" [illegible] Voltaire, who [illegible]. It was through him [illegible] with French battles [illegible]. He left interesting memoirs, with letters from Garrick, Voltaire, etc. These were published by his son, and reedited by Talma in 1825.

L. E. L. The initials (used as a pen-name) of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (afterward Mrs. Maclean).

Leland (lē'land), **Charles Godfrey.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824. An American author. He resided principally at London 1869–80, and gave much time to the study of the language and customs of the Gypsies. Among his works are "Hans Breitmann's Party, and Other Ballads" (1868: burlesque poems in Pennsylvania Dutch: there have been four series of these), "Poetry and Mystery of Dreams" (1855), "English Gypsies, etc." (1873), "Minor Arts, etc." (1880), "The Gypsies" (1882), and "Practical Education" (1888).

Leland (lē'land), or **Leyland, John.** Born at London about 1506: died April 18, 1552. A noted English antiquary. He studied at Cambridge (Christ's College, where he proceeded B. A.), Oxford (All Souls College), and Paris, and entered the church. He was appointed king's antiquary in 1533, with a commission to search for English antiquities in all libraries and other places where they might be found, and for this purpose journeyed for six years (1536–42), through England, making exhaustive researches and minutely recording his observations. He was adjudged insane in 1550. Most of his work was left in manuscript at his death. His "Itinerary" was published in 1710, and his "Collectanea" in 1715.

Leland, John. Born at Wigan, England, Oct. 18, 1691: died at Dublin, Jan. 16, 1766. An English Presbyterian clergyman and controversialist, pastor in Dublin. He was the author of "A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have Appeared in England During the Last and Present Centuries" (1754–1756), etc.

Leland (lē'land), **John.** Born at Grafton, Mass., May 14, 1754: died at North Adams, Mass., Jan. 14, 1841. An American Baptist clergyman.

Leland Stanford Junior University. A coeducational institution of learning at Palo Alto, California, founded in 1891 by Leland Stanford in memory of his son. It has (1893) 74 instructors and 870 students.

Leleges (lel'e-jēz). In ancient history, a people represented as living on the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the islands of the Ægean.

Leleux (lė-lė'), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, Nov. 15, 1812. A French painter of landscape and genre scenes.

Leleux, Armand. Born at Paris, 1818: died there, June, 1885. A French genre-painter, brother of Adolphe Leleux, and pupil of Ingres.

Lelewel (le'le-vel), **Joachim.** Born at Warsaw, March 21, 1786: died at Paris, May 29, 1861. A Polish historian, noted especially for his studies in the geography of the middle ages. His works include "Géographie des Arabes" (1851), "Géographie du moyen âge" (1852–57), and various works on Polish history and antiquities. He was appointed professor of history at the University of Warsaw in 1816, and soon after at Wilna. In 1824 he was deprived of his position for political reasons, and became one of the chiefs of the Polish revolution of 1830.

Lélie (lā-lē'). The "étourdi" in Molière's play of that name. His singular carelessness and étourderie bring to naught all the astonishing schemes for his benefit concocted by Mascarille, his valet.

Lely (lē'li), Sir **Peter** (originally **Van der Vaes** or **Faes**). Born at Soest, Westphalia, Sept. 14, 1618: died at London, Nov. 30, 1680. A famous Dutch-English artist, court painter to Charles II. He trained in Haarlem under Franz Pieter de Grebber [illegible] until 1641, when he went to England with the Prince of Orange, who wedded the Princess Mary in that year. [illegible] popularity as a portrait painter [illegible] the beauties of the court of Charles II being especially famous. He executed portraits of William of Orange, of Mary, and [illegible] England during his time. [illegible] Lely was [illegible] by his father, who was born [illegible] the sign of a lily.

Lemaire, or **Le Maire** (le-mãr'), **Jean.** Born at Bavai, or Barra, in Hainaut, 1473: died about 1548. A Belgian poet and historian, after 1504 secretary and librarian to Margaret of Austria. His most important work is his "Illustrations de [illegible]" (1512).

Lemaire, Nicolas Eloi. Born at Triaucourt, Meuse, France, Dec. 1, 1767: died Oct. 3, 1832. A French [illegible]. He was appointed professor of [illegible] faculty of Letters, Paris, in [illegible]. After the Restoration [illegible] publication of the [illegible] of Latin authors, [illegible].

Lemaître [illegible], **Frédéric.** Born at Havre, France, July 21, 1800: died [illegible], Jan. 26, 1876. A noted French actor. [illegible] Macaire [illegible] impression, he conceived the idea of playing it as a [illegible] complete. He was considered in France the greatest dramatic artist of his time, with the exception of Talma. His play "Robert Macaire," with Saint-Amand and Antier, was played over five hundred times in succession.

Léman (lā-moṅ'). A French department and Swiss canton in the neighborhood of the Lake of Geneva during the era of the French Revolution.

Leman, Lake. See *Geneva, Lake of.*

Lemanic Republic. The name assumed by the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, Jan., 1798, as an independent state. It entered the Helvetic Republic as the canton of Leman in April, 1798.

Lemannus (le-man'us), or **Lemanus** (le-mā'nus), **Lacus.** The Roman name of the Lake of Geneva.

Le Mans. See *Mans, Le.*

Le Marchant (lė mär-shoṅ'), **John Gaspard.** Born in Guernsey, 1766: killed at the battle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812. An English soldier, made major-general in 1810. He served in Flanders 1793–94; was governor of the Royal Military College 1801–1810; and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsula 1810–12.

Le Marchant, Sir **John Gaspard.** Born 1803: died at London, Feb. 6, 1874. A son of Major-General J. G. Le Marchant, appointed lieutenant-general in 1864. He was lieutenant-governor of Newfoundland 1847–52, and of Nova Scotia 1852–57; governor of Malta 1859–64; and commander-in-chief at Madras 1865–68.

Lemberg (lem'berG), Polish **Lwów** (lvöv). [L. *Leopolis*, F. *Léopol.*] The capital of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Peltew in lat. 49° 51′ N., long. 24° E. Its trade is important. It is an archiepiscopal see of the Roman Catholic, Armenian, and United Greek churches, and has cathedrals of these churches. It also contains a university, a polytechnic institution, and Ossolinski's National Institute. It was founded in the 13th century; conquered by Casimir the Great of Poland in 1340; besieged by the Cossacks in 1648, and by the Turks in 1672; taken by Swedes in 1704; annexed by Austria in 1772; and bombarded in the outbreak of 1848. Population (1890), 127,943.

Lemercier (lė-mer-syā'), **Jacques.** Born at Pontoise about 1585: died at Paris, 1660. A celebrated French architect. In 1618 he was appointed architect du roi, and in 1620 he rebuilt the bridge at Rouen. In 1624 he took charge of the works at the Louvre, which had not advanced beyond the constructions of Pierre Lescot: these he doubled on the western and southern sides, quadrupling the intended size of the court. In the middle of the western side he built the Pavillon d'Orloge, crowned by the famous caryatids of Jacques Sarrozin. In 1627 he constructed the Château de Lilly. He was the favorite architect of Richelieu, and in 1629 built the Palais Richelieu, later developed into the Palais Royal. About the same time also he built the church and buildings of the Sorbonne. He superseded François Mansart as architect of the Church of Val de Grâce. In 1636, with Salomon de Brosse, he built the lanterns of the cathedral of Troyes. In 1652 he succeeded Clément Metezeau at the Oratoire at Paris, and in 1653 he built the choir and part of the nave of St. Roche.

Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène. Born at Paris, April 21, 1771: died June 7, 1840. A French poet and dramatist. He wrote a number of plays, among which are "Le Tartuffe révolutionnaire" (1795), "Agamemnon" (produced 1794), "Ophis" (1798), "Charlemagne," "Baudouin," "Saint Louis," etc. Among his poems are "Panhypocrisiade, ou la comédie infernale du seizième siècle" (1819), "Les âges français," etc.

Lémery (lām-rē'), **Nicolas.** Born at Rouen, France, Nov. 17, 1645: died at Paris, June 19, 1715. A noted French chemist, author of "Cours de chimie" (1675), etc.

Lemgo (lem'gō). A town in the principality of Lippe, Germany, 41 miles southwest of Hannover. It has manufactures of meerschaum pipes. Population (1890), 7,290.

Lemnos (lem'nos), mod. **Limno** (lim'nō) or **Limni** (lēm'nē), It. **Stalimene** (stä-le-mä'ne). [Gr. Λῆμνος.] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated in lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. Chief town, Kastro. The surface is hilly. It was long famous [illegible]. It was sacred to Hephæstus [illegible] was conquered by Miltiades [illegible] by the Turks from the Venetians. Length, about 30 miles. Population, about [illegible] (mainly Greeks).

> The tradition that in Lemnos at the time of the Argonauts [illegible] the women [illegible] Lemnians [illegible]

Lemoine. See *Le Moyne.*

Lemoine (le-mwoin'), **Henry.** Born at [illegible]

Lemoine, Jean Baptiste. [illegible]

Lemon (lem'on), **Mark.** Born at London, Nov. 30, 1809: died at Crawley, Sussex, May 23, 1870. An English journalist, dramatist, and novelist, one of the founders and the first editor of "Punch" (1843–70). Among his numerous plays are "Hearts are Trumps," "Lost and Won," "Self Accusation," and "Love and War." He also wrote a number of fairy tales, and published a "jest-book" in 1867.

Lemonnier (lė-mo-nyā'), **Pierre Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 23, 1715: died near Bayeux, France, 1799. A French astronomer.

Lemos, Count of. See *Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal, Pedro.*

Le Moyne (lė mwän'), **Antoine,** Sieur de Châteauguay. Born at Montreal, July 7, 1683: died at Rochefort, France, March 21, 1747. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne. He served under Iberville against the English 1705–06; was made commandant of the troops in Louisiana in 1717, and king's lieutenant of the colony in 1718; was governor of Martinique 1727–44; and became governor of Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, in 1745.

Le Moyne, Charles, Sieur de Longueuil. Born in Normandy, France, 1626: died at Villemarie, Canada, 1683. A French pioneer in Canada. He distinguished himself in the border warfare against the Iroquois and the English, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1668.

Le Moyne, Charles, Baron de Longueuil. Born at Montreal, Dec. 10, 1656: died at Montreal, June 8, 1729. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was made governor of Montreal and created a baron in 1700; became commandant-general of Canada in 1711, and governor of Three Rivers in 1720; and was reappointed governor of Montreal in 1724.

Le Moyne, Jacques, Sieur de Sainte-Hélène. Born at Villemarie, Canada, April 16, 1659: died at Quebec, Oct., 1690. A French-Canadian officer, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was one of the leaders of the expedition which captured and plundered Schenectady in 1690. He fell mortally wounded at the moment of victory, while defending the passage of the St. Charles against the British admiral Phips.

Le Moyne, Joseph, Sieur de Serigny. Born at Montreal, July 22, 1668: died at Rochefort, France, 1734. A French naval officer, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was made governor of Rochefort in 1723.

Le Moyne, Paul, Sieur de Maricourt. Born at Montreal, Dec. 15, 1663: killed March 21, 1704. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne.

Le Moyne, Pierre. See *Iberville.*

Lempa (lem'pä). A river in San Salvador, Central America, flowing into the Pacific about 40 miles southeast of San Salvador. Length, about 200 miles.

Lemprière (lem-prēr'), **John.** Born in Jersey about 1765: died at London, Feb. 1, 1824. An English classical scholar. He became assistant master of the grammar-school at Reading in 1788; was master of the grammar-school at Abingdon 1792–1808; and later (1809) was master of the grammar-school at Exeter. He published "Bibliotheca Classica, or a Classical Dictionary, etc." (1788), etc.

Lemuel (lem'ū-el). [Heb.: etym. unknown.] An unknown king mentioned in Prov. xxxi. 1, 4. The rabbinical commentators identified him with Solomon.

Lemuria (le-mū'ri-ä). Sclater's name for a land supposed to have formerly existed in the Indian Ocean, connecting Madagascar, the peninsula of India, and Sumatra.

Lena (lē'nä; Russ. pron. lā-nä'). One of the chief rivers of Siberia. It rises near Lake Baikal, flows northeast and north, and empties by a delta into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 72°–73° N. Yakutsk is on its banks, and the chief tributaries are the Vitim, Vilui, and Aldan. Its delta was noted in the De Long expedition, and is also famous for its mammoth ivory. Length, about 2,800 miles.

Lenæa (le-nē'ä). [Gr. Λήναια.] The "feast of vats," an ancient Greek festival in honor of Dionysus. It was held at Athens in the month Gamelion (Jan.–Feb.), at the Lenæum. There was a great public feast, and then the people went in procession, with jesting and mockery, to the theater.

> Fragments of lists of dramatic authors, and their victories, are still being found about the acropolis and the theatre at Athens, and from the publications of them by Koumanudes in the *Athenaion*, Bergk has endeavoured to reconstruct the chronology of the drama. His conclusions have been contested by Kohler, and are as yet uncertain. But he has probably established this much, that while the tragic contests were carried on at the greater Dionysia, in the city, and in spring time, and recorded since about Ol. 65, the winter feast of the Lenaea in the suburbs was originally devoted to comedy, which was not recognised by the state till about Ol. 79. In Ol. 84 new regulations were introduced, probably by Pericles, according to which tragic contests were established at the Lenaea, and comic adopted to the greater Dionysia. From this time both kinds of contests were carried on at both feasts, and in the great theatre. But as the Lenaea was only a home feast, and not attended by strangers, a victory gained there was by no means of the same importance as a victory before the great concourse of citizens and visitors in the spring, and consequently they were separately catalogued.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 247.

Lenau (lā'nou), **Nikolaus.** The pseudonym of Niembsch von Strehlenau.

Lenbach (len'bäch), **Franz von.** Born at Schrobenhausen, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1836. A German portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the Munich Academy and of Graffe and Piloty, whom in 1858 he accompanied to Rome. In 1860 he became professor in the Weimar Art School, but resigned in 1862 and went to Italy and Spain, where he studied and copied the old masters for Baron Schack's gallery in Munich. After his return to Munich he devoted himself exclusively to portraiture. From 1872 to 1879 he worked in Vienna, visited Morocco, and spent the winter of 1875–76 in Egypt with Makart and Leopold Muller. He became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1883.

Lencas (lān'käs). A race of Central-American Indians in central and southern Honduras and northern Nicaragua. At present they are semi-civilized. Of their history and relations to the whites little is known. Their language, divided into several dialects, shows no relation with those of the surrounding tribes. It is known as Chontal, a term also applied to the languages of various other tribes. See *Chontals.*

Lenclos (loṅ-klō'), or **L'Enclos, Anne,** called **Ninon de.** Born at Paris, May 15, 1616: died there, Oct. 17, 1706. A noted French woman of pleasure. Although she gave herself up to a free life, she was never a public courtezan. She retained her beauty and charm to very old age. Mademoiselle Scudéry drew her portrait in "Clélie" under the name of Clarisse. She received the highest society in her salon, which has been compared for its tone with the Hôtel Rambouillet. Madame Scarron (afterward de Maintenon), Madame de Lafayette, and Christina of Sweden were her friends. St. Evremond, La Rochefoucauld, D'Estrées, the great Condé, and three generations of the family of Sévigné were among her lovers. According to Voltaire, Richelieu was the first of these.

Lendinara (len-dē-nä'rä). A small town in the province of Rovigo, northern Italy, situated on the Adigetto 26 miles southwest of Padua.

Le Neve (le nēv), **John.** Born at Bloomsbury, London, Dec. 27, 1679: died 1741. An English antiquary, author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ" (1716), "Monumenta Anglicana" (1717), etc.

Le Neve, Peter. Born at London, 1661: died in Norfolk, Sept. 24, 1729. An English antiquary. He left extensive manuscript collections, but printed nothing.

Lenfant (loṅ-foṅ'), **Jacques.** Born at Bazoches, France, April 13, 1661: died at Berlin, Aug. 7, 1728. A noted French Protestant theologian and church historian, author of "Histoire du concile de Constance" (1714), etc.

Lenguas, or **Lengoas** (lān'gwäz). [Sp., 'tongues': so called from their custom of inserting in the lower lip a piece of wood which, at a distance, made them appear as if their tongues were protruded.] A tribe of South American Indians, formerly numerous and formidable in the Gran Chaco region, west of the river Paraguay. They appear to have been an offshoot of the Chiquitos of Bolivia (which see). They were long at war with the settlements, and were nearly exterminated: in 1828 only about 300 remained near Corrientes. The remnants are merged in other tribes.

Lenk (lengk). A town and watering-place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Simme 35 miles south of Bern.

Lenkoran (leng-kō-rän'). A town in the government of Baku, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea, lat. 38° 46′ N., long. 48° 50′ E.: stormed and annexed by the Russians 1813.

Lennep (len'nep). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 6,455.

Lennep, David Jakob van. Born at Amsterdam, July 15, 1774: died at Amsterdam, Feb. 10, 1853. A Dutch classical philologist.

Lennep, Jacob van. Born at Amsterdam, March 24, 1802: died at Oosterbeek, near Arnhem, Aug. 25, 1868. A Dutch novelist and poet. He was the son of the Amsterdam professor and poet David Jakob van Lennep. He studied jurisprudence at Leyden, and subsequently practised law in Amsterdam. For a short term he was conservative member of the second chamber. His "Academische Idyllen" ("Academic Idyls"), a collection of poems on student life, appeared in 1826. A second volume of poems was "Nederlandsche Legenden" ("Legends of the Netherlands"), upon which is chiefly based his fame as a poet. He also wrote numerous dramatic pieces, among them the comedies "Het Dorp aan de Grenzen" ("The Village on the Frontier") and "Het Dorp over de Grenzen" ("The Village over the Frontier"). His most celebrated works are his historical novels, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott. The principal of them are "De Pleegzoon" ("The Foster-son," 1829), "De Roos van Dekama" ("The Rose of Dekama," 1836), the series of narratives under the common title "Onze Voorouders" ("Our Ancestors," 1838–44), "Ferdinand Huyck" (1840), "Elisabeth Musch" (1850), "De Lotgevallen van Klaasje Zevenster" ("The Adventures of Claus Sevenstars," 1865). His poetical works were published 1859–72, in 13 volumes, his romances 1855–72, in 23 volumes.

Lenni-Lenape. See *Delaware.*

Lennox (len'oks). An old division of Scotland. It corresponded to Dumbartonshire, a large part of Stirlingshire, and parts of Perth and Renfrew.

Lennox, Charles, first Duke of Richmond. Born July 29, 1672: died at Goodwood, in Sussex, May 27, 1723. A natural son of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. He went to Paris, at the Revolution, in the service of James, but later changed both his politics and his religion, becoming reconciled to King William and entering the Church of England. He was an unprincipled adventurer.

Lennox, Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Born at London, Feb. 22, 1735: died at Goodwood, Sussex, Dec. 29, 1806. An English diplomatist and politician. He was minister at Paris 1765; secretary of state for the southern department 1766; and master-general of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet, 1782–95. He defended the action of the American colonies in resisting the government, advocated the redress of grievances in Ireland, and pronounced in favor of universal suffrage.

Lennox, Mrs. (**Charlotte Ramsay**). Born at New York, 1720: died in England, Jan. 4, 1804. An English novelist and poet, daughter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York. She published "The Female Quixote" (1752), "Shakespeare Illustrated" (1753–54), "The Sister," a comedy (acted 1769), etc.

Lennox, Lord **William Pitt.** Born at Winestead Abbey, Yorkshire, Sept. 20, 1799: died at London, Feb. 18, 1881. An English soldier, writer, and journalist, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond. He wrote several novels, books on sports, etc.

Lenoir (lė-nwär'), **Alexandre Albert.** Born at Paris, 1801: died there, Feb. 17, 1891. A French architect and archæologist, son of M. A. Lenoir. He wrote a number of works on architecture ancient and modern.

Lenoir (lė-nwär'), **Marie Alexandre.** Born at Paris, Dec. 26, 1761: died at Paris, June 11, 1839. A French archæologist. His works include "Musée des monuments français" (1804), "Histoire des arts en France, prouvée par les monuments" (1810), etc.

Le Noir, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Anne Smart**). Born about 1755: died at Caversham, May 6, 1841. An English novelist and poet, daughter of the poet Christopher Smart: author of "Village Annals" (1803), "Village Anecdotes" (1804), "Miscellaneous Poems" (1825), etc.

Lenore (le-nōr'). A ballad by Bürger: so called from the name of its heroine.

Lenormand (lė-nor-moṅ'), **Marie Anne Adelaïde.** Born at Alençon, France, May 27, 1772: died at Paris, June 25, 1843. A celebrated French fortune-teller. She wrote a number of books on subjects connected with her profession.

Lenormant (lė-nor-moṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, June 1, 1802: died at Athens, Nov. 24, 1859. A French archæologist and numismatist. His chief works (with collaborators) are "Trésor de numismatique et de glyptique" (1836–50), "Élite des monuments céramo-graphiques" (1844–57).

Lenormant, François. Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1837: died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1883. A noted French archaeologist and historian, son of Charles Lenormant. His works include "Manuel d'histoire ancienne de l'Orient" (1868), "Lettres assyriologiques et épigraphiques" (1871–72), "Les sciences occultes en Asie" (1874–75), "Les origines de l'histoire d'après la Bible" (1880–82), etc.

Lenôtre (lė-nōtr'), **André.** Born at Paris, March 12, 1613: died at Versailles, Sept. 15, 1700. A noted French architect and landscape-gardener. In 1675 Louis XIV. accorded to him letters of ennoblement. His first work was the park and gardens of the Chateau de Vaux le-Vicomte. He also designed the gardens and parks, wholly or in part, at Versailles, Rambouillet, Saint-Cloud, Chantilly, Meudon, Fontainebleau, the Chateau de la Reine de Navarre, etc. In England he laid out Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park, and Greenwich Park. In Rome he designed the gardens of the Villa Ludovisi, the Villa Pamphili, the Quirinal, the Vatican, and the Villa Albani.

Lenox (len'oks). A town and summer resort in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated near the Housatonic 40 miles west-northwest of Springfield. Population (1890), 2,889.

Lenox. A character in Shakspere's "Macbeth," a thane of Scotland.

Lenox, James. Born at New York, Aug. 19, 1800: died there, Feb. 18, 1880. An American bibliophilist and philanthropist, founder of the Lenox Library in New York city.

Lenox Library. A public reference library founded in New York in 1870 by James Lenox. The building is on Fifth Avenue between [illegible]th and 71st streets, facing Central Park. It contains a museum, art galleries, library (containing about [illegible] volumes), and lecture-room. Its principal [illegible] in the direction of American history and historical study of the English Bible. An annex has been built on [illegible]th street, through a bequest from Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, to contain a fine collection of paintings which she gave to the art galleries of the library.

Lens (loṅs). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, 9 miles north by east of Arras. It is in the center of important coal-fields. Here, Aug. 20, 1648, the French under Condé defeated the Spaniards under the archduke Leopold William. Population (1891), commune, 13,862.

Lenten Stuffe. A pamphlet by Nashe, published in 1599. It is a lively description of Great Yarmouth, where he had found a safe shelter, with a panegyric on the red herring, its staple commodity.

Lenthall (lent'al), **William.** Born at Henley-on-Thames, June, 1591: died Sept. 3, 1662. An English lawyer and politician. He was a member of the Short Parliament and speaker of the Long Parliament (Nov. 3, 1640,–April 20, 1653), a position which he filled with ability and success. He became famous from his refusal to tell Charles whether or not any one of the "five members" was present when the king attempted to arrest them in the House of Commons. He was also speaker of the first Parliament summoned by Cromwell, and was a member of the Parliament of 1656. When the Long Parliament reassembled he resumed his office in it, and later contributed to bring about the Restoration.

Lentienses (len-ti-en'sēz). [L. (Ammianus) *Lentienses.*] A German tribe, a southern branch of the Alamanni, dwelling in the 3d century in the region to the north of the Boden See, where Constantius Chlorus (298) led an expedition against them.

Lentini (len-tē'nē). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 21 miles northwest of Syracuse: the ancient Leontini. It was founded by colonists from Naxos in 729 B. C., became subject to Syracuse, and was a prosperous Greek city. Population (1881), 12,740.

Lentulus (len'tū-lus), **Publius Cornelius,** surnamed **Sura.** Executed at Rome, Dec., 63 B. C. A Roman politician, pretor and conspirator with Catiline in 63 B. C.

Lenz (lents). A town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 13 miles south of Coire. It was formerly a strategic point.

Lenz, Heinrich Oskar. Born at Leipsic, April 13, 1848. A German geologist and African traveler. After a few geological explorations in Austria, he accompanied the expedition of Gussfeldt to West Africa (1874), and explored Morocco, Timbuktu, and Senegal (1879). Foiled in his attempt to determine the watershed of the Nile and Kongo basins (1885), he crossed the continent by way of Tanganyika and Nyassa lakes, returning to Vienna in 1887. Since then he has been professor of geography at Prague. He wrote "Skizzen aus West-Afrika" (1878), "Timbuktu: Reise durch Marokko, Sahara, und Sudan" (1884).

Lenz, Jakob Michael Reinhold. Born at Sesswegen, Livonia, Jan. 12 (N. S. 23), 1751: died near Moscow, May 23–24, 1792. A German poet of the "Sturm und Drang" period. His works were edited by Tieck (1828).

Lenzburg (lents'börg). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aa east of Aarau.

Lenzen (lent'sen). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 66 miles north of Magdeburg. Here, Sept. 4, 929, the Germans defeated the Slavs.

Leo (lē'ō). [L., 'the lion.'] An ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1½, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such (♌) showing the lion's mane.

Leo I., Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born probably at Rome: died at Rome 461. Pope 440–461. He extended the authority of the Roman see, and in 452 induced Attila to leave Italy without attacking Rome. His works, including sermons and letters, have been edited by Ballerini (1753–57).

Leo II. Pope 682–683.

Leo III. Died May 25, 816. Pope 795–816. He crowned Charles the Great Roman emperor in 800.

Leo IV. Pope 847–855.

Leo V. Pope 903.

Leo VI. Pope 928–929.

Leo VII. Pope 936–939.

Leo VIII. Pope 963–965.

Leo IX. (**Bruno**). Born in Alsace, June 21, 1002: died at Rome, April 19, 1054. Pope 1049–54. He was defeated and captured by the Normans at Astagnum, near Civitella, June 18, 1053.

Leo X. (**Giovanni de' Medici**). Born at Florence, Dec. 11, 1475: died at Rome, Dec. 1, 1521. Pope 1513–21, second son of Lorenzo de' Medici. He expelled the [illegible] [illegible] the church, and restored [illegible] the holy see. During his pontificate the Reformation began with Luther's protest [illegible] indulgences in 1517. (See *Luther, Martin,* and *Reformation, The.*) He was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Leo XI. (Alessandro de' Medici). Born 1535: died April 27, 1605. Pope 1605.

Leo XII. (Annibale della Genga). Born 1760: died Feb. 10, 1829. Pope 1823–29.

Leo XIII. (Giacchino Pecci). Born at Carpineto, near Anagni, Italy, March 2, 1810. Pope since 1878. He was sent as nuncio to Brussels in 1843; was created archbishop of Perugia in 1846, and cardinal in 1853; and was elected successor of Pius IX. Feb. 20, 1878.

Leo I., surnamed "The Thracian" and "The Great." Born in Thrace about 400: died Feb. 3, 474. Byzantine emperor 457–474. His army under Anthemius defeated the Huns at Sardica about 466. He afterward concerted with Anthemius, who had in the meantime been elected emperor of Rome, a joint attack on Genseric in Africa, which failed through the treachery of the Byzantine general Aspar.

Leo II. Byzantine emperor 474, grandson of Leo I.

Leo III., surnamed "The Isaurian." Born at Germanicia, Armenia Minor: died June 18, 741. Byzantine emperor 718–741. He successfully defended Constantinople against the Arabs who besieged the city 717–720. He prohibited the worship of images in 726.

Leo V., surnamed "The Armenian." Killed at Constantinople, 820. Byzantine emperor 813–820. He defeated the Bulgarians in 814 and in 815.

Leo VI., surnamed "The Wise" and "The Philosopher." Died 911. Byzantine emperor 886–911, son of Basil I.

Léo (lā-ō′), **André.** A pseudonym of Madame Champseix.

Leo (lā′ō), **Heinrich.** Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, March 19, 1799: died April 24, 1878. A German historian, from 1828 professor of history at Halle. His works include "Geschichte der italienischen Staaten" (1829–30), "Zwolf Bucher niederlandischer Geschichten" (1832–35), "Lehrbuch der Universalgeschichte" (1835–44), works on German philosophy, etc.

Leo, Leonardo. Born at San Vito degli Schiavi, Italy, 1694: died 1746. A noted Neapolitan composer and professor of music. He was the author of nearly 60 operas (among them "Sofonisbe," 1719), dramatic cantatas, about 100 sacred compositions, etc. Among his sacred works is a celebrated "Miserere" composed in 1743. For this he received a pension from the Duke of Savoy.

Leo Africanus (lē′ō af-ri-kā′nus) (**Hasan ibn Mohammed**). Died after 1526. A Moorish geographer, author of a description of Africa (published in Italian in 1588).

Leoben (lā-ō′ben). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles northwest of Gratz. Here, April 18, 1797, Bonaparte signed a provisional treaty with the Austrians, secretly agreeing to give them the greater part of the mainland territory of Venice in return for the Netherlands. It was modified by the peace of Campo-Formio (which see). Population (1890), 6,513.

Leobschütz (lā′op-shüts). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Zinna 73 miles south-southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 12,559.

Léocadie (lā-ō-kä-dē′). A lyrical drama by Scribe and Mélesville, music by Auber. It was produced at the Opéra Comique Nov. 4, 1824.

Leochares (lē-ok′a-rēz). [Gr. Λεωχάρης.] Lived about the middle of the 4th century B. C. An Athenian sculptor, a pupil of Scopas and associated with him on the mausoleum of Halicarnassus. He is probably represented by the Ganymede and eagle of the Vatican, supposed to be a copy of his celebrated work.

Leofric (le-of′rik). Died at Bromley, Staffordshire, Aug. 31, 1057. An earl of Mercia, son of Leofwine, ealdorman of the Hwiccas, a powerful nobleman who shared with Godwin and Siward the chief influence in the kingdom during the reigns of Hardecanute and Edward the Confessor. His wife was Godiva (Godgifu), the subject of a well known legend. See *Godiva*.

Leofric. Died Feb. 10, 1072. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall in 1046. The seat of the bishopric was at his request removed from Crediton to Exeter, in 1050.

Leofwine [illegible]. Killed at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. A younger son of Earl Godwine. [illegible] of a part of the kingdom comprising Kent, Surrey, Essex, Middlesex (except London), Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. He fell fighting under the standard. His death is represented in the Bayeux tapestry.

Leoline (lē′ọ-lin), **Sir.** A character in Coleridge's "Christabel."

Leo Minor (lē′ō mī′nọr). [L., 'the lesser lion.'] A constellation between Leo and Ursa Major, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.

Leominster (lem′ster). A town in Herefordshire, England, situated on the Lugg 12 miles north of Hereford. It had formerly a priory. Population (1891), 5,675.

Leominster (lem′in-stėr). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Nashua River 38 miles west-northwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,269.

Leon (lā-ōn′). **1.** A former kingdom in Spain, bounded by Asturias on the north, Old Castile on the east, Estremadura on the south, and Portugal and Galicia on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. It comprised the modern provinces of Leon, Zamora, and Salamanca. The name of Kingdom of Leon was given to the Asturian dominions (see *Asturias*) early in the 10th century. Leon was united with Castile in 1037, separated in 1157, and finally reunited in 1230. **2.** A province of Spain, bounded by Oviedo on the north, Palencia on the east, Valladolid on the southeast, Zamora on the south, and Orense and Lugo on the west. Area, 6,167 square miles. Population (1887), 380,229.—**3.** The capital of the province of Leon, situated on the Torio and Bernesga in lat. 42° 37′ N., long. 5° 38′ W.: the Roman Legio Gemina. The cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, is of the 13th century, and evidently by a French architect. There are three great roses, and the vaulting is bold and lofty. The triple recessed and sculptured western doors are the best in Spain. The chapel of Santiago has Flemish windows. Leon was a Roman frontier town, and was very early reconquered from the Moors. Population (1887), 13,446.

Leon. The capital of the department of Leon, Nicaragua, situated about lat. 12° 25′ N., long. 86° 53′ W. It contains a cathedral. Founded on Lake Managua in 1523, it was removed to its present site in 1610. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Leon (in Mexico). See *Leon de los Aldamas.*

Léon (lā-ôn′). In Beaumarchais's "La mère coupable," the supposed son of Count Almaviva: really the son of the countess and Chérubin her page.

Leon (lē′ọn). A character in Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Leon, Juan Ponce de. See *Ponce de Leon.*

Leon (lā-ōn′), **Luis Ponce de.** Born in Belmonte in 1528: died in 1591. A distinguished Spanish scholar, theologian, and poet. He was a monk of the order of St. Augustine, and professor of theology and sacred literature at the University of Salamanca. He was persecuted by the Inquisition and imprisoned, but finally was set at liberty.

Leon, New. See *Nuevo Leon.*

Leon, Nuevo Reino de. See *Nuevo Leon.*

Leon, Pedro de Cieza de. See *Cieza de Leon.*

Leon, Ponce de. See *Ponce de Leon.*

Leonais. See *Lyonesse.*

Leonardo Aretino. See *Bruni.*

Leonardo da Pisa. Born at Pisa, 1175: date of death unknown. An Italian mathematician. He studied mathematics in the Orient, and was the first to apply algebraical formulæ to geometrical demonstrations in his treatise "Algebra et Almuchabala." His real name was Leonardo Bonacci, more frequently known as Fibonacci (filius Bonacci).

Leonardo da Vinci. See *Vinci.*

Leonato (lē-ō-nä′tō). A character in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," the governor of Messina and the uncle of Beatrice.

Leon de los Aldamas (lā-ōn′ dā lōs äl-dä′mäs), or **Leon.** A city in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, situated on the Torbio about 190 miles northwest of Mexico. Population (1889), about 50,000.

Leonforte (lā-on-fōr′te). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, Italy, 40 miles west-northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 15,645.

Leonhard (lā′on-härt), **Gustav.** Born at Munich, Nov. 22, 1816: died Dec. 27, 1878. A German geologist and mineralogist, son of K. C. von Leonhard. He was professor at Heidelberg. His chief work is "Handwörterbuch der topographischen Mineralogie" (1843).

Leonhard, Karl Cäsar von. Born at Rumpenheim, near Hanau, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1779: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Jan. 23, 1862. A German geologist and mineralogist, professor of mineralogy and geognosy at Heidelberg 1818–62.

Leoni (lā-ō′nē), **Leone.** Born, probably in the neighborhood of Arezzo, about 1509: died at Milan, July 22, 1590. An Italian sculptor and medallist. [illegible]

Leonidas (lē-on′i-das) **I.** [illegible] Killed at Thermopylæ, Greece, [illegible] king of Sparta [illegible] pass of Thermopylæ [illegible]

Leonidas. An epic poem by Glover, published in 1737.

Leonidas of Modern Greece, The. A name given to Markos Bozzaris.

Leonine (lē′ọ-nīn). In Shakspere's "Pericles," the attendant of Dionysia, employed to murder Marina: he, however, sells her for a slave.

Leonine City. That part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (whence the name).

Leonists (lē′ọ-nists). A name sometimes used for the members of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

Leonnatus (lē-ọ-nā′tus). [Gr. Λεοννάτος.] Died 322 B. C. A general of Alexander the Great, one of the ablest of his officers. On Alexander's death, Leonnatus received the satrapy of Hellespontine Phrygia. He fell in battle against the Athenians and their allies while seeking to relieve Antipater who was blockaded in Lamia.

Leonnoys. See *Lyonesse.*

Léonore (lā-ō-nōr′). In Molière's "École des maris," the sister of Isabelle. She has been brought up by Ariste, the brother of Sganarelle, on a system the reverse of that pursued by the latter with Isabelle.

Leonora d'Este. The daughter of the Duke of Ferrara, with whom Tasso fell in love. For this her father imprisoned him in a madhouse for seven years.

Léonore (lā-ō-nōr′), **ou L'Amour Conjugal.** An opera by Bouilly, music by Gaveaux, produced at the Opéra Comique Feb. 19, 1798. The book was translated into Italian, composed by Paer, and produced at Dresden Oct. 3, 1804. It was also translated into German by Jos. Sonnleithner (late in 1804) and composed by Beethoven. (See *Fidelio.*) The dates of Beethoven's overtures are as follows: Leonore No. 2, in C, for the production of the opera, Nov. 20, 1805; Leonore No. 3, in C, for the production of the modified opera, March 29, 1806; Leonore No. 1, in C, for a performance of the opera at Prague, May, 1807, which did not take place; Fidelio, in E, for the second and final revision of the opera, May, 1814. *Grove.*

Leontes (lē-on′tēz). A prominent character in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," the King of Sicily. His jealousy, unlike that of Othello, is wilful and tyrannical. He is the Egistus of Greene's "Pandosto," from which the play was taken.

Leontes. See *Litany.*

Leontini. See *Lentini.*

Leopardi (lā-ō-pär′dē), **Alessandro.** Born in the second half of the 15th century: died some time before 1545. A Venetian sculptor and architect. In 1487 he was banished from Venice for forgery, but was recalled about 1490 to finish the Colleoni statue begun by Verocchio: this he did in 1496. He signed his name on the girth of the saddle, and was called ever after "del Cavallo." He also made the pedestal of the statue.

Leopardi, Count **Giacomo.** Born at Recanati, Italy, June 29, 1798: died at Naples, June 14, 1837. An Italian poet and philologist. He was from his youth sickly and deformed, was educated at home, and devoted himself to the study of the Greek and Latin classics. He published in 1818 an ode to Italy, in which he lamented the political and intellectual degeneracy of his country, and which created a profound impression. Other odes in the same vein, notably one occasioned by Cardinal Mai's discovery of part of Cicero's "De republica," shortly secured for him a place among the first lyric poets of Italy. His writings are marked by a tone of despair which has placed him among the leaders of modern pessimism. He went in 1822 to Rome, where he prosecuted the study of philology. He afterward resided during short periods at Recanati, Bologna, Florence, Rome, and Naples. The first collective edition of his poems was published in 1824. A collection of miscellaneous prose essays, which are hardly inferior to his poems in point of style, was published in 1827 under the title of "Operette morali." His works have been edited by Ranieri ("Opere," 1846–80) and Cugnoni ("Opere inedite," 1878–80).

Leopold (le′ọ-pold) **I.** [G. *Leopold, Leupold,* F. *Léopold,* Sp. Pg. It. *Leopoldo,* from OHG. *Liutpald, Liutbald* (G. *Luitpold*), bold for the people.] Born at Coburg, Germany, Dec. 16, 1790: died at Laeken, near Brussels, Dec. 10, 1865. King of the Belgians 1831–65, youngest son of Francis, duke of Saxe-Coburg. He married Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. of England, in 1816; refused the crown of Greece in 1830; was elected king of the Belgians 1831; and married Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, in 1832.

Leopold II. Born at Brussels, April 9, 1835. King of the Belgians since 1865, son of Leopold I. He married the archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria 1853. He founded in 1876 the International African Association. See also *Kongo Free State.*

Leopold (le′ọ-pold) **I.** Born June 9, 1640: died at Vienna, May 5, 1705. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705, second son of Ferdinand III. He succeeded his father in the empire, in the hereditary Hapsburg dominions, and in Hungary in 1658. War broke out with the Turks in 1661, and lasted until 1664, when a victory of the imperial general Montecuculi, at St. Gotthard on the Raab, secured the conclusion of a truce for twenty years. In 1672 the emperor joined Brandenburg in support of Holland against Louis XIV. of France. Peace was concluded in 1679 at Nimwegen, where the emperor was forced to cede Freiburg in the Breisgau to France. In 1682 a second war broke out with the Turks, who were called in by the Hungarian magnates under Tokoly. The grand vizir Kara Mustapha invested (July 14, 1683) Vienna, which was defended by Rudiger von Starhemberg. The siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, Sept. 12, 1683. A victory by the imperial general Prince Eugene at Zenta, in 1697 brought about the peace of Carlowitz (which see) in 1699. Through the claim of his family to the throne of Spain, vacated by the death of Charles II., he became involved in the War of the Spanish Succession (see *Spanish Succession, War of*), which was continued under his successors Joseph I. and Charles VI.

Leopold II. Born May 5, 1747: died March 1, 1792. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–92, third son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. He was grand duke of Tuscany 1765–90, and succeeded his brother Joseph II. as emperor in 1790. He formed an alliance with Prussia, Feb. 7, 1792, against revolutionary France, and died just as hostilities were about to begin.

Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, called "Der Alte Dessauer" ('The Old Dessauer'). Born at Dessau, Germany, July 3, 1676: died at Dessau, April, 1747. A Prussian field-marshal. He was distinguished at Hochstadt in 1703, Blenheim in 1704, Cassano in 1705, Turin in 1706, etc.; was made field-marshal in 1712; captured Rugen in 1715; and gained the victories of Neustadt, Jagerndorf, and Kesselsdorf in 1745.

Leopold I., Grand Duke of Tuscany. See *Leopold II.*, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Leopold II. Born Oct. 3, 1797: died at Brandeis, Bohemia, Jan. 29, 1870. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1824–59, second son of the grand duke Ferdinand III. He granted in 1847 a liberal constitution, which, however, he abolished in 1852. He was expelled by the democratic party in 1859, and Tuscany was united with Sardinia.

Leopold George Duncan Albert. Born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853: died March 28, 1884. Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria, noted for his patronage of literature and education.

Leopoldville (lē′ọ-pōld-vil). A station in the Kongo Free State, situated on the Kongo, at Stanley Pool, in lat. 4° 22′ S., long. 15° 16′ E. It was founded by Stanley in 1882. A railway is under construction (1894) between this place and Matadi.

Leosthenes (lẹ-os′the-nēz). [Gr. Λεωσθένης.] Died 323 B. C. An Athenian general, commander of the combined Greek armies in the Lamian war, 323 B. C.

Leotychides (lē-ọ-tik′i-dēz). [Gr. Λεωτυχίδης.] Died at Tegea, Greece, about 469 B. C. A Spartan king, victor at Mycale in 479 B. C.

Leovigild. King of the Visigoths in Spain 569–586. See the extract.

> Leovigild was in many ways one of the greatest kings of his time. A bold and skilful general, he subdued the kingdom of the Sueves in the northwest of Spain, wrested from the emperor's soldiers several of the cities which they had occupied, and brought the native inhabitants of the peninsula into complete subjection. He built fortresses and founded cities, established a new system of administration of the kingdom, and made many new laws suited to the altered needs of his people. It was under his firm rule that the Goths and the Romanised natives were taught to feel themselves to be the fellow subjects of one kingdom, and so the process began which ended in the complete blending of the two peoples into one. . . . It will be remembered that Southey, in his poem of "Roderick," in the complete blending speaks of:
>
> "The golden pome, the proud array
> Of ermine, aureate vests, and jewelry,
> With all which Leovigild for after kings
> Left, ostentatious of his power."
>
> The name of Leovigild, however, is best known on account of the tragic story of the rebellion of his eldest son Ermenegild, honoured in later ages as a saint and martyr of the Catholic Church. The cause of trouble was, in this instance as in many others in Visigoth history, a Frankish marriage. The bride whom Leovigild obtained for his son was Ingunthis, the young daughter of Sigebert and Brunhild, and the wedding was celebrated in Toledo with the splendid ostentation of which the king was so fond. Ermenegild had already received from his father a share in the kingly dignity, and Leovigild hoped that the marriage with a Frankish princess would help to ensure his son's succession to the crown. But the young daughter of Brunhild belonged of course to the Catholic faith; and Queen Goiswintha (the widow of Athanagild, whom Leovigild had married) was a bigoted Arian. The Frankish historian Gregory of Tours tells the story that Goiswintha dragged Ingunthis to the ground by her hair, beat her cruelly, and then forced her to undergo baptism by an Arian priest. Very likely this is pure fiction, but it seems to be true that Queen Goiswintha and her daughter-in-law quarreled so much that Leovigild, for the sake of peace, was glad to send his son to Seville as ruler of Southern Spain.
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> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, pp. 321, 322.

Lepage, Bastien-. See *Bastien-Lepage.*

Lepanto (le-pan′tō). A small town in the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Lepanto in lat. 38° 25′ N., long. 21° 48′ E.: the ancient Naupactus. It was an Athenian military station 5th century B. C., and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1499.

Lepanto, Battle of. A naval victory gained Oct. 7, 1571, by the Italian and Spanish fleets, under Don John of Austria, over the Turks, west of Lepanto.

Lepanto, Bay of. An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, with which it is connected by the Gulf of Patras: the ancient Corinthiacus Sinus (Gulf of Corinth). It separates Middle Greece from the Peloponnesus.

Lepe (lā′pā), **Diego de.** Born in Spain about 1460: died, probably in Portugal, before 1515. A Spanish navigator. In Dec., 1499, he sailed from Palos with two vessels, following nearly in the track of Pinzon and reaching the coast of South America south of Cape St. Augustine; thence he followed the shore to Venezuela, returning to Spain in June, 1500.

Lepidus (lep′i-dus), **Marcus Æmilius.** A Roman consul (137 B. C.) and orator. He was sent into Spain during his consulship, and conducted an unsuccessful war against the Vaccæi.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius. Died about 77 B. C. Father of Lepidus the triumvir. He was consul in 78 B. C., and was defeated by Pompey and Catulus at Rome 77 B. C.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius. Died 13 B. C. A Roman politician, a member of the triumvirate with Octavian and Antony in 43 B. C. He was deposed in 36.

Lepontii (lẹ-pon′shi-ī). In ancient geography, an Alpine people in Rhætia, chiefly in what is now the canton of Ticino, Switzerland.

Lepontine (lē-pon′tin) **Alps.** [Named from the Lepontii.] That part of the Alps which extends from the Simplon Pass eastward to the Splügen Pass. It comprises the St. Gotthard, Ticino, and Adula Alps. Monte Leone is 11,694 feet in height.

Leporello (le-pō-rel′lō). The valet of Don Giovanni in Mozart's opera of that name. He executes the perfidious orders of his master, sympathizes with his success, helps him out of scrapes, and is a physical and moral coward. Compare *Mascarille* and *Sganarelle.*

Lepsius (lep′sē-ös), **Karl Richard.** Born at Naumburg, Prussia, Dec. 23, 1810: died at Berlin, July 10, 1884. A celebrated German Egyptologist and philologist. He conducted the Prussian expedition to Egypt 1842–46. Among his works are "Denkmäler aus Agypten und Athiopien" ("Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia," 1849–59), "Chronologie der Agypter" (1848–49), "Briefe aus Agypten, etc." (1852), "Uber den ersten agyptischen Gotterkreis" (1851), etc. He also published "A Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems to a Uniform Orthography in European Letters" (1855).

Leptis Magna (lep′tis mag′nä), or **Neapolis** (nẹ-ap′ọ-lis). [Gr. Λέπτις.] In ancient geography, a seaport in northern Africa, situated in lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 14° 13′ E.: the modern Lebda. It was a Phenician colony.

Lepus (lē′pus). [L., 'the Hare.'] An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.

Le Puy. See *Puy.*

Lerdo de Tejada (lār′dō dā tā-Hä′THä), **Miguel.** Born at Vera Cruz, 1814: died in Mexico City, March 22, 1861. A Mexican liberal politician and author. In 1856 he was Comonfort's minister of the treasury; held other important offices; was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1860; and was twice a presidential candidate. His best-known book is "Apuntes historicos de la heroica ciudad de Vera Cruz" (5 parts, 1850–[illegible]).

Lerdo de Tejada y Correal (ē kōr-rā-äl′), **Sebastian.** Born in Jalapa, April 25, 1825: died at New York, April 21, 1889. A Mexican statesman, brother of Miguel Lerdo de Tejada. He was the leading minister of Juarez 1863–71. Elected president of the Supreme Court, he became, by virtue of that office, president of Mexico on the death of Juarez (July 18, 1872). He was continued in the position by an election, and claimed to have been reelected in 1876; but in Nov. of that year he was driven from Mexico by the revolutionary army of Diaz.

Lerici (ler′ē-chē). A small town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Spezia 35 miles northwest of Pisa.

Lérida (ler′ē-thä). 1. A province in Catalonia, Spain, which borders on France. Area, 4,775 square miles. Population (1887), 285,417.—2. The capital of the province of Lérida, situated on the Segre in lat. 41° 33′ N., long. 0° 39′ E.: the ancient Ilerda. It is strongly fortified; has a cathedral, one of the best existing examples of early Pointed architecture, and formerly had a university. The place was the scene of Cæsar's victory over the Pompeians (Afranius and Petreius) in 49 B. C. It surrendered to the French in 1707 and 1810. Population (1887), 21,[illegible]

Lérins (lā-raṅ′), **Îles de.** A group of small islands in the Mediterranean, opposite Cannes, southeastern France. The chief islands are St.-Honorat and Ste.-Marguerite.

Lermontoff (ler′mon-tof), **Mikhail Yurievitch.** Born at Moscow, Oct. 15, 1814: killed in the Caucasus, July 27, 1841. A Russian poet and novelist, surnamed "the poet of the Caucasus," whither he was twice exiled (1837, 1840), and where he was killed in a duel. His best-known works are the novel "Hero of our Time," and the poems "Song of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch," "Ismail Bey," and "The Demon."

Lerna (lėr′nä). [Gr. Λέρνα.] In ancient geography, a marshy region in Argolis, Greece, south of Argos. It is notable in Greek mythology for the Lernean hydra. See *Hercules.*

Lero (lā′rō). A small island of the Sporades, Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated 32 miles south of Samos: the ancient Leros.

Leroux (lė-rö′), **Pierre.** Born at Paris, April 17, 1797: died there, April 12, 1871. A French philosophical writer, journalist, and socialist, leader of the Humanitarians. His chief work is "De l'humanité" (1840).

Leroy-Beaulieu (lė-rwä′bō-lyė′), **Pierre Paul.** Born at Saumur, France, Dec. 9, 1843. A French political economist. He became professor of political economy at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques at Paris in 1872, and in the same year founded "L'Économiste français." Among his works are "De l'état social et intellectuel des populations ouvrières" (1868), "Traité de la science des finances" (2d ed. 1879).

Leroy de Saint-Arnaud. See *Saint-Arnaud.*

Lerwick (lėr′wik or lėr′ik). A seaport and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, situated in lat. 60° 9′ N., long. 1° 9′ W. Population (1891), 3,783.

Léry (lā-rē′), **Jean de.** Born at La Margelle, Burgundy, 1534: died at Bern, Switzerland, 1611. A Protestant minister and author. He was with Villegaignon at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1556–58. Subsequently he preached in the south of France, narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572); and was among the Protestants besieged in Sancerre. His last years were passed in Switzerland. He wrote "Voyage faict en la terre du Bresil" (1578, and numerous subsequent editions), and "Relation du siège de Sancerre" (1574).

Le Sage, or **Lesage** (lė-säzh′), **Alain René.** Born at Sarzeau, Morbihan, May 8, 1668: died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 17, 1747. A noted French novelist and dramatist. He studied philosophy and law at Paris, and was enrolled as a parliamentary advocate, but soon devoted himself to literature. His chief work is the novel "Gil Blas" (1715–35). Among his other works are the novel "Le diable boiteux" (1707); the plays "Le point d'honneur" (from the Spanish of Rojas, 1702), "Crispin rival de son maître" (1707), "Turcaret" (1709), etc.; the short works "La valise trouvée" and "Une journée des Parques"; and "Guzman d'Alfarache," "Estevanille Gonzales," "Le bachelier de Salamanque," and "Vie et aventures de M. de Beauchêne," romances all more or less borrowed from Spanish originals. He also translated Boiardo's "Orlando innamorato," and wrote for the théâtre de la foire (see the extract).

> Lesage is said to have written no less than twenty-four farce-operettas, as they may perhaps best be termed, for these boards [the théâtre de la foire], and the total number which he wrote for them as whole or part author is sometimes put at sixty-four and sometimes at a hundred and one.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Novelists, p. 75.

Lesath (lẹ-sath′). [Ar. *les'ah*, the sting.] The third-magnitude star υ Scorpii, at the end of the creature's tail.

Lesbia (lez′bi-ä). The name by which Clodia, the favorite of Catullus, is referred to in his poems.

Lesbian Adventures, The, or **Lesbiaca** (les-bī′ạ-kä). A Greek romance, attributed to Longus. See *Daphnis and Chloe.*

Lesbos (lez′bos). [Gr. Λέσβος.] An island in the Ægean Sea, intersected by lat. 39° N., long. 26° 20′ E., west of Mysia, Asia Minor: the modern Metelino. Chief town, Mytilene. The surface is mountainous; soil fertile. It was colonized by Æolians; was celebrated as a seat of literature; and was acquired by the Turks in 1462. (See further under *Mytilene.*) Length, about 43 miles. Population, estimated about 36,000 (mainly Greeks).

Lesches (les′kez), or **Lescheus** (les′kūs). [Gr. Λέσχης, Λεσχεύς.] Born at Pyrrha, near Mytilene, about 700 B. C. One of the so-called cyclic poets, author of an epic entitled "The Little Iliad" ([illegible]), in four books. It was designed to be a supplement to the Iliad of Homer, and related the events which followed the death of Hector, namely the fate of Ajax, the exploits of Ulysses, the fall of Troy, etc.

Lescot (les-kō′), **Pierre.** Born at Paris about 1510: died Sept. 10, 1578. A noted French architect. About all that is known of his personal history is derived from a poem by Ronsard, and the accounts of the royal buildings. He was practically the first architect of France to employ the classic forms in a truly classic way, previous attempts being largely influenced by Gothic feeling. His work is considered the best that the Renaissance produced in France. He was made architect of the Louvre Aug. [illegible] 1546, and retained the office as long as he lived. The part of the Louvre which was built by Lescot consists of [illegible] western side south of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, which [illegible] the tower [illegible] of the great hall of Philip [illegible] with a lower [illegible] remains just as Lescot left it [illegible] Salle du Roi [illegible] remodeled, and the [illegible] south side, also remodeled. It is the [illegible] present palace, and has furnished the [illegible] followed throughout the building.

Lesghians (les′gi-anz). A collection of tribes living in Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia. Their religion is a form of Mohammedanism. Number estimated at 461,000.

Lesina (les′ē-nä). 1. An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, intersected by lat. 43° 8′ N., long. 17° E. Length, 43 miles.—**2.** A seaport on the island of Lesina. Population (1890), 3,596.

Leskovatz (les′kō-väts). A town in Servia, situated on the Veternitza in lat. 42° 56′ N., long. 21° 57′ E. Population (1890), 12,132.

Leslie (les′li or lez′li), **Alexander,** first Earl of Leven. Born about 1580: died at Balgonie, Fifeshire, April 4, 1661. A Scottish general, long in the service of Charles IX. of Sweden, and Gustavus Adolphus, in the campaigns against Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Austria. In 1628 he compelled Wallenstein to raise the siege of Stralsund, and in 1630 seized the island of Rugen for the Swedish king. He was made field-marshal in 1636. He returned to Scotland, and identified himself with the Covenanters, resigning from the Swedish service in 1638. The organization and command of the Scottish army were intrusted to him. He captured Aberdeen and Edinburgh Castle in 1639, but resigned in June of that year in order that there might be no obstacle to the proposed peace with Charles. On the rupture of the peace, he resumed his position as general (April, 1640). In 1644 he led an army into England to support the Parliament, and took part in the battle of Marston Moor, where the troops under his command were routed. (See *Marston Moor.*) He was relieved of his command May 11, 1648, but assumed it again in 1648 when Cromwell threatened Scotland. In 1651 he was surprised and captured by a body of English horse, carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower, from which he was soon released.

Leslie, or **Lesley, Charles.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1650: died at Glaslough, Monaghan, Ireland, April 13, 1722. A British nonjuror (Jacobite) and controversialist. He was an opponent of William III. whom he attacked in a pamphlet "Gallienus Redivivus, or Murther will out" (1695: a principal authority on the Glencoe massacre), of Burnet ("Tempora mutantur," 1689), Tillotson, and others. He also attacked the Quakers ("The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed into an Angel of Light" (1696), and other pamphlets) and the Jews, and engaged in political controversies. His best-known work is "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists" (1698). He was obliged to leave England (1711) to avoid arrest on account of his political opinions, and later joined the household of the Pretender, whom he ardently supported.

Leslie, Charles Robert. Born at London, Oct. 19, 1794: died there, May 5, 1859. A noted English painter and writer, son of Robert Leslie, an American. He went to America with his parents in 1799, returned to England in 1811 to study art, and became a pupil of Allston and West, and a close friend of Constable. In 1833 he was for a brief period instructor of drawing at West Point. He was professor of painting at the Royal Academy 1848–52. Among his works are numerous portraits (Washington Irving, Scott, Dickens as Bobadil, etc.), "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church" (1819), "Among the Gypsies" (1829), illustrations of Irving's "Sketch-book" and "Knickerbocker," "May-day Revels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth" (1821), "The Taming of the Shrew" (1831), "Columbus and the Egg" (1835), etc. He wrote "Memoirs of John Constable" (1845), "Handbook for Young Painters" (1855), "Autobiographical Recollections" (edited by Taylor, 1865), "Life of Reynolds" (completed by Taylor, 1865).

Leslie, David. Died 1682. A Scottish general, first Lord Newark. He was colonel of horse under Gustavus Adolphus, but returned to Scotland in 1640 to support the cause of the Covenanters, and was appointed major-general in the Scottish army under the Earl of Leven. At the battle of Marston Moor, in which the troops under Leven were routed by Rupert, he with Cromwell stood firm, and won the day. His part in the victory, which was ignored by Cromwell, has been much discussed, but it was certainly an important one. On Sept. 13, 1645, he defeated Montrose. He later supported the cause of Charles II., and was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and again at Worcester. He was captured and confined in the Tower until 1660. After the Restoration he was created Lord Newark.

Leslie, Eliza. Born at Philadelphia, Nov., 1787: died at Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 2, 1858. An American authoress, sister of C. R. Leslie: published "Domestic Cookery Book" (1837), etc.

Leslie, Frank (the assumed name of **Henry Carter**). Born at Ipswich, England, 1821: died at New York, Jan. 10, 1880. An American publisher, founder (1855) of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper."

Leslie, or **Lesley, John.** Born Sept. 29, 1527: died at Guirtenburg, near Brussels, May 30, 1596. A Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian, bishop of Ross, a partizan and influential adviser of Mary Queen of Scots, and her agent in many affairs during her imprisonment. He was involved in the Norfolk conspiracy, and was confined in the Tower, and later transferred to Farnham Castle. In 1578 he [illegible] a history of Scotland, partly in Latin (1578) and partly in Scotch (published 1830), and various other works.

Leslie, Sir John. Born at Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 16, 1766: died at Coates, near Largo, Nov. 3, 1832. A Scottish physicist and geometrician, made professor of mathematics at Edinburgh 1805. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat" (1804), "Elements of Geometry" (1809), "Geometrical Analysis" (1821), "Elements of Physics" (1823), etc.

Leslie, Thomas Edward Cliffe. Born in Ireland, 1827: died at Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 27, 1882. A British political economist. He was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1853. He wrote "Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries" (1870), "Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy" (1879), etc.

Lesly, Ludovic. In Scott's "Quentin Durward," an archer of Louis XI.'s body-guard, called Le Balafré from a scar on his face.

Lespinasse (lā-pi-näs′), Mademoiselle **Julie Jeanne Éléonore de.** Born at Lyons (baptized Nov. 19, 1732): died at Paris, May 22, 1776. A French letter-writer and leader of society. She was the illegitimate daughter of the Countess d'Albon. In 1754 Madame du Deffand, who had become blind, invited her to live with her. For ten years they presided together over their fashionable and literary salon. At the end of that time they quarreled, and Mademoiselle Lespinasse established herself elsewhere with D'Alembert, who lived with her in a curious sort of relationship till her death.

> During this time she was a gracious hostess, and a bond of union to many men of letters, especially those of the younger philosophe school. But this is not what gives her her place here. Her claim rests upon a collection of love-letters, not addressed to D'Alembert. She was thirty-four when the earliest of her love affairs began, and had never been beautiful. When she died she was forty-four, and her later letters are more passionate than the earlier. Her first lover was a young Spaniard, the Marquis Gonsalvo de Mora; her second, the Count de Guibert, a poet and essayist of no great merit, a military reformer said to have been of some talent, and pretty evidently a bad-hearted coxcomb. To him the epistles we have are addressed.
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> *Saintsbury,* Short Hist. French Lit., p. 417.

[Published by the widow of Guibert in 1809.]

Lesseps (les′eps: F. pron. le-seps′), Vicomte **Ferdinand de.** Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805: died near Paris, Dec. 7, 1894. A celebrated French engineer and diplomatist. He was ambassador at Madrid in 1848, and was sent on a special mission to Rome in 1849. He is chiefly known as the projector and engineer of the Suez Canal, work on which was commenced in 1859, and which was opened in 1869. He afterward formed a company for the purpose of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and work on the canal began in 1881. The scheme collapsed, and a judicial inquiry into the affairs of the company resulted in a sentence of imprisonment against De Lesseps in 1893, which was not carried into effect. He published "Lettres, etc., pour servir a l'histoire du canal de Suez" (1875). See *Suez Canal, Panama Canal.*

Lessines (les-sēn′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Dender 26 miles west-southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 8,225.

Lessing (les′sing), **Gotthold Ephraim.** Born at Camenz, Upper Lusatia, Jan. 22, 1729: died at Brunswick, Feb. 15, 1781. A celebrated German dramatist and critic. His father was a clergyman. He attended school at Camenz and Meissen, and in 1746 went to Leipsic to study theology. Instead, however, of pursuing his studies in this direction, he soon gave his principal attention to the theater. In 1748, in his third semester at the university, was produced his first comedy, "Der junge Gelehrte" ("The Young Scholar"). His association with the theater having given offense to his parents, he was summoned home. He soon, nevertheless, returned to Leipsic, where he matriculated as a student of medicine. This same year (1748) he went to Berlin, where he supported himself by making translations and writing criticisms, reviews, and original work. In 1751 he went to Wittenberg to complete his studies at the university. After taking the degree of master, he returned to Berlin in 1752. In 1751 he had already published a collection of poems under the title "Kleinigkeiten" ("Trifles"). In 1753 he began the publication of his collected works, two volumes of which were issued that year, two in 1754, and two more in 1755, in which year he also wrote his first tragedy, "Miss Sara Sampson." Several comedies fall in this early period, namely, "Der Misogyn" ("The Misogynist"), "Die Juden" ("The Jews"), "Der Freigeist" ("The Freethinker"), "Der Schatz" ("The Treasure"). He had also written a number of Anacreontic poems, poetic fables, epigrams, and didactic poems. In the autumn of 1755 he returned once more to Leipsic, where with slight interruptions he remained until 1758. In 1758 he went back to Berlin, and began there the following year, in conjunction with Moses Mendelssohn and the bookseller Nicolai, his "Litteraturbriefe" ("Letters on Literature"), which were continued down to 1765. He published too, at this time, a collection of prose fables, a number of odes in prose, and the one-act tragedy "Philotas," and sketched the plan of a "Faust," which, however, was never written. In 1760 he went to Breslau as secretary to General von Tauentzien. In 1763 he wrote the comedy "Minna von Barnhelm," which was not published until 1767. From Breslau he returned in 1765 to Berlin, where he next wrote his great critical work "Laokoon," which was published in 1766. The succeeding year he went to Hamburg in order to take part as a critic in the foundation of a German national theater. The result of the undertaking was the series of dramatic criticisms published twice a week from 1767 to 1769 under the title "Hamburgische Dramaturgie" ("Hamburg Dramaturgy"). In 1768 appeared "Briefe antiquarischen Inhalts" ("Antiquarian Letters") directed against Professor Klotz of Halle. In 1769 appeared the celebrated treatise "Wie die Alten den Tod gebildet" ("How the Ancients represented Death"). In 1770 he received an appointment as librarian to the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel, a position which he held till his death. In 1772 appeared the tragedy "Emilia Galotti." From 1773 to 1781 were published his "Contributions to History and Literature from the Treasures of the Wolfenbüttel Library" ("Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur aus den Schätzen der Wolfenbütteler Bibliothek"). "Fragmente eines Wolfenbüttelschen Ungenannten," theological criticisms purporting to be extracts from the writings of "an anonymous Wolfenbutteler," but really written by the Hamburg professor and philosopher H. S. Reimarus, published from 1774 to 1778, involved him in a bitter controversy with Pastor Goeze of Hamburg. Against him he wrote the scathing polemics contained in his "Anti-Goeze," which appeared also in 1778. This same year was published "Ernst und Falk, Gespräche für Freimaurer" ("Ernst and Falk, Dialogues for Freemasons"). In 1779 appeared the drama "Nathan der Weise" ("Nathan the Wise"), and in 1780, finally, the treatise "Die Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts" ("The Education of the Human Race") like the "Anti-Goeze" papers and "Nathan," a result of the theological controversies of the last years of his life. His collected works were published in Berlin 1825–28, in 32 vols.; and again, by Karl Lachmann, in Berlin 1838–40, in 13 vols.

Lessing, Karl Friedrich. Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1808: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, June 5, 1880. A German historical and landscape painter, grandnephew of G. E. Lessing. Many of his subjects were taken from scenes in the life of Huss.

Lessinian (le-sin′i-an) **Alps.** A group of the Alps on the border of Tyrol and Italy, between the Adige and the Brenta.

Lesson in Anatomy, The. A painting by Rembrandt (1632), in the museum at The Hague, Holland. It represents Nicolaus Tulp, a noted anatomist, demonstrating the anatomy of the dissected arm of a corpse to several students, in presence of two members of the gild of surgeons. All the figures are portraits.

Lestocq (les-tok′), Count **Johann Hermann von.** Born at Celle, Prussia, April 29, 1692: died June 23, 1767. A surgeon at the Russian court, a favorite and councilor of the empress Elizabeth 1741–48.

L'Estrange (les-tränj′), Sir **Roger.** Born at Hunstanton, Norfolk, Dec. 17, 1616: died at London, Dec. 11, 1704. An English journalist and royalist pamphleteer, licenser of the press under Charles II. and James II. He served in the royal army against the Parliament, and in an attempt to carry out a plot for the capture of Lynn was betrayed, arrested, and condemned to death, but remained at Newgate until 1648, when he escaped to Holland. He returned to England in 1653. In 1663 he was appointed surveyor of printing-offices and licenser of the press, and founded "The Intelligencer" (Aug. 31) and "The News," both of which ceased to exist in 1666. From 1681 to 1687 he issued the "Observator." He published a great number of pamphlets political and personal, "The Fables of Æsop and other Eminent Mythologists with Moral Reflections" (1692), "The Works of Flavius Josephus compared with the Original Greek" (1702), a translation of the "Vision of Quevedo," etc.

Lesueur (lė-sü-ėr′), **Eustache.** Born at Paris, Nov. 19, 1617: died there, April 30, 1655. A French historical painter. His chief work is "Life of St. Bruno" (Louvre).

Lesueur, Hubert. Born at Paris about 1595: died at London about 1652. A French sculptor, resident in England after 1628. He completed, in 1634, bronze statues of the king and queen, now in St. John's College, Oxford, and executed many works for the king.

Lesueur, Jean François. Born at Drucat-Plessiel, near Abbeville, France, Jan. 15, 1763: died at Paris, Oct. 6, 1837. A French composer, author of the opera "Les bardes" (1804), etc.

Leszczynski. See *Stanislaus Leszczynski.*

Lethe (lē′thē). [Gr. *Λήθη.*] In Greek mythology: (*a*) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (*b*) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the property of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence. Ariosto places it in the moon, and Dante in purgatory.

Lethe. A play by Garrick, produced April 15, 1740, and subsequently enlarged.

Letheby (lēth′bi), **Henry.** Born at Plymouth, 1816: died at London, March 28, 1876. An English chemist, lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital: author of "Food: its Varieties, etc." (1870).

Letmathe (let′mä-te). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, east of Elberfeld-Barmen.

Leto (lē′tō). [Gr. *Λητώ.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe, and mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis. According to the earlier form of the myth, she was the wife of Zeus before he married Hera; according to the later form, his mistress after his marriage with Hera. Her name became Latona in Roman mythology.

Leto (lā′tō), **Pomponio.** The nom de plume of the Marchese Vitelleschi.

Letton (let′on), **John.** A printer, living in the second half of the 15th century, who was "the first printer who set up a printing-press in the city of London. . . . He probably died or ceased printing about 1483" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Lettres Édifiantes: in full "Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères par quelques missionaires de la compagnie de Jésus." A collection of letters from Jesuit missionaries, principally in America and Asia, first published at Paris, in 34 vols. 12mo, 1702–76. There are many other editions, that of 1780–83 in 26 vols. being generally preferred; later ones have various additions; and there is a second collection entitled "Nouvelles Lettres Edifiantes des missions de la Chine et des Indes Orientales" (8 vols. 1818–23). Spanish and Italian editions have been published, and an abridged one in English. Many of these letters are of great historical and ethnographical interest.

Letts (lets). A branch of the Lithuanian or Lettic race, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves Latvis.

Letzten Dinge, Die. [G., 'The Last Things.'] An oratorio by Spohr, produced at Cassel on Good Friday, 1826. It is known in English as "The Last Judgment."

Leucadia, or **Leucas.** See *Santa Maura.*

Leuchtenberg (loich'ten-berG). Formerly, a small princely landgraviate in the Upper Palatinate. It came into the possession of the Bavarian dynasty in the middle of the 17th century. Eugene de Beauharnais was made duke of Leuchtenberg in 1817.

Leucippe and Cleitophon (lū-sip'ē and klī'tọ-fon). A Greek romance by Achilles Tatius, written in the 5th century.

> The story [by Achilles Tatius] is entitled "the adventures of Leucippe and Cleitophon," in eight books. Its chief merit consists in the descriptions in which it abounds; the incidents are complicated and tedious, and the character of the hero is below contempt. The probability of the narrative is quite overthrown by the awkward machinery. The hero, Cleitophon, tells his own story, from the third chapter of the first book down to the end of the romance, without any interruption from the unknown listener, who happens to be looking, with him, at a picture of the rape of Europa. The *dramatis personæ* are Hippias of Tyre, who has two children by different mothers, Cleitophon and Calligone; Sostratus, the brother of Hippias, his wife Panthia, and his daughter Leucippe; Cleinias, the cousin of Cleitophon; a cunning slave, Satyrus; Menelaus, an Egyptian, whose acquaintance Cleitophon makes when he runs away with Leucippe from Berytus to Alexandria; certain pirates and soldiers; Melitte, a supposed widow of Ephesus, but residing at Alexandria, who falls in love with Cleitophon, and induces him to marry her, in the belief that Leucippe is dead; Thersander, the husband of Melitte, who had escaped from shipwreck without her knowledge; and Sosthenes, the slave of Thersander. All these parties make their entries on the stage with melodramatic exactness; everybody appears at the critical time; and, in spite of all difficulties, the lovers are united at the end of the piece.
>
> *K. O. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 356. [(*Donaldson.*)

Leucippus (lū-sip'us). [Gr. Λεύκιππος.] Lived about 500 B. C. A noted Greek philosopher, founder of the atomic school of philosophy.

Leuckart (loik'ärt), **Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Helmstedt, Germany, Oct. 7, 1822. A German zoölogist, professor at Leipsic from 1869: especially noted as a helminthologist. He published "Die Parasiten des Menschen" (1863–76), etc.

Leucopetra (lū-kop'e-trạ̈). [Gr. Λευκοπέτρα.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Italy: the modern Capo dell' Armi. (*b*) A village on the Isthmus of Corinth. Here, 146 B. C., the Romans under Mummius defeated the Achæan League under Diæus.

Leucothea (lū-kō-thē'ạ̈). [Gr. Λευκοθέα.] A name of Ino.

Leucothea, or **Leukothea.** An asteroid (No. 35) discovered by Luther at Bilk, April 19, 1855.

Leuctra (lūk'trạ̈). [Gr. τὰ Λεῦκτρα.] In ancient geography, a village in Bœotia, Greece, about 7 miles southwest of Thebes. It is celebrated for the victory gained here, 371 B. C., by the Thebans under Epaminondas over the Spartans under Cleombrotus.

Leuk (loik), F. **Louëche** (lö-esh'). A village in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhone 14 miles northeast of Sion.

Leuk, Baths of, G. **Leukerbad** (loi'ker-bäd). A village 5 miles north of Leuk, noted for its hot mineral baths.

Leukas. See *Santa Maura.*

Leuthen (loi'ten). A village in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 10 miles west of Breslau. It was the scene of a victory gained Dec. 5, 1757, by the Prussians (30,000) under Frederick the Great over the Austrians (80,000) under Prince Charles. The Austrian loss was about 7,000 in killed and wounded, and many thousands were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was about 5,000. This battle is a remarkable instance of Frederick's superiority in tactics.

Leutkirch (loit'kirċh). A small town in Würtemberg, 41 miles south of Ulm.

Leutschau (loit'shou), Hung. **Lõcse** (lė'chā). The capital of the county of Zips, Hungary, situated in lat. 49° 2′ N., long. 20° 35′ E. Population (1890), 6,318.

Leutze (loit'se), **Emanuel.** Born at Gmünd, Würtemberg, May 24, 1816: died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1868. A German-American historical painter of the Düsseldorf school. Among his works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," "Landing of the Norsemen," "Cromwell and his Daughter," etc.

Leuwenhoek. See *Leeuwenhoek.*

Levadia. See *Livadia.*

Levaillant (lė-vä-yoṅ'), **François.** Born at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1753: died at Sézanne, France, Nov. 22, 1824. A French ornithologist, and traveler in southern Africa 1781–1785. He published accounts of his travels (1790 and 1796).

Levambert (lė-voṅ-bãr'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, 1614: died 1670. A French sculptor. Much of his work is in the park of Versailles.

Lévan (lā-voṅ'), **Louis.** Born in 1612: died in 1668. A noted French architect. His first work, apparently, was in 1643 at the Chateau de Vaux-le-Vicompte. He was afterward charged with the transformation of the Château de Vincennes. He succeeded Lemercier as architect of the Louvre and Tuileries, and completed the eastern and northern sides, except the portico of Perrault. At the Tuileries Louis XIV. ordered Levan to remodel the palace, which he did at the expense of De l'Orme's work, leaving intact only the order of the Rez de Chaussee. He also built the Pavillon de Marsan and the old Pavillon de Flore. In 1661 he built the Palais des Quatres Nations, now the Institut. He was also the first architect of Saint Sulpice, and built the Chapel de la Salpétrière, Saint-Louis en l'Ile, etc. He added two pavilions and an orangerie to the old Chateau de Versailles built by Louis XIII.

Levana (le-vā'nạ̈). In Roman mythology, a goddess, the protectress of children.

Levana. An educational treatise by Richter, published in 1807.

Levanna (le-vän'nä). A peak of the Graian Alps, on the frontier of France and Italy. Height, 11,940 feet.

Levant (lẹ̄-vant'), **The.** [D. *levant*, G. *Levante*, Dan. Sw. *levant*, F. *levant*, Sp. Pg. It. *levante*, from ML. *levan(t-)s*, the sunrise, the east, the orient; prop. adj., rising: applied to the sun.] The region, east of Italy, lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians.

Levantina, Valle. See *Leventina.*

Levanto (le-vän'tō). A small town in northern Italy, on the Riviera 12 miles northwest of Spezia.

Leven, Earl of. See *Leslie, Alexander.*

Leven (lē'vn), **Loch.** 1. A salt-water loch on the boundary of Argyll and Inverness, Scotland. It joins Loch Linnhe.—2. See *Lochleven.*

Leventina (lā-ven-tē'nä), or **Levantina** (lā-vän-tē'nä), **Valle,** G. **Livinenthal** (lē-fē'nen-täl). The valley of the upper Ticino from Airolo to Biasca, in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. Length, about 22 miles.

Lever (lē'vėr), Sir **Ashton.** Born at Alkrington, near Manchester, March 5, 1729: died at Manchester, Jan. 24, 1788. An English naturalist, noted as a collector. His extensive collection of various objects of interest—the Leverian Museum—was for many years one of the sights of London. It was disposed of by lottery in 1788, and dispersed by auction in 1806.

Lever, Charles James. Born at Dublin, Aug. 31, 1806: died at Triest, June 1, 1872. An Irish novelist, of English descent. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; studied medicine (which he practised in Brussels 1840–42); was editor of the "Dublin University Magazine" 1842–45; settled in Florence in 1847; and was appointed consul at Spezia in 1857, and at Triest in 1867. He wrote "Harry Lorrequer" (1837), "Charles O'Malley" (1840), "Tom Burke of Ours" (1844), "Arthur O'Leary" (1844), "Roland Cashel" (1850), "The Dodd Family Abroad" (1853–54), "Con Cregan" (1849), "The Daltons" (1852), "Lord Kilgobbin" (1872), etc.

Leverett (lev'ėr-et), **Frederick Percival.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11, 1803: died at Boston, Oct. 6, 1836. An American classical scholar, author of a Latin lexicon (1837).

Leverett, Sir **John.** Born in England, 1616: died March 16, 1679. A colonial governor of Massachusetts 1673–79.

Leveridge (lev'ėr-ij), **Richard.** Born in 1670: died March 22, 1758. An English singer. He had a very deep bass voice which was unimpaired for many years. About 1719 he opened a coffee-house in Covent Garden. He published a volume of songs with music in 1727.

Leverrier (lė-vā-ryā'), **Urbain Jean Joseph.** Born at St.-Lô, France, March 11, 1811: died at Paris, Sept. 23, 1877. A noted French astronomer, who shares with J. C. Adams the honor of discovering the planet Neptune in 1846. (See *Neptune.*) He became director of the Paris Observatory in 1854.

Leveson (lū'sọn), Sir **Richard.** Born 1570: died at London, July, 1605. An English admiral, appointed vice-admiral of England in 1604. He commanded a squadron despatched (unsuccessfully) to the Azores to capture the Spanish treasure-ships in 1600, and defeated the Spaniards in the harbor of Kinsale Oct. 1601, and in Cezimbra Bay June 3, 1602.

Leveson-Gower, Lord **Francis.** See *Egerton, Francis.*

Leveson-Gower (lū'sọn-gōr'), **George Granville,** first Duke of Sutherland. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1758: died July 19, 1833. An English nobleman, eldest son of the first Marquis of Stafford by his second wife, daughter of the first Duke of Bridgewater: created duke of Sutherland in 1833. He was a member of the House of Commons 1778–98 (except 1784–87), and was ambassador at Paris 1790–92. By inheritance and by marriage with the Countess of Sutherland, he became possessed of vast wealth.

Leveson-Gower, Lady **Georgiana Charlotte.** Born Sept. 23, 1812: died Jan. 19, 1885. An English novelist, daughter of the first Earl Granville: after her marriage in 1833 Lady Georgiana Fullerton. She wrote "Life of St. Francis of Rome, etc." (1855), "Laurentia" (1861), "Rose Leblanc" (1861), "Too Strange not to be True" (1864), "Constance Sherwood" (1865), "A Stormy Life" (1867), "Mrs. Gerald's Niece" (1869), "A Will and a Way" (1881), and various lives of saints, and translations, principally from the French.

Leveson-Gower, Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Born Aug. 4, 1721: died Aug. 15, 1805. An English nobleman. The third son of the first Earl Gower, he succeeded his father in 1754, and was created marquis of Stafford in 1786. He was a lord of the admiralty in 1749, lord privy seal 1755–57 and 1784–94, and president of the council 1767–79 and 1783–84.

Leveson-Gower, Granville, first Earl Granville. Born Oct. 12, 1773: died at London, Jan. 8, 1846. An English diplomatist, created Earl Granville in 1833: third son of the first Marquis of Stafford. He was ambassador extraordinary at St. Petersburg 1804–05, minister at Brussels 1816, and ambassador at Paris 1824–41 (with interruptions).

Leveson-Gower, Granville George, second Earl Granville. Born at London, May 11, 1815: died at London, March 31, 1891. An English Liberal statesman, eldest son and successor (1846) of the first Earl Granville. He entered the House of Commons in 1836, and the House of Lords in 1846. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs 1840–41; vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster of the forces 1848–51 (entering the cabinet 1851), successor to Palmerston in the foreign office 1851–52; and president of the council 1852–54. In June, 1859, he attempted, without success, to form a cabinet, and accepted the presidency of the council under Palmerston. He was appointed secretary of state for the colonies under Gladstone in 1868, and was secretary for foreign affairs 1870–74. It was during this administration that the treaty of Washington was signed. (See *Alabama claims*, and *Washington, Treaty of.*) He reassumed charge of the foreign office under Gladstone 1880–85.

Levi (lē'vī). A son of Jacob and Leah, the ancestor of the Levites.

Levi (lā'vē or lē'vī), **Leone.** Born at Ancona, Italy, June 6, 1821: died May 7, 1888. A noted jurist and statistician, of Hebrew descent, residing from 1844 in England. He became professor of commerce at King's College 1852, and was the author of "Commercial Law: its Principles and Administration, etc." (1850–52), "Manual of the Mercantile of Great Britain and Ireland" (1854), "Annals of British Legislation," "History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1763–1870" (1872), etc. He early became a member of the Presbyterian Church of England.

Leviathan, The. See *Hobbes.*

Leviathan of Literature, The. A surname of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Levico (lev'ē-kō). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles east-southeast of Trent. Population (1890), commune, 5,651.

Levin, Rahel. See *Varnhagen von Ense.*

Levis (lā-vē' or lev'is), or **Point Levi** (lē'vī). A river port in the province of Quebec, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec. Population (1891), 7,301.

Levita, Elias. See *Elias Levita.*

Levites (lē'vīts). 1. In Jewish history, the descendants of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; the tribe of Levi.—2. Specifically, a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between [illegible] and [illegible] years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they [illegible] the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, etc.; later they furnished the music at the services and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious [illegible] and teachers. Later they were also the [illegible] and became scribes, judges, etc. They were [illegible] possessions except thirty-five [illegible], in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi: the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

Leviticus (le-vit'i-kus). ['The book of the Levites.'] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law.

Levkas (lev'käs), **Amaxiki, Amaxichi** (ä-mäks-ē'kē), **Santa Maura** (sän'tä mou'rä), **Hamaxiki** (hä-mäks-ē'kē), etc. A seaport and the chief place in the island of Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, Greece, situated at the northeastern extremity of the island. Population (1889), 5,539.

Levkosia. See *Nicosia.*

Levroux (lė-vrö'). A town in the department of Indre, central France, 13 miles north by west of Châteauroux. Population (1891), commune, 4,203.

Levuka (lā-vö'kä). A town in the Fiji Islands: formerly the capital.

Levy (lē'vi), **Amy.** Born at Clapham, Nov. 10, 1861: committed suicide Sept. 10, 1889. An English poet and novelist, of Hebrew descent. She wrote several volumes of poems ("Xantippe and other Poems" (1881), "A Minor Poet" (1884), "A London Plane-tree" (1889)) and the novel "Reuben Sachs" (1889).

Lévy (lā-vē'), **Calmann.** Born at Phalsbourg, Lorraine, Oct. 19, 1819: died June 18, 1891. A French bookseller and editor, brother of Michel Lévy, with whom and a third brother he formed the firm of Michel Lévy frères.

Lévy (lā-vē'), **Émile.** Born at Paris, Aug. 29, 1826: died there, April 4, 1890. A French genre- and portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the École des Beaux Arts, of De Pujol, and of Picot, and won the grand prix de Rome in 1854. Among his works are "Le repas libre des martyrs" (1859), "Vercingetorix se rendant a César" (1863), "Vénus ceignant sa ceinture" (1863), "La mort d'Orphée" (1866), "Le jugement de Midas" (1870), "Le saule" (1876), "Jeune mère" (1881), "Circe" (1889), "Silène" (1890), etc. He decorated the mairie of the 16th arrondissement 1885-1887, and had much success in pastel.

Lévy, Michel. Born at Phalsbourg, Lorraine, Dec. 20, 1821: died at Paris, May 6, 1875. A French bookseller and publisher.

Lewald (lā'väld), **Fanny,** later Madame **Stahr.** Born at Konigsberg, Prussia, March 24, 1811: died at Dresden, Aug. 5, 1889. A German novelist and writer of travels. Among her novels are "Prinz Louis Ferdinand" (1849), "Von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht" (1863-65).

Lew-chew Islands. See *Loochoo Islands.*

Lewes (lū'es). The capital of Sussex, England, situated on the Ouse 45 miles south of London. Here, May 14, 1264, Henry III. was defeated by the barons under Simon de Montfort. Henry and his son gave themselves up to the barons after the battle. Population (1891), [illegible].

Lewes, or **Lewis** (lū'is), **Charles Lee.** Born at London, Nov. 29, 1740: died July 23 (June 26?), 1803. A noted English comedian.

Lewes (lū'es), **George Henry.** Born at London, April 18, 1817: died at London, Nov. 28, 1878. An English philosophical and miscellaneous writer largely influenced by the philosophy of Auguste Comte. Lewes was married in 1840 but in 1854 left his wife, living thereafter with Miss Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot). He wrote a "Biographical History of Philosophy" (1845-46), "The Spanish Drama" (1846), "The Life of Goethe" (1855), "Seaside Studies" (1858), "Physiology of Common Life" (1859-60), "Studies in Animal Life" (1862), "Aristotle" (1864), "Problems of Life and Mind" (1874-79), "Actors and the Art of Acting" (1875), "Physical Basis of Mind" (1877). He was the first editor of the "Fortnightly Review" (1865-66).

Lewes, Mise of. [From OF. *mise*, a settling, a judgment.] An agreement between the English defeated party under Henry III. and the barons under Simon de Montfort, in 1264, directly after the battle of Lewes. It provided for native counselors and the reorganization of Parliament.

Lewin ([illegible]), **Thomas.** Born April 19, 1805: died [illegible], 1877. An English lawyer, antiquary, and [illegible] writer. He wrote "A Practical [illegible]" [illegible] "The [illegible]" [illegible] "An Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament" [illegible].

Lewis (lū'is), or **The Lews** (lūz). The northern and larger portion of the largest island of the Hebrides, Ross-shire, Scotland, situated 27 miles west of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Minch. Chief town, Stornoway. Area, [illegible] square miles.

Lewis. See [illegible].

Lewis, Andrew. Born in Donegal, Ireland, about 1720: died in Bedford County, Va., Sept. 26, 1781. An American general. [illegible] 1758, and was captured and taken to Montreal; gained the victory of Point Pleasant over the Indians, Oct. 10, 1774 (as major-general); and served as brigadier-general in the Continental army March 1, 1776, to April 5, 1777.

Lewis, Charles. Born at Gloucester, England, 1753: died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1795. An English painter of still life.

Lewis, Charles George. Born at Enfield, Middlesex, June 13, 1808: died June 16, 1880. An English engraver, best known for his engravings of Landseer's works.

Lewis, David. Born in Wales about 1683: died at Low Leyton, Essex, April, 1760. A British poet, author of "Philip of Macedon," a tragedy (1727).

Lewis, Dio. Born at Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1823: died at Yonkers, N. Y., May 21, 1886. An American homeopathic physician, well known as a lecturer on hygiene and an advocate of various methods of physical culture. He wrote "New Gymnastics" (1862), "Weak Lungs" (1863), "Our Girls" (1871), etc.

Lewis, Edmonia. Born near Albany, N. Y., 1845. An American sculptor, of African and Indian descent. Her first known work was a bust of Colonel Shaw who commanded the first colored regiment in the Civil War. She went to Rome in 1867. Among her works are "The Death of Cleopatra" (1876), "The Old Arrow-maker and his Daughters," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," etc.

Lewis, Mrs. (Estelle Anna Robinson). Born near Baltimore about 1824: died at London, Nov. 24, 1880. An American poet and miscellaneous writer. Among her works is the tragedy "Sappho of Lesbos" (1868), which was translated into Greek and played at Athens.

Lewis, Francis. Born at Llandaff, Wales, March, 1713: died at New York, Dec. 19, 1803. An American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York.

Lewis, Frederick Christian. Born at London, March 14, 1779: died at Enfield, Dec. 18, 1856. An English engraver and landscape-painter. He engraved works of Raphael, Michelangelo, Claude, Poussin, Flaxman, Turner, Landseer, etc.

Lewis, Sir **George Cornewall.** Born at London, April 21, 1806: died at Harpton Court, Radnorshire, April 13, 1863. An English statesman, scholar, and author. He was poor-law commissioner for England and Wales 1839-47, under-secretary for the home department 1848; financial secretary to the treasury 1850-52; chancellor of the exchequer 1855-58; home secretary 1859-61; and secretary for war 1861-63. His chief work is an "Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History" (1855).

Lewis, Ida. Born at Newport, R. I., in 1841. The daughter of the keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse. She is noted for her courage in saving life. She married William H. Wilson in 1870.

Lewis, John. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 29, 1675: died Jan. 16, 1747. An English biographer, antiquarian, and bibliographer, author of biographies of Wyclif, Caxton, Pecock, and Fisher, and of numerous other works on various topics.

Lewis, John Frederick. Born at London, 1805: died at Walton on the Thames, Aug. 15, 1876. An English etcher and painter, at first of animals, but later of Highland, Italian, Spanish (for which he was called "Spanish Lewis"), and Oriental subjects. His latest (Oriental) pictures are the best-known.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory. Born at London, July 9, 1775: died at sea (of yellow fever), May 14, 1818. An English poet, dramatist, and romance-writer, best known as the author of "Ambrosio, or the Monk" (1795), from which he was commonly known as "Monk" Lewis. He visited Weimar 1792-93; became an attaché of the British legation at the Hague 1794; sat in the House of Commons 1796-1802; and visited Jamaica (where he owned property) Nov., 1815, and again toward the end of 1817. He also wrote "Village Virtues," [illegible] (1796), "The Castle Spectre" (acted at Drury Lane Dec. 14, 1797), "[illegible] of Honor" (1799), "Alfonso, King of Castile" (a tragedy, 1801), "Adelgitha," a tragedy acted at Drury Lane April 30, 1807, etc.

Lewis, Meriwether. Born near Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18, 1774: committed suicide near Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1809. An American explorer, joint commander with Clark of an exploring expedition in the northwestern part of the United States 1804-06.

Lewis, Morgan. Born at New York, Oct. 16, 1754: died at New York, April 7, 1844. An American general, [illegible], son of Francis Lewis; governor of New York 1804-06.

Lewis, Tayler. Born at Northumberland, N. Y., March 27, 1802: died at Schenectady, N. Y., May 11, 1877. An American [illegible]. He was professor of Greek at the University of New York [illegible] "The Divine Human in the Scriptures" [illegible].

Lewis, William Thomas. Born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, about 1748: died at London, Jan. 13, 1811. A noted English comedian. Among the parts which he created are Falkland in the "Rivals," Wyndham in the "Man of Reason," Sir Charles Racket in "Three Weeks after Marriage," Counsellor Witmore in Kenrick's "Duellist," Beverly in Colman's "Man of Business," Arviragus in Mason's "Caractacus," Millamour in Murphy's "Know your own Mind," Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem," and Egerton in the "Man of the World." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lewis River. See *Snake River.*

Lewiston (lū'is-ton). A city in Androscoggin County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin, opposite Auburn, 31 miles north of Portland. Its leading manufactures are woolen and cotton. It is the seat of Bates College (Freewill Baptist). Population (1890), 21,701.

Lexington (lek'sing-ton). A city and the capital of Fayette County, Kentucky, 22 miles southeast of Frankfort. It is a commercial and manufacturing center; has a famous horse-market; and is the seat of Kentucky University. It was settled in 1775. Population (1890), 21,567.

Lexington. A small town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 11 miles northwest of Boston. It is noted as the scene of the first bloodshed of the American Revolution, April 19, 1775. The British (800 men) under Colonel Smith left Boston on the night of April 18, to take the military stores in Concord. The advance under Major Pitcairn was confronted at Lexington Green by about 50 minute-men under Captain Parker, and this force was dispersed with the loss of 7 Americans killed. The British proceeded to Concord, and a part of the force was repulsed at the Concord bridge by the minute-men. Colonel Smith ordered a retreat, and maintained a running fight back to Charlestown with the constantly increasing Americans. At Lexington he was reinforced by 1,200 men under Lord Percy. The British loss was 273; the American loss, 88. The fighting at Concord is often called the battle of Concord, while the entire day's fighting is called the battle of Lexington.

Lexington. A city and the capital of Lafayette County, Missouri, situated on the Missouri 40 miles east by north of Kansas City. The Federals under Mulligan surrendered here to the Confederates under Price, Sept. 21, 1861. Population (1890), 4,537.

Lexington. The capital of Rockbridge County, Virginia, situated on North River 108 miles west by north of Richmond. It is the seat of the Virginia Military Institute and of Washington and Lee University (which see). Population (1890), 3,059.

Lexington. A famous American bay race-horse, foaled in 1851.

Lexinton, or **Lessington** (les'ing-ton), **Stephen de.** Lived about the middle of the 13th century. An English ecclesiastic, abbot of Stanley in Wiltshire, later abbot of Savigny in Normandy (1229) and (1243) of Clairvaux.

Lexovii (leks-ō'vi-ī). In ancient history, a Celtic people in northern Gaul, which lived near the English Channel west of the Seine.

Ley (lē), **James.** Born 1550: died March 14, 1629. An English jurist and politician, created first Earl of Marlborough Feb. 5, 1626. He was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench for Ireland in 1604, lord chief justice of England 1622, and lord high treasurer 1624. He succeeded Bacon as speaker of the House of Lords, and pronounced the judgment of the Lords upon him.

Leybourn (lē'bėrn), **William.** Born 1626: died about 1700. An English surgeon and mathematician. He was the author, with Vincent Wing, of the first English treatise on astronomy, "Urania Practica" (1648). He also published "Planometria" (1650: republished as "The Complete Surveyor" 1653), "Arithmetick, Vulgar, Decimal, and Instrumental" (1657), "Census Mathematicus" (1690), "Panarithmologia," the earliest English ready reckoner (1693), etc.

Leycester (les'tėr), Sir **Peter.** Born at Nether Tabley, Cheshire, March 3, 1614: died there, Oct. 11, 1678. An English antiquary, author of "Historical Antiquities" of Great Britain and Ireland and particularly of Cheshire (1653).

Leyden, or **Leiden** (lī'den). A city in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Old Rhine 6 miles from the North Sea and 22 miles southwest of Amsterdam: the Roman Lugdunum Batavorum, and the medieval Leithen. It was the birthplace of Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Gerard Douw, and other painters. The university, founded in 1575, is attended by about 700 students and has valuable museums of natural history, ethnography, archæology, etc., an observatory, and a library of 160,000 volumes. Other objects of interest are the Stadhuis, Church of St. Pancras, Church of St. Peter, the mound Burg, Museum of Antiquities, Natural History Museum, Municipal Museum, Ethnographical Museum, and Botanic Garden. Leyden was formerly noted for its cloth manufacture; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards in 1573-74; and was the residence of the Pilgrim Fathers 1609-20. Population (1891), [illegible].

Leyden, John. Born at Denholm, Roxburghshire, Sept. 8, 1775: died at Batavia, Java, Aug. 28, 1811. A noted Scottish poet, physician, and Orientalist. He was appointed assistant surgeon at Madras 1803; traveled extensively in India; settled in Calcutta in 1806; was made assay master of the mint there in 1810; and went to Java in 1811, where he died.

He published "A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the Close of the Eighteenth Century" (1799), an "Essay on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations" (in "Asiatic Researches"), etc. His poetical remains were published in 1819.

Leyden, John of. See *John of Leyden.*

Leyden, Lucas van. See *Lucas van Leyden.*

Leys (līs or lā), Baron **Hendrik.** Born at Antwerp, Feb. 18, 1815: died there, Aug. 26, 1869. A Belgian historical and genre painter.

Leyte (lā'e-tā or lā'tā). An island of the Philippines, about lat. 11° N., long. 124° 50′ E. Length, about 115 miles. Population, about 270,000.

Lhameos. See *Llameos.*

Lhasa (lhä'sä), or **Lassa** (läs'sä). The capital of Tibet, situated in lat. 29° 39′ N., long. 90° 57′ E., about 11,900 feet above sea-level. It is an important trading center; is celebrated as the residence of the grand lama and as a place of pilgrimage; and is remarkable for the number of its convents. The chief building is the grand temple. It became the residence of the dalai lama in the middle of the 17th century. It has been visited by very few Europeans (as by Huc in 1846). Population, about 25,000.

L'Hôpital, or **L'Hospital** (lō-pē-täl'), **Michel de.** Born at Aigueperse, Puy-de-Dôme, France, about 1505: died March, 1573. A noted French statesman. He was in 1547 sent on a mission to the Council of Trent, which was at that time sitting at Bologna. He was made superintendent of the royal finances in 1554, and in 1560 became chancellor of France. He caused the States-General to be assembled at Orléans in 1560, and procured the passage in 1562 of the Edict of Jan., which granted toleration to the Huguenots. His liberal policy was, however, distasteful to the Guises, and civil war broke out in 1562 in spite of his efforts to maintain peace. He was dismissed from office in 1568. His complete works were edited by Dufey (1824–25).

Lhuyd (loid), **Edward.** Born 1660: died June 30, 1709. A British scholar and naturalist, best known from his researches in Celtic. He was the author of "Lithophylacii Britannici ichnographia, etc." (1699), a catalogue of the figured fossils of the Ashmolean Museum, "Archæologia Britannica" (1707), etc. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1708.

Liais (lyā), **Emmanuel.** Born at Cherbourg, 1826. A French astronomer. He was attached to the Bureau of Longitudes from 1852; was sent to Brazil on a scientific mission in 1858; and had charge of the Astronomical Observatory at Rio de Janeiro for several years. He has published several works on Brazilian geography, etc., and on astronomy.

Liakhoff (lē'aċh-of). An island in the New Siberia group, in the Arctic Ocean.

Liancourt-sous-Clermont (lyoṅ-kör'sö-kler-môṅ'). A manufacturing town in the department of Oise, France, 30 miles north of Paris. It contains a ruined castle of its dukes. Population (1891), 5,617.

Liar, The. An adaptation by Foote of Corneille's "Le menteur." He himself played the part of Young Wilding the liar.

Liauyang (lyou-yäng'). A town in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, southwest of Mukden.

Libanius (li-bā'ni-us). Born at Antioch, Syria, about 314 A. D. A Greek sophist. His orations and declamations were edited by Reiske (1791–97).

> From his autobiography and letters, as well as from the numerous works which he has left us, Libanius is better known to modern scholars than any sophist of the fourth century. He was born about A. D. 314 at Antioch on the Orontes, of a distinguished family, and after receiving there some part of his early training, to which, however, he does not revert with much respect or gratitude, he betook himself to Athens, at the age of twenty, in the ardent hope of finding there all the teaching which he required. The account which he gives of his adventures in that university furnishes us with a curious picture of the state of learning in the fourth century. The rival professors had press gangs of students who had sworn allegiance to them, and who forcibly seized on all freshmen and carried them off to their own lecture-room. Although Libanius had determined beforehand which of the sophists he wished to attend, he was kidnapped, as soon as he entered the city, by the adherents of another teacher, from whom he was again seized by an opposition gang and obliged to take the oath to their master. In this thraldom he was detained for five years, when the riotous sophists were for a time displaced and he was promoted to one of the chairs.
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> *K. O. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 294. (*Donaldson.*)

Libanus. The Latin name of Lebanon.

Libau (lē'bou), Lettish **Leepaja** (lā'pä-yä). A seaport in the government of Courland, Russia, situated on the Baltic Sea in lat. 56° 31′ N., long. 21° E.: an important export place. Population (1885–89), 32,538.

Libby Prison, The. A notorious Confederate military prison in Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War: originally a tobacco warehouse. It was afterward taken down, carried to Chicago, and there set up as a war museum.

Libelt (lē'belt), **Karol.** Born at Posen, Prussia, April 8, 1807: died near Gollantsch, Prussia, June 9, 1875. A Polish politician and philosophical writer.

Liber (lī'bėr). In Italian mythology, a god of wine, afterward identified with the Greek Dionysus (Bacchus).

Libera (lib'e̤-rä̤). In Italian mythology, a goddess, wife of the wine-god Liber, afterward identified with the Greek Persephone.

Liberal Party. In British politics, the name by which the Whig party has been known since about the time of the first Reform Bill. It has generally advocated reforms in government and extension of power to the people, has favored free trade, and in the last few years has advocated Home Rule for Ireland. It has held office under Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Gladstone, and Rosebery as prime ministers.

Liberal Unionists. In British politics, a party formed in 1886 by the secession from the Liberal party of those who objected to Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. They act generally with the Conservatives, their recognized leader being the Marquis of Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire).

Liberation, War of. [G. *Befreiungskrieg.*] A name given by the Germans to the war of the Allies against the French in 1813–14. A leading result was the freeing of various German states from French occupation and influence.

Liberator, The. An antislavery paper published at Boston 1831–65, edited by Garrison.

Liberator, The. **1.** [Sp. *El Libertador.*] The title of Simon Bolivar. The municipality of Caracas, after he had taken that city from the Spaniards, proclaimed him Oct. 13, 1813, "Salvador de la Patria, Libertador de Venezuela" ('Savior of the Country, and Liberator of Venezuela'). The title of Liberator of New Granada was conferred on him after the battle of Boyacá, Aug., 1819; and that of Liberator of Peru after the victory of Ayacucho in 1824.

2. A surname of O'Connell.

Liber de Hyda (lī'bėr dē hī'dä̤). See the extract.

> A circumstantial account of the foundation of the schools of Oxford in the year 886 is to be found in the *Liber de Hyda*, a monastic record which seems to have been compiled during the second half of the fourteenth century. It professes to give a list of the original staff of teachers. St. Neot and St. Grimbald are stated to have given lectures on theology, Asser on grammar and rhetoric, John, a monk of St. David's, on logic, music, and arithmetic, and another monk of the same name, on geometry and astronomy. The absence of any allusion to lectures on medicine or law may be due to the fact that the compiler of the *Liber de Hyda* was a monk who as such had no interest in either of these branches of study. He shows himself singularly inaccurate as to the history of Oxford in his own century, for he states positively that the University had its abode outside the North Gate until the year 1374, and used the church of St. Giles as its formal place of assembly.
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> *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 241.

Liberia (lī-bē'ri-ä̤). A negro republic on the western coast of Africa, extending from about 6° 40′ W. about 400 miles along the coast to the northwest. Capital, Monrovia. The coast is low. Tropical products are exported. The government is vested in a president and a congress comprising a senate and a house of representatives. Liberia was founded by free negroes sent by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and was declared independent in 1847. Area, estimated, 14,360 square miles. Population, estimated, 1,068,000.

Liber Pontificalis (lī'bėr pon-tif-i-kā'lis). [L., 'book of the Pope.'] A work containing the lives of the popes from St. Peter to Stephen VI. It has been attributed to Anastasius Bibliothecarius, but without ancient authority.

Liber Studiorum (lī'bėr stū-di-ō'rum). [L., 'book of studies.'] A volume of studies by Turner, the English landscape-painter. He published it 1806–16 with a desire to rival Claude's "Liber Veritatis."

Libertad (lē-ber-täᴛʜ'). A maritime department in northwestern Peru. Capital, Trujillo. The old department of Libertad, formed in 1825 from the colonial intendency of Trujillo, embraced also the present departments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and Piura, which have been separated from it at different times. Area, 18,765 square miles. Population (1876), 147,541.

Libertine, The. A tragedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1676. It is professedly derived from "Il Atheisto Fulminato," but apparently from Molière's "Don Juan."

Liberty Bell, The. A famous bell cast in London in 1752. It bore the motto "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It was afterward recast at Philadelphia, with the same inscription, and it was rung when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress. It is now in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Liberty Enlightening the World. A colossal figure formed of plates of bronze on an iron framework, supported on a high granite pedestal, on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay. The figure represents a robustly formed woman, fully draped in Greek tunic and mantle, and holding aloft a torch in her uplifted right hand. The height of the statue is [illegible] feet; of the pedestal, [illegible]. It is by the sculptor Bartholdi, and is a gift made to the United States by popular subscription by the people of France. The pedestal was designed by Richard M. Hunt, and paid for by popular subscription in the United States. The statue was inaugurated in 1886.

Liberty Tree, The. An elm-tree formerly standing on Washington street, Boston. Effigies of objectionable persons were hung upon it during the Stamp Act excitement. A building now covers its site.

Liber Veritatis (ver-i-tā'tis). [L., 'book of truth.'] A collection of original drawings by Claude Lorrain. There are six copies in existence: one is at Chatsworth, England.

Libitina (lib-i-tī'nä̤). An ancient Italian goddess of gardens, vineyards, and voluptuous pleasures, identified with Venus as "Venus Libitina." She was also goddess of death and of the dead, and in this aspect was later identified with Proserpine. A piece of money was deposited in her temple for every one who died in Rome.

Libius Severus (lib'i-us se-vē'rus). A Roman emperor. See the extract.

> Libius Severus, "a Lucanian by nation," was the man whom Ricimer had selected to wear the diadem snatched from the head of the murdered Majorian. He was proclaimed Emperor at Ravenna, on the nineteenth of November, 461. He died at Rome on the fifteenth of August, 465. Those two dates sum up in truth the whole of our knowledge respecting this faint shadow of an Emperor. It should, perhaps, be added that one authority states that he "lived religiously."
>
> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, II. 438.

Libollo. See *Lubolo.*

Libourne (lē-börn'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated at the confluence of the Isle and Dordogne, 18 miles east-northeast of Bordeaux. It exports wine, brandy, etc. Population (1891), commune, 17,867.

Libra (lī'brä̤). [L., 'the balance.'] An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the Chelæ, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs going back to 600 B. C.; but there is reason to believe that it is not so old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its principal stars, Kiffa borealis and Kiffa australis, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitudes respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which Antares forms the vertex.

Libreville (lēbr-vēl'). The capital of French Kongo, about 32 miles north of the equator, on the Bay of Gaboon. It consists of the French town, where the government buildings, the hospital, and the Catholic mission attract attention, and of the suburbs Glasstown and Baraka, where foreign traders reside and American Presbyterians have their mission station. The nucleus of the native population was formed by a settlement of liberated slaves.

Libro de Tasas (lē'brō dā tä'säs). [Sp., 'book of rules' or 'laws.'] A code of laws and regulations compiled under the direction of the viceroy Toledo for the government of Peru. They were promulgated at different times, the first instalment being dated Oct. 18, 1572. The Libro de Tasas was founded partly on the unwritten Inca laws, partly on ancient Spanish legislation, and partly on rules established by the Council of the Indies. The country was divided into *corregimientos* (abolished in 1784); the duties of officers were defined; and it was directed that the Indians should be governed by their own chiefs, subject to the viceroy. The mitta, or forced labor of the Indians, was confirmed and regulated. These rules were the basis of the Peruvian colonial laws, and to some extent of those of the republic.

Libro d'Oro (lē'brō dō'rō). [It., 'book of gold.'] **1.** A roll or register of the noble families of a state or province, with the list of their estates; an institution of the Italian republics of the middle ages, the most famous being that of Venice. Hence—**2.** By extension and in the way of allusion, any list or imaginary list of titles of honor, or the like.

Liburnia (lī-bėr'ni-ä̤). [Gr. Λιβουρνία.] In ancient geography, a country in Illyria, along the Adriatic, corresponding to the western part of modern Croatia and northern Dalmatia, and neighboring islands. The inhabitants were celebrated as navigators and pirates.

Libya (lib'i-ä̤). [Gr. Λιβύη.] In ancient geography, a name of varying signification, denoting Africa, or Africa excluding Egypt, or Africa excluding Egypt and Ethiopia.

Libyan Desert. In ancient times, the Sahara: now restricted to its eastern portion.

Libyan languages. See *Berbers* and *Hamites.*

Libyan Sea (lib'i-an sē). In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which extends from Africa proper eastward to Egypt: the Roman Libycum Mare.

Licata (lē-kä'tä), or **Alicata** (ä-lē-kä'tä). A seaport in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 27 miles southeast of Girgenti, at the mouth of the Salso. It exports sulphur. Population (1881), 17,478.

Lichfield (lich'fēld). ['The field of the dead.'] A city in Staffordshire, England, [illegible] miles north by east of Birmingham. [illegible] large and impressive church [illegible] times. The exterior [illegible] the central one rebuilt by Wren. [illegible] covered, except the space taken by [illegible] with arcades forming niches for [illegible] The details of the ornament [illegible] triforium; the choir has none. The Lady chapel terminates in a polygonal chevet, said to be the only example of this normal Pointed form in an English cathedral. The handsome 16th-century windows were brought from a convent near Liége. The cathedral measures 403 by 65 feet; length of transepts, 149; height of vault, 60; height of central spire, 260. There is an interesting oblong octagonal chapter-house. Lichfield was the birthplace of Samuel Johnson. It was made a bishopric about 656, and was an archbishopric for a few years at the close of the 8th century. It was besieged by the Parliament in 1643. It manufactures ale. Population (1891), 7,864.

Lichtenberg (liċh'ten-berċ). A former principality of Germany, lying between the Rhine Palatinate and Birkenfeld. It was granted to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in 1816; was made a principality in 1819; was ceded to Prussia in 1834; and is now the circle of Sankt-Wendel, Rhine Province.

Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph. Born at Ober-Ramstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany, July 1, 1742: died at Göttingen, Feb. 24, 1799. A German physicist and satirist, professor at the University of Göttingen. He is best known as the discoverer of the electrical figures named from him. His works were published 1800-05.

Lichtenstein (liċh'ten-stīn). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 14 miles west-southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 8,804.

Lichtenstein, Martin Heinrich Karl. Born at Hamburg, Jan. 10, 1780: died at sea, Sept. 3, 1857. A German African traveler and zoölogist, appointed professor of zoölogy at Berlin in 1811. He lived at the Cape of Good Hope 1802-06. He wrote "Reisen im südlichen Afrika" ("Travels in Southern Africa," 1810-11).

Lichterfelde (liċh'ter-fel-de). A village 6 miles southwest of Berlin. It has a school for cadets.

Licinia gens (lī-sin'i-ạ̈ jenz). A celebrated plebeian clan or house, of uncertain origin, in ancient Rome. The first member of the gens who obtained the consulship was C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, 364 B.C. The Licinii almost constantly occupied high offices of state until in the 4th century they obtained the imperial dignity. Their family names are Calvus (with the agnomens Esquilinus and Stolo), Crassus (with the agnomen Dives), Geta, Lucullus, Macer, Murena, Nerva, Sacerdos, Varus. The following cognomens are more in the nature of personal surnames than family names: Archias, Cæcina, Damasippus, Imbrex, Lartius, Lentulus, Nepos, Proculus, Regulus, Rufinus, Squillus, and Tegula.

Licinian (lī-sin'i-ạn) **Laws** or **Rogations.** A collection of laws proposed by the Roman tribunes Licinius Stolo and Sextius 376 B. C., and passed 367 after a long obstructive contest. They provided that one of the consuls must be a plebeian; that no person could occupy more than 500 jugera of the public land; that interest on debts should be deducted from the principal and the balance paid in three years; and that plebeians should be admitted to the College of the Sibylline Books. There were provisions limiting the cattle on the public lands and limiting the slave labor on large estates.

Licinius (lī-sin'i-us) (**Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo**). A Roman tribune who proposed the Licinian Laws (which see).

Licinius (**Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus**). Born in Dacia: killed at Thessalonica, 324 A. D. A Roman emperor. He was made Augustus by Galerius in 307. In 313 he married Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great. He defeated Maximinus in the same year, whereby he became sole ruler of the East. In 314 he was involved in war with Constantine, who had made himself sole ruler of the West. Peace was shortly concluded, but a new war begun in 323 ended in his defeat and death.

Licking (lik'ing). A river in Kentucky, joining the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. Length, about 200 miles.

Lick (lik) **Observatory.** An observatory founded and endowed by James Lick, a wealthy Californian (1796-1876), and transferred to the regents of the University of California in 1888. It is situated on the summit of Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, California, east of San José. It is in lat. 37° 20′ N., long. 121° 38′ W. It contains a refracting telescope of 36-inch aperture made by Alvan Clarke and Sons.

Liddell (lid'ẹl), **Henry George.** Born 1811. An English lexicographer and classical scholar, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1855-92. He published with Robert Scott a Greek lexicon (7th ed. 1883) and "History of Rome" (1855), etc.

Liddesdale (lid'ez-dāl). The valley of the Liddel, a tributary of the Esk, in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Liddon (lid'on), **Henry Parry.** Born at North Stoneham, Hampshire, Aug. 20, 1829: died at Weston-super-Mare, Sept. 9, 1890. An English [illegible] [illegible], and in [illegible] [illegible] religious works.

Lidköping (lid'chė-ping). A town in the laen of Skaraborg, Sweden, situated on Lake Wener 70 miles northeast of Gothenburg. Population (1890), 5,180.

Lie (lē), **Jonas Lauritz Edemil.** Born at Eger, near Drammen, Norway, June 11, 1833. A Norwegian novelist. He entered the naval academy at Frederiksværn, but a year later was forced to give up this career because of near-sightedness. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Christiania, and ultimately settled at Kongsvinger in the practice of his profession. Here he also found time for journalistic work, and made frequent contributions to journals and periodicals. In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. In 1868 he removed to Christiania in order to devote himself wholly to literature. His first novel, "Den Fremsynte" ("The Foreseer"), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he now spent a summer in travel in the north, the fruit of which was "Fortællinger og Skildringer fra Norge" ("Tales and Descriptions of Norway"), and then was enabled to undertake a journey to Rome. His next novel, "Tremasteren Fremtiden eller Liv nordpaa" ("The Bark Future, or Life up North," 1872), was a description of Norse life at sea, the direction in which he has made his particular fame. This was followed in 1874 by his most widely known novel, "Lodsen og hans Hustru" ("The Pilot and his Wife"). Results of his Italian journey were "Tantulla," "Antonia Banniera," and the lyrical drama "Faustina Strozzi" (all from 1875). "Thomas Ross" (1878) and "Adam Schrader" (1879) are novels of city life. "Rutland" (1881) is a sea story. A three-act comedy "Grabows Kat" was successfully produced in Christiania and Stockholm. Of late years he has lived much abroad (alternately in Stuttgart, Berchtesgaden, and Dresden), but has recently again taken up his residence in Norway.

Liebau (lē'bou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 54 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,036.

Liebenstein (lē'ben-stīn). A watering-place in Saxe-Meiningen, in the Thuringian Forest 12 miles south of Eisenach.

Lieber (lē'bėr), **Francis.** Born at Berlin, March 18, 1800: died at New York, Oct. 2, 1872. A German-American publicist. He was imprisoned by the Prussian authorities in 1819 and 1824; removed to the United States in 1827; edited the "Encyclopædia Americana" (1829-33); and was professor of history and political economy in South Carolina College 1835-56 and in Columbia College 1857-72. His works include "Manual of Political Ethics" (1838), "Legal and Political Hermeneutics" (1839), "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (1853), "Guerrilla Parties" (1862), "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field" (1863), etc.

Lieber, Oscar Montgomery. Born at Boston, Sept. 8, 1830: died at Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862. An American geologist and chemist, son of Francis Lieber.

Lieberkühn (lē'bėr-kün), **Johann Nathanael.** Born 1711: died at Berlin, 1765. A noted German anatomist. The Lieberkühnian glands were named from him.

Liebig (lē'biċ), Baron **Justus von.** Born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803: died at Munich, April 18, 1873. A celebrated German chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Giessen in 1824, and at Munich in 1852. He established at Giessen a noted laboratory for researches in organic chemistry and the application of chemistry to agriculture, food, etc. With Poggendorff he wrote the "Handwörterbuch der Chemie" ("Dictionary of Chemistry," 1837-64). His works include "Handbuch der organischen Chemie" (in Geiger's "Handbuch der Pharmacie," 1839), "Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agrikultur" ("Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture," 1840), "Die Thierchemie oder die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie" ("Animal Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology," 1842), "Chemische Briefe" (translated into English as "Familiar Letters on Chemistry," 1844), "Grundsätze der Agrikulturchemie" (1855), "Theorie und Praxis der Landwirthschaft" (1856), "Naturwissenschaftliche Briefe über die moderne Landwirthschaft" (1859), etc.

Liebknecht (lēp'knecht), **Wilhelm.** Born at Giessen, Hesse, March 29, 1826. A German politician and journalist. He took part in the revolutionary movement in Baden in 1848, and lived in exile in Switzerland and England from 1849 to 1862, when he returned to Germany. He joined the International in 1864, became the leader of the Verband deutscher Arbeitervereine in 1868, and was elected a member of the Reichstag by the Social Democrats in 1874.

Liechtenstein (lēch'ten-stīn). An independent principality of Europe, bounded by Vorarlberg on the east, the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the south, and the canton of St. Gall on the west. Capital, Vaduz. The surface is generally mountainous. [illegible] in 1719, and [illegible] 1866. Area, [illegible].

Lieder Ohne Worte [illegible]

Liège [illegible], G. **Lüttich** [illegible], D. **Luik** [illegible]. 1. A province of Belgium, bounded by Limburg and the Netherlands on the north, Rhenish Prussia on the east, Luxemburg on the south, Namur on the southwest, and Brabant on the west. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons. Area, 1,117 square miles. Population (1893), 789,151.—2. [L. *Leodium.*] The capital of the province of Liège, situated at the junction of the Ourthe and Meuse, in lat. 50° 39′ N., long. 5° 33′ E. It is the center of an important mining region of coal, iron, etc.; is famous for the manufacture of firearms; and has also manufactures of engines, zinc, etc. The cathedral is of very early foundation, but the existing nave was rebuilt in 1528, and the choir in 1280. The dimensions are 276 by 111 feet; height of vaulting, 80. St. Jacques is a late-Pointed church with polygonal chevet and radiating chapels, and a fine Romanesque west tower. On the north is a notable Renaissance portal of the 16th century. The interior is very rich, with intricately carved moldings around the arches, color-decoration on the vaulting, 16th century glass, and a sculptured stone choir-screen. The dimensions are 260 by 105 feet; height of vaulting, 75. The state university, founded in 1817, has about 1,000 students. The Palais de Justice was formerly the episcopal palace. Liège was sacked by Charles the Bold in 1467 and 1468, and was often besieged and taken. It belonged to France from 1794 to 1814. Population (1893), 158,892.

Liège, Bishopric of. A former bishopric extending northward and southwestward of the city of Liège. It belonged to the Westphalian circle of the empire; was acquired by France in 1794; passed by the Congress of Vienna to the Netherlands; and in 1831 was ceded to Belgium.

Liegnitz (leg'nits). The capital of the government district of Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Schwarzwasser and Katzbach, in lat. 51° 13′ N., long. 16° 9′ E. Its manufactures are extensive and varied, and it has a flourishing trade. It was the capital of the principality of Liegnitz down to 1675, when it was acquired by Austria. It was ceded to Prussia in 1742. Near it was fought the battle of Katzbach 1813. Population (1890), 46,874.

Liegnitz, Battles of. 1. A battle fought at Wahlstatt, near Liegnitz, April 9, 1241. It was a victory for the Mongols under Batu over the Germans and Poles; but the Mongol advance into central Europe was checked, and the contest is hence regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world.

2. A victory gained near Liegnitz, Aug. 15, 1760, by Frederick the Great over the Austrians under Laudon. It prevented the junction of the Austrians and Russians.

Lierre (lē-ãr'), Flem. **Lier** (lē'er). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Great and Little Neethe, 10 miles southeast of Antwerp. It has silk factories, and the Church of St. Gomarius is noteworthy. Population (1890), 20,133.

Liestal (lēs'täl). The capital of the half-canton of Basel-Land, Switzerland, situated on the Ergolz 8 miles southeast of Basel. Population (1888), 4,927.

Lievens, or **Livens** (lē'vens), or **Lievenz, Jan.** Born at Leyden, Oct. 24, 1607: died at Antwerp about 1663. A Dutch painter and engraver.

Liévin (lya-vaṅ'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, situated near Lens. Population (1891), 12,417.

Life Let us Cherish. [G. *Freut euch des Lebens.*] A favorite German song, written by Martin Usteri of Zurich, published in 1796. The music was written by Hans Georg Nägeli in 1793. *Grove.*

Life of Christ, The. A remarkable series of six paintings by Rembrandt, executed about 1640 for the Stadholder of the Netherlands, and now in the Old Pinakothek, Munich. The finest of the series is the "Entombment," whose chief group is thrown into vigorous relief by a ray of strong light amid the somber surroundings. In the "Nativity," the Virgin sits beside the infant Jesus, who lies on a bed of straw before the wondering shepherds. St. Joseph holds a lamp, from which all the light of the picture proceeds.

Liffey (lif'i). A river in eastern Ireland which flows into Dublin Bay at Dublin. Length, about 50 miles.

Ligarius (li-gā'ri-us), **Quintus.** Lived in the middle of the 1st century B. C. A Roman commander, an adherent of Pompey, defended before Cæsar by Cicero.

Liger (lī'jėr), or **Ligeris** (-is). [Gr. Λείγηρ.] The Latin name of the Loire.

Light Brigade, Charge of the. A celebrated charge made by the Light Brigade of 670 men, under Lord Cardigan, on a Russian battery at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854. The command to charge (upon which there has been much dispute) was given to Lord Cardigan by Lord Lucan in pursuance of orders issued by Lord Raglan. There was a battery in front, a battery on each flank, and Russian riflemen on both sides. According to Cardigan's account (Kinglake), "the time occupied from the movement of the brigade to the attack to the time of re-forming on the same ground did not exceed twenty minutes. The distance passed over was one mile and a quarter at the lowest calculation; and in that space [illegible] men who had gone into action were killed, wounded, or missing, and [illegible] horses were put *hors de combat.*" Of the 670 men who had gone into action, only 195 were mounted when the brigade re-formed on the ground from which they had moved off, and during the engagement 24 officers were killed or wounded." Tennyson's lyric on the charge is well known.

Lightfoot (līt′fůt), **John.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, March 29, 1602: died at Ely, Dec. 6, 1675. An eminent Hebraist and rabbinical scholar. He was rector successively of Stone (Stafford), St. Bartholomew's (London), and Great Munden (Hertfordshire); a member of the Westminster Assembly; and vice-chancellor of Cambridge University (1654). He was appointed to a prebend at Ely in 1668. His chief works are "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ" (1658–74) and a "Harmony of the Four Evangelists, etc." (1644).

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber. Born at Liverpool, April 13, 1828: died at Bournemouth, Dec. 21, 1889. An English prelate and scholar, made bishop of Durham in 1879. He graduated at the University of Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1851, became a fellow of Trinity in 1852, and Hulsean professor of divinity in 1861. In 1871 he was appointed a canon of St. Paul's. He was an influential member of the committee for the revision of the New Testament. He published commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians (1865), the Philippians (1868), and the Colossians and Philemon (1875), "A Fresh Revision of the New Testament" (1871), an edition of Ignatius and Polycarp (1885), sermons, addresses, etc.

Light-Horse Harry. A surname of the American cavalry commander Henry Lee.

Lighthouse of San Salvador, The. The Izalco volcano, in the republic of Salvador: so called because the light of its almost constant eruptions is visible far at sea.

Light of Asia, The. A poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, published in 1878.

Light of the World, The. 1. An oratorio in two parts by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced in 1873.—2. A poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, published in 1890.—3. A noted picture by Holman Hunt. It represents the Saviour standing at night before a closed door with a lighted lantern in his hand. It was presented to Keble College, Oxford, by Mrs. Thomas Combe.

Ligne (lēny), Prince **Charles Joseph de.** Born at Brussels, May 12, 1735: died at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1814. An Austrian field-marshal. He wrote "Mélanges militaires, littéraires, et sentimentaires" (1795–1811), "Œuvres posthumes" (1817), etc.

Lignitz. See *Liegnitz.*

Ligny (lēn-yē′). A village in the province of Namur, Belgium, 25 miles south-southeast of Brussels. A victory was gained here by Napoleon over the Prussians under Blucher June 16, 1815. Loss of the Prussians, 12,000; of the French, 8,000.

Ligny-en-Barrois (lēn-yē′ oṅ-bä-rwä′). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated 11 miles southeast of Bar-le-Duc, on the Ornain. Population (1891), 5,101.

Ligon (lig′ọn), **Richard.** An English royalist who, having lost his fortune, emigrated to Barbados in 1647. Soon after his return in 1650, his creditors cast him into prison, where he died. He published "A True and Exact History of Barbadoes" (London, 1650), which is the best of the early works on that island.

Ligonier (lig-ọ-nēr′), **John** (**Jean Louis**), Earl Ligonier. Born at Castres, France, Nov. 7, 1680: died April 28, 1770. A distinguished English soldier, of Huguenot descent, made field-marshal and Earl Ligonier of Ripley, Surrey, in 1766. He came to England in 1697; entered the army under Marlborough in 1702, and took part in all the military events till 1710; was appointed governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca; became brigadier-general and major-general in 1739; commanded the English infantry at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745; and was commander-in-chief of the British forces at the battle of Raucoux, Oct. 11, 1746. He was made prisoner at the battle of Lawfeld, July 2, 1747.

Liguori (lē-gwō′rē), **Alfonso Maria de'.** Born at Marianella, near Naples, Sept. 26, 1696: died at Nocera dei Pagani, Italy, Aug. 1, 1787. An Italian theologian, founder of the order of the Redemptorists in 1732. Among his works are "Theologia moralis" (1755), "Homo apostolicus" (1782), etc.

Liguria (li-gū′ri-ạ̈). In ancient geography, the country of the Ligurians, in northwestern Italy and southeastern France. At the time of Augustus it was included between the Mediterranean and the rivers Var, Po, Trebbia, and Magra. Originally it extended beyond these limits. It was at war with Rome from about 200 B. C. to about 120 B. C.; and was finally subjugated 14 B. C.

Liguria (It. pron. lē-gö′rē-ä). A compartimento of modern Italy, comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio.

Ligurian (li-gū′ri-ạn) **Alps.** That part of the Alps in northwestern Italy which extends from the Col di Giovi to the Col di Tenda.

Ligurian Apennines. That part of the Apennines which extends from the Ligurian Alps to the borders of Tuscany.

Ligurian Republic. The name assumed by the republic of Genoa, formed on the model of France, in 1797. It was annexed to France 1805.

Ligurian Sea. [L. *Ligusticum Mare.*] In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which lies near Liguria.

Li-hung-chang (lē-höng-châng). Born about 1821 in Gan-hwuy province. A noted Chinese statesman, known as "the Bismarck of Asia." He joined General Gordon in opposing the Tai-ping rebellion against Tatar rule: they were successful, both receiving the yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock's feather, the highest orders bestowed by the emperors. He was appointed viceroy of Chih-li province and senior grand secretary of state in 1870, remaining the intermediary between China and the world at large until the beginning of the war with Japan. With the first reverses of the war of 1894, on the Chinese side, his enemies prevailed upon the emperor to strip him of his highest decorations, and, later, he was obliged to share the command of the army with Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle. Later still he and Prince Kung were superseded in command of the army by Liu-kun-yi, an enemy of Li. But at the close of the war, after ineffectual efforts by others, Li-hung-chang was made the high commissioner for China, with absolute powers, and brought about an agreement for peace between his country and Japan. He was the organizer of the only body of modern soldiers China employed, the founder of her navy of modern ships, the builder of her only railway. The faults of the Chinese army for which he was degraded early in the war were due to the weakness and ignorance of the Tsung-li-yamen, the board which conducted the war, and to which Viceroy Li was subordinated.

Lilburne (lil′bėrn), **John.** Born at Greenwich, England, about 1614: died at Eltham, Aug. 29, 1657. An English political agitator and Puritan pamphleteer. He was arrested Dec. 11, 1637, on the charge of printing unlicensed books (Prynne's and others), whipped and pilloried, and imprisoned until released at the opening of the Long Parliament. At the battle of Brentford he was taken prisoner, and was subsequently tried for treason, but was exchanged in 1643, and became (1644) lieutenant-colonel of dragoons. He was several times imprisoned and fined for scandalous attacks on persons of authority, and finally tried for sedition. Notwithstanding his acquittal, he was transferred to the Tower, thence to Elizabeth Castle, Guernsey, and from there to Dover Castle (Oct., 1655). He became a Quaker, and shortly after that Cromwell released him. He wrote a large number of controversial pamphlets.

Lilburne, Robert. Born in Durham, 1613: died at St. Nicholas Island, 1665. An English "regicide," brother of John Lilburne. He was an officer (colonel of infantry) in the Parliamentary army and in Dec., 1648, was appointed one of Charles's judges, and signed his death-warrant. In the Scottish campaigns (1651) he served with distinction, and was rewarded by Parliament. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was not executed. He died a prisoner.

Lili. See *Schönemann.*

Lilienstein (lēl′yen-stīn). One of the chief heights of the Saxon Switzerland, southeast of Dresden. Height, 1,325 feet.

Lilith (lil′ith). [Heb., translated 'night monster': usually referred to the Semitic word for 'night.'] A demon that dwells in deserted places, mentioned in Isa. xxxiv. 14: in rabbinical literature depicted as a female roaming in the night, and especially dangerous to children and to women in childbirth. The demon is probably of Babylonian origin: its name occurs frequently in the incantations. The Talmudists say that the name of Adam's first wife was Lilith.

Liliuokalani (lē-lē-wō-kä-lä′nē). Born Sept. 2, 1838. The ex-queen of the Hawaiian Islands: sister of King Kalakaua. She married an American, John O. Dominis, who was governor of Oahu. He died in 1891, and in the same year, on the death of the king, she ascended the throne. In 1893 she was deposed. (See *Hawaiian Islands.*) Her heiress presumptive was her niece, daughter of her younger sister and A. S. Cleghorn, governor of Oahu after the death of Dominis.

Lille (lēl), formerly **L'Isle** (lēl), Flem. **Ryssel** (ris′sel). The capital of the department of Nord, France, situated on the Deule in lat. 50° 38′ N., long. 3° 2′ E. It is an important fortress, is one of the chief cities of France, and a great manufacturing center; has grown largely in late years; and has manufactures of woolen, cotton, and linen goods, thread, sugar, machinery, etc. In the Hôtel de Ville are the library, a large picture-gallery, and the Musée Wicar (a collection of drawings). The Church of St. Maurice is noteworthy. There are faculties of medicine, literature, and law, and various museums and institutions. Lille was fortified by Baldwin IV. of Flanders (about 1030); passed to Burgundy, and later to the House of Hapsburg; was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667, was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1708, but restored to France in 1713, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1792. Population (1891), 201,211.

Lillebonne (lēl-bon′). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Bolbec 19 miles east of Havre: the Roman Juliobona. It contains a ruined medieval castle and Roman antiquities, including a theater which is the best-preserved example in the north. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Lillehammer (lil′le-häm-mer). A small town in southern Norway, situated on Lake Mjösen.

Lillers (lē-lãr′). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, 23 miles northwest of Arras. It is said to have contained the earliest artesian well. Population (1891), commune, 7,609.

Lillibullero (lil″i-bu-lē′rō), or **Lilliburlero** (-bėr-lē′rō). A political song satirizing James II. of England, who had made an unwelcome nomination to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. It was written by Lord Wharton about 1686. The music was by Henry Purcell, originally a march or quickstep. The song is the merest doggerel, but contributed a great impetus to the revolution of 1688. The whole army and the people sang it constantly. The [illegible] refrain, "Lilliburlero bullen a la" (which is said to have been a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641) was specially adapted to the music of the quickstep with which the soldiers were familiar.

Lilliput (lil′i-put). A country on the shore of which Gulliver is wrecked, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." The inhabitants (the Lilliputians) were so small that Gulliver was a giant to them.

Lilliput. A play, taken from "Gulliver's Travels," produced by Garrick in Dec., 1756. It was played by children whom he trained himself.

Lillo (lil′ō), **George.** Born near Moorfields, Feb. 4, 1693: died at London, Sept. 3, 1739. An English dramatist. He was the son of a Dutch jeweler (his mother was English), and was bred to his father's trade. He wrote "Sylvia, or the Country Burial," a ballad-opera (acted 1730); "The Merchant," renamed "The London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell," and usually called "George Barnwell" (acted 1731), long a successful play; "Britannia, or the Royal Lovers" (acted 1734), "The Christian Hero" (acted 1735), "Fatal Curiosity" (acted 1736); and an adaptation of an old play, "Arden of Feversham," completed after Lillo's death by John Hoadley (acted 1759).

Lilly, John. See *Lyly.*

Lilly (lil′i), **William.** Born at Diseworth, Leicestershire, May 1, 1602: died at Hersham, June 9, 1681. A noted English astrologer and prophet. He was the author of a series of almanacs (1644–80, yearly), of many prophetic pamphlets, of the "Christian Astrology" (1647), long an authority on the art (reprinted as an "Introduction to Astrology," 1852), of the "True History of King James I. and King Charles I." (1651) and of "The History of Lilly's Life and Times" (1715), an autobiography. He resided in London 1620–66, and after that at Hersham.

Lily (lil′i), **William.** Born at Odiham, Hampshire, England, about 1468: died at London, 1522. A noted English grammarian, a friend of Colet, Erasmus, and More, and one of the first teachers of Greek in England. He studied the classics in Italy under Sulpicius and Pomponius Lætus, and in 1512 was appointed high master of Colet's school in St. Paul's Churchyard. He contributed a Latin syntax ("Grammatices Rudimenta") to the "Æditio" of Colet (1509?), and, with the aid of Erasmus, wrote a syntax ("Absolutissimus de octo orationis partium constructione"), published in 1513. The two ("Æditio" and "Absolutissimus") were revised and combined as a Latin grammar (1540), entitled "Institutio compendiaria totius grammaticæ, etc.," which was again issued, in altered form, in 1574, under the title "A Short Introduction of Grammar," etc. In this form it was used and quoted by Shakspere. It was the national Latin grammar, and continued in popular use in various editions for many years.

Lilybæum (lil-i-bē′um). In ancient geography, a city near the promontory of Lilybæum (at the western extremity of Sicily: now Cape Boèo), founded by Carthage: the modern Marsala (which see). It was besieged and finally taken by the Romans 250–241 B. C.

Lily Maid of Astolat. The name given to Elaine in the story of Sir Lancelot.

Lily of the Valley, The. See *Lys dans la Vallée, Le.*

Lima (lē′mä). The capital of Peru and of the department of Lima, situated in lat. 12° 2′ S., long. 77° 7′ W., 7 miles east of its seaport Callao. It is the leading commercial center of Peru. The cathedral is a large building in the style of the Renaissance. The university, chartered by Charles V. in 1551, is the oldest in America. Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535; has been often visited by earthquakes, notably disastrously Oct. 28, 1746; has been the scene of frequent insurrections; was entered by the army of San Martin 1821; and was occupied by the Chilians from Jan. 17, 1881, to Oct. 23, 1883. Population (1891), [illegible].

Lima (lī′mạ). A city and the capital of Allen County, western Ohio, 84 miles northwest of Columbus: noted as the center of a petroleum region. Population (1890), 15,981.

Lima (lē′mä), **Audience of.** The supreme court of Peru during the colonial period. It was established in [illegible] [illegible] there was no appeal from its [illegible] except in civil cases involving more than [illegible] [illegible] later its powers were somewhat restricted. The audiences of Chile, Charcas, etc., were subordinate to it. The viceroy was ex-officio president of the audience; [illegible]

Lima e Silva (lē′mä e sēl′vä), **Francisco de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, [illegible] died [illegible] Dec. 2, 1853. A Brazilian general and statesman. In 1824 he suppressed the revolt at Pernambuco. After the abdication of [illegible] member of the temporary regency [illegible] of his colleagues and the retirement of the other, remained the sole regent [illegible] he was elected senator.

Lima e Silva, Luiz Alves de, Baron, Count, Marquis, and, from March 23, 1869, Duke of

Caxias. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 25, 1803: died near that city, May 7, 1880. A Brazilian soldier and statesman, son of Francisco de Lima e Silva. As president of Maranhão (Feb., 1840, to May, 1841), São Paulo (May, 1842, to Dec., 1842), and Rio Grande do Sul (Dec. 1842, to Oct., 1846), he crushed rebellions in all those provinces. In 1851-52 he commanded the Brazilian army which, in alliance with Urquiza, drove the dictator Rosas from Buenos Ayres. A conservative, he was senator from 1855; minister of war June, 1855; and, by the death of the Marquis of Paraná, premier Sept. 3, 1856, to May 3, 1857, and again March 3, 1861, to May 4, 1862. From Oct., 1866, to Feb., 1869, he was commander-in-chief of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, and during a portion of the time commanded the Argentine forces also. This period was marked by the great successes of the war, including the occupation of Humaitá, July, 1868, and of Asuncion, Jan. 5, 1869. He was for a third time premier June 25, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1878, attained the military rank of marshal Dec., 1862; and was the only duke created during the empire.

Limagne (lē-mäny′). A fertile district in the basin of the Allier, Auvergne, France, forming part of the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Limasol, or **Limassol** (lē-mä-sōl′). A seaport on the southern coast of Cyprus, situated in lat. 34° 40′ N., long. 33° 3′ E. It exports wine. Population (1891), 7,388.

Limbach (lim′bach). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 8 miles west-northwest of Chemnitz. It manufactures stockings, etc. Population (1890), 11,834.

Limberham, or The Kind Keeper. A play by Dryden, produced in 1678. The character of Limberham is said to be a satire of the Duke of Lauderdale, but there were also features of Shaftesbury in it.

Limborch (lim′borch), **Philippus van.** Born at Amsterdam, June 19, 1633: died there, April 30, 1712. A Dutch Arminian theologian, pastor and later (1668) professor in the College of the Remonstrants in Amsterdam. He was a friend of Locke, who addressed to him his "Epistola de tolerantia."

Limburg (lan-bör′). A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north and east. Capital, Hasselt. Area, 931 square miles. Population (1893), 226,997.

Limburg (lim′börg). A province of the Netherlands, bordering on Prussia and Belgium. Capital, Maestricht. Area, 850 square miles. Population (1891), 259,593.

Limburg. A former duchy, corresponding to the two provinces defined above. It passed to Brabant in 1288, was divided between Spain and the Netherlands in 1648; was under French rule from 1794 to 1814; was allotted to the Netherlands in 1814-15; joined Belgium in 1830, and in 1839 was divided between Belgium and the Netherlands.

Limburg. A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, on the Vesdre 17 miles east of Liège. It was the former capital of the duchy of Limburg. Near it, at Herve, the Limburger cheese is manufactured.

Limburg-on-the-Lahn (lim′börg on-ᴛʜē-län′). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 21 miles east of Coblenz: noted for its cathedral (13th century), and for the "Limburg Chronicle," which records its history.

Limburg-on-the-Lenne (-len′). See *Hohenlimburg.*

Limerick (lim′e̤-rik). **1.** A county in Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Clare (separated by the Shannon) and Tipperary on the north, Tipperary on the east, Cork on the south, and Kerry on the west. The soil is fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale." Area, 1,064 square miles. Population (1891), 158,912. **2.** The capital of County Limerick, situated on the Shannon in lat. 52° 40′ N., long. 8° 37′ W. It consists of English Town (on an island), Irish Town, and Newtown Perry, and is an important river port. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century, but modified through the later middle ages. It has no transepts, and possesses a [illegible] tower over the west end. The exterior is battlemented; the nave has Early English arches, but round arches in the triforium. The [illegible] has a square chevet with a window of early decorated type. The aisles have been converted into [illegible] chapels. Limerick was [illegible] 16th, and 17th century [illegible] was taken by the English [illegible] 1174 [illegible] fully besieged by William III. [illegible] 1691. It was known as the [illegible] (see below). Population (1891), 37,072.

Limerick, Treaty of, or **Pacification of.** A treaty concluded between the English commander Ginkel and the Irish commander Sarsfield, Oct., 1691, granting religious liberty, and other privileges to the Irish Catholics, and permission to volunteer in the foreign service. The Irish Parliament, however, [illegible] virtually ignored.

Limfjord [illegible] the northern portion of Jutland, Denmark, from the main division. Length, about 100 miles.

Limmat (lim′mät). A river in northern Switzerland, flowing through the Lake of Zürich and joins the Aar near Brugg (Aargau). It is called the Linth in its upper course. Total length, about 80 miles.

Limnæ (lim′nē). [L., from Gr., 'the marshes.'] A region in ancient Athens, important as the seat of the earliest cult of Bacchus and the first rudimentary dramatic performances in Athens, and also important from the standpoint of topography. It has long been placed on the maps to the south of the Acropolis and the Dionysiac theater; but Dörpfeld has adduced reasons which may be accepted as conclusive for shifting it far to the northwest, so that it embraces the neighborhood of the Dipylon gate.

Limoges (lē-mozh′). The capital of the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne in lat. 45° 50′ N., long. 1° 16′ E.: the Roman Augustoritum. Its porcelain manufactures are celebrated, and there are also manufactures of textiles and shoes. Kaolin is exported. The cathedral was begun in the 13th century, but the nave was only partly completed by the 16th; the remainder has lately been added. The interior is high and imposing. It possesses, though displaced, a remarkable rood-loft of 1533, covered with sculptures. Limoges was the capital of the Lemovices, and was a flourishing Roman city. It consisted of two towns in the middle ages. It suffered in the English and Huguenot wars; was sacked by the Black Prince in 1370; was the former capital of Limousin; and suffered from plague and fires. It was a center of the enameling industry from the 12th to the 16th century. Population (1891), 72,697.

Limousin (lē-mö-zaṅ′). An ancient government of France. Capital, Limoges. It was bounded by Marche on the north, Auvergne on the east, and Guienne on the south and west, corresponding generally to the department of Corrèze and a large part of Haute-Vienne. The ancient inhabitants were the Lemovices. It passed with Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II. (of England), a century later to Brittany, and in the 15th century to the house of Albret. Henry IV. united it with the French crown.

Limousin, Léonard. Born at Limoges about 1505: died before Feb. 10, 1577. A French painter, enameler, and engraver, the greatest of the enamelers of Limoges. His portraits are especially celebrated. At the commencement of his work Leonard copied the engravers very closely. His oldest known work (1532) is a copy of an engraving from Albrecht Dürer. The latest date given for his enamels is 1574.

Limoux (lē-mö′). A town in the department of Aude, southern France, situated on the Aude 13 miles south-southwest of Carcassonne. Population (1891), commune, 6,371.

Limp, Sir Luke. The principal character in Foote's play of "The Lame Lover," played by himself.

Limpopo (lim-po′po). A river in southern Africa, forming part of the northern boundary of the Transvaal Republic, and flowing into the Indian Ocean near lat. 25° S. Length, estimated, about 900 miles. Also called *Bempe, Crocodile River, Ouri, Inhampura,* etc.

Linacre (lin′a̤-ke̤r), **Thomas.** Born probably at Canterbury, England, about 1460: died at London, Oct. 20, 1524. A noted English physician and classical scholar, the projector and one of the founders of the College of Physicians in London, and the founder of lectureships at Oxford and Cambridge. He was elected fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1484, and traveled and studied in Italy, taking the degree of M. D. at Padua. He returned to Oxford, and had among his pupils in Greek More and Erasmus. Soon after Henry VIII. came to the throne, Linacre was appointed one of his physicians, and thereafter lived chiefly in London. He received priest's orders in 1520. He published grammatical works and translations, especially of Galen, from Greek into Latin.

Linares (lē-nä′res). **1.** An interior province of Chile. Area, 3,488 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 116,656. —**2.** The capital of the province of Linares, situated 90 miles north-east of Concepcion. Population (1885), 7,711.

Linares. A town in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 29 miles north-northeast of Jaen: probably the ancient Castulo. It is the center of a copper- and lead-mining region. Population (1887), 29,692.

Linares (lē-nä′res), **José Maria.** Born at Potosí, July 10, 1810: died at Valparaiso, Chile, 1861. A Bolivian statesman. He was minister of the interior under Santa Cruz, presidential [illegible] and [illegible] of the republic [illegible] was elected president. His rule was progressive but he was deposed by a revolution Jan., 1861.

Lincei (lin-chā′ē), **The.** ['Lynxes.'] An Italian academy, founded in the latter part of the 16th century by Frederic Cesi, the son of the Duke of Acqua Sparta. Its special object was the study of physical science, and its members [illegible] themselves the Lynxes from their [illegible] truth. [illegible] Galileo, Colonna, and other [illegible]

Lincoln (ling′kon). A [illegible] of England, next to Yorkshire the largest in the country. It is bounded by [illegible] on the north, the North Sea [illegible] [illegible] west, [illegible] the northwest [illegible] It is partly composed of fens (drained in the 17th and 18th centuries); is an important agricultural county; and is noted for the beauty of its parish churches. It formed part of ancient Mercia, later of the Danelagh. Area, 2,646 square miles. Population (1891), 472,878.

Lincoln. The capital of Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Witham in lat. 53° 14′ N., long. 0° 33′ W.: the Roman Lindum Colonia, or simply Lindum. The cathedral is a grand building founded in the 11th century, but rebuilt in the end of the 12th and the first half of the 13th. The exterior is characterized by its 3 square towers – the central tower 262 feet high, and the 2 of the west front 200 feet high. The west front has 3 great arches corresponding to the nave and aisles, around which and in front of the towers is built a wide arcaded screen flanked by turrets. The gable between the towers is very richly ornamented. The portals are Norman. The square east end and the lateral elevations, with their double transepts, are of beautiful Early English. The imposing interior is for the most part Early English. The choir, inclosed by a Decorated screen, is Early English except the 5 easternmost bays (finished 1280), which constitute the celebrated Angel Choir, so called from its sculptured figures of angels. The stalls are of the 14th century. The dimensions of the cathedral are 480 by 80 feet; length of western transepts, 220 feet; height of vaulting, 82. The cloister and chapter-house are of the 13th century. The city contains many medieval buildings of interest. It has some trade and manufactures agricultural implements. It was important in the Roman and Saxon periods, and was a chief town of the Danelagh. Stephen captured its castle, and was defeated near it by partizans of Matilda in 1141. The castle was taken by the barons in 1216, and by the Parliamentarians in 1644. Population (1891), 41,491.

Lincoln. A city and the capital of Logan County, central Illinois, 28 miles northeast of Springfield. It is the seat of Lincoln University (Cumberland Presbyterian). Population (1890), 6,725.

Lincoln. The capital of Nebraska and of Lancaster County, situated on Salt Creek, lat. 40° 49′ N., long. 96° 46′ W. It is the seat of the State university; is a railroad center; and has a trade in grain and cattle. It was settled in 1867. Population (1890), 55,154.

Lincoln, Abraham. Born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809: died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. The sixteenth President of the United States. He was descended from a Quaker family, of English origin, residing in the middle of the 18th century in Berks County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780. His father, Thomas Lincoln, settled with his family in Indiana in 1816, and in Illinois in 1830. His mother was Nancy Hanks, Thomas Lincoln's first wife. He left his father's home soon after settling in Illinois, and after following various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant, and a surveyor, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1837. He served first as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State legislature 1834–42; and was a Whig member of Congress from Illinois 1847–1849. In 1858, as Republican candidate for United States senator, he held a series of joint discussions throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas, in which he took a pronounced stand against the institution of slavery. This debate attracted the attention of the country, and in 1860 he was nominated as candidate for President by the Republican party. The disunion of the Democratic party secured for him an easy victory. He received 180 electoral votes against 72 for John C. Breckenridge, candidate of the Southern Democrats; 39 for John Bell, candidate of the Constitutional Union party; and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate of the Northern Democrats; and was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. His election was the signal for the secession, one after another, of the slave States of the South, and for the organization of the Confederate States (which see). Hostilities began with an attack by the Secessionists of South Carolina on the Federal troops at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. The fort surrendered on the 13th. On the 15th a call was issued by the President for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp. (See *Civil War.*) He proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports April 19, 1861; and Sept. 22, 1862, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in States or parts of States which should be in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863. He was reelected president by the Republican party in 1864, receiving 212 electoral votes against 21 for George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party. He began his second term of office March 4, 1865. He entered Richmond with the Federal army April 4, 1865, two days after the flight of the Confederate government, and was occupied with plans for the reconstruction of the South when he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died on the following day. Numerous biographies of Lincoln have been published, the most comprehensive of which is that by J. G. Nicolay and John Hay (1890).

Lincoln, Benjamin. Born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733: died there, May 9, 1810. An American general. He served through the Revolution; unsuccessfully besieged Savannah in 1779; and surrendered Charleston to the British in 1780. He was secretary of war 1781–84, and suppressed Shays's rebellion in 1787.

Lincoln, Earls of. See *Lacy* and *Clinton.*

Lincoln, Enoch. Born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1788: died at Augusta, Maine, Oct. 8, 1829. An American politician and author, son of Levi Lincoln. He was governor of Maine 1827–29.

Lincoln, Fair of. A battle fought at Lincoln, England, 1217, in which the Earl of Pembroke defeated the French under Louis, son of Philip II.

Lincoln, Hugh of. See *Hugh*.

Lincoln, Levi. Born at Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749: died at Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1820. An American politician, attorney-general 1801–05, and acting governor of Massachusetts 1808–09.

Lincoln, Levi. Born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782: died there, May 29, 1868. An American politician, son of Levi Lincoln (1749–1820). He was governor of Massachusetts 1825–34, and member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–1841.

Lincoln, Mount. A peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, northeast of Leadville. On its summit is a meteorological station. Height, 14,297 feet.

Lincoln, Robert Todd. Born at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. An American politician, son of Abraham Lincoln, secretary of war 1881–85 and minister to England 1889–93.

Lincoln College. A college of the University of Oxford. It was founded by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, as a defense of the Catholic faith against heretical opinions; and refounded in 1478 by Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln, later lord chancellor of England and archbishop of York.

Lincoln's Inn. One of the London Inns of Court. It takes its name from the Earl of Lincoln who built his town house here in the 14th century, on property originally belonging to the Black Friars. See *Inns of Court*.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. The largest square in London. It is near the junction of High Holborn and Chancery Lane, and is surrounded by lawyers' offices, Lincoln's Inn, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Soane Museum. It was laid out by Inigo Jones. The spot formerly bore an evil reputation. Babington and other conspirators for Mary Queen of Scots were "hanged, bowelled, and quartered" here in 1586, and William, Lord Russell, unjustly suffered for high treason here in 1683. See *Lincoln's Inn*.

Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. A theater formerly standing on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was built by Christopher Rich and opened by John Rich in 1714. In 1734 Italian operas were given here. In 1756 it was converted into barracks and used for other purposes till 1848, when it was demolished to make room for an addition to the College of Surgeons. Two other theaters near its site, the Duke's Theatre (1662–71) and the theater in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields (1695–1705), are sometimes confounded with it.

Lind (lind), **Jenny** (Madame **Goldschmidt**). Born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1820: died at Wynd's Point, Malvern, Nov. 2, 1887. A famous Swedish singer. She first appeared at the royal theater, Stockholm, as Agatha in "Der Freischutz," March 7, 1838; studied in Paris 1840–42, returned to Stockholm 1842–44; studied and sang in Germany 1844–47; and sang in England 1847–48, and in America 1850–52. She was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a musical conductor and composer, in Boston, Feb. 5, 1852. From 1883–86 she was professor of singing at the Royal College of Music.

Lindabrides (lin'da-brīdz). A character in the "Mirror of Knighthood." She is often mentioned by old writers. From her celebrity Lindabrides became with them a common name for a mistress or a courtezan.

Linda di Chamouni (lēn'dä dē shä-mö'ni). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Vienna 1842.

Lindau (lin'dou). A town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on two islands in Lake Constance, in lat. 47° 33′ N., long. 9° 42′ E. Formerly a free imperial city, it passed to Bavaria in 1805. It is a favorite summer resort. Population (1890), 5,349.

Lindau, Paul. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, June 3, 1839. A German critic, dramatist, and novelist.

Lindau, Rudolf. Born at Gardelegen, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1830. A German novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, brother of Paul Lindau.

Linde (lin'de), **Samuel Bogumil.** Born at Thorn, Prussia, 1771: died at Warsaw, Aug. 8, 1847. A Polish lexicographer. He published a dictionary of the Polish language (6 vols. 1807–1814).

Linden (lin'den). A manufacturing suburb of Hannover, Prussia. Population (1890), 28,035.

Lindesey. See *Lindsey*.

Lindesnäs. See *Naze, The*.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindley (lind'li), **John.** Born at Catton, near Norwich, Feb. 5, 1799: died Nov. 1, 1865. A noted English botanist and horticulturist, professor of botany in the University of London (University College) 1829–60. He wrote "Synopsis of the British Flora" (1829), "Key to Structural and Systematic Botany" (1835: enlarged as the "Elements of Botany" 1841), "The Theory of Horticulture" (1840: enlarged as "The Theory and Practice of Horticulture" 1842), "The Vegetable Kingdom" (1846), etc. He was the editor of the "Botanical Register" (1826), of the "Journal of the Horticultural Society" (1846–55), and of the "Gardeners' Chronicle" (1841–65).

Lindo (lēn'dō), **Juan.** A Central-American politician, president of Salvador for a short time (1841–42), and president of Honduras Jan., 1847, to March, 1852. He subdued a revolt attempted by Guardiola in 1850.

Lindor (lin'dôr). A poetical name for a lover, usually a shepherd lover.

Lindpaintner (lint'pīnt-ner), **Peter Joseph von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1791: died at Nonnenhorn, Lake Constance, Aug. 21, 1856. A German composer.

Lindsay (lin'zā). The capital of Victoria County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Scugog 56 miles northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 6,081.

Lindsay, Alexander. Died 1454. A Scottish noble, fourth earl of Crawford, surnamed "the Tiger Earl" and "Earl Beardie," made hereditary sheriff of Aberdeen in 1446, and warden of the Marches in 1451. He raised a force against James II., after the murder of his ally the Earl of Douglas (Feb. 21, 1452), but was defeated at Brechin May 18, 1452.

Lindsay, Alexander. Died June 5, 1607. A Scottish noble, created Lord Spynie in 1590, second son of the tenth earl of Crawford, and vice-chamberlain to James VI. He was accidentally slain while endeavoring to stop a quarrel between two kinsmen. His death is the subject of an old ballad.

Lindsay, Alexander. Born Jan. 18, 1752: died near Wigan, Lancashire, May 27, 1825. A Scottish noble, sixth earl of Balcarres from 1768 and twenty-third earl of Crawford from 1808, made general of the British army in 1803. He served as commander of an infantry battalion at Ticonderoga, July 7, 1777, and was involved in Burgoyne's surrender, remaining a prisoner until 1779. In 1793 (then major-general) he was appointed commander of the forces in Jersey, and in 1794 governor of Jamaica, where he remained till 1801. He engaged in a duel with Benedict Arnold, but refused to shoot in his turn, preferring, as he said, to leave Arnold "to the executioner."

Lindsay, or **Lyndsay,** Sir **David.** Born 1490: died before April 18, 1555. A Scottish poet, appointed Lyon king at arms about 1529. He was the son of David Lyndsay of the Mount in Monimail, Fife, and of Garmylton, near Haddington. He was the author of "The Dreme," "The Complaynt to the King" (1529), "The Complaynt of Bagsche, the Kingis auld Hound, to Bawtie, the Kingis best belovit Dog" (a satire on the court), "Ane Satyre of the Three Estaits" (1540: a dramatic poem satirizing abuses in church and state, acted again in 1555), "The Monarchie" (1543: his last and longest poem), "The Register of the Arms of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry" (first published in 1821), "Kittie's Confession" (a satire on the confessional), etc.

> He was a reformer before the Reformation, and an advocate for the "common weil" before the word commonwealth had a place in English speech.
>
> *Mackay*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.

Lindsay, Patrick. Died Dec. 11, 1589. A Scottish noble, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, said to have been the first of the nobles to give open support to the cause of the Reformers. He played a prominent part in the affairs of Scotland during Mary's reign and the regencies of Murray and Morton. He supported the plot for the murder of Rizzio; was guardian with Lord Ruthven of Queen Mary in Lochleven Castle; was deputed to obtain the signature to the deed of abdication; and decided by his skill the result of the battle of Langside, in which she was defeated.

Lindsay, Robert. Born at Pitscottie, Fifeshire, about 1500: died about 1565. A Scottish writer, author of a history of Scotland, first published in 1728.

Lindsey (lin'zi), **Parts of.** A district (riding) in the northern and central parts of Lincolnshire, England.

Lindum (lin'dum). [Gr. Λίνδον.] The Roman name of Lincoln (England).

Lindus (lin'dus). [Gr. Λίνδος.] In ancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Rhodes: the modern Lindo.

Line (līn), **Francis** (alias **Hall**). Born probably at London, 1595: died at Liège, Nov. 25, 1675. An English Jesuit, professor of Hebrew and mathematics in the Jesuit college of Liège. He wrote "Refutation of the Attempt to Square the Circle" (1660), "Tractatus de corporum inseparabilitate" (1661), "An Explication of the Diall set up in the King's Garden at London, an. 1669, etc." (1673), "A Treatise on the Barometer," etc.

Linet (li-net'). In Arthurian romance, the sister of Lionês of Castle Perilous. In the "Morte d'Arthur" she engages Gareth to rescue Lionés. He does so, and marries her: but Tennyson in "Gareth and Lynette" makes him marry Lynette.

Ling (ling), **Peter Henrik.** Born at Ljunga, Småland, Sweden, Nov. 15, 1776: died at Stockholm, May 3, 1839. A Swedish poet, and founder of the so-called "Swedish movement cure."

Linga Purana (ling'gä pö-rä'nä). The Purana in which Shiva explains the means of attaining virtue, wealth, pleasure, and final liberation. It contains 11,000 stanzas, and is not earlier than the 8th or 9th century.

Lingard (ling'gärd), **John.** Born at Winchester, England, Feb. 5, 1771: died at Hornby, Lancashire, England, July 17, 1851. An English Roman Catholic priest and historian. He was vice-president of the Roman Catholic College at Crookhall, near Durham (later St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw), until 1811. From that time until his death he lived in retirement at Hornby. He wrote a "History of England" (8 vols. 1819–30: last edition, revised by the author, 10 vols. 1849–51), "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church" (1806: enlarged as "The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," 1845), etc.

Lingen (ling'en). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Ems 36 miles northwest of Osnabrück. Population (1890), 6,304.

Lingo (ling'gō). A character in Foote's "Agreeable Surprise."

> There are in this [play] some of the most felicitous blunders in situation and character that can be conceived; and in Lingo's superb replication, "A scholar! I was a master of scholars," he has hit the height of the ridiculous.
>
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 230.

Lingoa Geral (lēng'gwä zhā-räl'). [Pg., 'common language.'] The Indian language formerly universal in the settlements of the interior of Brazil, and still spoken on the upper Amazon. At the time of the conquest various dialects of the Tupi tongue were spoken over the greater part of Brazil and the Jesuits adopted them as the medium for their teachings. These dialects became amalgamated through intercourse between the missions: Indians of other tribes brought into the missions readily learned the Tupi, and modified it by words from their own languages; other words were introduced from the Portuguese; and gradually a language was formed which, though based on the original Tupi, differed from it considerably. It is closely allied to the modern Guarany of Paraguay.

Lingones (ling'gọ-nēz). [Gr. Λίγγονες.] In ancient geography, a Celtic tribe living in eastern Gaul, in the vicinity of the modern Langres (Haute-Marne).

Liniers y Bremont (Sp. lēn-ē-ārs' ē brā-mōnt'), **Santiago Antonio Maria de** (F. **Jacques Antoine Marie Deliniers-Brémont**). Born at Niort (Deux-Sèvres), France, Feb. 6, 1756: died near Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26, 1810. A royalist in the Spanish naval service. He commanded a force on the Rio de la Plata, retaking Buenos Ayres from the English in 1806 and defending it against Whitelock in 1807. The people deposed the weak viceroy Sobremonte and put Liniers in his place, Aug. 14, 1806; but he was dismissed by the Spanish central junta in July, 1809. He retired to Cordoba and, on hearing of the revolution of May 10, 1810, collected a force and attempted to reestablish royal authority, but was captured and shot.

Link (lingk), **Heinrich Friedrich.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, Feb. 2, 1767: died at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1851. A noted German botanist. He was appointed professor of natural history, chemistry, and botany at Rostock in 1792, professor of chemistry and botany at Breslau in 1811, and professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at Berlin in 1815.

Linkinwater (ling'kin-wâ-tėr), **Tim.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," the faithful and trustworthy clerk of Cheeryble Brothers.

Linköping (lin'chė-ping). The capital of the laen of Linköping, situated on the Stångân 107 miles southwest of Stockholm. It is an ancient town. The cathedral (begun 1150, finished 1499) is Romanesque in architecture except the fine Pointed choir. Population (1891), 12,968.

Linley (lin'li), **Eliza Ann.** Born at Bath, England, 1754: died at Bristol in 1792. An English soprano singer. She was the daughter of Thomas Linley, and in 1773 married R. B. Sheridan under romantic circumstances. Foote used them for the plot of his "Maid of Bath." See *Linnet, Kitty*.

Linley (lin'li), **George.** Born at Leeds, 1798: died at London, Sept. 10, 1865. An English musical composer and poet, best known as the author of numerous popular songs.

Linley, Thomas. Born at Wells, England, 1732: died at London, Nov. 19, 1795. An English composer and teacher of music. He was the author of the music of the opera "The Duenna" with his son Thomas (1756–78) as collaborator (1775), "The Camp" (1778), "The Carnival of Venice" (1781), "The Stranger at Home," etc. In 1776 he left Bath, where he had lived, for London, and with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and Richard Ford bought Garrick's share in Drury Lane Theatre, where he was director of music for a number of years.

Linley, William. Born at Bath, 1771: died at London, May 6, 1835. An English writer and composer, youngest son of Thomas Linley, for some time (1790–96, and again 1800–06) in the service of the East India Company at Madras. He was the author of several operatic pieces, glees, etc., "Shakspere's Dramatic Lyrics" (1816), and several novels and poems.

Linlithgow (lin-lith'gō), or **West Lothian** (west lō'thi-an). A county in Scotland, bounded by the Firth of Forth on the north, Edinburgh on the east and south, Lanark on the southwest, and Stirling on the northwest. [illegible] Population [illegible]

Linlithgow. The county town of Linlithgow, Scotland, 16 miles west of Edinburgh. Its palace [illegible] the birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots [illegible] the 15th and the 16th century [illegible] with low towers [illegible]

Linnæus (li-nē′us), **Carolus** (**Karl von Linné**). Born at Rashult, Smaland, Sweden, May 13, 1707: died at Upsala, Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778. A celebrated Swedish botanist and naturalist, founder of the "Linnean system" in botany. He made a journey to Lapland in 1732; resided in the Netherlands 1735–38, and became professor of medicine (later of botany) at Upsala in 1741. Among his works are "Systema naturæ" (1735), "Fundamenta botanica" (1736), "Genera plantarum" (1737), "Flora lapponica" (1737), "Philosophia botanica" (1751), "Species plantarum" (1753).

Linné (lin-nā′). [Named from Linnæus.] A large crater in the moon.

Linnell (lin′el), **John.** Born at London, June 16, 1792: died at Redhill, Surrey, Jan. 20, 1882. A noted English painter in oil and water-color, best known for his landscapes.

Linnet (lin′et), **Kitty.** A poor and pretty actress, the chief character in Foote's "The Maid of Bath."

Linnhe (lin′e), **Loch.** An arm of the sea in Argyllshire, Scotland, connected with Loch Eil on the northeast, the Sound of Mull on the west, and the Firth of Lorn on the south. Length, about 20 miles.

Linos. See *Linus.*

Linskill (lin′skil), **Mary.** Born at Whitby, Yorkshire, Dec. 13, 1840: died at Whitby, April 9, 1891. An English novelist (pseudonym Stephen Yorke): author of "Tales of the North Riding" (1871), "Cleveden" (1876), "The Haven under the Hill" (1886), etc.

Linth (lint). The name given to the Limmat in its upper course.

Linthtal (lint′täl). A small manufacturing town in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, on the Linth 10 miles south of Glarus.

Linton (lin′ton), Mrs. (**Eliza Lynn**). Born at Keswick, England, 1822. An English novelist and author, wife of W. J. Linton.

Linton, William. Born at Liverpool, April 22, 1791: died at London, Aug. 18, 1876. An English landscape-painter and writer, author of "The Scenery of Greece and its Islands" (1856), "Colossal Vestiges of the Older Nations" (1862), etc.

Linton, William James. Born at London, 1812. An English-American engraver, Radical politician, and author. He removed to the United States in 1867, living first at New York, and then at New Haven, Connecticut, where he has an engraving establishment. His works include "Claribel, and Other Poems" (1865), "Life of Thomas Paine," "The English Republic," "A History of Wood Engraving in America" (1882), "Poems and Translations" (1889), etc. He has edited "Golden Apples of Hesperus," which he printed himself (1882), "Rare Poems of the 16th and 17th Centuries" (1883), etc.

Lintot (lin′tot), **Barnaby Bernard.** Born at Southwater, Sussex, Dec. 1, 1675: died at London, Feb. 3, 1736. An English bookseller, noted as the publisher of the translations of the Iliad and Odyssey and other works of Pope: a prominent figure in the literary anecdotes of the period.

Linus (lī′nus). [Gr. Λίνος.] An exclamation of grief or lamentation, of Eastern origin, personified in ancient Greek poetry through ignorance of its meaning.

> The words were carried across the western sea to men of an alien race and language. "Cry ailinon, ailinon! woe, woe!" says the Greek poet of Athens, and already in Homeric days the dirge was attributed to a mythic Linos whose tragic fate was commemorated in its opening words "O Linos, Linos!" Linos, however, had no existence except in a popular etymology. The Greek *ailinon* is really the Phœnician *ai-lenu*, "alas for us!" with which the Phœnicians lamentations for the death of the divine Adonis were wont to begin. *Sayce*, Anc. Babylonians, p. 2[illegible].

Linz (lints). The capital of Upper Austria, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 17′ N., long. 14° 17′ E. It has considerable manufactures and trade and [illegible]. It was [illegible]. Here, May 3, 1809, the [illegible] defeated the Austrians.

Linz. A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 15 miles southeast of Bonn.

Lion (lē-ôn′), **Golfe du.** [F., "Gulf of the Lion."] An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, south of France. [illegible] Lyons.

Lionarte [illegible]

Lionel Lincoln. A novel by Cooper, published in 1825.

Lionel (lī′o-nel) **of Antwerp.** Born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1338: died at Alba, Italy, Oct. 7, 1368. An English noble, earl of Ulster and duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. and Philippa. In 1352 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, lord of Connaught and earl of Ulster, and Maud of Lancaster. By her he had a daughter, Philippa, who in 1368 married Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March and who thus transmitted to the Yorkist house her claim to the throne. From 1361 to 1366 he was the king's lieutenant in Ireland. Elizabeth having died (1362), he was again married to Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconti of Milan, June 5, 1368.

Lionês. See *Lunel.*

Lionesse. See *Lyonesse.*

Lion Hunt. A large painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. A number of men, mounted and on foot, are fighting two lions, which have wounded or killed three of their assailants.

Lion of Chæronea. A recumbent figure forming the monument on the common tomb of the Greeks who fell in the battle against Philip of Macedon in 338 B. C.

Lion of God. A surname of the calif Ali.

Lion of Lucerne. See *Lucerne, Lion of.*

Lion of the North. A surname of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Lion's Mouth. [It. *Bocca di Leone.*] A famous hole or opening in the wall of the antechamber of the Great Council in the Doge's palace, Venice, through which anonymous accusations were passed in. *Wheeler.*

Liotard (lyō-tär′), **Jean Étienne.** Born at Geneva, 1702: died there, 1789. A noted portrait- and genre-painter of the French school. His portraits in pastel still preserve their color. Among his works are "La belle Liseuse" (1746), "La belle Chocolatière" (1746), etc., and portraits of the Pope and many of the crowned heads of Europe.

Lipan (lē-pän′). A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians. In 1799 the Lipan occupied the central part of Texas, extending from the Comanche country about Red River south to the Rio Grande. More recently they have moved southward into Mexico, where they extend as far as Durango. See *Apaches.*

Lipara. See *Lipari.*

Lipari (lē′pä-rē). 1. The chief island of the Lipari group: the ancient Lipara. It was colonized by the Greeks, and was held later by Carthage and Rome.
2. A seaport on the island of Lipari: the chief town of the group.

Lipari Islands. A group of volcanic islands north of Sicily: the ancient Æoliæ, Vulcaniæ, etc., Insulæ. The principal islands are Lipari, Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salina, Filicuri (or Filicudi) and Alicuri (or Alicudi). They are the scene of ancient legends; were occupied by the Saracens and Normans, and were finally annexed to Sicily, now belonging to the province of Messina. Area, 45 square miles. Population, 1,312.

Lipetsk (lē-petsk′). A town in the government of Tamboff, central Russia, situated at the junction of the Lipovka with the Lesnoi-Voronezh, 82 miles west by south of Tamboff. It has mineral springs. Population (1893), 16,834.

Lippa (lip′po). A town in the county of Temes, Hungary, situated on the Maros 30 miles northeast of Temesvár. Population (1890), 7,000.

Lippe (lip′pe). A river in Germany which rises in the Teutoburgerwald and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, 158 miles.

Lippe, sometimes called **Lippe-Detmold** (lip′pe-det′mōlt). A principality of the German Empire, surrounded by the provinces of Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hannover (Prussia), and Waldeck, and comprising also three small enclaves. Capital, Detmold. It is traversed by the Teutoburgerwald, and abound in forests. Its government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, and it sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 member to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. The ancient inhabitants were Cherusci; later they were Saxons. Lippe joined the Rhine Confederation in 1807, the German Confederation in 1815, and the North German Confederation in 1866. Area, 469 square miles. Population (1890), [illegible].

Lippe, Schaumburg-. See *Schaumburg-Lippe.*

Lippi (lēp′pē), **Filippino** or **Lippino.** Born about 1460: died about 1505. An Italian painter, illegitimate son of Filippo Lippi: works chiefly at Florence.

Lippi, Fra **Filippo.** Born at Florence, 1412 (?): died at Spoleto, Italy, Oct. 9, 1469. A noted Florentine painter. His chief works are frescos in Prato.

Lippi, Lorenzo. Born at Florence, 1606: died there, 1664. An Italian poet and painter.

Lippincott (lip′in-kot), Mrs. **Sara Jane Clarke:** pseudonym **Grace Greenwood.** Born at Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. [illegible], 1823. An American author. Among her works are "Greenwood Leaves" (1850–52), "Poems" (1851), [illegible]

Lippspringe (lip′spring-e). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles northeast of Paderborn. It is at the source of the Lippe, and has warm springs of Glauber's salt. Population (1890), 2,431.

Lippstadt (lip′stät). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Lippe 37 miles southeast of Münster. Population (1890), 10,183.

Lipsia (lip′si-ä). The Latin name of Leipsic.

Lipsius (lip′se-ös), **Justus** (**Joest Lips**). Born at Overyssche, near Brussels, Oct. 18, 1547: died at Louvain, Belgium, March 23, 1606. A Flemish philologist and critic. His chief work is an edition of Tacitus (1575).

Lipsius, Richard Adelbert. Born at Gera, Germany, Feb. 14, 1830: died at Jena, Aug. 19, 1892. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Jena. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der evangelisch-protestantischen Dogmatik" (1876).

Lir, Lyr. See *Lear.*

Liria (lē′rē-ä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 12 miles northwest of Valencia. Population (1887), 9,089.

Liris. See *Garigliano.*

Lisaine (lē-zan′). A small tributary of the Savoureuse, department of Haute-Saône, eastern France. In its vicinity, near Héricourt, was fought the battle of Belfort (which see).

Lisboa (lēz-bō′ä), **João Francisco.** Born at Iguará, Maranhão, March 22, 1812: died at Lisbon, Portugal, April 26, 1863. A Brazilian author. He is best known for his "Jornal de Timon," issued in 12 numbers from 1852 to 1858, and consisting of satirical, political, and historical essays. His "Vida do Padre Antonio Vieira" was published in 1874.

Lisbon (liz′bon), Pg. and Sp. **Lisboa** (lēz-bō′ä), F. **Lisbonne** (lez-bon′), G. **Lissabon** (lis′sä-bon). The capital of Portugal, situated in the province of Estremadura, on the Tagus near its mouth, in lat. 38° 43′ N., long. 9° 11′ W.: the ancient Olisipo and Felicitas Julia. It has important commerce, especially with Great Britain and Brazil, and is the terminus of various steamer lines. The celebrated aqueduct of the Aguas Livres, finished in 1749, crosses the valley of Alcantara on a bridge of 35 pointed arches, the largest 204 feet high with a span of 95 feet. The cathedral was originally a fine Romanesque building, but has been disfigured by earthquakes and modernization. The royal palace of Ajuda is a large building in a commanding situation above the Tagus, with a library considered the finest in Portugal. Lisbon was an ancient Roman city; was captured by the Saracens about 716; was taken from them by Alfonso I. in 1147; was made the capital in 1422; was in its most flourishing state about 1520; was occupied by the Spaniards 1580–1640; was nearly destroyed by an earthquake Nov. 1, 1755 (with a loss of about 40,000 lives); was held by the French 1807–08; suffered from a series of military revolts about 1831, and in 1859 was ravaged by yellow fever. It was the birthplace of St. Anthony of Padua, Camoens, and Pope John XXI. Population (with Belem, 1891), 308,701.

Lisburn (lis′bern). A town in the counties of Antrim and Down, Ireland, situated on the Lagan 8 miles southwest of Belfast. It manufactures linen, and has a cathedral. Population (1891), 9,517.

Liscow (lis′ko), **Christian Ludwig.** Born at Wittenberg, Mecklenburg, April, 1701: died near Eilenburg, Germany, Oct. 30, 1760. A German satirical writer.

Lisieux (lē-zyė′). A town in the department of Calvados, France, at the junction of the Orbiquet and Touques, 26 miles east of Caen: the ancient Noviomagus. It manufactures woolens and flannels. The cathedral is one of the most interesting of Norman churches, exhibiting the long, sharp Norman lancets, the central lantern, and other characteristic local architectural and sculptural forms. It was the ancient capital of the Lexovii. Population (1891), 16,260.

Liskeard (lis-kärd′). A town in Cornwall, England, 16 miles northwest of Plymouth. Population (1891), 3,984.

L'Isle-Adam. See *Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, Philippe de.*

Lisle (lil), **Alice.** Born about 1614: died Sept. 2, 1685. An Englishwoman, wife of John Lisle the regicide, executed on the charge of harboring a dissenting minister, John Hickes, who was accused of treason. She was tried before Jeffreys, and her death was a judicial murder. Her second daughter, Bridget, was the wife of Leonard Hoar, president of Harvard College.

Lisle, Leconte de. See *Leconte de Lisle.*

L'Islc, Rouget de. See *Rouget.*

Lisle, or **L'Isle** (lēl), **William.** Born at Tandridge, Surrey, about 1579: died at Wilbraham, Sept., 1637. An English scholar and poet, noted especially for his studies in Anglo-Saxon. He published in 1623, with an English translation, the treatise on the Old and New Testaments by Ælfric Grammaticus, a translation of part of Du Bartas's "Weeks" (1625), etc.

Lismahago (lis-ma-hā′gō), **Captain.** A proud, disputatious, but honorable Scottish officer, in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker." He marries Tabitha Bramble after romantic adventures among the Indians.

Lismore (liz-mōr′). An island in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, Scotland, 6 miles north of Oban. Length, nearly 10 miles.

Lismore. A small town in the counties of Waterford and Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 28 miles northeast of Cork. It has a castle and cathedral.

Lissa (lis′sä). 1. An island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, about lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 16° 10′ E.: the ancient Issa. It is famous for its wine. In a naval battle fought near the island, July 20, 1866, the Austrians under Tegetthoff defeated the Italians under Persano. Length, 11 miles. Population (1880), 7,871. 2. A fortified town on the island of Lissa. Population (1890), commune, 4,822.

Lissa, Pol. **Leszno** (lyesh′no). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 40 miles south by west of Posen. It was founded by the Moravian Brethren in the middle of the 16th century, and became their chief seat in Poland. Population (1890), 13,040.

Lissardo (li-sär′dō). A conceited man-servant in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder." His voluble love-affair with Flora forms the underplot of the play.

List (list), **Friedrich.** Born at Reutlingen, Würtemberg, Aug. 6, 1789: committed suicide at Kufstein, Tyrol, Nov. 30, 1846. A noted German political economist. For an attack upon the government of Würtemberg he was imprisoned in 1822, and again in 1824. He emigrated to the United States in 1825; returned to Germany in 1832; and resided at Hamburg and later in Leipsic, Paris, and Augsburg. His chief works are "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy" (1827), "Das nationale System der politischen Ökonomie" ("The National System of Political Economy," 1841).

Lista y Aragon (lēs′tä ē ä-rä-gōn′), **Alberto.** Born at Triana, near Seville, Spain, Oct. 15, 1775: died at Seville, Oct. 5, 1848. A Spanish lyric poet, critic, and mathematician.

Lister (lis′tėr), Sir **Joseph.** Born April 5, 1827. An English surgeon, noted for his introduction of the antiseptic method of bandaging: professor at King's College, London, from 1877. He was made a baronet in 1884.

Lister, Joseph Jackson. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1786: died Oct. 24, 1869. An English wine merchant and optician, noted for the improvements which he introduced in the construction of the object-glasses of microscopes, due to his discovery of the principle of aplanatic foci.

Lister, Thomas Henry. Born near Lichfield in 1800: died at Kent House, Knightsbridge, June 5, 1842. An English novelist and dramatist, registrar-general of England and Wales (1836). He was the author of "Romance of Real Life," "Flirtation," "Granby," "Epicharis" (a tragedy), "Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon" (1837–1838), etc.

Lister (lis′ter) **and Mandal** (män′däl). The southernmost province of Norway. Area, 2,804 square miles. Population (1891), 78,738.

Liston (lis′ton), **John.** Born at London about 1776: died there, March 22, 1846. A noted English actor. He played first in the north of England, appeared at the Haymarket June 10, 1805, and at Covent Garden Oct. 15, 1806, and was connected with these theaters for many years. He acted later at Drury Lane and the Olympic, retiring in 1837. He acted a large number of comic parts of which the most successful was his "Paul Pry." His wife (died 1854) was a successful comic actress and singer.

> Liston . . . belonged rather to farce than comedy. Like Suett, he excited more laughter than he ever enjoyed himself. He suffered from attacks of the nerves, and, in his most humorous representations, was the more humorous from his humor always partaking of a melancholy tone.
> *Doran*, Eng. Stage, II. 351.

Liston, Sir **Robert.** Born at Overtoun, parish of Kirkliston, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1742: died near Edinburgh, July 15, 1836. A British diplomatist. He was secretary of embassy at Madrid March, 1783; minister plenipotentiary there May 1783, to Aug. 1788, envoy extraordinary at Constantinople 1793–96, and ambassador at Washington 1796. He was later envoy at The Hague and ambassador at Constantinople.

Liston, Robert. Born at Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, Oct. 28, 1794: died at London, Dec. 7, 1847. A Scottish surgeon, professor of clinical surgery in the University of London (from 1835), noted especially for his skill as an operator, and as the inventor of a splint, named from him, which is used in cases of dislocation of the thigh.

Lisuarte of England. In the romance "Amadis of Gaul," the King of England, and the father of Oriana, the wife of Amadis.

Lisuarte of Greece. The grandson of Amadis, and son of Esplandian. Two of the books of the Amadis of Gaul romance contain his adventures: the seventh, by Feliciano de Silva (1514); and the eighth, by Juan Diaz (1526).

Liszt (list), **Franz.** Born at Raiding, Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811: died at Bayreuth, Bavaria, July 31, 1886. A celebrated Hungarian composer, and one of the greatest of pianists. He made his first public appearance when only 9 years old at Ödenburg. In 1823 at a concert in Vienna he was received with much enthusiasm, and Beethoven kissed him after he had finished playing. He went to Paris to study, and became intimate with Victor Hugo, Lamartine, George Sand, and others. From 1835 to 1845 lasted his connection with the Comtesse d'Agoult (Daniel Stern), by whom he had three children, one of whom married Von Bülow and afterward Richard Wagner. In 1849 he became musical director at Weimar, where he brought out Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini." He resigned his appointment in 1859 and divided his time between Weimar, Rome, and Budapest. He revisited England in 1886. In 1865 he entered the church, and is known as the Abbé Liszt. Among his numerous works are "Symphonic Poems," the oratorios "Christus" and "Saint Elizabeth," "Rhapsodie hongroise," and other arrangements and many pianoforte pieces, etc. He published 8 or 9 books, among which are "Die Zigeuner und ihre Musik" ("The Gipsies and their Music," 1861), "Lohengrin et Tannhauser," works on Franz, Chopin, Schumann, etc.

Litany (lē′tä-nē). A river of Syria which flows into the Mediterranean 4 miles north of Tyre: the ancient Leontes. It is called near its mouth the Nahr-el-Kasimiyeh. Length, over 100 miles.

Litchfield (lich′fēld). The capital of Litchfield County, Connecticut, 27 miles west of Hartford. It was the seat of a noted law school 1784–1838. Population (1890), 3,304.

Literary Club, The. A club founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and others. It met originally at the Turk's Head in Gerard street, and continued to meet there till 1783. After several removals, in 1799 they settled in the Thatched House in St. James's street. "So originated and was formed," says Forster, "that famous club which had made itself a name in literary history long before it received, at Garrick's funeral, the name of the Literary Club." The name was changed to "the Johnson Club," and on the taking down of the Thatched House the club removed to the Clarendon Hotel in Bond street, where it celebrated its centennial in 1864. It is still in existence. *Chambers; Timbs.*

Liternum (li-tėr′num). In ancient geography, a town in Campania, Italy, situated on the coast about 14 miles northwest of Naples.

Lithgow (lith′gō), **William.** Born at Lanark, 1582: died, probably at Lanark, about 1645. A Scottish traveler in Europe and the East. He was the author of "The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations of Long Nineteene Years, etc." (London, 1632), "a book of uncommon value and interest for its descriptions of men and manners even more than of places, . . . probably the earliest authority for coffee-drinking in Europe, Turkish baths, etc." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Lithuania (lith-ū-ā′ni-ä). [Pol. *Litwa*, G. *Litauen*, F. *Lithuanie*, L. *Lituania*.] A former grand duchy of Europe, in its later history united with Poland. It comprised what are now the governments of Kovno, Grodno, Vilna, Minsk, Mohileff, Vitebsk, and Suwalki of Russia. The surface is level. It is noted for its horses, cattle, and game. Lithuania proper was the region about Vilna, which was its capital. The inhabitants are principally Lithuanians and White Russians. Lithuania became consolidated in the beginning of the 13th century. Gedimin (1315–40) was the real founder of its power. It made various conquests at the expense of the Russians, including Kieff; cleared the lower Dnieper of the Mongols in 1368; was united with Poland under Jagello in 1386; and was also Christianized under Jagello. Under Vitov, its grand prince (1392–1430), it gained Smolensk and acquired great power. It was definitely united with Poland in 1501, and the union was made closer by the Diet of Lublin in 1569. After that it followed the fortunes of Poland.

Litorale. See *Küstenland*.

Litta (lēt′tä), Count **Pompeo.** Born at Milan, Sept. 27, 1781: died at Milan, Aug. 17, 1852. An Italian historian, author of "Famiglie celebri d'Italia" ("Celebrated Families of Italy," 1819–83), etc.

Littell (li-tel′), **Eliakim.** Born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 2, 1797: died at Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. An American publisher. He established the periodical "Littell's Living Age" (Boston, 1844).

Little (lit′l), **Thomas.** A pseudonym of Thomas Moore. He published a volume of amatory poems in 1808 under this name. He is also spoken of as "Master Little."

Little Bear. See *Ursa Minor*.

Little Belt. The strait between Fünen and the peninsula of Jutland. The Swedish army under Charles X. marched across it on the ice to Fünen in 1658.

Little Corporal, The. See *Corporal*.

Little Dog. See *Canis Minor*.

Little Dorrit. A novel by Dickens. It was published serially from Dec., 1855, to June, 1857.

Little-endians. See *Big-endians*.

Little Falls. A village in Herkimer County, New York, situated at falls of the Mohawk 61 miles west-northwest of Albany. It has manufactures and a cheese-market. Population (1890), 8,783.

Little French Lawyer, The. A comedy by Fletcher and Massinger, written about 1620, and printed in 1647. The plot is from "The Spanish Rogue," a novel which was also used by Aleman in his "Guzman de Alfarache."

Little Giant, The. A popular surname of Stephen A. Douglas.

Littlehampton (lit-l-hamp′ton). A watering-place in the county of Sussex, England, situated at the mouth of the Arun, on the English Channel, 18 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 4,452.

Little Iliad, The. A Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Lesches, a Lesbian. It continued the Iliad to the fall of Troy.

Little John. One of the chief followers of Robin Hood, said to have been one John Nailor. He was enormously tall and strong.

Littlejohn (lit′l-jon), **Hugh.** The name given to John Hugh Lockhart, son of John Gibson Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott, for whom the latter wrote "Tales of a Grandfather."

Little Kanawha. A river in West Virginia which joins the Ohio at Parkersburg. Length, over 100 miles.

Little Mac. A nickname of General George B. McClellan.

Little Magician, The. A popular name of Martin Van Buren.

Little Marlborough, The. A surname of Schwerin.

Little Missouri. A river in eastern Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and western Dakota. It joins the Missouri 83 miles northwest of Bismarck. Length, about 400 miles.

Little Nell. A child character in the novel "Old Curiosity Shop," by Dickens.

Littlepage (lit′l-pāj), **Cornelius.** The pseudonym of James Fenimore Cooper, under which he wrote "Satanstoe."

Little Paris. A name sometimes given to Brussels.

Little Parliament. The Parliament convened by Cromwell July 4, 1653: so called from the small number — about 140 — of its members. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. It is also called, from one of its members, "Barebone's Parliament." See *Barbon*.

Little Phil. A nickname of General Philip H. Sheridan.

Little Popo. [G. *Klein-Popo*, native name *Aneho*.] The capital of Togoland (which see), a seaport on the Slave Coast, western Africa, situated in lat. 6° 12′ N., long. 1° 46′ E.

Little Red Riding-hood, F. **Le Chaperon Rouge,** G. **Rothkäppchen.** A nursery tale of a little girl who forgets her mother's command "to speak to no one whom she meets." She tells a wolf that she is going to her grandmother's cottage with some wine and bread. He reaches the cottage before her, eats her grandmother, and, when Little Red Riding-hood arrives, devours her. In the German at this point a hunter comes who rips open the wolf, and Red Riding-hood and her grandmother are restored to life. This legend is found in many countries, but comes to us from Perrault's French version, which he probably derived from the Italian stories of Straparola and the "Pentamerone."

Little Rock. The capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski County, situated on the Arkansas River about lat. 34° 44′ N., long. 92° 16′ W. It has a flourishing trade in cotton. Population (1890), 25,874.

Little Russia. A name given to the division of Russia comprising the governments of Kharkoff, Kieff, Pultowa, and Tchernigoff. In some classifications Volhynia and Podolia are included.

Little Tibet. Same as *Baltistan*.

Littleton (lit′l-ton), **Adam.** Born at Halesowen, Worcestershire, Nov. 2, 1627: died June 30, 1694. An English scholar. He was rector of Chelsea 1669, chaplain of Charles II. 1670, rector of Overton, Hampshire, 1675, and of the Chapel of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1685–89. His principal work is a Latin dictionary, "Linguae Latinae liber dictionarius quadripartitus" (London, 1673).

Littleton, Edward, Lord Littleton. Born at Munslow, Shropshire, 1589: died at Oxford, Aug. 27, 1645. An English jurist. He was chief justice of North Wales 1621, recorder of London Dec. 7, 1631, solicitor-general Oct. 1, 1634, chief justice of the Common Pleas Jan. 27, 1640, Lord Keeper of the great seal Jan. 18, 1641, [illegible] May 18, 1641. He voted against Hampden in the ship-money case, and was a firm partisan of the king. In May 1642 he followed the king to York, taking the seal with him.

Littleton, Sir **Thomas.** Born at Frankley, Worcestershire, 1402: died at Frankley, Aug. 23, 1481. A noted English jurist, [illegible] Thomas Westcote of Westcote, near Barnstaple, and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Littleton of Frankley. [illegible] mother's name. He was [illegible] Pleas April [illegible] [illegible]

Little Vehicle. See [illegible].

Little Venice. A name sometimes given to Arendal, Norway, on account of its situation.

Littlewit (lit'l-wit), **John.** A foolish proctor in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He adores his hypocritical wife Winifred.

Litton (lit'on), **Marie** (**Mary Lowe**). Born in Derbyshire, 1847: died at London, April 1, 1884. An English actress, wife of Mr. W. Robertson, successful as a player of comedy, and a theatrical manager. She first appeared at the Princess's Theatre March 23, 1868.

Littorale. See *Küstenland.*

Littré (lē-trā'), **Maximilien Paul Émile.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801: died there, June 2, 1881. A French philologist and philosopher. He graduated with high honors from college, and took up the study of medicine which he never completed. His decided taste for literary labors induced him to turn his attention to the acquisition of Greek, Arabic, and Sanskrit. As a journalist he wrote for the "Journal Hebdomadaire de Médecine," "Le National," "Expérience," "Journal des Savants," "Revue de Philosophie Positive," etc. He was a fervent advocate of the doctrine of positivism, and greatly admired Auguste Comte. At the death of Comte, Littré was recognized as the head of the positivist school. His great work is unquestionably the "Dictionnaire de la langue française" (1863–72). He made a French translation of the works of Hippocrates (10 vols. 1839–61), and also published translations of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1839–40) and Pliny's "Natural History" (1848). He edited the works of Armand Carrel (1857), and a new "Dictionnaire de médecine de Nysten." Besides a number of books and papers on positivism, he wrote "Le choléra oriental" (1832), "Histoire de la langue française" (1862), "Études sur les barbares et le moyen-âge" (1867), "Médecine et médecins" (1872), "Restauration de la légitimité et de ses alliés" (1873), "La science au point de vue philosophique" (1873), "Littérature et histoire" (1875), "De l'établissement et la troisième république" (1880), etc. Littré was one of the finest linguists and scientists of his century. He was elected to the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871.

Littrow (lit'rou), **Joseph Johann von.** Born at Bischof Teinitz, Bohemia, March 13, 1781: died Nov. 30, 1840. An Austrian astronomer, director of the observatory at Vienna, author of "Die Wunder des Himmels" ("The Wonders of the Heavens," 1836), etc.

Littrow, Karl von. Born at Kazan, Russia, July 18, 1811: died at Venice, Nov. 16, 1877. An Austrian astronomer, son of J. J. von Littrow.

Liukiu Islands. See *Loochoo Islands.*

Liutprand (li-öt'prand), or **Luitprand** (lö'it-prand). King of the Lombards from about 712 to 744.

Liutprand, or **Luitprand.** Died 972. An Italian chronicler. He wrote "Antapodosis" and other histories of his time (ed. by Pertz in "Monumenta Germaniæ" 1839, and by Dümmler 1877).

Livadia (li-vä'dē-ä). An estate and summer resort of the Russian imperial family, situated on the southern coast of the Crimea, about 32 miles east-southeast of Sebastopol.

Livadia (liv-ä-dē'ä), or **Levadia** (lev-ä-dē'ä). 1. A town in Bœotia, Greece, 57 miles northwest of Athens: the ancient Lebadeia (Greek [illegible]). It was noted for its oracle of Trophonius.—2. A name formerly given to Middle Greece.

Live-Oak State. The State of Florida.

Liverpool (liv'ėr-pöl). A seaport in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea, in lat. 53° 24′ N., long. 3° 4′ W. It is the principal seaport in England and in the world, and in respect of population the second city of England. It is the terminus of many steamship lines (especially transatlantic: Cunard, White Star, International, etc.) to New York. It has a large trade with the United States, Canada, India, China, Australia, South America, Ireland, etc.; exports cotton goods and other manufactured articles, coal, etc.; imports cotton, provisions, cattle, grain, timber, sugar, tobacco, etc.; and has extensive shipbuilding and manufactures of ropes, [illegible], chemicals, etc. St. George's Hall (opened 1854) is a magnificent classical building, and the chief architectural ornament. Other objects of interest are the town hall, exchange, revenue buildings, Liverpool University College, Museum of Japanese Art, Walker and other art collections, and the very extensive docks. Liverpool received a charter from King John in 1207, was incorporated [illegible], and was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644. The [illegible] prosperity dates from the last half of the [illegible]. It was largely engaged in the African slave-trade and in smuggling. It developed greatly in the 18th and still more in the 19th century. It was the birthplace of W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. Oliphant. Population [illegible].

Liverpool. [illegible] the capital of Queen's County, N[illegible] at the mouth of the M[illegible] Halifax. Population (1891), [illegible].

Liverpool, Earls of. See [illegible].

Livia (liv'i-ä). In Middleton's [illegible] "Women beware Women," [illegible] lady who, with [illegible] wood, betrays Bianca [illegible] play.

Livia Drusilla (liv'i-ä [illegible]). [illegible] died 29 A. D. The [illegible] Augustus, and [illegible] of Tiberius and Drusus [illegible] Nero, the father of her two sons (Tiberius and Drusus), who was compelled to divorce her in order that she might become the wife of the future emperor. She was accused of committing various crimes, even of hastening the death of her husband in her endeavor to secure the succession to her son Tiberius. For a time after the accession of the latter she was all-powerful in the state, but was soon forced to retire from public affairs.

Livigno (lē-vēn'yō), **Valle di,** G. **Welsch-Livinen** (velsh'lē-vē'nen). The upper valley of the Spöl, in the northern part of the province of Sondrio, northern Italy, bordering on the Grisons (Switzerland).

Living, or **Lyfing.** Died June 12, 1020. An archbishop of Canterbury, the successor of Ælfheah. He crowned Edmund Ironside and Canute.

Living, or **Lyfing.** An Anglo-Saxon prelate, bishop of Crediton (1027), of Cornwall (date uncertain), and also of Worcester (1038). He was a councilor of Canute, and his companion in his pilgrimage to Rome, and was later a partizan of Earl Godwin and a supporter of his house.

Livingston (liv'ing-ston), **Brockholst.** Born at New York, Nov. 25, 1757: died at Washington, D. C., March, 1823. An American jurist, son of William Livingston. He was a judge of the United States Supreme Court 1806–23.

Livingston (liv'ing-ston), **Edward.** Born at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., May 26, 1764: died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 23, 1836. An American jurist and statesman, brother of R. R. Livingston. He was member of Congress from New York 1795–1801; mayor of New York 1801–03; member of Congress from Louisiana 1823–29; United States senator 1829–31; secretary of state 1831–33; and United States minister to France 1833–35. He prepared a code of criminal law and procedure (1833). His complete works (2 vols.) were published in 1873.

Livingston, John Henry. Born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746: died at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825. An American clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Livingston, Philip. Born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1716: died at York, Pa., June 12, 1778. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York, 1776.

Livingston, Robert R. Born at New York, Nov. 27, 1746: died Feb. 26, 1813. An American statesman and jurist. He was a member of the Continental Congress; chancellor of the State of New York 1777–1801; secretary of foreign affairs 1781–83; and United States minister to France 1801–05. He negotiated the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and was associated with Fulton in furthering steamboat navigation.

Livingston, William. Born 1723: died at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 25, 1790. An American politician, brother of Philip Livingston. He was governor of New Jersey 1776–90, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Livingstone (liv'ing-ston). A name proposed by Stanley for the Kongo.

Livingstone, Alexander. Died April 2, 1622. A Scottish noble, created first earl of Linlithgow in Dec., 1600.

Livingstone, Charles. Born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Feb. 28, 1821: died near Lagos, Oct. 28, 1873. A clergyman and missionary, brother of David Livingstone. He emigrated to the United States in 1840; graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1850; returned to England in 1857, and went with his brother to Africa, remaining with him until 1863. In 1874 he was appointed British consul at Fernando Po.

Livingstone, David. Born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, March 19, 1813: died at Chitambo, central Africa, April 30, 1873. A celebrated African explorer and missionary. From 1840 to 49 he was medical missionary among the Bechuana of South Africa. He discovered Lake Ngami in 1849; explored the Zambesi and Kasai basins to Loanda 1853–54; traversed the continent from Loanda to Kilimane, discovering Victoria Falls, in 1855; led a government expedition up the Zambesi and Shire rivers, and discovered Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa 1858–[illegible]; explored the Rovuma valley in 1866, the Chambezi in 1867, and Lakes Tanganyika, Moero, and Bangweolo 1867–68; went to Ujiji in 1869; [illegible], and was driven back by the Manyema; was relieved by Stanley at Ujiji in 1871; parted with Stanley [illegible] returned to Lake Bangweolo, and succumbed there to dysentery in 1873. His body was carried to the coast, and was buried in Westminster Abbey April 18, 1874. He wrote "Missionary Travels [illegible] South Africa" (1857), "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi" (1865). His Last Journals [illegible] were published in [illegible].

Livius [illegible], Saint. Died [illegible]. [illegible]

Livius Andronicus. See [illegible].

Livny (liv'nē). A [illegible] Orel, on the [illegible] southeast of Orel. Population [illegible].

Livonia [illegible], G. **Livland** or **Liefland** [illegible], F. **Livonie** [illegible] ment of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces. Capital, Riga. It is bounded by Esthonia on the north, Lake Peipus, Pskoff, and Vitebsk on the east, Courland (separated by the Düna) on the south, and the Gulf of Riga on the west. The island of Ösel belongs to it. The surface is mainly level. The inhabitants are chiefly Letts and Esthonians. The nobility is German. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Livonia was the nucleus of the dominions of the Livonian (Sword-Bearer) Knights, who began their settlements in 1201. In 1237 they united with the Teutonic Order. The Prussian and Livonian Knights were separated in 1521. After the dissolution of the order (1558–61) Livonia was for a short time a kingdom. After some changes it became Polish in 1582; passed to Sweden 1660 (having been conquered by Sweden in 1621–25); and was annexed to Russia in 1721. It is being Russified like the other Baltic provinces. Area, 18,158 square miles. Population (1887), 1,229,468.

Livorno. See *Leghorn.*

Livy (liv'i) (**Titus Livius**). Born at Patavium (Padua), 59 B. C.: died there, 17 A. D. The greatest of Roman historians, and the most important prose-writer of the Augustan age. He wrote a comprehensive history of Rome, from the founding of the city to the death of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 are extant (1–10 and 21–45), and also several philosophical dialogues and a work on rhetorical training. He spent the greater part of his life (over 40 years of which were given to his history) at Rome.

Lixouri (liks-ö'rē). A town in Cephalonia, Greece. Population (1889), 5.740.

Lizard, The. See *Lacerta.*

Lizard Head, or **Lizard Point,** or **Lizard** (liz'ärd). The southernmost point of England, situated in Cornwall, lat. 49° 58′ N., long. 5° 12′ W. The name is sometimes applied to the whole peninsula.

Lizars (li-zärz'), **John.** Born at Edinburgh about 1787: died May 21, 1860. A Scottish surgeon, professor of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh: noted for the introduction of the operation for the removal of the upper jaw. He published "A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body" (1822), etc.

Llameos (lyä-mā'ōs). A race of Indians of northern Peru, on the river Marañon near Nauta, the lower Huallaga, and the Javary: formerly found between the Tigre and Napo. The Llameos are rather undersized, but were formerly very warlike. They are agriculturists and industrious. The remnants are mostly merged in the general country population. Their language appears to have no relation to those of other tribes. Also *Yameos*, *Lamas*, or *Lamistas*, and, in Portuguese, *Lhameos.*

Llanberis (lan-ber'is). A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, at the base of Snowdon, 10 miles south of Bangor: a tourist center.

Llandaff (lan-daf'). The smallest British city, situated on the Taff in Glamorgan, South Wales: a mere suburb of Cardiff. Llandaff is said to be the oldest episcopal see in Great Britain. The cathedral is a small building, representing in its construction all the stages of medieval architecture. It has been thoroughly restored in the present century. The fine west front has more of a French character than is usual in Great Britain. There are no transepts. The interior is imposing; the Norman arch of the Lady chapel is notable; and there is a square chapter-house with central pillar.

Llandudno (lan-düd'nō). A watering-place in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, situated at the mouth of the Conway, on the Irish Sea, 38 miles west of Liverpool. There is a fine "marine drive" round Great Orme's Head. Population (1891), 7,333.

Llanelly (la-neth'li). A seaport in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, situated on an inlet of Carmarthen Bay, 11 miles west-northwest of Swansea. There are manufactures of iron, copper, tin, etc., and coal is exported. Population (1891), 23,937.

Llanero (lyä-nā'rō), corrupted into **Yanero** (yä-nā'rō). ['People of the plains.'] A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians. In 1799 the Llanero were on the great plains between the Rio Pecos and the left bank of the Rio Grande. See *Apaches.*

Llangollen (lan-goth'len). A town in Denbighshire, North Wales, situated on the Dee 31 miles south-southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,225.

Llanos (Sp. pron. lyä'nōs). [Sp., from *llano*, a flat field.] A name given in many parts of Spanish America to large tracts of open land: in a special manner, and in a geographical sense, to the Llanos del Orinoco or de Venezuela, lying principally in Venezuela, with extensions into Colombia. They comprise nearly all the space between the Orinoco and its delta, the coast-range of Venezuela, and the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia as far as the Vichada branch of the Orinoco (about lat. [illegible] N.). The [illegible] is probably [illegible] square miles, and most of it is nearly flat and near the sea-level, but some parts are broken with table-topped hills a few hundred feet high. During the rainy season large areas are overflowed. The [illegible] thinly inhabited, and the only industry is grazing, immense herds of cattle being kept in a nearly wild state.

Llanos de Chiquitos, or **Llanos de los Chiquitos** (dā lōs chē-kē'tōs). An extensive plain in eastern Bolivia, in the departments of Santa

Cruz and Chuquisaca, extending from the mountains of Santa Cruz de la Sierra nearly to the river Paraguay. It is continuous with the Gran Chaco on the south, consists of grass-lands varied with woods or with scattered trees, has occasional isolated hills, and contains few inhabitants except Indians. Portions in the east are annually overflowed.

Llanos de Guaraos (gwä-rä'ōs). A northern extension of the Llanos de Chiquitos, near the river San Miguel.

Llanos de Manso (män'sō) or **de Manzo** (män'thō). A portion of the Chaco region of South America, in the extreme southeastern part of Bolivia, between the rivers Pilcomayo and Paraguay. In the 16th century this region was conceded to Andres Manso for colonization.

Llanquihue (lyän-kē'wā). A province of Chile, about lat. 41° S. Capital, Puerto Montt. Area, 7,823 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 74,818.

Llerena (lyā-rā'nä). A town in the province of Badajoz, southwestern Spain, 55 miles north of Seville. Population (1887), 6,179.

Llewelyn, or **Llywelyn** (in full **Llywelyn ab Gruffydd** (lö-el'in ab grü'feᴛʜ)). Died 1282. Prince of Wales 1246–82, nephew of David II. whom he succeeded. He supported the English barons under Simon de Montfort against Henry III., and was defeated with them at Evesham in 1265. He refused to do homage to Edward I., whereupon the latter subdued Wales in 1277. He subsequently revolted, and fell in battle.

Lloque Yupanqui (lyō'kā yö-pän'kē). [Quichua: *lloque*, left-handed; *yupanqui*, you will count, i. e. great.] Third sovereign of the Inca line of Peru. According to the best chronologies, he ruled in the last quarter of the 14th century. He made few conquests. Acosta calls him Jaguarhuarque. Also written *Loque Yupanqui*, etc.

Llorente (lyō-rān'tā), **Juan Antonio.** Born near Calahorra, Aragon, March 30, 1756: died at Madrid, Feb. 5, 1823. A Spanish historian. He was a priest, though holding rationalistic views, and from 1789 to 1801 was general secretary of the Inquisition. Under Joseph Bonaparte he received charge of the confiscated property of the Inquisition and the religious orders, and in 1809 was ordered to examine the archives of the Inquisition and write its history. When the French were driven out of Spain he retired with them to Paris, where his history of the Inquisition was published 1817–18. It was strongly condemned by the Roman Catholic authorities, and he was interdicted from performing priestly functions. In 1822 he published a French edition of the principal works of Las Casas, with a biography; and the same year a work on the popes, which was condemned by the government: he was ordered to leave Paris. He published various other works, principally on Spanish history.

Lloyd (loid), **Charles.** Born at Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1775: died at Chaillot, near Versailles, Jan. 16, 1839. An English poet, a friend (and pupil) of Coleridge (with whom he lived for some time) and of Lamb. He became insane about 1815, and died in a madhouse.

Lloyd, Edward. Flourished about the beginning of the 18th century. The keeper of a coffee-house in Tower street, London, and later (1692) of "Lloyd's Coffee House" in Lombard street. His coffee-house became the center of ship-broking and marine insurance. He published a paper, "Lloyd's News" (Sept., 1696, Feb., 1697), which was revived as "Lloyd's List" (1726), containing shipping and commercial news. From him the association and the corporation now known as "Lloyd's" were named.

Lloyd, Edward. Born at Thornton Heath, Surrey, Feb. 16, 1815: died at Westminster, April 8, 1890. A London publisher, founder (1842) of "Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper," and after 1876 proprietor of the "Daily Chronicle."

Lloyd, Edward. Born March 7, 1845. An English tenor singer. He made his first great success in 1871, at the Gloucester festival, singing in Bach's "St. Matthew" passion music. He has since been successful in oratorio and concert music.

Lloyd, Henry. Born in Merionethshire about 1720: died at Huy, Belgium, June 19, 1783. A Welsh soldier of fortune, for a time lay brother in a religious house, and successively in the service of the Pretender, of France, of Austria, and of Prussia. He wrote a "History of the War between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany and her Allies" (London, 1766–82), "A Political and Military Rhapsody on the Defense of Great Britain" (1779), etc.

Lloyd, Humphrey. Born at Dublin, April 16, 1800: died there, Jan. 17, 1881. A British man of science, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1867–81. He is noted for his researches in optics and magnetism, and particularly for his experimental discovery of conical refraction in biaxial crystals, the existence of which had been theoretically determined by Sir W. R. Hamilton. His works include "A Treatise on Light and Vision" (1831), "Elementary Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light" (1857), "Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial" (1874), etc.

Lloyd, Robert. Born at Westminster, 1733: died in the Fleet Prison, Dec. 15, 1764. A British poet. He was a graduate of Westminster School and of Trinity College, Cambridge, and later was usher at Westminster School. He wrote "The Actor: a Poetical Epistle" (1760), "The Tears and Triumphs of Parnassus," etc. He was imprisoned for debt in 1763.

Lloyd, William. Born at Tilehurst, Aug. 18, 1627: died at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, Aug. 30, 1717. An English prelate, bishop successively of St. Asaph (1680), Lichfield and Coventry (1692), and Worcester (1700). He was one of the six bishops tried on the charge of publishing a seditious libel, and acquitted June 29, 1688, and was an earnest supporter of the Revolution.

Lloyd's (loidz). An association at the Royal Exchange, London, comprising underwriters, merchants, shipowners, and brokers, for the furtherance of commerce, especially for marine insurance and the publication of shipping news. It originated in meetings at Lloyd's Coffee House about 1688. The present rooms include a restaurant accessible only to members of Lloyd's and their friends. See *Lloyd, Edward* (18th century), above.

Lloyd's, Austrian. [It. *Lloyd Austro-ungarico*, G. *Österreichisch-Ungarischer Lloyd.*] A mercantile company in Triest, founded in 1833 for the furtherance of Austrian commerce. It comprises 3 sections: (*a*) insurance; (*b*) steamship lines in the Mediterranean, Black, and Red seas, etc.; (*c*) publication of periodicals.

Lloyd's, North German. [G. *Norddeutscher Lloyd.*] A company in Bremen, founded in 1857, for maintaining regular steamship lines between Bremen and New York, Baltimore, and other ports: also between New York and various Mediterranean ports.

Lloyd's List. A periodical containing shipping intelligence, issued by Lloyd's (London) since 1716, as a daily since 1800.

Llywarch Hen. A Cymric poet, living in the last part of the 6th century.

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd. See *Llewelyn.*

Loadstone, Lady. The "magnetic lady," a character in Ben Jonson's play of that name. She is magnetic in the sense of making her house attractive, and so drawing to it a variety of guests.

Loaisa, or **Loaysa** (lō-ī'sä), **Garcia Jofre de.** Born at Placencia, Caceres, about 1485: died July 30, 1526. A Spanish captain, commendador of the order of St. John, who, in 1525, was put in command of a fleet destined to follow up the discoveries of Magalhães. He left Spain with 7 ships, July 24, 1525; reached the Strait of Magellan in Jan., 1526; lost there one of his ships; passed the strait safely with the rest; but died during the voyage across the Pacific. One ship only reached the Moluccas.

Loanda (lō-än'dä), properly **São Paulo de Loanda** (sän pou'lō de lō-än'dä). A seaport and the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, Africa, in lat. 8° 48′ S., long. 13° 13′ E. Population, estimated, about 14,000.

Loango (lō-äng'gō). A region on the western coast of Africa, extending from the mouth of the Kongo to about lat. 4° S. It is now divided between the Kongo Free State, Portugal, and France.

Loano (lō-ä'nō). A small town in Italy, situated on the coast 39 miles southwest of Genoa. Here, Nov. 23–24, 1795, the French under Schérer defeated the Austrians. The victory was mainly due to Masséna.

Loayza (lō-ī'thä), or **Loaysa** (lō-ī'sä), **Geronymo de.** Born at Truxillo, Estremadura, Spain, about 1500: died at Lima, Peru, Oct. 25, 1575. A Spanish Dominican ecclesiastic. He was a missionary at Cartagena, New Granada, 1526–31, and in 1537 was appointed bishop of that diocese; became bishop of Lima in 1543; and was the first archbishop in 1548. During the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro and Giron he adhered to the king, but did his best to prevent bloodshed. In 1552 and 1567 he presided over provincial councils.

Lobau (lō'bou). An island in the Danube, near Vienna. It was occupied by the French after the battle of Aspern in 1809.

Löbau (lė'bou). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 41 miles east of Dresden: one of the principal towns of ancient Lusatia. Population (1890), 8,378.

Löbau. A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Sandelle 75 miles southeast of Dantzic. Population (1890), 4,593.

Lobeira (lō-bā'e-rä), or **Loveira** (lō-vā'e-rä), **Vasco de.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, about the middle of the 14th century: died at Elvas, Portugal, about 1403. A Portuguese romance-writer and soldier (in the service of John I. of Portugal, by whom he was knighted in 1385): reputed author of the famous romance "Amadis of Gaul" (which see).

Lobengula (lō-beng-gö'lä). ["The defender."] Born about 1833: died 1894. King of the Matabele (see *Matabele*), a son of Moselekatse. He was long feared as a powerful warrior and persistent opponent of Christianity and of the trader, but finally the British South African Company succeeded in obtaining from him, in exchange for improved firearms and ammunition, permission to settle in Mashonaland and to exploit its gold-mines. As soon as the company had built Fort Salisbury and supplied it well with men, artillery, ammunition, and provisions, it provoked the Matabele with a view to seizing their territory. In the war which ensued, in 1893, the brave Matabele regiments were mowed down by Maxim guns and dispersed by cavalry in several engagements. A decisive battle, in which [illegible] Matabele and only one white man fell, was fought on Oct. 23, some thirty miles from Buluwayo, Lobengula's capital. The latter was taken without further resistance and the king pursued as a fugitive. In his flight he managed to entrap and kill Major Wilson and his detachment.

Lobenstein (lō'ben-stīn). A town and health-resort in Reuss (younger line), Germany, 39 miles south-southeast of Weimar. Population (1890), 2,603.

Lob-Nor (lob'nor'). A lake in Eastern Turkestan, about lat. 39° N., long. 89° E. It receives the Tarim, and has no outlet.

Lobo (lō'bö), **Jeronimo.** Born at Lisbon about 1593: died at Lisbon, Jan. 29, 1678. A Portuguese Jesuit, missionary in Abyssinia.

Lobos (lō'bōs) or **Seal Islands.** A group of small islands west of Peru, situated (Lobos de Tierra) in lat. 6° 27′ S., long. 80° 49′ W. They are noted for guano deposits.

Lobositz (lō'bō-zits). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 35 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Oct. 1, 1756, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Browne. Population (1890), commune, 4,269.

Locarno (lō-kär'nō). A town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on Lago Maggiore 11 miles west of Bellinzona. It was annexed to Switzerland in 1513. Population, 3,353.

Locatelli (lō-kä-tel'lē), **Pietro.** Born at Bergamo, 1693: died at Amsterdam, 1764. A noted violinist. He was a pupil of Corelli at Rome.

Lochaber (loċh-ä'bėr). A mountainous district in the southern part of Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Lochaber No More. An air claimed for both Scotland and Ireland, of which some two or three versions are extant. The source of these is in Scottish minstrelsy called "Lord Ronald (or, according to Sir W. Scott, *Randal*) my son." The air in Ireland is known as "Limerick's lamentation." . . . The verses "Farewell to Lochaber," ending "And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more," were written by Allan Ramsay. *Grove.*

Loches (lōsh). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Indre 22 miles southeast of Tours. The château, a residence of the old counts of Anjou, of the Plantagenet kings, and of the kings of France as late as the 16th century, is a great pile of massive walls and square and cylindrical towers, several of which are occupied by the grim dungeons of Louis XI. It was the place of imprisonment of La Balue, Commines, and Sforza. The palace, of the 15th and 16th centuries, with fine Renaissance front, is now the sous-prefecture. The interesting Chapel of St. Ours displays rich Romanesque ornament. Population (1891), commune, 5,132.

Lochiel's (loċh-ēlz') **Warning.** A poem by Thomas Campbell: so called from its subject, Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Lochinvar (loċh-in-vär'). A ballad in the poem of "Marmion," by Sir Walter Scott: so called from the name of its hero, the young Lochinvar.

Lochleven (loċh-lē'vn). A lake in Kinross-shire, Scotland, 18 miles north-northwest of Edinburgh. On an island in it are the remains of a castle which was the scene in 1567–68 of the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots. The Leven carries its waters to the Firth of Forth. Length, 3½ miles.

Lochnagar (loċh-na-gär'). A mountain in the southwest part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Height, 3,780 feet.

Locke (lok), **David Ross**: pseudonym **Petroleum V. Nasby.** Born at Vestal, Broome County, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1833: died in 1888. An American political satirist. He commenced in 1860 the publication of the "Nasby Letters," contributed chiefly to the "Toledo Blade."

Locke, John. Born at Wrington, Somerset, Aug. 29, 1632: died at Oates, High Laver, Essex, Oct. 28, 1704. A celebrated English philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of modern times. His father was a lawyer, and a captain in the Parliamentary army. Locke was educated at Westminster School [illegible] and at Christ Church, Oxford, [illegible]. He continued to reside at Oxford, and was for brief periods lecturer on Greek, lecturer on rhetoric, and censor of moral philosophy. [illegible] study medicine [illegible] he resided at Oates, High Laver, Essex, in the family of Sir Francis Masham. His chief work is the "Essay concerning Humane Understanding" (1690: four subsequent editions, revised by Locke, appeared 1694, 1695, 1700, 1706). Among his other writings are several letters "Concerning Toleration" (1689 (Latin and English), 1690, "Two Treatises on Government" (1690), "Some Thoughts concerning Education" (1693), etc. Various collective editions of his works have been published. Locke was the founder of the English and French "sensational" philosophy and psychology, and the skeptical application of his principles by David Hume led Kant to the development of the "critical" philosophy.

Locker (lok'er), **Frederick.** Born 1821: died May 30, 1895. An English poet, writer of "vers de société." He married as his second wife the daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, and assumed the name of Locker Lampson. Among his poems are "London Lyrics" (1857 and 1870), "Patchwork" (1879). He edited "Lyra Elegantiarum" in 1869, and contributed to various periodicals.

Lockerbie (lok'ėr-bi). A town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 11 miles east-northeast of Dumfries. Population (1891), 2,391.

Lockhart (lok'ärt), **John Gibson.** Born at Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, July 14, 1794: died at Abbotsford, Nov. 25, 1854. A Scottish author, noted as the biographer of Sir Walter Scott. He became an advocate in 1816; joined the staff of "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1818; married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott, in 1820; and edited the "Quarterly Review" 1826–53. His principal work is the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott" (7 vols. 1836–1838). Among his other publications are "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (1819); "Adam Blair" (1822) and other novels; translations of "Ancient Spanish Ballads" (1823); and "The Ballantyne Humbug Handled" (1839).

Lock Haven (lok hā'vn). A city, the capital of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 69 miles northwest of Harrisburg. It has a flourishing lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,358.

Lockport (lok'pōrt). A city and the capital of Niagara County, New York, situated on the Erie Canal 22 miles north-northeast of Buffalo. It has flourishing manufactures. Population (1890), 16,038.

Lockroy (lok-rwä') (properly **Simon**), **Édouard Étienne Antoine.** Born at Paris, July 18, 1838. A French journalist and Radical politician, son of J. P. Lockroy. He was minister of commerce and industry 1886–87, and minister of public instruction 1888.

Lockroy, Joseph Philippe Simon, called. Born at Turin, Feb. 17, 1803: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1891. A French dramatist and comedian.

Locksley (loks'li). The name assumed by Robin Hood at the tournament at Ashby de la Zouche, in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Locksley Hall. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Lockyer (lok'yėr), **Joseph Norman.** Born at Rugby, England, May 17, 1836. A noted English astronomer. He has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy" (1868), "Contributions to Solar Physics" (1873), "The Spectroscope" (1873), "Studies in Spectrum Analysis" (1878), "The Dawn of Astronomy" (1894), etc.

Locle (lōk'l), **Le.** A town in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 10 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. It is celebrated for the manufacture of watches (established in 1680) and of lace. Population (1888), 11,312.

Locmariaquer (lok-mä-ryä-kār'). A seaport in the department of Morbihan, France, 11 miles west-southwest of Vannes, celebrated for megalithic monuments.

Locofocos (lō-kō-fō'kōz). In United States history, the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any of the members of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radi[illegible] their opponents had turned off the gas, [illegible] the room with candles [illegible] the aid of [illegible] [illegible] appeared, but the [illegible] the Democratic party in general [illegible]

Locri Epicnemidii ([illegible] ep-i-nē-mid'i-ī). In ancient geography, a Greek people dwelling [illegible] north of Phocis: so named from Mount [illegible]

Locri Epizephyrii (ep"i-ze-fir'i-ī), or **Locri.** In ancient geography, [illegible]

Locrine [illegible]

Locrine. A tragedy published anonymously in 1595, probably written by Peele and Tilney about 1585. It has been ascribed to Shakspere (from the initials W. S. on the title-page) and to Marlowe. The plot was taken from Holinshed, based on Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Locri Opuntii (ō-pun'shi-ī). In ancient geography, a Greek people living north of Bœotia and opposite Eubœa: so named from Opus, their chief town. The name sometimes includes the country of the Locri Epicnemidii.

Locri Ozolæ (ō'zō-lē). In ancient geography, a Greek people living along the Corinthian Gulf, west of Phocis. The origin of the name is doubtful.

Locris (lō'kris). In ancient geography, a division of middle Greece, occupied by the Locri Epicnemidii and Locri Opuntii, or eastern Locrians, and the Locri Ozolæ, or western Locrians.

Locusta (lō-kus'tä). A professional poisoner living at Rome about 54 A. D. Juvenal speaks of her as the agent for ridding many a wife of her husband, and Tacitus as "long reckoned as among the instruments of government." She was employed by Agrippina to prepare a poison for the emperor Claudius. She was executed in the reign of Galba.

Lodève (lō-dāv'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Ergue 29 miles west-northwest of Montpellier: the Roman Luteva. It has important manufactures, particularly of woolen (military cloth), and contains a cathedral. It was formerly ruled by viscounts. Population (1891), commune, 9,060.

Lodge (loj), **Henry Cabot.** Born at Boston, May 12, 1850. An American historian and politician. He graduated at Harvard in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1876; was university lecturer on American history at Harvard 1876–79; was editor of the "North American Review" 1873–76, and of the "International Review" 1879–81; and was a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1886–93, when he was transferred to the United States senate. He has published "A Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881), "Alexander Hamilton" (1882), "Daniel Webster" (1883), "Studies in History" (1884), etc.

Lodge, Thomas. Born at West Ham, near London, about 1556: died 1625. An English novelist, dramatist, lyric poet, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are the novel "Rosalynde: Euphues Golden Legacie, etc." (1590), "Euphues Shadow: the Battle of the Senses" (1592), "The Wounds of the Civil War," a tragedy (1594), poems (1589), "Phillis" and "Life and Death of William Longbeard, etc." (1593), "A Fig for Momus," satires (1595). He also wrote, with Greene, another play, "A Looking-glass for London and England" (1594), which was very popular.

Lodi (lo'dē). A city in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Adda in lat. 45° 18′ N., long. 9° 30′ E. It contains a cathedral, and the church Incoronata, begun in 1476 from a design by Bramante. It is especially noted for the manufacture of Parmesan cheese and of majolica. It was founded by Frederick Barbarossa, in place of the neighboring Lodi Vecchio (the Roman Laus Pompeia), destroyed in 1158. Population (1891), 18,689.

Lodi, Battle of. A victory gained May 10, 1796, by the French under Napoleon over the Austrians under Beaulieu. Napoleon himself led the charge of the grenadiers (6,000) across the bridge of the Adda. The Austrians, posted behind the bridge, numbered, according to Thiers, 16,000 (probably less). Lannes was the first man across the bridge, Napoleon (who won this day the epithet "Little Corporal") the second. The Austrian loss was 2,500; the French loss, probably 2,000. The battle is known as "the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi." It was followed by the capture of Milan.

Lodomeria (lo-do-mē'ri-ä). The Latin name of the medieval principality of Vladimir in Volhynia, which became part of the kingdom of Poland. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary bears the title of King of Galicia and Lodomeria.

Lodore (lō-dōr'). A cascade in Cumberland, England, near Keswick.

Lodovico (lō-dō-vē'kō). A kinsman of Brabantio in Shakspere's "Othello."

Lódz (lodz). A city in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 67 miles southwest of Warsaw. It is the center of the Polish textile manufacture, the leading manufacture being cotton. Population (1890), [illegible]

Loegres, Logres. The name by which Geoffrey of Monmouth calls England, from Locrin or Locrine, son of the legendary King Brute.

Löfling [illegible], **Peter.** Born at [illegible], near [illegible], Sweden, Jan. 31, 1729: died in Venezuela, Feb. [illegible], 1756. A Swedish botanist, a [illegible]

Lofoten [illegible] **Lofoden** [illegible] **Loffoden** ([illegible]) **Islands.** A group of [illegible] to the [illegible] of Nordland, Norway, situated west of the [illegible] in lat. 67° 30′ to 69° 20′ N. The surface is mountainous. The chief islands are Hindo, Lango, Ando, Ost-Vaagö, and Vest-Vaago. The chief industry is the cod and herring fishery. Population, about 20,000.

Loftus (lof'tus), Lord **Augustus William Frederick Spencer.** Born Oct. 4, 1817. An English diplomatist, fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely: ambassador to Russia 1871–1879.

Loftus, William Kennett. Born at Rye, England, about 1820: died at sea, Nov., 1858. An English archæologist. He published "Travels and Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana" (1857), etc.

Lofty (lof'ti), **Jack.** A character in Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man." Modesty is his foible.

Lofty, Sir Thomas. A patron of genius, a character played by Foote himself in his play "The Patron."

Log (log), **King.** In Æsop's "Fables," a worthless and heavy log sent by Jove to the frogs who prayed for a king. They complained to him of this inert monarch, and he sent them a stork who ate them up.

Logan (lō'gan), **George.** Born at Stenton, near Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1753: died there, April 9, 1821. An American politician, grandson of James Logan. He went to France in 1798 with the design of averting a war with that country, and was United States senator from Pennsylvania 1801–07.

Logan, James. Born at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674: died near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751. An American colonial politician. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary in 1699. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1731–39, and as president of the council was for two years acting governor of the colony after the death of Governor Gordon in 1736. He bequeathed over two thousand volumes to the city of Philadelphia, which now form part of the Philadelphia Library under the title of the Loganian Library. He wrote "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione" (1739), etc.

Logan (lō'gan), **John,** assumed name of **Tah-gah-jute.** Born about 1725: killed near Detroit, 1780. An Indian chief. He was a Cayuga by birth; lived many years near Reedsville, Pennsylvania, in friendly intercourse with the whites; and became a chief among the Mingoes. His family was murdered by the whites on the Ohio in 1774, whereupon he instigated a war against them. He was killed in a skirmish with a party of Indians.

Logan, John. Born in Scotland in 1748: died at London, Dec., 1788. A Scottish lyric poet. He published his poems, with those of Michael Bruce, in 1770. The much-debated question whether the "Ode to the Cuckoo" is the production of Bruce or of Logan is still matter of dispute.

Logan, John Alexander. Born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1886. An American general and statesman, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1884. He served in the Mexican war; was member of Congress from Illinois 1859–1861; served with distinction in the Civil War under Grant in 1862, in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and in northern Georgia under Sherman in 1864; was member of Congress from Illinois 1867–71; and was United States senator 1871–77 and 1879–86. He published "The Great Conspiracy" (1886).

Logan, Olive. See *Sykes.*

Logan's Cross Roads, or **Mill Springs.** A locality in Wayne County, Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, where, Jan. 19, 1862, the Federals under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden. See *Mill Springs.*

Logansport (lō'ganz-pōrt). A city and the capital of Cass County, Indiana, situated at the junction of the Eel and Wabash rivers, 70 miles north by west of Indianapolis. It has flourishing trade and car-works. Population (1890), 13,328.

Logau (lō'gou), **Friedrich von.** Born in Silesia, 1604: died at Liegnitz, July 25, 1655. A German poet. He was counselor to the Duke of Brieg and Liegnitz. He belonged to the first Silesian school of poets, and was the principal epigrammatist of the period and one of the most celebrated in German literature. In 1654 he published under the title "Sinngedichte" ("Epigrams") a collection of more than 3,500 poems, many of which are, however, but rimed couplets. A complete edition was published at Tübingen in 1872.

Loggia dei Lanzi (loj'jä dä'e länd'zē). A medieval vaulted portico, one of the characteristic buildings of Florence, begun 1374. The front has three great round arches with molded columns, a rich [illegible] cornice and balustrade and medallions of the [illegible] Virtues in the spandrels. In the portico are placed [illegible] Perseus, Donatello's Judith, and other [illegible] Renaissance and antique statues.

Logic, Bob. See *Tom and Jerry.*

Logistilla (lō-jis-til'lä). In "Orlando Furioso," the sister of Alcina and Morgana. She represents reason or virtue.

Logone (lō-gō'ne). A tribe of the central Sudan, southeast of Lake Chad, between Bornu and Baghirmi. They number about 250,000. They are vassals of Bornu, but are self-governing; they are related alike to the Makaris and the Musgu; and their language is said to have affinity with Hausa and Galla.

Logroño (lō-grōn'yo). A province in Old Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Alava and Navarre on the north, Navarre and Saragossa on the east, Soria on the south, and Burgos on the west. It belongs to the Ebro valley. Area, 1,945 square miles. Population (1887), 181,465.

Logroño. The capital of the province of Logroño, situated on the Ebro about lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 2° 36′ W.: the Roman Julia Briga. Population (1887), 15,667.

Logroño, Pedro. Born at Guadalajara, Spain: died, probably in Mexico, after 1567. A Spanish priest. His "Manual de los adultos para bautizar" (known only in a fragment) is probably the oldest existing book published in America. It was printed at Mexico in 1540.

Lohardaga (lō-här-dä'gä), or **Lohardugga** (lō-här-dug'gä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 85° E. Area, 12,045 square miles. Population (1881), 1,609,244.

Loheia, or **Loheyyah** (lō-hā'yä). A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 15° 42′ N., long. 42° 39′ E. Population, 5,000–6,000.

Lohengrin (lō'en-grin). [MHG. *Loherangrin*, *Lohengrin*.] In German legend, the mythical knight of the swan, the son of Parzival, and a knight of the Holy Grail. He is carried in a boat drawn by a swan to Antwerp, where he becomes the husband of the Princess of Brabant, on the condition that she shall never ask his name. She nevertheless breaks the agreement, and the swan comes with the boat and bears him away to the Grail. Allusion is made to his history at the end of the poem "Parzival," written by Wolfram von Eschenbach between 1205 and 1215. He is also mentioned in the "Titurel," written by one Albrecht between 1260 and 1270; and the same legend is the subject of the poem "Schwanritter" ("The Swan Knight"), by Konrad von Würzburg (died 1287), who does not, however, connect his hero with the Grail. A poem "Lohengrin," later remodeled under the name "Lorengel," written by an unknown author in Bavaria before 1290, gives a detailed history of the mythical knight. The legend has been localized on the lower Rhine as well as on the Schelde.

Lohengrin. A romantic drama, composed (words and music) by Richard Wagner in 1847, founded on the poem of "Lohengrin." It was first produced at Weimar under the direction of Liszt in 1850, and was produced at London May 8, 1875.

Lohenstein (lō'en-stīn), **Daniel Kaspar von.** Born at Nimptsch, Silesia, Jan. 25, 1635: died at Breslau, April 28, 1683. A German poet of the second Silesian school.

Lohr (lōr). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 40 miles east by south of Frankfort. Population (1890), 4,207.

Loi (loi), or **Baloi** (bä-loi'). A Bantu tribe settled on the lower Mobangi River in the Kongo State and French Kongo.

Loigny (lwän-yē'). A village in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, south of Chartres. It gives name to the battle of Loigny-Poupry, Dec. 2, 1870, gained by the Germans under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg over the French under Aurelle de Paladines, and forming part of the battle before Orléans.

Loir (lwär). A river of northwestern France, joining the Sarthe 5 miles north of Angers: the Roman Lidericus. Length, about 190 miles.

Loire (lwär). The largest river of France: the Roman Liger. It rises in the Gerbier-des-Jones, department of Ardeche, flows first toward the north and then toward the west, and falls into the Bay of Biscay at St.-Nazaire, 33 miles west of Nantes. It is noted for its inundations, and is important in history. Its chief tributaries are the Allier, Cher, Indre, and Vienne on the left, and the Maine on the right. Length, over 600 miles; navigable for ships to Nantes.

Loire. A department of central France. Capital, St.-Étienne. It is bounded by Allier on the northwest, Saône-et-Loire on the north, Rhône and Isère on the east, Ardèche on the south, Haute-Loire on the southwest, and Puy-de-Dôme on the west, and formed part of the ancient Lyonnais. The surface is largely mountainous. It is traversed by the river Loire, and has important industries, especially coal-mining and dependent manufactures. Area, 1,838 square miles. Population (1891), 616,227.

Loire, Army of the. 1. A French army improvised after the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870) for the relief of Paris. It was commanded by Aurelle de Paladines.—2. After the beginning of Dec., 1870, the part of the first army commanded by Chanzy (the remaining part being commanded by Bourbaki).

Loire, Haute-. See *Haute-Loire.*

Loire-Inférieure (lwär'aṅ-fā-ryėr'). A department of western France. Capital, Nantes. It is bounded by Morbihan and Ille-et-Vilaine on the north, Maine-et-Loire on the east, Vendée on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west, and formed part of the ancient Brittany. The surface is flat. It has flourishing agricultural industries, commerce, and manufactures. Area, 2,653 square miles. Population (1891), 645,263.

Loiret (lwä-rā'). A department of central France. Capital, Orléans. It is bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the northwest, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne on the north, Yonne on the east, Nièvre, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher on the south, and Loir-et-Cher on the west, being formed principally from part of the ancient Orléanais. It has flourishing agricultural industries and manufactures. Area, 2,614 square miles. Population (1891), 377,718.

Loir-et-Cher (lwär'ā-shãr'). A department of central France. Capital, Blois. It is bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the north, Loiret on the northeast, Cher on the southeast, Indre on the south, Indre-et-Loire on the southwest, and Sarthe on the northwest, being formed from parts of Orléanais and a small part of Touraine. It is a rich agricultural department. Area, 2,451 square miles. Population (1891), 280,358.

Loja, or **Loxa** (lō'ʜä). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Jenil 29 miles west of Granada. It was formerly a strong fortress. It was taken from the Moors in 1486. Population (1887), 19,120.

Loja, or **Loxa** (lō'ʜä). A town in Ecuador, about lat. 3° 55′ S., long. 79° 25′ W.: noted for cinchona. Population, about 10,000.

Loka (lō'kạ). [Skt., 'world.'] A world. In Hindu works, the triloka, or three worlds, are generally heaven, earth, and hell. Another division gives seven, exclusive of seven hells (patalas). The upper worlds are (1) the earth; (2) the space between earth and sun, the region of the saints; (3) Indra's heaven, between the sun and the pole star; (4) Maharloka, the usual abode of Bhrigu and other saints; (5) the abode of Brahma's sons, Sanaka, Sananda, and Sanatkumara; (6) the abode of the Vairagins; (7) the abode of Brahma. The first three are destroyed at the end of each kalpa, or day of Brahma; the last four at the end of his life. The Sankhya and Vedanta schools recognize eight lokas: (1) that of the superior deities; (2) that of the Pitris, Rishis, and Prajapatis; (3) that of the moon and planets; (4) that of the inferior deities; (5) that of the Gandharvas; (6) that of the Rakshasas; (7) that of the Yakshas; (8) that of the Pishachas. See these words.

Lokapalas (lō-kạ-pä'lạz). [Skt., 'guardians of the world.'] In Hindu mythology, the deities who preside over the eight points of the compass: *i. e.*, the four cardinal and four intermediate. They are Indra, E.; Agni, S.E.; Yama, S.; Surya, S.W.; Varuna, W.; Vayu, N.W.; Kuvera, N.; Soma, N. E. Each of these has an elephant who helps to protect the region: these are also known as Lokapalas.

Lokeren (lō'ker-en). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Durme 23 miles northwest of Brussels. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1887), 19,667.

Loki (lō'kẹ). [ON.: *lok*, end; *ljúka*, *lúka*, to close, end.] In Old Norse mythology, the god of destruction. His father was the giant Farbauti (ON. *Fárbauti*), his mother Laufey or Nal (ON. *Nál*). By the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrbodha*) he had 3 children: the Midgard-serpent, the Fenris-wolf, and Hel. Loki had throughout a twofold nature. He was of handsome appearance but of evil disposition, and was at the same time the friend and the enemy of the gods. For his evil deeds he was finally seized by the gods and bound. Over him was set a serpent whose poison would have fallen in drops upon his face had not his wife, Sigyn, caught them in a bowl. He was freed at Ragnarok, when he and Heimdall slew each other.

Lokman (lok-män'). [Ar. *Luqmān*, called "The Wise."] The reputed author of a collection of fables in Arabic. Luqman is the title of the 31st surah of the Koran, in the 11th verse of which are found the words "We gave to Luqman wisdom." To this shadowy character have been ascribed the circumstances and sayings of a number of men: hence Lokman has been represented as a nephew of Job or Abraham, a councilor of David or Solomon, Balaam, an ugly Ethiopian slave, a king of Yaman, a tailor, a carpenter, a shepherd. The fables are very like those of Æsop, and still more like those of Syntipas. Many are of Greek origin, and a number of them go back, as do the fables of Pilpay, to Indian originals. They were first put into their present form by an Egyptian Christian named Barsuma, probably toward the end of the 13th century. They were first edited (with a Latin translation) by Erpenius (Leyden, 1615). Recent editions are by Rödiger (2d ed. 1839) and Derenbourg (1850).

Lola Montez. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Lollards (lol'ạrdz). [From MD. *Lollaerd*, one who mumbles prayers or hymns.] 1. A semimonastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated at Antwerp about 1300. Also called *Cellites*.—2. The English followers of Wyclif, adherents of a wide-spread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the 14th and 15th centuries. They were also called Bible-men from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wyclif, but in the main [illegible] the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, [illegible] Some of them [illegible] ings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute ("De hæretico comburendo") against them in 1401. Lollards were very numerous at the close of the 14th century, and perhaps formed later part of the Lancastrian party in the Wars of the Roses.

Lolli (lōl'lē), **Antonio.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, about 1730: died in Sicily, 1802. A noted Italian violinist. He played with success in Stuttgart, St. Petersburg, Paris, and subsequently at London. "Owing to the eccentricity of his style of composition and execution he was regarded as a madman by most of the audience." *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 680.

Lollius (lol'i-us). An unknown author from whom Chaucer professed to have derived various things in his poems. He seems to stand for Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others, and "occupies in English poetry very much the same position as Junius in English politics" (*Lounsbury*, Studies in Chaucer, II. 411).

Lolo (lō'lō), or **Balolo** (bä-lō'lō). A great Bantu nation of the Kongo State, occupying the basins of the Lulongo, Tshuapa, and Lomami rivers in the horseshoe bend of the Kongo River, between Lake Leopold and Stanley Falls.

L'Olonnois (lō-lo-nwä'), **François.** Died in Costa Rica about 1668. A French buccaneer and pirate, noted for his ferocity. He was transported to the West Indies for crimes, joined the buccaneers as a common sailor, rose to high command among them, and from 1660 ravaged the coasts of Central America. He was eventually wrecked, and was killed by Indians. His real name is supposed to have been Jacques Jean David Nau.

Lolos (lō'lōz). A race of aborigines in western China, on the Tibetan frontier.

Lom (lōm). A river in Bulgaria, joining the Danube at Rustchuk. It was the scene of Turkish victories over the Russians, Aug.–Sept., 1877.

Lomami (lō-mä'mē). One of the great affluents of the Kongo River, which it joins on the left bank midway between Stanley Falls and the Aruwimi. It has its source near lat. 10° S., and its mouth near lat. 1° N., running parallel with the Lualaba from south to north. It was discovered by Cameron, and is also called Boloko. Lomami is also the name of an affluent of the Sankuru.

Lombard (lom'bärd), **Peter,** L. **Petrus Lombardus** (pē'trus lom-bär'dus). Born at Novara, Italy, about 1100: died at Paris, 1160. An Italian theologian, appointed bishop of Paris in 1159. He was surnamed "Master of Sentences," from his work "Sententiarum libri IV" ("Four Books of Sentences"). See *Book of Sentences.*

Lombardi, I. An opera by Verdi, produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1843. Much of the music was afterward used by him in the opera "Gerusalemme."

Lombard League. An association between Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua, Verona, Cremona, Treviso, and other cities of Lombardy and northern Italy, founded in 1167 for protection against Frederick Barbarossa. It rebuilt Milan, defeated Frederick at Legnano in 1176, and secured liberties by the peace of Constance in 1183. It was renewed against Frederick II. in 1226.

Lombardo (lom-bär'dō), **Pietro.** Died in 1515. A Venetian architect. The name Lombardo was the patronymic of many north Italian artists who flourished in Venice from the middle of the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century. It is associated with a large class of works peculiar to the early Renaissance in Venice. The most definite personality of the school is Pietro the architect, to whom are attributed two altars in the choir of San Marco (1462, 1471), the Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli (begun in 1480), the monument to Dante (1482) at Ravenna, the Vendramini palace, the tomb of Doge Pietro Mocenigo in San Giovanni e Paolo, and the Moro chapel in San Giobbe. He was made director of public works March [illegible], 1499. The anonymous marbles which have been classed as belonging to the school of the Lombardi comprehend nearly all the Renaissance work produced about 1475–1550. Martino Lombardo is also noted as having built the Scuola di San Marco and the San Zaccaria in Venice. It is not known whether or not he was the son of Pietro. To the Lombardi family also belong Tullio, Antonio, and Giulio (sons of Pietro), Santi, and Moro. The last probably came from Bergamo.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. A kingdom constituted by Austria in 1815 out of the Italian territories assigned to her by the Congress of Vienna. It comprised Lombardy, Venetia, and Mantua. Lombardy was ceded to Victor Emmanuel in 1859, and Venetia and Mantua were surrendered to him in 1866.

Lombards (lom'bardz, formerly lum'bardz). [Appar. 'long beards.'] The natives or inhabitants of Lombardy in Italy. The name is used more especially for the members of the Germanic tribe (Langobardi) who about 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774. In old London the name [illegible] and was applied to [illegible] from southern Europe [illegible] houses of [illegible] They also established themselves [illegible] at Nîmes and Montpellier. See *Lombard street.*

Lombard street. A street in the City of London, where the Lombard merchants of the middle ages established themselves before the reign of Edward II. With the merchants of the Steelyard they engrossed the most profitable part of English trade. The goldsmiths seem to have [illegible] first ready money. On occasion they lent money on interest, and gradually took up the business of banking, as it was then understood. They did not call themselves bankers, but kept "running cashes" or current accounts. In 1677 there were no less than thirty-seven goldsmiths keeping "running cashes" in Lombard street. The seizure by Charles I of £200,000 stored in the Tower forced them to keep their money in circulation, and was practically the origin of modern systematic banking. (Compare *Lombards.*) Lombard street is now a great banking center.

Lombardy (lom'bär-di). A Teutonic kingdom, founded in 568 by Alboin, which comprised at its height a large part of northern and central Italy. Its capital was Pavia. Various Lombard duchies (as Benevento) were founded further south in Italy. See *Lombards.*

Lombardy. [It. *Lombardia.*] A compartimento in northern Italy. It includes the provinces Como, Milan, Pavia, Bergamo, Sondrio, Brescia, Cremona, and Mantua, comprising the alpine and subalpine regions in the north and the Lombard plain of the Po.

Lombardy. A theme (province) of the Byzantine empire, in the early part of the middle ages, situated in southeastern Italy.

Lombok, or **Lomboc** (lom-bok'). An island of the Lesser Sunda group, East Indies: the native Tanah Sasak. It is separated from Bali on the west by the strait of Lombok, and from Sumbawa on the east by the Strait of Allas. The surface is generally mountainous. It is under native rulers, and the inhabitants are chiefly Sassaks (Mohammedan). Area, about 2,000 square miles.

Lombroso (lom-bro'zo), **Cesar.** Born at Venice, Nov., 1836. A noted Italian criminologist and alienist. Among his works are "The Criminal: an Anthropological and Medico-legal Study," "The Man of Genius," "Epileptic Insanity," "Political Crime and Revolutions," "The Physiognomy of the Anarchist," and "The Female Offender" with William Ferrero (1894).

Lombroso, Jacob or **John.** A Jewish physician who lived in the colony of Maryland 1656–65. He practised his profession and acquired land; was arrested on the charge of blasphemy; but escaped through the general amnesty proclaimed by Richard Cromwell.

Lome (lō'mā). The principal port of Togoland, Slave Coast, western Africa.

Lome Armé. See *Homme Armé, L'.*

Loménie (lo-mā-ne'), **Louis Léonard de.** Born at St.-Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Dec. 3, 1815: died at Menton, France, April 2, 1878. A French man of letters, author of "Galerie des contemporains" (1840–47), "Beaumarchais et son temps" (1855), etc.

Loménie de Brienne (lō-mā-nē' dė brē-en'), **Étienne Charles de.** Born at Paris, 1727: died in prison, Feb. 15–16, 1794. A French politician and prelate. He became archbishop of Toulouse in 1763; was a member of the Assembly of Notables in 1787; and succeeded Calonne as comptroller-general of finances in 1787. He was made premier and archbishop of Sens in 1788, but was forced to resign the premiership in the same year after having convoked the States-General for May 1, 1789. He was succeeded by Necker.

Lomnitzer Spitze (lom'nit-ser spit'se). A summit of the Carpathians, situated in northern Hungary, near the border of Galicia, about 62 miles south of Cracow. Height, 8,642 feet.

Lomond (lō'mond), **Loch.** A lake in Scotland, the largest in Great Britain. It lies between Dumbartonshire on the west and Stirlingshire on the east, and [illegible]. Length, 25 miles. Greatest width, 7 miles. Its outlet is the Leven.

Lomwe (lo'mwe). See *Kua.*

Lomza (lom'zhä). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, bordering on East Prussia. Area, 4,667 square miles. Population (1887–89), 608,683. **2.** The capital of the government of Lomza, situated on the Narew 78 miles northeast of Warsaw. Population (1890), 18,405.

Lonato (lō-nä'tō). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 14 miles east-southeast of Brescia. Here, Aug. 3, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmser.

Londinium (lon-din'i-um). The Roman name of London.

London (lun'don). [L. *Londinium*, origin uncertain; F. *Londres*, It. *Londra*, Sp. *Londres.*] The capital of England and seat of the government of the British empire, the largest and most populous city in the world, and its principal [illegible] the administrative county is divided into the following 27 boroughs comprising 57 electoral divisions, each of which returns 1 member: Battersea and Clapham (2 members), Bethnal Green (2), Camberwell (3), Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury (2), Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney (2), Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington (4), Kensington (2), Lambeth (4), Lewisham, Marylebone (2), Newington (2), Paddington (2), St. George (Hanover Square), St. Pancras (4), Shoreditch (2), Southwark (3), Strand, Tower Hamlets (7), Wandsworth, Westminster, and Woolwich. London was probably an ancient British town. It appears to have been resettled by the Romans about 43 A. D., and Londinium (called also Augusta) was the capital of Britannia in the last part of the Roman period. After the departure of the Romans (about 410) and in the early Saxon period its history is obscure, though there were bishops of London from the 7th century. It was plundered by the Danes, and rebuilt by Alfred and Athelstan. It received a charter from William I., and many privileges from Henry I. By the 14th century its commerce had greatly developed. The insurrection of Wat Tyler occurred in 1381. London sided with the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, and with the Parliamentarians in the civil war. It was scourged by the plague in 1665, and was almost entirely destroyed by the great fire of 1666. A financial panic happened in 1720, and the "No-Popery" riots in 1780. The "Great Exhibition" of 1851 was the first of the international expositions: it was followed by another in 1862. (For various objects of interest (the British Museum, the Guildhall, the Monument, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Academy, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, etc.), and for very many local details, see the special headings.) Population (1891), of the registration county of London, 4,211,056 (2,687,084 in Middlesex, 1,156,896 in Surrey, and 367,076 in Kent); of "Greater London" (including the metropolitan and City of London police districts, partly in Essex), 5,633,332. The administrative county has about 20,000 more residents than the registration county.

London. A city and the capital of Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames in lat. 43° N. It is a manufacturing and commercial center. Population (1891), 31,977.

London, Convention of. A convention concluded between England and France, Oct. 22, 1832, for the purpose of coercing Holland into withdrawing its troops from Belgium.

London, Treaty of. The name of a number of treaties concluded at London between England and other powers, chief among which are the following. (*a*) The treaty of July 6, 1827, between England, France, and Russia, whereby those powers agreed to compel Turkey and Greece to accept their mediation with a view to restoring peace in the East. Greece was to be made autonomous under the sovereignty of the sultan, the Mohammedan population was to be removed, and the Greeks were to receive possession of all Turkish property in Greece on the payment of an indemnity. The offer of mediation was rejected by Turkey, which resulted in armed intervention. (*b*) The treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, between Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the settlement of the Belgian question. It prescribed, among other things, that Belgium and Holland should bear separately the debts which they had contracted before the union, and that they should share the liabilities contracted since. The treaty was eventually carried out. (*c*) The treaty of 1832 between England, France, Russia, and Bavaria, by which the crown of Greece was given to Frederick Otho, second son of the king of Bavaria. (*d*) The treaty of March 13, 1871, by which the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris (which see) of 1856 acceded to the demand of Russia to strike out the clauses neutralizing the Black Sea.

London, University of. An educational institution, founded at London in 1836, which confers degrees after examination, but provides no courses of instruction.

London Bridge. The first of the bridges across the Thames at London, situated at the head of navigation, half a mile above the Tower. The earliest structure of which there is historical record was destroyed Nov. 16, 1091, by a storm and high tide. The first stone bridge was built 1176–1209 on a wooden foundation. It consisted of 20 arches. The roadway was 926 feet long, 40 feet above water, and 40 feet wide. Houses were built upon it, and in course of time it became a continuous street with openings on each side to the river. A chapel of St. Thomas Becket stood upon the east side. The superstructures were repeatedly devastated by fire, most notably the great fire of 1666. The eleventh pier from the Southwark end bore a drawbridge flanked by a tower built in [illegible], on the top of which were stuck the heads of persons executed for treason. All the superstructures were removed in [illegible]. The present stone bridge, built by the Rennies, was begun March 15, 1824, and opened Aug. 1, 1831. It stands about 180 feet above the site of the old structure, which was pulled down in [illegible]. It is [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet wide, and [illegible] feet high, and the central span is [illegible] feet.

London Company. A company of merchants and others dwelling in and near London, formed for the purpose of founding colonies in America. It was chartered in 1606, founded a colony at Jamestown in 1607, and was dissolved in 1624.

Londonderry [illegible] Derry. [illegible] is linen. It contains a cathedral. A monastery was founded here by Columba in 546. The city is celebrated for its successful defense by the Irish Protestants against James II. (April–Aug., 1689). Population (1891), 32,893.

Londonderry, Marquises of. See *Stewart* and *Vane-Tempest-Stewart.*

London Prodigal. A play printed in 1605, at one time attributed to Shakspere. Drayton has since been suggested as the author.

London Protocol. 1. The protocol of May 8, 1852, by which the great powers recognized Prince Christian of Glücksburg and his male descendants as heirs to Denmark, including Schleswig and Holstein. It was not ratified by the German Diet or the estates of Schleswig and Holstein.—2. The protocol of March 31, 1877, by which the great powers called upon Turkey to make peace with Montenegro and to carry out certain reforms affecting the Christian populations in the sultan's dominions. It was rejected by the Porte, and Russia alone took up arms against Turkey.

London Wall. A Roman wall built between 350 and 369 around London. It inclosed 380 acres. There were two gates in it—the western gate, now Newgate, for the Pretorian way or Watling street; and the northern gate, for the road to York, or Ermine street, now Bishopsgate. There was also a gate at the bridge at Dowgate, and possibly one at Billingsgate. During the Danish invasion the wall was broken down, but was restored by Alfred in 886. Posterns were then opened at Ludgate, at Cripplegate, and probably at what was later Moorgate. The wall was kept up till comparatively modern times, and fragments of it are still discernible. The most notable portion is in the street now called London Wall, between Wood street and Aldermanbury.

Long (lông), **Charles Chaillé.** Born at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., July 2, 1842. An American soldier. He served as a volunteer in the American Civil War, attaining the rank of captain; and in 1869 received an appointment as lieutenant-colonel in the Egyptian army. He was made chief of staff to General Gordon in 1874, and in the same year was employed on a diplomatic and geographical mission to the interior of Africa. He resigned his commission in the Egyptian service in 1877, and in 1887 was appointed United States consul-general and secretary of legation in Corea. He has published "Central Africa" (1876) and "The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, the Mahdi, and Arabi Pasha" (1884).

Long, George. Born at Poulton, Lancashire, England, Nov. 4, 1800: died at Chichester, Aug. 10, 1879. An English classical scholar, historian, geographer, and miscellaneous author. He edited the "Penny Cyclopaedia" (1833–46); contributed to Smith's dictionaries of classical biography, geography, and antiquities; wrote "Decline of the Roman Republic" (5 vols. 1864–74); edited a "Classical Atlas," etc.

Long, George Washington de. See *De Long.*

Long, Loch. An arm of the Firth of Clyde, between Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire, Scotland. Length, 17 miles.

Long, Roger. Born at Croxton Park, Norfolk, Feb. 2, 1680: died at Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1770. An English astronomer and divine, elected master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1733, and in the same year vice-chancellor of the university. He wrote a "Treatise on Astronomy" (1742–64), etc.

Long Acre. A street in London, near Covent Garden, running into Drury Lane. It is or was the headquarters of carriage-builders.

Longaville (long'ga-vil). A lord attending on the King of Navarre in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."

Long Branch. A village in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated on the Atlantic coast 29 miles south of New York. It is a fashionable seaside resort. Population (1890), 7,231.

Long Bridge. A bridge about a mile long, built across the Potomac at Washington, District of Columbia. It was the main avenue of communication with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and was strongly fortified.

Longchamp, or **Longchamps** (lôṅ-shoṅ'). A race-course at the end of the Bois de Boulogne, west of Paris. It was long noted for its promenade. An abbey formerly stood here.

Longchamp (lôṅ-shoṅ'), **William of.** Died at Poitiers, Jan. 31, 1197. An English prelate, bishop of Ely and chancellor of Richard I.

Longfellow (long'fel-ō), **Henry Wadsworth.** Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807: died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. A distinguished American poet. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; traveled in Europe 1826–29; was professor of modern languages at Bowdoin 1829–35; again visited Europe 1835–36; and was professor of modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard College 1836–54. He continued to reside at Cambridge. His poetical works include "Voices of the Night" (1839), "Ballads and other Poems" (1841), "Poems on Slavery" (1842), "Spanish Student" (1843), "Poets of Europe" (1845: trans.), "Belfry of Bruges and other Poems" (1846), "Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie" (1847), "Seaside and Fireside" (1849), "The Golden Legend" (1851), "The Song of Hiawatha" (1855), "The

Courtship of Miles Standish" (1858), "Birds of Passage" (1858–63), "Tales of a Wayside Inn" (1863), "Flower-de-Luce" (1867), a translation of the "Divine Comedy" (1867–1870), "New England Tragedies" (1868), "The Divine Tragedy" (1871), "Three Books of Song" (1872), "Aftermath" (1873), "Hanging of the Crane" (1874), "Morituri Salutamus" (1875), "Mask of Pandora" (1875), "Keramos and other Poems" (1878), "Ultima Thule" (1880), "Hermes Trismegistus" (1882), "In the Harbor" (1882). His prose works are "Outre-Mer" (1835), and the novels "Hyperion" (1839) and "Kavanagh" (1849). He also edited "Poems of Places" (31 vols. 1876–79).

Longfellow, Samuel. Born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1819: died there, Oct. 3, 1892. An American Unitarian clergyman and hymn-writer, brother of H. W. Longfellow. He graduated at Harvard in 1839, and at the Divinity School in 1846. He was pastor of a church in Fall River, Massachusetts, 1848–1853; in Brooklyn 1853–60; and in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1878–82. He then returned to Cambridge. He edited a "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow" (1886) and "Final Memorials," etc. (1887), and published a number of books of hymns, and "Thalatta: a Book for the Seaside" (with T. W. Higginson, 1853).

Longford (long'fo̤rd). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by Leitrim on the northwest, Cavan on the northeast, Westmeath on the east and south, and Lough Ree and Roscommon on the west. The surface is generally level. Area, 421 square miles. Population (1891), 52,647.

2. The capital of the county of Longford, situated on the Camlin 68 miles west-northwest of Dublin. Population (1891), 4,375.

Longhi (long'gē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Monza, near Milan, Oct. 13, 1766: died at Milan, Jan. 2, 1831. A noted Italian engraver. His best-known works are engravings after Correggio and Raphael.

Longimanus. See *Artaxerxes I.*

Longinus (lon-jī'nus), **Dionysius Cassius.** Born about 210 A. D.: executed 273. A celebrated Greek critic and philosopher, chief counselor of Zenobia, and the instructor of her children. "To him is ascribed, though doubtfully, the essay 'On Sublimity,' one of the best pieces of literary criticism in the language." (*Jebb.*) On the fall of Zenobia, Longinus was beheaded as a traitor by the command of the emperor Aurelian.

Longis (lon'jis), or **Longius** (lon'ji-us). The name given in the middle ages to the soldier who pierced the side of Jesus with his lance.

Long Island. An island forming part of the State of New York. It is separated from Connecticut on the north by Long Island Sound, and from the mainland of New York on the northwest, and Manhattan Island on the west, by Long Island Sound and the East River. It is also bordered on the west by New York Bay and the Narrows. The surface is diversified, and the coast-line is much indented. It is divided into 3 counties—Suffolk, Queens, and Kings (containing Brooklyn)—and contains many seaside resorts. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1609, and was first settled by them about 1632–36. Length, 118 miles. Greatest width, 23 miles. Area, 1,682 square miles.

Long Island, Battle of. A battle fought at the western extremity of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British under Howe defeated the Americans under the immediate command of Sullivan, Stirling, and Putnam.

Long Island City. A city and one of the capitals of Queens County, Long Island, New York, situated opposite New York, and separated from Brooklyn on the south by Newtown Creek. It comprises Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, etc., and has extensive manufactures. Population (1890), 30,506.

Long Island Sound. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Connecticut and the mainland of New York on the north from Long Island on the south. It is connected with the ocean on the east by the Race, and with New York Bay by the East River on the southwest. Length, about 110 miles. Greatest width, about 20 miles.

Longjumeau (lôṅ-zhü-mō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, on the Yvette 12 miles south of Paris. A treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants was signed here March 23, 1568, but war broke out again six months later. Population (1891), 2,551.

Longland. See *Langland.*

Longman (lông'man), **Thomas.** Born at Bristol, England, 1699: died at London, June 18, 1755. An English publisher. He was apprenticed to his uncle, John Osborn, a London bookseller, with whom he later entered into partnership, and to whose business he ultimately succeeded about 1734. He was part owner of "Chambers's Cyclopædia" and of Johnson's "Dictionary."

Longman, Thomas. Born at London, 1730: died near London, 1797. An English publisher, nephew, partner, and successor of Thomas Longman (1699–1755).

Longman, Thomas Norton. Born at London, 1771: died at Hampstead, Aug. 29, 1842. An English publisher, son and successor of Thomas Longman (1730–97). He published, with Rees, Lardner's and Rees's cyclopædias, Lindley Murray's "English Grammar," and works of Scott, Moore, Macaulay, Wordsworth, Southey, and others. After 1826 they were sole proprietors of the "Edinburgh Review."

Long Meg of Westminster. A name given to a noted scold and procuress in the time of Henry VIII. A play with this name was performed at the Fortune Theatre in 1594. The name "Long Meg" has since been given to a number of things of unusual length, particularly to a column of red freestone near Penrith, England. It is 15 feet in circumference and 18 feet high, and is supposed to be part of a Druidical temple.

Longobardi, Longobards. See *Langobardi.*

Long Parliament. The Parliament which assembled on Nov. 3, 1640, and carried on the civil war. On its showing a disposition to come to terms with the party of Charles I., it was "purged," Dec. 6, 1648, by the expulsion of a large number of its members. It then abolished the House of Lords, and appointed the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned the king. The Parliament was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell on April 20, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was finally dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the Rump Parliament.

Long's Peak (lôngz pēk). A peak in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, about 45 miles northwest of Denver. Height, 14,270 feet.

Longstreet (lông'strēt), **Augustus Baldwin.** Born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1790: died at Oxford, Miss., Sept. 9, 1870. An American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, educator, and humorous writer. He is best known from his "Georgia Scenes" (1840). He also wrote "Master William Mitten" (1859), etc.

Longstreet, James. Born in Edgefield district, S. C., Jan. 8, 1821. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate service with the rank of brigadier-general in 1861; was promoted major-general in the same year; commanded a corps at the second battle of Bull Run; commanded the right wing of Lee's army at Antietam; commanded a corps with the rank of lieutenant-general at Gettysburg; led the left wing at Chickamauga; unsuccessfully attacked Burnside at Knoxville in 1863; and served with distinction in the Wilderness in 1864, and before Richmond 1864–65. He was United States minister to Turkey 1880–81.

Longsword (lông'sōrd), **Richard.** A son of Henry II. Rosamond Clifford has long been said to be his mother.

The evidence of Longsword being Rosamund's son is equally untrustworthy, and the fact is discredited by all sound recent historical writers. The name of his true mother is unknown even in early tradition. The argument, drawn from the grant made to Longsword by his father, shortly before his death, in 1188 of the manor of Appleby in Lincolnshire, rests on a confusion between that manor and the manor of Appleby in Westmoreland, which was held by Rosamund's family, the Cliffords.

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Long Tom. A 42-pound gun, originally part of the armament of the French line-of-battle ship Hoche, captured by the English 1798, and sold to the Americans. It was used during the French attack on Haiti in 1804; was dismounted till 1812; and was placed on the General Armstrong, which ran the blockade of the British at New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1814. This vessel ran into the bay near Horta, Fayal, for water after an encounter with a British squadron, in which she was rendered helpless. Long Tom was dismantled, and lay at Fayal till it was brought back to New York on the steamship Vega April 18, 1893, through the efforts of Colonel Reid, the son of the commander of the General Armstrong.

Long Tom Coffin. See *Coffin.*

Long Tom Indians. See *Chelamela.*

Longton (lông'to̤n). A town in Staffordshire, England, 34 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of pottery, etc. Population (1891), 34,327.

Longueville (lôṅg-vēl'), **Duchesse de** (**Anne Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé**). Born at Vincennes, near Paris, Aug. 28, 1619: died at Paris, April 15, 1679. Sister of the great Condé, and one of the chief leaders of the Fronde. She was afterward a leading Jansenist.

Longus (long'gus). [Gr. Λόγγος.] A Greek romancer and sophist, probably of the 5th century A. D.: author of the pastoral romance "Daphnis and Chloe" (which see). Nothing is known of his life, and it is doubtful whether the name "Longus" has been rightly assigned to him.

Longus (the grammarian). See *Velius Longus.*

Longuyon (lôṅ-gyôṅ'). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated at the junction of the Crusne and Chiers, 35 miles northwest of Metz. It has important hardware manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 2,618.

Long Walk, The. A straight avenue, about 3 miles long, in Windsor Park near London.

Longwood (lông'wůd). A farm-house in the interior of the island of St. Helena: the residence of Napoleon in his exile.

Longwy (lôṅ-wē'). A fortified town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, northeastern France, situated on the Chiers 34 miles north-west of Metz. It was besieged and taken by the Prussians in Aug., 1792, and Sept. 1815, and by the German forces in 1871. Population (1891), [illegible].

Lonigo (lō-nē'gō). A small town in the province of Vicenza, northeastern Italy, situated on the Guà 19 miles east by south of Verona.

Lönnrot (lėn'rot), **Elias.** Born at Sammatti, Nyland, Finland, April 9, 1802: died there, March 19, 1884. A Finnish scholar, one of the founders of modern Finnish literature. He edited the "Kalevala" (1835–49), and collections of Finnish poems, proverbs, and riddles, and published a Finnish-Swedish lexicon (1874–80).

Lons-le-Saunier (lôṅ'lė-sō-nyā'). The capital of the department of Jura, France, situated on the Vallière in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 5° 33′ E.: the Roman Ledo Salinarius. It contains noted salt-springs, and has a museum. It was an ancient Gallic and Roman town. Rouget de l'Isle was born here. Population (1891), commune, 12,610.

Loochoo (lö-chö'), or **Liukiu** (lyö'kyö'), or **Riu Kiu** (ryö kyö) **Islands.** A group of islands southwest of Japan, to which they belong. The chief islands are Okinawa and Oshima. The chief port is Nafa. They were annexed to Japan in 1874. Area 950 square miles. Population (1893), 410,881.

Looking Backward: 2000–1887. A story by Edward Bellamy, published in 1888. In it he sets forth his views of the "next stage in the industrial and social development of humanity." His idea is a pure socialism.

Looking-Glass for London and England, A. A play by Lodge and Greene, published in 1594. The plot is the story of Jonah and the Ninevites, with application to London and England. It was probably written about 1590.

Lookout (lůk'out), **Cape.** A cape in North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 34° 37′ N., long. 76° 31′ W.

Lookout Mountain. A ridge in northwestern Georgia and adjacent parts of Tennessee and Alabama. It is 1,600 feet above the Tennessee River.

Lookout Mountain, Battle of. A part of the battle of Chattanooga, a Federal victory won by General Grant over the Confederates under Bragg. In the storming of Lookout Mountain Nov. 24, 1863, the Federals were under the immediate command of Hooker, and advanced up the northern face. Owing to the heavy mist on the mountain side, the battle is often called "the battle above the clouds."

Loomis (lō'mis), **Elias.** Born at Willington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1811: died at New Haven, Aug. 15, 1889. An American mathematician and physicist. He graduated at Yale in 1830 and was professor of mathematics at Western Reserve College 1837–44, of natural philosophy at the University of the City of New York 1844–60, and of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale 1860–89. He published a series of mathematical text-books, including "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1848), "Elements of Algebra" (1851), "Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections" (1851).

Loos (lōs). A town in the department of Nord, France, immediately west of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,924.

Loosjes (lōs'yes), **Adriaan.** Born on the island of Texel in 1761: died at Haarlem in 1818. A Dutch novelist and poet. He was intended, at the outset, for the church, but became a bookseller, a calling which he followed until his death. He wrote the volume of poems "Minnezangen" ("Love Songs," 1780), the epic "De Ruyter" (1784), and a number of dramas. His principal work is, however, his romances. These are the historical novels "Frank van Borselen en Jacoba van Beijeren" (1790–91), "Charlotte van Bourbon" (1792), "Hugo de Groot en Maria van Reigersbergen" (1794), "Louise de Colligny" (1803), "Johan de Witt" (1805). They were followed by a series of contemporary character sketches in three parts, under the title "Zedelijke Vertalen" ("Moral Tales," 1804–05). The novel "Historie van Mejufvrouw Susanna Bronkhorst" ("The History of Miss Susanna Bronkhorst," 1806–07) was in epistolary form. His principal historical novel, "Maurits Lijnslager," was the next to appear (1808). This was followed, finally, by four others: "Hillegonda Buisman" (1808), "Lotgevallen van den Heere R. J. van Golstein" ("The Adventures of Mr. R. J. van Golstein," 1809–10), "Robert Hellemans" (181[illegible]) and "Johan Wouter Blommestein" (1810).

Lopamudra (lō-pä-mö'drä). In Hindu mythology, a girl whom the sage Agastya formed from the most graceful parts of different animals and introduced into the palace of the King of Vidarbha, who believed her to be his daughter. When she was grown, Agastya, who had formed her that he might have a wife after his own heart, asked her in marriage. Her name is explained as meaning that the animals suffered loss (lopa) by her engrossing of their distinctive beauties (mudra), such as the eyes of the deer.

Lope de Rueda. See *Rueda.*

Lope de Vega. See *Vega.*

Lopez (lō'päth), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Africa, situated in lat. 0° 36′ S., long. 8° 44′ E.

Lopez (lō'päth, locally lō'päz), **Carlos Antonio.** Born near Asuncion about 1795: died there, Sept. 10, 1862. President of Paraguay. He was made first consul March 1[illegible], and from that time was practically dictator. [illegible] for 10 years in 1844 he was reëlected [illegible] for 7 years in 1857, but these elections were [illegible], since congress simply obeyed [illegible]. His arbitrary acts caused constant quarrels with [illegible], and in 1859 the United States sent [illegible] to the Plata to enforce demands against him; in this case he offered to submit the question of damages to arbitration, but subsequently evaded the claim.

Lopez, Francisco Solano. Born at Asuncion, July 24, 1826 or 1827: died near the Aquidaban, March 1, 1870. A Paraguayan soldier and statesman, son of Carlos Antonio Lopez. On the death of the elder Lopez, Sept. 10, 1862, he assumed the executive by virtue of his father's will, and convoked a congress which elected him president for 10 years. Having previously made secret preparations for war, he interfered in the quarrel of Brazil and Uruguay, and finally, without previous declaration of hostilities, seized a Brazilian mail steamer which was ascending the river (Nov., 1864). Soon after this he sent a large force to invade Matto Grosso, a Brazilian province, and made war on the Argentine. This led to the alliance of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina against Paraguay, and a long and bloody struggle. (See *Triple Alliance, War of the.*) As the events of the war turned against him, his despotism and cruelty bordered on insanity. In many of his worst acts he appears to have been influenced by his Irish mistress, known as Madam Lynch. In 1868 several hundred natives and foreigners were arrested, tortured, and executed on an entirely unproved charge of conspiracy: they included generals, ministers, judges, bishops, priests, merchants, foreign consuls, and his own brothers and brothers-in-law. The American minister, Mr. Washburn, was only saved by the timely arrival of a United States gunboat, and two members of the legation were tortured. Driven at length from Asuncion, he retreated to the interior with a small force, was surprised near the river Aquidaban by a Brazilian force, and was killed with his eldest son.

Lopez, Hermógenes. A Venezuelan politician, president of the republic Feb. 20, 1886, to Feb. 20, 1888.

Lopez, José Hilario. Born at Popayan, Feb. 18, 1798: died at Neiva, Nov. 27, 1869. A New Granadan (Colombian) general and politician. From March 7, 1849, to March 7, 1852, he was president of New Granada. Under him slavery was abolished (Jan. 1852), and various changes were made in the direction of a federal form of government. In 1854, and again from 1860 to 1862 he fought on the side of the federalists, part of the time as commander-in-chief; and on the triumph of his party was made a member of the provisional government 1862-63. Later he was president of Tolima, and in 1867 was named commander-in-chief of the army, but soon retired.

Lopez, Narciso. Born in Venezuela, 1798 or 1799: died at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1851. A Spanish-American general and filibuster. He fought against the patriots in Venezuela, and subsequently against the Carlists in Spain, where he was governor of Valencia 1839, and became general in 1840. In 1841 he went to Cuba, became involved in revolutionary plots, and in 1849 fled to the United States. Thence he organized three filibustering expeditions. The first (1849) was stopped by the United States authorities; the others (May, 1850, and Aug., 1851) left New Orleans and reached Cuba, but resulted disastrously, and Lopez was finally captured and shot with many of his followers.

Lopez, Vicente Fidel. Born at Buenos Ayres, 1814. An Argentine author, son of Vicente Lopez y Planes. In 1874 he was made rector of the University of Buenos Ayres. Among his works are "Razas del Perú anteriores a la conquista," "Tratado de derecho Romano," and "Historia de la República Argentina." He edited the "Revista del Rio de la Plata."

Lopez de Gomara, Francisco. See *Gomara.*

Lopez de Villalobos (dā vēl-yä-lō′bōs), **Rui.** Died at Amboyna, East Indies, 1546. A Spanish navigator, a relative of Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of Mexico. In Nov., 1542 he sailed from the west coast of Mexico with a small fleet destined to form a colony in the Philippine Islands, but his ships were scattered by storms, he quarreled with the Portuguese of the Moluccas, and in the end the enterprise was given up. Most of the members of the expedition returned to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, Villalobos dying on the way.

Lopez de Zúñiga (thōōn′yē-gä), **Diego de,** Count of Nieva. Born in Spain about 1520: died at Lima, Peru, Feb. 20, 1564. Viceroy of Peru from April 17, 1561. He led a loose life, and, as was supposed, was assassinated by a jealous husband.

Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla (pä-chā′-kō kä-brā′rä ē bō-bä-thēl′yä), **Diego,** Duke of Escalona and Marquis of Villena. Died after 1643. A Spanish administrator. He became viceroy of Mexico Aug. 28, 1640. Owing to his being related to the royal house of Portugal, which at this period separated from Spain, he was [illegible] and [illegible] quarrels with the [illegible] of Puebla [illegible] he was arrested and soon after sent to Spain. There he cleared himself of all charges, and was appointed viceroy of Sicily.

Lopez y Planes (plä′nes), **Vicente.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1784: died there, 1856. An Argentine [illegible] and politician. He was [illegible] president [illegible] Confederation [illegible] After the fall of Rosas he had [illegible] province of Buenos Ayres. [illegible] Argentine national hymn.

Lorbrulgrud (lor-brul′grud), **The.** [illegible] of Brobdingnag in Swift's "[illegible] Travels."

Lorca (lor′kä). A city in the province of Murcia, southeastern Spain, situated on the Sangonera 35 miles southwest of Murcia. It has a castle. Population (1887), 58,327.

Lord (lôrd), **Nathan.** Born at Berwick, Maine, Nov. 28, 1792: died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 9, 1870. An American Congregational clergyman, president of Dartmouth College 1828–63.

Lord Cromwell. A play once attributed to Shakspere on account of the initials W. S. on the title-page of the edition of 1602.

Lord Fanny. See *Fanny.*

Lord of Burleigh. A poem by Alfred Tennyson, showing the disadvantages of an unequal marriage.

Lord of the Age. A title of Soliman the Magnificent.

Lord of the Isles. See *Isles, Lord of the.*

Lord of the Isles. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1814. The scene is laid in Scotland early in the 14th century.

Lorel (lō′rel). In Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd," a swineherd, a rustic lover of Earine. There is very beautiful rustic imagery in his part, taken from Ovid's song of Polyphemus to Galatea.

Lorelei, or **Loreley** (lō′re-lī), or **Lurlei** (lör′lī). A dangerous cliff on the Rhine, between St. Goar and Oberwesel, the traditional abode of a river siren. It is the subject of poems by Heine and others, and of operas by Mendelssohn (fragmentary) and Lachner. Height above the Rhine, 430 feet.

Lorelei, Die. 1. An opera begun by Mendelssohn in 1847. The words are by Geibel. It has since been composed by Max Bruch (1864).—2. An opera by Lachner, with words by Molitor, produced at Munich in 1846.

Lorencez (lo-roṅ-sā′), **Comte de (Charles Ferdinand Latrille).** Born at Paris, May 23, 1814: died in Béarn, April 23, 1892. A French general. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and from April to Nov., 1862, commanded the French army of invasion in Mexico. On May 5 he was repulsed at Puebla.

Lorente (lō-ren′te), **Sebastian.** Born about 1820: died at Lima, Nov., 1884. A Peruvian historian. From 1842 he was professor of history at the University of San Marcos. His most important works are "Historia del Perú" (5 vols. 1860) and "Historia de la Conquista del Perú" (1861). He contributed various important articles to the "Revista Peruana."

Lorenz (lō′rents), **Ottokar.** Born at Iglau, Moravia, Sept. 17, 1832. An Austrian historian, professor of history in Vienna from 1862. His works include "Deutsche Geschichte im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert" (1863–67), with Scherer "Geschichte des Elsass" (1871), etc.

Lorenzana y Butron (lō-ren-thä′nä ē bö-trōn′), **Francisco Antonio.** Born in Leon, Spain, Sept. 22, 1722: died at Rome, April 17, 1804. A Spanish prelate and historian. He was bishop of Plasencia 1765; archbishop of Mexico 1766–72, and archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain 1772–1800. In 1789 he became a cardinal. During the French Revolution he protected many banished priests, and by direction of Charles IV. he accompanied and aided the Pope during his French captivity. After 1800 he resided at Rome. His most important works are "Historia de Nueva-España" (1770: founded on the letters of Cortés), and several books (in Latin) on the Mexican ecclesiastical councils.

Lorenzo (lō-ren′zō). See *Laurence.*

Lorenzo. 1. A Venetian gentleman in love with Jessica, in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."—2. The principal character in Shirley's tragedy "The Traitor," the kinsman and favorite of the duke: a subtle and traitorous schemer for the duke's death.

Lorenzo de' Medici. See *Medici, Lorenzo de'.*

Lorenzo Marques (lō-raṅ′sọ̈ mär′kes). A seaport in Portuguese East Africa, situated on Delagoa Bay in lat. 25° 58′ S.; also, the province of which this is the capital.

Loreto (lō-rā′tō), or **Loretto** (lō-ret′tō). A small town in the province of Ancona, eastern Italy, situated on the Musone 13 miles south by east of Ancona. The Chiesa della Santa Casa [illegible]

Loreto. A [illegible] department of Peru. Area, about 17,000 square miles. Pop. [illegible]

Lorient, or **L'Orient** [illegible]

Loring (lôr′ing), **William Wing,** called **Loring** Pasha. Born in North Carolina, 1818: died Dec. 30, 1886. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and during the Civil War was first a brigadier-general and afterward a major-general in the Confederate army. He served in the Egyptian army 1869–79, attaining the rank of a general of division. He published "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt" (1884).

Lorinser (lō′rin-ser), **Karl Ignaz.** Born at Niemes, Bohemia, July 24, 1796: died at Patschkau, Silesia, Oct. 2, 1853. A German physician, known from his studies of contagious diseases. He wrote "Untersuchungen über die Rinderpest" (1831), "Die Pest des Orients" (1837), etc.

Loris-Melikoff (lo′ris-mel′i-kof), **Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainoff,** Count. Born at Tiflis, Russia, Jan. 1, 1826: died at Nice, Dec. 22, 1888. A Russian general and statesman, of Armenian descent. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Armenia in 1877; was defeated by Mukhtar Pasha at Zewin and at Guediklar in the same year; stormed Kars in 1877; was created a count in 1878; was appointed governor-general of Kharkoff in 1879; and was minister of the interior 1880–81.

Lorme, Marion de. See *Delorme.*

Lormes (lorm). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, 39 miles northeast of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 2,979.

Lorna Doone (lôr′nä dön), **a Romance of Exmoor.** A novel by R. D. Blackmore, published in 1869.

Lorne (lôrn), **Marquis of (John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell).** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1845. A British statesman, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll: styled Marquis of Lorne by courtesy. He married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1871. He represented Argyllshire in Parliament 1868–78, and was governor general of Canada 1878–83.

Lörrach (lėr′räch). A town in the district of Freiburg, Baden, situated on the Wiese 6 miles northeast of Basel. It has considerable manufactures. Population (1890), 9,147.

Lorrain, Claude. See *Claude Lorrain.*

Lorraine (lo-rān′), G. **Lothringen** (lot′ring-en), L. **Lotharingia** (lō-thạ-rin′jiạ̈). A region which as a lordship has varied greatly in medieval and modern times, but has always been on the border between France and Germany. It was originally the realm of Lothaire (son of Lothaire I., emperor of the Romans), who inherited it in 855. This kingdom, which existed but for a few years, was included mainly between the Rhine, Schelde, Meuse, Saône, and the Alps. Lorraine appears as a duchy about 911, and became an imperial fief under Henry the Fowler. About 959 the division was made of Lower Lorraine (which developed into the separate duchies of Brabant, Limburg, etc.) and Upper Lorraine. The latter continued an imperial fief. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were annexed to France 1552. Lorraine was several times conquered by France in the 17th century. It was given to Stanislaus of Poland in 1737, and on his death in 1766 reverted to France. The region thus annexed constituted a grand government with its capital at Nancy, and was bounded by Luxemburg and Prussia on the north, the Palatinate on the northeast, Alsace on the east, Franche-Comté on the south, and Champagne on the west. It was afterward transformed into the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. In 1871 part of it (German Lorraine) was ceded to Germany. This forms the district (Bezirk) of Lothringen in Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), with Metz as capital, having an area of 2,431 square miles, and a population (1890) of 510,392. The remaining part (French Lorraine) comprises the departments of Meuse, of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and also that of Vosges.

Lorraine, Cardinal of (Charles de Guise). Born Feb. 17, 1524: died Dec. 26, 1574. A French prelate, diplomatist, and politician, brother of the second Duke of Guise. He became archbishop of Rheims in 1538, and cardinal in 1547, and was minister of finance under Francis II. and Charles IX. He was, with his brother, the leader of the Roman Catholic party against the Huguenots.

Lorraine, Charles de, fourth Duke of Guise. Born Aug. 20, 1571: died near Siena, Italy, 1640. A French noble, son of the third Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, Claude de, first Duke of Guise. Born Oct. 20, 1496: died at Joinville, France, April 12, 1550. A French general and politician, son of René II., duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, François de, surnamed "Le Balafré," second Duke of Guise. Born Feb. 17, 1519: died Feb. 24, 1563. A French general and statesman, son of the first Duke of Guise. He defended Metz against Charles V., 1552–53; captured Calais in 1558; gained the victory of Dreux over the Huguenots in 1562; and was mortally wounded at Orleans, Feb. 18, 1563.

Lorraine, Henri I. de, surnamed "Le Balafré," third Duke of Guise. Born Dec. 31, 1550: died at Blois, France, Dec. 23, 1588. A French general and politician, son of the second Duke of Guise. He became head of the Catholic League in 1576; entered Paris with an army, with a view to depose the king, Henry III., at whose instigation he was [illegible] at Blois.

Lorraine, Henri II. de, fifth Duke of Guise. Born at Blois, France, April 4, 1614: died at Paris, June, 1664. A French general and adventurer, son of the fourth Duke of Guise. He took part in the insurrection at Naples 1647–48.

Lorraine, Louis de, second Cardinal of Guise. Born at Dampierre, Jura, France, July 6, 1555: assassinated at Blois, France, Dec. 24, 1588. A French ecclesiastic and politician, son of the second Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, Louis de, third Cardinal of Guise. Born about 1580: died at Saintes, France, June 21, 1621. A French ecclesiastic, son of the third Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, or **Hapsburg-Lorraine, House of.** A royal house descended from Francis of Lorraine, who became grand duke of Tuscany in 1737, married Maria Theresa (the last Hapsburg), and was Holy Roman emperor 1745–65. It furnished thenceforth the emperors, Austrian sovereigns, and rulers of Tuscany.

Lorris (lo-rēs'), **Guillaume de.** Died about 1240 (or 1260). A French trouvère, author of the beginning (4,670 lines) of the "Roman de la Rose," which was continued by Jean de Meun. Of his life nothing is known.

Lorsch (lorsh). A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, on the Weschnitz 9 miles east of Worms. It is a very ancient town. The Michaelskapelle dates from the 9th century. Population (1890), 3,683.

Lortzing (lort'sing), **Gustav Albert.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1803: died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1851. A German composer of comic opera. Among his operas are "Zar und Zimmermann" (1837), "Wildschütz" (1842), "Undine" (1845).

Losada (lō-sä'ᴛʜä), **Diego de.** Born in San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, about 1520: died at Tocuyo, Venezuela, 1569. A Spanish soldier. He served for several years in Venezuela, and in 1567 was sent to conquer the country of the Caracas Indians; founded Caracas 1567 or 1568; and carried on a bloody war with the Indians, who submitted only after the death of their chief, Guaicaipuro. Quarrels about the distribution of *encomiendas* led to Losada's deposition from command in 1569. Also written *Lozada.*

Losada, or **Lozada, Manuel.** Born near Tepic about 1825: died there, July 19, 1873. A Mexican bandit. He was of mixed blood, but always lived among the Tepic Indians, becoming their acknowledged chief. Though often engaged in cattle-thieving and highway robbery, his power made him feared, and he was flattered by the various governments: Maximilian even acknowledged his rank as general. Early in 1873 he headed an uprising in which, it is said, 20,000 Indians were engaged. Defeated by General Corona near Guadalajara, Jan. 28, 1873, he was soon after captured and shot.

Los Altos (lōs äl'tōs). The name given to a portion of western Guatemala which, on Feb. 2, 1838, seceded to form a sixth state of the Central American Confederacy. It embraced the departments of Sololá, Totonicapan, and Quezaltenango, corresponding nearly to the present departments of those names, together with Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Retalhuleu, and Suchitepequez. A constitution was adopted, and Marcelo Molina was elected president, Dec., 1838. The state was recognized by Salvador, and at first by Guatemala, but was destroyed by Carrera in Jan., 1840, and reincorporated with Guatemala.

Los Angeles (los an'je-les; Sp. pron. lōs äng'ʜe-les). A city and the capital of Los Angeles County, California, situated on the river Los Angeles in lat. 34° 5' N., long. 118° 13' W. It is the center of an orange- and grape-growing district, and is a winter health-resort. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1781, and was taken from the Mexicans in 1846. Population (1890), 50,395.

Los Angeles, or **Angeles.** The capital of the province of Biobio, Chile. Population, about 10,000.

Losecoat Field. The battle of Stamford (1470): so called because the defeated rebels threw away their coats in their flight.

Los Herreros. See *Herreros, Manuel Breton de los.*

Los Lunas (lōs lö'näs). A settlement on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, 23 miles south of Albuquerque. The name is derived from the Spanish families of Luna.

Los Reyes, Ciudad de. See *Ciudad de los Reyes* and *Lima.*

Lossing (los'ing), **Benson John.** Born at Beekman, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813: died near Dover Plains, N. Y., June 3, 1891. An American historian and journalist. Among his works are "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution" (1850–52), "History of the United States" (1854–56), "History of the Civil War in the United States" (1866–69), "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812" (1869), etc.

Lössnitz (lės'nits). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 17 miles southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 5,886.

Lost Leader, The. A poem by Robert Browning. Concerning it many queries have been asked. Browning himself, in a letter written in 1875, quoted in the London "Literary World," says: "I can only answer, with something of shame and contrition, that I undoubtedly had Wordsworth in my mind, but simply as a 'model,' you know. . . . I thought of the great poet's abandonment of Liberalism at an unlucky juncture, and no repaying consequence that I could ever see. But once call my fancy portrait Wordsworth, and how much more ought one to say!"

Lost Tales of Miletus, The. A volume of poems by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1866.

Lot (lot). In Old Testament history, the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham, ancestor of Ammon and Moab.

Lot. In Geoffrey of Monmouth, a king of Norway; in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," a king of Orkney. In the first he marries Anne, sister of Arthur; in the second he marries Margawse, the sister of Arthur. Tennyson makes him the husband of Bellicent and king of Orkney.

Lot (lo). A river in southern France, joining the Garonne at Aiguillon. Length, 300 miles; navigable from Entraygues (194 miles).

Lot. A department of southern France, capital Cahors, formed chiefly from the ancient Quercy in Guienne. It is bounded by Corrèze on the north, Cantal and Aveyron on the east, Tarn-et-Garonne on the south, and Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne on the west. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 2,012 square miles. Population (1891), 253,885.

Lot (lot), **Parson.** A pseudonym of the Rev. Charles Kingsley 1848–56.

Lot-et-Garonne (lo-tā-gä-ron'). A department of France, capital Agen, formed from parts of the ancient Guienne and Gascony. It is bounded by Dordogne on the north, Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne on the east, Gers on the south, and Landes and Gironde on the west. It is mainly an agricultural department. Area, 2,067 square miles. Population (1891), 295,360.

Lothair (lo-thár') **I.**, G. **Lothar** (lo'tär), F. **Lothaire** (lō-tãr'). Born about 795: died at Prüm, Prussia, Sept., 855. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855, eldest son of Louis le Débonnaire. On the death of his father a war broke out between him and his brothers Louis the German and Charles the Bald over the division of the empire. He was defeated by them at Fontenay 841, and consented to the treaty of Verdun in 843, by which he was left in possession of the imperial title and of the territory included between the Alps, the Rhine, the Meuse, the Saône, and the Rhone.

Lothair II., called "The Saxon." Died near Trent, Tyrol, Dec. 3, 1137. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1125–37. He was made duke of Saxony in 1106; was elected king of Germany in 1125; and was crowned by the Pope in 1133.

Lothair. Born 941: died 986. King of France 954–986, son of Louis IV.

Lothair (lō-thár'). 1. A Norman knight in M. G. Lewis's tragedy "Adelgitha." He proves to be Adelgitha's son. The part was played by Macready.—2. The principal character in Disraeli's novel of that name, published in 1870.

Lotharingia. See *Lorraine.*

Lothario (lō-thā'rē-ō). 1. The principal male character in Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent." He is a libertine ("that haughty gallant, gay Lothario"), the seducer of Calista, the fair penitent. His name has become the synonym for a fashionable and unscrupulous rake. He was the original of Richardson's Lovelace. 2. A German gentleman and aristocrat in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre." He bears an undoubted resemblance to Karl August, and is worshiped by Wilhelm Meister.

Lothian (lō'ᴛʜi-an). A former division of Scotland, reaching at one time from the English border to the Forth. For East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian, see *Haddington*, *Edinburgh*, and *Linlithgow.*

Lothringen. See *Lorraine.*

Loti (lo-tē'), **Pierre.** See *Viaud, Louis Marie Julien.*

Lotophagi (lō-tof'a-jī). [Gr. Λωτοφάγοι, lotus-eaters.] The lotus-eaters; in Greek legend, especially as given in the Odyssey, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the lotus, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus or Ulysses who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of Lotophagi lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (Lotophagitis, modern Jerba), in Tunis.

Lötschenthal (lėt'shen tal). The valley of the Lonza, a right-hand tributary of the Rhone, canton of Valais, Switzerland, about 13 miles west-northwest of Brieg.

Lotte. See *Charlotte.*

Lotus-eaters, The. See *Lotophagi.*

Lotze (lot'se), **Rudolf Hermann.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, May 21, 1817: died at Berlin, July 1, 1881. A noted German philosopher, psychologist, and physiologist, professor of philosophy at Göttingen 1844–81. In 1881 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin. He opposed, as a physiologist, the theory of a vital force; was one of the founders of physiological psychology; and, as a metaphysician, elaborated a system of idealism, or teleological idealism. He published, besides articles in Wagner's "Handwörterbuch der Physiologie," "Metaphysik" (1841), "Allgemeine Pathologie und Therapie als mechanische Naturwissenschaften" (1842), "System der Philosophie" ("Logik," 1843, revised 1874; "Metaphysik," 1878), "Allgemeine Physiologie des körperlichen Lebens" (1851), "Medizinische Psychologie" (1852), "Mikrokosmus" (1856–1864), "Geschichte der Ästhetik in Deutschland" (1868), etc.

Lötzen (lėt'sen). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 68 miles southeast of Königsberg. Population (1890), 5,272.

Loucheux. See *Kutchin.*

Loudon, Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** See *Laudon.*

Loudon (lou'dọn), **John Claudius.** Born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, April 8, 1783: died at London, Dec. 14, 1843. An English landscape gardener and horticulturist. He published "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture" (1832), "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" (1838), and other encyclopedic works.

Loudun (lö-duñ'). A town in the department of Vienne, France, 39 miles southwest of Tours. An edict or treaty was published here 1616, favoring Condé and the malcontent nobles and the Protestants. Population (1891), commune, 4,652.

Lough (luf), **John Graham.** Born at Greenhead, Northumberland, England, about 1804: died at London, April 8, 1876. An English sculptor.

Loughborough (luf'bur-ō). A town in Leicestershire, England, 10 miles north by west of Leicester. It manufactures hosiery, etc. Population (1891), 18,196.

Louhans (lö-oñ'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 23 miles southeast of Châlon-sur-Saône. Population (1891), commune, 4,548.

Louis (lö'is or lö'ē) **I.**, surnamed "Le Pieux" and "Le Débonnaire." [E. *Lewis*, F. *Louis*, It. *Luigi* or *Lodovico*, Sp. *Luis*, Pg. *Luiz*, L. *Ludovicus*, G. *Ludwig*.] Born 778: died on an island in the Rhine, near Mainz, June 20, 840. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 814–840, son of Charles the Great whom he succeeded. He established in 817 an order of succession in accordance with which his eldest son Lothair was to inherit the imperial title with Austrasia and the greater part of Germany, while the rest of the empire was to be divided among his younger sons Pepin and Louis. He married a second wife in 819, and in 829 modified the order of succession adopted in 817 in such a manner as to give Charles, a child of his second marriage, Alamannia, with the title of king. The three elder sons revolted in consequence, and he was compelled to surrender by the defection of his troops on the Field of Lies, near Colmar, in Alsace, in 833. He was liberated by Louis and restored to the throne in 834.

Louis, surnamed "The German." Born about 804: died at Frankfort, Aug. 28, 876. King of Germany 843–876, son of the emperor Louis I. (whom see). On the death of his father he united with his brother Charles against Lothar, whom they defeated at the battle of Fontenay in 841. By the treaty of Verdun in 843, which finally settled the dispute as to the division between the brothers, he received the whole of Germany east of the Rhine, and Mainz, Spires, and Worms on the west. He is commonly regarded as the founder of the German kingdom.

Louis II. Born about 822: died 875. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875, son of the emperor Lothair I. whom he succeeded in Italy. He was crowned king of Lorraine by the Pope in 872, in opposition to his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis the German, the throne of Lorraine having been vacated by the death of his brother Lothair in 869.

Louis III. Died 929 (917?). Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 901–905, son of Boso, king of Provence. He acceded to the throne of Provence in 890; was crowned emperor in 901; and was deposed in 905 by Berengarius I. of Italy, by whom he was blinded and sent back to Provence.

Louis, surnamed "The Child." Born 893: died 911. King of Germany 900–911, son of the emperor Arnulf. He acceded at the age of six, and the government was conducted chiefly by Hatto, archbishop of Mainz. During his reign Germany was devastated by the Magyars or Hungarians. He was the last of the Carolingians in Germany.

Louis IV., surnamed "The Bavarian." Born 1286: died near Munich, Oct. 11, 1347. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–47, son of the Duke of Bavaria. He was opposed by Frederick, duke of Austria, whom he made prisoner at the battle of Mühldorf in 1322. He was crowned emperor in 1328. In 1338 the electoral princes met at Rhense, where they adopted resolutions to the effect that the emperor derived his right to the German and imperial crowns by virtue of his election by the electoral princes independent of any confirmation by the Pope.

Louis I. Born at Strasburg, Aug. 25, 1786: died at Nice, Feb. 29, 1868. King of Bavaria 1825–48, son of Maximilian I. Joseph. He was a patron of art and literature. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian II.

Louis II. Born at Nymphenburg, near Munich, Aug. 25, 1845: died June 13, 1886. King of Bavaria 1864–86, son of Maximilian II. He supported Austria against Prussia in 1866, and Prussia against France in 1870–71. He joined the North German Zollverein in 1867, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. He is chiefly known as the patron of Richard Wagner

Having become insane, he was confined in the palace of Berg on Lake Starnberg, near Munich, in 1886, and committed suicide by drowning in the lake.

Louis I., King of France. See *Louis I.*, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Louis II., surnamed "Le Bègue" (F., 'the Stammerer'). Born 846: died at Compiègne, France, April 10, 879. King of France 877–879, son of Charles the Bald.

Louis III. Born about 863: died 882. King of France (conjointly with his brother Carloman) 879–882, son of Louis II.

Louis IV., surnamed "D'Outre-Mer" (F., 'from beyond seas'). Born 921: died 954. King of France 936–954, son of Charles the Simple. During his reign the kingdom was practically governed by Hugh the Great and other powerful vassals. He received his surname from the fact that he was, on the death of his father, carried to England by his mother, Eadgifu, sister of Athelstan, king of England, to avoid falling into the hands of his rival, Rudolph of Burgundy, who had been elected king of France by the nobles. He returned from England on the death of Rudolph in 936.

Louis V., surnamed "Le Fainéant" (F., 'the Sluggard'). Born 966: died May, 987. King of France 986–987, son of Lothair. He was the last of the Carolingians in France.

Louis VI., surnamed "Le Gros" (F., 'the Fat'). Born about 1078: died 1137. King of France 1108–37, son of Philip I. He made Suger, abbot of St. Denis, his chief minister.

Louis VII., surnamed "Le Jeune" and "Le Pieux" (F., 'the Young' and 'the Pious'). Born about 1120: died 1180. King of France 1137–80, son of Louis VI. He took part (1147–49) in the second Crusade, and in 1152 divorced his wife, Eleanor of Poitou (whom see), who married Henry of Anjou (afterward Henry II. of England) in the same year. He retained during the earlier part of his reign his father's great minister, Suger.

Louis VIII., surnamed "Le Lion." Born 1187: died at Montpensier, Auvergne, France, Nov. 8, 1226. King of France 1223–26, son of Philip Augustus. He married Blanche of Castile, granddaughter of Henry II. of England, in 1200, and in 1216 was offered the English crown by the barons in opposition to John. He landed in England in 1216; but after the death of John the barons gradually went over to the court party, which recognized John's son, Henry III.; and he returned to France in 1217.

Louis IX. (St. Louis). Born at Poissy, France, April 25, 1215: died near Tunis, Aug. 25, 1270. King of France 1226–70, son of Louis VIII. He undertook a crusade in 1248; captured Damietta in 1249, and during an expedition against Cairo was defeated by the Ayoubite sultan Touranshah (Almoadam) and captured, with the whole French army, in April, 1250. He was liberated on the evacuation of Damietta and the payment of a ransom, and returned to France in 1254. He surrendered Perigord, the Limousin, and southern Saintonge to Henry III. of England in 1259, in return for which the latter renounced his claim to Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Poitou, and northern Saintonge. He undertook a crusade against Tunis in 1270, during which he died. He was canonized by Boniface VIII. in 1297.

Louis X., surnamed "Le Hutin" (F., 'the Quarreler'). Born 1289: died 1316. King of France 1314–16, son of Philip IV. He inherited the kingdom of Navarre through his mother, Joan of Navarre, in 1305.

Louis XI. Born at Bourges, France, July 3, 1423: died at Plessis-les-Tours, near Tours, France, Aug. 30, 1483. King of France 1461–1483, son of Charles VII. He destroyed the power of the great feudatories, and laid the foundation of the absolute monarchy which afterward obtained in France. The arbitrary and perfidious measures which he adopted provoked a conspiracy of the nobles under the lead of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. The conspirators organized a "League of the public weal," and fought a drawn battle at Montlhéry in 1465, but succumbed to the diplomacy of the king, who detached Charles the Bold and the Duke of Berry by bribery. After having destroyed his less formidable opponents he made war on Charles, who allied himself with Edward IV. of England. On the death of Charles at the battle of Nancy against the Swiss in 1477, he united the duchy of Burgundy with the crown. In 1481 he obtained possession of Provence, Anjou, and Maine by the extinction of the house of Anjou.

Louis XII., surnamed "The Father of the People." Born at Blois, France, June 27, 1462: died Jan. 1, 1515. King of France 1498–1515, a descendant of the younger son of Charles V., and founder of the younger line of Valois-Orléans. [illegible] daughter of Louis XI. [illegible] Charles VIII. [illegible] the crown. [illegible] Milan [illegible] Valentina Visconti. [illegible] with Ferdinand the Catholic [illegible] that his army was defeated [illegible] joined the emperor Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand the Catholic in the League of Cambray against Venice. The Pope, however, who feared the presence of the French in Italy, negotiated in 1511 the Holy League with Venice and Ferdinand the Catholic for the expulsion of the French: the league was afterward joined by the emperor and Henry VIII. of England. Henry and the emperor defeated Longueville at Guinegate in the "battle of the spurs," Aug. 16, 1513, and the French were in the same year expelled from Italy; but Louis succeeded in breaking up the league by diplomacy, and was preparing to reconquer Milan when he died.

Louis XIII. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 27, 1601: died at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, May 14, 1643. King of France 1610–1643, son of Henry IV. He succeeded under the regency of his mother Marie de Médicis; was declared of age in 1614; and married Anne of Austria in 1615. In 1614 he summoned the States-General, which were not summoned again before the Revolution of 1789. In 1624 he chose as his prime minister Richelieu, whom he maintained in office until Richelieu's death in 1642. The chief results of his reign, due to the policy of Richelieu, were the destruction of the political power of the Huguenots, which was completed by the siege and capture of Rochelle 1627–28; the centralization of the government in the hands of the king, who was made independent of the nobles and the parliament; and the abatement of the power of the house of Austria, whose preponderance in Europe was irretrievably lost by the intervention of France and Sweden in the Thirty Years' War. See *Richelieu.*

Louis XIV., surnamed "Le Grand" (F., 'the Great'). Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 5 (16?), 1638: died at Versailles, France, Sept. 1, 1715. King of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. He ascended the throne under the guardianship of his mother, who chose Cardinal Mazarin as her chief minister. He was declared of age at fourteen, but retained Mazarin in office until the cardinal's death in 1661, when he assumed personal control of the government. He assumed the direction of affairs at a time when the policy inaugurated by Richelieu and continued by Mazarin had made the Bourbons absolute at home and paramount abroad. The reforms of Colbert, his comptroller-general of the finances (1661–83), swelled his treasury while promoting industry and economy; and those of Louvois, his minister of war (1666–91), transformed his army into the most perfect military organization in Europe. His desire of conquest and dreams of a French universal monarchy embroiled him in numerous wars, in which his arms were sustained by Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Catinat, Villars, Vendôme, and Vauban. His first war (1667–68) was fought with Spain on account of the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed through his wife Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. It was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and resulted in the acquisition of a number of fortified towns on the Belgian frontier. His second war (1672–78) was directed against Holland supported by the Empire, Spain, Brandenburg, and Sweden, and resulted in the acquisition of territory from Spain and Austria at the peace of Nimwegen. In 1681 he annexed Strasburg (see *Reunion, Chambers of*), and in 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes (which see). His third war (1688–97) was with England, the Netherlands, the Empire, Spain, and Savoy, and concerned the Palatinate, to which he laid claim. It was unsuccessful, and was ended by the peace of Ryswick, by which Alsace and Strasburg were formally ceded to France. His fourth war (1701–14) concerned the succession in Spain, whose throne he claimed for his grandson Philip of Anjou. In this war he fought, after 1705, almost single-handed against the bulk of Europe. (See *Spanish Succession, War of.*) The peace of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastatt and Baden (1714) secured Spain for his grandson, but left Louis with an exhausted treasury and a broken army. As a result of these wars, of the vicious fiscal policy which he introduced after the death of Colbert, and of his bigoted and intolerant policy toward the Huguenots, which drove 50,000 families from France, the country was prostrated and the way prepared for the Revolution. The reign of Louis XIV. has been styled the Augustan Age of France.

Louis XV. Born at Versailles, France, Feb. 15, 1710: died at Versailles, May 10, 1774. King of France 1715–74, great-grandson of Louis XIV. During his minority the government was administered by the Duke of Orléans. He was declared of age in 1723, and in 1725 married Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas, the dethroned king of Poland. On the death of the Duke of Orléans in 1723, the Duke of Bourbon was appointed prime minister. He was in 1726 superseded by Fleury, after whose death in 1743 the government was conducted by appointees of the king's mistresses Pompadour and Du Barry. In 1741 Louis joined the coalition against Maria Theresa of Austria (see *Austrian Succession, War of*), and was a party to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1754 hostilities broke out between the French and the English in America without any declaration of war (see *French and Indian War*), and in 1756 he became involved in the Seven Years' War as the ally of Maria Theresa and Russia against Prussia and England. He lost by the treaty of Paris, 1763, Canada and Louisiana, and at his death left the kingdom impoverished, oppressed, and discontented.

Louis XVI. Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 23, 1754: guillotined at Paris, Jan. 21, 1793. King of France 1774–92, grandson of Louis XV. He married in 1770 Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, who was at first extremely popular, but afterward incurred the dislike of the people, and whose influence was exerted for the maintenance of the system [illegible] Louis XV. [illegible] America returned enthusiastic for [illegible] republican form of [illegible] Necker resigned, owing to the failure of the court to support his financial reforms, and Calonne became minister of finance in 1783. He gratified the court by securing new loans, but the increasing deficit compelled him to resign in 1787. He was followed by De Brienne, who advised the king to convoke the States-General, which had not met since 1614. The States-General convened at Versailles in May, 1789, and enabled the nation to give expression to the revolutionary tendencies which had been fostered by generations of misrule. (See *French Revolution.*) The weak and vacillating king, acting on the advice of his queen, refused, until too late, to grant the demands of the popular party, but could not be induced to adopt energetic measures to resist them. France was declared a republic in 1792, and Louis was executed Jan. 21, 1793, after a mock trial by the Convention.

Louis XVII. Born at Versailles, France, March 27, 1785: died in the Temple, Paris, June 8, 1795. Titular king of France, second son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. He became dauphin in 1789, was imprisoned in the Temple in 1792, and was proclaimed king by the émigrés on the execution of his father in 1793, but died in prison. See *Williams, E.*

Louis XVIII. (**Stanislas Xavier**). Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 17, 1755: died at Paris, Sept. 16, 1824. King of France 1814–24, younger brother of Louis XVI. He emigrated in 1791, and assumed the royal title on the death of Louis XVII. (whom see) in 1795. He ascended the throne on the fall of Napoleon in 1814, and promulgated a constitution based on the English model. He was expelled by Napoleon in March, 1815 (see *Hundred Days*), and was restored by the allied armies in June, 1815.

Louis XI. A melodrama by Casimir Delavigne, produced in 1832. Boucicault wrote an English version in 1846. Henry Irving is identified with the character.

Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. Born at Aï, Marne, France, 1787: died at Paris, 1872. A French physician. He wrote "Recherches sur la fièvre typhoïde" (1828), etc.

Louis Napoléon. See *Napoleon III.*

Louis Philippe (lö'ẹ fi-lēp'), surnamed "Roi Citoyen" (F., 'Citizen King'). Born at Paris, Oct. 6, 1773: died at Claremont, England, Aug. 26, 1850. King of the French 1830–48, son of Philippe Egalité, duc d'Orléans. He favored the Revolution, and served under Dumouriez against the Austrians, but became involved in the conspiracy of his chief against the republic and found himself compelled to join the emigrés. He returned to France on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, and was restored to his hereditary estates. On the deposition of Charles X. in 1830, he was elected by the deputies and peers to the vacant throne, chiefly at the instance of Lafayette. He was deposed by the revolution of Feb., 1848.

Louis William I. Born at Paris, April 8, 1655: died at Rastatt, Baden, Jan. 4, 1707. Margrave of Baden. He fought with distinction against the Turks 1683–91, and against the French in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Louisa (lö-ē'zạ̈), G. **Luise** (lö-ē'ze). Born at Hannover, March 10, 1776: died at Hohenzieritz, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, July 19, 1810. A celebrated queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III.

Louisa, or **Luisa, Miller.** An opera by Verdi, first produced at Naples 1849.

Louisa Ulrica (lö-ē'zạ̈ ůl-rē'kạ̈), Queen of Sweden. Born July 24, 1720: died July 16, 1782. Wife of Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, and sister of Frederick the Great: a patron of art and science.

Louisburg (lö'is-bėrg or lö'ẹ-bėrg). A ruined fortress on the coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, situated in lat. 45° 53′ N., long. 60° W. It was built by the French after the peace of Utrecht (1713); was besieged and taken by a New England force under Pepperell, June 17, 1745; was restored in 1748; and was again besieged and taken by the British under Amherst July 27, 1758.

Louise (lö-ēz') **of Savoy.** Born at Pont-d'Ain, France, 1476: died about 1531. The mother of Francis I. of France. She was twice regent, and negotiated the peace of Cambray ("Ladies' Peace") in 1529.

Louisiade (lö-ē-zē-äd') **Archipelago.** An archipelago of small islands, belonging since 1885 to Great Britain, southeast of Papua, intersected by lat. 11° S., long. 153° E.

Louisiana (lö-ē-zi-an'ạ̈). One of the Southern States of the United States of America. Capital, Baton Rouge; chief city, New Orleans. It is bounded by Arkansas and Mississippi on the north, Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Texas on the west. Its northern boundary is lat. 33° N. It is separated partly from Texas by the Sabine, and from Mississippi by the Mississippi and Pearl. The surface is generally level, in part occupied by swamps and alluvial lands. It abounds in forests. The chief industry is agriculture. The leading products are cotton, sugar, rice, and Indian corn. It is the leading State in the production of sugar. It has 59 parishes (corresponding to the counties of the other States), [illegible] senators and [illegible] representatives to Congress, and has [illegible] electoral votes. It was explored by De Soto in 1541, by Marquette in [illegible], and by La Salle in 1682; was settled by the French under Iberville and Bienville about 1700; was granted to Law's company in 1717, but in 1732 reverted to the crown; was ceded by France to Spain in 1763; was retroceded to France in 1800; was purchased by the United States in 1803 (see *Louisiana Purchase*); was made a separate Territory (the Territory of Orleans) in 1804; had the portion east of the Mississippi annexed in 1810; was admitted to the Union in 1812; seceded Jan. 26, 1861; was largely occupied by the Federals 1862–63, and was readmitted in June, 1868. There were rival State governments under Kellogg (Republican) and McEnery (Democrat) in 1872–1874. The disputed electoral vote for President in 1876 was given to Hayes by the Electoral Commission in 1877. Area, 48,720 square miles. Population (1890), 1,118,587.

Louisiana Purchase. The territory which the United States in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Bonaparte as first consul. The price was $15,000,000. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

Louisiana Territory. That part of the Louisiana Purchase which is not included in the present State of Louisiana. It was formed in 1804. The name was changed to Missouri Territory in 1812.

Louisville (lö'is-vil or lö'i-vil). The capital of Jefferson County, Kentucky, situated at the falls of the Ohio River in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 85° 45′ W. It is the largest city of Kentucky, and has important trade in tobacco, provisions, and whisky. The other leading industries are pork-packing and the manufacture of agricultural implements, leather, wagons, cement, wood-work, etc. It was founded in 1778, and is often called Falls City. Population (1890), 161,129.

Loulé (lō-lā'). A town in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated in lat. 37° 4′ N., long. 7° 54′ W. Population, 14,448.

Loupgarou (lö-gä-rö'). [F., 'a werwolf.'] A leader of the giants in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel." Pantagruel, becoming angry with him, picked him up by the ankles and used him like a quarter-staff.

Loups. See *Delaware* and *Mahican.*

Lourdes (lörd). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on the Gave de Pau 13 miles south-southwest of Tarbes. It contains an ancient castle, and is famous as a place of pilgrimage. The basilica and the subterranean Church of the Rosary are noteworthy, but interest centers in the grotto in which the Virgin is said to have appeared to a peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, in 1858, and disclosed to her the miraculous properties of the spring which the pilgrims visit. Population (1891), commune, 6,976

Lourenço Marques. See *Lorenzo Marques.*

Louth (louтн or louth). A maritime county in Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by Armagh on the north, the Irish Sea on the east, Meath on the south, and Meath and Monaghan on the west. The surface is undulating and in the northeast mountainous. The chief towns are Drogheda and Dundalk. Area, 316 square miles. Population (1891), 71,038.

Louth. A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Lud 24 miles east-northeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 10,040.

Louvain (lö-vaṅ'), Flem. **Leuven** (lė'ven or lü'ven) or **Loven** (lō'ven), G. **Löwen** (lė'ven), L. **Lovania** (lō-vā'ni-ạ̈). A city in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 16 miles east of Brussels. The chief manufacture is beer. The hotel de ville, or town hall, is one of the most elegant of the characteristic late-Pointed Flemish civic edifices. St. Pierre is a handsome 15th-century church containing many fine paintings, especially the "St. Erasmus" and the "Last Supper" of Dieric Bouts, and a sculptured tabernacle 50 feet high. The pulpit, in the peculiar Flemish style (1742), represents "St. Peter's Denial" and the "Conversion of St. Paul," with life-size figures beneath palm-trees. The university, founded in 1426, is attended by about 1,300 students. In the middle ages Louvain was the capital of Brabant, and a leading center of cloth manufacture. An unsuccessful insurrection of the weavers against the nobility in 1378 was followed soon afterward by the emigration of many citizens. Population (1893), 41,003

Louverture, or **L'Ouverture, Toussaint.** See *Toussaint Louverture.*

Louvet de Couvray (lö-vā' dė kö-vrā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1760: died at Paris, Aug. 25, 1797. A French revolutionist and novelist, a deputy to the Convention in 1792. He wrote the novel "Les amours du chevalier de Faublas" (1787–89).

Louviers (lö-vyā'). A town in the department of Eure, northern France, situated on the Eure 14 miles south by east of Rouen. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of cloth. Population (1891), commune, 9,979.

Louvois (lö-vwä'), **François Michel Letellier,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1641: died July 16, 1691. A noted French statesman, minister of war under Louis XIV. 1666–91. He organized the French standing army.

Louvre (lövr). A castle (in Paris) of the kings of France from or before the 13th century, and the chief royal palace until Louis XIV. built Versailles. The existing palace was begun by Francis I. in 1541, and was extended by his successors down to Louis XIV., who added much, including the imposing east front with its celebrated Corinthian colonnade, 570 feet long, with 28 pairs of coupled columns. Napoleon I made some additions, to which Napoleon III. added very largely; and the present republic has rebuilt a large section of the north wing which was burned by the Commune. The whole forms one of the most extensive and historically interesting buildings in the world. The façade on the west side of the court ranks as the most perfect example of the early French Renaissance; the additions of Catharine de Medicis are also architecturally important. Those of Napoleon III., while less pure in style, are of great richness, with profuse use of sculpture. In the interior the splendid Galerie d'Apollon, rebuilt by Louis XIV., is one of the few apartments which retain their original aspect. A great part of the interior has been occupied since 1793 by the famous museum, and successive governments have employed the best artists at their command for its decoration.

Lovania. The Latin name of Louvain.

Lovat (lō'vät). A river in Russia, flowing into Lake Ilmen opposite Novgorod. Length, about 300 miles.

Lovat (lō'vạt), **Lord.** See *Fraser, Simon.*

Lovatz (lō'väts), Turk. **Loftcha** (lof'chä). A small town in Bulgaria, situated on the Osma about lat. 43° 10′ N., long. 24° 42′ E. It was stormed by the Russians Sept. 3, 1877.

Love. A play by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1839.

Love à la Mode. A farce by Macklin, printed in 1793: written in 1759.

Love and a Bottle. A comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1699.

Love and Business. A miscellany by George Farquhar, printed in 1702.

Love and Death, and **Love and Life.** Companion paintings by George Frederick Watts, of London. In the former Death, a white-draped figure, crushes Love back among garlands of roses, and forces his way through a portal. In the latter Love guides and aids Life, a fair young girl, undraped, up a rough ascent, while flowers spring up in his footsteps.

Love and Honour. A play by Davenant, licensed 1634, printed 1649, and revived with great success after the Restoration.

Love at a Venture. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, printed in 1706. It is founded on T. Corneille's "Le galant double." See *Double Gallant, The.*

Loveby (luv'bi). The wild gallant in Dryden's play of that name.

Love Chase, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1837.

Love for Love. A comedy by Congreve, printed in 1695.

> Those who will take the pains to read this tedious drama [Otway's "Friendship in Fashion"] will perceive that Congreve deigned to remember it in the composition of his exquisite masterpiece, "Love for Love." The hero in each case is named Valentine, and Malagene, Otway's tiresome button-holer and secret-monger, is a clumsy prototype of the inimitable Tattle. *Gosse.*

Love in a Forest. A play adapted from Shakspere's "As you Like it" by Charles Johnson in 1723.

Love in a Maze. A comedy by Shirley, licensed in 1631. The title was borrowed by Dion Boucicault for a comedy in 1844.

Love in a Riddle. A pastoral by Cibber, printed in 1729. This was written in imitation of the "Beggar's Opera," and played at Drury Lane on Jan. 7, 1729. It was hissed by Cibber's enemies, and converted into "Damon and Phillida." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Love in a Tub. See *Comical Revenge, The.*

Love in a Village. A comic opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe, produced in 1762, printed in 1763. The music is by Arne.

Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park. A play by Wycherley, produced in 1672.

Loveira. See *Lobeira.*

Lovejoy (luv'joi), **Elijah Parish.** Born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802: killed at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837. An American clergyman and journalist, an opponent of slavery, killed by a pro-slavery mob at Alton.

Lovejoy, Owen. Born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864. An American clergyman and antislavery politician, brother of E. P. Lovejoy. He was a member of Congress from Illinois 1857–64.

Lovel (luv'el). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," a soldier and scholar, and a chivalric lover. This part contains some of Jonson's most beautiful poetry.

Lovel. The name under which Charles Lamb describes his father, John Lamb, in "Old Benchers of the Inner Temple."

Lovelace (luv'las). The principal male character in Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe": an unscrupulous libertine whose name has become a synonym for characters of that nature. He is an expansion of Rowe's Lothario.

Lovelace (luv'lās), **Countess of (Augusta Ada Byron).** Born Dec. 10, 1815: died Nov. 29, 1852. The daughter of Lord Byron.

Lovelace, Richard. Born in Kent, 1618: died at London, 1658. An English Cavalier poet. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was imprisoned by the Parliament in 1642; took part in the siege of Dunkirk in 1646, and was imprisoned on his return to England in 1648. He was released after the king's execution, but his estate was spent, and he died in poverty in the purlieus of London. In 1649 he published "Lucasta" (from Lux Casta, his name for Lucy Sacheverell): this was revised while he was in prison. After his death his brother collected and published his poems as "Lucasta: Posthume Poems" (1659). His name survives chiefly on account of his lyrics "To Althea from Prison" and "To Lucasta on going to the Wars."

Loveless (luv'les). A character in Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Shift," and in its continuation, Vanbrugh's "The Relapse": a debauched libertine. He grows weary of his wife, Amanda, in six months; leaves the country and his debts behind him; and returns penniless to England to reform and be forgiven (after a "Relapse" with Berinthia) by Amanda whom he really loves.

Loveless, Elder. The principal male character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Scornful Lady." He is a suitor of the lady, who scorns and flouts him; but in the end he wins her by a trick.

Loveless, Young. The brother of the elder Loveless: a heartless, callous prodigal.

Love Lies a Bleeding. See *Philaster.*

Lovell (luv'el), **George William.** Born in 1804: died at Hampstead, May 13, 1878. An English dramatic writer. Among his plays are "The Provost of Bruges" (1836), "Love's Sacrifice" (1842), "Look before you Leap" (1846), "The Wife's Secret" (1846), "The Trial of Love" (1852).

Lovell, Mansfield. Born at Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1822: died at New York, June 1, 1884. An American general in the Confederate service.

Lovel the Widower. A novel by Thackeray, published in 1861.

Lovely (luv'li), **Ann.** A character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Lover": an heiress to win whom Colonel Fainwell, her lover, disguises himself as the real Simon Pure whom she was intended by her guardian to marry.

Love makes the Man, or the Fop's Fortune. A comedy by Cibber, made from Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country" and "Elder Brother." It was acted and printed in 1701.

Lover (luv'ėr), **Samuel.** Born at Dublin, Feb. 24, 1797: died at St. Heliers, July 6, 1868. An Irish novelist, song-writer, and painter. His chief novels are "Rory O'More" (1837: it was dramatized and had a run of 108 nights) and "Handy Andy" (1842). His "Songs and Ballads" were published in 1839, including "The Angel's Whisper," "The Low-backed Car," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Bawn," "Father Molloy," etc.

Lovere (lo-vā're). A town in northern Italy, on the Lake of Iseo 21 miles north-northwest of Brescia.

Lover's Complaint, A. A poem by Shakspere, written probably in 1593–94, but published with the sonnets in 1609. *Fleay.*

Lover's Leap. A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Leucas (Santa Maura), Ionian Islands: the traditional scene of the death of Sappho.

Lover's Life, Complaint of a. A poem inserted in the 16th-century editions of Chaucer and attributed to him. Manuscript authority gives it to Lydgate.

Lovers' Melancholy, The. A play by Ford produced in 1628, printed in 1629. This play contains the celebrated contention between the nightingale and the musician from Strada.

Lovers' Progress, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, printed in 1647. "The plot is taken from D'Audiguier's 'Histoire tragi-comique de notre temps,' 1615. . . . This play is unquestionably a revised version of the 'Wandering Lovers,' a play licensed 6 Dec., 1623, and may be identified with the 'Tragedy of Cleander' (ascribed to Massinger), which was performed at Blackfriars 7 May, 1634. A play called 'The Wandering Lovers or the Painter' was entered in the 'Stationers' Register' 9 Sept., 1653, as a work of Massinger. In spite of the puzzling alter title the entry probably refers to the 'Lovers' Progress.'" *Bullen.*

Lovers' Quarrels. A play by King, altered from Vanbrugh's "The Mistake" in 1790.

Lover's Vows. A comedy by Mrs. Inchbald, produced at Covent Garden Oct. 11, 1798. It is from Kotzebue.

Love's Contrivance, or Le Médecin Malgré lui. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, acted and printed in 1703. It was [illegible] "Le Médecin malgré lui" and "Le Mariage [illegible]"

Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid. A play, probably by Massinger and Middleton according to Bullen. Fleay thinks it was by Beaumont and Fletcher altered by Massinger. It was produced about 1625, printed 1647.

Love's Labour 's Lost. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1589, printed in 1598. Various changes were made in it in 1597, when it was retouched for a court performance. The title is "A pleasant conceited Comedy as it was presented before her Highness this last Christmas. Newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakespeare. Imprinted 1598." This is the first appearance of Shakspere's name on a play title-page. There is no doubt that an earlier version existed. *Morley; Fleay.*

Love's Labour 's Won. A lost play by Shakspere, printed in 1600, and entered in the "Stationers' Register" Aug. 23, 1600. It is probably the original of "Much Ado about Nothing," as it was called "Benedict and Bettris" when acted before King James in 1612–13, although presented that same Christmas to Prince Charles, the Palatine, and Lady Elizabeth under its proper name. *Fleay.*

Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion. A comedy by Cibber, produced in Jan., 1694. Vanbrugh's "Relapse" is a sequel to this. See *Foppington, Lord.*

Love's Metamorphosis. A comedy by John Lyly, published in 1601.

Loves of the Angels, The. A poem by Thomas Moore, published in 1822.

Loves of the Plants, The. The second part of the "Botanic Garden," a versified treatise on botany, by Erasmus Darwin, published in 1789. The first part, "The Economy of Vegetation," did not appear till 1792.

Loves of the Triangles, The. A satirical poem by Canning and Frere, published in the "Anti-Jacobin." It was in ridicule of Erasmus Darwin and his "Loves of the Plants."

Love Spell, The. See *Elisire d'Amore.*

Love's Pilgrimage. A romantic comedy by Fletcher and another, probably written by 1612. It was printed in 1647. The plot is from a novel of Cervantes, and a part of Jonson's "New Inn" is incorporated in it. Fleay identifies it with "The History of Cardenio."

Low (lō), **Seth.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1850. An American educator. He was elected mayor of Brooklyn in 1881 and again in 1883, and president of Columbia College, New York, in 1890. He has given to the college a new library building costing about $1,000,000.

Low, Will H. Born at Albany, N. Y., May 31, 1853. An American figure-painter, noted also for his decorative work and designs for stained glass, and as an illustrator. He was a pupil of Carolus Duran.

Low (lō) **Archipelago,** or **Paumota** (pou-mō'tä), or **Paumotu** (-tö), or **Tuamotu** (twä-mō'tö) **Islands.** An extensive group of small islands, chiefly coral, situated in the South Pacific, east of the Society Islands and south of the Marquesas Islands. They are a French protectorate.

Low Countries. A name given (*a*) to the Netherlands; (*b*) to the low region near the North Sea comprised in the modern Netherlands and Flanders (Belgium).

Lowe (lō), Sir **Hudson.** Born at Galway, Ireland, July 28, 1769: died at London, Jan. 10, 1844. A British general, governor of St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon, 1815–21.

Löwe (lė've), **Johann Karl Gottfried.** Born at Löbejün, near Halle, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1796: died at Kiel, Prussia, April 20, 1869. A German composer of ballads, songs, and oratorios.

Löwe, Johanna Sophie. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1815: died at Budapest, Nov. 29, 1866. A German opera singer.

Lowe (lō), **Robert,** Viscount Sherbrooke. Born at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, Dec. 4, 1811: died at London, July 27, 1892. An English politician. He was vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general [illegible], vice-president of the education board [illegible], chancellor of the exchequer 1868 [illegible], and home secretary [illegible]–74. He was a Liberal, but opposed his party as an "Adullamite" on the question of reform in 1866.

Löwe (lė've), **Wilhelm,** called **Löwe-Kalbe.** Born at Olvenstedt, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1814: died at Meran, Tyrol, Nov. 2, 1886. A German politician, member of the Frankfort Parliament (1848), president of the Stuttgart Parliament (1849), and, later, liberal leader in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag.

Lowell (lō'el). One of the capitals of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated at the falls of the Merrimac at its junction with the Concord, 24 miles north-northwest of Boston. It is noted for manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, [illegible] in America [illegible] "Manchester of America" [illegible]. It became a town in 18[illegible] [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Lowell, Francis Cabot. Born at Newburyport, Mass., April 7, 1775: died at Boston, [illegible] 1817. An American merchant, one of the [illegible] of the cotton manufacture at Waltham and Lowell.

Lowell, James Russell. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819: died there, Aug. 12, 1891. An American poet, essayist, scholar, and diplomatist, son of Charles Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838. In Jan., 1855, on the resignation of Longfellow, Lowell was elected to his professorship at Harvard. He did not assume it at once, but went abroad and spent two years in the study of modern languages, and in perfecting himself in Old French and Provençal poetry. On his return he took the chair of belles-lettres. He was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1857–1862, and of the "North American Review" 1863–72. He was sent as United States minister to Spain 1877–80, and to Great Britain 1880–85. He delivered many public addresses both in England and in the United States, and a course of lectures on the English dramatists at the Lowell Institute in 1887. These were published after his death. Among his poetical works are "A Year's Life" (1841), "Poems" (1844, 1848, 1849, 1854), "Complete Poetical Works" (1850, 1858, 1880), "The Vision of Sir Launfal" (1845), "A Fable for Critics" (1848), "The Biglow Papers," (two series, 1848 and 1867), "Mason and Slidell, etc." (1862), "Commemoration Ode" (1865), "Under the Willows, etc." (1868), "The Cathedral" (1869), "Three Memorial Poems" (1876), "Heartsease and Rue" (1888), etc. His prose works and essays are collected in "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets" (1845), "Fireside Travels" (1864), "Among my Books" (1870 and 1876), "My Study Windows" (1871), "Democracy" (1886), and "Political Essays" (1888). His "Letters" were edited by Professor Norton in 1893.

Lowell, John. Born at Boston, May 11, 1799: died at Bombay, March 4, 1836. An American merchant, son of F. C. Lowell: founder of the Lowell Institute at Boston.

Lowell, Mary. See *Putnam, Mrs.*

Lowell, Robert Traill Spence. Born at Boston, Oct. 8, 1816: died at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1891. An American Episcopal clergyman, instructor, poet, and novelist: son of Charles Lowell and elder brother of James Russell Lowell. He published the novel "The New Priest in Conception Bay" (1858), "Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago, and Other Poems" (1860), "Antony Brode," a story (1874), etc.

Löwenberg (lė'ven-berG). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 64 miles west of Breslau. Population (1890), 4,782.

Löwenburg (lė'ven-börG). A peak of the Siebengebirge, in the Rhineland. Height, 1,505 feet.

Lower Bavaria, G. **Niederbayern** (nē"der-bī'ern). A government district in the southeast of Bavaria, lying on both sides of the Danube. Area, 4,152 square miles. Population (1890), 664,798.

Lower California. See *California, Lower.*

Lower Canada. See *Canada.*

Lower Chinook. One of the two divisions of the Chinookan stock of North American Indians. Its chief tribes are the Artsmilsh (collective), Chinook proper, and Clatsop. See *Chinookan.*

Lower Coquille. See *Kusan.*

Lower Empire. [F. *Bas-Empire.*] A name given to the Byzantine empire.

> Under the names of the "Greek Empire," the "Lower Empire"—whatever may be the exact meaning of that last strange formula—not a few readers and writers are content to conceal their ignorance of a thousand years of eventful history. *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, III. 232.

Lower Rhine Circle, G. **Niederrheinischer Kreis** (nē-der-rī'nish-er krīs), or **Electoral Rhine Circle,** G. **Kurrheinischer Kreis** (kör-rī'nish-er krīs). One of the ten circles of the Holy Roman Empire, comprising electoral Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, the Rhine Palatinate, etc.

Lower Saxon Circle, G. **Niedersächsischer Kreis** (nē-der-zek'sish-er krīs). One of the ten circles of the Holy Roman Empire, comprising Magdeburg, Lüneburg, Wolfenbüttel, Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Halberstadt, Mecklenburg, Holstein, etc.

Lower Spokane. See *Spokane.*

Lower Umpqua. See *Kuitsh.*

Lowerzer See (lō'vert-ser zā). A lake in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, northeast of the Lake of Lucerne. Length, 2½ miles.

Lowestoft (lō'stoft or lō'es-toft). A seaport and seaside resort in Suffolk, England, situated on the North Sea 10 miles [illegible] of Yarmouth. Near it, [illegible] the English fleet under the Duke of York defeated the Dutch. Population [illegible].

Lowicz (lō'vich). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, situated on the Bzura [illegible] west by south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 8,740.

Lowin (lō'win), **John.** [illegible] 1659. An English actor, contemporary with Shakspere. [illegible]

Lowth (louth), **Robert.** Born at Winchester, Nov. 27, 1710: died at Fulham, near London, Nov. 3, 1787. An English divine and scholar, bishop of London. He published "Prælectiones de sacra poesi Hebræorum" ("Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews," 1753), a translation of Isaiah (1778), etc.

Low-water (lō'wâ-tėr). In Middleton's play "No Wit, No Help like a Woman's," a decayed gentleman. His wife is the clever woman who, disguised as a man, outwits various opposing schemers, and secures a rich widow for her brother; hence the title of the play.

Loxa. See *Loja.*

Loyal (loi'al), **Monsieur.** A catchpoll in Molière's "Tartufe": a very small part made famous by Coquelin.

Loyal Brother, The. A tragedy by Southerne, produced in 1682.

Loyal Subject, The. A play by Fletcher, licensed 1618, acted 1633, printed 1647.

Loyalty (loi'al-ti) **Islands.** A group of small islands belonging to France, situated in the South Pacific, east of New Caledonia, in lat. 21° S., long. 167° E. The chief islands are Lifu, Uea, and Mare (or Nengone). The group is a dependency of New Caledonia.

Loyola (lō-yō'lä), **Ignatius de** (**Inigo Lopez de Recalde**). Born at the castle of Loyola, Guipuzcoa, Spain, 1491: died at Rome, July 31, 1556. A Spanish soldier and prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus. He was educated as a page at the court of Ferdinand the Catholic, and afterward joined the army. While recovering from a severe wound received at the siege of Pamplona by the French in 1521, he was converted, and dedicated himself to the service of the Virgin. He entered in 1528 the University of Paris, where, with a number of fellow-students, among whom were Laynez, Bobadilla, Rodriguez, and Pierre Lefevre, he projected in 1534 a religious order, which received the name of the Society or Company of Jesus, for the conversion of the infidels, and to counteract the Protestant Reformation. The order was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1540, and Loyola became its first general in 1541, although Laynez was from its inception really the controlling spirit of the organization. He remained in office until his death. He wrote in Spanish "Constitution of the Order" and "Spiritual Exercises" (1548). His life has been written by Ribadeneira, Maffei, Bouhours, and Spuller.

Loyola, Martin Garcia Oñez de. Born in Guipuzcoa about 1548: died between Imperial and Angol, Chile, Nov. 22, 1598. A Spanish cavalier, nephew of Ignatius Loyola. He went to Peru in 1568, distinguished himself in the campaign against the Inca Tupac Amaru, and finally captured him in 1571. Subsequently he married the Inca's niece. In 1592 he was appointed captain-general of Chile. There he prosecuted the Araucanian war with vigor, but was eventually surprised by the Indians at a camp and killed with 60 companions. In the general Indian uprising which followed, the Spaniards were driven beyond the Biobio.

Loyson (lwä-zôn'), **Charles,** called Père **Hyacinthe.** Born at Orléans, France, March 10, 1827. A French pulpit orator. He became a priest in 1851, and afterward entered the order of the Carmelites. About 1865 he removed to Paris, where he acquired a reputation for eloquence in the pulpit, and for boldness in denouncing abuses in the Roman Catholic Church. He married in 1872, was chosen curate of a congregation of Liberal Catholics at Geneva in 1873; and founded a "Gallican" congregation at Paris in 1879.

Lozère (lō-zãr'). A department in southern France, capital Mende, formed chiefly from the ancient Gévaudan in Languedoc. It is bounded by Cantal on the northwest, Haute-Loire on the northeast, Ardèche on the east, Gard on the southeast and south, and Aveyron on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 1,996 square miles. Population (1891), 135,527.

Lualaba (lö-ä-lä'bä). A name given to the upper part of the Kongo and to one of its head streams.

Luapula (lö-ä-pö'lä). The main head stream of the Kongo.

Luba (lö'bä), or **Baluba** (bä-lö'bä). A great Bantu nation of the Kongo State. It extends from the confluence of the Kassai and Lulua to Lake Tanganyika and to Katanga, and includes the Bashilange, Ba[illegible], Warua (of Cameron), Moluas (of the Portuguese authors), and the Baluba of Katanga. All these tribes are independent, and speak dialects of the one Luba language. In physical appearance the Baluba are tall, well formed, bronze colored, and intelligent. The tribe of the Bashilange, forming the western wing of the nation, is said to be mixed with the first occupants of its territory. This is called Lubuku—*i. e.* 'friendship'—by the people of Angola.

Lübben (lüb'ben). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 45 miles south-southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,198.

Lubberland. See *Cockaigne.*

Lubbock (lub'ok), Sir **John William.** Born at London, March 26, 1803: died near Farnborough, Kent, June 20, 1865. An English astronomer and mathematician, treasurer and vice-president of the Royal Society 1830–35. He wrote "on the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets" (1833), etc.

Lubbock, Sir **John.** Born at London, April 30, 1834. A noted English archæologist, naturalist, and politician: a baronet, son of Sir John William Lubbock. He has represented the University of London in Parliament since 1880. He is president of the Linnean Society and of the Institute of Bankers, a trustee of the British Museum, a vice-president of the Royal Society, etc. His works include "Prehistoric Times" (1865), "Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man" (1870), "Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects" (1873), "On British Wild Flowers, etc." (1875), "Relations between Plants and Insects" (1878), "Scientific Lectures" and "Addresses Political and Educational" (1879), "Ants, Bees, and Wasps, etc." (1882), "Fifty Years of Science" (1881), "Chapters in Popular Natural History" (1883), and "On the Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, etc." (1888).

Lübeck (lü'bek). A state of the German Empire, comprising the city of Lübeck and a small adjoining territory, inclosed by the Baltic, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the principality of Lübeck (belonging to Oldenburg). It is a republic, government being administered by a senate of 14 members and a Burgerschaft, or house of burgesses (120 members). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Area, 115 square miles. Population (1890), 76,485.

Lübeck. A free city of Germany, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire. The city is situated on the Trave and Wakenitz in lat. 53° 52′ N., long. 10° 41′ E. It is among the leading German seaports, and has a large trade in timber, tar, wine, grain, etc., with Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and regular steam communication with the Baltic ports. The cathedral was built between the 12th and the 14th century. The nave and transepts are Romanesque, the aisles and choir Pointed. The spires are 394 feet high. The Rathaus, completed in 1442, is a characteristic example of the style of medieval brick building developed here. It consists of two wings at right angles, with large gables and picturesque spires. A fine Renaissance entrance-hall and stair were afterward added. The interior, late-Pointed in character, contains much that is of artistic interest. The Holsten Thor is a picturesque medieval gateway, built in 1477. Lubeck was founded in 1143; was ceded to Henry the Lion; became a free imperial city in 1226; took the lead among the cities of the Hanseatic League; sided with the Reformation in 1531; was incorporated with France in 1810; became independent in 1813; and has been successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire. Population (1890), 63,590.

Lübeck, Principality of. A district forming a part of the dominions of Oldenburg, situated north of the free city of Lübeck. Chief city, Eutin. Under the old German Empire it was ruled by prince-bishops, and in 1803 was annexed to Oldenburg. Population (1890), 34,718.

Lüben (lü'ben). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 14 miles north of Liegnitz. Population (1890), 6,131.

Lübke (lüb'ke), **Wilhelm.** Born at Dortmund, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1826: died at Karlsruhe, April 5, 1893. A noted German historian of art. He was professor of the history of art and of archeology at the polytechnic school at Zurich 1861–66, at the similar school in Stuttgart 1866–85, and at the technical high school at Karlsruhe 1885–93. Among his works are "Geschichte der Architektur" (1855), "Grundriss der Kunstgeschichte" ("Outlines of the History of Art," 1860), "Geschichte der Plastik" ("History of the Plastic Art," 1863), etc.

Lublin (lö'blin). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, bordering on Galicia and the governments of Volhynia, Siedlce, and Radom. Area, 6,499 square miles. Population (1891), 1,059,959.—**2.** The capital of the government of Lublin, situated on the Bistrzyca 92 miles southeast of Warsaw. It is the chief town of Russian Poland after Warsaw and Lódz, and has manufactures of woolens, etc. It was a place of importance under the Jagellons. The union of Poland and Lithuania was proclaimed here in 1569. The city was taken by Charles in 1703, and by the Russians in 1831. Population (1893), 51,930.

Lubolo (lö-bō'lō). A country, tribe, and dialect of Angola, West Africa, on the left bank of the Kuanza River, between Dondo, Pungo Andongo, and Bailundo. The country is mountainous and fertile; the tribe is independent, and governed by petty chiefs. The dialect belongs to the Kimbundu language.

Lubuku (lö-bö'kö). See *Luba*.

Luca Giordano. See *Giordano*.

Lucan (lū'kan) (**Marcus Annæus Lucanus**). Born at Cordova, Spain, 39 A. D.: committed suicide 65 A. D. A Roman poet and prose-writer, author of the "Pharsalia," in 10 books, an epic poem on the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. See *Pharsalia*. He was forbidden by Nero, through jealousy, to recite in public, [illegible] the conspiracy of Piso. He was betrayed, and on promise of pardon was induced to turn informer, but after denouncing his mother and his other accomplices he was condemned to death. He anticipated his punishment by ordering his veins to be opened.

Lucan, Earl of. See *Sarsfield, Patrick*.

Lucan, Third **Earl of** (**George Charles Bingham**). Born at London, April 16, 1800: died Nov. 10, 1888. A British general and field-marshal. He became a major-general in [illegible] commanded the cavalry in the Crimean war. [illegible] responsible for the charge of the Light Brigade.

Lucania (lū-kā'ni-ạ̈). In ancient geography, a division of southern Italy. It was bounded by Campania, Samnium, and Apulia on the north, the Gulf of Tarentum on the east, Bruttium on the south, and the Tyrrhenian Sea on the southwest. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants were Lucanians (a branch of the Samnites) and Greeks on the coast. It was reduced by Rome in the 3d century B. C.

Lucaris (lö-kā'ris), **Cyrillus.** Born about 1572: murdered 1638. A reforming prelate of the Greek Church. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1621.

Lucasta. See *Lovelace, Richard*.

Lucas van Leyden (lö'käs vän lī'den) (**Lucas Jacobsz**). Born at Leyden about 1494: died there, 1533. A Dutch engraver and painter.

Lucayans (lö-kī'anz). [Sp. *Lucayos*, from some Indian word.] The aboriginal inhabitants of the Bahama Islands. They were the first Americans encountered by Columbus, who described them as a mild and indolent race, living partly by agriculture, and going naked. It appears that their language was related to that of Cuba and Haiti, and probably they were of Arawak stock. Their foreheads were artificially flattened, as is shown by recently discovered skulls. Early in the 16th century many thousands of them were induced, by false promises, to go to Española, where they were enslaved; others were carried off by force, and in a few years all had perished.

Lucayos (lö-kī'ōs). The name originally given by the Spaniards to the Bahama Islands, from the Indians who inhabited them. It is still used occasionally, principally by Spanish authors.

Lucca (lök'kä). A province of Tuscany, Italy. It was made a principality by Napoleon for his sister Elisa Bacciocchi; was granted as a duchy to Maria Louisa of Spain in 1815; and was annexed by Tuscany in 1847. Area, 558 square miles. Population (1891), 288,637.

Lucca, F. **Lucques** (lük). The capital of the province of Lucca, Italy, situated in lat. 43° 51′ N., long. 10° 31′ E.: the Roman Luca. It is noted especially for silk manufactures, and also for oil and woolen manufactures. The cathedral (duomo) is a notable medieval church with arcaded exterior. The exterior is remarkable for its rich inlaid work in colored stone, representing hunting scenes. The interior has round arches below with massive piers, a high triforium with rich tracery, and a low clearstory with circular windows. The so-called "Tempietto," in one aisle, is a little octagonal domed Renaissance temple, built in 1482 to receive the Oriental crucifix called the Volto Santo. San Giovanni is an early basilica with later medieval alterations. The chief portal has a fine Romanesque relief of the Virgin, with the apostles and angels. The fluted columns of the nave are Roman. The old Lombard baptistery is 59 feet square; it has a remarkable 14th-century dome on pendentives. The Deposito di Mendicità (poorhouse), formerly the Palazzo Borghi, is a fine example of an Italian medieval palace (1413) designed for defense. It is of red brick, with traceried windows, and has a high tower. There are considerable remains existing of a Roman amphitheater, of date about 100 A. D., though the arena is occupied by the Piazza del Mercato. It had two tiers of 54 arches, and could seat about 10,000. One of the entrance gates, in rusticated masonry, survives. Lucca was an ancient Italian town, and became a Roman colony about 177 B. C.; was the seat of a medieval duchy, and later of a republic; belonged to Pisa in the 14th century; and became independent in 1369. It was conquered by the French in 1797. Population (1891), about 76,000.

Lucca, Bagni di. [It., 'baths of Lucca.'] A watering-place in Italy, situated on the Lima 14 miles north by east of Lucca.

Lucca, Pauline. Born at Vienna, April 24, 1841. A noted German opera-singer. Her parents were Italian. Her voice is a full soprano. She made her début at Olmütz in 1859 as Elvira in "Ernani." In 1861 she roused great enthusiasm at Berlin, and was engaged as court singer for life there. She was also successful in London in 1863, and sang there nearly every season till 1872. In that year she resigned her position at Berlin and came to the United States. She returned to Europe in 1874, and sang in nearly all the great cities except Berlin. She married Baron Rahden in 1865.

Luce (lös). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," a female servant.

Lucena (lö-thā'nä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Cascajar 37 miles south-southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 21,271.

Lucentio (lö-sen'shiō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," an accomplished young student from Pisa, whose skilful wooing of Bianca forms the underplot of the play.

Lucera (lö-chā'rä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 10 miles west-northwest of Foggia: the ancient Luceria. It has a cathedral and a castle. [illegible] Population, about [illegible].

Lucerne (lu-sern'; F. pron. lu-sarn'; G. **Luzern** lö-tsern'). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Aargau on the north, Zug and Schwyz on the east, Unterwalden on the southeast, and Bern on the [illegible] west. It [illegible] tons, and sends 7 members to the National Council. The [illegible] Population (1888), [illegible]

2. The capital of the canton of Lucerne, situated at the outflow of the Reuss from the Lake of Lucerne, in lat. 47° 3′ N., long. 8° 18′ E. It is a central point for tourists. The Reuss is crossed here by two interesting old bridges. The Kapellbrucke is a roofed bridge, having 154 subjects painted on the interior of the roof, most of them from the legends of Sts. Mauritius and Leodegar, the patrons of Lucerne. [illegible] beside the bridge. The Mühlen- or Spreuer-Brücke is another roofed bridge, the [illegible] with an elaborate Dance of Death. Other objects of interest are the Lion of Lucerne (see below), Hofkirche, Gletscher Garten, and Rathaus (with antiquarian museum). Near the city are the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. It was founded on the site of a monastery. It was occupied by the federal troops in the Sonderbund war (1847). Population (1888), 20,571.

Lucerne, Lake of, or **Lake of the Four Forest Cantons,** G. **Vierwaldstättersee** (fēr-vält'stet-ter-zā). A lake in Switzerland, bordering on the four cantons Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is irregular in shape. Locally it is divided into the Luzernersee, Alpnachersee, Küssnachtersee, Urnersee or Bay of Uri, Gersauersee, and Weggisersee. It is traversed by the Reuss, which has its outlet at Lucerne. Violent winds prevail on it. It is bordered by lofty mountains (Rigi, etc.), and is famous for its magnificent scenery and for the legendary history of William Tell. Length 23 miles. Height above sea-level, 1,4[illegible] feet.

Lucerne, Lion of. A famous piece of sculpture, by Thorwaldsen, commemorating the heroism and devotion of nearly 800 Swiss guards who died to save Louis XVI. in the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. The colossal figure of the crouching lion, transfixed and dying but still faithfully defending the lilied shield of France, is carved in the round in a recess in the face of an upright, vine-draped rock, in a little park, at Lucerne. A commemorative inscription, with the names of the officers killed, is cut in the rock.

Lucetta (lö-set'tạ̈). A waiting-woman in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Luchaze (lö-chä'ze), or **Baluchaze** (bä-lö-chä'ze). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa. They live between the head streams of the Kuito River, southeast of Bihe, in a beautiful wooded country. They are related to the Ambuella and Nganguela tribes, file their fore teeth, wear skins and baobab cloth, and are clever iron- and copper-smiths. They obtain their pottery by barter. Their granaries are large, and their villages clean and well built.

Luchon. See *Bagnères-de-Luchon*.

Lucia (lū'shiạ̈), Saint. [L., fem. of *Lucius*; E. *Lucy*.] A martyr of the primitive church in Syracuse, who perished during the persecution of Diocletian. According to the legend, she rejected a pagan suitor whom her mother desired her to marry, was denounced as a Christian, and was condemned to be outraged, but escaped this fate and died in prison. She is the patroness especially of those who suffer from distemper of the eyes.

Lucia. In Southerne's "Sir Antony Love, or The Rambling Lady," a young girl who disguises herself as a man (Sir Antony) and follows her lover to win him. She is the "rambling lady."

Lucia di Lammermoor (lö-chē'ä dē läm-mer-mör'). An opera by Donizetti, produced at Naples in 1835, at Paris in 1839, at London in 1838 in Italian and in English in 1843. The plot is from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Lucian (lū'shiạn). [Gr. Λουκιανός, L. *Lucianus*.] Born at Samosata, Syria, about 120 A. D.: died about 200. A celebrated Greek satirist and humorist. He was a free thinker, attacking with pungent satire the religious beliefs of his time. [illegible] He wrote rhetorical, critical, and [illegible] mances, dialogues, poems, etc.

> Lucian (160 A. D.), a native of Samosata on the Euphrates, [illegible] popular Greek faith; the "Dialogues of the Dead" [illegible] "Gulliver's Travels." Lucian has much in [illegible] Swift, and more, perhaps, with Voltaire.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 153.

Lucian. Born at Samosata, Syria, about 240 A. D.: martyred at Nicomedia, Bithynia, about 312. A theologian and biblical critic, presbyter of Antioch, who was put [illegible] Maximin. [illegible]

Luciana (lö-si-ā'nạ̈). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," the sister of Adriana.

Lucianists (lū-shiạn-ists). The followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the 2d century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.

Lucifer (lū'si-fėr). [L., 'light-bringing.'] The morning star: the planet Venus when it appears in the morning before sunrise: when it follows the sun, or appears in the evening, it is called Hesperus, or the evening star. The name "day-star" is applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon: this was rendered in the authorized version by "Lucifer." From this passage (Isa. xiv. 12) the name was, by mistake, also given to Satan.

> Pandemonium, city and proud seat
> Of Lucifer; so by allusion call'd
> Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 425.

Lucifer. Died 371 A. D. A bishop of Caliris (Cagliari) in Sardinia, a fierce controversialist, and founder of a sect of Luciferians named from him, whose chief tenet was that no bishop who had conformed in any measure to Arianism could retain his rank if he rejoined the orthodox party.

Lucile (lū-sēl'). A narrative poem by the Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith), published in 1860.

Lucilius (lū-sil'i-us), **Caius.** Born at Suessa Aurunca, Campania, about 180 B. C.: died at Naples, 103 B. C. A Latin satirical poet, author of "Saturæ," miscellaneous poems containing a very free criticism of contemporary life.

Lucina (lū-sī'nä). In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Ilithyia.

Lucinde (lü-sañd'). 1. The daughter of Sganarelle in Molière's "L'Amour médecin."—2. The daughter of Géronte in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui." It is to cure her that Sganarelle is obliged to pretend to be a doctor.

Lucio (lū'shiō). A fantastic and profligate character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Lucius (lū'shius). [L., 'pertaining to the light or daybreak'; Gr. Λούκιος, It. *Lucio*, Sp. *Lucio*, Pg. *Lucio*, F. *Luce*.] Bishop of Adrianople in the 4th century. He was expelled from his see by the Arians about 330; appealed to the Roman Council under Julius, which ordered his restoration, a decree which was resisted by the Eusebians in his diocese; and was finally reestablished in his see by Constantius, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Sardica.

Lucius I. Bishop of Rome 253–254.

Lucius II. (**Gerhard da Caccianamichi**). Died Feb. 25, 1145. Pope 1144–45. He was killed by a stone thrown during the insurrection against the papal government.

Lucius III. (**Ubaldo Allucingoli**). Died Nov. 24, 1185. Pope 1181–85.

Lucius. 1. In Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar," a boy, a servant of Brutus.—2. In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a general of the Roman forces.—3. In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," the son of Titus. He has a son who is also named Lucius.—4. In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," a flattering lord; also, in the same play, a servant who waits on Timon's creditors.

Lucius Junius Brutus. A tragedy by Andrieux, produced at the Comédie Française in 1830.

Lucius Junius Brutus, Father of his Country. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1681.

Lucka (lök'ä). A small town in Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, situated on the Schnauder 18 miles south of Leipsic. Here, May 31, 1307, the Thuringians defeated the Imperialists under Philip of Nassau.

Luckau (lök'ou). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Berste 47 miles south by east of Berlin. Here, June 4, 1813, [illegible] under Von Bülow defeated [illegible].

Lücke (lü'ke), **Gottfried Christian Friedrich.** Born at [illegible] near Magdeburg, Prussia, Aug. 24, 1791: died at Göttingen, Feb. 14, 1855. A German theologian, professor successively at Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen. He wrote [illegible].

Luckenwalde (lö'ken-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Nuthe 30 miles south-southwest of Berlin. It manufactures cloth, etc. Population (1890), [illegible].

Luckner (lök'ner), Count **Nikolaus.** Born at Cham, Bavaria, Jan., 1722: guillotined at Paris, Jan. 4, 1794. A general in the Dutch and German and (after the Seven Years' War) in the French service. He became a marshal of France, and was condemned and put to death by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of treason.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau** (luk'nou). 1. A division in Oudh, British India. Area, 4,504 square miles. Population (1881), 2,622,681.—2. A district in the division of Lucknow, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 81° E. Area, 989 square miles. Population (1881), 696,824.—3. The capital of Oudh and of the district of Lucknow, situated on the Gumti about lat. 26° 52′ N., long. 80° 55′ E. It manufactures gold and silver brocade, muslin, etc. Among the chief buildings is the mausoleum Imambara, a great hall dating from the middle of the last century, and one of the most interesting productions of the later Indian-Saracenic style. The plan is rectangular, 263 by 145 feet. The fine central hall, 162 by 53½ feet, is arcaded on both sides and flanked in front by a porch and at the back by a gallery. Each end presents an octagonal room and two closed side chambers. The vaults are formed in thick, solid masses of concrete, precisely according to the ancient Roman system. The general effect is picturesque and impressive, though the ornamental details show decadence. Lucknow was defended (at first under Sir Henry Lawrence) against the Indian mutineers July–Sept., 1857; relieved by Havelock Sept. 25; again relieved by Campbell Nov. 17, and finally captured by Campbell March, 1858. Population (1891), with cantonment, 273,028.

Luck of Eden Hall, The. A drinking-cup long preserved at Eden Hall in Cumberland. According to "Notes and Queries," Feb. 18, 1893, it is still in existence. It is a chalice of enameled glass, and is of 10th-century workmanship, presumably Venetian. There is a legend that the luck of the Musgrave family depends on its preservation:

> "If this cup either break or fall,
> Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

Luçon (lü-sôṅ'). A town in the department of Vendée, western France, 20 miles north of La Rochelle. Here, 1793, the French republicans defeated the Vendeans. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 6,536.

Luçon. See *Luzon*.

Lucrece (lū-krēs'). [L. *Lucretia*.] A poem by Shakspere, published in 1594.

Lucretia (lū-krē'shiạ̈). In Roman legend, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her rape by Sextus Tarquinius led to the overthrow of the Tarquins and the establishment of the republic. See *Sextus*.

Lucretia, or the Children of Night. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1846.

Lucretia gens (lū-krē'shiạ̈ jenz). A Roman patrician, and later also plebeian, clan. Its surnames were (patrician) Tricipitinus, (plebeian) Gallus, Ofella, Vespillo, and Carus.

Lucretius (lū-krē'shius) (**Titus Lucretius Carus**). Born at Rome, probably about 96 B. C.: died Oct. 15, 55 B. C. A celebrated Roman philosophical poet. He was the author of "De rerum natura" ("On the Nature of Things"), a didactic and philosophical poem in six books, treating of physics, of psychology, and (briefly) of ethics from the Epicurean point of view. He committed suicide probably in a fit of insanity. According to a popular but doubtless erroneous tradition, his madness was due to a love-philter administered to him by his wife.

Lucrezia Borgia. See *Borgia*.

Lucrezia Borgia (lö-krāt'se-ä bor'jä). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Milan in 1834. The words were adapted from Victor Hugo's play of the same name, produced at Paris in 1833. The opera was produced at the Italiens in 1840, and was at once stopped by Victor Hugo. The words were rewritten and called "La Rinnegata." *Grove*.

Lucrezia Floriani (flō-re-ä'nē). A novel by George Sand, published in 1846.

Lucrine (lū'krin) **Lake.** In ancient geography, a small salt-water lake in Campania, Italy, 9 miles west-northwest of Naples: the Roman Lacus Lucrinus, modern Lago Lucrino. It was famous for its oysters.

Luc-sur-Mer (lük'sür-mãr'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, on the English Channel 10 miles north of Caen.

Lucullus (lū-kul'us), **Lucius Licinius,** surnamed **Ponticus.** Born probably about 110 B. C.: died about 57 B. C. A Roman general. He served under Sulla in the East, was consul in 74, and [illegible] defeated Mithridates in Asia Minor 74–[illegible] defeated Tigranes near Tigranocerta [illegible] and was recalled to Rome in 66. He was afterward famous for his [illegible] He is said to have [illegible] He was the [illegible] He was also a collector of [illegible]

Lucy (lū'si). [From L. *Lucia* [illegible] (which see).] 1. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a clever waiting-maid of great apparent simplicity.—2. The [illegible] Opera."

Lud [illegible]

The name of Lud, like that of Arphaxad, cannot [illegible] could originally have [illegible] of the children of Shem, and, as we have seen, is already referred to under the name of Magog.

Lud (lud). A mythical king of Britain.

The association of Llûd, or "King Lud" as he has come to be called in English, with London, is apparently founded on a certain amount of fact: one of the Welsh names for London is Caer Lud, or Lud's Fort, and if this is open to the suspicion of having been suggested first by Geoffrey, that can hardly be supposed possible in the case of the English name of Ludgate Hill. The probability is that, as a temple on a hill near the Severn associated him with that river in the west, so a still more ambitious temple on a hill connected him with the Thames in the east; and as an aggressive creed can hardly signalize its conquests more effectually than by appropriating the fanes of the retreating faith, no site could be guessed with more probability to have been sacred to the Celtic Zeus than the eminence on which the dome of St. Paul's now rears its magnificent form. *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 129.

Luddites (lud'īts). A name given to the rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England, 1811–12 and 1816: so called from a man named Lud.

Luden (lö'den), **Heinrich.** Born at Loxstedt, near Bremen, April 10, 1780: died at Jena, Germany, May 23, 1847. A German historian, professor of history at Jena. His chief work is a "Geschichte des deutschen Volks" (1825–37: "History of the German People" to 1237).

Lüdenscheid (lü'den-shīd). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 34 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 16,169.

Lüderitzland (lü'der-its-länd). The region around Angra Pequeña, annexed by Germany 1884. It is now included in German Southwest Africa.

Lüders (lü'ders), Count **Alexander.** Born Jan. 26, 1790: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1874. A Russian general. He served in the Turkish war 1828–29, in the Polish insurrection 1831, and in the Caucasus; defeated the Hungarians at Schassburg July 31, 1849; was commander-in-chief in the Crimea 1856; and was governor of Poland 1861–62.

Ludewig (lö'de-viG), **Hermann Ernst.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 14, 1809: died at Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1856. A German-American bibliographer. He published "Literature of American Local History" (1846–48), etc.

Ludgate (lud'gāt). [Possibly from the legendary British king Lud.] An old gate of the City of London. In the earlier history of the city, all the region between the city and Westminster was a marsh or fen, and the only western egress was by Watling street at Newgate. Later the fen was filled up, the "Straunde" road was made, and Ludgate was built some time in the 12th century. The gate itself was for a long time used as a prison, but was abandoned when Newgate was built. Ludgate was destroyed in 1760, except the statue of Elizabeth, which still stands by St. Dunstan's Church.

Ludgate Hill. A London street running directly west from St. Paul's.

Ludhiana (lö-dē-ä'nạ̈). 1. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 50′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 1,375 square miles. Population (1881), 618,835.—2. The capital of the district of Ludhiana, about lat. 30° 53′ N., long. 75° 54′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Ludington (lud'ing-tọn). A town in Mason County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Père Marquette River, in lat. 43° 56′ N., long. 86° 26′ W. Population (1890), 7,517.

Ludlow (lud'lō). A town in Shropshire, England, situated at the junction of the Teme and Corve, 25 miles south of Shrewsbury. The castle is a magnificent ruin, chiefly of the 12th century, with many huge square towers on its outer walls, a great keep with angle-turrets, and ruins of a circular Norman chapel. It was the residence of the lords president of Wales, and for a time a royal abode. Ludlow was taken by the Parliament in 1646. Population (1891), 4,460.

Ludlow, Edmund. Born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, England, 1617 (?): died at Vevay, Switzerland, 1692. An English general and republican politician. He was one of King Charles's judges in 1649, and signed his death-warrant; was deputy of Ireland 1651–52, and lived in exile after 1660. His "Memoirs" were published 1698–99.

Ludlow, Johnny. The pseudonym of Mrs. Henry Wood.

Ludlow's Code. See *Code of* 1650.

Ludolf (lö'dolf), **Hiob.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, 1624: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 8, 1704. A German Orientalist, noted especially for his works on the language and history of Abyssinia.

Ludovisi Ares (lö-dō-vē'zē ā'rēz) or **Mars.** An antique marble statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome, discovered in the Renaissance period near the Piazza di Campitelli. The figure is of colossal size. The god is represented seated in an easy position, resting from effort, on a rock against which lean his [illegible] shield. The right leg is extended; the [illegible] supported on the helmet, which rests on the ground. The hands are crossed on the left knee, the left holding a sword. The face bears a calm expression, the eyes being directed forward, as in reflection. The chlamys, the only garment, has slid down from the shoulders, and its folds lie loosely about the hips and over the thighs. An Eros with quiver beside him, sits on the ground behind the god's right leg. From marks on the left shoulder and below, a figure completing the group appears to be missing: this may have been another Eros, a Nike, or an Aphrodite. The work is held by most authorities to be a good copy of an original of the school of Lysippus.

Ludovisi Juno. A colossal head in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. It is one of the most impressive conceptions of the Greek Hera, ascribed by the best critics to an Attic artist of the early 4th century B. C. The calm oval face is crowned with an ornamented stephane.

Ludovisi Palace. See *Villa Ludovisi.*

Ludwig. The German form of the name Louis.

Ludwig (löd'vig), **Karl Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born Dec. 29, 1816: died April 27, 1895. A noted German physiologist, professor successively at Marburg (1846), Zurich (1849), Vienna (1855), and Leipsic (1865). He published "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1852–56), etc., and numerous important papers.

Ludwig, Otto. Born at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Feb. 11, 1813: died at Dresden, Feb. 25, 1865. A German poet and novelist. His chief works are the tragedies "Der Erbförster" (1853) and "Die Makkabäer" (1854), and the tale "Zwischen Himmel und Erde" (1856).

Ludwigsburg (löd'vigs-börg). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated 8 miles north of Stuttgart. It was founded at the beginning of the 18th century; contains the second royal residence and a noted royal palace; manufactures organs, etc.; and is an important military station. Population (1890), 17,332.

Ludwig's Canal. A canal in Bavaria which joins the Danube and Main. It connects Bamberg on the Regnitz with Dietfurt on the Altmühl. Length, 110 miles.

Ludwigshafen (löd'vigs-hä-fen). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Rhine opposite Mannheim: formerly called Rheinschanze. It is the chief commercial place of the Palatinate. Population (1890), 28 768.

Ludwigslied (löd'vigs-lēd). ['Song of Ludwig.'] A poem, in Old High German, on the victory of King Louis III. over the Normans in 881.

Ludwigslust (löd'vigs-löst). [G., 'Ludwig's delight.'] A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 22 miles south of Schwerin. It is the second grand-ducal residence. Population (1890), 6,500.

Lugano (lö-gä'nō). A town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lugano 13 miles south by west of Bellinzona. It is the chief commercial place of the canton, and is a central point for tourists. It was annexed to Switzerland about 1512. Population (1888), 7,169.

Lugano, Lake of, It. **Lago di Lugano** (lä'gō dē lö-gä'nō) or **Lago Ceresio** (che-ra'zē-ō). A lake situated partly in northern Italy, partly in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. Its outlet is the Tresa (into Lago Maggiore). It is noted for its beauty. Length, 20 miles. Greatest breadth, 2 miles. Height above sea-level, 890 feet.

Lugansk (lö-gänsk'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Lugan about lat. 48° 30′ N., long. 39° 25′ E. It is the center of a coal-mining region, and has iron manufactures. Population (1885–89), 16,046.

Luganski, Kosak. See *Dahl, Vladimir.*

Lugdunensis, or **Gallia Lugdunensis** (gal'i-ä lug-dū-nen'sis). A province of the Roman Empire, situated in Gaul. It extended from Lugdunum (Lyons), northward to the line of the lower Seine (including Paris), and northwestward through Brittany to the ocean, comprehending the upper course of the Seine and nearly the entire course of the Loire. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar 58–51 B. C.

Lugdunum (lug-dū'num). The Roman name of Lyons.

Lugdunum Batavorum (bat-a-vō'rum). The Roman name of Leyden.

Lügenfeld (lü'gen-felt). [G., 'field of lies.'] The name given to the field near Colmar (Alsace) where, in 833, Louis the Pious was led by treachery to surrender to his sons.

Luggnagg (lug'nag). An imaginary island mentioned in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift.

Lugii (lū'ji-ī), or **Lygii** (lij'i-ī). [L. (Tacitus) *Lugii*, Gr. (Strabo) Λούγιοι.] The collective name of a Germanic people, first mentioned by Strabo, in the region between the middle and upper Vistula and the Oder, in the present Silesia, Posen, and Poland. The Burgundii formed their northern part. The Burii and the Vandali were also included under the common name. The Lugii were early in the 1st century under the sovereignty of Maroboduus, the Marcomannic king.

Lugnetz (lög'nets) **Valley.** A valley in the western part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of Ilanz. Length, 18 miles.

Lugo (lö'gō). 1. A province of Galicia, Spain. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Oviedo and Leon on the east, Orense on the south, and Pontevedra and Corunna on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 3,787 square miles. Population (1887), 432,165. 2. The capital of the province of Lugo, situated on the Minho in lat. 42° 59′ N., long. 7° 32′ W.: the ancient Lucus Augusti. The cathedral is a large church of the 12th and 13th centuries. From time immemorial the consecrated host has here been permanently exposed day and night. The circuit of the city walls, of Roman foundation, and still in great part Roman, is complete. There are sulphur baths in the vicinity. Population (1887), 19,9[illegible].

Lugo. A small town in the province of Ravenna, Italy, 14 miles west of Ravenna.

Lugos (lö'gosh). The capital of the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Temes 32 miles east by south of Temesvár. It was the last place of resort of the Hungarian revolutionists in 1849. Population (1890), 12,[illegible].

Luhrasp (Pers. pron. löh-räsp'). [According to Oppert, for *rudraspa*, having red or bay horses.] In the Shahnamah, the name of the fourteenth Iranian king, successor of Kaikhusrau, and a descendant of Kaipishin, third son of Kaiqubad. He is said to have enlarged and beautified Balkh, and to have there built a fire-temple called Adar Burzin. He had two sons, Gushtasp and Zarir. To the former, represented as the patron of Zoroaster, he left his kingdom, retiring to his fire-temple at Balkh.

Luimbe (lwēm'be), or **Ovaluimbe** (ō-vä-lwēm'-be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, east of Bihe. They are a good-looking and peaceful people, given to fishing and herding, and are frequently harassed by their neighbors of Bihe.

Luini (lö-ē'nē), or **Luvini** (lö-vē'nē), **Bernardino.** Born at Luino, Italy, about 1475: died about 1535. An Italian painter of the Lombard school. Many of his works are in Milan.

Luino (lö-ē'nō), or **Luvino** (lö-vē'nō). A small town in the province of Como, Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 43 miles northwest of Milan.

Luitpold (lö'it-pōlt), Prince. Born March 12, 1821. Third son of Louis I. of Bavaria, and uncle of Louis II. and Otto I.: regent of Bavaria since June, 1886.

Luitprand. See *Liutprand.*

Luiz. See *Louis.*

Luke (lök). [L. *Lucas*, Gr. Λουκᾶς.] The author, according to tradition, of the third gospel and also of the Acts of the Apostles. He has been regarded as identical with the Luke several times mentioned in the New Testament as a companion of St. Paul (called in Colossians "the beloved physician"). Of his life little is known. According to tradition he was a painter as well as a physician. Whether or not he suffered martyrdom is uncertain. His symbol is the ox (often winged), which was given him as an emblem of sacrifice and priesthood because "he devised about the priesthood of Jesus Christ.'

Luke, Gospel of. The third gospel, attributed by tradition to Luke, the companion of St. Paul.

Lukmanier (lök-män'yer). A pass on the border of the cantons of Grisons and Ticino, Switzerland. It connects Dissentis, in the valley of the Rhine, with Biasca, in the valley of the Ticino. Height, 6,290 feet.

Lukow (lö'kov). A town in the province of Siedlce, Russian Poland, 58 miles east-southeast of Warsaw. Population, 7,156.

Lukoyanoff (lö-kō-yä'nof). A small town in the government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, about 80 miles south of Nijni-Novgorod.

Lukuga (lö-kö'gä). The western outlet of Lake Tanganyika into the Kongo system.

Luleå (lö'le-â″). The capital of the laen of Norrbotten, Sweden, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the Luleå Elf, about lat. 65° 36′ N., long. 22° 10′ E. It has trade in timber. Population (1891), 5,032.

Luleå Elf. A river in northern Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, about 200 miles.

Lules (lö'les). A South American Indian tribe, formerly inhabiting the plains of the Gran Chaco, west of the river Paraná, about lat. 30° S. The Jesuit Barcena preached to them in 1690, and wrote a grammar of their language, which he called Tonicote. Since that time the tribe has disappeared, and is either extinct or is known by some other name. Possibly the modern Vilelas are descended from it.

Lule (lö'le) **stock.** The name given by some ethnologists to a group of South American Indian tribes of the Chaco region. The Vilelas, Ma[illegible] the ancient Lules, and others are included in it. The tribes are very imperfectly known, and the proposed classification is doubtful.

Lully, or **Lulli** (lü-lē'), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Florence, 1633: died at Paris, March 22, 1687. A noted French composer, chiefly of operas. He was the founder of the French grand opera.

Lully (lul'i), **Raymond.** [L. *Raimundus Lullius.*] Born at Palma, Balearic Islands, about 1235: died on his return from Africa, June 30, 1315. A Spanish scholastic and alchemist, missionary to the Mohammedans. His missionary labors led him to Asia, and several times to Africa. He was the author of a system of logic, 'Ars Magna,' and of many other works.

Lulongo (lö-long'gō). An affluent of the Kongo River which drains the country between the equator and the bend of the Kongo. The Lopori and the Maringa are its principal arms.

Lummi (lum'ē). A tribe of North American Indians, now on the Tulalip reservation, Washington. Their former habitat was on Lummi River, Washington. They number 1893 295. See *Salishan.*

Lumpkin (lump'kin), **Tony.** In Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," an ignorant, noisy, conceited country squire, both loutish and vicious. Liston was noted for his performance of this part.

> The widow Blackacre and her son are like her lawsuit —everlasting. A more lively, palpable, bustling, ridiculous picture cannot be drawn. Jerry is a hopeful lad, though undutiful, and gets out of bad hands into worse. Goldsmith evidently had an eye to these two precious characters in "She Stoops to Conquer." Tony Lumpkin and his mother are of the same family, and the incident of the theft of the casket of jewels and the bag of parchments is nearly the same in both authors.
>
> *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 103.

Luna (lū'nä). [L., 'the moon.'] The Italian goddess of the moon. She had at Rome an ancient sanctuary on the Aventine and a temple on the Palatine. The latter was illuminated at night.

Luna. In ancient geography, a city in Italy, near the site of the modern Spezia.

Luna (lö'nä), **Alvaro de.** Born 1388: died 1453. A Spanish courtier and poet. He became a page at the court of John II. of Castile 1408, rising quickly to the position of favorite and minister. He was made constable of Castile in 1423; exiled through the influence of the grandees in 1427; recalled in 1430, and made grand master of the order of St. James of Compostella; exiled 1439, and recalled 1445; and intrusted with the command of the army. Having lost the favor of the king, he fell a victim to a conspiracy of the court nobles; was arrested in Burgos April 5, 1453; and shortly after was executed at Valladolid.

Luna, Pedro de. See *Benedict XIII.*

Lunalilo (lö-nä-lē'lō). Born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 31, 1835: died there, Feb. 3, 1874. King of the Hawaiian Islands 1873–74.

Luna y Arellano (lö'nä ē ä-räl-yä'nō), **Tristan de.** Born in Aragon early in the 16th century. A Spanish captain. He served under Coronado in northern Mexico in 1539. In 1559 he was given command of an expedition destined to conquer and colonize Florida, of which he was named governor. He sailed from Vera Cruz in June, with 13 ships and a force variously given at from 500 to 2,000 men; and in Aug. formed a settlement, probably on Santa Rosa Bay. Most of his ships were shortly after lost in a hurricane; the men, after great suffering, mutinied; and in 1561 the enterprise was abandoned. Luna went to Havana, and thence returned to Mexico in 1562.

Lund (lönd). A city in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated 9 miles northeast of Malmö and 23 miles east of Copenhagen: the medieval Londinum Gothorum. The cathedral, reputed the finest church in Scandinavia, was built about the middle of the 11th century, and has been well restored. In style it is Romanesque, with a group of 5 towers and a semicircular apse. The remarkable crypt contains a monumental well. The university was founded in 1668, and has about 800 students. Lund is an important medieval city; was the seat of an archbishopric from 1104 to 1536; and was the scene of a defeat of the Danes by the Swedes in 1676, and of a treaty between Denmark and Sweden in 1679. It was frequently a royal residence, and was the place where Tegner lived. Population (1891), 15,091.

Lund, Peter William. Born at Copenhagen, Denmark, June 14, 1801: died at Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil, May 5, 1880. A Danish naturalist. He traveled in Brazil [illegible] and returned to that country in 18[illegible] [illegible] from the government of [illegible] his residence at Lagoa Santa, and the remainder of his life was passed in the exploration of the [illegible] of Minas Geraes and the study of the [illegible] animals found in them. Of these he [illegible] several hundred species.

Lunda (lön'dä). A great Bantu nation and kingdom, recently divided between Portuguese Angola and the Kongo State. Muata Yanvo, the [illegible] of Lunda, was at one time the head of an empire [illegible] to the Kongo River [illegible] the extreme northwest and southeast the vassal states of Muene Putu Kasongo and Muata Cazembe, and in the southwest the Kioko nation. The Lunda [illegible] the [illegible] of the upper Kassai and Lulua. [illegible] physique, like the Baluba [illegible] but are lazy and given to slave-trading. [illegible] feuds, they are victimized by the M[illegible] vassals, and are powerless to resist [illegible] the whites. The Lunda [illegible] ture from Kimbundu, the language [illegible]

Lundy (lun'di) **Island.** A [illegible] in the Bristol Channel, 27 [illegible] of Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Lundy's Lane (lun'diz lān). A [illegible] westward from Niagara River [illegible] Niagara Falls. Here, July [illegible] also the battle of [illegible] between the Americans [illegible] the British [illegible] by Drummond. The British were repulsed, but afterward returned and kept possession of the field. American loss [illegible]; British [illegible].

Lüneburg (lü'ne-börg). 1. A former principality, now a government district in the eastern part of the province of Hannover, Prussia. The surface is generally level. It was the ancient inheritance of the Welf family. The duchy of Lüneburg grew into the electorate (later the kingdom) of Hannover (which see).

2. The capital of Lüneburg, situated on the Ilmenau 26 miles southeast of Hamburg. It has manufactures of salt and cement. It is an ancient Hanse town. The War of Liberation opened here with a defeat of the French under Morand, April 2, 1813. Population (1890), 20,327.

Lüneburg Heath, G. **Lüneburger Heide** (lü'ne-börg-er hī'de). A moor in the province of Hannover, Prussia, north of Celle.

Lunel (lü-nel'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, 15 miles east-northeast of Montpellier. It has trade in muscat wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,793.

Lunéville (lü-nā-vēl'). A city in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, near the confluence of the Meurthe and Vezouze 16 miles east-southeast of Nancy. It is a commercial and manufacturing center, and contains a noted riding-school and a chateau. It was the capital of Lorraine in the 18th century. The emperor Francis I. was born here. Population (1891), 21,542.

Lunéville, Peace of. A treaty which the emperor concluded with France at Lunéville Feb. 9, 1801. France received the left bank of the Rhine. The arrangements made with Austria by the peace of Campo-Formio were confirmed; Tuscany was ceded to Parma; and the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Batavian republics were recognized. It was the beginning of the end of the Holy Roman Empire.

Lungasi (löng-gä'sē). An African river and tribe of Kamerun.

Lupaca (lö-pä-kä'). The dialect formerly spoken by a branch of the Aymará Indians of Bolivia. See *Aymaras*.

Lupercal (lū'pėr-kạl). [See *Lupercus*.] A grotto near the western angle of the Palatine Hill, in ancient Rome, dedicated, according to tradition, by the original Arcadian settlers to Lupercus, a Latin rustic deity. It was the den of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. As time went on the Lupercal was adorned architecturally, and its decoration was renewed by Augustus. Near the Lupercal was the Ficus Ruminalis, the fig-tree beneath which Romulus and Remus were left by the retiring waters of the Tiber, and above it was the primitive thatched hut preserved to imperial days as a relic of Romulus.

Lupercalia (lū-per-kā'li-ä). [See *Lupercal*.] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Pan, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the Lupercalia was the old Etrurian god Inuus, akin to Mars.

Lupercus (lū-pėr'kus). [L., 'he who wards off the wolves.'] The god Inuus as the protecting deity of shepherds.

Lupus (lū'pus). [L., 'a wolf.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held in the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.

Lur (lör). A tribe of central Africa, occupying a wide district northwest of Albert Nyanza. Their customs are similar to those of the Wanyoro, whose control they partly [illegible] acknowledge. The [illegible] of the Lur language are identical with [illegible] from which it is separated by the Madi [illegible] with Shilluk.

Luray [illegible] **Cave.** A cave in Page County, [illegible] Luray, [illegible] miles west by south of [illegible]. It consists of numerous chambers [illegible]

Lure [illegible]. A town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, [illegible] of Vesoul. Population [illegible], commune, 4,838.

Lurewell [illegible], **Mistress.** A character in [illegible] for the [illegible] one her.

Lurgan [illegible]. A town in County Armagh, Ireland, [illegible] southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 11,4[illegible].

Luria (lö'rē-ä), **Isaac.** Born at Jerusalem, 1534: died 1572. One of the most celebrated [illegible]

Luristan (lö-ris-tän'). A province of western Persia, bordering on Turkey. The surface is mountainous. Population, estimated, 300,000.

Lurlei. See *Lorelei*.

Lurline (lėr-lēn'). An opera by Wallace, first produced at Covent Garden in 1860.

Lusatia (lū-sā'shiạ), G. **Lausitz** (lou'sits). A region in Germany, now included in the kingdoms of Saxony and Prussia. Its early inhabitants were Slavs, and, though partly Germanized, it still has a large population of Slavs (Wends). It was a mark or march on the border of the empire. Upper Lusatia (Ober-Lausitz), in the southern part, was acquired by Brandenburg from Bohemia about 1253. Lower Lusatia (Nieder-Lausitz), in the northern part, was acquired by Brandenburg early in the 14th century. Upper Lusatia was gained by Bohemia in 1346, and Lower Lusatia in 1373. Lusatia belonged temporarily to Hungary in the second half of the 15th century. With Bohemia it passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526. It was ceded by Austria to Saxony in 1635. Lower Lusatia and part of Upper Lusatia were ceded by Saxony to Prussia in 1815.

Lushais. A nomadic race living on the frontier of Assam, Bengal, and Burma, about lat. 24° N., long. 93° E.

Lusiad (lū'si-ad), **The.** The national epic of Portugal, by Camoens, published in 1572. It has been translated into English by Fanshawe, Mickle, Musgrave, Mitchell, and others. It is in 10 cantos, containing 1,102 stanzas. See the extract.

> The poem on which the general reputation of Camoens depends, usually known under the name of the Lusiad, is entitled by the Portuguese "Os Lusiadas," or the Lusitanians. It appears to have been the object of the author to produce a work altogether national. It was the exploits of his fellow-countrymen that he undertook to celebrate. But, though the great object of the poem is the recital of the Portuguese conquests in the Indies, the author has very happily succeeded in embracing all the illustrious actions performed by his compatriots in other quarters of the world, together with whatever of splendid and heroic achievement historical narration or popular fables could supply. It is by mistake that Vasco da Gama has been represented as the hero of Camoens, and that those portions of the work not immediately connected with that commander's expedition are regarded as episodes to the main action. There is, in truth, no other leading subject than his country, nor are there any episodes except such parts as are not immediately connected with her glory.
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> *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, II. 480.

Lusignan (lü-zēn-yoṅ'). A town in the department of Vienne, western France, 16 miles southwest of Poitiers. It is noted for its ruined castle (built, according to fable, by the fairy Melusine). The family of Lusignan furnished kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. Population (1891), commune, 2,164.

Lusignan, Guy of. See *Guy of Lusignan*.

Lusitania (lū-si-tā'ni-ä). In ancient geography, the country of the Lusitanians, comprising the modern Portugal to the river Duero, and adjoining parts of western Spain. In a later, more extended use, it was one of the Roman provinces into which Hispania was divided by Augustus.

Lussin (lös-sēn'). An island in the Adriatic Sea, about lat. 44° 35' N., belonging to the crownland of Istria, Austria-Hungary. Length, about 20 miles.

Lussin-Piccolo (lös-sēn'pik'ko-lo). A seaport on the island of Lussin, Istria, Austria-Hungary. Population (1890), commune, 7,634.

Lust's Dominion, or the Lascivious Queen. A play published in 1657. It was attributed to Marlowe, and was published as his in 1657, but it is probably the same play as "The Spanish Moor's Tragedy," now attributed to Dekker, Haughton, and Day, published Feb. 13, 1600. Although the play as it exists dates from 1600, it was certainly founded on a much older one. *Fleay.*

Lute-Player (lūt'plā-ėr), **The.** A painting by Caravaggio, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. A youth, who wears a white shirt, is seated at a table singing to his lute. On the table are flowers, fruit, and books.

Lutetia, or **Lutetia Parisiorum** (lū-tē'shi-ạ pa-ris-i-ō'rum). [F. *Lutèce*.] 1. The Roman name of Paris. The town, the chief seat of the Parisii, was an inconsiderable place in Roman times. — 2. An asteroid (No. 21) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Nov. 15, 1852.

Luther (lö'thėr), **Martin.** Born at Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, Nov. 10, 1483: died there, Feb. 18, 1546. A German reformer and translator of the Bible. [illegible] form was his publication, Oct. 31, 1517, on the church door [illegible] indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel. His propositions were immediately condemned as heretical, and violent attacks were made upon him from various quarters, both before and after a summons to Rome, which he did not obey. In 1520 he published his famous "Address to the Christian Nobles of the German Nation," which was followed by the tract "On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church of God." This same year, together with his adherents, he was formally excommunicated by Leo X., and his writings were burned at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. He retaliated by publicly burning, at Wittenberg, the bull of excommunication and the decretals of the Pope, to whom he now renounced all allegiance. At the Diet of Worms, April, 1521, whither he was summoned by the emperor Charles V., he made the celebrated speech which ended with "There I take my stand. I can do naught else. So help me, God. Amen." In spite of his vigorous defense of his doctrines, he was proscribed by the emperor. On his return from Worms, through the Thuringian Forest, he was, by order of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, ostensibly taken prisoner and conveyed to the Wartburg, at Eisenach, where he remained in disguise the following ten months under the name of Junker Georg. During this time he translated the New Testament into German, and had already completed it when he left the Wartburg in March, 1522. At this time, in spite of a new proscription by the emperor, he returned to Wittenberg, and delivered there a series of sermons against the fanaticism of the puritanical image-breakers. Here, too, was published this same year the translation of the New Testament. He had already begun the translation of the Old Testament, of which the books of Moses were put into print in 1523 and the Psalms in 1524; and in this latter year appeared also his first hymn-book. In 1524, further, he laid aside his cowl, and in 1525 married Katharina von Bora, a nun, who had renounced her vows and left the convent. From 1526–29 he was engaged in the preparation of a new church service. In this latter year, also, he engaged in the conference at Marburg with Zwingli and other Swiss divines. The Lutheran translation of the whole Bible, completed in 1532, was finally published in 1534. It was revised in 1541, and the subsequent editions of 1543 and 1545 also received a few amendments. During the whole of his struggles for the Reformation, he wrote numerous polemical pamphlets which exhibited him as a most powerful though passionate controversialist. His "Tischreden" ("Table-Talk") contains his opinions on a variety of subjects, the principal source of the material being Lauterbach's "Tagebuch" ("Diary") from 1538. In 1530 he began to make a new version, in prose, of Æsop's and other classical fables. Besides prose, he also wrote a number of sacred hymns, whose prototype in construction and melody he found in the folk-songs. The "Hymn-Book" of 1524 contains four hymns written by him; that of 1545 thirty-seven. In the edition of 1528 was published for the first time the most celebrated of his hymns, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," written in 1527, the melody of which he is also said to have composed. Luther is to be regarded as the founder of the present literary language of Germany — that is, of New High German, so called. In his "Tischreden" he states his language to be that of the Saxon Chancery, to which, in reality, his early writings closely conform. It is, however, not the language of the court, but of the people, and much of the vocabulary of the Bible translation has been drawn from Low German as well as from High German sources. In this sense he is, as he is frequently asserted to be, the real creator of the present language. His own language, contrasted in his early and later writings, shows a distinct progression toward a more consistently normalized and universal form. The Bible translation permanently established the literary language of Germany. Books were written afterward, notably in Switzerland, in dialect, but they are in an ever decreasing minority, and writers and printers in all parts of German-speaking territory soon accepted the language of Luther as a standard to which they consciously or unconsciously conformed. A good complete edition of his works is that published at Erlangen, 1826–57, in 67 volumes.

Lütke (lüt'ke), Count **Feodor Petrovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 17 (O. S.), 1797: died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 8 (O. S.), 1882. A Russian navigator. His narrative of his journey around the world was published 1834–36.

Luton (lū'ton). A town in Bedfordshire, England, 30 miles north-northwest of London. It is the chief seat of English straw-plait manufacture. Population (1891), [illegible].

Lutrin (lü-traṅ'), **Le.** [F., 'the lectern.'] A mock-heroic poem by Boileau-Despréaux, published in 1674.

Lutter am Barenberge (löt'ter äm bä'ren-ber-ge). A village in Brunswick, Germany, 23 miles south-southwest of Brunswick. Here, Aug. 27, 1626, the Imperialists under Tilly defeated the Danes under Christian IV.

Lutterworth (lut'ėr-wėrth). A small town in Leicestershire, England, 29 miles east of Birmingham. Wyclif was rector of the parish for the last ten years of his life.

Lüttich (lüt'tich). The German name of Liège.

Lüttringhausen (lüt'tring-hou-zen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 23 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), commune, 10,498.

Lutuamian (lö-tö-am'i-ạn). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Klamath and Modoc tribes which formerly occupied the region of Little and Upper Klamath lakes, Klamath marsh, and Sprague River, Oregon, extending into northern California. This [illegible] is mainly embraced in the Klamath reservation, where about 700 survivors of the two tribes reside. There are about [illegible] Modocs in Indian Territory. The name is derived from a Pit River word meaning 'lake.'

Lützen (lüt'sen). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 11 miles southwest of Leipsic. Two important battles were fought here. (1) A victory was gained by the Swedes (about 18,000) under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists (towards 30,000) under Wallenstein, Nov. 16, 1632. The Swedish king was killed, and was succeeded in command by Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. (2) On May 2, 1813, a victory was gained by the French army (115,000) under Napoleon over the allied Russians and Prussians (about 70,000) under Wittgenstein. Napoleon was unable to follow up his victory. The battle is frequently called the battle of Grossgörschen.

Lutzk (lötsk), or **Luck** (lötsk). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Styr about lat. 50° 45′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. Population (1885–89), 14,165.

Lützow (lüt'sō), Baron **Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm von.** Born at Berlin, Prussia, May 18, 1782: died at Berlin, Dec. 5–6, 1834. A Prussian general, commander of the Lützow "free corps" or "black troop" in 1813.

Lux (löks), **Adam.** Born at Obernburg, Bavaria, 1766: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793. A Girondist deputy to the Convention from Mainz in 1793.

Luxembourg (lük-soṅ-bör'). **Duc de** (**François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville**). Born at Paris, Jan. 8, 1628: died at Versailles, France, Jan. 4, 1695. A French marshal, a relative and a companion of Condé. He served in the wars against Spain and Holland; defeated the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus in 1690; and defeated William of Orange at Steenkerke in 1692, and at Neerwinden in 1693.

Luxembourg, Palace of the. A palace in Paris, built by Debrosse (1615–20) for Maria de' Medici. There are 3 stories, the lowest arcaded, with entablatures and coupled pilasters between the windows. The well proportioned fronts are marked by projecting, high-roofed pavilions. The smaller diameter of the rectangle is about 300 feet. The large court is now colonnaded. Many of the interior apartments are splendidly painted and adorned with sculpture. Since the Revolution this former royal palace has served as the House of Peers or of the Senate, and has long contained a museum of art. The Museum of Modern Art is now removed to a new building on the west of the Petit-Luxembourg, Rue Vaugirard.

Luxemburg (luk'sem-bėrg; F. pron. lük-soṅ-bör'). A province of Belgium. Capital, Arlon. It is bounded by Namur and Liège on the north, Rhenish Prussia and the grand duchy of Luxemburg on the east, France on the south, and France and Namur on the west. The surface is hilly. It has important minerals, including iron and slate. Annexed to Belgium 1839. Area, 1,706 square miles. Population (1893), 213,155.

Luxemburg (luk'sem-bėrg; D. pron. lök'sem-börG), F. **Luxembourg** (lük-soṅ-bör'), old form **Lützelburg.** A grand duchy of Europe. Capital, Luxemburg. It is bounded by the Rhine Province of Prussia on the northeast and east, Lorraine on the south, France on the southwest, and Belgium on the west. The surface is a low table-land. It lies mainly in the basin of the Moselle, which is on its eastern border. The leading occupation is agriculture. Iron ore occurs in abundance. The government is a constitutional monarchy, administered by a grand duke and a chamber of 45 deputies. It belongs to the German Zollverein. The religion is Roman Catholic. The prevailing language is German. Luxemburg formed part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was a countship in the middle ages. It furnished the emperors Henry VII. (1308), Charles IV. (1347), Wenceslaus (1378), and Sigismund (1411). It was united in personal union with Bohemia in 1310; became a duchy in 1354; and passed to Burgundy in 1443. It passed with the Netherlands to the house of Hapsburg, and to Spain. Part of it was ceded to France in 1659. It was ceded to Austria in 1713, and was conquered by France 1794–95. By the Congress of Vienna (1815) it was made a grand duchy under the rule of the King of the Netherlands, and became a member of the Germanic Confederation. It joined the Belgian revolt against the Netherlands, and continued provisionally in Belgian hands until 1839, when part of it was ceded to Belgium, the King of the Netherlands ruling as grand duke over the remainder. It entered the Zollverein in 1842, and ceased to be a part of Germany in 1866. Its neutrality was guaranteed by the treaty of London in 1867. In 1890 the crown passed to Adolf of Nassau. Area, 998 square miles. Population (1890), 211,088.

Luxemburg, formerly **Lützelburg.** The capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the Petrusse and Alzette in lat. 49° 37′ N., long. 6° 7′ E. It has a remarkably picturesque situation, and consists of the Oberstadt and Unterstadt. Formerly it was celebrated for its fortifications, strengthened by Vauban and others; and it has often been besieged. It was garrisoned by the Prussians 1815–67. The fortifications were in great part demolished after the treaty of 1867. Population (1890), 18,187.

Luxeuil (lük-sėy'). [L. *Luxovium.*] A town in the department of Haute-Saône, situated 17 miles northeast of Vesoul. It has noted mineral springs. It had an abbey in the middle ages. Population (1891), commune, 4,811.

Luxor (luk'sôr or lök'sôr). A village in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile, in lat. 25° 39′ N., on part of the site of the ancient Thebes. It is celebrated for its antiquities, which include a very large and complex temple built by Amenhotep III. and Rameses II. The buildings of Rameses form the present front of the temple, and were preceded, at the end of a great dromos of sphinxes leading to Karnak, by two beautiful obelisks of red granite, one of which remains *in situ*, and the other stands in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Before the large double pylon of Rameses's court are two colossal seated statues of himself. The court is surrounded by a double range of columns. Beyond, the avenue to the buildings of Amenhotep makes a sharp angle and meets the pylon of the court, which is surrounded by a double colonnade. The buildings behind the court contain a great number of chambers and an isolated sanctuary, all profusely sculptured and colored.

Luynes (lu-ēn'), **Duc de** (**Charles d'Albert**). Born at Pont-St.-Esprit, Gard, France, Aug. 5, 1578: died Dec. 15, 1621. A French courtier, a favorite of Louis XIII.

Luynes, Duc de (**Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albert**). Born at Paris, Dec. 15, 1802: died at Rome, Dec., 1867. A French archæologist.

Luz (löz). A district in southeastern Baluchistan.

Luz (lüz). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 26 miles south of Tarbes. It is noted for its springs and for its fortified church. Population (1891), commune, 1,507.

Luzern. The German name of Lucerne.

Luzon, or **Luçon** (lö-zon'; Sp. pron. lö-thōn'). The largest island of the Philippines. The surface is largely mountainous. It contains Manila, the capital of the group. Area, 40,875 square miles. Population (1887), 3,442,941.

Luzzara (löt-sä'rä). A village in the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, situated on the Po 14 miles south-southwest of Mantua. It was the scene of a drawn battle between the Imperialists under Prince Eugene and the French and Spanish forces under Vendome, Aug. 15, 1702.

Lvoff (l-vof'), **Alexei.** Born at Reval, Russia, May 25 (N. S. June 5), 1799: died near Kovno, Russia, Dec. 16 (N. S. 28), 1870. A Russian composer, author of the Russian national hymn (1833).

Lyæus (lī-ē'us). [Gr. Λυαῖος.] In Greek mythology, the god who frees from care: a surname of Bacchus.

Lyall (lī'al), **Edna.** The pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.

Lycabettus (lik-a-bet'us). [Gr. Λυκαβηττός.] A red rocky hill rising amid the northeastern outskirts of Athens to a height of 910 feet above the sea, or 670 above the city. It is a very conspicuous object in the landscape, presenting from most points of the city the general form of an abrupt, slightly concave cone; there is, however, beyond a slight depression, a long ridge behind it. Upon the top stands a small chapel of St. George. The view is very extensive. On the southern slope is the large reservoir built by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which still supplies the city.

Lycæus (lī-sē'us). [Gr. Λυκαῖος, the Lycæan; from Mount Lycæum in Arcadia.] In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus.

Lycaon (lī-kā'ọn). [Gr. Λυκάων.] In Greek legend, a king of Arcadia, for his impiety changed into a wolf (or killed by lightning).

Lycaonia (lik-ạ-ō'ni-ạ̈). [Gr. Λυκαονία.] In ancient geography, a province of Asia Minor. Chief city, Iconium. It was bounded by Galatia on the north, Cappadocia on the east, Cilicia on the south, and Pisidia and Phrygia on the west. Sometimes it included Isauria, and sometimes it was included in Cappadocia. Surface elevated.

Lyceius, Lyceus (lī-sē'us). [Gr. Λύκειος, perhaps (from λύκος, wolf) 'wolf-slayer.'] In Greek mythology, an epithet of Apollo.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um). [Gr. Λύκειον.] A gymnasium and exercise-ground of ancient Athens, lying on the right bank of the Ilissus, at the place now called Ilissia, a short distance east of the palace garden. It was dedicated to Apollo Lyceius, and was already the chief gymnasium of Athens in the time of Pisistratus. It was noted for its fine groves of plane-trees. Aristotle and his disciples formed the habit of discussing their philosophy while following the shady walks of this gymnasium, and hence received the name of Peripatetics.

Lycia (lis'i-ä). [Gr. Λυκία.] In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and on Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. The surface is mountainous. The Lycians aided the Khita against Rameses II. Its 23 cities formed the Lycian League. It was conquered by Persia in the 6th century B. C., and afterward passed to Macedon, Egypt, Syria, and finally to Rome.

Lycians (lis'i-anz). The inhabitants of Lycia: especially, a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Aryan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia [illegible] ment with the riper archaic art of Attica.

Lycidas (lis'i-das). A shepherd in Vergil's third Bucolic.

Lycidas. An elegiac poem by Milton (published 1637), commemorating the death of his friend Edward King.

Lyck (lik). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the river and lake Lyck in lat. 53° 49′ N., long. 22° 21′ E. Population (1890), 9,682.

Lycon (lī'kon). [Gr. Λύκων.] Lived in the 3d century B. C. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher.

Lycophron (lī'kọ-fron). [Gr. Λυκόφρων.] Born at Chalcis, Eubœa: lived in the 3d century B. C. A noted Alexandrian tragic poet and grammarian. His only extant poem is the "Alexandra" or "Cassandra," comprising about 1,400 iambic verses, in which Cassandra predicts the results of the voyage of Paris to Sparta.

Lycopolis (lī-kop'ọ-lis). [Gr. [illegible].] An ancient city in Egypt, whose ruins are near the modern Siût.

Lycurgus (lī-kėr'gus). [Gr. Λυκοῦργος.] Lived probably in the 9th century B. C. A Spartan legislator, the traditional author of the laws and institutions of Sparta.

Lycurgus. Born at Athens about 396 B. C.: died about 323 B. C. An Attic orator, son of Lycophron of the aristocratic family of the Eteobutadæ. He was thrice appointed manager of the Athenian finances for terms of 5 years each. Only one entire oration of Lycurgus is extant.

Lydda (lid'ä). A place in the territory of Benjamin: in the Old Testament *Lod.* In Acts it is mentioned in connection with a miracle performed by Peter. During the Judeo-Roman war it was destroyed by Cestius Gallus. After the uprising of Bar-Cochba it became the seat of a Talmudical school. It was also an episcopal see, and in 445 a council was held there at which Pelagius defended himself. Tradition makes it the birthplace of St. George, where he also was buried. In 1191 it was destroyed by Saladin, and in 1271 sacked by the Mongols. At present it is a village (Ludd) with a church of St. George, situated between Ramleh and Jaffa.

Lydgate (lid'gāt), **Doctor.** A physician in George Eliot's "Middlemarch." He is ambitious, but a selfish wife takes the savor out of his ambition, and he dies a comparatively young and obscure man.

> Lydgate, who has received a true vocation, whose intellectual passion predestines him to far-resonant action in the world of scientific research,—Lydgate, against whom the temptations of the flesh and the devil would have been idle, is subdued by that third enemy of man, the world, incarnated in the form of a creature [Rosamond] with feminine voice, swan-like neck, perfectly turned shoulders, exquisite curves of lip and eyelid, and, hidden behind these, the hardness of a little sordid soul.
>
> *Dowden,* Studies in Literature, p. 281.

Lydgate, John. Born at Lydgate, near Newmarket, about 1370: died about 1451. An English poet. He is said to have studied at both Oxford and Cambridge, and later in France and Italy (but this is doubtful). He entered the church in 1389. He gained a position as poet at the court of Henry IV., which he held during the reign of Henry V. and after the accession of Henry VI. After 1390 he made the acquaintance of Chaucer, and often calls himself "Chaucer's disciple." His numerous works include "Falls of Princes," a narrative poem written between 1430 and 1438; "Troy Book" in heroic couplets, containing a panegyric on Chaucer (1412–20: first printed by Pynson in 1513); "The Story of Thebes," intended as an additional Canterbury tale (about 1420); "The Life of Our Lady," a religious narrative poem, printed by Caxton in 1484; "The Dance of Death," from the French, printed first in 1554 (also, with Holbein's drawings, in 1794); "The Court of Sapience," a philosophical work, printed by Caxton (1481?); "The Temple of Glass," printed by Caxton (1479?); and a number of lives of saints, allegories, fables, historical and political poems, satires, etc. "The Complaint of the Black Knight," which was attributed to Chaucer, is by Lydgate, and also a number of the minor poems which have been attributed to Chaucer.

Lydia (lid'i-ä). [Gr. Λυδία.] A country occupying the western coast of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean Sea and on Mysia, Phrygia, and Caria. The old name of it seems to have been Mæonia, and its inhabitants a division of the ancient Phrygians. Later it was invaded by Semites, who gave it the name of Lydia (compare the Old Testament Lud, descendants of Shem, Gen. x. 22). The name Mæonia was afterward confined to the eastern part of the country, and Lydia to the western. [illegible] kingdom extending [illegible] Halys, with Sardes as capital. The prosperous Greek cities were brought either to subjection or alliance. But under the fifth and best-known of the dynasty, Crœsus, the Lydian empire was brought to a sudden end by the Persian conqueror Cyrus, who in 546 B. C. captured Sardes and the king himself. From the Persians Lydia passed over, through Alexander the Great, to Syria, and later to Eumenes of Pergamum. During the Roman period Lydia formed a separate province with Sardes as capital. [illegible]

Lye (lī), **Edward.** Born at Totnes, Devonshire, 1694: died at Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, Aug. 19, 1767. An English philologist, author of an Anglo-Saxon [illegible] dictionary (1772).

Lyell (lī'el), Sir **Charles.** Born at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1797: died at

London, Feb. 22, 1875. A celebrated British geologist. He graduated at Oxford (Exeter College) in 1819; studied law; was secretary of the Geological Society 1823-26; traveled on the Continent with Murchison in 1828; became professor in King's College, London, in 1831; was elected president of the Geological Society in 1835 and 1836, and again in 1849 and 1850; traveled and lectured in the United States in 1841, 1845-46, 1852, and 1853; was knighted in 1848; and was president of the British Association in 1864. He is especially famous as an opponent of the older catastrophism in geology. His works include "Principles of Geology" (3 vols. 1830-33), "Elements of Geology" (1838; later editions called "A Manual of Elementary Geology"), "The Antiquity of Man" (1863), "Travels in North America" (1845), "A Second Visit to the United States of North America" (1849), "The Student's Elements of Geology" (1871).

Lyell, Mount. [Named from Sir Charles Lyell.] A peak of the Sierra Nevada, California, in the neighborhood of the Yosemite. Height, 13,190 feet.

Lyfing. See *Living*.

Lygdamis (lig'dạ-mis). Lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek tyrant of Naxos.

Lying Lover, The, or the Ladies' Friendship. A comedy by Steele, produced in 1703. It was taken from P. Corneille's "Le menteur."

Lying Valet, The. A play by David Garrick, adapted by him from Motteux's "Novelty."

Lykia. See *Lycia*.

Lyly (lil'i), **John.** Born in the Weald of Kent about 1554: died at London, Nov., 1606. An English dramatist and novelist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1573; went to London, where he entered upon literary work and endeavored to establish himself at court; championed the bishops in the "Martin Marprelate" controversy; and became a member of Parliament in 1589 (reëlected in 1593, 1597, and 1601). His principal work is "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit" (which see), which brought into prominence the affected style named from it "Euphuism." In the Marprelate controversy he wrote "Pappe with a Hatchet, etc." He also wrote a number of plays, including "Alexander and Campaspe," "Sapho and Phao," "Endimion, the Man in the Moon," etc.

> Lyly's two secrets are in the first place an antithesis more laboured, more monotonous, and infinitely more pointless than Macaulay's — which antithesis seems to have met with not a little favour, and was indeed an obvious expedient for lightening up and giving character to the correct but featureless prose of Ascham and other "Latiners." The second was a fancy which amounts to a mania for similes, strung together in endless lists, and derived as a rule from animals, vegetables, or minerals, especially from the Fauna and Flora of fancy. It is impossible to open a page of "Euphues" without finding an example of this eccentric and tasteless trick, and in it, as far as in any single thing, must be found the recipe for euphuism pure and simple. As used in modern language for conceited and precious language in general, the term has only a very partial application to its original, or to that original's author. Indeed Lyly's vocabulary, except occasionally in his similes, is decidedly vernacular, and he very commonly mingles extremely homely words with his highest flights.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 37.

Lyme-Regis (līm'rē'jis). A seaport and bathing-place in Dorset, England, situated on the English Channel 26 miles east of Exeter. The Duke of Monmouth landed here in his rising of 1685. Population (1891), 2,365.

Lymfjord. See *Limfjord*.

Lymington (lim'ing-tọn). A seaport and watering-place in Hampshire, England, situated at the junction of the Lym with the Solent, 13 miles southwest of Southampton: noted for yacht-building. Population (1891), 4,551.

Lynch (linch), **Charles.** Born 1736: died 1796. A Virginia planter and colonel. He is said to have set himself, in conjunction with two neighbors, to secure good order by punishing offenders with stripes or banishment without process of law. This is said to be the origin of the expression "lynch law."

Lynch, Patricio. Born at Santiago, Chile, 1824: died at sea, May, 1886. A Chilean naval officer, of Irish descent. After entering the navy, 1838, he was permitted to take service with the British marine 1840-47. In 1866 he fought against the Spaniards. In 1880 he ravaged the northern coast regions of Peru; subsequently commanded a division in the attack on Lima, and was military governor of that city for the Chileans, May, 1881-Oct., 1883. He deposed and imprisoned President [illegible], Nov., 1881, and in 1883 invested Iglesias with the supreme power. He carried away a vast amount of plunder. He was later minister to Spain.

Lynch, Thomas. Born in Prince George parish, S. C., Aug. 5, 1749: lost at sea, 1779. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as a delegate to Congress from South Carolina in 1776.

Lynch, William F. Born in Virginia, 1801: died at Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1865. An American naval officer. He commanded an expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea in 1848, and published [illegible] the expedition (1849). Later he [illegible] service.

Lynchburg (linch'bėrg). A city in Campbell County, Virginia, situated on the James River 91 miles west by south of Richmond. The chief industry is tobacco manufacture. It was founded in 1786. The Confederates used it as a base of supplies in the Civil War. Population (1890), 19,709.

Lyndhurst, Baron. See *Copley, John Singleton.*

Lyndsay. See *Lindsay.*

Lyngenfjord (lüng'en-fyôrd). One of the finest fiords in Norway, on the northern coast, near lat. 70° N. It is hemmed in by mountains and glaciers.

Lynmouth (lin'muth). A village of Devonshire, England, near Barnstaple: noted for its picturesque situation.

Lynn (lin). A city in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Lynn harbor 10 miles northeast of Boston. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of shoes, and for leather manufacture. It was settled in 1629, became a city in 1850, and was devastated by fire in 1889. Population (1890), 55,727.

Lynn, Ethel. The pseudonym of Mrs. Beers (Ethelinda Eliot).

Lynn Regis (lin rē'jis), or **King's Lynn.** A seaport in Norfolk, England, situated on the Great Ouse, near the Wash, in lat. 52° 45' N., long. 0° 24' E. It has important commerce. It was a famous port in old times, and was visited by various monarchs. Population (1891), 18,265.

Lynton (lin'tọn). A village of Devonshire, England, near Barnstaple: noted for its picturesque situation.

Lynx (lingks), **The.** A small northern constellation, introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

Lyó-Baa. See *Mitla.*

Lyon (lī'ọn), **Mary.** Born at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 28, 1797: died at South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. An American teacher, founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (South Hadley), of which she was principal 1837-49.

Lyon, Matthew. Born in Wicklow County, Ireland, 1746: died at Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822. An American politician, member of Congress from Vermont 1797-1801, and from Kentucky 1803-11.

Lyon, Nathaniel. Born at Ashford, Conn., July 14, 1818: killed at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and at the beginning of the Civil War rendered efficient service to the Union cause as commander of the United States arsenal at St. Louis. He captured a force of Secessionists at Camp Jackson, Missouri, in May, 1861; was appointed commander of the Department of Missouri in June, 1861; defeated the Secessionists at Booneville, June 17, 1861; and was defeated and killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861.

Lyonesse (lī-o-nes'), or **Leonnoys.** A mythical region near Cornwall, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. It was the land from which Arthur came, and of which Meliadus was king. Tristram, the son of the latter, was also born there. It is said to be more than 40 fathoms under water between the Land's End and the isles of Scilly, the sea having gradually encroached upon the land.

Lyonnais (lē-ō-nā'). An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Burgundy on the north, the Saône and Rhone on the east, Languedoc on the south, and Auvergne and Bourbonnais on the west. It comprised Lyonnais proper, Forez, and Beaujolais, and formed essentially the departments of Rhône and Loire. Lyonnais proper was a medieval county. It was united to France by Philip the Fair in 1307.

Lyons (lī'ọnz), F. **Lyon** (lē-ôṅ'). The capital of the department of Rhône, France, situated at the junction of the Saône with the Rhone, in lat. 45° 46' N., long. 4° 49' E.: the ancient Lugdunum. It is the second city in France, a fortress, and a great railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It has the largest silk manufactures in the world. The cathedral, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, has an exceedingly impressive interior. There are double aisles, and fine roses in both transepts and in the west front. The medieval glass is magnificent, and the fabric well illustrates the entire development of medieval architecture. The exterior is much masked by abutting buildings, but is remarkable where visible. The churches of Notre Dame de Fourvières (modern), of Ainay (chiefly Romanesque), and of St.-Nizier, the hôtel de ville, the palais des arts (containing picture gallery, sculptures, antiquities, natural history [illegible]), the bourse, and the Académie Universitaire (with its faculties) are noteworthy. Lyons was founded by Greeks [illegible] was developed especially by the Roman consul Plancus (43 B.C.), was the capital of [illegible] was the capital of the first Burgundian kingdom, and afterward passed to the Franks, was plundered by the Saracens in the 8th century, came under the power of the archbishop of Lyons, and was united to France at the beginning of the 14th century. Two councils were held there in 1245 and 1274. [illegible] after its capture, it was [illegible] partly destroyed by Collot d'Herbois [illegible] It is the birthplace of Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, Irenæus, Caracalla, Ambrose, and Ampère. Population (1891), 416,029.

Lyons (lī'ọnz). A city in Clinton County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi 32 miles northeast of Davenport. Population (1890), 5,799.

Lyons. The capital of Wayne County, New York, situated on the Erie Canal 33 miles east by south of Rochester. Population (1890), 6,228.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord Lyons. Born at Burton, Hampshire, Nov. 29, 1790: died at Arundel Castle, Nov. 24, 1858. A British admiral and diplomatist. He was minister at the court of Athens 1835-49, to the Swiss Confederation 1849-51, and then to Sweden. In 1853 he was appointed (then a rear-admiral) second in command in the Mediterranean. He played an important part in the Crimean war, becoming naval commander-in-chief in Jan., 1855. He was created Baron Lyons in 1856.

Lyons, Gulf of. See *Lion, Golfe du.*

Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pemell, first Earl Lyons. Born at Lymington, England, April 26, 1817: died at London, Dec. 5, 1887. An English diplomatist, son of the first Baron Lyons. He was minister to the United States 1858-65, and ambassador to Turkey 1865-67, and to France 1867-87. He succeeded his father as the second Baron Lyons in 1858, and was created Viscount Lyons in 1881 and Earl Lyons in 1887.

Lyra (lī'rạ̈). [L., 'the lyre.'] An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called *The Harp*. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (α Lyræ). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens, and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a standard star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.

Lyrical Ballads. A collection of poems by Wordsworth and Coleridge, including the latter's "Ancient Mariner," published in 1798.

Lys (lēs), or **Leye** (lī'e). A river in northeastern France and western Belgium, which joins the Schelde at Ghent. Length, 127 miles; navigable 98 miles.

Lysander (lī-san'dėr). [Gr. Λύσανδρος.] Killed near Haliartus, Bœotia, Greece, 395 B. C. A Spartan commander. He gained the victory of Notium in 407, and that of Ægospotami in 405, and took Athens and destroyed its walls in 404.

Lysander. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a young Athenian in love with Hermia.

Lys dans la Vallée, Le. A novel by Balzac, written in 1835-36.

Lysefjord (lü'se-fyôrd). A fiord on the southwestern coast of Norway, near Stavanger. It is inclosed by high mountains, and the scenery is of remarkable grandeur. Length, 23 miles.

Lysias (lis'i-ạs). [Gr. Λυσίας.] Died about 380 B. C. One of the ten Attic orators. He lived at Thurii until about 412, and later at Athens, and lived in exile under the rule of the Thirty Tyrants, 404. See the extract.

> Lysias did a great work for Attic prose, and is, in his own style, one of its most perfect writers. He broke away from the stiff monotony of the old school, and dared to be natural and simple, using the language of daily life, but with perfect purity and grace. His father was a Syracusan, and Lysias, though born at Athens, had not the rights of a citizen. After passing his youth and early manhood at Thurii in south Italy, he settled at Athens, a wealthy man, in 412 B. C. In 404 he fled from the Thirty Tyrants, who had put his brother Polemarchus to death; and, after the restoration of the Democracy, impeached Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty, in the most splendid of his extant speeches (403 B. C.), the only one which we know that he himself spoke at Athens. But in 388 B. C. he addressed the assembled Greeks at Olympia, in a fine speech of which we have a fragment, urging them to unite against the two great foes of Greece — Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, in the west, and Persia in the east. The speech "Against Agoratus" (399 B. C. ?) was written for the impeachment of an informer who had slandered away the lives of citizens under the Thirty Tyrants. The great majority of our 34 speeches were composed by Lysias for his clients to speak in public or private causes.
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> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 118.

Lysicrates (lī-sik'rạ-tēz), **Choragic Monument of.** The finest surviving example of this class of Greek monuments. It consists, above a cubical base, of a cylindrical structure 9 feet in diameter with 6 engaged Corinthian columns. The roof is cut from a single block of marble, and is crowned by a rich anthemion-acroterium. The graceful reliefs of the frieze represent the chastisement of the Tyrrhenian pirates by Bacchus.

Lysimachus (lī-sim'a-kus). [Gr. Λυσίμαχος.] Born at Pella (?), in Macedonia (of Thessalian parentage), about 361 B. C.: killed at the battle on the plain of Corus, Asia Minor, 281 B. C. A general of Alexander the Great. After the latter's death, he received the kingdom of Thrace. He joined the league against Antigonus in 315; assumed the title of king in 306; was one of the victors at Ipsus in 301; received a large part of Asia Minor; obtained Macedonia [illegible], and was finally defeated by Seleucus Nicator.

Lysippus (lī-sip'us). [Gr. Λύσιππος.] Flourished about 372-316 B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Sicyon. According to Pliny he revised the canon of Polycletus, making the head smaller, the legs longer, and [illegible] details to a greater elongation. This new canon has been preserved in the Apoxyomenus of the Vatican, which was discovered in 1849 and is a very perfect copy of the great bronze original placed by Agrippa before his baths in Rome. Lysippus also developed and fixed the extreme athletic type in Hercules, whom he repeatedly represented. A small table figure of Hercules in bronze was made for Alexander, and carried about with him in his campaigns. It was afterward owned by Hannibal and Sulla. The Torso Belvedere is supposed to have been copied from this figure by Apollonius of Athens. Through Chares of Lindus his characteristics were transmitted to the great Rhodian school which produced the Laocoon. Lysippus was the favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great, and author of most of his portraits in sculpture.

Lysis (lī′sis). A dialogue of Plato: the narration by Socrates of a conversation on friendship which took place in a palæstra outside the walls of Athens, between himself, the boyish friends Lysis and Menexenus, Hippothales, and Ctesippus.

Lysistrata (lī-sis′tra-tä). A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 411 B. C.

Lyskamm (lēs′käm). A peak of the Valais Alps, immediately west of Monte Rosa. Height, 14,890 feet.

Lysterfjord (lüs′ter-fyôrd). A northeastern arm of the Sogne Fjord, on the western coast of Norway. Length, 25 miles.

Lystra (lis′trä). [Gr. Λύστρα.] In ancient geography, a city in Lycaonia, Asia Minor: position undetermined.

Lyte (līt), **Henry Francis.** Born at Kelso, Scotland, June 1, 1793: died at Nice, France, Nov. 20, 1847. A British hymn-writer, author of "Abide with me," etc.

Lyttelton (lit′el-ton), **George,** first Baron Lyttelton. Born at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Jan. 17, 1709: died there, Aug. 22, 1773. An English author and politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1755-56. His chief works are "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul" (1747), "Dialogues of the Dead" (1760), "History of Henry II." (1767-71), and poems.

Lytton (lit′on), **Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer,** first Baron Lytton. Born at London, May 25, 1803: died at Torquay, Jan. 18, 1873. A noted English novelist, poet, dramatist, politician, and orator. He graduated at Cambridge (B. A. 1826); was a member of Parliament 1831-41 and 1852-66; was colonial secretary 1858-59; and was raised to the peerage in 1866. He wrote "Falkland" (1827), "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman" (1828), "The Disowned" (1829), "Devereux" (1829), "Paul Clifford" (1830), "Eugene Aram" (1832), "Godolphin" (1833), "England and the English" (1833), "Pilgrims of the Rhine" (1834), "Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), "Rienzi" (1835), "The Student" and "The Crisis" (1835), "Ernest Maltravers" (1837), "Alice, or the Mysteries" (1838), "Athens, its Rise and Fall" (1837), "Leila" (1838), "Night and Morning" (1841), "Zanoni" (1842), "Last of the Barons" (1843), "Lucretia, or the Children of the Night" (1846), "Harold" (1848), "The Caxtons" (1850), "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life" (1853), "What will He do with It?" (1858), "A Strange Story" (1862), "Caxtoniana" (1863), "Kenelm Chillingly" (1873), "The Parisians" (1873), "The Coming Race" (1871), "Pausanias," an unfinished romance, edited by his son (1876). Among his poems are "Poems and Ballads of Schiller" (translation, 1844), "The New Timon" (1847), "King Arthur" (1849), "St. Stephens" (1860), "Lost Tales of Miletus" (1866), translation of Horace's "Odes" (1869). Among his dramas are "The Lady of Lyons" (1838), "Richelieu" (1839), "Cromwell" (1847), "Money" (1840), "Not so Bad as we Seem" (1852), "The Rightful Heir" (1869).

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, first Earl of Lytton: pseudonym **Owen Meredith.** Born at London, Nov. 8, 1831: died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1891. An English diplomatist, politician, and poet: son of the first Baron Lytton. He succeeded his father as the second Baron Lytton in 1873, and was created earl of Lytton in 1880. He was minister to Portugal 1874-76; governor-general of India 1876-1880; ambassador to France 1887-91. He wrote "Clytemnestra" (1855), "The Wanderer" (1859), "Lucile" (1860), "Serbski Pesme: National Songs of Servia" (1861), "The Ring of Amasis" (1863), "Chronicles and Characters" and "Poems" (1867), "Orval" (1869), "Julian Fane" (1871), "Fables in Song" (1874), "Poems" (1877), "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," Vols. I and II (1883), "Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses" (1885), "After Paradise" (1887), etc. "King Poppy" was published posthumously in 1892.

Maartens, Maarten. The nom de plume of J. M. H. van der Poorten-Schwarz, a modern novelist.

Maas. See *Meuse.*

Maas, Nikolaas. See *Maes.*

Maassluis (mäs'slois), or **Maaslandsluis** (mäs'länt-slois). A small town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Meuse 10 miles west of Rotterdam.

Maastricht. See *Maestricht.*

Mab (mab), **Queen.** [Orig. Ir. *Medb*, 'queen' of Connaught, mentioned in Irish poems about the year 1100. The ordinary etym. from W. *mab*, a child, has no basis of fact. See *Mabinogion.*] In fairy and folk lore, the fairies' midwife. She is first mentioned as Queen Mab in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" i. 4. Drayton introduces her in his "Nymphidia," written several years later, and Ben Jonson in his "Entertainment of the Queen and Prince at Althrope." Shakspere represents her not only as adroit in all kinds of teasing and mischief, but as the hag Nightmare herself. She is the fairies' midwife—that is, the fairy whose duty it is to deliver the fancies of men and to produce dreams by driving over the sleeper in her chariot. Titania, the fairy queen, is not the same person. In Shelley's "Queen Mab" she has a wider sphere, and is made to rule over men's thoughts.

Maba (mä'bä). The largest tribe of Wadai, living in the northern portion of central Sudan, Africa. It is of Nigritic stock, largely Mohammedan, and composed of 22 tribes (Kodoi, Malanga, Madaba, Matlamba, Kondongo, Kadjanga, Karanga, etc.), all speaking different dialects of Maba, which is understood beyond its own territory. Maba slaves used to be exported to the east coast, while their neighbors went to the west coast. The ruler of Wadai must be born of a Maba woman.

Mabillon (mä-bē-yôn'), **Jean.** Born at St.-Pierremont, Ardennes, France, Nov. 23, 1632: died at Paris, Dec. 27, 1707. A noted French scholar and historian, a member of the Benedictine order. He lived after 1664 in the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés in Paris. His works include "Acta sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti" (1668-1702), "Vetera analecta" (1675-85), "De re diplomatica" (1681), "Museum Italicum" (1687-89), etc.

Mabinogion (mab-i-nō'gi-on), **The.** The fairy tales and romances of the Welsh. See the extract.

> Mabinogion is the plural of the Welsh word *mabinogi*, which means instruction for the young, the word being derived from *mab*, a child, and the same root running through many words with a like sense. [illegible] The great collection of these tales is at Jesus College, Oxford, in a MS. volume of the fourteenth century known as the Red Book of Hergest, of which the tales have been published both in the original Cymric and in a delightful English translation as the Mabinogion by Lady Charlotte Guest (now Schreiber), who takes the word Mabinogion as simply meaning 'stories for the young.' The Mabinogion thus represented contain Welsh versions of three of the French Arthurian romances by Chrestien de Troyes, namely, "The Lady of the Fountain," [illegible] the text of the "Chevalier au Lion," with which that story corresponds; "Peredur the son of Evrawc," corresponding to the "Perceval le Gallois" of Chrestien; and "Geraint the son of Erbin," which is his "Erec and Enide." Beside these, in the Mabinogion are two Brittonic tales related to the time of King Arthur, "Kilhwch and Olwen," and the "Dream of Rhonabwy." There are also tales in which King Arthur does not appear, or is named [illegible], namely, "Pwyll Prince of [illegible]," "Branwen the daughter of Llyr," [illegible] "Math, the [illegible] which [illegible] of the Mabinogi [illegible] Arthur [illegible] Emperor Maxen [illegible]
>
> [illegible] Welsh [illegible] much [illegible] trade, [illegible] he was probably allowed to relate the tales forming the four branches of the Mabinogi at a fixed price, but he was usually a young man, not a child in the nursery, and it is utterly wrong to suppose the Mabinogion to be nursery tales. *Rhys*, Arthurian Legend, pp. 1, 2.

Mably (mä-blē'), **Gabriel Bonnot,** Abbé **de.** Born at Grenoble, France, March 14, 1709: died at Paris, April 23, 1785. A French publicist, elder brother of Condillac. For a time he was secretary to his uncle Cardinal Tencin, and was occupied with diplomatic affairs; but he soon gave up his office, and thereafter lived in retirement. He wrote "Parallèle des Romains et des Français" (1740), "Observations sur les Romains" (1751), "Observations sur l'histoire de France" (1765), "Droit publique de l'Europe" (1748), "Entretiens de Phocion" (1763), etc.

Mabuse. See *Gossaert.*

Mac. [Gael. *mac*, Ir. *mac*, W. *map*, *mab*, also *ap*, *ab*, a son, Goth. *magus*, a son.] An element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *Ap-*, signifying 'son,' and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz-*. The prefix is either written in full, *Mac-*, or abbreviated to *Mc-* or *Mc-*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as M'—the abbreviated form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac-* takes a capital after it but rarely. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *MacDonald*), *McDonald*, or *M'Donald*; so *Mackenzie*, *McKenzie*, or *M'Kenzie*, etc. In alphabetical lists, names with this prefix, however written, are properly entered in the place of *Mac-*.

Macaber, or **Macabre.** See *Dance of Death.*

Macadam (mak-ad'am), **John Loudon.** Born at Ayr, Sept. 21, 1756: died at Moffat, Nov. 26, 1836. A Scottish engineer, inventor of the system of macadamizing roads.

Macaire (ma-kãr'). A chanson de geste, written in a mixed French and Italian dialect. The MS. was discovered in Venice, and was published in 1866 by M. Guessard at Paris. It contains the original of the well-known story of the dog of Montargis.

Macaire, Robert. A typical villain in French comedy, originally an assassin heavily loaded with crimes. He was transformed by Frédéric Lemaître into an adroit highwayman and fripon, which is an amiable diminutive of thief. See *Robert Macaire.*

McAllister, Fort. See *Fort McAllister.*

Macao (mä-kou' or mä-kä'ō). A Portuguese settlement and city, situated on an island at the mouth of the Canton River, China, in lat. 22° 11′ N., long. 113° 33′ E.: formerly the seat of important commerce. It was occupied by the Portuguese in the second half of the 16th century. Population, 67,030.

Macarians (ma-kā'ri-anz). 1. The followers of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the 4th century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2. The followers of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the 7th century.

Macarska. See *Makarska.*

McArthur (mak-är'thėr), **Duncan.** Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., June 14, 1772: died near Chillicothe, Ohio, April 28, 1839. An American pioneer in Ohio, general in the War of 1812, and governor of Ohio 1830-32.

Macartney (ma-kärt'ni), **George,** Earl Macartney. Born at Lissanoure, Antrim, Ireland, May, 1737: died at Chiswick, England, March 31, 1806. A British diplomatist and colonial governor, appointed the first British envoy to China in 1792.

Macassar (ma-käs'sär). 1. A former native kingdom in Celebes.—2. A department in the residency of Celebes.—3. The capital of the residency of Celebes, situated on the coast in lat. 5° [illegible] S., long. 119° 24′ E. It has a flourishing [illegible]

Macassar, Strait of. A sea passage separating Borneo on the west from Celebes on the east.

Macaulay ([illegible]), Mrs. (**Catharine Sawbridge**). Born in Kent, [illegible]: died [illegible], 1791. An English [illegible], author of a "History of England" (1763-83), etc.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Baron Macaulay. Born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, England, Oct. 25, 1800: died at Kensington, London, Dec. 28, 1859. A celebrated English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1818, and was called to the bar in 1826. He was a member of Parliament 1830-1834, a member of the supreme council in India 1834-38; member of Parliament 1839-47; secretary at war 1839-1841; and paymaster-general 1846-47. He reentered Parliament in 1852, and was raised to the peerage in 1857. His chief work is a "History of England" (reigns of James II. and William III.: Vols. I and II published 1848; III and IV, 1855; V, 1861). He published "Lays of Ancient Rome" (1842). His complete works, including essays, biographies, and speeches, were edited in 8 vols. by Lady Trevelyan in 1866. See life by G. O. Trevelyan (2 vols. 1876).

Maçayo. See *Maceió.*

Macbeth (mak-beth'). Killed at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1057 (1056?). A Scottish chieftain. He killed Duncan 1040 (1039?), and was proclaimed king of Scotland. He was defeated by Siward at Dunsinnan, Perthshire, in 1054. He is the hero of a tragedy of the same name by Shakspere. See the following.

Macbeth. A tragedy by Shakspere. Its first recorded production is April 20, 1610, but it is thought to have been played before, and revised by Shakspere in 1606. It is thought to have been reduced to the form of the 1623 folio by Middleton about 1622 (Fleay). The story is from Holinshed. Davenant produced an adaptation printed in 1674—not 1673, as is usually said, which is probably Betterton's version (Furness). It is not known precisely when it was first produced, but probably before 1664. It was more like an opera, with music by Matthew Lock, and it held the stage till Garrick restored the Shakspere version. In 1773 Macklin first dressed Macbeth in his native costume: Garrick had been accustomed to wear the uniform of a military officer of the time. The character of Macbeth is that of a man of acquired though not constitutional courage, tempted by ambition to treachery and murder. Before he commits the crime he wavers and shudders at both end and means; but, once made resolute through the courage of his wife, he goes forward to subsequent murders through fear of discovery and defeat. "Lady Macbeth, like all in Shakspere, is a class individualized: of high rank, left much alone, and feeding herself with day-dreams of ambition, she mistakes the courage of fantasy for the power of bearing the consequences of the realities of guilt. Hers is the mock fortitude of a mind deluded by ambition; she shames her husband with a superhuman audacity of fancy which she cannot support, but sinks in the season of remorse, and dies in suicidal agony." *Coleridge*, Lects. on Shak., etc., p. 375.

Macbeth. An opera by Verdi, first produced at Florence in 1847, and at Paris in 1865.

Maccabæus, Judas. See *Judas Maccabæus.*

Maccabees (mak'a-bēz), **The.** [From *Maccabi* (see below).] A family of heroes who became the deliverers of Judea and Judaism during the bloody persecutions of the Syrian king Antiochus Epiphanes, 175-164 B. C., and afterward established a dynasty of priest-kings which lasted until supplanted by Herod in 40 B. C. The original name of the family was the Hasmoneans. It consisted of the aged Mattathias and his five sons, Jochanan, Simon, Judas, Eleazar, and Jonathan, living at Modin, a small town near Jerusalem. When the sufferings of the Judeans at the hands of the Syrians became unbearable, and the existence of the Jewish religion was at stake, Mattathias and his sons became the leaders of an open rebellion against Antiochus. On Mattathias and his sons being summoned by Apelles, one of the Syrian overseers, to sacrifice to the gods, Mattathias answered: "If all the people in the kingdom obey the order of the monarch to depart from the faith of their fathers, I and my sons will abide by the covenant of our forefathers." When one of the Judeans approached the altar to sacrifice to Jupiter, Mattathias rushed upon the apostate and killed him at the altar. His sons then fell upon Apelles and his troops, killed them, and destroyed the altar. Gradually an army of religious patriots rallied around these heroic leaders and carried on a kind of guerrilla warfare against the oppressing Syrians. Mattathias died in 166, appointing Judas as his successor in the command, and Simon as the man of counsel. Judas bore the name "Maccabi," either made up of the initials from the Hebrew words *mi kamocha baelim Jehovah* ("Who is like thee among the gods, Jehovah?"), or derived from the Hebrew word *makeb*, 'a hammer,' expressive of his heroism (compare *Charles Martel*), and gave by his genuinely heroic bearing his name to this whole glorious epoch of Jewish history. For the rest of the history of this race, with which that of Judea is intimately interwoven, see *Alexander Jannæus*, *Aristobulus*, *Herod*, and *Judas Maccabæus*.

Maccabees, Books of the. The last two books of the Apocrypha. They contain a record of the heroic struggles of the Maccabees from 168 to 135 B. C. The first book was written in Hebrew, the second in Greek

Maccabees, The, G. **Die Makkabäer.** An opera by Rubinstein, first produced at Berlin, 1875.

McCall (ma-kal′), **George Archibald.** Born at Philadelphia, March 16, 1802: died at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1868. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1822, and served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the Federal army, Virginia, 1861–62. In May, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, and was taken prisoner on June 30, and confined for several weeks in Libby prison. He resigned in March, 1863.

MacCallum More (ma-kal′um mōr). A name given to the earls, marquises, and dukes of Argyll.

M'Carthy (ma-kär′thi), **Justin.** Born at Cork, Nov. 22, 1830. An Irish journalist, politician, historian, and novelist. He has been a Home Rule member of Parliament since 1879, and on the fall of Parnell became the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. His works include "History of Our Own Times" (1878–80), "History of the Four Georges" (1884), "The Epoch of Reform" (1882), "My Enemy's Daughter" (1869), "Lady Judith" (1871), "A Fair Saxon" (1873), "Donna Quixote" (1879), "Camiola" (1885), etc. With Mrs. Campbell-Praed he wrote the novels "The Right Honorable" (1886), "The Rebel Rose" (1887), and "The Ladies' Gallery" (1888).

Macchiavelli. See *Machiavelli.*

McClellan (ma-klel′an), **George Brinton.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826: died at Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885. A celebrated American general and politician. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war 1846–48; was sent to Europe during the Crimean war to report on military systems (1855–56); and was occupied with railroad business 1857–61. In May, 1861, he was commissioned major-general in the United States army, and was appointed commander of the Department of the Ohio. His success in West Virginia in June and July led to his appointment as commander of the Department of the Potomac in August. He organized the Army of the Potomac; was general-in-chief of the armies Nov. 1, 1861,–March 11, 1862; conducted the Peninsula campaign March–August, 1862; commanded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; and was superseded by Burnside Nov. 10, 1862. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency in 1864, and was governor of New Jersey 1878–81. He wrote "McClellan's Own Story" (1886), military reports, text-books, etc.

McClernand (ma-kler′nand), **John Alexander.** Born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812. An American general and politician. A lawyer by profession, he joined the Federal army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He served at Belmont and at Fort Donelson (where he commanded the right of the line, and for his services was promoted major-general), and led a division at Shiloh. He relieved Sherman in the command of the expedition against Vicksburg in 1863, and captured Arkansas Post in the same year. He led the 13th army corps until July, 1863, and resigned in Nov., 1864.

Macclesfield (mak′lz-fēld). A town in Cheshire, England, 16 miles south-southeast of Manchester: noted for silk and other manufactures. Population (1891), 36,009.

M'Clintock (ma-klin′tok), Sir **Francis Leopold.** Born at Dundalk, Ireland, 1819. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He took part in various Franklin relief expeditions, commanding the final expedition 1857–59. In 1851 he made a sledge journey of about 760 miles along the north shore of Parry Sound.

McClintock, John. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1814: died at Madison, N. J., March 4, 1870. An American clergyman and theologian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, New Jersey) 1867–70. He was the leading editor of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature" (1867–81).

McCloskey (ma-klos′ki), **John.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1810: died at New York, Oct. 10, 1885. An American prelate. He was president of St. John's College, Fordham, New York, 1841–1842; was appointed bishop *in partibus* in 1844; was bishop of Albany 1847–64; became archbishop of New York in 1864; and was created the first American cardinal in 1875.

McCluer Inlet. An arm of the sea on the northwestern coast of New Guinea.

M'Clure (ma-klör′), Sir **Robert John Le Mesurier.** Born at Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807: died at London, Oct., 1873. A British naval officer and arctic explorer. He discovered the northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 1850–1854.

McCook (ma-kůk′), **Alexander McDowell.** Born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; served in New Mexico against the Indians 1852–57; commanded the 1st Ohio regiment at Bull Run, and was brevetted major; became brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1861, and major-general in 1862; and served at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and elsewhere. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865. In 1880 he became colonel of the 6th infantry, and later took charge of the military school at Fort Leavenworth. Brigadier-general, U. S. A., 1890.

McCormick (ma-kôr′mik), **Cyrus Hall.** Born at Walnut Grove, W. Va., Feb. 15, 1809: died at Chicago, May 13, 1884. An American manufacturer, the inventor of a reaping-machine.

McCosh (ma-kosh′), **James.** Born at Carskeoch, Ayrshire, April 1, 1811: died at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1894. A Scottish-American philosopher and educator. He was professor at Belfast, Ireland, 1851–68, president of Princeton College, New Jersey, 1868–88. Among his works are "Method of the Divine Government" (1850), "Intuitions of the Mind" (1860), "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural" (1862), "Examination of Mill's Philosophy, etc." (1866), "Laws of Discursive Thought" (1869), "Christianity and Positivism" (1871), "The Scottish Philosophy" (1874), "The Development Theory, etc." (1876), "Philosophic Series" (1882–86; republished as "Realistic Philosophy defended in a Philosophic Series," 1887), "Psychology, etc." (1887), "Religious Aspects of Evolution" (1888).

McCrea (ma-krā′), **Jane.** Born in New Jersey, 1754: killed near Fort Edward, N. Y., July 27, 1777. An American woman, murdered (it is said) by Indian allies of Burgoyne.

M'Crie (ma-krē′), **Thomas.** Born at Duns, Nov., 1772: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 5, 1835. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and author. His works include a "Life of John Knox" (1812), "Life of Andrew Melville" (1819), "The Reformation in Italy" (1827), etc.

McCulloch (ma-kul′o), **Ben.** Born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, Nov. 11, 1811: killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. An American general in the Confederate service. He served in Texas under Houston, and in the Mexican war. He commanded at Wilson's Creek 1861, and led a corps at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Macculloch (ma-kul′och), **Horatio.** Born at Glasgow in Nov., 1805: died at Edinburgh, June 24, 1867. A Scottish landscape-painter. He began to exhibit at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829, and was elected an academician in 1838, about which time he settled at Edinburgh. Among his best-known pictures are "Inverlochy Castle," "Evening," and "A Lowland River"—all in the National Gallery in Scotland.

McCulloch, Hugh. Born at Kennebunk, Maine, Dec. 7, 1808: died May 24, 1895. An American politician. He was comptroller of the currency 1863–65, and secretary of the treasury 1865–69 and 1884–85. He funded the national debt during his first term as secretary.

Macculloch (ma-kul′och), **John.** Born in Guernsey, Oct. 6, 1773: died Aug. 20, 1835. A Scottish geologist. He graduated as M. D. at Edinburgh in 1793; became chemist to the board of ordnance in 1803, practised medicine at Blackheath 1807–11; and was employed by the government in various scientific capacities, being appointed geologist to the trigonometrical survey about 1814. He was for a time lecturer on chemistry and mineralogy at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and afterward at the East India Company's College at Addiscombe. Among his works are "A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, including the Isle of Man" (1819), and "Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland" (1824).

M'Culloch, John Ramsay. Born at Whithorn, Wigtownshire, March 1, 1789: died at London, Nov. 11, 1864. A Scottish statistician and political economist. He studied at Edinburgh without taking a degree; was editor of the "Scotsman" 1818–20; was professor of political economy at the University of London (now University College) 1828–32; and was comptroller of the stationery office from 1838 until his death. Among his chief publications are "The Principles of Political Economy" (1825), "A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation" (1832), and "A Statistical Account of the British Empire" (1837), the last of which was written in collaboration with others.

McCullough (ma-kul′ok), **John Edward.** Born at Coleraine, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1837: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1885. An American tragedian. He was brought to the United States in 1853, and in 1857 made his first appearance at Philadelphia. He played much with Forrest, who left him his manuscript plays and regarded him as his histrionic successor. In 1884 he broke down both mentally and physically, and died in an insane asylum.

Macdonald (mäk-do-näl′), **Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre,** Duc de Tarente. Born at Sancerre, Cher, France, Nov. 17, 1765: died at his château Courcelles, near Guise, Loire, Sept. 25, 1840. A French marshal. He adopted the cause of the French Revolution; fought as colonel at Jemappes in 1792, becoming brigadier-general in the same year, and general of division in 1795 for his services under Pichegru; fought on the Rhine and in Italy in 1796; was made governor of the Roman States in 1798 and of Naples in 1799; was defeated by Suvaroff at the Trebbia June 17–19, 1799; made the passage of the Splügen in 1800; was especially distinguished at Wagram July 6, 1809, where he gained the rank of marshal; commanded the left wing in the Russian campaign 1812; and served in the campaigns of 1813–14. He was defeated at Katzbach in 1813.

Macdonald (mak-don′ald), **Flora.** Born in 1722: died at Kingsburgh, March 5, 1790. A Scottish Jacobite heroine. She was the daughter of Ranald Macdonald, a farmer in South Uist, an island of the Hebrides. She assisted Prince Charles Edward, who was a fugitive after the battle of Culloden, to escape, disguised as her female attendant, from the island of Benbecula to Skye, June 27, 1746. In 1750 she married Allan Macdonald, with whom she emigrated to North Carolina in 1774, and who became a brigadier-general in the British army in the American Revolution. She returned in 1779 to Scotland, where she was afterward rejoined by her husband.

Macdonald, George. Born at Huntly, Scotland, in 1824. A Scottish novelist and poet. Among his works are "Phantastes," a poem (1858), "David Elginbrod" (1862), "Alec Forbes of Howglen" (1865), "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" (1866), "The Seaboard Parish" (1868), "Robert Falconer" (1868), "Wilfrid Cumbermede" (1871), "Malcolm" (1874), "The Marquis of Lossie" (1877), "Sir Gibbie" (1879), "What's Mine's Mine" (1886), "The Elect Lady" (1888), etc. He has also written a number of books for the young, and "Unspoken Sermons" (1866–89) and "The Miracles of Our Lord" (1870).

Macdonald, John. Died about 1498. The fourth and last Lord of the Isles, and eleventh Earl of Ross.

Macdonald, John, called "The Apostle of the North." Born at Reay, Caithness, Nov. 12, 1779: died at Urquhart, April 16, 1849. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. He was a man of great influence as a maintainer and promoter of evangelical religion in the north of Scotland.

Macdonald, Sir **John Alexander.** Born at Glasgow, Jan. 11, 1815: died at his residence, Earnscliffe Hall, near Ottawa, June 6, 1891. A noted Canadian Conservative politician. He became receiver-general in 1847; attorney-general for Canada West (an office which he repeatedly held) 1854; prime minister 1857–58 (Cartier assuming the premiership in the latter year, the ministry being known as the "Cartier-Macdonald" until its downfall in 1862); prime minister 1868–73; and again 1878–91. He was one of the British commissioners who signed the treaty of Washington. His great political service was the effecting of Canadian federation.

Macdonald, Lawrence. Born at Gask, Perthshire, Scotland, 1798: died at Rome, March 4, 1878. A Scottish sculptor.

McDonough (mak-don′ō), **Thomas.** Born in New Castle County, Del., Dec. 23, 1783: died at sea, Nov. 16, 1825. An American naval officer. He defeated the British squadron under Downie on Lake Champlain Sept. 11, 1814, and was appointed captain in that year.

McDougall (mak-dö′gal), **Alexander.** Born on the island of Islay, Scotland, 1731: died at New York, June 8, 1786. An American Revolutionary general. He was defeated at White Plains 1776. In 1777 he was promoted major-general. He was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1784.

McDowell (mak-dou′el), **Irvin.** Born near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818: died at San Francisco, May 5, 1885. An American major-general. He graduated at West Point in 1838, and taught there 1841–1845; served in the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to General Wool, and acting adjutant-general, being brevetted captain for his services at Buena Vista; was made brigadier-general May 14, 1861, and given command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia, and in a few days (May 29) of the Army of the Potomac. He commanded at Bull Run in 1861; was commander of a corps (Army of the Rappahannock) in Virginia in 1862; served at Cedar Mountain and in the second battle of Bull Run; and was later a department commander. He was promoted major-general in the United States army in 1872.

Macdowell, Patrick. Born at Belfast, Aug. 12, 1799: died at London, Dec. 9, 1870. An Irish sculptor. He studied under Pierre François Chenu, a French sculptor, at London; first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1822; and became an academician in 1846. He executed marble statues of William Pitt and the Earl of Chatham, and designed the group typical of Europe for the Albert memorial in Hyde Park.

Macduff (mak-duf′). A Scottish hero, thane or earl of Fife. According to tradition, he was the chief instrument in overthrowing the usurper Macbeth at the battle of Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, Aug. 15, 1057, and in restoring Malcolm Canmore to the Scottish throne. For this service he was granted, among other privileges, that of a sanctuary to which he and his kinsmen might flee in case of committing unpremeditated slaughter. This sanctuary consisted of a cross, called the Cross Macduff, which stood north of Newburgh, in the pass leading to Strathearn: its pedestal still remains; the cross itself was destroyed by the Reformers in 1559. He appears in Shakspere's "Macbeth" as a man of reserved and unimpassioned nature, but divested of the milk of human kindness by the extermination of his family.

McDuffie (mak-duf′i), **George.** Born in Columbia County (now Warren County), Ga., 1788: died in Sumter district, S. C., March 11, 1851. An American statesman and orator, a prominent supporter of nullification. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1821–34; governor of South Carolina 1834–36, and United States senator 1842–1846.

Macedo (mä-sā′dō), **Joaquim Manuel de.** Born at Itaborahy, province of Rio de Janeiro, June 24, 1820: died at Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1882. A Brazilian author. [illegible] professor of history in the Pedro II. [illegible] known for his romances "A Moreninha," [illegible] etc., and "A Nebulosa," a romance in blank verse which appeared in 1857. [illegible] had a wide circulation.

Macedon. See *Macedonia.*

Macedonia (mas-ẹ-dō′ni-ạ). [Gr. Μακεδονία.] In ancient geography, a country of southeastern

Europe, of vague limits. It lay north of the Ægean Sea and Thessaly, east of Illyria, and west of Thrace, separated from Illyria by the Scardus Mountains. The chief rivers were the Axius (Vardar) and Strymon; the chief cities, Edessa, Pella, and Thessalonica. Macedonia was not originally a part of Hellas. It first became powerful under Philip. (See *Macedonian Empire*.) Its possession was contested by Alexander's successors, and was finally obtained by Antigonus Gonatas about 278. The Macedonians were defeated by Rome at Cynoscephalæ in 197, and finally at Pydna in 168, and Macedonia was made a Roman province in 146. It is now a part of Turkey, its inhabitants being chiefly Bulgarians, Greeks, and Turks.

Macedonia. A diocese in the southern part of the later Roman prefecture of Illyricum (Macedonia, Epirus, and Greece).

Macedonian (mas-ẹ-dō′ni-ạn) **Empire.** The empire built up by Philip (who reigned 359–336 B. C.) and Alexander the Great (336–323). It included at its greatest extent Macedonia, Greece, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Assyria, part of Armenia, and the countries comprised in the modern Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, western India, and a large part of central Asia. The empire was divided under Alexander's successors — the chief divisions being Macedonia, Egypt, Syria, Pergamum, Bithynia, Rhodes, and Greek states.

Macedonians (mas-ẹ-dō′ni-ạnz). 1. The natives or inhabitants of ancient Macedonia. The Macedonians, the conquerors of Greece and of many other countries, have generally been regarded as not Hellenes, or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language.

> West of the Thracian district in antiquity was the abode of the Macedonians, whose language, in spite of the scanty remains in which it is preserved to us, shows itself undoubtedly to be Greek and nearly related to Doric. There has then rightly been a tendency, gathering strength of late, to regard the tribe of the Macedonians as the portion, left behind in the north, of the Greek people, whose original abode was at the foot of Olympus, and perhaps even further north still.
>
> *Schrader*, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 431.

2. The followers of Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. Members of this sect were also known as Marathonians and Pneumatomachi. The Semi-Arians were often called by this name, and the name of Semi-Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense.

Macedonian Wars. Wars between Rome and Macedonia: (1) 214–205 B. C., when Philip V. fought in alliance with Carthage; (2) 200–197, when Philip V. was defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ (197); (3) 171–168, when Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus at Pydna (168); (4) 149–148, soon after which Macedonia was made a Roman province.

Macedonius (mas-ẹ-dō′ni-us). Died about 360. Patriarch of Constantinople. He was ordained by the Arian party in 341, and deposed in 360.

Maceió (mä-sā-yō′), or **Maçayo** (mä-sī-ō′). The capital of the state of Alagoas, Brazil, situated near the coast, lat. (of lighthouse) 9° 40′ S., long. 35° 45′ W. Population, about 12,000.

McEntee (mak′en-tē), **Jervis.** Born at Rondout, N. Y., July 14, 1828: died there, Jan. 27, 1891. An American painter of landscapes and figures. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1861. He is particularly noted for his autumn and winter landscapes.

Macerata (mä-chā-rä′tä). 1. A province in the compartimento of the Marches, Italy. Area, 1,087 square miles. Population (1891), 242,479. —2. The capital of the province of Macerata, situated in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 13° 26′ E. It has a university and a cathedral. Population (1891), estimated, 23,000.

Maceroni (It. pron. mä-chā-rō′nē), **Francis.** Born at Manchester in 1788: died at London, July 25, 1846. An English inventor and military adventurer. He was of Italian extraction; was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Murat, king of Naples, in 1814; and afterward received the rank of [illegible] in the service of the Republic of Colombia, [illegible] he [illegible] supplies of men and arms at [illegible]. He invented an improved steam coach for [illegible] which was, however, rendered valueless by the [illegible]. He published "Interesting facts [illegible] fall and death of Joachim Murat, king of N[illegible]."

Macfarren (mak-far′en), Sir **George Alexander.** Born at London, March 2, 1813: died there, Oct. 31, 1887. An English composer and writer on music. He was [illegible] Royal Academy of Music [illegible]. Among his works are the operas "The Devil's Opera" (1838), "Don Quixote" (1846), "Robin Hood" [illegible], etc., and the oratorios "St. [illegible] the Resurrection" [illegible] "Joseph" [illegible] Harmony [illegible] Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time." His eyesight gradually failed, and from about 1860 he was totally blind.

McFingal (mak-fing′gal). A Hudibrastic epic poem by John Trumbull. The first canto was published in 1775 and the whole in 1782. It describes the character and manners of the times, and contains an account of the "American Contest." Many editions were published.

Macfirbis (mak-fėr′bis), **Duald**: Eng. **Dudley Ferbisie**, Ir. **Dubhaltach MacFirbhisigh.** Born in 1585: died in 1670. The last of the hereditary chroniclers of Ireland. His chief work is a manuscript treatise on Irish genealogy, completed in 1650.

MacFlecknoe, or a Satire on the True Blue Protestant Poet T. S. A satirical poem by Dryden (1682), directed against Shadwell: it served as a model for the "Dunciad." Flecknoe was a Roman Catholic priest very much addicted to scribbling verses. His name has been chiefly preserved by this satire, in which the author has depicted Shadwell as the literary son and heir of this "wretched poetaster."

McFlimsey (mak-flim′zi), **Flora.** The subject of William Allen Butler's satirical poem "Nothing to Wear."

MacGahan (mạ-gan′), **Januarius Aloysius.** Born in Ohio, June 12, 1844: died at Constantinople, June 10, 1878. An American journalist and war correspondent. He was correspondent for the "New York Herald" during the Franco-Prussian war 1870–71; went on the Russian expedition against Khiva in 1873, described in "Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva"; accompanied the Arctic expedition on the Pandora in 1875, described in "Under the Northern Lights." In 1876 he began a celebrated series of letters to the London "Daily News," on the Bulgarian atrocities.

McGee (mạ-gē′), **Thomas D'Arcy.** Born at Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825: killed at Ottawa, Canada, April 7, 1868. An Irish journalist in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. He wrote "Irish Settlers in America" (1851), "History of Ireland" (1862), etc.

MacGillicuddy's Reeks (mạ-gil-i-kud′iz rēks). The highest mountain-range in Ireland, situated in County Kerry west of the Lakes of Killarney. Height, about 3,400 feet.

McGillivray (mạ-gil′i-vrā), **Alexander.** Born in Alabama about 1740: died at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 17, 1793. A chief of the Creek Indians.

MacGillivray, William. Born at Old Aberdeen, Jan. 25, 1796: died at Aberdeen, Sept. 4, 1852. A Scottish naturalist, especially noted as an ornithologist. He was professor of natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from 1841. His chief work is a "History of British Birds" (1837–52).

Macgregor (mạ-greg′ọr), **John.** Born at Gravesend, England, Jan. 24, 1825: died at Boscombe, near Bournemouth, July 16, 1892. An English traveler. He wrote "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes in Europe" (1866), "The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Red Sea, and Gennesareth" (1869), etc.

Macgregor, or **Campbell, Robert,** commonly called **Rob Roy.** Born in 1671: died Dec. 28, 1734. A Scottish freebooter. See *Rob Roy.*

Machault, or **Machaut** (mä-shō′), **Guillaume de.** Born about 1284: died after 1370. A French poet and musician. Chaucer's indebtedness to him is marked. "A native of Champagne and of noble birth, he early entered, like most of the lesser nobility of the period, the service of great feudal lords. He was chamberlain to Philip the Fair, and at his death became the secretary of John of Luxembourg, the well-known king of Bohemia. After the death of this prince at Crecy he returned to the service of the court of France and served John and Charles V., finally, as it appears, becoming in some way connected with Pierre de Lusignan, king of Cyprus. His works were very numerous, amounting in all to some 80,000 lines, of which, until recently, nothing but a few extracts was in print. In the last few years, however, 'La Prise d'Alexandrie' (a rhymed chronicle of the exploits of Lusignan) and the 'Voir Dit' (a curious love-poem in the style of the age), have been printed. Besides these, his works include numerous ballades, etc., and several long poems in the style of those of Froissart." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 102.

Macheath (mak-hēth′), **Captain.** The principal character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera": a gay and dissolute highwayman.

Machias (mạ-chī′ạs). A seaport and the capital of Washington County, Maine, situated on Machias River in lat. 44° 43′ N., long. 67° 27′ W. Population (1890), 2,035.

Machiavelli (mak-ē-a-vel′lē), **Niccolo.** Born at Florence, May 3, 1469: died at Florence, June 22, 1527. A celebrated Italian statesman and author. He was descended from an ancient but impoverished family [illegible] Machiavelli [illegible] although [illegible] He was [illegible] appointed secretary to the [illegible] of Florence, [illegible] in numerous diplomatic missions to the petty [illegible], to France, and to Germany. He was [illegible] on the return of the [illegible] Medici in 1512, [illegible] imprisoned and put to the torture on suspicion of [illegible] Outside [illegible] "Istorie [illegible] ment), "Mandragola" and other comedies. His [illegible]

Machin (mak′in), or **Macham** (-ạm), **Robert.** The legendary discoverer of Madeira. He is represented as an English squire who fled from England with his inamorata, Anna d'Arset or Dorset, daughter of a powerful noble at the court of Edward III. The vessel in which he sailed was driven by stress of weather to the coast of an unknown island, where he landed with part of the crew at a port which they named Machico. During their absence the ship was driven out to sea, and Anna, who had remained on board, died of grief and fatigue, while Machin and his companions made their way to Spain and thence to England. His story incited the Spanish and the Portuguese to search for the island, which was found by Gonsalvez Zarco in 1419. The legend was first printed in the "Descobrimentos" of Antonio Galvano (1503–57), of which Hakluyt published a translation in 1601.

Machpelah (mak-pē′lạ̈). In Old Testament history, a cave in Hebron, Palestine: the burial-place of the patriarchs. See *Hebron.*

Macias el Enamorado (mä-thē′äs el ā-nä-mō-rä′ᴛʜō). [' Macias the lover.'] A Spanish gentleman and troubadour of the first half of the 15th century. He fell in love with the wife of a knight of Porcuna. He expressed his passion in his verses, and was finally imprisoned and killed by the husband while he was singing her praises at the window of his prison. His few poems were greatly admired, and constant allusions to him and his fate were made in ballads and popular songs. *Ticknor.*

Maciejowice (ma-chā-yo-vit′se). A village in Poland, about 45 miles south-southeast of Warsaw. Here, Oct. 10, 1794, the Russians under Fersen defeated the Poles under Kosciuszko.

Maciejowski (ma-chā-yov′skē), **Waclaw Alexander.** Born 1793: died Feb. 10, 1883. A Polish historian, professor at Warsaw. He wrote a "History of Slavic Jurisprudence" (1832–35), etc.

Maciel Parente (mä-sē-āl′ pä-rān′te), **Bento.** Born about 1570: died in Rio Grande do Norte, Feb., 1642. A Portuguese soldier. He was prominent in the conquest of Maranhão and Pará 1615–20. As governor of Pará (1621–26) he founded the first Portuguese settlements of the lower Amazon. In 1637 the captaincy of Cabo do Norte (Brazilian Guiana) was formed and granted to him in perpetuity; and in 1638 he was made governor-general of Pará and Maranhão. In Nov., 1641, he surrendered to the Dutch expedition which conquered Maranhão, and shortly after died in captivity.

McIlvaine (mak-il-vān′), **Charles Pettit.** Born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1799: died at Florence, Italy, March 13, 1873. An American bishop and theologian of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was bishop of Ohio 1832–73. His best-known work is "Evidences of Christianity" (1832).

Macintosh (mak′in-tosh), **Charles.** Born at Glasgow, Dec. 29, 1766: died at Dunchattan, near Glasgow, July 25, 1843. A Scottish chemist and inventor. He introduced from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead in 1786, started the first alum-works in Scotland in 1797; and in 1828 assisted J. B. Neilson in bringing into use his "hot-blast" process for converting iron into steel. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the water-proof fabric called macintosh or mackintosh cloth, patented in 1823.

MacIvor (mak-ē′vọr), **Fergus.** A Highland chief, a character in Scott's novel "Waverley." He was beheaded after the rout of the Jacobite army.

MacIvor, Flora. The sister of Fergus MacIvor, and the principal female character, in Scott's novel "Waverley." She refuses Waverley, and after her brother's death retires to a convent.

Mack von Leiberich (mäk fon lī′be-riċh), Baron **Karl.** Born at Nenslingen, Franconia, Aug. 24, 1752: died at St. Pölten, Austria, Oct. 22, 1828. An Austrian general. In 1798 he commanded the Neapolitan army against the French. He was sent as prisoner of war to Paris, whence he escaped in 1800 by violating his parole. He capitulated at Ulm to Napoleon Oct. 17, 1805.

Mackay (mạ-kī′), **Alexander Murdoch.** Born at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 13, 1849: died in Usambiro, Africa, Feb. 8, 1890. A noted African missionary. As a mechanical engineer he was sent to Uganda with the first party of the Church Missionary Society in 1876, and reached his post in 1878. He labored in Uganda uninterruptedly until his death. He had a great influence over King Mtesa, was very popular among the people, and rendered invaluable services as a pioneer of civilization.

Mackay, Charles. Born at Perth, March 27, 1814: died at London, Dec. 24, 1889. A Scottish poet. He was editor of the "Glasgow Argus" 1844–1847, editor of the "Illustrated London News" 1852–59, and special correspondent of the London "Times" at New York during the Civil War. He revealed in the "Times" in 1862 the existence of the Fenian conspiracy in America. Among his works are "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality" (1842), "Voices from the Crowd" (1846), "Voices from the Mountains" (1847), and "History of the Mormons" (1851).

McKean, or **Mackean** (mạ-kēn′), **Thomas.** Born at New London, Chester County, Pa., March 19, 1734: died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. An American politician and jurist. He was a member of Congress from Delaware 1774–83; signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776; was chief justice of Pennsylvania 1777–99; and was governor of Pennsylvania 1799–1808.

McKeesport (ma-kēz'pōrt). A borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, 10 miles southeast of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 20,741.

Mackenna, Benjamin Vicuña. See *Vicuña Mackenna.*

Mackenzie (ma-ken'zi). [Named for its discoverer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.] A river in British North America. It rises in the Rocky Mountains as the Athabasca, traverses Lake Athabasca, issues thence as the Slave River, traverses the Great Slave Lake, and issues thence as the Mackenzie. It flows into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 69° N. Total length, over 2,000 miles.

Mackenzie, Sir **Alexander.** Died at Mulnain, near Dunkeld, March 11, 1820. A Scottish explorer. He entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company in 1779, and in 1789 commanded an exploring expedition to the Northwest, during which he discovered the Mackenzie River, June 29, 1789. He afterward conducted an expedition from Fort Chippewayan to the Pacific coast, which he reached near Cape Menzies, June 22, 1793, being the first white man to make the overland journey. He was knighted in 1802. He published "Voyages on the River St. Lawrence and through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789 and 1793" (1801).

Mackenzie, Alexander. Born at Logierait, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1822: died at Toronto, April 17, 1892. A Canadian politician. He emigrated to Canada in 1842; became editor of the "Lambton Shield" at Sarnia in 1852; was elected to the provincial parliament of Ontario in 1861; entered the first Dominion House of Commons in 1867; and was premier 1873–78.

Mackenzie, Sir **George.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, 1636: died at London, 1691. A Scottish lawyer. He became king's advocate in Scotland 1677. He strained his powers as prosecutor to such excess, especially against the Covenanters, that he was known as the "Bloody Mackenzie."

Mackenzie, Henry. Born at Edinburgh, Aug., 1745: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1831. A Scottish novelist. He wrote "The Man of Feeling" (1771), "The Man of the World" (1773), "Julia de Roubigne" (1777), etc.

Mackenzie, Sir **Morell.** Born at Leytonstone, July 7, 1837: died at London, Feb. 3, 1892. A Scottish physician. He graduated (B. M.) at London University in 1861; was assistant physician to the London Hospital 1866–73; and was one of the founders of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat at London in 1863. He was invited to Berlin in 1887 to attend the Crown Prince of Germany (afterward Frederick III), who was attacked with a malady which eventually proved to be cancer of the throat, and which terminated fatally June 15, 1888. Among his works are "Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose" (1880–84) and "Use of the Laryngoscope" (1865).

Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. Born at Drews Court, County Limerick, June 22, 1809: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1880. An Irish author. He came to the United States in 1852. He wrote "Titian, a Venetian Art-Novel" (1843), "Life of Guizot" (1846), "Mornings at Matlock" (1850), "Tresillian" (1859), and "Partnership 'en Commandite,'" a legal commercial work (1847). He edited with many notes Sheil's "Sketches of the Irish Bar," the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," De Quincey's "Klosterheim," Dr. Maginn's works, a "Life of Curran," etc.

Mackenzie, William Lyon. Born in Scotland, March 12, 1795: died at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 28, 1861. A Canadian politician and journalist, a leader of the Canadian rising 1837–38.

Mackinac, or **Mackinaw** (mak'i-nâ), formerly **Michilimackinac** (mik"i-li-mak'i-nâ), **Strait of.** A strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, and separating the northern and southern peninsulas of Michigan. Near it are the island and town of Mackinaw and Fort Mackinac.

McKinley (ma-kin'li), **William.** Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. An American statesman. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of major; was attorney of Stark County, Ohio, 1869–71; was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1877–91; was chairman of the platform committee in the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888; was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress 1889–91; was defeated as Republican candidate for member of Congress in 1890; was elected governor of Ohio by the Republicans in 1891; and was reelected in 1893 by a plurality of about 81,000. See *McKinley Act.*

McKinley Act. A tariff act, named from the chairman (William McKinley) of the Ways and Means Committee, which became law Oct. 6, 1890. Some of its leading provisions are increased duties on tin-plates, and on barley and some other agricultural products; a general increase in the duties on wool and woolen and cotton manufactures; and the remission of the duty on raw sugar (with a bounty to domestic sugar producers). Another important part was the reciprocity feature, which provided for the remission of duties on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, and hides from countries which should remove duties on American imported products. Repealed 1894.

Mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), **Charles.** See *Macintosh.*

Mackintosh, Sir **James.** Born at Aldourie, near Inverness, Scotland, Oct. 24, 1765: died at London, May 30, 1832. A Scottish philosopher. He was admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1795; accepted the recordership of Bombay in 1803; was commissioned judge in the court of vice-admiralty at Bombay in 1806; returned to England in 1811; entered Parliament in 1813; and was professor of law at Haileybury 1818–24. Among his works are "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy" (1830) and "History of the Revolution in England in 1688" (1834).

Macklin (mak'lin), **Charles.** Born in Ireland, 1697 (?): died at London, July 11, 1797. An English actor and dramatist. He was the son of William M'Laughlin, but changed his name to Mechlin, afterward Macklin. In 1713 he was a scout or badgeman at Trinity College, Dublin. Little is known of his early life. He was playing at Lincoln's Inn Theatre about 1725, and rose steadily in public favor till his famous appearance as Shylock in 1741. From this time he played constantly in tragedy, comedy, and farce for nearly 50 years. When about 90 years old he created the part of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in his own play "The Man of the World," one of the most arduous characters in his large repertory. During this time he also wrote plays, taught acting, and kept a coffee-house for some years in Covent Garden. His extreme quarrelsomeness embittered his life and endangered his success. He wrote "King Henry VII." (produced 1746), "Love a la Mode" (1759), and "The Man of the World" (1781: originally "The True-born Scotchman," 1766).

Mackonochie (ma-kon'ọ̄-ki), **Alexander Heriot.** Born at Fareham, Hampshire, Aug. 11, 1825: found dead near Ballachulish, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1887. An English clergyman. He was prosecuted from 1867 to 1882 for ritualistic practices at his church, St. Albans, Holborn, where for 20 years he worked among the lowest poor. He resigned in accordance with the dying wish of Archbishop Tait. The practices in question have been generally allowed since.

McLane (mak-lān'), **Louis.** Born at Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786: died at Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1857. An American politician. He was United States senator from Delaware 1827–29; United States minister to Great Britain 1829–31; secretary of the treasury 1831–33; and secretary of state 1833–34.

McLane, Robert Milligan. Born at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815. An American diplomatist, son of Louis McLane. He was member of Congress from Maryland 1847–51, and United States minister to China 1853–55, to Mexico 1859–60, and to France 1885–88.

Maclaren (ma-klar'en), **Archibald.** Born in the Highlands of Scotland, March 2, 1755: died at London, 1826. A Scottish playwright. He wrote 80 or 90 plays, operas, farces, etc., many of them successful.

Maclaurin (mak-lâ'rin), **Colin.** Born at Kilmodan, Argyllshire, Feb., 1698: died at Edinburgh, June 14, 1746. A noted Scottish mathematician and physicist. He graduated at Glasgow about 1713; became professor of mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1717, and in 1725 was appointed a deputy professor in the University of Edinburgh. He wrote "Geometria Organica, sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarum Universalis" (1720), "A Treatise of Fluxions" (1742), "A Treatise of Algebra, with an Appendix De Linearum Geometricarum Proprietatibus Generalibus" (1748), and "An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy" (1748).

McLaws (mak-lâz'), **Lafayette.** Born at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1821. An American soldier in the Confederate service. He was promoted major-general May 23, 1862, and commanded a division at Gettysburg and other important battles.

McLean (mak-lān'), **John.** Born in Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785: died at Cincinnati, April 4, 1861. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Ohio 1813–1816; postmaster-general 1823–29; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1829–61; and unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1856 and 1860.

Maclean (mak-lān'), **John.** Born at London, 1835 (?): died there, March 15, 1890. An English actor. He made his first appearance in 1859. He was a good but not eminent actor.

McLennan (mak-len'an), **John Ferguson.** Born at Inverness, Oct. 14, 1827: died at Hayes Common, Kent, June 16, 1881. A Scottish sociologist. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1857, and in 1871 became parliamentary draftsman for Scotland. He is known chiefly from his researches in connection with the history of the evolution of marriage, which led him to adopt the theory (in which he had to some extent been anticipated by the Swiss jurist Bachofen) that the primitive form of marriage was exogamy, of which polyandry and polygamous or monogamous relationship were successive developments. His theory is expounded in his principal work "An Inquiry into the Origin of the Form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies" (1865).

McLeod (mak-loud'), **Alexander.** Born in Mull, Scotland, June 12, 1774: died at New York, Feb. 17, 1833. An American clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and religious writer. He was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York about 1801–33.

MacLeod, Henry Dunning. Born at Edinburgh, 1821. A Scottish political economist. He has written "Theory and Practice of Banking" (1856), "Elements of Political Economy" (1858), "Dictionary of Political Economy" (Vol. I, 1862), "Principles of Economical Philosophy" (1873), "Elements of Banking" (1876), "Economics for Beginners" (1878), "Elements of Economics" (1881–86), "Theory and Practice of Banking" (1883–1886).

Macleod, Norman. Born at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, June 3, 1812: died at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. A Scottish clergyman. He was parish minister successively of Loudoun in Ayrshire, Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; and Barony parish, Glasgow; and was editor of the Edinburgh "Christian Instructor" from 1849, and of "Good Words" from 1860. In 1867 he was sent by the General Assembly to visit the mission stations in India. Among his works are "Parish Papers" (1862), "Wee Davie" (1864), "The Starling" (1867), "Character Sketches" (1872), etc.

McLeod, Xavier Donald. Born at New York, Nov. 17, 1821: killed near Cincinnati, July 20, 1865. An American poet and miscellaneous author, son of Alexander McLeod.

McLeod Case, The. The case of a British subject, Alexander McLeod, tried in New York State, 1841, for his part in the burning of the steamer Caroline in Niagara River in 1837. McLeod was acquitted.

Maclise (mak-lēs'), **Daniel.** Born at Cork, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1806: died at London, April 25, 1870. A British historical and figure painter. He left a bank clerkship for the studio of the Cork Society of Arts. In 1828 he entered the academy at London, and won the gold medal (1831) for his historic composition "The Choice of Hercules." He was made an academician in 1840. He painted a portrait of Dickens (1839), but his later years were chiefly engrossed with the decorations of the Houses of Parliament, especially with the famous water-glass pictures "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher" and "The Death of Nelson." His drawings of "The Story of the Norman Conquest" are notable. He also designed illustrations for many books, among them Moore's "Irish Melodies," Lytton's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," etc.

Maclure (mak-lūr'), **William.** Born at Ayr, Scotland, 1763: died at San Angel, near Mexico, March 23, 1840. An American geologist. Memoirs of his geological survey of the United States were published in 1809 and 1817.

MacMahon (mäk-mä-ôṅ'), Comte **Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de,** Duc de Magenta. Born at Sully, Saône-et-Loire, France, June 13, 1808: died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1893. A marshal of France, and president of the French republic. He was the descendant of an Irish family which fled to France on the fall of the Stuarts, and was of noble birth, his father being a peer of France. He entered the army in 1825; served in Algeria 1830–55; and in the siege of Sebastopol, during the Crimean war, led the division which stormed the Malakoff Sept. 8, 1855. He commanded an army corps in Italy during the war of France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, in which year he was made a marshal of France and created duke of Magenta as a reward for his services at the battle of that name. He was governor-general of Algeria 1864–70, and at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he was placed in command of the first army corps. He was totally defeated at Wörth, Aug. 6, 1870, and was overwhelmed at Sedan, Sept. 1. He was for a time a prisoner of war in Germany 1870–71, suppressed the Commune at Paris in 1871, and was president of the French republic 1873–79.

MacMaster (mak-mas'ter), **John Bach.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1852. An American historian. He became professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He has published "A History of the People of the United States" (1883 *et seq.*), etc.

MacMonnies (mak-mun'iz), **Frederick William.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1863. An American sculptor. He studied in New York, Paris, Munich and London. His principal works are a fountain at the Columbian Exposition, "Nathan Hale" (City Hall park, New York), "Fame" (West Point), "Diana," "Bacchante," and "Pan of Rohallion."

McNab (mak-nab'), Sir **Alan Napier.** Born at Niagara, Canada, Feb. 19, 1798: died at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 8, 1862. A Canadian statesman. He was admitted to the bar in 1826; was elected to the legislature of Upper Canada in 1829, and as colonel of militia suppressed the rebellion of 1837–38. He was knighted in 1838; was prime minister of the united provinces of Canada 1854–56; was made a baronet in 1857, and a member of the legislative council in 1860.

McNiel (mak-nēl'), **John.** Born at Hillsborough, N. H., 1784: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1850. An American officer, distinguished at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane 1814.

Macnish (mak-nish'), **Robert.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1802: died at Glasgow, Jan. 16, 1837. A Scottish medical and miscellaneous writer.

Macomb (ma-kōm' or mā-kōm'), **Alexander.** Born at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1782: died at Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841. An American major-general. He defeated the British under Prevost at Plattsburg Sept. 11, 1814, and was commander-in-chief of the army 1828–41.

Mâcon (mä-kôn'). The capital of the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Saône in lat. 46° 19' N., long. 4° 49' E.: the Roman Matisco Æduorum. It has flourishing commerce and manufactures, and contains a ruined cathedral and some Roman antiquities. It was a place of some importance in the time of Cæsar. It suffered in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Macon (mā'kon). A city and the capital of Bibb County, central Georgia, situated on the Ocmulgee 80 miles southeast of Atlanta. It is a railway, commercial, and manufacturing center, has a large trade in cotton; and is the seat of various educational institutions. Population (1890), 22,746.

Maçon (ma-soṅ'), **Le.** A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe and Delavigne, produced in 1825.

Macon (mā'kon), **Nathaniel.** Born in Warren County, N. C., 1757: died there, June 29, 1837. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina 1791–1815 (speaker 1801–06), and United States senator 1815–28. He was chosen president *pro tempore* of the Senate in 1825.

Mâconnais (mä-ko-nā'). A former district of France, now comprised in the department of Saône-et-Loire. It was united to France under Louis XI.

Macorix, or **Macoris.** In the early history of Haiti, a region or "province" which, at the time of the conquest, was under the chief Guarionex. It was in the interior, south of the settlement of Isabella, and included a large part of the Vega Real.

Macpherson (mak-fėr'son), **James.** Born at Ruthven, Inverness-shire, Oct. 27, 1736: died Feb. 17, 1796. The alleged translator of the Ossianic poems. In 1759, while a schoolmaster in his native village, he showed to "Jupiter" Carlyle and John Home some fragments of Gaelic verse with translations. They were published in 1760, and excited so much interest that he was sent to the Highlands for the purpose of discovering more of these poems. The result was that he published the "Poems of Ossian," consisting of "Fingal, an Epic Poem in six books" (1762) and "Temora, an Epic Poem in eight books" (1763). The controversy which at once arose as to their genuineness (as Gaelic remains) has not yet been settled, though opinion is generally against Macpherson. In 1764 he was sent as governor-general to the Floridas; in 1779 was made agent to the Nabob of Arcot; and in 1780 entered Parliament, where he sat for 10 years. He also wrote "History of Great Britain" (1775), etc.

Macpherson, James Birdseye. Born in Sandusky County, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828: killed before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was chief engineer on the staff of General Grant in 1862; was appointed to the command of a corps of Grant's army in 1863; and in the same year routed part of Joseph E. Johnston's army at Raymond, and with the aid of Sherman's corps defeated Johnston at Jackson. He also served with distinction at Champion Hill and in the assaults on Vicksburg in 1863, and in 1864 took part in Sherman's campaign in Georgia as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

Macpherson, Sir **John.** Born at Sleat, in the Isle of Skye, in 1745: died at Brompton Grove, Jan. 12, 1821. A Scottish politician. He went out to Madras as purser in an East India ship in 1767; returned to England as [illegible] agent of the Nabob of the Carnatic in 1768; became a writer in the East India Company's service at Madras in 1770; was appointed to the supreme council at Calcutta in 1781, and on Warren Hastings's [illegible] to the governor-generalship [illegible] He was [illegible] superseded [illegible] by Lord Cornwallis.

Macquarie (ma-kwor'i). [Named from Lachlan Macquarie, governor of New South Wales 1809–1821.] A river in New South Wales, which flows through marshes into the Darling about lat. 30° 15′ S. Length, about 400 miles.

Macquarie Islands. A group of small uninhabited islands southwest of New Zealand. The southern end is situated in lat. 54° 19′ S., long. 158° 46′ E.

Macquart. See *Roquefort-Macquart.*

Macready (mak-rē'di), **William Charles.** Born at London, March 3, 1793: died at Cheltenham, April 27, 1873. A noted English tragedian. [illegible]

Macrinus (ma-krī'nus), **Marcus Opelius.** Born at Cæsarea, Mauretania, [illegible] 218. [illegible]

Macro (mak'rō), **Nævius Sertorius.** Killed about 38 A. D. A prefect of the Roman pretorians under Tiberius and Caligula.

Macrobius (ma-krō'bi-us), **Ambrosius Theodosius.** Lived probably at the beginning of the 5th century. A Roman grammarian. His extant works are a collection of essays, "Saturnaliorum conviviorum libri septem" (imperfect), and a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio."

MacSarcasm (mak-sär'kazm), **Sir Archy.** A noted character in Macklin's "Love à la Mode."

Macsycophant (mak-sik'ọ-fant), **Sir Pertinax.** A hard, worldly old man in Macklin's "Man of the World," ambitious for his son, and quite insensible to degradation if upheld by worldly influence. Macklin created the part himself when about 90 years old.

MacTab (mak-tab'). **The Hon. Miss Lucretia.** One of the principal characters in Colman's "Poor Gentleman": a proud and prudish old maid.

Macusis (mä-kö-sēz'). A tribe of Indians of the Carib stock, inhabiting the open lands of southwestern British Guiana and the adjacent parts of Brazil and Venezuela. Formerly they ranged northwestward to the Orinoco, and were very numerous and warlike. They are now reduced to a few thousands, who are friendly to the whites, but are practically independent. They are of darker color than the other Guiana tribes, well formed and athletic, and very cleanly. Their houses are grouped in small villages, and they cultivate manioc and other plants. Also written *Macuchis* or *Macuxis.*

MacVeagh (mak-vā'), **Wayne.** Born at Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1856; was United States minister to Turkey 1870–71; was United States attorney-general under President Garfield in 1881; and was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1893.

Madagascar (mad-ạ-gas'kär). An island in the Indian Ocean, east of southern Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. Capital, Antananarivo. It extends from about lat. 12° to 25° 35′ S. The surface in the interior is generally elevated and mountainous. The productions are tropical. Tamatave is the chief port. The government is a monarchy. The inhabitants and language are Malagasy. The leading tribe is the Hovas. The state religion is Christianity. Madagascar was early visited by the Arabs, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The introduction of Christianity under Radama I. (1810–28) was followed by a persecution of the Christians under Queen Ranavalona I. (1828–61). A war with France in 1883–85 was terminated by a treaty (Dec. 17, 1885) establishing a French protectorate. Length, about 975 miles. Greatest breadth, about 350 miles. Area, about 228,500 square miles. Population, estimated, 3,500,000.

Madai (mā'dī). A name given in Genesis x. as that of the third son of Japhet: commonly regarded as the eponymic ancestor of the Medes.

Madame Bovary (bo-vä-rē'). A novel by Flaubert, published in 1857. It is notable as an expression of "realism."

Madan (mad'an), **Martin.** Born in 1726: died at Epsom, May 2, 1790. An English Methodist divine. He was called to the bar in 1748, but shortly abandoned law in order to enter the ministry, and was for many years chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He is chiefly known as the author of "Telyphthora" (1780), in which he advocated polygamy.

Mad Anthony. A nickname often given Anthony Wayne on account of his reckless bravery.

Mad Cavalier, The. A surname of Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. of England.

Maddaloni (mäd-dä-lō'nē). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated 15 miles northeast of Naples. Population (1881), 17,012.

Madden (mad'en), Sir **Frederick.** Born at Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1801: died at London, March 8, 1873. An English antiquary and paleographer. He became assistant keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum 1828, and head of the manuscript department 1837. He edited "Havelok the Dane" (1828), Layamon's "Brut" (1847), Matthew Paris's "Historia Anglorum" (Rolls Series, 1866–69), and, with Josiah Forshall, Wycliffe Bible (1850).

Madden, Sir **George Allan.** Born at London, Jan. 3, 1771: died at Portsmouth, Dec. 8, 1828. A British general. He entered the British army in [illegible]

Madeira [illegible] W. [illegible]

Madeira [illegible] [So [illegible] covered [illegible] it: from Pg. *madeira*, wood, from L. *materies*, matter.] The chief of the Madeira Islands, belonging to Portugal, situated in the Atlantic Ocean west of Africa. The chief town is Funchal, lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 16° 54′ W. The surface is mountainous and picturesque. The chief products are wine and sugar. The inhabitants are of Portuguese descent. The island is noted as a health-resort. It was visited by the Portuguese in 1419, and colonized by them about 1420. It was occupied by the British in 1801, and from 1807 to 1814. Length, 32 miles.

Madeira Islands. A group of islands forming a Portuguese province, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and some smaller islands. Area, 305 square miles. Population (1890), estimated, 140,000.

Madeleine (mäd-lān'). **Church of the.** A church in Paris, begun under Louis XV. and Louis XVI., but not finished until 1842. At the end of the 18th century it was determined to build the present church in the Rue Royale, to complete the architectural scheme of the Place de la Concorde; and the first stone was laid April 13, 1764. Coutant d'Ivry, the architect, died in 1777, and was succeeded by Couture, who demolished the works already under way and substituted a plan of his own. The Revolution put an end to the work, but the empire revived it under the name of the Temple à la Gloire; and the work owes its present character to Vignon. It is a huge Roman Corinthian temple, measuring 141 by 354 feet, and 100 high, on a raised basement. It is a peripteros of 8 by 18 columns, without windows, with frieze richly sculptured with garlands, and the tympanum of the south façade filled with a colossal group of sculpture representing Christ as the judge of the world. The interior forms a great hall lighted from above: it is effective, and richly adorned with painting and sculpture.

Madelon (mäd-loṅ'). One of the "précieuses ridicules" in Molière's play of that name. She takes the more romantic name of Polixena.

Mademoiselle, La Grande, or **Mademoiselle.** See *Montpensier.*

Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle. A play by Alexandre Dumas, produced in 1839.

Mademoiselle de Maupin. A novel by Théophile Gautier, published in 1835.

Madenassana (mä-den-äs-sä'nä). See *Bushmen.*

Maderaner Thal (mä-de-rä'ner täl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, south of Altdorf. Length, 8 miles.

Madge Wildfire. A madwoman in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

Madhava (mä'dhạ-vạ), or **Madhavacarya** (-vä-chär-yạ). [Skt., 'the learned Madhava,' or 'the teacher Madhava'; from *ācārya*, teacher, especially of the Veda.] A great Hindu scholar of the 14th century. He was the author, or reputed author, of great commentaries on the Rig- (in conjunction with Sayana), Yajur-, and Samaveda, of the Nyayamalavistara, the Sarvadarshanasangraha, the Parasharasmritivyakhya, the Sankshepashankarajaya, the Kalanirnaya, and other works. He was the prime minister of Sangama, who began to reign at Vijayanagara about 1336, and of Bukka I., who began to reign about 1361. He died at the age of 90. The circumstance that so many works are ascribed to Madhava and his brother Sayana is explained by the Hindu practice according to which works composed by order of a distinguished person bear his name. According to Burnell the two names denote one person, Sayana being the Bhoganatha or mortal body of Madhava, the soul, identified with Vishnu; and the 29 writings current under the name of Madhava all proceed from Madhava himself, and were composed during 30 of the 55 years between 1331 and 1386, which he spent as abbot of the monastery at Shringeri under the name of Vidyaranya, 'forest of knowledge.' Weber disputes the identification of Madhava and Sayana ("Literarisches Centralblatt," 1873, p. 1421).

Mad Heracles (Hercules), The. A tragedy by Euripides, exhibited about 420 B. C. It portrays Heracles's rescue of his family from Lycus, a Theban tyrant; the slaughter of his wife and children by him in a sudden attack of madness; and his return to sanity.

Madi (mä'dē). An African tribe dwelling on the banks of the Nile, north of Albert Nyanza, and bordering on the Lur and Shuli tribes, with whom it is related in physique and customs but not in language. The latter shows affinity with the Mokaraka dialect of Nyam-Nyam, and also with the Niam-bara. It is rich in monosyllables, and has a jerky accent. A subtribe of the Mittu is also called Madi, but the two are not related.

Madison (mad'i-sọn). A city and the capital of Jefferson County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio 38 miles north-northeast of Louisville. It has pork-packing and other flourishing industries. Population (1890), 8,936.

Madison. A borough in the township of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, 23 miles west of New York: the seat of Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist). Population (1890), 2,469.

Madison. A city and the capital of Wisconsin and of Dane County, situated between Lakes Mendota and Monona, in lat. 43° 5′ N., long. 89° 30′ W. It has flourishing manufactures and trade; is the seat of the University of Wisconsin; and is a health and summer resort. Population (1890), 13,426.

Madison, James. Born in Rockingham County, Va., Aug. 27, 1749: died March 6, 1812. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, president of William and Mary College 1777–1812.

Madison, James. Born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751: died at Montpelier, Orange County, Va., June 28, 1836. The fourth President of the United States (1809–17). He graduated at Princeton College in 1771; was a delegate to Congress from Virginia 1780–83, and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; was member of Congress from Virginia 1789–97; drew up the Virginia Resolutions of 1798; was secretary of state 1801–09; was elected President as Democratic candidate in 1808, and was reelected in 1812. War was declared with Great Britain in 1812 (see *War of* 1812). He was associated with Jay and Hamilton in the composition of the "Federalist" (which see). He left many manuscripts, some of which have been published in "Madison Papers" (3 vols. 1840) and "Letters and other Writings" (4 vols. 1865).

Madison Square. A public park, six acres in extent, in New York city, bounded by Fifth Avenue, 23d street, Madison Avenue, and 26th street. It was originally the junction of the Bloomingdale road and old Boston road.

Madison Square Garden. A place of amusement in New York city, architecturally notable not only for its great size, but also for its successful artistic treatment, completed in 1890. It combines an amphitheater 300 feet long and 200 wide, a theater, a concert-hall, a dining-hall, and a roof-garden. The architecture is a plain rendering in yellow brick and terra-cotta of a good type of the Spanish Renaissance, with a single main story of round-arched windows above the basement. The front is adorned above the cornice with colonnaded loggias of considerable extent, and below with fine arcades covering the sidewalk and springing from shafts of polished granite. At the angles are placed turrets terminating in pavilions, which are repeated in the middle of the front and at the base of the great square tower which rises from the south side. This tower reproduces the famous Giralda at Seville, upon a somewhat reduced scale and with the ornament greatly simplified. It is 332 feet high to the head of the crowning statue.

Mädler (mād′ler), **Johann Heinrich von.** Born at Berlin, May 29, 1794: died at Hannover, March 14, 1874. A German astronomer, professor at Berlin 1837–40, and professor and director of the observatory at Dorpat 1840–65. He published a map of the moon (1834–36), "Allgemeine Selenographie" (1837), "Populare Astronomie" (1841), "Die Centralsonne" (1846), "Die Eigenbewegungen der Fixsterne" (1856), etc.

Mad Lover, The. A play by Fletcher, produced before 1618, printed in 1647. It is founded on Josephus, *Ant.*, xviii. Bandello has the same story. It contains a fool quite in the Shaksperian vein.

Madman of the North. A surname given to Charles XII. of Sweden.

Madoc (mad′ok). A legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America about 1170. He is the subject of a poem by Southey (1805).

Madonna (ma-don′ä). [It., 'my lady'; specifically, 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.] Of the numerous pictures with this subject, the following are among the most noted. (1) Madonna and Child, with St. John, sometimes called the Aldobrandini or Garvagh Madonna: a painting by Raphael, in the National Gallery, London. (2) Madonna and Child with St. John and Angels: a painting by Sandro Botticelli, in the National Gallery, London. The picture is characterized by the beautiful roses of the hedge in the background. (3) Madonna and Child, with SS. Jerome and Sebastian, called the Madonna della Rondine from the swallow which figures in the composition: a small painting by Crivelli, in the National Gallery, London. (4) Madonna and Child: a painting by Murillo, in the museum at Dresden. The Virgin sits on a stone bench, holding the Child, who leans his head on his hand against her breast. (5) Madonna and Child, with SS. John and Catharine: a painting by Titian, in the National Gallery, London. (6) Madonna degli Ansidei ('of the Ansidei'), from the Marlborough collection: a painting by Raphael (1506), in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin is seated on a high throne, holding the Child and reading from a book; on either side stand St. John and St. Nicholas of Bari. This is the finest Raphael in Great Britain. It is sometimes called the Blenheim Madonna. (7) Madonna de la Servilleta ('of the napkin'): a celebrated painting by Murillo (about 1676), in the museum at Seville, Spain. The Virgin, seen in half-length, holds the Child on her left arm. He appears to be struggling to escape. According to tradition it was painted, in the absence of canvas, on a table-napkin supplied by the cook. (8) Madonna della Casa d'Alba ('of the house of Alva'): a small but noted painting by Raphael (1509), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The picture is circular, with a landscape background. The Virgin is seated on the ground; the Child rests partly on her knee, and seizes a cross held by the infant St. John, who kneels beside him. (9) Madonna della Cesta ('of the basket'): a painting by Correggio, in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin is seated on a grassy bank, holding the Child on her knee; in the background St. Joseph is seen working. (10) Madonna della Rosa ('of the rose'): a painting by Parmigianino, in the museum at Dresden. The Virgin has given the Child a rose, which he holds as he lies with one hand resting on a globe typifying the earth. (11) Madonna della Verdura ('of the meadow'): a painting by Raphael (1506), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin sits in a meadow studded with flowers; before her are the infant Christ and the boy St. John, who kneels and presents a cross to Jesus. The type is that of the Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardellino. (12) Madonna del Rosario ('of the rosary'): a large painting by Caravaggio, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin is enthroned; SS. Peter Martyr and Dominic are distributing wreaths of roses among the assembled people. (13) Madonna del Rosario ('of the rosary'): a painting by Murillo, in the Dulwich Gallery, England. The Virgin, seated among clouds, has the Child on her lap. He holds a rosary, which the Virgin holds also. Beneath are angels. (14) Madonna del Rosario: one of Van Dyck's finest paintings (1625), in the chapel of the same name at Palermo, Sicily. The Virgin, surrounded by cherubim and attended by saints, extends a rose-garland to St. Dominic, while St. Rosalie kneels before her. (15) Madonna di Casa Tempi: a painting by Raphael (1506), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Virgin, in half-length, stands, holding the Child in her arms, in a landscape with a town in the background. (16) Madonna di San Sisto or Sistine Madonna: a famous painting by Raphael (1518), in the museum at Dresden. It was bought by the elector Augustus III. in 1754 from the Benedictine monastery at Piacenza. It represents the Virgin, holding the Child, advancing among clouds, surrounded by cherub faces; at the left Pope Sixtus II. kneels in adoration, and at the right St. Barbara looks down and out of the picture. Below, two winged cherubs, familiar in popular reproductions, lean on a parapet looking upward. (17) Madonna in Adoration: a painting by Francesco Francia (about 1500), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Virgin, standing, adores the Child, who lies before her in a bower of roses. (18) Madonna Niccolini: a painting by Raphael (1508), in Panshanger House, England. The Virgin sits holding the Child on a white cushion. Also called the large Cowper Madonna. (19) Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer: a famous painting by Hans Holbein the younger (about 1525), belonging to the Princess Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt. It represents the Virgin, crowned, standing in a niche, holding against her breast the Child, whose left arm is extended in blessing. At the Virgin's feet kneel Burgomaster Meyer of Basel, his first and second wives, his daughter, and a boy who supports a nude child. An old copy in the Dresden museum was until 1871 held to be the original. (20) Madonna of St. Francis: a painting by Correggio (1514–15), in the museum at Dresden. The Virgin is enthroned beneath a canopy; about her head are a radiant nimbus and a circle of cherubs. Before the throne are ranged SS. Francis and Anthony of Padua, and SS. John and Catharine. (21) Madonna of the Rocks: a painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the National Gallery, London. It represents the Virgin and Child, with the adoring St. John and an angel, amid a landscape of cliffs. It is a replica, with some modifications, of the Vierge aux Rochers in the Louvre. (22) Madonna of the Cherries: a painting by Titian (about 1508), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin sits behind a parapet on which the Child stands holding a bunch of cherries. The boy St. John stands below, and SS. Joseph and Zacharias at the sides. (23) Madonna of the Grapes: a small painting by Martin Schongauer, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin, who is seated on a bench, plucks a berry from a bunch of grapes and offers it to Jesus, who stands in her lap with his arms around her neck. St. Joseph, with an ox and an ass, is seen in the background. (24) Madonna with Saints: a painting by Titian, sometimes called the Madonna with the White Lady, in the museum at Dresden. The Child is held on the Virgin's lap by St. John, and adored by SS. Paul and Jerome and the Magdalen. The Magdalen is richly robed in white (whence the popular name of the picture). (25) Madonna with St. John the Baptist and St. Mark, and outside St. Peter and St. Mark: a triptych by Fra Angelico, in the Uffizi, Florence, one of his most admired works. The Madonna is surrounded by twelve angels playing on musical instruments. (26) Madonna with Angels: one of the most noted paintings of Sandro Botticelli, in the Uffizi, Florence. The Virgin sits writing, attended by angels, while others support a crown over her head. The Child holds a pomegranate and reaches out for his mother's writing hand. (27) Madonna with Angels, Apostles, and Saints: a noted painting by Duccio di Buoninsegna (end of 13th century) in the Duomo at Siena, Italy. It is the chief Sienese painting of its time, somewhat archaic in type. (28) Madonna del Sacco ('of the sack'): a fresco by Andrea del Sarto (1525), in the Chiostro dei Morti of Santissima Annunziata, Florence. It is a Holy Family, and is named from the sack against which Joseph is leaning reading. (29) Madonna del Divino Amore ('of the divine love'): a painting by Raphael, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The Virgin, with hands clasped behind the Child pressed to her breast, is praying. Christ blesses the youthful Baptist while holding St. Elizabeth by the hand. Joseph is walking slowly behind the group. (30) Madonna della Sedia or Seggiola ('of the chair' or 'little chair'): a famous painting by Raphael, in the Pitti Gallery, Florence: perhaps the master's most popular work. The picture is circular. The young mother, a beautiful peasant girl, sits in an arm-chair pressing her Child to her bosom with an air of calm happiness, while the boy St. John stands reverently at her knee. (31) Madonna della Scodella ('of the little bowl'): a painting by Correggio, in the Pinacoteca at Parma, Italy. It is an episode of rest during the flight into Egypt, described as a painted poem of family happiness, beautiful in light, color, and thought, and with accompaniment of Correggio's charming angels. (32) Madonna della Misericordia ('of pity'), the Virgin interceding for the people of Lucca: a beautiful painting by Fra Bartolommeo, in the Palazzo Pubblico at Lucca, Italy. Christ appears above, a majestic figure. (33) Madonna del Cardellino ('of the thistle-finch'): a painting by Raphael, in the Uffizi, Florence. The Virgin, graceful and of very sweet expression, sits on a mossy bank, with the child Christ and St. John at her knee. (34) Madonna del Baldacchino ('of the canopy'): a painting by Raphael in the Galleria Pitti, Florence. The Virgin is enthroned in an adorned niche beneath a canopy whose draperies are supported by two long-robed angels. The Child sits smiling on her knee, playing with his toes. Several saints are in attendance. (35) A painting by Cimabue (1250), in Santa Maria Novella, Florence. It was the most notable painting of its day, and when finished was borne to the church in a popular procession. The Virgin is enthroned with the Child on her knee, and six attendant angels, the whole on a gold ground. Some of the Byzantine stiffness and conventionality remain, but the expression and [illegible] of [illegible] and movement of the picture justify the admiration it excited. (36) Madonna with two Angels playing on musical instruments: an altarpiece by Giovanni Bellini, in Santa Maria dei Frari at Venice. The side compartments contain St. Benedict and St. Nicholas, each with a companion. (37) Madonna of Pesaro: a votive picture over 17 feet high by Titian, in Santa Maria dei Frari at Venice. In technical perfection and splendor of color this is one of Titian's finest paintings. The seated Madonna, holding the Child on her knee, inclines graciously toward the kneeling donor of the picture, the senator Benedetto Pesaro, in presence of St. Francis, St. Anthony of Padua, and St. Peter and of other dignitaries of the Pesaro. (38) Madonna of the Green Cushion: a painting by Andrea Solario, of Milan, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin, her head shrouded in white, is suckling the Child, who lies on a green pillow. The landscape background is pleasing, and the color very brilliant. (39) Madonna del Coniglio ('of the rabbit'): a celebrated painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin is seated on the ground with her hand on a white rabbit, to the delight of the infant Christ, who is held by St. Catharine. (40) Madonna della Vittoria: a beautiful painting by Mantegna, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin, holding the infant Christ, sits in an overarched bower, between SS. Michael and Maurice; in front are St. Elizabeth with St. John and Francesco Gonzaga of Mantua, kneeling, over whom the Virgin makes a gesture of blessing. A relief of the Fall of Man appears on the pedestal of the Virgin's throne. (41) Madonna with the Diadem: a painting by Raphael, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin, wearing a coronet, kneels, with the boy St. John beside her, and lifts the covering from the sleeping Child. (42) Madonna and Child with St. Anna: one of the finest paintings of Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin is seated in St. Anna's lap, and supports the Child, who is playing with a lamb, amid a fair landscape. (43) See *Orleans Madonna*.

Mador (mā′dôr), **Sir.** In Arthurian romance, a Scottish knight slain by Sir Lancelot of the Lake on account of his attack on the reputation of Guinevere.

Madou (mä-dö′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 26, 1796: died there, April 3, 1877. A Belgian genre-painter and lithographer. He published a number of illustrated works, "Scenes of Society," "Picturesque Views," etc., from 1821–40. Many of his pictures are humorous.

Madoz (mä-dōth′), **Pascual.** Born at Pamplona, Spain, May 17, 1806: died at Genoa, Dec. 11, 1870. A Spanish author and liberal politician. He published "Diccionario geográfico, estadístico é histórico de España" (1848–50), etc.

Mad Parliament. See *Parliament, Mad.*

Madras (ma-dras′). 1. A governorship and presidency of British India, comprising the eastern or Coromandel coast, a large part of the interior of the Deccan, and part of the western or Malabar coast. The principal mountains are the East and West Ghats; the chief rivers, the Godavari, Kaveri, and Kistna. The leading occupation is agriculture. Government is administered by a governor and council. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus. This province was formed from the states of the Carnatic, Tanjore, parts of Mysore, etc., in the last half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. Area, 141,189 square miles. Population (1891), 35,630,440.

2. The capital of Madras, situated on the coast in lat. 13° 4′ N., long. 80° 15′ E. Its commercial quarter is the Black Town. Madras is the third in importance of the seaports of British India; exports coffee, cotton, etc.; and is the seat of various societies and educational institutions. It was founded by Francis Day of the East India Company in 1639; was made a presidency in 1653; was unsuccessfully attacked by the natives in 1702 and 1741; was captured by Labourdonnais in 1746, and restored to the British in 1748; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the French in 1758–59. Its (exposed) roads are often visited by hurricanes, most disastrously in 1872. Population (1891), 452,518.

Madrazo (mä-ŦHrä′thō), **José de.** Born at Santander, Spain, April 28, 1781: died May 8, 1859. A Spanish historical and portrait painter.

Madrazo, Raimundo de. Born at Rome, July 24, 1841. A genre- and portrait painter, the son and pupil of Federico Madrazo. Among his works are "The End of a Masked Ball" (18[illegible]), "Fête during Carnival," "El Jaleo," "Pierrette" (187[illegible]), "La Soubrette" (1882), "The Domino" (188[illegible]), etc.

Madrazo (mä-ŦHrä′thō) **y Kunt, Federico.** Born Feb. 12, 1815: died June 11, 1894. A Spanish historical and portrait painter, son of José de Madrazo. He studied at Paris with Winterhalter. He is court painter and professor at the Madrid Academy. He founded, with Ochoa, "El Artista," an art journal, in 1835, and was made [illegible] Arts in 1873. Among his works are "Godfrey de Bouillon proclaimed King of Jerusalem" (1839), "Maria Christina as a Nun, etc." (1843), "The Women at the Sepulcher" (1841), and many portraits of noted persons.

Madre de Deus (mä′dre de dā′ös), **Gaspar da.** Born at Santos, São Paulo, 1714: died in São Paulo, 1801. A Brazilian Benedictine monk and historian. He is best known for his "Memorias para a historia da Capitania de S. Vicente" (Lisbon, 1797; Rio de Janeiro, 1847), a work of great historical value.

Madrid (ma-drid′; Sp. pron. [illegible]). [Sp. *Madrid*, Ar. *Magrit*, ML. *Majoritum*.] 1. A province in New Castile, Spain. Area, 2,997 square miles. Population (1887), [illegible]. 2. The capital of Spain and of the province of Madrid, situated on the Manzanares in lat. 40° [illegible] N., long. 3° 42′ W. [illegible] fine situation on a lofty terrace above the river Manzanares. The royal armory is a unique collection of splendid medieval and Renaissance armor, arms, banners, and trappings, a large proportion of which was actually used by some of the most famous personages in Spanish history (Charles V., Philip II., Isabella the Catholic, the Gran Capitan, Pedro the Cruel, Don John of Austria, etc.). The bronze statue of Philip IV., by Montañes (19 feet high), in the Plaza del Oriente, cast in Florence in 1640, ranks as one of the finest equestrian statues existing: the horse prances, with no support but his own hind legs. The Museo del Prado, or Royal Museum ranks as one of the great galleries of paintings of the world, excelling, more especially, in the masterpieces of Murillo and Velasquez. Madrid was a Moorish outpost; was taken from the Moors in 1083; became a favorite residence of Charles V., and was made the capital by Philip II. in 1560; was occupied by the French in 1808–13; and has been the scene of various insurrections (1868, etc.). Population (1887), 472,228.

Madrid, Treaty of. A treaty between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, signed Jan. 14, 1526. Francis was released from captivity in return for the cession of Burgundy and other concessions.

Madridejos (mä-ᴛʜrē-ᴛʜā'ʜōs). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, 37 miles southeast of Toledo. Population (1887), 6,578.

Madrigal de las Altas Torres (mäd-rē-gäl' dā läs äl'täs tōr'rās). A small place near Medina del Campo, Spain, said by some to be the birthplace of Isabella.

Madura (mä-dö'rä). An island of the Dutch East Indies, north of Java, from which it is separated by the Strait of Madura. Length, about 100 miles.

Madura. 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 10° N., long. 78° E. Area, 8,401 square miles. Population (1881), 2,168,680.—2. The capital of the district of Madura, situated on the Vaigai in lat. 9° 55′ N., long. 78° 9′ E. The great temple here was built for the most part in the early 17th century. The inclosure forms a rectangle 720 by 840 feet, with a lofty pyramidal gopura or pylon in the middle of each face. The choltry, or columned hall, of Tirumulla Nayak (about 1650), built to receive the chief local divinity during his annual visit to the king, is 333 feet long and 105 wide, with 4 ranges of cruciform piers, all richly sculptured, and presents an imposing effect. The piers of the façade exhibit figures in the round of prancing horses resting their fore feet and bodies on groups of soldiers beneath them. Population (1891), 87,428.

Madvig (mad'vig), **Johan Nicolai.** Born at Svaneke, Bornholm, Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804: died at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1886. A celebrated Danish philologist and statesman. He was professor at Copenhagen, at first (1829) of the Latin language and literature, and later of classical philology; minister of public worship 1848–51, and later inspector of public instruction. His chief works are a Latin grammar (1841), "Adversaria critica" (1871–73), "Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des römischen Staats" (1881), etc.

Mad World, A, my Masters. 1. A dialogue by Nicholas Breton, printed in 1603.—2. A play by Middleton, probably produced in 1606. It was printed in 1608. Mrs. Aphra Behn copied it in "The City Heiress," and it was used by Charles Johnson in "Country Lasses."

Mæander (mē-an'dėr). The ancient name of the Menderes.

Mæatæ (mē-ā'tē). A warlike tribe in the south of Scotland and north of England, just beyond the Roman wall.

Mæcenas (mē-sē'nas), **Caius Cilnius.** Died 8 B.C. A Roman statesman and patron of literature. He was descended from an ancient Etruscan family and belonged to the equestrian order. He appears in 40 as the agent of Octavianus (afterward emperor under the title of Augustus) in negotiating a marriage with Scribonia, daughter of Libo, the father-in-law of Sextus Pompeius. He was intrusted with the administration of Rome during the absence of Octavianus on an expedition against Pompeius in 36, and after the battle of Actium in 31, when Octavianus made himself master of the Roman world, urged him to establish an empire instead of restoring the republic. He remained, with Agrippa, the chief adviser of Augustus down to 16, when he became estranged from his master and retired to private life. He was the friend and patron of Horace and Vergil and wrote a number of works, fragments only of which are extant.

Maelar. See *Malar.*

Maelstrom (māl'strom). A celebrated whirlpool or dangerous current in the Arctic Ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenesö and Værö, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time. [illegible] not to be dangerous except [illegible].

Mæonia (mē-ō'ni-ä). The ancient name of Lydia, Asia Minor.

Mæonides (mē-on'i-dēz). [Gr. Μαιονίδης.] A surname of Homer, a native (according to one account) of Mæonia.

Mæotis Palus (mē-ō'tis pā'lus). [Gr. Μαιῶτις λίμνη.] The ancient name of the Sea of Azof.

Maerlant (mär'länt), **Jacob** (**de Coster**) **van.** Born probably at Maerlant, on the island of Voorne (date unknown): died at Damme, near Bruges, after 1291. A Flemish poet. He was apparently a sacristan in Maerlant, as is inferred from the title "de Coster" given him in one of his works. He became, ultimately, town clerk at Damme, where he died, and where a statue has been erected to him. He was the founder of the didactic school of poetry in the Netherlands. His principal work is the long poem (after a Latin original) "Spieghel Historiel" ("Mirror of History"), begun in 1283 and left uncompleted at his death. Among his other works are the romantic poems "Troyen" and "Alexander" (after French originals); "Der Naturen Bloeme" ("Flowers of Nature"), "Heimelijkheid der Heimelijkheiden" ("The Secret of Secrets"), "Rijmbijbel" ("Rime Bible")—all after Latin originals; a strophic dialogue, "Wapene Martijn"; and the poem "Van den Lande van over Zee" ("Of the Lands over the Sea"), a summons to the Crusades. He has been called "the father of Dutch poets."

Maestricht, or **Maastricht** (mäs'tricht), G. **Mastricht** (mäs'tricht). The capital of the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated on the left bank of the Meuse, in lat. 50° 51′ N., long. 5° 42′ E.: the Roman Trajectum Superius, and medieval Trajectum ad Mosam. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Formerly it was a very strong fortress. The chief attractions are the old church of St. Servatius, and in the vicinity the Petersberg sandstone quarries. It was a Roman town, and later frequently a Frankish royal residence; was afterward held by the dukes of Brabant and bishops of Liège; was taken by Alexander of Parma in 1579, by Prince Frederick Henry of Orange in 1632, by the French in 1673 and 1748, and again by the French under Kléber in 1794; and was held by the Dutch against the Belgians in 1830. Population (1890), 32,676.

Maeterlinck (met'ėr-lingk), **Maurice** (**Mooris**). Born in 1864. A noted Belgian poet. He went to Paris in 1886, where he came under the influence of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. Among his works are "Serres chaudes" (poems), the dramas "Les aveugles," "La princesse Maleine," "Les sept princesses," "L'Intruse," "Pelleas et Melisande," "La quenouille et la besace," "Trois petits drames pour marionnettes," and various critical works.

Mæviad, The. See *Baviad.*

Mævius. See *Bavius.*

Maffei (mäf-fā'ē), **Francesco Scipione,** Marquese **di.** Born at Verona, Italy, June 1, 1675: died at Verona, Feb. 11, 1755. An Italian poet, archæologist, and littérateur. He wrote the tragedy "Merope" (1713), "Verona illustrata" (1731–32), etc. His complete works were published in 1790.

Maffia, or **Mafia** (mä-fē'ä). A formidable secret society in Sicily, organized for the purpose of promoting smuggling and protecting its members against the police.

Mafra (mä'frä). A town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 18 miles northwest of Lisbon. The royal palace, founded in 1717 in emulation of the Escorial, is an enormous rectangle, the long sides measuring 770 feet, and contains 866 rooms, the finest of which is the great library. The domed church is well proportioned and incrusted in good taste with colored marbles. Population, about 3,000.

Magadha, or **Magada** (mag'a-dä). An ancient empire in India, corresponding generally to the modern Behar and Oudh. Its capital was Pataliputra. It was flourishing about 300 B.C.

Magadoxo (mag-a-dok'sō; Pg. pron. mä-gä-dō'shō), or **Magadoxa** (mag-a-dok'sä; Pg. pron. mä-gä-dō'shä), or **Makadishu** (mä-kä-dē'shö). A town on the eastern coast of Africa, situated in lat. 2° 2′ N., long. 45° 25′ E. It is subject to Zanzibar. Population, estimated, 4,000.

Magalhães (mä-gäl-yäns'), **Benjamin Constant Botelho de,** generally known as **Benjamin Constant.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, 1838: died there, Jan. 22, 1891. A Brazilian republican, one of the leaders of the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889. He was secretary of war, and for a time of posts and telegraphs, in the provisional government.

Magalhães, Domingos José Gonçalves de, Visconde de Araguaya. Born Aug. 13, 1811: died July 10, 1882. A Brazilian poet and diplomatist. He is regarded as the leader of the romantic school in Brazilian literature. Of his numerous poetical works the best known are "A Confederação dos Tamoyos," an epic (1856), "Mysterios" (1858), and "Urania" (1862).

Magalhães, Fernão de. [Sp. *Fernando de Magallanes*; L., G., and E. generally *Ferdinand Magellan.*] Born at Sabrosa, Traz os Montes, Portugal, about 1480: died on the island of Mactan, Philippines, April 27, 1521. The discoverer of the Strait of Magellan and of the Philippine Islands. He served with the Portuguese in the East [illegible] and in Morocco [illegible] mained in full command. The squadron [illegible] Soon after [illegible] inspector, Juan de Cartagena, refused to obey commands, and was arrested. Reaching the Brazilian coast, they stopped at Rio de Janeiro Bay, Dec. 13–26; explored Rio de la Plata Jan. 10–Feb. 7, 1520; and on March 31 reached the port of San Julian on the Patagonian coast, where Magalhães decided to winter. Three of the captains, with their ships' crews, joined by Juan de Cartagena, mutinied against this order, but were subdued, one being killed in the struggle and another executed. Cartagena and a priest were abandoned on the coast. One of the ships was lost in a reconnaissance southward; and the Spaniards had slight encounters with the Indians, whom they described as a race of giants. On Oct. 21 the squadron reached the entrance to the Strait of Magellan (called by the commander Todos los Santos), and passed through after losing another ship, which became separated and returned to Spain. They reached the Pacific (so called by Magalhães) Nov. 28, 1520; kept at first to the north, then northwest and west; discovered a few islands, among others the Ladrones; suffered greatly from bad food and water, and from scurvy; and, misinformed of the position of the Moluccas, kept too far north, discovering the Philippines March 16, 1521. The King of Zebu, one of the islands, was very friendly to the Spaniards, made a formal act of allegiance to Spain, and was baptized with several hundred of his subjects; but in an attack on the unfriendly natives of Mactan, Magalhães was killed with several of his men. Soon after the King of Zebu revolted and murdered 27 Spaniards, including Serrano and Barboza whom they had elected captains. The survivors burned one of their vessels, and in the remaining two, after various wanderings (in which they discovered Borneo and lost more men), reached the Moluccas. There they loaded with spices; one of the ships, the Trinidad, attempted to reach Panama, but failed; and the Victoria, with 18 men, arrived in Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, thus making the first voyage around the world. See *Cano, Juan Sebastian del.*

Magalhães de Gandavo, Pero de. See *Gandavo.*

Magallanes (mä-gäl-yä'nes). A territory of Chile, comprising the region south of about lat. 47° S., the coasts of the Strait of Magellan, and the western portion of Tierra del Fuego. Area, 75,292 square miles. Population (1893), 3,283.

Magallanes, Fernando de. See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magan (mä-gän'), or **Makan** (mä-kän'). A geographical name occurring in the cuneiform inscriptions. Its meaning is not certain, but it probably designated the Arabian coast.

Magariños Cervantes (mä-gä-rēn'yōs ther-vän'tes), **Alejandro.** Born in Montevideo, 1826. An Uruguayan author. He has published "Estudios historicos sobre el Rio de la Plata," "La Iglesia y el Estado," several volumes of poems, etc.

Magdala (mag'da-lä). [Gr. *Μαγδαλά*; preferably *Μαγαδάν*.] In biblical geography, a town in Palestine, situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee: the modern El-Mejdel. The form *Magadan* is preferable.

Magdala (mäg-dä'lä). A stronghold in Abyssinia, situated in lat. 11° 22′ N., long. 39° 25′ E. It was captured in 1868 by the British under Sir Robert Napier, who in consequence was created Baron Napier of Magdala.

Magdalen (mag'da-len). See *Mary Magdalen.* Among the numerous paintings of this subject the following are notable. (1) A painting by Correggio in the museum at Dresden. The Magdalen lies on the ground amid a thickly wooded landscape, supporting her head on one elbow and reading intently. Her form is wrapped in dark-blue drapery, which leaves the bust and feet bare. (2) A picture by Paolo Veronese, by some considered his masterpiece, in the Pinacoteca at Turin. Mary is portrayed anointing the Saviour's feet. (3) A painting by Tintoret, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. It is remarkable for its wild landscape background, full of stormy light and fantastic with tangled laurel. The figure of the Magdalen is small. (4) A painting by Titian (familiar in reproductions), in the Pitti Gallery, Florence. It is the picture of a beautiful woman, her undraped shoulders and bust enveloped in her rich golden hair, and with uplifted, tearful face and eyes. (5) A painting by Titian (about 1561), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The figure, seen half-length, is lightly draped: the partly exposed neck and breast are veiled by the flowing hair. The skull and open book are introduced as attributes. (6) Death of the Magdalen: a celebrated painting by Rubens, in the musee at Lille, France.

Magdalena (mäg-dä-lā'nä). The chief river of Colombia. It flows by a delta into the Caribbean Sea, about lat. 11° N. Its chief tributary is the Cauca. Length, about 1,050 miles; navigable to the vicinity of Honda (620 miles).

Magdalena. A department in the northeastern part of the Republic of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea on the north and on Venezuela on the east. Capital, Santa Marta. Area (including the peninsula of Goajira), about 27,900 square miles. Population (1890), about 140,000.

Magdalen (mag'da-len or mâd'lin) **College:** in full **St. Mary Magdalen College.** A college of Oxford University, founded in 1457 by Bishop Waynflete. The charter was issued in 1458, and the foundation-stone was laid May 5, 1474. The most notable feature of the college is a tower of singular beauty.

Magdalene (mag'da-len) **College.** A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1542. The Pepysian Building in the second court contains Pepys's library, the MS. of his "Diary," and many other literary treasures and curiosities.

> The College of St. Mary Magdalene originated in two messuages granted by Henry VI. in 1428 to the Benedictine House of Crowland for the convenience of those monks who wished to study at Cambridge. Out of these messuages, or on their site, a house was gradually constructed for the general use of the Benedictine Order, "different monasteries building different portions; thus Ely built one chamber, Walden a second, Ramsey a third," says Dr. Caius; and so late as 1777 Cole saw the arms of Ely in the spandrels of the door at the north-west corner of the court.
> *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 210.

Magdalen (mag'da-len) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, belonging to Quebec, Canada, situated northeast of Prince Edward Island. The chief occupation is fishing. Population, about 3,000.

Magdeburg (mäg'de-börg). The capital of the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe in lat. 52° 8' N., long. 11° 39' E. It consists of the city proper and four suburbs, and is a powerful fortress. It is the center of the German sugar trade; is one of the leading commercial centers in Germany; and has manufactures of cotton, wool, tobacco, spirits, chicory, etc. The cathedral, of the 12th and 13th centuries, with later towers, measures 390 by 105 feet: height of the spire of the north tower, 337 feet. The choir and radiating chapels recall in style the French Romanesque: the western portions are Pointed. The sculptured west portal is magnificent. There are choir-stalls of the 14th century, and many beautiful tombs, especially that of Archbishop Ernst by the noted Vischer, with figures of the twelve apostles. Magdeburg was founded in the 9th century. A Benedictine monastery was established there by Otto the Great. It became an archbishopric about 967, and was an important Hanseatic town. The Reformation was introduced in 1524. It was besieged and taken by Maurice of Saxony in 1550–51; resisted Wallenstein in 1629; was stormed and sacked by Tilly in 1631 (with the massacre, it is said, of 30,000 persons); was governed after the Reformation by archbishops and administrators; was secularized in 1648; was annexed to Brandenburg in 1680; was taken by the French in 1806; and was restored to Prussia in 1814. Population (1890), 202,234.

Magdeburg, Centuries of. An ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume. It was compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg, and was published at Basel 1560–1574.

Magellan (ma-jel'an), **Ferdinand.** See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magellan (ma-jel'an), **Strait of.** A sea passage separating the mainland of South America from the group of Tierra del Fuego, and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Length, over 300 miles. See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magellan's Sea. See *Mar Magallanico.*

Magendie (mä-zhoṅ-dē'), **François.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 15, 1783: died at Paris, Oct. 7, 1855. A French physiologist, professor of anatomy in the Collège de France, especially noted for experiments on the physiology of the nerves. Among his works are "Précis élémentaire de physiologie" (1816), "Leçons sur les phénomènes physiques de la vie" (1835–38), "Leçons sur les fonctions et les maladies du système nerveux" (1839).

Magenta (mä-jen'tä). A small place near the river Ticino in Lombardy, Italy, about 15 miles west of Milan. Here, June 4, 1859, a notable victory was won by the allied French and Sardinians (55,000?) over the Austrians (75,000?) under Gyulai. The emperor Napoleon III. was nominally in command of the allies, but the chief credit belonged to MacMahon, who was afterward created duke of Magenta. The loss of the victors was 4,000, that of the Austrians, 10,000, besides prisoners. The battle led to the occupation of Milan.

Magenta, Duc de. See *MacMahon.*

Magerö (mä'ge-rė). The island of Norway on which the North Cape is situated.

Maggia (mäd'jä), **Valle.** An Alpine valley in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, north of Lago Maggiore.

Maggiore (mäd-jō're), **Lago,** F. **Lac Majeur.** [It., 'greater lake.'] One of the chief lakes of northern Italy, situated on the border of Italy and the canton of Ticino in Switzerland: the Roman Lacus Verbanus. It is traversed by the Ticino; other tributaries are the Tosa and Maggia. It contains the Borromean Islands, and is famous for picturesque scenery. On its banks are Luino, Locarno, Intra, Pallanza, etc. Its northern part is called the Lake of Locarno. Height above sea-level, 645 feet. Length, 37 miles.

Maghiana (mä-gē-ä'nä). The capital of the district of Jhang, Panjab, British India, situated about lat. 31° 16' N., long. 72° 21' E. Population, about 10,000.

Maghreb (mäg-reb'). An Arabic word for 'sunset' and 'west,' applied by Arabs to Morocco and to all northwestern Africa and Spain. Compare *Arabic.*

Magi (mā'jī). [L., from Gr. Μάγοι.] 1. The members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia. Their origin may be traced to the Akkadians, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley. The first biblical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab-mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem.

2. The "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii. 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the 2d century (resting on Ps. lxxii. 10, Isa. xlix. 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar became attached to them. As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of the Epiphany. In the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor.

Magians (mā'ji-anz). See *Magi*, 1.

Magic Flute, The. See *Zauberflöte.*

Maginn (ma-gin'), **William.** Born at Cork, July 10, 1793: died at Walton-on-Thames, Aug. 21, 1842. An Irish author. He graduated (B. A.) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811; conducted a private school at Cork 1813–23; and founded "Fraser's Magazine" in 1830. He is known chiefly as the author of "The City of Demons" and "Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady." His "Miscellanies" were edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie 1855–57.

Magister Sententiarum. [L., 'master of sentences.'] See *Book of Sentences.*

Magliabechi (mäl-yä-bek'e), **Antonio.** Born at Florence, Oct., 1633: died July 4, 1714. An Italian bibliophile. He was for many years librarian of Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany; and was famous for his vast and varied knowledge of languages and antiquities. He bequeathed to the grand duke a valuable collection of manuscripts and early editions, which now forms part of the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence.

Magna Charta, or **Magna Carta** (mag'nä kär'tä). The great charter of the liberties (Magna Charta Libertatum) of England, granted and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John.

Magna Græcia (mag'nä grē'shiä). [L., 'great Greece.'] In ancient geography, the name given to the part of southern Italy colonized by Greeks. Among the leading cities were Cumae, Crotona, Sybaris, Metapontum, Locri, Rhegium, Tarentum, Thurii, Heraclea, and Neapolis. Its most flourishing period was the 7th and 6th centuries B. C.

Magnalia Christi Americana. [L., 'the mighty works of Christ in America.'] An ecclesiastical history of New England, by Cotton Mather, published in 1702 (new ed. 1853).

Magnan (män-yoṅ'), **Bernard Pierre.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1791: died at Paris, May 29, 1865. A French marshal. He repressed the insurrection in Lyons in 1849, and aided in the coup d'état of 1851.

Magnano (män-yä'nō). A place in northern Italy, 26 miles west of Parma. Here, April 5, 1799, the Austrians under Kray defeated the French under Scherer.

Magnentius (mag-nen'shius). Died 353 A. D. Roman emperor 350–353. He murdered Constans and usurped the western provinces of the empire in 350, but was defeated by Constantius at Mursa in 351, and committed suicide to avoid capture in 353.

Magnesia (mag-nē'shiä). [Gr. Μαγνησία.] In ancient geography, the easternmost district of Thessaly, Greece, bordering on the Ægean Sea and the Pagasean Gulf. It is supposed that magnetic ore was first found here, and that from this the word *magnet* is derived.

Magnesia. 1. In ancient geography, a city in Ionia, Asia Minor, 14 miles southeast of Ephesus: often called Magnesia ad Mæandrum. The temple of Artemis Leucophryne, here, is one of the most magnificent of ancient monuments, rebuilt about 300 B. C. as an Ionic pseudodipteros of 8 by 15 columns, measuring 100 by 186 feet. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis. The frieze, now in the Louvre, bears reliefs of combats between Greeks and Amazons. The temple stood in a splendid peribolos surrounded by Doric porticos. There are also remains of a theater of the 4th century B. C., with later modifications, and of a large stadium.

2. A city in Lydia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hermus 20 miles northeast of Smyrna: often called Magnesia ad Sipylum: the modern Manissa (which see). Here, 190 B. C., the Romans under Scipio Asiaticus defeated Antiochus the Great.

Magnetick Lady, The, or Humours Reconciled. A comedy by Ben Jonson. It was licensed and acted in 1632, but not published till 1640.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-kat). [L. *magnificat*; as used in the Vulgate, Luke i. 46, "Magnificat anima mea Dominum."] The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i. 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1–10), which has accordingly been called the Old Testament Magnificat. The Magnificat was in use in the hour-of-daily service of the Christian church as early as about 500 A. D. In the Greek Church it is called the Ode of the Theotocos. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer-book, but was restored in 1886.

Magnin (män-yaṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793: died at Paris, Oct. 8, 1872. A French dramatic critic. He wrote "Les origines du théâtre en Europe" (1838), "Histoire des Marionnettes" (1852), etc.

Magnus (mag'nus) **I.,** surnamed "The Good." King of Norway 1035–47, and of Denmark 1042–1047, son of St. Olaf.

Magnus III., surnamed "Barfod" ('Barefoot'). Died Aug. 24, 1103. King of Norway 1093–1103. He conquered the Orkneys and the Hebrides, and was killed before Dublin during an invasion of Ireland.

Magnus VII., surnamed "Lagaböter" ('Reformer of the Laws'). Died May 9, 1280. King of Norway 1262–80. He collected and published a new code of laws.

Magnus II., surnamed "Smek." Born in 1316: died at sea, Dec. 1, 1374. King of Sweden 1319–1363. He was deposed by the nobles, who elevated Albert of Mecklenburg.

Magnus (mäg'nös), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1799: died at Berlin, Aug. 8, 1872. A German portrait-painter and writer on art.

Magnus, Heinrich Gustav. Born at Berlin, May 2, 1802: died at Berlin, April 4, 1870. A noted German chemist and physicist, professor of physical technology at Berlin 1834–69. He published in Poggendorff's "Annalen" and the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences a number of important papers on chemistry and physical topics.

Magnusen, or **Magnussen** (mäg'nös-sen), **Finn.** Born at Skalholt, Iceland, Aug. 27, 1781: died at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1847. A noted Icelandic archæologist, appointed professor at Copenhagen in 1815. He was the author of important works on the elder Edda, and on Norse mythology, literature, and antiquities.

Magnusson (mäg'nös-son), **Arne** or **Arni.** [L. *Magnæus.*] Born in Iceland, 1663: died at Copenhagen, Jan., 1730. A noted Icelandic historian and archæologist. He became secretary of the royal archives in 1697, and professor of history and Danish antiquities at the University of Copenhagen in 1713. He made a notable collection of Icelandic manuscripts.

Magny (män-yē'), **Olivier de.** Born at Cahors: died about 1560. A French poet, author of "Les amours" (1553), "Les gayetés" (1554), "Les soupirs" (1557), and "Les odes" (1559).

Mago (mā'gō). A Carthaginian general of the 6th century B. C., the reputed organizer of the military system of Carthage.

Mago. A Carthaginian naval commander of the 4th century B. C., distinguished in the wars with the Syracusans 396–392, and later suffete or king of Carthage.

Mago. The commander of the Carthaginian forces in Sicily 343 B. C., the ally of Hicetas in his struggle with Timoleon. His conduct of the campaign was marked by cowardice, and on his return to Carthage he committed suicide.

Mago. Died 203 B. C. (about 193 B. C.?). A Carthaginian general, younger brother of Hannibal. He accompanied his brother to Italy [illegible] supported Hasdrubal in Spain [illegible] was defeated by Scipio at Silpia 206 B. C.

Magog. See the extract, and *Gog.*

> For an explanation of Magog we must go to the prophet Ezekiel. He tells us (xxxviii. [illegible]) of Magog [illegible] of Gog [illegible] the chief prince [illegible] is the Gugu of the Assyrian [illegible] Greeks, and in Moses [illegible] Lydia. [illegible] perhaps it represents the [illegible] of Gugu.
> *Sayce*, [illegible]

Magoon (ma-gōn'), **Elias Lyman.** Born at Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 20, 1810: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1886. An American Baptist clergyman and writer. His works include [illegible] American Revolution" (1848), "Republican Christianity" (1849), etc.

Magruder (ma-grö'dėr), **John Bankhead.** Born in Winchester County, Va., Aug. 15, 1810: died at Houston, Texas, Feb. 19, 1871. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1830 [illegible] Mexican war 1846–47; served as Confederate [illegible] Malvern Hill July 1, 1862 [illegible] the Department of Texas [illegible] afterward served under the emperor Maximilian in Mexico.

Maguana (mä-gwä'nä). [illegible] in the southwestern part of the island of Haiti at the time of the conquest. Its principal cacique was Caonabo.

Maguelonne (mag-lon´). A former seaport on the Mediterranean, about 10 miles south of Montpellier, France. It was built by the Phocæans, and destroyed by Charles Martel 737 and finally by Louis XIII. 1633. There is a ruined cathedral on the site.

Magui. See *Tusayan.*

Maguindanao. See *Mindanao.*

Maguire (ma-gwir´), **John Francis.** Born at Cork, Ireland, 1815: died at Cork, Nov. 1, 1872. An Irish journalist and author. He published "The Pontificate of Pius IX." (1870), "The Irish in America" (1868), etc.

Magyar (mo´dyor), **László.** Born at Maria-Theresiopol, Austria-Hungary, 1817: died at Cuio, near Benguella, West Africa, Nov. 9, 1864. An African traveler. After many voyages as officer and captain of Austrian and American ships, he went to Brazil (1844), and thence to the Kongo and Angola (1847–48) settling in Bihe. He visited the Muata Yanvo in 1850 and the Kuanene River in 1852, then entered the Portuguese service and founded a settlement at Lucira Bay. Only the first volume of his "Reisen in Sudafrika, 1849-57," has been published (1859).

Magyars (mo´dyorz). [Hung., from Turk. *majār.*] The members of a race, of the Finno-Ugrian stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the 9th century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population. See *Hungary.*

Mahabaleshwar (ma-hä-ba-lesh-wur´). A health-resort in Bombay, British India, situated on the Western Ghats about lat. 17° 57′ N., long. 73° 40′ E.

Mahabharata (ma-hä-bhä´ra-ta). [*Mahabharata-akhyana*, great Bharata story; or, more briefly, *Mahabharata.*] The name of one of the two great epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It contains over 100,000 distichs, divided into 18 parvans ('knots' or 'joints,' and then 'sections,' 'chapters'). It is about eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey together. The tales originally composing it were probably first circulated in prose, and put later into metrical form. They may have existed several centuries before our era, but there is no satisfactory evidence as to their date. Neither is there better as to their authors. They are ascribed to Vyasa, "the arranger," called also Krishna Dvaipayana; but as the same Vyasa is the reputed compiler of the Vedas, Puranas, and other works, no historical value can be attached to the detail. Scarcely a fourth of the poem is taken up by the main narrative. The rest consists of inserted episodes and diverse accretions, which are, aside from minor additions, either narratives of the ancient or mythical history of India, theogony and cosmogony, or didactic and dogmatic matter. To the first class belong the episodes of Nala and Shakuntala, to the third the Bhagavadgita. Thus through constant accretion the Mahabharata became a sort of encyclopedia of India, intended by the Brahman authors for the Kshatriya or military caste. Krishna Dvaipayana is said to have taught the poem to his pupil Vaishampayana, who recited it at a festival before King Janamejaya. The leading subject is the great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were descendants through Bharata from Puru, the ancestor of one branch of the lunar race. The following is a brief summary of the main story. The two brothers Dhritarashtra and Pandu were brought up in the royal house at Hastinapura, about 60 miles northeast of Delhi. Dhritarashtra, the elder, being blind, Pandu became king. Pandu had 5 sons: Yudhishthira, Bhima, and Arjuna by Kunti, and Nakula and Sahadeva by Madri. These are called the Pandavas, and are types of heroic excellence. Dhritarashtra had 100 sons, of whom the chief was Duryodhana. These are called the Kauravas, and are represented as altogether bad. After Pandu's death the Pandavas were brought up with the Kauravas by Dhritarashtra, who made his nephew Yudhishthira heir apparent. [illegible] the Kauravas, the Pandavas went to the king of Panchala, where [illegible] Draupadi became their common wife. After this, [illegible] Dhritarashtra divided his kingdom, [illegible] where they built Indraprastha, the modern Delhi. Here the Pandavas lived for a time happily under the rule of Yudhishthira. Once, however, Dhritarashtra held at his capital a great assembly, to which came the Pandavas. In a game of dice with Duryodhana, Yudhishthira lost wealth, kingdom, brothers, and wife, when by a compromise the [illegible] agreed to give up their portion of the kingdom [illegible] for thirteen years. [illegible] Monier-Williams [illegible] The complete text of the Ma[illegible] [illegible].

Mahabhashya (ma-hä-bhä´shya). [Skt., 'great commentary'; contracted from *[illegible]*, [illegible].] In Sanskrit literature, Patanjali's commentary on the grammatical sutras of Panini, written some time between B. C. 140 and 60 A. D. It is not a full commentary on Panini, but with some exceptions a commentary on the Varttikas, or critical remarks of Katyayana on Panini. It is a paramount authority in all matters relating to classical Sanskrit grammar. There is a photo-lithographed edition by Goldstucker and a translation of 40 pages by Ballantyne.

Mahadeva (ma-hä-dā´va). [Skt., 'the great god.'] 1. A name of Shiva.—2. In the history of Buddhism, a schismatic teacher who is said to have lived 200 years after Buddha's death.

Mahadevi (ma-hä-dā´vē). [Skt., 'the great goddess.'] A name of Devi, the wife of Shiva. See *Devi.*

Mahaffy (ma-haf´i), **John P.** Born in Switzerland, 1839. An Irish classical scholar, professor of ancient history at Trinity College, Dublin. He has written "Social Life in Greece" (1874), "A History of Greek Classical Literature" (1880), etc.

Mahakashyapa (ma-hä″kash´ya-pa). The disciple of Buddha to whom are ascribed the arrangement of the Abhidharma and the founding of the Sthavira division of the Vaibhashika school.

Mahan (ma-han´), **Alfred Thayer.** Born Sept. 27, 1840. An American sailor and writer on naval history. He became midshipman in 1859, lieutenant in 1861, lieutenant-commander in 1865, commander in 1872, and captain in 1885. He was made lecturer on history, strategetics, and tactics in, and president of, the United States Naval War College. In 1894 he was in command of the Chicago. He has written several important works: "The Gulf and Inland Waters" (1883), "Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660–1783" (1890), "Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire 1793–1812" (1892), and a "Life of Admiral Farragut" (1894).

Mahan (ma-han´), **Asa.** Born at Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1800: died at Eastbourne, England, April 4, 1889. An American clergyman, educator, and author. He became president of Oberlin College in 1835, a position which he held until about 1850. He afterward held similar positions at Cleveland University and Adrian College, Michigan. Among his works are "System of Intellectual Philosophy" (1845), "Science of Logic" (1857), and "Critical History of Philosophy" (1883).

Mahan, Dennis Hart. Born at New York, April 2, 1802: died near Stony Point, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1871. An American military engineer. He was professor of engineering at West Point from 1832 until his death, holding also the office of dean after 1838. He committed suicide by drowning in a fit of insanity. Among his works are "Treatise on Field Fortifications" (1836), "Course of Civil Engineering" (1837), and "Military Engineering" (1865–67).

Mahan, Milo. Born at Suffolk, Va., May 24, 1819: died at Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870. An American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, brother of D. H. Mahan. His chief work is a "History of the Church" (1860: new ed. 1872).

Mahanadi, or **Mahanuddy** (mä-ha-nud´i). A river in British India, which flows by a delta into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 20° N. Length, over 500 miles. It has a large discharge.

Mahanaim (ma-ha-na´im). [Heb., 'double camp.'] In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, east of the Jordan and north of the Jabbok. Its exact position is unknown. It was taken by Shishak.

Mahanataka (ma-ha-na´ta-ka). [Skt., 'the great drama.'] In Sanskrit literature, a name of the Hanumannataka (which see).

Mahanoy City (ma-ha-noi´ sit´i). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 109 miles northwest of Philadelphia: the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 11,286.

Mahapralaya (ma-ha-pra´la-ya). [Skt., 'the great dissolution.'] In Hindu belief, the total destruction of all things at the end of a kalpa, when the seven Lokas and their inhabitants, saints, gods, and Brahma himself, are annihilated.

Mahapuranas (ma-hä-pö-rä´naz). [Skt., 'the great Puranas.'] The Vishnupurana and the Bhagavatapurana.

Maharajpore (ma-ha-raj-pör´). A village in Gwalior, India, 21 miles south of Agra. Here, Dec., 1843, the British under Gough defeated the Mahrattas.

Mahavansha (ma-ha-van´sha). [Skt., 'history of the great families' (of Ceylon).] The name of two Pali works on the history of Ceylon from the earliest times to the death of King Mahasena, [illegible] volume of a translation [illegible] appeared at Colombo, 1837.

Mahavira (ma-ha-vē´ra). [Skt., 'great hero.'] A name of Rama and other personages, but especially of the 24th or last Jina, or deified saint of the Jainas (which see). His legendary history is given in the Kalpasutra and the Mahaviracharitra, sacred books of the Jainas. The points of contact between his legend and that of Buddha have led some to identify the two. According to Buhler, however, Mahavira was a distinct personage whose real name was Nirgrantha Jnatiputra, "the ascetic of the Jnatis," a Rajput tribe. According to Williams, most scholars are now of opinion that Mahavira was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, and that the Jainas were an independent skeptical sect a little antecedent to the Buddhists and their rivals. Williams's "Buddhism," p. 529; Barth's "Religions of India," p. 148 ff.

Mahaviracharita (ma-hä-vē-ra-cha´ri-ta). [Skt., 'the exploits of the great hero' (Rama).] 1. A Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhuti, translated by Wilson and Pickford.—2. [In this sense usually written *-charitra.*] The exploits of Mahavira (the Arhat), a work in Jaina Prakrit held in great estimation by the Jainas. See *Mahavira.*

Mahayana (ma-hä-yä´na). See *Great Vehicle.*

Mahdi (mä´dē). [Also sometimes *Mehdee;* lit. 'the guided or directed one.'] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Sudan in 1884–85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold. The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah.

> It is from the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the Mehdee, who is to reappear on earth, in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ. *J. P. Brown*, The Dervishes, p. 74.

> Mahdi, or 'the well-guided,' is the name given by the Shi'ites to that member of the family of 'Ali who, according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 570.

Mahé (mä-hā´). The chief island of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean.

Mahé. A seaport and small settlement belonging to France, situated on the Malabar coast of India, in lat. 11° 42′ N., long. 75° 32′ E. Population (1888), 8,349.

Mahé (**B. F. Mahé de Labourdonnais**). See *Labourdonnais.*

Mahican (mä-hik´an). [Native name: 'wolf' according to some, or 'seaside people' according to others.] A tribe or a loose confederacy of North American Indians. When first known they occupied both banks of the upper Hudson River, extending north nearly to Lake Champlain, west to Catskill Creek, and east into Massachusetts. Their council-fire was first at Schodac, on an island near Albany; but, owing to the pressure of the Mohawks, many of them migrated to the Susquehanna River at and near Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of the Delawares and Munsees, with whom they afterward removed to Ohio and lost their identity. In 1736 those in the Housatonic valley were collected at Stockbridge and called by that name. The French included them with other tribes under the name Loups. Their two principal divisions known to the English were the Mahican, or Mohican, on the upper Hudson and Housatonic rivers, and Mohegan (which see), or Monhegan, on the lower Connecticut River, both of which were often called River Indians and confounded, though historically distinct. See *Algonquian.*

Mahidpore, or **Mahedpore.** See *Mehadpur.*

Mahi Kantha (mä´hē kän´thä). A collection of native states in India, under the protection of Great Britain, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 73° E. Area, 9,300 square miles. Population (1881), 517,485.

Mahmud (mä-möd´) **I.** [A form of *Mohammed.*] Born 1696: died 1754. Sultan of Turkey 1730–54, son of Mustapha II., and nephew of Ahmed III. whom he succeeded. He compelled Austria to cede Belgrad in 1739.

Mahmud II. Born July 20, 1785: died July 1, 1839. Sultan of Turkey 1808–39, brother of Mustapha IV. whom he succeeded. He carried on an unsuccessful war against Russia 1809–12. In 1821 the Greeks began a war of independence, and after the defeat of his fleet by the allied fleets of France, England, and Russia at Navarino (1827), and the capture of Adrianople by the Russians (1829), he was compelled in 1829 to sign the peace of Adrianople, which secured the independence of Greece. He massacred a large number of the janizaries in 1826 and reorganized the army, and at his death was engaged in a war with Mehemet Ali viceroy of Egypt.

Mahmud of Ghazni, surnamed "The Great." Born about 971: died at Ghazni, Afghanistan, 1030. Sultan of Ghazni 997–1030, son of Subuktigin. He professed Islam, and made twelve great expeditions against the infidels of India, besides carrying on important wars in central Asia. He extended his victories from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Indian Ocean to the Oxus.

Mahomet. See *Mohammed.*

Mahomet. A play by Voltaire, produced at Brussels in 1741.

Mahometans. See *Mohammed.*

Mahon. See *Port Mahon.*

Mahon (mạ-hōn′), **Charles James Patrick,** called **The O'Gorman Mahon.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, March 17, 1800: died at London, June 15, 1891. An Irish politician and adventurer. He was member of Parliament for Ennis 1847–52; served under the Russian, Turkish, and Austrian flags; was a general in the government army during the civil war in Uruguay; commanded a Chilean fleet against Spain; was a colonel in the Brazilian service; fought in the Union army during the American Civil War; was a colonel under Louis Napoleon; became an intimate of Bismarck; and was member of Parliament for Clare 1879–85, and for Carlow from 1887 until his death.

Mahon, Lord. See *Stanhope.*

Mahone (mạ-hōn′), **William.** Born in Southampton County, Va., Dec. 1, 1826. An American politician. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, obtaining the rank of major-general; became afterward the leader of the Readjuster party in Virginia; and was United States senator from Virginia 1881–1887.

Mahony (mạ-hō′ni), **Francis.** Born at Cork, Ireland, about 1804: died at Paris, May 18, 1866. An Irish journalist and poet, known by the pseudonym of "Father Prout." He was educated for the priesthood in Paris and Rome, and was ordained but about 1834 gave up his calling and began to write on the staff of "Fraser's Magazine." The articles which he contributed were published as "Reliques of Father Prout" in 1836; a final volume was published in 1876 by Blanchard Jerrold. He contributed to "Bentley's Magazine," and wrote to the "Daily News" from Rome for some years. These letters were published as "Facts and Figures from Italy, by Don Jeremy Savonarola, Benedictine Monk," in 1847. He retired to a monastery in 1864, and died there.

Mahrattas, or **Marhattas** (ma-rat′ạ̈z). A race of Hindus inhabiting western and central India, who in the 17th and 18th centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, the Mahratti (Marathi). Their power was at its height about 1750. They were defeated by Ahmed Shah at Panipat in 1761. The war in which they were engaged with the British in 1775–82 was undecisive; in that of 1803 Wellesley (Wellington) gained the victories of Assaye and Argaum, and Lake those of Aligarh and Laswari; and in that of 1816–18 the Mahrattas were again decisively beaten. They number about 12,000,000.

Mähren (mā′ren). The German name of Moravia.

Mahu. A fiend alluded to in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Mai (mä′ē or mī), **Angelo.** Born at Schilpario, province of Bergamo, Italy, March 7, 1782: died near Rome, Sept. 9, 1854. An Italian cardinal, noted as a philologist and antiquary. He discovered various manuscripts and palimpsests, and edited Cicero's "De republica" (1822), etc.

Maia (mā′yạ̈). [Gr. *Maia.*] 1. In Greek mythology, the eldest of the Pleiades, mother by Zeus of Hermes.—2. In Roman mythology, the Bona Dea.—3. The star 20 Pleiadum, which is surrounded with an adhering nebulosity that was discovered by photography.

Maida (mī′dä). A place in Calabria, Italy, 13 miles west of Catanzaro. Here, July 4, 1806, the British defeated the French under Reynier.

Maideh. See *Maidu.*

Maiden, The. A name given to a sort of guillotine which the regent Morton introduced into Scotland. He was himself beheaded by it in 1581.

Maidenhead (mā′dn-hed). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 28 miles west of London. Population (1891), 10,607.

Maiden Lane. 1. A street in London, between Covent Garden and the Strand. Andrew Marvell, Turner the landscape-painter, and Voltaire lived here at different times. The name is said to have been given from an image of the Virgin which once stood there.

2. A street in New York, running from Broadway, opposite Cortlandt street, southeast to the East River.

Maiden Queen, The. 1. Queen Elizabeth of England.—2. See *Secret Love.*

Maid in the Mill, The. A comedy by Fletcher and Rowley, produced in 1623. "The plot is taken partly from Gonçalo de Céspedes's 'Gerardo' and partly from a novel of Bandello." (*Bullen.*) A droll, called "The Surprise," was made from this play and from 'The Wits.'

Maid Marian. Robin Hood's sweetheart in the old ballads. She was the daughter of an earl and loved Robin Hood when he was earl of Huntingdon. When he was banished to the "merry greenwood," she dressed herself as a page and followed him, living with his company as a virgin huntress till the marriage rites could be performed. This is the most popular of the legends concerning her.

Maid of Artois, The. An opera by Balfe, produced in 1836. It contains the song "The Light of Other Days."

Maid of Athens. The daughter of Theodore Macri, a consul at Athens. She made Byron's acquaintance, and he is said to have addressed to her the song beginning "Maid of Athens, ere we part."

Maid of Bath, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1771. The play holds up to ridicule (as Mr. Flint) Mr. Walter Long, who behaved shamefully to the Maid of Bath, the Miss Linley who afterward married Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Maid of Honor, The. 1. A play by Massinger, printed in 1632. Kemble altered and produced it in 1785, with Mrs. Siddons in the cast.—2. An opera by Balfe, produced in 1847. The subject is the same as that of Flotow's "Martha."

Maid of Mariendorpt, The. A play in verse by James Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1838.

Maid of Norway, The. A surname of Margaret, queen of Scotland 1285–90.

Maid of Orléans, The. Joan of Arc: so named on account of her efforts for the relief of Orléans. Schiller produced a play with this title, "Die Jungfrau von Orléans," published 1802.

Maid of Sker, The. A novel by R. D. Blackmore, published in 1872.

Maid of the Mill, The. A play by Isaac Bickerstaffe, printed in 1765. It was founded on Richardson's "Pamela."

Maid of the Mist, The. Anne of Geierstein in Scott's novel of that name.

Maidstone (mād′stọn). The county town of Kent, England, situated on the Medway 32 miles east-southeast of London. It has manufactures of paper and beer. The Church of All Saints and the buildings of the former College of All Saints are noteworthy. The Kentish Royalists were defeated here by Fairfax, June 2, 1648. Population (1891), 32,150.

Maid's Tragedy, The. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, first acted not later than 1611, printed in 1619. Waller altered it in 1682, and Macready produced, with Sheridan Knowles, an adaptation called "The Bridal" about 1834.

Maidu (mī′dö), or **Maideh** (mī′de), or **Meidoo.** The northern division of the Pujunan stock of North American Indians, comprising a number of small tribes formerly inhabiting the country from Yuba River to the northern boundary of the stock in northern California. The name signifies 'men' or 'Indians.' See *Pujunan.*

Maiella (mī-el′lä). One of the loftiest groups of the Apennines, in central Italy, southwest of Chieti and south of the Gran Sasso. Height, 9,170 feet.

Maienfeld, or **Mayenfeld** (mī′en-felt). An old town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the Rhine near Ragatz.

Maikop, or **Maykop** (mī′kop). A fortified town in the territory of Kuban, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Byelaya about 65 miles southeast of Yekaterinodar. Population (1889), 24,494.

Mailand. The German name of Milan.

Mailáth (mī′lät), Count **János.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 5, 1786: committed suicide in the Starnbergersee, Bavaria, Jan. 3, 1855. A Hungarian historian and poet. His chief works are "Geschichte der Magyaren" (1828–31) and "Geschichte des österreichischen Kaiserstaats" (1834–50).

Maillet (mä-yā′), **Jacques Léonard.** Born July 12, 1823: died Feb. 15, 1894. A French sculptor. He studied with Pradier and obtained the prix de Rome in 1847 with his "Télémaque." He has exhibited at the Salons, and has executed a number of decorative groups at the new Louvre, the Opera House, the churches of Saint Severin, Sainte Clotilde, Saint Leu, etc.

Maimansinh (mī-man-sin′), or **Mymensing** (mī-men-sing′). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 90° E. Area, 6,287 square miles. Population (1881), 3,051,966.

Maimatchin (mī-mä-chēn′). A trading town in Mongolia, on the Siberian frontier opposite Kiakhta.

Maimbourg (maṅ-bör′), **Louis.** Born at Nancy, France, 1610: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1686. A French Jesuit church historian.

Maimene (mī-mā′ne), or **Maimana** (mī-mä′nä). 1. A district in northern Afghanistan, about lat. 36° N., long. 64° 40′ E.—2. The chief town of the district of Maimene.

Maimonides (mī-mon′i-dēz), **Moses ben Maimun,** also called **Maimuni** (or, after the initials of his name Rabbi Moses ben Maimun, **Rambam**; in Arabic, **Abu Amram Musa ben Maimun Obaid Allah**). Born at Cordova, Spain, in 1135: died in 1204. The most celebrated Jewish scholar, philosopher, and writer of the middle ages. In him the scientific [illegible] of Judaism in Spain reached its climax. He brought order and system into the chaotic mass of Talmudic literature, perfected [illegible] philosophical studies and brought [illegible] into harmony. His family had to fly before the persecutions of the Almohades to Fez, where for many years they were obliged to conceal their religion. Here Moses, however, by association with Mohammedan scholars became thoroughly acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. In 1165 the family emigrated from Fez by way of Palestine to Egypt, and settled in Fostat (Old Cairo), where the father of Maimonides died. Moses first supported the family by trading in jewels. He afterward devoted himself to medicine and subsequently became physician to Saladin's successor. At the same time he was chief rabbi of Cairo. Of his writings may be noted [illegible] a short treatise on the Jewish calendar, another on the terms used in logic ("Millôth Higgayôn"), written before his twenty-third year. In 1168 he produced his first great work, a commentary on the Mishnah, written in Arabic. His greatest and most comprehensive work, on which he labored for ten years (1170–80), is the "Repetition of the Law" ("Mishneh Torah"), also called the "Strong Hand" ("Yad ha-hazakah"), written in Hebrew. It is a systematic exposition in 14 books of the whole of the Jewish law as contained in the Pentateuch and the vast Talmudical literature. It was preceded by a small Arabic introduction, "Book of the Commandments" ("Sefer ha-Mizvoth"), containing a treatise on the 613 precepts of the law. His philosophical work par excellence is the "Guide of the Perplexed" ("Dalalat al Hairin"; Hebrew "Moreh Nebuchim"), written in Arabic. It is divided into three parts. The first treats of the anthropomorphic expressions in the Bible and of the religio-philosophical sects; the second of eternity and the creation of the world; the third contains a rational explanation of the commandments of Scripture. Of his lesser writings may be mentioned "An Epistle on Apostasy" ("Iggereth ha-Shemad"), in which he contends that Islam is not as bad as paganism, and that the feigned [illegible] it was not absolutely culpable; "An Epistle to Yemen" ("Iggereth Teman"), an exhortation to the Jews in South Arabia not to be led astray by false Messiahs; "A Treatise of Moses" ("Pirke Mosheh") on medical subjects; "A Treatise on Happiness" ("Perakim be-Haslahah"); and "A Treatise on the Unity of God" ("Ma'amar ha-Yihud"). He was also the first to condense the dogmatic elements of Judaism into 13 articles of faith, which found a place in the Jewish liturgy. His writings caused bitter disputes. He was condemned by many as a heretic and his works were burned. But at last he was recognized as "the light of the West" (ner ha-ma'arbi) and "the great eagle" (ha-nesher ha-gadôl), and the saying was applied to him that "from Moses (the lawgiver) unto Moses (Maimonides) there has been none like unto Moses."

Main (mān; G. pron. mīn), F. **Mein** (maṅ). The most important of the right-hand tributaries of the Rhine: the ancient Mœnus. It is formed by the union of the White Main and Red Main near Kulmbach, Bavaria, and joins the Rhine opposite Mainz. It is navigable to its junction with the Regnitz. The chief towns on its banks are Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfort. Length, about 300 miles.

Main, Spanish. See *Spanish Main.*

Maina (mī′nä). A rugged peninsula in the southern part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, east of the Gulf of Koron.

Mainas. See *Maynas.*

Mainau (mī′nou). A small island in the Überlingersee of the Lake of Constance, the property of the Grand Duke of Baden. It had formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order.

Maine (mān). [F., perhaps from the second element of the Old Celtic name (L. *Cenomanni*).] A former government in northern France: the country of the ancient Cenomanni. Chief city, Le Mans. Including Perche, it was bounded by Normandy on the north, Orléanais on the east, Touraine and Anjou on the south, and Brittany on the west, corresponding generally to the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe. It was a countship in the middle ages; was conquered by William of Normandy in 1063; was ceded to Anjou 1110, and with Anjou became united to England [illegible]; was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about [illegible]; and after several separations was reunited [illegible] 1481.

Maine. A river in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France. It is formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, and joins the Loire near Angers. Length, about 7 miles.

Maine. [In the charter granted by Charles I. in 1639 named "The Province or Countie of *Mayne*," because regarded as a part of "the Mayne Lande of New England."] The northeasternmost State of the United States of America, and one of the New England States. Capital, Augusta; chief city, Portland. It is bounded by the province of Quebec [illegible] New Hampshire and Quebec [illegible] The [illegible] Moosehead [illegible] Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, [illegible] Among the chief [illegible] It was early visited by [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] manent settlement dates from about [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] Population [illegible]

Maine, Sir **Henry James Sumner.** Born Aug. 15, 1822: died at Cannes, Feb. 3, 1888. An Engtinguished English jurist. He studied at Cambridge, where, in 1847, he became regius professor of civil law, a position which he held until 1854. He was called to the bar in 1850, became reader on Roman law and jurisprudence at the Inns of Court, London, in 1852, was legal member of council in India 1862–69; was Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford 1869–78; was elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1877; and in 1887 became Whewell professor of international law at Cambridge. Among his works are "Ancient Law" (1861), "Village Communities" (1871), "Early History of Institutions" (1875), "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom" (1883), "Popular Government" (1885), and "International Law" (1888).

Maine de Biran (man dė bē-roṅ') (**Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran**). Born Nov. 29, 1766: died at Paris, July 16, 1824. A French royalist politician and noted philosophical writer. He was one of the administrators of the department of Dordogne in 1795, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. His works were edited by Cousin 1834–1841, and in 1859 were published his "Œuvres inédites," edited by E. Naville and, after his death, by E. Naville.

Maine-et-Loire (man'ā-lwär'). A department of western France. Capital, Angers. It is bounded by Mayenne and Sarthe on the north, Indre-et-Loire on the east, Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée on the south, and Loire-Inférieure on the west, and is formed chiefly from the ancient Anjou. The surface is hilly. The department, which is traversed by the Loire, is rich in agricultural produce and has flourishing manufactures. Area, 2,748 square miles. Population (1891), 518,589.

Maine Liquor Law. A stringent law directed against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, enacted in Maine in 1851. It was the first prohibitory law in the United States.

Maingau (mīn'gou). A former district on the lower Main, now divided between Bavaria, Hesse, and Prussia.

Mainland (mān'lạnd), or **Pomona** (pọ̄-mō'nạ̈). The largest of the Orkney Islands.

Mainland. The largest of the Shetland Islands.

Main Plot, The. A conspiracy in 1603 in favor of Arabella Stuart against James I. of England. Raleigh was implicated in it, and was imprisoned. It was the principal or "main" plot of two organized against James on his accession. Compare *Bye Plot*.

Mainpuri, or **Mynpuri** (mīn-pö'rē). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,697 square miles. Population (1881), 801,216.— **2.** The capital of the district of Mainpuri, situated in lat. 27° 14' N., long. 79° 3' E. Population, about 20,000.

Maintenon (mańt-nôṅ'). A small town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Eure 37 miles west-southwest of Paris. It was a place of some importance in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise **de.** Born in a prison at Niort, France, Nov. 27, 1635: died at St.-Cyr, near Versailles, April 15, 1719. The second wife of Louis XIV. She was the granddaughter of Agrippa d'Aubigné, and the daughter of Constant d'Aubigné, who was imprisoned as a malcontent. On the death of her mother she found herself in abject poverty, and was married in 1652 to the kind-hearted wit and poet Scarron, who offered either to pay her entrance into a convent or to make her his wife. She lived [illegible] years with him, and their salon was frequented by [illegible] society of the time. In 1660 he died, and left her [illegible] poverty. Her pension was discontinued [illegible] at the death of Anne of Austria, who had [illegible] it was not till 1669 that Madame de Montespan [illegible] the care of her son by Louis XIV. She was given [illegible] Vaugirard in which [illegible] later in society. She was devoted to them and established an ascendancy over the heart of the king, who advanced her to several positions at the court. In 1674 he purchased the estate of Maintenon, and in 1678 the king made it a marquisate. In 1684, two years after the death of the queen, Madame de Maintenon married Louis privately. Her influence [illegible] both of church and state, and she was a patroness of letters and the learned. [illegible] position induced her to deserve [illegible] her reputation for orthodoxy was [illegible]. She founded a home for the daughters of poor [illegible] at St.-Cyr, and after the death of the king she retired there for the rest of her life.

Mainz [illegible], F. **Mayence** (mä-yons'), E. [illegible] **Mentz** (ments). The capital of the province of [illegible] Hesse, [illegible], situated on the [illegible] opposite the mouth of the Main, [illegible] 16' E.: the Roman [illegible]. It is an important [illegible] after the fire of 1181. It is a [illegible] end also. Both east and west ends are flanked [illegible] and larger polygonal arcaded towers [illegible] ings. The eastern apse, with its rich arcading beneath the roof and its [illegible] gable, is highly picturesque. The main entrance is on the north side. The interior has [illegible] paintings [illegible] by Veit: it contains a remarkable number of monumental tombs of all ages. There are many statues of emperors and electors, and some fine glass. The cathedral is 366 feet long and 150 wide; the vaulting is 89 high. The cloister is of the early 15th century. Other objects of interest are the electoral palace (with library, picture-gallery, and collections), statue of Gutenberg (a native of Mainz), Church of St. Stephen, and citadel. Mainz was a Celtic town and was the site of a Roman camp, and capital of Germania Superior. It was ruled by the archbishops (electors) of Mainz, except for a period of about 200 years terminating in 1462, during which time it was a prominent member of the League of Rhenish Towns. It was called "the Golden Mainz." Formerly it had a university. It was conquered by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1644 and 1688; was occupied by the French in 1792, retaken after a siege in 1793, ceded to France in 1801, and assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816. Population (1890), 72,059.

Mainz, Electorate of. One of the three ecclesiastical electorates of the Holy Roman Empire. The archbishopric of Mainz appears in the time of Boniface (about 750) as the most important in the eastern Frankish dominions. It was recognized as one of the seven electorates in 1356. In 1801 its possessions left of the Rhine were ceded to France. In 1803 Erfurt, Eichsfeld, and the Thuringian possessions were ceded to Prussia. Other possessions passed in 1803 to Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, etc. The coadjutor Dalberg received Ratisbon, Aschaffenburg, and Wetzlar, and the archiepiscopal dignity passed to Ratisbon. The elector renounced his possessions in 1813. In 1814–15 the recent territories of Mainz fell to Hesse-Darmstadt, Bavaria, Nassau, etc.

Maipo, or **Maipu** (mī'pö): often, but incorrectly, written and pronounced **Maipú** (mī-pö'). A river of Chile, crossing the province of Santiago about 7 miles south of Santiago City. It gave its name to a battle fought on a plain by its northern bank, April 5, 1818, in which 5,000 patriots under San Martin defeated 5,500 Spaniards under Osorio. The patriots lost 1,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 Spaniards were killed. Osorio escaped, but all his principal officers and 2,200 men surrendered. This victory retrieved the defeat of Cancha Rayada, and practically secured the independence of Chile.

Maipures. See *Maypures*.

Mairet (ma-rā'), **Jean.** Born at Besançon in 1604: died there in 1686. A French dramatist. He has been called "the French Marston." In 1634 (1629?) his most noted play, "Sophonisbe," was produced. Among his other plays are "Sylvie," "Virginie," "Roland Furieux," "Sidonie," "Sylvanire," "Athenais," "Marc Antoine, ou la Cléopatre," etc.

Maison (mā-zôṅ'), Marquis **Nicolas Joseph de.** Born at Épinay, near Paris, Dec. 19, 1771: died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1840. A French marshal. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns, and commanded the expedition to the Morea 1828–29.

Maison Carrée (mā-zon' kä-rā'). [F., 'square house.'] An ancient building at Nîmes, France, perhaps the most perfect of surviving Roman temples. It is assigned to the 2d century. It is a Corinthian hexastyle pseudoperipteros, with 11 columns on the flanks, on a raised basement with steps in front, and measures 40 by 76 feet, and 40 feet high. "It is constructed with the optical refinement of the curved horizontal lines hitherto considered peculiar to the Parthenon and other Greek temples of the 5th and 6th centuries B. C." (*W. H. Goodyear*, Amer. Jour. of Archæol., X. 1)

Maison Dorée, La (lä mā-zôṅ' dō-rā'). [F., 'the gilded house.'] A noted restaurant in Paris, situated on the Boulevard des Italiens. It was built by Lemaire in 1839.

Maisonneuve (mā-zo-nėv'), **Jules Germain François.** Born at Nantes, France, 1810. A French surgeon, author of many surgical works.

Maisonneuve, Sieur de (Paul de Chomedey). Died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1676. Governor of Montreal 1642–64. He was a native of Champagne, entered the French army in his youth, and was the leader of a band of colonists who arrived at Quebec in 1641 and settled at Montreal in 1642. He remained governor of the colony at Montreal until 1664, when he was removed from office, and returned to France.

Maistre (mästr), **Joseph Marie,** Comte **de.** Born at Chambéry, Savoy, April 1, 1754: died at Turin, Feb. 26, 1821. A French statesman, writer, and philosopher. Joseph de Maistre was one of the greatest writers in the French language since the days of Voltaire and Rousseau. His family was of French origin but [illegible] had settled in Savoy as early as the [illegible] century, and had [illegible] to the king of Sardinia. The eldest of ten children, he prepared to follow his father's calling and became a [illegible]. On [illegible] [illegible] teur des institutions [illegible] two separate publications exist: "Lettres et opuscules inédits du Comte Joseph de Maistre" (1851) and "Memoires politiques et correspondance diplomatique de Joseph de Maistre" (1858).

Maistre, Comte **Xavier de.** Born at Chambéry, Savoy, Oct., 1764: died at St. Petersburg, June 12, 1852. A Savoyard soldier and author, brother of Joseph de Maistre. He served in youth in the army of Piedmont, and, after the occupation of Piedmont by the French in 1798, took part in the Austrian and Russian campaign in Italy (1799). In the same year he went to Russia, where he rose to the rank of major-general. He wrote "Voyage autour de ma chambre" ("Journey round my Room," 1794, in the style of Sterne: written while under arrest for taking part in a duel), "Le lepreux de la cite d'Aoste" (1812), "La jeune Sibérienne" (1815), "Prisonniers du Caucase" (1815), "Expedition nocturne autour de ma chambre" (1825).

> The chief merit of these works [of de Maistre], as of the less mannerised and more direct "Prisonniers du Caucase" and "Jeune Sibérienne," resides in their dainty style, in their singular narrative power (Sainte-Beuve says justly enough that the "Prisonniers du Caucase" has been equalled by no other writer except Mérimée), and in the remarkable charm of the personality of the author, which escapes at every moment from the work.
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> *Saintsbury*, French Novelists, p. 144.

Maita Capac. See *Mayta Ccapac*.

Maitland (māt'lạnd). A town in New South Wales, Australia, situated on Hunter River 83 miles north by east of Sydney. Population (1891), including East and West Maitland, 10,214.

Maitland, Sir **Frederick Lewis.** Born at Rankeilour, Fife, Sept. 7, 1777: died off Bombay, Nov. 30, 1839. A British rear-admiral. He was stationed off Rochefort in command of the Bellerophon after the battle of Waterloo, under instructions to intercept Napoleon, who opened negotiations with him July 10, 1815, for permission to sail for the United States. He refused his consent in the absence of instructions from the government, but offered to carry Napoleon to England. Napoleon embarked in the Bellerophon July 15, and Aug. 7 was transferred to the Northumberland off Berry Head. Maitland was promoted rear-admiral in 1830, and was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies and China in 1837. He wrote "Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte and of his Residence on board H. M. S. Bellerophon," etc. (1826).

Maitland, John, Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. Born about 1545: died at Thirlestane, Oct. 3, 1595. A Scottish politician. He became lord privy seal of Scotland in 1567, and spiritual lord of session in 1568, supported the cause of Mary Queen of Scots against the Presbyterian party; in 1587 was made chancellor by James VI. (afterward James I. of England); and was raised to the peerage as Lord Maitland of Thirlestane in 1590. By his advice James consented to the act establishing the church on a strictly Presbyterian basis.

Maitland, John, second Earl and first Duke of Lauderdale. Born at Lethington, May 24, 1616: died at Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 20 (24?), 1682. A Scottish politician, son of John Maitland, first Earl of Lauderdale. He became one of the commissioners for the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and a member of the joint committee of the two kingdoms in 1644, afterward joined Prince Charles in his exile, and on the Restoration became the chief adviser of Charles II. in Scottish affairs, a position which he used to establish the absolutism of the crown both in the church and in the state. He was created duke of Lauderdale in 1672.

Maitland, Samuel Roffey. Born at London, Jan. 7, 1792: died at Gloucester, Jan. 19, 1866. An English clergyman, and theological and historical writer. He was librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury 1838–48. Among his works are "The Dark Ages" (1844) and "The Reformation in England" (1849).

Maitland, Thomas. The nom de plume of Robert Buchanan.

Maitland, William, of Lethington. Born about 1528: died at Leith, June 9, 1573. A Scottish politician. He studied at the University of St. Andrews and on the Continent, and afterward became secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, whose cause he supported against the Scottish reformers. He was captured at the surrender of Edinburgh Castle to the English May 29, 1573, and died in prison.

Maittaire (mā-tār'), **Michel.** Born in France, 1668: died at London, Sept. 18, 1747. A French bibliographer and classical editor. He was a teacher in Westminster School 1695–1747. His chief work is "Annales typographici" (1719–41).

Maiwand (mī-wänd'). A locality west of Kandahar, Afghanistan. Here, July 27, 1880, the Afghans (commanded by Ayub Khan defeated the British (2,476) under Burrows. The British loss was 964 killed and 167 wounded. This has also been called the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud.

Majano (mä-yä'nō), **Benedetto da.** Born at Majano, 1442: died May 24, 1497. A Florentine sculptor and architect. He began as a worker in wood mosaic. Early in life he went to Hungary in the service of King Corvinus. After his return he designed the Strozzi palace, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1489. In 1491 he made the monument to Filippo Strozzi in Santa Maria Novella. He went to Faenza to sculpture the monumental altar of San Savino for the Duomo 1471–72. On his return to Florence he made the marble pulpit of Santa Croce.

Majano, Giuliano da. Born at Majano, 1432: died 1490. A sculptor and builder, elder brother of Benedetto da Majano.

Majláth. See *Mailath*.

Majnun. See *Laila and Majnun.*

Major (mā′jor), **Richard Henry.** Born at London, Oct. 3, 1818: died at Kensington, June 25, 1891. An English historian and geographer. He was connected with the British Museum library 1844–1880; was honorary secretary of the Hakluyt Society 1849–1858, and was vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. He published a "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator" (1868), "The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator and their Results" (1877), "Bibliography of the First Letter of Christopher Columbus" (1872), and edited for the Hakluyt Society "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus" (1847) and various other works.

Majorano. See *Caffarelli.*

Majorca (ma-jôr′kä), or **Mallorca** (mäl-yor′kä). The largest of the Balearic Islands, Spain. Capital, Palma. It is mountainous in the northwest. Olive-oil, wine, etc., are exported. The museum in the castle of the Conde de Montenegro is a very remarkable and valuable collection of antiquities, chiefly Roman, formed by Cardinal Despuig toward the close of the 18th century by extensive excavations during ten years at Ariccia, near the Alban Lake. The chief treasure is a head of Augustus. Area, about 1,300 square miles. See *Balearic Islands.*

Majorian. See *Majorianus.*

Majorianus (ma-jō-ri-ā′nus), **Julius.** Roman emperor of the West 457–461. He was elevated by Ricimer (whom see) in 457, defeated the Vandals on the coast of Campania in 458, but lost his fleet through treachery at the battle of Carthagena in 460. He was forced to abdicate by Ricimer, who viewed with concern his growing popularity. He died shortly after, probably put to death by order of Ricimer.

Majuba (mä-jö′bä) **Hill.** A height in the Drakenberg, South Africa. Here, Feb. 27, 1881, the Boers carried the British position by storm, killing the commander, Sir G. P. Colley.

Makah. See *Tlaatsaht.*

Makallah (mä-käl′lä), or **Maculla** (mä-kul′lä). A seaport in Hadramaut, southern Arabia, situated in lat. 14° 32′ N., long. 49° 3′ E.

Makari (mä-kä′re). A Nigritic tribe of Bornu, central Sudan, which inhabits the province of Kotoko and the vassal kingdom of Logone. They are kinsmen of the Gamergu, Musgu, and Mandara; are darker and shorter than the Kanuri; and profess Islamism. See *Masa.*

Makarieff (mä-kä′rē-ef). 1. A town in the government of Kostroma, Russia, situated on the Unsha 110 miles north of Nijni-Novgorod. Population (1893), 6,095.—2. A small town in the government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, situated on the Volga 45 miles east-southeast of Nijni-Novgorod: formerly noted for its fair.

Makarska, or **Macarska** (mä-kärs′kä). A small seaport in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic 34 miles southeast of Spalato.

Makart (mäk′ärt), **Hans.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, May 28, 1840: died at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1884. A noted Austrian historical and figure painter. He studied at Vienna under Ruben, and at Munich under Piloty, and after visiting Paris, Rome, Venice, and other cities finally settled in Vienna in 1869 at the request of the emperor Francis Joseph, who in 1879 gave him the title of professor. Among his chief works are the "Homage of the Venetians to Catarina Cornaro," "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," "Hunt of Diana," "Plague in Florence," "Cleopatra," "The Five Senses," "Ophelia," etc.

Makó (mo′kō). The capital of the county of Csanád, Hungary, situated near the Maros 15 miles east by south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 32,663.

Makololo (mä-ko-lo′lo). See *Nganga* and *Rotse.*

Makrisi (mäk-re′ze), **Al-** (**Taki-uddin Ahmad**). Born 1366: died 1442. An Arabian historian. The name Makrisi is derived from his birthplace, Makris near Baalbec. His "Egyptian History and Topography" is still an important work, and some of his works have been translated into Latin and French.

Makua (mä kö′ä). See *Kua.*

Malabar (mal-a-bär′). A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 76° E. Area, 5,765 square miles. Population (1881), 2,365,035.

Malabar Coast. A name often given to the western coast of British India, bordering on the Arabian Sea: it is properly confined to the southern part.

Malacca (ma-lak′ä). 1. See *Malay Peninsula.*—2. A territory in the British colony of the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula. Area, 659 square miles. Population (1891), 92,170.—3. A seaport, capital of the territory of Malacca, situated on the Strait of Malacca in lat. 2° 12′ N., long. 102° 16′ E. It was formerly under Portuguese and later under Dutch rule. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Malacca, Strait of. A sea passage separating Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula, and connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Width, 30–200 miles.

Malachi (mal′a-kī). [Heb., 'my messenger,' or 'messenger of Yahveh.'] The last of the minor prophets.

Malachy (mal′a-ki), **Saint.** Born in Armagh, Ireland, about 1094: died at Clairvaux, France, Nov. 2, 1148. An Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh and papal legate in Ireland.

Malade Imaginaire, Le. [F., 'the imaginary invalid.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1673.

Maladetta (mä-lä-det′tä), or **Monts-Maudits** (môṅ-mō-dē′). A group of the central Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, south of the main range. It contains the highest summit of the Pyrenees, the Pic de Néthou.

Malaga (mal′a-gä; Sp. pron. mä′lä-gä). 1. A province in Andalusia, Spain. It is bounded by Seville on the northwest, Cordova on the north, Granada on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Cadiz on the west. It is traversed by mountain-ranges. The chief products are grapes, sugar, and tropical fruits. The area is 2,824 square miles. Population (1887), 519,977.
2. A seaport and the capital of the province of Malaga, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 36° 43′ N., long. 4° 25′ W.: the ancient Malaca. It is the chief seaport of Spain after Barcelona, exporting grapes, raisins, wine, olive-oil, oranges, lemons, figs, lead, etc. The cathedral, begun in 1538, but not completed until 1719 is very large (the vaulting being 130 feet high), but is built in a heavy bastard Corinthian architecture, with tawdry decoration. The carved wooden Renaissance choir-stalls, however, are superb, the 58 large figures of saints with their emblems being especially noteworthy. Malaga was probably founded by the Phenicians; was taken by the Moors about 711; was besieged and taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487; and was taken by the French in 1810. It figured conspicuously in the troubles of 1868 and 1873. Population (1887), 134,016.

Malagasy (mal-a-gas′i). [Pl. and sing.] The inhabitants of Madagascar. They are an offshoot from the Malay-Polynesian group.

Malagigi (mä-lä-jē′jē). In the Charlemagne cycle of romances, an enchanter and magician, the cousin of Rinaldo.

Malagrowther (mal-a-grou′ᴛʜėr), **Malachi.** A pseudonym of Sir Walter Scott in "Three Letters by Malachi Malagrowther" on paper money, first published in the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal" in 1826. In 1830 a fourth letter was added. Sir Mungo Malagrowther is a malicious old courtier in Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Malahide. An ancient fortified mansion near Dublin, Ireland, formerly the residence of the Talbot family, and still in their possession. It is one of the best specimens of pure Norman architecture in Great Britain.

Malakoff, or **Malakhoff** (mä′lä-kof). A fortification which formed one of the principal defenses of Sebastopol, Crimea. On Sept. 8, 1855, the French carried it by storm. The evacuation of Sebastopol commenced immediately after its capture.

Malalis (mä-lä-lēz′). A horde of South American Indians of the Tapuya stock, in Minas Geraes, Brazil, near the head waters of the Rio Doce. As a tribe they are nearly extinct.

Malaprop (mal′a-prop), **Mrs.** A vain, good-natured woman in Sheridan's "Rivals," remarkable for her misapplication of words.

> *Mrs. Mal.* There, sir, an attack upon my language! what do you think of that?—an aspersion upon my parts of speech! was ever such a brute! Sure if I reprehend anything in this world, it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs.
>
> *Sheridan,* Rivals, iii. 3.

Mälar, or **Maelar** (mā′lär), or **Mälaren** (mā′lär-en). A lake in eastern Sweden, connecting with the Baltic at Stockholm. It contains over 1,200 islands. Stockholm is situated on it. Length, about 80 miles.

Malatesta (mä-lä-tes′tä). [It., 'bad head.'] An Italian family ruling in Rimini, Italy, and in other parts of the Romagna, from the 13th to the 15th century.

Malatia (mä-lä-te′ä), or **Malatiyeh** (mä-lä-te′ye). A town in the vilayet of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 38° 25′ E.: the ancient Melitene. The Persians were defeated here by the Byzantine forces in 577. Population, about 20,000.

Malatimadhava (mä′la-te-mä′d-ha-va). A Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhuti: so called from its heroine and hero, Malati and Madhava. It has been translated by Wilson. For plot, see Williams's "Indian Wisdom," p. 480.

Malavikagnimitra (mä-la-vi-käg-ni′mi-tra). [Skt., 'Malavika and Agnimitra.'] A Sanskrit drama, very probably by Kalidasa. It treats of the loves of King Agnimitra and Malavika, a girl in the train of his queen Dharini. There is an epitome by Wilson in his "Hindu Theatre." For the plot see also, Williams's "Indian Wisdom," p. 478. Translation by Tawney.

Malay (ma-lā′) **Archipelago, Eastern Archipelago,** or **Indian Archipelago.** An extensive group of islands lying south and southeast of Asia. It includes, among others, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sandalwood Island, Timor, and the Moluccas. The Philippines are often included, and sometimes Papua, the Andaman Islands, and the Nicobar Islands. The inhabitants are chiefly of Malay or Papuan race. With the exception of the northern face of Borneo, almost the entire region is under Dutch domination. The eastern half of Timor is a Portuguese government. See the respective names.

Malay Peninsula, or **Malacca** (ma-lak′ä). A peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia, connected with the rest of Further India by the Isthmus of Kra, and terminating in Cape Romania. It lies between the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea on the east and the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca on the west, is traversed by a mountain range, and is divided politically into Siamese possessions, British possessions (Straits Settlements), and Malay states (Perak, Johor, etc.), in alliance with Great Britain. The chief races are Malays, Siamese, Chinese, and Negritos. Area, estimated, [illegible] square miles. Population, estimated, [illegible].

Malay-Polynesian (ma-lā′pol-i-nē′sian). A family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, nor the central parts of Borneo and New Guinea, and of some other of the large islands), together with the Malay Peninsula. Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian, of the great mass of scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand); to these is added by many the Melanesian, of the Fiji Archipelago and its vicinity, which others regard as a separate family. The languages are of extreme simplicity in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malays (ma-lāz′). [E. *Malay*, F. *Malais*, G. *Malaje*, Russ. *Malaĭ*, etc., Malay *Orang Malayu*, Malay man.] The natives of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula, or of the adjacent islands.

Malbone (mal-bōn′), **Edward G.** Born at Newport, R. I., Aug., 1777: died at Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807. An American portrait-painter.

Malbrough (mäl-brök′), or **Malbrook** (mal-brük′). A celebrated French song, commencing "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre." The authors of words and music are not certainly known, but it probably dates from about 1709. Marie Antoinette took a fancy to it in 1781, and it became popular throughout France, after which Beaumarchais introduced it in "Le mariage de Figaro" in 1784, and Beethoven repeated it in his "Battle Symphony" (1813), as the symbol of the French army. The air is that to which "We won't go home till morning" is sung. *Grove.*

Malchin (mäl-chēn′). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Peene 57 miles east by north of Schwerin. Population (1890), 7,298.

Malcolm (mal′kom or mâ′kom) **I.** [ME. *Malcolm*, *Malcolyn*, AS. *Malcolm*; Gael. *Calum*.] Died in 954. King of Scotland 943–954. He annexed Moray to the Scottish kingdom in 943.

Malcolm II. Mackenneth. Died Nov. 25, 1034. King of Scotland 1005–34. He gained the throne by defeating and killing Kenneth III. at Monzievaird, Perthshire, in 1005; was repulsed with great slaughter by Uchtred, son of Waltheof, ealdorman of Northumbria, in an attack on Durham in 1006; and married his daughter to Sigurd, jarl of Orkney, in 1008. During his reign Lothian and Cumbria north of the Solway were annexed to Scotland.

Malcolm III., called **Canmore.** Died Nov. 13, 1093. King of Scotland 1054–93, son of Duncan I. He ascended the throne on the defeat of the usurper Macbeth by Earl Siward of Northumbria July 27, 1054, which was followed by his own victory at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, where Macbeth was slain. He was crowned at Scone April 25, [illegible], and in [illegible] married Margaret as his second wife, through whose influence the Roman ritual was introduced into Scotland. In [illegible] he supported the cause of his brother-in-law Edgar Atheling, but was obliged to do homage to William the Conqueror at Abernethy in 1072. He was [illegible] by Morel of Bamborough near the Alne, at a place which afterward received the name of Malcolm's Cross. Shakspere introduces him in "Macbeth."

Malcolm IV., surnamed "The Maiden." Born in 1141: died at Jedburgh, Dec. 9, 1165. King of Scotland 1153–65, son of Henry, and grandson of David I. whom he succeeded. He was compelled to surrender to Henry II. at [illegible] in 1157 the fiefs granted to his grandfather by Matilda, mother of Henry II., in return for the assistance of the Scots against Stephen, and in 1159 served as an English baron in the expedition against Toulouse.

Malcolm, Howard. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1799: died at Philadelphia, March 25, 1879. An American Baptist clergyman and author. Among his works are a "Dictionary of the Bible" ([illegible]), "Travels in South-eastern Asia" ([illegible]), etc.

Malcolm, Sir John. Born at [illegible], Dumfriesshire, May 2, 1769: died May 30, 1833. A Scottish politician. [illegible] East India Company's [illegible] of Bombay [illegible], and was [illegible] for Launceston 1831–32. He wrote a "Political History of India" (1811), a "History of Persia," etc.

Malcontent, The. A play by Marston, acted in 1601, printed in 1604. Another edition, augmented by Webster, appeared the same year.

Then came Marston's completest work in drama, "The Malcontent," an anticipation after Elizabethan fashion of "Le Misanthrope" and "The Plain Dealer." Though not free from Marston's two chief vices of coarseness and exaggerated cynicism, it is a play of great merit, and much the best thing he has done, though the reconciliation, at the end, of such a husband and such a wife as Pietro and Aurelia, between whom there is a chasm of adultery and murder, again lacks verisimilitude.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 198.

Malczewski (mal-chev'skē), or **Malczeski** (mal-ches'kē), **Antoni.** Born about 1792: died at Warsaw, May 2, 1826. A Polish poet. His chief work is a narrative poem, "Marja" (1825).

Maldah (mal'dä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 88° E. Area, 1,891 square miles. Population (1881), 710,448.

Malden (mâl'den). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on Malden River 5 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 23,031.

Malden Island. A small island in the Pacific, northwest of the Marquesas. It is a British possession.

Maldive (mal'div) **Islands.** [Native name *Maldwa*, *Maldiva*: from *mal-* (uncertain) and *diva*, Skt. *dvipa*, island. Cf. *Laccadive Islands*.] An archipelago in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles southwest of Ceylon. Capital, Malé. The islands comprise 17 atolls, and are ruled by a sultan, tributary to the British government of Ceylon. The religion is Mohammedan. Population, about 30,000.

Maldon (mâl'don). A river port in Essex, England, situated on the Blackwater 37 miles east-northeast of London. Here, 991, the Danes defeated the English. The battle is described in an Anglo-Saxon poem. Population (1891), 5,397.

Malea (mā'lē-ä). [Gr. Μαλέα.] **1.** The ancient name of Cape Malia.—**2.** In ancient geography, the southernmost point of the island of Lesbos.

Male-bolge (mä'le-bōl'je). In Dante's "Inferno," the eighth circle. It was filled with *bolgi* or pits.

Malebranche (mal-bronsh'), **Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Aug. 6, 1638: died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1715. A French metaphysician, a follower of Descartes. He sought to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy by the doctrine that God is the real ground of all being and knowing, and that we "see all things in God." His principal work is "Recherche de la vérité" ("Search after Truth," 1674). He also wrote "Conversations chrétiennes" (1677), "Traité de la nature et de la grâce" (1680), "Méditations chrétiennes et métaphysiques" (1683), "Traité de morale" (1684), "Entretiens sur la métaphysique et la religion" (1687), etc.

Maler Kotla (mä'ler kot'lä). A small native state in India, protected by the British, situated about lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 75° 50′ E. Population (1891), 75,755.

Malesherbes (mal-zerb'), **Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1721: guillotined at Paris, April 22, 1794. A noted French statesman, president of the "cour des aides" [illegible], and director of the press. He was minister under Louis XVI., and the counsel (1792) before the Convention. He was arrested [illegible] and condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of [illegible]

Malespin [illegible], **Francisco.** Born about 1806: died at San Fernando, Salvador, 1846. A Central American [illegible]

Malespina [illegible], **Alejandro.** Born [illegible] about 1740. A Spanish [illegible] 1789 to 1794, commanding [illegible] on the western coast [illegible] lantic [illegible]

Malespina Glacier. [Named in honor of A. Malespina.] A glacier in Alaska between Mount St. Elias and the [illegible]

Malet [illegible], **Claude François de.** [illegible]

Malet, Lucas. The pseudonym of Mrs. [illegible] Harrison, the youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley.

Malevole. The [illegible] Altofronto, formerly duke of Genoa, [illegible] in Marston's play "The Malcontent," to which he gives its name.

Malherbe (mal-ârb'), **François de.** Born at Caen in 1555: died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1628. A celebrated French poet. His studies, begun in his native city, were continued at Paris, and completed at Basel and Heidelberg. He was married in 1581, and spent much of his time in southern France. One of his first compositions, "Les larmes de Saint-Pierre," was published at Paris in 1587. Before the close of the century he had written his ode to Duperier entitled "Consolation sur la mort de sa fille," and had addressed odes to Henry IV. and Marie de Médicis. His ambition to become court poet was realized about 1605. He was presented to the king, and remained in residence at court till the death of Henry IV. in 1610, and was then further retained during the minority of Louis XIII. The best modern edition of his works is that of Ludovic Lalanne and Ad. Regnier for the "Collection des grands écrivains de la France" (Paris, 5 vols. 1862–69). Malherbe's claims to recognition lie in the nicety of his vocabulary, the purity of his expression, and the perfection of his verse. Boileau, in his "Art poétique," hailed him in the oft-quoted words: "Enfin Malherbe vint." Contemporaneous writers, however, surnamed Malherbe "le tyran des mots et des syllabes" ('the tyrant of words and syllables').

Mali. See *Mandingo*.

Malia (mä'lē-ä), **Cape.** A promontory at the southeastern extremity of Laconia, Greece: the ancient Malea.

Maliacus Sinus (ma-lī'a-kus sī'nus). [L., 'Maliac Gulf.'] In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea, south of Thessaly, Greece: the modern Gulf of Lamia.

Malibran (mä-lē-broṅ'), Madame (**Maria Felicita Garcia**), later Madame **de Bériot.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1808: died at Manchester, England, Sept. 23, 1836. A celebrated opera-singer, daughter and pupil of Manuel Garcia. Her voice was a contralto. In 1824 she appeared in public for the first time at a musical club. Her operatic debut was on June 7, 1825, in London, where she took the place of Pasta who was ill. She made a great sensation, and was at once engaged for the rest of the season. Shortly after this she went to New York with her father. In the midst of a successful season there he married her to Mr. Malibran, who soon became bankrupt. In 1827 she left him and returned to France. She sang with increasing success in Paris, London, and other cities till the time of her death. In 1836 she married the violinist De Bériot, with whom she had lived from 1830.

Malignants (ma-lig'nants), **The.** In English history, the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war: the Royalists; the Cavaliers: so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

Malinche. See *Malintzin*.

Malines. See *Mechlin*.

Malintzin (mä-lent-zen'). The name given by the Mexican Indians to Marina, the Indian mistress of Hernando Cortes. See *Marina*. Either her original Indian name was Malinal, or the Indians so pronounced her Spanish name; and the suffix *tzin* ('chief,' 'lady') was added out of respect. Subsequently Cortes himself was called Malintzin, the name in this case meaning 'lord of Marina.' The Spaniards corrupted *Malintzin* to *Malinche*.

Malis (mā'lis). [Gr. ἡ Μαλίς.] In ancient geography, a district of Greece, south of Thessaly and north of Doris.

Mall (mel or mal), **The.** A broad promenade in St. James's Park, London, planted with rows of trees. The name is also given to a somewhat smaller promenade in the Central Park, New York. See *Pall Mall*.

Mallarino (mäl-yä-rē'nō), **Manuel Maria.** Born in Cauca, 1798: died at Bogotá, Jan. 6, 1872. A politician of New Granada (Colombia). He was vice-president under Obando in 1853, and president 1855–57.

Mallet (mal'et), originally **Malloch** (mal'loch), **David.** Born at Crieff, Perthshire, about 1700: died in England, April 21, 1765. A Scottish poet and author. He wrote the plays "Mustapha" [illegible] "Alfred, a Masque" [illegible] with Thomson, and "Rule, Britannia," one of [illegible] "The Excursion" [illegible] several volumes of [illegible]

Mallet (mä-lā'), **Paul Henri.** Born at Geneva, 1730: died there, Feb. 8, 1807. A Swiss historian [illegible]

Mallet du Pan [illegible], **Jacques.** Born at Geneva, 1749: died at Richmond, May 10, 1800. A Swiss publicist. [illegible] from France in 1792; and settled in London in 1799, where he founded the "Mercure Britannique."

Mallock (mal'ok), **William Hurrell.** Born in Devonshire (?), 1849. An English author. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and gained the Newdigate prize there in 1871. Among his works are "The New Republic, etc." (1877), "The New Paul and Virginia, etc." (1878), "Lucretius" (1878), "Is Life worth living?" (1879), "Poems" (1880), "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" (1881), "Social Equality, etc." (1882), "Property and Progress, etc." (1884), "Landlords and the National Income" (1884), "Atheism and the Value of Life, etc." (1884), "The Old Order Changes" (1886).

Mallorca. See *Majorca*.

Mallory (mal'o-ri), **Stephen Russell.** Born in Trinidad, West Indies, 1813: died at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 9, 1873. An American politician. He was a Democratic United States senator from Florida 1851–1861, when he resigned on the secession of his State. He was in the latter year appointed by President Davis secretary of the navy of the Confederate States, a position which he held until the end of the war in 1865.

Mallow (mal'ō). A town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 18 miles north-northwest of Cork. It contains a warm mineral spring. Population (1891), 4,366.

Malmaison (mäl-mā-zōṅ'). A hamlet a few miles west of Paris, noted for its castle, the residence of the empress Josephine 1798–1814.

Malmedy (mäl'me-dē). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Warche 25 miles south of Aix-la-Chapelle. Population (1890), 4,447.

Malmesbury (mämz'ber-i). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Lower Avon 23 miles east-northeast of Bristol. It formerly contained a Benedictine monastery. Hobbes was born there. Population (1891), 2,964.

Malmesbury, Earl of. See *Harris, James*.

Malmö (mäl'mė). A seaport, capital of the laen of Malmöhus, situated on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen, in lat. 55° 36′ N., long. 13° E. It is the third city of Sweden in importance; has manufactures of gloves; exports grain, etc.; and was formerly one of the leading northern seaports. A truce between Prussia and Denmark was concluded here in 1848. Population (1891), 49,402.

Malmöhus (mäl'mė-hös). The southernmost laen of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic, Sound, and Cattegat. Area, 1,347 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 374,621.

Malmström (malm'strėm), **Bernhard Elis.** Born in Nerike, Sweden, March 14, 1816: died at Upsala, June 21, 1865. A Swedish poet and writer. He studied at Upsala, where in 1843 he became docent, and in 1856 professor of esthetics and the history of literature. His first work was the epic poem "Ariadne," which appeared in 1838. In 1840 he was awarded the prize of the Swedish Academy for the elegiac cycle "Angelica." Among his other poetical works are the narrative poem "Fiskarflickan från Tynnelsö" ("The Fisher Maid of Tynnelsö") and a number of lyrics. In the field of criticism he is the author of "Literaturhistoriska studier" ("Studies in Literary History") and the collection of lectures "Grunddragen af svenska vitterhetens historia" ("Elements of the History of Swedish Literature," published after his death, 1866–68, 5 vols.).

Maloja (mä-lō'yä), It. **Maloggia** (mä-lod'jä). A pass in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, connecting the Upper Engadine with Chiavenna (in Italy). Height, 5,960 feet.

Malojaroslavetz, or **Maloyaroslavetz** (mä-lo-yä-rō-slä'vets). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, situated on the Lusha 66 miles southwest of Moscow. Here, Oct. 24, 1812, Napoleon was checked by the Russians. Population (1885–89), 4,479.

Malone (ma-lōn'). The capital of Franklin County, New York, situated on Salmon River, 42 miles west by north of Plattsburg. Population (1890), 4,986.

Malone, Edmund. Born at Dublin, Oct. 4, 1741: died at London, April 25, 1812. An Irish literary critic and Shaksperian scholar. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1763 went to London and became a law student in the Inner Temple. Returning to Ireland, he was called to the Irish bar in 1767. Not long after the death of his father he found himself in possession of a small estate and sufficient money to live upon. He therefore returned to London to devote himself to literature. He soon entered the best political and literary society, and counted among his friends Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bishop Percy, Lord Charlemont, Horace Walpole, and others. His edition of Shakspere was published in 1790, but he had previously written an "Attempt to ascertain the order in which the plays of Shakspere were written" (1778), a supplement to Johnson's edition of Shakspere (1780), containing observations on the Elizabethan stage and the text of 5 plays wrongly ascribed to Shakspere, etc. He published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works in 1797, and an edition of Dryden (4 volumes of which appeared in 1800). Besides writing a number of minor works he found time to devote himself to book-collecting, and accumulated a large library. After his death the greater part of it was sent to Oxford. He had intended to make a 2d edition of Shakspere, which was published by James Boswell the younger in 1821, and is known as the "third variorum Shakspere," sometimes as "Boswell's Malone."

Malory (mal'ō-ri), Sir **Thomas.** Born probably about 1430: died after 1470. The author of the prose romance "Morte d'Arthur" (which see). Little is known of him.

Malou (mä-lö'), **Jules.** Born at Ypres, Belgium, Oct. 19, 1810: died at Brussels, July 11, 1886. A Belgian politician of the clerical party, premier 1871–78 and 1884.

Malpighi (mäl-pē'gē), **Marcello.** Born near Bologna, Italy, March 10, 1628: died at Rome, Nov. 29, 1694. An Italian anatomist and physiologist, the founder of microscopic anatomy. He was lecturer on medicine at Bologna (1656), professor at Pisa (1657), at Bologna (1660), at Messina (1662), and again at Bologna. In 1691 he went to Rome as physician to Pope Innocent XII.

Malplaquet (mäl-plä-kā'). A village in the department of Nord, France, near the Belgian frontier, 20 miles east of Valenciennes. It was the scene, Sept. 11, 1709, of a victory of the allied English, Dutch, and Austrian forces (about 120,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French (about 90,000) under Villars. The loss of the Allies was about 20,000; that of the French, probably from 11,000 to 14,000.

Malstatt-Burbach (mäl'stät-bör'bäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar, opposite Saarbrücken, 32 miles south-southeast of Treves. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 18,134.

Mälstrom. See *Maelstrom.*

Malta (mâl'tä), F. **Malte** (mält). [Probably Phenician, 'refuge.'] The chief of the Maltese Islands, situated about lat. 35° 55' N., long. 14° 30' E.: the ancient Melita. Chief town, Valetta. The surface is hilly. It is an important strategic point. The island anciently belonged to the Phenicians, and later to the Romans. It was the scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul. (For further history, see *Maltese Islands.*) Length, 17 miles. Breadth, 9 miles. Area, about 95 square miles.

Malta, Knights of. See *Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of the.*

Malte-Brun (mâl'te-brön: F. pron. mält-brun'), **Conrad** (originally **Malte Conrad Brunn**). Born at Thisted, Denmark, Aug. 12, 1775: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1826. A noted Danish-French geographer and publicist, author of "Précis de géographie universelle" (commenced 1810, continued by Huot), collaborator with Mentelle and Herbin in "Géographie mathématique, etc." (1803–07), and founder of the "Annales des voyages" (1808).

Malte-Brun, Victor Adolphe. Born 1816: died 1889. A French geographer, son of Conrad Malte-Brun: general secretary of the Geographical Society of Paris.

Maltese (mâl-tēs' or mâl-tēz') **Islands.** A British colony in the Mediterranean, comprising Malta, Gozo, Comino, and two islets. Capital, Valetta. They produce corn, cotton, tropical fruits, etc. The inhabitants are chiefly Maltese. The islands were conquered by the Vandals, Goths, and Saracens (5th to 9th century); belonged to Sicily from the 12th to the 16th century; were granted to the Knights of St. John in 1530; resisted the Turks 1565, when a siege of Malta conducted by Mustapha Pasha was successfully opposed by the Knights; were conquered by Bonaparte in 1798, and were taken by the English in 1800, their possession being confirmed by treaty in 1814. The colony is administered by a governor with an executive council and a council of government. Area, 119 square miles. Population (1892), 166,889.

Malthus (mal'thus), **Thomas Robert.** Born near Guildford, Surrey, Feb. 17, 1766: died at St. Catharine's, near Bath, Dec. 23, 1834. An English political economist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1788, and became a fellow of Jesus College in 1793. In 1798 he took orders, and was made curate of Albury, Surrey. In 1798 he published his first essay on the "Principle of Population," which he defines to be that population increases in a geometrical and means of subsistence in an arithmetical ratio, and that vice and crime are necessary checks of this increase in numbers (the so-called "Malthusian doctrine"). He published in 1803 a revision of the "Essay on Population." In 1805 he was made professor of history and political economy at Haileybury. His other works are "The Nature and Progress of Rent" (1815), which stated the now generally accepted theory of rent, and "Political Economy" (1820). In politics he was a Whig: he supported the Catholic emancipation, and accepted the Reform Bill.

Maltitz (mäl'tits), Baron **Apollonius von.** Born at Gera, Germany, June 11, 1795: died at Weimar, Germany, March 2, 1870. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist, brother of F. F. von Maltitz.

Maltitz, Baron **Franz Friedrich von.** Born at Nuremberg, June 6, 1794: died at Boppard, Prussia, April 25, 1857. A German dramatic and lyric poet.

Maltitz, Baron **Gotthilf August von.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, July 9, 1794: died at Dresden, June 7, 1837. A German poet.

Malton (mâl'tọn). A town in Yorkshire, England, situated on the Derwent 17 miles northeast of York. It comprises New Malton, Old Malton, and Norton. Population (1891), 4,910.

Maltzan (mält'sän), **Heinrich Karl Eckardt Helmuth von,** Baron of Wartenberg and Penzlin. Born at Dresden, Sept. 6, 1826: committed suicide at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 22, 1874. A German traveler, ethnologist, philologist, and archæologist. He published works descriptive of his travels in Arabia, northern Africa, and the East generally (including "Meine Wallfahrt nach Mekka," 1865).

Malula (mä-lö'lä). A village in Syria, situated between Damascus and Baalbec. It is inhabited by Christians only, and the Aramaic dialect of the time of Christ is still spoken there.

Malus (mä-lüs'), **Étienne Louis.** Born at Paris, June 23, 1775: died there, Feb., 1812. A French physicist and engineer, noted for discoveries in optics, especially the polarization of light by reflection.

Malvasia. See *Monembasia.*

Malvern (mâl'vėrn). A health-resort in Worcestershire, England, 7 miles southwest of Worcester. It comprises the town of Great Malvern and several villages. Near it are the Malvern Hills. It has a priory church, and a college and other schools. Population (1891), 6,107.

Malvern Hill (mal'vėrn hil). A plateau near the James River, Virginia, southeast of Richmond. Here, July 1, 1862, the Federals under McClellan defeated the Confederates under Lee (the last of the "Seven Days' Battles").

Malvern Hills (mâl'vėrn hilz). A range of hills on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, England. Highest point, Worcester Beacon (1,444 feet).

Malvolio (mal-vō'li-ō). In Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night," Olivia's steward, a conceited, grave, self-important personage forced into comic positions by the fantastic nature of the situation.

Malwa (mâl'wä). A former kingdom in central India, and afterward a Mogul province. It belongs now chiefly to Indore, Bhopal, Sindhia, and other native states.

Malynes, or **Malines** (mä-lēn'), or **de Malines, Gerard.** Flourished 1586–1641. An English merchant and economist, the son of an English mintmaster. He came to England with his father in 1561. In 1586 he was commissioner of trade in the Low Countries, and in 1600 was appointed commissioner of the mint. He was one of the first English economists to recognize the natural laws on which modern economy is based. Among his works are "A Treatise of the Canker of England's Commonwealth" (1601), "St. George for England" (1601), "The Maintenance of Free Trade" (1622), "Consuetudo vel lex mercatoria" (1622).

Mama Occlo Huaco (mä'mä ōk'lō wä'kō). [Quichua: *mama*, mother; *occlo*, from *occlani*, to hatch; *huaco*, probably from *huacco*, a sparrow-hawk.] The traditional first mother of the Inca princes of Peru, daughter of the sun and sister and wife of Manco Capac, whom she accompanied in his wanderings until he founded Cuzco. Subsequently she taught the Indian women to spin and weave. Also written *Mama Ocllo Huaco.*

Mamæa, or **Mammæa** (ma-mē'ä), **Julia.** Born at Emesa, Syria. The wife of Gessius Marcianus, and the mother of Alexander Severus. She was the first cousin of Caracalla and the aunt of Elagabalus. She was in many respects a woman of high character.

Mambrino (mam-brē'nō). A pagan king in an old romance, "Innamoramento di Rinaldo," anterior to Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is killed by Rinaldo. No mention is made in that romance of his helmet, but in "Orlando Furioso" Rinaldo is said to have won it. It is the same helmet so frequently mentioned in "Don Quixote," made of pure gold, and rendering its wearer invisible. Don Quixote took possession of a barber's basin which he conceived to be the helmet of King Mambrino.

Mamelucos (mä-mä-lö'kos). [Pg. *Mameluco*, a Mameluke; applied in Brazil to persons of mixed Indian and negro blood.] A name given by the Jesuits of Paraguay to bands of Brazilian (São Paulo) slave-hunters who, in the 17th century, attacked their missions, carrying off thousands of Indians. Some of the Jesuit writers erroneously described the Mamelucos as [illegible] race, forming what they called the "Mameluco Republic," a mistake which has been repeated by various English historians.

Mamelukes (mam'e-lūks). A corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingrelian Turks and other slaves, who were sold by Jenghiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the 13th century. About 1254 they established their government in Egypt by raising one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I. of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre.

Mamers (mā'mėrz). An Italian (Oscan) name of the god Mars. He was worshiped by the Romans as a rustic divinity, one of the rural Lares.

Mamers (mä-mãr'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Dive 24 miles north-northeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), commune, 6,016.

Mamertines (mam'ėr-tīnz). [L. *Mamertini.*] In ancient history, a band of Campanian mercenaries who became rulers of Messina about 282 B. C. Their request for aid from the Romans and Carthaginians (caused by an attack from Hiero of Syracuse) brought about the first Punic war, 264 B. C.

Mames (mä'mās), or **Mams** (mämz). [Said to be a corruption of the Cakchiquel *mem*, a stutterer, applied to the Maya-speaking nations.] An ancient Indian tribe of Guatemala, of the Maya stock. They occupied the region now included in the department of Totonicapan (northwest of Guatemala City), and under their chief, Caibil Balam, made a brave resistance to the Spaniards. They were conquered by Gonzalo de Alvarado in 1525, and their descendants are now amalgamated with the country population.

Mamiani della Rovere (mä-mē-ä'ne del'lä rō've-re), Count **Terenzio.** Born at Pesaro, Italy, 1800: died at Rome, May 21, 1885. An Italian philosopher, poet, and statesman in the papal and later in the Italian service. He was minister of the interior to Pius IX. in 1848, and minister of foreign affairs for a short time in the same year; professor of philosophy at Turin 1857–60; and in 1860 minister of public instruction under Cavour. His works include "Rinnovamento della filosofia antica italiana" ("Revival of the Ancient Italian Philosophy," 1834), "Dialoghi di scienza prima" (1846), "Confessioni d'un metafisico" (1865), etc.

Mamilia gens (ma-mil'i-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens, comprising the families Limetanus, Turrinus, and Vitulus.

Mamilius (ma-mil'i-us). In Shakspere's play "The Winter's Tale," a boy, the young prince of Sicilia.

Mammæa. See *Mamæa.*

Mammon (mam'ọn). [Syr. *mámóná*, riches.] A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world; hence, the spirit or deity of avarice; cupidity personified.

Mammon, Sir Epicure. In Jonson's "Alchemist," a worldly sensualist finally gulled by his own rapacity.

> The judgment is absolutely overwhelmed by the torrent of magnificent images with which Mammon confounds the incredulity of Surly and inflames the supposed ambition of Dol. There is a "towering bravery" in his sensuality which sets him above all power of imitation. *Gifford.*

Mammoth Cave (mam'oth kāv). The largest known cave, situated in Edmonson County, near Green River, Kentucky, 75 miles south-southwest of Louisville. It extends over an area of 8 or 10 miles in diameter, and consists of numerous chambers connected by avenues which are said to be in the aggregate 150 miles in length. The stalactitic formations are of great beauty, and the animal inhabitants are of great interest. The cave was discovered in 1809.

Mamoré (mä-mō-rā'). A river in Bolivia, one of the principal head streams of the Madeira.

Mamre (mam'rē). In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, probably near Hebron.

Mamun. See *Al-Mamun.*

Man (man), **Isle of.** An island in the Irish Sea, belonging to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 54° 15' N., long. 4° 30' W., 17 miles south of Scotland, and nearly equidistant from England and Ireland: the ancient Eubonia and Manx Mannin or Vannin. Capital, Douglas. The central part is mountainous, the highest point, Snaefell, rising to 2,034 feet. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and House of Keys (forming the Tynwald). English is generally spoken, and the native Manx is fast disappearing. The island was ruled by Northmen from the 9th or 10th to the 13th century, was annexed to Scotland by Alexander III., and was afterward ruled by various kings. It was ruled by the Stanley (Derby) family from the beginning of the 15th century to 1736, when it passed to the ducal Atholls. In [illegible] the British government acquired [illegible] of the Atholls, the last rights falling to the crown [illegible]. Length, [illegible] miles. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Manaar, or **Manar** (ma-nar'). A small island northwest of Ceylon.

Manaar, Gulf of. An arm of the Indian Ocean, partly inclosed by Ceylon, the southern extremity of India, and the chain of islands connecting them.

Manabi (mä-nä'bē). A maritime province of Ecuador, north of Guayaquil. Population, 64,123.

Manacicas (mä-nä-sē'käs). A division of the Chiquitos Indians who, in the 17th century, occupied the region now embraced in northeastern Bolivia, near the [illegible]. They were very numerous and were divided into many petty hordes or villages defended by stockades. The Manacicas were gathered into missions by the Jesuits, and became amalgamated with the other Chiquitos tribes.

Manacor (mä-nä-kōr'). A town in Majorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, 30 miles east of Palma. Wine is exported. Population (1887), 19,635.

Managua (mä-nä'gwä). The capital of Nicaragua, situated on Lake Managua in lat. 12° 7' N., long. 86° 12' W. Population, about 17,000.

Managua, Lake. A lake in Nicaragua, northwest of Lake Nicaragua, into which it discharges its waters by the Tipitapa. Length, about 40 miles.

Manantadi. A town in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated about lat. 11° 48' N., long. 76° E. Population, about 10,000.

Manaos (mä-nä'ōs). A tribe of Indians on the northern side of the Amazon, about the lower course of the Rio Negro. They are of Arawak stock, and are closely allied to the Barés of the same region. An agricultural and peaceable nation, they readily received the Jesuit missionaries, and during the 18th century were partly civilized. Their descendants have adopted the Portuguese language and customs. The city of Manaos, formerly a mission village and fort in this territory, derived its name from them. Also written *Manaus*.

Manaos (mä-nä'ōs), formerly **Barra do Rio Negro** (bär'rä dō rē'ō nä'grō). The capital and principal city of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro, 6 miles above its mouth in the Amazon. It has an important trade, especially in rubber, and is connected with the upper Amazon and its branches, and with Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Europe, and the United States, by regular lines of steamers. Population (1893), about 20,000.

Manassas (ma-nas'as). A village in Prince William County, Virginia, 31 miles west-southwest of Washington. The battles of Bull Run were termed battles of Manassas by the Confederates.

Manasseh (ma-nas'e). [Heb., 'who causes forgetfulness'; Gr. *Μανασσῆς*.] 1. One of the sons of the patriarch Joseph.—2. One of the ten tribes of the Hebrews, dwelling partly east of the Jordan and partly west of the Jordan and north of Ephraim.—3. A king of Judah, son of Hezekiah. He reigned 697–642 B.C. (Duncker).

Manasseh ben Israel (ma-nas'e ben iz'ra-el). Born in Portugal, 1604: died at Middleburg, Nov. 20, 1657. A Jewish theologian and statesman. After the death of Charles I. he undertook to abolish the legal exclusion of the Jews from England which had existed since the reign of Edward I. Cromwell appointed an assembly of lawyers and divines to consider his petition. In Dec., 1655, the legal prohibition was removed. More fully *Manasseh ben Joseph ben Israel*.

Manayunk (man-a-yungk'). A manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, situated east of the Schuylkill and northwest of the city proper.

Manbhum (män'bhōm). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30' N., long. 86° 30' E. Area, 4,147 square miles. Population (1881), 1,058,228.

Mancera, Marquis of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Toledo y Leyva, Pedro de.*

Mancha (män'chä), **La.** A former province of Spain, nearly identical with the modern province of Ciudad Real. In a wider sense it included parts of Albacete, Cuenca, and Toledo. It is the country celebrated in "Don Quixote," and is a district composed of extensive steppes, traversed by the rivers Guadiana, Azuer, [illegible] Zancara, and Giguela. It is the most [illegible] province of Spain.

Manche (mänsh), **La.** [F., lit. 'the sleeve.'] 1. The French name for the English Channel.—2. A department in northwestern France, capital Saint-Lô, formed from the ancient Normandy. It is bounded by the English Channel on the west and north, the English Channel, Calvados, and Orne on the east, and Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine on the south. It produces [illegible] live stock, etc. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Manchester (man'ches-ter). A city in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell in lat. 53° 29' N., long. 2° 15' W., and on the opposite [illegible] Manchester. It is the chief [illegible] England, the center of the [illegible] and one of the [illegible] [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Manchester. A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, 7 miles east of Hartford. It has manufactures of silk, paper, etc. Population (1890), 8,222.

Manchester. A city and one of the capitals of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, situated on the Merrimac 16 miles south by east of Concord. It is the largest city of the State, and one of the chief seats of cotton and woolen manufactures in the country, manufacturing also engines, machinery, etc. It was incorporated as Derryfield in 1751, the name was changed to Manchester in 1810; and it became a city in 1846. Population (1890), 44,126.

Manchester, Earl of. See *Montagu, Edward.*

Manchester New College. A college at Oxford, founded originally at London in the interest of the Unitarians.

Manchester Poet, The. Charles Swain.

Manchester Ship-Canal. A canal for sea-vessels connecting Manchester, England, with the Mersey at Eastham in Cheshire: opened May 21, 1894.

Manchuria, or **Mantchuria** (man-chö'ri-ä). A dependency of China. It lies to the northeast of China proper, and borders also on Mongolia, Siberia, and Korea, and is divided into three provinces, Shingking, Kirin, and Hilung-chiang. The ranges of the Long White Mountains are in the east and center. The chief towns are Mukden, Kirin, and New-chwang. The Manchus conquered China in 1644, and established the present dynasty. Area, about 400,000 square miles. Population, about 7,000,000.

Manchus, or **Manchoos** (man-chöz'). [Also *Manchows, Mantchoos* (Chin. *Manchu*), from Manchu *Manchu*, lit. 'pure': applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled.] A race belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the 17th century.

Mancilla, Lucio. See *Mansilla.*

Mancini (män-chē'nē), **Hortense,** Duchesse de Mazarin. Born at Rome in 1640: died at Chelsea, England, in 1699. Sister of Laure and Olympe Mancini, noted at the court of Charles II. She was the most beautiful and intelligent of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, and he received many offers for her hand. Among her lovers were Charles II. (not then king), Turenne, Pedro II. the future king of Portugal, Charles of Lorraine, and others. He finally married her to the Marquis de La Meilleraye, who took the name and arms of Mazarin. He treated her with gloomy severity, and she found a refuge from his jealousy in England, where she engaged in an intrigue with Charles II.

Mancini, Signora (**Laura Beatrice Oliva**). Born at Naples, 1823: died at Florence, July 17, 1869. An Italian poet, wife of Pasquale Stanislaus Mancini, best known from her patriotic poems.

Mancini, Laure, Duchesse de Mercœur. Born at Rome, 1635: died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1657. A niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and mother of the Duc de Vendôme.

Mancini, Olympe, Comtesse de Soissons and Princesse de Carignan. Born about 1639: died at Brussels, 1708. A sister of Laure Mancini, and mistress of Louis XIV. She was the wife of Eugène of Savoy and mother of Prince Eugène. She was a kind of Lucrezia Borgia, and fled from France to escape the consequences of her crimes. She died in poverty at Brussels.

Mancini, Pasquale Stanislao. Born at Castel Baronia, near Ariano, Italy, March 17, 1817. An Italian statesman and jurist. He was minister of public instruction March, 1862; minister of justice and worship 1876–78; and minister of foreign affairs 1881–85.

Manciple's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is partly from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," being the story of the crow that was turned white for telling Apollo of the unfaithfulness of Coronis.

Manco Capac or **Ccapac** (man'ko ka-pak'). The traditional first father of the Incas of Peru, and founder of the Inca monarchy. According to the legend he was the child of the Sun, and was sent with his sister and wife Mama Ocllo Huaco to convert the Indians [illegible] founded the city of Cuzco. [illegible]

Manco (män'kō): called **Manco Inca, Inca Manco, Manco Inca Yupanqui,** and, incorrectly, **Manco Capac** or **Ccapac II.** Born about 1500: died 1544. [illegible] Vilcabamba, wh[illegible] [illegible] who had taken refuge with him.

Mandæans (man-dē'anz). [From NL. *Mandæus*, from Mandæan *Mandā*, knowledge, gnosis.] A very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mendaites*, *Nasoræans* and *Sabians*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St. John.*

Mandalay (man'da-lā), or **Mandelay** (man'de-lā). The capital of the former kingdom of Burma, situated near the Irawadi about lat. 22° N. It was founded in 1856, and contains the royal palace. Population, with cantonment (1891), 188,815.

Mandan (man'dan). A tribe of North American Indians. They were originally in several tribes or villages which have been consolidated since the latter part of the 18th century. They were nearly exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors number 252, and occupy a village in common with the Hidatsa and Arikara on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. See *Siouan.*

Mandane (man-dā'nē). [Gr. *Μανδάνη*.] The mother of Cyrus. According to Herodotus, she was the daughter of Astyages king of Media, and wife of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and on the birth of Cyrus Astyages was induced by a dream to order the infant to be put to death. (See *Harpagus.*) On discovering his grandson, ten years later, Astyages sent him to his parents in Persia.

Mandara (män-dä'rä), or **Uandala** (wän-dä'lä). A Nigritic (partly Mohammedan) tribe, north of Lake Chad, Africa. Its language is allied with that of the Gamergu. In the Mahdi wars the Mandaras joined the Baggaras and Nuers in destroying Egyptian posts.

Mandelay. See *Mandalay.*

Mandeville (man'de-vil), **Bernard.** Born at Dordrecht, Holland, about 1670: died Jan. 21, 1733. A Dutch-English writer. He studied at the Erasmus school in Rotterdam, took his degree in medicine at Leyden in 1691, and settled in London. In 1714 he published his "Inquiry into the Origin of Moral Virtue," with notes, under the title "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits," which was pronounced a nuisance by the grand jury of Middlesex in 1723. His other works are "Treatise of Hypochondriack and Hysteric Passions" (1711), "Free Thoughts on Religion" (1720), "A Modern Defense of Public News" (1740).

Mandeville, Sir John. The reputed writer of a 14th-century book of travels. The author calls himself Jehan de Mandeville, or John Maundevylle, knight of St. Aubin or St. Albans, England, and says that, starting on Michaelmas day 1322 (or 1332), he visited Turkey, Armenia, Tatary, Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Chaldea, Amazonia, and India. The book is, however, a compilation intended as a guide to pilgrims to the Holy Land, based upon William of Boldensele (1336) and Friar Odoric of Pordenone (1330). The original was in French, and the oldest manuscript is in that language, dated 1371. The English version was made in the early part of the 15th century by an unknown hand. The manuscripts are numerous.

Mandeville, William de. Died at Rouen, Nov. 14, 1189. Third Earl of Essex and Earl or Count of Aumale. In 1177 he went on a crusade with Philip, count of Flanders. In 1189 he accompanied Henry II. in his flight from Le Mans.

Mandingo (män-deng'gō), or **Mandenga** (män-deng'gä). An important negro nation of West Africa. The principal tribes and dialects are the Soninke, Malinke and Bambara, the smaller tribes Kabunga, Toronka, and Jalunka. The suffix *nga* or *-nka* signifies 'people.' The Mandingos, though negroes, are less dark than the Wolofs, and are good metal-workers, agriculturists, traders, and herdsmen. They are mostly Mohammedan. In the middle ages Mali, on the Niger, was the capital of a great negro kingdom which finally succumbed to the attacks of the Mossi, the Twarick, and the Sonrhai (1500).

Mandla, or **Mundlah** (mund'lä). A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 45' N., long. 81° E. Area, 4,719 square miles. Population (1881), 301,760.

Mandogarh. A ruined city in India, southwest of Indore. It was the capital of the old kingdom of Malwa.

Mandricardo (man-dri-kär'do). The son of Agrican in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He laid siege to Albracca for the love of Angelica, and was slain by Orlando. He is noted for his pride and cruelty.

Mandubii (man-dū'bi-ī). In ancient geography, a people living in central France, north of the Ædui. Their chief town was Alesia.

Manduria (män-dö'rē-ä). A town in the province of Lecce, southeastern Italy, situated 25 miles southwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,865.

Manes (mā'nēz). See *Mani.*

Manet (mä-nā'), **Édouard.** Born at Paris in 1833: died there, April 30, 1883. A French genre-painter, pupil of Couture. He was the founder and leader of the Impressionist school, and had great influence in his time, though his merit has been much disputed.

Manetho (man'e-thō). An Egyptian historian and priest. He was a native of Sebennytus, in Lower Egypt, and lived about 250 B.C. He wrote a history of Egypt in Greek, fragments only of which are extant.

Egyptian by birth and priest by profession, Manetho, being initiated in all the mysteries of his religion, must have also been conversant with foreign literature,

for he was a Greek scholar, and equal to the task of writing a complete history of his own country in that language.
Mariette, Outlines, p. 3.

Manfred (man'fred). Born about 1231: killed at the battle of Benevento, Italy, Feb. 26, 1266. King of Sicily, an illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. He was prince of Tarentum and regent till the accession of Conrad IV. in 1252; became regent for Conradin in 1254; was crowned king in 1258; and was defeated and slain at Benevento by Charles of Anjou.

Manfred. The Prince of Otranto, the principal character in Walpole's "Castle of Otranto."

Manfred. A dramatic poem by Lord Byron, published in 1817. It was so called from the name of its hero, Manfred, who in Byron's own words is "a kind of magician who suffers from a half-unexplained remorse." He lives in a castle among the Alps, and is substantially alone throughout the piece. Schumann wrote music for this drama and adapted it for the stage himself: it was first produced by Liszt in Weimar in 1852. It was put on the stage as a play in England in 1863, Mr. Phelps playing Manfred.

Manfredonia (män-fre-dō'nē-ä). A seaport in the province of Foggia, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 38′ N., long. 15° 55′ E. It is near the site of the ancient Sipontum, whose inhabitants were transferred to Manfredonia by Manfred about 1261. Population (1881), 8,324.

Manfredonia, Gulf of. An indentation of the eastern coast of Italy, east of Manfredonia.

Mangalia (män-gä-lē'ä). A small seaport in the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on the Black Sea 27 miles south of Kustendji. Population (1889–1890), 7,888.

Mangalore (mang-ga-lōr'), or **Mangalur** (mang-ga-lōr'). A seaport, the capital of South Kanara district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 12° 52′ N., long. 74° 51′ E. It was taken by Tippu Saib in 1784. In 1799 it became British. Population (1881), 32,099.

Mangalore, Treaty of. A peace concluded 1784 between the British and Tippu Saib, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests.

Mangan (mang'gan), **James.** Born at Dublin, May 1, 1803: died in Meath Hospital, June 20, 1849. An Irish poet. His chief works are "Romances and Ballads of Ireland" (1850), "German Anthology" (1845), "Poets and Poetry of Munster" (1849).

Mangbuttu (mäng-böt'tö). See *Mombuttu*.

Mangi (mäng'gē), or **Mangu** (mäng'gö). A country of Asia, described by Marco Polo. It is supposed to be the same as southern China.

Mangoni (män-go'nē). See *Zulu*.

Mangues (man'gäs), or **Chorotegans** (chō-rō-tä'gäns). A tribe of Indians which, at the time of the conquest, occupied the vicinity of Lake Managua in Nicaragua. They formed numerous populous villages. The Mangues are believed to have been an offshoot of the Chiapanecs (which see).

Mangum (mang'gum), **Willie Person.** Born in Orange County, N. C., 1792: died at Red Mountain, N. C., Sept. 14, 1861. An American Whig politician. He was United States senator from North Carolina 1831–36 and 1840–53.

Manhattan Island (man-hat'an ī'land). An island at the mouth of the Hudson, lying between that river on the west, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River on the north, East River on the east, and New York Bay on the south. It forms the principal part of the city of New York. Length, 14 miles. Greatest width, 2¼ miles. Area, about 22 square miles.

Manheim. See *Mannheim*.

Mani (mä-nē'). A ruined city of Yucatan, Mexico, about 45 miles south of Merida. According to Indian accounts it was settled by the Mayas, under the Totul Xiu chiefs, after the abandonment of Mayapan. The last chief submitted to the Spaniards in 1541.

Mani (mä'nē), or **Manes** (mā'nēz), or **Manichæus** (man-i-kē'us). The founder of Manicheism. The only source of information about him that is comparatively credible is the Mohammedan tradition. He was born 215–216 A. D., and received a careful education from his father, Futak, at Ctesiphon. Futak connected himself later with the sect of the Moghtasilah, or 'Baptists,' in southern Babylonia, which had absorbed Christian elements, and thus made his son acquainted with different forms of religion. Only at the age of 24 or 30 did Mani begin to proclaim his new religion, and this he did at the court of Sapor I. He undertook long journeys into Transoxiana, western China, and southward as far as India, and sent forth disciples in the interest of his faith. Returning to the Persian capital in the last years of Sapor I. (about 270) he gained adherents even at court, but was at last imprisoned and put to flight through the hostility of the Magians, on whom the king was dependent. Sapor's successor Hormuz seems to have been more favorable, but Bahram I. abandoned Mani to the Magians and had him crucified in the year 276–277 A. D. Mani composed a number of works and epistles, which were known to the Mohammedan historians, but are now lost. The Fihrist reckons seven principal works — six in Syriac and one in Persian. The name of the Persian work is not given in the extant form of the Fihrist, but it is conjectured that it may have been the Artang (pron. ėr-teng-g), or 'Holy Gospel,' of which mention is made in the "Acta Archelai" and elsewhere among Western writers. These "Acta," extant in a Latin translation from a Greek original of which some extracts are preserved in Epiphanius, purport to describe a dispute between Archelaus, bishop of Carchar in Mesopotamia, and Manes. They are a chief source of the Western tradition as to Manes but, besides being of entirely uncertain authorship and date, bear upon their face marks indicating that they are only a polemic treatise put on literary grounds in the form of an alleged debate. They have the authority of a historical novel, not that of a history.

Mania (mā'ni-ä). An old Italian goddess of the dead (Manes), mother of the Lares by Mercury. She was a daughter of the river-god Almo, and was originally named Lara. Jupiter deprived her of her tongue for betraying his secret amours.

Manica (mä-nē'kä). See *Nika*, *Monomotapa*, and *Mashonaland*.

Manicheans, or **Manichæans** (man-i-kē'anz). The followers of Mani. See *Mani*. Manicheism was the old Babylonian religion of nature, modified by Christian and Persian elements, elevated into a gnosis, and subjecting human life to stringent regulation. According to Mani, a realm of light and a realm of darkness have always been opposed to each other. In the visible world both are mingled. The object of the world is to free the light from the intermingled darkness. Christ was sent for this end, but the apostles misrepresented his doctrine. This Mani was sent to restore. The object of Manichean ethics was to purify the elements of light and attain freedom from those of darkness; hence the three seals — those of the mouth, the hand, and the bosom. The first forbids unclean food, such as the flesh of animals and wine; the second any traffic in things involving the elements of darkness; the third, every gratification of sexual desire, even marriage being forbidden. There was a rigorous system of fasts, Sunday being regularly and Monday generally so observed. The Manichean prayed 4 times a day, preceding each prayer by ablution, and turning toward the sun, the moon, or the north as the seat of light. The prayers were addressed to the God of light, to the whole kingdom of light, to the angels, and to Mani. The rigidity of the system was mitigated by distinguishing between the electi or perfecti (perfect Manicheans) and the catechumeni or auditores (the secular Manicheans). For the latter the stringency of the requirements was somewhat relaxed. The church had in all five gradations: (1) the teachers Mani and his successors; (2) the administrators, bishops; (3) the elders, presbyters; (4) the electi; and (5) the auditores. The worship was simple, and consisted of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies of adoration. Manicheism first gained a firm footing in Persia, Mesopotamia, and Transoxiana. The seat of its pope was for centuries at Babylon, and then at Samarkand. It penetrated the Roman Empire in the reign of Probus (about 280 A. D.), and spread rapidly after 330, finding its most numerous adherents in North Africa, Augustine being an auditor for nine years. Leo the Great first took energetic state measures against it. Valentinian III. punished the Manicheans with banishment, Justinian with death. Vandal persecution destroyed them in North Africa. Traces of Manicheism are, however, found in the history of the Catholic Church until the 13th century. The latest important work on the subject is Kessler's "Untersuchung zur Genesis des manichäischen Religionssystems" (1876).

Manihiki (mä-ne-hē'ke) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the central Pacific, between the Marquesas and Union Islands.

Manila (mä-nē'lä), sometimes written **Manilla** (ma-nil'ä). The capital of the Philippine Islands and of Luzon, situated in Luzon, on Manila Bay, in lat. 14° 36′ N., long. 120° 58′ E. It comprises the city proper, Binondo, and various suburbs, and is the chief seat of Spanish commerce in the Pacific. Hemp, cigars, coffee, sugar, etc., are exported; the leading manufacture is cigars. It contains a cathedral and a university. Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571; was taken by the English in 1762; and has often been devastated by earthquakes. Population (1887), 154,000.

Manilian Law (ma-nil'i-an lâ). In Roman history, a law proposed by Caius Manilius in 66 B.C., granting to Pompey extraordinary powers in the East, including the command of the Mithridatic war. It was supported by Cicero in his oration "Pro lege Manilia" ("For the Manilian Law").

Manilius (ma-nil'i-us), **Caius.** Lived in the first half of the 1st century B. C. A Roman tribune (66 B. C.), proposer of the Manilian Law.

Manin (mä-nēn'), **Daniele.** Born at Venice, May 13, 1804: died at Paris, Sept. 22, 1857. An Italian patriot. He was the leader of the revolution which broke out against Austria at Venice in 1848, and in the same year was chosen president of the republic of St. Mark proclaimed by the insurgents. The city was, however, compelled to surrender to the Austrians in 1849 after a heroic resistance, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Paris.

Manipur, or **Mannipur** (man-i-pör'). A native state in India, intersected by lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 94° E., under British influence. Capital, Manipur. A serious rising against the British occurred here in 1891. Population (1881), 221,070.

Manissa (mä-nis'ä), or **Manisa** (mä-nē'sä). A city in the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Hermus (Sarabat) 20 miles northeast of Smyrna: the ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum. (See *Magnesia*.) It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population, estimated, 40,000–50,000.

Manistee (man-is-tē'). A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan at Manistee. Length, about 130 miles.

Manistee. A city and the capital of Manistee County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, in lat. 44° 14′ N. It is noted for its manufacture and export of lumber; it has the largest shingle manufactures in the world. Population (1890), 12,812.

Manitenerys (mä-ne-tā-nā-rēs'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, living in a wild state on the river Purús. They have been variously referred to the Pano, Carib, and Maypure stocks.

Manito (man'i-to), or **Manitou** (-tö). [Algonkin.] Among certain of the American Indians, a spirit or other object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two manitos or spirits are spoken of by preëminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil.

> The Père Paul le Jeune remarks: "The savages give the name of Manitou to whatsoever in nature, good or evil, is superior to man. Therefore when we speak of God, they sometimes call him 'The Good Manitou,' that is, 'The Good Spirit.'" The same Père Paul le Jeune says that by Manitou his flock meant un ange ou quelque nature puissante. Il y en a de bons et de mauvais.
> *Lang*, Myth, etc., II. 45.

Manitoba (man-i-tō'bä or man"i-tō-bä'). A province of Canada. It is bounded by Assiniboia on the west, Saskatchewan on the northwest, Keewatin on the north, the Northeast Territory and Ontario on the east, and the United States on the south. The surface is generally level. The province is noted for its wheat. It is governed by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly. The inhabitants are of British origin, with many French Canadians and Russian Mennonites. Manitoba was a part of the Hudson Bay Company's territory. It was settled in 1812, its early name being the Red River Settlement. It entered the Dominion in 1870. The Riel insurrection occurred in 1869–70. In 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railroad was finished. Capital, Winnipeg. Area, 64,066 square miles. Population (1891), 152,506.

Manitoba, Lake. A lake in Manitoba, southwest of Lake Winnipeg. It discharges into Lake Winnipeg. Length, over 100 miles.

Manitou. See *Manito*.

Manitou (man'i-tö). A town and summer resort at the foot of Pike's Peak, Colorado. It is noted for its mineral springs.

Manitoulin (man-i-tö'lin) **Islands.** A group of islands in Lake Huron, comprising Grand Manitoulin (length about 80 miles), Little Manitoulin, Drummond, etc. They belong to Ontario (except Drummond, which belongs to Michigan).

Manitowoc (man"i-tō-wok'). A city and the capital of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Manitowoc River, 76 miles north of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 7,710.

Manivas (ma-nē'vas). A tribe of South American Indians on the upper Rio Negro, Cassiquiare, Orinoco, and Guaviare. They are of Maypure stock, live in fixed villages, subsist by agriculture and fishing, and are of a mild and tractable disposition. At present most of them are partly civilized, and they are much employed as rubber-gatherers. They still (1890) number several thousands. Also written *Manivas*, *Manaveas*, *Banivas*.

Mankato (man-kā'tō). A manufacturing city, the capital of Blue Earth County, Minnesota, situated on Minnesota River 70 miles southwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 8,838.

Manley (man'li), Mrs. (**Mary de la Rivière**). Born in the isle of Jersey, or Guernsey, about 1672: died at Lambeth Hill, July 11, 1724. A British novelist, dramatist, and political pamphleteer, daughter of Sir Roger Manley, and bigamous wife of John Manley of Truro. In May, 1709, she published "Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis," usually known as "The New Atalantis," [illegible] to intrigue and scandal. She was arrested Oct. 29, 1709, and discharged Feb. 13, 1710. She published "The Power of Love, in Seven Novels" (1720), "Memoirs of Europe, etc." (1710), etc. She lived with Alderman Barber, a printer, with whom she had lived [illegible] years.

Manlius Capitolinus (man'li-us kap-i-to-li'nus), **Marcus.** Died 384 B. C. The deliverer of the Capitol at Rome from the Gauls. He was a patrician by birth, and was consul in [illegible]. According to tradition, he was aroused by the cackling of geese one night when the Gauls, who were besieging the Capitol, [illegible] attempted to surprise the fortress, and, [illegible] repelled the assailants. [illegible] the Capitol [illegible] had already acquired the [illegible] his [illegible] was accused of aiming at [illegible] self tyrant of Rome, [illegible] by the dictator Camillus. He [illegible] grove [illegible] on the Capitol [illegible] which commanded a view of the Capitol, [illegible] sentenced to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus (man'li-us im-pē-ri-ō'sus tor-kwā'tus), **Titus.** A Roman hero. He was a son of the dictator L. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus. [illegible] served under the dictator T. Quinctius Pennus against the Gauls. [illegible] single combat in the presence of the two armies, and despoiled him of a chain (torques), which he placed around his own neck (whence the surname Torquatus). He was appointed dictator in 353, and again in 349, and was consul in 347, 344 and 340. During his third consulship, while engaged with his colleague, P. Decius Mus, in a campaign against the Latins, he put to death his own son, who, contrary to orders, fought and killed in single combat an enemy from the opposing army.

Manlius Torquatus, Titus. Died 202 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul in 235 and 224, and dictator in 208. During his first consulship he conquered the Sardinians, after whose subjugation the Romans enjoyed a brief period of universal peace, the temple of Janus being closed for the first time since Numa Pompilius. He opposed the ransom of the prisoners taken by Hannibal at Cannae in 216, and gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in Sardinia in 215.

Manlius Vulso (vul'sō), **Cnæus.** A Roman consul 189 B. C. He defeated the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Manly (man'li). **1.** In Jonson's "Devil is an Ass," a young gallant, the friend of Wittipol.—**2.** The "plain dealer" in Wycherley's play of that name. He is a brutalized caricature of Molière's Alceste.—**3.** In Vanbrugh and Cibber's "Provoked Husband," a man of worldly good sense.

Mann (man), Sir **Horace.** Born 1701: died at Florence, Italy, Nov. 6, 1786. An English diplomatist and virtuoso. In 1740 he became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Florence, and retained that post until his death. His principal duty was to watch the Old Pretender (James Stuart, prince of Wales). He is chiefly known from his correspondence with Horace Walpole 1741–86.

Mann, Horace. Born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796: died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859. An American educator, noted for his reforms in the Massachusetts school system. He was admitted to the bar in 1823; was secretary of the Massachusetts board of education 1837–48; was a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1848–53; was president of Antioch College (Yellow Springs) 1852–59; and was unsuccessful Free-Soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1852.

Mannering (man'ėr-ing), **Max.** A pseudonym of Josiah Gilbert Holland.

Manners (man'ėrz), **Charles,** fourth Duke of Rutland. Born March 15, 1754: died at Dublin, Oct. 24, 1787. An English statesman, eldest son of John Manners, marquis of Granby. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (M. A. 1774), and became member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge in 1774. In 1775 he protested against the taxation of the American colonies. He succeeded his grandfather as duke of Rutland May 29, 1779, and on Feb. 11, 1784, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He advocated the legislative union of Ireland with England.

Manners, John, Marquis of Granby. Born Aug. 2, 1721: died at Scarborough, Oct. 18, 1770. An English general, eldest son of John, third duke of Rutland. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1741 he became member of Parliament for Grantham; in 1745 he was made colonel of the "Leicester Blues"; in 1755 major-general, in 1759 lieutenant-general, serving at Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), and commander-in-chief of the British contingent in Germany Aug. 14, 1759. He fought with great bravery at Warburg (July 31, 1760), at Villingshausen (July 15, 1761), at Gravenstein (June 24, 1762), and at Homburg (Aug. 6, 1762). His portrait was twice painted by Reynolds.

Manners, John James Robert, seventh Duke of Rutland, better known as Lord **John Manners.** Born Dec. 13, 1818. An English Conservative politician, second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland. He was commissioner of works 1852, 1858–59, and 1866; postmaster-general 1874–80 and 1885–86, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1886–92. He succeeded his brother in the dukedom March 3, 1888. He was one of the leaders of the "Young England" movement. He published "England's Trust, and Other Poems" (1841), "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters" (1889), etc.

Manners-Sutton (man'ėrz-sut'on), **Charles.** Born Feb. 14, 1755: died at Lambeth, July 21, 1828. Archbishop of Canterbury, fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, and grandson of John, third duke of Rutland. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; was rector of Averham-with-Kelham, Nottinghamshire, in 1785; was [illegible] archbishop of Canterbury 1805.

Mannheim (man'hīm). The northern [illegible] of Prussia.

Mannheim, or **Manheim.** A city of Baden, situated at the confluence of the Neckar with the Rhine, in lat. 49° 29′ N., long. 8° 28′ E. It is very [illegible] the capital of the Palatinate in 1720; was bombarded [illegible] 1795. Population (1890) [illegible].

Manning (man'ing), **Daniel.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. [illegible] 1831: died at Albany, Dec. 24, 1887. An American Democratic politician, secretary of the treasury 1885–87.

Manning, Henry Edward. Born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808: died at Westminster, Jan. 14, 1892. An English cardinal. He was the youngest son of William Manning, a West India merchant. He entered Harrow in 1822, and Balliol College, Oxford, in 1827, where Charles Wordsworth was his tutor, and William E. Gladstone an associate. He was made a fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1832, and was ordained rector of Woollavington cum Graffham in 1833. He was married Nov. 7, 1833, and his wife died July 24, 1837. In 1840 he was created archdeacon of Chichester. He took no part in the secession of Ward and Newman, but continued a leader of the High-church party until 1848. In May, 1848, he visited Rome, and on his return found himself in opposition to the established church. In April, 1850, he resigned his archdeaconry, and on June 14, 1851, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1854 he was made D. D. by the Pope, and installed as superior of the "Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles" at Bayswater (March 31, 1857). On April 30, 1865, he succeeded Cardinal Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster, and was created cardinal March 31, 1875. He was the author of "Unity of the Church" (1842), "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost" (1865), "Temporal Power of the Pope" (1866), "England and Christendom" (1867), etc.

Manning, James. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 22, 1738: died at Providence, R. I., July, 1791. An American Baptist clergyman, first president of Brown University (Providence) 1765–90.

Manning, or **Mannyng, Robert,** or **Robert of Brunne.** Lived in the latter part of the 13th and the commencement of the 14th century. An English chronicler and poet. He was a native of Brunne in Lincolnshire, and in 1288 joined the Gilbertine canons at Sempringham. He wrote "Handlyng Synne" (1303), a translation of the "Manuel des Pechiez" of William of Wadington who wrote in the time of Edward I.; "The Chronicle of England" (finished in 1338); and "Meditacyuns of the Soper of our Lorde Ihesus, etc." He was in no sense a historian, as his work was not original; and his importance is entirely literary. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Manny (man'i), or **Mauny,** Sir **Walter,** afterward **Lord de Manny.** Died at London, Jan. 15, 1372. The founder of the Charterhouse, London. He was a native of Manny, near Valenciennes, Hainaut, and a fellow-townsman of Froissart. He probably came to England with Queen Philippa in 1327, and was knighted in 1331. He was one of the ablest of the soldiers of Edward III. In 1371 he was licensed to found a house of Carthusian monks to be called "La Salutation Mere Dieu." This Chartreuse became the London Charterhouse (which see).

Manoa (mä-nō'ä). The fabled city ruled by El Dorado, or the gilded king. According to most of the accounts it was built on an island in a lake called Parima, or on its shores. See *El Dorado.*

Manoah (ma-nō'ạ̈). In Bible history, the father of Samson.

Manoas. See *Cambas.*

Manoel (mä-nö-el'), or **Manuel, I.,** King of Portugal. See *Emanuel.*

Man of Blood, The. A name given by the English Puritans to Charles I.

Man of Blood and Iron, The. A name given to Bismarck.

Man of Business, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder, produced in 1774.

Man of December, The. [F. *L'homme de Décembre.*] A name given to Napoleon III. in 1870, when he was deposed, in allusion to his coup d'état in Dec., 1851.

Man of Destiny, The. Napoleon I.

Man of Feeling, The. A novel by Henry Mackenzie, published in 1771.

Man of Law's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Gower tells the story in his "Confessio Amantis." It was taken from the Anglo-Norman chronicle of Nicholas Trivet. The prologue contains a list of some of Chaucer's works.

Man of Mode, The, or Sir Fopling Flutter. A comedy by Etherege (1676).

Man of Ross, The. See *Kyrle, John.*

Man of Sedan, The. Napoleon III.

Man of Steel, The. An epithet (L. *Adamantius*) given to Origen on account of his strength and tireless industry.

Man of the People, The. A name given to Charles James Fox on account of a satire by George Colman the younger.

Man of the World, The. **1.** A novel by Mackenzie, published in 1773.—**2.** A comedy by Macklin, first played in 1781.

Manon Lescaut (mä-nôṅ' les-kō'). A romance written by the Abbé Prévost, published in 1733, appended to "Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité."

> [illegible] Prévost's work [illegible] "Manon Lescaut" [illegible] faithlessness — a faithlessness based not on want of love for Des Grieux, but on an overmastering desire for luxury and comfort with which he cannot always supply her. The story, which is narrated by Des Grieux, and which has a most pathetic ending, is chiefly remarkable for the perfect simplicity and absolute lifelikeness of the character-drawing. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 420.

Manosque (mä-nōsk'). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, France, 40 miles north-northeast of Marseilles. Population (1891), commune, 5,572.

Manresa (män-rā'sä). A manufacturing town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Cardoner 32 miles northwest of Barcelona. Population (1887), 22,685.

Man's Bewitched, The, or The Devil to Do about Her. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1709.

Mans (moṅ), **Le.** The capital of the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe in lat. 48° 1′ N., long. 0° 11′ E.: the ancient Vindinum or Suindinum. It has a trade in poultry and manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, etc. The cathedral has a massive round-arched 12th-century nave, and a very fine, light 13th-century choir, 5-aisled, having 12 radiating chapels, beautiful tracery, and a world-famous display of medieval glass. The Church of Notre Dame de la Couture, the ancient abbey buildings (containing the prefecture, museum, and library), and the Museum of Historical Monuments are also of interest. Le Mans was the capital of the ancient Aulerci Cenomani, and the capital of Maine; was the birthplace of Henry II. of England; and was many times besieged, especially by Henry IV. in 1589. Here, Dec., 1793, the French republicans under Marceau defeated the Vendeans under La Rochejacquelin; and here, Jan. 10 and 12, 1871, the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the French army of the Loire under Chanzy. Population (1891), 57,412.

Mansart, or **Mansard** (moṅ-sär'), **François.** Born at Paris, Jan. 23, 1598: died there, Sept. 23, 1666. A noted French architect. He revived the use of "Mansard" roofs about 1650: they had been employed about 100 years before by Lescot, but Mansart's name was now given to them. He built the churches of Sainte-Marie de Chaillot, the Minimes de la Place Royale, the Visitation de Sainte-Marie in the Rue Saint-Antoine, etc., and numerous chateaus: that known as the Chateau de Maisons-sur-Seine is the most famous.

Mansart, Jules Hardouin. Born at Paris, April 16, 1645: died at Versailles, May 11, 1708. A celebrated French architect, nephew of François Mansart. He built the Chateau de Clagny for the residence of Madame de Montespan, and was so much of the courtier as to gain not only an enormous fortune but the notice of the king, who heaped honors upon him. He directed all the principal architectural works of Louis XIV., including the building of the palace of Versailles, the Maison de Saint-Cyr, the Grand Trianon, the dome of the Hotel des Invalides (perhaps his greatest work), the Place Vendôme, the Place des Victoires, etc.

Mansel (man'sel), **Henry Longueville.** Born at Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, Oct. 6, 1820: died at Cosgrove Hall, July 30, 1871. An English metaphysician. He matriculated at St. John's College Oxford, June 11, 1839; was ordained in 1845; was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1858; and in 1868 was made dean of St. Paul's. In metaphysics he was a follower of Sir William Hamilton, and developed the latter's theory of "the conditioned." Among his works are "Phrontisterion, or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century," an imitation of Aristophanes (1850), "The Limits of Demonstrative Science Considered" (1853), "On the Philosophy of Kant" (1856), the article on metaphysics in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1857), "Bampton Lectures" (1858), etc.

Mansel, or **Maunsel** (mân'sel), **John.** Died at Florence, Jan., 1265. An English military ecclesiastic, keeper of the seal and counselor of Henry III. He was brought up at court, and on Nov. 8, 1246, received the custody of the privy seal. He was one of Henry's chief advisers. He held at one time 300 benefices, with a rental of 18,000 marks. In the struggle with the barons in 1262 he fled to France, and his holdings were taken from him.

Mansfeld (mäns'felt). **1.** A former county of Germany, which lay west of the Saale, and is now in the government district of Merseburg, Prussian Saxony. It fell in 1780, on the extinction of the reigning house, partly to Prussia and partly to Saxony. Since the Napoleonic period it has belonged entirely to Prussia.

2. A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 38 miles south of Magdeburg, capital of the former county of Mansfeld. Luther lived here in his early youth.

Mansfeld, Count **Ernst von.** Born 1580: died near Zara, Dalmatia, Nov. 29, 1626. A celebrated German general, natural son of Count P. E. von Mansfeld. He was educated by his godfather Ernst, archduke of Austria, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Spanish and in the imperial service. In 1610 he embraced the Reformed faith, and entered the service of the Protestant Union. In 1618, when the head of the union, the elector palatine Frederick V., was elevated to the throne by the Protestant estates in Bohemia, he became commander-in-chief in that country. After the Bohemian battle on the White Hill (which see), at which he was not present, he maintained a brilliant but unequal contest against the Imperialists in Germany. He was defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, April 25, 1626.

Mansfeld, Count **Peter Ernst von.** Born July 10, 1517: died May 22, 1604. A German general. He served under the emperor Charles V. and under his son Philip II. of Spain, was for a time governor of Luxemburg; and in 1592 succeeded the Duke of Parma as governor-general of the Netherlands, a post which he held two years.

Mansfield (manz'fēld). A town in Nottinghamshire, England, 15 miles north of Nottingham. Population (1891), 15,925.

Mansfield. A city, capital of Richland County, Ohio, 64 miles north-northeast of Columbus. It is a railway and industrial center. Population (1890), 13,473.

Mansfield, Charles Blachford. Born at Royner, Hampshire, May 8, 1819: died at London, Feb. 26, 1855. An English chemist and traveler. He discovered the method of extracting benzol from coal-tar, and thus laid the foundation for the aniline industry. In 1850 he traveled in Brazil and Paraguay. He died from the effects of an explosion of naphtha while preparing benzol. He wrote "Aerial Navigation" (1850), and "Letters from Brazil and Paraguay" (posthumous).

Mansfield, Earls of. See *Murray, David,* and *Murray, William.*

Mansfield, Joseph King Fenno. Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1803: died Sept. 18, 1862. An American general. He commanded at Washington 1861, and was mortally wounded at Antietam 1862.

Mansfield, Mount. The most noted summit of the Green Mountains, Vermont, 20 miles east of Burlington. It was long considered to be the highest of the range. Height, 4,070 feet.

Mansfield, Richard. Born in Helgoland, in 1857. A German-American actor. He has obtained success in America both as tragedian and comedian.

Mansfield College. A college founded at Oxford in 1886, especially for members of non-established churches. Students must be graduates in arts of some recognized university.

Mansfield Park. A novel by Jane Austen, written in 1796, published in 1814.

Mansilla (män-sēl'yä), **Lucio.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1792: died 1871. An Argentine general, brother-in-law of the dictator Rosas. In 1845 he was commander-in-chief of the army under Rosas, and was defeated at Punta de Obligado by the combined British and French fleet, Nov. 20.

Mansilla de Garcia (män-sel'yä dā gär-thē'ä), **Eduarda** (née **Mansilla**). Born at Buenos Ayres, 1838. An Argentine novelist. In 1855 she married Manuel Garcia, a diplomatist. She has published several novels of Argentine customs and historical episodes, including "El Medico de San Luis," "Lucia Miranda," and "Pablo, o la vida en las pampas": the last was translated into French.

Mansion House, The. The official residence of the lord mayor of London, situated ½ mile east of St. Paul's. It was begun in 1739. The front has a fine hexastyle Corinthian pedimented portico. The suite of state apartments contains some excellent modern statues and paintings.

Manso de Velasco (män'sō dā vā-läs'kō), **José Antonio,** Count of Superunda. Born in Biscay about 1695: died after 1762. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He served in the War of Succession; was captain-general of Chile 1737–45; and viceroy of Peru July 1, 1745–Oct. 12, 1761. His administration in the latter country was longer than that of any other viceroy, and was distinguished for excellence. The great earthquake which destroyed Lima and Callao, Oct. 28, 1746, occurred during his rule.

Manson (man'son), **George.** Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1850: died in Devonshire, England, Feb. 27, 1876. A Scottish painter in water-colors.

Mansos (män'sōs). [Sp., from *manso*, tame.] A tribe of semi-nomadic aborigines, from the banks of the Rio Grande in southern New Mexico, who were Christianized by Fray Garcia de San Francisco, a Franciscan, in the first half of the 17th century, and in 1659 were transferred to the present site of El Paso del Norte in northern Chihuahua. There are still a few families dwelling at the latter place, but they have adopted the mode of life and customs of the northern Mexicans. Some of the older men, however, still preserve the language of the tribe and many of the primitive rites and religious practices.

Mansur. See *Al-Mansur.*

Mansurah (män-sö'rä). A town in Lower Egypt, situated on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 50 miles west by south of Port Said. Near it, in 1250, Louis IX. of France was defeated by the Egyptians. Population (1882), 26,784.

Mant (mant), **Richard.** Born at Southampton, England, Feb. 12, 1776: died at Ballymoney, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1848. An English author, bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore in Ireland. He was joint author with D'Oyly of an "Annotated Bible" (1814), and published a "History of the Church of Ireland" (1840), etc.

Mantalini (man-tạ-lē'nẹ). The husband of Madame Mantalini in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a feeble-minded, elegant person.

Mantchuria. See *Manchuria.*

Mantegna (män-tän'yä), **Andrea.** Born near Padua, Italy, 1431: died at Mantua, Italy, Sept. 13, 1506. A celebrated Italian historical painter and engraver. Among his works are "The Triumph of Cæsar" (Hampton Court), "Madonna della Vittoria" (Louvre), "Christ in the Garden" (Baring collection), "St. George" (Venice Academy), "The Dead Christ" (Brera, Milan), "Parnassus," "The Man of Sorrows" (Copenhagen), "The Crucifixion" and "Adoration of the Magi" (New York Historical Society), "St. Sebastian" (Vienna Museum), "Summer and Autumn," "Samson and Delilah," "Triumph of Scipio" (National Gallery, London), etc.

Mantell (man'tel), **Gideon Algernon.** Born at Lewes, Sussex, 1790: died at London, Nov. 10, 1852. An English geologist. He was the son of a shoemaker, and was apprenticed to James Moore, a surgeon, at Lewes, with whom he later entered into partnership. His collection of fossils was sold to the British Museum. Among his works are "Fossils of the South Downs" (1822), "The Geology of the Southeast of England" (1833), "Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight and along the Adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire" (1847), etc. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1825.

Mantes (mont). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 35 miles west-northwest of Paris. Its church of Notre Dame, of the end of the 12th century, is interesting as a reduced reproduction (including the west front with its galleries, rose, and twin square towers) of Notre Dame in Paris. Population (1891), 7,052.

Manteuffel (män'toif-fel), Baron **Karl Rochus Edwin von.** Born at Dresden, Feb. 24, 1809: died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, June 17, 1885. A Prussian field-marshal. He became chief of the military cabinet in 1857; served in the Danish war 1864; was governor of Schleswig 1865–66; as commander of the Main army defeated the South Germans at Hochhausen and elsewhere in 1866; commanded the 1st army corps at Colombey-Nouilly Aug. 14, 1870, and Noisseville Aug. 31–Sept. 1; as commander in the north defeated the French at Amiens 1870; commanded the army of the south in 1871, and the army of occupation in France 1871–73; and was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine in 1879.

Manteuffel, Baron **Otto Theodor von.** Born at Lübben, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1805: died near Golssen, Prussia, Nov. 26, 1882. A Prussian reactionary politician, minister of the interior 1848–1850, and prime minister 1850–58.

Mantianus (man-ti-a'nus), or **Matianus** (mā-ti-ā'nus). An ancient name of Lake Urumiah.

Mantinea (man-ti-nē'ạ), or **Mantineia** (-nī'ạ). [Gr. Μαντίνεια.] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, situated 43 miles southwest of Corinth. It was the scene of several battles: in 418 B. C. the Spartans defeated the Athenians and Argives; in 362 B. C. the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the Spartans and allies; and in 207 or 206 B. C. Philopœmen, general of the Achæan League, defeated the Spartans.

Mantinino (män-tē-nē'nō). An island reported to Columbus, 1492–93, by the Indians of Haiti. He understood them to say that it was inhabited by Amazon women. The name was a corruption of the Carib *Madinina*, corresponding to the modern Martinique.

Manton (man'ton), **Joseph.** Born about 1766: died at Maida Hill, June 29, 1835. An English gunsmith. He patented many improvements in large and small arms, and was a principal mover in the introduction of the percussion system.

Mantua (man'tụ-ä). A province in Lombardy, Italy. Area, 912 square miles. Population (1891), 307,768.

Mantua, It. **Mantova** (män'to-vä). The capital of the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on an island in the Mincio, in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 10° 47′ E. It is a strong fortress. The chief objects of interest are the Church of San Andrea, cathedral, ducal palace, museum of antiquities, and Palazzo del Te (with works by Giulio Romano). It is noted in art history for its connection with Mantegna and Romano, and has an academy of sciences and arts. It was the home of Vergil, who was born in the neighborhood. It was a Guelph town; was ruled by the Gonzaga family; and was capital of the duchy of Mantua. It was sacked by the Imperialists in 1630, besieged by the French under Bonaparte in 1796–97, and taken in 1797, and held by the French under the Napoleonic regime, but restored to Austria in 1814. It was one of the fortresses of the Austrian "Quadrilateral." In 1866 it was ceded to Italy. Population (1891), estimated, 30,000.

Mantua, Duchy of. A former Italian marquisate and duchy. The territory was ruled by the family of Gonzaga from about 1328 to 1708, and by Austria, 1708–97; belonged to the Cisalpine Republic, kingdom of Italy, etc., 1797–1814; passed to Austria in 1814, and was ceded to Italy in 1866.

Mantuan (man'tụ-an) **Bard,** or **Mantuan Swan.** A surname of Vergil as a native of Mantua.

Mantuan War. A war for the succession to the duchy of Mantua, 1628–30. The Duke of Nevers, supported by France, was confirmed as duke in opposition to the Imperialist candidate.

Manu (ma'nö). In Sanskrit, man; man collectively; mankind; the Demiurge; one of a class of fourteen demiurgic beings, each of whom presides over a Manvantara, 'interval or period of a Manu.' The first recorder of these is called Svayambhuva, as sprung from Svayambhu, the self-existent, identified with Brahma, who divided himself into two persons, male and female, whence was produced Viraj, and from him the first Manu. This Manu Svayambhuva is a sort of secondary creator. He produced ten Prajapatis, 'lords of creatures,' and these again seven other Manus. Of these the seventh, Manu Vaivasvata, 'the sun-born,' is the Manu of the present period, and is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of beings. He has been compared to Noah, from various legends of his preservation from a deluge by Vishnu, or by Brahma, in the form of a fish. He was the founder and first king of Ayodhya, afterward reigned over by Ikshvaku his son, founder of the solar race. Manu Vaivasvata's daughter Ila married Budha, son of Soma, 'the moon,' and ancestor of the lunar race. To Manu Vaivasvata are ascribed the so-called "Laws of Manu" and a work on Vedic ritual. Upon the first seven are to follow seven other Manus.

Manu, Laws of. Until recently, the designation commonly employed for the Manavadharmashastra, which native tradition regarded as the law-book of Manu (see *Manu*), but which the scholars of to-day view as the law-book of the Manavans. The works constituting the Veda in its broader sense fall into the three classes of Sanhita, Brahmana, and Sutra, or text, exposition, and brief rule. Chief among the last are the Kalpasutras, or 'ceremony rules,' many important families having each its distinct Kalpasutra. This Kalpasutra was divided into Shrautasutra, 'rules for the fire-sacrifices'; Grihyasutra, 'domestic usages'; and Dharmasutra, 'sacred law.' The Sutras are in mingled prose and verse; the Dharmashastras are a later metrical recast in the ordinary epic meter of antecedent Dharmasutras; and the Manavadharmashastra is such a recast of a Manavadharmasutra, or is the law-book of the Manavans. Out of clannish differences grew various Caranas, or 'schools,' in which Vedic traditions were handed down. The Manavans were a school of the Black Yajurveda. Of the Maitrayaniya branch of the schools of the Black Yajurveda there are still some survivors in western India who call their Sutras Manavasutras. The occasion of the recast was the development—beside the sectarian schools, which studied exclusively a single branch of the Veda—of non-sectarian schools, whose teachings claimed validity for all Aryans. These compiled from the only locally valid sectarian Sutras a school-book intended to be systematic, complete, and generally valid, and the Manavan Dharmasutra was chosen as its basis from the greatness of the name of the legendary Manu. By interpreting the title as 'of Manu,' they had an authoritative name to commend their work. Perhaps one half of the present work consists, however, of additions to the original, drawn from popular metrical maxims, and made, as Buhler thinks, at the date of the recast, which he considers to be between 100 B. C. and the 2d century A. D. (For a general account of the character and contents see Williams's "Indian Wisdom," pp. 211-294. For the literature, see Lanman's "Sanskrit Reader" (Boston: Ginn and Co.), p. 340, from which the above view is taken.) It was first translated from the original by Sir William Jones. The most recent translations, accompanied by valuable introductions, are those of Buhler ("Sacred Books of the East," vol. xxv.) and Burnell (Trübner).

Manuel (man'ụ-el). A tragedy by Charles Robert Maturin, produced at Drury Lane March 8, 1817, with Kean in the title rôle.

Manuel I. Comnenus. Born about 1120: died Sept. 24, 1180. Byzantine emperor 1143–80, son of the emperor Calo-Joannes. He permitted the Crusaders, under Conrad III., emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Louis VII. of France, to pass through his dominions in 1147, and in 1148 repelled an invasion of Greece by the Normans under Roger, king of Sicily. He was totally defeated by the Turks at Myriocephalus in 1176.

Manuel II. Palæologus. Died 1425. Byzantine emperor 1391–1425, son of John VII. Being besieged in Constantinople by the sultan Bajazet, he implored the aid of western Europe, and an army composed of the chivalry of France, Germany, and Hungary came to his assistance, but was totally defeated by the sultan at Nicopolis in 1396. Bajazet was, however, compelled to raise the siege in 1402 in order to meet the Tatar conqueror Timur, by whom he was defeated and captured at Angora. Manuel passed the subsequent years of his reign in peace, though in a state of semi-dependence on Mohammed, the son of Bajazet.

Manuel (mä-nö-el'), **Don Juan.** Born 1282: died 1347. A Spanish statesman and writer, of the royal house of Castile and Leon. His best known work is the "Conde Lucanor," a collection of fifty tales in the Oriental style.

Manuel (mä-nü-el'), **E.** The nom de plume of Ernest L'Epine, a French writer, who is not to be confounded with Eugène Manuel, the author of "Pages intimes," etc.

Manuel (mä'nö-el), **Nikolaus.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, about 1484: died at Bern, 1530. A Swiss painter and poet.

Manutius (ma-nū'shius), **Aldus,** It. **Aldo Manuzio** (äl'dō mä-nöt'sē-ō) or **Manucci.** Born at Bassiano, near Velletri, Italy, about 1450: died at Venice, Feb. 3, 1515. An Italian classical scholar and celebrated printer, the founder of the Aldine press at Venice; about 1490. He published editions of Aristotle, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Plato, and other Greek classics, and of Latin and Italian works.

Manutius, Aldus, "The Younger." Born at Venice, Feb. 13, 1547: died at Rome, Oct. 28, 1597. An Italian printer and classical scholar, son of Paulus Manutius.

Manutius, Paulus. Born at Venice, June 12, 1512: died there, April 6, 1574. An Italian classical scholar, author, and noted printer, son of Aldus Manutius.

Man with Pinks. A noted painting by Jan van Eyck, in the Old Museum at Berlin. It is a bust portrait of a man wearing a fur-lined cloak and a high fur cap, and holding white pinks in one hand and red in the other.

Man with the Iron Mask, The. A French state prisoner, confined in the Bastille (where he died Nov. 19, 1703), Pignerol, and other prisons in the reign of Louis XIV. His name was never mentioned, but he was buried under that of Marchiali, and he always wore a mask of iron covered with black velvet. He has been supposed to be (1) the Duke of Vermandois, a natural son of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Vallière; (2) an elder brother of Louis XIV., the son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham; (3) a twin brother of Louis XIV.; (4) Count Matthioli, a minister of the Duke of Mantua, imprisoned for treachery; (5) a soldier of fortune named Marchiel, the head of a conspiracy to assassinate the king and his ministers. This last conjecture was considered the most reasonable until 1891, when Captain Bazeries, of the garrison of Nantes, published in the "Progrès de Nantes" (republished in "Le Temps," Aug. 7, 1891) a translation of some cipher despatches of Louis XIV. and of Louvois, apparently showing that the prisoner was General de Bulonde, who raised the siege of Cuneo unnecessarily and compromised the success of the campaign. Louis shut him up at Pignerol for reasons of his own instead of dooming him to the fate of a traitor, which was his due. Opinions still differ as to the identity of the prisoner.

Manx (mangks). The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic.

Manzanares (män-thä-nä'res). A small tributary of the river Jarama, in Spain. Madrid is situated on it.

Manzanares. A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, situated on the Azuer in lat. 39° N., long. 3° 27′ W. Population (1887), 9,699.

Manzanillo (män-thä-nel'yō). A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba. It has a trade in coffee, sugar, and fruit. Population (1887), 34,220.

Manzano (män-zä'nō), **El.** [Sp. *manzana*, apple.] A settlement of recent origin in central New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. It lies on the eastern border of well-known and extensive deposits of rock-salt.

Manzoni (män-zō'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Milan, March 7, 1785: died at Milan, May 22, 1873. A noted Italian novelist and poet, the chief of the Italian romantic school. He went in his early youth to Paris with his mother, who was a daughter of the Marquis Beccaria, and who introduced him to literary society. He became acquainted with Volney, Madame Condorcet, Fauriel, and others, and became imbued with many of their deistical and other opinions. In 1807 he returned to Italy, and was made a member of the Italian senate in 1860. He wrote the historical novel "I Promessi Sposi" (1825–27; translated into English as "The Betrothed Lovers"). Among his other works are the tragedies "Il Conte di Carmagnola" (1820), "Adelchi" (1822), the lyric poem "Il cinque Maggio" ("The 5th of May": an ode on Napoleon's death, 1821), "Inni sacri" (1815; sacred lyrics), "Osservazioni sulla morale cattolica" (Catholic morality), "Storia della Colonna Infame" (a historical treatise, 1842).

Maoris (mä'ō-riz or mou'riz). [From *maori*, lit. 'native,' 'indigenous.'] The primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian race of the Malay family, distinguished for their natural [illegible]. Most of them now profess Christianity, but they have [illegible] resisted British annexation.

> The Maoris, when first discovered by Europeans, were in a comparatively advanced state of barbarism. Their society had [illegible] ranks, from the [illegible] Rangatira, the chief, [illegible] to the slave. Their religious hymns, [illegible], have been collected and translated by Grey, Taylor, and others.
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> *Lang*, Myth, etc., II. 27.

Map (map), or **Mapes** (māps), **Walter.** Born probably about 1140: died about 1210. A mediæval [illegible] composed between 1182 and [illegible] "Goliardic" or [illegible] Map.

Mapimi (mä-pē-mē'), **Bolson de.** [Origin of name unknown.] A section of the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Coahuila in northern Mexico, parts of which are grass-covered and low, while others are very fertile and well watered.

Mapures. See *[illegible]*.

Maquet (mä-kā'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1813: died at Saint-Mesme, Jan. 8, 1888. A French novelist and dramatist, collaborator with the elder Dumas in some of his chief works.

Maqui. See *Tusayan.*

Maquiritares (mä-kē-re-tä'res). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the Ventuari, a branch of the upper Orinoco, ranging at times, it is said, as far east as the confines of British Guiana. They are of Carib stock, have rarely had any intercourse with the whites, and still retain their savage independence. Though living in regular villages and having small plantations, they are much given to wandering. The tribal relations are very loose.

Mar (mär). A district of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, forming the southern part of the county. The Earls of Mar derive their title from it.

Mar, Juan Manuel del. Born at Cuzco, 1806: died at Lima, June 15, 1862. A Peruvian statesman. He was minister of war under Castilla 1855–60, and in 1859 was temporarily in charge of the executive. In 1860 he was elected first vice-president under the new constitution.

Mara (mä'rä), Madame (**Gertrud Elisabeth Schmeling**). Born at Cassel, Germany, Feb. 23, 1749: died at Revel, Russia, Jan. 20, 1833. A noted German soprano singer. She studied with Hiller at Leipsic, and about 1771 made her debut at Dresden, where she had immediate success and was made court singer. In 1784 she went to London, where she sang to enthusiastic audiences. She was connected with the opera in London till 1791, but was better suited for concerts and oratorios on account of her weak physique and lack of knowledge of acting. After singing in Paris, Vienna, and the German cities with success, she lost her voice in 1802 or thereabouts and supported herself by teaching. She married Mara the violoncellist about 1771.

Marabouts (mar'a-böts). [Also *Maraboot.*] The members of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes.

Maracaibo, or **Maracaybo** (mä-rä-kī'bō). A seaport in Venezuela, situated on the outlet of Lake Maracaibo about lat. 10° 48′ N., long. 71° 45′ W. It is an important commercial city, exporting coffee, hides, cocoa, etc.; is the seat of a national college, and was formerly the seat of a Jesuit college. It was founded in 1571. Population (1888), 34,284.

Maracaibo, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Venezuela.** An arm of the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela. Length, about 150 miles.

Maracaibo, Lake. A large lake or lagoon in northern Venezuela, communicating with the Gulf of Maracaibo. The water is brackish. Length, about 110 miles.

Maragha (mä-rä-gä'). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, 60 miles south of Tabriz. Population, about 15,000.

Maraguas. See *Marauas.*

Marah (mä'rä). In Old Testament history, a place in the peninsula of Sinai, southeast of Suez, containing a spring noted for its bitterness.

Marahuas. See *Marauas.*

Marais (mä-rā'), **Le.** [F., 'the marsh.'] In the politics of the first French Revolution, the group of members who sat in the lower part of the assembly.

Marais, Le. 1. The name especially applied to the region lying east of the Rue St. Denis and north of the Rue St.-Antoine, within the fortifications of Charles V. in Paris. It was subject to inundation. A large part of it was held in the middle ages by the Knights of the Temple.

2. A swampy region in the western part of France, near La Rochelle. In ancient times it was an arm of the sea.

Marajó (mä-rä-zhō'): formerly also **Joannes** (zhō-an'nes). An island between the estuaries of the Amazon and the Pará, belonging to the state of Pará, Brazil. Length, 165 miles. Greatest width, about 100 miles.

Marandaise. The sword of [illegible].

Maranhão, or **Maranham** ([illegible]). A state of Brazil, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Piauhy on the east and southeast, Goyaz on the southwest and west, and Pará on the west and northwest. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population, estimated (1891), [illegible].

Maranhão, or **Maranham**, or **São Luiz do Maranhão** ([illegible]-n-yän'). A seaport, capital of the state of Maranhão, situated on the island São Luiz in lat. 2° 32′ S., long. 44° 18′ W. [illegible] Population [illegible].

Maranhao, State of. [[illegible] *Maranhao.*] A [illegible] division of [illegible] South America. [illegible] Portuguese America [illegible] into two states — Brazil and Maranhao. The latter included at first all from Ceara northward. Ceara was subsequently separated from it, and the remaining portion was divided into various captaincies, eventually reduced to four which correspond to the modern states, Piauhy, Maranhao, Pará, and Rio Negro (now Amazonas). The colonial state was suppressed in 1774.

Marañon (mä-rän-yōn'). [Probably corrupted from the Tupi *paraná*, the sea, a name given by the Indians to this and other great rivers.] A Spanish-American name for the Amazon. It is used especially in Peru, and geographers have adopted the term, somewhat vaguely, to indicate the upper or Peruvian portion of the river.

Marañones (mä-rän-yō'nes). [Lit. 'conspirators': from the Spanish *maraña*, a plot.] The name adopted by the followers of Aguirre. (See *Aguirre.*) It has been erroneously supposed that the word Marañon was derived from it.

Marash (mä-räsh'). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Jihun 100 miles north by west of Aleppo. In ancient times it was probably a city of the Hittites. Numerous inscriptions have been found there. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Marat (mä-rä'), **Jean Paul.** Born at Boudry Switzerland, May 24, 1744: assassinated at Paris, July 13, 1793. A French revolutionist. He studied medicine at Bordeaux; practised his profession with conspicuous success at London and at Paris; and wrote a number of meritorious scientific works, chiefly on electricity and optics. At the beginning of the Revolution in 1789 he began to publish a paper entitled "L'Ami du Peuple," in which he boldly advocated a republican form of government and incited the populace to violence. He was in 1792 elected to the National Convention, in which, as the most ultra-revolutionary of the Jacobin party, he was attacked by the Girondists, who were in a majority. He was tried before the Revolutionary tribunal, but was acquitted April 24, 1793, and with Danton and Robespierre overthrew the Girondists June 2, 1793. He was stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday while in his bath seeking relief from a skin-disease.

Maratea (mä-rä-tā'ä). A small seaport in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Policastro in lat. 39° 59′ N., long. 15° 43′ E.

Marathon (mar'a-thon). [Gr. Μαραθών.] A plain in Attica, Greece, 18 miles northeast of Athens, between Mount Pentelicus and the sea. It is celebrated for the battle of Sept., 490 B. C., between the Greeks (10,000 Athenians and 1,000 Platæans), under Miltiades, and over 100,000 Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes. The result was a Greek victory, due to the tactics of Miltiades. The Greek loss was 192, the Persian, 6,400. The victory ended Darius's attempt against Greece, and is classed among the decisive battles of the world. The conical mound, 40 feet high and 200 in diameter, which covers the Athenian dead marks the central point of the famous battle. All doubt as to its identification was set at rest by a recent excavation of the Archæological Society of Athens, which disclosed ashes, charred remnants of the funeral pyre, and fragments of pottery of the beginning of the 5th century B. C.

Marâtre (mä-rä'tr), **La.** A play by Balzac, produced at the Théâtre Historique, Paris, in June, 1848.

Maratti (mä-rät'tē), or **Maratta** (mä-rät'tä), **Carlo.** Born near Ancona, Italy, 1625: died at Rome, Dec. 15, 1713. An Italian painter of Madonnas and other religious subjects.

Marauas (mä-rä wäs'). A tribe or horde of Indians of Brazil and Peru, on the south side of the Amazon, about the rivers Juruá, Jutahy, and Javary. They are said to be closely allied in language and customs to the Mayorunas (which see). Formerly, according to report, they were cannibals. Most of the Marauas have submitted to the whites, and the missions (now villages) of Fonte Boa and Caiçara were formed by them. The remnants in the forests still retain their savage customs. Also written *Marahuas, Maraguas.*

Marbach (mär'bäch). A small town in Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated at the junction of the Murr with the Neckar, 12 miles north by east of Stuttgart: the birthplace of Schiller.

Marbella (mär-bel'yä). A seaport in the province of Malaga, Spain, 30 miles west-southwest of Malaga. There are rich iron-mines in the vicinity. Population (1887), 8,811.

Marble Cañon, The. A noted cañon of the Colorado River, in northern Arizona, above the Grand Cañon.

Marble Faun, The. A romance by Hawthorne, published in 1860. The English edition, published in the same year, is called "Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni." See *Donatello.*

> The sole idea of the "Marble Faun" is to illustrate the intellectually and morally awakening power of a sudden rapid sin, committed by a simple, joyous, instinctive, natural man. The whole group of characters is imagined solely with a view to the development of this idea.
>
> *R. H. Hutton*, Essays in Lit. Crit.

Marblehead (mär'bl-hed). A seaport and summer resort in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 15 miles northeast of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, was formerly one of the chief towns of the State, and is noted for its fisheries. The original settlers were largely from the Channel Islands. Population (1890), 8,202.

Marbois (mär-bwä'), **François,** Marquis **de Barbé-.** Born at Metz in 1745: died at Paris in 1837. A French statesman and writer. In 1803 he conducted the treaty of the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

Marburg (mär'börG). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 49 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has manufactures of pottery, etc. The chief buildings are the Church of St. Elizabeth (13th century) and the castle (noted for its Rittersaal (1280–1320) and chapel). The university, founded by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, has from 800 to 900 students, and a library of 150,000 volumes. Marburg was the residence of St. Elizabeth in the 13th century, became one of the capitals of Hesse, and was the scene of outbreaks of the Hessian peasants against the French in 1806 and 1809. Population (1890), 13,581.

Marburg. A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave 36 miles south by east of Gratz. It is in the center of a fruit region. Population (1890), 19,898.

Marburg Conference. A fruitless conference held at Marburg, Prussia, Oct., 1529, between Luther and others on one side and Zwingli and other Swiss reformers on the other.

Marcantonio. See *Raimondi*.

Marceau (mär-sō'), **François Séverin des Graviers.** Born at Chartres, France, March 1, 1769: died at Altenkirchen, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1796. A French general. He served in Vendée in 1793, and at Fleurus in 1794; captured Coblenz in 1794; and served along the Rhine 1795–96.

Marcellians (mär-sel'i-anz). The professed followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in the 4th century. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

Marcellinists (mär-se-lin'ists). The adherents of Marcellina, a female gnostic of the 2d century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinians*.

Marcellinus (mär-se-lī'nus). Bishop of Rome from June 30, 296, to Oct. 25 (?), 304. He is said to have yielded during the persecution under Diocletian to the demand to offer incense to the pagan gods, and to have repented and suffered martyrdom.

Marcellinus, or **Marcellianus** (mär-sel-i-ā'nus). A Roman officer, in the 5th century, who became the independent prince of Illyricum, and after the death of Valentinian III. an unsuccessful aspirant to the throne. During the reign of Majorian the title "Patrician of the West" (Patricius Occidentis) was conferred upon him, and he aided that emperor in defending Sicily from the Vandals. He again opposed the Vandals in Sicily 464–468. He was assassinated by his allies.

Marcellinus. A count of Illyria, and one of the first ministers of Justinian, living in the first half of the 6th century: author of a chronicle of the events from the accession of Theodosius to the year 534 (continued by a later hand to 566). It is much fuller for the affairs of the East than for those of the West.

Marcellinus, Ammianus. See *Ammianus*.

Marcello (mär-chel'lō), **Benedetto.** Born at Venice, July 31 (?), 1686: died at Brescia, Italy, July 24, 1739. A noted Italian composer. His most important work is the musical setting of 50 of the psalms (1724–27), paraphrased by Girolamo Giustiniani.

Marcellus (mär-sel'us). [L., dim. of *Marcus*.] An illustrious Roman plebeian family of the Claudia gens.

Marcellus. An officer of the guard in Shakspere's "Hamlet."

Marcellus I. Bishop of Rome 307–309 A. D.

Marcellus II. Pope 1555.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Born before 268 B. C.: slain near Venusia, Apulia, 208 B. C. A celebrated Roman general and statesman. He was five times consul (first in 222); defeated the Gauls, during his first consulship, at Clastidium, slaying with his own hand their leader, Britomartus; defended Nola against Hannibal 216; captured Syracuse 212; and, taking the command in Apulia, contended against Hannibal in southern Italy until his death in a skirmish near Venusia.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Killed about 46 B. C. A Roman consul (51 B. C.), an adherent of Pompey.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Born 43 B. C.: died at Baiæ, Italy, 23 B. C. The son of C. Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus, and the adopted son and favorite of the latter, whose daughter Julia he married.

Marcellus, Nonius. A Roman grammarian who flourished about the beginning of the 4th (?) century: author of an extant treatise, "De compendiosa doctrina per litteras ad filium."

> The work is intended to assist in explaining the authors, both as regards their diction (cap. 1–12) and their subject-matter (cap. 13–20), and it is invaluable to us on account of its numerous quotations from early Roman literature, in spite of the author's total want of solid information, judgment, and accuracy.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 328.

March (märch). [From L. *Martius*, the month of Mars.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian. Previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England until 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March.

March (märch), Slav. **Morava** (mo-rä'vä). A river in Moravia, and on the boundary between Hungary on the east and Moravia and Lower Austria on the west: the Roman Marus. It joins the Danube 6 miles west of Presburg. Length, 220 miles; navigable to Göding.

March (märch). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, situated on the Nen 24 miles north of Cambridge. Population (1891), 6,995.

March, Ausias or **Augustin.** Born at Valencia toward the end of the 14th century: died about 1460. A noted Spanish poet, of noble rank, seignior of Beniarjo and a member of the Cortés of Valencia in 1446. "He has been called the Petrarch of Catalonia, and is said to have equalled the lover of Laura in elegance, in brilliancy of expression, and in harmony; and while, like him, he contributed to the formation of his language, which he carried to a high degree of polish and perfection, he possessed more real feeling, and did not suffer himself to be seduced by a passion for *concetti* and false brilliancy." *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 172.

March, Earls of. See *Mortimer* and *Stuart*.

March, Francis Andrew. Born at Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825. An American philologist, especially noted as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. He became professor of the English language and comparative philology at Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) in 1858. Among his works are "Method of Philological Study of the English Language" (1865), "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language" (1870), an "Anglo-Saxon Reader" (1871), etc.

Marche (märsh). An ancient government of France. Capital, Guéret. It is bounded by Berry on the north, Bourbonnais on the northeast, Auvergne on the east, Limousin on the south, and Poitou and Angoumois on the west, and corresponds generally to the modern department of Creuse and part of Haute-Vienne. It became a countship in the 10th century, and was a fief united permanently to France in the middle of the 16th century.

Marche. A small town in Belgium, 27 miles southeast of Namur.

Marchena (mär-chā'nä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 32 miles east of Seville. Population (1887), 14,752.

Marches (märch'ez), It. **Marche** (mär'ke). A compartimento of Italy, lying along the Adriatic Sea east of Umbria. It comprises the provinces Pesaro-ed-Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Ascoli Piceno.

Marches. The border regions of England and Wales.

Marchesi (mär-kā'sē), **Pompeo.** Born at Saltrio, near Milan, Aug. 7, 1789: died at Milan, Feb. 7, 1858. An Italian sculptor. His best-known work is "The Good Mother" (in Milan).

Marchfeld (märch'felt). A plain in Lower Austria, near Vienna, between the Danube and the March. Here, July 13, 1260, Ottocar, king of Bohemia, defeated Bela IV. of Hungary, and in the neighborhood, Aug. 26, 1278, Rudolf of Hapsburg defeated Ottocar. It also contains the battle-fields of Aspern and Wagram.

Marchi (mär'kē), **Giuseppe Filippo Liberati.** Born at Rome about 1735: died at London, April 2, 1808. An Italian painter and engraver. He came to England in 1752, studied in St. Martin's Lane Academy, and was Sir Joshua Reynolds's chief assistant. He practised mezzotint engraving, and from 1766 to 1775 exhibited engravings with the Society of Artists.

Marchienne-au-Pont (mär-shyen'ō-pon'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Sambre 31 miles south of Brussels. Population (1890), 22,308.

Marchioness, The. A little servant in the "Old Curiosity Shop," by Dickens: so nicknamed by Dick Swiveller.

Marcian. See *Marcianus*.

Marciana (mär-chä'nä). A small town in the island of Elba, Italy.

Marcian Codex. See the extract.

> The discovery of the Marcian codex of the Iliad at Venice, by Villoison, and the publication of its text and scholia (Venice, 1788), known as Schol. Ven. A, form an epoch in the history of Homeric studies. It is from these scholia that we derive all our information about the several old editions used or produced by the Alexandrian critics. The text is also furnished with the critical marks of Aristarchus and his pupils, which are explained in a prefatory note. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 41.

Marcianus (mär-shi-ā'nus), or **Marcian** (mär'shi-an). Born about 391: died 457. Emperor of the East 450–457. He was raised to the throne by Pulcheria, widow of the emperor Theodosius the younger, whom he married at her own request, and is represented as a wise and firm ruler. He refused to continue the tribute paid by his predecessor to Attila, saying to the Hunnish ambassador: "I have iron for Attila, but no gold."

Marcion (mär'shion). A noted heretic of the 2d century, son of a bishop of Sinope in Pontus. He founded an important sect (see *Marcionites*) and was the author of a recension of the Gospel of Luke and of the Epistles of Paul.

Marcionites (mär'shion-īts). The followers of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the 2d century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the 7th century or later. Marcion taught that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ; the evil matter, ruled by the devil; and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St. Luke and ten of St. Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative. He repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister.

Marck (märk), **William de la.** Died 1485. A historical character in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward," nicknamed the "Boar of Ardennes" on account of his resemblance to the animal both in looks and in disposition.

Marcke (märk), **Émile van.** Born at Sèvres, Aug. 20, 1827: died at Hyères in 1891. A noted French landscape- and animal-painter, pupil of Troyon. Many of his works are in America.

Marcomanni (mär-kō-man'nī). [L. (Cæsar) *Marcomanni*, Gr. (Ptolemy) Μαρκομανοί.] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. In the campaigns of Drusus they were on the middle and upper Main, but under their king Maroboduus they moved eastward into Bohemia, and were later further to the south in the Danube region, between the Lech and the Inn. In the 2d century they were signally defeated by Marcus Aurelius in the so-called Marcomannic war. They were in frequent conflict with the Romans down to the 4th century, when the name disappeared.

Marco Polo. See *Polo*.

Marcos de Obregon (**Vida del Escudero**). A Spanish romance by Vicente Espinel (1618). Le Sage was said by Voltaire to have based his "Gil Blas" on it, but this is an exaggeration.

Marcosians (mär-kō'si-anz). The followers of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the 2d century. The leading features of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he apparently caused a miraculous change in the color and quality of the wine), ministration and prophesying of women, cabalistic use of numbers and letters, extreme licentiousness, and a Gnostic system of eons. He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus. His followers were not numerous.

Marcou (mär-kö'), **Jules.** Born at Salins, France, April 20, 1824. A French geologist. He explored various points on Lake Superior with Agassiz in 1848, and afterward many other portions of the United States both alone and with government expeditions. Among his works are "Geological Map of the United States" (1853), "Geology of North America" (1858), "Carte géologique de la terre" (1861), "Recherches géologiques sur le Jura salinois" (1846), "Dyas et Trias, ou le nouveau grès rouge en Europe, etc." (1859), "Lettres sur les roches du Jura" (1860), "De la science en France" (1869).

Marcq-en-Barœul (märk'on bä-rėly'). A town in the department of Nord, France, near Lille. Population (1891), commune, 9,752.

Marcus (mär'kus). Bishop of Rome 336 A. D.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (mär'kus â-rē'li-us an-tọ-nī'nus), originally **Marcus Annius Verus,** commonly known as **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Rome, April 20, 121 A. D.: died in Pannonia, March 17, 180. A celebrated Roman emperor 161–180. He was the son of Annius Verus, and was a nephew of Antoninus Pius, by whom he was adopted in 138, and whom he succeeded in 161, with Lucius Verus (also an adopted son of Antoninus) as his associate in the government. He was a pupil of the Stoic Cornelius Fronto, and is frequently called "the philosopher" on account of his devotion to philosophy and literature. In 162 Verus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, [illegible] at Antioch. His generals, however, stormed Artaxata, burned Seleucia, etc., Ctesiphon [illegible] Mesopotamia [illegible] peace in 165. In 166 a war broke out with the Marcomanni and [illegible] which was carried on with varying fortune during the rest of the reign of Aurelius. Verus died in 169, leaving Aurelius sole emperor. In 175 the general Avidius Cassius organized a revolt in Syria, but was killed by his own officers in the same year. Aurelius died in Pannonia, either at Vindobona (Vienna) or at Sirmium, March 17, 180, after a wise and prosperous reign. He wrote a work in Greek, entitled "The Meditations of Marcus Antoninus." There is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome, the finest piece of ancient bronze work [illegible] is of heavy build. It was set [illegible] by Michelangelo in 15[illegible].

Marcus Aurelius, Column of. See *Column of Marcus Aurelius*.

Marcy (mär'si), **Mount,** or **Tahawus.** [Named from W. L. Marcy.] The highest summit of the Adirondacks, New York, situated in Keene, Essex County, 45 miles south-southwest of Plattsburg. Height, 5,345 feet.

Marcy, Randolph Barnes. Born at Greenwich, Mass., April 9, 1812: died at Orange, N. J., Nov. 22, 1887. An American general, father-in-law of General McClellan. He graduated at West Point in 1832; served in the Mexican war, during which he was promoted captain; was appointed chief of staff to General McClellan at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year; and in 1868 was made inspector-general of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general, being retired in 1881. He wrote "Explorations of the Red River in 1852" (1853), "The Prairie Traveller" (1859), "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border" (1866), and "Border Reminiscences" (1872).

Marcy, William Learned. Born at Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1786: died at Ballston Spa, N. Y., July 4, 1857. An American statesman. He served in the War of 1812; was United States senator (Democratic) from New York 1831–33; was governor of New York 1833–38; was Mexican claims commissioner 1839–42; was secretary of war 1845–49; and was secretary of state 1853–57.

Mardia (mär′di-ạ). In ancient geography, a place in Thrace, near Adrianople. Here Constantine defeated Licinius 314 A. D.

Mardian (mär′di-ạn). An attendant of Cleopatra, a character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra."

Mardi gras (mär′dē grä). [F., lit. 'fat Tuesday': so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bœuf gras*) during the celebration of the day.] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of carnival; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display.

Mardin (mär-dēn′). A town in the vilayet of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, situated about 55 miles southeast of Diarbekir. Population (estimated), 15,000.

Mardonius (mär-dō′ni-us). [Gr. Μαρδόνιος, OPers. *Marduniya.*] Killed at the battle of Platæa, 479 B. C. A Persian general, son of Gobryas and a sister of Darius. He married the daughter of Darius and sister of Xerxes. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Greece in 492, and was commander in Greece after the battle of Salamis (480). He was defeated and probably slain at the battle of Platæa. According to Ctesias he was wounded at Platæa and, being afterward sent by Xerxes to plunder Delphi, was killed there by hailstones.

Marduk. See *Merodach.*

Marduk-idin-achi (mär′dök-i-dēn′ä′chē). ['Merodach gave the brother.'] A Babylonian king about 1115–1106 B. C. He engaged in war with Tiglath-Pileser I., king of Assyria 1120–1100 B. C., and was at first victorious, conquering Ekallate ('city of palaces') and carrying off the images of the god Ramman to Babylon, where they remained until the time of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.). In the second year of the war (1106) he was defeated and lost his life. Tiglath-Pileser then took Babylon, Sippara, and other Babylonian cities.

Marduk-nadin-shum (mär′dök-nä′din-shöm). ['Merodach is giver of the name.'] King of Babylonia about 852–840 B. C. When his brother Marduk-bel-usati had driven him out of his kingdom, he invoked the help of the Assyrians. Thereupon, Shalmaneser II. invaded Babylonia in 852, killed Marduk-bel-usati, and restored Marduk-nadin-shum to the throne.

Mare au Diable, La. [F., 'the devil's pool.'] A prose tale, by George Sand, published in 1846.

Maree (mä-rē′), **Loch.** A lake in the western part of Ross-shire, Scotland. Its outlet is the Ewe. Length, [illegible] miles.

Mare Island (mãr ī′land). An island in San Pablo Bay, western California, near San Francisco. It contains a United States navy-yard.

Maremma (mä-rem′mä). An unhealthy swampy region on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, extending from Orbetello to the mouth of the Cecina.

Marenco (mä-reng′kō), **Carlo.** Born at Cassolo, Piedmont, May 1, 1800: died at Savona, Italy, Sept. 20, 1846. An Italian tragic poet. Among his tragedies are "Pia de' Tolomei," "Corso Donati," "Arnaldo da Brescia," etc.

Marengo (mä-reng′gō). A village about 3 miles [illegible] Italy. It is celebrated [illegible] completed Napoleon's [illegible]

Marennes (mä-ren′). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, western France, situated near the Bay of Biscay 23 miles south of La Rochelle. Population (1891), commune, 5,415.

Marenzio (mä-ren′zē-ō), **Luca.** Born at Coccaglia, between Brescia and Bergamo, Italy, about 1560: died at Rome, Aug. 22, 1599. A noted Italian musician, best known from his books of madrigals.

Mareotis (mā-rẹ-ō′tis). [Gr. Μαρεῶτις.] In ancient geography, a lake in Lower Egypt, south and east of Alexandria: the modern Birket-el-Mariût.

Maret (mä-rā′), **Hugues Bernard,** Duke of Bassano. Born at Dijon, March 1, 1763: died at Paris, May 13, 1839. A French publicist, diplomatist, and statesman. After the outbreak of the Revolution he established the "Bulletin de l'Assemblée," which was united with the "Moniteur." He was ambassador to England in 1792, and was sent as ambassador to Naples in 1793, but was arrested by the Austrians and imprisoned for nearly three years in Brünn. He was a confidential agent of Napoleon, and conducted his official correspondence. In 1811 he became minister of foreign affairs. Exiled at the restoration, he returned and became a peer in 1831.

Marfak (mär′fak). [Ar. *al-mirfaq*, the elbow.] A name given to the two stars θ and μ Cassiopeiæ, of the fourth and fifth magnitudes respectively, situated in the queen's right elbow.

Marfik (mär′fik). [Ar. *al-marfaq*, the elbow.] The fourth-magnitude binary star λ Ophiuchi.

Marforio (mär-fō′ri-ō). An ancient statue of a river-god (thought to be of Mars), now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. See *Pasquin.*

Margarelon. A character in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida": a bastard son of Priam, king of Troy. He appears also in Lydgate's "Book of Troy."

Margaret (mär′gạ-ret), Saint. [Gr. μαργαρίτης, a pearl; It. *Margherita*, Sp. *Margarita*, Pg. *Margarida*, F. *Marguerite.*] Born between 1038 and 1057: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1093. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, and sister of Edgar Ætheling. She married Malcolm III. of Scotland about 1067.

Margaret. Born at Windsor, Oct. 5, 1240: died at Cupar Castle, Feb. 27, 1275. Queen of Scotland, eldest daughter and second child of Henry III. of England and his queen, Eleanor of Provence. At the age of two she was betrothed to Alexander, son of Alexander II. of Scotland, and afterward Alexander III. After the death of Alexander II. they were married at York (Dec. 26, 1251).

Margaret, called "The Maid of Norway." Born in Norway, 1283: died at sea, 1290. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eric of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland whom she succeeded in 1285. Her death was followed by the contests of the families of Bruce and Baliol for the throne.

Margaret. Born about 1282: died Feb. 14, 1318. Second wife of Edward I., youngest daughter of Philip III. and sister of Philip IV. At the peace of Montreuil in 1299 she was betrothed to Edward I. of England, then a widower, and they were married at Canterbury Sept. 9, 1299. She was never crowned queen.

Margaret. Born 1353: died Oct. 28, 1412. Daughter of Waldemar IV. of Denmark, and queen of Denmark (1387), Sweden (1388), and Norway (1388). She resigned the throne of Sweden in 1397. The Union of Kalmar was concluded in 1397.

Margaret. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing," a gentlewoman attending Hero.—2. See *Gretchen.*

Margaret. A novel by Sylvester Judd, published in 1845. It has been called "the New England classic." An edition was published with illustrations in outline by F. O. C. Darley.

Margaret of Angoulême, or **of Valois,** or **of Alençon,** or **of Navarre.** Born at Angoulême, France, April 11, 1492: died in Bigorre, France, 1549. Queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans (duc d'Angoulême) and sister of Francis I. of France. She married (1509) the Duc d'Alençon, and later Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre. After the death of the king in 1525 she assumed the direction of the government. For a time she was favorably disposed toward Protestantism, but later [illegible] [illegible] the Heptaméron (which see). A volume of her poetry was published [illegible] under the title [illegible] were published [illegible]

Margaret of Anjou. Born, probably at Pont-à-Mousson or Nancy, France, March 23, 1430: died at Dampierre, near Saumur, Aug. 25, 1482. Queen consort of Henry VI. of England. She was the daughter of René of Anjou [illegible] married to Henry VI. [illegible] April [illegible] [illegible] seized with his first attack of in[illegible] October the queen gave birth t[illegible] of York (until the birth of Edward heir presumptive to the throne), who represented the popular party, and who was appointed protector of the realm in March, 1454. The protectorate came to an end with the king's recovery in January, 1455; but the birth of an heir apparent and the hostile attitude of the queen induced the Duke of York to take up arms in 1455, thereby inaugurating the series of wars between the houses of Lancaster and York known as the Wars of the Roses (which see), which ended in the defeat and capture of Margaret and the death of her son at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, and in the death of her husband in the Tower of London, May 21, 1471. Margaret was liberated in 1475 on the renunciation of her claim to the throne and on the payment of a ransom by Louis XI. of France, and returned to the Continent.

Margaret of Austria. Born at Ghent, Belgium, Jan. 10, 1480: died at Mechlin, Belgium, Dec. 1, 1530. Daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., regent of the Netherlands 1507–30. She married the infante John of Spain in 1497, and Philibert II. of Savoy in 1501. She negotiated the peace of Cambray in 1529.

Margaret of Austria. See *Margaret of Parma.*

Margaret of Burgundy. Born at Fotheringay Castle, Nottinghamshire, May 3, 1446: died at Mechlin, 1503. The third daughter of Richard, duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. On July 3, 1468, she married the young duke Charles of Burgundy at Damme. Caxton learned the new art of printing in her household.

Margaret of Navarre. See *Margaret of Angoulême.*

Margaret of Parma, or **of Austria.** Born 1522: died at Ortona, Italy, 1586. Duchess of Parma, illegitimate daughter of the emperor Charles V. She married in 1533 Alexander, duke of Florence, who died in 1537. In 1542 she married Ottavio Farnese, duke of Parma. She was regent of the Netherlands 1559–67.

Margaret of Scotland. Born 1425 (?): died at Châlons, France, Aug. 16, 1445. The eldest child of James I. of Scotland, and wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI.). She was married at Tours, June 25, 1436. She wrote rondeaux, and considered herself a pupil of Alain Chartier.

Margaret of Valois. See *Margaret of Angoulême.*

Margaret of Valois, or **of France.** Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, 1553: died at Paris, March 27, 1615. Daughter of Henry II. and Catharine de' Medici. She married Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV. of France) Aug. 18, 1572. The marriage was the precursor of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry fled from the court, and Margaret did not rejoin him until 1578. In 1582 she abandoned him, later rejoined him, and was divorced in 1599. In her last years she became a patroness of science and literature. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1628.

Margaret Beaufort. See *Beaufort.*

Margaret Tudor. Born at Westminster, Nov. 29, 1489: died at Methven Castle, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1541. Queen of James IV. of Scotland, and eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. She was married at Holyrood, Aug. 8, 1503. Dunbar wrote a poem on the occasion, and was her constant attendant. Her fourth child (later James V.) was born April 10, 1512. James IV. was killed at Flodden, 1513. On Aug. 6, 1514, she married Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus, and on Oct. 8, 1515, gave birth to Margaret Douglas, later countess of Lenox and mother of Lord Darnley. She was divorced March 11, 1527, and in March, 1528, acknowledged her marriage with Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven by James V.

Margarita (mär-gä-rē′tä). A mountainous island belonging to Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea north of Cumaná. Capital, Asuncion. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was long noted for its pearl fisheries. Area, 450 square miles. Population, about 11,000.

Margate (mär′gāt). A seaport and watering-place in Kent, England, situated on the Isle of Thanet 64 miles east by south of London. Population (1891), 18,419.

Margaux (mär-gō′). A village in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Gironde 16 miles north-northwest of Bordeaux. The vicinity is noted for the production of Château-Margaux wines.

Margelan (mär-ge-län′), **Margilan,** or **Marghilan** (mär-ge-lan′). The capital of the province of Ferghana, Asiatic Russia, situated about lat. 40° 30′ N., long. 71° 45′ E. Population (1888), 26,080.

Marggrav (märg′gräf), **Georg,** Latinized **Georgius Margravius** (jẹ-ôr′ji-us mär-grā′vi-us). Born at Liebstadt, Saxony, 1610: died on the coast of Guinea, 1644. A German naturalist who accompanied the Dutch expedition of Nassau to Brazil in 1636, remaining in the country several years. He published "Historia naturalis Brasiliæ" (1648), "Itinerarium Brasiliæ," etc.

Margiana (mär-ji-ā′nạ). [Gr. Μαργιανή.] In ancient geography, a region in central Asia, east of Hyrcania.

Margites (mär-jī′tēz). [Gr. Μαργίτης, from μάργος, mad.] "The Booby," an ancient Greek comic poem (perhaps about 700 B. C.) "on a silly jack-of-all-trades, half milksop half coxcomb." It was considered by Aristotle as the first germ of comedy. *Jebb.*

Marguerite. See *Margaret.*

Margum (mär'gum). [Gr. *Μάργον.*] An ancient city of Mœsia, situated at the junction of the Morava (Margus) with the Danube. A battle was fought here in 285, in which the emperor Carinus, after gaining an advantage over Diocletian, was killed by a private enemy.

Marhattas. See *Mahrattas.*

Marheineke (mär-hī'ne-ke), **Philipp Konrad.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, May 1, 1780: died at Berlin, May 31, 1846. A German Protestant theologian and church historian. He became university preacher at Erlangen in 1804; professor there in 1806; professor at Heidelberg in 1807; and professor and preacher at Berlin in 1811. He was the author of "Geschichte der deutschen Reformation" (1816–34), etc.

Maria (ma-rī'ä). [LL. *Maria*, Mary.] **1.** In Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night," Olivia's witty waiting-woman.—**2.** In Shakspere's comedy "Love's Labour's Lost," a lady attending the Princess of France.—**3.** In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "The Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed," a sequel to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," the daughter of Petrovius and second wife of Petruchio, whom she subjugates by a series of witty and well-planned attacks, as completely as his first wife Katharine was tamed by him.—**4.** In Massinger's "Bashful Lover," the daughter of Octavio. Disguised as a page, and called Ascanio, she resembles Imogen.—**5.** A character in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." She lost her wits because her banns were forbidden.—**6.** In Sheridan's "School for Scandal," a witty young girl who marries Charles Surface.

Maria (mä-rē'ä), Princess. Said to be an illegitimate daughter of King Robert of Sicily, beloved by Boccaccio and portrayed by him under the name Fiammetta.

Maria II. (**Maria da Gloria**). Born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819: died at Lisbon, Nov. 15, 1853. Queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil. On the death of her paternal grandfather, John VI. of Portugal, in 1826, her father resigned the Portuguese crown in her favor. Before she could assume the throne it was seized by her uncle, Don Miguel, in 1828, and a civil war ensued which resulted in her restoration in 1833. (See *Pedro I. of Brazil.*) She was declared of age in 1834 and married Augustus, duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1835 and in 1836 Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary.

Maria Christina. Born at Naples, April 27, 1806: died at Havre, Aug. 22, 1878. Queen of Spain, wife of Ferdinand VII. She was regent for her daughter Isabella II. 1833–40.

Maria del Occidente. See *Brooks, Mrs.*

Maria de' Medici (mä-rē'ä dā mā'dē-chē), F. **Marie de Médicis** (mä-rē' dė mā-dē-sēs'). Born at Florence, April 26, 1573: died at Cologne, July 3, 1642. Queen consort of Henry IV. of France. She was the daughter of Francis of Tuscany; married Henry IV. in 1600; was regent of France 1610–17; and was exiled by Richelieu in 1631.

Maria Louisa, F. **Marie Louise.** Born at Vienna, Dec. 12, 1791: died at Vienna, Dec., 1847. Empress of the French. She was the daughter of Francis I. of Austria, and became the second wife of Napoleon in 1810. She left France on the overthrow of her husband in 1814, and was appointed ruler of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla by the Allies. She contracted a morganatic marriage with Count Neipperg, her chamberlain, in 1822.

Maria Stuarda (mä-rē'ä stö-är'dä). An opera by Mercadante, first produced at Bologna in 1821.

Maria Stuart. A tragedy by Schiller, founded on the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, published in 1800.

> The technical qualities of "Maria Stuart" are of the highest order, but the subject does not seem to have interested Schiller very deeply. *Encyc. Brit.*

Maria Theresa (mä-rē'ä te-rē'sä). Born Sept. 10, 1638: died at Versailles, France, July 30, 1683. Queen consort of Louis XIV. of France. She was the daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, and married Louis XIV. in 1660. She is frequently called Maria Theresa of Austria (*i. e.*, of the house of Austria or Hapsburg).

Maria Theresa (or **Theresia**). Born at Vienna, May 13, 1717: died at Vienna, Nov. 29, 1780. Archduchess of Austria and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. She married Francis of Lorraine in 1736, and on the death of her father in 1740 succeeded to the hereditary possessions of the house of Austria by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction. Her title being disputed, she became involved in the War of the Austrian Succession, which, with the exception of some unimportant cessions, including that of Silesia to Prussia, left her in the possession of her inheritance. Her husband was elected emperor as Francis I. in 1745. Her desire to recover Silesia led to the Seven Years' War (1756–63), which, however, ended in a confirmation of the cession. She made her son Joseph II. co-regent in 1765. See *Pragmatic Sanction; Austrian Succession, War of;* and *Seven Years' War.*

Maria gens (mā'ri-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens. Its most celebrated member was Caius Marius.

Mariage de Figaro, Le, ou La Folle Journée à la Mode. A comedy by Beaumarchais, produced in 1784. It is the continuation of the "Barbier de Séville." In 1793 it was arranged to Mozart's music and represented at the Opera House, but in this shape was not successful. See *Figaro* and *Nozze di Figaro.*

Mariage Forcé, Le. A comedy ballet by Molière, acted at the Louvre in 1664. Louis XIV. appeared in it as a gipsy, and the play was hence called the "Ballet du roi." See *Sganarelle.*

Mariage Secret, Le. See *Matrimonio Segreto.*

Mariamne (mā-ri-am'nē). [Gr. Μαριάμνη, a form of the Heb. *Miriam.*] **1.** In Jewish history, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II., daughter of Alexandra, and wife of Herod I., executed by Herod in a savage fit of jealousy. She became famous in history by her beauty, noble character, and tragic fate.—**2.** A daughter of the priest Simon, and wife of Herod I. who raised her father to the high-priesthood.—**3.** A sister of Agrippa II.

Mariamne. **1.** A tragedy by Alexandre Hardy, produced in 1610.—**2.** A tragedy by Tristan l'Hermite (1637).—**3.** A tragedy by Elijah Fenton (1723).—**4.** A tragedy by Voltaire (1724).

Mariana (mā-ri-ā'nä). In American colonial history, the name given by John Mason to the territory granted to him between the Salem River and the Merrimac.

Mariana. **1.** In "All 's Well that Ends Well," by Shakspere, a Florentine girl.—**2.** In "Measure for Measure," by Shakspere, a lady betrothed to Angelo. It was in allusion to her that Tennyson wrote his "Mariana in the Moated Grange" and "Mariana in the South."

3. The principal character in Sheridan Knowles's play "The Wife," a faithful and constant wife entangled in a mesh of circumstantial evidence.

Mariana (mä-rē-ä'nä), **Juan de.** Born at Talavera, Spain, 1536: died 1623. A Spanish historian. His chief work is a "History of Spain" (published in Latin 1592–1605, in Spanish 1601).

> From the nature of their subjects, however, neither of them [Ribadeneira and Siguenza] rose to be the great historian of his country: an honor which belongs to Juan de Mariana, a foundling, who was born at Talavera in 1536, and whose extraordinary talents attracted the attention of the Jesuits, then fast advancing into notice as a religious power. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 176.

Mariana Islands. See *Ladrone Islands.*

Marianna (mä-rē-ä'nä). The episcopal city of the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, situated about 170 miles north by west of Rio de Janeiro. Population, about 6,000.

Marianne (mär-yän'), **La.** A French republican secret society which was formed to overturn the government instituted by the coup d'état of 1851. It received orders from the society in London of which Ledru-Rollin and Mazzini were members. One of its passwords was "Connaissez-vous Marianne?" and the answer was "De la montagne." In 1854 the government arrested many members of the society, and punished them by longer or shorter terms of imprisonment. Also called, in English, *Mary Ann.*

Marianne, ou les Aventures de la Comtesse de. . . . A novel by Marivaux, published in eleven volumes 1731–41.

> Marianne has been said to be the origin of "Pamela," which is not exactly the fact. But it is certain that it is a remarkable novel, and that it, rather than the plays, gave rise to the singular phrase "Marivaudage," with which the author, not at all voluntarily, has enriched literature. The plot is simple enough. A poor but virtuous girl has adventures and recounts them, and the manner of recounting is extremely original. A morally faulty but intellectually admirable contemporary, Crébillon the younger, described this manner excellently by saying that the characters not only say everything that they have done and everything that they have thought, but everything that they would have liked to think but did not.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 418.

Marianne Islands. See *Ladrone Islands.*

Marias (mä-rē'äs), **Las Tres.** [Sp., 'the three Maries.'] A group of three small islands in the Pacific, west of Mexico, about lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 106° 30′ W.

Maria-Theresiopol. See *Theresienstadt.*

Mariazell (mä-rē-ä-tsel'). A village in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Salzabach 57 miles southwest of Vienna. It is the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the empire, on account of its shrine of the Virgin. Population (1890), commune, 1,263.

Maribois (mä-rē-bo-es'). A tribe of Indians which, at the period of the conquest, inhabited Nicaragua, near the present site of Leon. Probably their descendants are those now occupying the Indian suburb of Subtiaba, adjacent to Leon, and called Nagrandans by Squier and others, from the ancient name of this region. Their language appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Maricopa (mä-rẹ-kō'pä). [Pl., also *Maricopas.*] A tribe of North American Indians, living in Arizona on the middle course of the Gila River. There are 315 at the Pima agency, Arizona (1893). See *Yuman.*

Marie Amélie (mä-rē' ä-mā-lē'). Born at Caserta, Italy, 1782: died at Claremont, near Windsor, England, 1866. Queen consort of Louis Philippe of France. She was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies, and married Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, who was chosen king of the French in 1830. She retired with her husband to England on his deposition in 1848.

Marie Antoinette (mar'i an-toi-net'; F. pron. mä-rē' äṅ-twä-net'), **Josèphe Jeanne.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755: died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1793. Queen of France, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. She married the Dauphin of France (afterward Louis XVI.) in 1770. After the accession of her husband she acquired considerable influence in public affairs, which was exercised to oppose the demands of the popular party. She displayed great fortitude on the outbreak of the Revolution, and sought in vain to induce her husband to take decisive measures for the suppression of the movement. She was imprisoned in Aug., 1792, and was executed Oct. 16, 1793.

Marie Antoinette and her Children. A portrait by Madame Vigée-Lebrun, in the palace of Versailles.

Marie de France (mä-rē' dė froṅs). Lived probably in the first part of the 13th century. A French poet. She was born in France, but lived in England. Her works include narrative poems ("Lais"), a collection of fables ("Ysopet"), and a poem on the purgatory of St. Patrick. Works edited by Roquefort (1820).

Marie de Médicis. See *Maria de' Medici.*

Marie de Médicis, Life of. A series of 21 large paintings by Rubens, executed for the Luxembourg Palace, and now in the Louvre, Paris. The first painting shows the Fates spinning out the destiny of the future queen, and the series proceeds with her birth, her youth, her marriage to Henry IV., the king's death and the queen's regency, the assumption of power by Louis XIII., and his quarrel and reconciliation with his mother. The subjects are treated allegorically, with plentiful introduction of mythology.

Marie Galante (mä-rē' gä-lont'). An island of the French West Indies, southeast of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 58 square miles. Population (1890), 13,850.

Marien (mä-rē-än'). A region on the north coast of the island of Haiti: so named when Columbus first visited the island. It was governed by Guacanagari.

Marienbad (mä-rē'en-bäd). A town and watering-place in Bohemia, 75 miles west of Prague. It is famous for its salt-springs. Population (1890), commune, 2,119.

Marienberg (mä-rē'en-berG). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 38 miles southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 6,300.

Marienburg (mä-rē'en-börG). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, on the Nogat 26 miles southeast of Dantzic. The castle of the Teutonic Order, the finest medieval secular monument in Germany, was founded in [illegible] as an outpost against the heathen Prussians, and soon became the seat of the grand master. In [illegible] the Mittelschloss was added. The Hochschloss, next the town, incloses a quadrangle surrounded by beautiful cloisters, and includes the Marienkirche, a fine Pointed church with admirable sculpture. The Mittelschloss also incloses a quadrangle, and measures about 300 by 270 feet. It contains the residence of the grand master and the state apartments. The splendid vaulting of the great hall is supported by a single column [illegible] feet high and only 10 inches thick. The assembly hall is also admirably vaulted, and has 3 slender central columns. The Vorburg, the third division of the castle, [illegible] the outer defences, has been in part destroyed. Marienburg was the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Order [illegible]. Later it belonged to Poland. Population (1890), [illegible].

Marienwerder (mä-rē'en-ver-der). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, [illegible] miles south by east of Dantzic. It was an ancient seat of the Teutonic Order, and has a cathedral and castle. Population (1890), [illegible].

Marietta (mar-i-et'ä). A city, capital of Washington County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, 94 miles east-southeast of Columbus. It occupies the site of prehistoric mounds, and is the oldest town in Ohio (founded in 1788). It is the seat of Marietta College, founded in [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Mariette (mär-ryet'), **Auguste Édouard.** Born at Boulogne, Feb. 11, 1821: died at Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 18, 1881. A French Egyptologist, noted for his discoveries in Egypt, beginning with the excavation of the Serapeum [illegible] in 1850. He founded the Egyptian Museum at Bulak, near Cairo (now at Gizeh), the [illegible] of Egyptology, and the Egyptian Institute. [illegible] "Le Serapeum de Memphis" [illegible], "Aperçu de l'histoire d'Égypte" [illegible], "Abydos" (1869) [illegible], "Monuments divers" (1876), "Itinéraire de la Haute-Égypte," and "Mastabas."

Marigliano (mä-rel-yä'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 12 miles east-northeast of Naples. Population (1881), 11,461.

Marignano. See *Melegnano.*

Marignolli (mä-ren-yol'le), **Giovanni de'.** An Italian traveler in China. He was sent by Pope Benedict XII on a mission to the Khan of Cathay or China in 1338, resided several years at Peking, and returned to the papal court at Avignon in 1353. He became chaplain to the emperor Charles IV. in 1354, and was afterward appointed bishop of Bisignano. He incorporated notes of his travels in a chronicle of Bohemia which he compiled by order of the emperor.

Marihueno (mä-re-wa-nō'). A rocky hill on the coast of Chile, fronting the bay of Arauco and a few miles north of the town of that name. The coast road passes along its side. This hill was a favorite stronghold of the Araucanian Indians, and on or near it many of the bloodiest battles of the Araucanian war were fought, especially in 1554, 1563, and 1568. A fort was built on the top of the hill by Sotomayor in 1589. Also written *Mariguenu.*

Mariinsk (mä-rē-insk'), or **Marinsk** (mä-rinsk'). A small town in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Kiya about 100 miles east-southeast of Tomsk.

Marina (mä-rē'nä). Born in Goazacoalco (Mexico) about 1501: died in Mexico after 1550. A Spanish name given to the Indian woman who became the mistress of Hernando Cortés, and was a prominent character in the conquest of Mexico. She was sold as a slave to the Tabascan Indians, and was one of the girls given by them to the Spaniards in 1519: owing to her knowledge of the Mexican language, she acted as interpreter. She bore several children to Cortés. In 1524 she was married to a Spanish captain named Juan Jaramillo. The name Marina was corrupted by the Indians to *Malina*, to which they added the titular suffix *tzin*, making *Malintzin*. This name was also given to Cortés.

Marina (ma-rī'nä). In Shakspere's (?) "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," the daughter of Pericles and Thaisa. She was sold by perfidy as a slave at Mytilene, where Pericles found her.

Marineo (mä-rē-nā'ō). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 12 miles south of Palermo. Population, commune, 9,673.

Marini (mä-rē'nē), or **Marino** (mä-rē'nō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Naples, Oct. 18, 1569: died at Naples, March 25, 1625. A noted Italian poet, known in France as Le Cavalier Marin. His works include "Adone" (1623), "La strage degli innocenti" ("The Massacre of the Innocents," 1633), sonnets, etc.

> Giovanni Battista Marini, the celebrated innovator on classic Italian taste, and who first seduced the poets of the seventeenth century into that labored and affected style which his own richness and vivacity of imagination were so well calculated to recommend. The most whimsical comparisons, pompous and overwrought descriptions, with a profusion of poetical punning and research, were soon esteemed, under his authority, as beauties of the very first order.
> *Sismondi*, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 442.

Marino (mä-rē'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 13 miles southeast of Rome. Population (1881), 6,136.

Mariño (mä-rēn'yō), **Santiago.** Born on the island of Margarita about 1788: died at La Victoria, Sept. 4, 1854. A Venezuelan general, prominent in the war for independence. After the first defeat of the patriots he invaded eastern Venezuela [illegible], rapidly gained ground, and was [illegible] but the rivalry between Mariño and Bolívar prevented their cooperating until [illegible] and eventually led to the defeat of both. Mariño was prominent in later campaigns, and at Carabobo.

Marino Faliero (mä-rē'nō fä-le-ā'rō). A tragedy by Lord Byron, published in 1820.

Marinus (Popes). See *Martin.*

Mario (mä'rē-ō), Marchese di Candia. Born at Cagliari in 1810 (Grove): died Dec. 11, 1883. A celebrated Italian opera-singer. His voice was a tenor. He made his début in 1838 as Robert le Diable. [illegible] It was not till 18[illegible] [illegible] He left the stage in 1867. He was considered the best lover on the operatic stage.

Marion (mar'i-on). The capital of Marion County, Ohio. Population (1890), 8,327.

Marion (mar'i-on), **Francis.** Born at Winyaw, near Georgetown, S. C., 1732: died near Eutaw, S. C., Feb. 27, 1795. An American Revolutionary general, distinguished as a partisan leader in South Carolina 1780-82. He fought at Eutaw Springs in 1781.

Marion Delorme (mä-rē-ôn' dė-lôrm'). A play by Victor Hugo, produced in 1831. Marion Delorme also appears in Bulwer's play "Richelieu."

Mariotte (mä-rē-ot'), **Edme.** Born in Burgundy about 1620: died at Paris, May 12, 1684. A noted French physicist, prior of St.-Martin-sous-Beaune, near Dijon. He made many discoveries in hydrodynamics. His "Traité du mouvement des eaux" was published in 1686. The name "Mariotte's law" has been given to the principle (earlier discovered by Boyle) that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears.

Mariposa (ma-rẹ-pō'sạ). [Sp., 'butterfly': first applied to a county of California, and afterward taken for the stock name.] A county in the central part of California, east by south of San Francisco. It contains the Yosemite Valley and the Big Tree Grove.

Mariposa Grove. A grove of gigantic trees (*Sequoia*) in Mariposa County, California.

Mariposan (mar-i-pō'sạn). [From *Mariposa.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Yokut and Cholovone divisions, which embraced about 25 small tribes. The Yokut, or southern division, formerly inhabited that portion of California which is drained by the Fresno, the upper San Joaquin above the Fresno, Kings, Kaweah, and Tule rivers, the northern, eastern, and western shores of Tulare Lake; and a narrow strip in and along the foot-hills from the middle of the western shore of the lake to Mount Pinos on the south. The Cholovone, or northern division, which was separated from the Yokuts by tribes of Moquelumnan stock, occupied the east bank of the San Joaquin from the Stanislaus to the point where the former turns westward to enter Suisun Bay. In 1850 the tribes of the stock contained 2,000 to 3,000 individuals, but the number has gradually diminished until in 1890 but 167 remained. These are under the mission agency.

Marischal, Earls. See *Keith.*

Marisco (mä-ris'kō), or **Marsh** (märsh), **Richard de.** Died at Peterborough, May 1, 1226. Bishop of Durham and chancellor. In 1209 he was appointed rector of Bampton, Oxfordshire, and in 1210 was John's adviser in the persecutions of the Cistercians. In 1212 he was sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, and in 1214 chancellor (an office which he retained after John's death). In 1217 he was made bishop of Durham.

Maritana (mar-i-tä'nạ). A tambourine dancer in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Don Cæsar marries her to save his life.

Maritana. An opera by Wallace, first produced at London in 1845.

Maritime Alps. A division of the Alps which lies on the border of France and Italy, southwest of the Ligurian and the Cottian Alps: sometimes made to include the Ligurian Alps.

Maritime Andes. The so-called branch of the Andes on the coast of Venezuela.

Maritime Province, Russ. **Primorskaya** (prē-mor'ski-ä). A province in eastern Siberia, extending along the Pacific. Capital, Khabarovka; chief port, Vladivostok. Area, 715,982 square miles. Population, 102,786.

Maritime Province. See *Küstenland.*

Maritza (mä-rēt'sä). A river in Eastern Rumelia and European Turkey: the ancient Hebrus. It flows past Philippopolis and Adrianople, and empties into the Ægean Sea near Enos. Length, 275 miles. It is navigable in its lower course.

> In 1364 the first encounter between the northern Christians and the invaders took place on the banks of the Maritza, near Adrianople, whither Louis I., king of Hungary and Poland, and the princes of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, pushed forward to put an end once for all to the rule of the Ottoman in Europe. Lala Shahin, Murad's commander in chief, could not muster more than half the number of troops that the Christians brought against him; but he took advantage of the state of drunken revelry in which the too confident enemy was plunged to make a sudden night attack, and the army of Hungary, heavy with sleep after its riotous festivities, was suddenly aroused by the beating of the Turkish drums and the shrill music of their fifes. The Ottomans were upon them before they could stand to arms. "They were like wild beasts scared from their lair," says the Turkish historian Sa'd-ud-din; "speeding from the field of fight to the waste of flight, they rushed headlong into the stream Maritza and were drowned." To this day the spot is called Sirf Sindughi, "Serbs' rout."
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 36.

Mariupol (mä-re-ö'poly). A seaport in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Sea of Azoff, at the mouth of the Kalmius, about lat. 47° 7' N., long 37° 35' E. Population (1893), 19,996.

Marius (mä-rē-üs'). A character in the novel "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo.

Marius (mā'ri-us), **Caius.** Born near Arpinum, Italy, about 157 B. C.: died 86 B. C. A celebrated Roman general. He served in the Numantine war in 134, was tribune [illegible] He was legate under Metellus [illegible] was consul [illegible] and commanded against Jugurtha [illegible] against the Cimbri and Teutones [illegible] defeated [illegible] at Aquæ Sextiæ [illegible] and the Cimbri at the Raudian Fields near Vercellæ [illegible] and defeated the Marsi in the Social War [illegible] [illegible] Rome [illegible] captured [illegible]

Marivaux (mä-rē-vō'), **Pierre Carlet de Chamberlain de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 4, 1688: died Feb. 12, 1763. A French dramatist and novelist. [illegible] failures. His best work was done between 1722 and 1746: in that time he wrote some twenty-five plays, foremost among which stand "Le jeu de l'amour et du hasard" (1730), "L'École des mœurs" (1732), "Les fausses confidences" (1736), "Le legs" (1736), and "L'Épreuve" (1740). All Marivaux's plays are more or less alike in their subject-matter. As Sainte-Beuve remarks, the various situations are effected not through outside events, but by the expression of inner feelings on the part of the different characters. Difficulties arise entirely through the fault of the lovers themselves, either in their curiosity, their timidity, their ignorance, their pride, or their pique. As a novelist Marivaux wrote "Marianne" (which see), his masterpiece; also "Le paysan parvenu" (1735) and "Pharamond, ou les folies romanesques" (1737). Marivaux's peculiar style has been named for him *marivaudage*. The term is now generally used in a depreciative sense. On the whole, Marivaux is original in his conceptions, and may be ranked next to Molière. He was received into the French Academy in 1743.

Mark (märk). An ancient countship of Germany, now comprised in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in the government district of Arnsberg. The countship arose in the middle ages, and became united with Cleves about 1400. In 1666, in consequence of the contest of the Jülich succession, it passed to Brandenburg. It passed to France in 1807, and formed part of the duchy of Berg. In 1813 it was restored to Prussia.

Mark (märk), Saint. [L. *Marcus*, Gr. *Μαρκος.*] The writer to whom is assigned by tradition the authorship of the second gospel. He has been generally supposed to be identical with the "John whose surname was Mark," mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (particularly as a companion of Paul and Barnabas, and after their separation of Barnabas alone), and with the Mark whose name occurs in other passages in the New Testament (Pauline Epistles and 1 Peter). Probably the person mentioned in the Acts and the Pauline Epistles is not the same as the one named in the Epistle of Peter.

Mark, Gospel of. The second gospel, the authorship of which is traditionally assigned to Mark. It is the most original of the synoptical gospels. It has been regarded as reflecting especially the influence of Peter.

Mark, St., Basilica of. A famous Venetian basilica, founded in 830 to receive the relics of the evangelist brought from Alexandria, rebuilt in 976, and given its definitive form in 1052. It is the most famed Byzantine structure of western Europe, cruciform in plan, with five great domes on pendentives, and many smaller domes in subordinate positions. The outer aisle or atrium was added later: with its five deep, many-columned arches, repeated and fantastically canopied above, its rich mosaics, and the wonderful color of its incrusted marbles, it gives, with the domes and many pinnacles, to the exterior its picturesque and unique character. The four celebrated bronze horses in front of the upper middle arch came from Constantinople, and probably adorned originally a Roman triumphal arch. The interior, though it measures only 205 by 164 feet, is one of the most impressive in the world. Almost the whole surface of walls, domes, and arches is covered with magnificent mosaics, representing Old and New Testament scenes on a gold ground. Most of the capitals of the columns are of the finest Byzantine, though some are classical; and the rood-screen, surmounted by its long row of statues, is at once beautiful and venerable. Externally and internally, and despite regrettable restorations, St. Mark's is the most superb piece of architectural coloring in the world.

Mark. The cowardly and treacherous king of Cornwall, in Arthurian romance.

> Mark appears in his more general form in the older romance as evidence that the later romance-writer found in the king's treachery some sort of palliation for what Sir Walter Scott calls the extreme ingratitude and profligacy of the hero.
> *Cox*, Pop. Romances, Int., p. 38.

Markab (mär'kab). [Heb. and Ar., usually 'a wagon' or 'a chariot,' sometimes 'a saddle.' The name is from the Alphonsine tables.] The bright second-magnitude star α Pegasi, at the base of the horse's neck.

Mark Antony. See *Antony.*

Market Harborough (mär'ket här'bur-ọ). A town in Leicestershire, England, 12 miles south of Leicester. It is a hunting center. Population (1891), 5,876.

Markham (märk'ạm), **Clements Robert.** Born at Stillingfleet, near York, July 20, 1830. An English traveler, geographer, and historian. He served in the navy, took part in an arctic expedition 1851, traveled in Peru 1852-54, and in 1860 visited Peru and India as commissioner to introduce cinchona plants into the latter country. He was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society 1863-88, and was attached to the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68. His works include "Travels in Peru and India" (1862), "History of the Abyssinian Expedition" (1869), "The War between Peru and Chile" (1883), "History of Peru" (1892), works on arctic exploration, etc. He has edited various reprints of works on South America for the Hakluyt Society.

Markham, Frederick. Born near Lewes, Sussex, Aug. 16, 1805: died at London, Dec. 21, 1855. An English lieutenant-general. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the Panjab campaign 1848-49. In 1854 he was made major-general, and in 1855 received the local rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded the second division before Sebastopol.

Markham, Gervase or **Jervis.** Born about 1568: died at London, Feb., 1637. An English author. He fought in the Low Countries and in Ireland, and was a poet and dramatist.

Markham, John. Born at Westminster, June 13, 1761: died at Naples, Feb. 13, 1827. An English admiral, the second son of William

Markham, archbishop of York. In March, 1775, he entered the navy, and in 1776 joined Lord Howe in New York. He was made post-captain Jan. 3, 1783. When in Feb., 1801, Lord St. Vincent was appointed first lord of the admiralty, he made Markham a member of the board.

Markham, William. Born at Kinsale, Ireland, April, 1719: died at London, Nov. 3, 1807. Archbishop of York. He graduated at Oxford in 1742. In 1753 he became head-master of Westminster School; in 1767 dean of Christ Church, Oxford; in 1771 bishop of Chester; and in 1777 archbishop of York.

Markneukirchen (märk noi'kirċh-en). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 45 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of musical instruments. Population (1890), 6,652.

Mark Twain. See *Clemens.*

Marlborough (märl'bur-ō or mal'bur-ō). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Kennet 27 miles east of Bath. It contains a school (Marlborough College) near the site of its ancient castle. There are megalithic remains in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 3,012.

Marlborough, or **Marlboro'** (märl'bur-ọ). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 26 miles west of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 13,805.

Marlborough, Dukes of. See *Churchill* and *Spencer.*

Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of. Born near St. Albans, May 29, 1660: died (probably) at Marlborough House, Oct. 18, 1744. A celebrated favorite of Queen Anne. She married John Churchill, afterward Duke of Marlborough, in 1678. In 1683 she was appointed one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Anne then the princess Anne, with whom she was very intimate. Her imperious nature and strong intellect for a while entirely dominated the latter, but her rule became unbearable, and she was superseded in the queen's affection by Mrs. Masham. In 1711, on the dismissal of Marlborough from office, she retired from the queen's service, and passed the rest of her life in a series of bitter quarrels. See *Morley, Mrs.*

Marlborough House. The London residence of the Prince of Wales. It is a large building of brick trimmed with stone, with extensive gardens fronting on the Mall. It was built for the first Duke of Marlborough by Wren in 1710.

Marlitt (mär'lit), **E.**, pseudonym of **Eugenie John.** Born at Arnstadt, in Thuringia, Dec. 5, 1825: died there, June 22, 1887. A German novelist. Her father was a portrait-painter. In her seventeenth year she was sent by her foster-mother, the Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, to Vienna to receive instruction in vocal music, but became deaf and was obliged to give up a contemplated musical career. Subsequently she lived for eleven years at the court of the princess, but ultimately took up her residence in her native place. Beginning with "Die zwölf Apostel" ("The Twelve Apostles"), which was published in 1865, all her stories have first appeared in the journal "Die Gartenlaube." Other works are "Goldelse" ("Gold Else"), "Blaubart" ("Blue Beard"), "Das Geheimniss der alten Mamsell" ("The Old Mamsell's Secret"), all 1868, "Thüringer Erzählungen" ("Thuringian Tales," 1869), "Reichsgräfin Gisela" ("Countess Gisela," 1870), "Heideprinzesschen" ("The Moorland Princess," 1872), "Die zweite Frau" ("The Second Wife," 1874), "Im Haus des Kommerzienrats" ("In the House of the Counselor," 1877), "Im Schillingshof" (1879), etc.

Marlow, Great. See *Great Marlow.*

Marlow (mär'lō), **Young.** The son of Sir Charles Marlow in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." He is extremely shy with women of reputation and virtue, but an impudent fellow among women of another stamp; hence Miss Hardcastle "stoops" to the disguise of a barmaid "to conquer" him.

Marlowe (mär'lō), **Christopher.** Born at Canterbury (baptized Feb. 26, 1564): killed in a street fight at Deptford, June 1, 1593. An English poet and dramatist, son of John Marlowe, a shoemaker of Canterbury. He graduated B. A. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1583. He may have seen some military service, but more probably settled in London at once, and attached himself to the "Lord Admiral's Company" as dramatist. Most of his plays were produced by that company. "Tamburlaine" was licensed for publication Aug. 14, 1590, and is ascribed to Marlowe on internal evidence alone. His second play, "The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus," was entered on the "Stationers' Register" Jan. 7, 1601. Twenty-three performances were given by Henslowe between 1594 and 1597, and by English companies at Gratz in 1608, at Dresden in 1626, and frequently in Vienna. "The Jew of Malta" was written after 1588 and was frequently acted between 1591 and 1596, and by English companies at Passau in 1607 and Gratz in 1608. On April 24, 1818, a version by S. Penley was brought out by Edmund Kean at Drury Lane. "Edward II" was entered on the "Stationers' Register" July 6, 1593. He was also concerned in "The Massacre at Paris" and "The Tragedy of Dido," and there are indications that he assisted in writing some of the earlier Shaksperian plays. He wrote two sestiads of a paraphrase of the "Hero and Leander" of Musæus, which was finished by George Chapman. "Come live with me and be my love" was first printed in the "Passionate Pilgrim" in 1599.

Marlowe, Owen. Born in England, Aug. 1, 1830: died at Boston, Mass., May 19, 1876. An American actor. His first stage appearance in America was in Sept., 1855. He was noted as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Captain Hawtree, etc.

Marly-le-Roi (mär-lē'lė-rwä'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 10 miles west of Paris. It was formerly noted for its chateau of Louis XIV. Near it is Marly-la-Machine, a hamlet noted for its hydraulic works for supplying Versailles with water. Population, 1,200.

Mar Magallanico or **Magalhanico.** ['Sea of Magellan.'] A name sometimes given by geographers of the 16th century to the South Pacific Ocean.

Marmande (mär-moṅd'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 42 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 10,341.

Mármaros-Szigeth. See *Szigeth.*

Marmier (mär-myā'), **Xavier.** Born at Pontarlier, France, June 24, 1809: died Oct. 11, 1892. A French littérateur, author of travels and translator from the German. He made a journey to Scandinavia and Lapland at the expense of the government in 1836-38, was appointed professor of foreign literature at Rennes in 1839, and became librarian of the ministry of public instruction at Paris in 1841, and in 1846 custodian of the library of Sainte-Geneviève. He published histories of the German, Danish, and Swedish literatures, a history of Iceland, translations from the German and Scandinavian, etc.

Marmion (mär'mi-on). A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1808. Macready adapted it for the stage, and played it at his benefit.

Marmion, Shakerley or **Shackerley.** Born near Brackley, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1603: died at London, Jan., 1639. An English dramatist and poet. He wrote "Holland's Leaguer" (licensed and printed 1632), "A Fine Companion" (1633), "The Antiquary" (his best-known play: acted in 1636, printed 1641). He also wrote "Cupid and Psyche," and other poems.

Marmol (mär-mōl'), **José.** Born in Buenos Ayres about 1818: died there, Aug. 12, 1871. An Argentine author. He was exiled by Rosas, fought against him, and was subsequently a member of Congress and director of the national library. His works include many poems and dramas, and "La Amalia," a romance of the time of Rosas, which has been translated into French and German.

Marmolada (mär-mō-lä'dä). The highest summit of the Dolomite Alps, near the border of southern Tyrol and Italy. Height, 11,045 feet.

Marmolejo, Alonso de Góngora. See *Góngora Marmolejo.*

Marmont (mär-môṅ'), **Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de,** Duc de Raguse. Born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, France, July 20, 1774: died at Venice, March 2, 1852. A French marshal. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns, particularly at Marengo (1800) and Ulm (1805), and in the campaigns of 1809 and 1813-14; was governor-general of the Illyrian Provinces 1809-11, was defeated by Wellington at Salamanca July 22, 1812; and surrendered his army to the provisional government April, 1814. He unsuccessfully attempted to suppress the revolution of 1830. His "Mémoires" were published 1856-57.

Marmontel (mär-môṅ-tel'), **Jean François.** Born at Bort, Limousin, July 11, 1723: died at Abbeville, Eure, Dec. 31, 1799. A French writer. He was brought up by the Jesuits, and destined for the church. In 1741 he was appointed substitute instructor in philosophy at Toulouse. His first piece of literary work, an ode (1743) proved a failure. Encouraged by Voltaire's sympathy, however, he came to Paris, and took several prizes in literary competition (1745-47). He wrote several tragedies, "Denys le tyran" (1748), "Aristomène" (1749), "Cléopâtre" (1750), "Les Héraclides" (1752), and "Égyptus" (1753), but his success was not great as a poet. Then he turned his attention to prose, and contributed largely to the "Encyclopédie." He recast several of his articles and published them subsequently in book form, such as his "Poétique française" (1763), and his "Éléments de littérature" (1787): this latter work places him second to La Harpe only as a propagandist of literature in the 18th century. He had already acquired renown by his "Contes moraux" (1761), his philosophical novel "Bélisaire" (1767) and his historical novel "Les Incas" (1777). He published further "La Pharsale," translated from Lucan (1766), and wrote the words for several comic operas, as "Le Huron" (1768), "Zémire et Azor" (1771), "Didon" (1783), and "Pénélope" (1785). Between 1789 and 1792 he published in "Le Mercure" a second series of "Contes moraux." His posthumous works are "Mémoires d'un père à ses enfants" (1804), and "Leçons d'un père à ses enfants sur la langue française" (1806). He was elected to the French Academy in 1763. He is a truly representative disciple of Voltaire.

Marmora (mär'mo-rä). An island in the Sea of Marmora, belonging to Turkey, about 70 miles west-southwest of Constantinople: the ancient Proconnesus. Length, about 11 miles.

Marmora, Sea of. A sea between European and Asiatic Turkey, communicating with the Black Sea on the northeast by the Strait of Bosporus and with the Ægean Sea on the southwest by the Dardanelles: the ancient Propontis. Length, about 170 miles. Greatest width, about 50 miles.

Marmore (mär'mo-rā), **Cascate delle,** or **Falls of Terni** (ter'nē). A series of cascades near Terni, Italy, in the Velino near its mouth in the Nera, celebrated for its beauty. Height of the falls, 65 feet, 330 feet, and 190 feet respectively.

Marne (märn). A river in France which joins the Seine 2 miles southeast of Paris: the Roman Matrona. Length, 306 miles; navigable from St.-Dizier.

Marne. A department in France. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne. It is bounded by Aisne and Ardennes on the north, Meuse on the east, Haute-Marne and Aube on the south, and Aisne and Seine-et-Marne on the west, forming part of the ancient Champagne. The surface is partly level and partly hilly. It is traversed by the Marne. The leading product is champagne. Area, 3,159 square miles. Population (1891), 434,692.

Marne, Haute-. See *Haute-Marne.*

Marnix, Philipp. See *Sainte-Aldegonde.*

Marno (mär'nō), **Ernst.** Born at Vienna, 1844: died at Khartum, 1883. An African traveler. A specialist in zoology, he accompanied Casanova as far as Abyssinia in 1866, visited Khartum in 1869 and Sennaar and Fazogl in 1870; explored the Bahr es-Seraf 1871-72; and published in 1874 "Reisen im Gebiete des Blauen und Weissen Nil." Called again to the Egyptian Sudan by Gordon, he explored the Makaraka and Kordofan, and returned and wrote "Reisen in der Aequatorialprovinz und in Kordofan" (1876). In 1879 he was again with Gordon fighting the slave-traders.

Maro (mā'rō). The family name of Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro).

Marocco. See *Morocco.*

Marochetti (mä-ro-ket'te), **Carlo.** Born at Turin, 1805: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1868. An Italian sculptor, royal academician, and baron of the Italian kingdom. He was educated at the Lycée Napoléon at Paris, and studied sculpture with Baron Bosio. His chief works are equestrian statues of the Duke of Orleans, the equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion at Westminster, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Duke of Wellington at Glasgow, and the Inkerman monument at St. Paul's.

Maronites (mar'o-nīts). A section of the Syrian population, settled chiefly on and around Mount Lebanon, from Tripolis in the north to Tyre and the Sea of Galilee in the south. Their number is above 200,000. They live by cattle-breeding, agriculture, and silk culture. They form a separate ecclesiastical community, having been originally Monothelites (holding that in Christ there was only one will). Since 1182 they have been gradually united to the Roman Catholic Church, but still retain certain special privileges, as the Syrian liturgy and marriage of the lower clergy. They also consider themselves politically a separate nation, being ruled by a Christian pasha and by sheiks chosen from their aristocracy, and only paying a tribute to the Turkish government. The name Maronites is derived from an old monastery which was situated on the Orontes (modern al Azi) between Hamah and Emesa, and was so named after a saint who lived in the 4th century (*mar* meaning in Syriac 'lord,' 'master,' then 'saint'; *maron*, my lord). Some derive it from a village, Maronea, situated east of Antioch.

Maroons (ma-rönz'). The name formerly given in Jamaica to bands of fugitive slaves and their descendants. They formed villages in the mountains in the 17th century. Early in the 18th century they became formidable under their leader Cudjoe, attacking plantations and openly opposing government troops. In 1738 Governor Trelawney made a treaty of peace with them, securing their freedom and granting them lands. They rebelled in 1795, were partially reduced in 1796, and many of them were sent to Nova Scotia and Sierra Leone. The last outbreak of the survivors was in [illegible]. The name (French *nègres marrons*) is sometimes applied to the bush negroes of Guiana.

Maros (mor'osh). A river in Transylvania and Hungary which joins the Theiss near Szegedin. Length, about 600 miles; navigable from Karlsburg.

Maros-Vásárhely (mor'osh-vä'shär-hely), G. **Neumarkt** (noi'märkt). The capital of the county of Maros-Torda, Transylvania, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 28' N., long. 24° 35' E.: the chief town of the Szeklers. Population (1890), 14,212.

Marot (mä-rō'), **Clément.** Born at Cahors, 1497: died at Turin, 1544. A noted French poet. He was sent to Paris at an early age to study law, but the work was not to his taste and he soon gave it up. His father had been court poet to the Queen of France, Anne de Bretagne, and through him the son obtained access to the court circles, where he won the good will of Marguerite de Valois. When Francis I came to the throne of France in 1515, Clément Marot attracted the king's attention by his poem "Le temple de Cupidon," and was retained by him at court. The poet followed his royal patron on his expeditions, and led on the whole a very stirring life. Besides a great deal of original poetry, Marot translated portions of Vergil, Ovid, and Petrarch, also the psalms of David. His complete works have been several times edited, the first [illegible] edition from the author's lifetime [illegible]. His modern editors are Lenglet du Fresnoy [illegible] (1868-72), and Guiffrey, whose work is [illegible] of publication.

Marozia (mä-rō'zi-ä). Died before 945. A Roman woman notorious for her profligacy and for the influence she exercised over the papal court. She was the daughter of the senatrix Theodora and Theophylactus, became the mistress of Pope Sergius III, and married successively Alberic I, prince of Rome, her stepson Guido, and Hugh, king of Italy. She was the strumental in raising three popes to the throne, among whom was her son by Sergius, John XI. She was eventually imprisoned by her son Alberic. See *Alberic II.*

Marplot, or the Second Part of The Busy Body. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1710. Henry Woodward altered it, and called it "Marplot in Lisbon." Martin Marplot is a silly, cowardly fellow, who spoils everything he undertakes. He differs somewhat from Mar-all in Dryden's play, and is the original of the more modern Paul Pry.

Marprelate Controversy, The. A vigorous and vituperative pamphlet war waged by the Puritans against the defenders of English Church discipline about 1589. The pamphlets were written by a number of persons, but were published under the name of Martin Marprelate. Udall was the originator of the controversy, but afterward announced his disapproval of the Martinist methods. The press which printed the tracts was moved from place to place to avoid government suppression and was once seized near Manchester, but the publications were continued. Penry, Barrow, Job Throckmorton, Fenner, John Field, and others have all been supposed to be the authors of the tracts, but some think Martin Marprelate to have been a layman about the court. The controversy was suppressed by the death of Udall in prison, and the execution of Penry and Barrow in 1593.

> So great was the stir that a formal answer of great length was put forth by "T. C." (well known to be Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester), entitled, 'An Admonition to the People of England.' The Martinists, from their invisible and shifting citadel, replied with perhaps the cleverest tract of the whole controversy, named, with deliberate quaintness, *Hay any Work for Cooper?* ("Have You any Work for the Cooper?" said to be an actual trade London cry). Thenceforward the *mêlée* of pamphlets, answers, "replies, duplies, quadruplies," became in small space, indescribable. Petheram's prospectus of reprints (only partially carried out) enumerates twenty-six, almost all printed in the three years 1588-1590; Mr. Arber, including the preliminary works, counts some thirty.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Eng. Lit., II. 245.

Marquesas (mär-kā'säs) **Islands.** [So named from the Marquis of Cañete (see *Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia*); F. *les Marquises*.] A group of islands in the South Pacific, north of the Low Archipelago, situated about lat. 7° 50'–10° 30' S., long. 138° 30'–140° 50' W.: also called the Mendaña Islands. Nukahiva and Hivaoa are the largest. The surface is mountainous. They were discovered by Mendaña in 1595, and again by Cook in 1774. In 1842 they became a French protectorate. Area, 480 square miles. Population, 5,145.

Marquette (mär-ket'). A city and the capital of Marquette County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan about lat. 46° 32' N., long. 87° 26' W. It exports iron ore. Population (1890), 9,093.

Marquette, Jacques. Born at Laon, France, 1637: died near Lake Michigan, May 18, 1675. A French Jesuit missionary and explorer in America. He accompanied Joliet in his voyage down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and up the Illinois in 1673. He died while attempting to establish a mission among the Illinois. He wrote a description of the expedition of 1673 entitled "Voyage et découverte de quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique Septentrionale."

Marquez (mar'kāth), **José Arnaldo.** Born about 1825: killed in the defense of Lima, Jan. 15, 1881. A Peruvian poet. He took part in the early civil wars, was several times banished, and traveled in Chile [illegible] the United States. In later life he occupied various consular and diplomatic positions. Marquez [illegible] the [illegible] Peruvian poets, [illegible]. He published a book of travel in the United States, and various other prose works.

Marquez, José Ignacio. A Colombian politician, president of New Granada for a short time in 1832, and again 1837-41. During the latter period a civil war broke out, in which Marquez was victorious, but which did great injury to the country.

Marquez, Leonardo. Born in the city of Mexico about 1820. A Mexican general, prominent under Miramon in the struggle against Juarez (1858-60). Subsequently he sustained the French intervention [illegible] Maximilian [illegible] the defense of Mexico [illegible] by Diaz and [illegible] June 19, and escaped to Havana. [illegible]

Marquis [illegible], **The.** 1. In early Peruvian history, [illegible] — 2. In early Mexican history, Hernando Cortés, marquis of the Valley [illegible] 1529.

Marquise (mär-kēz'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, [illegible] west of Calais. It has [illegible]. Population (1891), commune, 4,511.

Marr (mar), **Carl.** Born at Milwaukee, Mich., 1859. An American figure-painter. He studied at Berlin and at Munich. [illegible] at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, "The Flagellants" (1889), [illegible]

Marracci (mar-rä'chē), **Lodovico.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1612: died at Rome, Feb. 5, 1700. A distinguished Italian Orientalist. His most important work is an edition of the Koran with a Latin translation (1698), to which he devoted nearly forty years of labor.

Marrast (mä-rä'), **Armand.** Born at St.-Gaudens, France, June 5, 1801: died at Paris, March 10, 1852. A French politician and journalist. He was secretary and member of the provisional government and mayor of Paris in 1848, and president of the Constituent Assembly 1848–49.

Marriage. A novel by Miss Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, published anonymously in 1818. This novel was begun in concert with Miss Clavering, a granddaughter of the Duke of Argyll, who soon, however, relinquished her share of the work, and Miss Ferrier completed it alone.

Marriage à la Mode. [F. *mariage à la mode*, fashionable marriage.] 1. A play by Dryden, acted in 1673.—2. A series of six paintings by Hogarth (1745), in the National Gallery, London. The subject is the disastrous consequences of marriage, without love, in high life; and is illustrated through scenes of hollow festivity, profligacy, dueling, the execution of the victor for murder, and the suicide of the guilty wife.

Marriage à la Mode, or the Comical Lovers. A comedy by Colley Cibber, a combination of the comic scenes of Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode" and "The Maiden Queen," produced in 1707.

Marriage at Cana. 1. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the museum at Dresden. The table is in an open court with monumental architecture. Christ is seated with a brilliant company, for the most part in Venetian dress.

2. A painting by Paolo Veronese (1563), in the Louvre, Paris. The picture measures 32 by 21 feet, and is throughout a triumph of coloring. The subject is treated as a sumptuous banquet, in a rich architectural setting. Many of the personages are portraits of sovereigns and other distinguished people of the 16th century. The musicians represent the chief Venetian painters.

3. A famous picture by Tintoret, in the sacristy of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice.

Marriage of St. Catharine. There are numerous paintings of the "Sposalizio," or Mystical Marriage of St. Catharine of Siena, thus designated. The following are the more important: (1) A masterpiece by Correggio (1519), in the Louvre, Paris. The child Christ, seated on the Virgin's knee, holds St. Catharine's ring-finger, upon which he is about to place a ring. St. Sebastian, holding his arrows, looks over St. Catharine's shoulder. (2) A painting (called the Piccolo Sposalizio in distinction from the Louvre masterpiece) by Correggio, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. (3) A painting by Innocenzo da Imola, in San Giacomo Maggiore, Bologna, Italy. (4) A triptych by Hans Memling (1479), in the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, Belgium. The Virgin, holding the Child, sits under a portico, attended by floating angels; St. Catharine kneels, about to receive the ring. At the sides stand the two Sts. John, St. Barbara, angels, and monks. On one wing is painted the story of Salome, on the other the vision of St. John the Evangelist. (5) A painting by Murillo, in the Church of Los Capuchinos at Cadiz. While at work on this picture, in 1682, the painter fell from his scaffolding and received injuries which caused his death. (6) A painting by Rubens, in the Church of the Augustinians at Antwerp, Belgium. The Virgin is enthroned; the Child on her knee leans toward St. Catharine, extending the ring; behind are St. Joseph, several apostles and other saints, and angels. (7) A decorative painting by Paolo Veronese, in Santa Caterina at Venice. The youthful figure of the saint is especially beautiful.

Marriage of the Virgin. 1. One of the most important paintings of Perugino, in the musée at Caen, France.—2. A celebrated painting by Raphael, in the Brera at Milan. Mary and her attendant maidens stand at the spectator's left, Joseph, bearing the flowering staff, and behind him the suitors with the barren staves, face them at the right; while the venerable high priest in the middle performs his function, and a youth in the foreground breaks his dry staff across his knee. The temple occupies the background in the form of a domed [illegible] building with an arcaded peristyle of Ionic columns.

Married Man, The. A play by Mrs. Inchbald, produced in 1789. It is taken from "Le philosophe marié" of Destouches.

Marrow Controversy. A controversy in the Church of Scotland, about 1719-22, relating to the doctrines (which were of the type more recently called "evangelical") set forth in the book entitled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity" by Edward Fisher (1645). Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine and Thomas Boston were among the "Marrow men."

Marrucini (mar-ö-sī'nī). In ancient geography, a people in Italy, dwelling near the Adriatic, north of Samnium. They were allied to the Marsi.

Marryat (mar'i-at), **Florence.** Born at Brighton in 1837. An English novelist, the daughter of Frederick Marryat. [illegible]

Marryat (mar'i-at), **Frederick.** Born at London, July 10, 1792: died at Langham, Norfolk, Aug. 9, 1848. A captain in the British navy, and novelist. In 1806 he entered the navy, and in 1815 was made commander. He was serving on the St. Helena station when Napoleon died. He resigned 1830, and devoted himself to literature. He published "Frank Mildmay, or Adventures of a Naval Officer" (1829), "The King's Own" (1830), "Peter Simple" (1834), "Mr. Midshipman Easy" (1836), "Japhet in Search of a Father" (1836), "Snarleyyow" (1837), "Jacob Faithful" (1834), "The Phantom Ship" (1839), "Masterman Ready" (1841), "The Children of the New Forest" (1847), "The Little Savage" (1848). He edited the "Metropolitan Magazine" from 1832 to 1835.

Mars (märz). 1. A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he originally had no connection. He was principally worshiped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet Gradivus; but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of Silvanus, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called Quirinus. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear; in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed.

2. The planet next outside the earth in the solar system. Its diameter (about 4,200 miles) is only 0.53 that of the earth, its superficies 0.28, and its volume 0.147. Its mean density is 0.71 that of the earth, so that the density of its crust may very likely be the same as the earth's; but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth. The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals, and buildings would naturally be much larger. The mean distance from the sun is 141,500,000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0.093 as compared with 0.017; the inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same. Its day is half an hour longer than ours. Its year is 687 of our days. The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great number of canals and straits. Its color is strikingly red. Its climate is, perhaps, not very different from that of the earth. It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in Washington in 1877, conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and Voltaire. The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than eight hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east; the outer, Deimos, revolves in thirty hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time. The symbol of Mars is ♂, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god.

Mars in Repose. A colossal Greek statue of the school of Lysippus, in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. The god, in the guise of a strong, healthy youth, sits quietly with both hands on one raised knee; he holds his sheathed sword, and his round shield stands beside him. An Eros sits at his feet.

Mars, Hill of. See *Areopagus.*

Mars (märs), Mlle. (**Anne Françoise Hippolyte Mars-Boutet**). Born at Paris, Feb. 9, 1779: died there, March 20, 1847. A celebrated French actress, distinguished in comedy. She made her debut at the age of 14 at the Théâtre Feydeau, and shortly after entered the Comédie Française. She made her first great success in "L'Abbé de l'Épée" in 1803, and later worked a great reform in stage costume, playing her parts in dress of a proper date. Her manner in high comedy was perfectly simple and true, and she was unequaled in the précieuses and coquettes of Molière and Marivaux. She left the stage in 1841 with a large fortune.

Mar Saba (mär sä'bä). A monastery of the Greek Church, situated in the Kedron valley 3½ hours distant from Jerusalem. It derives its name from the founder, St. Sabas, who was born in Cappadocia about 439, and died 532.

Marsala (mar-sä'lä). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated in lat. 37° 47' N., long. 12° 26' E. It occupies part of the site of the ancient Lilybæum, is a cathedral city, and has an export trade in wine. Garibaldi landed here in 1860. Population (1881), 19,732.

Marschner (märsh'ner), **Heinrich.** Born at Zittau, Saxony, Aug. 16, 1795: died at Hanover, Dec. 14, 1861. A noted German composer. He was joint kapellmeister with Weber and Morlacchi of the opera at Dresden (1823-26), kapellmeister of the Leipsic theater (1827-31), and court kapellmeister at Hanover after the last date. He was the author of the operas "Der Vampyr" (1828), "Hans Heiling" (1833), etc.

Marsden (märz'den), **William.** Born at Verval, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1754: died near London, Oct. 6, 1836. An English Orientalist and numismatist. He received an appointment in the service of the East India Company at Sumatra in 1771. In 1785 he returned and established an East India agency in Gower street, London. In 1804 he was made first secretary of the admiralty. His chief works are "History of Sumatra" (1783), "Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language" (1812), "Numismata illustrata orientalia" (1823–1825). He presented his collection of 3,447 Oriental coins to the British Museum.

Marsdiep (märs-dēp'). A strait in the Netherlands, separating the island of Texel from the mainland.

Marseillaise, La (lä mär-se-yāz'). A popular French patriotic song. The words and music are by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a captain of engineers, and were composed at Strasburg in a fit of enthusiasm on the night of April 24, 1792. It was first called "Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin."

The "Chant de guerre" was sung in Dietrich's [the mayor's] house on April 25, copied and arranged for a military band on the following day, and performed by the band of the Garde Nationale at a review on Sunday, the 29th. On June 25 a singer named Mireur sang it at a civic banquet at Marseilles with so much effect that it was immediately printed and distributed to the volunteers of the battalion just starting for Paris. They entered Paris on July 30, singing their new hymn; and with it on their lips they marched to the attack on the Tuileries on August 10, 1792. From that day the "Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin" was called "Chanson" or "Chant des Marseillais," and finally "La Marseillaise." The "Marseillaise" has often been made use of by composers. Of these, two may be cited: Salieri in the opening chorus of his opera "Palmira" (1795), and Grison, in the introduction to the oratorio "Esther" (still in MS.), both evidently international. Schumann uses it in his song of the "Two Grenadiers" with magnificent effect; and also introduces it in his overture to "Hermann und Dorothea."

Grove, Dict. of Music, II. 220.

Marseilles (mär-sālz'), F. **Marseille** (mär-sāy'). [L. *Massilia*, Gr. *Μασσαλία*.] The capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 5° 24′ E. It is the third city and the principal seaport of France, and also the chief seaport of the Mediterranean. In Europe it ranks after London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. Its commerce is with Africa, Italy, the Levant, the Indies, etc. It is the terminus of the Messageries Maritimes and other steamer lines. Its especial trade is in grain, coffee, hides, silk, wool, and oil-seeds. The leading manufacture is soap. It has a large artificial harbor. The chief promenade is the Prado. Among its notable buildings are the Museum of Fine Arts, the bourse, the Palais de Justice, and the cathedral, a modern building by Vaudoyer, in a modified Byzantine style, built in alternate courses of dark and light stone. The Palais de Longchamp is a fine modern Renaissance building, forming a monumental termination to the great Durance aqueduct. It consists of two wings which contain the museums of painting and natural history, and are connected by a colonnade with a central pavilion from which issues a beautiful fountain in the form of a cascade. The city was founded by Greek colonists from Phocæa about 600 B. C.; became an important colonizing and commercial center in southern Gaul; was destroyed by the Saracens, and rebuilt; was ruled by viscounts; was independent for a short time in the 13th century; was deprived of its freedom by the counts of Provence; was united to France in 1481; had its privileges taken away in 1660; was punished for its royalist principles in the Revolution; and was noted in 1792 for the march of its volunteers to Paris with the "Marseillaise" (which see). It has frequently suffered from epidemics. It was the birthplace of Thiers. Population (1891), 403,749.

Marsh (märsh), or **de Marisco, Adam.** Born probably in Somerset: died about 1257. A learned English Franciscan monk. He was educated at Oxford, and later taught in the Franciscan school there. He was an intimate friend of Grosseteste and Simon de Montfort.

Friar Rogér Bacon, a writer by no means inclined to flatter the members of his own order, can hardly find words strong enough to express his admiration of his friend Adam Marsh. In one passage he classes him with Solomon, Aristotle, Avicenna, and Grosseteste as "perfect in all knowledge"; in another he describes Grosseteste and Marsh as "the greatest clerks of the world, and men perfect in knowledge divine and human." Some of the letters of "the Illustrious Doctor," as Marsh was formerly styled, have been preserved, and, if they scarcely warrant the high encomium of Bacon, they are at least interesting records of an unselfish and honourable life. The Oxford friar had as his two chief correspondents Robert Grosseteste, the champion of the English church, and Simon de Montfort, the champion of the English people. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 51.

Marsh, Mrs. (**Anne Caldwell**). Born in Staffordshire about 1798: died there, Oct., 1874. An English novelist. Among her works are "Two Old Men's Tales" (1846), "Emilia Wyndham" (1846 and 1888), and "Norman's Bridge."

Marsh, George Perkins. Born at Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801: died at Vallombrosa, Italy, July 24, 1882. An American philologist, diplomatist, and politician. He was member of Congress from Vermont 1842-49, and United States minister to Turkey 1849-53, and to Italy 1861-82. He published a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language" (1838), "The Camel" (1856), "Lectures on the English Language" (1861), "Origin and History of the English Language" (1862), "Man and Nature" (1864: revised as "The Earth as Modified by Human Action," 1874).

Marsh, Herbert. Born 1757: died at Peterborough, England, 1839. Bishop of Peterborough. His chief work is a translation of the "Introduction to the New Testament" by Michaelis (1793-1801).

Marsh, Othniel Charles. Born at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1831. A distinguished American paleontologist, professor at Yale University since 1866. His special study is the extinct vertebrates of the United States. His works include "Odontornithes: a Monograph on the Extinct Toothed Birds of North America" (1880), "Dinocerata: a Monograph on an Extinct Order of Gigantic Mammals" (1884), etc.

Marshal (mär'shal), **William.** Born about 1146: died at Caversham, near Reading, May 14, 1219. First Earl of Pembroke and Striguil of the Marshal line, and regent of England. When King Stephen besieged John Marshal at Newbury in 1152, William was made hostage for his father at the royal court. In 1170 he was placed by Henry II. in charge of his oldest son, Henry. At the death of Henry II. he served Richard I. On Richard's death Marshal declared for John. He was present at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. John died Oct. 19, 1216, and on Nov. 11, 1216, Marshal was chosen regent.

Marshal Forwards. A nickname of Blücher.

Marshall (mär'shal). A city and the capital of Calhoun County, southern Michigan, situated on the Kalamazoo 100 miles west of Detroit. Population (1890), 3,968.

Marshall. A city and the capital of Harrison County, eastern Texas, situated about 245 miles northeast of Austin. Population (1890), 7,207.

Marshall, Humphrey. Born in Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1812: died at Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1872. An American politician and soldier. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1849-52 and 1855-1859; United States commissioner to China 1852-53; and later a Confederate general and member of Congress.

Marshall, John. Born in Fauquier County, Va., Sept. 24, 1755: died at Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. A celebrated American jurist. He served in the Revolutionary War; was a member of the Virginia convention to ratify the constitution in 1788; was a United States envoy to France 1797-98; was a member of Congress from Virginia 1799-1800; was secretary of state 1800-1801; and was chief justice of the United States Supreme Court 1801-35. He published a "Life of Washington" (5 vols. 1804-07), the first volume of which was published separately under the title of "A History of the American Colonies" (1824).

Marshall, John. Born at Ely, Cambridgeshire, Sept. 11, 1818: died Jan. 1, 1891. An English anatomist and surgeon. In 1838 he entered University College, London, and in 1844 was admitted a member, and on Dec. 7, 1849, a fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was appointed professor of surgery at University College in 1866, and of anatomy at the Royal Academy in 1873. In 1883 he became president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Marshall, William. Flourished 1630-50. An English engraver. He engraved portraits of Donne, Milton, Shakspere, Bacon, and Charles I. on horseback.

Marshall, William Calder. Born at Edinburgh, 1813: died June 16, 1894. A Scottish sculptor. Among his works are "Sabrina," a statue of Sir Robert Peel (in Manchester), decorations in the Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's, etc.

Marshall, Gent., William. The pseudonym under which Horace Walpole wrote "The Castle of Otranto."

Marshall Islands. An archipelago of atolls in the Pacific Ocean, under German protection since 1885, situated about lat. 5°-12° N., long. 161°-172° E. It comprises two main groups, Ralik and Ratak. They were discovered by Saavedra in 1529, and explored by Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. Area (with Brown and Providence Islands), about 150 square miles. Population, about 15,000.

Marshall Pass. A noted pass in the Cordilleras of Colorado, in the neighborhood of Gunnison. It is traversed by a railway. Height, 10,858 feet.

Marshalltown (mär'shal-toun). A city, capital of Marshall County, Iowa, situated on the Iowa River 48 miles northeast of Des Moines. Population (1890), 8,914.

Marshalsea (mär'shal-sē) **Prison.** A prison in Southwark, London, used latterly for debtors, and abolished in 1849. "This prison was used for persons guilty of offences on the high seas, or within the precincts of the court. The marshal of this prison was seized and beheaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler in 1381. Connected with the prison was the Marshalsea Court, the seat ('siége') of the marshal of the king's household, 'to decide differences and to punish criminals within the royal palace, or on the verge thereof, which extended to twelve miles around it.' This court was united with that of Queen's Bench in 1842." *Hare*, London, I. 465.

Marshman (märsh'man), **John Clark.** Born Aug., 1794: died at London, July 8, 1877. An English historian, son of Joshua Marshman (1768-1837). He went to Serampore with his father in 1800. He started the first paper-mill in India, and established the Serampore College for the education of the natives. He returned to England in 1852. He was a secular bishop for 20 years. His chief works are a "Dictionary of the Bengalee Language," abridged from Carey's dictionary (1827), "History of India from Remote Antiquity to the Accession of the Mogul Dynasty" (1842), "Memoirs of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock" (1860).

Marshman (märsh'man), **Joshua.** Born at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, April 20, 1768: died at Serampore, Bengal, India, Dec. 5, 1837. An English Baptist missionary and Orientalist, originally a weaver by trade. He was missionary at Serampore 1799-1837, and published "The Works of Confucius" (1811), "Elements of Chinese Grammar," etc.

Marsi (mär'sī). [L. (Tacitus) *Marsi*, Gr. (Strabo) *Μαρσοί*.] A German tribe first mentioned by Strabo. They took part in the uprising under Arminius but disappear after the campaigns of Germanicus. They were probably a part of the Sygambri, whom they adjoined on the southeast, west of the Cherusci and Chatti.

Marsic (mär'sik). [Ar., perhaps modified from *marfiq* or *marfaq*, the elbow.] The fifth-magnitude double star κ Herculis, situated in the right elbow of the giant as usually drawn.

Marsico Nuovo (mär'sē-kō nö-ō'vō). A small town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, situated on the Agri 20 miles south of Potenza.

Marsic War. See *Social War*.

Marsigli (mär-sēl'yē), Count **Luigi Ferdinando.** Born at Bologna, Italy, June 10, 1658: died there, Nov. 1, 1730. An Italian soldier, naturalist, and geographer. He was in the Austrian military service, and for the surrender of the fortress of Altbreisach in the War of the Spanish Succession was degraded by a court martial. He wrote a "Physical History of the Sea" (1711), "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus, cum observationibus geographicis" (1726), "Stato militare dell' imperio Ottomano" (1732).

Marsiglio (mär-sēl'yō), or **Marsirio,** or **Marsilius,** etc. A Saracen king in the Carolingian cycle of romance.

Marsivan (mär-sē-vän'). A manufacturing town in the vilayet of Sivas, Asia Minor, 25 miles northwest of Amasia. Population, about 5,000.

Mars-la-Tour (märs'lä-tör'). A village in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 14 miles west of Metz. For the battle of Aug. 16, 1870, see *Vionville*.

Marston (märs'ton), **John.** Born about 1575: died at London, June 25, 1634. An English dramatist, satirist, and divine. He graduated at Oxford (Brasenose College) in 1594, and was rector of Christchurch, Hampshire, 1616-31, giving up writing for the stage after his appointment. He was involved in the endless quarrels with Jonson and Dekker referred to in their plays and his; and also attacked Joseph Hall in his satires, in reply to an assault in Hall's "Virgidemiæ." He wrote "The Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image," a poem (1598), "The Scourge of Villanie," three books of satires (1598). Among his plays are "History of Antonio and Mellida" (1602), "The Malcontent" (1604), "Eastward Ho" with Jonson and Chapman (1605), "The Dutch Courtezan" (1605), "Parasitaster, or the Fawn" (1606), "The Wonder of Women, or the Tragedy of Sophonisba" (1607), "The Insatiate Countess" also attributed to W. Barksteed (1613). He also wrote parts of "Histriomastix" (1610) and "Jack Drum's Entertainment" (1616).

Marston, John Westland. Born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1819: died at London, Jan. 5, 1890. An English dramatist. In 1834 he entered the office of his uncle, a London solicitor. He was closely associated with a group of mystics corresponding somewhat to the Transcendentalists of New England. He wrote "The Patrician's Daughter" (performed Dec., 1842), "Strathmore" (1849), "Marie de Méranie" (1850), "A Life's Ransom" (1857), "A Hard Struggle" (1858), "Donna Diana," his best play (1863), "The Favourite of Fortune" (1866). He contributed much poetical criticism to the "Athenæum," including a review of "Atalanta in Calydon." In 1888 appeared "Our Recent Actors" and "Recollections of Late Distinguished Performers of both Sexes." Some of his smaller poems were very successful, especially that on the charge at Balaklava.

Marston, Philip Bourke. Born at London, Aug. 13, 1850: died Feb. 13, 1887. An English poet, son of John Westland Marston. From his youth he was almost totally blind. He published "Songtide, and Other Poems" (1871), "All in All" (1875), and "Wind Voices" (1883). After his death appeared "For a Song's Sake, and Other Stories" (1887), "Garden Secrets" (1887), and "A Last Harvest" (1891). His "Collected Poems" were edited by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton in 1892.

Marston Moor. A plain in Yorkshire, England, 8 miles west-northwest of York. Here, July 2, 1644, the Parliamentary forces and Scots (about 24,000) under the Fairfaxes, Leven, Cromwell, and Manchester defeated the Royalists (about 20,000) under Prince Rupert.

Marstrand (mär'strand), **Vilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1810: died at Copenhagen, March 25, 1873. A Danish painter of historical and genre subjects. He was professor at the Academy of Copenhagen from 1848, and its director 1853-59.

Marsus (mär'sus), **Domitius.** Born 54 (?) B. C.: died 4 (?) B. C. A Roman poet of the Augustan age, author of a collection of epigrams ("Cicuta") and comic tales, a work on oratory, an epic ("Amazonis"), and erotic elegies. He was noted for the severity of his satire.

Marsyas (mär'si-as). [Gr. Μαρσύας.] In Greek mythology, a Phrygian, in some accounts a peasant, and in others a satyr, defeated by Apollo in a musical contest. According to the myth, Marsyas picked up the flute of Athene which the goddess had thrown away in disgust on seeing the reflection of her face in water, how playing distorted her features, and found that when he blew it beautiful strains came forth from it of their own accord. He challenged Apollo to a combat, flute against lyre, and only when Apollo added his voice to his instrument was the god declared victor by the umpires, the Muses (or, in some accounts, the Nysæans). For his presumption Apollo flayed him alive. Chaucer in his "House of Fame," makes Marsyas a woman, Marcia.

Martaban (mär-ta-bän'). A small town and former fortress in British Burma, opposite Moulmain: the medieval capital of Pegu. It was stormed and taken by the British Oct. 30, 1824, and April 5, 1852.

Martaban, Gulf of. An arm of the Bay of Bengal, west of Burma, in about lat. 16° N.

Martano (mär-tä'nō). A character in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," evidently the original of Spenser's Braggadocchio.

Martel, Charles. See *Charles Martel.*

Martel (mär-tel'), **Louis Joseph.** Born at St.-Omer, Sept. 15, 1813: died at Évreux, March 4, 1892. A French politician. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849, was elected member of the legislative bodies in 1863 and 1869; and was a member and vice-president of the National Assembly (1871) in which he belonged to the left center. He became a life senator in 1875, was minister of justice Dec., 1876,–May, 1877; and was president of the Senate in 1879.

Martel de Janville (mär-tel' dė zhoṅ-vēl'), **Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau,** Comtesse **de.** Born at the Château de Koëtsal, Morbihan, about 1850. A French writer, known under her pseudonym "Gyp." She has written for "La Vie Parisienne" and more recently for "La Revue des Deux Mondes." She has created several well-known types (notably Paulette, Loulou, and le petit Bob) which appear in her sketches and have given titles to several of her books. Among the latter are "Autour du mariage" (1883: dramatized in the same year with M. Crémieux), "Ce que femme veut!" (1885), "Sans voiles" (1885), "Autour du divorce" (1886), "Bob au salon," with illustrations by "Bob" (1888–90), "C'est nous qui sont l'histoire" (1890), "Passionette" (1891), etc.

Martens (mär'tens), **Georg Friedrich von.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 22, 1756: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 21, 1821. A German publicist and diplomatist. He became professor of law at Göttingen in 1784. His chief work is "Recueil des traités" (2d ed. 1817–35).

Martens (mär'tens), Baron **Karl von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1790: died at Dresden, March 28, 1863. A German diplomatist, nephew of G. F. von Martens. He wrote "Guide diplomatique" (5th ed. 1866), etc.

Martensen (mär'ten-sen), **Hans Lassen.** Born Aug. 19, 1808: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1884. A Danish theologian. He became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1840, court preacher in 1845, and bishop of Zealand in 1854.

Martext (mär'tekst), **Sir Oliver.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," a country curate. The title Sir was a pontifical style sold by the legates of the Pope to those clergymen who could pay for it, and was frequently bestowed on parsons by the old dramatists. Martext was perhaps a satirical name for one whose style was rustic and unlearned. *Furness.*

Martha (mär'thä). [Aramean, 'lady'; It. Sp. *Marta,* Pg. *Martha,* F. *Marthe.*] One of the adherents of Jesus, sister of Mary and Lazarus, whose house in Bethany Jesus often visited. A later tradition makes her come with her brother Lazarus to the south of France. She is the patron saint of good housewives.

Martha. An opera by Flotow, first produced at Vienna in 1847.

Martha's Vineyard (mär'thäz vin'yärd). An island southeast of Massachusetts, to which it belongs, forming the chief part of Dukes County. It is separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound (about [illegible] miles wide) and is a summer resort. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602, and was named by him. Length [illegible].

Martial (mär'shal) (**Marcus Valerius Martialis**). Born at Bilbilis, Spain, 43 A. D.: died in Spain about 104. A Latin poet, author of 14 books of epigrams. He resided chiefly at Rome. Little is known of his life.

Martial Maid, The. See *Love's Cure.*

Martigny (mär-tēn-yē'), G. **Martinach** (mär'tē-näch), Roman **Octodurum.** A town in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated near the Rhone in lat. 46° 7' N., long. 7° 4' E. It consists of the communes Martigny-Ville, Martigny-Bourg, and Martigny-Combe, [illegible].

Martigues (mär-tēg'), **Les.** A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Étang de Berre 18 miles northwest of Marseilles. It [illegible] the capital of a small [illegible]. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Martin [illegible], Saint. [LL. *Martinus,* of [illegible]] Born at Sabaria, Pannonia, [illegible] about 397 (400?). A [illegible] Gaul. He became bishop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] publicans and tavern-keepers, the beggars being taken [illegible].

Martin. In Dryden's "Hind and Panther," the Lutheran party.

Martin I. Died in the Crimea, Sept. 16, 655. Pope 649–653. He condemned the Monothelites at the Lateran [illegible] and was [illegible] by the emperor Constans II.

Martin II., or **Marinus I.** Pope 882–884.

Martin III., or **Marinus II.** Pope 942–946.

Martin IV. (**Simon de Brion**). Born in France about 1210: died at Perugia, Italy, March, 1285. Pope 1281–85.

Martin V. (family name **Colonna**). Died Feb. 20, 1431. Pope 1417–31. He was elected by the Council of Constance after the deposition of John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII.

Martin, Alexander. Born in New Jersey about 1740: died at Danbury, N. C., Nov., 1807. An American politician and Revolutionary officer. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1782; was reelected in 1789, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and served in the United States Senate 1793–99.

Martin, Benjamin. Born at Worplesdon, Surrey, 1704: died at London, Feb. 9, 1782. An English mathematician and instrument-maker. He wrote "Bibliotheca Technologica" (1737), an "English Dictionary" (1749), "Martin's Magazine" (1755), "Mathematical Institutions" (1759–64), etc.

Martin (mär-taṅ'), **Bon Louis Henri.** Born at St.-Quentin, Aisne, Feb. 20, 1810: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1883. An eminent French historian. He studied for the bar and served as clerk in a law office in Paris. Through a happy concourse of circumstances, he was led to concentrate his energies on a "Histoire de France par les principaux historiens" (1834–36), which is merely a sequence of excerpts from the works of leading chroniclers and historians. Next he undertook a "Histoire de France" on his own account, and the results of his arduous and patient investigations were published in 19 volumes (1837–54). Immediately on completion of this task, Martin revised and enlarged his work, and replaced the original publication by a new edition in 16 volumes (1855–60). Besides his early writings and his numerous contributions to periodicals he published "Minuit et Midi" (1832), "Histoire de Soissons" (1837), "De la France, de son génie et de ses destinées" (1847), "Daniel Manin" (1859), "L'Unité italienne et la France" (1861), "Jean Reynaud" (1863), "Pologne et Moscovie" (1863), a heroic drama "Vercingetorix" (1865), "La Russie et l'Europe" (1866), "Histoire de France populaire" (1867–75), "Études d'archéologie celtique" (1871), and "Napoléon et les frontières de la France" (1874). He served his country in various political capacities, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1878.

Martin, François Xavier. Born at Marseilles, March 17, 1764: died at New Orleans, Dec., 1846. An American jurist. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana 1815–45. He published a history of North Carolina (1829) and of Louisiana (1827).

Martin (mär'tin), **Homer D.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct., 1836. An American landscape-painter. He was elected national academician in 1875, and is a member of the Society of American Artists.

Martin (mär'tin), **John.** Born at Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, Northumberland, July 19, 1789: died in the Isle of Man, Feb. 17, 1854. An English historical painter and engraver. His chief works are "Belshazzar's Feast" (1821), "The Fall of Nineveh" (1828), "The Deluge" (1837), "The Last Man" (1839), and "The Eve of the Deluge" (1840).

Martin, Luther. Born at New Brunswick, N.J., 1744: died at New York, July 10, 1826. An American lawyer. He was attorney-general of Maryland 1778–1805, and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the United States constitution. He left the convention to avoid signing the Constitution. He was reappointed attorney-general in 1818, but two years later was disabled by a stroke of paralysis. In 1822 the legislature of Maryland passed an act requiring every lawyer in the State to pay annually a license fee of [illegible] for the benefit of Luther Martin.

Martin, Mary Letitia (Mrs. **Bell**). Born at Ballinahinch Castle, County Galway, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1815: died at New York, Nov. 7, 1850. A British novelist, known as Mrs. Bell Martin and the "Princess of Connemara." Her chief work is "Julia Howard: a Romance" (1850).

Martin, Sir **Theodore.** Born at Edinburgh, 1816. A British author. He settled in London as a parliamentary agent in 1846. He has translated Poems and Ballads of Goethe [illegible] Horace [illegible] Catullus (1861), [illegible] "Vita nuova" (1862) Goethe's "Faust" (1862), and written [illegible] "Life of the Prince Consort" [illegible] "Life of Lord Lyndhurst" (1883), etc.

Martin, Sir **Thomas Byam.** Born July 25, 1773: died at Portsmouth, Oct. 21, 1854. An English admiral. As commander of the Tremendous he [illegible]

Martin, Sir **William.** Born at Birmingham, 1807: died at Torquay, Nov. 18, 1880. An English [illegible] New Zealand [illegible]

Martina (mär-tē'nä). A town in southeastern [illegible].

Martina Franca (mär-tē'nä fräng'kä). A town in the province of Lecce, Italy, [illegible] west by north of Brindisi. Population (1881), commune, [illegible].

Martin Chuzzlewit (chuz'l-wit). A novel by Dickens, produced in 20 monthly parts, the first coming out in 1843. It was published in one volume in 1844, and in Dickens's own words was intended "to show how selfishness propagates itself, and to what a grim giant it may grow from small beginnings." See *Chuzzlewit.*

Martin de Moussy (mär-taṅ' dė mö-sē'), **Jean Antoine Victor.** Born at Moussy-le-Vieux, June 26, 1810: died near Paris, March 26, 1869. A French physician and traveler. He established himself at Montevideo in 1842, and from 1855 to 1859 made extensive explorations of the Argentine provinces under the auspices of the government. The results were published as "Description géographique et statistique de la Confédération Argentine" (Paris, 3 vols. and atlas, 1860–1864), and in various scientific papers.

Martine (mär-tēn'). The revengeful wife of Sganarelle in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui."

Martineau (mär'ti-nō), **Harriet.** Born at Norwich, June 12, 1802: died at Clappersgate, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, June 27, 1876. A noted English author, sister of Dr. James Martineau. At the age of 16 she became very deaf, and she never possessed the senses of taste and smell. In 1820 she became interested in the writings of Hartley and Priestley, who exerted a strong influence upon her philosophical and religious beliefs. Her first literary success was with a series of stories illustrating the political economy of Malthus, Ricardo, and James Mill (1832). In 1834 she visited America and assisted the abolitionists. Among her works are "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," "The Faith as Unfolded by Many Prophets," "Providence Manifested through Israel" (these were prize essays published by the Unitarian Society); "Society in America" (1836), "Retrospect of Western Travel" (1838), "Deerbrook," a novel (1839), "Forest and Game-Law Tales" (1845), "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace" (written for Charles Knight, 1848), "The Philosophy of Comte, freely translated and condensed" (1853), "British Rule in India" (1857), "The Endowed Schools of Ireland" (1859), "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (1861) etc. Her autobiography was edited by Maria Weston Chapman in 1877.

Martineau, James. Born at Norwich, England, April 21, 1805. An English Unitarian clergyman. He removed to London in 1857, and was principal of Manchester New College 1868–85. He is the author of "Endeavours after the Christian Life" (1843–47), "Miscellanies" (1852) "Studies of Christianity" (1858), "Essays" (1866), "A Word for Scientific Theology" (1868), "Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism" (1874), "Modern Materialism, etc." (1876), "The Relation between Ethics and Religion" (1881), "A Study of Spinoza" (1882), "Types of Ethical Theory" (1885), "A Study of Religion, etc." (1888), "The Seat of Authority in Religion" (1890), etc.

Martinestje, or **Martinesti** (mär-tē-nes'tē). A village in Rumania, situated on the Rimnik about 37 miles west of Galatz. Here, Sept. 22, 1789, the allied Austrians and Russians under Suvaroff defeated the Turks.

Martinet (mär-tē-nā'), **Achille Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 21, 1806: died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1877. A French engraver.

Martinez (mär-tē'neth), **Enrico.** Born either in Holland or in Andalusia, about 1570: died in the city of Mexico, 1632. An engineer who, from 1607, was engaged in works for the drainage of the Mexican lake. He wrote a work on New Spain.

Martinez (mär-tē'neth), **Tomas.** Born in Leon about 1812: died at Managua, March 12, 1873. A Nicaraguan general and statesman. He fought against Walker 1856–57; governed Nicaragua conjointly with Jerez, June–Oct., 1857; commanded the army against Costa Rica, and was president Nov. 15, 1857–March 1, 1867. This period was the most prosperous in the history of the republic. From Sept., 1862, to May, 1863, Nicaragua and Guatemala were engaged in a war with Honduras and Salvador, in which the latter were victorious.

Martinez Campos (käm'pōs), **Arsenio.** Born at Segovia, Dec. 14, 1834. A Spanish general and politician. He served with distinction in Spain against the Carlists and in Cuba; was premier for a time in 1879, and in 1881 with Señor Sagasta formed a cabinet which was in power until 1883. In 1895 he was charged with the suppression of the Cuban insurrection.

Martinez de la Rosa (dā lä rō'sä), **Francisco.** Born at Granada, Spain, March 10, 1789: died at Madrid, Feb. 7, 1862. A Spanish statesman and man of letters. He was premier 1820–23 and 1834–1835, and was minister of foreign affairs 1844–46. Among his works are "Edipo," "La Conjuracion de Venecia," and "La hija en casa y la madre en la mascara."

Martinez de Rozas (rō'zäs), **Juan.** Born at Mendoza (then in Chile, now in Argentina), 1759: died there, March 3, 1813. A Chilean patriot. He was intendente of Concepcion, and acquired great influence in the south of Chile. Appointed secretary of the captain-general Carrasco in 1808 he virtually controlled his policy, preparing the way for the revolution. He was a member of the first revolutionary junta (Sept., 1810–July, 1811) and its leading spirit, but the intrigues of Carrera eventually gave that leader the ascendancy, and in 1812 Rozas was banished.

Martini (mär-tē'nē), **Giovanni Battista** (called Padre **Martini**). Born at Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1706: died at Bologna, Aug. 4 (?), 1784. A Franciscan monk, noted as a writer on music. His principal works are "Storia della musica" (1757–81, 3 vols., on the history of music), "Saggio di contrapunto" ("Essay on Counterpoint," 1774–75).

Martini, Simone, or **Simone di Martino:** incorrectly **Simone Memmi.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1283: died at Avignon, France, 1344. An Italian painter, of the Sienese school.

Martinique (mär-ti-nēk′). An island of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, belonging to France, situated south of Dominica and north of St. Lucia, and intersected by lat. 14° 40′ N., long. 61° 10′ W. Capital, Fort de France; chief port, St.-Pierre. The surface is mountainous. The leading product is sugar. The inhabitants are chiefly negroes and half-castes. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1635 was colonized by the French. At the end of the Seven Years' War, and at two periods in the Napoleonic wars, it was held by the British. Area, 381 square miles. Population (1888), 175,391.

Martinists (mär′tin-ists). The members of the school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St.-Martin (1743–1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out: a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catharine II. *Blunt*, Dict. of Sects.

Martin Mar-all. See *Sir Martin Mar-all.*

Martino, Simone di. See *Martini.*

Martinsburg (mär′tinz-bėrg). The capital of Berkeley County, West Virginia, 60 miles northwest of Washington. Population (1890), 7,226.

Martin's summer, Saint. A period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day (Nov. 11).

Martinus Scriblerus (mär-tī′nus skrib-lē′rus), **Memoirs of.** A satire written principally by John Arbuthnot, published in 1741. Pope and Swift were also among the contributors and members of the Scriblerus Club.

> The famous Martinus Scriblerus Club, in which Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot took the leading parts, was formed, at Pope's suggestion, for the purpose of satirizing broadly all literary incompetence. During the latest period of Pope's career the projects of Scriblerus were constantly present to the mind of that poet, and "the great and wonderful work of 'The Dunciad'" is the most celebrated of his fragmentary contributions to the labours of the club. Swift, on the other hand, was to exert himself on the creation of a satirical romance, and the first intimation which the world received of this production was a mysterious series of allusions in Pope's "Memoirs of Scriblerus," in which the four parts of Martin's Travels were rudely sketched. They were to form "very extraordinary voyages into very extraordinary nations," and to "manifest the most distinguishing marks of a philosopher, a politician, and a legislator."
>
> *Gosse*, Eighteenth-Century Lit., p. 159.

Martin Vas (or **Vaz**) (mär-tēn′ väz). A group of islets belonging to Great Britain, situated in the South Atlantic, near Trinidad, in lat. 20° 28′ S., long. 28° 53′ W.

Martius. A character in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus": a son of Titus Andronicus.

Martius (märt′sē-ös), **Karl Friedrich Philipp von.** Born at Erlangen, April 17, 1794: died at Munich, Dec. 13, 1868. A Bavarian naturalist. From 1817 to 1820 he traveled with Spix in Brazil, under the auspices of the Bavarian government. On his return he was knighted. In 1826 he was appointed professor of botany in the University of Munich, and in 1832 conservator of the botanical garden, but resigned both positions in 1864. The results of the Brazilian expedition were published at the expense of the Bavarian government as "Reise in Brasilien" (3 vols. and atlas, 1823–31), and in a series of richly illustrated works on animals and plants, the latter by Martius. His work on palms was published from 1823 to 1850 in 3 folio volumes. He planned and edited the first volumes of the "Flora Brasiliensis" (begun in 1840), one of the greatest botanical works ever undertaken. His contributions to Brazilian ethnology are important. His minor works embrace over 160 titles.

Mártos (mär′tōs). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, 41 miles north northwest of Granada. Population (1887), 16,356.

Martyn (mär′tin), **Henry.** Born at Truro, England, Feb. 18, 1781: died at Tokat, Armenia, Oct. 16, 1812. An English missionary. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1801, and became a fellow of his college in 1802. His career was suggested by reading the life of David Brainerd. He arrived at Calcutta as chaplain of the East India Company in 1806, and began to preach to the natives at Cawnpore. In 1811 he visited Persia, and in 1812 started on his return to England by way of Constantinople. He died on the way at Tokat. His "Journals and Letters" appeared in 1837. His works include "The New Testament translated into the Hindoostanee Language from the Original Greek" (1814) and "The New Testament translated into Persian" (1827).

Martyn, John. Born at London, Sept. 12, 1699: died at Chelsea, Jan. 29, 1768. An English botanist, son of Thomas Martyn, a Hamburg merchant. In 1725 he contributed the technical botanical terms to Bailey's dictionary; in 1728 issued the first decad of his "Historia plantarum rariorum"; in 1730 entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1732 was elected professor of botany at Cambridge.

Martyr, Justin. See *Justin, Saint.*

Martyr, or **Martir** (mär′tėr), **Peter:** commonly called **Peter Martyr de Anghierra** or **Angleria.** Born at Anghierra, in the state of Milan, Feb. 2, 1455: died in Granada, 1526. An Italian courtier and historian. In 1487 he went to Spain with the Count of Tendilla, and remained in the service of Queen Isabella. In 1492 he opened a school for young nobles in Madrid; later he was tutor of the Spanish princes, and in 1501 he was sent as ambassador to Venice and Egypt. In 1524 he became a member of the Council of the Indies, and he held other public offices. "De Orbe Novo," his principal historical work, treats of the first thirty years of American discovery. His published letters are also of historical value.

Martyrdom of St. George. A picture by Paolo Veronese, over the high altar of the Church of San Giorgio in Braida, in Verona.

Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The saint is being forced down on the gridiron by an executioner and a soldier; an attendant is putting wood on the fire, and soldiers and spectators complete the group. An angel with the martyr's crown and palm hovers above.

Martyrios mine (mär-tē′rē-ōs min). A gold-mine said to have been discovered in the interior of Brazil, in the region now embraced in northern Matto Grosso, about 1685. The knowledge of the locality, if it ever existed, was lost. Numerous expeditions were made in search of it, and these, though without the desired result, were important in other respects. Search for the mine is occasionally made even at the present day.

Martyrs, Les. [F., 'The Martyrs.'] A prose epic on the triumph of Christianity, by Châteaubriand (1809).

> The unequal but remarkable prose epic of "Les Martyrs" [of Châteaubriand]. This, the story of which is laid in the time of Diocletian, shifts its scene from classical countries to Gaul, where the half-mythical heroes of the Franks appear, and then back to Greece, Rome, and Purgatory.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 427.

Martyrs, Les. An opera by Donizetti, produced at Paris in 1840, in London as "I Martiri" in 1852: an adaptation of Donizetti's "Poliuto."

Marure (mä-rö′rā), **Alejandro.** Born near Quezaltenango, 1803: died in Guatemala City, 1866. A Guatemalan politician and historian. His principal works deal with the history of Central America from 1811 to 1844.

Marvejols (märv-zhōl′). A town in the department of Lozère, southern France, situated on the Colagne 11 miles west-northwest of Mende. Population (1891), 4,672.

Marvel (mär′vel), **Ik.** The pseudonym of Donald Grant Mitchell.

Marvell (mär′vel), **Andrew.** Born March 31, 1621: died Aug. 18, 1678. An English poet and satirist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1638. In 1653 he became tutor of Cromwell's ward, William Dutton, and in 1657 was appointed Milton's assistant in the Latin secretaryship. He is known chiefly for his satires on Charles II. and the Stuarts, originally circulated in manuscript and collected in "Poems on Affairs of State" (1689). His most notable poem is the "Horatian Ode" to Cromwell (printed 1776). He also wrote "The Rehearsal Transprosed," a successful attack on Parker for his assaults on the nonconformists (1672–73). Perhaps the most noted of his minor poems is his "Nymph Complaining" (or "The White Fawn").

Marvellous Boy, The. A name given to Thomas Chatterton.

Marwar. See *Jodhpur.*

Marwood (mär′wüd), **Mrs.** One of the principal characters in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

Marx (märks), **Adolf Bernhard.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Nov. 27, 1799: died at Berlin, May 17, 1866. A German composer and writer on music, author of "Lehre von der musikalischen Komposition" (1837–47), etc.

Marx, Karl. Born at Treves, Prussia, May 5, 1818: died at London, March 14, 1883. A German socialist. He studied jurisprudence, philosophy, and history at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1842 became editor of the "Rheinische Zeitung" at Cologne, on the suppression of which in 1843 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of sociology and political economy. He was soon expelled from France at the instance of the Prussian government, and took refuge at Brussels. On the outbreak of the revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, he returned to Cologne, where he founded the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung." He was, however, expelled from Prussia again in 1849, and eventually settled at London, where he continued his socialistic agitation. He was the controlling spirit of the International from its foundation in 1864 to its disruption in 1872. His chief work is "Das Kapital" (1867).

Mary (mā′ri). [Heb. *Miriam*, Gr. *Μαρία* or *Μαριάμ*, L. *Maria*, F. *Marie*, It. Sp. Pg. G. *Maria*. See *Miriam*.] The mother of Jesus. According to the Gospel narrative, the angel Gabriel, sent from God to Mary, "a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David," told her that she was to bring forth a son, adding the explanation that the holy thing to be born of her was to be conceived of the Holy Ghost. This "annunciation" is commemorated on March 25, which is hence known as Lady-day. In due time she gave birth to the child Jesus in a stable at Bethlehem. Very little is told in the New Testament of Mary's personal history. The doctrine of her immaculate conception and consequent sinlessness is an article of faith in the Roman Catholic Church promulgated Dec. 8, 1854, by a bull of Pope Pius IX. which declares that from the first instant of her conception the Blessed Virgin Mary was kept free from all taint of original sin. In that church, and in the Greek Church, she is regarded as the most exalted of created beings: while angels and saints have that secondary veneration or worship paid to them which is called "dulia," she alone is entitled to "hyperdulia," and her intercession is invoked more than that of all others. She is often called "The Virgin," and in art "The Madonna."

Mary. The sister of Martha and Lazarus, resident at Bethany.

Mary I. (**Mary Tudor**), called "Bloody Mary." Born at Greenwich Palace, Feb. 18, 1516: died Nov. 17, 1558. Queen of England and Ireland, only surviving child of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon. She was affianced first to the dauphin in 1518, and later to Charles V. in 1522. An attempt was also made to marry her to Francis I. in 1526. At the divorce of Catharine in 1533 Mary was adjudged illegitimate, but on Feb. 7, 1544, the crown was entailed upon her after Edward or any lawful child of the king. Edward VI. died July 6, 1553, and on July 13, 1553, Mary was proclaimed queen at Norwich, and crowned at Westminster Oct. 1, 1553. The council proclaimed Lady Jane Grey queen; but Mary quickly overcame opposition. She married Philip of Spain (later Philip II.) at Winchester, July 25, 1554. An insurrection headed by the Duke of Suffolk in favor of his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, and one of Kentishmen led by Sir Thomas Wyatt were suppressed early in this year. In 1555 Parliament restored the papal power, and revived the penal laws against heresy. The first martyr was burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. After 1556 her principal adviser was Cardinal Pole. (See *Pole, Reginald.*) On Nov. 10, 1558, the last heretics were burned at Canterbury, the total number of martyrs during her reign being 300.

Mary II. Born at St. James's Palace, April 30, 1662: died at Kensington Palace, Dec. 28, 1694. Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland, eldest child of James II. By the death of her younger brother, Edgar, in 1671, she became heiress presumptive to the crown, and on Nov. 4, 1677, married William prince of Orange. In the struggle with James II. she identified herself with her husband. On Dec. 22, 1688, James II. fled to France, and on Feb. 13, 1689, William and Mary assented to the "Declaration of Right," and were crowned joint sovereigns. She took little interest in public business, and in the king's absence ruled through the council.

Mary Queen of Scots (**Mary Stuart**). Born in Linlithgow Palace, Dec. 7 (8?), 1542: beheaded at Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587. Third child and only daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Guise. By the death of James (Dec. 14, 1542) she became queen and was crowned at Stirling Castle Sept. 9, 1543. On July 7, 1548, a marriage with the dauphin (Francis II.) was agreed upon. She was sent to Saint-Germains on Oct. 11, and educated with the royal children of France. They were married at Notre Dame April 24, 1558. At the death of Mary Tudor (see *Mary I.*) on Nov. 17, 1558, Mary Stuart laid claim to the English throne, as great-granddaughter of Henry VII., on the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. Francis II. succeeded Henry II. of France on July 10, 1559, and the union of the three kingdoms seemed probable; but he died Dec. 5, 1560. On Aug. 19, 1561, Mary landed at Leith. Her scheme for a marriage with Don Carlos of Spain having been thwarted, on July 29, 1565, she married Lord Darnley, son of Lady Margaret Douglas, next heir after Mary to the English throne. She labored assiduously to restore the Roman Catholic faith in her kingdom, and to establish an absolute royal authority. Her refusal to grant Darnley the crown matrimonial, and his part in the murder of Rizzio, created an estrangement which terminated in the murder of Darnley with her consent Feb. 10, 1567. She married Bothwell, the murderer of Darnley, May 15, 1567; was seized by the lords, June 15, 1567, and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle; and was compelled to abdicate in favor of her son (James VI.) in July. She escaped May 2, 1568, was defeated at the battle of Langside May 13, 1568, and fled to England. Elizabeth confined her first at Carlisle, and then in various other castles. She was removed to Fotheringay Sept. 25, 1586; tried Oct. 14, 1586, on the charge of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth; and beheaded Feb. 8, 1587.

Mary of Burgundy. Born at Brussels, Feb. 13, 1457: died at Brussels, March 27, 1482. Daughter of Charles the Bold. She married Maximilian (later German emperor) in 1477.

Mary of Egypt, Saint. A half-mythical African saint whose history is founded on that of a female anchoret who lived and died in a desert near the river Jordan in Palestine: she bewailed her sins there for many years, and was accidentally discovered. This is a very ancient tradition, and is supported by contemporary evidence. Many picturesque and incredible additions have been made to her story, which in its present form is attributed to St. Sophronius. She is said by him to have lived in Alexandria about the year 400, and to have far exceeded Mary Magdalene, with whom she is frequently confounded, in the excesses of her early life: they are constantly represented in pictures as joint emblems of female penitence. Mary of Egypt is distinguished by three loaves which she took to the desert with her when she repented [illegible]. The earliest pictures of her [illegible] in the [illegible] of the chapel of the [illegible]. There is a celebrated picture of her by Tintoretto in the Scuola di San Rocco, Venice.

> St. Mary of Egypt was early a popular saint in France, and particularly venerated by the Parisians, till eclipsed by the more recent celebrity of the Magdalene. She was styled familiarly [illegible], afterward corrupted by time into La Jussienne. The street in which stood her convent of reformed women dedicated to her is still la Rue Jussienne. We find her whole story painted in the richly

painted windows of the cathedral of Chartres; and again in the "Vitraux de Bourges," where the inscription underneath is written "Segiptiaca."
Mrs. Jameson, Sacred and Legendary Art, I. 389.

Mary of France. Born about March, 1496: died at Westhorpe, Dec. 24, 1533. The third daughter of Henry VII. of England. On Oct. 9, 1514, she married Louis XII. of France, who died Jan. 1, 1515. She soon after married Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: their daughter Frances was the mother of Lady Jane Grey.

Mary of Guise, or **of Lorraine.** Born at Bar-le-Duc, Nov. 22, 1515: died at Edinburgh, June 10, 1560. Queen of James V. of Scotland, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots: the eldest daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On Aug. 4, 1534, she married Louis of Orleans, who died June 9, 1537. She married James V. of Scotland in June, 1538, and Mary Stuart was born Dec. 7 (8?), 1542. James V. died Dec. 14, 1542. On April 12, 1554, Mary was made regent of Scotland. In March, 1559, Henry II. of France sent her instructions to suppress heresy in Scotland. A conflict with Knox and the Reformers resulted in her suspension from the regency Oct. 21, 1559.

Mary of Modena. Born at Modena, Oct. 5, 1658: died at Saint-Germain, France, May 7, 1718. Queen of James II. of England, the only daughter of Alfonso IV. of Modena (Este). Her marriage with the Duke of York (James II.) was concluded at Dover Nov. 21, 1673. The Prince of Wales (see *Stuart, James Francis Edward*) was born June 10, 1688 (O. S.). Her previous children had died in infancy, and rumors of substitution were immediately credited. On the invasion of England by William of Orange, she joined James II. at Saint-Germain.

Mary Barton. A novel by Mrs. Gaskell, published in 1848.

Mary de Medici. See *Maria de' Medici.*

Mary Magdalene (mag-da-lē′nē, or as English mag′da-lēn), or **Magdalen** (mag′da-len) (**Mary of Magdala**). A woman described by Luke, and mentioned elsewhere in the gospels, as a demoniac from whom seven devils had been cast out, and who was closely associated with Jesus, especially at the resurrection. She has commonly been identified, erroneously, with the woman who was "a sinner" mentioned in Luke (vii. 37–50), and also, with even less ground, with Mary of Bethany. See *Magdalen.*

Mary Tudor. See *Mary I.*

Maryborough (mā′ri-bur-ọ̄). A seaport in Queensland, Australia, situated on the Mary River 140 miles north of Brisbane. Population (1886), 9,000.

Maryland (mer′i-land). [Named in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.] One of the thirteen original States of the United States of America, comprised (according to the common classification) in the Southern States. Capital, Annapolis; chief city, Baltimore. It is bounded by Pennsylvania on the north, Delaware and the Atlantic on the east, Chesapeake Bay on the south, Virginia and West Virginia (separated by the Potomac) on the south and west, and West Virginia on the west. It extends from lat. 37° 53′ to 39° 43′ N., and from long. 75° 4′ to 79° 33′ W. The boundaries on the south and west are very irregular. It is divided into two parts (the eastern called the Eastern Shore) by Chesapeake Bay. It is mountainous in the west. The chief agricultural products are tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat; the leading manufactures are iron and steel and cotton. It is noted for the production of oysters. It sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. Maryland was formerly a proprietary colony under the Baltimore family (proprietors from 1632; colony established at St. Mary's 1634). It had boundary disputes with Virginia in the 17th century; was noted for its religious toleration; was governed as a royal province 1691–1715; had a boundary dispute with Pennsylvania which was settled by the establishment of "Mason and Dixon's line" about 1767; ratified the United States Constitution in 1788; was plundered by the British in 1813 and 1814; was one of the slave States; and was the scene of the battle of Antietam and of various other engagements in the Civil War. Area, 12,210 square miles. Population (1890), 1,042,390.

Maryland! My Maryland! A song popular among the Confederates in 1861–65, written by J. R. Randall in 1861. It was sung to the college tune of "Lauriger Horatius."

Marylebone (mar′i-le-bōn; popularly mar′le-bon). A parliamentary borough in the northwestern part of London, between St. Pancras and Paddington. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), [illegible].

Marylebone Gardens. A formerly celebrated place of entertainment in London. It occupied [illegible] in the 17th century. [illegible]

Mary-le-Bow, St. See *St. Mary de [illegible]*

Maryport (mā′ri-pōrt). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated on the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Ellen, 26 miles southwest of Carlisle. Population (1891), 8,784.

Mary River Indians. See *Chepenafa.*

Marysville (mā′riz-vil). A city, capital of Yuba County, California, situated at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, 110 miles north-northeast of San Francisco. It has a flourishing trade, and is a fruit center. Population (1890), 3,991.

Marysville Indians. See *Chepenafa.*

Mar Zutra (mär zö′trä). A distinguished teacher of the law (Talmud) at the Academy of Sora, and head of the Jewish community, or Prince of the Captivity (*Resh-galutha*), in Babylonia, at the beginning of the 5th century.

Masa (ma′sä). An ethnic and linguistic cluster of the Central Sudan, embracing the Musgu, Makari, Logone, Mandara, Gamergu, and Batta tribes and dialects.

Masaccio (mä-sät′chō) (**Tommaso Guidi:** called **Masaccio,** 'careless Thomas'). Born at Castello San Giovanni di Valdarno, Tuscany, Dec. 21, 1401: died at Rome (?) about 1429. A noted Italian painter, of the Florentine school, called the father of modern art, as he rescued it from medievalism. His most celebrated works are frescos in the Brancacci chapel in the Carmine, and in Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, and several pictures now in the Berlin Museum. The frescos have been a school of instruction for all succeeding painters: even Michelangelo and Raphael have been indebted to him.

Mas a Fuera (mäs ä fwā′rä). [Sp., 'more outward.'] A small island 100 miles west of Juan Fernandez.

Masai (mä-sī′), or **Elmoran** (el-mō-rän′). An African nation occupying the vast and arid plateau between Lake Baringo and Nguru. Like their northern neighbors the Wakwafi, they call themselves Elorkob, 'men.' They are of mixed Hamitic and Negro type, but are included by some in the Nuba-Fulah group. The young and able-bodied men lead a military life in camp, having women in common; the old men, children, and women inhabit villages and tend the cattle. The despised tribe of the Andorobo are hunters and middlemen between their proud brethren and the agricultural Bantu.

Masalit (mä-sä′lit). A Nigritic tribe of the Eastern Sudan, in Wadai and on the borders of Darfur, found in scattered independent clans who pretend they are Arabs.

Masaniello (mä-sä-nyel′lō), properly **Tommaso Aniello.** Born about 1622: died at Naples, July 16, 1647. A Neapolitan insurrectionist. He was a fisherman and a fruit-vender. Provoked by the loss of his scanty possessions, which were sold to pay a fine imposed on his wife for attempting to smuggle a bag of flour into the city, he headed a revolt of the populace in July, 1647, against the Duke of Arcos, Spanish viceroy of Naples, who was compelled to abolish the taxes on the necessaries of life and to restore the charter of exemption granted by the emperor Charles V. He was assassinated by the adherents of the viceroy after he had given orders to his own followers to return to their occupations.

Masaniello. See *Muette de Portici.*

Masarwa (mä-sar′wä). See *Bushmen.*

Mas a Tierra (mäs ä te-er′ra). [Sp., 'more landward.'] Another name for Juan Fernandez.

Masaya (mä-sī′ä). A town in Nicaragua, Central America, about 20 miles southeast of Managua. Population, about 12,000.

Mascagni (mas-kan′yē), **Paolo.** Born at Castelleto, near Siena, Italy, Feb. 5, 1752: died at Florence, Oct. 19, 1815. A noted Italian anatomist. He was professor of anatomy at Siena 1774–1800, at Pisa 1801, and at Florence (at the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova) after 1801. He is best known from his study of the lymphatics.

Mascagni, Pietro. Born at Leghorn, Dec. 7, 1863. An Italian musical composer, director of the Philharmonic Society at Cerignola. Besides various orchestral works and songs, he has written the operas "Cavalleria Rusticana," "L'Amico Fritz," and "I Rantzau."

Mascali (mäs-kä′lē). A small town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 18 miles north-northeast of Catania.

Mascara, or **Maskara** (mas-ka-ra′). A fortified town in the department of Oran, Algeria, about 50 miles southeast of Oran. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader in 1832; was burned by the French in 1835; and was taken by them in 1841. Population [illegible].

Mascarene (mas-ka-rēn′) **Islands,** or **Mascarenhas** (Pg. pron. mäs-kä-ren′yäs) **Islands.** A name given to Mauritius, Réunion or Bourbon, and Rodriguez, collectively, in the Indian Ocean: so named because Réunion was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Mascarenhas in the 16th century.

Mascarille (mas-ka-rēl′). An adroit, ingenious, unscrupulous valet who appears in three of Molière's plays: "L'Étourdi," "Le dépit amoureux," and "Les précieuses ridicules." In the last he is at his best, and assumes the rôle of a marquis to oblige his master. His name has passed into the language, and has become a synonym for skilful impudence, effrontery, lying, and intrigue.

Mascaron (mäs-kä-rôn′), **Jules.** Born at Aix, March, 1634: died at Agen, France, Nov. 20, 1703. A French ecclesiastic, bishop of Tulle (1671), celebrated as a pulpit orator.

Mascezel (ma-sē′zel). A brother of Gildo, who in 398 commanded a Roman army in Africa against his brother, and defeated him. See *Gildo.*

> The fate of Mascezel, the re-vindicator of Africa, is an enigma. The version given by Zosimus is that generally accepted. He says that he returned in triumph to Italy; that Stilicho, who was secretly envious of his reputation, professed an earnest desire to advance his interests; but that when the Vandal was going forth to a suburb (probably of Milan), as he was crossing over a certain bridge with Mascezel and others in his train, at a given signal the guards crowded round the African and hustled him off into the river below. "Thereat Stilicho laughed; but the stream, hurrying the man away, caused him to perish for lack of breath." *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 265.

Mascogee. See *Creek.*

Masères (mä-zãr′), **Francis.** Born at London, Dec. 15, 1731: died at Reigate, May 19, 1824. An English mathematician, historian, and reformer. He graduated at Cambridge in 1752, and in 1758 was called to the bar. (He is introduced by Charles Lamb in his "Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.") From 1766 to 1769 he was attorney-general of Quebec, and cursitor baron of the exchequer from 1773 to 1824. Among his works are "Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra" (1758), "Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations" (1795), "Scriptores optici" (1823), "A View of the English Constitution" (1781), etc.

Maserfeld (mä′ser-feld). A locality, apparently near Oswestry, where, in 642, Oswald, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain by Penda.

Masers de Latude. See *Latude.*

Mash (mäsh). In Babylonian and Assyrian literature, the name of the great Syrian and Arabian desert which forms the southern and southwestern border of the Euphrates and Tigris territory. It is considered by some to be identical with Mesha, in Gen. x. 30, and the small kingdom Mesene, on the Persian Gulf.

Masham (mash′am), Lady (**Abigail Hill**). Died Dec. 6, 1734. An intimate friend of Queen Anne, the daughter of Francis Hill of London. She entered the service of Lady Rivers, and afterward of her cousin the Duchess of Marlborough at St. Albans, and later became lady of the bedchamber to Queen Anne, in whose favor she at length supplanted the duchess. In 1707 she married Samuel Masham, who was created Baron Masham in 1712. In 1711 she was given charge of the privy purse of Queen Anne. She was a woman of plain appearance, but intelligent, and very serviceable to the queen, over whom she exerted considerable influence.

Mashita (mä-shē′ta). A locality in Moab, Palestine, notable for a palace built by Khusrau II. in 620. It is a square of 750 feet a side. The walls are strengthened by semicircular towers, and the interior contains spacious courts, a series of vaulted halls, and a triapsidal hall which was covered by a dome on pendentives. The chief façade, almost 200 feet long, displays a square doorway between polygonal towers. Though never finished, this façade is remarkable for its decoration of zigzags, rosettes, pediments, etc., all sculptured with diaper-work of vines and foliage combined with birds and animals, as delicate in execution as the ornament of the Alhambra.

Mashonaland (ma-shō′nä-land or mä shō′nä-land). [Named after the Mashona tribe, which is subject to the Matabele.] A high, salubrious, and gold-bearing country between the Matabele and the Zambesi. Formerly considered Portuguese, it was annexed by England in 1888 and placed under the British South Africa Company in 1889. The pioneer expedition reached Mount Hampden in 1890. In 1893 the white population numbered 3,000, of whom 1,500 were able-bodied men. Salisbury, the capital, had a bank, hospital, churches, newspapers, etc., and the townships Victoria, Hartley Hill, and Umtali were rising centers. The railroad from Beira was building. For interesting ruins there, see *Zimbabwe.*

Masinissa, or **Massinissa** (mas-i-nis′ä). [Gr. [illegible].] Born about 238 B. C.: died 148 B. C. A king of Numidia, ruler at first of the Massylians in eastern Numidia. He was at war with Syphax, fought as ally of the Carthaginians in Spain, as ally of Rome served with Scipio against Syphax 204–203, and served at Zama 202. He became ruler of all Numidia in 201.

Masis (ma-sēs′), **Mount.** The native name of Mount Ararat.

Masked Ball, The. See *Ballo in Maschera.*

Maskelyne (mas′ke-lin), **Nevil.** Born at London, Oct. 6, 1732: died at Greenwich, Feb. 9, 1811. A noted English astronomer. He graduated at Cambridge in 1754, became curate of Barnet in Hertfordshire in 1755, succeeded Nathaniel Bliss as astronomer royal Feb. 8, 1765, and established the "Nautical Almanac" in 1767. He is best known from his experiments upon the attraction of mountains as shown by deviations of the plumb-line.

Maskoki. See *Creek.*

Masks and Faces. A dramatic version of Charles Reade's novel "Peg Woffington," by Reade and Tom Taylor (1854).

Maskwell (mask′wel). The "double dealer" in Congreve's play of that name: an unmitigated scoundrel, almost too sinister for a comedy.

> The audience was shocked by the characters of Maskwell and Lady Touchwood. And, indeed, there is something strangely revolting in the way in which a group that seems to belong to the house of Laius or of Pelops is introduced into the midst of the Brisks, Froths, Carelesses, and Plyants. *Macaulay*, Essays, II. 300.

Masmünster (mäs′mün-ster), or **Massemünster** (mäs′se-mün-ster). F. **Massevaux** (mäs-vo′). A small town in Alsace, 17 miles west of Mülhausen.

Masnadieri (mäz-nä-dē-ā′rē), **I.** [It., 'The Brigands.'] An opera by Verdi, produced in London in 1847 with Jenny Lind in the cast. The libretto is by Maffei from Schiller's "Räuber" ('Robbers').

Masolino da Panicale (mä-sō-lē′nō dä pä-nē-kä′le) (**Tommaso di Cristofano di Fino**). Born at Panicale di Valdese, near Florence, 1383: died Oct., 1440. A Florentine painter. He was a master of Masaccio. He established himself in Florence, where he was received in 1423 into the gild of druggists or physicians, which included the painters. From 1423-26 he worked on the capella of the Cumune. In 1427 he was in Hungary in the service of the famous Florentine adventurer Filippo Scolari (Pippo Spano). From 1428 to 1435 he painted the frescos of the baptistery at Castiglione d'Olona. His compositions are especially notable for the improvement of perspective. His picture of the "Baptism of Christ" at Castiglione contains a group of nude figures putting on their garments, which suggested to Michelangelo the composition of his famous cartoon.

Mason (mā′son), **Charles.** Born about 1730: died at Philadelphia, Feb., 1787. An English astronomer. He was an assistant of Bradley at Greenwich 1756-60; was sent by the Royal Society with Jeremiah Dixon to observe the transit of Venus (June 6, 1761) in Sumatra, but succeeded only in reaching the Cape of Good Hope; and was employed with Dixon by Lord Baltimore and William Penn to establish the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line fixed (1763-67) ran to a point 244 miles west from the Delaware River, in lat. 39° 43′ N. It is famous as (in part) the boundary between the free and the former slave States.

Mason, Francis. Born at York, England, April 2, 1799: died at Rangoon, British Burma, March 3, 1874. An American Baptist missionary to the Karens in Burma. He published "Burmah: its People and Natural Productions" (2d ed. 1860), etc.

Mason, George. Born at Doeg's Neck, now in Fairfax County, Va., 1725: died there, Oct. 7, 1792. An American politician. He drafted the Virginia declaration of rights and constitution in 1776; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, where he presented liberal views, but refused to sign the Constitution, and with Patrick Henry led the opposition to its ratification in the Virginia convention of 1788.

Mason, George Heming. Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, March 11, 1818: died Oct. 22, 1872. An English painter. He established his studio in Rome in 1845, and delighted in subjects from the Campagna.

Mason, James Murray. Born in Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 3, 1798: died near Alexandria, Va., April, 1871. An American politician, grandson of George Mason. He became United States senator from Virginia in 1847; drafted the "fugitive-slave law" in 1850; was expelled from the Senate in 1861; was sent as Confederate commissioner with Slidell to England and France in 1861; and was captured by Wilkes on the Trent Nov. 8, 1861, and imprisoned at Boston until Jan. 2, 1862. See *Trent affair.*

Mason, Jeremiah. Born at Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768: died at Boston, Oct. 14, 1848. An American lawyer and politician, United States senator from New Hampshire 1813–17.

Mason, John. Born at King's Lynn, England, Dec., 1586: died at London, Dec., 1635. The founder of New Hampshire. He went to Oxford, (Magdalen College) in 1602, soon entered the service of a commercial house in London, and in 1610 was sent in command of several war-ships to the Hebrides to assist Andrew Knox. In 1616 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1622 a patent for all land between the Nahumkeik and Merrimac rivers in New England was granted to him. In 1623 he established himself as deputy governor at New Plymouth, but in 1624 returned to England. In 1629 he returned to New England and joined Gorges and others in forming the Laconia Company, the purpose of which was the founding of an agricultural settlement; this was effected on a new grant on the Piscataqua River. His rights in New Hampshire were sold to Governor Samuel Allen in 1691.

Mason, John. Born in England, 1600: died at Boston, 1672. A colonial commander. He served in New England as early as 1633. In 1635 he assisted in the migration of the Dorchester settlers to Windsor, Connecticut, and in 1637 commanded the colonial troops in the Pequot war. He wrote a "Brief History of the Pequot War."

Mason, John Young. Born in Greensville County, Va., April 18, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 3, 1859. An American politician. He was a representative from Virginia 1831-37, secretary of the navy 1844-45, attorney-general 1845-46, secretary of the navy 1846-49; and United States minister to France 1853-59.

Mason, Lowell. Born at Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792: died at Orange, N. J., Aug. 11, 1872. An American musical composer, especially noted as a teacher. He published many collections, principally of church and Sunday-school music.

Mason, William. Born Feb. 12, 1724: died April 7, 1797. An English poet, a friend of the poet Gray. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) 1745, and was rector of Aston, Yorkshire. He published the "Life and Letters of Gray" (1774), the dramas "Elfrida" (1752), "Caractacus" (1759), "English Garden" (1772-82), etc.

Mason, William. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1829. An American musician and composer. He was a pupil of Moscheles, Liszt, and Dreyschock, and has published a pianoforte method and many studies, etc. He has taught music in New York for a number of years.

Mason and Dixon's Line. See *Mason, Charles.*

Masovia (ma-sō′vi-ä), or **Mazovia** (ma-zō′-vi-ä). A medieval duchy in Poland, along the middle Vistula, in the neighborhood of and including Warsaw. It was reunited with the Polish crown in 1526.

Maspero (mäs-pe-rō′), **Gaston Camille Charles.** Born at Paris, June 24, 1846. A noted French Egyptologist. In 1874 he succeeded De Rougé as professor of archæology and Egyptian philology in the Collège de France, and from 1881 to 1886 continued the work of Mariette as director of the museum at Bulak (now at Gizeh). His works include "Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient" (1875), etc.

Masque de fer. See *Man with the Iron Mask.*

Masquerier (mask-e-rer′), **John James.** Born at Chelsea, Oct., 1778: died at Brighton, March 13, 1855. An English painter, of French parentage. He is extensively represented in the collection of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Massa (mäs′sa). The capital of the province of Massa-e-Carrara, situated on the Fregido in lat. 44° 3′ N., long. 10° 9′ E. It has marble quarries. Population (1891), commune, estimated, 23,000.

Massachuset (mas-a-chö′set). [Native 'at the great hills,' i. e. the Blue Hills of Milton.] A tribe or undefined confederacy of North American Indians, formerly living about Massachusetts Bay from Plymouth to Salem (including the basins of the Neponset and Charles rivers). Their number was much reduced by pestilence in 1617. About 1650 they were gathered into the villages of the Praying Indians, and lost their tribal autonomy. See *Algonquian.*

Massachusetts (mas-a-chö′sets). [From the Massachuset Indians.] One of the New England States, and one of the thirteen original States of the United States of America. Capital, Boston. It is bounded by Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, the Atlantic on the east, the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut on the south, and New York on the west. It extends from lat. 41° 14′ to 42° 53′ N., and from long. 69° 53′ to 73° 32′ W. The surface is generally hilly (Taconic and Hoosac ranges in the west), but is low in the southeast. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Merrimac, and Charles. The leading occupations are commerce, manufactures, and fisheries. It is the first State in the manufacture of boots and shoes and of cotton and woolen goods. Massachusetts contains 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 13 representatives to Congress, and has 15 electoral votes. It was explored by Gosnold in 1602, and by John Smith in 1614, and was settled by the English (by the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, and by the Puritans at Salem in 1628 and at Boston in 1630). The confederate union of the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut colonies existed from 1643 to 1684. King Philip's war took place in 1675-76; the union with Plymouth Colony in 1691; the Salem "witchcraft" trials in 1692. The State took an important part in the colonial wars, and in the resistance to British oppression; was the scene of the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775; and was the scene of Shays's Rebellion in 1786-87. Called the "Old Bay State." Area, 8,315 square miles. Population (1890), 2,238,943.

Massachusetts Bay. A colony founded at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, under John Endicott, and greatly increased in 1630 by the arrival of a large force under Winthrop. Its capital was removed to Boston. The Plymouth Colony was in 1691 incorporated with it.

Massachusetts Bay Company. A colonizing company chartered in 1629, and growing out of the Dorchester Company. Its immediate cause was the danger to political and religious freedom in England under Charles I. Endicott was the first local governor. In 1630 Winthrop, as the new governor, conducted a large expedition, which founded Boston.

Massacre of the Innocents, The. 1. A painting by Tintoretto, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice.—2. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

Massada (mäs-sä′dä). A stronghold on a hill in the desert of Judah, on the western bank of the Dead Sea, founded by the Maccabees and made impregnable by Herod. It played a great part during the war with Rome, holding out for some time after the fall of Jerusalem. When it had to surrender, its garrison, consisting of 1,000 Zealots under the command of Eleazar, first killed their wives and children, and then themselves. There are still ruins of a castle on the hill and their modern name is Sebbeh.

Massa-e-Carrara (mäs′sä-ā-kär-rä′rä). A province in Tuscany, Italy, formerly a duchy, belonging to Modena. Capital, Massa. Area, 687 square miles. Population (1891), 178,644.

Massafra (mäs-sä′frä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 12 miles northwest of Taranto. Population, 10,197.

Massagetæ (ma-saj′e-tē). [Gr. Μασσαγέται.] In ancient history, a nomadic people, allied to the Scythians, dwelling northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Massalia (ma-sā′li-ạ̈). [Gr. Μασσαλία.] The Greek name of Marseilles.

Massalia. An asteroid (No. 20) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, Sept. 19, 1852.

Massa-Lubrense (mäs′sä-lö-bren′se). A small town in the province of Naples, Italy, 16 miles south-southeast of Naples.

Massa Marittima (mäs′sä mä-rit′tē-mä). A town in the province of Grosseto, Italy, 30 miles southwest of Siena.

Massaruni. See *Mazaruni.*

Massasoit (mas′ạ̈-soit). Born probably about 1580: died 1661. A chief of the Wampanoag Indians in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in alliance with the Plymouth colonists 1621–61.

Massé (mä-sā′), **Victor** (**Félix Marie**). Born at Lorient, France, March 7, 1822: died at Paris, July 5, 1884. A French operatic composer. He gained the grand prix de Rome in 1844; from 1866-76 was professor of composition at the Conservatoire; and in 1872 was elected to the Institut. Among his works are "Galatée" (1852), "Les noces de Jeannette" (1853), "La reine Topaze" (1856), "Les saisons" (1855), "Fior d'Aliza" (1866), "Paul et Virginie" (1876), etc. "La mort de Cléopâtre," upon which he was engaged just before his death, was performed in his honor April 25, 1885.

Masséna (mä-sā-nä′), **André,** Duc de Rivoli, Prince d'Essling. Born at or near Nice, May, 1758: died at Paris, April 4, 1817. A French marshal. He won the victory of Loano in 1795; served with distinction under Napoleon in Italy; as commander-in-chief in Switzerland defeated Korsakoff at Zurich Sept. 26, 1799 (see *Zurich, Battles of*); defended Genoa in 1800; gained the victory of Caldiero Oct. 30, 1805; captured Gaeta in 1806; served at Landshut, Eckmühl, Essling, and Wagram in 1809; and commanded in the Peninsula 1810-11.

Massenet (mäs-nā′), **Jules Émile Frédéric.** Born at Montaud, near St.-Étienne, France, May 12, 1842. A French composer. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1863, and in 1878 was elected to the chair of advanced composition at the Conservatoire and member of the Beaux Arts. In addition to orchestral and pianoforte music ("Scènes hongroises," etc.), he has written many operas, among which are "Don César de Bazan" (1872), "Les Érinnyes" (1873), "Le roi de Lahore" (1877), "Hérodiade" (1881), "Manon" (1884), "Le Cid" (1885). He has also written several oratorios: "Marie Madeleine" (1873), "Eve" (1875), "La Vierge" (1879), etc.

Massey (mas′i), **Bartle.** A schoolmaster, a character in the novel "Adam Bede" by George Eliot.

Massey (mas′i), Sir **Edward.** Born about 1619: died in Ireland about 1674. An English general. At the outbreak of the civil war of 1642 he was in the service of the king, but later became lieutenant-colonel in the Parliamentary army, serving near Gloucester. Later, in the struggle between Parliament and the army, he served Parliament, and was made lieutenant-general of the horse April 2, 1647. He was impeached by the army and fled to Holland. Entering the service of Charles II., he assisted as lieutenant-general during the invasion and was captured and confined in the Tower in Nov., 1651. He escaped to Holland, and assisted in the Restoration.

Massey, Gerald. Born at Tring, England, May 29, 1828. An English poet. He has written "Ballad of Babe Christabel" (1854), "Craigcrook Castle" (1856), "Shakspere's Sonnets never before Interpreted, etc." (1866), "A Tale of Eternity" (1869), "Concerning Spiritualism" (1871), "A Book of the Beginnings, etc." (1881), "The Natural Genesis" (1883: the second part of "Book of the Beginnings"), "The Secret Drama of Shakspere's Sonnets" (1888), etc.

Massicus (mas′i-kus), **Mons.** In ancient geography, a range of hills on the border of Campania and Latium, Italy: the modern Monte Massico. It is famous for wines.

Massilia (ma-sil′i-ạ̈). The Latin name of Marseilles.

Massilians (ma-sil′i-anz). The members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called Semi-Pelagians.

Massillon (mas′i-lon). A city in Stark County, northern Ohio, situated on the Tuscarawas 50 miles south of Cleveland. It has coal-mines and sandstone-quarries. Population (1890), 10,092.

Massillon (ma-se-yon′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Hyères, France, June 24, 1663: died Sept. 18, 1742. A noted French pulpit orator, a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. He lived for many years in the provinces, but in 1696 was called to Paris, where he became director of the seminary of St. Magloire and in 1704 court preacher, attaining great celebrity as a pulpit orator. In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont, and became an academician in 1719. His works (including sermons, funeral orations, etc.) were published in 15 vols. 1745–48.

Massina (ma-se'na). See *Fulah.*

Massinger (mas'in-jėr), **Philip.** Baptized at St. Thomas's, Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1583: died at the Bankside, Southwark, March, 1640. An English dramatist. He entered Oxford in 1602, and left in 1606 (without a degree), when he went to London and devoted himself to writing plays, sometimes working alone but more frequently in collaboration with Nathaniel Field, Robert Daborne, Dekker, Cyril Tourneur, and Fletcher: with the last he was associated from 1613 to 1625. He is sole author of 15 plays, among the most important of which are "The Unnatural Combat" (1619), "The Duke of Milan" (1623), "The Bondman" (1624), "The Parliament of Love" (licensed to be played Nov. 3, 1624), "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" (1632), "The Maid of Honour" (1632). In collaboration with Fletcher he wrote "The Honest Man's Fortune" (acted 1613), "The Knight of Malta" (acted before 1619), and others. "Henry VIII." is doubtless the work of Massinger and Fletcher. "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt" is assigned by Bullen to these authors: it was first printed from manuscript by him in his "Old Plays." Thirty-eight plays in all may be attributed to Massinger alone and with others.

Massinissa. See *Masinissa.*

Masson (mas'on), **David.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 2, 1822. A Scottish author, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh from 1865. His chief work is his "Life of John Milton and History of his Time" (1858–80). He has also written "Essays, Biographical and Critical" (1856–74) and "British Novelists and their Styles" (1859), and for a number of years (from its commencement in 1859) was editor of "Macmillan's Magazine."

Masson, George Joseph Gustave. Born at London, March 9, 1819: died at Ewhurst, Surrey, Aug. 29, 1888. An English educational writer. His father had been a soldier under Napoleon in Russia. Masson was educated at Tours, and was made French master at Harrow in 1855. He published "Introduction to the Study of French Literature" (1880), "La lyre française" (1867), "The Huguenots" (1881), "Richelieu" (1884), etc. He was principally occupied with educational compilations and translations.

Massorah (mas-sō'rä). [Heb., 'tradition.'] The name given to the work of the Jewish scholars in establishing the traditional pronunciation and accents of the Hebrew Old Testament. The men who were engaged in this work were called Massoretes. The work of the Massorah went on for centuries, beginning soon after the return from the Babylonian captivity, when the study of the Law became the center of the life of the Jews. Of later Massoretes the most prominent were the family of Asher, called ben Asher, who flourished in the 8th to the 10th centuries A. D. The last of the family, Aaron ben Moses ben Asher (see *Aaron ben Asher*), in the 10th century brought the Massorah to a close. Their rivals and opponents with regard to the vocalization of the text, originally merely consonantal, were the family of Ben Naftali in Babylonia. The system of the ben Asher has prevailed. The Massoretes worked with the minutest care and conscientiousness. Their observations they either noted on the margin of the text (*Massora marginalis*), which is distinguished as *magna* and *parva*, or in separate works. Where the traditional reading seemed to them untenable, they added their correction on the margin as "that which is to be read" (*Qeri*), opposed to "that which is written" (*Kethib*).

Massowah (mas-sou'ä). The chief seaport on the western coast of the Red Sea, Africa, situated on a small island in lat. 15° 37′ N., long. 39° 27′ E. It is the chief port for Abyssinia and the [illegible]. It was formerly under Turkish, and afterward [illegible] rule. The Italians took military possession of it in [illegible]. Population [illegible]. Also *Massaouah.*

Massuccio. See *Masuccio.*

Massys (mäs-sis'), or **Matsys** (mät-sis'), or **Metsys** (met-sis'), **Quentin** or **Quintin.** Born at Louvain, Belgium, about 1466: died at Antwerp, 1530. A noted Flemish painter.

Mastabat-el-Faraun (mas-ta'bat-el-fa-ra-on'). See the extract.

> The name of [illegible] is not found at the Wady Magharah; but several small objects inscribed with it probably derived from [illegible] are in the different museums of Europe. He reigned thirty-three years, and was buried in the long building constructed of enormous [illegible] known at the present day by the name of the "Mastabat-el-Faraoun" or "Pharaoh's bench." His [illegible] the entrance.
>
> *[illegible]*, Egypt, p. [illegible].

Master Adam. [illegible] **Maître Adam.** The poet Adam Billaut.

Master Builder, The. A play by Ibsen, produced in 1892.

Master Humphrey's Clock. A collection of tales by Charles Dickens, published in 1840–41. They included "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." [illegible] Master Humphrey [illegible] this part, however, was [illegible].

Masterman Ready. A juvenile story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1841.

Master of Sentences. Peter Lombard. See *Book of Sentences.*

Masuccio di Salerno (mä-sö'chō dē sä-ler'nō). Born at Salerno about [illegible]: died about [illegible]. An Italian novelist. He was [illegible] of the Duke of Milan. Fifty of his novels in the Neapolitan dialect, were published in 1476 under the title "Il Novellino con le argomenti e morali conclusioni d'alcuni esempli." One of these is the same as "Romeo and Juliet." The scene is laid in Siena.

Masudi (mä-sö'dē), **Al-.** Died 957. An Arabian historian. He is called "the Herodotus of Arabian history." Of his numerous works the principal one is "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," which has been published in 9 volumes, with the Arabic text above and a French translation below, by Barbier de Meynard in collaboration with Pavet de Courteille 1861–77. One volume has been translated into English (1841) by A. Sprenger.

Masulipatam (mä-sö-li-pa-täm'). A seaport, capital of the Kistna district, Madras, British India, situated on the Coromandel coast in lat. 16° 9′ N., long. 81° 9′ E. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1881), 35,056.

Masym (mā'sim). A rarely used name for the fifth-magnitude star χ Herculis, in the left hand of the giant.

Maat (mät). In Egyptian mythology, the goddess of truth, child of the sun, wearing on her head the ostrich plume, emblematical of truth. She was often called "the Two Truths." In her hall the souls of the dead were judged before Osiris.

Matabele (mä-tä-bā'le), or **Matebele** (mä-te-bā'le), or **Matabeli** (mä-tä-bā'lē). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, north of the Transvaal, claiming territory from about lat. 20° S. to the Zambesi River, especially Mashonaland. It is organized on the Zulu model. See *Lobengula, Mashonaland, Manica.* Also *Tabele, Tebele.*

Matabeleland (mä-tä-bā'le-land). A region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal, proclaimed in 1888 to be within the British sphere of influence. It was forcibly taken possession of by the British South Africa Company 1893–94. See *Lobengula.*

Mataco (mä-tä-kō'), or **Mataguaya** (mä-tä-gwī'ä), **stock.** A linguistic group of South American Indians in the Gran Chaco, principally between the rivers Vermejo and Pilcomayo. It includes the Matacos, Mataguayas, Enimagas, Ocolos, and various other hordes, all of more or less wandering habits and dark-skinned.

Matacos (mä-tä-kōs'). A tribe of Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region, about the upper course of the Rio Vermejo. They have considerable herds of cattle and horses, and migrate from time to time in search of fresh pastures. In color they are dark. The Matacos have long been at war with the Tobas. They are friendly to the whites, and readily work for them on sugar-plantations or as servants.

Matagalpan (mä-tä-gäl'pän) **stock.** The name given by Dr. Brinton to the so-called Chontales Indians in Nicaragua (departments of Matagalpa, Segovia, and Chontales). He regards their language as essentially different from that of other known stocks.

Matagorda Bay (mat-a-gôr'dä bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, south of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado, about long. 96° W.

Matagorda Island. An island on the coast of Texas, southwest of Matagorda Bay.

Mataguayas (mä-tä-gwī'äs). A tribe of Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region north of the Rio Vermejo. They are closely allied to the Matacos, but are more savage, and have admitted little intercourse with the whites. Old authors used this name somewhat loosely for various tribes of the Mataco and Guaycuru stocks.

Matambwe (mä-tam'bwe). See *Konde.*

Matamoros (mat-a-mō'ros; Sp. pron. mä-tä-mō'rōs). A port and city in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville in Texas. It was taken by Taylor May 18, 1846. Population, about 13,000.

Matamoros (mä-tä-mō'rōs), **Mariano.** Born about 1770: executed at Valladolid, Feb. 3, 1814. A Mexican priest and patriot, the principal lieutenant of Morelos (Dec., 1811–Jan., 1814). He gained the victory of San Agustin del Palmar (Oct. 14, 1813) and shared in the repulse at Valladolid and the defeat at Puruarán (Jan. 5, 1814), where he was captured.

Matanzas (ma-tan'zas; Sp. pron. mä-tän'thäs). A seaport on the northern coast of Cuba, situated on the Bay of Matanzas in lat. 23° 2′ N., long. 81° 43′ W. It is the chief commercial city of Cuba next to Havana. Population (1887, with the suburbs), [illegible].

Matapan (mat-a-pan'), **Cape.** A promontory at the extremity of Laconia, Greece, situated in lat. 36° 23′ N., long. 22° 29′ E.: the ancient Taenarum. It is, after Cape Tarifa, the southernmost point of continental Europe.

Matape (mä-tä'pe). A pueblo in central Sonora, known to the Spaniards in 1540 under the name Vacapa. It was later a considerable mission of the Jesuits.

Mataras (mä-tä'räs). An Indian tribe of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region on the river Pilcomayo. They are classed with the Lule stock.

Mataró (mä-tä-rō'). A seaport and manufacturing town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, 17 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 18,425.

Matejko (mä-tāy'kō), **Jan.** Born at Cracow, July 30, 1838: died Nov. 1, 1893. A Polish historical painter. His subjects were taken from Polish history.

Matelica (mä-tel'ē-kä). A small town in the province of Macerata, eastern Italy, 22 miles west of Macerata.

Matera (mä-ta'rä). A town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, 37 miles west-northwest of Taranto. Population (1881), 12,212.

Mater Dolorosa (mā'tėr dol-ọ-rō'sạ̈). [L., 'the sorrowful mother.'] A painting by Titian (1554), in the royal museum at Madrid. It is a bust of the Virgin, in violet robe, with blue mantle drawn over the white cap on her head, mourning her son with upraised hands. It is a companion piece to the master's "Ecce Homo" in the same museum.

Materna (mä-ter'nä), **Amalie** (Frau **Friedrich**). Born at St. Georgen, Styria, 1847. A noted German opera-singer. She made her first appearance at Gratz about 1864. In 1869 she made her first success as Selika in "L'Africaine" at Vienna, and in 1876 created her great reputation as a Wagnerian singer by her impersonation of Brunhild at the Wagner festival at Bayreuth. She has also sung in England and the United States.

Maternus, Julius Firmicus. See *Firmicus.*

Mather (maᴛʜ'ėr), **Cotton.** Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1663: died there, Feb. 13, 1728. An American Congregational clergyman, author, and scholar: son of Increase Mather. He became the colleague of his father in the North Church in Boston in 1684, and remained in that pulpit until his death. He took an active part in the persecutions for witchcraft. His chief works are "Magnalia Christi Americana" (on New England ecclesiastical history, 1702; new ed. 1853), "Wonders of the Invisible World" (1692), "Manuductio ad Ministerium," "Biblia Americana, or Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, Illustrated" (in MS.).

Mather, Increase. Born at Dorchester, Mass., 1639: died at Boston, Aug. 23, 1723. President of Harvard College, youngest son of Richard Mather. He graduated (M. A.) at Harvard in 1656, visited England in 1657, and graduated (M. A.) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1658. He preached at Great Torrington, Devonshire, until May, 1659, and afterward in Guernsey. At the Restoration he refused to conform, and returned to Boston, where he was ordained minister of the new North Church on May 27, 1664. In 1680 he presided at the Synod of Boston. In 1685 he was elected president of Harvard College. In 1687 Mather was charged by the New England ministers to convey a vote of thanks to James II. for his declaration of liberty of conscience, and visited England in 1688. In 1701 he resigned the presidency of Harvard College, but retained his Boston pastorate until his death.

Mather, Nathaniel. Born at Much Woolton, Lancashire, March 20, 1631: died at London, July 26, 1697. The second son of Richard Mather. He went with his father to America, and graduated (M. A.) at Harvard College in 1647. He returned to England about 1650. In 1656 he received from the Protector the vicarage of Barnstaple, Devonshire, and at the Restoration became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. In 1671 he succeeded his brother Samuel at the church in New Row, Dublin, and in 1688 took charge of the Independent church in Paved Alley, Lime street, London. He wrote "The Righteousness of God through Faith" (1694), etc.

Mather, Richard. Born at Lowton, Lancashire, 1596: died at Dorchester, Mass., April 22, 1669. A Congregational divine. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, May 9, 1618, but soon went to Toxteth Park, Liverpool, preaching his first sermon Nov. 30. In 1634 he was suspended for nonconformity, and went to New England, arriving in Boston Aug. 16, 1635. He was settled at Dorchester Aug. 23, 1636, and remained there until his death. Among his sons were Samuel, Nathaniel, and Increase.

Mathers, Helen. See *Reeves, Mrs.*

Mathew (math'ū), **Theobald,** called "The Apostle of Temperance." Born at Thomastown Castle, near Cashel, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790: died at Queenstown, Dec. 8, 1856. An Irish priest and temperance advocate. He entered the college at Maynooth in 1807, and was ordained in the Franciscan order in 1814. His first charge was "the Little Friary" in Cork. On April 10, 1838, he signed the total abstinence pledge, and began a temperance crusade. As a result nearly one half of the adult population of Ireland, it is said, joined him; and 'the duties on Irish spirits fell from £1,434,573 in 1839 to £852,418 in 1844.' The results of his work were largely destroyed by the Irish famine, which he also did more than any one else to relieve. Father Mathew visited America in 1849.

Mathews (math'ūz), **Charles.** Born at London, June 28, 1776: died at Plymouth, June 28, 1835. An English comedian, son of James Mathews, a Wesleyan preacher. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London. After a successful tour of the York circuit, he appeared in the Haymarket Theatre under George Colman the younger May 16, 1803, and at Drury Lane for the first time Sept. 18, 1804. On March 28, 1803, he married as his second wife Anne Jackson, an actress who often appeared in his support. In 1822 and again in 1834 he visited New York. Mathews was especially successful as a mimic and was in his way inimitable. His entertainments "At Homes" were his most memorable performances. They consisted of songs, recitations, ventriloquial imitations, etc. In these his wife aided him. She also edited his memoirs, and wrote "Anecdotes of Actors," etc.

Mathews, Charles James. Born at Liverpool, Dec. 26, 1803: died at Manchester, June 24, 1878. An English actor and dramatist, son of Charles Mathews. He was educated at the private school of Richardson the lexicographer, and copied extracts for his dictionary. On May 4, 1819, he entered the atelier of Augustus Pugin the architect, and continued to practise architecture for several years. On April 26, 1822, he appeared for the first time, as an amateur, at the Lyceum, London. On July 18, 1838 he married Madame Vestris, his manager. In Oct., 1842, they were engaged by Macready at Drury Lane and on Nov. 14, 1842, they went to the Haymarket. On July 4, 1856, he was imprisoned for debt in Lancaster Castle. Madame Vestris died Aug. 8, 1856; a year later he visited New York, where he married Mrs. Davenport, an actress at Burton's Theater. On April 9, 1870, he appeared in the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. In 1875 he played in Calcutta, and after his return made his last appearance June 8, 1878, at Stalybridge. Among his own compositions are "The Black Domino," "Dead for a Ducat," "Married for Money," "The Court Jester," "My Awful Dad," "Little Toddlekins," "Mathews & Co.," etc. His best parts were Sir Charles Coldstream, Sir Affable Hawk, Lavater, Puff in "The Critic," etc.

Mathews, Lucia Elizabeth or **Elizabetta** (Madame **Vestris**). Born at London, Jan., 1797: died there, Aug. 8, 1856. An English actress, daughter of Gaetano Stefano Bartolozzi. On Jan. 28, 1813, she married Auguste Armand Vestris, ballet-master at the King's Theatre. She had a fine contralto voice, and first appeared as Proserpina in Peter Winter's opera "Il Ratto di Proserpina" (July 20, 1815). She appeared first in English at Drury Lane on Feb. 19, 1820, and continued to play until Jan. 3, 1831, when she undertook the management of the Olympic. On Dec 7, 1835, Charles James Mathews made his debut under her management, and they were married July 18, 1838. She undertook the management of the Lyceum in 1847, and appeared there for the last time July 26, 1854.

Mathews, Thomas. Born at Llandaff Court, Oct., 1676: died at London, Oct. 2, 1751. An English admiral. He entered the navy about 1690, and in 1703 was promoted captain of the Yarmouth. In 1736 he was made commissioner of the navy at Chatham, and on March 13, 1742, was created vice-admiral of the red, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and minister to Sardinia. He resigned in Aug., 1744.

Mathias (ma-thī'as). The principal character in "The Bells," dramatized by Leopold Lewis from Ware's "The Polish Jew": a conscience-stricken murderer, very powerfully and poetically drawn. Henry Irving has been remarkably successful in this part.

Mathias (ma-thī'as), **Thomas James.** Born about 1754: died at Naples, Aug., 1835. An English satirist and Italian scholar. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He went to Italy in 1817, and remained there the rest of his life. His "Pursuits of Literature" was begun in 1794. Other satires are "The Political Dramatist" (1795), "An Equestrian Epistle in Verse to the Earl of Jersey" (1796), "An Imperial Epistle from Kien Long, Emperor of China, to George III. in 1794." His "Works of Gray" were published in 1814. In Italian he wrote "Poesie Liriche" and "Canzone Toscane."

Mathura (ma'thö-rä). A celebrated city of India, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, the name of which survives in the modern Muttra. It was the birthplace of Krishna, and one of the seven sacred cities.

Matilda (ma-til'dä). [ML., from MHG. *Mahthilt*, *Mahtilt*, *Mehtilt*, G. dial. *Mechtild* (G. *Mathilde*, F. *Matilde*, from ML.), AS. *Mahtild*: lit. 'mighty in battle.' Hence OF. *Mahald* (whence late AS. *Mahald*, ME. *Molde*), *Mahaud*, whence E. *Maud*.] Died in Normandy, Nov. 3, 1083. Queen of William the Conqueror and daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders. She married William about 1053, and was crowned at Westminster May 11, 1067.

Matilda, or **Maud** (mâd). Born 1080: died at Westminster, May 1, 1118. The first wife of Henry I. of England, and daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and St. Margaret. She was baptized Eadgyth (Edith), but was always known as Matilda or Maud. Malcolm III. and Margaret died in 1093, and Matilda was sheltered in England by her uncle Edgar Ætheling. On Nov. 11, 1100, she was married to Henry I. at Westminster Abbey by Anselm. She founded the first Austin priory in England in 1108. She was pious and learned, and had great influence on the life of the time. She was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Matilda. Born 1103 (?): died at Hedingham Castle, May 3, 1152. Queen of Stephen, king of England. She was the only child of Eustace III., count of Boulogne and Mary, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland and St. Margaret. Before 1125 she married Stephen de Blois, nephew of Henry I. of England, who seized the English crown in 1135. In the civil war which followed the empress Matilda's invasion, she took the field in person, and, after Stephen's imprisonment, with her general William of Ypres and the aid of the citizens drove the empress from London. In 1148 she founded the hospital of St. Katharine by the Tower.

Matilda, or **Maud**, or **Mold** (**Æthelic** or **Aaliz**). Born at London, 1102: died at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, Sept. 10, 1167. Empress, the daughter of Henry I. of England and his first wife Matilda. She married the German king Henry V. at Mainz Jan. 7, 1114, and may have been with him when he was crowned at Rome in 1111. When Henry V. died (1125) she returned to Normandy, and in 1126 to England. On June 17, 1128, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the Count of Anjou. Their first child (Henry II.) was born March 5, 1133. On the death of Henry I. (Dec. 1, 1135) her cousin Stephen assumed the crown. On Sept. 30, 1139, she invaded England, captured Stephen (Feb., 1141), was acknowledged lady of England and Normandy (April 8, 1141) and established herself at Westminster. She misused her power, was driven from the city, and fled to Oxford. She returned to Normandy in 1148. After the accession of her son Henry Plantagenet, she settled at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, where she died. Her most noted exploit was her escape from Oxford with three of her knights at Christmas time. They clothed themselves in white and fled over the frozen river and through Stephen's camp.

Matilda. Born about 1046: died about 1115. Countess of Tuscany, and ruler also of a large part of northern Italy. She was a supporter of Gregory VII. and other popes against the empire.

Matilda. Born 1156: died at Brunswick, Germany, June 28, 1189. Duchess of Saxony, the third child and eldest daughter of Henry II. of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine. On Feb. 1, 1168, she married Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, and cousin of Frederick Barbarossa.

Matlalzincos (mät-läl-zēn'kos). A tribe of Mexican Indians who occupied the district west of the lakes. They were of Otomi stock, and at the time of the Spanish conquest had been recently subdued by the Aztecs. In the war with the Spaniards they adhered at first to the Mexican chiefs, and shortly before Mexico was taken they were defeated by Sandoval, and their town of Matlalzinco was burned. Their descendants inhabit the valley of Mexico and portions of Michoacan.

Matlock (mat'lok). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated on the Derwent 15 miles north by west of Derby. Near it is Matlock Bath, noted for hot springs. Population (1891), 5,285.

Matrimonio Segreto (mä-trē-mō'nē-ō se-grā'-tō), **Il** ('The Secret Marriage'). An opera by Cimarosa, first produced at Vienna in 1792: known in French as "Le mariage secret."

Matris (mä'trēz). [Skt., 'mothers.'] In Hindu theology, the personified energies of the great gods. Their number, at first small, later became countless. They are the special object of the worship of the Shaktas (which see).

Matrona (mat'ro-nä). The Latin name of the Marne.

Matsumai (mät-sö-mī'), or **Matsumaye** (mät-sö-mī'ā). A town at the southern extremity of Yezo, Japan, 40 miles southwest of Hakodate. Population (1891), 34,563.

Matsya Avatara (mat'sya a-va-tä'ra). [Skt., 'fish incarnation.'] The first incarnation of Vishnu. He is believed to have infused a portion of his essence into a fish, or to have taken the form of a fish, to save Manu, the primeval man, from the universal deluge. Conciliating the Deity by his piety, Manu was warned of the deluge and commanded to build a ship and go on board with the seven Rishis, or patriarchs, and the seeds of all existing things. When the flood came, Vishnu appeared as a vast fish with a horn on its head, to which the ship's cable was fastened. The ship was thus drawn along and secured to a high crag till the flood passed.

Matsya Purana (mat'sya pö-rä'na). In Sanskrit literature, a Purana of between fourteen and fifteen thousand stanzas, compiled from various materials. Many chapters are identical with parts of the Vishnu and Padma Puranas, and much is taken from the Mahabharata. It is so called as narrated to Manu by Vishnu in the form of a fish (*matsya*).

Matsys. See *Massys*.

Matta (mät'tä), **Guillermo.** Born in Copiapó, 1829. A Chilean politician and poet. His lyrics are popular.

Mattathias (mat-a-thī'as), surnamed "The Hasmonean." [See *Matthew*.] The father of the Maccabees. See *Maccabees*.

Matter (ma-tãr'), **Jacques.** Born at Alt Eckendorf, Alsace, May 31, 1791: died at Strasburg, June 23, 1864. A French historian and philosopher. His works include "Histoire critique du gnosticisme" (1828), "Histoire universelle de l'église chrétienne" (1829–35), "Histoire de la philosophie dans ses rapports avec la religion" (1854), etc.

Matterhorn (mat'ter-hörn), F. **Mont Cervin** (môṅ ser-vaṅ'), It. **Monte Silvio** (mon'te sēl'-vē-ō). A peak of the Pennine Alps, situated on the border between Valais (Switzerland) and Piedmont (Italy), west of Monte Rosa. It is noted for its steepness. It was first ascended in 1865 by Whymper's party, four of whom lost their lives. Height, 14,703 feet.

Matteucci (mät-tā-ö'chē), **Carlo.** Born at Forli, Italy, June 20, 1811: died at Leghorn, Italy, June 25, 1868. An Italian physicist and politician. He became professor at Bologna in 1832, at Ravenna in 1837, and at Pisa in 1840. In 1860 he became a senator and superintendent of the Italian telegraph system, and later also of the meteorological bureau. For a short time in 1862 he was minister of public instruction under Rattazzi. He is best known from his works on electricity.

Mattheson, or **Matheson** (mät'te-son), **Johann.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 28, 1681: died there, April 17, 1764. A German composer and writer on music.

Matthew (math'ū), Saint. [Heb., a contraction of *Mattathiah*, gift of God; Gr. *Μαθθαῖος*, *Ματθαῖος*, L. *Matthæus*, It. *Matteo*, Sp. *Mateo*, F. *Matthieu*.] One of the apostles, and, according to tradition, the author of the gospel which bears his name. He is described as a tax-gatherer. In Mark and Luke he is called Levi. According to the earlier legends he labored as a missionary on the shores of the Black Sea, according to others, in Ethiopia. In the latter country he was said to have suffered martyrdom, but he was also asserted to have died a natural death.

Matthew, Gospel of. The first gospel, attributed by tradition to the apostle Matthew.

Matthew, Master. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humour," "a town-bred gull," half fool, half coxcomb, vain of his own poetry, his affairs with women, and his association with those above him in rank.

Matthew, Sir **Tobie.** Born at Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1577: died at the English College, Ghent, Oct. 13, 1655. An English diplomatist and man of letters, son of Tobias Matthew, archbishop of York. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1594, and was admitted of Gray's Inn in 1599. He became a member of Parliament in 1601. In 1604 he visited Italy, and entered the Roman Catholic Church in March, 1606. He was imprisoned in the Fleet prison for his religion until Feb. 7, 1608. He was ordained a priest at Rome in 1614, and remained in Italy until 1617. He was banished from Jan., 1619, to Dec., 1621. He busied himself with various Jesuitical schemes until 1640, when he retired to Ghent, where he died. His letters were published five years after his death.

Matthew of Paris, or **Matthew Paris.** Born probably about 1200: died 1259. A celebrated English chronicler. His surname probably originated in the circumstance that he studied at the University of Paris. He entered the Benedictine monastery of St. Albans in 1217; was present at the nuptials of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence in 1236; and was sent on a mission to the Benedictine monastery of Holm (Trondhjem) in 1248. He enjoyed the favor of Henry III., who admitted him to his table and to private conversations during a visit of a week's duration at St. Albans in March, 1257. His chief works are "Historia Major" (also called "Chronica Majora") and "Historia Anglorum," which is mainly compiled from the first-mentioned work. The "Historia Major" is a chronicle of events from the creation of the world to the year 1259. Down to 1235 it is a modified transcription of an earlier work, entitled "Flores Historiarum," begun by John de Cella and completed by Roger of Wendover; from 1235 to 1259 it was compiled exclusively from original sources.

Matthews (math'ūz), **James Brander.** Born at New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1852. An American writer. He was appointed lecturer on literature at Columbia College, New York, in 1892.

Matthews Bible. A folio Bible, published in 1537, which professed to be translated into English by Thomas Matthews. See *Rogers, John*.

Matthias (ma-thī'as or mat-thī'as). [See *Matthew*.] The apostle chosen to fill the place of Judas Iscariot.

Matthias (ma-thī'as; G. pron. mät-tē'äs). Born Feb. 24, 1557: died March 20, 1619. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1612–19, younger son of Maximilian II. He intrigued against his brother the emperor Rudolf II., whom he displaced as ruler in Hungary, Moravia, Silesia, Austria, and Bohemia (1608–11). He was elected emperor on the death of his brother in 1612. Being childless, he secured the succession in Bohemia and Hungary for his cousin Ferdinand (duke of Styria, afterward emperor Ferdinand II.), in 1617 and 1618, respectively.

Matthias I. Corvinus, surnamed "The Great." Born 1443: died at Vienna, 1490. King of Hungary 1458–90, younger son of John Hunyady. He carried on wars with the emperor, the Turks, the Bohemians, and the Poles; conquered Vienna, where he made his residence; and was a patron of learning.

Matthiesen (math'i-sen), **Augustus.** Born at London, Jan. 2, 1831: committed suicide Oct. 6, 1870. An English chemist and physicist. After 1853 he spent four years with Bunsen at Heidelberg. He was the first to isolate calcium and strontium in the pure state, and made valuable investigations on the physical properties of metals and alloys. In 1857 he fitted up a laboratory in London. He was lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1868.

Matthisson (mat'is-son), **Friedrich von.** Born at Hohendodeleben, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Jan. 23, 1761: died at Wörlitz, near Dessau, Germany, March 12, 1831. A German lyric poet.

Mattiaci (ma-ti'a-sī). [L. Pl.; sing. *Mattiacus*.] A German tribe, a branch of the Chatti, first mentioned by Pliny, in the district extending southward to the Main, about the present Wiesbaden (called by the Romans Aquæ Mattiacæ). They took part in the rising under Civilis, but were soon afterward subjugated by Rome.

Matto, or **Mato, Grosso** (mät'tö gros'sö). [Pg., 'great forest.'] A western state of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. Capital, Cuyabá. It is rich in agricultural and mineral products. Area, 532,708 square miles. Population (1892), 83,000.

Mattocks (mat'oks), **Isabella.** Born 1746: died at Kensington, June 25, 1826. An English actress, daughter of Lewis Hallam, a low comedian. At four and a half years of age she played children's parts at Covent Garden. She married Mattocks in 1765, and was chief support of Covent Garden until her retirement in 1808. Her best roles were chambermaids and old women.

Mattoon (ma-tön'). A city in Coles County, eastern Illinois, 73 miles east-southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 6,833.

Maturin (mat'ū-rin), **Charles Robert.** Born at Dublin, 1782: died there, Oct. 30, 1824. An Irish novelist, of a French refugee family. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1800, and became curate of St. Peter's, Dublin. He published "The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio" (1807), "The Wild Irish Boy" (1808), and the "Milesian Chief" (1812), which attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott. His tragedy "Bertram" was brought out by Kean at Drury Lane, May 9, 1816. He also wrote the tragedies "Manuel" (1817) and "Fredolfo" (1817). His best novel, "Melmoth the Wanderer," appeared in 1820, and is said to have influenced the romantic school in France, especially Balzac.

Mätzner (mets'ner), **Eduard Adolf Ferdinand.** Born at Rostock, Germany, May 25, 1805: died at Berlin, July 14, 1892. A noted German philologist. He taught at the French gymnasium in Berlin and at the gymnasium in Bromberg 1830–34, and was director of the "Luisenschule," the principal female school in Berlin, from 1838. He published "Englische Grammatik" (3d ed. 1880–85), "Altenglische Sprachproben" (1867–), "Altenglisches Worterbuch" (1872–), and works on Romance philology.

Maubeuge (mō-bèzh'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Sambre, near the Belgian frontier, 22 miles east by south of Valenciennes. It has manufactures of tools and metal goods. It was the ancient capital of Hainaut, and was fortified by Vauban. It surrendered to the Prussians July 11, 1815. Population (1891), commune, 18,863.

Mauch Chunk (mâk chungk). The capital of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh 74 miles north-northwest of Philadelphia. There are important anthracite-coal mines in its vicinity. Population (1890), 4,101.

Maud. [A contraction of *Matilda.*] See *Matilda.*

Maud. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1855.

Maud Muller. A short poem by Whittier.

Maud S. An American trotting mare, by Harold, dam Miss Russell. At Cleveland in 1885 she made the record of one mile in 2:08¾, but lost it to Sunol (2:08¼) in 1891.

Maudsley (mâdz'li), **Henry.** Born at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835. An English physiologist. He has been president of the Medico-Psychological Association, professor of medical jurisprudence at University College, London, and editor of the "Journal of Mental Science." His chief works are "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind" (1867), "Body and Mind" (1870), "Responsibility in Mental Disease" (1874), "The Physiology of Mind" (1876), "The Pathology of Mind" (1879), "Body and Will" (1883), "Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings" (1886), etc.

Mauer See (mou'er zā). A lake in the province of East Prussia, Prussia.

Maues, or **Mauhes** (mou-āz'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, occupying a region to the south of the Amazon, between the Tapajos and Madeira (states of Pará and Amazonas). Their best known villages are on the [illegible]. They are classed with the great Tupí stock [illegible] the Tupinambas, they practise agriculture, live in fixed villages, and since about 1820 have had some intercourse with the whites. Much of the drug called guarana (*Paullinia sorbilis*), used as a beverage in western Brazil and Bolivia, is prepared by them and sold to the traders. They still [illegible] several thousands.

Maugis. Same as *[illegible]*.

Mauhes. See *Maues*.

Maui (mou'ē), formerly **Mowee** (mou'ē). The second in size of the Hawaiian Islands, situated [illegible] of Hawaii. Chief town, Lahaina. [illegible] Area, [illegible]

Maui (mou'ē). A hero in New Zealand legend. See the extract.

[illegible] advanced [illegible] of the [illegible] for sport [illegible] he turned his thoughts to the [illegible] dog, whence dogs are sacred; he fished New Zealand out of the sea; he stole fire for men. How Maui performed this feat, and how he "brought death into the world and all our woe," are topics that belong to the myths of Death and of the Fire-Stealer. Maui could not only change men into animals, but could himself assume animal shapes at will. *Lang*, Myth, etc., II. 30.

Maul (mâl). A giant in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Maulbronn (moul'bron). A town in Würtemberg, 23 miles northwest of Stuttgart. It has a noted abbey church and a Protestant theological seminary. Population (1890), 1,146.

Maule (mou'la). 1. A river of Chile, rising in the Andes and reaching the Pacific Ocean in lat. 35° 18′ S. It formed the southern limit of the Inca conquests, and long separated the Spanish colonies from Araucania. Length, 145 miles; navigable for 50 miles.
2. A maritime province in Chile, intersected by lat. 36° S. Capital, Cauquénes. Area, 2,930 miles. Population (1891), 127,771.

Maule, Fox. See *Ramsay, Fox Maule.*

Mauley (mâ'li), **Sir Edward.** The "black dwarf" in Scott's novel of that name. He is also called Elshender the Recluse.

Maulmain (mâl-man'), or **Moulmein** (moul-mīn'). A seaport in Amherst district, Burma, situated on the river Salwin in lat. 16° 26′ N., long. 97° 38′ E. It has been developed since 1826, and is noted for its export of timber, rice, etc., and for shipbuilding. Population (1891), 55,785.

Maumbury (mâm'ber-i) **Rings.** The best-preserved Roman amphitheater in England. It is south of Dorchester.

Maumee (mâ-mē'). A river in Indiana and Ohio. It is formed by the union of the St. Marys and St. Joseph's at Fort Wayne, and flows into Maumee Bay, Lake Erie, 5 miles northeast of Toledo. Length (including the St. Mary's), over 200 miles.

Maumee Rapids, Battle of. A victory gained by the Americans under Wayne over the Indians, in northwestern Ohio, Aug. 20, 1794.

Mauna Kea (mou'nä ka'ä). An extinct volcano in the island of Hawaii. It is the highest peak in the Pacific Ocean. Height, 13,953 feet.

Mauna Loa (mou'nä lō'ä). An active volcano in the island of Hawaii, south-southwest of Mauna Kea. There have been noted eruptions in 1843, 1859, 1868, and 1877. Height, 13,760 feet.

Maundeville, Sir **John.** See *Mandeville.*

Maundrell (mân'drel), **Henry.** Born at Compton Bassett, near Calne, Wiltshire, 1665: died at Aleppo, 1701. An English Oriental traveler. He graduated at Oxford (Exeter College) in 1685, and was curate of Bromley in Kent 1689–95. He was made chaplain of the Aleppo factory of the Company of Levant Merchants in 1695. "A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter A. D. 1697" was printed at Oxford in 1703.

Maupassant (mō-pä-soṅ'), **Henri René Albert Guy de.** Born at the Chateau de Miromesnil, Seine-Inférieure, Aug. 5, 1850: died at Passy, Paris, July 6, 1893. A French novelist. He went to school at Yvetot, and graduated from the college of Rouen, while Gustave Flaubert, his godfather, looked after his literary training. He spent about ten years in civil service in the navy department. In Feb., 1879, his one-act play "Histoire du vieux temps" was performed in Paris, without however attracting any special attention. The next year, however, the success of his short story "Boule de suif" stamped him at once as a writer of marked ability. Then he published in rapid succession "La maison Tellier" (1881), "Mademoiselle Fifi" (1882), "Contes de la bécasse" (1883), "Une vie" (1883), "Miss Harriet" (1884), "Les sœurs Rondoli" (1884), "Au soleil" (1884), "Clair de lune" (1884), "Yvette" (1884), "Bel Ami" (1885), "Contes du jour et de la nuit" (1885), "Contes et nouvelles" (1885), "M. Parent" (1886), "La petite Roque" (1886), "Toine" (1886), "Contes choisis" (1886), "Mont Oriol" (1887), "Le Horla" (1887), "Pierre et Jean" (1888), "Sur l'eau" (1888), "Le rosier de Mme. Husson" (1888), "Fort comme la mort" (1889), "La main gauche" (1889), "Histoire d'une fille de ferme" (1889), "L'inutile beauté" (1890), "Notre cœur" (1890). Among his other works are [illegible] (1880), and two plays, "Musotte" (1891) and "La paix du ménage" (Comédie Française, March 6, 1893). The insanity and death of a brother unbalanced him, and he attempted suicide [illegible] in Dec., 1891 [illegible] private asylum.

Maupeou (mō-pō'), **René Nicolas Charles Augustin de.** Born at Paris, 1714: died near Andelys, France, July 29, 1792. A French politician, chancellor of France 1768–74. He was instrumental in the overthrow of the Parliament of Paris in 1771.

Maupertuis (mō-per-tüē'), **Pierre Louis Moreau de.** Born at St. Malo, France, July 17, 1698: died at Basel, Switzerland, July 27, 1759. A French mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher, appointed president of the Academy at Berlin in 1740. [illegible] several other controversies, the most notable being one with Voltaire, who satirized him in the "Diatribe du Docteur Akakia."

Maupin (mō-paṅ'), **Mademoiselle de.** A novel by Théophile Gautier. See *Gautier.*

Mauprat (mō-prä'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1836. It was put on the stage in 1853.

Maurepas (mō-rė-pä'), **Comte de** (**Jean Frédéric Phelippeaux**). Born July 9, 1701: died Nov. 21, 1781. A French politician. He was minister under Louis XV.; was banished from court in 1749 through the influence of Madame Pompadour whom he had attacked; and was made prime minister by Louis XVI. in 1774. He restored the Parliament of Paris.

Maurepas (mōr-pä'), **Lake.** A lake in eastern Louisiana, west of Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates. Length, about 14 miles.

Maurer (mou'rer), **Georg Ludwig von.** Born at Erpolsheim, Rhine Palatinate, Nov. 2, 1790: died at Munich, July 9, 1872. A noted German jurist and politician, member of the regency in Greece 1832–34, and Bavarian minister of foreign affairs and justice in 1847. He published "Das griechische Volk" (1836), "Geschichte der Dorfverfassung in Deutschland" (1865–66), "Geschichte der Stadteverfassung in Deutschland" (1869–71), etc.

Maurer, Konrad von. Born at Frankenthal, Rhine Palatinate, April 29, 1823. A German writer, son of G. L. von Maurer: professor at Munich from 1847. His works include "Die Entstehung des islandischen Staats" (1852), and other books on Scandinavian history, literature, and law.

Mauretania (mâ-rę-tā'ni-ạ̈), or **Mauritania** (mâ-ri-tā'ni-ä). [Gr. *Μαυρετανία*; from L. *Maurus*, Gr. Μαῦρος, a Moor.] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of Africa, corresponding to the northern parts of Morocco and of western Algeria. Juba II. of Numidia was confirmed king of Mauretania by Augustus, 25 B. C. It was annexed to the Roman Empire by Claudius in 42 A. D., and was divided into the provinces Mauretania Tingitana in the west and Mauretania Cæsariensis in the east. It was overrun by the Vandals in 429.

Maurice (mâ'ris), Saint. [LL. *Mauricius*, *Mauritius*, Moorish; It. *Maurizio*, Sp. *Mauricio*, F. *Maurice*, G. *Moritz*. Also *Morris.*] A Christian martyr. According to the legend, he was commander of the "Theban Legion," and was put to death in Valais (Switzerland) in 286.

Maurice (**Flavius Tiberius Mauricius**). Born in Cappadocia about 539; killed near Chalcedon, Asia Minor, Nov., 602. Byzantine emperor 582–602. He served with distinction against the Persians; was appointed by Tiberius as his successor; and married Tiberius's daughter Constantina. He proved himself a wise and vigorous ruler. He was deposed and murdered by the general Phocas, commander-in-chief of an army operating against the Avars.

Maurice. Born at Freiberg, Saxony, March 21, 1521: died at Sievershausen, near Hannover, July 11, 1553. Duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious. He succeeded to the duchy of Saxony in 1541; assisted the emperor Charles V. against the Turks and the French 1542–43; joined the emperor against the Smalkaldic League in 1546; was made elector of Saxony in 1547; formed an alliance with France and various German states against the emperor in 1551; compelled the emperor to sign the peace of Passau in 1552; and was mortally wounded in his victory over Albert of Brandenburg at Sievershausen, July 9, 1553.

Maurice. Born at Dillenburg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1567: died at The Hague, April 23, 1625. Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, a younger son of William the Silent. He was elected stadholder of the provinces of Holland and Zealand on the assassination of his father in 1584, and became stadholder of the Seven United Provinces in 1587. He expelled the Spaniards from the seven United Provinces in a series of brilliant campaigns which entitle him to a place among the foremost generals of modern times. Groningen, the last stronghold of the Spaniards, fell in 1594. In 1609 a truce of 12 years was concluded with Spain at the instance of Olden Barneveldt, the head of the aristocratic republican party, who feared that a continuance of the war might enable Maurice to usurp the sovereignty. A political contest ensued, which was further embittered by religious strife, inasmuch as Maurice, who was supported by the populace, favored the Gomarists, while Olden Barneveldt favored the Arminians or Remonstrants. This contest resulted in the execution of Olden Barneveldt in 1619, and in the victory of Maurice, who renewed the war with Spain at the expiration of the truce in 1621.

Maurice, Frederick Denison. Born at Normanston, near Lowestoft, England, Aug. 29, 1805: died at London, April 1, 1872. A noted English divine. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and Exeter College, Oxford, in 1830. He was appointed curate of Bubbenhall near Leamington, in 1834; chaplain of Guy's Hospital in 1836; and in 1840 professor of English literature and history, and in 1846 professor of theology, at King's College, London. From 1839 to 1841 he edited the "Educational Magazine." In 1848 he assisted in establishing Queen's College, London. During the revolutionary movement of 1848 he became the leader of the Christian socialists. His "Theological Essays" published in 1853 excited so much criticism that he was obliged to resign his professorship at King's College. On Oct. 30, 1854, he became principal of St. Martin's Hall, Queen Square, a working men's college. On Oct. 25, 1866, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge. He wrote "Eustace Conway, or the Brother and Sister: a novel" (1834), the article "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy" for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" (subsequently enlarged and published in 3 volumes: "Ancient Philosophy" (1850), "Philosophy of the First Six Centuries" (1853), and "Mediæval Philosophy" (1857)), "Modern Philosophy" (1862), and numerous other works on religious, historical, theological, and philosophical topics.

Maurice, or **Mauritz, Johann.** See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Maurice, Thomas. Born at Hertford, England, 1754: died at London, March 30, 1824. An English clergyman, Orientalist, and poet. He became assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, and vicar of Cudham, Kent, in 1804. He wrote various works on India ("Indian Antiquities," 1793–1800, etc.), and poems (including "Richmond Hill," 1807).

Maurice, Walter. A nom de plume of Walter Besant.

Maurice of Nassau, Governor-General of Brazil. See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Maurice of Saxony. See *Saxe.*

Mauricius, Emperor of the East. See *Maurice.*

Maurienne (mō-ryen'). A small region in the department of Savoie, France, in the upper valley of the Arc, from Modane eastward to the Italian frontier. It was a medieval county, and developed into the county of Savoy.

Mauritania. See *Mauretania.*

Mauritius (mâ-rish'ius), formerly called **Isle of France.** An island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Mascarene group, intersected by lat. 20° 15′ S., long. 57° 30′ E. Capital, Port Louis. Its surface is largely hilly. The chief export is sugar. Mauritius, with its dependencies Rodrigues, Seychelles, and Diego Garcia, is a British colony. The inhabitants are Hindus, mixed races, and Europeans of French and British origin. Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505. From 1598 to 1710 it was held by the Dutch. In 1715 the French took possession. The island was the scene of "Paul and Virginia." It was conquered by the British in 1810. It has been severely visited by epidemics and hurricanes. Area, 705 square miles. Population (1891), 371,655.

Maurocordatos, or **Mavrocordatos** (mäv-rō-kor-dä'tos), **Alexander.** Born 1639: died 1709. A Greek physician. He was physician to the Sultan of Turkey, and dragoman of the Porte.

Maurocordatos, Alexander. Born at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 1791: died at Ægina, Greece, Aug. 18, 1865. A Greek statesman, distinguished as a leader in the war of independence, and later as a minister and diplomatist.

Maurus (mâ'rus), Saint, F. **Maur** (mōr). Died 584. The traditional founder and first abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Glanfeuil or St.-Maur-sur-Loire, France. He was sent into Gaul by St. Benedict about 543, and established his monastery by the favor of King Theodebert. His feast is observed on Jan. 15.

Maurus, Rabanus. See *Rabanus.*

Maury (mō-rē'), **Jean Siffrein.** Born at Valréas, France, June 26, 1746: died at Rome, May 11, 1817. A French cardinal and politician, distinguished as a royalist orator in the Constituent Assembly 1789–91. He was archbishop of Paris 1810–14. His "Selected Works" were published in 1842.

Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. Born at Meaux, France, March 23, 1817: died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1892. A French archæologist and librarian. He was appointed assistant librarian of the Institute in 1844; imperial librarian of the Tuileries in 1860; professor of history at the Collège de France in 1862; and general director of the national archives in 1868. His works include "Essai sur les légendes pieuses du moyen âge" (1843), "Histoire des grandes forêts de la Gaule" (1850), "Histoire des religions de la Grèce antique" (1857–60), etc.

Maury (mâ'ri), **Matthew Fontaine.** Born in Spottsylvania County, Va., Jan. 14, 1806: died at Lexington, Va., Feb. 1, 1873. An American hydrographer, and naval officer. He was superintendent of the hydrographical office and national observatory in Washington 1844–61, when he entered the Confederate navy. He established the Confederate naval submarine battery service at Richmond in 1862. At the close of the Civil War he retired to Mexico, where he accepted a position under the government of Maximilian. He was afterward professor of physics in the Virginia Military Institute. He was the first to give a complete description of the Gulf Stream, and to mark out specific routes to be followed in crossing the Atlantic. His chief work is "Physical Geography of the Sea" (1855).

Mausoleum (mâ-sọ-lē'um). [From *Mausolus.*] See *Halicarnassus.*

Mausolus (mâ-sō'lus). [Gr. *Μαύσωλος* or *Μαύσσωλος.*] Died about 353 B. C. A king or dynast of Caria, who first appears in history in the revolt of the satraps against Artaxerxes Mnemon 362 B. C. He married his sister Artemisia, who after his death erected at Halicarnassus in his honor the celebrated monument named from him the Mausoleum. A Greek statue of Mausolus from the Mausoleum (350 B.C.) is in the British Museum. It is admirable in its characterization of the somewhat rude type of the king. It was believed that this figure and the companion statue of Artemisia stood in the chariot on the summit of the monument, but this view is now considered erroneous.

Mauvaises Terres. See *Bad Lands.*

Mavia (mä-vē'ä). See *Konde.*

Maviti (mä-vē'tē). See *Zulu.*

Mavrocordatos. See *Maurocordatos.*

Mawe (mâ), **John.** Born in Derbyshire, 1764: died at London, Oct. 26, 1829. An English mineralogist. He traveled in South America 1805–11, sharing in Whitelock's campaign at Buenos Ayres and subsequently visiting the gold and diamond regions of Brazil. He published "Mineralogy of Derbyshire" (1802), "Travels" (1812), "Diamonds and Precious Stones" (1813), etc.

Mawworm (mâ'wėrm). 1. A character in Middleton's play "A Mad World, my Masters."—2. A noted character in Bickerstaffe's play "The Hypocrite," an attendant on Dr. Cantwell.

Max (mäks), **Cornelius Gabriel.** Born at Prague, Aug. 23, 1840. A German historical and genre painter. He is the son of Joseph Max, a sculptor, and was a pupil of Piloty at Munich. He was professor at the Academy of Munich 1879–83. Among his works are "The Anatomist" (1869), "The Last Token" (1874: now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York), "Nydia" (1874), "The Lion's Bride" (1879), etc.

Maxen (mäks'en). A village in Saxony, 10 miles south of Dresden. Here, Nov. 21, 1759, the Prussians (12,000–13,000) under Finck surrendered to the Austrians under Daun.

Maxentius, Circus of. See *Circus of Romulus.*

Maxentius (mak-sen'shius), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius.** Drowned in the Tiber, Oct., 312 A. D. Roman emperor 306–312, son of Maximianus Herculius. On the abdication of his father and Diocletian as Augusti and the promotion of the Cæsars Constantius and Galerius in 305, he was passed over in the appointment of the new Cæsars, the choice falling on Severus and Maximinus. In the following year, however, he had himself proclaimed Cæsar by the pretorians at Rome, and with the assistance of his father, who resumed his former rank, he overthrew Severus, who had ruled in Italy and Africa. He next banished his father, and eventually declared war against Constantine (the Great), son of Constantius, who had assumed the administration of his father's provinces (Gaul, Spain, and Britain) on the latter's death in 306. He was totally defeated by Constantine at Saxa Rubra, Oct. 27, 312, and perished in the flight.

Maximes (mäk-sēm'). [F., 'Maxims.'] A collection of moral maxims by La Rochefoucauld (1665).

Maximian. See *Maximianus.*

Maximianus (mak″sim-i-ā'nus), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius,** surnamed **Herculius.** Died in Feb., 310. Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308. He was a Pannonian peasant by birth, rose to the highest offices in the army, and was made Cæsar by Diocletian in 285 and Augustus in 286. (See *Diocletian.*) He resigned the imperial dignity simultaneously with Diocletian in 305, but reassumed it in 306 at the instance of his son Maxentius, who had caused himself to be proclaimed Cæsar by the pretorians at Rome. He captured Severus (who commanded in Italy and Africa) in 307, but was himself expelled from Rome by Maxentius in 308, and eventually found refuge with his son-in-law Constantine at Arles. Having been twice discovered in conspiracy against his son-in-law, he was ordered to choose the manner of his death, and strangled himself.

Maximilian (mak-si-mil'i-an; G. pron. mäks-ē-me'lē-än) **I.** [ML. *Maximilianus* (= *Maxi*[*mus Æ*]*milianus*), F. *Maximilien.*] Born March 22, 1459: died at Wels, Upper Austria, Jan. 12, 1519. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in 1477, and was elected king of the Romans in 1486. He became emperor in 1493. In order to suppress the system of private war and restore the imperial authority, he proclaimed a perpetual public peace in 1495, established the imperial chamber (Reichskammergericht) in 1495 and the imperial aulic council (Reichshofrat) in 1501, and divided Germany into six, and afterward (1512) into ten, circles (Landfriedenskreise), over each of which was placed a captain with a force of standing troops for the punishment of disturbers of the peace. In 1499 he carried on an unsuccessful war against the Swiss Confederacy, which resulted in the practical independence of the latter. Through the influence of his second wife, Bianca Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, whom he married in 1494, he became involved in a contest with France for the sovereignty of Milan and Naples. In 1508 he joined the League of Cambray against Venice. In 1513 he joined the Holy League against France, and in the same year assisted Henry VIII. of England in gaining the brilliant victory over the French at Guinegate ('the battle of the spurs').

Maximilian II. Born at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1527: died Oct. 12, 1576. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1564–76, son of Ferdinand I. He succeeded his father in 1564 as emperor, archduke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia. At his accession to the imperial throne he found the empire at war with the Turks. He concluded a truce with Selim II. in 1568, each party retaining its possessions. He was of a mild and tolerant disposition, and left the Protestants unmolested in the exercise of their religion.

Maximilian I. Born at Landshut, Bavaria, April 17, 1573: died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1651. Duke of Bavaria. He was the chief instrument in organizing the Catholic League in opposition to the Protestant Union in 1609. As the head of the Catholic League he assisted the emperor Ferdinand II. against the elector palatine Frederick V. in the Thirty Years' War (see *Ferdinand II.*, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire) in return for which he received in 1623 the electoral vote forfeited by Frederick, and in 1628 was invested with the Upper Palatinate.

Maximilian II. Maria Emanuel. Born July 11, 1662: died Feb. 26, 1726. Elector of Bavaria 1679–1726. He was allied with the French in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Maximilian I. Joseph. Born at Schwetzingen, Baden, May 27, 1756: died at the castle of Nymphenburg, near Munich, Oct. 13, 1825. King of Bavaria 1806–25. He became elector of Bavaria in 1799. In 1805 he sided with France against the allied powers, with the result that he acquired considerable territory at the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805. In accordance with the same treaty, he assumed the title of king in 1806.

Maximilian II. Joseph. Born Nov. 28, 1811: died at Munich, March 10, 1864. King of Bavaria 1848–64, son of Louis I. He was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph), Sp. **Maximiliano** (mak-se-mē-le-ä'nō). Born at Vienna, July 6, 1832: shot at Querétaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. Archduke of Austria, and emperor of Mexico from 1864. He was the second son of the Archduke Francis Charles, and brother of Francis Joseph who became emperor of Austria in 1848. Trained for the navy, he was placed at its head in 1854. On July 27, 1857, he married Princess Charlotte of Belgium (see *Charlotte*), and during the succeeding two years was viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. After the French had conquered Mexico in part, an assembly of notables, called under French influence, and formed almost entirely of opponents of Juarez, adopted an imperial form of government for that country (July, 1863), and offered the throne to Maximilian. He formally accepted on April 10, 1864; reached Vera Cruz May 28 and Mexico June 12, and was received with great apparent enthusiasm. Aided by the French, his forces drove Juarez over the northern frontier, and on Oct. 3, 1865, he decreed that those taken in arms against the empire should be treated as bandits. This decree was loudly condemned, and did much to weaken the emperor's personal popularity. The United States government had refused to recognize the empire, and on its urgent demand (note of Feb. 12, 1866) the French troops were withdrawn, contrary to the express stipulation which Napoleon III. had made with Maximilian. The latter at first resolved to resign, but was induced to remain; took personal command of his army at Querétaro, Feb. 1867, was besieged by a republican army in March; and was forced to surrender May 15. Condemned to death by a court martial he was refused mercy on the ground of his severe edict against the Juarists, and was shot with his generals Miramon and Mejia.

Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied. See *Neuwied.*

Maximilian Joseph. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 4, 1808: died at Munich, Nov. 15, 1888. Duke in Bavaria. He wrote "Wanderung nach dem Orient, etc." (1839), and a number of novels and dramas. He used the pseudonym Phantasus.

Maximin. See *Maximinus.*

Maximinus (mak-si-mī'nus), or **Maximin** (mak'si-min), **Caius Julius Verus,** surnamed **Thrax** ('the Thracian'). Killed near Aquileia, Italy, May, 238. Roman emperor 235–238. He was a Thracian of extraordinary size and strength who was elevated by the soldiers on the Rhine on the murder of Alexander Severus. His cruelty and exactions caused a revolt under Gordianus in Africa. He was killed by his own soldiers.

Maximinus, or **Maximin, Galerius Valerius.** Born in Illyria: died at Tarsus, Asia Minor, 313. Roman emperor 308–313, nephew of Galerius. He became Cæsar in 305 and Augustus in 308; was defeated by Licinius in 313, and perished in the flight.

Maximus (mak'si-mus), Saint. Born about 580: died in Lazica, Aug. 13, 662. An eastern theologian, noted as an opponent of the Monothelites.

Maximus. See *Petronius Maximus* and *Pupienus Maximus.*

Maximus, Magnus. Born in Spain: executed at Aquileia, Italy, 388 A. D. Roman emperor 383–388. He headed a revolt of the legions stationed in Britain in 383, crossed over into Gaul, defeated Gratian, who was killed in the flight. He was afterward recognized by Theodosius and Valentinian II. as Augustus in Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He conquered Italy from Valentinian in 387, but was defeated and put to death by Theodosius in 388.

Maximus, Valerius. See *Valerius Maximus.*

Maximus Tyrannus (ti-ran'us). Killed at Ravenna, Italy, 422. Roman emperor 409–411. He was elevated by the rebel Gerontius about 409, but was defeated and deposed by Constantine, emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, in 411. He afterward [illegible] in Spain.

Max O'Rell. The pseudonym of Paul Blouet.

Maxwell (maks'wel), **James.** Born 1581: died about 1640. A Scottish [illegible]. He lived much on the Continent. Among [illegible] his [illegible] works are "Carolanna, that is to say, a poem in honour of our King Charles [illegible] Deplorable Death of our late [illegible]," "The Golden Legend of the [illegible] Memorable Worthy Matrones," "Queen Elizabeth's Looking-glasse of Grace and Glory," etc.

Maxwell, James Clerk-. See *Clerk Maxwell.*

Maxwell, William Hamilton. Born at Newry, County Down, Ireland, 1792: died at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1850. An Irish novelist. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, and in 1812 was made captain in an infantry regiment, and served in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He took holy orders and was made rector of Ballagh in Connemara. His best-known works are "O'Hara, or 1798," a novel (1825), "Sports of the West, etc." (1832), "Stories of Waterloo" (1830) and a "Life of the Duke of Wellington" (1839-41). He edited the military and naval almanac for 1840.

Maxwell, Sir **William Stirling-.** See *Stirling-Maxwell.*

Maxyes (maks′i-ēz). [Gr. *Μάξυες*.] In ancient geography, a Libyan tribe.

> About the Mashuash (of the Egyptian inscriptions) there is no dispute. They are the Maxyes of Herodotos (iv. 191), in the modern Tunisia, of whom we are told that they left a long lock of hair on the right side of the head and painted their bodies red. We learn from the Egyptian texts that while the Lebu were circumcised, the Mashuash were not. The lock of hair which characterises them on the Egyptian monuments is also wanting in the case of the Lebu. But, like the Lebu, they have a good deal of hair on the face, the eyebrows are well defined, and the nose is straight and leptorrhine. The forehead is high, the lips thin and the jaws orthognathous.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 151.

May (mā). [From L. *Maius, Majus* (sc. *mensis*), the third month of the Roman year, usually associated with *Maia* or *Maja* (see *Maia*).] The fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

May, Thomas. Born 1595: died Nov. 13, 1650. An English poet and prose-writer. He graduated at Cambridge (Sidney Sussex College) in 1612, and entered Gray's Inn in 1615. He turned to the stage, and in 1620 produced "The Heir," a comedy. May published several plays, translations from the classics, a "Continuation of Lucan" (1630) in English and Latin, etc. He sided with the Parliament against the king in the civil war, and in 1647 published a "History of the Long Parliament" (his most important work).

May, Sir **Thomas Erskine,** Lord Farnborough. Born at London, Feb. 8, 1815: died at Westminster Palace, May 17, 1886. An English jurist. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School; was appointed in 1831 assistant librarian of the House of Commons, and was called to the bar in 1838. He published "A Practical Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament" (1844). After 1871 he was clerk of the House of Commons. In 1854 his "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Procedure of the House of Commons" was printed by order of Parliament. His other works are "The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III." (1861), "Democracy in Europe" (1877), etc. He was made Baron Farnborough in 1886.

Mayaguez (mä-yä-gwāth′). A seaport in Porto Rico, West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 14′ N., long. 67° 12′ W. Population, about 22,000.

Mayapan (mä-yä-pän′). A ruined city of Yucatan, situated in a plain 20 miles south of Merida. According to tradition it was founded by Maya [illegible] It was long their principal city and cap[illegible] during civil wars [illegible] The ruins [illegible] great quantities of sculptured [illegible] several pyramids, one well preserved. Mayapan gave its name to a district.

Mayas (mä′yäz or mī′yäz). A race of Indians inhabiting the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. At the time of the conquest they were divided into a [illegible] governed by a single ruler, [illegible] at Mayapan. [illegible] severely punished. Several of the tribes [illegible]

Maya[illegible]i) **stock.** A well-marked [illegible]

[illegible] vived in translations, but the original pictographs have baffled modern research. The records and traditions appear to show that the Maya races were formerly united and very powerful; back of that they go vaguely to a remote period, possibly to the beginning of the Christian era, and speak of a migration from the north. Many writers believe that this connects them with the ancient Toltecs, said to have occupied the highlands of Mexico. Brasseur de Bourbourg and others have formed ingenious theories on Maya history, which have not been generally accepted.

Maybole (mā′bōl). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, 39 miles south-southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 5,467.

May-day (mā′dā). The first day of May: a day on which the opening of the season of flowers and fruit was formerly celebrated throughout Europe: it is still marked in some places by various festive observances. The chief features of the celebration in Great Britain (where, however, it has nearly disappeared) are the gathering of hawthorn-blossoms and other flowers, the crowning of the May queen, dancing round the May-pole, etc.

May Day. A comedy by Chapman, acted in 1601, printed in 1611. It is thought to be founded on a play of the same name acted in 1595. A play also with the same name was produced in 1775, and attributed to Garrick.

Mayen (mī′en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nette 17 miles west of Coblenz. Population (1890), 9,449.

Mayence. See *Mainz.*

Mayenne (mī-en′ or mä-yen′). A river in northwestern France which unites near Angers with the Sarthe to form the Maine. Length, 127 miles; navigable from Laval.

Mayenne. 1. A department of northwestern France, capital Laval, formed from parts of the ancient Maine and Anjou. It is bounded by Manche and Orne on the north, Sarthe on the east, Maine-et-Loire on the south, and Ille-et-Vilaine on the west. It has important agricultural and mineral resources. Area, 1,996 square miles. Population (1891), 332,387.

2. A town in the department of Mayenne, France, on the Mayenne 17 miles north by east of Laval. It has flourishing cloth manufactures, and contains a castle and a church of Notre Dame. Formerly it was the seat of a marquisate and duchy. Population (1891), 10,428.

Mayer (mā′ėr), **Brantz.** Born at Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1809: died there, Feb. 23, 1879. An American author. He was a lawyer; was editor of the "Baltimore American," and in 1841-42 was secretary of the United States legation in Mexico. During the Civil War he was commissioned colonel in the Federal army. He published "Mexico: Aztec, Spanish, and Republican" (2 vols. 1853); several other works on Mexico; "Captain Canot," a novel (1854); etc.

Mayer (mī′ėr), **Johann Tobias.** Born at Marbach, Würtemberg, Feb. 17, 1723: died at Göttingen, Feb. 20, 1762. A German astronomer, professor of mathematics at Göttingen. He wrote "Theoria lunæ, etc." (1767), "Tabulæ motuum solis et lunæ" (revised edition, 1770).

Mayer, Julius Robert von. Born at Heilbronn, Würtemberg, Nov. 25, 1814: died at Heilbronn, March 20, 1878. A German physician. He studied medicine at Tübingen, Munich, and Paris, and, after a journey to Java as ship's surgeon in 1840-41, settled as a physician at Heilbronn. He is by many regarded as the originator of the mechanical theory of heat. A collective edition of his works appeared in 1867 under the title of "Die Mechanik der Wärme."

Mayer, Karl. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, March 21, 1799: died at Dresden, July 2, 1862. A German pianist and composer.

Mayer, Karl Friedrich Hartmann. Born at Neckarbischofsheim, Baden, March 22, 1786: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 25, 1870. A German poet. His "Poems" were published in 1833 (later editions 1840, 1864). He also wrote "Ludwig Uhland, seine Freunde und Zeitgenossen" (1867), etc.

Mayes (mī′yes). ['Dizziness.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in southern Texas, near the coast. See *Tonkawa.*

Mayeux (mä-yė′). One of the types of modern French caricature, very popular between 1830 and 1848. He is a compound of [illegible] and witty. The creator of Mayeux was Charles Traviès.

Mayfair (mā′fãr). A fashionable locality in London, east of Hyde Park. All streets north of [illegible]

Mayflower (mā′flou-ėr). 1. A ship of about 180 tons burden [illegible] Pilgrims [illegible] Southampton to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. [illegible]

2. An American [illegible] yacht, designed by Edward Burgess, launched May 6, 1886. The dimensions are: length over all, 100 feet; length, load water line, 85.7; beam, 23.6; beam, load [illegible] She was selected to defend America's cup against the Galatea in 1886, on Sept. 7 and 9, and won both races.

Mayhew (mā′hū), **Experience.** Born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Jan. 27, 1673: died there, Nov. 29, 1758. An American missionary to the Indians in Martha's Vineyard.

Mayhew, Henry. Born at London, Nov. 25, 1812: died July 25, 1887. An English journalist and writer of juveniles and miscellaneous works. With his brothers Augustus and Horace ("The Brothers Mayhew") he wrote a number of popular works of fiction. He was one of the originators and first editor of "Punch." His chief work is "London Labour and the London Poor" (1851).

Mayhew, Jonathan. Born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Oct. 8, 1720: died at Boston, July 9, 1766. An American clergyman, controversialist, and advocate of liberalism, son of Experience Mayhew. His writings were edited by A. Bradford (1838).

Maykop. See *Maikop.*

May Laws. A series of Prussian laws passed 1873–74, and modified in 1887, regulating ecclesiastical matters. They restricted the power of the church over individuals and property. So named because first promulgated in May, 1873: also called *Falk Laws,* from the name of the minister who furthered them.

Maynard (mā′närd), **Horace.** Born at Westboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1814: died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882. An American politician. He was congressman from Tennessee; United States minister to Turkey 1875-80; and postmaster-general 1880-81.

Maynas (mī′näs). Various Indian hordes of northern Peru and Ecuador, in the forests of the upper Marañon and on the Pastaza and Morona affluents. They are very savage, lead a wandering life, and subsist by hunting and fishing. A few have, from time to time, been gathered into the mission villages. The different bands have distinct names (Chapos, Coronados, Humuranos, etc.). All speak harsh and difficult languages. Brinton and others have united them in a single linguistic stock, the Mayna. Hervas believed that they constituted two stocks, which he called the Mayna and Chayavita. Also written *Mainas.*

Maynas y Quijos (mī′näs ē kē′Hōs). A colonial intendencia of Peru, subsequently a department. It corresponded to the present departments of Amazonas and Loreto, together with a region north of the Marañon which is now (1894) claimed both by Ecuador and by Peru.

Maynooth (mā-nöth′). A town in the county of Kildare, Ireland, 14 miles west by north of Dublin. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college for the training of priests, founded 1795. A parliamentary grant to this college was the subject of keen discussion in 1845. The increase and perpetuation of it were eventually carried.

Mayo (mī′ō). [Pl., also *Mayos.* Probably from the Otomi *mayo,* shepherd, or the Opata *mayot,* deer.] A division of the Cahita branch of the Piman stock of North American Indians, inhabiting the valleys of the lower Mayo and the Fuerte in southern Sonora and northwestern Sinaloa, Mexico. They are peaceable and have been almost completely Mexicanized. Their dialect closely resembles that of the Yaqui. The Mayos were easily brought to submission in the later years of the 16th century, and adopted the Catholic faith without resistance. Their original number is said to have been about 30,000. Their present number is about 6,500. See *Cahita.*

Mayo (mā′ō). A county in Connaught, Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, Sligo and Roscommon on the east, and Galway on the south. It is mountainous in the west. Area, 2,126 square miles. Population (1891), 219,034.

Mayobanex (mī-ō-bä-näks′). Died 1498 or 1499. An Indian cacique of the eastern part of the island of Haiti. In 1498 he joined with Guarionex in war on the Spaniards, and was captured and executed. Also written *Maiobanex.*

Mayon (mä-yon′), or **Albay** (äl-bī′). A volcano in the southern part of Luzon, Philippines, near the town of Albay.

Mayorga (mī-or′gä), **Martin de.** Born in Catalonia about 1715: died at sea, 1783. A Spanish general and administrator. He was captain-general of Guatemala June, 1773–April, 1779, during which period old Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake (July 29, 1773) and the new city was founded. From Aug. 23, 1779, to April 29, 1783, he was viceroy of Mexico. He died while returning to Spain, and it was suspected that he was poisoned.

Mayor of Garratt, The. A play by Foote, produced in 1763. See *Garratt.*

Mayor of Quinborough, The. A comedy by Middleton, printed in 1661. It was probably written or sketched before 1602, and owed its publication after the Restoration to the caricature of a Puritan.

Mayorunas (mä-yo-rö′näs). [Quichua, 'river-men.'] An Indian horde of northeastern Peru and the adjacent parts of Brazil, south of the Amazon, and in the forests about the rivers Javary, Ucayale, and Tapichí. They are very savage, subsist mainly by hunting, use poisoned arrows, and have frequently attacked explorers. They have been accused of cannibalism, but this is unproved. The men are said to have beards, and perhaps for this reason there are traditions that they are descended from early Spanish explorers. Their language has been referred to the Pano stock, and they appear to be closely related to the semicivilized Marauas.

Mayotte (mä-yot′), or **Mayotta** (mä-yot′tä). A small island of the Comores group, in the Mozambique Channel, east of Africa, situated in lat. 12° 47′ S., long. 45° 20′ E. It has been a French possession since 1843.

Maypu. See *Maipo.*

Maypures (mī-pö-räs′). An Indian tribe of Venezuelan Guiana, on the upper Orinoco and its affluent, the Ventuario. They belong to the Arawak stock, are gentle in disposition, agriculturists, and live in fixed villages. The tribe was formerly very large It was among the first on the upper Orinoco to be gathered into mission villages Some of the Maypures have been amalgamated with the country population; others live in a semi-independent state in the interior. Also written *Maipures* and *Mapures.*

Maypure (mī-pö-rā′) **stock,** or **Arawak** (är′ä-wäk) **stock.** An extensive linguistic group of South American Indians, consisting of many tribes which are scattered from southwestern Brazil and Bolivia to Guiana: formerly members of the same stock appear to have occupied nearly all the West Indian Islands. They were found by Columbus on the Bahamas and in the Greater Antilles, and possibly extended into Florida; but they had recently been driven from the Windward Islands by incursions of Caribs All the Indians of this stock are well formed, with small hands and feet, light-colored and olive rather than reddish in complexion, and generally intelligent and industrious They live in fixed villages of large size, cultivate manioc, maize, etc., and are of a pacific disposition. They readily received the whites as friends, and have never rebelled against them unless driven to do so by great oppression. The stock includes at present, among others, the Arawaks, Tarumas, and Guinaus of Guiana; the Guanas, Bares, Manaos, Passes, and Juris of Brazil; the Baures and Mojos of Bolivia; and the Campas and Piros of Peru.

May Queen, The. **1.** A cantata by W. Sterndale Bennett, produced in 1858. The words are by Chorley.—**2.** A poem by Tennyson, published in 1832.

Mayr (mīr), or **Mayer** (mī′er), **Johann Simon.** Born at Mendorf, Bavaria, June 14, 1763: died at Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 2, 1845. A German operatic composer. Donizetti was one of his pupils at the musical institute at Bergamo, and he is said to have been the first to introduce the crescendo of the orchestra to which Rossini owes so much of his fame. (*Grove.*) Among his operas are "Saffo," "Lodoiska," "Ginevra di Scozia," "Lauso e Lidia," "Medea," "Rosa bianca e Rosa rossa," etc.

Maysville (māz′vil). A city, capital of Mason County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio 52 miles southeast of Cincinnati. It has an important trade in hemp. Population (1890), 5,358.

Mayta Ccapac (mī′tä kä′päk). Died about 1300 (according to Acosta in 1255, and by other accounts about 1211). The fourth Inca ruler of Peru. He was the son and successor of Lloque Yupanqui, and made few conquests.

Mazaca (maz′a-kä). The ancient name of Cæsarea (in Cappadocia).

Mazade (mä-zäd′), **Louis Charles Jean Robert de.** Born at Castel-Sarrazin, Tarn-et-Garonne, in 1820: died at Paris, April 27, 1893. A French author, editor, and critic, member of the Academy 1882. Among his works are "La guerre de France 1870–71," "M. Thiers: cinquante années d'histoire contemporaine," "L'Espagne moderne," "L'Italie moderne," "Lamartine, sa vie littéraire et politique," etc. He edited the "Correspondance du Maréchal Davout."

Mazamet (mä-zä-mā′). A town in the department of Tarn, southern France, situated on the Arnette 50 miles east by south of Toulouse. It has cloth manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 14,361.

Mazandaran (mä-zen-de-rân′). A province of Persia, south of the Caspian Sea, mostly low coast-land, about 200 miles long and 50 broad. Capital, Sari. Population, 300,000.

Mazariegos (mä-thä-re-ā′gōs), **Diego.** Born at Ciudad de la Mancha about 1495: died after 1565. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Chiapas (1524–1529). He was governor of Cuba 1556–65.

Mazarin (maz′a-rin: F. pron. mä-zä-raṅ′) (properly **Mazarini**), **Jules.** Born at Piscina, Italy, July 14, 1602: died at Vincennes, France, March 9, 1661. A French statesman. He was descended from a noble Sicilian family, studied at a Jesuit college at Rome and at the University of Alcalá, and in 1622 entered the papal military service. He was afterward employed in various diplomatic missions, and attracted the attention of Richelieu, at whose instance he entered the French service. He became a naturalized Frenchman in 1639, and in 1641 was made a cardinal by the Pope on the presentation of Louis XIII., although he had never taken anything but minor orders. He was appointed prime minister on the death of Richelieu in 1642, and was retained in office by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, after the death of Louis XIII. in 1643. He continued the foreign policy of Richelieu, which looked to the abatement of the power of the house of Austria by interfering in favor of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War, and which resulted in complete success at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. At home his policy of centralizing all administrative authority in the crown — also a legacy from Richelieu — was opposed by the nobles and the Parliament of Paris, and gave rise to the wars of the Fronde (which see), during which he was twice expelled by his opponents from the court (1651–52 and 1652–53). In 1659 he concluded the peace of the Pyrenees, putting an end to the hostilities with Spain which had sprung up during the Thirty Years' War, and securing an increase of French territory.

Mazarin Bible. An edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mainz in 1450–55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It is so named because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.

Mazarron (mä-thär-rōn′). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 30 miles south of Murcia. Population (1887), 16,445.

Mazaruni (mä-zä-rö′nē), or **Massaruni** (mä-sä-rö′nē). A river in British Guiana which joins the Essequibo about 45 miles southwest of Georgetown. Length, about 400 miles.

Mazas (mä-zä′). A prison in Paris, situated on the Boulevard Mazas, opened in 1850. It is officially called Maison d'Arrêt Cellulaire, having renounced in 1858, at the request of the family of Mazas, the name it had hitherto borne. It is still, however, popularly called the Prison Mazas.

Mazatenango (mä-thä-tā-nän′gō). A town of southwestern Guatemala, the capital of the modern department of Suchitepequez, about lat. 14° 45′ N., long. 91° 30′ W. It was a stronghold of the Mames Indians, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1525. Population, about 5,000.

Mazatlan (mä-sät-län′). [Nahuatl, 'place of the deer'; from *mazatl*, a deer.] A town of about 12,000 inhabitants, on the southern coast of the Mexican state of Sinaloa, in lat. 23° 10′ 37″ N. The town has been besieged a number of times in the course of the numerous revolutions of Mexico. In 1847 it was taken by the American forces. On March 31, 1864, the French corvette Cordelière attacked the port and was repulsed, but on Nov. 13 of the same year a French fleet captured it after a short bombardment. On Nov. 13, 1866, the Mexican general Corona took the place again. It is the capital of the district of the same name, and the principal port of entry for the state of Sinaloa.

Maze (mäz), **Hippolyte.** Born at Arras, Nov. 5, 1839: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1891. A French statesman and historian. He was elected deputy for Versailles in 1879, and took his seat with the republican left and was reelected in 1881. He was noted for his speeches on public education and mutual benefit associations. He was elected senator in 1886, and again in 1891 at the head of the list of four. Among his works are "Les gouvernements de la France du XVII^e au XIX^e siècle" (1864), "La république des États Unis, etc." (1869), "La fin de la révolution, etc." (1872), "La lutte contre la misère" (1883), "Les généraux de la république" (1889), etc.

Mazeppa (mä-zep′ä), **Ivan.** Born 1644: died at Bender, 1709. A Cossack chief. He was descended from a poor but noble family at Mazepintzi in the palatinate of Podolia, and was educated as a page at the court of John Casimir, king of Poland. Having been detected in an intrigue with a Polish lady of high rank he was by order of the injured husband bound naked on the back of an untamed horse from the Ukraine. The horse on being let loose galloped off to its native haunts, where it was caught by some Cossack peasants. Mazeppa remained among the Cossacks, whose hetman or chief he became in 1687. He enjoyed the favor of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of Prince of the Ukraine. With a view to making himself independent of Russia, he conspired first with Stanislaus Leszczynski of Poland, and afterward with Charles XII. of Sweden. Besieged by the Russians in his capital Baturin, he escaped to the camp of Charles XII., whom he accompanied to Bender after the battle of Pultowa. He committed suicide by taking poison. Lord Byron made him the subject of a poem in 1819.

Mazères. See *Masères.*

Mazillier. Born at Marseilles in 1797: died at Paris in 1868. A noted French dancer and composer of ballets. He began his career at Bordeaux in 1820. His pantomime was noted as particularly good. Among his ballets (in which he performed at the Opéra in Paris) are "Le diable amoureux" (1840), "Le diable à quatre" (1846), "Le corsaire" (1856), "Marco Spada" (1857), etc. In these he had the collaboration of Paul Foucher, St.-Georges, Théophile Gautier, and others.

Mažuranić (mä-zhö-rä′nich), **Ivan.** Born 1813. A Croatian poet and politician, ban of Croatia 1873–80. His chief work is an epic national poem.

Mazzara, or **Mazzara del Vallo** (mät-sä′rä del väl′lō). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 53 miles southwest of Palermo. It has a cathedral and ruined castle. Population (1881), 13,074.

Mazzarino (mät-sä-rē′nō). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 47 miles west-southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 12,964.

Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Genoa, June 28 (22 ?), 1805 (1808 ?): died at Pisa, Italy, March 10, 1872. An Italian patriot and revolutionist. He graduated at the University of Genoa in 1826, became a member of the bar of that city, and joined the Carbonari. In 1830 he was arrested by the authorities of Piedmont on the charge of conspiracy against the government, but after an imprisonment of six months was released for want of sufficient evidence to procure a conviction. He thereupon left Italy, and resided successively at Marseilles, Paris, and London, whence he conducted agitations for the liberation of Italy. He founded about 1832 the secret revolutionary society of "Young Italy," whose object was the unification of Italy under a republican government. He returned to Italy at the outbreak of the revolutionary movement of 1848, and in 1849 became a member of the triumvirate in the short-lived republic at Rome, being again driven into exile on the restoration of the papal government (1849). He afterward organized insurrections in Mantua (1852), Milan (1853), and Genoa (1857), but played a subordinate part in the movement which resulted in the unification of Italy (except Venice and the Patrimonium Petri) under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. Unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to a monarchy, he remained abroad. In 1870 he took part in an insurrection at Palermo, during which he was captured. He was, however, released by the general amnesty published by the Italian government after the occupation of Rome.

Mazzola. See *Parmigiano.*

Mazzolini (mät-sō-lē′nē), **Lodovico.** Born about 1481: died about 1530. An Italian painter, the most noted member of the school of Ferrara.

Mazzuola. See *Parmigiano.*

Mbamba (mbäm′bä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling between the Mbidiji and Loji rivers, and scattered in small villages around Malange. The Duke of Mbamba was one of the great dignitaries of the kingdom of Kongo. The modern Mbamba grow coffee, which is exported via Loanda and Ambriz; the Mbamba of Malange are carriers. Their dialect is half Kimbundu and half Kongo.

Mbangala (mbäng-gä′lä), or **Imbangala** (ēm-bäng-gä′lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling between the Kuangu River and the Tala Mungongo range: also called Kasanji or Cassange, from the title of the head chief. The dialect is Umbangala. This tribe is independent and enterprising in trade, but fond of fun and quarrelsome.

Mbayas (mbä-yäs′). The Guarany and Paraguayan name for the Guaycurus Indians and other related hordes in the Chaco. See *Guaycurus.*

Mbocobis. See *Mocobis.*

Mbondo (mbōn′dō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling to the northeast of Malange. They wear skins, are in a lower state of culture than the Ngola, and speak a dialect of Kimbundu.

Mbuiyi (mbwē′yē). See *Songo.*

Mbunda (mbön′dä), or **Mambunda** (mäm-bön′dä). A Bantu tribe of the Barotse kingdom, in the upper Zambesi valley, often confounded with the dominant Barotse. They are strong enough to excite fear, and in 1880 the Barotse weakened them by a massacre.

Mbundu (mbön′dö). See *Kimbundu* and *Umbundu.*

Mdewakantonwan (mdā-wä′käṅ-tōṅ-wäṅ′). ['Mysterious lake village.'] A tribe of the Dakota division of North American Indians: the Mindawarcarton of Lewis and Clark, the original Isanyati or Santee. They were conspicuous in the Minnesota outbreak, under the leadership of Little Crow in 1862. Most of them are farmers in Knox County, Nebraska. See *Dakota.*

Mead (mēd), **Larkin Goldsmith.** Born at Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 3, 1835. An American sculptor. He went to Florence in 1862, where he resides. Among his works are a colossal statue of "Vermont" (1857), "Ethan Allen" (1861) at Montpelier, Vermont, "Lincoln" (1874) at Springfield, [illegible] "Ethan Allen" (1876) at Washington; etc. He has also executed four colossal groups representing the different branches of the army and navy service.

Mead, Richard. Born at Stepney, London, Aug. 11, 1673: died at London, Feb. 16, 1754. An English physician. He entered the University of Utrecht in 1689 and studied under Graevius [illegible]

Meade (mēd), **George Gordon.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1872. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1835, served in the Mexican war, [illegible] the Army of the Potomac [illegible] the volunteer service [illegible]

Meade, Richard Kidder. Born in Nansemond County, Va., July 14, 1746: died at Frederick (now Clarke) County, Va., Feb., 1805. An American Revolutionary officer.

Meadows (med'ōz), **Drinkwater.** Born in Yorkshire or Wales, 1799: died at Barnes, June 12, 1869. An English actor. After playing in provincial theaters, he made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden in 1821, and remained there until 1844, when he went to the Lyceum, and later to the Princess's.

Meadows, Sir **Philip.** Born at Chattisham, Suffolk, 1626: died Sept. 16, 1718. An English diplomatist. He graduated at Cambridge, and in Oct., 1653, relieved Milton as Latin secretary to Cromwell's council. In 1656 he represented Cromwell at Lisbon at the ratification of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. In 1657 he was sent as envoy to Frederick III. of Denmark, and afterward acted as negotiator between Sweden and Poland. In 1658 he was knighted and made ambassador to Sweden. At the Restoration he retired, and in 1677 published "A Narrative of the Principal Actions occurring in the Wars betwixt Sweden and Denmark," and in 1689 "Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas." At the Revolution (1688) he was restored to favor, and in 1692 was appointed commissioner for taking public accounts.

Meadville (med'vil). A city, capital of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, situated on French Creek 84 miles north of Pittsburg. It has flourishing manufactures (of iron and woolens) and trade, and is the seat of Allegheny College (Methodist Episcopal) and of a Unitarian theological seminary. Population (1890), 9,520.

Meagher (mä'hėr), **Thomas Francis.** Born at Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1823: drowned near Fort Benton, Montana, July 1, 1867. An Irish-American general. In 1844 he became an orator of the Irish repeal association, and for advocating insurrection was dubbed "Meagher of the sword" by Thackeray. In July, 1848, he was appointed to the war directory of the Irish Confederation. He was arrested Aug. 13, 1848, and transported to Van Diemen's Land in July, 1849. He escaped to New York in 1852, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1861 he entered the Federal army, organized the Irish Brigade, and was made brigadier-general Feb. 3, 1862. He fought in the first and second battles of Bull Run, in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, resigning in May, 1863. At the close of the war he became secretary (1865) and governor (1866) of Montana, where he died. With John Savage he published "Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, etc." (1853). He also wrote "Recollections of Ireland and the Irish," etc.

Meal-Tub Plot. A pretended conspiracy against the Protestants, fabricated by Dangerfield in 1679: so named because the papers were kept in a meal tub. Dangerfield subsequently confessed, and was whipped and pilloried.

Meander. See *Mæander.*

Meanee. See *Miani.*

Mearns, The. See *Kincardine.*

Measure for Measure. A comedy by Shakspere, first acted in 1604, printed in 1623. The play is founded on Whetstone's "Promos and Cassandra" (1582), the story had previously appeared as the 85th novel in Cinthio's "Hecatommithi." Davenant produced an alteration of "Measure for Measure" in 1662 called "Law against Lovers," in which he introduced Benedick and Beatrice. It was again recast by Gildon, and produced in 1700 with the second title of "Beauty the Best Advocate."

Meath (mēth). A maritime county of Leinster, Ireland. Capital, Trim. It is bounded by Cavan and Monaghan on the north, Louth on the northeast, the Irish Sea on the east, Dublin on the southeast, Kildare on the south, King's County on the southwest, and Westmeath on the west. The surface is level and undulating. Area, 906 square miles. Population (1891), [illegible].

Meaux (mō). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 27 miles east by north of Paris. Its cathedral, begun in the 13th century, [illegible] early [illegible] Bossuet was bishop of Meaux. [illegible] the war of the [illegible] Population (1891), [illegible].

Mebsuta (meb-sö'tä). [Ar. *al-mebsutah,* the outstretched (sc. arm).] The third-magnitude star ε Geminorum. On some globes and maps it is written *Mebsuda.* Neither name is in very common use.

Mecca (mek'ä). The capital of Arabia, and the most sacred city of the Mohammedan world, as the birthplace of Mohammed and the site of the Kaaba. It is situated in a sandy valley, [illegible] *Mesjid el Haram,* [illegible] the Kaaba [illegible] Every Mohammedan [illegible] to the Turks in [illegible] *Medina.*

Méchain (mā-shań'), **Pierre François André.** Born at Laon, France, Aug. 16, 1744: died at Castellon de la Plana, Spain, Sept. 20, 1804. A French astronomer. [illegible] meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona.

Mechanicsville (me-kan'iks-vil). A village in Virginia, [illegible] north by east of Richmond. Here, June 26, 1862, a part of McClellan's army under [illegible] John Porter defeated a part of Lee's under Longstreet and A. P. Hill. This is also called battle of Beaver Dam Creek, and formed part of the Seven Days' Battles.

Méchant (mā-shoń'), **Le.** [F., 'The Wicked One.'] A comedy by De Gresset, produced in Paris in 1745. Villemain says it is the exact reflection of the salons of the 18th century. The hero perhaps might more properly be called a *roué.*

Mechi (mek'i), **John Joseph.** Born at London, May 22, 1802: died Dec., 1880. An English agricultural reformer.

Mechitar. See *Mekhitar.*

Mechitarists. See *Mekhitarists.*

Mechlin (mek'lin; D. pron. meċh'lin). [Flem. *Mechelen,* G. *Mecheln,* F. *Malines.*] A city in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 13 miles north-northeast of Brussels. It is a railway center, and still has manufactures of Mechlin lace (formerly very important). The archbishop is the primate of Belgium. The cathedral was built chiefly in the 13th century, but in considerable part rebuilt in the 14th and 15th, in consequence of a fire. The choir is unusually rich. The pulpit, carved in wood, embodies a group representing the Conversion of St. Paul, flanked by Adam and Eve, and having above St. John and the holy women beneath the cross. There are a number of fine paintings, including a notable Crucifixion by Vandyck. The massive west tower is 324 feet high. The church is 306 feet long and 89 high. The Tribunal, several works of art, and old buildings are also notable. Mechlin was under the rule of the bishops of Liège from the 10th century to 1333, and passed later to Brabant and Burgundy. Population (1893), 52,693.

Mechlin (mek'lin). The name under which Charles Macklin made his first appearance at Drury Lane as Captain Brazen, Oct. 31, 1733.

Mechoacan. See *Michoacan.*

Mecklenburg (mek'len-börG). A land in northern Germany, lying along the Baltic Sea: it is divided into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mecklenburg (mek'len-bėrg) **Declaration of Independence.** A declaration of independence of England, said to have been made at Charlotte, North Carolina, by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May 20 or 31, 1775.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mek'len-börG-shvā-rēn'). A grand duchy, a state of the German Empire. Capital, Schwerin. It is bounded by the Baltic on the north, Pomerania and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the east, Brandenburg and Hanover on the south, and Lubeck, Ratzeburg, and Schleswig-Holstein on the west. It comprises also a few enclaves. The surface is generally level. The chief occupation is agriculture. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy (peasantry unrepresented) with 2 members in the Bundesrat and 6 members in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Mecklenburg was early peopled by Slavs, was conquered by the Germans in 1160, and was made a duchy in 1348. The region was variously divided, finally into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1701. Mecklenburg-Schwerin joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, became a grand duchy in 1815, joined the Germanic Confederation in 1815, abolished serfdom in 1820; was the scene of an unsuccessful agitation to change the feudal conditions in 1848, sided with Prussia in 1866; and joined the North German Confederation in 1867, and the new German Empire in 1871. Area, 5,135 square miles. Population (1890), [illegible]8,342.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz (mek'len-börG-strā'-lits). A grand duchy, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Neustrelitz. It comprises two divisions: Stargard, lying east of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and north of Brandenburg, and Ratzeburg, lying southwest of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The surface is nearly level. The chief occupation is agriculture. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy (general conditions as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin) with 1 member in the Bundesrat and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. It became a separate duchy in 1701 and adopted the constitution of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1755. Its later history is generally the same as that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1890), [illegible].

Medal, The. A satire by Dryden, which appeared in 1682.

Medamothi (me-dä-mo-tē'). An island in Rabelais's "Life of Gargantua and Pantagruel." [illegible] Medamothi, [illegible] *Dunlop,* Hist. Prose Fiction, II. [illegible]

Meddle (med'l). In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a pettifogging lawyer.

Medea (mē-dē'ä). [Gr. Μήδεια.] In Greek legend, a sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of the Colchians, and wife of Jason. [illegible]

Medea. 1. A play by Euripides. See the extract.

[illegible] being first and Sophocles second. It may accordingly be regarded as a failure in its day — an opinion apparently confirmed by the faults (viz., Ægeus and the winged chariot) selected from it as specimens in Aristotle's "Poetic." There is considerable evidence of there being a second edition of the play, and many of the variants, or so-called interpolations, seem to arise from both versions being preserved and confused. Nevertheless, there was no play of Euripides more praised and imitated by both Romans and moderns.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 329.

2. A tragedy by Seneca, written in the 1st century. It was inspired by Euripides, but is not a slavish translation. John Studley translated this for the English stage (1566).

3. A tragedy by Richard Glover, published in 1761.—4. An opera by Mayr, produced in 1812. —5. See *Médée.*

Médecin malgré lui (mād-sań' mäl-grā' lüē), **Le.** [F., 'The Doctor in Spite of Himself.'] A farce-comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. The story is taken from a fabliau of the middle ages, "Le vilain mire." (See *Sganarelle.*) Gounod wrote music for an adaptation of this comedy, and it was produced in 1858 in Paris. It was brought out as "The Mock Doctor" in England in 1865. Mrs. Centlivre's "Love's Contrivance" (1703) is made from "Le medecin malgré lui" and "Le mariage forcé."

Médecin Volant (mād-sań' vō-loń'), **Le.** [F., 'The Flying Doctor.'] An early comedy of Molière, in the Italian style, acted in 1659. Parts of it were afterward incorporated in "Le médecin malgré lui" and "L'Amour médecin."

Médée (mā-dā'). 1. A tragedy by La Péruse, played in 1553. It was the second tragedy played in France.—2. A tragedy by Pierre Corneille, played in 1635: "incomparably the best French tragedy up to its date" (*Saintsbury*).—3. A lyric tragedy by Thomas Corneille, with music by Charpentier, produced in 1693.—4. An opera by Cherubini, produced in 1797. The words are by Hoffman.—5. A tragedy by Legouvé, played in 1855.

Medellin (mā-del-yēn'). A small town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, situated on the Guadiana 53 miles east of Badajoz. It was the birthplace of Cortes. Here, March 28, 1809, the French under Victor defeated the Spaniards.

Medellin. The capital of the department of Antioquia, Colombia, about 40 miles southeast of Antioquia. Population, about 40,000.

Medelpad (mā'del-päd). A territory in the laen (province) of Westernorrland, Sweden.

Medes (mēdz). [Gr. Μῆδοι.] The inhabitants of Media. See the extract, and *Media.*

Madai are the Medes, the Mada of the Assyrians. We first hear of them in the cuneiform records under the name of Amada, about B. C. 840, when their country was invaded by the Assyrian monarch. They were at that time settled in the Kurdish Mountains, considerably to the east of Lake Urumiyeh. Some fifty years later, however, we find them in Media Rhagiana, where they are called no longer Amadâ but Mada. It was from the latter form of the name that the Greeks took the familiar "Mede." The Medes proper were an Aryan people who claimed relationship to the Aryans of northern India and the Aryan populations of Europe, and one of the tribes belonging to them was that of the Persians, who had established themselves further south, on the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf. But in classical times the older inhabitants of the regions into which the Medes migrated were classed along with them under the general title of "Medes," so that the name ceased to be distinctive of race. *Sayce,* Races of the O. T., p. 45.

Medford (med'fọrd). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on Mystic River 5 miles northwest of Boston: the seat of Tufts College (Universalist). Population (1890), 11,079.

Medhurst (med'hėrst), **Walter Henry.** Born at London, 1796: died at London, Jan. 24, 1857. An English missionary in China and the East Indies, and Sinologist. He translated the Bible into Chinese; edited the "Chinese Repository" (1838-51); and published "A Chinese-English Dictionary" (1842-43), "An English-Chinese Dictionary" (1847-48), "China: its State and Prospects" (1838), etc.

Media (mē'di-ạ̈). [Gr. Μηδία.] An ancient country comprising the northwest of the Iranian highland, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Araxes. It was bounded on the northeast by Hyrcania, on the east by Parthia, on the south by Susiana-Persia, and nearly corresponded to the modern Persian provinces Azerbaijan, Ardilan and Irak-Ajemi. Later the southeastern part of the country was called Great Media, and the northwestern, or Atropatene, Little Media. The Medes (Hebrew and Assyrian *Madai,* Old Persian *Mada*) are enumerated in Genesis x. 2 as among the descendants of Japhet, and they, together with the Persians, constituted the most important and powerful Aryan population in western Asia. It is assumed that the country was originally settled by another (perhaps Turanian) tribe, and that the Medes gradually advanced from the northeast to the west and southwest. Media came into contact with Assyria at least as early as Ramanunari III. (811-782 B. C.), who mentions Media as conquered and tributary land. Tiglath-Pileser III. was the first Assyrian king who annexed Median territory, and Sargon transplanted Israelitish war captives to Median cities, and claims in his annals of 713 B. C. to have received tribute from 45 Median chiefs. Sennacherib also received tribute from the Medes. Under Esarhaddon the Medes entered into alliance with the

Mineans (see *Armenia*) and the Cimmerians against Assyria, apparently without success. But from that time the Medes grew more united and more powerful against tyrannical Assyria. The Median kings of this period are, according to Herodotus, Deioces (about 700–647), Phraortes (647–625), and Cyaxares (625–585). The first Median expedition against Assyria was undertaken by Phraortes, and, according to Herodotus, ended with the complete defeat of the Medes and the death of Phraortes. Cyaxares repeated the undertaking, and defeated the Assyrian army. The attack on the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, was delayed for a while in consequence of the invasion of the Scythians. After these were driven out, the Medes, in alliance with the Babylonians under Nabopolassar, advanced once more against Nineveh, and brought about its downfall (608 or 606 B. C.). In the division of the Assyrian empire, Assyria proper and Mesopotamia as far as Haran fell to Media, which, however, could not develop into a world's empire on account of the rise of the new Babylonian empire under Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar. Even the independence of Media was of but short duration, for Astyages (585–549) lost in 549 his crown to Cyrus. After that the fate of Media was bound up in that of Persia. Still it seems to have preserved a kind of independence or particularism while united to Persia. Thus, the Old Testament writings speak of an empire of "the Persians and Medes." Only the Book of Daniel seems to assume the existence of a Median empire between the last Babylonian king, Nabonidus (Belshazzar), and Cyrus. After the destruction of the Persian empire, Media fell, in the division of Alexander's empire, to Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian monarchy, and later to the Parthian empire. Since the Mohammedan conquest, the name of Media has given place to that of Irak (Arjaka), also Irak-Ajemi (Persian) to distinguish it from the Arabic or Babylonian Irak. The old Medes were, according to the classical writers, a warlike people; in Isa. xiii. they are described as hard and cruel. The religion of the Medes was, according to Strabo (XV. 7, 32), the same as that of the Persians, *i. e.* dualism. They worshiped, besides the sun-god Mithoras, the moon, Venus, fire, the earth, winds, and water. The oldest capital of Media was Rhagæ, on the site of modern Teheran. Deioces moved the capital to Ecbatana, founded by himself, in the western part of the country, which remained the summer residence of the Persian and Parthian kings. To Media belonged also Behistun (Baghastana, 'place of the gods'), which became famous through the great trilingual cuneiform inscription discovered there.

Median Wall (mē'di-an wâl). [L. *Mediæ murus.*] In ancient history, a wall north of Babylon, extending from the Tigris to the Euphrates, built as a defense of Babylonia.

Mediasch (mä'dē-äsh). A town in the county of Nagy-Küküllö, Transylvania, situated on the river Nagy-Küküllö 26 miles north-northeast of Hermannstadt. It has a trade in wine. Population (1890), 6,766.

Medicean Stars (med-i-sē'an stärz). The name given by Galileo, in honor of the Medici, to the satellites of Jupiter discovered by him.

Medici (med'ē-chē or mä'dē-chē). [It., 'physicians.'] An Italian family which formerly ruled in Florence and Tuscany, celebrated for the number of statesmen which it produced, and for its patronage of art and letters. Its origin is uncertain. The first member of the family to play a part in history was Silvestro de' Medici, who took part in the revolt of the Ciompi in 1378. Giovanni de' Medici (died 1429) amassed a large fortune as a banker, and became the founder of the political greatness of the family. He ruled the city by means of his wealth, without holding office. He left two sons, Cosmo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), each of whom became the founder of a branch line of the family. The elder branch, descended from Cosmo, ruled in Florence until its extinction in 1537, except during two periods when it was in exile (1494–1512 and 1527–1530). Its rule was exercised under the forms of republican institutions down to about 1531, when Alessandro de' Medici was made hereditary duke of Florence by the emperor. Among the notable members of this branch were Cosmo the Elder, Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the popes Leo X. and Clement VII. The elder branch became extinct at the death of Alessandro in 1537. He was succeeded as duke of Florence by Cosmo I., who represented the younger branch of the family, descended from Lorenzo. Cosmo I. obtained possession of Siena and its territories, and in 1569 received the title of grand duke of Tuscany from the Pope, although the imperial confirmation was first received by his successor Francesco I. in 1576. The younger branch ruled as grand dukes of Tuscany until its extinction at the death of Giovan Gastone de' Medici in 1737.

Medici, Alessandro de'. Assassinated Jan. 5, 1537. First duke of Florence, illegitimate son of Lorenzo (1492–1519). In 1523 the head of the Medici at Florence, Cardinal Giulio (afterward pope under the title of Clement VII.), appointed his nephews Alessandro and Ippolito joint rulers of Florence in his place under the regency of Cardinal Silvio Passerini. In 1527 the populace expelled both Alessandro and Ippolito, but in 1531 the former, who had married Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of the emperor Charles V., was restored by his father-in-law and made hereditary duke of Florence, the Medici having till that time exercised power under the forms of republican institutions.

Medici, Catharine de'. See *Catharine de' Medici.*

Medici, Cosmo or **Cosimo de'**, surnamed "The Elder." Born 1389: died Aug. 1, 1464. A Florentine banker, statesman, and patron of literature, son of Giovanni de' Medici (died 1429). He inherited his father's vast fortune and, like him, practically ruled the republic through his skill in securing the elevation of his own creatures to the chief offices in the commonwealth. He was expelled with his whole family by the rival family of the Albizzi in 1433, but returned in 1434. He was a magnificent patron of art and literature, and his palace became an asylum for Greek scholars exiled by the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Medici, Cosmo or **Cosimo de'**, called "The Great." Born 1519: died 1574. Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Giovanni de' Medici (1498–1526). He represented the younger branch of the Medici, descended from Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), and became duke of Florence on the extinction of the elder branch in 1537. He conquered Siena in 1555, and had the title of grand duke of Tuscany conferred on him by the Pope in 1569. See *Medici.*

Medici, Ferdinand I. de'. Born about 1549: died 1609. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1587–1609, younger son of Cosmo the Great. He succeeded his brother Francesco I.

Medici, Francesco I. de'. Born 1541: died 1587. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1574–87, son of Cosmo the Great whom he succeeded.

Medici, Giovanni de'. Died 1429. A Florentine merchant. He amassed an immense fortune, and by his adroitness in procuring the elevation of his creatures to the chief offices became virtual ruler of the republic. He left two sons Cosmo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), who became the founders of the elder and younger branches of the Medici respectively.

Medici, Giovanni de'. See *Leo X.*

Medici, Giovanni de', called "Giovanni delle Bande Nere." Born 1498: killed in battle, 1526. An Italian general. He was a descendant of Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), founder of the younger branch of the Medici.

Medici, Giulio de'. See *Clement VII.*

Medici, Ippolito de'. Born 1511: died 1535. An Italian cardinal, grandson (illegitimate) of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Medici, Lorenzo de', surnamed "Il Magnifico" ('the Magnificent'). Born about 1449: died April 8, 1492. A celebrated Florentine statesman and patron of letters, grandson of Cosmo the Elder. On the death of his father Piero in 1469, he succeeded to the immense wealth and political power of his family conjointly with a younger brother Giuliano. The latter was assassinated by a rival family, the Pazzi, in 1478, leaving Lorenzo sole ruler of Florence. Like his predecessors, he governed the republic without any title, merely by a free use of his wealth and by his adroitness in procuring the elevation of his own creatures to the chief offices in the state.

Medici, Lorenzo de'. Born 1492: died 1519. Duke of Urbino, son of Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent). He became the head of the republic of Florence on the elevation of his uncle to the papal chair under the title of Leo X. in 1513, and in 1516 was appointed by the latter duke of Urbino.

Medici, Maria de'. See *Maria de' Medici.*

Medicine Bow Mountains. A chain of the Rocky Mountains, in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming.

Medill (me-dil'), **Joseph.** Born at St. John, New Brunswick, April 6, 1823. An American journalist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, but abandoned law and took up journalism about 1849. In 1855 he became connected with the Chicago "Tribune," of which he obtained control in 1874.

Medina (me-dē'nä), Ar. **Medinat-Rasul-Allah** (me-dē'nät-ra-söl'al'lä), or **Medinat-el-Rabi** (me-dē'nät-el-rä'bē). A city in Hedjaz, Arabia, the second holy city of the Mohammedans, situated about lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 40° E.: the ancient Yathrib, called by Ptolemy Lathrippa. It is celebrated as the place where Mohammed took refuge at the flight (622 A. D.) (see *Hegira*), and where he died and was buried. From this it is sometimes designated "the city of the prophet." The Great Mosque contains Mohammed's tomb. The inclosure measures about 500 by 300 feet, and is [illegible] surrounded by arcaded galleries. The tomb is in an inclosure in the southeastern corner, beneath a conspicuous pointed dome; the pavement of this part of the mosque is formed of beautiful mosaics. The tomb consists of a structure of black stones, with two pillars; it is wholly concealed from the eyes of the profane by precious draperies. The actual buildings of the mosque are at least in large part very modern, the arches, though of pointed horseshoe form, not being extradosed, while the columns are pseudo-classical. Medina was the capital of the Mohammedan empire down to the accession of the Ommiads (661). Population, estimated, 16,000.

Medina (me-dī'nä). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the second of the three sisters Elissa, Medina, and Perissa. She far excelled the other two, representing the golden mean, while Elissa was froward and always discontented, and Perissa was loose and extravagant and indulgent in all pleasures.

Medina (mä-dē'nä), Sir **John Baptist.** Born at Brussels in 1659: died at Edinburgh, Oct. 5, 1710. A Belgian-English portrait painter, pupil of François Du Chatel of Brussels. He went to London in 1686, and to Edinburgh in 1688. He was knighted in 1707.

Medina (mä-THā'nä), **José Maria.** Born about 1815: died at Santa Rosa, Feb. 8, 1878. A Central American politician, president of Honduras Feb. 15, 1864, to Aug., 1872. During this period the country was brought to bankruptcy by reckless financiering in connection with an interoceanic railway scheme. Salvador and Guatemala having made war on Honduras, Medina was defeated and deposed by his own troops. He revolted against Leiva (Dec., 1875, to May, 1876), but was defeated, and for a second attempted revolt was shot.

Medina-Celi (-thā'lē). A small town in the province of Soria, Spain, situated 12 miles northeast of Siguenza: noted for an ancient castle.

Medina del Campo (mä-THā'nä del käm'pō). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, situated on the Zabardiel 25 miles south-southwest of Valladolid. The Castillo de la Mota is a very interesting castle, built of brick in 1440, now ruinous within but comparatively perfect without, with its broad moat, strongly fortified gate, square keep, round angle-towers, and numerous projecting bartizans. Here Queen Isabella died in 1504. Population (1887), 5,481.

Medina de Rio Seco (dā rē'ō sā'kō). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, 24 miles northwest of Valladolid. Here, July 14, 1808, the French under Bessières defeated the Spaniards under Cuesta. Population (1887), 4,776.

Medina Sidonia (mā-THē'nä sē-dō'nē-ä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 24 miles east by south of Cadiz: noted in Spanish history. Population (1887), 11,705.

Medinat-ez-Zahra (me-dē'nät-ez-zä'rä). See the extract.

> One of his [the calif's] wives, whose name was Ez-Zahra, 'the Fairest,' to whom he was devotedly attached, once begged him to build her a city which should be called after her name. The Great Khalif, like most Mohammedan sovereigns, delighted in building, and he adopted the suggestion. He at once began to found a city at the foot of the mountain called the "Hill of the Bride," over against Cordova, and a few miles distant. Every year he spent a third of his revenues upon this building, and it went on all the twenty-five remaining years of his reign, and fifteen years of the reign of his son, who made many additions to it. Ten thousand workmen labored daily at the task, and six thousand blocks of stone were cut and polished every day for the construction of the houses of the new city. Some three thousand beasts of burden were daily used to carry the materials to the spot, and four thousand columns were set up, many of which were presents from the Emperor of Constantinople, or came from Rome, Carthage, Sfax, and other places, besides the home marbles quarried at Tarragona and Almeria. There were fifteen thousand doors, coated with iron or polished brass. The Hall of the Khalifs at the new city had a roof and walls of marble and gold, and in it was a wonderful sculptured fountain, a present from the Greek Emperor, who also sent the Khalif a unique pearl. In the midst of the hall was a basin of quicksilver; at either side were eight doors set in ivory and ebony and adorned with precious stones. When the sun shone through these doors and the quicksilver lake was set quivering, the whole room was filled with flashes like lightning, and the courtiers would cover their dazzled eyes. The Arabian authors delight in telling of the wonders of this "City of the Fairest," Medinat-ez-Zahra, as it was called, after the Khalif's mistress.
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 140.

Medinet-Abu (me-dē'net-ä-bö') or **-Habu** (-hä-bö'). One of the villages on the site of Thebes, Egypt, noted for its ruins. The temple and palace of Rameses III. here are notable. The front buildings, facing the south, constitute the royal palace. Many of the very interesting mural sculptures reproduce the private life of the king. From the palace a dromos 265 feet long leads to the massive outer pylon of the temple, which opens on a court over 100 feet square, with Osirid figures on the north side and columns with bell capitals on the south. A second pylon, with portal between pyramidal towers, leads to an imposing court 125 by 133 feet, surrounded by a peristyle having Osirid figures in front and rear and columns on the sides. Behind the rear figures is a range of splendid columns with colored hieroglyphic sculptures. The portal of this court gives access to the hypostyle hall bordered with chambers, behind which two columned vestibules precede the sanctuary and a labyrinth of corridors and small chambers. The sculptures of this temple are of great importance. They include in the interior ceremonial scenes of the cult, the king's coronation, and battle scenes, many of them very vividly depicted. The exterior of the temple is covered with reliefs which are even more remarkable, illustrating Rameses's campaigns against the Libyans and the Asiatic peoples. Among the scenes a naval battle is to be specially noted.

Medinet-el-Fayum (me-dē'net-el-fä-yöm'). The capital of the province of Fayum, Egypt, 54 miles southwest of Cairo. It is situated on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis. Population, estimated, [illegible].

Meding (mā'ding), **Johann Ferdinand Martin Oskar:** pseudonym **Gregor Samarow.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 11, 1829. A German statesman and historical novelist.

Mediolanum (me-di-ō-lā'num). The Latin name of Milan.

Mediomatrici (mē'di-ō-mat'ri-sī). In ancient geography, a tribe of eastern Gaul, whose capital was Metz (Divodurum or Mediomatrici).

Meditations. The name generally given to the philosophical work by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. English translation by George Long, 1862.

Mediterranean Sea (med'i-te-rā'nē-an sē). [F. *Méditerranée*, G. *Mittelländisches Meer*, L. *Mare Internum*, etc., the [illegible].] A sea, the most important extension of the Atlantic, separating Europe on the north from Africa on the south, and communicating with the

Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and Bosporus. It is divided into two basins, the western reaching from Gibraltar to Sicily and Tunis and the eastern from there to Syria. Its chief branches are the Golfe du Lion, Gulf of Genoa, Tyrrhenian Sea, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ægean Sea, Levant, Gulf of Sydra, and Gulf of Cabes. The chief islands are the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, the Lipari Islands, Sicily, the Maltese Islands, the Ionian Islands, Crete, Cyprus, and the Grecian Archipelago. The chief tributary rivers are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile. Its coasts are famous in the history of civilization. Length, about 2,200 miles. Greatest width of sea proper, about 700 miles. Greatest depth, about 14,000 feet. Area, about 900,000 square miles.

Medjerda, or **Mejerda** (me-jer'dä). A river in eastern Algeria and Tunis, which flows into the Gulf of Tunis 24 miles north of Tunis: the ancient Bagradas. Length, about 200 miles.

Medjidi (me-jed'ē). [Turk., 'glorious.'] A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Medjid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.

Medjidieh (me-jēd'ye). A Tatar town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, 20 miles west-northwest of Kustendji. Population (1889), 1,942.

Medley (med'li). In Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode," the friend of Young Bellair: supposed by some to be a portrait of Sir Charles Sedley, by others a portrait of the author himself.

Medmenham Abbey. A ruined house near Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire, England, formerly a Cistercian monastery. It acquired notoriety as the scene of the scandalous orgies of a convivial association known as the Monks of St. Francis in the latter part of the 18th century.

Médoc (mā-dok'). A district in the department of Gironde, France, extending along the Gironde: noted for its production of wines. Length, about 48 miles.

Medusa (me-dö'sä). [Gr. Μέδουσα.] In Greek mythology, one of the Gorgons, according to some legends originally a beautiful maiden whose hair was transformed into serpents by Athene because with Poseidon (by whom she was the mother of Chrysaor and Pegasus) she had violated one of the temples of that goddess. Her head was so fearful to look upon that whoever saw it was changed into stone. Accordingly when Perseus sought her to cut off her head, he attacked her with averted face, seeing only her reflection in the shield of Athene, who also guided his hand. See *Perseus*.

Medusa Rondanini. An antique mask in the Glyptothek at Munich. It is the well-known late type of the Gorgon, in which the distorted grimacing face gives place to calm regular features, and only two serpents arranged as ornaments appear amid the locks of the hair. Over each temple a small wing is set.

Medway (med'wā). A river in southeastern England which joins the Thames at Sheerness. Length, about 70 miles; navigable to Maidstone.

Medyn (mā-din'), or **Medysy** (mā-dis'i). A town in the government of Kaluga, 86 miles southwest of Moscow. Population (1893), [illegible].

Meeanee. See *Miani*.

Meek [illegible], **Fielding Bradford.** Born in Iowa, Dec. 10, 1817: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1876. An American geologist and paleontologist.

Meer (mār), **Jan van der,** the elder. Born at Haarlem about 1632: died there, Aug., 1691. A Dutch painter.

Meer, Jan van der. Born at Delft, Netherlands, 1632: died there, [illegible]. A Dutch painter.

Meer, Jan van der, the younger. Born at Haarlem, 1656: died May 28, 1705. A Dutch painter, [illegible] Jan van der Meer (1632–91).

Meerane [illegible]. A town in the kingdom of [illegible], [illegible] south of Leipsic. It has [illegible] half-woolen cloth. Population [illegible].

Meerangspitze ([illegible] ār'oug-spit-se). A peak of the [illegible], noted for its view. Height, [illegible].

Meercraft ([illegible]'kräft). In Ben Jonson's comedy [illegible] a [illegible] about with [illegible].

Meerut [illegible], or **Mirat** [illegible], or **Mirath** [illegible]. 1. A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population [illegible].—2. A district in the division of Meerut, [illegible]. Population (1881), 1,313,137.—3. The capital of Meerut district, [illegible] miles northeast of Delhi. [illegible] May 10, 1857. Population [illegible].

Meewoc. See [illegible].

Mefistofele (mä-fēs-tō'fe-le). An opera by Boito first produced at Milan in 1868. See *Mephistopheles*.

Megæra (me-jē'rä). [Gr. Μέγαιρα.] In Greek mythology, one of the Eumenides (which see).

Megalesian Games (meg-a-le'shi-an gāmz). [Gr. Μεγαλήσια.] In Roman antiquity, a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for 6 days, in honor of "the great mother," Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 203 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

Megalokastron (meg-ä-lo-käs'tron). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete.

Megalopolis (meg-a-lop'ō-lis). [Gr. Μεγαλόπολις, the great city.] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, situated on the Helisson in lat. 37° 25′ N., long. 22° 9′ E. It was built in 370 B. C. as an Arcadian outpost against Sparta. There are extensive ruins near the modern Sinanu. An ancient theater has been lately excavated. The cavea, 475 feet in diameter, is entirely supported by an artificial embankment with massive retaining-walls. The monastery, the most famous in Greece proper, was founded by Constantine Palæologus. The great building, five stories high, is erected in a cave, 100 feet deep and high and 200 wide, in the face of a cliff: the distant view is highly picturesque. The church possesses one of the miracle-working icons of the Madonna, attributed to St. Luke.

Megara (meg'a-rä). [Gr. Μέγαρα; Semitic *Me'ārāh*, cave.] A city in Greece, with its territory, Megaris, situated between the Halcyon Sea, the Corinthian Bay, and the Saronic Gulf. The city of Megara, with its port Nisæa, was situated on the pass leading from central Greece to the Peloponnesus. Its primitive inhabitants were Carians. From it went out the colonies Byzantium, Chalcedon, Heracleia on the Pontus, and Megara Hyblæa in Sicily. It had two citadels: on the Acropolis Caria stood a celebrated temple of Demeter (the Megaron). It fell later into the hands of the Macedonians, and afterward of the Romans. The modern Megara, situated on the site of the ancient city, has about 6,000 inhabitants.

Megara Hyblæa (meg'a-rä hi-blē'a). In ancient geography, a Megarian colony in Sicily, north of Syracuse. See *Hybla Minor*.

Megarics (me-gar'iks), **The.** A school of Greek philosophy, founded by Euclid of Megara, which combined the ethical doctrines of Socrates and the metaphysics of the Eleatics.

Megaris (meg'a-ris). [Gr. Μεγαρίς.] In ancient geography, a district in Greece which formed part of the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with central Greece and lay southwest of Attica and northeast of Corinthia. Chief town, Megara. The surface is mountainous.

Megasthenes (me-gas'the-nēz). [Gr. Μεγασθένης.] Lived about 300 B. C. A Greek writer, a friend and companion of Seleucus Nicator, and his ambassador to Sandrocottus, king of the Prasii in India, whose capital, Palibothra, was probably near the modern Patna. He wrote a work on India which was the chief source of the later Greek information on the subject.

Megerle, or **Megerlin.** See *Abraham a Sancta-Clara*.

Meghazil (me-ghä-zēl'). See the extract.

> The "tomb of Hiram" has been already described. Four monuments of a more or less similar character exist on the Syrian mainland opposite Aradus, in the near vicinity of Amrit. Two are known as "the Meghazil." They stand near together on a low hill at some little distance from the coast between the Nahr Amrit and the Nahr Kubleh. The more striking of the two has been described as a "real masterpiece in respect of proportion, elegance, and majesty." [illegible] twenty feet. [illegible]

Megi [illegible], or **Wamegi** [illegible]. See [illegible].

Megiddo [illegible]'do). [Heb., [illegible] on.'] An ancient town in the plain of [illegible], Palestine, at the [illegible] of Mount Carmel, [illegible] Legio [illegible] and [illegible] battle- [illegible]

Megna [illegible], or **Meghna** [illegible]. The name given to the Brahmaputra in the lower part of its course, and to the principal mouth of the united Brahmaputra and Ganges: noted for its bore.

Megrez (mē'grez). [Ar. *maghrez-al-dub*, the root of the bear's tail.] The bright third-magnitude star δ Ursæ Majoris, the faintest of the seven stars which form the Dipper.

Mehádia (me-hä'dē-o). A town in the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Bella-Reka in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 22° 22′ E. Near it are the sulphur "Hercules Baths," celebrated since Roman times. It was stormed by the Turks in 1716, 1738, and 1789. Population, about 2,000.

Mehadpur (me-had-pör'), or **Mahidpore** (mä-hid-pōr'), or **Mehidpur** (me-hid-pör'), etc. A town in central India, 56 miles north of Indore. Here, Dec. 21, 1817, the British under Hislop defeated the forces of Holkar.

Mehemet Ali (mä'he-met ä'lē), or **Mohammed Ali** (mō-ham'ed ä'le). Born at Kavala, Macedonia, about 1769: died at Cairo, Aug. 2, 1849. Viceroy of Egypt. He went as a military commander to Egypt in 1799; was appointed governor of Egypt in 1805; massacred the Mamelukes in 1811; suppressed the Wahhabee revolt in Arabia in 1818; introduced various internal improvements; conquered Nubia, Sennaar, and Kordofan 1820–22; assisted the Turks in the Greek war of independence; conquered Syria 1831–32; defeated Turkey in 1839; and was compelled by the European powers to give up Syria in 1841.

Mehemet Ali Pasha (**Karl Detroit**). Born at Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1827: assassinated in Diakova, Sept. 7, 1878. A Turkish general. In 1877 he commanded the main army in Bulgaria, and was successful against the Russians on the Lom, Aug.–Sept., but was superseded by Suleiman Pasha.

Meherrin (me-her'in). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly living on the river of the same name in southern Virginia. In 1710 they attacked the neighboring settlements and were driven away. See *Iroquoian*.

Méhul (mā-ül'), **Étienne Henri.** Born at Givet, Ardennes, France, June 24, 1763: died at Paris, Oct. 18, 1817. A French composer. He wrote the operas "Stratonice" (1792), "Le jeune Henri" (1797), "Uthal," "Gabrielle d'Estrées" (1806), "Joseph" (1807), "La journée aux aventures" (1816), etc., and many patriotic songs and cantatas (the "Chant du départ," "Chant du retour," etc.).

Mehun-sur-Yèvre (me-ün'sür-yāv'r). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on the Yèvre 10 miles northwest of Bourges. It contains a ruined castle (the place of death of Charles VII.). Population (1891), commune, 6,572.

Meiderich (mī'der-ich). A manufacturing village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about 37 miles north of Cologne. Population, 20,417.

Meidoo. See *Maidu*.

Meidum (mā-döm'). A locality in Egypt, west of the Nile. The pyramid here is important not only from its peculiar form, but as the oldest dated monument in Egypt. It was built by Snefera, of the 3d dynasty, about 3766 B. C. It stands on a small hill, and rises in three inclined and recessed stages of orange-colored masonry to the height of 115 feet. The entrance is on the north side; the simple descending and ascending passage leads to an empty chamber. On the east side a very perfect pyramid-temple lies before the pyramid, with which it is connected architecturally by a court containing an altar and two small obelisks.

Meiggs (megz), **Henry.** Born in Catskill, N. Y., July 7, 1811: died at Lima, Peru, Sept. 29, 1877. An American contractor. He was a lumber merchant in San Francisco, but failed in 1854, and left the country. He engaged in railway construction in Chile, and after 1867 in Peru, where he undertook and carried out extensive public works, the greatest being the Oroya railroad over the Andes.

Meigs (megz), **Fort.** A fort at the Maumee Rapids, northwestern Ohio, held by the Americans under Harrison against the British and Indians, May and July, 1813.

Meigs, Montgomery Cunningham. Born at Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816: died at Washington, Jan. 2, 1892. An American engineer and general. He became quartermaster-general of the army in 1861, and was brevetted major-general in the United States army in 1864. The plans of several government buildings in Washington were prepared by him. He retired in 1882.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. Born at Middletown, Conn., Dec., 1734: died at the Cherokee agency, Jan. 28, 1823. An American Revolutionary officer.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. Born at Middletown, Conn., 1765: died at Marietta, Ohio, 1825. An American politician and jurist, son of R. J. Meigs. He was United States senator from Ohio 1809–10, governor of Ohio 1810–14, and postmaster-general 1814–[illegible].

Meije (mazh). One of the chief summits of the Pelvoux range, Dauphiné Alps. Height, 13,080 feet.

Meikle, or **Mickle, William Julius.** See *Mickle.*

Meilhac (mā-yäk′). **Henri.** Born at Paris, Feb. 23, 1832. A French dramatist and author. Among his plays written alone are "Peché caché" (1858), "Un petit-fils de Mascarille" (1859), "Ce qui plait aux hommes" (1860), "La vertu de Célimène" (1861) "Les Bourguignonnes" (opera comique, 1862), "Fabienne" (1865), "Les demoiselles Clochart" (1886), "Decore" (1888), "Margot" (1890), "Brevet superieur" (1892). Since about 1860 he has written in collaboration with Ludovic Halevy (see *Halevy* for list of plays, opera bouffes, etc.), and also with Delavigne ("L'Echeance," "L'Élixir du Docteur Cornélius," etc.), with Narrey ("Vert-Vert"), with Massenet ("Manon Lescaut"), and with a number of others. He has also written a dramatic poem, "Les paiens," in the "Revue de Paris," and a number of articles in "La Vie Parisienne" (signed Ivan Baskoff), etc.

Meineke (mī′ne-ke). **Johann Albert Friedrich August.** Born at Soest, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1790: died at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1870. A German philologist, director of the Joachimsthal Gymnasium at Berlin 1826–57. He edited fragments of the Greek comic poets (1839–57), Horace (1834), Strabo (1852–53), Aristophanes (1860), etc.

Meiners (mī′ners), **Christoph.** Born near Otterndorf, Hannover, Prussia, July 31, 1747: died at Göttingen, May 1, 1810. A German philosophical and historical writer, professor of philosophy at Göttingen.

Meiningen (mī′ning-en). The capital of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra in lat. 50° 34′ N., long. 10° 25′ E. The ducal theater and a castle (with picture-gallery) are of interest. It was for a time the residence of Richter. Population (1890), 12,029.

Meiringen, or **Meyringen** (mī′ring-en). A village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated in the valley of the Aare, 38 miles east-southeast of Bern. It is the chief place in the Hasli Thal, and a tourist center.

Meissen (mī′sen). [OHG. *Mīsna*, MHG. *Mīsne*, *Missen*, *Miszen*, *Meichsen*, G. *Meissen*, ML. *Misnia.*] A medieval margraviate of Germany, which developed in the region around Dresden and Meissen, and was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Saxony. It came under the house of Wettin (the present reigning house of Saxony) in 1089. Its margrave Frederick received from Sigismund the Saxon electorate in 1423 (confirmed 1425).

Meissen. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 13 miles northwest of Dresden. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of porcelain. The cathedral is of the 13th century and later. The southeast tower and spire (254 feet high) are of the 15th century. The doors are admirably sculptured. The interior is chiefly remarkable for the Princes' Chapel, in which are buried the medieval representatives of the Saxon royal family. Some of the monuments are very fine, especially a brass designed by Dürer. (For the castle, see *Albrechtsburg.*) Meissen is an ancient town. It was the capital of the medieval margraviate of Meissen, and suffered in the Hussite and Thirty Years' wars. Population (1890), 17,875; with suburbs, 26,407.

Meissner (mīs′ner), **Alfred.** Born at Teplitz, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1822: died at Bregenz, Tyrol, May 29, 1885. A German novelist, poet, and dramatist. His works include the epic "Ziska" (1846), the novels "Zwischen Fürst und Volk" (1855), "Sansara" (1858), "Schwarzgelb" (1864), etc.

Meissonier (mā-so-nyā′), **Jean Louis Ernest.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 21, 1815: died at Paris, Jan. 31, 1891. A celebrated French genre and historical painter. He was a pupil of Cogniet, and was made a member of the Beaux Arts in 1861. He first made himself known as an illustrator of books ("Les français peints par eux-mêmes," etc.), but soon began to paint genre-pictures on a small scale, with the microscopic detail and finish for which he was famous. He painted between 450 and 500 of these, about 75 of which are owned in America. His favorite subjects were military, and many of his pictures represent men at arms, guards, cavaliers, or soldiers playing cards, drinking, etc. The most celebrated of his pictures are the four known as "The Napoleon Cycle." One of these, "1807," was purchased in 1887 for $66,000, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Among his other works may be mentioned "Le petit messager" (1836), "Religieuse consolant un malade" (1838), "Le liseur" (1840), "La partie d'echecs" (1841), "Le peintre dans son atelier" (1843), "Le corps de garde," "Jeune homme regardant les dessins," "La partie de piquet" (1845), "La partie des boules" (1848), "Le fumeur" (1849), "Les bravi" (1852), "La rixe" (1855), "Le hallebardier," "Napoleon III à Solferino," "Un marechal-ferrant," "Un musicien," "Un peintre" (1861), "Suite d'une querelle de jeu" (1865), "Une lecture chez Diderot," "Le capitaine," "Cavaliers se faisant servir à boire," "L'Ordonnance," "Le general Desaix à l'armée du Rhin," "Le portrait de Monsieur Delahante" (1867), "Charge de cuirassiers" (1867), "Madonna del baccio" (1871), "Le billet-doux," "Vedette," "Le voyageur," and "L'Adieu" (1880), "Le guide" (1883). He presented to the state two of his most celebrated pictures, "Le graveur à l'eau forte" and "Le cavalier à sa fenêtre." They are now in the Louvre.

Meistersinger von Nürnberg (mīs′ter-zing-er fon nürn′berg), **Die.** An opera by Richard Wagner, produced at Munich in 1868 by Von Bülow.

Mejerda. See *Medjerda.*

Mejía (mā-hē′ä), **Tomas.** Born in Guanajuato about 1812: died at Querétaro, June 19, 1867. A Mexican general, of Indian race. He was conspicuous in the civil wars as an adherent of the conservative or church party; was one of the most trusted lieutenants of Maximilian; and was executed with him after the fall of Queretaro.

Mekbuda (mek-bu′dä). [Ar. *al-makhbudah*, the contracted (arm), in antithesis to *al-mebsutah.*] A seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star ζ Geminorum.

Mekhitar (mek-i-tär′), **Peter.** Born at Sebaste, Armenia, Feb. 7, 1676: died at San Lazzaro, near Venice, April, 1749. An Armenian ecclesiastic, founder of a congregation of Armenian monks (Roman Catholic) at San Lazzaro. Also *Mechitar.*

Mekhitarists (mek-i-tär′ists). An order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro, near Venice, in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna, and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, etc. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; and their society is also organized as a literary academy which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mechitarists.*

Meknez, or **Mekinez.** See *Mequinez.*

Mekong, or **Mekhong** (mā-kong′), or **Cambodia** (kam-bō′di-ä). A river in southeastern Asia. It rises in Tibet, flows through Yunnan (in China), Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and French Cochin-China, and empties by a delta into the China Sea about lat. 10° N. Length, estimated, about 2,800 miles; navigable to Kratieh in Cambodia.

Mekran (mek-rän′), or **Makran** (mak-rän′). A region on the coast of the Arabian Sea, in southwestern Baluchistan and southeastern Persia, corresponding in part to the ancient Gedrosia.

Mela (mē′lä), **Pomponius.** Born at Tingentera in Spain: flourished about the middle of the 1st century. A Roman geographer, author of three books "De Chorographia," a compendium of geography and of manners and customs. It is the earliest extant account of the ancient world written in Latin.

Melampus (me-lam′pus). [Gr. Μελάμπους, black-footed.] In Greek legend, a soothsayer, the son of Amythaon and Eidomene, brother of Bias, the sage, and ancestor of the Melampodidæ, a family of seers. According to the myth, some serpents which he saved from death cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep, and on awakening he understood the voices of birds and beasts, and thus learned many secret things. Thus, by listening to the worms in the woodwork of the prison in which he was confined, he learned that it was soon to fall.

Melanchthon (me-langk′thon; G. pron. me-länch′tōn), or **Melanthon** (me-lan′thon), **Philipp.** [Grecized from *Schwarzerd*, black earth.] Born at Bretten, Baden, Feb. 16, 1497: died at Wittenberg, Germany, April 19, 1560. A German Reformer, famous as the collaborator of Luther. He was educated at Tubingen; became professor of Greek at Wittenberg in 1518; revised the "Augsburg Confession" in 1530, and drew up the "Apology" in 1530; and took part in the various Protestant conferences with the Roman Catholics. His chief theological work is the "Loci communes" (1521). The best edition of his works is by Bretschneider and Bindseil in the "Corpus reformatorum" (1834–60).

Melanesia (mel-a-nē′shi-ä). [LL., 'islands of the blacks.'] A name given to a collection of island groups in the Pacific, whose inhabitants are related. It comprises New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz, the Banks Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, the Fiji Islands, and some smaller groups.

Melantha (me-lan′thä). In Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode," an attractive and impertinent fashionable lady, said by Cibber to exhibit the most complete system of female foppery that could possibly be crowded into the tortured form of a fine lady.

Melanthus (me-lan′thus), or **Melanthius** (me-lan′thi-us), **of Sicyon.** [Gr. Μέλανθος, Μελάνθιος.] A Greek painter, especially noted as a colorist: one of the great Sicyonian school founded by Eupompus. See *Eupompus.* He was a pupil of Pamphilus. Like his teacher, he based his work on the scientific training which characterized the artistic activity of the Peloponnesian cities. He wrote a work much used by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book. Quintilian distinguishes Pamphilus and Melanthus for "ratio," referring to the intellectual quality of their work.

Melantius (me-lan′ti-us). In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," a rough, honest soldier, the brother of Evadne.

The Elisabethan drama has few better types of the heroic soldier, jealous of his honour and faithful as a friend, a man of acts rather than of words, unflinching in pursuit of his purpose, but big of heart withal. *Ward*, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Melas (mä′läs), Baron **Michael von.** Born at Schässburg, Transylvania, 1729: died at Elbe-Teinitz, Bohemia, May 31, 1806. An Austrian general. He commanded with Suvaroff at Cassano, the Trebbia and Novi in 1799, and alone at Genola in 1799, and Marengo in 1800.

Melas Sinus (mē′las sī′nus). [Gr. Μέλας Κόλπος.] The ancient name of the Gulf of Saros.

Melazzo. See *Milazzo.*

Melba (mel′bä), **Nellie** (**Mitchell**). Born at Melbourne, Australia, May 19, 1865. A noted soprano singer. She is a pupil of Marchesi, and made her debut at Brussels Oct. 15, 1887, in "Rigoletto."

Melbourne (mel′bėrn). The capital of Victoria, and the largest city of Australia, situated on the Yarra River and Port Phillip Bay, in lat. 37° 50′ S., long. 144° 59′ E. It comprises the city proper and numerous suburbs (including Fitzroy, Richmond, Emerald Hill, Collingwood, and Prahran). It has important commerce and general manufactures, and exports gold, wool, hides, etc. It is one of the chief seaports of the southern hemisphere, and is noted for its fine public buildings and parks. The buildings include the university, national museum, mint, exhibition building, parliament houses, treasury, government offices, library, etc. It was settled in 1835, and made the capital in 1851. Population (1891), with suburbs, 490,896.

Melbourne, Viscount. See *Lamb, William.*

Melcarth. See *Melkarth.*

Melchers (mel′chėrz), **Gari.** Born at Detroit, Mich., 1860. An American painter. He studied at Dusseldorf, Munich, and Paris; received a third-class medal at the Salon in 1888; two first-class medals at Amsterdam, 1887, 1888, and two medals of honor, Paris, 1889, and Berlin, 1891. He painted the large frescos "The Arts of War" and "The Arts of Peace," in the tympana of the tower of the Liberal Arts Building at the Chicago Fair.

Melchiades (mel-kī′a-dēz), or **Miltiades** (mil-tī′a-dēz). Bishop of Rome 310–314.

Melchites (mel′kīts). [From Ar. *melek*, king.] The orthodox Eastern Christians, as distinguished from the Monophysites or Nestorians. The name was originally given to the orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of king being that which was commonly given in Greek and Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term Melchites is older than the Council of Chalcedon (451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name Melchites is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Melchizedek, or **Melchisedec** (mel-kiz′e-dek). [Heb., 'king of righteousness.'] In Old Testament history, a king of Salem and priest of the most high God, who entertained and blessed Abraham and received tithes from him. His relation to Christ as a type is discussed in Heb. v.–vii.

Melchthal (melch′täl). A valley in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, south of Sarnen. The valley of Little Melchthal lies west of Melchthal.

Melchthal, Arnold von. The youngest of the three Swiss liberators, representing Unterwalden. He is one of the principal characters in Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" and in Rossini's opera "Guillaume Tell."

Melcombe-Regis. See *Weymouth.*

Meleager (mel-e-ā′jėr). [Gr. Μελέαγρος.] In Greek legend, a celebrated hero, son of Œneus of Calydon and Althæa: one of the Argonauts and slayer of the Calydonian boar. See *Calydonian Hunt.* He slew his uncles (brothers of Althæa), who attempted to rob Atalanta of the boar's hide, and was brought to death through the agency of his mother, who in turn put an end to herself.

Meleager. Killed about 323 B.C. A Macedonian general, distinguished under Alexander the Great.

Meleager. A Greek epigrammatist of Gadara, in Palestine, who flourished about the middle of the 1st century B.C. His collected epigrams, entitled "Stephanos" ('Wreath'), formed the nucleus of the Greek Anthology.

Meleager. A statue of early imperial date, in the Vatican, Rome. The body of the youthful hunter is nude except for a chlamys wound about the neck and left arm. A hunting-dog sits at his master's feet, and a boar's head is introduced at one side as a support.

Meleager, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Meleager and Atalanta. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek, Munich. Meleager, surrounded by hunting-dogs and other attributes of the chase, is offering the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta, who is seated under a tree.

Meleda (mel′a-dä). An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated in lat. 42° 45′ N.: the ancient Melita. Length, 23 miles.

Melegnano (mā-lēn-yä′nō), formerly **Marignano** (mä-rēn-yä′nō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lambro 9 miles southeast of Milan. It is noted for the victory gained there by the French under Francis I. over the Swiss Sept. 13 and 14, 1515, and for the victory of the French over the Austrians June 8, 1859.

Melema (me-lā'mä), **Tito.** A young Greek of great beauty and ability, but unprincipled and treacherous, husband of Romola, in George Eliot's novel of that name.

> Tito is pictured, not as originally false, but as naturally pleasure-loving, and swerving aside before every unpleasant obstacle in the straight path, at the instance of a quick intelligence and a keen dislike both to personal collisions and to personal sacrifices.
> *R. H. Hutton*, Essays in Lit. Crit.

Melendez Valdes (mā-len'deth väl-das'), **Juan.** Born at Ribera del Fresno, Spain, March 11, 1754: died at Montpellier, France, May 24, 1817. A Spanish poet. His works, including lyrics and pastorals, were published in 1820.

Mélesville. See *Duveyrier.*

Meletians (me-le'shanz). **1.** A sect of the 4th and 5th centuries, followers of Meletius, a schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views.—**2.** Followers of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*; others remained separate, and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians.* Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word "hypostasis" in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

Melfi (mel'fē). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 41° N., long. 15° 39' E. It has a noted cathedral. It was made the Norman capital of Apulia in 1041. Population (1881), 11,765.

Melgar (māl-gär'), **Mariano.** Born at Arequipa, 1791: died at Cuzco, March 11, 1815. A Peruvian poet. He joined the patriots under Vicente Angulo, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Umachiri and immediately shot. His songs are very popular in Spanish America.

Melgarejo (māl-gä-rā'Hō), **Mariano.** Born in Cochabamba, 1818: assassinated at Lima, Peru, by his son-in-law, Nov. 23, 1871. A Bolivian general and revolutionist. He was involved in many revolts; finally deposed his brother-in-law, General Acha, in 1865, and had himself made president. He was driven from La Paz in 1865, but very soon recovered it, and shot his rival Belzu with his own hand. He ruled amid constant disorders, and on Jan. 15, 1871, was overthrown by an Indian revolt after a hot battle in the streets of the capital.

Meli (mā'lē), **Giovanni.** Born at Palermo, March 4, 1740: died at Palermo, Dec. 20, 1815. A Sicilian poet. His works, including odes, sonnets, and pastorals, were published 1830–39.

Meliadus (me-li'a-dus). In Arthurian romance, the father of Tristram, and king of Lyonesse.

Melibocus (me-lib'o-kus). [Gr. Μηλίβοκον ὄρος.] **1.** In ancient geography, a mountain range in Germany, probably the Harz.—**2** (mel-i-bō'kus). A mountain in the Odenwald, Hesse, 10 miles south of Darmstadt. Height, about 1,700 feet.

Melibœus (mel-i-bē'us). The name of a shepherd in Vergil's first eclogue.

Melibœus, The Tale of. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a prose translation of the Latin "Liber consolationis et consilii" of Albertano de Brescia through the French version of the latter, the "Livre de Melibee et Dame Prudence," probably by Jean de Meung.

Mélicerte (mā-lē-sert'). A pastoral by Molière, produced at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1666, though unfinished.

Melicertes (mel-i-ser'tēz). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek mythology, a son of Athamas and Ino, changed, after her death by drowning, into a sea-divinity with the name of Palæmon. He is identified with the Phenician Melkarth, and was worshiped [illegible] especially at Megara and the Isthmus of Corinth. [illegible] he was identified with Portunus and [illegible].

Melikoff. See *Loris-Melikoff.*

Melinde (me-lin'de), or **Melinda** (me-lin'dä). A town in British East Africa, situated on the coast in lat. 3° 15' S., long. 40° 11' E. It was successively an Arab, a Portuguese, and Zanzibari trading place.

Melissa (me-lis'ä). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek legend, the wife of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. Her husband murdered her in a fit of jealousy.

Melissa. An enchantress in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She assists Rogero and Bradamant, and restores the lovers of Alcina to their natural shapes.

Melissus (me-lis'us). [Gr. [illegible].] Lived about 440 B. C. A Greek philosopher of Samos, a disciple of Parmenides and a representative of the Eleatic school. Fragments of his writings have been preserved.

Melita (mel'i-tä). [Gr. Μελίτη.] The ancient name (*a*) of Malta, and (*b*) of Meleda.

Mélite (mā-lēt'). A comedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1629.

Melitene (mel-i-tē'nē). [Gr. Μελιτηνή.] **1.** In ancient geography, a district in eastern Cappadocia, Asia Minor.—**2.** The chief town of Melitene: the modern Malatia.

Melito (mel'i-tō). [Gr. Μελίτων.] Lived in the second half of the 2d century. A bishop of Sardis, noted as a Christian writer.

Melitopol (me-lē-tō'poly). A town in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, situated on the Molotchna 135 miles east of Kherson. Population, 8,707.

Melkarth (mel'kärth). ['City king.'] The tutelary god of Tyre: the Greek Melicertes. He was merely another aspect of the Canaanitish supreme god Baal. His temple at Tyre was celebrated for its magnificence. By the Greeks he was identified with Hercules, an idea which was caught by the Phenicians, and on their later coins Baal-Melkarth is frequently represented as Hercules. Therefore the Straits of Gibraltar were also called "The Pillars of Hercules," properly of Melkarth, the Phenicians believing that they were the boundary of him in his aspect as the sun-god, and therefore also of navigation.

Mellefont (mel'e-font). One of the principal characters in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer." He is in love with Cynthia.

Mellen (mel'en), **Grenville.** Born at Biddeford, Maine, June 19, 1799: died at New York, Sept. 5, 1841. An American poet.

Mellifluous Doctor, The. A surname of St. Bernard.

Mellin (mel-lēn'), **Gustaf Henrik.** Born at Revolax, Finland, April 23, 1803: died Aug. 2, 1876. A Swedish novelist, especially noted for historical novels.

Mellitus (mel'i-tus). Died April 24, 624. The first bishop of London and third archbishop of Canterbury. He was sent by Pope Gregory the Great to St. Augustine in Canterbury in 601. Many of Gregory's epistles to Mellitus are extant. He was consecrated bishop about 604, and in 619 became archbishop of Canterbury.

Mello (mā'lọ̄), **Custodio José de.** Born about 1845. A Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist. As captain in 1889 he was prominent in the overthrow of the empire; was promoted to admiral; and for a time was minister of marine. On Sept. 6, 1893, he secretly seized the Brazilian war-ships in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro (comprising practically all the navy), and at the head of this force declared against President Peixoto. Some of the harbor forts yielded to him; an intermittent bombardment of the loyal forts, of Nictheroy, and, to some extent, of Rio de Janeiro, was kept up for 6 months, and there were several sharp land engagements. Foreign powers refused to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and they were hence unable to establish a blockade. During much of this time Mello operated on the southern coasts, leaving the command of the ships at Rio to Saldanha da Gama. Santa Catharina was taken late in Sept., 1893, and a provisional government established there, and communications were opened with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul. During Mello's absence a government fleet, which had been hastily ordered from Europe and the United States, arrived before Rio de Janeiro, and Saldanha da Gama gave up the ships there (March 13, 1894), taking refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. Mello still retained several of the strongest vessels, including the Republica and the Aquidaban, as well as portions of the southern states. He attacked Rio Grande do Sul early in April, 1894, but was repulsed, and on April 16 gave himself up to the Argentine authorities at Buenos Ayres. On April 17 the Brazilian forces recovered Santa Catharina, the Aquidaban being sunk by torpedoes.

Melloni (mel-lō'nē), **Macedonio.** Born at Parma, Italy, April 11, 1798: died near Naples, Aug. 11, 1854. An Italian physicist, noted especially for his discoveries in radiant heat.

Melmoth (mel'moth), **Courtney.** The pseudonym of Samuel Jackson Pratt, an English poet and novelist.

Melo (mā'lō), or **Mello** (mel'lō), **Francisco Manuel de.** Born at Lisbon, Nov. 23, 1611: died at Lisbon, Oct. 13, 1666. A Portuguese historian and poet. He was a soldier in the service of Spain [illegible], when he entered the [illegible] of the house of Braganza. He wrote "Historia de los movimientos [illegible] Cataluña" [illegible]

Melo de Portugal y Villena (mā'lō dā pōr-tö-gäl' ē vēl-yā'nä), **Pedro.** Born about 1733: died at Montevideo, April 15, 1797. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, governor of Paraguay [illegible], and viceroy of the Plata colonies from March, 1795.

Melos (mē'los), It. **Milo** (mē'lō). [Gr. [illegible].] [illegible] 24° 25' E. [illegible]

Melozzo da Forli. See [illegible]

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-ne). [Gr. Μελπομένη.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the Muse of tragedy. See *Muses.*—**2.** An asteroid (No. 18) discovered by Hind at London, June 24, 1852.

Melpomene. An antique statue in the Louvre, Paris, remarkable not only for its excellence, but as one of the largest ancient sculptures surviving. It is 13 feet high, carved in a single block of Pentelic marble. The Muse stands, fully draped, with calm expression, holding a bearded, open-mouthed mask.

Melrose (mel'rōz). A village in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 29 miles southeast of Edinburgh. Abbotsford is in the neighborhood. The abbey is considered the finest ruin in Scotland, though more dilapidated than Jedburgh. The great church was founded by David I., but what remains is almost entirely of the 15th century. The choir is characterized by slender clustered columns with rich capitals; both the square chevet and the transepts exhibit large traceried windows. A few bays retain their vaulting.

Melrose. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 7 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 8,519.

Melton Mowbray (mel'tọn mō'bre). A town in Leicestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Wreak and Eye, 13 miles northeast of Leicester. It is noted as a fox-hunting center, and for its cheese trade and its pork pies. Population (1891), 6,392.

Melucha (me-lö-chä'). In the cuneiform inscriptions, a name designating probably the west coast of Arabia.

Melukitz (mel-ö-kits'). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the north side of Coos Bay, Oregon. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Melun (me-luṅ'). The capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Seine in lat. 48° 32' N., long. 2° 39' E.: the ancient Melodunum. It was taken by Labienus 52 B. C.; was ravaged by the Northmen; was an early Capetian residence; and was held by the English from 1420 to 1430. It was the birthplace of Amyot. Population (1891), 12,792.

Melun. A minor character in Shakspere's "King John," a French lord.

Melusina (mel-ö-si'nạ̈), F. **Mélusine** (mā-lü-zēn'). In French legend, a water-fay of great power and wealth. She married Raymond, son of a Comte de la Foret, who found her near a fountain or spring in the forest of Colombiers, in Poitou. The marriage took place in a castle which she built around the fountain. This she called Lusinia, after herself – a name corrupted into Lusignan, which the place still bears. They lived happily till, breaking a promise he had made before marriage that he would never intrude on her seclusion on Saturdays, he discovered her, half fish or serpent half woman, swimming in a bath. His breach of faith compelled her to leave him. Until the destruction of Lusignan (1574) she was said to appear on its towers, and to shriek shrilly thrice whenever the head of that family or the King of France lay dying. The story of Jean d'Arras, compiled by the order of his master, the Duke of Berry, in 1387, differs somewhat from the legend. Stephan, a Dominican of the house of Lusignan, developed the work of Jean d'Arras, and made the story so famous that the families of Luxembourg, Rohan, and Sassenaye altered their pedigrees so as to be able to claim descent from the illustrious Melusine. She is connected with the legends of both the Banshee and the Mermaid. *Baring-Gould.*

Melusine, Märchen von der schönen. [G., 'Story of the Beautiful Melusine.'] An overture by Mendelssohn, produced in 1833.

Melvill, Sir **James.** See *Melville, Sir James.*

Melville, or **Melvill** (mel'vil), **Andrew.** Born at Baldovie, Forfarshire, Scotland, Aug. 1, 1545: died at Sedan, France, 1622. A Scottish reformer, scholar, and Presbyterian leader. In 1559 he entered St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; in 1564 went to Paris and in 1566 to Poitiers, where he became regent of the College of St. Marceon, and in 1569 went to Geneva. He was principal of Glasgow University 1574–80, of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 1580–1606. He was an active leader in the organization of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and assisted in drafting the second "book of discipline" in 1581. He reorganized the Scottish universities, particularly St. Andrews, of which he became rector in 1590. In the long struggle against the spiritual authority of the king and hierarchy, he was repeatedly imprisoned. He was sent to the Tower of London April, 1607. At his release he was installed in the chair of biblical theology at Sedan, 1611, and died there.

Melville, George John Whyte-. See *Whyte-Melville.*

Melville, Herman. Born at New York, Aug. 1, 1819: died there, Sept. 28, 1891. An American novelist. He had a roving spirit, and went to sea as a cabin boy, returning but once till 1844. From 1857 to 1860 he lectured in the United States, and traveled in England and on the Continent. He was a district officer in the New York custom house 1866–85. His adventures in the Marquesas Islands are described in "Typee" (1846) and "Omoo" (1847), and his other adventures in "Mardi, etc." (1849), "Redburn, his First Voyage" (1849), "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War" (1850), "Moby Dick, or the White Whale" (1851) and "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852). After this his popularity declined. He published several volumes of poems: "Battle Pieces, etc." (1866), "Clarel, a Poem" (1876), "Timoleon" (1891).

Melville, Sir **James.** Born 1535: died at his estate of Hallhill, Fife, Nov. 13, 1617. A Scottish soldier, diplomat, and historical writer. He was privy counselor and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary Queen of Scots, and later held the same position in the court of Anne, queen of James VI. His autobiography ("Memoirs") is important historically.

Melville, or **Melvill, James.** Born July 26, 1556: died at Berwick-on-Tweed, Jan. 13, 1614. A Scottish reformer, nephew of Andrew Melville. He shared his uncle's fortunes in the struggle for Presbyterianism, and when Andrew was confined in the Tower, James was forbidden to enter Scotland. He was allowed to return in 1613, but died on his way at Berwick. Among his works are "A Spiritual Propine of a Pastor to his People" (1598); "The Black Bastill," a poem; and the "Diary," an invaluable historical record.

Melville, Viscount. See *Dundas*.

Melville Island. 1. An island north of North Australia.—2. A large island in the Arctic Ocean, intersected by lat. 75° N., long. 110° W.

Melville Peninsula. A peninsula in the northern part of British America, west of Fox Channel, and separated from Cockburn Island on the north by Fury and Hecla Strait.

Melville Sound. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, south of Melville Island.

Melvill van Carnbee (mel'vil vän kärn'bā), Baron **Pieter.** Born at The Hague, May 20, 1816: died at Batavia, Oct. 24, 1856. A Dutch geographer, author of works on the hydrography and geography of the East Indies.

Membré (moṅ-brā'), **Zenobius.** Born at Bapaume, France, 1645: killed in Texas about 1687. A French missionary, companion of La Salle in his exploring expeditions.

Memel (mā'mel). A seaport in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Dange, and at the entrance of the Kurisches Haff, in lat. 55° 44′ N., long. 21° 7′ E.: the northernmost city in Germany. It exports lumber, grain, etc. It was founded about 1253. The Russians captured it in 1757 and in 1812. The treaty between England and Prussia was concluded here in 1807. Population (1890), 19,023.

Memel. The name given to the Niemen in its lower course.

Memling (mem'ling) (wrongly **Hemling**), **Hans.** Died 1494. A Flemish painter of Bruges. His works include a "Shrine of St. Ursula" (Bruges), "Seven Griefs of Mary" (Turin), "Seven Joys of Mary" (Munich), an altar at Bruges, etc.

Memmi, Simone. See *Martini, Simone*.

Memmingen (mem'ing-en). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, 42 miles southwest of Augsburg. It was a free imperial city from 1286 to 1802, and was one of the protesting cities at the Diet of Spires, 1529. Population (1890), 9,600.

Memminger (mem'min-jėr), **Christopher Gustavus.** Born in Würtemberg, Germany, Jan. 17, 1803: died March 7, 1888. An American politician. He was Confederate secretary of the treasury 1861–64.

Memnon (mem'non). [Gr. Μέμνων.] An Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III. at Thebes in Egypt, "the vocal Memnon," so called because the stone, when reached by the rays of the rising sun, gave forth, it was believed, a sound resembling that of a breaking chord.

> The fable of Memnon is one of those in which it is difficult to discover any germs of truth. Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Eos (Dawn) or Hemera (Day), is, according to most accounts, an Ethiopian king. His father Tithonus, however, reigns at Susa, and he himself leads a combined army of Susianians and Ethiopians to the assistance of his father's brother, Priam, king of Troy. We seem here to have nothing but the wildest imaginations of pure romancers. Homer makes very slight and passing allusions to Memnon. Hesiod calls him king of the Ethiopians. So Pindar (Nem. iii. 62, 63, Dissen). This seems to have been the first form of the legend, from which all mention of Susa was omitted. The earliest author who is known to have connected Memnon with Susa is Æschylus, who made his mother a Cissian woman. It is clear, however, that by the time of Herodotus the story that he built Susa, or its great palace, was generally accepted in Greece. Perhaps the adoption of this account may be regarded as indicating some knowledge of the ethnic connection which really existed between Ethiopia and Susiana.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod. III. 254, note.

Memnon. The "mad lover" in Fletcher's play of that name.

Memnonium. See *Thebes* (Egypt).

Memphis (mem'fis). [Egyptian *Mennufer, Mennofer*, city of the good; Gr. Μέμφις.] In ancient geography, the early capital of Egypt. It was on the western bank of the Nile, south of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes. In the 4th dynasty it was the capital. It suffered from the Hyksos, and in the new empire was second to Thebes. It was captured by the Assyrians and stormed by Cambyses. It continued to exist under the Roman Empire, but was gradually abandoned and ruined after the Mohammedan conquest. The ruins of Sakkara are near it.

> The new city received a name which reflects the satisfaction of the ancient founder: he called it *Mennufer*, 'the Good' or 'Perfect Mansion.' This was the civil name. . . . The civil name is the parent of the Greek Memphis and the Hebrew Moph, also found in the form Noph. Lately scholars have thought that the famous capital of Ethiopia, the royal seat of Tirhakah, the classical Napata and Egyptian Nap, is intended by Noph.
>
> *Poole*, Cities of Egypt, p. 22.

Memphis. A city, capital of Shelby County, Tennessee, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 35° 8′ N., long. 90° 5′ W.: the chief place on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. It has manufactures of lumber, etc., is one of the chief cotton markets in the United States, and has important river commerce. It was founded in 1820. The Mississippi is crossed here by the only bridge that spans it below St. Louis; it is built of steel, on the cantaliver system, with 5 spans; is 2,597 feet long, and was opened for traffic May 12, 1893. Near Memphis the Federal fleet defeated the Confederates June 6, 1862, and the city was taken by the Federals. The Confederates under Forrest raided it in 1864. It was disastrously ravaged by yellow fever in 1873, 1878, and 1879. Population (1890), 64,495.

Memphremagog (mem-fre-mā'gog), **Lake.** A lake on the border of Vermont and the province of Quebec, Canada. It discharges by the rivers Magog and St. Francis into the St. Lawrence. Length, about 35 miles.

Mena. See *Menes*.

Mena (mā'nä), **Juan de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, about 1411: died 1456. A Spanish poet. He was the author of a didactic allegory called "El laberinto" ("The Labyrinth") or "Las tres cientas" ("The Three Hundred"), published in 1496.

Menabrea (mā-nä-brā'ä), Count **Luigi Federigo.** Born at Chambéry, Sept. 4, 1809. An Italian general and statesman. He was appointed chief of the engineer corps in the Sardinian army at the beginning of the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859, was made minister of marine in 1861; and was prime minister 1867–69, ambassador at London 1876–1882, and ambassador at Paris 1882–92.

Menæchmi (me-nek'mī). A celebrated comedy of Plautus, the plot of which turns upon the comical mistakes arising from the resemblance of twin brothers. It was translated into English in 1595 by "W. W." (William Warner). See *Comedy of Errors*.

Ménage (mā-näzh'), **Gilles.** Born at Angers, France, Aug. 15, 1613: died at Paris, July 23, 1692. A French philologist. He wrote "Origines de la langue française" (1650), "Origini della lingua italiana" (1669), etc. "Menagiana" appeared in 1693.

Menaggio (mä-näd'jō). A small town in northern Italy, on the western bank of Lake Como, 16 miles northeast of Como.

Menahem (men'a-hem). [Heb., 'comforter.'] King of Israel 748–738 B. C. He was general under Zechariah, son of Jeroboam II., and obtained the throne by a revolution after having killed Shallum, the murderer of Zechariah. To secure his throne he applied for support to the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III. (in the Old Testament called *Phul*), for which he paid a thousand talents. From that time on the northern kingdom remained tributary to Assyria. In the Assyrian inscriptions he is mentioned by the name of Minihimmi of Samirina, 'Menahem of Samaria.'

Menai Strait (men'ī strāt). A strait separating Anglesea from Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and connecting Carnarvon Bay with Beaumaris Bay. Length, about 13 miles. It is crossed by the Britannia tubular bridge (which see) and the Menai bridge. The latter, built by Telford between 1819 and 1826, is 580 feet long between the piers, and the roadway, supported by 16 chains, is 100 feet above the high-tide level.

Menam (mā-näm'). A river in Siam which flows into the Gulf of Siam a few miles below Bangkok. Length, estimated, about 600 miles.

Menander (me-nan'dėr). [Gr. Μένανδρος.] Born at Athens, 342 B. C.: said to have been drowned about 291 B. C. A celebrated Athenian comic poet, the chief of the writers of the "new comedy," son of the general Deiopeithes and Hegesistrate. Many fragments of his plays have been preserved.

Ménant (mā-noṅ'), **Joachim.** Born at Cherbourg, France, April 16, 1820. A French jurist and Assyriologist. He has published "Les briques de Babylone" (1859), "Les inscriptions cunéiformes" (1860), "Inscriptions de Hammourabi" (1864), "Exposé de la grammaire de la langue assyrienne" (1868), "Annales des rois d'Assyrie" (1874), with Oppert "La grande inscription de Khorsabad" (1863), etc.

Menaphon (men'a-fon): **Camilla's Alarom to Slumbering Euphues.** A love-story by Robert Greene. It was published in 1589, and as "Greene's Arcadia, or Menaphon," in 1599. It contains his best lyrical verses. Sidney's "Arcadia" was published in 1590, a year after the first appearance of "Menaphon."

Menapia (me-nā'pi-ạ). See the extract.

> The forms "Menapia" and "Menevia" are applied, with trifling variations, to the city of St. David's, the Isle of Man, the Menai Straits, and the coast between Dublin and Wicklow, and we can hardly attribute their occurrence to any contact with the "Menapii" of the coast of Flanders.
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 160.

Menapii (me-nā'pi-ī). In ancient history, a people in Gallia Belgica, living in the modern Belgium and Netherlands.

Menasseh ben Israel. See *Manasseh*.

Mencheres. See *Menkaura*.

Menchikoff. See *Menshikoff*.

Mencius (men'shi-us), Latinized from **Meng-tse** (meng tse'). Born early in the 4th century B. C.: died about 289 B. C. A Chinese philosopher, one of the most noted of the expounders of Confucianism.

Mencke (meng'ke), **Johann Burkhard.** Born at Leipsic, March 27, 1675: died at Leipsic, April 1, 1732. A German scholar, son of Otto Mencke: professor of history at Leipsic, and historiographer to Frederick Augustus. He published "Scriptores rerum Germanicarum præcipue Saxonicarum" (1728–1730), etc.

Mencke, Otto. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, March 22, 1644: died at Leipsic, Jan. 29, 1707. A German scholar, founder of the "Acta Eruditorum" in 1682.

Mendaites. See *Mandæans*.

Mendaña de Neyra (män-dän'yä da nā'ē-rä), **Alvaro.** Born at Saragossa, 1541: died in the Solomon Islands, Oct. 17, 1596. A Spanish navigator. He went to Peru in 1565, and in 1567 his uncle, the viceroy Garcia de Mendoza, sent him with two ships to explore the Pacific Ocean. He discovered and named the Solomon Islands, and brought back exaggerated reports of their riches. In 1594 Philip II. commissioned him governor of one of the islands. He sailed from Callao, April 11, 1595, to colonize it, discovered and named the Marquesas group, and arrived at the Solomon Islands, where he died. The expedition then went on to Manila.

Mendaña Islands. See *Marquesas Islands*.

Mende (moṅd). The capital of the department of Lozère, France, situated on the Lot in lat. 44° 31′ N., long. 3° 29′ E. Population (1891), commune, 7,878.

Mende (men'de), or **Mindi** (mēn'dē). A Nigritic tribe of West Africa, between Sierra Leone and Liberia. Chief town, Shandiga. There is an American mission at Sherbro.

Mendelssohn (men'dels-son), **Moses.** Born in Dessau, Germany, Sept. 6, 1729: died Jan. 4, 1786. A noted Jewish philosopher. Premature and severe intellectual labor weakened his health and injured the growth of his spine. In 1743 he went to Berlin, where he at first lived in great poverty, devoting himself to the acquisition of knowledge, until he obtained a position, first as tutor and then as accountant, with a rich silk manufacturer, and at last became a partner in the house. He became acquainted with and was befriended by Lessing, Nicolai, Herder, Wieland, Jacobi, Lavater, and others. Lessing, in his great drama "Nathan the Wise," has erected a lasting memorial to his Jewish friend. Mendelssohn soon became known as a writer upon esthetic subjects. His writings were distinguished by beauty and elegance of style, as much as by largeness of intellect and wisdom. He obtained from the Berlin Academy the prize for an essay "On Evidence in the Metaphysical Sciences," among his competitors being Immanuel Kant. His best-known works are "Jerusalem," a sort of comprehensive survey of Judaism in its religious and national aspects, published in 1783, and especially his "Phædo," published in 1767, a summary of all that religion, reason, and experience urge in support of the belief in the immortality of the soul. For the Jews his translation of the Pentateuch and the Psalms into pure German was epoch-making, inasmuch as it opened the way for them to German literature and culture. He also wrote commentaries on several books of the Old Testament. The Berlin Academy of Sciences elected him a member, but King Frederick II. refused to ratify the election of a Jew. In 1786 Mendelssohn died, mourned by all as "the German Socrates."

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (men'dels-son bär-tōl'dē), **Jakob Ludwig Felix.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 3, 1809: died at Leipsic, Nov. 4, 1847. A celebrated German composer and musician, grandson of Moses Mendelssohn. He and his sister Fanny (Madame Hensel) were first taught [illegible] by their mother, but in 1816, when they were [illegible] years old respectively, they were taken to Paris and placed under the instruction of Madame Bigot. On the return of Felix to Berlin, he studied with Berger, Zelter, and Hennig, and afterward with [illegible]. He made his first appearance in public Oct. 24, 1818, and was much applauded [illegible] part of a trio [illegible] by Wölfl. He began to compose [illegible] twelve [illegible] the symphonies, quartets, concertos, etc., which he produced after this time were performed at the musical parties which took place at his father's house on alternate Sunday mornings [illegible] however, always conducting and generally playing the piano-forte parts. Many great artists visited the house on these occasions. He visited Paris in 1825, and in 1829 triumphantly conducted Bach's "Passion Music" at Berlin, after much opposition, for the first time after the death of the composer. The same year he went to England, where he was enthusiastically received, and he traveled in England and on the Continent till July, 1832. [illegible] director at Düsseldorf [illegible] Academy of Fine Arts, and in [illegible] concerts at Leipsic, which [illegible] town. He became engaged [illegible] in 1837 [illegible] 1841 to assist in founding [illegible] paid his ninth visit to England [illegible] producing "Elijah" [illegible] heard of the death of his sister Fanny. This, with the severe work which he was [illegible] ng to tell on him, produced illness and [illegible] He left between [illegible] hundred works, among which are the opera "The Wedding of Camacho" (1825), songs, chamber and orchestral music, the oratorios "Elijah" (1846) and "St. Paul" (1836), overture (1826) and music (1843) of "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Märchen von der schönen Melusine" ("Story of the Beautiful Melusine," 1833), "Die Hebriden" ("The Hebrides"), "Lieder ohne Worte" ("Songs without Words"), music to Goethe's "Walpurgisnacht," "Antigone" (1841), "Œdipus Coloneus," and "Athalie," sonatas, and fragments of the opera "Die Lorelei" of the oratorio "Christus," etc. His letters from 1830 to 1832 were published in 1861; from 1833 to 1847, in 1863. Other letters are in his biographies by Hiller, Devrient, Benedict, Schubring, etc., and in Hensel's "Die Familie Mendelssohn."

Menden (men'den). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Hönne 50 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), commune, 6,654.

Mendenhall (men'den-hâl), **Thomas Corwin.** Born near Hanoverton, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1841. An American physicist. He was professor of physics and mechanics in Ohio University 1873–78, when he became professor of physics in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan. He returned to the United States in 1881, and resumed his chair in Ohio University. He held a professorship in the United States signal-service 1884–86, when he became president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana. He was superintendent of the United States Coast Survey 1889–94, when he became president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Mendere (men'de-re). 1. A river in western Asia Minor, which flows into the Ægean Sea 65 miles south of Smyrna: the ancient Mæander. Its windings are proverbial. Length, about 200 miles.—2. The modern name of the Scamander.

Mendes (men'dēz). In ancient geography, a city in Egypt, situated in the Delta about 100 miles east of Alexandria.

Mendesian (men-dē'shian) **Goat, The.** In Egyptian mythology, one of the three most famous sacred animals, the others being the bulls Apis and Mnevis. He was called the Ram, and the seat of his cult, which was similar to that of Apis, was Mendes in the Delta. He was held to be a manifestation of Osiris, with whom were associated in him Ra and Shu, and was a symbol of the productive force in nature.

Mendez, or **Mendes, Pinto.** See *Pinto.*

Mendiburu (men-dē-bö'rö), **Manuel de.** Born at Lima, 1805: died there, Jan. 21, 1885. A Peruvian general and historian. He was minister of war under Gamarra and of finance under Echenique, and special envoy to Europe [illegible]. His "Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú" is a work of the highest value: only the first part, including the Inca and colonial periods, has been published (8 vols. 1874 *et seq.*).

Mendieta (men-dē-ā'tä), **Geronimo de.** Born at Victoria, Guipuzcoa, about 1530: died at Mexico City, May 9, 1604. A Spanish Franciscan author. He resided in Mexico from 1554, held high positions in his order, and was noted for his wisdom and justice. He is best known for his "Historia Eclesiastica Indiana," first published in 1870 with notes by Icazbalceta: it is of great historical value.

Mendinueta y Musquiz (men-dē-nö-ā'tä ē mös-kēth'), **Pedro.** A Spanish administrator, viceroy of New Granada 1797–1803.

Mendip Hills (men'dip hilz). A range of hills in Somerset, England, south-southwest of Bristol. Highest point, 1,068 feet.

Mendive (men-dē'vä), **Rafael Maria.** Born at Havana, Oct. 24, 1821: died at Matanzas, 1886. A Cuban poet and journalist. He was involved in the [illegible] was [illegible] and sent to Spain, and [illegible].

Mendizabal (men-dē-thä'bäl), **Juan Alvarez y.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, about 1790: died at Madrid, Nov. 3, 1853. A Spanish politician, several times minister of finance.

Mendocino (men-dō-sē'nō), **Cape.** The westernmost point of California, in lat. 40° 26' N., long. 124° 25' W.

Mendocino Indians. See *Kulanapan.*

Mendota (men-dō'tä). A city in La Salle County, northern Illinois, 80 miles west by south of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,542.

Mendota, Lake. A small lake in Dane County, [illegible] Wisconsin.

Mendoza (men-dō'thä). 1. A province in the [illegible] Argentine Confederation, [illegible] of Chile. It is [illegible]. Population (1887), 160,009.

2. The capital of the province of Mendoza, situated about lat. [illegible] W., on the trans-Andean [illegible] of the mountains. [illegible] Population [illegible].

Mendoza, Andrés Hurtado de. See *Hurtado* [illegible]

Mendoza (men-dō'thä), **Antonio de.** Born about 1590: died in 1644. A Spanish dramatist and lyric poet, secretary of state, and member of the Inquisition. He wrote 7 or 8 plays, a "Life of Our Lady" in about 800 redondillas, and a number of ballads and short poems.

Mendoza, Antonio de. Born about 1485: died at Lima, Peru, July 21, 1552. A Spanish administrator. He was the first viceroy of New Spain, or Mexico, Oct., 1535, to Nov., 1549, and viceroy of Peru from Sept. 23, 1551. In the former country settlements were pushed to the north and northwest, and new mines of great wealth were discovered. The viceroy evaded the execution of the new laws in favor of the Indians. In Peru Mendoza ordered the preparation of the code of laws called the "Libro de Tasas" (which see).

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de. Born at Granada, Spain, about 1503: died at Valladolid, 1575. A Spanish diplomatist, politician, novelist, historian, and poet. He studied at Granada and Salamanca, and in Italy; took part in the battle of Pavia in 1525; was ambassador of Charles V. to England in 1537, and to Venice in 1538; was imperial plenipotentiary at the Council of Trent; and was ambassador to the papal court in 1547, and governor of Siena. He lived at the court of Philip II. until 1564. His works include the novel "Lazarillo de Tormes" (1555), "Guerra de Granada" ("War of Granada," 1776), poems (1610), etc. See *Lazarillo de Tormes.*

Mendoza, Garcia Hurtado de. See *Hurtado de Mendoza.*

Mendoza, Iñigo Lopez de. See *Santillana.*

Mendoza, Juan Gonzalez de. Born at Toledo about 1540: died at Popayan, New Granada, 1617. A Spanish prelate and author, a member of the Augustine order. He was in China from 1580 to 1583, and on his return spent two years in Mexico: subsequently he was bishop of the Lipari Islands, of Chiapas, and of Popayan. His account of China, published in 1586, contains also much of interest concerning America. An English translation has been published by the Hakluyt Society (1853–54).

Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de, Count of La Coruña. Born about 1510: died at Mexico, June 19, 1582. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of New Spain, or Mexico, from Oct. 4, 1580.

Mendoza, Pedro de. Born at Gaudix, Granada, about 1487: died at sea, 1537. A Spanish captain. In 1534 he undertook, at his own expense, the colonization of the region about the Rio de la Plata; sailed from San Lucar, Sept. 1, with 14 ships and 2,650 men; and founded the first colony of Buenos Ayres Feb. 2, 1535. The Spaniards suffered greatly from Indian attacks and from famine. Mendoza finally left for Spain with a few companions, and died a maniac on the voyage. The colony, removed to Asuncion, subsequently prospered and led to the settlement of that part of South America.

Mendoza Caamaño (kä-ä-män'yō), **José Antonio de,** Marquis of Villa Garcia. Born about 1680: died 1746. A Spanish diplomatist and statesman. He was ambassador to Venice, viceroy of Catalonia, and from Jan. 4, 1736, to July 12, 1745, viceroy of Peru. During his rule New Granada was separated from Peru. He died at sea while returning to Spain.

Mendoza Codex. A famous Aztec manuscript, or, rather, a copy on European paper with a Spanish translation. It was sent from Mexico by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza as a present to Charles V.; fell into the hands of a French cruiser; and after various vicissitudes was taken to England and was published by Purchas in 1625. Subsequently it became a part of the Bodleian Library, and was published in the Kingsborough collection. Other copies (one perhaps the original) are known. The manuscript relates to the history of the Aztecs and their domestic and civil economy.

Mendoza y Luna, Juan Manuel Hurtado de. See *Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna.*

Mendrisio (men-drē'zē-ō). A small town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, near the southern end of the Lake of Lugano.

Menelaus (men-e-lā'us). [Gr. Μενέλαος or M[illegible].] In Greek legend, the son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See *Trojan War.*

Menelaus. The brother of Agamemnon, a character in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Menelaus with the Corpse of Patroclus. An antique group in marble, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. Menelaus, lightly draped and wearing a heavy helmet, lifts from the ground the sinking nude body of the dead youth. It is a [illegible] Roman copy of a Greek original.

Menendez (mā-nen'deth), **Manuel.** Born about 1790: died after 1845. A Peruvian politician. He was president of the council of state under Gamarra in [illegible] death (Nov. [illegible]) became by the [illegible] president of Peru. He was deposed by [illegible] but was restored by Castilla [illegible] and held the post until Castilla's election, April [illegible].

Menendez de Avilés (mā-nen'deth dā ä-vē-lās'), **Pedro.** Born at Avilés, Asturias, 1519: died at Santander, Sept. 17, 1574. A Spanish captain. [illegible] the privations of the first winter had passed, succeeded in establishing Spanish rule firmly in Florida. In subsequent voyages Menendez founded a post on Port Royal Bay, now in South Carolina, and left a mission on Chesapeake Bay. The latter was destroyed by the Indians, and in 1572 he ascended the Chesapeake and Potomac and killed many of them. In 1574 he was put in command of a large Spanish fleet destined to make a descent on the Netherlands, but he died soon after.

Menenius Agrippa (me-nē'ni-us a-grip'ä). In Roman legend, the patrician ambassador to the plebeians during their secession to the Sacred Mount (about 494 B. C.). He is represented as having persuaded the plebeians to accept a compromise by relating the fable of the belly and the members.

Menephtah, Menephthah, Menephthes. See *Mineptah.*

Menes (mē'nēz), or **Mena** (mē'nä), or **Men** (men). [Gr. Μήν.] The founder of the 1st dynasty of Egyptian kings. His date is variously given by Egyptologists, from 5702 B. C. to 2691. Brugsch gives it as 4445.

Menezes (me-nā'zes), **Luiz de.** Born at Lisbon, July 22, 1632: committed suicide there, May 26, 1690. A Portuguese historian, general, and politician, third count of Ericeira. His principal work is "Historia de Portugal restaurado" (two parts, 1679–98; various subsequent editions). It comprehends the military events in the war between Portugal and Spain from 1640 to 1668.

Menfi (men'fē), or **Menfrici** (men-frē'chē). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated 43 miles southwest of Palermo. Population (1881), 10,003.

Mengs (mengs), **Anton Raphael.** Born at Aussig, Bohemia, March 12, 1728: died at Rome, June 29, 1779. A German historical and portrait painter. Augustus III., king of Poland, made him his court painter at the age of twenty-one, and he went soon after to Rome, where about 1754 he was made director of the school of painting then recently established there. From this time his reputation was great, and in 1761 he was made court painter to Charles III. of Spain, who had urged him to go to Madrid. He worked chiefly in Rome and in Spain. Among his works are decorations in the banqueting-hall of Madrid, and various works in Dresden, the chief of which is an "Ascension."

Mengwe. See *Iroquois.*

Menin (mė-naṅ'), Flem. **Meenen** (mā'nen). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the French frontier, situated on the Lys 32 miles southwest of Ghent. It is the center of a flourishing tobacco trade. Population (1890), 13,710.

Ménippée, Satire. See *Satire Ménippée.*

Menippus (me-nip'us). [Gr. Μένιππος.] Born at Gadara, Syria: lived probably about 250 B. C. A Cynic philosopher, originally a slave, noted for his satirical jests upon the follies of mankind, especially of philosophers. His writings, which combined prose and verse, are lost.

Menkalinan (men-ka-lē-nan' or men-kal'i-nan). [Ar. *menkib-dhi-l'inan*, the shoulder of the driver.] The bright second-magnitude star β Aurigæ. The star is one of the first discovered and most remarkable "spectroscopic binaries," the two components moving in an orbit about 8,000,000 miles in diameter, with a relative velocity of about 150 miles a second, and thus causing the alternate doubling and undoubling of the lines in the spectrum of the star once in two days.

Menkar (men'kär). [Ar. *al-minkhir*, the snout.] The 2½-magnitude star α Ceti, in the nose or jaw of the sea-monster. Sometimes written *Menkab.*

Menkaura (men-kâ-rä'), or **Mencheres** (men-chē'rēz). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the third of the great pyramids at Gizeh. His date is given by Brugsch as 3633 B. C.

Menkib (men-kib'). [Ar. *menkib-al-faras*, shoulder of the horse.] A rarely used Arabic name for the second-magnitude star β Pegasi, more usually called *Scheat.*

Menno (men'nō) **Simons,** or **Symons,** or **Simonis.** Born at Witmarsum, Friesland, 1492: died at Oldesloe, Holstein, Jan. 13, 1559. A Friesian preacher and reformer, chief founder of the Mennonites. His works were published in 1681.

Mennonites (men'on-īts). A Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the 16th century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492–1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the 17th century into the Upland (Obere) Mennonites, or Ammanites, and the Lowland (Untere) Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last-named country they are divided into Untere (or Old) Mennonites, Obere Mennonites (or Ammanites), New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrnans).

Meno (mē'nō), or **Menon** (mē'non). [Gr. Μένων.] A dialogue of Plato: a conversation between Socrates, Meno (Menon), a slave of Meno, and Anytus upon the teachableness of virtue.

Menominee (me-nom'i-nē). [Pl., also *Menominees*.] A tribe of North American Indians which since it first became known has occupied lands in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, chiefly living upon Menominee River and the west side of Green Bay, but ranging south to Fox River and west to the Mississippi River. The name means 'wild rice men,' from their staple food, translated by the French to "Folles Avoines," by which the tribe is known in early literature. They number about 1,300 at Green Bay agency, Wisconsin. See *Algonquian*.

Menon (mē'non). [Gr. Μένων.] Killed about 399 B. C. A Thessalian mercenary, one of the leading generals in the expedition of Cyrus the younger.

Menorca. See *Minorca*.

Menou (me-nö'), Baron **Jacques François de.** Born at Boussay, Touraine, 1750: died at Venice, Aug. 13, 1810. A French general. He became commander of the army in Egypt in 1800, and was defeated at Alexandria March 21, 1801, by the English under Abercromby.

Menshikoff (men'shē-kof), Prince **Alexander Danilovitch.** Born at Moscow, Nov. 16, 1672: died at Berezoff, Siberia, 1729 or 1730. A Russian general and minister of state. He was of obscure origin, became a page at the court of Peter the Great, served with distinction against the Swedes, and in 1704 was promoted general. At the instance of Peter the Great he was also appointed a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. On the death of Peter in 1725 he caused the empress dowager to be proclaimed empress under the title of Catharine I. She died in 1727, leaving him regent for her grandson Peter II. He was about to marry his daughter Mary to the emperor when the latter revolted against his domination, and exiled him to Siberia in 1727.

Menshikoff, Prince **Alexander Sergevitch.** Born Sept. 11, 1787: died May 2, 1869. A Russian general, diplomatist, and politician, great-grandson of Alexander Danilovitch Menshikoff. He served in the Napoleonic, Persian, and Turkish wars, and was commander of the Russian naval and military forces in the Crimea 1854–55. He was defeated at the Alma and at Inkerman in 1854.

Mentana (men-tä'nä). A small town in the province of Rome, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Rome. Here, Nov. 3, 1867, the Italian insurgents under Garibaldi, after gaining an advantage over the papal forces, were defeated by the French troops sent to the relief of Pius IX. The former lost about 1,000 killed and wounded, the latter only 171.

Menteith (men-tēth'). A district in the south of Perthshire, Scotland, lying between the Teith and the Forth.

Menteith. A thane of Scotland, a minor character, in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Mentel (men'tel), **Johann.** A German printer of Strasburg in the 15th century. He was connected in business with Gutenberg after the latter's quarrel with Fust. After his death the claim that he was the inventor of printing was, without ground, made for him by his grandson.

> The claim that Mentel was the inventor of typography was first made in 1520 by John Schott, son of Martin Schott, who had married Mentel's daughter and inherited his business. In the year 1521 Jerome Gebweiler, misled by the assertions of Schott, undertook to controvert the pretensions of Fust and Schoeffer as the first printers. He writes that printing was practised in Strasburg by John Mentel, who had obtained the new art of chalcography, or of making books with tin pens (types), about the year 1447; that Mentel, and Eggestein, his partner, made an agreement that they should keep secret the new art; that John Schott, whom he praises, showed him a manuscript book, without date, written by Mentel, in which were drawings of typographic instruments, and observations on the manufacture of printing ink. It was by similar methods that John Schott induced James Spiegel to declare, in a book printed in 1531, that John Mentel invented printing in Strasburg in the year 1444.
>
> *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 488.

Menteur (moṅ-tėr'), **Le.** [F., 'The Liar.'] A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1642. It was the foundation of good comedy in France, and paved the way for Molière. "La suite du menteur" ("The Sequel to the Liar") came out in 1645. The characters are in part the same, but the piece is not so interesting.

Mentone (men-tō'ne), or **Menton** (moṅ-tôṅ'). A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Mediterranean 15 miles northeast of Nice. It is a leading winter health-resort of the Riviera, and has a trade in fruit and essence. The noted bone-caves of Mentone, with prehistoric remains, are in the vicinity. It belonged to Monaco prior to 1848, was then occupied by Sardinia, and ceded to France in 1861. Population (1891), commune, 9,050.

Mentor (men'tor). [Gr. Μέντωρ.] In Greek legend, an Ithacan to whom Odysseus, when about to depart for the Trojan war, intrusted the care of his house and the education of his son Telemachus. His name has become a synonym for a faithful monitor.

Mentu (men'tö). In Egyptian mythology, the rising sun, a double of Ra, worshiped at southern An (Hermonthis). He was represented as Ra with the addition of the tall plumes of Amun.

Mentu-hotep (men'tö-hō'tep). An Egyptian king of the 11th dynasty. He is represented in a bas-relief carved on the rocks of the island of Konosso, near Philæ, above ancient Syene (Assuan). There were several kings of this name.

Mentu-hotep. Royal architect in the time of Usurtesen I., an Egyptian king of the 12th dynasty. His tombstone, the inscriptions on which have been deciphered, is in the Gizeh Museum.

Mentz. See *Mainz*.

Menu. See *Manu*.

Menza (men'zä). See *Tigre*.

Menzaleh (men-zä'le), **Lake.** A lagoon or arm of the Mediterranean, situated in the Delta, Egypt, east of the Damietta branch of the Nile.

Menzel (ment'sel), **Adolf Friedrich Erdmann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1815. A noted German historical and genre painter. He first made a name as an illustrator, and was made professor at Berlin in 1856. His subjects are taken chiefly from Prussian history.

Menzel, Karl Adolf. Born at Grünberg, Prussia, Dec. 7, 1784: died at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 19, 1855. A German historian, professor at Breslau. He wrote "Geschichte der Deutschen" (1815–23), "Neuere Geschichte der Deutschen" (1826–48), etc.

Menzel, Wolfgang. Born at Waldenburg, Prussia, June 21, 1798: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, April 23, 1873. A German historian, critic, poet, and novelist. He wrote "Geschichte der Deutschen" (1824–25), "Die deutsche Litteratur" (1828), and historical works on modern times, the wars of 1866 and 1870–71, etc.

Meopham (mep'am), or **Mepeham, Simon.** Born probably at Meopham, near Rochester, Kent (date unknown): died Oct. 12, 1333. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Oxford; was elected archbishop against the opposition of Queen Isabella and Mortimer; and was consecrated in 1328 at Avignon. He was involved in constant quarrels with his clergy, which finally resulted in his excommunication in 1333.

Mephibosheth (me-fib'ọ-sheth; Heb. pron. mef-i-bō'sheth). In Old Testament history, the son of Jonathan, and grandson of Saul.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz). [Written *Mephostophilus* in Shakspere, Fletcher, etc., *Mephostophilis* in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe: a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils, but supposed by some to be formed (irregularly) from Gr. *μή*, not, *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, and *φίλος*, loving.] A familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play "Dr. Faustus" and in Goethe's "Faust." "He is frequently referred to as '*the* Devil,' but it was well understood that he was only *a* devil. Goethe took only the name and a few circumstances connected with the first appearance of Mephistopheles from the legend: the character, from first to last, is his own creation; and, in his own words, 'on account of the irony and knowledge of the world it displays, is not easily comprehended.' Although he sometimes slyly used it (though less frequently than Faust) as a mask through which to speak with his own voice, he evidently drew the germ of some characteristics from his early associate, Merck. . . . The original form of this name was Mephostophiles. There has been much discussion in regard to its meaning, but Düntzer's conjecture is probably correct, that it was imperfectly formed by some one who knew little Greek, and was intended to signify 'not loving the light.'" *B. Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Meppel (mep'pel). A town in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, 59 miles east-northeast of Amsterdam. It has considerable manufactures and trade. Population, 9,011.

Meppen (mep'pen). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, at the junction of the Haase and Ems, 43 miles northwest of Osnabrück: chief town of the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen. Population (1890), 3,526.

Mequinez (mek'i-nez), or **Meknez** (mek'nez), or **Mekinez** (mek'i-nez). A city in Morocco, about 35 miles west-southwest of Fez: one of the royal residences. Population, about 30,000.

Merak (mē'rak). [Ar. *meraq al-dubb*, the loin of the bear.] The second-magnitude star β Ursæ Majoris, the southern of the two "pointers."

Meran (mā-rän'). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Passer, near the Adige, 44 miles south by west of Innsbruck. It is a noted health-resort, with grape-cure and whey-cure establishments. Near it are several noted castles, including that of Tyrol. Population (1890) [illegible].

Merbal (mėr'bal). King of Tyre about 556–552 B. C. Before his accession to the throne he was a hostage in Babylon.

Mercadante (mer-kä-dän'te), **Saverio.** Born at Altamura, Italy, about 1797: died at Naples, Dec. 13, 1870. An Italian operatic composer. Being suddenly dismissed from his position as leader of the orchestra of the Collegio di San Sebastiano near Naples, where he was educated, he began composing for the stage: his first work, a cantata, was written in 1818. He became maestro di capella at the cathedral of Novara in 1833 and director of the Conservatorio at Naples in 1840. In 1862 he became totally blind. Among his operas are "Elisa e Claudio" (1822), "I Briganti" (1836), "Il Giuramento" (1837).

Mercadet (mer-kä-dā'). A play by Balzac, produced at the Gymnase, Paris, in 1851. The original play was called "Le faiseur" ("The Speculator"), and was not played in the author's lifetime. After his death it was shortened and brought out under its present title.

Mercator (mer-kā'tor; D. pron. mer-kä'tor) (properly **Gerhard Kremer**). [L. *Mercator*, equiv. to D. *Kramer*, LG. *Kremer*, G. *Kramer*, merchant, peddler.] Born at Rupelmonde, Belgium, March 5, 1512: died at Duisburg, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1594. A Flemish geographer. He studied philosophy and mathematics at the University of Louvain, and afterward devoted himself to geography. Through the influence of Cardinal Granvella, he received a commission from the emperor Charles V. to manufacture a terrestrial globe and a celestial globe, which are said to have been superior to any that had then appeared. He took up his residence at Duisburg in 1559, and eventually became cosmographer to the Duke of Jülich and Cleves. He invented the Mercator system of projection. His chief works are "Tabulæ geographicæ" (1578–84) and "Atlas" (1595).

Merced (mėr-sād') **River.** A river in California. It traverses the Yosemite Valley, and joins the San Joaquin 86 miles east-southeast of San Francisco. Length, about 150 miles.

Mercedes (mer-thā'ᴛʜes), or **Soriano** (sō-rē-ä'nō). A town in Uruguay, situated on the Rio Negro 20 miles above its junction with the Uruguay. Population, about 9,000.

Mercedes of Castile. A novel by Cooper, published in 1840.

Mercedonius (mėr-se-dō'ni-us), or **Mercedinus** (mėr-sẹ-dī'nus). In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having 22 or 23 days.

Mercer (mėr'sėr), **Charles Fenton.** Born at Fredericksburg, Va., June 6, 1778: died near Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1858. An American politician, Federalist and Whig member of Congress from Virginia 1817–39.

Mercer, Hugh. Born in Scotland about 1721: died near Princeton, N. J., Jan. 12, 1777. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war; was distinguished at Trenton 1776; and was mortally wounded at Princeton 1777.

Merchant of Bruges, The. An alteration, by Kinnaird, of "The Beggar's Bush" by Fletcher and others, produced in 1815, Kean taking the part of Flores.

Merchant of Venice, The. A comedy by Shakspere, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1598, published in quarto in 1600, 1637, 1652. See *Jew of Malta*, and *Barlaam and Josaphat*.

> There can be no doubt that the play was new in 1598. The two stories interwoven by it are mediæval myths; the germ of each is in Latin in the collection of the "Gesta Romanorum," and the story of the Jew was developed in the direction of Shakespeare's play as the "Adventures of Giannetto" in a collection of Italian tales called the "Pecorone," produced in 1378 by one of the imitators of Boccaccio's "Decameron," Ser Giovanni Fiorentino. This is an Italian collection of which there is no known translation into English that could have been seen by Shakespeare. In 1579, in his pamphlet against the stage as "The School of Abuse," Stephen Gosson referred to a play known as "The Jew," which set forth "the greediness of worldly choosers, and the bloody minds of usurers." So it may be that a previous play, now lost, had interwoven the tales of the caskets and the pound of flesh, and that the transforming power of Shakespeare's genius was exercised upon this.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, X. [illegible]

[Poor versions and adaptations of "The Merchant of Venice" were made by Dryden, Otway, Shadwell, Lansdowne, and others, which held the stage until 1741, when Macklin restored Shakspere. See *Shylock*.]

Merchant's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is the story of the deception of an old husband by a young wife with the friendly assistance of an enchanted tree. The original is Eastern: an account of the Indo-Persian, Turkish, Arabian, Singhalese, and other versions of it is given in the Chaucer Society's "Originals and Analogues." The Latin versions are Boccaccio's and Caxton's; the immediate source of Chaucer's version, however, is thought to be the Latin fable of Adolphus (about 1315). Pope modernized it as "January and May."

Mercia (mėr'shiä). [ML., from AS. *Mearce*, *Myrce*, *Merce*, pl., the people, *Mearcna land* or *rice*, the land of the Mercians, from *mearc*, mark, border.] An ancient Anglian kingdom in the interior of England, which lay south of Northumbria and north of Wessex, and reached westward to the Welsh "Mark." It was founded probably in the second half of the 6th century, was flourishing under Penda, and became supreme in the 7th century; attained the height of its power under Ethelbald and Offa in the 8th century, passed under the supremacy of Wessex about 827, and later was one of the great earldoms until the Norman conquest.

Mercié (mer-syā′), **Marius Jean Antoine.** Born at Toulouse, Oct. 30, 1845. A French sculptor, a pupil of Falguière and Jouffroy. He gained the prix de Rome in 1868. Among his works are the statue of "David" (1872), "Dalila" (1872: a bust in bronze), "Gloria victis" (1874: bought by the state and placed in the Square Montholon), "Le loup, la mère et l'enfant" (1875, a bas-relief), "David avant le combat" and "Fleur de Mai" (1876), "Le genie des arts" (1877: for the Guichet des Tuileries), tomb of Michelet at Père-la-Chaise (1879), and "Judith" (1880: a portrait).

Mercier (mer-syā′), **Louis Sébastien.** Born at Paris, June 6, 1740: died at Paris, April 25, 1814. A French littérateur and politician.

Mercier, Philip. Born at Berlin, 1689: died at London, July 18, 1760. An English portrait-painter. He was a pupil of Antoine Pesne at Berlin; went to London 1716; and was appointed court painter and librarian in 1727. He was a clever painter in the style of Watteau. His portrait of Peg Woffington is in the Garrick Club.

Merciless Parliament, The. An English parliament of 1388: so named on account of the cruelty exercised by it toward the adherents of Richard II.

Merck (merk), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, April 11, 1741: committed suicide, June 27, 1791. A German literary critic and author, a friend of Herder and Goethe. He exercised great influence upon the life of the latter.

Mercurius Aulicius (mėr-kū′ri-us â-lish′i-us). A journal in the Royalist interest which was written and published by Sir John Birkenhead at Oxford while the king and court were there. The first number was issued in Jan., 1642, and it appeared continuously till 1645, after which it was issued occasionally as a weekly. It has never been reprinted or edited. Birkenhead received very little help from others. In literary quality it is far superior to the "Mercurius Britannicus." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mercury (mėr′kū-ri). [L. *Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet): so called (apparently) as the god of trade, from *merx*, merchandise.] 1. In Roman mythology, the name of a Roman divinity who became identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff, and often a purse.

2. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.205) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is nearly 3,000 miles, or about [illegible] of that of the earth; its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 18.5. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, in the period of its orbital revolution.

Mercury, Belvedere. A Greek statue of the period of full development of Hellenic sculpture, in the Vatican, Rome. The statue is undraped except for a mantle wound about the left arm and shoulder.

Mercury Fastening his Sandal. An antique marble statue, undraped, in the Glyptothek at Munich.

Mercutio (mer-kū′shiō). In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the friend of Romeo. He is endowed with courage, an easy mind, wit, fancy, and a light heart.

> Mercutio, I think one of the best instances of such [illegible] admitted [illegible].
> [illegible] (Vol. I of Works), p. 19[illegible]

Mercy ([illegible]). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," [illegible] and companion of Christiana.

Mercy ([illegible]), **Claudius Florimond,** Count. Born in [illegible] near Parma, Italy, [illegible]. An imperial field marshal. He [illegible] Italy.

Mercy, Baron **Franz von.** [illegible] battle of Nordlingen, Aug. 3, 1645. [illegible] field marshal in the imperial service. He defeated Turenne at Mergentheim, May 5, 1645.

Mer de Glace (mar de glas). [illegible] A glacier on the northern slope of Mont Blanc, [illegible] the Valley of Chamouni. [illegible] the Arve.

Mère coupable, La, ou L'Autre Tartufe. A comedy by Beaumarchais, played in 179[illegible], a sequel to the "Barbier de Seville" and "Mariage de Figaro."

Meredith (mer′e-dith), **George.** Born in Hampshire, England, about 1828. An English novelist and poet. He was educated in Germany, and studied law, but gave it up for literature. Among his works are "Poems" (1851), "The Shaving of Shagpat," a burlesque tale (1856), "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," a novel (1859), "Modern Love, etc.," poems (1862), "Rhoda Fleming," a story (1865), "Vittoria," a novel (1866), "Beauchamp's Career" (1875), "The Egoist, a Comedy in Narrative" (1879), "The Tragic Comedians, etc." (1880), "Poems" (1883), "Diana of the Crossways" (1885), "Ballads, etc." (1887), "A Reading of Earth," a poem (1888), "One of our Conquerors," published in the "Fortnightly Review" (1890).

Meredith, Owen. The pseudonym of the first Earl of Lytton.

Meres (mērz), **Francis.** Born in Lincolnshire, 1565: died at Wing, Rutland, Jan. 29, 1647. An English divine and author. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Pembroke College), became rector of Wing in 1602, and kept a school there. Among his works is "Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasury, being the second part of Wits Commonwealth" (1598), one of a series of volumes of collected apothegms, etc.

> Meres passes in review all literary effort from the time of Chaucer to his own day, briefly contrasting each English author with a writer of like character in Latin, Greek, or Italian. In other sections, on "Bookes," "Reading of Bookes," "Philosophie," "Poets and Poetrie," he makes casual references to contemporary English authors, and in his section on "Painting" and "Music" he supplies a few comments on contemporary English painters and musicians. He thus commemorates in all 125 Englishmen; and his list of Shakespeare's works, with his commendation of the great dramatist's "fine filed phrase," and his account of Marlowe's death are *loci classici* in English literary history. The work was reissued in 1634 as "Wits Commonwealth, the second part: A Treasurie of Diuine, Moral, and Phylosophical Similes, generally useful, but more particularly for the use of schools." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mergentheim (mer′gent-hīm), formerly **Marienthal** (mä-rē′en-täl). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Tauber 56 miles northeast of Stuttgart. It was the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic Order from 1527 to 1809. Here, May 5, 1645, the Imperialists under Mercy defeated the French under Turenne. Population (1890), 4,397.

Mergui (mer-gē′). 1. A maritime district in the division of Tenasserim, British Burma, intersected by lat. 12° N. Area, 7,810 square miles. Population (1881), 56,559.—2. The capital of Mergui district and a seaport, situated on an island at the mouth of the Tenasserim, in lat. 12° 27′ N., long. 98° 35′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Mergui Archipelago. A group of islands west of the southern part of British Burma, to which they belong.

Merian (mā′rē-än), **Maria Sibylla** (Frau **Graff**). Born at Frankfort, Germany, April 2, 1647: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 13, 1717. A German naturalist and artist. In 1665 she married a Nuremberg artist named Graff, but she is generally known as Madame Merian. Her best-known work is on the metamorphoses of insects of Surinam, the result of a visit to that country 1699–1701. It was first published in Latin, 1705, and republished in French after her death, together with a similar work on the insects of Europe. The large plates illustrating these books are among the best of early zoological drawings, and the accompanying observations are generally very accurate.

Merian, Matthäus, surnamed "The Elder." Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1593: died at Schwalbach, June 19, 1650. A Swiss engraver.

Merian, Matthäus, surnamed "The Younger." Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1621: died at Frankfort, 1687. A Swiss portrait-painter, son of M. Merian (1593–1650).

Meribah (mer′i-bä). [Heb., 'strife.'] In Old Testament geography, the name of two places in the wilderness south of Palestine, noted in the history of Moses.

> There are a few palm-trees and a little water, but the [illegible] of these pools is characteristic, for they were called the waters of Meribah (that is, 'of strife') on account of the [illegible] which took place there between the Bedouins when they came to let their flocks drink of them.
> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 1[illegible]

Mérida (mer′e-thä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, situated on the Guadiana 30 miles east of Badajoz: the Roman Emerita Augusta. It contains many relics of antiquity, including a Roman bridge built by Trajan, consisting of 81 arches, and [illegible] in length, a [illegible], the Roman arch of Santiago, remains of the Circus Maximus, an amphitheater, and a theater. There are Roman reservoirs in the vicinity. A very old church and [illegible] antiquities are also noteworthy. Mérida was founded about 2[illegible] and was the ancient capital of Lusitania. It was taken by the Arabs about 71[illegible], and retaken by the Spaniards about 12[illegible]. Population [illegible].

Mérida. A colonial intendencia of New Spain, or Mexico, founded in 1786, and continued until the independence. It corresponds to the older province of Yucatan, and to the modern states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Tabasco.

Mérida. A city in Venezuela, capital of the state of Los Andes, situated about lat. 8° 16′ N., long. 71° 10′ W. It was founded in 1558. Population (estimated, 1888), 12,018.

Mérida. The capital of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, situated about lat. 20° 58′ N., long. 89° 40′ W. It was founded in 1542 on the site of a Maya town; has flourishing manufactures and trade; and has a cathedral and many educational institutions. Population (1889), 53,000.

Meriden (mer′i-den). A city in New Haven County, Connecticut, 18 miles north-northeast of New Haven. It is the seat of flourishing manufactures, and is especially noted for Britannia-metal wares. Population (1890), 21,652.

Meridian (mẹ-rid′i-ạn). A city, capital of Lauderdale County, eastern Mississippi, 86 miles east of Jackson. Population (1890), 10,624.

Mérimée (ma-re-mā′), **Prosper.** Born at Paris, Sept. 28, 1803: died at Cannes, Sept. 23, 1870. A French author, archaeologist, historian, and literary critic. After spending some time in the study of law, he entered public life, and rose finally to the dignity of senator under the empire (1853). His achievements, however, in this line of life were surpassed by his success in literature. He first published two apocryphal works, "Théatre de Clara Gazul" (1825) and "La Guzla" (1827). He gave further evidence of his talent in "La Jacquerie" (1828) and "La famille Carvajal." He wrote a novel, "Chronique du temps de Charles IX." (1829), which testifies to careful historical preparation; and in 1830 he published "Colomba," his masterpiece, which deals with the Corsican vendettas. From 1835 to 1843 Mérimée published a number of works describing his travels in France. As a historian he wrote an "Essai sur la guerre sociale" (1841), "Histoire de Don Pèdre" (1843), "La conjuration de Catilina" (1844), and "Les faux Demetrius" (1852). He appears as a translator from the Russian of stories by Pushkin, Turgenieff, and Gogol. In 1855 he edited the works of Brantôme and Agrippa d'Aubigné. He wrote frequently for "La Revue de Paris," "La Revue des Deux Mondes," and "Le Moniteur." These articles and other papers by Mérimée have appeared in book form, as, for instance, "Mélanges historiques et litteraires" (1855), "Nouvelles," "Dernières Nouvelles" (1873), "Portraits historiques et litteraires" (1874), "Etudes sur les arts au moyen age" (1874). Another posthumous publication is "Lettres à une inconnue" (1873): who this "inconnue" was has not yet been determined. Mérimée was elected a member of the French Academy in 1844.

Merino (mā-rē′nō), **Ignacio.** Born at Piura, 1819. A Peruvian painter. He was principal of the Academy of Design at Lima 1841–50, and in 1851 took up his residence at Paris. Among his best known works are "Columbus and the Council of the Indies," purchased by the Peruvian government, and "Hamlet," exhibited at the exposition of 1872.

Merioneth (mer-i-on′eth). A county of North Wales. Capital, Dolgelly. It is bounded by Carnarvon and Denbigh on the north, Denbigh and Montgomery on the east, Montgomery on the south, and Cardigan Bay on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 669 square miles. Population (1891), 49,212.

Merivale (mer′i-val), **Charles.** Born at Barton Place in Devonshire, 1808: died Dec. 27, 1893. An English historian and divine, brother of Herman Merivale. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College); was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848–69; and became dean of Ely in 1869. His chief work is the "History of the Romans under the Empire" (1850–62). He also wrote "A General History of Rome" (1875), "Lectures on Early Church History" (1879), "Contrast between Christian and Pagan Society" (1880), a translation of the Iliad in rimed verse, etc.

Merivale, Herman. Born at Dawlish, Devonshire, Nov. 8, 1806: died at London, Feb. 9, 1874. An English lawyer, author, and politician, brother of Charles Merivale. He was professor of political economy at Oxford 1837–42; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies in 1847, and under-secretary 1848–59; and under secretary for India 1859–74. He wrote "Historical Studies" (1865), etc.

Merivale, John Herman. Born at Exeter, Aug. 5, 1779: died April 25, 1844. An English scholar and poet. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; entered Lincoln's Inn in 1798; and was called to the bar in 1804. In 1831 he was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1814 he published "Orlando in Roncesvalles"; a collection of his "Poems" appeared in 1838. Byron was his friend and admirer.

Merle d'Aubigné (merl dō-bēn-yā′), **Jean Henri.** Born at Eaux Vives, near Geneva, Aug. 16, 1794: died at Geneva, Oct. 20, 1872. A celebrated Swiss Protestant church historian, after 1830 professor of historical theology at the Ecole de Théologie Évangélique at Geneva. He wrote "Histoire de la reformation" ("History of the Reformation," 1835–53) continued in "Histoire de la reformation au temps de Calvin" ("History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin," 1863–76), etc.

Merlin (mer′lin), or **Myrddhin.** A half-legendary bard of the 6th century, to whom a number of poems (none genuine) are attributed. In the course of time popular imagination and confusion with another of the same name made him the enchanter Merlin, but "more associated with fable than even Taliesin. The true history of Merlin seems to be that he was born between the years 470 and 480, during the invasion of the Saxons, and took the name of Ambrose, which preceded his surname of Merlin, from the successful leader of the Britons, Ambrosius Aurelianus, who was his first chief, and from whose service he passed, as bard, into that of King Arthur, the southern leader of the Britons. After he had been present in many battles, on one disastrous day between the years 560 and 574, in a field of horrible slaughter on the Solway Firth, he lost his reason, broke his sword, and forsook human society, finding peace and consolation only in his minstrelsy. He was at last found dead on the bank of a river (*Morley*, English Writers, I. 218). The enchanter Merlin of Arthurian romance also held the position of companion and counselor to Arthur, but his adventures and the manner of his death differ from the above. The romances state that he was of miraculous birth, was an adept in magic, and was beguiled by the enchantress Nimue or Nimive, who buried him under a rock from which he could not escape; also that his mistress, Vivien, the Lady of the Lake, left him spellbound in the tangled branches of a thorn-bush, where he still sleeps, though sometimes his voice is heard. Tennyson, in his "Idylls of the King," adopts nearly the latter version. Among other famous deeds Merlin instituted the Round Table at Carduel. He first appears in Nennius as Ambrosius. Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Vita Merlini" (1139-49) was translated by Wace into French verse (1155), and was probably adapted by Robert de Borron about 1160-70. About 1200 Helie de Borron wrote the French prose romance of Merlin, which contained what are called Merlin's prophecies in the appendix. Robert de Borron's poem was translated into Italian in 1379, Spanish in 1498, and German in 1478. The English prose romance of Merlin (c. 1450-60) was taken from the French original attributed to Robert de Borron. It was printed by the Early English Text Society for the first time.

Merlin de Douai (mer-lañ′ dė dö-ā′), **Comte Philippe Antoine.** Born at Arleux, near Douai, France, Oct. 30, 1754: died at Paris, Dec. 26, 1838. A French jurist and revolutionary politician. He was a member of the National Assembly; went over to the radical party in 1792; was president of the Convention after the Reign of Terror; was later minister of justice; and on the revolution of the 18th Fructidor became a member of the Directory.

Merlin de Thionville (tyôñ-vēl′), **Antoine Christophe.** Born at Thionville, Lorraine, Sept. 13, 1762: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1833. A French revolutionist, a member of the Legislative Assembly 1791-92, and of the Convention 1792-95.

Mermaid Club, The. A celebrated club said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603. It met at the Mermaid Tavern. Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, and probably Shakspere were among its members.

> This famous Club was held at the Mermaid Tavern, which was long said to have stood in Friday-street, Cheapside; but Ben Jonson has, in his own verse, settled it in Bread-street:
>
> "At Bread-streets Mermaid having dined and merry,
> Proposed to go to Holborn in a wherry." *Gifford.*
>
> Mr. Burn in the Beaufoy Catalogue also explains: "The Mermaid in Bread-street, the Mermaid in Friday-street, and the Mermaid in Cheap were all one and the same. The tavern, situated behind, had a way to it from these thoroughfares, but was nearer to Bread-street than Friday-street." . . . Fuller has described the wit combats between Shakspeare and Ben Jonson "which he beheld," meaning with his mind's eye, for he was only eight years of age when Shakspeare died . . . But we have a noble record left of the wit-combats in the celebrated epistle of Beaumont to Jonson. *Timbs*, Clubs, pp. 7-8.

Mermaid Tavern, The. See *Mermaid Club.*

Mermnadæ (mėrm′na-dē). The last dynasty of the Lydian kings, beginning with Gyges (about 700 B. C.) and ending with Crœsus (560-546). Besides these kings it included Ardys, Sadyattes, and Alyattes.

Merodach (mer′ọ-dak). [In the inscriptions *Marduk.*] One of the 12 great gods of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, son of Ea. His wife was Zarpanit. He was especially the tutelar divinity of the city of Babylon, and during the supremacy of Babylonia his temple, Esagila ('the exalted house'), restored with great splendor by Nebuchadnezzar, became the national sanctuary of the whole empire. He also had an old and famous sanctuary at Sippar. He was especially considered the compassionate god of mankind, relieving their ills with the knowledge and power his father, the god of profound wisdom, gave him. He was also the patron of the magi. His son is Nebo (Nabu), the god of learning. Of the planets, Jupiter was sacred to him. He is mentioned in Jer. l. 2, but is referred to as Bel in Isa. xlvi. 1 and Jer. li. 44.

Merodach-baladan (mer′ọ-dak-bal′a-dan). [In the cuneiform inscriptions *Marduk bal iddina*, Merodach has given the son.] The name of several kings of Babylon. The most important of these appears first as the ruler of Bit Yakin. He submitted and paid tribute to the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 B. C.). From 722 to 709 he appears in the inscriptions as king of entire Babylonia. Afterward he entered into alliance with the Elamites against Sargon. The allies were defeated by the Assyrian king, and Merodach-baladan saved himself only by flight. He reappears in the first year of Sennacherib (705), and is, in all probability, identical with the Merodach-baladan mentioned in Isa. xxxix., 2 Ki. xx. 12 ff. (under the form *Berodach baladan*) as having sent ambassadors to Hezekiah to congratulate him upon his recovery from sickness. This embassy was also, no doubt, intended to draw Hezekiah into an alliance against Assyria. He was defeated by Sennacherib, who placed a certain Belibus on the Babylonian throne (702-699). In 699 Merodach-baladan is again found in rebellion against Assyria, and, again defeated, he escapes to Elam. He must have died shortly afterward, but his descendants continued to stir up rebellions in Babylonia against Assyria. The last scion of this house, when about to be delivered to Asurbanipal, caused his armor-bearer to slay him.

Meroe (mer′ọ-ē). [Gr. Μερόη.] In ancient geography, the capital of the later kingdom of Ethiopia, situated between the Nile and the Atbara, about lat. 17° N.

Merom (mē′rom), **Waters of.** A lake in Palestine, 10½ miles north of the Sea of Galilee, traversed by the Jordan: the modern Bahr-el-Huleh, and the Semechonitis Lake of Josephus. Length, 4 miles. It was the scene of a great victory of Joshua over Jabin, king of Hazor.

Merope (mer′ọ-pē). [Gr. Μερόπη.] **1.** In Greek mythology, one of the Pleiades (which see).— **2.** The 4½-magnitude star 23 Pleiadum. It is enveloped in a nebulosity which was discovered before the application of photography, but is difficult to observe visually.

Mérope (mā-rōp′). A play by Voltaire (1743).

Merovingians (mer-ọ̄-vin′ji-ạnz). A dynasty of Frankish kings, whose eponymic ancestor, Merwig or Merovæus, lived in the 5th century. It rose to power under Clovis, king of the Salian Franks, who defeated the Roman governor Syagrius in 486, accepted the Roman faith in 496, and died in 511, after having made himself sole ruler of all the Franks. His kingdom was divided between his four sons, one of whom, Clotaire I., reunited the several parts in 558. A second division of the Frankish kingdom took place among the Merovingians on his death in 561. This was also a quadruple division. In 567 the parts were reduced to three in number, whence arose the kingdoms of Austrasia (capital Metz), Neustria (capital Soissons), and Burgundy (capital Orléans), of which the first contained a German, the last two a Romance population. Burgundy was eventually united with Neustria, leaving two principal divisions, Neustria and Austrasia. Violent family feuds, as, for instance, that between Brunehilde of Austrasia and Fredegunde of Neustria in the 6th century, caused the power of the Merovingians to wane, both in Neustria and in Austrasia, before that of the mayors of the palace, until in 687 Pepin of Heristal, mayor of the palace in Austrasia, made himself practically ruler of both kingdoms. His grandson, Pepin the Short, finally deposed the Merovingians and caused himself to be crowned king of the Franks in 751.

Merowig (mer′ọ-wig), or **Merwig** (mėr′wig). [L. *Merovæus.*] An alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks, and grandfather of Clovis. Some suppose Merowig or Merovæus to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor.

Merrick (mer′ik), **James.** Born at Reading, England, 1720: died there, 1769. An English poet. He wrote sacred poems, and the "Chameleon."

Merrifield (mer′i-fēld), **Charles Watkins.** Born at London or Brighton, Oct. 20, 1827: died at Brighton, Jan. 1, 1884. An English mathematician. About 1867 he became principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington. Among his works are "Miscellaneous Memoirs on Pure Mathematics" (1861), and "Technical Arithmetic" (1872). He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects."

Merrilies (mer′i-lēz), **Meg.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," a weird and masculine gipsy who is devoted to Bertram's family. She remonstrates in vain against the theft of Harry Bertram, and on his return helps him to his own at the cost of her life. Charlotte Cushman was noted in this part in the dramatization of the novel.

Merrimac, or **Merrimack** (mer′i-mak). A river in New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts. It is formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepiseogee at Franklin, New Hampshire, and flows into the Atlantic 4 miles east of Newburyport. It furnishes water-power to Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, etc. Length, about 120 miles (including the Pemigewasset, about 90 miles).

Merrimac. A 40-gun screw frigate built for the United States government in 1855. On April 19, 1861, the Norfolk navy-yard was abandoned by the Federal government, and the ships there, including the Merrimac, were sunk. The hull was raised by the Confederates and cut down to the berth-deck. On the midship section a casemate of timber 170 feet long was built, protected by a double iron plating 4 inches thick. The prow was of cast iron. She was named the Virginia, and was commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan. On March 8, 1862, she destroyed the Congress (a sailing ship of 50 guns) and the Cumberland (a sailing ship of 30 guns) at Newport News. On March 9 she attacked the Minnesota, and was met by the Monitor, which had arrived the night before. The battle lasted from 8 A. M. until noon, and resulted in favor of the Monitor. See *Monitor.*

Merry (mer′i), **Felix.** A pseudonym of Evert Augustus Duyckinck.

Merry, Robert. Born at London, April, 1755: died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1798. An English dilettante. He became a member of the English Della Cruscan Academy at Florence, and his pseudonym "Della Crusca" gave its name to the school. His affected and tasteless style is exhibited in the correspondence with "Anna Matilda," which continued in the "World" till 1789, when the writers met and were disenchanted. (See *Anna Matilda.*) The best and worst poems were collected in the "British Album" in 1789. Gifford's "Baviad," a satire on it, sold a fourth edition of this in 1791.

Merry Dancers. A name given to the aurora.

> The meteoric rays which have given the name of the "Merry Dancers" to the flickering Northern Lights.
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

Merry Devil of Edmonton, The. A comedy acted by the King's Men at the Globe before Oct. 22, 1607. Fleay believes from internal evidence that this play was originally called "Sir John Oldcastle," and was written by Drayton for the Chamberlain's Men before Dec., 1597. A prose tract, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, etc.," was entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1608 by "T. B." (Thomas Brewer). The popularity of the comedy probably suggested this tract, which does not cover quite the same ground. The latter has, however, been ascribed to Tony (Antony) Brewer on the strength of the initials in the above entry, the tract having been confounded with the play. (*Bullen.*) The play has also been ascribed without reason to Shakspere on the authority of Kirkman the bookseller.

Merrygreek, or **Merigreek** (mer′i-grēk), **Matthew.** In Udall's play "Ralph Roister Doister," a parasite and mischievous boon companion of Ralph. He adroitly gets his own way by flattery and abuse.

Merry Monarch, The. Charles II. of England.

Merrymount (mer′i-mount). A settlement within the present city of Quincy, Massachusetts, made by Thomas Morton and others in 1625. The Pilgrims of Plymouth dispersed it in 1628, and it was again dispersed a few years later.

Merry Wives of Windsor, The. A comedy by Shakspere, produced about 1600. It was first printed as we know it in the first folio, 1623. In 1602 an imperfect and probably unauthorized version in quarto was printed (reprinted in 1619). It seems to have been based on a mangled repetition stolen from the theater, or else was hurriedly written by command. Rowe in 1709 says, probably without foundation, that Queen Elizabeth was so pleased with the Falstaff of "Henry IV." that she commanded Shakspere to show how he conducted himself when in love. For the plot he was probably but little indebted to other writers. "The Two Lovers of Pisa" from Straparola, in Tarleton's "News Out of Purgatory" (1590), and a story from "Il Pecorone" of Ser Giovanni Fiorentino which suggests the hiding of Falstaff in the soiled linen, may possibly have suggested some of the incidents. John Dennis wrote a play, "The Comical Gallant, or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff," in 1702, in which "The Merry Wives" may be recognized; and an opera, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," by Otto Nicolai, words from Shakspere by Mosenthal, was produced at Berlin in 1849, at London in 1864, and at Paris, as "Les joyeuses commères de Windsor," in 1866.

Mers (mãrs). A sea-bathing resort, a suburb of Le Tréport, France, northeast of Dieppe.

Merscheid (mer′shīt). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 17 miles north by east of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,542; commune, 15.600. Since 1891 called *Ohligs.*

Merse (mėrs), **The.** The lower valley of the Tweed, Scotland.

Merseburg (mer′ze-börG). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 16 miles west of Leipsic. Its chief buildings are the cathedral and the castle. It was formerly noted for its beer. It was one of the leading medieval German cities, the seat of a bishopric from the 10th to the 16th century, and of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg from 1656 to 1738. Near it Henry the Fowler won an important victory over the Hungarians in 933. Population (1890), 17,669.

Mersenne (mer-sen′), **Marin.** Born at La Soultière, Maine, France, Sept. 8, 1588: died at Paris, Sept. 1, 1648. A noted French theologian, mathematician, and philosopher, a friend of Descartes. He discovered the laws which show the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density: namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.

Mersey (mer′zi). A river in England. It is formed by the union of the Tame and Goyt near Stockport, and flows by an estuary into the Irish Sea below Liverpool. Length, 70 miles; navigable to the mouth of the Irwell.

Mertetefs (mer-te-tefs′). See the extract.

> The oldest historical portrait statue yet discovered is that of Queen Mertetefs, wife of Seneferu, the last king of the Third Dynasty, and wife, by her second marriage, to Khufu, the first king of the Fourth Dynasty, who was no less famous a personage than the builder of the Great Pyramid. The statue is one of a limestone group of three figures, representing Queen Mertetefs, her [illegible], and a priest named Kemnu, who was her private secretary.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. [illegible]

Merthyr Tydfil, or **Merthyr Tydvil** (mer′thėr tid′vil; W. pron. mer′ther tud′vil). [Said to have received its name from a martyred British saint *Tydfil* (*merthyr* = E. *martyr*).] A town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on the Taff in lat. 51° 45′ N., long. 3° 23′ W. Its importance is of modern growth. It is the center of an extensive coal region, and is noted for its [illegible] manufactures. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 58,080.

Merton (mėr′ton), **Ambrose.** A pseudonym of W. J. Thoms, the editor of "Notes and Queries."

Merton, Lower. A village in Surrey, 10 miles southwest of London.

Merton (mėr′tọn), **Walter de.** Died Oct. 27, 1277. Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford. He was educated at Oxford, in 1261 was appointed chancellor, and was elected bishop of Rochester in 1274. He originated the collegiate system of the English universities by the establishment in 1264 of

Merton College, the "final statutes" of which date from Aug., 1274. The chapel of the college is marked by its large square pinnacled Perpendicular tower; its choir was built by the founder, and the remainder is of the early 15th century. The library, as well as the college, has the distinction of being the oldest in England. The picturesque inner quadrangle is Jacobean. The Meadow front of the buildings, with their long range of gables, is characteristic.

> This system (which has been beneficial in its effects down to our own time, for many of our most distinguished scholars entered the university as sizars) was part of the deliberate purpose that animated the design of Walter de Merton, who may be called the founder of the whole collegiate system. He sought to attract the most capable men of all classes, and so to raise up secular schools which should check the influence of the monasteries, and through them of the pope. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 36.

Meru (mer'ö). In Hindu mythology, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merv (merv), or **Merve.** An oasis in Russian central Asia, lying along the river Murgab about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 62° E. Its inhabitants are Tekke Turkomans. From its strategic and commercial position between Persia, Bokhara, and Herat it has been important from remote times. It formerly contained Merv and other cities. It was conquered by Alexander, and belonged successively to the Parthians, Saracens, and Seljuks. It was ravaged by the Mongols in 1221. Later it belonged in turn to Uzbegs, Persians, and Bokharans. The Russians overran and annexed it in 1883–84. It is now traversed by the Transcaspian Railway. Population about 250,000. The locality now called Merv is merely a large village.

Merveilleuse (mer-vā-yėz'). [F., 'marvelous.'] The sword of Doolin of Mayence.

Merville (mer-vēl'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Lys 18 miles west of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,573.

Méry (mā-rē'), **Joseph.** Born near Marseilles, Jan. 21, 1798: died at Paris, June 17, 1866. A French littérateur. Among his numerous works are novels, books of travel, plays, and poems. Conjointly with Barthélemy he wrote satirical verses.

Méryon (mā-ryôn'), **Charles.** Born at Paris in 1821: died at Charenton, near Paris, in 1868. A French etcher and engraver. Among his works are "Le pont du change," "La vieille morgue," "Le petit pont," "La rue de la Pirouette," etc.

Merzig (mert'sih). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 20 miles south by east of Treves.

Mesa. See *Mesha.*

Mesartim (me-sär'tim). [Deriv. uncertain.] A commonly used name for the 4½-magnitude double star γ Arietis.

Mescala (mes-kä'lä), or **Mexcala** (mās-kä'lä), or **Mercala** (mer-kä'lä), or **Rio de las Balsas** (rē'ō dā läs bäl'säs). A river in Mexico which flows into the Pacific between the states of Michoacan and Guerrero. Length, 500 miles.

Mescalero (mes-ka-lā'rō). ['Eaters of the mescal.'] A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, north of San Carlos agency in 1883. See *Apaches.*

Meschede (mesh'ā-de). A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 10 miles east-southeast of Arnsberg.

Mescua (mes'kö-ä), **Antonio Mira de.** See the extract.

> Contemporary with these events and discussions lived Antonio Mira de Mescua, well known from 1602 to 1635 as a writer for the stage, and much praised by Cervantes and Lope de Vega. He was a native of Guadix in the kingdom of Granada, and in his youth became archdeacon of its cathedral, but in 1610 he was at Naples, attached to the poetical court of the Count de Lemos, and in 1620 he [illegible] Madrid, where he died in [illegible], while in the office of chaplain to Philip the Fourth. He wrote sacred plays, [illegible] and lyrical poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 339.

Mesembria. See [illegible].

Meseritz (mā'ze-rits). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Obra [illegible] miles [illegible] of Posen. Population [illegible], 5,783.

Mesha (mē'shä), or **Mesa** (mē'sä). [Heb., 'help,' [illegible]] [illegible] of Moab about 890 B. C. [illegible] is now in the Louvre at Paris. See *Moabite Stone.*

Mesha. See *Mash.*

Meshech. See [illegible].

Meshhed (mesh'hed), or **Meshed** (mesh'ed), or **Mashhad** (mash'häd). The capital of the province of Khorasan, Persia, situated about lat. 36° 18′ N., long. 59° 35′ E. It is a commercial center, and a noted place of pilgrimage. The mosque contains the Shiite shrine of the imam Riza. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Meshhed-Ali (mesh'hed ä'lē). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, 97 miles south of Bagdad. It is a Shiite place of pilgrimage, on account of the mosque containing the shrine of Ali. Population, estimated, about 12,000.

Meshhed-Hussein. See *Kerbela.*

Meshtseraks (mesh-tse-räks'). A people of Finnish origin, living in eastern Russia. They are in part Russianized, in part (about 125,000) allied to the Bashkirs in language and religion.

Meshtshovsk (mesh-chofsk'). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, 42 miles west-southwest of Kaluga. Population (1885–89), 5,129.

Mesilla (mā-sēl'yä). [Sp., 'little mesa.'] A town in southern New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, founded about 1830.

Mesmer (mes'mer), **Friedrich Anton.** Born near Constance, Baden, May 23, 1733: died at Meersburg, Baden, March 5, 1815. A German physician, originator of the theory of mesmerism or animal magnetism. He studied divinity at Dillingen and Ingolstadt, but afterward studied medicine at Vienna, where he took his degree in 1766. He began about 1771 an investigation into the supposed curative powers of the magnet, which led him to adopt the theory of animal magnetism. This he made public in 1775 in a pamphlet entitled "Sendschreiben an einen auswärtigen Arzt über die Magnetkur." In 1778 he settled at Paris, where he created a sensation as a practitioner of mesmerism. In 1785 the French government appointed a commission of eminent physicians and scientists to investigate his system. An adverse report followed, and he fell into disrepute and spent his last years at Meersburg.

Mesocco. See *Misocco.*

Mesolonghi. See *Missolonghi.*

Mesopotamia (mes″ǫ-pǫ-tā'mi-ą̈). [Gr. Μεσοποταμία, the land between the rivers.] The great plain between the Euphrates and Tigris: in the Old Testament called Aram Naharaïm. It is usually divided into Upper Mesopotamia, covering ancient Assyria, and Lower Mesopotamia, comprising ancient Chaldea and Babylonia. It was conquered by Thothmes III., Seti I., Rameses II., and other Egyptian monarchs, and has belonged at different times to the Median, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Parthian, Roman, New Persian, Saracenic, and Turkish empires, and is now a Turkish province with Bagdad as capital. See also *Aram* and *Babylon.*

Mesopotamia, The Argentine. [Sp. *Mesopotamia Argentina.*] A name frequently given to that portion of the Argentine Republic which lies between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay. It includes the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes and the territory of Missiones.

Mesrob (mes-rob'), or **Miesrob** (myes-rob'). Lived in the 5th century A. D. A patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of 36 letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of 39 or 40 letters, still in use.

Messala (me-sā'lą̈), or **Messalla** (me-sal'lą̈), **Corvinus Marcus Valerius.** Lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. A Roman general, official, orator, historian, and patron of literature.

Messalina, or **Messallina** (mes-a-lī'ną̈), **Valeria.** Executed 48 A. D. Wife of the emperor Claudius. She was the daughter of Marcus Valerius Messala Barbatus and became the third wife of Claudius, who afterward ascended the imperial throne. She was a woman of infamous vices, and during a temporary absence of her husband publicly married her favorite, C. Silius. She was put to death by order of Claudius.

Messana (me-sā'ną̈). An ancient name of Messina.

Messapia (me-sā'pi-ą̈). [Gr. Μεσσαπία.] In ancient geography, the peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Italy: often used as synonymous with Calabria or Iapygia.

Messene (me-sē'nē). [Gr. Μεσσήνη.] 1. In ancient geography, a city in Messenia, Greece, on the slope of Mt. Ithome in lat. 37° 11′ N., long. 21° 56′ E. It was founded [illegible] Sparta under the influence of Epaminondas [illegible], and is noted now for its extensive ruins, at the modern village of Mavromati. 2. An ancient name of Messina.

Messenger (mes'en-jėr). A gray thoroughbred horse, by Mambrino, which was imported into the United States from England about 1788. All the most famous trotting horses except the Morgans [illegible] descended from him. [illegible] Hambletonian (10), Abdallah, and Mambrino.

Messenia (me-sē'ni-ą̈). [Gr. Μεσσηνία.] 1. In ancient geography, a division of the Peloponnesus. It was bounded by Elis and Arcadia on the north, Laconia (separated by Mount Taygetus) on the east, and the sea on the south and west. It contained the fertile valley of the Pamisus. It was early settled by Dorians, was at war with Sparta from about 743 to 724 B. C., and was subjugated; attempted unsuccessfully to shake off the Spartan yoke about 648–631; had its independence restored 369 B. C.; and was annexed to Rome about 146 B. C. 2. A nomarchy of modern Greece, corresponding generally to the ancient Messenia. Area, 1,221 square miles. Population (1889), 183,232.

Messenia, or **Koron** (kō'ron), **Gulf of.** An inlet of the Mediterranean, south and east of Messenia, Greece.

Messer (mes'ėr), **Asa.** Born at Methuen, Mass., 1769: died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 11, 1836. An American educator, president of Brown University 1802–27.

Messiah (me-sī'ą̈). [Heb., 'anointed'; Gr. Μεσσίας.] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed: from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews; and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias.*

> The connection of ideas in this prophecy is so clear, and it sets forth with so much completeness Isaiah's whole view of Jehovah's purpose towards Judah, that we may regard it as a typical example of what is usually called Messianic prediction. The name Messiah is never used in the Old Testament in that special sense which we are accustomed to associate with it. *The Messiah* (with the article and no other word in apposition) is not an Old Testament phrase at all, and the word Messiah (Māshîah), or "anointed one," in the connection "Jehovah's anointed one" is no theological term, but an ordinary title of the human king whom Jehovah has set over Israel. Thus the usual way in which the time of Israel's redemption and final glory is called the Messianic time is incorrect and misleading. So long as the Hebrew kingdom lasted, every king was "Jehovah's anointed," and it was only after the Jews lost their independence that the future restoration could be spoken of in contrast to the present as the days of the Messiah. To Isaiah the restoration of Israel is not the commencement but the continuation of that personal sovereignty of Jehovah over His people of which the Davidic king was the recognised representative. As the holy seed which repeoples the land after the work of judgment is done is a fresh growth from the ancient stock of the nation (vi. 13), so too the new Davidic kingship is a fresh outgrowth of the old stem of Jesse. We are apt to think of the Messiah as an altogether new and miraculous dispensation. That was not Isaiah's view. The restoration of Jerusalem is a return to an old state of things, interrupted by national sin. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 302.

Messiah, The. 1. A sacred pastoral by Pope, published in the "Spectator" May 14, 1712.

> Technically this is one of the most faultless of Pope's writings. . . . This poem is marked by the broken pause and by the use of alexandrines – features which he had hitherto eschewed. The Messiah is a dexterous cento of passages from Isaiah foretelling the advent of Christ. Wordsworth has attacked it with great severity, and it no longer holds its former popularity. *Gosse*, Eighteenth-Century Literature, p. 115.

2. An oratorio by Handel, composed in 1741 (first produced at Dublin in 1742). The words are by Charles Jennens from the Scriptures. Mozart composed additional accompaniments to it in 1789. Probably no musical composition has created such lasting and deep enthusiasm.

Messias (**The Messiah**). An epic poem by Klopstock, in 20 cantos. The first 3 cantos were published in 1748 in the "Bremer Beiträge," but he did not finish it till 1773. The model before him was Milton's "Paradise Lost," but he did not profit sufficiently by his example. The poem suffers from excess of sentiment, and the lyric quality is more nearly related to the religious oratorios than to a genuine epic.

Messidor (mes-si-dôr'). [F., from L. *messis*, harvest, and Gr. δῶρον, a gift.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the tenth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with June 19, and in 8 to 13 with June 20.

Messin, Pays (pā-ē' me-saṅ'). An ancient district of eastern France, whose chief town was Metz. With Verdunois it formed one of the small governments of France prior to 1790.

Messina (mes-sē'nä). 1. A province in Sicily, Italy. Area, 1,246 square miles. Population (1891), 505,159.— 2. The capital of the province of Messina, a seaport, situated on the Strait of Messina in lat. 38° 12′ N., long. 15° 34′ E.: the ancient Messana, and earlier Zancle. It has an excellent harbor and a fine situation; is the second commercial place in Sicily; and exports fruit, olive oil, wine, silk, etc. It has a cathedral and a university. It was founded by Chalcidians and others and received a colony of Messenians; was destroyed by the Carthaginians and rebuilt by Dionysius; came under the rule of the Mamertines in 282 B. C.; gave rise to the first Punic war and was annexed by Rome; passed successively to the Saracens, Normans, Hohenstaufen, and Spaniards; suffered from the strife between the French and Spaniards in 1672-78, from the plague in 1743, and from an earthquake in 1783; was bombarded in 1848; and was the last Sicilian stronghold of the Neapolitans against Garibaldi in 1860-61. Population (1881), 78,438.

Messina, Strait of. A strait in the Mediterranean, separating Sicily from the mainland of Italy: the ancient Fretum Siculum. Width in narrowest part, 2½ miles.

Messkirch (mes'kirċh), or **Mösskirch** (mės'kirċh). A small town in Baden, 24 miles north of Constance. Near it, May 5, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Kray.

Meston (mes'ton), **William.** Born in Aberdeenshire about 1688: died at Aberdeen, 1745. A Scottish burlesque poet. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which he became a regent in 1715. His poems are mostly imitations of Butler's "Hudibras." Among them are "The Knight of the Kirk" (1723), "Mob contra Mob" (1731), "Old Mother Grim's Tales" (1737), etc.

Mestre (mes'tre). A town in the province of Venice, Italy, 6 miles northwest of Venice.

Mesurado (mes-ö-rä'dō), **Cape.** A headland on the coast of Liberia, Africa, situated in lat. 6° 19′ N., long. 10° 50′ W.

Mészáros (mā'sä-rosh), **Lázár.** Born at Baja, Hungary, Feb. 20, 1796: died at Eywood, Herefordshire, England, Nov. 16, 1858. A Hungarian revolutionary general and politician. He was minister of war 1848-49, and succeeded Görgey as commander-in-chief in 1849.

Meta (mā'tä). A small town in the province of Naples, Italy, east of Sorrento.

Meta. A river in Colombia and Venezuela, which joins the Orinoco about lat. 6° 15′ N., long. 67° 45′ W. Length, about 750 miles; navigable for about 400 miles.

Metamneh (me-täm'nā), or **Metemneh** (me-tem'nā). A place in Nubia, on the Nile, opposite Shendy, about lat. 16° 41′ N. It was the objective point of Stewart's division of Wolseley's relief expedition in 1885.

Metamorphoses (met-a-môr'fō-sēz). A poetical work by Ovid, based on the principal classical legends.

Metaphysical School of Poets, The. A name wrongly given by Dr. Johnson to Donne, Cowley, and other poets of the 17th century, who were noted for fantastic language and strained style.

Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks) **of Aristotle.** [From the Greek title *τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικά* A-N, 'The (Books) after the Physics, 1-50,' probably given by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B. C., to a group of Aristotelian books not designed as a connected treatise.] A celebrated work by Aristotle. It consists of 13 books, more or less disconnected and imperfect, dealing with the doctrines of his predecessors and with various metaphysical topics.

Metapontum (met-a-pon'tum), or **Metapontium** (met-a-pon'shi-um). [Gr. *Μεταπόντιον.*] In ancient geography, a city in southern Italy, situated on the Gulf of Tarentum 25 miles southwest of Tarentum. It was one of the flourishing cities of Magna Græcia. Pythagoras died here. Near the modern Torremare are the ruins of a temple of Apollo, Greek Doric of the 5th century B. C., hexastyle, peripteral, with sculptured metopes; and of a temple called the Tavola dei Paladini, Greek Doric of about 600 B. C., hexastyle, with 12 columns on the flanks.

Metastasio (mā-täs-tä'zē-o): the assumed name of **Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi.** Born at Rome, Jan. 13, 1698: died at Vienna, April 12, 1782. A noted Italian poet, court poet at Vienna 1730-82. He was the author of numerous lyric dramas (various composers supplying the music for each): "Didone abbandonata" (1724), "Catone in Utica," "Ezio," "Semiramide," "Alessandro nell' Indie," "Artaserse," "Demetrio," "Adriano in Siria," "Olimpiade," "Demofoonte," "La clemenza di Tito" (1734), "Achille in Sciro," "Antigone," "Il trionfo di Clelia," "Partenope," etc. He also wrote poems for cantatas, oratorios, etc. Burney wrote his memoirs (1796).

Metauro (mā-tou'rō). A small river in Italy, which flows into the Adriatic 28 miles northwest of Ancona: the ancient Metaurus. The battle of the Metaurus was a victory gained at the river, south of Rimini, in 207 B. C., by the Romans under the consuls Livius and Nero over the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal. Nero had eluded Hannibal in southern Italy, and made a forced march of 250 miles with 7,000 men. Hasdrubal was slain, and his army nearly annihilated. This victory is ranked as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Metcalfe (met'käf), **Charles Theophilus,** Baron Metcalfe. Born in Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1785: died near Basingstoke, Hampshire, Sept. 5, 1846. A British administrator. He was provisional governor-general of British India 1835-36; lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Provinces 1836-38; governor of Jamaica 1839-42; and governor-general of Canada 1843-45.

Metcalfe, Frederick. Born 1815: died Aug. 24, 1885. An English Scandinavian scholar. He published "The Oxonian in Norway" (1856), "The Oxonian in Thelemarken" (1858), "A History of German Literature" (1858), "The Oxonian in Iceland" (1861), etc.

Metellus (me-tel'us), **Lucius Cæcilius.** Died about 221 B. C. A Roman general. As proconsul he defeated the Carthaginians at Panormus in 250.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Macedonicus** ('the Macedonian'). Died 115 B. C. A Roman general. As pretor he was distinguished for his victories in Macedonia and Greece 148-146 B. C. He was consul in 143, and censor in 131.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Numidicus** ('the Numidian'). Died 99 B. C. A Roman general, nephew of Metellus Macedonicus. As consul and proconsul he defeated Jugurtha in Numidia 109 and 108 B. C.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Pius.** Died about 64 B. C. A Roman general, son of Metellus Numidicus. He was commander under Sulla in the civil wars; was consul in 80 B. C.; and commanded later in Spain against Sertorius.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Creticus** ('the Cretan'). Died probably about 56 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul in 69, and subdued Crete 68-67.

Metellus Celer (sē'lėr), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Died 59 B. C. A Roman statesman. He was pretor in 63; opposed the conspiracy of Catiline; and was consul in 60.

Metellus Nepos (nē'pos), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Died about 55 B. C. A partizan of Pompey, tribune in 62, and consul in 57.

Metellus Pius Scipio (pī'us sip'i-ō), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Committed suicide 46 B. C. A son of Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of Metellus Pius. He was consul with Pompey in 52 B. C., and Pompeian commander in Syria and Egypt.

Metemneh. See *Metamneh.*

Meteora (me-tā'ō-rä). [From Gr. *μετέωρος*, lofty.] A group of monasteries, built on nearly perpendicular rocks, 14 miles northwest of Trikala, Thessaly.

Methodius (me-thō'di-us). Died 885. Brother of Cyril, and co-laborer with him as missionary among the Slavic peoples in the Danube basin: called "the Apostle of the Slavs."

Methow (met-hou'). A tribe of North American Indians which occupied the drainage-area of Lake Chelan and that of the Methow and Enteeatook rivers, in what is now Okanogan County, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Methuen (me-thū'en). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 27 miles north by west of Boston. Population (1890), 4,814.

Methuen Treaty. A commercial treaty between England and Portugal, negotiated in 1703 by Paul Methuen. Portuguese wines imported into England were admitted for one third less duty than French wines.

Methusael (me-thū'sā-el). [Heb., 'man of God.'] One of the patriarchs of the race of Cain, father of Lamech.

Methuselah (me-thū'se-lä). [Heb., 'man of the dart' (?).] According to the account in Genesis, the son of Enoch. He died at the age of 969 years, the oldest man mentioned in the Bible.

Methymna (me-thim'nä). [Gr. *Μήθυμνα.*] In ancient geography, a city in Lesbos.

Metidja (mā-te'jä). A fertile plain in Algeria, south and southwest of Algiers.

Metis (mē'tis). [Gr. *Μῆτις.*] 1. In Greek mythology, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus. —2. The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ireland, in April, 1848.

Metkovič (met'ko-vich). A town on the frontier of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, 37 miles north of Ragusa. Population (1890), commune, 4,198.

Meton (mē'ton). [Gr. *Μέτων.*] A Greek of the 5th century B. C., the discoverer of the Metonic cycle. See the extract.

> Meton's cycle was corrected a hundred years later (330 B. C.) by Calippus, who discovered the error of it by observing an eclipse of the moon six years before the death of Alexander. In this corrected period, four cycles of 19 years were taken, and a day left out at the end of the 76 years, in order to make allowance for the hours by which, as already observed, 6,940 days are greater than 19 years and than 235 lunations; and this Calippic period is used in Ptolemy's Almagest in stating observations of eclipses.
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> *Whewell*, Ind. Sciences, I. 130.

Metopes from the Temple of Hera at Selinus. Four metopes in the Museo Nazionale, Palermo, Sicily, representing Hercules fighting an Amazon, Zeus and Hera, Actæon and Artemis, and Athene and Enceladus. They date from about the middle of the 5th century B. C., and display consummate knowledge of the human form. They are earlier in style than the Parthenon marbles.

Metopes from Temple C at Selinus. Three metopes in the Museo Nazionale, Palermo, Sicily. They are a quadriga with three personages (Helios and Horæ?), Perseus slaying Medusa, and Hercules bearing off the Cercopes. The style is highly archaic. These metopes are assigned to the end of the 7th century B. C., and as early Dorian sculpture are artistically important.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. An institution organized in 1870, and afterward incorporated, having for its object the collection of works of art and the promotion of art culture in New York city. It is situated in Central Park, opposite East 82d street. The building was inaugurated in 1880. Near it stands the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle.

Metsu. See *Metzu.*

Metsys. See *Massys.*

Metternich-Winneburg (met'ter-niċh-vin'ne-börg), Prince **Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 15, 1773: died at Vienna, June 11, 1859. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist. He became minister at Dresden in 1801, at Berlin in 1803, and at Paris in 1806; was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1809, and chancellor in 1821; and was chief minister 1809-1848. He was the leader of the reactionary party in Europe 1815-48; was prominent at the Congress of Vienna 1814-15; and was overthrown by the disturbances of 1848. His memoirs (8 vols.) were published 1880-84.

Metternich-Winneburg, Prince **Richard Clemens Lothar Hermann von.** Born Jan. 7, 1829: died at Vienna, March 1, 1895. An Austrian diplomatist, son of C. W. N. L. von Metternich. He was ambassador at Paris 1859-71.

Mettmann (met'män). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles north of Cologne. Population (1890), commune, 7,829.

Mettray (met-rā'). An agricultural penitentiary establishment for juvenile criminals, 6 miles north of Tours, France, on the Choisille: founded by Demetz in 1840.

Metz (mets). The capital of Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, situated at the junction of the Seille with the Moselle, in lat. 49° 7′ N., long. 6° 11′ E.: the ancient Mediomatrica and Roman Divodurum. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, with a large garrison, and is of great strategic importance. Its commerce is considerable. The cathedral is a beautiful light Pointed structure of the 14th century, with two towers of openwork flanking the nave, one of them crowned with a slender spire. The interior is 370 feet long and 141 high. There are practically no walls: the architecture constitutes merely frames for the splendid windows. The town has a museum, and is the seat of several learned societies. A large colony of Germans has recently settled there. Metz was an important Gallic town and Roman fortress; was plundered by the Vandals and Huns; was the capital of Austrasia; and later was a free imperial city. The latter part of the "Golden Bull" was issued there in 1356. It was seized by France in 1552 and annexed; was defended against Charles V. 1552-53; was formally ceded to France in 1648; and figured very prominently in the Franco-German war 1870-71. (See *Metz, Siege of.*) Population (1890), 60,186.

Metz, Bishopric of. A medieval bishopric, around Metz. It was taken by France in 1552, and formally ceded to France in 1648.

Metz, Siege of. 1. A noted siege by Charles V. which occurred 1552-53, when the city was successfully defended by the French under the Duke of Guise.—2. The investment by the German army, as a result of the battles of Courcelles, Vionville, and Gravelotte, Aug. 14-18, 1870, of Bazaine's army in Metz. On Oct. 27 Bazaine surrendered the fortress and 176,000 men to Prince Frederick Charles. See *Bazaine.*

Metzingen (met'sing-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Erms 17 miles south-southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,311.

Metzu (met'zü), or **Metsu** (met'sü), **Gabriel.** Born at Leyden about 1630: died at Amsterdam, Oct. 22, 1667. A noted Dutch genre- and portrait-painter. He studied with Gerard Dow, or was influenced by him. In 1650 he settled in Amsterdam, and received the freedom of the city in 1659. Among his works are "Music Lesson" (National Gallery), "Gentleman playing Violoncello" (Buckingham Palace), "Sleeping Huntsman," "Corset Bleu," "Corset Rouge," etc., all owned in London. There are also specimens of his work in all the famous galleries on the Continent.

Meudon (mė-dôn'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 5 miles west-southwest of Paris. Its castle, long a royal residence, was destroyed in the siege of 1870-71. Population (1891), commune, 8,805.

Meulebeke (mė'le-bā-ke). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 20 miles west-southwest of Ghent. Population (1890), 9,035.

Meulen (mė'len), **Antoine François van der.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 11, 1632: died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1690. A French battle-painter.

Meung-sur-Loire (muṅ'sür-lwär'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, on the Loire 11 miles west southwest of Orléans. Population (1891), commune, 3,373.

Meursius (mer'se-os), **Johannes,** surnamed "The Elder": Latinized from **Jan de Meurs.** Born at Loosduinen, near The Hague, Feb. 9, 1579: died at Soröe, Denmark, Sept. 20, 1639. A Dutch classical philologist and antiquarian.

Meurthe (mert). 1. A river in eastern France which joins the Moselle at Frouard, northwest of Nancy. Length, 100 miles.—2. A former department of northeastern France. Part was ceded to Germany in 1871: the remainder forms part of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Meurthe-et-Moselle (mėrt'a-mō-zel'). A department of northeastern France. Capital, Nancy. It is bounded by Belgium and Luxemburg on the north, German Lorraine on the northeast and east, Vosges on the south, and Meuse on the west. It belongs to the Moselle basin; is an important manufacturing department, and is the leading department in the production of iron and salt. The department consists of territory comprised formerly in Lorraine and the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It was formed in 1871 from parts of the former departments of Meurthe and Moselle. Area, 2,025 square miles. Population (1891), 444,150.

Meuse (muz; F. pron. mėz), D. **Maas** (mäs). A river in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands: the Roman Mosa. It rises in the plateau of Langres, department of Haute-Marne; unites with the Waal; divides at Dordrecht into two arms; and flows into the North Sea. Its chief tributaries are the Chiers, Semoy, Sambre, Ourthe, and Roer; the chief cities on it are Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, Namur, Liége, Maestricht, Roermond, Venloo, Gorkum, Dordrecht, and Rotterdam. Length, 500 miles; navigable from Verdun.

Meuse. A department of northeastern France, formed from parts of the ancient Lorraine. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. It is bounded by Ardennes and Luxemburg on the north, Meurthe-et-Moselle on the east, Vosges and Haute-Marne on the south, and Marne and Ardennes on the west. It is traversed by the river Meuse, and contains ranges of the Ardennes and Argonnes. It has considerable mineral wealth, and flourishing manufactures; and the rearing of live stock is an important industry. Area, 2,405 square miles. Population (1891), 292,253.

Mewar. See *Udaipur.*

Mexicans, Ancient. See *Aztecs* and *Nahuas.*

Mexican War. A war between the United States and Mexico, occasioned by the annexation of Texas in 1845. War was declared in May, 1846, and General Taylor won the battles of Palo Alto May 8 and Resaca de la Palma May 9, and forced Monterey to surrender Sept. 24, 1846. On Feb. 23, 1847, he gained the victory of Buena Vista. The next month General Scott took Vera Cruz, and thence marched on Mexico. He won the battle of Cerro Gordo April 18, the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Aug. 20, Molino del Rey Sept. 8, and Chapultepec Sept. 13, and entered the city of Mexico Sept. 14, 1847. Other events were the reduction of California by Frémont and Stockton, and the long marches of Kearny and Doniphan. The war was ended Feb. 2, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (which see).

Mexico (mek'si-kō; Sp. pron. mā'He-kō), F. **Mexique** (mek-sēk'), officially **Estados Unidos Mexicanos.** A republic of North America, extending from about lat. 15° to 32° 42' N., long. 86° 40' to 117° 10' W. Capital, Mexico. It is bounded by the United States on the north, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea on the east, British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Pacific Ocean on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It comprises besides the mainland the peninsulas of Lower California and Yucatan. The surface is generally a table-land traversed by high mountain ranges. The leading mineral products are silver, gold, copper, and lead. The chief occupations are agriculture and the raising of live stock (in the north). The chief agricultural products are sugar, maize, coffee, tobacco, henequen, etc. It is divided into [illegible] states, 1 federal district, and [illegible] territories. The government is republican, [illegible]

Mexico. [illegible]

Mexico. [illegible] the finest in Spanish America. It is built in the form of a square, and contains a cathedral (a large Renaissance building founded in 1573), a national library, museum, and picture-gallery, and various educational institutions and learned societies. It was founded by the Aztecs about 1325; was besieged, taken, and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521; has been several times inundated; and has been the scene of various revolutions. Battles were fought near it between the Mexicans and Americans in 1847, and it was occupied by the Americans in 1847–48. The city was formerly situated, on islands, within the confines of Lake Tezcuco. Its ancient name was Tenochtitlan. Population (1890), 329,535.

Mexico, Gulf of. A large gulf of the Atlantic, lying south of the United States and east of Mexico. It communicates with the Atlantic on the east by Florida Strait, and with the Caribbean Sea southeast by the Channel of Yucatan, and receives the Mississippi, Rio Grande, and other large rivers. Length (east to west), about 1,000 miles; width (north to south), about 800 miles.

Mexico, Valley of. An inclosed basin of the Mexican plateau, in which the city of Mexico is situated. It is about 60 miles long by 40 miles wide, and 7,400 feet in average elevation above the sea, and shows many evidences of volcanic action. It contains 5 principal lakes, Xochimilco, Chalco, Tezcuco, Xaltocan, and Zumpango. At the time of the conquest these appear to have been much more extensive than at present and nearly confluent, entirely surrounding the city of Mexico or Tenochtitlan, which was reached by causeways.

Mextli, or **Mexitl,** or **Mecitl.** See *Huitzilopochtli.*

Meyer (mī'er), **Ernst.** [The common G. surname *Meyer* means 'steward,' 'bailiff'; = E. *mayor*, formerly *maire*, ult. from L. *major*.] Born at Altona, May 11, 1797: died at Rome, Feb. 1, 1861. A genre-painter, pupil of the Copenhagen Academy, and of Cornelius at Munich. Many of his works are Italian in subject.

Meyer, Felix. Born at Winterthur, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1653: died near Husen, 1713. A Swiss landscape-painter, regarded as the head of that class.

Meyer, Georg Friedrich. Born at Mannheim, 1735: died at Ermenonville, Oise, France, 1809. A genre- and landscape-painter, pupil of Daniel Hien. He lived for a short time with Jean Jacques Rousseau in the park of M. de Girardin at Ermenonville.

Meyer, Hans. Born at Hildburghausen, Germany, 1858. An African explorer. He traveled in America, Asia, and Polynesia; visited South Africa in 1886; explored German East Africa in 1887; and ascended Kilimanjaro to 5,700 meters. On a new expedition he was made prisoner by the Arabs, but was ransomed. In 1889, accompanied by the Austrian alpinist Purtscheller, he scaled the summit of Kibo, the highest peak of Kilimanjaro, to the height of 6,000 meters, and discovered its crater and glacier. He wrote "Eine Weltreise" (1885), "Zum Schneedom des Kilima-Ndscharo" (1888).

Meyer, Heinrich August Wilhelm. Born at Gotha, Germany, Jan. 10, 1800: died June, 1873. A German exegete, author of a commentary on the New Testament (1832–47).

Meyer, Johann Georg, called **Meyer von Bremen.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Oct. 28, 1813: died there, Dec. 3, 1886. A noted German genre-painter. He studied at Düsseldorf with Karl Sohn and Schadow, moved to Berlin in 1852, and was made professor there in 1863. His pictures of children are among his best productions. Many of them are in the United States.

Meyer, Johann Heinrich. Born at Stäfa, Switzerland, March 16, 1759: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 14, 1832. A German writer on art, one of the editors of Winckelmann's works. He published "Geschichte der bildenden Künste bei den Griechen" (1824–36), etc.

Meyer, Jürgen Bona. Born at Hamburg, Oct. 25, 1829. A German philosophical writer, appointed professor of philosophy at Bonn in 1868. He has written "Kants Philosophie" (1869), etc.

Meyer, Leo. Born at Bledeln, Hannover, July 3, 1830. A German philologist, professor at Dorpat from 1865. Among his works is "Die gotische Sprache" (1869).

Meyerbeer (mī'er-bār), **Giacomo** (originally **Jakob Meyer Beer**). Born at Berlin, Sept. 5, 1791: died at Paris, May 2, 1864. A celebrated German composer of opera. He lived chiefly at [illegible]

Meyerheim (mī'er-hīm), **Friedrich Eduard.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1808: died at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1879. A German genre-painter.

Meyerheim, Wilhelm Alexander. Born 1815: died at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1882. A German painter of battle-scenes, horses, etc.: brother of F. E. Meyerheim.

Meyer von Bremen. See *Meyer, Johann Georg.*

Meyr (mīr), **Melchior.** Born at Ehringen, near Nördlingen, Bavaria, June 28, 1810: died at Munich, April 22, 1871. A German novelist, poet, and philosophical writer.

Meyrick (mī'rik), **Hans.** One of the principal male characters in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Meywar. See *Udaipur.*

Mèze (māz). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Étang de Thau 19 miles southwest of Montpellier. Population (1891), commune, 6,326.

Mezen, or **Mesen** (mez-any'). A river in northern Russia which flows into the Gulf of Mezen, a branch of the White Sea, about lat. 66° N. Length, about 375 miles.

Mezentius (me-zen'shi-us). A mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians.

Mézeray (māz-rā'), **François Eudes de.** Born at Ry, near Falaise, Normandy, 1610: died at Paris, July 10, 1683. A French historian. His chief work is a "Histoire de France" (1638–51: published as "Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France," 1668).

Mézières (mā-zyãr'). The capital of the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 46' N., long. 4° 42' E. It is an important fortress; was successfully defended by Bayard against the Imperialists in 1521; and was besieged and taken by the Germans in 1815 and in 1870–71. Population (1891), commune, 6,700.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François. Born at Rehon, Moselle, France, Nov. 19, 1826. A French critic, member of the Academy from 1874. He took part in the repression of the insurrection of June, 1848; served in the Franco-Prussian war, and was elected as republican member of the legislature for the arrondissement of Briey in 1881, 1885, 1889. His works include "Shakespeare, ses œuvres et ses critiques" (1861), "Prédécesseurs et contemporains de Shakespeare" (1863: this work took the prix de Montyon), "Contemporains et successeurs de Shakespeare" (1864), "Pétrarque" (1867), "Goethe" (1872–73), "En France, etc." (1883), "Hors de France, etc." (1883), "Vie de Mirabeau" (1891).

Mezö-Túr (me'zė-tör). A town in the county of Great-Kumania-Szolnok, situated on the Berettyó 80 miles east-southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 23,757.

Mezzofanti (med-zo-fän'tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 17, 1774: died at Rome, March 14, 1849. An Italian linguist. He was ordained priest in 1797; became professor of Arabic at Bologna in 1804; was appointed chief keeper of the Vatican library in 1833; and was made cardinal in 1838. He is said to have spoken 58 languages.

Mfumbiro (mföm-bē'rō). A volcano in east-central Africa, west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It falls within British East Africa. Height, 10,000–12,000 feet.

Mglin (m-glen'). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Sudinka 128 miles south by east of Smolensk. Population (1885–89), 8,412.

Mhow (m-hou'). A town and cantonment in Indore, India. Population, about 27,000.

Miako. See *Kioto.*

Miall (mī'âl), **Edward.** Born at Portsmouth, England, May 8, 1809: died at Sevenoaks, Kent, April 29, 1881. An English journalist and politician. He studied for the Independent ministry. In Feb., 1831, he took charge of the congregation at Ware in Hertfordshire. In 1840 he established the "Nonconformist," and devoted his life to the advocacy of the freedom of religion from state control. In 1852 he was elected member of Parliament for Rochdale, and in 1858 served on the royal commission on education.

Miami (mī-am'ē). A tribe of North American Indians, first known in 1675 in southern Wisconsin. After several changes they settled, about 1690, on the St. Joseph River in southern Michigan, and afterward in treaty negotiations were considered as owners of the entire Wabash country and western Ohio. There is much confusion in literature between the Miami and the Illinois. The Pottawottomi translated the name 'crippled,' and the northern tribes called them "walkers"—the two epithets probably referring to their not using canoes. The French called them *Twightwees*, derived from their own name for themselves, which was an imitation of the crane's cry. Their present (1893) number is 374. See *Algonquian.*

Miami (mī-am'i). A river in Ohio which joins the Ohio at the southwestern corner of the State. Length, over 150 miles.

Miani, or **Meanee** (me-ä'nē). A village near Hyderabad, Sind, British India. Here, Feb. 17, 1843, Sir Charles J. Napier (with 2,800 men) defeated the army of Sind (30,000).

Miantonomoh (mi-an-to-nō′mō). Died 1643. A sachem of the Narraganset Indians, nephew of Canonicus. He maintained friendly relations with the English, and in 1637 aided Connecticut and Massachusetts in defeating the Pequots. Having become involved in a war with Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, he was defeated and captured by the latter in 1643, and was put to death in the same year, with the approval of the English, who claimed a protectorate over both tribes.

Miao-tse (myou-tzä′), or **Miautse.** A general name of numerous Chinese tribes dwelling in the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung.

Miaulis (mē-ou′lis), **Andreas Vokos.** Born in Negropont, 1772 (1768?): died at Athens, June 24, 1835. A Greek admiral, commander-in-chief in the war of independence.

Miautse. See *Miao-tse.*

Miava (mē′o-vo). A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the river Miava 46 miles northeast of Presburg. Population (1890), 9,997.

Micah (mī′kä̤). [Heb., 'who is like Jehovah?'] In Old Testament history: (*a*) An Ephraimite who stole 1,100 pieces of silver from his mother, but, alarmed by her imprecations on the thief, confessed the deed and returned the money: she thereupon dedicated it to the Lord, and made with it a graven and a molten image (teraphim), which Micah set up in his house and then hired a Levite as a priest. (*b*) A prophet, a native of Moresheth of Gath, near Eleutheropolis, and a contemporary of Isaiah. He is reckoned as the sixth of the minor prophets (the third in the Septuagint). He prophesied near the beginning of the reign of Hezekiah.

Micali (me-kä′lē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, about 1776: died at Florence, March 27, 1844. An Italian archæologist, author of "Storia degli antichi popoli d'Italia" (1832), etc.

Micawber (mi-kâ′bėr), **Wilkins.** One of the principal characters in Dickens's "David Copperfield." He is remarkable for his rapid alternations of depression and elevation of spirits, his "temporary embarrassments of a pecuniary nature," and his constant persuasion that "something will turn up." His wife, as far as the elasticity of her spirits goes, is quite his equal. Her devotion to "the parent of her children and the father of her twins" induces her frequent well-known exclamation, "I never will desert Mr. Micawber!" The couple appear to have been suggested more or less by Dickens's father and mother.

Michabo. The Great Hare, in Algonquian legends.

> What Ioskeha was to the Iroquois, Michabo or Manibozho was to the Algonkin tribes. There has been a good deal of mystification about Michabo, or Manibozho, or Messou, who was probably from the first a hare sans phrase, but who has been converted by philological processes into a personification of light or dawn. It has already been seen that the wild North Pacific peoples recognise in their hero and demiurge animals of various species: dogs, ravens, muskrats, and coyotes have been found in this lofty estimation, and the Utes believe in "Cin-an-av, the ancient of wolves." It would require some labour to derive all the ancient heroes and gods from misconceptions about the names of vast natural phenomena like light and dawn, and it is probable that Michabo or Manibozho, the Great Hare of the Algonkins, is only a successful apotheosised totem like the rest. His legend and his dominion are very widely spread. Dr. Brinton himself (p. 153) allows that the great hare is a totem. Perhaps our earliest authority about the mythical great hare in America is William Strachey's "Travaile" into Virginia.
>
> *Lang*, Myth, etc., II. 54.

Michael (mī′kel or mī′ka-el). [Heb., 'who is like God?' F. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. Pg. *Miguel*, G. *Michael*.] An archangel mentioned in the Bible. He is regarded as the leader of the whole host of angels, and, owing to miraculous appearances recorded in Roman Catholic legends, is considered by that church to be the representative of the church triumphant. His feast occurs on Sept. 29 in that church and in the Anglican Church also. He is spoken of five times in the Bible, always as fighting: John mentions him as fighting at the head of the angels against the dragon and his host.

> Probably, on the hint thus given by St. John, the Romish church taught at an early period that Michael was employed, in command of the loyal angels of God, to overthrow and consign to the pit of perdition Lucifer and his rebellious associates—a legend which was at length embalmed in the sublimest poetry by Milton. Sometimes Michael is represented as the sole archangel, sometimes as only the head of a fraternity of archangels, which includes likewise Gabriel, Raphael, and some others. He is usually represented in coat-armour, with a glory round his head, and a dart in his hand, trampling on the fallen Lucifer. He has even been furnished, like the human warriors of the middle ages, with a heraldic ensign—namely, a banner hanging from a cross. We obtain a curious idea of the religious notions of those ages when we learn that the red-velvet-covered buckler worn by Michael in his war with Lucifer used to be shown in a church in Normandy down to 1607, when the bishop of Avranches at length forbade its being any longer exhibited.
>
> *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 388.

Michael I. Rhangabe or **Rhagabe.** Died about 845. Byzantine emperor 811–813. He was the son of one of the high functionaries at court, and was made master of the palace by Nicephorus I., whose daughter Procopia he married. He succeeded his wife's brother Stauracius. He was deposed by Leo V. and retired to a convent.

Michael II. Balbus ('the Stammerer'). Byzantine emperor 820–829. He was of obscure origin, but rose to the highest dignities under Leo V., whom he had assisted in deposing Michael I. and whom he deposed in turn.

Michael III. Byzantine emperor 842–867, son of Theophilus. He undertook, with his uncle Bardas, an expedition against the Bulgarians in 861, which resulted in the conversion of the Bulgarian king. In 863 his uncle Petronas gained a splendid victory over the Saracens in Asia Minor. He was assassinated in 867 by Basilius the Macedonian, whom he had associated with himself in the government in 866.

Michael IV., surnamed "The Paphlagonian." Byzantine emperor 1034–41. He was a younger brother of John the Eunuch, prime minister under Constantine IX. and Romanus III. He became chamberlain to Zoe, wife of Romanus III., who in 1034 poisoned her husband in order to marry Michael. He was a man of weak character, and was a mere instrument in the hands of his brother.

Michael V. Calaphates ('the Calker'). Byzantine emperor 1041–42, nephew of Michael IV. He banished his uncle John the Eunuch, which led to an insurrection at Constantinople. He was dethroned, and spent the rest of his life in a convent.

Michael VI., surnamed "The Warrior." Byzantine emperor 1056–57. He was appointed by the empress Theodora as her successor on account of his military virtues. He was, however, old and feeble, and was deposed by Isaac Comnenus. He was allowed to retire to a convent.

Michael VII. Ducas or **Parapinaces.** Byzantine emperor 1071–78, son of Constantine XI.

Michael VIII. Palæologus. Born 1234: died in Dec., 1282. Byzantine emperor 1261–82, grandson (through his mother Irene Angela) of the Byzantine emperor Alexius Angelus. He became commander of the French mercenaries in the service of the Emperor of Nicæa, and in 1259 became, with the patriarch Arsenius, guardian of the emperor John Lascaris. He caused himself to be proclaimed joint emperor of Nicæa in 1260. In 1261 he conquered Constantinople from the Latins, thus restoring the Byzantine empire, of which he was crowned emperor in the same year. He deposed and blinded John Lascaris in 1261.

Michael IX. Palæologus. Died 1320. Byzantine emperor 1295–1320, son and associate of Andronicus II. who outlived him.

Michael. Czar of Russia 1613–45. He was the founder of the Romanoff dynasty.

Michael. Born Oct. 25, 1832. Grand Duke of Russia, fourth son of the czar Nicholas.

Michael. A bark of 25 tons, one of the ships of Frobisher's first expedition. It early abandoned the other ship, the Gabriel, and returned to England.

Michael, Archangel. A celebrated painting by Guido Reni, in Santa Maria dei Cappuccini, Rome. The saint, because of his beauty of face and form often called "the Catholic Apollo," is in the act of enchaining Lucifer. The color is vigorous and good.

Michael, Order of Saint. An order instituted in France by Louis XI., Aug. 1, 1469.

Michael Angelo. See *Michelangelo.*

Michael Obrenovitch (ō-bren′o-vich), Prince of Servia. Born at Kragujevatz, Servia, Sept. 4, 1825: murdered near Belgrad, June 10, 1868. A younger son of Milosh. He reigned 1839–42 and 1860–68.

Michaelis (me-chä-ā′lis), **Johann David.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 27, 1717: died at Göttingen, Aug. 22, 1791. A German biblical scholar, professor at Göttingen 1745–91. His works include an introduction to the New Testament (4th edition, 1788), "Supplementa" to Hebrew lexicons (1784–92), "Mosaisches Recht" (1770–71), etc.

Michaelmas Day. See the extract.

> Michaelmas Day, the 29th of September, properly named the day of St. Michael and All Angels, is a great festival in the Church of Rome, and also observed as a feast by the Church of England. In England it is one of the four quarterly terms, or quarter days, on which rents are paid, and in that and other divisions of the United Kingdom, as well as perhaps in other countries, it is the day on which burgal magistracies and councils are re-elected. The only other remarkable thing connected with the day is a widely prevalent custom of marking it with a goose at dinner.
>
> *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 387.

Michaelmas Terme. A play by Thomas Middleton, licensed and printed in 1607: a lively and effective comedy of city intrigue.

Michaud (mē-shō′), **Joseph François.** Born at Albens, Savoy, June 19, 1767: died at Passy, near Paris, Sept. 30, 1839. A French poet, historian, and Bourbon publicist. His principal historical works are "Histoire des progrès et de la chute de l'empire de Mysore," etc. (1801), "Histoire des croisades" (1811–22). With his brother L. G. Michaud he edited the "Biographie universelle."

Michaud, Louis Gabriel. Born at Bourg, 1772: died at Ternes, March 13, 1858. A French littérateur, brother of J. F. Michaud, and his collaborator in editing the "Biographie universelle."

Michaux (mē-shō′), **André.** Born near Versailles, March 7, 1746: died in Madagascar, Nov. 13, 1802. A French botanist and traveler in Asia and America. He wrote a "Histoire des chênes de l'Amérique septentrionale" (1801), "Flora Boreali-Americana" (1803), etc.

Michaux, François André. Born at Versailles, France, 1770: died near Pontoise, France, 1855. A French botanist, son of André Michaux. He wrote "Histoire des arbres forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale" (1810–13), etc.

Michegamea. See *Illinois.*

Michel (mich′el), or **Cousin Michel.** A humorous personification of the German nation, as John Bull is of the English.

Michel (mich′el) **of Northgate, Dan.** A brother of the cloister of St. Austin at Canterbury. He is noted as having completed in 1340 a translation of "La somme des vices et des vertus," known as "The Ayenbite of Inwyt" (which see).

Michel (mē-shel′), **Francisque Xavier.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809. A French archæologist, philologist, and historian, professor at Bordeaux: editor of Old French works.

Michel (mē-shel′), **Louise.** Born 1839. A French anarchist. She opened a school in the Quartier Montmartre, Paris, in 1860. In 1871 she took part in the uprising of the Commune, and for this was sentenced in the same year to deportation for life to New Caledonia. She was released by the amnesty of 1880, and returned to Paris, where she became prominent as an agitator of anarchism. In 1883 she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for inciting the poor to plunder the bakers' shops. She refused to accept a pardon in 1885. She is at present (1894) living in London.

Michelangelo (mi-kel-an′je-lō; It. pron. mē-kel-än′je-lō) (**Michelagnolo Buonarroti**). Born at Caprese, March 6, 1475: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1564. A famous Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. He came of an ancient but poor Florentine family. He was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo April 1, 1488, and with other boys from the atelier began soon after to study the antique marbles collected by Lorenzo de' Medici in the garden of San Marco. Lorenzo discovered him there, and in 1489 took him into his palace, where he had every opportunity for improvement and study. The Centaur relief in the Casa Buonarroti was made at this time, at the suggestion of Angelo Poliziano. In 1491 he came under the influence of Savonarola, whom he always held in great reverence. In 1492 Lorenzo died, and Michelangelo's intimate relations with the Medici family terminated. In 1493 he made a large wooden crucifix for the prior of S. Spirito, and with the assistance of the prior began the profound study of anatomy in which he delighted. Before the expulsion of the Medici he fled to Bologna, where he was soon engaged upon the Arca di San Domenico begun by Niccolò Pisano in 1265, to which he added the well-known kneeling angel of Bologna. He was probably much influenced by the reliefs of Della Quercia about the door of San Petronio: two of these he afterward imitated in the Sistine Chapel. In 1495 he returned to Florence, when he is supposed to have made the San Giovannino in the Berlin Museum. From 1496 to 1501 he lived in Rome. To this period are attributed the Bacchus of the Bargello and the Cupid of the South Kensington Museum. The most important work of this time is the Pietà di San Pietro (1498). In 1501 he returned to Florence, and Sept. 13 began the great David of the Signoria, made from a block of marble abandoned by Agostino di Duccio, which was placed in position May 18, 1504. The two roundels of the Madonna and Child in Burlington House and the Bargello were probably made then, and also the picture of the Holy Family in the Uffizi. In 1503 Piero Soderini, gonfaloniere, projected two frescos for the Sala Grande of the Palazzo Vecchio. The commission for one was given to Leonardo da Vinci, that for the other to Michelangelo in 1504. For it he prepared the great cartoon of the Battle of Cascina, an incident in the war with Pisa when, July 28, 1364, a band of 400 Florentines were attacked while bathing by Sir John Hawkwood's English troopers. The cartoon contained 288 square feet of surface, and was crowded with nude figures in every position. It had probably more influence upon the art of the Renaissance than any other single work. To about this time may be attributed the beginning of his poetic creations, of the multitude of which he wrote a few only have come down to us. In March, 1505, he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II. [illegible] the history of which [illegible] the master. Reports [illegible] carry them out were [illegible] the great Pope. The matter [illegible] the reign of Paul III. by the placing [illegible] of the statue of Moses surrounded by insignificant works finished by Raffaello da Montelupo and others. The [illegible] captives of the Louvre are part of the work as originally designed. In the spring of 1506 [illegible] the Laocoön [illegible] the Belvedere torso [illegible] of the Hercules [illegible] In April [illegible] probably [illegible] from Rome to Florence. [illegible] joined the Pope at Bologna [illegible] statue of Julius which [illegible] was destroyed in 1511. The [illegible] Chapel was begun early in 1508 [illegible] Julius II. died Feb. 21, 1513 [illegible] Giovanni de' Medici [illegible] Leo X. Michelangelo was [illegible] Leo ordered [illegible] to build the façade [illegible] velop the quarries [illegible] of San Lorenzo [illegible] Medici with the [illegible] perhaps the most [illegible] works. Leo X. was succeeded by Adrian VI. in 1521, and he in turn by Giulio de' Medici as Clement VII. in 1523. On April 6, 1529, Michelangelo was appointed "governor and procurator-general over the construction and fortification of the city walls" in Florence. On Sept. 21, 1529, occurred his unexplained flight to Venice. He returned Nov. 20 of the same year, and was engaged in the defense of the city until its capitulation, Aug. 12, 1530. Before the end of the year 1534 he left Florence, never to return. The statues of the sacristy, including the Madonna and Child, were arranged after his departure. Alessandro Farnese succeeded Clement VII. as Paul III., Oct., 1534. The Last Judgment was begun about Sept. 1, 1535, and finished before Christmas, 1541. Michelangelo's friendship for Vittoria Colonna began about 1538. (See *Colonna, Vittoria*.) The frescos of the Pauline Chapel were painted between 1542 and 1549. They represent the conversion of St. Paul and the martyrdom of St. Peter. He succeeded Antonio da Sangallo in 1546 in the offices which he held, and became architect of St. Peter's Jan. 1, 1547. From this time until his death he worked on the church without compensation. The dome alone was completed with any regard to his plans.

Michelet (mēsh-lā′), **Jules.** Born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798: died at Hyères, southern France, Feb. 9, 1874. An eminent French historian. He began his literary studies under the guidance of an old bookseller, and in his spare moments helped his father, a printer by trade, in setting type. He went through the Collège Charlemagne, and entered then on a higher course of study. In 1821 he graduated with the highest university honors, and was called at once to the chair of history in the Collège Rollin (1821–26). His first works were a "Tableau chronologique de l'histoire moderne" (1825), "Tableaux synchroniques de l'histoire moderne" (1826), and "Précis de l'histoire moderne" (1827). He was appointed lecturer at the École Normale in 1827, and published his "Introduction à l'histoire universelle" (1831), "Œuvres choisies de Vico" (1835), "Origines du droit français" (1837), and "Histoire romaine: république" (1839), etc. Michelet began his famous courses of lectures at the Collège de France in 1838, and wrote in that connection "Des Jésuites" (1843), "Du prêtre, de la femme et de la famille" (1844), and "Du peuple" (1845). The clergy succeeded at last in silencing him, and he retired to a life of study. The publication of his "Histoire de France" in sixteen volumes (1833–67) was interrupted by his "Histoire de la révolution française" (1847–53), "Le procès des templiers" (1851), and "Légendes démocratiques du Nord" (1854). Michelet was married twice. He wrote, further, "Les femmes de la révolution" (1854), "L'Oiseau" (1856), "L'Insecte" (1858), "L'Amour" (1859), "La femme" (1860), "La mer" (1861), "La bible de l'humanité" (1864). Michelet made a last return to history in attempting to bring his great work down to date. Death stopped him after he had published but few volumes of his "Histoire du XIXe siècle" (1872–1873).

Michelet (mē-she-lā′), **Karl Ludwig.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 1, 1801: died at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1893. A German philosophical (Hegelian) writer, appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1829. He wrote works on Aristotle, "Geschichte der letzten Systeme der Philosophie in Deutschland" (1837–1838), "Entwickelungsgeschichte der neuesten deutschen Philosophie" (1843), "Die Persönlichkeit Gottes" (1841), "Die Epiphanie der ewigen Persönlichkeit des Geistes" (1844–52), "Geschichte der Menschheit" (1859–60), "System der Philosophie" (1876–81), etc.

Michelis (mē-chā′lis), **Friedrich.** Born at Münster, Prussia, July 27, 1815: died at Freiburg, Baden, May 28, 1886. A noted German theologian and philosopher, one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement.

Michelozzo (mē-ke-lot′sō), or **Michelozzi** (mē-ke-lot′sē), **Bartolommeo di Gherardo di.** Born at Florence, 1396: died 1472. An eminent sculptor, engraver of gems, and architect. While associated with Donatello in making the monuments of Pope John XXIII., Cardinal Brancacci, and Bartolommeo Aragazzi, he was employed by Cosimo de' Medici to design and build the Medici Palace (now called the Riccardi Palace, as it was purchased by the Marchese Riccardi in the 17th century). He created a distinctly Florentine type which was subsequently followed in the Strozzi and other Florentine palaces. During his exile (1433–34) with Cosimo de' Medici in Venice, he built the library of San Giorgio Maggiore; [illegible] adjoining the Convent of San Marco, which Cosimo endowed with many precious manuscripts and books. In Milan he designed the chapel of St. Peter Martyr in Santo Eustorgio, and other buildings. After his return to Florence Michelozzo displayed great skill in restoring the lower part of the Palazzo Vecchio, which had been dangerously weakened by the weight of the upper stories. He also built the Villas Careggi, Cafaggiolo, and Mozzi, and enlarged and rebuilt the Convent of San Marco. Among the few [illegible] examples of his skill as a sculptor are a [illegible] Baptist on the altar of the [illegible] in Florence, and a small St. John over the [illegible] opposite the Baptistery.

Michelstadt [illegible]. A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, 21 miles southeast of Darmstadt: [illegible] of the Odenwald. Population (1890), 3,068.

Michigan [illegible]. One of the western States of the United States of America, extending (exclusive of islands) from about lat. 41° 45′ to 47° 30′ N., and from long. [illegible] to 90° 30′ W. Capital, Lansing; largest city, Detroit. It consists of two peninsulas [illegible] Mackinaw [illegible] Lake Huron [illegible] Erie and St. Clair and Detroit rivers [illegible] Lake Michigan on the west [illegible] the north [illegible] between Lake Superior on the north and Lake Huron and Michigan [illegible] wealth in the north. Michigan is the first State in the production of copper, salt, and lumber, the fourth in wool, and one of the first in iron and wheat. It produces also apples, Indian corn, etc., and has important fisheries of lake-trout, whitefish, etc. It has 84 counties, sends 2 senators and 12 representatives to Congress, and has 14 electoral votes. It was explored by the French in the 17th century, and first permanently settled by them at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; was the scene of Pontiac's war; was formally surrendered to the United States in 1796; formed part of the Northwest Territory, and later of Indiana Territory; and was constituted Michigan Territory in 1805. Detroit was taken by the British in 1812. Michigan was recovered by the United States in 1813, and was admitted to the Union in 1837. Its name is from that of the lake. Area, 58,915 square miles. Population (1890), 2,093,889.

Michigan, Lake. [Algonkin, 'great lake.'] One of the five great lakes of the United States, inclosed by Michigan on the north and east, Indiana on the south, and Illinois and Wisconsin on the west. Its chief bays are Green Bay and Grand Traverse Bay; its chief tributaries the Fox, Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph. Chicago and Milwaukee are the chief cities on its banks. It discharges by the Strait of Mackinaw into Lake Huron. Length, about 340 miles. Greatest width, about 85 miles. Greatest depth, 870 feet. Mean height above sea-level, 582 feet. Area, over 22,000 square miles.

Michigan, University of. An institution of learning, for both sexes, situated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. It is under State control; was opened in 1841; contains collegiate, medical, and law departments, with an observatory, dental college, school of pharmacy, scientific museums, and library of 80,000 volumes; and was attended in 1893 by about 2,800 students.

Michigan City. A city in La Porte County, Indiana, situated on Lake Michigan 40 miles east-southeast of Chicago. It has a lumber trade. Population (1890), 10,776.

Michilimackinac. See *Mackinaw*.

Michmash (mik′mash). In Old Testament history, a place in Palestine, 7 miles north by east of Jerusalem: the modern Mukhmas.

Michoacan (mē-chō-ä-kän′), or **Mechoacan** (mā-chō-ä-kän′). A maritime state in Mexico. Capital, Morelia. It is surrounded by the states of Colima, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Mexico, and Guerrero, and the Pacific Ocean. The surface is elevated and mountainous. Area, 23,703 square miles. Population (1891), 830,923.

Micikqwutme Tunne (mē-shē′kwut-mā′tu-nē′). ['People of the Mici' or Coquille River, Oregon.] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Micipsa (mi-sip′sä). Died 118 B. C. A son of Masinissa, and chief ruler of Numidia after the latter's death in 148 B. C.

Mickiewicz (mits-kē-ev′ich), **Adam.** Born near Novogrodek, Lithuania, Dec. 24, 1798: died at Constantinople, Nov. 26, 1855. A noted Polish poet. He resided chiefly at Paris after 1828. He was the author of the epic "Konrad Wallenrod" (1830: translated into English both in prose and verse). His poem "Pan Tadewsz" is one of the masterpieces of Slavonic literature.

Mickle (mik′l), **William Julius.** Born at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1735: died at Forest Hill, Oct. 28, 1788. A Scottish poet. He translated the "Lusiad" (1775), and is the reputed author of the song "There 's nae luck aboot the house."

Micmac (mik′mak). A tribe of North American Indians, occupying Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, the north of New Brunswick, and adjacent parts of Quebec, and also ranging over Newfoundland. They number (1893) about [illegible]. The name is translated as 'secrets-practising men,' alluding to Shamanistic jugglery. The French called them Souriquois, imitating words meaning 'good canoe-men.' Also *Mikmak*. See *Algonquian*.

Micon (mī′kon) **of Athens.** [Gr. Μίκων.] A Greek painter, a contemporary of Polygnotus, known principally from the works executed in conjunction with the latter in the Stoa Poikile, Theseum, and temple of the Dioscuri at Athens. He made the statue of the Athenian Callias, victor in Olympiad [illegible]. His methods were probably the same as those of Polygnotus.

Micromégas. A philosophical romance by Voltaire, published in 1752: imitated from Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Micronesia [illegible]. [NL., 'little islands.'] A collection of island groups in the Pacific Ocean, comprising principally the Caroline, Ladrone, Gilbert, and Marshall groups. The islands (except the Ladrones) are generally small, low, and [illegible] formation. The inhabitants are related in race and language.

Microscopium [illegible]. [LL., 'the Microscope.'] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

Mictlan. See *Mitla*.

Midas (mī′das). [Gr. Μίδας.] In Greek legend, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and Cybele. According to the common form of the myth, the god Dionysus, from gratitude for kindness which had been shown to his teacher Silenus by Midas, promised to grant whatever the latter might ask. Midas, accordingly, requested that whatever he touched might turn to gold; but when he found that even his food was not excepted, and that he was likely to starve, he prayed that the gift might be taken away, and on bathing in the Pactolus was restored to his natural condition. The sands of the river, however, were ever after full of gold. On his refusing to award the prize of a musical contest between Pan and Apollo to the latter, the god changed his ears into those of an ass. These, which he concealed under his cap, were discovered by his barber, who, afraid to mention the secret to any one, relieved himself by digging a hole in the ground, whispering into it "King Midas has ass's ears," and then covering it up.

Middelburg (mid′del-börg). The capital of the province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated on the island of Walcheren in lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 3° 37′ E. It has a noted town hall, an abbey, and some collections; was formerly a flourishing Hanseatic town; was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1574; and was taken by the English in 1809. Population (1889), 15,180.

Middle Ages. A period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the 15th century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the 16th.

> For, in truth, through all that period which we call the Dark and Middle Ages, men's minds were possessed by the belief that all things continued as they were from the beginning, that no chasm never to be recrossed lay between them and that ancient world to which they had not ceased to look back. We who are centuries removed can see that there had passed a great and wonderful change upon thought, and art, and literature, and politics, and society itself: a change whose best illustration is to be found in the process whereby there arose out of the primitive basilica the Romanesque cathedral, and from it, in turn, the endless varieties of Gothic. But so gradual was the change that each generation felt it passing over them no more than a man feels that perpetual transformation by which his body is renewed from year to year; while the few who had learning enough to study antiquity through its contemporary records were prevented by the utter want of criticism, and of that which we call historical feeling, from seeing how prodigious was the contrast between themselves and those whom they admired. There is nothing more modern than the critical spirit which dwells upon the difference between the minds of men in one age and in another; which endeavours to make each age its own interpreter, and judge what it did or produced by a relative standard.
>
> *Bryce*, Holy Roman Empire, p. 260.

Middleborough (mid′l-bur-ọ). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 34 miles south by east of Boston. Population (1890), 6,065.

Middlebury (mid′l-ber″i). The capital of Addison County, Vermont, situated on Otter Creek 33 miles southwest of Montpelier: the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational). Population (1890), 2,793.

Middle Flowery Kingdom. A native appellation of China.

Middlemarch (mid′l-märch). A novel by George Eliot, published in 1871 in "Blackwood's Magazine," and in book form in 1872.

Middle Park. A plateau or elevated valley in Grand County, northern Colorado. Length, from 60 to 70 miles.

Middlesbrough (mid′lz-brọ), or **Middlesborough** (mid′lz-bur-ọ). A seaport and parliamentary borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Tees, near its mouth, 44 miles north of York. It is the chief seat of the English iron trade. Population (1891), 75,516.

Middlesex (mid′l-seks). [ME. *Middelsexe*, AS. *Middelseaxe*, Middle Saxons.] A south midland county of England. It lies to the south of Herts, and is separated from Essex on the east by the Lea, from Kent and Surrey on the south by the Thames, and from Bucks on the west by the Colne. The surface is generally level. Next to Rutland, it is the smallest English county; but, next to Lancashire, it has the largest population, 2,687,084 of the inhabitants of London being included in it. It was an ancient Saxon kingdom dependent on Essex. From 1101 it was subject to the city of London. In 1888, by the Local Government Act, parts of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey were incorporated into a county of London. Area, 283 square miles. Population (1891), 3,251,671.

Middle States. A name given collectively to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and (sometimes) Maryland.

Middle Temple. See *Inns of Court*, and *Temple*.

Middleton (mid′l-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irk 5 miles north of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1891), 21,330.

Middleton. A small town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on Cork harbor 13 miles east of Cork.

Middleton, Arthur. Born June 26, 1742: died Jan. 1, 1787. An American patriot. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He sat again in Congress 1781–83.

Middleton, Charles, second Earl of Middleton and titular Earl of Monmouth. Born about 1640: died 1719. Secretary of state to James II. At the Restoration he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Vienna, became earl by succession in 1674, and on Aug. 25, 1684, succeeded Godolphin as secretary of state. After the reign of James II. he remained in England, and in May, 1692, was committed to the Tower. In 1693 he joined James at St.-Germain. At the death of the king he was proclaimed earl of Monmouth by the titular James III. He assisted in the Pretender's Scottish expedition in 1708.

Middleton, Christopher. Died Feb. 12, 1770. An English naval commander and arctic explorer. About 1720 he entered the employment of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1721 he observed the variation of the needle at Churchill River. He became a commander in the navy in 1741, and in the same year made a voyage of discovery in Honduras Bay.

Middleton, Conyers. Born in Yorkshire, Dec. 27, 1683: died at Hildersham, July 28, 1750. An English divine. In 1724 he went to Rome, and in 1729 published the "Letter from Rome" upon pagan beliefs and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic Church. In his "Letter to Waterland" he ridiculed some parts of the Book of Genesis, and showed a skeptical tendency in an "Introductory Discourse" (1747). Of his numerous works the best-known is his "Life of Cicero."

Middleton, Henry. Born 1771: died at Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1846. An American politician and diplomatist, son of Arthur Middleton. He was governor of South Carolina 1810–12; was a representative in Congress 1815–19; and was minister to Russia 1820–31.

Middleton, Thomas. Born at London (?) about 1570: died at Newington Butts, 1627. An English dramatist. He entered Gray's Inn about 1593, became a playwright about 1599, and wrote in conjunction with William Rowley, Munday, Drayton, Webster, and others. He arranged lord mayor's shows and court masks, and in 1620 was appointed city chronologer. Among his plays are "The Old Law" with Massinger and Rowley (printed 1656), "The Mayor of Quinborough" (1661), "Blurt, Master Constable" (1602), "The Phœnix" (1607), "Michaelmas Terme" (1607), "The Family of Love" (licensed 1607), "A Trick to Catch the Old One" (licensed 1607), "Your Five Gallants" (1608), "A Mad World, my Masters" (1608), "The Roaring Girl" with Dekker (printed 1611), "A Fair Quarrel" with Rowley" (1617), "The Changeling" and "The Spanish Gipsy" with Rowley (1653), "More Dissemblers besides Women" with "Women beware Women" (licensed before 1622, printed 1657), "A Game at Chess" (1624). The date of the following plays is conjectural: "A Chaste Maid in Cheapside" (1630), "No Wit, no Help like a Woman's" (1657), "The Witch" (which see) (first printed in 1778), "Anything for a Quiet Life" (1662), "The Widow" with Ben Jonson and Fletcher (1652). He wrote also about 20 masks, entertainments, and pageants, some miscellaneous verse, including "Microcynicon: Six Snarling Satires" (1599), and various prose pamphlets, including "The Black Book" (1604), "Father Hubberd's Tales, etc." (1604), etc. Middleton's works were not collected till 1840, when Dyce's edition appeared, which is now out of print. In 1886 Mr. Bullen's edition, in 8 vols., appeared. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw. Born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, England, Jan. 26, 1769: died at Calcutta, July 8, 1822. An English scholar and divine, appointed first bishop of Calcutta in 1814. He published "Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament" (1808), etc.

Middletown (mid'l-toun). A city, one of the capitals of Middlesex County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut 15 miles south of Hartford. It is a port of entry, and is the seat of Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), Berkeley Divinity School (Episcopal), a State insane asylum, and an industrial school for girls. Population (1890), 9,013.

Middletown. A manufacturing city in Orange County, New York, 54 miles north-northwest of New York city. Population (1890), 11,977.

Middlewich (mid'l-wich). A town in Cheshire, England, 26 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,706.

Midgard (mid'gärd). [ON. *Midhgardhr*, Goth. *Midjungards*, OHG. *Mittilgart*, *Mittigart*, OS. *Middilgard*; AS. *Middangeard*, the middle yard or inclosure, i. e. the earth.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of the human race, formed in the midst of Ginnungagap out of the eyebrows of the giant Ymir, the first created being, and joined to heaven by the rainbow bridge of the gods. The word is common to the Germanic languages.

Midgardsorm (mid'gärd-sôrm). [ON. *Midhgardhsormr*: *Midhgardhs* and *ormr*, serpent, worm.] In Old Norse mythology, a water demon, the monstrous serpent which lies about the earth in the encircling sea. It was the offspring of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (Old Norse *Angrbodha*). At Ragnarok Thor slays the serpent, but falls dead from the poison which the monster breathes forth. It was also called Jormungand (Old Norse *Jörmungandr*).

Midhat Pasha (mid'hat pash'ä). Born in Bulgaria, 1822: died in Arabia, May 8, 1884. A Turkish politician, grand vizir in 1872 and 1876–77.

Midhurst (mid'hėrst). A small town in Sussex, England, situated on the West Rother 46 miles southwest of London.

Midi (mē-dē'), **Canal du,** or **Canal du Languedoc.** [F., 'canal of the south' or 'of Languedoc.'] A canal uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. It extends from the Garonne, near Toulouse, to the Étang de Thau, near Agde. It was opened in 1681. Length, 149 miles.

Midian (mid'i-an). An Arabian tribe settled in the northern part of the Syro-Arabian desert. In Gen. xxv. 2 the Midianites are represented as descendants of Abraham and Keturah. They harassed the Israelites in the period of the judges, crossing the Jordan with their hordes and despoiling the country, until they were defeated by Gideon. Later they disappear more and more from history, and are mentioned only as a trading people (Isa. lx. 6).

Midland (mid'land). The district of Virginia which extends from Tidewater westward to the base of the Appalachians.

Midland Counties. A name given collectively to nearly the whole of the inland counties of England. In the registration system they are grouped as South Midland, West Midland, and North Midland counties.

Midlothian, or **Mid-Lothian** (mid-lō'ᴛʜi-an). The county of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Midnapur (mid-na-pör'). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 22° N., long. 87° E. Area, 5,082 square miles. Population (1881), 2,517,802.—**2.** The capital of the district of Midnapur, situated on the Kasai 70 miles west of Calcutta. Population, about 30,000.

Midrash (mid'rash). [Heb., 'exposition,' 'explanation.'] The name for the old rabbinical commentaries on biblical books, which grew out of the popular discourses and lectures delivered during the services in the synagogue. Among the older Midrashim are Mechilta on a part of Exodus, Siphra on Leviticus, and Siphre on Numbers and Deuteronomy, all of which belong to the period of the Mishnah (which see). The most popular of the Midrashim was that of Rabbah or Rabboth (magnum) on the Pentateuch and the so-called "Five Rolls"—*i. e.*, the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther—which was composed between the 6th and 12th centuries.

Midshipman Easy, Mr. See *Mr. Midshipman Easy.*

Midsummer Night's Dream, A. A comedy by Shakspere, acted in 1595. It is mentioned by Meres in his "Palladis Tamia," which was issued in 1598, and was entered on the "Stationers' Register" Oct. 8, 1600. Two editions were printed in that year—one by James Roberts, the other by Thomas Fisher. Roberts's copy was used for the folio reprint.

> Chaucer's legend of "Thisbe of Babilon," and Golding's translation of the same story from Ovid, probably furnished the matter for the Interlude. So much as relates to Bottom and his fellows evidently came fresh from nature as she had passed under the poet's eye. The linking of these clowns in with the ancient tragic tale of Pyramus and Thisbe, so as to draw the latter within the region of modern farce, thus travestying the classic into the grotesque, is not less original than droll.
>
> *Hudson,* Int. to Midsummer Night's Dream.

Midsummer Night's Dream. An overture by Mendelssohn, written in 1826. [The music for the drama was written in 1843.]

Miel (mēl), or **Meel** (māl), **Jan,** called **Giovanni della Vite.** Born near Antwerp, 1599: died 1664. A Flemish painter.

Mierevelt (mē're-velt), **Janszen van.** Born at Delft, May 1, 1567: died there, July 27, 1651. A noted Dutch portrait-painter.

Mierevelt, Pieter van. Born 1596: died 1632. A Dutch portrait-painter, son of J. van Mierevelt.

Mieris (mē'ris), **Frans van,** the elder. Born at Delft, April 16, 1635: died at Leyden, March 12, 1681. A Dutch genre-painter.

Mieris, Frans van, the younger. Born 1689: died 1763. A Dutch painter and historian, grandson of Frans van Mieris (1635–81).

Mieris, Willem van. Born at Leyden, 1662: died there, Jan. 24, 1747. A Dutch painter, son of Frans van Mieris.

Mieroslawski (myā-ro-släv'skē), **Ludwig.** Born at Nemours, France, 1814: died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1878. A Polish revolutionist and military writer. He was the leader in the attempted rising of the Poles in 1846, and in the insurrections in Posen in 1848, in Sicily and Baden in 1849, and in Poland in 1863.

Miers, John. Born at London, Aug. 25, 1789: died at Kensington, Oct. 17, 1879. An English engineer and botanist. He resided in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro 1819–38, made several journeys across the pampas to Chile, and erected mints for the governments of La Plata and Brazil. He published "Travels in Chile and La Plata" (1826), and several monographs on South American plants.

Mies (mēs). A mining town in western Bohemia, situated on the Mies 65 miles west-southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 3,978.

Mifflin (mif'lin), **Thomas.** Born at Philadelphia, 1744: died at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20, 1800. An American Revolutionary general and politician, a member of the "Conway Cabal" (see *Conway, Thomas*) in 1777. He was president of the executive council of Pennsylvania 1788–90, and governor of Pennsylvania 1790–99.

Migdol (mig'dol). A station on the route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Red Sea (Ex. xiv. 2). The Migdol of Ezekiel was in the neighborhood of Pelusium.

Mighty Dollar, The. A play by B. E. Woolf, produced in 1875.

Mignard (mēn-yär'), **Pierre.** Born at Troyes, France, Nov., 1610: died at Paris, May 13, 1695. A French painter of portraits and historical pieces.

Migne (mēny), **Jacques Paul.** Born at Saint-Flour, Cantal, France, 1800: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1875. A French priest, noted as an editor and publisher of religious works. He served for a time as curate at Puiseaux in the diocese of Orléans; but in 1833 a quarrel with his bishop drove him to Paris, where he founded "L'Univers Religieux," and, having soon sold this paper, established a large publishing house. The works issued by him include "Scripturæ sacræ cursus completus" (28 vols.), "Theologiæ cursus" (28 vols.), "Collection des orateurs sacrés" (100 vols.), "Patrologiæ cursus completus" (383 vols.), "Encyclopédie théologique" (171 vols.).

Mignet (mēn-yā'), **François Auguste Marie.** Born at Aix, southern France, May 8, 1796: died at Paris, March 24, 1884. One of the foremost French historians of the 19th century. In 1815 he studied law in his native town, and enjoyed there the companionship of a young fellow-student, M. Thiers, for whom he kept up a lifelong friendship. In 1830 Mignet and Thiers founded a newspaper, 'Le National.' Mignet was at heart a liberal, and was always ready to take up his pen in defense of his ideas. He appeared for the first time before the public, in successful competition for a prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions, with an essay entitled "De la féodalité, des institutions de Saint-Louis, et de la législation de ce prince" (1821). Thereupon he came to Paris, where he published his "Histoire de la révolution française de 1789 à 1814" (1824), "Négociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV." (1836–42), "Notices et mémoires historiques" (1843, and again 1853 and 1854), "Vie de Franklin" (1848), "Histoire de Marie Stuart" (1851), "Charles-Quint" (1854), "Éloges historiques" (1863 and 1877), various "Notices historiques" (1872–75), "Rivalité de François I. et de Charles-Quint" (1875), etc. As dramatist Mignet wrote "Antonio Perez et Philippe II." (1845 and 1846). He was received into the French Academy in 1836.

Mignon (mēn-yôn'). In Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre," a mysterious Italian maiden, the daughter of an old harper. She loves Wilhelm, and dies in despair when she finds that her love is not returned.

> Two tragic figures are added to these, wandering in a twilight of mystery over the earth — Mignon and the harper; they are daughter and father, unknown to each other, exiles from their native country and united to Wilhelm Meister by ties of love and gratitude. None of Goethe's creations appeal more strongly to the depths of the human soul than these two characters with their touching songs. Solemn echoes of old mysticism seem revived in these songs full of earthly misery and longing for heaven; the laments of the loving but unloved maiden, the homeless, friendless child who may not reveal her inmost soul because her lips are sealed by a vow, alternate with the tears of the guilty God-forsaken, lonely, and remorseful old man.
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> *Scherer,* History of German Lit. (trans.), II. 183.

Mignon. An opera by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris in 1866, and at London in 1870. The words, founded on "Wilhelm Meister," are by Carré and Barbier.

Mignon (mēn-yôn'), **Abraham.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1640: died at Wetzlar, Prussia, 1679. A noted painter of flowers, fruit, and still life.

Mignot, Louise. See *Denis, Louise.*

Miguel (mē-gel') (**Maria Evaristo**): generally called **Dom Miguel.** Born at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1802: died at Bronnbach, near Wertheim, Baden, Nov. 14, 1866. The third son of John VI. of Portugal. He was the head of the absolutist party, was expelled from the kingdom in 1824, [illegible] in 1828 usurped the kingdom 1828–34, was defeated, and capitulated at Evora, May 26, 1834.

Migulinskaia Stanitsa (mē-gö-lēn'skä-yä stä-nē'tsä). A town in the northern part of the government of the Don Cossacks, southern Russia, situated on the Don. Population (1885), 18,689.

Mihrgan (mē-hėr-gän'). Among the Persians, the festival of the autumnal equinox, beginning on the 16th day of the month Mihr (September), and lasting six days. [illegible] institution to Feridun. [illegible] festival Mihrgan, and the custom of [illegible] and of setting one seat at the banquet comes from him. To-day the month of Mihr [illegible]

Mikado, The. An opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in London 1885.

Mikhailovskaia Stanitsa (me-chi-lov′skä-yä sta ne′tsa). A town in the government of the Don Cossacks, southern Russia, situated on the Khoper 115 miles south of Tamboff. Population (1885), 17,848.

Miklosich (mik′lo-zich), **Franz von.** Born near Luttenberg, Styria, Nov. 20, 1813: died at Vienna, March 7, 1891. A noted Slavic scholar, professor of the Slavic languages and literature at Vienna. He published "Vergleichende Grammatik der slawischen Sprachen" ("Comparative Grammar of the Slavic Languages," 1852–74), "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slawischen Sprachen" ("Etymological Dictionary of the Slavic Languages," 1886), etc.

Mikmak. See *Micmac.*

Miknas. See *Mequinez.*

Mikono Tunne (me-ko-no′ tu-nē′). ['People among the white clover roots.'] One of the villages of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. It was formerly on the lower Rogue River, Oregon, but is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Milan (mi-lan′ or mil′an). A province of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,223 square miles. Population (1891), 1,235,150.

Milan. A former duchy in Lombardy, northern Italy. Gian Galeazzo Visconti was the first duke (1395); and the end of the Visconti line came in 1447. The duchy was ruled by the Sforza family 1450–1535 (possession being disputed with France 1499–1526); passed to Spain in 1535, and to Austria in 1713–14; was conquered by France in 1796; formed part of the Cisalpine Republic from 1797, of the Italian Republic from 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy from 1805; was ceded to Austria in 1814; and was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

Milan, It. **Milano** (mē-lä′nō), G. **Mailand** (mī′-land). The capital of the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the river Olona, in the Lombard plain, in lat. 45° 28′ N., long. 9° 11′ E.: the Roman Mediolanum. It is the third city in size in Italy, the chief city in Lombardy, and the chief commercial and financial center of the country. As the center of a rich agricultural district it exports dairy and other farm products. It has important manufactures of furniture, woolens, silk, machinery, gloves, etc.; and is noted also as an educational, musical, and theatrical center. The cathedral, begun in its present form in 1387, is popularly celebrated for the profusion of its sculptured decoration and pinnacles, and the beauty of its material (white marble), but as an architectural whole it does not justify its reputation despite the beauty of such details as the Flamboyant tracery of the great windows of the apse, and the majestic effect of the interior. The central lantern and spire are graceful, but the other parts are not well proportioned, and the west front, with its semi-modern jumble of Pointed and classical forms, is barbarous, while the decoration is cold and without the vigorous life of good medieval art. There are 5 aisles. The chief dimensions are: length, 486 feet; breadth, 252; transepts, 288; height of vaulting, 148; height of spire, 355. It is surpassed in size in Italy by St. Peter's only. The cathedral contains many beautiful tombs. The Ospedale Maggiore, founded by Francesco Sforza in 1456, is one of the most beautiful creations of Lombard brick architecture, with two tiers of rich Pointed arches in [illegible] double Pointed windows, the lower tier enclosed in a Corinthian arcade. Other objects of interest are the gallery Vittorio Emmanuele, Brera (with its picture-gallery and library), Museum Poldi-Pezzoli [illegible] museums, Ambrosian library, [illegible] de' Mercanti, the churches of the Monastero Maggiore, [illegible] Santa Maria delle Grazie (with the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci), of San Ambrogio and of San Lorenzo, the Arco della Pace, and the Scala theater. [illegible] Milan was founded by the Celtic prince [illegible] It was the capital of the Insubrian Gauls, was taken by the Romans 222 B. C.; and [illegible] of the later Roman Empire, and [illegible] Ambrose [illegible] bishop of Milan 374 [illegible] It was sacked by Attila in 452, was destroyed by the Goths in 539, belonged to Lombardy and later to the empire, was taken and nearly destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa [illegible] was rebuilt by the Lombard League in [illegible] was ruled by the Torre, Visconti, and Sforza families [illegible] the capital of the Milanese, or duchy of Milan, [illegible] the Cisalpine Republic, the kingdom of Italy, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It [illegible] Austrian rule in [illegible] 1848 and 1853. In 1859 it was [illegible] Population [illegible]

Milan [illegible] **I.** [illegible] Aug. 22, 1854. King of [illegible]

Milan, Edict of. [illegible]

Milan Decree. A decree [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Milan, Dec. 17, 1807. [illegible]

Milanese (mil-an-es′ or -ez′), **The.** A name often given to the duchy of Milan, or to Milan and the surrounding district.

Milanés y Fuentes (me-län-as′ ē fwen′tes), **José Jacinto.** Born at Matanzas, Aug. 16, 1814: died there, Nov. 14, 1863. A Cuban poet. He was poor and self-educated. After 1842 he suffered from mental disease, and at length fell into hopeless melancholia. His verses are mostly lyrics of a moral tone. He published several plays, the best being "El Conde Alarcon," a tragedy (1838). Next to Heredia he is the most popular of the Cuban poets.

Milazzo (mē-lät′sō), or **Melazzo** (mā-lät′sō). A seaport in the province of Messina, Sicily, 18 miles west of Messina: the ancient Mylæ. Near this place the Roman fleet under Duilius gained its first naval victory over the Carthaginians in 260 B. C., and Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompey's fleet in 36 B. C.; and here, July 20, 1860, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans. Population (1881), 8,427.

Milcom. See *Milkom.*

Mildmay (mild′mā), Sir **Walter.** Born 1520 (?): died at Hackney, May 31, 1589. Chancellor of the exchequer, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and entered Gray's Inn in 1546. He was a good financier, and was appointed examiner of the king's mints in 1550. He was elected member of Parliament for Maldon in 1553. Although a Calvinist, he was employed by Queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth he was made treasurer of her household, and on April 21, 1566, succeeded Sir Richard Lockville as chancellor of the exchequer. In 1586 he was one of the judges of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. On Nov. 23, 1583, he bought the site of the Black Friars Monastery at Cambridge, and on Jan. 11, 1584, was licensed to establish Emmanuel College, the statutes of which date from Oct. 1, 1585.

Miles (mīlz). A character in Greene's play "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay."

> A very diverting comic character is Bacon's servant Miles, who is of the type of the Vice in the old moralities. He plays the fool unabashed by either living monarchs or supernatural phenomena, and in the end cheerfully consents to be carried off by a devil, on being given to understand that in the quarters for which he is bound he will find a lusty fire, a pot of good ale, a "pair" of cards, and other requisites for a comfortable life. *Ward.*

Miles, Nelson Appleton. Born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. An American general. He served as a volunteer in the Army of the Potomac throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers. He accepted a commission as colonel in the regular army at the close of the war, and was promoted major-general in 1890. He has conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on the western frontiers, notably that against the Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez, both of whom surrendered Sept. 4, 1886. He was in command of the United States troops stationed at Chicago during the riots in July, 1894.

Milesians (mi-lē′shianz or -zhanz). **1.** The inhabitants of Miletus.—**2.** The natives of Ireland: members of the Irish race. They have been so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain.

Milesian Tales or **Fables.** Short stories of a witty and obscene nature, greatly in vogue among the Greeks and Romans. The name has arisen from a collection of tales by Antonius Diogenes, compiled by Aristides of Miletus; they were translated into Latin by Cornelius Sisenna (119–67 B. C.). These tales are now lost, but the name is still given to stories of a like nature. Bulwer published in 1866 a volume of poems entitled "The Lost Tales of Miletus."

Miles Wallingford. A novel by Cooper, published in 1844.

Mileto (mō-lā′tō). A town in Calabria, Italy, 43 miles northeast of Reggio.

Miletus (mī-lē′tus). [Gr. Μίλητος.] In ancient geography, a city situated in Caria, Asia Minor, on the Latmic Gulf, opposite the mouth of the Mæander, about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 27° 10′ E. The temple of Apollo Didymeus here was restored in its final form about the time of Alexander. The ancients considered it one of the most splendid then existing. It was an Ionic dipteros of 10 by 21 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps measuring 160 by 350 feet. The columns were over 6 feet in base diameter, and [illegible] high. The cella, in plan 97 by [illegible] feet, had a deep pronaos with 4 columns in antis, and [illegible] interior [illegible] The main chamber was divided into 3 aisles by [illegible] columns. Remains exist of an ancient theater, entirely built of masonry, and [illegible] sculptured ornament [illegible] Composite capital with Victories amid the foliage. It was early colonized by Ionian Greeks, was one of the leading Greek cities [illegible] and was stormed and [illegible] by the Persians 494 B. C. It is now a village, Palatia.

Milford (mil′ford). A seaport in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, situated on Milford Haven in lat. 51° 44′ N., long. 5° 3′ W. It was formerly an important seaport, and was the landing-place of Henry VII. in 1485. Population (1891), 4,070.

Milford (mil′ford). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 18 miles southwest of Boston. It manufactures boots and shoes, etc. Population (1890), 8,780.

Milford Haven. A landlocked estuary in South Wales, an arm of St. George's Channel. It is one of the best harbors in Great Britain. Length, about 17 miles.

> This northern peninsula, itself made up to a considerable extent of smaller peninsulas, is cut off from its southern fellow by the haven of Milford. Here again we seem to see a Scandinavian trace. The ford here is surely neither an English ford nor a Welsh ffordd, but a Scandinavian fiord, like Waterford and Wexford.
>
> *Freeman,* English Towns, p. 41.

Milford Sound. An inlet on the southwestern coast of the South Island, New Zealand.

Milfort (mil′fọrt; F. pron. mēl-for′), **Le Clerc.** Born near Mézières, France, about 1750: died at Mézières, 1817. A French adventurer. He was a chief among the Creek Indians, and later became a general under Napoleon.

Milhau. See *Millau.*

Milicz (mē′lich) **of Kremsier.** Born at Kremsier, Moravia: died at Avignon, France, June 29, 1374. A Bohemian preacher, one of the precursors of the Reformation.

Milindapanha (mi-lin-da-pang′ha). [Skt., 'the questions of Melinda.'] A Pali work, containing a conversation between the Buddhist monk Nagasena, supposed to have lived about 140 B. C., and King Milinda or Menander, the powerful Greco-Bactrian sovereign. It has been edited in Pali and in part translated into English by Trenckner.

Military Frontier, The. [G. *Militärgrenze.*] Formerly a part of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, bordering on the Turkish empire, and under special military regulations. It was formed in the 16th century for defense against the Turks; made a crownland in 1849; abolished and united in part to Transylvania in 1851, in part to Hungary in 1872, and the remainder to Croatia-Slavonia in 1881.

Milkom (mil′kom). The god of the Ammonites. See *Molech.*

Milk (milk) **River.** A river in Montana and British America, which joins the Missouri in Dawson County, northeastern Montana. Length, over 400 miles.

Milky Way, The. In astronomy, the Galaxy, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

Mill (mil), **James.** Born at Northwater Bridge, Forfarshire, April 6, 1773: died at Kensington, June 23, 1836. An English utilitarian philosopher. He was the son of a shoemaker. He entered Edinburgh University in 1790, and from 1794 to 1798 studied divinity. He was licensed to preach in 1798. He sought literary employment in London in 1802, and in 1806 began the "History of India," which was finished 10 years later. He also formed a close intimacy with Bentham, whose disciple he became, revising his writings and advancing his principles. The "History of India" appeared in 1817, and became a standard work immediately. In 1819 he entered the India House. His intimacy with Ricardo began in 1811. Other disciples were George Grote, Henry Bickersteth, John Black, and Albany Fonblanque. He assisted in establishing the "Westminster Review" in 1824. His "Analysis of the Human Mind" was published in 1829, his "Elements of Political Economy" in 1821.

Mill, John. Born at Shap, Westmoreland, England, about 1645: died June 23, 1707. An English biblical scholar. He published a critical edition of the New Testament (1707), etc.

Mill, John Stuart. Born at London, May 20, 1806: died at Avignon, France, May 8, 1873. A celebrated English philosophical writer, logician, and economist: eldest son of James Mill. He was a precocious child, and was put through an extraordinary system of forcing by his father, who took entire charge of his education. He was brought up an agnostic from his infancy, and never acquired any religious beliefs. In 1820 he visited France, and in 1823 entered the India House as his father's assistant. He became chief examiner in 1856. His first important literary work was the editing of Bentham's "Treatise upon Evidence" (1825). His "Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy" were written about 1830 (published 1844). In 1836 the "London Review," established in 1835, was amalgamated with the "Westminster Review," and Mill became practically its superintendent: he was its proprietor 1837–40. In 1826 he passed through a severe mental crisis, probably as a result of his extraordinary training, and was led to modify the strict utilitarianism of his father's school. His intimacy with Mrs. Taylor (whom he married in 1851) began in 1830. Mill's "Logic," his first successful work, was published in 1843. His "Political Economy" was published in 1848. His most carefully written work, the "Essay on Liberty," was published in 1859. He was elected member of Parliament for Westminster in 1865. His book "On the Subjection of Women" was published in 1869; his "Autobiography" appeared in 1873. Among his other publications are "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform" (1859), "Dissertations and Discussions" (1859–67), "Considerations on Representative Government" (1861), "Utilitarianism" (1863), "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, etc." (1865), "Auguste Comte and Positivism"

(1865), "England and Ireland" (1868), "On the Irish Land Question" (1870), "Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism" (1874).

Millais (mil-lā'), Sir **John Everett.** Born at Southampton, June 8, 1829. A noted English genre-, landscape-, and portrait-painter. He won the silver medal at the Royal Academy in 1843, and the gold medal in 1847. In 1848, with Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and others, he founded the association which was afterward known as the Preraphaelite Brotherhood (which see), and began to paint with the precision and attention to detail which characterize that school. He became associate royal academician in 1854, and royal academician in 1863, and was created baronet in 1885. In 1883 he was elected to the French Institute. Among his works are "Isabella" (1849), "Christ in the House of his Parents" (1850), "The Huguenot" (1852), "Ophelia" (1852), "The Proscribed Royalist" (1853), "The Order of Release" (1853), "Autumn Leaves" (1856), "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" (1857), "The Black Brunswicker" (1860), "Charlie is my Darling" (1864), "The Minuet" (1866), "Rosalind and Celia" (1868), "The Gambler's Wife" (1869), "The Boyhood of Raleigh" (1870), "Chill October" (1871), "The Northwest Passage" (1874), "Yes or No?" (1875), "Yeoman of the Guard" (1876), "Jersey Lily" (1878), "Bride of Lammermoor" (1878), "Olivia" (1882), "Idyl of 1745" (1884), "Lady Peggy Primrose" (1885), "Dew-drenched Furze" (1890), "Dorothy" (1891) etc. He has also designed illustrations for a number of books, including Tennyson's poems and some of Trollope's novels.

Millamant (mil'a-mant). The principal female character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World." She is an incarnation of elegance, indifference, impertinence, and affectation; and, though a brilliant coquette and fine lady, is not without heart.

> The chase and surrender of Millamant, superior to anything that is to be found in the whole range of English comedy from the civil war downwards.
>
> *Macaulay*, Essays, II. 403.

Millau, or **Milhau** (mē-yō'). A town in the department of Aveyron, southern France, situated on the Tarn 54 miles northwest of Montpellier. It has manufactures of kid gloves. Population (1891), commune, 17,429.

Millbank Prison. A London penitentiary, situated on the Thames, near Vauxhall Bridge, between Chelsea and Westminster. It was built from designs by Jeremy Bentham, and is now disused.

Millbank Sound Indians. See *Haeltzuk*, 2.

Mill-Boy of the Slashes. A name sometimes given to Henry Clay, on account of the circumstances of his boyhood.

Millbury (mil'bu-ri). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 38 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 4,428.

Milledge (mil'ej), **John.** Born at Savannah, Ga., 1757: died Feb. 9, 1818. An American Revolutionary soldier and politician.

Milledgeville (mil'ej-vil). A city, capital of Baldwin County, Georgia, situated on the Oconee 85 miles southeast of Atlanta. It was the State capital before 1868. Population (1890), 3,322.

Millenary Petition. A petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

Miller (mē-yā'), **Bénigne Emmanuel Clément.** Born at Paris, 1812: died at Nice, France, 1886. A French Hellenist, noted as a paleographer.

Miller, Cincinnatus Heine. See *Miller, Joaquin.*

Miller (mil'ėr), **Hugh.** Born at Cromarty, Oct. 10, 1802: committed suicide near Edinburgh, Dec. 2, 1856. A Scottish geologist, editor from 1840 of "The Witness," an Edinburgh newspaper. In his youth he worked as a stone-mason. In 1829 he published "Poems, Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason." In 1834 he became an accountant in the Commercial Bank of Cromarty. His "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," with a chapter on geology, appeared in 1835. He corresponded with Murchison and Agassiz, and published "The Old Red Sandstone" (1841), "The Footprints of the Creator, or the Asterolepis of Stromness" (1847), "My Schools and Schoolmasters" (1852), etc. "The Testimony of the Rocks," explaining the six days of creation as six periods, was published in 1857. His death occurred in a fit of insanity caused by excessive brain-work.

Miller, James. Born at Peterborough, N. H., April 25, 1776: died at Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851. An American general and politician, distinguished at Lundy's Lane in 1814.

Miller, Joaquin (originally **Cincinnatus Heine Miller**). Born in Wabash district, Indiana, Nov. 10, 1841. An American poet. He removed to Oregon in 1854; was afterward a miner in California; studied law; edited the "Democratic Register" in Eugene, Oregon; and was judge of Grant County, Oregon, 1866-70. He was led to adopt his pseudonym from having written in defense of Joaquin Murietta, a Mexican brigand. He was a journalist at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1887 returned to California. He is the author of "Songs of the Sierras" (1871), "Songs of the Sun Lands" (1873), "The Ships in the Desert" (1875), "The First Families of the Sierras" (1875), "Songs of Italy" (1878), "Shadows of Shasta" (1881), "The Destruction of Gotham" (1886), "Songs of the Mexican Seas" (1887), "Building of the City Beautiful" (1893) and other works.

Miller, Johann Martin. Born at Ulm, Würtemberg, Dec. 3, 1750: died there, June 21, 1814. A German novelist and lyric poet, author of the novel "Siegwart" (1776), etc.

Miller, Joseph. Born 1684: died at London, 1738. An English comedian. The collection of jests known as "Joe Miller's Jests" appeared originally in 1739 as "Joe Miller's Jest Book, or the Wit's Vade Mecum, etc." It was made by John Mottley and received its name unwarrantably from Joseph Miller, who is popularly said never to have made a joke in his life, and could neither read nor write. It has been many times enlarged and reprinted. Any stale jest is now known as a "Joe Miller" from the fact that it is supposed to have at some time emanated from this source.

Miller, Samuel Freeman. Born at Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1890. An American jurist. He practised medicine for a time, but afterward became a lawyer, and in 1850 removed from Kentucky to Keokuk, Iowa. He was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1862, and was a member of the United States Electoral Commission of 1877. He was a Republican in politics.

Miller, Thomas. Born at Gainsborough, England, 1807: died at London, Oct. 24, 1874. An English poet, novelist, and writer on rural life, known as "the Basket-maker." Among his works are "Royston Gower," a novel (1838), "Rural Sketches," in verse (1839), "Gideon Giles the Roper" (1840), "Godfrey Malvern" (1843), "History of the Anglo-Saxons, etc." (1848: this went through five editions). He also wrote the fifth volume of G. W. Reynolds's "Mysteries of London" (1849), etc.

Miller, William. Born at Pittsfield, Mass., 1782: died in Washington County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1849. An American religious enthusiast, the founder of the Millerites or Adventists. He commenced lecturing on the millennium in 1831.

Miller, William. Born at Wingham, Kent, Dec. 2, 1795: died at Callao, Peru, Oct. 31, 1861. An English general in the service of Peru. He fought with the British in the Peninsula 1811-14, and in the United States in 1815; took service with the patriots at Buenos Ayres in 1816; and distinguished himself in the invasion of Chile 1817-19, and in Peru, where he held independent commands and led the cavalry at Junin (Aug. 6, 1824) and Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824). He remained in the service of Peru, became grand marshal under Santa Cruz, and on his defeat (1839) was banished. He returned and was reinstated in rank in 1859. His "Memoirs" were published in 1829 by his brother, John Miller: they give one of the best accounts of the Spanish-American revolution.

Miller, William. Born at Edinburgh, May 28, 1796: died at Sheffield, England, Jan. 20, 1882. A Scottish line-engraver. He was apprenticed in 1811 to William Archibald, engraver, and in 1819 studied with George Cook in London. He returned to Edinburgh, and his first plates were for Williams's "Views in Greece" (1822). In 1824 he began to engrave after Turner, of whom he was the chief interpreter.

Miller, William Allen. Born at Ipswich, Dec. 17, 1817: died at Liverpool, Sept. 30, 1870. An English chemist. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at a Quaker seminary at Ackworth in Yorkshire. About 1837 he entered the medical department of King's College, London, and in 1840 studied with Liebig at Giessen. In 1842 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of London, and in 1845 he was made an F. R. S. His first experiments in spectrum analysis were published in a paper before the British Association in 1845, in which diagrams of flame spectra were first shown. In 1862 this was followed by a paper on the "Photographic Transparency of Various Bodies," illustrated by photographs of the spectra of twenty-five metals. With the assistance of Dr. Huggins he began in 1862 experiments on the spectra of the heavenly bodies, procuring the first trustworthy results in solar chemistry. They were awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for their results. In 1851 he published a "Report on the Metropolitan Water Supply." He invented a self-registering thermometer for deep-sea soundings.

Miller's Tale of the Carpenter, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Its source is unknown, but it is probably from some rough jest of the day.

Millesimo (mēl-lā'sē-mō). A village in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Bormida 36 miles west of Genoa. Here April 13 and 14, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrian and Sardinian forces.

Millet (mē-yā'), **Aimé.** Born at Paris, Sept. 27, 1819: died there, Jan. 13, 1891. A French sculptor. He studied both painting and sculpture, and was for a time in the studio of David d'Angers. He first exhibited drawings at the Salon of 1842, and until 1852 he exhibited both paintings and statues. After that he devoted himself entirely to sculpture. Among his works are "The Bacchante" (1849), "Ariadne" [illegible] now at the Luxembourg; "Vercingetorix" [illegible] at Alise-Sainte-Reine, Côte-d'Or (1865); a number of portrait busts, including George Sand and Edouard [illegible] [illegible] the statue of Sevrès (1881); [illegible] for the New Opera [illegible] public buildings [illegible] "Phidias" for the Luxembourg garden (1887), etc.

Millet (mil'let), **Francis Davis.** Born at Mattapoisett, Mass., Nov. 3, 1846. An American figure- and portrait-painter. He studied at Antwerp at the Royal Academy with Van Lerius and De Keyser. He was correspondent for the London "Daily News" in the war between Russia and Turkey. Among his works are "Bay of Naples" (1876), "Bashi-Bazouk" (1880), "A Window Seat" (1885), "The [illegible]," "A Cosy Corner" (1886), "How the Gossip Grew" (1890).

Millet (mē-yā'), **François** (**Frans Mille**), often called **Francisque.** Born at Antwerp, 1642: died at Paris, 1679. A Flemish landscape-painter, a pupil of Laurens Francken, and afterward a follower of Poussin.

Millet, Jean François. Born at Gruchy, near Gréville, Manche, France, Oct. 4, 1814: died at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 20, 1875. A celebrated French painter, noted for his simple and pathetic representations of peasant life in France. He worked with his father (a farmer) as a farm-laborer in his youth, but in 1837, having shown ability in drawing, he was placed at Cherbourg with Mouchel, who secured for him an annuity to enable him to proceed with his studies. He went to Paris in 1837 and studied with Paul Delaroche, and in 1840 his first work, a portrait, was accepted at the Salon. He struggled to maintain himself for some years, and in 1848 fought at the barricades in Paris. The next year he settled at Barbizon, where he remained for the rest of his life. Among his works are "The Sower" (1849), "Peasants Grafting" (1855), "The Gleaners" (1857), "The Angelus" (1859: which see), "Death and the Woodcutter" (1859), "Waiting" and "The Sheepshearers" (1860), "The Man with the Hoe" and "Wool-Carding" (1863), "Shepherdess and Sheep" (1864), "Goose Girl" (1867), "Evening Prayer" (1868), "Potato Planters" (1868), etc.

Millevoye (mēl-vwä'), **Charles Hubert.** Born at Abbeville, 1782: died at Paris, 1816. A French poet. He published a volume of poems in 1801. His article on "Le danger des romans" (1804) and a series of his poems (1806-12) were crowned by the Academy.

> At the head of the poets of this minor band has to be mentioned Millevoye, who might perhaps with equal or greater appropriateness, have found a place in the preceding book. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of one charming piece of sentimental verse, "La Chute des Feuilles"; and as the occasion of an immortal criticism of Sainte-Beuve's, "Il se trouve dans les trois quarts des hommes un poète qui meurt jeune tandis que l'homme survit."
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 541.

Milliken's Bend (mil'i-kenz bend). A village in Madison parish, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 17 miles northwest of Vicksburg. A body of 3,000 Confederates was repulsed here by the Federals June 7, 1863.

Mill on the Floss, The. A novel by George Eliot, published in 1860.

Millot (mē-yō'), **Claude François Xavier.** Born at Ornans, France, March 5, 1726: died at Paris, March 21, 1785. A French historical writer, a member of the Jesuit order.

Mills (milz), **Charles.** Born near Greenwich, England, July 29, 1788: died at Southampton, Oct. 9, 1826. An English historian, author of a "History of Mohammedanism" (1817), etc.

Mills, Clark. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1815: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1883. An American sculptor. Among his works are equestrian statues of Jackson and Washington (at Washington), a statue of "Liberty" (Capitol, Washington), etc.

Mills, Roger Quarles. Born in Todd County, Ky., March 30, 1832. An American Democratic politician. He settled in Texas in 1849; served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War; and was a member of Congress from Texas 1873-92. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee 1887-89, and as such introduced the Mills Bill (which see) in 1888. He has represented Texas in the United States Senate since 1892.

Mills Bill. A tariff bill, named from the chairman (R. Q. Mills) of the Ways and Means Committee, passed by the Democratic House in 1888, and rejected by the Republican Senate. It placed wool, lumber, hemp, and flax on the free list, and lowered duties on pig-iron, woolen goods, etc.

Mill Springs (mil springz). A village in Wayne County, southern Kentucky, situated on the Cumberland 83 miles south of Frankfort. Near it, Jan. 19, 1862, the Federals under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden and Zollicoffer. The Federal and Confederate losses were respectively [illegible] and [illegible].

Millville (mil'vil). A city in Cumberland County, New Jersey, situated on Maurice River 40 miles south of Philadelphia. It manufactures glass, cotton, etc. Population (1890), 10,002.

Milman (mil'man), **Henry Hart.** Born at London, Feb. 10, 1791: died near Ascot, Sept. 24, 1868. An English clergyman, the third son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educated at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1818; "The Fall of J[illegible]" [illegible] "Martyr of Antioch" in 1822. [illegible] tures. His "History [illegible] treated them as an Oriental tribe, with little attention to the miraculous element. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel made him canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's. In 1840 he published the "History of Christianity under the Empire." Although shunned by the clergy for his unconventional views, he was advanced to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1849. In 1838 he edited Gibbon, and in 1855 published the "History of Latin Christianity down to the death of Pope Nicholas V." The remainder of his life was devoted to the administration of his office.

Milne Edwards (mēl-nā-dwär'), **Alphonse.** Born 1835. A French naturalist, son of Henri Milne Edwards: director of the Museum of Natural History of Paris.

Milne Edwards, Henri. Born at Bruges, Belgium, Oct. 23, 1800: died at Paris, July 28, 1885. A noted French naturalist. His works include "Éléments de zoologie" (1835), "Histoire naturelle des crustacés" (1834–41), "Recherches pour servir a l'histoire naturelle des mammifères" (1868–74), "Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux" (1857–83), etc.

Milner (mil'nėr), **Isaac.** [The surname *Milner* is an older form of *Miller*, from *miller*.] Born at Leeds, Jan. 11, 1751: died at Kensington, April 1, 1820. An English mathematician and divine. He entered Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1770; became rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, in 1778; and first Jackson professor of natural philosophy in 1782. He was made dean of Queens' College in 1788, vice-chancellor of the university in 1792, and Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1798. He was intimate with William Wilberforce, and died at his home in Kensington Gore.

Milner, John. Born at London, Oct. 14, 1752: died at Wolverhampton, April 19, 1826. An English bishop and vicar-apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1766 he entered the English college at Douai; was ordained priest in 1777; and was appointed pastor of the Catholic congregation at Winchester. In 1803 he was appointed by Pope Pius VII. bishop of Castabala in partibus, and vicar-apostolic of the Midland district. In politics he opposed any plan for Catholic emancipation which should recognize a right of veto in the English crown. As an archæologist he published "The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester" (1798–1801). A "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages" was published in 1835.

Milner, Joseph. Born at Leeds, England, Jan. 2, 1744: died at Hull, England, Nov. 15, 1797. An English church historian. He wrote a "History of the Church of Christ" (1794), etc.

Milner, Miss. The principal character in Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story."

> The tale of a young lady, Miss Milner, left to the care of a Roman Catholic priest, Dorriforth, with whom she falls in love; and, as he becomes the Earl of Elmwood, and is released from his ordination vows, she marries him; and afterward becomes unfaithful, and dies in great misery.
> *Forsyth*, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 172.

Milnes (milz), **Richard Monckton,** first Lord Houghton. Born at London, June 19, 1809: died at Vichy, Aug. 11, 1885. An English statesman, poet, and littérateur: only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1806. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1831, and was intimate there with Tennyson, Hallam, and Thackeray. He visited Germany, Italy, and Greece, and settled in London in 1835. He became member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1837, joined the Liberal party, and assisted in passing the Copyright Act. In 1863 he was created Baron Houghton. He visited America in 1875. He published several volumes of poems, "The Life and Letters of Keats" (1848), etc.

Milo. See *Melos.*

Milo (mī'lō), or **Milon** (mī'lon). [Gr. Μίλων.] Born at Crotona, Magna Græcia, Italy: lived in the last part of the 6th century B. C. A Greek athlete, famous for his strength. He was six times victor in wrestling at the Olympic games and six times at the Pythian, and many stories were told of his extraordinary feats of strength, of which the best known is his carrying a heifer four years old on his shoulders through the stadium at Olympia, then killing it and eating the whole of it in a day. He is said to have been eaten by wolves which attacked him while his hands were caught in a cleft tree which he had endeavored to rend.

Milo, Titus Annius Papianus. Killed in Lucania, Italy, 48 B. C. A Roman partizan leader, tribune 57 B. C.; a rival of Clodius whom he killed at Bovillæ Jan. 52. He was exiled to Massilia. The celebrated oration of Cicero in his behalf which we possess is not the speech actually delivered (which was unsuccessful), but a [illegible].

Miloradovitch (mē-lō-rä'do-vich), Count **Mikhail.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1770: killed at St. Petersburg, Dec. 26, 1825. A Russian general, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars.

Milosh Obrenovitch (mē'losh ō-bren'o-vich). Born at Dobrinja, Servia, 1780: died at Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 26, 1860. The leader in the second Servian war of liberation, 1815. He became ruler of Servia in 1817, was proclaimed hereditary prince in 1827, was compelled to abdicate in 1839, and was again prince 1858–60.

Miltiades (mil-tī'a-dēz). [Gr. Μιλτιάδης.] Died about 489 B. C. A celebrated Athenian general. He defeated the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes at Marathon Sept. 12, 490. Having failed in an expedition against Paros, he was fined fifty talents, which he was unable to pay, and died in prison.

Milton (mil'ton), **John.** Born about 1563: died in March, 1647. The father of John Milton the poet, and son of Richard Milton of Stanton St. John, near Oxford. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became a Protestant. He was admitted to the Company of Scriveners in London Feb. 27, 1600. He married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jeffrey, a merchant tailor. He was a man of high character, a good scholar, and devoted to music.

Milton, John. Born at London, Dec. 9, 1608: died there, Nov. 8, 1674. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of John Milton, a scrivener. His tutor was Thomas Young, graduate of St. Andrews University, afterward well known as a Presbyterian clergyman and master of Jesus College, Cambridge. He also attended St. Paul's School until 1624. At 16 he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in the grade of pensioner, and graduated in 1629. To this period belong most of his Latin poems, the "Ode on the Nativity" (1629), the sonnet to Shakspere (1630), and the sonnet to the nightingale, etc. For the next six years he devoted himself to literature at Horton, near Windsor, where he wrote "Ad Patrem," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus" (1634), and "Lycidas" (Nov., 1637). In 1638 he went to Italy, meeting Grotius in Paris and Galileo in Florence. The Scottish war called him back in 1639. The first suggestion of "Paradise Lost," in the form of a tragedy, dates from 1640. After the meeting of the Long Parliament (Nov., 1640), Milton joined in the attacks on the Episcopacy, and began his political writings with "Of Reformation touching Church Discipline in England" (1641), "The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy" (1642), and others. In 1643 he married as his first wife Mary Powell, of Forest Hill, Oxfordshire. She was the daughter of a Royalist, and was only 17 years old; she found life dull with him, and abandoned him a month later. This desertion was the occasion of his pamphlets on divorce, and the persecution which followed suggested the "Areopagitica," a plea for a free press (the most popular of his prose works). She returned to him after a few years, and he forgave her. She died in 1652. Of this marriage three children, daughters, lived to maturity. After the execution of Charles I., Milton was made Latin secretary to the new Commonwealth (March, 1649). Of his political writings during this period the most important are the "Eikonoklastes" (1649), in answer to the "Eikon Basilike" of John Gauden, and the famous "Defensio prima" or "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio" (1650), an answer to the "Defensio Regia pro Carolo I." by Claude de Saumaise of Leyden. The "Defensio secunda" appeared in May, 1654. By May, 1652, he had become totally blind. In 1656 he married Catharine Woodcock, who died in 1658; and in 1663 he married Elizabeth Minshull, who survived him. Up to the period of his third marriage his domestic life had been rendered unhappy by the undutifulness of his daughters, who were impatient of the restraints and employments his blindness imposed upon them. At the Restoration he was freed from all legal consequences of his actions by the Indemnity Act (Oct., 1660). "Paradise Lost" was actually begun in the epic form in 1658, finished before July, 1665, and published in 1667. He sold his rights in the poem to Samuel Simmons, printer, for £5 down, and the promise of three subsequent payments of £5 each. It was entered on the "Stationers' Register" Aug 20, 1667. Suggestions for "Paradise Lost" may have come from the Anglo-Saxon poem attributed to Cædmon (published in 1655), the "Adamo" of Andreini, and the "Lucifer" of Joost van Vondel (1654). In 1669 appeared his history of Britain to the Norman Conquest, and in 1671 "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes." His numerous other works in Latin and English were mostly polemical. His last political pamphlet, "Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, etc.," was published in 1673.

Milton, The Anglo-Saxon. Cædmon.

Miltsin (mēlt-sēn'). A peak of the Atlas Mountains, Morocco, S.E. of the city of Morocco, once considered the culminating point of the chain.

Milvian Bridge. See *Pons Milvius.*

Milwaukee (mil-wâ'kē). The capital of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan and on the Milwaukee and Menominee rivers, in lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 87° 56′ W. It was settled in 1835, is the largest city of Wisconsin, exports grain and flour, and is an important railway, manufacturing, and commercial center. Pork-packing and the manufacture of flour and beer are among the leading industries. It is sometimes called "the Cream City," from the cream-colored bricks. It has a very large German population. Population (1890), 204,468.

Milyas (mil'i-as). [Gr. Μιλυάς.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia Minor, of varying boundaries, usually including parts of Lycia and Pisidia.

Mimas (mī'mas). The first satellite of Saturn, discovered by Herschel, Sept. 17, 1789.

Mimbreño (mim-brān'yō). A subtribe of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting the Mimbres Mountains. See *Gileño.*

Mimbres (mēm'bres), **Rio.** [Sp.] A stream in southern New Mexico which empties into the inland basin occupied by the lagoons of northern Chihuahua.

Mimbres, Sierra. A mountain-range in southern New Mexico. Also called the Black Range.

Mimir (mē'mir). [ON. *Mīmir.*] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, in the form of a giant. He dwelt under the root of the ash Yggdrasil at the so-called well of Mimir (ON. *Mīmisbrunnr*), the source of all wisdom, from which he drank with the Gjallarhorn. Odin, to obtain a drink from the well, was obliged to leave one of his eyes in pawn.

Mimnermus (mim-nėr'mus). [Gr. Μίμνερμος.] A Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, who flourished about 630–600 B. C. His poetry, fragments of which have been preserved, is of the erotic type. He was a contemporary of Solon. His elegiac poems form an epoch in the history of that form of verse. He was the first systematically to make it the vehicle for plaintive, mournful, and erotic strains. "His name has passed into a proverb for luxurious verse, saddened by reflexions on the fleeting joys of youth and on the sure and steady progress of old age and death." *Symonds.*

Min (mēn). See *Khem.*

Mina (mē'nä), **Francisco Javier.** Born at Otan, near Monreal, Navarre, Dec. 3, 1789: died in the province of Guanajuato, Mexico, Nov. 11, 1817. A Spanish soldier. He was a noted guerrilla leader against the French (1808–10), and against Ferdinand VII. (1814); organized in England and the United States an expedition in aid of the patriots of Mexico; landed in Tamaulipas, April, 1817; marched into the interior and repeatedly defeated the Spanish forces; but was eventually captured by surprise and shot.

Minas (mē'nas) **Basin.** The easternmost arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia: noted for its high tides. Length, about 60 miles.

Minas Channel. A branch of the Bay of Fundy, connecting it with Minas Basin.

Minas Geraes (mē'näs zhe-rīs'). An interior state of Brazil, between São Paulo and Bahia. Capital, Ouro Preto. It is crossed by several mountain-chains, and is rich in metals and precious stones, but most of the mines are now abandoned and agriculture is the principal industry. Area, 222,160 square miles. Population (estimated, 1894), 3,604,622.

Minch (minch). A sea passage separating Lewis and Harris from the mainland of Scotland. Width, about 25 to 40 miles.

Minch, Little. A sea passage separating the Outer Hebrides from Skye.

Mincing (min'sing). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," Millamant's waiting-maid, a good specimen of her class.

Mincing Lane. A street in London connecting Fenchurch street with Great Tower street: the center of colonial (wholesale) trade. It received its name from the "minchens" (nuns) of St. Helen's, a part of whose domain it once was.

Mincio (min'chō). A river in northern Italy: the ancient Mincius. It rises in Tyrol as the Sarca, traverses the Lake of Garda, and falls into the Po 11 miles southeast of Mantua. Near it, Dec. 25 and 26, 1800, the French under Brune defeated the Austrians under Bellegarde; and in 1814 Eugène de Beauharnais defeated the Austrians. The battle of Solferino is sometimes called the battle of the Mincio. The river formed the boundary between the dominions of Victor Emmanuel and Austria from 1859 to 1866. Total length, about 120 miles.

Mind (mind), **Gottfried,** called "The Bernese Friedli" and "The Raphael of Cats." Born at Bern, Switzerland, 1768: died at Bern, Nov. 7, 1814. A Swiss painter, especially remarkable for his pictures of cats.

Mindanao (mēn-dä-nä'ō), or **Maguindanao** (mä-gēn-dä-nä'ō). One of the southern islands of the Philippines. Next to Luzon, it is the largest of the group. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are partly under Spanish rule and partly independent. Area, 37,256 square miles. Population, 600,000.

Mindelheim (min'del-hīm). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, on the Mindel 29 miles southwest of Augsburg. Population (1890), 3,771.

Minden (min'den). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Weser 35 miles west by south of Hannover. It has a cathedral. It was under the rule of bishops till 1648; then as a secular principality it passed to Brandenburg. Near it, Aug. 1, 1759, the English and German forces under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under Contades. Population (1890), 19,345.

Mindoro (mēn-dō'rō). An island in the Philippines, south of Luzon, from which it is separated by San Bernardino Strait. Area, 3,934 square miles.

Mineo (mē-nā'ō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 25 miles southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 9,519.

Mineptah (mi-nep'tä) **II.,** or **Menephthes** (me-nef'thēz). An Egyptian king of the 19th dynasty, the thirteenth (or fourteenth [Sayce]) son of Rameses II., and his successor (about 1300 B. C.). It is supposed that the Exodus took place during his reign. Also *Menephtah, Amenephthes.*

Miner (mī'nėr), **Alonzo Ames.** Born at Lempster, N. H., Aug. 17, 1814. An American Universalist clergyman and antislavery and total-abstinence lecturer: president of Tufts College, Massachusetts, 1862–74.

Mineral Point (min'e-ral point). A town in Iowa County, Wisconsin, northeast of Dubuque. Population (1890), 3,055.

Minersville (mī'nėrz-vil). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the west branch of the Schuylkill, 81 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 3,504.

Minerva (mi-nėr'vä). In Roman mythology, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena) or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis.

Minerva. An antique statue in marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The goddess wears the scaled ægis, with tunic and himation. The helmeted head, though antique, does not belong to this statue, and the right arm is incorrectly restored as raised to hold a spear: it was probably extended, supporting a Victory. See *Farnese*.

Minerva Medica. [So called from the contorted serpent at the goddess's feet.] An impressive antique statue in Parian marble, in the Vatican, Rome. It is a copy from a fine Greek original, and is believed to have been the cult-statue of the temple replaced by Santa Maria sopra Minerva. The goddess stands erect as guardian, holding her spear. She is clad in a long diploidion-tunic, with the ægis and himation, and wears a Corinthian helmet.

Minerva Pacifera. ['The peace-bringer.'] A fine statue found at Velletri, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The goddess holds her spear, and wears diploidion and himation and Corinthian helmet, but no ægis, and is attended by no serpent. The type is closely similar to that of the Minerva Medica.

Minerva Press. A printing-house in Leadenhall street, London, which was noted in the eighteenth century for the publication of trashy sentimental novels.

Minervino Murge (mē-ner-vē'nō mör'je). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 43 miles west of Bari. Population (1881), 15,163.

Minetta (mi-net'ä). A flippant waiting-maid in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Ming (mēng). The ruling dynasty in China from 1368 to the accession of the present Manchu dynasty in 1644.

Minghetti (mēn-get'tē), **Marco.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 8, 1818: died at Rome, Dec. 10, 1886. An Italian statesman, political economist, and publicist. He became minister of the interior under Cavour in 1860, and retained the position, after Cavour's death, in the cabinet of Ricasoli; was minister of finance under Farini in 1862; and was premier 1863-64 and 1873-76. Among his works is "Dell' economia pubblica" ("On Public Economy," 1859).

Mingo. See *Iroquois*.

Mingrelia (min-grē'li-ä). A former principality, now a part of the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia. The inhabitants are allied to the Georgians. It became feudatory to Russia in 1804, and was incorporated with Russia in 1867.

Minho (Pg., mēn'yö), Sp. **Miño** (mēn'yō). A river which rises in northwestern Spain, forms part of the northern boundary between Portugal and Spain, and falls into the Atlantic at the northwestern corner of Portugal: the Roman Minius. Length, about 170 miles.

Minié (mē-nyā'), **Claude Étienne.** Born about 1804: died 1879. A French infantry captain, and instructor in the military school at Vincennes: inventor of the Minié rifle (1849).

Minieh (mē'nē-e). A town in Middle Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 28° 7′ N. Population, about 18,000.

Minims (min'imz). [From L. *minimus*, least.] An order of monks, founded in the middle of the 15th century by St. Francis of Paula, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paula" (Order of the Least Hermits of St. Francis of Paula). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

Minister's Wooing, The. A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1859. The scene is laid chiefly in New England during the Revolutionary period.

Minitari. See *Hidatsa*.

Minna von Barnhelm (min'ä fon bärn'helm). A comedy by Lessing, published in 1767. It is the first German national drama which deals with contemporary events.

Minneapolis (min-e-ap'o-lis). [From *Minne(haha)* and Gr. *πόλις*, city.] A city, capital of Hennepin County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi, at the Falls of St. Anthony, northwest of and adjoining St. Paul, in lat. 44° 58′ N., long. 93° 18′ W. It is the largest city in the State, is noted for its manufactures of flour and lumber (having the most extensive flouring-mills in the world), has also iron-works; and is the seat of the University of Minnesota and of Augsburg Theological Seminary (Lutheran). St. Anthony was united with it in 1872. Population (1890), 164,738. Minneapolis and St. Paul are called "the twin cities."

Minnehaha (min-e-hä'hä), **Falls of.** [Amer. Ind. *Minnehaha*, said to mean 'laughing water.'] A cascade in the Minnehaha River, near Minneapolis, Minnesota. Height, 60 feet. Longfellow gave the name Minnehaha to the principal female character of "Hiawatha."

Minnesingers (min'e-sing-ėrz). [G., 'love-singers.'] A class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, so called because love was their chief theme. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent (knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors). They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers.

Minnesota (min-e-sō'tä). A river in Minnesota, rising in lakes on the South Dakota border, and joining the Mississippi about 7 miles southwest of St. Paul. Length, about 450 miles.

Minnesota. One of the North Central States of the United States, extending from lat. 43° 30′ to 49° 25′ N., and from long. 89° 29′ to 97° 5′ W. Capital, St. Paul. It is bounded by British America on the north, Lake Superior and Wisconsin on the east, Iowa on the south, and the Dakotas on the west. The surface is generally an undulating plain. The "Height of Land" in the north forms the watershed between the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Hudson Bay systems. The chief rivers are the Mississippi and the Red River of the North. The leading industry is agriculture, this being one of the leading States in the production of wheat. The chief exports are wheat, flour, and lumber. It has 80 counties, sends 2 senators and 7 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. The region was first explored by the French in the end of the 17th century. The Territory of Minnesota, formed from part of the Northwest Territory (acquired 1783), and from part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, was organized in 1849. The State was admitted to the Union in 1858. It was the scene of the Sioux massacre and war in 1862–63. The name is from that of the river. Area, 83,365 square miles. Population (1890), 1,301,826.

Minnesota, University of. An institution of learning for both sexes, situated at Minneapolis. It was chartered in 1868, was attended in 1893 by about 1,600 students, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes.

Minnetonka (min-e-tong'kä), **Lake.** A small lake about 12 miles west of Minneapolis.

Minni (min'ī). In Jer. li. 27, the name of a tribe inhabiting ancient Armenia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Minor, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in Dublin in 1760, in which he played Shift.

> In the "Minor," the author pilloried Longford, the plausible auctioneer; Mother Douglas, a woman of very evil life; and, in Shift, the Rev. George Whitefield, who was nobly, and with much self abnegation, endeavoring to amend life wherever he found it of an evil quality.
>
> *Doran*, English Stage, II. 122.

Minorca (mi-nôr'kä), or **Menorca** (Sp. pron. mā-nōr'kä). The largest of the Balearic Islands next to Majorca, situated 27 miles northeast of that island. Capital, Port Mahon. It was held by the British 1708–56, 1763–82, and 1798–1802. Area, 293 square miles.

Minories (mī'nor-iz), **The.** A parish in London, on the left bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower. In old London, the house of the sisters of the Franciscan order without the walls at Oldgate was called the Abbey of St. Clare. The nuns were called Poor Clares or Minoresses, whence the name Minories. This is now part of the Jewish quarter.

Minors (mī'norz). The Franciscan friars; the Minorites: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren.

Minos (mī'nos). [Gr. Μίνως.] In Greek legend, a king of Crete, and lawgiver of that island: after his death a judge in the lower world.

Minot (mī'not), **George Richards.** Born at Boston, Dec. 28, 1758: died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1802. An American jurist and historian. He wrote a "History of Shays's Rebellion" (1788) and continued Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay" (1798–1803).

Minotaur (min'ō-târ). [Gr. Μινώταυρος, the bull of Minos.] 1. In Greek mythology, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, and as the offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of Minos) and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh (devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as a tribute), and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos.
2. One of three five-masted iron-clad British ships built from the same designs (Minotaur, Northumberland, and Agincourt), launched in 1863. The dimensions are: length, 400 feet; breadth, 59; displacement, 10,690 tons. She has an all-round belt of armor, protecting water-line and guns, of 5½-inch plate over 9-inch wooden backing.

Minot's Ledge (mī'nots lej). A reef near the entrance of Massachusetts Bay, 15 miles southeast of Boston. It has a lighthouse.

Minsheu (min'shū), **John.** Flourished early in the 17th century. An English lexicographer. He lived chiefly in London in great poverty, visiting Oxford and Cambridge to collect material. He wrote a "Dictionary in Spanish and English" (1599 and 1623), "A Spanish Grammar" (1599) (both founded on the works of Richard Percival), and a large English dictionary, "Ductor in Linguas, or the Guide into Tongues" (1617, 1625, 1627), containing equivalent words in eleven languages, of great value in the study of English.

Minsk (minsk). 1. A government in western Russia which formed part of the ancient Lithuania. It is surrounded by the governments of Vilna, Vitebsk, Mohilev, Tchernigoff, Kieff, Volhynia, and Grodno. It has a generally flat surface, and abounds in marshes. Area, 35,293 square miles. Population (1892), 1,839,44[illegible].
2. The capital of the government of Minsk, situated on the Svislotch about lat. 53° 53′ N., long. 27° 33′ E. Population (1893), 85,115.

Minstrel, The. A poem by James Beattie, published in 1771–74.

Mintaka (min'ta-kä). [Ar. *mintaqah al-jauzâ*, the belt of the giant.] The bright third magnitude star δ Orionis, the westernmost in the giant's belt.

Minto (min'tō), First **Earl of** (**Gilbert Elliot**). Born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1751: died June 21, 1814. A British politician and diplomatist. He was governor-general of British India 1807–1813.

Minto, Second **Earl of** (**Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound**). Born at Lyons, Nov. 16, 1782: died July 31, 1859. A British politician, son of the first Earl of Minto. He was lord privy seal 1846–52.

Minto, William. Born in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, Oct. 10, 1845: died at Aberdeen, March 1, 1893. A Scottish man of letters, editor of the London "Examiner" 1874–78, and professor of logic and English literature in the University of Aberdeen from 1880. He wrote "English Prose Writers" (1872), "English Poets" (1874), several novels, many of the articles on English authors in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and numerous contributions to magazines and reviews.

Minturnæ (min-tėr'nē). In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, situated near the mouth of the Liris (the modern Garigliano).

Minuanes (mē-nö-ä'nāz). An extinct Indian tribe of the La Plata region in South America. They occupied a district between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, and were closely allied to if not identical with the Charruas (which see).

Minuchihr (mod. Pers. pron. mi-nö″chēh'r). ['Heavenly-faced.'] In the Shahnamah, an Iranian king, the son of Iraj and father of Naudar. For his life before his accession to the throne of his great-grandfather Faridun, see *Faridun*. Before his death Faridun intrusted the care of Minuchihr to his trusty warrior Sam, the son of Nariman. The story of Minuchihr's reign is essentially that of the birth and adventures of Zal, the son of Sam, including the birth of Zal's son Rustam, and his first two adventures, the slaying of the white elephant and the taking of Sipand.

Minucius Felix (mi-nū'shi-us fē'liks), **Marcus.** A Roman advocate and Christian apologist, probably a contemporary of Marcus Aurelius. His dialogue "Octavius" is the earliest extant work of Latin Christian literature. The scene of the conversation is laid at Ostia, and the speakers are Cæcilius Natalis, Octavius Januarius, and the author. Cæcilius attacks Christianity on various grounds, and Octavius defends it. At the conclusion Cæcilius admits that he is beaten in the argument, and the author, who acts as umpire, declares that a decision is unnecessary.

Minuit (min'ū-it), or **Minnewit** (min'e-wit), **Peter.** Born at Wesel, Rhenish Prussia, about 1580: died at Fort Christina, New Sweden (Delaware), 1641. A colonial official in the Dutch and afterward in the Swedish service in America. He was appointed governor of New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company Dec. 19, 1625, and landed on Manhattan Island May 4, 1626. He purchased the island from the Indians for trinkets valued at about twenty-four dollars, and erected Fort Amsterdam. He was recalled in Aug., 1631. Having been commissioned by the Swedish West India Company to found a colony on the west coast of Delaware Bay, he left Gothenburg with a band of fifty colonists late in 1637, and, after having touched at Jamestown, reached Delaware Bay in April, 1638. He purchased from the Indians the region between Cape Henlopen and the falls of the Delaware at Trenton (to which he gave the name of New Sweden), and erected Fort Christina. He remained governor of New Sweden until [illegible]

Minungo (mē-nöng'gō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, between the Songo tribe and the Kuango River.

Minusinsk (mē-nö-sinsk'). A town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 53° 45′ N., long. 91° 30′ E. Population (1889), [illegible]

Minutoli (mē-nö'to-lē), **Heinrich** (Baron **Menu von Minutoli**). Born at Geneva, May 12, 1772: died at Lausanne, Sept. 16, 1846. A German archæologist and traveler. His chief work is "Reise zum Tempel des Jupiter Ammon und nach Oberægypten" ("Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon and to Upper Egypt," 1824).

Minutoli, Baron **Julius von.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 30, 1804: died near Shiraz, Persia, Nov. 5, 1860. A Prussian administrator, diplomatist, and author, son of Heinrich Minutoli. He wrote works on Spain and Portugal.

Minyæ (min'i-ē). [Gr. Μινύαι.] In Greek legend, a semi-mythical heroic race, descendants of Minyas, who founded Orchomenus and there established his family. Most of the Argonauts were his descendants. For the so-called "treasury of Minyas," see *Orchomenus.*

Minyas (min'i-as). [Gr. Μινύας.] See *Minyæ.*

Miolan-Carvalho (myō-lon'kär-vä-lyō'), Madame **Marie Caroline Félix.** Born Dec. 31, 1827: died July 10, 1895. A noted French singer, the wife of Léon Carvalho, whom she married in 1853. She first went to London in 1860, and has sung with great success both there and in Paris. She has retired from the stage.

Mionnet (myo-nā'), **Théodore Edme.** Born at Paris, Sept. 2, 1770: died there, May 7, 1842. A French numismatist. His principal work is "Description des médailles grecques et romaines" (18 vols. 1806-39).

Miot (myō), **André François,** Comte de Mélito. Born at Versailles, France, 1762: died at Paris, 1841. A French diplomatist, politician, and author.

Miquel (mē-kel'), **Friedrich Anton Wilhelm.** Born at Neuenhaus, Hannover, Oct. 24, 1811: died at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1871. A noted German botanist and physician, professor of botany at Utrecht from 1859. He published numerous botanical works.

Miquel, Johannes. Born at Neuenhaus, Hannover, Feb. 21, 1829. A German politician. He was a National Liberal member of the Prussian House of Deputies from 1867 to 1882, when he entered the Upper Chamber. He was a member of the Reichstag 1867-77, reentered it in 1887, and was appointed Prussian minister of finance in 1890.

Miquelon (mēk-lôn'). A small island south of Newfoundland, belonging to France.

Mira (mī'rä or mē'rä). [NL. *Mira*, the wonderful.] The remarkable variable star *o* Ceti, which is sometimes brighter than the second magnitude, and sometimes fainter than the tenth, though its brightness at maximum now seldom exceeds the fourth magnitude: its period is about eleven months.

Mirabeau (mē-rä-bō'), **Vicomte de (André Boniface Louis Riquetti).** Born at Bignon, near Nemours, France, 1754: died at Freiburg, Baden, 1792. A French royalist deputy to the National Assembly, brother of Gabriel Honoré de Mirabeau.

Mirabeau, Comte de (Gabriel Honoré Riquetti). Born at Bignon, near Nemours, France, March 9, 1749: died at Paris, April 2, 1791. The greatest orator of the French Revolution. As a child he was so ugly that his father treated him with great severity, and ended by putting him through a course of military training. He entered the army, served in Corsica, and rose to the rank of captain of dragoons. He [illegible] and spent the better part of his [illegible] Various adventures, especially his elopement with Sophie de Ruffey, the young wife of the Marquis de Monnier, led to his imprisonment at different times: he obtained final release in Dec. 1780. Up to that time he had written essays and pamphlets, translated English and German books, and kept up a correspondence with Sophie de Ruffey, to whom he had dedicated his "Erotica biblion" and other works. After traveling in Switzerland, he went to London (1784-85) and then to Berlin (1786-86). From here he wrote home a series of official reports ("Histoire secrète de la cour de Berlin," 1789) and he [illegible] "Monarchie prussienne" (1788). Mirabeau was elected a delegate of the third estate from Aix to the convention of the States-General [illegible] (1789), and his ability as an orator [illegible] he became president of the National Assembly [illegible] constitution and [illegible]

Mirabeau, Marquis de (Victor Riquetti). Born at [illegible], France, Oct. [illegible], 1715: died at Argenteuil, France, July 13, 1789. A French political economist, father of Gabriel Honoré de Mirabeau: called "The Friend of Man" ("L'ami des hommes"), from [illegible] of his works.

Mirabeau-Tonneau (-to-nō'). [F., 'Mirabeau the barrel.']. André Boniface Louis Riquetti, Vicomte de Mirabeau: so nicknamed on account of his [illegible]

Mirabel, or **Mirabell** (mir'a-bel). **1.** The principal character in Fletcher's play "The Wild Goose Chase." [illegible]

2. In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," a brilliant and witty fine gentleman, said to be like Congreve himself.

Mirabel, Old. In Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant," a peevish old man with a fondness for his son.

Mirabel, Tommy. The son of Old Mirabel: "the inconstant," in Farquhar's play of that name. He is a gay and generous fine gentleman, but unstable in his affections. The first four acts of this play are taken from "The Wild Goose Chase"; and, though somewhat modified, the characters are the same. All these parts have been general favorites both with actors and with audiences.

Mirabella (mĭr-a-bel'lä). A fair maiden, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who had scorned many lovers. She was sentenced in Cupid's court to ride on a wretched jade, "accompanied by a fool, till she had saved as many lovers as she had slain."

Mirach, or **Mirak** (mī'rak or mē'rak). [Ar. *miraq*, the loins: but the derivation is doubtful.] The ordinary name of the second-magnitude star β Andromedæ. The name is also applied to the third-magnitude star ε Boötis, which is more usually known as *Izar* (which see).

Miracle of St. Anthony of Padua, The. A painting by Van Dyck, in the musée at Lille, France. Before the saint, who holds the Host, kneels a mule, neglecting oats placed beside him.

Miracle of St. Mark, The. A noted painting by Tintoretto, in the Accademia, Venice. The saint descends from heaven, and saves from the heathen a slave about to suffer martyrdom. It is splendid in color, treatment of light, drawing, and united variety and harmony of composition.

Miraculous Draught of Fishes, The. A painting by Rubens, in Notre Dame at Malines, Belgium. It is vigorously drawn and richly colored.

Miraflores (mē-rä-flō'res). A village of Peru, 6 miles south of Lima. It is the residence of many wealthy Limeños. Here the Peruvians established their last line of defense against the Chileans, and were defeated after a bloody battle, Jan. 15, 1881.

Miraflores, Marquis of (Manuel de Pando). Born at Madrid, Dec. 24, 1792: died there, March 17, 1872. A Spanish diplomatist, politician, and political writer.

Miramar (mē-rä-mär'). The palace of the archduke (Mexican emperor) Maximilian, near Triest.

Mirambo (mē-räm'bō). Died 1885. A chief of the Wanyamwezi, East Africa, who from the rank of a common porter rose to that of a powerful chief and conqueror.

Miramichi (mir-a-mi-shē'). **1.** A bay forming an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, situated east of New Brunswick.—**2.** A river in New Brunswick which falls into Miramichi Bay. Length, about 175 miles.

Miramion (mē-rä-myôn'), Madame **de (Marie Bonneau).** Born at Paris, 1629: died there, 1696. A Frenchwoman noted for her good works. After an unhappy youth she founded the House of Refuge, the establishment of Ste.-Pélagie, and the original community of 12 girls which became later the Congrégation des Miramiones. Of this she became the superior, and left her great fortune to this and other benevolent institutions.

Miramon (mē-rä-mōn'), **Miguel.** Born at Mexico City, Sept. 29, 1832: died at Querétaro, June 19, 1867. A Mexican general. He was prominent on the side of the reactionists 1856-58, succeeded Zuloaga as president of that faction Feb. 2, 1859, and during the succeeding two years of the "reform" war spent much of the time in the field against Juarez and his adherents. He was eventually defeated at the battle of Calpulalpam, near Mexico, Dec. 22, 1860, and fled from the country. Maximilian, to whom he adhered, made him grand marshal and minister to Berlin. He returned to Mexico in 1866, became one of Maximilian's most trusted generals, and was captured and shot with him at Querétaro.

Miranda (mi-ran'dä). [L., 'admirable.'] **1.** In Shakspere's play "The Tempest," the daughter of Prospero: she is loved by Ferdinand.

> The character of Miranda resolves itself into the very elements of womanhood. She is beautiful, modest, and tender, and she is these only; they comprise her whole being, external and internal. She is so perfectly unsophisticated, so delicately refined, that she is all but ethereal.
>
> *Mrs. Jameson*, Characteristics of Women.

2. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody," an heiress. Mrs. Abingdon made her debut in this character in 1755.

Miranda (mē-ran'dä). A northern state of Venezuela, between Bermudez and Carabobo, and extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. Capital, Ciudad de Cura. It encloses the [illegible] Population (1888) [illegible]

Miranda, Countess of. See *Vesson, Christine.*

Miranda (mē-ran'dä), **Francisco Antonio Gabriel.** Born at Caracas, Venezuela, June 9, 1750: died at Cadiz, Spain, July 14, 1816. A Spanish-American revolutionist. He was an officer in the Spanish army 1773-82, and subsequently served with the French allies of the North Americans; was in St. Petersburg, where he received a pension from Catharine II.; fought in the French republican army as general of division 1792-93, and in the latter year was accused before the Revolutionary tribunal, but escaped. He spent many years in scheming for the emancipation of Spanish South America, and made an unsuccessful descent on the coast of Venezuela in 1806, with the design of leading a revolt. After the revolution of 1810 he returned to Venezuela, was made commander of the patriot army, and in April, 1812, was made dictator. The great earthquake of March 26, 1812, left the country impoverished, and was regarded by many as a sign of divine wrath: as a consequence the royalists gained ground, and on July 25 Miranda signed a treaty which gave up the country to them. He was arrested soon after, sent to Spain, and died in captivity. Miranda's influence on the Spanish-American revolution was very great, but mainly indirect, through the secret societies which he established, and through his influence with European statesmen. See *Gran Reunion Americana.*

Miranda, Sá de. See *Sá de Miranda.*

Mirandola (mē-rän'dō-lä). A small town in the province of Modena, Italy, 18 miles north-northeast of Modena. It was once the capital of a duchy belonging to the Pico family. Francesco Maria, the last duke, sold it to Modena in 1710.

Mirandola, Count of. See *Pico.*

Miranhas, Sp. **Mirañas** (mē-rän'yäz). A horde of Indians in Brazil and Colombia, principally between the rivers Içá and Japurá. They number at least several thousands, are very savage, and are said to be cannibals. Their linguistic affinities are doubtful.

Mirbel (mēr-bel'), **Charles François,** called **Brisseau de Mirbel.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1776: died near Paris, Sept. 12, 1854. A noted French botanist, professor at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris from 1829. Among his works are "Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie végétale" (1802), "Éléments de physiologie végétale et de botanique" (1815).

Mirecourt (mēr-kör'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Madon 27 miles south of Nancy. It has manufactures of musical instruments, lace, and embroidery. Population (1891), commune, 5,141.

Mirecourt, Eugène de (originally **Jacquot**). Born at Mirecourt, France, Nov. 19, 1812: died in Tahiti, Feb. 13, 1880. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his romances are "Mémoires de Ninon de Lenclos" (1852), "Les confessions de Marion Delorme" (1848), "La marquise de Courcelles" (1859).

Mireille (mē-rāy'). An opera by Gounod, libretto by Carré, produced in 1864. It was taken from Mistral's poem "Mirèio."

Mirèio (mē-rā'yō). A poem by Frédéric Mistral, published in 1859 in the Provençal dialect with a French translation. It was translated into English by Miss Harriet Waters Preston in 1873.

Miremont (mēr-môn'). A small place in the department of Dordogne, France, 18 miles southeast of Périgueux. Near it is a celebrated grotto (Trou de Granville).

Mirfak (mėr'fak). [Ar. *al-mirfak*, the elbow.] The bright second-magnitude star *a* Persei: often called *Algenib*, and sometimes *Alchemb.*

Mirgorod (mēr'go-rod). A town in the government of Pultowa, southern Russia, situated on the Khorol 57 miles northwest of Pultowa. Population (1885-89), 12,352.

Miri. See *Mirim.*

Miriam (mir'i-am). [See *Mary.*] A Hebrew prophetess, sister of Moses and Aaron. She is represented as giving a response to the song of Moses sung by the Israelites at the Red Sea.

Miriam. In Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," a woman of warm and passionate nature and mysterious origin and powers. She sanctions the crime which Donatello commits, and in so doing binds herself to him. See *Donatello.*

Mirim (mē-rēn'), **Lake.** A lake on the boundary of Uruguay and the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Length, about 115 miles. Also *Miri.*

Miropolie (mē-rō-pōl'ye). A town in the government of Kursk, Russia, situated on the Psiol 82 miles north-northwest of Kharkoff. Population, 3,289.

Mirror for Magistrates, The. A compilation of poems undertaken by William Baldwin with and from George Ferrers and others. It was begun and partly printed in 1555 but was stopped by the lord chancellor, Stephen Gardiner. In 1559 it was licensed and first issued. It then contained 19 metrical tragedies, or biographies of men in high place who had come to violent ends, and was an English sequel to Lydgate's "Falls of Princes" from Boccaccio. It has been justly said to connect the work of Lydgate with that of Spenser. It was republished in 1563, 1574, 1578, and 1587, each time with additions. The "Induction" and "Complaint of Buckingham," which were contributed by Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, to the edition of 1559, not published till 1563, outweigh all the rest in value.

Aldee published in October, 1579, what [Anthony] Munday may well have regarded as his first piece of substantial work, a religious companion to "The Mirror for Magistrates," called "The Mirrour of Mutabilitie; or, principal part of the Mirrour of Magistrates, selected out of the sacred scriptures." Mirrors were in fashion. There was a "Theatre or Mirror of the World" in 1569; a "Mirror of Madness," in 1576; a "Mirror of Modestie" [by Thomas Colter] had been licensed to Edward White in April, 1579; there was afterwards a "Mirror of Mirth," in 1583 [a "Mirror of Modestie" was published by Robert Greene, 1584]; a "Mirror of Man's Miseries," in 1584; a "Mirror of Magnanimity," in 1599; a "Mirror of Martyrs," in 1601; with more of the kind. Mathematics, Politics, and the Latin Tongue were shown also in "Mirrors." "The Mirrour of Mutabilitie" was a series of metrical tragedies in two parts.
Morley, English Writers, IX. 155.

Mirror of Knighthood, The. A translation of the Spanish romance "Cavallero del Febo or Phebo" ("the Knight of the Sun"), containing the adventures of the Donzel del Phebo, the fair Lindabrides, etc. It belongs to the Amadis cycle of romances.

The whole romance ["Knight of the Sun"] has been translated into English, under the title of the Mirrour of Knighthood, and into French literally from the Spanish, in eight volumes.
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 377.

Mirror of Modesty, The. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1584. It tells the story of Susanna and the elders.

Mirror of the World, The. See the extract.

There was also, upon a hundred leaves of folio, "The Mirrour of the World," translated and printed in the year 1481, with wood-engravings. It was a book translated from a Latin "Speculum vel Imago Mundi" in 1245, for the Duke of Berry, into French verse, which was afterwards turned by a Maistre Gossouin — unless that be only the name of a copyist — into French prose. From that prose Caxton made his translation in 1481 at the request of Hugh Brice, of the Mercers' Company, citizen and alderman of London, and, like Caxton, a Kentish man, who wished for the book as a present to Lord Hastings.
Morley, English Writers, VI. 314.

Mirza. See *Vision of Mirza*.

Mirzam (mėr-zäm′). [Ar. *al-mirzam*, the roarer.] The third-magnitude star β Canis Majoris, in the paw of the animal. The Arabs gave the same name to three other stars: β Canis Minoris and α and γ Orionis.

Mirzapur (mēr-zä-pör′). 1. A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 82° 40′ E. Area, 5,224 square miles. Population (1881), 1,136,796.—2. The capital of the district of Mirzapur, situated on the Ganges 31 miles west-southwest of Benares. It was long noted for its cotton trade. Population (1891), 84,130.

Mirza-Schaffy (mer′za-shäf-fē′). An Oriental poet who was the teacher and friend of Friedrich Bodenstedt during his residence in Tiflis. The "Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," published by Bodenstedt in 1851, are (with one or two exceptions) his own, but are Oriental in spirit and imagery. They became, and still are, extraordinarily popular. See *Bodenstedt*.

Misanthrope, Le (le mē-zän-trōp′). A comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. This play is an almost inexhaustible source of allusions, quotations, proverbial sayings, etc. Its principal interest lies in the development of various pairs of opposing characters in even their lightest shades. It is the ideal of classic comedy.

Here Molière's special vein of satire was worked most deeply and to most profit, though the reproach that the handling is somewhat too serious for comedy is not undeserved. Alceste the impatient but not cynical hero, Célimène the coquette, Oronte the fop, Eliante the reasonable woman, Arsinoé the mischief-maker, are all immortal types.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 310.

Mischabelhörner (mē-shä-bel-hėr′ner). Spurs of Monte Rosa, in the Swiss Alps. They are the Dom (14,940 feet) and the Täschhorn (14,757 feet).

Miseno (mē-sā′nō), **Cape.** A promontory at the northwestern entrance to the Bay of Naples. It was the ancient Misenum, or Promontorium Misenum, and near it there was a city Misenum.

Misenus (mī-sē′nus). In Roman legend, a companion of Æneas.

Miser, The. 1. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell (1671), founded on Molière's "L'Avare."—2. A comedy by Fielding (1733), from the same source.

Misérables, Les (lā mē-zā-räbl′). [F., 'The Unfortunates.'] A novel by Victor Hugo, in five parts: "Fantine," "Cosette," "Marius," "L'Idylle rue Plumet," and "Jean Valjean." It was published in 1862.

Misfortunes of Arthur, The. A tragedy written principally by Thomas Hughes, produced in 1587 before Queen Elizabeth. Eight members of the Society of Gray's Inn coöperated with him, and the "triumphs" and dumb-show were devised principally by Bacon.

Mishnah (mish′nạ̈). A collection of rabbinical discussions on the law of Moses, the object of which was to apply and adapt it to the varying circumstances of life and of the times, and to extend it by logical conclusions and analogies. The word *Mishnah* properly means 'repetition,' then 'instruction,' 'learning.' It was not at first allowable that these discourses should be reduced to writing; they had to be learned by heart, and are called the oral law as opposed to the written law, or the Pentateuch. The beginning of the Mishnah goes back to the time of the Maccabees. It was delivered in the schools orally from generation to generation. At the end of the 2d century A. D. the patriarch Judah I. collected, arranged, and codified the accumulated material in its present shape. The numerous rules and decisions are arranged according to subject in 6 orders (*sedarim*): (1) seeds (*zeraim*), on agriculture; (2) festivals (*moed*); (3) women (*nashim*), on connubial affairs; (4) damages (*nezikim*), civil and criminal laws; (5) sacrifices (*kodashim*); (6) purifications (*tahoroth*). The 6 orders are divided into 63 tracts, and these again into chapters. The explanations of or comments on the Mishnah are called *Gemara*, and both together constitute the Talmud (which see).

Misiones, Pg. **Missiones** (mē-sē-ō′nes). A territory forming the extreme northeastern part of the Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers. An easterly extension, called Upper or Brazilian Misiones, held by Brazil, was claimed by the Argentine government. In 1894 the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States, and was decided in favor of Brazil. Misiones was included in the region called Guayra (which see); was occupied by flourishing Jesuit missions from 1633 to 1767, and is said to have had a population of 130,000. Area, 22,000 square miles. Population, about 25,000(?); of Upper Misiones, 5,000.

Misisaga (mis-ē-sä′gạ̈). A tribe of North American Indians, once a part of the Ojibwa, first known in the middle of the 17th century north of Lake Huron and on Manoulin Island. After the flight of the Huron and Ottawa they spread over southern Ontario. In 1746 they were admitted as the seventh tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy. The name is translated 'great mouth,' referring to the mouth of Mississaugh River emptying into Lake Huron. Their present (1893) number in Ontario is 774. See *Algonquian*.

Misivri (mē-sev′rē). A small town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Black Sea 18 miles northeast of Burgas: the ancient Mesembria. It was a Greek colony.

Miskolcz (mish′kōlts). The capital of the county of Borsod, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 6′ N., long. 20° 49′ E. It has flourishing commerce. Population (1890), 30,408.

Misnia (mis′ni-ạ̈). The Latin name of Meissen.

Misocco (mē-zok′kō), or **Mesocco** (mā-zok′kō), **Valle,** G. **Misox** (mē′zoks). The valley of the Moësa in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of San Bernardino. Length, about 20 miles.

Misogonus (mi-sog′ọ-nus). A rimed play, presumably by Thomas Richards in 1560. It contains songs and has some changes of meter, but is mainly four-lined stanzas. See "Gammer Gurton's Needle" and "Ralph Roister Doister."

Misol, or **Mysol** (mi-sol′). A small island northwest of Papua, situated in lat. 2° 4′ S., long. 130° 12′ E.

Mispah. See *Mizpah*.

Miss Betsy Thoughtless. A novel by Mrs. Haywood, published in 1751.

"Miss Betsy Thoughtless" is rather a clever work and interesting as the first really domestic novel, according to modern ideas, that exists in the language. It has been supposed that Miss Burney took it as the model of her "Evelina" and it is the only novel I know which could have served for the purpose.
Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Century, p. 204.

Miss in her Teens, or the Medley of Lovers. A comedy by David Garrick, produced in 1747 with Garrick as Fribble.

Missinnippi (mis-i-nip′i). A name given in part of its course to the Churchill River.

Missionary Ridge (mish′on-ā-ri rij). A mountain on the border of Georgia and Tennessee, southeast of Chattanooga. It was the scene of the final struggle in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863. The ridge was occupied by the Confederates in a strongly intrenched position. The Federals attacked them in three divisions under Hooker, Thomas, and Sherman, and after a long hand-to-hand fight succeeded in putting them to flight.

Missiones. See *Misiones*.

Mississippi (mis-i-sip′i). [Ind., 'the great river' or 'the father of waters.'] The largest river of North America. It rises in or near Lake Itasca, northern Minnesota, about lat. 47° 13′ N., 1,457 feet above sea-level, traverses part of Minnesota, forms the boundary between Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the west and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the east, flows generally south, and empties in Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico by 5 mouths about lat. 29° N. It is navigable for steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota (about 2,000 miles). The banks below the river level in Mississippi and Louisiana have to be protected by levees. The chief tributaries are the Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri, St. Francis, White River, Arkansas, and Red River from the west, and the Wisconsin, Rock, Illinois, Ohio, and Yazoo from the east. It was discovered by De Soto in 1541, Marquette and Joliet descended it in 1673, and La Salle in 1681; it formed the western boundary of the United States 1783–1803; and its source was discovered by Schoolcraft in 1832. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans are on its banks. Length of the Mississippi to Lake Itasca, 2,[illegible]47 miles. Length of the lower Mississippi with the Missouri, about 3,900 miles. Basin, 1,2[illegible] square miles. The combined river is the longest stream in the world.

Mississippi. One of the Southern States of the United States of America, extending from about lat. 30° 10′ to 35° N., and from long. 88° 5′ to 91° 40′ W. Capital, Jackson. It is bounded by Tennessee on the north, Alabama on the east, the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana on the south, and is separated by the Mississippi on the west from Arkansas and in part from Louisiana. It is one of the Gulf States. Its surface is hilly in part, but generally level. The chief industry is agriculture; the state is one of the first in the production of cotton. It has 76 counties, sends 2 senators and 7 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. The region was visited by De Soto in 1540; the Mississippi River was explored by Marquette and La Salle; an attempt at settlement was made by the French under Iberville at Biloxi in 1699, and a settlement was made on the site of Natchez in 1716. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763, part was ceded to the United States in 1783, and the remainder was acquired in 1811. Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798, and the State was admitted to the Union in 1817. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861, was the scene of various conflicts in the Civil War, including the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was readmitted Feb., 1870. Area, 46,810 square miles. Population (1890), 1,289,600.

Mississippi Scheme, or **Mississippi Bubble.** A speculative scheme formed under the lead of John Law for paying off the national debt of France. It resulted in a financial panic in 1720. See *Law, John*.

Mississippi Sound. A part of the Gulf of Mexico lying south of Mississippi, and partly inclosed by a chain of islands.

Mississippi Valley. The region drained by the Mississippi and its affluents, lying in general between the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The basin includes the whole of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, and Tennessee; portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi; and small parts of New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico, and British America.

Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg. A poem by Thomas Hood, which, "as a sustained piece of metrical humor, is absolutely unique."

The poem is full of rollicking, unhampered fancy. Long as it is, the movement is so rapid that it almost seems to have been written at a heat, — at least, can easily be read at a sitting. Though not without those absurd lapses which constantly irritate us in the poems of Hood's lighter pieces, it is the most lusty and characteristic of them all. Standing at the front of its author's [illegible] verse, it renders him the leading poet humorist of his generation.
Stedman, Victorian Poets, p. 80.

Missolonghi (mis-so-long′gē), or **Mesolonghi** (mā-sō-long′gē), mod. Gr. **Mesolongion** (mā-zō-long′gē-on). A town in the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Patras in lat. 38° 22′ N., long. 21° 25′ E. It was successfully defended by the Greeks against the Turks in 1822 and 1823, and was besieged and taken by the Turks and Egyptians in 1825–26. Byron died there in 1824. Population (1889), 9,476.

Missoula (mi-zö′lạ̈). A river in western Montana which unites with the Flathead to form Clarke's Fork. Its chief head streams are the Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, and Blackfoot rivers.

Missouri (mi-zö′ri). A tribe of the Tciwere division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians. Their name for themselves is *Niut'atci*, 'those who reached the mouth (of the river),' [illegible] the Kansa, which appellation [illegible] into *Missouri*. For many years they have been consolidated with the Oto. The population of the two tribes is given as 358. See *Tciwere*.

Missouri. [See above.] A river in the United States, the largest tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed by the junction [illegible] Montana, [illegible] the Madison (which rises in the National Park) with the Jefferson, flows through Montana, [illegible] in part the boundary between Nebraska, Kansas, [illegible] right and South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri [illegible] the left, traverses Missouri; and unites with the Mississippi 17 miles north of St. Louis. It passes in Montana [illegible] "Gates of the Rocky Mountains" [illegible] Great Falls. Bismarck, Yankton, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City are on its banks. Length [illegible] miles, navigable to Fort Benton [illegible] the total length of the stream to the sea [illegible]

Missouri. A central State of the United States of America, extending from about lat. [illegible] to 40° 30′ N., and from long. [illegible] W. Capital, Jefferson City; chief city, St. Louis. It is bounded by Iowa on the north, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee on the east, [illegible] Mississippi, Arkansas [illegible] south, and Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska [illegible] west (separated in part from Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri). The surface is hilly, undulating [illegible] (low) are in the southwest. The state [illegible] wealth, especially [illegible] Shepherd Mountains [illegible] lead. The leading agricultural products [illegible] wheat, tobacco, oats. The state is one of the first in the raising of live stock and in the production of wine and corn, and has important meat-packing industries, manufactures of flour, iron, etc., and flourishing domestic and foreign commerce. It has 114 counties, sends 2 senators and 15 representatives to Congress, and has 17 electoral votes. The Territory was claimed by France in virtue of exploration; was first settled at St. Genevieve by the French about 1755; was ceded to Spain in 1763; was ceded back to France in 1800; formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803; and was included in Louisiana Territory in 1805. Missouri Territory was formed in 1812, and Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave State in 1821. Martial law was proclaimed there in 1861. It was the scene of several battles in the Civil War. Area, 69,415 square miles. Population (1890), 2,679,184.

Missouri, Great Falls of the. A cataract in the Missouri River, in Montana, above Fort Benton. Width, ¼ mile. Height, 92 feet.

Missouri Compromise. An agreement relative to the extension of slavery, embodied in a bill passed by Congress March 2, 1820, and in the act of Congress admitting Missouri into the Union, passed in 1821. It was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30' north lat., excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited; and on this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. It was abrogated by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854.

Miss Sara Sampson. A play by Lessing, produced in 1755.

Missunde (mis-sön'de). A small village 6 miles east of Schleswig, Prussia, situated on the Schlei. It was the scene of engagements between the Danes and troops of Schleswig-Holstein Sept. 12, 1850, and between the Danes and Prussians Feb. 2, 1864.

Mistake, The. A comedy by John Vanbrugh (1705). It was taken in part from Molière's "Le dépit amoureux." It was acted in 1790 as "Lovers' Quarrels," an alteration by King.

Mistassini (mis-täs-sē'nē), **Lake.** A lake in Canada, an expansion of the river Rupert, which empties into Hudson Bay. Length, about 100 miles(?).

Misterbianco (mēs-ter-be-äng'kō). A small town in Sicily, west of Catania.

Mr. F's Aunt. A noted character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit." She is characterized by "extreme severity and grim taciturnity; sometimes by a propensity to offer remarks . . . totally uncalled for by anything said by anybody, and traceable to no association of ideas."

Mr. H. A play by Charles Lamb. This farce (in two acts) was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, London, in Dec., 1806, but did not survive the first night of its appearance. In America, however, it was performed with some success. The point of the play is the anxiety of the hero to conceal his name (Hogsflesh) and the way in which all his devices to this end are frustrated by his unhappy destiny.

Mr. Midshipman Easy (ē'zi). A sea story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1836.

Mistra (mēs'trä), or **Misitra** (mēs'ē-trä). A fortress and town near Sparta, Greece, built in 1248. The fortress, founded in the 13th century by the prince of Achaia, is one of the most curious and complete memorials of mediæval life now existing. On the slopes remain hundreds of ruined palaces, and fortified streets, and the summit is crowned by a great castle with imposing groups of battlemented and machicolated towers and every [illegible] of the middle ages.

Mistral (mēs-träl'), **Frédéric.** Born at Maillane, Bouches-du-Rhone, France, Sept. 8, 1830. A Provençal poet, belonging to the brotherhood or society of Provençal poets known as "Les Félibres." Among his works (in Provençal, with French translations) are "Mirèio" ("Mireille," 1859), "Calendau" (1867), [illegible] (1875), "Lou Tresor dóu Felibrige" (1879-86: a Provençal-French dictionary), "Nerto" (1884), "La rèino Jano" (1890).

Mistress, The. A "love-cycle" by Abraham Cowley, published in 1647.

Mistretta (mēs-tret'tä). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 60 miles northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 12,535.

Mita. See *[illegible]*.

Mitau (mē'tou), Lett. **Jelgava** (yel'gä-vä), Russ. **Mitava** (mē-tä'vä). The capital of the government of Courland, Russia, on the Aa 25 miles southwest of Riga. It was the residence of the dukes of Courland from the middle of the 16th century. Population ([illegible]), [illegible].

Mitchel (mich'el), **John.** Born at Dungiven, County Derry, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1815: died March 20, 1875. An Irish [illegible], a leader in the "Young Ireland" [illegible]

Mitchel, Ormsby McKnight. Born in Union County, Ky., Aug. 28, 1810: died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862. An American astronomer and general. [illegible] He wrote "Planetary and Stellar Worlds" (1848), "Orbs of Heaven" (1851), etc.

Mitchell, Donald Grant: pseudonym **Ik Marvel.** Born at Norwich, Conn., April, 1822. An American essayist and novelist. He graduated at Yale in 1841; studied law in New York; was consul at Venice 1853-55; and has since lived on his estate Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut. He has written "Reveries of a Bachelor" (1850), "Dream Life" (1851), "My Farm of Edgewood" (1863), "Seven Stories with Basement and Attic" (1864), "Wet Days at Edgewood, etc." (1864), "Rural Studies, etc." (1867), a novel "Doctor Johns, etc." (1866), "Bound Together, etc." (1884), "Out-of-Town Places," a reprint of "Rural Studies" (1884), "English Lands, etc." (1889-90), etc.

Mitchell, Elisha. Born at Washington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793: died in the Black Mountains, N. C., June 27, 1857. An American chemist, surveyor, and clergyman, noted for exploration of the mountains of North Carolina.

Mitchell, Mrs. (**Lucy Myers Wright**). Born at Urumiah, Persia, 1845: died at Berlin, Germany, March 10, 1888. An American archæologist. She married Samuel S. Mitchell, an artist, in 1867, and passed most of her life abroad. She wrote "A History of Ancient Sculpture" (1883).

Mitchell, Maria. Born at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818: died at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889. An American astronomer, daughter of William Mitchell (1791-1868): professor of astronomy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from 1865. She received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1852 and Columbia in 1887, was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and was a member of various scientific associations.

Mitchell, Mount. The highest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, situated in the Black Mountains, Yancey County, North Carolina. Height, 6,710 feet. It is also called the Black Dome. It is named from Professor Elisha Mitchell, who perished while exploring the mountain in 1857.

Mitchell, Silas Weir. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1829. An American physician and author, noted for researches in toxicology, the nervous system, etc. He has edited "Five Essays: On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious Fevers, etc." (1858), and has written "Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake" (1860), "Researches upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents" (with E. T. Reichert (1886), "Wear and Tear, or Hints for the Overworked" (1871), "Injuries of the Nerves, etc." (1873), "Fat and Blood" (1877), "Hephzibah Guinness, and Other Stories" (1880), "Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, etc." (1881), "In War Time," a novel (1885), Poems (1882 and 1887), "Doctor and Patient" (1887), "Characteristics" (serially, 1891), etc.

Mitchell, Sir **Thomas Livingstone.** Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, June 16, 1792: died at Carthona, Darling Point, Australia, Oct. 5, 1855. A British explorer in Australia. At sixteen years of age he entered the Peninsular army, and was promoted lieutenant Sept. 16, 1813, and major Aug. 29, 1826. In 1828 he was appointed surveyor-general to the colony of New South Wales. He is best known from his four expeditions into the interior of Australia, 1831-35 and 1836-45. He was appointed lieutenant colonel in 1841. He published "Three Expeditions" (1838), "Journal" of his fourth expedition (1848), "The Lusiad of Camoens closely translated" (1854), etc.

Mitchelstown (mich'elz-toun). A town in County Cork, Ireland. It was the scene of a riot between the Home Rulers and police Sept. 9, 1887.

Mitchill (mich'il), **Samuel Latham.** Born at North Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1764: died at New York, Sept. 7, 1831. An American physician, naturalist, politician, and miscellaneous writer. He founded, with Dr. Edward Miller and Dr. Elihu H. Smith, the "New York Medical Repository," and was its chief editor.

Mite, Sir Matthew. The "nabob" in Foote's play of that name. He returns from a profitable residence in India with ill-gotten gains, which he uses to annoy and ruin his neighbors.

> Foote brought on the stage an Anglo-Indian chief, dissolute, ungenerous, and tyrannical, ashamed of the humble friends of his youth, hating the aristocracy, yet childishly eager to be numbered among them, squandering his wealth on pandars and flatterers, tricking out his chairmen with the most costly hot-house flowers, and astounding the ignorant with jargon about rupees, lacs, and jaghires.
>
> *Macaulay*, [illegible]

Mitford (mit'ford), **John.** Born at Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 13, 1781: died at Benhall Vicarage, April 27, 1859. An English writer and clergyman. [illegible]

Mitford, Mary Russell. Born at Alresford, Hampshire, Dec. 16, 1787: died at Swallowfield, Jan. 10, 1855. An English author. [illegible] ter's earnings. At ten years of age she dr[illegible] and in 1812 "Blanche of Castile." In 1820 her father's irregularities obliged her to support herself by literature. "Julian," a tragedy, was accepted by Macready and performed at Covent Garden, March 15, 1823. "The Foscari" was produced by Charles Kemble, Nov. 4, 1826 and "Rienzi," her best tragedy, was produced at Drury Lane, Oct. 9, 1828. The sketches entitled "Our Village" began in the "Lady's Magazine" in 1819 and gained great popularity. "Belford Regis, etc.," a novel, was published in 1835, and "Recollections of a Literary Life, etc.," in 1852. She also published a number of poems, sonnets, stories of American life, stories for children, etc.

Mitford, William. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1744: died at Exbury, Feb. 10, 1827. An English historian. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1761, but left without a degree. He entered the Middle Temple in 1763, but never practised. The first volume of his "History of Greece," suggested by Gibbon, appeared in 1784: the work was completed in 1810. He was a member of Parliament 1785-90, 1796-1806, and 1812-1818.

Mithra (mith'rä), or **Mithras** (mith'ras). In ancient Persian mythology, the god of light, later of the sun. His worship was introduced into Rome.

> After Pontus in Asia Minor, previously held by Persia, had been conquered by Pompey, the worship of Mithras superseded the Dionysia, and extended over the Roman Empire. The Emperor Commodus was initiated into these Mysteries; and they have been maintained by a constant tradition, with their penances and tests of the courage of the candidate for admission, through the Secret Societies of the Middle Ages and the Rosicrucians, down to the modern faint reflex of the latter, the Freemasons. The Mithraic rites supplied the model of the initiatory ceremonies observed in those societies, and are described by Justin Martyr and Tertullian as resembling the Christian Sacraments. The believers were admitted by the rite of baptism; they had a species of Eucharist; while the courage and endurance of the neophyte were tested by twelve consecutive trials denominated Tortures, undergone within a cave constructed for the purpose, and lasted forty days before he was admitted to a participation in the Mysteries. The peculiar symbol of these rites have been found all over Europe; and the burial-place of the Three Kings of Cologne, Caspar, Balthasar, and Melchior, was shown as the tombs of the Magians that visited Bethlehem.
>
> *Knight*, Symbolical Language, p. xxiv.

Mithridate (mēt-rē-dät'). A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 13, 1673.

Mithridates (mith-ri-dā'tēz) (more correctly **Mithradates** (mith-ra-dā'tēz)) **VI. Eupator,** surnamed "The Great." Born about 132 B. C.: died 63 B. C. King of Pontus 120-63. He subjugated the peoples on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and conquered the Crimea and southern Russia. He next attacked Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, client states of Rome, which caused the interference of that power. War broke out in consequence in 88. He rapidly made himself master of all the Roman possessions in Asia Minor, except Magnesia on the Mæander, and caused a general massacre of the Italian inhabitants, said to have numbered 80,000, or, according to others, 150,000. He also instigated a rising of the European Greeks, to whose aid he sent a formidable land and naval force under his general Archelaus. Archelaus was defeated by Sulla at Chæronea in 86 and at Orchomenus in 85. Sulla crossed the Hellespont to Asia, and dictated a peace at Dardanus in 84. Mithridates surrendered his fleet, paid a heavy war indemnity, and restored all his conquests, retaining Pontus only. In 83 a second war broke out, owing to his failure completely to evacuate Cappadocia. The proprætor Murena invaded Pontus, but was defeated and forced to withdraw. Peace was restored in 81 on the basis of the treaty of Dardanus. In 74 a third war broke out, occasioned by an attempt on the part of Mithridates to take possession of Bithynia, which had been bequeathed to the Romans by his son-in-law Nicomedes III., late king of Bithynia. Mithridates defeated M. Aurelius Cotta at Chalcedon in 74, but was expelled from his own kingdom by Lucullus, and took refuge with his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus defeated the latter at Tigranocerta in 69, but was unable to prevent Mithridates from reconquering Pontus and ravaging Bithynia and Cappadocia. He was superseded by Cn. Pompeius, who defeated Mithridates on the Lycos in 66, and compelled the surrender of Tigranes at Artaxata. Mithridates fled to Panticapæum, and was planning a new campaign when his troops revolted. He was at his own bidding put to death by a Celtic soldier in 63, after having vainly sought to kill himself by poison.

Mithridates, King of Pontus. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1678.

Mithridatic Wars (mith-ri-dat'ik wârz). Three wars between Rome and Mithridates, king of Pontus. The Romans were commanded in the first (88-84 B. C.) by Sulla and his lieutenant Fimbria; in the second (83-81) by Murena; and in the third (74-63) by Lucullus, later by Pompey. In the last Mithridates and his ally Tigranes were defeated, and Pontus was annexed to Rome in 63.

Mitla (mēt'lä), or **Mictlan** (mēk-tlän'). [Nahuatl, 'place of the dead': called by the Zapotecs *Lyo-Baa*, entrance to the grave.] A group of large ruined buildings in the state of Oajaca, Mexico, about 20 miles southeast of Oajaca City. They are built of adobe and stone, and some of them are elaborately ornamented with a kind of mosaic work produced by stones set in cement. There are also mural paintings. The origin and purpose of the Mitla buildings are unknown. At the time of the conquest they appear to have been occupied by Zapotec Indians. There is a modern village on the site.

Mitre (mē'trä), **Bartolomé.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1821. A celebrated Argentine general, statesman, journalist, and author. Banished by Rosas, he lived successively in Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, and was a noted journalist in all those countries. He served in the Uruguayan army 1838–1846, and in the Bolivian army 1847; as colonel of artillery, took part in the overthrow of Rosas, 1852; opposed Urquiza, led the movement by which Buenos Ayres declared itself independent, Sept. 17, 1852, was made minister of the interior and later minister of war of the Buenos Ayres government; and in the latter capacity commanded the army which was defeated by Urquiza at Cepeda Oct. 23, 1859, the result being the reunion of Buenos Ayres with the Argentine Confederation. Mitre was then elected governor of Buenos Ayres, May, 1860; and, new difficulties having arisen with the federal government, he defeated Urquiza's army at Pavon, Sept. 11, 1861. Soon after Mitre was made president *ad interim*, and in Oct., 1862, was elected president of the new Argentine Republic for six years. With his term opened an era of great prosperity. During two years he commanded the allied army against Paraguay. (see *Triple Alliance.*) At the end of his term Mitre was made minister to Brazil. He was a presidential candidate in 1874, and, being defeated, headed an abortive rebellion. In 1891 he was again a candidate, but subsequently withdrew his name. In 1852 General Mitre founded "La Nacion" which became the most important journal of the Platine region, and remained under his direction. Besides poems, essays, speeches, etc., he published two historical works, the "Historia de Belgrano" (1857 *et seq.*) and the "Historia de San Martin" (1884: English abridged translation 1893).

Mitre (mī'tėr), **The.** A noted London tavern, formerly standing in Mitre Court, off Fleet street. It was Dr. Samuel Johnson's favorite resort. There were other taverns of the name in London.

Mitrowitz (mit'rō-vits). A town in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Save in lat. 44° 58′ N., long. 19° 37′ E. It occupies the site of the ancient Sirmium. Population (1890), 9,541.

Mitscherlich (mitsh'er-lich), **Eilhard.** Born at Neuende, near Jever, Germany, Jan. 7, 1794: died at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1863. A noted German chemist, professor at Berlin from 1821. He discovered isomorphism in 1818. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Chemie" (1829–40), etc.

Mittelmark (mit'tel-märk). A region in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, extending from the Havel eastward to the Oder. It comprised the districts around Brandenburg, Berlin, and Potsdam, forming part of the old possessions of Brandenburg, and of the original holding of the house of Hohenzollern in 1415.

Mittermaier (mit'ter-mī-er), **Karl Joseph Anton.** Born at Munich, Aug. 5, 1787: died at Heidelberg, Aug. 28, 1867. A German jurist and politician, professor at Heidelberg from 1821. He wrote works on criminal law, etc.

Mittu (met'tö). An independent Nigritic tribe of the eastern Sudan, between the Dinka and the Nyam-Nyam. The Madi, Abaka, and Luba are subtribes. The northern dialects differ from the southern. In customs the Mittu are much like the Sofi and the Bongo but are not so hardy. They are agriculturists in a fertile country; are good bowmen and musicians; live in poor huts; and keep no cattle.

Mittweida (mit'vī-dä). A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zschopau 34 miles west by south of Dresden. Population (1890), 11,298.

Mituas (mē-tö'äz). A horde of Indians of the upper Orinoco valley, on the llanos bordering the Guaviare affluent (Colombia). They are described as very degraded savages. The Mituas have been doubtfully referred to the Arawak or Maypure stock.

Mitylene. See *Mytilene.*

Mivart (miv'ärt), **St. George.** Born at London, Nov. 30, 1827. An English naturalist. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851, became a lecturer in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862, and was appointed professor of biology in University College, Kensington, in 1874. He has published "On the Genesis of Species" (1871), "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy" (1873), "The Cat" (1880), "Nature and Thought" (1882), etc.

Miwok, or **Meewoc** (mē'wok). The southern division of the Moquelumnan stock of North American Indians, comprising 23 small tribes whose pristine habitat extended from the Cosumnes to the Fresno, and from the snow-line of the Sierra Nevada to San Joaquin River, except a strip along the latter occupied by the Cholovone. The name signifies 'men' or 'people' in the dialect formerly spoken north of the Stanislaus. See *Moquelumnan.*

Mixco (mēs'kō). A city and stronghold of the ancient Cakchiquel Indians of Guatemala, about 25 miles north of the modern Guatemala City. It was on a nearly inaccessible hill, and was fortified with great skill. In 1525 the Spaniards, under Gonzalo de Alvarado, besieged it for a month, and finally took it by assault after a terrible fight. The town was burned, and only its ruins remain; the surviving inhabitants were removed to the modern village of Mixco, 5 miles east of Guatemala.

Mixes (mē'Hāz). An Indian race of southeastern Mexico, in the mountains of the isthmus of Tehuantepec (states of Oajaca and Chiapas). By language they are related to the Zoques. Historians describe them as very savage, and cannibals; but they early submitted to the whites, and are now a degraded but peaceful part of the country population.

Mixtecs (mēs-tāks'), or **Mixtecas** (mēs-tā'käz). An Indian race of southern Mexico, in the mountains of western Oajaca and the adjacent parts of Guerrero and Puebla. At the period of the Spanish conquest they also occupied the corresponding parts of the Pacific coast, and at one time had extended eastward to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from which they were driven by the Zapotecs. They were frequently at war with the Aztecs of Mexico. They were considerably advanced in civilization, built adobe or stone houses, were agriculturists but brave warriors, and had a form of picture-writing. The Mixtecs readily submitted to the Spaniards, and are now useful citizens. They number not less than 200,000. By their language they are allied to the Zapotecs (which see).

Mizar (mī'zär or mē'zär). [Ar. *mízâr*, a waist-cloth or apron.] The familiar name of the bright second-magnitude double star ζ Ursæ Majoris. Smyth says the name was unknown to the Arabs, but was introduced in consequence of a conjecture of Scaliger's. The appropriateness is not evident. The same name is also, rarely, applied to ε Boötis.

Mizen (miz'en). A character in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."

> In this character-piece Flip, the sea-brute, is contrasted with Beau Mizen, the sea-fop; but the latter is, in some degree, a copy of Baker's Maiden, the progenitor of the family of Dundreary. *Doran*, English Stage, I. 213.

Mizpah (miz'pä), or **Mizpeh** (miz'pe). [Heb., 'watch-tower.'] The name of several places mentioned in Old Testament history. (*a*) A place in Gilead: sometimes identified with Tel es-Safiyeh (about lat. 32° 5′ N.). (*b*) A place in Benjamin, Palestine: probably on the site of Nebi-Samwil, 5 miles northwest of Jerusalem.

> Mispeh, the culminating point of the tribe of Benjamin, became the meeting-place of the tribes, the Washington of the Israelite federation. This mountain, which rises nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the horizon of Jerusalem, was not made to serve as the site of a great city. On the contrary, it was an excellent spot for those federal diets which were soon to assume a sacred character. The ark was never established there, but the *sofet* was induced to make it his habitual residence, and no doubt the political importance of Mispeh had some weight in the providential selection of Jerusalem for such brilliant destinies. Jerusalem is only a league from Mispeh, and from the top of the mountain the little acropolis (*millo*) of the Jebusites on the hill of Sion must have been visible. *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 302.

Mizraim (miz-rā'im). The Hebrew name of Egypt.

> Mizraim, the brother of Cush, is the Hebrew name of Egypt. It signifies 'the two Mazors,' or walls of fortification. On the Asiatic side Egypt was defended from attack by a chain of fortresses sometimes called Shur, or 'the wall' by the Canaanites, and it was from this line of defence that the name of Mazor was derived. The name, however, did not apply to the whole of Egypt. It denoted only Lower or Northern Egypt, which extended from the sea to the neighbourhood of the modern Cairo. The rest of the country was Upper Egypt, called Pe-to-Res, 'the land of the South,' in ancient Egyptian, the Pathros of the Old Testament (Isaiah xi. 11). The division of Egypt into two provinces dated from prehistoric times, and has been remembered through all the vicissitudes of Egyptian history down to the present day. It was essentially 'the double land' and its rulers wore a double crown. Hence the use of the dual form, "the two Mazors," in Hebrew. Here and there, where Lower Egypt is alone alluded to, the singular Mazor is employed, but otherwise the dual "Mizraim" only is found throughout the Old Testament. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 52.

Mjöllnir (myėl'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, Thor's hammer, "the crusher," made by the dwarfs. It was the trusty weapon of Thor in his constant warfare against the giants.

Mjösen (myė'sen), **Lake.** The largest lake in Norway, about 35 miles northeast of Christiania at the nearest point. Length, 62 miles. Greatest depth, 1,500 feet.

Mlawa (mlä'vä). A town in the government of Plock, Russian Poland, 67 miles north-northwest of Warsaw. Population (1893), 10,387.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē). [Gr. Μνημοσύνη, the mother of the Muses.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.

Mnesicles (nē'sik-lēz). [Gr. Μνησικλῆς.] Architect of the Propylæum (begun 437 B.C.). It was 5 years in building, and cost about $2,000,000. An inscription with his name, but later in time, has been found among the ruins of the Propylæum.

Mnevis (nē'vis). The ancient Egyptian sacred bull of Heliopolis.

> Apis of Memphis, Mnevis of Heliopolis, and Pakis of Hermonthis, are all links that bind together the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Egypt of the stone age. They were the sacred animals of the clans which first settled in these localities, and their identification with the deities of the official religion must have been a slow process never fully carried out, in fact, in the minds of the lower classes. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 66.

Moab (mō'ab). A Semitic tribe settled at the southeastern end of the Dead Sea (the modern district of Kerak). In Gen. xix. Moab and Ammon are represented as descendants of Lot, and their names are explained from their incestuous origin. The Moabites appear to have been a warlike tribe, and the Israelites during their wanderings through the desert tried to avoid an encounter with them. During the period of the Judges they opposed the Israelites until they were routed by Ehud (Judges iii.). Saul and David (whose ancestress Ruth was a Moabitess) subjugated them. After Solomon's death Moab fell to the northern kingdom. After Ahab's death Mesha refused to pay tribute. They were afterward, according to the cuneiform inscriptions, subjected to Assyria, Shalman, Camoshnadab, and Musuri being mentioned as kings of Moab paying tribute. They participated in the fall of Jerusalem through the Babylonians, and Nebuchadnezzar subjected them on his expedition against Egypt. They appear after the exile as seeking to maintain friendly relations with the Judeans. Later they were subjected to the Nabateans, the Maccabees, and the Romans. Chemosh was their principal divinity; another was Baal Peor. The only authentic monument of the Moabite civilization thus far known is the so-called Moabite Stone. See below.

Moabite Stone. A slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of 34 lines in Hebrew-Phenician characters: the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 890 B.C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites. See *Mesha.*

Moadoc. See *Modoc.*

Moallakât (mō-äl-lä-kät'). A collection of seven Arabic poems, composed by different authors in the 6th and 7th centuries.

Moaria (mō-ā'ri-ä). [NL.] A hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so named from the supposed former range of the moa. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moatcaht (mō'äch-ät), or **Mowachaht.** The people to whom the name *Nootka* was first applied, a tribe of North American Indians living near Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. They numbered 254 in 1884. See *Aht.*

Moawiyah (mō-ä-wē'yä). Governor of Syria, and, after his victory over Ali, calif 661–680 A.D. He founded the dynasty of the Ommiads which held the califate for 89 years (661–750) with Damascus as capital.

Mobangi. Same as *Ubangi.*

Moberly (mō'bėr-li). The capital of Randolph County, central Missouri. Population (1890), 8,213.

Mobile (mō-bēl'). A river in Alabama which is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and falls into Mobile Bay. Length, about 45 miles.

Mobile. A city, capital of Mobile County, Alabama, situated on Mobile River in lat. 30° 41′ N., long. 88° 2′ W. It is the only seaport and the largest city of the State. It has a large trade in timber, naval stores, coal, etc., and is one of the leading ports in the country for the export of cotton. It was founded by De Bienville in 1702, was the capital of Louisiana until 1720; passed to Great Britain in 1763 and to Spain in 1783, was taken by the Americans under Wilkinson in 1813; and became a city in 1819. It was occupied by the Federals April 12, 1865. It has now steamer lines to Liverpool and New York. Population (1890), 31,076.

Mobile Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in the southwestern part of Alabama. Length, about 36 miles.

Mobile Bay, Battle of. A naval victory gained Aug. 5, 1864, by the Federals (with 7 sloops of war and 4 iron-clad monitors), under Farragut, over the Confederates (with the ram Tennessee, which had to surrender, and 3 gunboats), under Buchanan.

Mobile Point. A sandy point at the eastern entrance of Mobile Bay: the site of Fort Morgan (previously Fort Bowyer).

Mobilian. See *Creek.*

Mobimas. See [illegible].

Möbius (mė'bē-os), **August Ferdinand.** Born at Schulpforta, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1790: died at Leipsic, Sept. 26, 1868. A German mathematician and astronomer, professor at Leipsic from 1816. His chief work is "Der barycentrische Kalkul" (1827).

Möbius, Paul Heinrich August. Born at Leipsic, May 31, 1825: died at [illegible], Aug. 8, 1889. A German theologian and author, son of A. F. Möbius. He wrote [illegible] tragedy, a catechism, [illegible], etc.

Möbius, Theodor. Born at Leipsic, June 22, 1821: died there, [illegible] 1890. A German philologist, son of A. F. Möbius, appointed professor at Leipsic in 1859, and at Kiel in 1865. He has published numerous works on Scandinavian philology and literature.

Mocarabians (mō-ka-rā'bi-anz). See the extract and *Mozarabes.*

> A complete toleration had been granted by the first conquerors to the Christian Goths, who, under the name of Mocarabians (mixed Arabians), lived in the midst of the Musulmans. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 81.

Mocetenas. See *Moscetenas.*

Mocha (mō'kạ̈; Arab. pron. mō'ċhä). A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 43° 13′ E.: long famous for its export of coffee. Population, about 5,000.

Mochica. See *Chimu.*

Mock Astrologer, The. See *Evening's Love, An.*

Mock Doctor, The. 1. A farce by Henry Fielding, slightly altered from Molière's comedy "Le médecin malgré lui," and produced with Garrick in the cast about 1736.—2. An English libretto of Gounod's "Le médecin malgré lui," by Charles Kenny. The opera was produced under this name at London in 1865.

Möckern (mek'ern). A small town in Prussian Saxony, situated on the Ehle 14 miles east of Magdeburg. Here, April 5, 1813, the Prussians under York defeated the French under Eugène de Beauharnais.

Möckern. A village 2 miles northwest of Leipsic. Here, Oct. 16, 1813, Blücher defeated the French under Marmont (part of the battle of Leipsic).

Mocoas (mō-kō'äz). A tribe of Indians in southern Colombia, about the upper Caqueta or Japurá and its branches. They are an agricultural and peaceable race, and are noted for their skill in weaving and dyeing cotton fabrics, and in other small industries. At present they are partially civilized, and speak a corrupt dialect of the Quichua. Their own language, with that of the Mesayas and other neighboring tribes, appears to constitute a distinct stock. The Engaños or Ingaños, on the Engaño River, a branch of the Caqueta, are either identical with the Mocoas or closely allied to them.

Mocobis (mō-kō-bēz'), or **Mbocobis.** An Indian tribe or group of tribes in the northern part of the Argentine Republic (Gran Chaco region), about the river Vermejo. They are still numerous, subsist mainly by hunting and rapine, but have cattle and horses derived from Spanish stock. Their villages are composed of slight huts, and are frequently moved in search of fresh pasture. The Mocobis belong to the Guaycuru linguistic stock, and are closely allied to the extinct Abipones and to the modern Tobas, with whom, however, they are almost constantly at war.

Mocochies, or **Mucuchies.** See *Timotes.*

Moctezuma. See *Montezuma.*

Moctezuma. See *Oposura.*

Moctoby. See *Biloxi.*

Modena (mō'de-nä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 987 square miles. Population (1891), 286,716.

Modena. The capital of the province of Modena, Italy, situated between the Secchia and the Panaro, in lat. 44° 39′ N., long. 10° 56′ E.: the ancient Mutina. The cathedral, consecrated in 1184, is a well-designed Romanesque structure. The west façade is one of the best of its date in Italy: it has three round-arched portals, a gallery of graceful triple arcades which is continued around the church, a large wheel window, and much interesting sculpture. There are two sculptured porches on the south side. The three-aisled [illegible] sculpture and tombs. The [illegible] of the cathedral, [illegible] is one of the best of its kind. [illegible] The massive square lower stage, [illegible] which springs [illegible] two [illegible] tiers and is pierced with [illegible] (the tower). Other [illegible] are the art academy, university, [illegible] library, and ducal palace. Modena became a Roman colony about 183 B. C. It was situated on the [illegible] Way, [illegible] Roman city. It became the capital of the duchy of Modena ruled by the [illegible] in the 16th century [illegible] (See *Mutinensian War* and [illegible].) Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Modena, Duchy of. A former duchy of northern Italy, comprising the modern provinces of Modena, Massa-Carrara, and Reggio (in Emilia). [illegible] became rulers of Modena about [illegible] was annexed to the [illegible] 1848–49 [illegible] was united [illegible].

Modern Athens, The. Boston, or Edinburgh.

Modern Babylon, The. London.

Modern Messalina, The. Catharine II. of Russia.

Modern Painters. A work [illegible], by John Ruskin, published 1843, 1846, 1856, and 1860.

Modica (mod'ē-kä). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 30 miles southwest of Syracuse: the ancient Motyca. There are considerable [illegible] in the vicinity. Population (1881), [illegible].

Modigliana (mō-dēl-yä'nä). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, 37 miles northeast of Florence.

Modish (mō'dish), **Lady Betty.** In Cibber's comedy "The Careless Husband," a brilliant coquettish woman of quality, wayward and selfish, but not heartless: one of the principal characters in the play. Mrs. Oldfield was celebrated in the part.

Modjeska (mod-jes'kä), **Helena.** Born at Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844. A noted Polish actress. Her maiden name was Opido. She married her guardian Modjeska when about 17 years of age, and with him joined a company of strolling players. In 1868 she married the Count Bozenta Chlapowski, and about that time became very successful in her profession. She made her first appearance in America in 1877 as Adrienne Lecouvreur, in an English version of the play, at San Francisco, after a very short study of the language. She has been well received in America, and has made a number of tours throughout the country. Her rôles are numerous, including Beatrice, Ophelia, Imogen, Juliet, Rosalind, etc.

Modlin. See *Novogeorgievsk.*

Mödling (měd'ling). A town in Lower Austria, 9 miles south-southwest of Vienna. Population (1891), commune, 11,120.

Modoc, or **Modock** (mō'dok). [Pl., also *Modocs.*] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly occupied the shores of Little Klamath, Modoc, and Clear lakes, Oregon, and the valleys of Lost River and its tributaries. It also had transitory settlements eastward to Goose and Warner lakes, on the California border. After their conflict with the United States government in 1872–73, through which they became well known, about 80 of the Modoc were removed to Indian Territory. The remainder, about 140, have resided since 1869 near Yaneks, on Sprague River, Klamath reservation, Oregon. The name is adapted from Moatokni, signifying 'southerners.' (See *Lutuamian.*) Written by some authorities *Moatoc* and *Modook.*

Modoc War. A war between the United States government and the Modoc Indians led by Captain Jack. The Modocs refused in 1872 to go to the Klamath reservation in southern Oregon, and went to the Lava Beds. At a conference between General Canby and the Indians, April, 1873, the former was treacherously killed. War followed; the band had to surrender; and Captain Jack was executed.

Modred (mō'dred), or **Mordred** (môr'dred). The treacherous nephew of King Arthur: a knight of the Round Table.

Modugno (mō-dön'yō). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 6 miles west-southwest of Bari. Population (1881), 8,525; commune, 9,880.

Moe (mō'e), **Jörgen Ingebrektsen.** Born on the estate Moe, Ringerige, Norway, 1813: died at Christiansand, 1880. A Norwegian poet and theologian. His father was a peasant. He studied theology in Christiania after 1830. His first literary venture was the little "Samling af Sange, Folkeviser og Stev i norske Almuedialecter" ("Collection of Songs, Ballads, and Staves in the Norwegian Popular Dialects"), published in 1840. With public assistance he now set about the collecting, in various parts of Norway, of popular literature of the same character, and in 1841, in collaboration with Peter Christian Asbjörnsen (born 1812), published "Norske Folke-Eventyr" ("Norwegian Folk-Tales"). A collection of his later poems appeared in 1845 under the title "At hænge paa Juletræet" ("To Hang on the Christmas Tree"). His earlier poems were collected and published as "Digte" ("Poems") in 1849. In 1853 he became a clergyman, and ultimately was made bishop of Christiansand. His collected works, "Samlede Skrifter," were published at Christiania in 1877 in 2 vols.

Möen (mė'en). An island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, situated southeast of Zealand. Chief town, Stege. Area, 81 square miles. Population, about 13,000.

Mœnus (mē'nus). The Latin name of the Main.

Mœræ (mē'rē). [Gr. Μοῖραι.] The Greek goddesses of fate: the Fates. Homer uses the name in the singular, as of a single divinity, and also in the plural. He also calls them the 'spinners of the thread of life.' By Hesiod they are spoken of both as daughters of Night and as daughters of Zeus and Themis. They were represented as three in number: Clotho (the spinner), Lachesis (disposer of lots), and Atropos (the inevitable). The first spun the thread of life, the second fixed its length, and the third severs it. Also *Moira.*

Mœris (mē'ris), **Lake.** [Gr. ἡ [illegible].] According to Herodotus, an artificial lake in Middle Egypt, west of the Nile, 50 miles southwest of Cairo, near the modern Lake Birket el-Kurun. Its existence has been doubted. See the extract.

> A king named Mœris [illegible] Lake Mœris. [illegible] Lower Egypt and the Western Delta [illegible] Lake Mœris [illegible] two [illegible] Lake Mœris to have extended over the whole of the lowlying land which skirts the Libyan cliffs between Illahoun and Medinet el-Fayoom; but recent explorations have proved that the dikes by which this pretended reservoir was bounded are modern works, erected probably within the last two hundred years. I no longer believe that Lake Mœris ever existed. If Herodotus did actually visit the Fayoom, it was probably in summer, at the time of the High Nile, when the whole district presents the appearance of an inland sea. What he took for the shores of this lake were the embankments which divided it into basins and acted as highways between the various towns. *Maspero*, Egypt. Archæol. (trans.), p. 35.

Moero (mwä'rō) or **Meru** (mā'rö), **Lake.** A lake in central Africa, about lat. 9° 30′ S. It is traversed by the upper Kongo.

Mœsia (mē'shiạ̈). [Gr. Μοισία.] In ancient geography, a province of the Roman Empire, lying north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and west of the Black Sea, corresponding nearly to modern Bulgaria and Servia. It was made a Roman province about 16 B. C.; was divided later into Mœsia Superior (in the west) and Mœsia Inferior (in the east); and was overrun by Goths in the 3d and 4th centuries.

Mœsogoths (mē'so-goths). Those Goths who, after their conversion to Christianity by Ulfilas about the middle of the 4th century, settled in Mœsia, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. See *Goths* and *Ulfilas.*

Mofadhdhal (mō-fäd'däl), **Abul Abbas Al-.** Died 784 A. D. An Arabian poet, philologist, and genealogist. His principal work was a collection of the most celebrated longer poems of the Arabs, 128 in number, called after him the "Mofadhdhaliat," which is the oldest anthology of Arabian poets. His other works were a book of proverbs, a treatise on prosody, and a vocabulary.

Moffat (mof'ạt). A watering-place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 43 miles south by west of Edinburgh. It has mineral springs. Population (1891), 2,290.

Moffat, Robert. Born at Ormiston, East Lothian, Dec. 21, 1795: died at Leigh, Aug. 8, 1883. A celebrated Scottish missionary. For a while he was occupied as under-gardener, but after a course of study he was accepted by the London Missionary Society in 1816, arrived at Cape Town Jan. 13, 1817, and labored among the Bechuana until 1870. By 1826 he had prepared a spelling-book of the Bechuana language. Parts of the Scriptures were translated into Bechuana. The New Testament was completed and carried by him to London in 1839. In London he met David Livingstone, who married his daughter in 1844. The translation of the Old Testament into Bechuana was finished in 1857. He returned to England finally in June, 1870. He published "Missionary Labours in South Africa" (1842).

Mogador (mog-ạ-dōr'), or **Suera** (swā'rä). A seaport in Morocco, situated on the Atlantic in lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 9° 43′ W. It has important commerce. The French bombarded it in 1844. Population, about 19,000.

Moghileff. See *Mohileff.*

Mogilas (mo-gē'läs), or **Mogila** (mo-gē'lä), **Peter.** Born about 1596: died 1647. A Russian prelate and theologian. He drew up the "Orthodox Confession," the leading symbol of the Eastern Church.

Mogollon (mō-gō-lyōn', corrupted into mō-gō-yōn'). A subtribe of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians, living in the Mogollon Mountains, Arizona. See *Gileño.*

Mogollons (mō-gō-yōnz'). [Sp. *Mogollones;* probably from *mogote,* lump.] The name of several ranges of mountains in Arizona and New Mexico.

Mogontiacum (mō-gon-tī'ạ-kum). A Roman name of Mainz.

Mogridge (mog'rij), **George.** Born at Ashted, near Birmingham, Feb. 17, 1787: died at Hastings, Nov. 2, 1854. An English writer, chiefly of juveniles. He entered into partnership with his brother in the japan trade in Birmingham, and, failing in business, took to literature. He published the "Juvenile Culprits" (1829), "Juvenile Moralists" (1829), the "Churchyard Lyrist" (1832), "A Ramble in the Woods" (1840), "Soldiers and Sailors" (1842), etc. He used various pseudonyms, including "Old Humphrey," "Peter Parley" (first used by S. G. Goodrich), etc.

Mogrovejo (mō-grō-vā'hō), **Toribio de.** Born in 1538: died at Saña, Peru, March 23, 1606. A Spanish prelate, archbishop of Lima from 1581. He was canonized in 1680 as St. Toribio.

Mogul (mō-gul'), **Great.** An Indian diamond, said to have been seen at the court of Aurung-Zeb in 1665, and to have weighed 280 carats.

Moguls (mō-gulz'). The Mongols or Mongolians; specifically, in history, the subjects of the Mogul empire (see below).

Moguls (mō-gulz'), or **Mughals** (mö'galz), **Empire of the.** A Mohammedan Tatar empire in India. It began with Baber, conqueror of Hindustan, 1526, and was at its height under Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurung-Zeb. After the death of the last-named (1707) the empire split up and the power passed to the Mahrattas and British. The last (nominal) emperor was deposed in 1857 (died 1862).

Mohács (mo'häch). A town in the county of Baránya, Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 58′ N., long. 18° 37′ E. Here, Aug. 29, 1526, the Turks under Soliman II. defeated the Hungarians under Louis II.; and Aug. 12, 1687, the Imperialists under Charles of Lorraine inflicted a crushing defeat on the Turks. Population (1890), 14,403.

Mohammed (mō-ham'ed), or **Mahomet** (ma-hom'et). ['The praised one': the name is also written *Mahomed*, *Muhammad* (the Arabic form), *Mahmoud*, *Mehemet*, etc.] Born at Mecca, Arabia, about 570: died at Medina, Arabia, June 8, 632. The founder of Mohammedanism, or Islam ('surrender,' namely, to God). He was the posthumous son of Abdallah by his wife Amina, of the family of Hashim, the noblest among the Koreish, and was brought up in the desert among the Banu Saad by a Bedouin woman named Halima. At the age of six he lost his mother, and at eight his grandfather, when he was cared for by his uncle Abu-Talib. When about twelve years old (582) he accompanied a caravan to Syria and may on this occasion have come for the first time in contact with Jews and Christians. A few years later he took part in the "sacrilegious war" (so called because carried on during the sacred months, when fighting was forbidden) which raged between the Koreish and the Banu Hawazin 580-590. He attended sundry preachings and recitations at Okatz, which may have awakened his poetical and rhetorical powers and his religious feelings; and for some time was occupied as a shepherd, to which he later refers as being in accordance with his career as a prophet, even as it was with that of Moses and David. When twenty-five years old he entered the service of the widow Khadijah, and made a second journey to Syria, on which he again had an opportunity to come in frequent contact with Jews and Christians, and to acquire some knowledge of their religious teachings. He soon married Khadijah, who was fifteen years his senior. Of the six children which she bore him, Fatima became the most famous. In 605 he attained some influence in Mecca by settling a dispute about the rebuilding of the Kaaba. The impressions which he had gathered from his contact with Judaism and Christianity, and from Arabic lore, began now strongly to engage his mind. He frequently retired to solitary places, especially to the cave of Mount Hira, north of Mecca. He passed at that time (he was then about forty years old) through great mental struggles, and repeatedly meditated suicide. It must have been during these lonely contemplations that the yearnings for a messenger from God for his people, and the thought that he himself might be destined for this mission, were born in his ardent mind. During one of his reveries, in the month of Ramadhan, 610, he beheld in sleep the angel Gabriel, who ordered him to read from a scroll which he held before him the words which begin the 96th sura (chapter) of the Koran. After the lapse of some time, a second vision came, and then the revelations began to follow one another frequently. His own belief in his mission as apostle and prophet of God was now firmly established. The first convert was his wife Khadijah, then followed his cousin and adopted son Ali, his other adopted son Zeid and Abu-Bekr, afterward his father-in-law and first successor (calif). Gradually about 50 adherents rallied about him. But after three years' preaching the mass of the Meccans rose against him, so that part of his followers had to resort to Abyssinia for safety in 614. This is termed the first hejira. Mohammed in the meanwhile continued his meetings in the house of one of his disciples, Arqam, in front of the Kaaba, which later became known as the "House of Islam." At one time he offered the Koreish a compromise, admitting their gods into his system as intercessors with the Supreme Being, but, becoming conscience-stricken, took back his words. The conversion of Hamza and Omar and 39 others in 615-616 strengthened his cause. The Koreish excommunicated Mohammed and his followers, who were forced to live in retirement. In 620, at the pilgrimage, he won over to his teachings a small party from Medina. In Medina, whither a teacher was deputed, the new religion spread rapidly. To this period belongs the vision or dream of the miraculous ride, on the winged horse Borak, to Jerusalem, where he was received by the prophets and thence ascended to heaven. In 622 more than 70 persons from Medina bound themselves to stand by Mohammed. The Meccans proposed to kill him, and he fled on the 20th of June, 622, to Medina. This is known as the hejira ('the flight'), and marks the beginning of the Mohammedan era. This event formed a turning-point in the activity of Mohammed. He was thus far a religious preacher and persuader; he became in his Medinian period a legislator and warrior. He built there in 623 the first mosque, and married Ayesha. In 624 the first battle for the faith took place between Mohammed and the Meccans in the plain of Bedr, in which the latter were defeated. At this time, also, Mohammed began bitterly to inveigh against the Jews, who did not recognize his claims to be the "greater prophet" promised by Moses. He changed the attitude of prayer (kibla) from the direction of Jerusalem to that of the Kaaba in Mecca, appointed Friday as the day for public worship, and instituted the fast of Ramadhan and the tithe or poor-rate. The Jewish tribe of the Banu Kainuka, settled at Medina, was driven out; while of another Jewish tribe, the Banu Kuraiza, all the men, 700 in number, were massacred. In 625 Mohammed and his followers were defeated by the Meccans in the battle of Ohud. The following years were filled out with expeditions. One tribe after another submitted to Mohammed, until in 631 something like a definite Mohammedan empire was established. In 632 the prophet made his last pilgrimage to Mecca, known as the "farewell pilgrimage" or the "pilgrimage of the announcement" or of "Islam." In the same year he died while planning an expedition against the frontier of the Byzantine empire. Mohammed was a little above the middle height, of a commanding figure, and is described as being of a modest, tender, and generous disposition. His manner of life was very simple and frugal. He mended his own clothes, and his common diet was barley bread and water. But he enjoyed perfumes and the charms of women. His character appears composed of the strongest inconsistencies. He could be tender, kind, and liberal, but on occasions indulged in cruel and perfidious assassinations. With regard to his prophetic claims, it is as difficult to assume that he was sincere throughout, or self-deceived, as that he was throughout an impostor. In his doctrines there is practically nothing original. The legends of the Koran are chiefly drawn from the Old Testament and the rabbinical literature, which Mohammed must have learned from a Jew near Mecca, though he presents them as original revelations by the angel Gabriel. See *Koran*.

Mohammed I., or **Mahomet.** Sultan of the Turks 1413-21, a younger brother of Bajazet I.

Mohammed II., surnamed "The Conqueror" and "The Great." Born about 1430: died 1481. Sultan of Turkey 1451-81, son of Amurath II. whom he succeeded. He besieged and captured Constantinople in 1453, and conquered the Morea, Servia, Bosnia and Albania, and made the Crimea a dependency of Turkey (1475). He was defeated by Hunyadi at Belgrad in 1456, and unsuccessfully besieged Rhodes in 1480.

Mohammed III. Died 1603. Sultan of Turkey 1595-1603, son of Amurath III. whom he succeeded. His army defeated the Imperialists at Keresztes in 1596.

Mohammed IV. Born about 1641: died 1691. Sultan of Turkey 1648-87, son of Ibrahim whom he succeeded. He was deposed as a result of the reverses sustained by his arms at Vienna (1683) and Mohacs (1687).

Mohammed Ali. See *Mehemet Ali*.

Mohammedan Empire. See *Calif* and *Mohammed*.

Mohammerah (mō-häm'me-rä). A small town in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, on the Karun near the Turkish frontier.

Moharram. See *Muharram*.

Mohave (mō-hä'vā). [Pl., also *Mohaves*. The name means 'three mountains.'] A tribe of North American Indians. They number about 2,000 (1893), living upon the lower Colorado River in Arizona, about one third being on the Colorado River reservation, Arizona. See *Yuman*.

Mohave (mo-hä'vā) **Desert.** A low-lying basin in San Bernardino County, southeastern California.

Mohawk (mō'hâk). [Pl., also *Mohawks*. The word is derived from the Algonquin *maqua*, bears.] A tribe of North American Indians. The Hurons called them *Agniehronnon*, abbreviated by the French to *Agnie*. Their villages were along the valley of the Mohawk River, New York, but they claimed the territory north to the St. Lawrence and south to the Delaware River watershed and the Catskill Mountains. They were the first tribe of the region to obtain firearms, and their frontier position made them so conspicuous that their name was often used by the English and the New England tribes for the whole Iroquois Confederacy. Their present (1893) number is over 2,000. See *Iroquois*.

Mohawk (mō'hâk). A river in New York which joins the Hudson 9 miles north of Albany. It forms the Cohoes Falls (70 feet high) near its mouth. Length, about 175 miles.

Mohegan (mo-hē'gan), or **Monhegan** (mon-hē'gan). A tribe of North American Indians. They once lived chiefly on Thames River, Connecticut, and claimed a large territory extending eastward into Massachusetts and Rhode Island and west along the coast to Guilford. After the destruction of the Pequots in 1637 they claimed their country. They had once formed one tribe with those Indians under Sassacus against whom Uncas rebelled and led the Thames River band. On the fall of Sassacus in 1637, most of the survivors of the Pequots came under the Mohegan chief. After the death of King Philip in 1676 the Mohegan were the only important body in the region. They became scattered, some joining the Brotherton Indians in New York. See *Mahican* and *Algonquian*.

Mohican. See *Mahican*.

Mohileff, or **Moghileff** (mo-gē-lef'). A government of western Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigoff, and Minsk. The surface is level and undulating. The chief occupation is agriculture. It belonged formerly to Lithuania, and was annexed by Russia in 1772. Area, 18,551 square miles. Population (1890), 1,387,000.

Mohileff- (or **Moghileff-**) **on-the-Dnieper.** The capital of the government of Mohileff, situated on the Dnieper about lat. 53° 55′ N., long. 30° 12′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Near it, July 23, 1812, the French under Davout defeated the Russians under Bagration. Population (1893), [illegible].

Mohileff- (or **Moghileff-**) **on-the-Dniester.** A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Dniester about lat. 48° 25′ N., long. 27° 50′ E. Population (1893), 29,340.

Mohl (mōl), **Hugo von.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, April 8, 1805: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, April 1, 1872. A German botanist, brother of Robert von Mohl: professor of botany at Tübingen from 1835. He was an authority on vegetable anatomy and physiology.

Mohl, Julius von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Oct. 28, 1800: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1876. A German-French Orientalist, brother of Robert von Mohl. He became professor of Oriental literature at Tübingen in 1826, resided 1826-27 and 1830-31 at London and Oxford, and was appointed professor of Persian in the Collège de France in 1847. He edited the "Shahnamah" (1838-68), etc.

Mohl, Robert von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Aug. 17, 1799: died at Berlin, Nov. 5, 1875. A German jurist. He published works on constitutional law, political science, etc., including "Geschichte und Litteratur der Staatswissenschaft" (1855-58), "Staatsrecht, Völkerrecht und Politik" (1860-69).

Möhler (mė'ler), **Johann Adam.** Born at Igersheim, Würtemberg, May 6, 1796: died at Munich, April 12, 1838. A German Roman Catholic theologian, professor at Tübingen, and after 1835 at Munich. His chief work is "Symbolik" (1832).

Mohn (mōn). A small island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Livonia, Russia, situated northeast of Ösel.

Mohoce. See *Tusayan*.

Mohocks (mō'hoks). Ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the 18th century: so called from the Indian tribe Mohawks or Mohocks.

> In 1712 a tribe of young men of the higher classes, who assumed the name of Mohocks, were accustomed nightly to sally out drunk into the streets to hunt the passers-by and to subject them in mere wantonness to the most atrocious outrages. . . . Matrons inclosed in barrels were rolled down the steep and stony incline of Snow Hill. Watchmen were unmercifully beaten and their noses slit. Country gentlemen went to the theatre, as if in time of war, accompanied by their armed retainers. A bishop's son was said to be one of the gang, and a baronet was among those who were arrested.
>
> *Lecky*, England in the 18th Century, I. 522, 523.

Mohotze. See *Tusayan*.

Mohr (mōr), **Eduard.** Born at Bremen, Feb. 19, 1828: died at Malange, Africa, Nov. 26, 1876. A German traveler. He visited Polynesia, the Bering Sea, and California, traveled in Natal, Zululand, and Matabeleland in 1866-67 and 1869-70, and died at Malange, Angola, where he was recruiting carriers for an exploration of Lunda and adjoining countries. He published "Reise- und Jagdbilder aus der Südsee" (1868) and "Nach den Victoria-Fällen des Zambesi" (1875).

Mohr, Karl Friedrich. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Nov. 4, 1806: died at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1879. A German chemist and physicist, professor of pharmacy at Bonn from 1867.

Mohrungen (mō'röng-en). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 60 miles southeast of Dantzic. Here, Jan. 25, 1807, the French under Bernadotte defeated the Russians.

Mohs (mōs), **Friedrich.** Born at Gernrode, Anhalt, Germany, Jan. 29, 1773: died at Agordo, near Belluno, Italy, Sept. 29, 1839. A German mineralogist, professor successively at Gratz, Freiberg, and Vienna. He wrote "Grundriss der Mineralogie" (1822-24), etc.

Mohun (mō'hun), **Charles**, fifth Baron Mohun. Born about 1675: killed in a duel in Hyde Park, London, Nov. 15, 1712. An English desperado, the eldest son of Charles, fourth Baron Mohun. On Dec. 9, 1692, he was associated with Captain Richard Hill in the murder of William Mountfort the actor. From 1694 to 1697 he served in Flanders. After [illegible] he sat in the House of Lords as a staunch Whig. He was repeatedly engaged in duels, and twice tried for murder and acquitted. In 1701 he was involved in a protracted lawsuit with James Douglas, fourth duke of Hamilton, over the estate of the Earl of Macclesfield, which resulted in a duel and the death of both parties. This duel (Mohun being represented by a fictitious "Harry" Mohun) figures in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

Mohun, Michael. Born about 1625: died at London, Oct., 1684. An English actor. Before the civil war he performed at the [illegible], Drury Lane. He fought as captain in the [illegible] in England and in Flanders. He returned with [illegible], and was with Killigrew's company [illegible] the "best actor in the world," [illegible] Shakspere wrote. He played [illegible] April 8, 1663, and in the theater of Lincoln's Inn Fields after 1682. [illegible] pletons, etc.

Moigno (mwan-yō'), **François Napoléon Marie.** Born at Guéméné, Morbihan, France, April 20, 1804: died at St.-Denis, July 13, 1884. A French mathematician and scientist. He wrote "Leçons de calcul" (1840-44), etc.

Moir (moir), **David Macbeth**: pseudonym **Delta.** Born at Musselburgh, Jan. 5, 1798: died at Dumfries, July 6, 1851. A Scottish [illegible]. Among his works are [illegible] "Mansie Wauch" (1828), "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century" (1851), etc.

Moira, Earl of. See *Hastings*, [illegible].

Moirai. See *Moira*.

Moissac (mwä-säk'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, southern France, situated on the Tarn [illegible] miles northwest of Montauban. The abbey church, St.-Pierre et St.-Paul, is remarkable for the porch of its narthex and for its cloister. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Moivre (mwävr), **Abraham de.** Born at Vitry, Champagne, France, May 26, 1667: died at London, Nov. 27, 1754. A noted French mathematician. He published "Doctrine of Chances" (1718), etc., and invented the mathematical formula named from him "De Moivre's theorem."

Moja. See *Mojos*.

Mojácar (mo-Hä'kär). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, situated near the coast 100 miles east of Granada. Population (1887), 4,404.

Mojaisk. See *Mozhaisk*.

Mojave. See *Mohave*.

Mojos (mō'Hōz). An Indian tribe of northern Bolivia, now (1894) living about the great head streams of the Madeira River, especially on the Mamoré. Before the conquest they probably numbered at least 25,000. They were a mild, agricultural race, readily received the Jesuit missionaries in the 17th century, and have ever since remained devout Catholics. Fifteen large missions were established in their territory, and still exist as villages: the largest, Trinidad (founded 1687), is now the capital of Beni. The Mojos are much sought after as canoe-men and rubber gatherers. They are industrious, and excel in artistic work. The tribe has been greatly reduced, principally by epidemics, but is still said to number 30,000 (perhaps too high an estimate, as all the mission Indians are classed with them). They belong to the great Arawak or Maypure stock. Also written *Moxos*. Their language is sometimes called *Moja* or *Moxa*.

Mokanna (mo-kän'nä) (surname of **Atha ben Hakem**). [Ar., 'veiled.'] Killed about 780. A Mohammedan impostor in Khorasan. He is the hero of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" in the first part of Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

Mokattam (mo-kät'am) **Hills.** A low range near Cairo in Egypt, noted for its quarries.

Moki. See *Tusayan*.

Moko (mō'ko). [Pl., also *Mokos*.] An African tribe inland from Old Calabar, between the Kamerun Mountains and the Cross River. In America all slaves shipped from Old Calabar used to be called *Mokos*.

Mokshan (mok-shän'). A town in the government of Penza, Russia, about 27 miles north-northwest of Penza. Population (1893), 13,659.

Mola (mō'lä). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 12 miles southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 12,435.

Mola, Pietro Francesco, called **Mola di Roma.** Born about 1621: died at Rome about 1665. An Italian landscape-painter.

Mola di Gaeta. See *Formia*.

Molale (mo-la'lā), or **Molele** (mo-la'lā). The western tribe of the Wailatpuan stock of North American Indians: originally an offshoot of the Cayuse. They are essentially mountain Indians, dwelling in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, at various points between Mount Hood (in Clackamas County) and Mount Scott (in Klamath County). There are 31 on the Grande Ronde reservation, Oregon, and there are some in the mountains west of Klamath Lake. See *Wailatpuan*.

Molay, or **Molai** (mo-lā'), **Jacques de.** Born in Burgundy: burned at Paris, March 18, 1314. The last grand master of the Templars, 1298–1314. See *Templars*.

Molbech (mol'beeh), **Christian.** Born at Soröe, Denmark, Oct. 8, 1783: died at Copenhagen, June 23, 1857. A noted Danish philologist and historian. Among his philological works are a "Danish Dictionary" ([illegible]), "Danish Dialect Lexicon" (1833–41), etc.

Molbech, Christian Knud Frederik. Born at Copenhagen, July 20, 1821: died at Kiel, May 20, 1888. A Danish poet and dramatist. He studied at the Copenhagen University after 1839. In 1840 appeared a first volume of poems, "Billeder af Jesu Liv" ("Pictures from the Life of Jesus"). The romantic drama "Klintekongens Brud" ("The Bride of the Mountain King") appeared in 1845, in which year also was produced the comedy "Venusbjerget" ("The Venusberg"). A [illegible] of poems with the title "Dämring" ("Twilight") appeared in 1848. "Dante," a tragedy, is from 1852. In 1853 he was made professor of the Danish language and literature at Kiel, which position he held until [illegible], when he returned to Copenhagen and began work [illegible]. In [illegible] had appeared "Digte lyriske og [illegible]" [illegible]. Afterward [illegible] turned his attention [illegible] the comedy "Rente[illegible]" [illegible] drama "Ambro[illegible]" [illegible]. He also [illegible] ("Guddommelige [illegible]) [illegible].

Mold (mōld). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, situated on the Alyn [illegible] miles south-southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), [illegible]. See *Hallelujah Victory*.

Moldau (mol'dou). The principal river in Bohemia. It rises in the Böhmerwald, flows past Prague, and joins the Elbe 18 miles north of Prague. Length, about [illegible].

Moldavia (mol-dā'vi-ä). G. **Moldau** (mol'dou), F. **Moldavie** (mol-dä-vē'). A former principality, now a part of Rumania. Capital city, Jassy. It is bounded by Bukowina on the north, Russia (separated by the Pruth) on the east, Wallachia on the south and Transylvania (separated by the Carpathians) on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and is traversed by the Sereth. It was founded early in the 14th century (see the extract), became tributary to Turkey early in the 16th century; was ruled for more than a century (until 1821) by Fanariot families, and was frequently under Russian influence. Alexander John Cusa was elected prince in 1859. It was formally united with Wallachia in 1861. See *Rumania*.

> Another Rouman migration, passing from the land of Marmaros north of Transsilvania, founded the principality of Moldavia between the Carpathians and the Dniester. This too stood to the Hungarian crown in the same shifting relation as Great Wallachia, and sometimes transferred its vassalage to Lithuania and Poland.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 452.

Molé (mō-lā'), Comte **Louis Matthieu.** Born at Paris, Jan. 24, 1781: died at his Château Champlâtreux, Nov. 25, 1855. A French politician, minister of foreign affairs 1830, and premier 1836–39.

Molé, Matthieu. Born 1584: died 1656. A French politician. He was appointed president of the Parliament of Paris by Richelieu in 1641, a post which he retained until 1653. He became keeper of the great seal in 1651.

Molech (mō'lek), or **Moloch** (mō'lok). ['King.' In 1 Ki. xi. 7, he is mentioned as an idol of the Ammonites, but the worship of Molech was spread among all the Canaanitish and Semitic tribes.] A form of Baal, the sun-god, or the personification of the male generative principle in nature. Molech represents the sun in his fierce destructive aspect. The worship of Molech consisted in offering human sacrifices. The god was represented with a bull's head and long arms to receive the victims, which were lifted up to an opening in the breast of the brass statue and rolled into the furnace blazing inside. Whether the victims were first killed, or were burned alive, is a disputed question. The worship of Molech was at different periods introduced into Israel, with its principal place in the valley of Hinnom: so under Ahaz (king of Judah 734–728 B. C.), Manasseh (697–642), and Amon (642–640). In the cuneiform inscriptions *malik* ('ruler,' properly 'decider') can be the epithet of any god, but it is especially applied to Adar, who is among others the god of the destructive south or midday sun, and in the Old Testament is called Adrammelech (Adar malik): to him children were sacrificed (2 Ki. xvii. 31), although in the Assyrian-Babylonian literature no reference to human sacrifices in honor of a divinity has been found. At Carthage the bloody rites of Molech were officially suppressed by the emperor Tiberius (14–37 A. D.).

Molele. See *Molale*.

Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (mō-loṅ-bāk'saṅ-zhoṅ'). A northwestern suburb of Brussels. Population (1890), 48,723.

Moleschott (mō'le-shot), **Jacob.** Born at Bois-le-Duc, Netherlands, Aug. 9, 1822: died at Rome, May 20, 1893. A noted Dutch-Italian physiologist, professor of physiology successively at Zurich (1856), Turin (1861), and Rome (1879). He was made a senator of the kingdom of Italy in 1876. Among his works are "Physiologie der Nahrungsmittel" ("Physiology of Food" 1850), "Lehre der Nahrungsmittel" (1850: Eng. trans. as "Chemistry of Food and Diet," 1856), "Der Kreislauf des Lebens" (1852), etc.

Moléson (mō-lā-zōṅ'). A noted peak and point of view in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 18 miles east of Lausanne. Height, 6,578 feet.

Molesworth (mōlz'wėrth), **Richard,** third Viscount Molesworth. Born in 1680: died Oct. 12, 1758. An English field-marshal, second son of Robert, first Viscount Molesworth. He was entered at the Temple, but abandoned the law and joined the army in Holland. He was present at Blenheim, and was one of Marlborough's aides-de-camp at Ramillies on May 23, 1706, when he saved the duke's life. In 1735 he was made major-general; in 1739 lieutenant-general in Ireland; in 1751 commander-in-chief in Ireland; and in 1757 field-marshal.

Molesworth, Sir **William.** Born at London, May 23, 1810: died there, Oct. 22, 1855. An English baronet and politician, son of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth. He entered Cambridge, but finished his education at Edinburgh University. He lived in southern Europe until 1831, when he took part in the reform movement, and was returned member of Parliament for East Cornwall in 1832. He associated himself with Grote and J. S. Mill, and was disliked for his radical opinions. In April, 1835, he started the "London Review." His special work was in colonial policy. His edition of Hobbes's works was published in 16 volumes from 1839 to 1845. In July, 1855, he was appointed colonial secretary.

Molesworth, William Nassau. Born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816: died at Rochdale, Dec. 19, 1890. An English historian. He graduated at Cambridge in 1839, and in 1844 was appointed vicar of Spotland, near Rochdale. He was a friend of John Bright. His chief works are a "History of England from 1830" (1871–73), a "History of the Reform Bill of 1832" ([illegible]), "History of the Church of England from [illegible]" ([illegible]).

Molfetta (mol-fet'tä). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 16 miles northwest of Bari. Population (1881), 30,056.

Molière (mo-lyãr'): the stage name of **Jean Baptiste Poquelin** (pok-laṅ'). Born at Paris, Jan. 15, 1622: died there, Feb. 17, 1673. A celebrated French dramatist and actor, the greatest French writer of comedies. He graduated from the Jesuits' College in Paris, after spending five years in the companionship of Chapelle, Bernier and Cyrano de Bergerac (1636–41). Even before graduation Molière was promised the office of tapissier valet de chambre to the king, a distinction already held by his family for two generations. He was not yet twenty when he followed the court to Narbonne on the memorable trip that witnessed the execution of Cinq-Mars and the last victory of Richelieu. At twenty-three he began to devote his entire time to acting and play-writing. At the head of a troop of actors he performed in Paris and the provinces (1643–58). He settled down finally at Paris, where he was very successful until 1666. From that time on, the enmities contracted in his public career and the troubles in his own house embittered his life, told on his work, and probably hastened his death. He was seized with illness while acting the "Malade imaginaire" for the first time, and died a few hours later, at his own house, from hemorrhage. His comedies include "Les précieuses ridicules" (1659), "École des maris" (1661), "École des femmes" (1662), "Le mariage forcé" (1664), "Le misanthrope" (1666), "Le médecin malgré lui" (1666), "Tartufe" (1667), "Amphitryon" (1668), "L'Avare" (1668), "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" (1670), "Les fourberies de Scapin" (1671), "Les femmes savantes" (1672), "Le malade imaginaire" (1673), etc. His works were published for the first time as "Œuvres de M. Molière" (1674). The first complete set, edited by Vinot and La Grange, was entitled "Œuvres de M. Molière, revues, corrigées et augmentées" (1682). The best modern edition of Molière's complete plays was made by Despois (finished by Paul Mesnard) in the "Collection des grands écrivains" (1873–89).

> Independently of the characters which Molière shares with all the great names of literature, his fertility and justness of thought, the felicity of the expression in which he clothes it, and his accurate observation of human life, there are two points in his drama which belong, in the highest degree, to him alone. One is the extraordinary manner in which he manages to imbue farce and burlesque with the true spirit of refined comedy. This manner has been spoken of by unfriendly critics as "exaggerated," but the reproach argues a deficiency of perception. Even the most roaring farces of Molière, even such pieces as "M. de Pourceaugnac" and the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," demand rank as legitimate comedy, owing to his unmatched faculty of intimating a general purpose under the cloak of the merely ludicrous incidents which are made to surround the fortunes of a particular person. This general purpose (and here we come to the second point) is invariably a moral one. Of all dramatists, ancient and modern, Molière is perhaps that one who has borne most constantly in mind the theory that the stage is a lay pulpit, and that its end is not merely amusement, but the reformation of manners by means of amusing spectacles. . . . In brilliancy of wit he is, among dramatists, inferior only to Aristophanes and Congreve. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 311.

Molina (mō-le'nä), **Alonso de.** Born in Escalona about 1510: died at Mexico, 1585 (?). A Spanish Franciscan missionary. He went to Mexico when a child, early learned the Nahuatl tongue, and acted as interpreter to the first Franciscan missionaries, subsequently joining the order. His books on the Nahuatl language were among the earliest printed in America, and are greatly prized by bibliophilists.

Molina, Juan Ignacio. Born in Talca, Chile, June 23, 1737: died at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 12, 1829. A Jesuit historian. After the expulsion of his order (1767) he lived in Italy, and in 1774 settled at Bologna. His principal works are "Saggio sulla storia naturale di Chile" (1782) and "Saggio della storia civile di Chile" (1787). They were widely read, and there are many editions in various languages.

Molina, Luis. Born at Cuenca, New Castile, 1535: died at Madrid, Oct. 12, 1600. A Spanish Jesuit theologian. He propounded in 1588 the doctrine that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it – that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious. His chief work is "Liberi arbitrii etc., concordia" (1588).

Molinara (mō-lē-nä'rä), **La.** [It., 'The Milleress or Mill Girl.'] An opera by Paisiello, produced at Naples in 1788, in London in 1803.

Moline (mō-lēn'). A city in Rock Island County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi near Rock Island. Population (1890), 12,000.

Molinella (mō-le-nel'lä). A town in the province of Bologna, Italy, 19 miles northeast of Bologna. Population (1881), commune, 11,336.

Molinists (mō'li-nists). 1. Those who hold the opinions of Luis Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination.—2. The Quietists, or followers of Miguel Molinos, who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

Molino del Rey (mo-lē'nō del rā'). [Sp., 'king's mill.'] A place about 4 miles west of the city of Mexico, and ½ mile from Chapultepec Castle, which commands it. Here in 1847, were several massive stone buildings used as mills and foundries. These buildings, defended by 4,000 Mexicans under Leon and Perez, were stormed by about the same number of United States troops under Worth, Sept. 8. The battle was one of the hardest fought of the war, and the loss on both sides was heavy.

Molinos (mo-lē'nos), **Miguel.** Born at or near Saragossa, Spain, Dec. 21, 1640: died at Rome, Dec. 29, 1696. A Spanish mystic, founder of the Quietists. He was condemned by the Inquisition in 1687. His most noted work is "Guida spirituale" ("Spiritual Guide," 1675).

Molique (mo-lēk'), **Wilhelm Bernhard.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Oct. 7, 1802: died at

Cannstatt, Würtemberg, May 10, 1869. A German violinist, and composer especially for the violin. Spohr gave him a few lessons, and he studied at Munich with Rovelli. He was leader of the royal band at Stuttgart 1826–49. In the latter year he went to England where he taught and passed the rest of his professional life. In 1866 he retired to Cannstatt.

Molise (mō-lē'se). A former province of the kingdom of Naples, now the province of Campobasso, in the compartimento of Abruzzi and Molise, Italy.

Moliterno (mō-lē-ter'nō). A small town in the province of Basilicata, southern Italy.

Molitor (mō-lē-tor'), Comte **Gabriel Jean Joseph.** Born at Hayange, Lorraine, March 7, 1770: died at Paris, July 28, 1849. A French marshal, distinguished throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Essling and Wagram in 1809.

Moll (mōl), **Herman.** Died Sept. 22, 1732. A Dutch-English geographer. He established himself in London in 1698. Among his works are "A System of Geography" (1701), "A History of the English Wars in France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany, etc." (1705), a "New Map of the Earth and Water according to Wright's, alias Mercator's, Projection," "Nieuwe Kaart von noord-Amerika" (1720), and many other maps (of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America) and charts.

Moll Cutpurse. See *Cutpurse.*

Möllendorf (mėl'len-dorf), **Richard Joachim Heinrich von.** Born in Priegnitz, Jan. 7, 1724: died at Havelberg, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1816. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the Seven Years' War. He was victorious over the French at Kaiserslautern, May 23, 1794. He did not command in the second battle.

Moller (mol'ler), **Georg.** Born at Diepholz, Hannover, Jan. 21, 1784: died March 13, 1852. A noted German architect.

Moll Flanders (mol flan'dėrz), **The Life of.** A tale by Defoe, published in 1722.

> "Moll Flanders" is a sort of English version of "Manon Lescaut," but there is no comparison between them as works of art and passion; from this point of view Defoe is as crude as Prevost on this one occasion was subtle and exquisite. *Gosse*, Eng. Lit. in 18th Century, p. 181.

Möllhausen (mėl'hou-zen), **Balduin.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1825. A German traveler in the United States, and writer of novels and works of travel. He has published "Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach der Südsee" (1858: republished as "Wanderungen durch die Prairien und Wüsten des westlichen Nordamerika," 1860), "Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nordamerikas bis zum Hochplateau von Neumexiko" (1861), etc.

Mollinedo y Saravia (mōl-yē-na'Ᶎhō ē sä-rä-vē'ä), **Antonio Gonzalez,** often called **Antonio Gonzalez de Saravia.** Born about 1745: died near Oajaca, Mexico, Dec. 2, 1812. A Spanish general. He was captain-general of Guatemala July 28, 1801, to March 14, 1811; and subsequently served against the revolutionists in Mexico. He was captured when they took Oajaca, and shot.

Mölln (mėln). A town in Lauenburg, province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 24 miles east of Hamburg. Eulenspiegel is alleged to have been buried there. Population (1890), 3,834.

Mollwitz (mol'vits). A village south of Brieg, in Silesia. Here, April 10, 1741, was gained the first Prussian victory in the Silesian wars. Frederick the Great was in nominal command, but left the battle-field, and Schwerin and Leopold of Dessau were the real chiefs. The Austrians were commanded by Neipperg. Each army numbered about 22,000, and lost about 4,500. Also *Molwitz.*

Molly Maguires (mol'i ma-gwīrz'). [A name assumed (from *Molly*, a familiar form of the name *Mary*, and *Maguire*, a common Irish surname) by the members of the Irish organization, in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise.] 1. A lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.—2. A secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, in 1877.

Moloch. See *Molech.*

Mologa (mo-lō'gä). A town in the government of Yaroslaff, Russia, situated on the Mologa, near its junction with the Volga, 175 miles north of Moscow. Population (1893), 7,930.

Mologa. A tributary of the Volga. Length, about 300 miles.

Molokai (mō-lō-kī'). One of the Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Oahu and northwest of Maui. The surface is mountainous. Length, 35 miles. Area, 270 square miles.

Molossians (mọ-losh'ianz). [Gr. Μολοσσοί.] An ancient tribe or race of Epirus, in northern Greece. They occupied at first a district in the center, but ultimately their kings ruled over all Epirus. Their breed of shepherd-dogs was famous.

Molossus (mọ-los'us). [Gr. Μολοσσός.] In Greek legend, the son of Neoptolemus and Andromache.

Moltke (molt'ke), Count **Hellmuth Karl Bernhard von.** Born at Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oct. 26, 1800: died at Berlin, April 24, 1891. A celebrated Prussian field-marshal. He was the son of Fritz von Moltke, an officer first in the Prussian and afterward in the Danish service. He graduated at the military academy at Copenhagen in 1818; received a commission in the Danish army in 1819; entered the Prussian army in 1822; completed his studies at the military academy at Berlin 1823–26; was assigned to duty on the general staff in 1832; and assisted the sultan Mahmud II. in the reorganization of the Turkish army on the Prussian model during a leave of absence 1835–39. He was appointed chief of the general staff in 1858 and, in conformity with the determination of William I. to raise Prussia to the rank of a great military power, immediately began a reorganization of the army on an enlarged plan, which, with the parliamentary support of Count von Bismarck, the head of the cabinet, and of General von Roon, the secretary of war, was completed in 1863. He was the chief strategist in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864, in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, and in the Franco-German war 1870–71. He was promoted general of infantry in 1866; was created a count in 1870; was made field-marshal in 1871, and a life member of the Prussian Upper House in 1872. He resigned his post as chief of staff in 1888. Among his works are "Briefe über Zustände, etc., in der Türkei 1835–39" (1841), "Der russisch-türkische Feldzug 1828–29" (1845), and "Geschichte des deutsch-französischen Krieges von 1870–71" (1891). The appendix to the last contains a fuller version of the article on the battle of Königgrätz and the war of 1866 which appeared in 1881. His "Briefe" (1892) cover a period of 65 years, including, besides those from Turkey, letters from Rome 1845–46, and Paris and Russia 1856–61. His collected works including numerous letters, essays, speeches, autobiographical notes, and a novel, appeared 1891–93. His military works were published separately 1892–93.

Moluas (mō-lö'äs). See *Luba.*

Molucca (mọ-luk'ạ) **Passage.** A sea passage lying between Gilolo on the east and the northern part of Celebes on the west.

Moluccas (mọ-luk'äz), or **Spice Islands.** A collection of islands belonging to the Dutch, situated in the Malay Archipelago east of Celebes and west of Papua. The chief islands are Gilolo, Ternate, Amboyna, Ceram, Buru, and the Banda Islands. The surface is generally mountainous. The group is noted for the production of cloves and nutmegs. The inhabitants are generally Alfures, Malays and Papuans. The islands were discovered and taken possession of by the Portuguese about 1512, but have been under Dutch suzerainty since the beginning of the 17th century. Area, about 20,000 square miles. Population, 375,000.

Molwitz. See *Mollwitz.*

Molyneux (mol'i-nöks), **William.** Born at Dublin, April 17, 1656: died there, Oct. 11, 1698. An Irish philosopher. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1671, and the Middle Temple in 1675. He devoted himself especially to philosophy and mathematics. His version of Descartes's "Meditations" was published in 1680. In 1686 he published his "Sciothericum Telescopium" and the "Dioptrica Nova" in 1692. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of John Locke. His best known work, "The Case of Ireland's being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated," was published in 1698.

Mombasa (mom-bä'sä), or **Mombaz** (mom-bäs'). A seaport in British East Africa, situated in lat. 4° 4′ S., long. 39° 43′ E.: the headquarters of the British East Africa Company. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1505, and toward the close of the century they built a fort there. They were expelled in 1698. Mombasa was acquired by Zanzibar in 1834 and in 1890 passed to the company. It is the terminus of a railway to the interior, and a naval coaling station. Population, about 20,000.

Mombuttu (mom-böt'tö). An important tribe of central Africa, densely settled in a fertile tract on the river Welle between the Nyam-Nyam and the Mabode. The Mombuttu are not so black as the Nyam-Nyam, and have long noses, which give them a Semitic expression. They paint their bodies, wear bark-cloth, use iron and copper as currency, are in a higher state of culture than other negroes, and yet they are the worst cannibals of the Dark Continent. Number estimated at 1,000,000.

Mommsen (mom'zen), **Theodor.** Born at Garding, Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817. A celebrated German historian. He studied philology and jurisprudence at Kiel. From 1844 to 1847 he traveled in France and Italy, engaged in archæological studies. In 1848 he was made professor of law at Leipsic, a position which he was obliged to renounce in 1850 in consequence of his participation in the political movements of 1848–1849. In 1852 he became professor of Roman law at Zurich. In 1854 he accepted a similar professorship at Breslau, and in 1857 was made professor of ancient history at the University of Berlin. His principal work is his "Römische Geschichte" ("Roman History," 1854–56). Other works are "Die römische Chronologie bis auf Cäsar" ("Roman Chronology down to Cæsar," 1858), "Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens" ("History of Roman Coinage," 1860), "Römische Forschungen" ("Roman Investigations," 1864–79), "Römisches Staatsrecht" (1871–76), and numerous minor articles and monographs on archæological subjects and Roman law. As secretary, after 1873, of the Berlin Academy he was the editor of the great "Corpus inscriptionum latinarum" published by that body. He has taken, at various times, an active part in politics, and has been a member of the Prussian House of Delegates, where his political views were those of the National Liberal party.

Mompos (mom-pos'), or **Mompox** (mom-poh'). A town in Colombia, department of Bolivar, situated on the Magdalena about lat. 9° 15′ N. Population, estimated, about 8,000.

Momus (mō'mus). [Gr. Μῶμος.] In Greek mythology, a god personifying censure and mockery: according to Hesiod, the son of Night.

Mona (mō'nạ). The Latin name of Anglesea: used also for the Isle of Man.

Monaco (mon'ä-kō). 1. A principality situated on the Mediterranean and inclosed by the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France. It produces fruits, olive-oil, perfumes, liqueurs, etc. The government is an absolute monarchy. It has been successively under Spanish, Sardinian, and French protection, and was united to France 1793–1814. Area, 8 square miles. Population (1890), 13,374.

2. The capital of Monaco, situated on a promontory projecting into the Mediterranean 9 miles east-northeast of Nice: the ancient Herculis Monœci Portus. Near it is the gambling resort Monte Carlo. Population (1890), 3,292.

Monadnock (mọ-nad'nọk), or **Grand Monadnock.** An isolated mountain in Cheshire County, southwestern New Hampshire, 37 miles southwest of Concord. Height, 3,186 feet.

Monagas (mō-nä'gäs), **José Gregorio.** Born at Maturin, 1795: died at Maracaibo, 1858. A Venezuelan soldier and politician, brother of José Tadeo Monagas. He was an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1846, and was elected for the term 1851–55: during this period slavery was abolished (March, 1854). After his brother's downfall he was arrested, and died in captivity.

Monagas, José Tadeo. Born near Maturin, Oct. 28, 1784: died at El Valle, near La Guaira, Nov. 18, 1868. A Venezuelan general and politician. He served under Bolivar 1813–21; headed an unsuccessful rebellion 1835; was elected president for the term 1847–51, and in 1848 assumed dictatorial powers, imprisoning Paez who had declared against him. Succeeded by his brother in 1851 he took command of the army, and was reelected president (1855), but was deposed in 1858 and banished. In March 1868, he declared against Falcon, drove him from the country, and was elected president by Congress, but died before he could assume office.

Monaghan (mon'ạ-chạn). 1. A county in Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Tyrone on the north, Armagh on the east, Louth on the southeast, Meath on the south, and Cavan and Fermanagh on the west. The surface is hilly. Area, 500 square miles. Population (1891), 86,206.

2. The capital of the county of Monaghan, 48 miles west-southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 2,838.

Monaldeschi (mō-näl-des'kē), Marchese **Giovanni.** Died at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 10, 1657. An Italian, favorite of Queen Christine of Sweden, murdered by her orders.

Mona (Madonna) Lisa. A famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre, Paris. It represents "La Gioconda," the wife of the Florentine Fr. del Giocondo. The painter worked at it for 4 years, and then proclaimed it unfinished.

Monarcho (mo-nar'kō). A half-witted Italian who lived in London in the 16th century. He professed to be the king of all the world. Armado, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," is supposed to be intended for him, and indeed is once called by his name.

Monastery, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820. The scene is laid in Scotland in the 16th century. "The Abbot" is a sequel or continuation of it.

Monastir (mō-näs-tēr'). A vilayet in European Turkey. Area, 7,643 square miles. Population, 664,379.

Monastir, or **Bitolia** (bẹ-tō'li-ạ), or **Toli-Monastir** (tō'lē-mō-näs-tēr'). A town in the vilayet of Monastir, European Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 1′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It is an important strategic and commercial point. Population, 45,000.

Monastir, or **Mistir** (mes-tēr'). A seaport in Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hammamet in lat. 35° 45′ N., long. 10° 51′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Monboddo, Lord. See *Burnett, James.*

Monbuttu. See *Mombuttu.*

Moncada (mōn-kä'Ᶎhä), **Francisco de.** Born at Valencia, Spain, Dec. 29, 1586: [illegible] Prussia, 1635. A Sp[illegible] eral. He wrote a "History [illegible] lans and Aragonese [illegible]

Moncalieri [illegible]. A town in the province of Turin, Italy, [illegible] miles south of Turin. Population (1881), commune, 11,379.

Moncey (môṅ-sā'), **Bon Adrien Jeannot de,** Duc de Conegliano. Born July 31, 1754: died

April 20, 1842. A French marshal, distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns in Italy and Spain.

Mönch (mènch), or **Weiss-Mönch** (vis'mènch). [G., 'the monk,' or 'white monk.'] A peak of the Bernese Alps, situated on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 38 miles southeast of Bern. It was ascended first in 1857. Height, 13,465 feet.

Monck. See *Monk.*

Monckton (mungk'ton), **Robert.** Born June 24, 1726: died May 3, 1782. An English general, the second son of John Monckton, Viscount Galway. He served in Germany in 1743, and in Flanders in 1745; was member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1751; in 1752 was sent to Nova Scotia; and in 1755 assisted in carrying out Braddock's scheme of driving the French army out of Nova Scotia. On March 11, 1759, he was appointed second in command in Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, and was wounded in the assault of Sept. 13. In Feb., 1761, he was made major-general, and in March governor of New York and commander-in-chief of the province. In the same year he engaged in the reduction of Martinique. On June 28, 1763, he returned to England, and was appointed lieutenant-general April 30, 1770.

Moncontour (môṅ-kôṅ-tör'). A small town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Dive 28 miles northwest of Poitiers. Here, Oct. 3, 1569, the French Catholics under the Duc d'Anjou defeated the Huguenots under Coligny.

Moncrieff (mon-krēf'), **James.** Born 1744: died at Dunkirk, Sept. 7, 1793. A British military engineer. He served in the West Indies and North America for many years. In Sept., 1777, he was present at the battle of the Brandywine, and in 1779 distinguished himself with General Prevost in Carolina, and was chief engineer at the investment of Charleston in 1780. On the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was appointed quartermaster-general to the army in Holland, and acted as chief engineer for the British at Valenciennes, July, 1793. He was killed at the siege of Dunkirk.

Moncrieff, William Thomas. Born at London, Aug. 24, 1794: died in the Charterhouse, Dec. 3, 1857. An English dramatist. In 1804 he became a clerk in a solicitor's office. As manager of the Regency (later Prince of Wales's) Theatre, he wrote "Moscow, or the Cossack's Daughter," in 1810; and for the Olympic "All at Coventry" (Oct. 20, 1815), and "Rochester, etc.," a musical comedy (Nov. 16, 1818). He joined Elliston at Drury Lane, and wrote "Wanted, a Wife" (May, 1819), "Monsieur Tonson" (Sept., 1821), and the "Spectre Bridegroom" (July 2, 1821). "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London" was produced at the Adelphi Nov. 26, 1821, and ran continuously for two seasons; "The Cataract of the Ganges" at Drury Lane in 1823: it introduced a real waterfall which was then an innovation. For Charles Mathews the elder he wrote the "Bashful Man" (1826), for the Surrey Theatre, "Old Heads and Young Shoulders" (1828), and for W. J. Hammond of the Strand, "Sam Weller" (July, 1837). In 1843 he became blind, and was admitted as a brother at the Charterhouse in 1844. He wrote more than 170 plays in all besides other works.

Moncton (mungk'ton). A river port in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, Canada, situated on the Petitcodiac 82 miles northeast of St. John. Population (1891), 8,765.

Monday (mun'dā). [Lit. 'moon's day.' The day was so called from its name in L., *dies lunæ*.] The second day of the week.

Mondoñedo (mon-dō-nyā'thō). A town in the province of Lugo, northwestern Spain, 31 miles north-northeast of Lugo. Population (1887), 10,391.

Mondovi (mon-dō-vē'). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated on the Ellero 48 miles south of Turin. Here, April 22, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Sardinian general Colli.

Mondsee (mōnt'zā'). A lake in Upper Austria, 15 miles east of Salzburg. The Seeache issues from it. Length, 7 miles.

Mone (mō'ne), **Franz Joseph.** Born at Mingolsheim, Baden, May 12, 1796: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, March 12, 1871. A German historian, antiquary, and philologist.

Monembasia (mo-nem-bä-sē'ä), or **Malvasia** [illegible]. A small town on the coast of Laconia, Greece, [illegible] southeast of Sparta. It [illegible] and was formerly [illegible] [illegible]ne.

Monemugi [illegible]'zhē). At the time of the Portuguese [illegible] a great native [illegible] Tanganyika and the east coast [illegible] Unyamwezi. See N[illegible]

Monet [illegible], **Claude.** Born at Paris [illegible]. A contemporary French [illegible] [illegible] "Wheat Field," "Snow at Port Villers," "Willow Trees," etc.

Money. A comedy by Bulwer Lytton, first produced [illegible] 1840.

Moneytrap (mun'i-trap). In Vanbrugh's play "The Confederacy," a threadbare, rusty, rich money-scrivener. This was one of Doggett's best characters.

Monferrato. See *Montferrat.*

Monge (môṅzh), **Gaspard.** Born at Beaune, France, May 10, 1746: died at Paris, July 18, 1818. A celebrated French mathematician, founder of the science of descriptive geometry. He was minister of marine 1792–93; and the chief founder of the Polytechnic School in Paris. His best-known work is "Géométrie descriptive" (1799).

Monghyr, or **Monghir** (mon-gēr'), or **Mungir** (mun-gēr'), or **Mongarh** (mon-gär'). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 86° E. Area, 3,921 square miles. Population (1881), 1,969,774.—**2.** The capital of the district of Monghyr, situated on the Ganges in lat. 25° 22′ N., long. 86° 29′ E.: formerly a fortress. Population (1891), 57,077.

Mongolia (mon-gō'li-ä). A dependency of China, lying in general between Siberia on the north, Manchuria on the east, China on the south, and East Turkestan and Sungaria on the west: sometimes made to include parts of Sungaria and Kokonor. The surface is a plateau. It contains the desert of Gobi. Area, 1,288,000 square miles. Population, about 2,000,000.

Mongolian race. The second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are a brachycephalic skull, broad cheekbones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It included the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc.

Mongols (mong'golz). [Said to be ultimately from *mong*, brave.] An Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc. The Mongols in the 13th century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Moguls.*

Mongols, Empire of the. A medieval Asiatic empire. It was founded by Jenghiz Khan (died 1227); extended over China, large portions of central and western Asia and of Russia; was checked in its western advance at Wahlstatt (Silesia) in 1241; and overthrew the califate in 1258. A Mongol dynasty ruled in China from Kublai Khan (about 1259) to 1368. The empire divided into various parts (compare *Kiptchak*) at the close of the 13th century, but was temporarily revived under Timur the Tatar about 1400. His descendant Baber founded the empire of the Moguls (which see).

Monhegan. See *Mohegan.*

Monier-Williams, Sir **Monier.** See *Williams.*

Monikins, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1835.

Monime (mo-nēm'). The principal female character in Racine's "Mithridate."

Monimia (mō-nim'i-ä). The chief female character in Otway's play "The Orphan": an orphan left in charge of old Acasto, and loved by both his sons, Castalio and Polydore. Though married to the former, she became the innocent victim of the latter, and her woes have made the character proverbial as a type of suffering innocence.

> Over the character of Monimia probably more tears have been shed than over that of any stage heroine.
> *Gosse*, History of Eighteenth Century Literature, p. 75.

Moniteur (mo-nē-tėr'). The official journal of the French government 1799–1868. It first appeared in 1789 under the name "Gazette Nationale," and from 1799 was known as the "Moniteur Universel."

Monitor (mon'i-tor). An iron-clad steam battery, consisting of an iron hull covered by a projecting deck, and surmounted by a revolving turret protecting the guns, designed by John Ericsson. Her commander was Lieutenant J. L. Worden, and her executive officer Lieutenant S. D. Greene. She was launched at Greenpoint, New York, Jan. 30, 1862, and arrived at Fort Monroe on the evening of March 8, 1862. On March 9 occurred the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac (see *Merrimac*), which resulted in a draw that was equivalent to a victory for the Monitor. [illegible] expedition, commanded by Captain John P. Bankhead [illegible] and was sunk off Cape Hatteras on her way to Beaufort, South Carolina, Dec. 30, 1862. [illegible] the Monitor and M[illegible] types. Herding [illegible] 34 feet [illegible] Armament [illegible] shot.

Monk, or **Monck** (mungk), **George,** first Duke of Albemarle. Born at Potheridge, Devonshire, Dec. 6, 1608: died Jan. 3, 1670. An English general. [illegible] 1646 he [illegible] Ireland. [illegible] with the [illegible] he took the part of Parliament and the army, and on the expulsion of Parliament by Lambert Oct. 13, 1659, secured the Scottish fortresses, advanced into England, scattered Lambert's army, and entered London Feb. 3, 1660. On Feb. 12 he ordered the guards to admit the "secluded" or Royalist members to Parliament, and a new council was elected with Monk at its head. A new parliament met April 25, 1660, and the restoration of the monarchy was voted May 1, 1660. Monk met Charles II. at Dover May 25. On July 7 he was created earl of Torrington and duke of Albemarle. He served in the Dutch war as admiral April, 1666, and assisted in restoring order at the great fire of London (1666), and in defending the Thames against the invading Dutch fleet (1667).

Monk, Ambrosio, or the. A romance by M. G. Lewis, published in 1795. From the popularity of this book he was called "Monk" Lewis.

Monkey Indians. See *Tusayan.*

Monk's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is unfinished, being stopped by the knight. It contains the story of Ugolino from Dante, and follows Boccaccio's "De casibus illustrium virorum" in a general way.

Monkwearmouth (mungk-wēr'muth). A suburb of Sunderland, England, situated north of the Wear.

Monmouth (mon'muth). **1.** A county of western England. It is bounded by Brecknock on the northwest, Hereford on the northeast, Gloucester on the east, the estuary of the Severn and Bristol Channel on the south, and Glamorgan on the west. The surface is hilly, except in the south. The county has important iron-works. It was included in Wales till, in 1535, it was made an English county. Welsh is very generally spoken, and the county has more affinities with Wales than with England. Area, 534 square miles. Population (1891), 252,416.

2. The capital of Monmouthshire, situated at the junction of the Monnow and Wye, 25 miles north of Bristol. Population (1891), 5,470.

Monmouth. A city and the capital of Warren County, western Illinois, 94 miles northwest of Springfield. It is the seat of Monmouth College (United Presbyterian). Population (1890), 5,936.

Monmouth, Battle of. A victory gained June 28, 1778, at Monmouth Court House, Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by the Americans under Washington over the British under Clinton. The Americans under Charles Lee were at first repulsed. The loss of the Americans was about 230; that of the British, over 400, besides many deserters. A considerable number of men on both sides succumbed to the intense heat.

Monmouth, Duke of (**James Fitzroy**). Born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649: executed at London, July 15, 1685. A (reputed) illegitimate son of Charles II. of England and Lucy Walters. He was created duke of Monmouth in 1663, and treated as a prince; was made captain-general of the army in 1670, and came to be known as "the Protestant duke." He commanded the English forces sent to assist the French in the Dutch war, and afterward the army sent against the Scottish Covenanters (1675–79). In 1679 he went into exile. He associated later with the Whig leaders; escaped to Holland in 1684; landed at Lyme Regis June 11, 1685; headed an unsuccessful insurrection against James II.; and was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685, and captured two days after the battle.

Monmouth, Geoffrey of. See *Geoffrey of Monmouth.*

Monnica, or **Monica** (mon'i-kä), Saint. Born about 332: died at Ostia, Italy, 387. The mother of St. Augustine.

Monnier (mo-nyā'), **Henri Bonaventure.** Born at Paris, June 6, 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 3, 1877. A French caricaturist and author. He wrote "Scènes populaires" (1830), "Mémoires de M. Joseph Prudhomme" (1857), etc.

Monnier, Marc. Born at Florence, 1829: died at Geneva, April 18, 1885. A French poet and prose-writer. His works include poems, literary criticisms, volumes on Italy, etc.

Monocacy (mō-nok'a-si). A small tributary of the Potomac. Near it, in the vicinity of Frederick in Maryland, on July 9, 1864, the Confederates (20,000) under Early defeated the Federals (6,050) under Lew Wallace.

Monoceros (mō-nos'e-ros). [Gr. Μονόκερως, from μόνος, single, and κέρας, a horn.] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.

Monod (mō-nō'), **Adolphe.** Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 21, 1802: died at Paris, April 6, 1856. A French Protestant clergyman, noted as a pulpit orator.

Monod, Frédéric Joël Jean Gérard. Born at Monnaz, Vaud, Switzerland, May 17, 1794: died at Paris, 1863. A French Protestant clergyman, founder of the Free Church of France.

Mono (mō'nō) **Lake.** A salt lake in Mono County, eastern California, situated in lat. 38° N. It has no outlet. Length, 14 miles.

Monomotapa (mō-nō-mo-tä'pä). An ancient native African kingdom in the lower Zambesi basin, mostly in the present Mashonaland and district of Manica: famous among old Portuguese writers for its gold-mines. All the attempts of the Portuguese to colonize it failed, and most of the accounts of it were fantastic.

Monongahela (mo-non-ga-hē′lä). A river in West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. It is formed by the union of the West Fork and Tygart's Valley River, and unites with the Allegheny at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. In the battle of the Monongahela (sometimes called "Braddock's defeat"), fought on its banks near Pittsburg, July 9, 1755, the French and Indians defeated the British and colonial forces under Braddock. Total length, about 300 miles; navigable to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Mono (mō′nō) **Pass.** A pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, situated about lat. 38° N. Height, 10,765 feet.

Monopoli (mo-nop′ō-lē). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 25 miles southeast of Bari. It has a cathedral and some antiquities. Population (1881), 13,154.

Monóvar (mō-nō′vär). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 24 miles west-northwest of Alicante. Population (1887), 8,795.

Monrad (mon′räd), **Ditlev Gothard.** Born at Copenhagen, Nov. 24, 1811: died March 28, 1887. A Danish statesman and bishop.

Monreale (mon-ra-ä′le). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, Italy, 5 miles southwest of Palermo. The cathedral, the finest building of the Sicilian Norman-Saracenic style, was begun in 1173. The exterior, except the arcaded chevet, is very plain; the bronze north doors, with 28 Romanesque relief-panels, and the west doors, with 43 Bible scenes, are beautiful. The interior length is [illegible] feet, the greatest width 131; the nave has 18 Corinthian columns in part antique, with stilted pointed arches; the three apses open on the broad transept. The roof is of wood, open framed. The lower parts of the walls are incrusted with marble; all the rest is covered with mosaics on gold ground, of the most gorgeous effect, consisting of Old and New Testament scenes and rich arabesques. The cloister, one of the most admirable creations of the 12th century, is a large quadrangle; it has coupled columns with many of the shafts inlaid with mosaic, beautifully carved foliage- and figure-capitals, and stilted arches. Population (1881), 14,081.

Monro (mun-rō′), **Alexander.** Born at London, Sept. 8, 1697: died at Edinburgh, July 10, 1767. A British anatomist and surgeon. His chief work is "Osteology" (1726).

Monro, or **Monroe** (mun-rō′), or **Munro, Henry.** Born 1768: hung at Lisburn, Ireland, June, 1798. A United Irishman, son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister settled at Lisburn. He entered the linen business about 1788, and in 1795 joined the United Irishmen. In the rebellion of 1798 he succeeded Dickson in command; was captured on June 15; and was hung at Lisburn.

Monroe (mun-rō′). A city, the capital of Monroe County, Michigan, situated on the Raisin 35 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 5,258.

Monroe, James. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758: died at New York, July 4, 1831. The fifth President of the United States (1817–25). He served in the Revolutionary War; entered the Virginia assembly in 1782; was a member of Congress from Virginia 1783–86; was a member of the Virginia ratifying convention in 1788; was United States senator from Virginia 1790–94; was United States minister to France 1794–96; was governor of Virginia 1799–1802; was one of the negotiators of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; was United States minister to Great Britain 1803–07; was governor of Virginia in 1811; was secretary of state 1811–17, and secretary of war 1814–15; and was elected President as candidate of the Democratic-Republican party in 1816, and was reelected in 1820. The period of his administration is known as the "era of good feeling." Among its chief events were the acquisition of Florida (1819); the Missouri Compromise (1820); and the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine (1823).

Monroe Doctrine. In American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continents. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in Dec., 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

Monrovia (mun-rō′vi-ä). The capital of Liberia, Africa, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Mesurado, in lat. 6° 19′ N., long. 10° 49′ W. Population (1891), estimated, 5,000.

Mons (môṅs), Flem. **Bergen** (ber′[illegible]). The capital of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Trouille in lat. 50° 27′ N., long. 3° 56′ E. It is the center of a large [illegible] region. The cathedral, in the late-Pointed style, was founded in the middle of the 15th century. The exterior is rich, the interior bold and graceful, and there is superb 16th-century glass. The hôtel de ville is a picturesque late-Pointed building, begun in 1458. There are several battle-fields in the neighborhood. A fortress was founded on the site of the city by Cæsar. Mons was taken by Louis of Nassau in May, and by the Spaniards in Sept., 1572; was taken by the French 1691, and restored 1697; was held by the French in the War of the Spanish Succession; was ceded to Austria in 1714; and was taken by the French in 1746 and in 1792. Population (1890), 25,174.

Mons Badonicus. See *Badon.*

Monselice (mōn-sa-le′che). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 14 miles southwest of Padua. Population (1881), commune, 10,479.

Mons-en-Pévêle (môṅs′oṅ-pā-vāl′), or **Mons-en-Puelle** (môṅs′oṅ-pü-el′). A village in the department of Nord, France, 13 miles south of Lille. Here, Aug. 18, 1304, Philip IV. defeated the Flemings.

Monserrat. See *Montserrat.*

Monserrat (mon-se-rät′), **Joaquin de.** A Spanish general, marquis of Cruillas, and viceroy of Mexico from Jan. 25, 1761, to Aug., 1766. He was the first to organize the militia of the country, a measure which had an important bearing on subsequent events.

Monsieur (mė-syė′). [F., 'my lord,' 'sir.'] A title formerly applied to the eldest brother of the King of France.

Monsieur, Peace of. See *Peace of Monsieur.*

Monsieur, Théâtre de. A theater existing in Paris, in the Foire St.-Germain, in the latter part of the 18th century. It was founded by a coiffeur of Marie Antoinette named Léonard Autié, and was named from "Monsieur," the king's brother, who backed it ("au credit duquel il devait son privilege"). Italian opera and French comedy were played there, and it had a brilliant existence from 1789 to 1791, when a new house was built for it in the Rue Feydeau and it received the name of Théâtre Feydeau.

Monsieur de Pourceaugnac (mė-syė′ dė pör-sōṅ-yäk′). A comedy by Molière, played in 1669: "an ingenious satire, pushed to the verge of burlesque and farce, on the country squires of France" (*Saintsbury*).

Monsigny (môṅ-sēn-yē′), **Pierre Alexandre.** Born near St.-Omer, France, Oct. 17, 1729: died Jan. 14, 1817. A French composer. His most successful opera was "Félix, ou l'enfant trouvé" (1777).

Mons Meg (monz meg). An old cannon in the castle at Edinburgh. It was made at Mons in Flanders.

Monson (mun′son), Sir **William.** Born 1569: died at Kinnersley, Feb., 1643. An English admiral. In 1585 he ran away to sea, and in 1588 was made lieutenant of the Charles. In 1591 he was captured and detained in the castle of Lisbon. In 1594 he took his M.A. degree at Oxford. In 1602 he was vice-admiral of the squadron under Sir Richard Leveson; in 1604 was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas; and in 1614 was engaged in suppressing piracy on the coast of Ireland. He was imprisoned in the Tower Jan. 12, 1615–16, and did not serve again until the Dutch campaign of 1635.

Monstrelet (môṅs-trė-lā′), **Enguerrand de.** Died 1453. A French chronicler, author of a chronicle of contemporary French history (edited 1857).

Monsummano (mōn-söm-mä′nō). A town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 22 miles west-northwest of Florence. Near it is a warm stalactitic grotto noted as a health resort. Population (1881), commune, 6,931.

Montabaur (mon′tä-bour). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 12 miles east-northeast of Coblenz. Population (1890), 3,377.

Montacute (mon′ta-kūt), or **Montagu** (mon′ta-gū), **John de,** third Earl of Salisbury. Born about 1350: beheaded at Cirencester, Jan. 7, 1400. An English soldier, nephew of William de Montacute, second earl of Salisbury. A prominent Lollard, he attended their meetings and kept a Lollard chaplain. In 1397 he succeeded to the earldom. He was a favorite adviser of Richard II. On the landing of the Duke of Lancaster (Henry IV.) he raised troops in the west to oppose him. On the downfall of Richard and the accession of Henry IV. he was committed to the Tower. He was released, entered into a conspiracy against Henry, was discovered, and was murdered by a mob.

Montacute, or **Montagu, Thomas de,** fourth Earl of Salisbury. Born in 1388: died at Meung, France, Nov. 3, 1428. An English general. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Salisbury in Oct., 1409, and restored to the dignity of his father in [illegible]. In 14[illegible] he served [illegible] in France, fighting at Harfleur and Agincourt, and was made lieutenant-general of Normandy in Apr., [illegible]. He continued to fight in France, [illegible] the most famous and skilful English general until the siege of Orleans, Oct., 1428. He was wounded there, and died at Meung.

Montacute, or **Montagu, William de,** third Baron Montacute and first Earl of Salisbury. Born 1301: died Jan. 30, 1344. An English soldier, eldest son of William de Montacute, second baron. In [illegible] he fought with Edward III. in Scotland. During the Parliament at Nottingham (Oct., [illegible]) he arrested Mortimer in the queen mother's apartments. On March 16, [illegible], he was created earl of Salisbury, and was appointed marshal of England Sept. 20, [illegible].

Montacute, or **Montagu, William de,** second Earl of Salisbury. Born June 25, 1328: died June 3, 1397. An English soldier. He was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter (1350). In 1354 he was appointed constable of the king's army in France and served until the peace of [illegible]. In 1369 he served under John of Gaunt in the north of France. He assisted at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377, and in 1381 went with the king to meet Wat Tyler's rebels at Smithfield.

Montagnais (môṅ-tan-yā′). [F., 'mountaineers.'] **1.** A collective name given by the French (and adopted by the English) to the group of North American Indian tribes in Quebec province, extending along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from near the city of Quebec to the Strait of Belle Isle, and inland northwest and northeast. They are divided into several tribes, among which are the Bersiamite, Chisedec, and [illegible]. The name Montagnais is from the elevated land on which they dwelt, and they are sometimes confounded with the tribe of the same name of an Athapascan stock in the Rocky Mountains. They number about [illegible]. See *Algonquian.* **2.** A collective name given to four tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, occupying the interior of British North America. These tribes are the Thilan ottine or Chippewayan proper, the Athapascan proper, the Ethen eldeli or Caribou eaters, and the Tatsan ottine or Yellow Knives. They should not be confounded with the other Montagnais, who belong to the Algonquian stock. See *Athapascan.*

Montagnana (mon-tan-yä′nä). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 24 miles southwest of Padua. Population (1881), commune, 9,941.

Montagnards (mon-täṅ-yär′). [F., 'mountaineers.'] A collective name given to six tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, occupying the interior of British North America. These tribes are the Tsa ottine or Beaver, Sarsi, Altatin or [illegible], Nehaunee, Etcha ottine or Mauvais Monde, and Espatotina. They number about [illegible]. See *Athapascan.*

Montagnards. See *Mountain.*

Montagu. See *Montacute.*

Montagu (mon′ta-gū), **Basil.** Born at London, April 24, 1770: died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 27, 1851. An English legal and miscellaneous writer, son of John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, by his mistress Martha Ray. Acknowledged by his father, he was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1790. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, and came to London in 1795. He was intimate with Coleridge and Wordsworth. He was called to the bar in 1798, and published in 1801 "A Summary of the Law of Set Off," and from 1805 to 1807 prepared a "Digest of the Bankruptcy Laws." In 1807 he was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy. He also printed much matter on the death penalty and copyright laws. In 182[illegible] he exposed the delay and expense of the existing bankruptcy procedure, and in 1835 was made accountant-general in bankruptcy. Between 1825 and 18[illegible] he edited the "Works of Lord Bacon." His "Essays" were published in 18[illegible].

Montagu, Charles, first Earl of Halifax. Born probably at Horton, Northamptonshire, April 16, 1661: died May 19, 1715. An English statesman, financier, and poet, grandson of the first Earl of Manchester. He studied at Westminster and at Cambridge (Trinity College). In 1689 he was returned to the Convention Parliament for Maldon. In March, 1692, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, and induced Parliament to raise a loan of a million on annuities based on new excise duties. This loan was the beginning of the English national debt. Adopting Paterson's scheme for a national bank, he carried through the [illegible] £1,200,000 based on a tonnage [illegible] corporation known as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. On April [illegible] he was made chancellor of the exchequer. With Locke, Somers, Newton, and Halley he reformed the [illegible] for the first time issued the exchequer [illegible] British government [illegible] House of Commons. In 1696 he carried his [illegible] scheme, by which a consolidated fund was formed. In [illegible] he established the [illegible] Indian trade [illegible] Baron Halifax. He was [illegible] but was [illegible] 1714, he was created [illegible] of the Royal Society [illegible] He was the collaborator of Prior in the "City Mouse and Country Mouse" (1687).

Montagu, Edward, second Earl of Manchester. Born 1602: died May 5, 1671. An English statesman, eldest son of Henry Montagu, first earl of Manchester. He entered [illegible] Sidney College in [illegible] member of Parliament for Huntingdon in [illegible] Baron Montagu, while [illegible] Viscount Mandeville. In 1640 he was one of [illegible] petition the king to call the Long Parliament [illegible] with Pym, Hampden [illegible] Jan., 1642, he was [illegible] son in Sept. [illegible] army, and in Nov. [illegible] 1643, he was made [illegible] At Marston Moor [illegible] with Cromwell [illegible] 1644, Cromwell [illegible] with neglect [illegible] resigned his commission [illegible] opposed the ordinance for the king's trial in the House of Lords, and retired from public life before the formation of the Commonwealth. On March 15, 1649, he was made chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He assisted in the restoration of Charles II., and in 1660 regained many of his offices.

Montagu, or **Mountagu, Edward,** first Earl of Sandwich. Born July 27, 1625: killed in a naval action, May 28, 1672. An English admiral. He followed Parliament, and in 1643 raised a regiment of foot in Cambridgeshire; fought at Naseby June 14, and at Bristol Sept. 10, 1645; but had no share in the king's trial and execution. In 1656 he was appointed Blake's colleague in command of the fleet. He supported Richard Cromwell, and was actively engaged in the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was appointed general of the fleet with Monk, and with Pepys (author of the "Diary") as his secretary. On May 23, 1660, the king embarked on his flagship, and on May 25 landed at Dover. He was created earl of Sandwich July 12. In 1661–62 he was engaged in Morocco and Portugal. He was blown up in his ship, the Royal James, May 28, in a battle with the Dutch.

Montagu, Edward Wortley. Born in 1713: died in Italy, 1776. An English author, son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu: reputed author of "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics" (1759).

Montagu, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Robinson**). Born at York, Oct. 2, 1720: died at Montagu House, London, Aug. 25, 1800. An English author and social leader. On Aug. 5, 1742, she married Edward Montagu, grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich. After 1750 she held her salon in Hill street, Mayfair. The epithet "blue-stocking" was first applied to her assemblies. Among her visitors were Lord Lyttelton, Burke, Garrick, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Her younger associates included Hannah More and Fanny Burney. In 1760 she contributed three dialogues to Lyttelton's "Dialogues of the Dead." She visited Paris after the peace of 1763. In 1769 she wrote an essay on the "Genius of Shakspere" in answer to Voltaire. In 1776 she built Montagu House, now No. 22 Portman Square, where she died. (This was not the Montagu House upon the site of which the British Museum was built.)

Montagu, George. Born at Lackham, Wiltshire, 1751: died at Knowle House, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, Aug. 28, 1815. An English naturalist. He served as captain in the American Revolution. He was an early member of the Linnean Society (established 1788). Among his works are "The Sportsman's Directory" (1792), the "Ornithological Dictionary, etc." (1802), "Testacea Britannica" (1803), etc.

Montagu, John, fourth Earl of Sandwich. Born Nov. 3, 1718: died at London, April 30, 1792. An English diplomatist, eldest son of Edward Richard Montagu, Viscount Hinchinbroke. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, but left the university in 1738 without a degree, and traveled in Europe and the East. In Dec., 1744, he was appointed a lord commissioner of the admiralty by the Duke of Bedford. In 1748 he was plenipotentiary at the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In Feb., 1748, he was made first lord of the admiralty, and was dismissed from office June 12, 1751. He disgraced himself at the notorious prosecution of John Wilkes. In Dec., 1770, he was appointed a secretary of state under Lord North, and was first lord of the admiralty during the American war, when the lowest depths of corruption were reached by the British navy. He retired from public life on the fall of the North administration, March, 1782. Basil Montagu was his son by his mistress, Miss Ray, who was murdered April 7, 1779.

Montagu, Lady **Mary Wortley.** Baptized at Covent Garden, May 26, 1689: died in England, Aug. 21, 1762. An English writer, eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, fifth earl (later duke) of Kingston. She privately married Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, in Aug., 1712. Her son Edward Wortley Montagu was born in 1713. She was a favorite of the Princess of Wales (afterward Queen Caroline). In 1716 Montagu was appointed ambassador to the Porte. He was recalled in Oct., 1717, but remained in Constantinople until June, 1718. An interesting account of the visit appears in her "Letters." While at Adrianople she observed the practice of inoculation, and assisted in introducing it into England. She was very intimate with Pope, but quarreled with him finally, and became an object of his [illegible]. In 1739 she again went abroad, and in 1758 settled at Venice, returning to England in 1762. Her daughter Mary (born in 1718) became Lady Bute. She wrote "Town Eclogues," published [illegible] "Court [illegible] Her "Letters" appeared in [illegible] and 176[illegible].

Montagu House. A mansion erected by Hooke for Ralph Montagu, first duke of Montagu, "after the French manner," in the suburb of Bloomsbury, London. It was burned down in 1686. [illegible] and was sold [illegible] 0,000 in 1[illegible] for the reception of the [illegible]. The last [illegible] of the old house was [illegible] replaced by the present British Museum.

Montague (mon'tā-gū). 1. In Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," the father of Romeo. 2. The "[illegible]" in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Honest Man's Fortune."

Montague, Henry James (the stage name of **Henry J. Mann**). Born in Staffordshire, England, 1843: died at San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1878. An English-American actor. [illegible] He went to San Francisco [illegible] He was [illegible] refined comedian.

Montague, Lady. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the mother of Romeo.

Montaigne (mon-tān'; F. pron. môṅ-tāny'), **Michel Eyquem de.** Born at the Château Montaigne, Dordogne, France, Feb. 28, 1533: died Sept. 13 (?), 1592. A celebrated French essayist. His early education was carried on at home under his father's guidance. After graduating from college at Bordeaux, he studied law. In 1559 he was at the court of Francis II., and in 1571 became attached to the person of Henry III. In this year Montaigne published his friend La Boétie's translations from the Greek, and in 1572 edited the latter's French verses. In 1580 he traveled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. He left Rome in 1581 to become mayor of Bordeaux. Montaigne is chiefly known from his "Essais" (Bordeaux, 1580: the edition of 1588 was the last to be published during the author's lifetime. Mademoiselle de Gournay, a warm admirer of Montaigne, did not have access to a copy of this last edition with the author's own corrections when she edited the "Essais" in 1595, together with some posthumous writings and notes). An English translation was made in 1601 by the Italian Giovanni Florio, based on Mademoiselle de Gournay's work. The best classical edition of Montaigne's "Essais" is due to J. V. Leclerc: a reprint of it was made in 1865–66. In his essays Montaigne studies the men of the society of his day. He examines everything in a skeptical spirit, is inclined to doubt, and his motto is *Que sais je?* Montaigne's ideas and influence are to be traced in many of the best French authors of the 17th and 18th centuries, while outside of France his essays were diligently read by Bacon and Shakspere.

Montalba (mont-al'bä), **Clara.** Born at London. A contemporary English landscape- and marine-painter. She is the eldest of the four daughters of Antony and Emiline Montalba; was a pupil of Isabey in Paris; and was made associate of the London Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1874, and of the Belgian Society in 1876. Among her works are several Venetian scenes, one of the port of Amsterdam, etc. Her sisters Ellen and Hilda are portrait- and figure-painters.

Montalba, Henrietta Skerrett. Born at London, 1856: died at Venice, Sept. 14, 1893. An English sculptor, sister of Clara Montalba. She studied at South Kensington, at the Belle Arti in Venice, and with Jules Dalou in London. She exhibited first at the Royal Academy in 1876. Among her portrait-busts is one of Browning in terra-cotta (1883). Among her other works are "A Dalecarlian Peasant Woman," "The Raven," and a "Venetian Boy catching a Crab" (1893: exhibited in London and at the International Exhibition at Chicago).

Montalcino (mon-täl-chē'nō). A town in the province of Siena, Italy, 52 miles south by east of Florence. Population (1881), commune, 7,851.

Montalembert (môṅ-tä-loṅ-bâr'), **Comte de** (**Charles Forbes de Montalembert**). Born at London, May 29, 1810: died at Paris, March 13, 1870. A French historian, orator, publicist, and politician (representing the Roman Catholic and clerical interest). His chief works are "Vie de Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie" ("Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," 1836), "Les Moines d'Occident" ("The Monks of the West," 1860–68).

Montalembert, Marquis **Marc René de.** Born at Angoulême, France, July 16, 1714: died March 29, 1800. A French military engineer. His chief work is "La fortification perpendiculaire," etc. (1776–96).

Montalvan (mōn-täl-vän'), **Juan Perez de.** Born at Madrid, 1602: died June 25, 1638. A noted Spanish dramatist, novelist, and ecclesiastic, apostolic notary of the Inquisition.

Montalvo (mōn-tal'vō), **Francisco.** Born at Havana, Cuba, 1754: died at Madrid, Oct., 1822. A Spanish general. He was acting viceroy of New Granada and Venezuela, with the title of captain-general, from May, 1813, to Dec., 1817. During this period the revolution was temporarily subdued, mainly by the operations of Murillo (whom see).

Montaña (mon-tän'yä). [Sp., 'mountain land.'] A name given in Spanish America, especially in Peru and Bolivia, to the forest-covered region which forms the lower portion of the eastern slope of the Andes, and includes the numerous valleys of the Amazonian tributaries. By extension the term is often used for all forest land in contradistinction to the open sierra, thus including portions of the plain.

Montana (mon-tä'nä). One of the Western States of the United States of America. Capital, Helena. It is bounded by Canada on the north, North Dakota and South Dakota on the east, Wyoming and Idaho on the south, and Idaho on the west. It is traversed by the Rocky Mountains in the west. The eastern portion consists of plateaus and plains, and there are fertile valleys in the west. The chief metals are gold and silver. The [illegible] Montana formed part of the Louisiana Purchase, and the greater part of it was included in Nebraska Territory. Gold was discovered there in 1862. Montana Territory was organized in 1864. It was admitted as a state in 1889. It has 16 counties, sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. Area, 146,080 square miles. Population (1890), 1[illegible]1[illegible]9.

Montanelli (mon-tä-nel'lē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Fucecchio, Tuscany, about 1813: died June 17, 1862. A Tuscan revolutionist, triumvir in 1849.

Montanists (mon'ta-nists). A sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the 2d century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the primitive church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepuza in Phrygia. They practised rigorous asceticism.

Montanus (mon-tā'nus). Born in Phrygia, Asia Minor. Lived in the 2d century. A schismatic, founder of the Montanist sect probably about 157. See *Montanists.*

Montanus, Arias. See *Arias Montanus.*

Montanvert (môṅ-toṅ-vãr'), or **Montenvers.** A height in the Mont Blanc group of the Alps, east of Chamonix, near the Mer de Glace. It commands a fine prospect. Height, 6,303 feet.

Montargis (môṅ-tär-zhē'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated at the union of the Loing and Vernisson, 63 miles south by east of Paris. It contains ruins of a castle. (For the dog of Montargis, see *Aubry de Montdidier.*) Population (1891), commune, 11,600.

Montataire (môṅ-tä-tãr'). A manufacturing town in the department of Oise, France, 30 miles north of Paris.

Montauban (môṅ-tō-boṅ'). [L. *Mons Albanus.*] The capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Tarn in lat. 44° 1′ N., long. 1° 21′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures; contains a faculty of Protestant theology; and was the birthplace of Ingres. It was founded in 1144 on the site of the Roman Mons Albanus. It was a stronghold of the Albigenses and the Huguenots, and successfully resisted Louis XIII. in 1621. Population (1891), 30,388.

Montauban, Renaud de. See *Renaud* and *Rinaldo.*

Montauk (mon-tâk'). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly occupying the eastern end of Long Island, New York. Those remaining about 1788 joined the Brotherton Indians in New York. One translation of their name is 'lookout' or 'place of seeing.' See *Algonquian.*

Montauk Point. The easternmost point of Long Island, New York, situated in the township of East Hampton, in lat. 41° 4′ N., long. 71° 51′ W.

Montbard (môṅ-bär'). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 40 miles northwest of Dijon. Population (1891), commune, 2,509.

Montbars (môṅ-bär'). Born in Languedoc about 1645. A French bucaneer, called "the Exterminator" from his ferocity. He was of good family, and accompanied his uncle, a naval officer, to the West Indies in 1663. His uncle having been killed by the Spaniards, he joined the bucaneers, rose to high command, and for several years ravaged the Spanish colonies about the Caribbean Sea. There is no record of his subsequent life or of his death.

Montbéliard (môṅ-bā-lyär'). [G. *Mömpelgard.*] A town in the department of Doubs, France, situated near the junction of the Allaine and Lisaine, 36 miles northeast of Besançon. It has manufactures of watches, etc., contains a château, and was the birthplace of Cuvier. It was the capital of a medieval countship; passed to Würtemberg; and belonged to it until 1793. Near it was fought the battle of Belfort, Jan. 15–17, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 9,561.

Mont Blanc (môṅ bloṅ). [F., 'white mountain.'] The highest mountain of the Alps, situated on the frontier of France (department of Haute-Savoie) and Italy (Piedmont). The summit is crossed by the French-Italian boundary line. The Mont Blanc massif is sometimes classed with the Pennine Alps, but more generally as a group by itself. The mountain was first ascended in 1786. A French observatory was erected on its summit in 1893. Its largest glacier is the Mer de Glace, and the valley of Chamonix is at its foot. Height, 15,781 feet.

Montbrison (môṅ-brē-zôṅ'). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Vizezy 38 miles west-southwest of Lyons. It was formerly the capital of the department. Population (1891), commune, 7,086.

Montcalm Gozon de Saint-Véran (mont-käm'; F. pron. môṅ-kälm' gō-zôṅ' dė saṅ-vā-roṅ'), **Louis Joseph,** Marquis **de.** Born at the Château de Candiac, near Nîmes, France, Feb. 29, 1712: died at Quebec, Sept. 14, 1759. A French general. He was appointed commander of the forces in Canada in 1756; captured Fort Ontario at Oswego in 1756, and Fort William Henry in 1757; repulsed the British under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758; repelled Wolfe's attack on Quebec, July 31, 1759; and was defeated and mortally wounded in the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13.

Montceau-les-Mines (môṅ-so'lā-mēn'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 34 miles northwest of Mâcon. It is noted for coal mines and manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 19,612.

Mont Cenis (môṅ se̤-nē'). A mountain pass of the Graian Alps, between France and Italy, situated in lat. 45° 17′ N., long. 6° 50′ E. The present Mont Cenis road was made by Napoleon I. (1803–1810) to connect the valley of the Isère in France with Susa in Italy. It reaches the height of 6,860 feet. The Mont Cenis tunnel, in the Mont Cenis railway route between France and Italy, built 1861–70, passes under the Col de Fréjus, 14 miles from the Mont Cenis road. Its length is 7½ miles (the second longest in the world), and it reaches the height of 4,245 feet.

Montchanin (môṅ-shä-naṅ′). A mining and manufacturing town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 17 miles southeast of Autun.

Montchrestien (môṅ-krā-tyaṅ′), **Antoine de.** See the extract.

> We have seen that the early tragedy, which was more or less directly reproductive of Seneca, attained its highest pitch in the work of Garnier. This pitch was on the whole well maintained by Antoine de Montchrestien, a man of a singular history and of a singular genius. The date of his birth is not exactly known, but he was the son of an apothecary at Falaise, and belonged to the Huguenot party. Duels and lawsuits succeed each other in his story, and by some means or other he was able to assume the title of Seigneur de Vasteville. In one of his duels he killed his man, and had to fly to England. Being pardoned, he returned to France and took to commerce. But after the death of Henry IV. he joined a Huguenot rising, and was killed in October, 1621. Montchrestien wrote a treatise on political economy (he is even said to have been the first to introduce the term into French), some poems, and six tragedies, "Sophonisbe" or "La Cartaginoise," "Les Lacènes," "David," "Aman," "Hector," and "L'Écossaise."
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 289.

Montclair (mont-klãr′). A township in Essex County, New Jersey, 13 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 8,656.

Mont-de-Marsan (môṅ′dė-mär-soṅ′). The capital of the department of Landes, France, situated at the junction of the Douze and Midou, in lat. 43° 54′ N., long. 0° 29′ W. Population (1891), commune, 12,031.

Montdidier (môṅ-dē-dyā′). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Don 20 miles southeast of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 4,617.

Mont Dore, or **Monts Dore** (môṅ dōr). A mountain mass in Auvergne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. Highest peak, Puy-de-Sancy (6,185 feet).

Mont-Dore-les-Bains (môṅ-dōr′lā-baṅ′), or **Bains-du-Mont-Dore.** A village in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Dordogne about 20 miles southwest of Clermont-Ferrand: noted for its mineral springs.

Monteagudo (mon-tā-ä-gö′dō), **Bernardo.** Born at Tucuman (now in the Argentine Republic), 1787: assassinated at Lima, Peru, Jan. 28, 1825. A Spanish-American republican. He was one of the most influential advocates of independence; was secretary of San Martin; and was the leading spirit of the first republican government of Peru, 1821–22, as minister of war and marine.

Montealegre (mon-tā-ä-lā′grā), **José Maria.** Born at San José, March 19, 1815. A Costa-Rican statesman. After the deposition of Mora, he was made provisional president, Aug. 14, 1859, and was regularly elected president May 8, 1860, to May 7, 1863. His term was prosperous.

Monte Alegre, Baron, Viscount, and **Marquis of.** See *Costa Carvalho, José da.*

Monte Amaro (mon′te ä-mä′rō). [It., 'bitter mountain.'] The highest summit of the Maiella group of the Apennines, central Italy. Height, 9,170 feet.

Monte Argentario (är-jen-tä′rē-ō). [It., 'silver mountain.'] A promontory on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, near Orbetello. Height, 2,090 feet.

Monte Baldo (bäl′dō). A chain of the Tridentine Alps, on the border of Tyrol and northern Italy, separating the Lake of Garda from the Adige. Length, 25 miles. Height of Cinna Val Dritta, 7,275 feet.

Montebello (mon-te-bel′lō), **Battle of.** 1. A victory gained at the village of Montebello (32 miles south of Milan) by the French under Lannes over the Austrians under Ott, June 9, 1800. It was speedily followed by the battle of Marengo.—2. A victory gained at Montebello May 20, 1859, by the French under Forey over the Austrians under Stadion. It was the opening battle of the Italian campaign of 1859.

Monte Carlo (kär′lō). A place in the principality of Monaco, northeast of the town of Monaco. It is noted as a gambling resort, and also as a sea-bathing place and winter health-resort.

Monte-Caseros (mōn′tā-kä-sā′rōs). A village of the province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, 25 miles west of Buenos Ayres. Here, Feb. 3, 1852, the forces of Urquiza and his Brazilian allies defeated the dictator Rosas, forcing him to flee from the country.

Monte Cassino (käs-sē′nō). A monastery on a hill near Cassino, Italy, about 45 miles northwest of Naples. It was founded in 529 by St. Benedict, and is the cradle of the famous Benedictine order. The existing buildings, architecturally plain, are imposing from their enormous size. The arcaded courts and cloister are handsome. The great church, rebuilt in the 17th century, is not pure in style, but is almost inconceivably rich in its profusion of precious marbles, mosaic, sculpture, and painting. The walnut choir-stalls are exquisitely carved. It is a national monument, with a renowned school, library, and archives.

Montecatini di Val di Cecina (mon-te-kä-tē′nē dē väl dē chä-chē′nä). A small town in the province of Pisa, Italy.

Montecatini di Val di Nievole (nē-ā′vō-le). A small town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 24 miles west-northwest of Florence. It has warm baths.

Monte Cavo (mon′te kä′vō), or **Mount Albano** (äl-bä′nō). The highest summit of the Alban Mountains, situated 15 miles southeast of Rome. On it are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris. Height, 3,145 feet.

Montecchio (mon-tek′kē-ō). A town in northern Italy, 20 miles east of Verona.

Monte Ceneri (mon′te chā′ne-rē). A mountain southwest of Bellinzona, in Switzerland. It is penetrated by a railway tunnel.

Montecerboli (mon-te-cher′bō-lē). A place in the province of Pisa, Italy, 42 miles southwest of Florence. It is noted for boracic springs or lagoons.

Monte Corno. See *Gran Sasso d'Italia.*

Monte Cristo (krēs′tō). A small uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, situated 27 miles south of Elba.

Monte Cristo. The principal character in Dumas's novel "Le Comte de Monte Cristo." He is originally Edmond Dantes, an innocent youth, unjustly imprisoned. He escapes, becomes immensely wealthy, and carries out an elaborate system of revenge in the various disguises of the Count of Monte Cristo, Lord Wilmore, the Abbe Faria, and the Abbe Busoni.

Montecuculi (mon-te-kö′kö-lē), or **Montecuccoli** (mon-te-kök′kō-lē), Count **Raimondo,** Duke of Melfi. Born at the castle of Montecuculi, in the territory of Modena, Italy, 1608: died at Linz, Austria, Oct. 16, 1680. A noted Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Thirty Years' War; commanded the Austrian army sent to the assistance of Poland against the Swedes and Transylvanians 1657–60; gained the victory of St. Gotthard over the Turks Aug. 1, 1664, and opposed Turenne and Condé on the Rhine 1672–75, without fighting any decisive battle. His works include "Commentarii bellici cum puncto artis bellicæ systemate" (1718).

Monte della Disgrazia (mon′te del′lä dis-grät′sē-ä). A peak of the Alps, on the border of Italy and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, northwest of Sondrio. Height, 12,050 feet.

Montefiascone (mon-te-fē-äs-kō′ne). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 50 miles north-northwest of Rome. It produces muscat wine. Population (1890), 3,092.

Montefiore (mon-te-fe-ō′re), Sir **Moses Haim.** Born at Leghorn, Oct. 24, 1784: died at Ramsgate, July 28, 1885. An English-Jewish philanthropist. He was the son of an Italian-Jewish merchant of London. He amassed a fortune as a stockbroker in London, and retired in 1824, devoting himself thereafter to improving the condition of the Jews. In Nov., 1840, he obtained a firman securing the rights of Jews throughout the Ottoman empire. In 1846 he secured the abrogation of the ukase of the czar Nicholas, removing the Jews on the German and Austrian frontier into the interior of Russia. On June 10, 1812, he married Judith, second daughter of Levi Cohen, brother-in-law of Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild. He published a "Narrative of a Forty Days' Sojourn in the Holy Land" (1875).

Monte Generoso (mon′te je-ne-rō′sō). A mountain southeast of the Lake of Lugano, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. It commands a fine prospect, and is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway. Height, 5,560 feet.

Monte Gennaro (jen-nä′rō). One of the chief peaks of the Sabine Mountains, Italy, 7 miles north of Tivoli. Height, 4,160 feet.

Montego Bay (mon-tē′gō bā). A seaport on the northern coast of Jamaica. Population (1891), 4,803.

Montégut (môṅ-tā-gü′), **Jean Baptiste Joseph Émile.** Born at Limoges, June 24, 1825. A French littérateur and translator from the English. About 1847 he introduced the doctrines of Emerson, then unknown in France, in an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In [illegible] he published a translation of Emerson's philosophical essays. In [illegible] he became literary critic of "Le Moniteur Universel." He also published a number of volumes of literary criticisms and translations.

Montejo (mon-tā′hō), **Francisco.** Born in Salamanca about 1484: died in Spain about 1550. A Spanish soldier. In [illegible] he went to Darien and soon after to Cuba; was one of Grijalva's captains in 1518, and followed Cortes, and was his agent in Spain [illegible] and 1526. In the latter year he was authorized to conquer and govern Yucatan, and sailed [illegible] with three ships and five hundred men. After much fighting with the Indians he was driven from the peninsula [illegible], but conquered part of Campeche. From [illegible] to [illegible] he was governor of Honduras. In 1540 he delegated his authority in Yucatan to his son (of the same name) while he made an expedition into Chiapas. His son having founded Merida, 1542, and subdued most of the peninsula, Montejo returned to Yucatan, but was deposed on charges in 1548.

Monte Leone (mon′te lā-ō′ne). A peak of the Valais Alps, near the Simplon Pass, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. Height, 11,660 feet.

Monteleone di Calabria (dē kä-lä′brē-ä). A town in the province of Catanzaro, Italy, in lat. 38° 44′ N., long. 16° 8′ E.: the ancient Hipponium, later Vibo Valentia. It has an ancient castle. Population (1881), 9,811.

Monte Lettere (mon′te let′te-re). A mountain in the neighborhood of Castellamare, Naples: the ancient Mons Lactarius. Here, March, 553, a battle was fought between Narses and Teias, the last king of the Goths in Italy, in which the latter was defeated and slain.

Montélimar (môṅ-tā-lē-mär′). A town in the department of Drome, France, situated near the junction of the Roubion and Jabron, 25 miles south of Valence. Population (1891), commune, 13,764.

Monte Massico. See *Massicus.*

Montemayor (mōn-tā-mä-yōr′), **Jorge de.** Born at Montemayor, Portugal, about 1520: died at Turin, Feb. 26, 1561. A Spanish romancer and poet, author of the pastoral romance "Diana Enamorada" (which see). "In his youth he was a soldier; but later, from his skill in music, he became attached to the travelling chapel of the prince of Spain, afterwards Philip the Second, and thus enjoyed an opportunity of visiting foreign countries, especially Italy and Flanders." *Ticknor.*

Montemolin (mōn-tā-mō-lēn′), **Count of.** A name assumed by Don Carlos (1818–61).

Montemorelos. See *Morelos.*

Monte Motterone (mot-te-rō′ne). A mountain in northern Italy, west of Stresa on Lago Maggiore: famous for its view. Height, 4,890 feet.

Monten (mon′ten), **Dietrich.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept., 1799: died at Munich, Dec. 13, 1843. A German painter of battle-scenes.

Montenegro (mōn-te-nā′grō). Serv. **Crna Gora** (cher′na gō′ra), Turk. **Kara Dagh** (kä′rä dag) (all meaning 'black mountain'). A principality of Europe, surrounded by Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Rascia (Novi-Bazar), Albania, and the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Cettinje. The surface is mountainous. The chief occupation is the raising of cattle. The government is practically an absolute hereditary monarchy. The prevailing religion is orthodox Greek. The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language. Montenegro became independent of Servia in 1389; came under the rule of prince-bishops in 1516; has been under the present dynasty since 1697; became a secular state under Danilo I. (1851–60); and has been at war with the Turks for over 400 years (recently in 1852–53, 1861–62, 1876–78). It acquired territory in 1878 and in 1880 (including Dulcigno). Area, estimated, 3,630 square miles. Population, estimated, 240,000.

Montenotte (mon-te-not′te). A village 26 miles west of Genoa, Italy. Here, April 12, 1796, Napoleon began his first Italian campaign by defeating the Austrians under D'Argenteau.

Monte Pellegrino (mon′te pel-le-grē′nō). [It., 'pilgrim mountain.'] An isolated mountain near Palermo, in Sicily, on the coast. It was occupied by Hamilcar in the first Punic war, and then called Hercte or Ercte. Formerly it was an island. Height, 1,960 feet.

Montépin (môṅ-tā-paṅ′), **Xavier Aymon de.** Born at Apremont, Haute-Saône, France, March 18, 1824. A French novelist and playwright. He has written nearly 100 novels and about 30 plays, and collaborated in 1848 on anti-revolutionary journals. His works have been translated into nearly all languages.

Montepulciano (mon-te-pöl-chä′nō). A cathedral city in the province of Siena, Italy, 55 miles south-southeast of Florence: famous for its wine. It was the birthplace of Poliziano. Population, 2,952.

Montereau (môṅt-rō′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated at the junction of the Yonne and Seine, 51 miles southeast of Paris. It has a fine church. John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was assassinated here at the instigation of the dauphin (afterward Charles VII.) Sept. 10, 1419. Here, Feb. 18, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Allies under the Crown Prince of Württemberg. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Monterey (mon-te-rā′). [Sp., 'king mountain.'] A city, the capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, situated near lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 100° 25′ W. It was taken by the United States troops [illegible] under Taylor from the Mexicans [illegible] under Ampudia, after 3 days' fighting, Sept. [illegible]. Population [illegible].

Monterey (mon-te-rā′). A town in Monterey County, California, situated on the Bay of Monterey in lat. 36° [illegible] N., long. [illegible] W. It is a noted winter and health resort. A Spanish mission was established here in [illegible]. It was the capital of California until 1847. Population [illegible].

Monterey, Count of. Viceroy of Peru and Mexico. See *Zuñiga y Acevedo, Gaspar de.*

Montero (mon-tā′rō), **Lizardo.** Born in the province of Piura, May 27, [illegible]. A Peruvian naval officer and politician. He joined the rebellion of Vivanco (1856–58); was prominent in the defense of Callao in 1866 and in the war against Pierola in 1874, and in the latter year was a presidential candidate; was made admiral, but fought with the land forces against the Chileans 1879–81; and after the fall of Lima was vice-president in the provisional government, and soon after president. Calderon being imprisoned by the Chileans, Montero assumed the executive power at Arequipa. In Oct., 1883, he was driven into Bolivia by the Chileans; but soon after returned and submitted to Iglesias.

Montero, Luis. Died in 1868. A Peruvian painter. His principal work is the "Funeral of Atahualpa" (which see).

Monte Rosa (mon′te rō′sä). [It., 'rosy mountain.'] The highest mountain of the Alps next to Mont Blanc. It is situated on the border of northern Italy and the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 60 miles north of Turin. It was first ascended in 1855. Height, 15,217 feet (Dufour Spitze).

Monte Rotondo (rō-ton′dō). [It., 'round mountain.'] One of the principal summits of Corsica, in the central part. Height, 8,775 feet.

Montes, Lola. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Monte San Giuliano (sän jö-lē-ä′nō). [It., 'mount of St. Julian.'] A mountain near Trapani and near the western extremity of Sicily: the ancient Eryx. It was the ancient shrine of Venus Erycina, and figured in the first Punic war. Height, 2,465 feet.

Monte San Salvatore (säl-vä-tō′re). [It., 'mount of the holy Saviour.'] A noted point of view near Lugano in Switzerland. Height, 2,980 feet.

Monte Sant-Angelo (sänt-än′je-lō). [It., 'mount of the holy angel.'] A town and place of pilgrimage in the province of Foggia, Apulia, Italy, 28 miles northeast of Foggia.

Montes-Claros, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico and Peru. See *Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna.*

Montesino (mōn-tā-sē′nō), or **Montesinos** (mōn-tā-sē′nōs), **Antonio.** Died after 1526. A Spanish Dominican missionary. He went to Española in 1510; was the first to preach against Indian slavery; and in 1511 was sent to Spain to appeal against the evil. His representations resulted in the promulgation of the "Laws of Burgos." Later he was a friend of Las Casas, and was constantly engaged in helping the Indians. From 1521 he preached in Porto Rico, and he is known as the apostle of that island. He accompanied Ayllon's expedition to Florida in 1526.

Montesinos (mon-tā-se′nōs). A character in medieval romance. Don Quixote's visit to the cave of Montesinos (book ii., chap. 2[illegible]) is an important part of that romance.

Montesinos, Fernando. Born at Osuna, Seville, about 1600: died, probably in Seville, about 1655. A Spanish lawyer and historian. From 1629 to about 1650 he was in Peru, where he held important offices and made special studies of mines and of early Indian history. His principal works are "Memorias antiguas historiales del Peru" and "Anales nuevas del Peru," first published in French (1840) and in Spanish (1882). Montesinos gives a long list of the pre-Incarial monarchs of Peru, which he professes to have received from the natives.

Montespan (môṅ-tes-poṅ′), **Marquise de (Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart).** Born 1641: died at Bourbon-l'Archambault, France, May 27, 1707. A mistress of Louis XIV. She was a daughter of the Duc de Mortemart, and married the Marquis de Montespan in 1663. She succeeded Madame de la Vallière as mistress of Louis XIV. about 1667, and was in turn supplanted by Madame de Maintenon three years later, although she was not wholly discarded before [illegible]. She eventually entered a convent. She had eight children by the king, including the Duc de Maine, Louis César, the Comte de Vexin, and the Comte de Toulouse. The Marquis d'Antin was her son by her husband.

Montesquieu (môṅ-tes-kye′, Anglicized mon-tes-kū′), **Baron de la Brède et de (Charles de Secondat).** Born at the Château de la Brède, near Bordeaux, Jan. 18, 1689: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1755. A celebrated French writer. He was educated at the College of Juilly, near Meaux, and returned to his native province to study law. In 1714 he was made councilor, and in 1716 president, of the Bordeaux parliament. He was not in sympathy, however, with the duties of his position, and he gradually withdrew from [illegible], devoting his attention to the study of literature [illegible]. In 1721 he won fame in the world of letters by his [illegible], in which he criticizes [illegible] of the time. For this work he [illegible] Academy in 1728. The following [illegible] he visited successively Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to France he gave up the remainder of his life to literary work. Among his many productions, the two which have brought him most renown are the "Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains" (1734), and "L'Esprit des lois" (1748) (which see).

Montes Rauraci. See *[illegible]*.

Monte Testaccio (mon′te tes-tä′chō). [It., 'potsherd hill.'] A hill in the extreme southern part of Rome, southwest of the Aventine, on the left bank of the Tiber. It is about [illegible] above the surrounding ground and [illegible] circumference, and is formed entirely of the fragments of pottery vases, chiefly amphoræ, from the extensive warehouses which lined the neighboring quay. The potters' stamps on the fragments show that this rubbish-heap was still used in the 4th century, and it is believed to have been begun about the inception of the empire. The view from the summit is celebrated.

Montevarchi (mon-te-vär′kē). A small town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 24 miles southeast of Florence.

Monte Velino (mon′te ve-lē′nō). One of the principal summits of the Apennines, about 50 miles east-northeast of Rome. It was the scene of the defeat of Conradin by Charles of Anjou in 1268. Height, 8,160 feet.

Monteverde (mon-te-ver′de), **Claudio.** Born at Cremona, Italy, 1568 (?): died 1643 (?). An Italian composer. Among his works are the operas "Arianna" (1607) and "Orfeo" (1608).

Monteverde (mōn-tā-ver′dā), **Juan Domingo.** Born in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, about 1772: died in Spain, 1823. A Spanish general. From 1811 to the end of 1813 he was the most prominent royalist commander in Venezuela, though without legitimate authority. He received the submission of Miranda in July, 1812, and in violation of his treaty sent him a prisoner to Spain. His cruelty to the subjugated provinces led to fresh rebellions. He was repeatedly defeated by Bolivar, and at length besieged in Puerto Cabello, where he was deposed by his own followers in Dec., 1813. He returned to Spain in 1816.

Monteverde, Jules. Born at Bistagno, Italy, Oct. 8, 1837. An Italian sculptor.

Montevideo (mon-te-vid′ẹ-ō; Sp. pron. mōn-tā-vē-ᴛʜā′ō). The capital of Uruguay, situated on the estuary of the Rio de la Plata in lat. 34° 54′ 33″ S., long. 56° 12′ 18″ W. It has important foreign commerce, exports hides, wool, tallow, horns, etc., is the terminus of various steamship lines; and has a university and a cathedral. It was colonized by Spanish settlers in 1726; taken by the British in 1807, but recovered the same year; and since 1828 has been the capital of Uruguay. Until 1834, when the walls were removed, it was little more than a fortress. Population (1892), with suburbs, 238,080.

Monte Viso (mon′te vē′sō). A peak of the Cottian Alps, in Italy, near the French border, 42 miles southwest of Turin. It contains the source of the Po, and is one of the most conspicuous peaks of the western Alps. Height, 12,615 feet.

Monte Vulture (vōl-tö′re). [It., 'Mount Vulture.'] An extinct volcano in southern Italy, near Melfi: the ancient Vultur Mons. It was on the boundary of the ancient Apulia and Lucania. Height, 4,365 feet.

Montez, Lola. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Montezuma (mon-tẹ-zö′mạ), or **Moteczuma** (mō-tak-zö′mạ): called **Montezuma I.,** and surnamed **Ilhuicamina** (ēl-wē-kä-mē′nạ) ('archer of the heavens'). [Nahuatl, 'angry chief.'] Born about 1390: died 1464. A war-chief or "emperor" of ancient Mexico. He was the son of Huitzilihuitl, and succeeded his brother Izcohuatl in 1436 (formally inaugurated 1440). He had wars with the Mixtecs and Tlascalans, and is said to have carried his arms to the Gulf of Mexico. Also written *Muteczuma* (Cortés), *Montezuma* (Bernal Diaz and Oviedo), *Motezuma* (Acosta), *Moctezuma, Motecuhzoma,* etc.

Montezuma, or **Moteczuma**: called **Montezuma II.,** or **Xocoyotzin** (hō-kō-yot-zēn′). Born in 1477 (according to Bernal Diaz in 1479): died at Tenochtitlan, June 30, 1520. An Aztec war-chief or "emperor" of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. He was the son of Axayacatl, and succeeded his uncle Ahuizotl in 1503. Besides his almost continuous wars with the Tlascalans and Tarascans, he carried his arms far southward, and is said to have invaded Honduras: thousands of captives were brought back for sacrifice in the temples. The tidings of ships and white men on the coast excited his superstitious fears. When Cortes landed he sent him presents, but tried to dissuade him from coming to Tenochtitlan. Cortes insisted, and reached the city with his army in Nov., 1519. He was well received and given rich presents but, fearing violence from the natives, seized Montezuma in his own house and confined him in the Spanish quarters as a hostage. The Aztecs at length rose in arms and attacked the quarters. Montezuma, at the request of Cortes, appeared on the wall and attempted to expostulate with them, but was received with a shower of stones and died of his wounds four days later. Descendants of one of his daughters are still living in Mexico. After the Spanish conquest Montezuma became a mythical personage among the Indians: [illegible] as their principal deity, although they do not pay him the slightest worship. In New Mexico modern travelers and tourists have thought that they have discovered a Montezuma worship, which however does not exist.

Montezuma, Baths of. See *[illegible]*.

Montfaucon ([illegible]), **Bernard de.** Born at the Château Soulage, in Languedoc, France, Jan. 18, 1655: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1741. A French critic and classical scholar. Among his works are "Palæographia Græca," "L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en figures," "Les monuments de la monarchie française," an edition of Athanasius, etc.

Montferrat (môṅ-fer-rä′), It. **Monferrato** (mon-fer-rä′tō). [It., 'iron mountain.'] A former marquisate, later a duchy, in northwestern Italy, lying south of the Po and north of the Ligurian Apennines and Alps. Capital, Casale. Its marquises from the 10th century ruled not only in Italy but for some time in Greece. A branch of the Palæologi ruled from 1306. The marquisate was made a duchy and united to Mantua in 1536. Its possession was later a matter of dispute between Mantua and Savoy. It passed to Savoy in 1703.

Montfleury (môṅ-flè-rē′), **Antoine Jacob,** called. Born at Paris, 1640: died at Aix, 1685. A French dramatist, son of Zacharie Jacob, also called Montfleury, an actor. His comedy "La femme juge et partie" (1669) is still played, though reduced to three acts. It was almost as successful as "Tartufe."

> He wrote sixteen comedies, partly on contemporary subjects and partly adaptations of Spanish originals. The two best are "La Femme Juge et Partie" and "La Fille Capitaine." They belong to an older style of comedy than Molière's, being both extravagant and coarse, but there is considerable *vis comica* in them.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 313.

Montfort (môṅ-fōr′), Comte **Simon de.** Killed near Toulouse, France, June 25, 1218. A French commander and crusader, leader of the crusade against the Albigenses in 1208. He was the father of the following.

Montfort (mont′fọrt; F. pron. môṅ-for′), **Simon of,** Earl of Leicester. Born about 1208: killed at Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. A celebrated English general and statesman. He was the son of Simon de Montfort (see preceding name). The earldom of Leicester came into the family through his grandmother, Amicia, daughter of Robert of Beaumont, third earl of Leicester. In 1238 Montfort married Eleanor, widow of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and sister of Henry III. In 1240 he went on a crusade. In 1248 he was appointed governor of Gascony. His vigorous administration resulted in an open quarrel with the king, and he resigned his office Sept. 29, 1252. The ill feeling between the earl and king forced Simon more and more into the popular party, and he was openly recognized as leader of the "barons' war" in 1263. On May 14, 1264, he captured the king, and became virtually governor of the kingdom. By writs in the king's name (Dec. 14 and 24, 1264) he summoned to a parliament, which met in London Jan. 30, 1265, 120 churchmen, 23 lay barons, and 2 knights from every shire, and also 2 citizens from every borough in England — the first appearance of the Commons. At this parliament the quarrel between Simon and Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, began, which ended in the death of Simon at Evesham.

Montfort, Simon of. Born near Brindisi, 1240: died near Siena, Italy, 1271. The second child of Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester. In the "barons' war" of 1264 he defended Northampton against the king, and was captured April. After his father's victory at Lewes, May 14, 1264, he was made constable of Porchester. He reached Evesham after the death of his father, Aug. 4, 1265, and was obliged to surrender to Edward at Christmas. He was banished, and was still in France March 26, 1268. On March 13, 1271, he assisted in the murder of Henry of Cornwall.

Montfort-l'Amaury (môṅ-fōr′lä-mō-rē′). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 20 miles west by south of Paris. It contains the ruined castle of the counts of Montfort.

Mont Genèvre (môṅ zhe-nävr′). A pass in the Cottian Alps, department of Hautes-Alpes, France, 7 miles northeast of Briançon, on the Italian border. It has frequently been crossed by armies. Height, 6,100 feet.

Montgolfier (mont-gol′fi-ėr; F. pron. môṅ-gol-fyā′), **Jacques Étienne.** Born at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, Jan. 7, 1745: died at Servières, Aug. 2, 1799. A French mechanician and inventor. Like his elder brother, Joseph Michel, he studied mathematics, mechanics, and physics. He was for a time an architect, but gave up that profession in order to take charge with his brother of his father's paper-manufactory at Annonay. Together with his brother he invented the form of air-balloon known as the montgolfier, a public experiment with which was made at Annonay in 1782. The experiment was repeated by Joseph Montgolfier before the court at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783, and both brothers were subsequently elected corresponding members of the Academy.

Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. Born at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, 1740: died at Balaruc, France, June 26, 1810. A French mechanician, brother of Jacques Étienne Montgolfier, with whom he was associated in the invention of the air balloon.

Montgomerie (mont-gum′ẹ-ri), **Alexander.** Born about 1556: died before 1615. A Scottish poet, a relative of the earls of Eglinton. His chief work is the allegorical poem "The Cherry and the Slae" (1597). He also wrote "The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart," etc.

Montgomerie, Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton. Born at Palermo, Sicily, Sept. 29, 1812: died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1861. A British politician, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1852 and 1858–59.

Montgomery (mont-gum′ẹ-ri). 1. A county in Wales. It is bounded by Merioneth and Denbigh on the north, Shropshire on the east, Radnor on the south, and Cardigan and Merioneth on the west. It is hilly and mountainous, and has lead-mines and flannel manufactures. Area, 797 square miles. Population (1891), 58,003. 2. The capital of the county of Montgomery, situated near the Severn 21 miles southwest of Shrewsbury. Population (1891), 1,098.

Montgomery. A district of the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 40′ N., long. 73° E. Area, 5,574 square miles. Population (1881), 426,529.

Montgomery. The capital of Alabama and of Montgomery County, situated on the Alabama in lat. 32° 22′ N., long. 86° 25′ W. It has a flourishing trade, especially in cotton. It became the State capital in 1847, and was the capital of the Confederate States Feb.-May, 1861. Population (1890), 21,883.

Montgomery (môn-gom-rē′), **Gabriel,** Comte **de.** Born about 1530: executed at Paris, May 25, 1574. A French commander who, by accident, mortally wounded Henry II. in a tournament June 30, 1559. He retired to Normandy and thence escaped to England, where he became a Protestant. Returning to France on the death of his father, he took part in the religious wars of the period; established himself about 1574 in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, whence he directed an expedition against France; and was finally captured and put to death.

Montgomery (mont-gum′ẹ-ri), **James.** Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Nov. 4, 1776: died April 30, 1854. A Scottish poet, son of John Montgomery, a Moravian clergyman. In 1792 he entered the office of the "Sheffield Register," and in 1795 the paper became his property: the name had been changed to the "Sheffield Iris." In 1806 his poems "The Wanderer of Switzerland" and "The Grave" won him recognition. The numerous hymns on which his reputation chiefly rests were collected in 1853. His lectures on poetry before the Royal Institution were published in 1833. His other works are "The West Indies" (1810), "The World before the Flood" (1812), "Greenland" (1819), "Pelican Island" (1826).

Montgomery, Richard. Born at Swords, County Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1736: killed before Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. An American Revolutionary general. He commanded an expedition for the invasion of Canada in 1775, during which he captured Fort Chambly and Montreal. He was killed while leading an attack on Quebec.

Montgomery, Robert. Born at Bath, England, 1807: died at Brighton, England, Dec. 3, 1855. An English poet. Among his poems are "The Stage-coach" (1827), "Omnipresence of the Deity" (1828), "Satan, etc." (1830), "The Puffiad" (1830), etc. "With an unfortunate facility in florid versification Montgomery combined no genuinely poetic gift. Macaulay, in trying to anticipate the office of time, only succeeded in rescuing him from the oblivion to which he was properly destined." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Montgomery Charter, The. A charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery ("Captain General and Governor in chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice Admiral of the same") under George II., dated Jan. 15, 1730. It extended the Dongan Charter, and was in force until 1830.

Monthermé (môṅ-ter-mā′). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 8 miles north of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 3,870.

Montholon (môṅ-tō-lôṅ′), Comte **Charles Tristan de.** Born at Paris, July 21, 1783: died Aug. 21, 1853. A French general, companion of Napoleon at St. Helena, and one of his executors. He published, with Gourgaud, "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de France sous Napoleon, écrits à Sainte-Helene sous sa dictée" (1823), etc.

Monthyon. See *Montyon.*

Monti (mon′tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Fusignano, near Ravenna, Italy, Feb. 19, 1754: died at Milan, Oct. 13, 1828. A noted Italian poet. Cardinal Borghese was so much pleased with his "Vision of Ezekiel" (1776) that he took him to Rome, where, after winning praise as a poet, he essayed tragedy in imitation of his friend Alfieri. At this time he was the secretary of Cardinal Braschi, the Pope's nephew. His "Bassvilliana" (1793) was inspired by the massacre by the populace of the French envoy Basseville. He was professor of eloquence at Pavia, and was made historiographer to the court under Napoleon, and member of the Italian Institute. Among his other poems are "Fanatismo," "Musogonia," "Mascherniana," "Il ritorno d'Astrea," "Superstizione," a translation of the Iliad, etc. His tragedies are "Aristodemo" (1787), "Galeotto Manfredi," "Caio Gracco." (Complete works, 6 vols., 1839.)

Monticello (mon-tē-sel′lō; It. mon-tē-chel′lō). [It., 'little mount.'] A mansion and estate, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, situated in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Charlottesville.

Montiel (mōn-tē-el′). A small place in La Mancha, Spain, near Valdepeñas. Here, in March, 1369, Henry of Trastamare and Du Guesclin defeated Pedro the Cruel.

Montijo (mōn-tē′ʜō). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 14 miles east of Badajoz. Population (1887), 6,681.

Montilla (mōn-tēl′yä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 22 miles south of Cordova. It is famous for its wine, and was the birthplace of Gonsalvo de Cordova. Population (1887), 13,790.

Montivilliers (môṅ-tē-vēl-yā′). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Lézarde 6 miles east-northeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 5,344.

Montjoie (môṅ-zhwä′). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 16 miles southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Montjoie. The name of the hill near Paris where St. Denis was martyred. Before 1789 it was the name of the king at arms. In ancient tournaments "Montjoie" was the cry of the French heralds, and "Montjoie St. Denis" the war-cry of the French in battle. The kings of England had at one time the war-cry "Montjoie St. George." It was last used by the French at the siege of Montargis in 1426. *Larousse.*

Montlhéry (môṅ-lā-rē′). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 18 miles south of Paris. Here, July 16, 1465, the forces of the League of the Public Good defeated Louis XI.

Montluc (môṅ-lük′), **Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome,** Seigneur **de.** Born near Condom, Guienne, about 1503: died in the province of Agénois, 1577. A noted French marshal. His family was noble but in moderate circumstances, so that he, the eldest of 12 children, was soon called upon to support himself. He went into the army and took part in all the campaigns of Francis I. against Charles V., and also became celebrated for his exploits in the reign of Henry II. Charles IX. and Henry III. honored him with high positions. In the later years of his life he dictated from memory his account of the wars from 1521 to 1574. His work is of great value to historians, and is furthermore possessed of considerable literary merit. Henry IV. paid it a just tribute in calling it "la Bible du soldat." Montluc's "Commentaires" appeared first in 1592 at Bordeaux, and have been reprinted several times since. The best edition in modern times was made by M. de Ruble for the Société de l'Histoire de France.

Montluçon (môṅ-lü-sôṅ′). A city in the department of Allier, central France, situated on the Cher 38 miles southwest of Moulins. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of mirrors, and is sometimes called "the Manchester of France." Population (1891), commune, 27,878.

Montmartre (môṅ-mär′tr). A height and (since 1860) a quarter in the northern part of Paris, formerly a separate commune. It was stormed by the Allies March 30, 1814, and was in the hands of the Commune March–May, 1871.

Montmédy (môṅ-mā-dē′). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Chiers 23 miles southeast of Sedan. It has often been besieged and taken (last time by the Germans Nov.–Dec., 1870). Population (1891), commune, 2,782.

Montmirail (môṅ-mē-räy′). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Petit-Morin 55 miles east of Paris. Here, Feb. 11, 1814, the French under Napoleon defeated the Allies. Population (1891), commune, 2,373.

Montmorency (môṅ-mō-roṅ-sē′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 9 miles north of Paris. It was the residence of Rousseau. Its castle was the seat of the Montmorency family. Population (1891), commune, 4,577.

Montmorency, or **Montmorenci** (mont-mō-ren′si; F. pron. môṅ-mō-roṅ-sē′). A small river in the province of Quebec, Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 8 miles below Quebec. It is noted for the cataract (250 feet high) situated near its mouth.

Montmorency, or **Montmorenci** (môṅ-mō-roṅ-sē′), **Anne de.** Born at Chantilly, France, March 15, 1492: died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1567. A French marshal and constable, distinguished in the wars in Italy and against Charles V. He was defeated at St.-Quentin in 1557, and commanded at Dreux in 1562, and at St.-Denis in 1567.

Montmorency, Henri II., Duc **de.** Born at Chantilly, France, April 30, 1595: executed at Toulouse, France, Oct. 30, 1632. A French marshal, grandson of Anne de Montmorency. He joined the rebellion of Gaston of Orléans in 1632.

Montmorillon (môṅ-mō-rē-yôṅ′). A town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Gartempe 28 miles east-southeast of Poitiers. Population (1891), commune, 5,268.

Montoro (mōn-tō′rō). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 27 miles east-northeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,563.

Montorsoli (mōn-tor′sō-lē), **Giovanni Angelo.** Born at Montorsoli, near Florence, about 1500: died at Florence, 1563. An Italian sculptor and architect, a pupil of Andrea Ferrucci of Fiesole. He restored the left arm of the Apollo Belvedere and the right arm of the Laocoön. He assisted Michelangelo in finishing the statues of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici, and made the statue of Saint [illegible] for the sacristy of San Lorenzo in Florence. His most famous work is the great fountain of Messina [illegible].

Montoya (mōn-tō′yä), **Antonio Ruiz de.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1583 (?): died there, April 11, 1652. A Jesuit missionary and author. He spent many years in the Guarany missions of Paraguay, and published a history of them, "Conquista espiritual hecha por los religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus en las provincias del Paraguay, etc." (Madrid, 1639). His "Tesoro" (1639), "Arte y Vocabulario" (1640), and "Catecismo" (1640) are the best authorities on the Guarany language. There are modern editions.

Montpelier (mont-pē′lyėr). The capital of Vermont and of Washington County, situated on the Onion River in lat. 44° 17′ N., long. 72° 36′ W. Population (1890), 4,160.

Montpellier (môṅ-pel-lyā′). The capital of the department of Hérault, France, situated on the Lez, near the Mediterranean, in lat. 43° 37′ N., long. 3° 53′ E. Its trade is largely in wine and brandy, and it has manufactures of verdigris, cream of tartar, etc. The cathedral, jardin des plantes, university, academy, and Musée Fabre (one of the best in France) are noteworthy. It contains a noted square, the Place du Peyrou. Its school of medicine was founded in the 12th century. It came into the possession of Aragon and Majorca, and was acquired by France about 1350. It was a Protestant stronghold, and was besieged and taken by Louis XIII. in 1622. Comte was born there. Population (1891), 69,258.

Montpellier-le-Vieux (môṅ-pel-lyā′lė-vyė′). A noted group of huge fantastic rocks, discovered in 1883 near Millau, Aveyron, southern France.

Montpensier (môṅ-poṅ-syā′), **Duchesse de (Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans).** Born at Paris, May 29, 1627: died there, March 5, 1693. The only daughter of Gaston of Orléans and the Duchesse de Montpensier: commonly called La Grande Mademoiselle. She was a cousin of Louis XIV. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1729.

> Personal and literary interest both appear in a very high degree in the Memoirs of Anne Marie Louise de Montpensier, commonly called La Grande Mademoiselle. The only daughter of Gaston of Orléans and of the Duchesse de Montpensier, she inherited enormous wealth and a position which made it difficult for her to marry any one but a crowned head. In her youth she was self-willed and by no means inclined to marriage, and prince after prince was proposed to her in vain. During the Fronde she took an extraordinary part — heading armies, mounting the walls of Orléans by a scaling-ladder, and saving the routed troops of Condé, after the battle of the Faubourg Saint Antoine, by opening the gates of Paris to them, and causing the cannon of the Bastille to cover their flight.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 339.

Montpensier, Duc de (Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans). Born at Paris, July 31, 1824: died at San Lucar, near Séville, Feb. 4, 1890. The fifth son of Louis Philippe. He married the infanta Maria Luisa (sister of Queen Isabella) in 1846; became infante in 1859, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Spanish throne in 1870. In 1871 he was exiled to the Balearic Isles, but soon returned. His daughter Mercedes became the wife of King Alphonso XII. of Spain in 1878.

Montpensier, Duchesse de (Catherine Marie de Lorraine). Born 1552: died about 1594. The daughter of Francis, duke of Guise: one of the leaders of the League.

Mont Perdu (môṅ per-dü′), Sp. **Monte Perdido** (mōn′tā per-dē′ᴛʜō). ['Lost mountain.'] One of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees, situated in the province of Huesca, Spain, about long. 0°. Height, 10,995 feet.

Montreal (mont-rẹ-al′). ['Mount Royal.'] A city in the province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, situated on Montreal Island in lat. 45° 30′ N., long. 73° 33′ W. It is the largest city and the chief commercial center of Canada, being at the head of ocean steamship navigation. The St. Lawrence is crossed here by the Victoria Bridge. The city has important manufactures. The McGill College, the Roman Catholic cathedral and Church of Notre Dame, the English cathedral, and the Roman Catholic institutions are noteworthy. The region was visited by Cartier in 1535; a settlement called Ville Marie was made by the French in 1642. Montreal was taken by the British in 1760, taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the British in 1776. Population (1891), [illegible].

Montreal Island. An island in the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ottawa. Length, about 32 miles.

Montréjeau (môṅ-trā-zhō′). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 27 miles east-southeast of Tarbes. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Montretout (môṅ-tr-tö′). A height west of Paris, near St.-Cloud. It was the scene of an unsuccessful sortie of the French, Jan. 19, 1871.

Montreuil-sous-Bois (môṅ-trèy′sö-bwä′). A town in the department of Seine, France, east of Paris, near Vincennes. Population (1891), 23,986.

Montreuil-sur-Mer (-sür-mãr′). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 20 miles south-southeast of Boulogne. Population (1891), [illegible].

Montreux (môṅ-trė′). A health-resort in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, [illegible] of the Lake of Geneva, [illegible] Lausanne. It [illegible] Vernex, Clarens, Glion, etc. Near it [illegible]

Montrond [illegible]. A [illegible] in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Loire 30 miles west-southwest of Lyons.

Montrose (mon-trōz'). A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk, 26 miles northeast of Dundee. It has important flax and linen manufactures, and flourishing trade and fisheries. Population (1891), 13,079.

Montrose, Marquises of. See *Graham.*

Montrouge (môn-rözh'). A suburb of Paris, lying directly to the south. Population (1891), 11,992.

Mont-Saint-Jean (môn-san-zhoṅ'). A hamlet near Waterloo, which sometimes gives name to the battle.

Mont-Saint-Michel (môn-san-me-shel'). A village in the department of Manche, northwestern France, situated on an island in the Bay of St.-Michel, 6 miles west of Avranches. The mount is in its entirety one of the most curious of medieval monuments. It is a small pyramidal island, now connected with the shore by a causeway. It is defended on the sea-level by towered ramparts, within which nestles the village. Above rise, tier over tier, the huge fortified walls and towers and the extensive buildings of the monastery, long a fortress and afterward used as a prison. The rock is crowned by the great granite church, with Romanesque nave. The cloister is of great beauty. It has a double range of overlapping lancet arches, and beautifully sculptured foliage-rosettes in the spandrels.

Monts Dore. See *Mont Dore.*

Montserrat (mônt-ser-rät'), or **Monserrat** (mon-ser-rät'). ['Toothed' or 'serrate mountain.'] A jagged mountain about 30 miles northwest of Barcelona, Spain, famous for its monastery (founded 880), noted for an image of the Virgin. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Montserrat (mont-se-rat'). An island of the British West Indies, situated southwest of Antigua in lat. 16° 42' N., long. 62° 13' W. Chief town, Plymouth. The most important products are sugar and fruits. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493; settled by the British in 1632; and occupied temporarily by the French in 1664 and in 1782. Area, 32 square miles. Population (1891), 11,762.

Montt (mont), **Jorge.** Born at Santiago, 1847. A Chilean naval officer and politician, son of Manuel Montt. In Jan., 1891, he sided with Congress against President Balmaceda, was given temporary command of the congressional forces, and was a member of the governing junta. After the fall of Balmaceda he was elected president, assuming office Nov. 6, 1891. His term ended in 1896.

Montt, Manuel. Born at Petorca, Sept. 5, 1809: died at Santiago, Sept. 20, 1880. A Chilean statesman. As a leader of the conservatives, he was president of the House of Deputies, minister of foreign affairs 1840, minister of justice and education 1841–45, and minister of the interior 1845–50. In 1851 he became president of Chile, and was reelected in 1856, serving until Sept. 1861. During this period the country was very prosperous, but the extreme conservative policy of the government led to revolts of the liberals in 1851 and 1858, and to a bloody civil war in 1859. President Montt resigned his office peacefully to his successor, and was subsequently president of the supreme court until his death.

Mont-Tendre (mon-toṅ'dr). A mountain in the Jura, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 15 miles west-northwest of Lausanne. Height, 5,519 feet.

Montt-Varistas (mont'va-res'täs). A political party in Chile, formed about 1850 by a division of the conservative or Pelucones party. It [illegible] President Manuel Montt and Antonio Varas [illegible] 1851 [illegible]. The Montt-Varistas [illegible] conservative principles, a [illegible] and partial union of church and state.

Montucla (môn-tü-klä'), **Jean Étienne.** Born at Lyons, Sept. 5, 1725: died at Versailles, Dec. 18, 1799. A noted French mathematician. His chief work is "Histoire des mathematiques" (1758: continued by Lalande).

Montúfar (mon-tö'fär), **Lorenzo.** Born at Guatemala, March 11, 1823. A Central American jurist, politician, and author. His principal work is "Memorias históricas de Centro-América" [illegible].

Mont Valérien (môn'vä-lā-ryaṅ'). A hill and [illegible] Seine, [illegible] west of the [illegible] Paris. It was an important point [illegible]

Montyon [illegible] **Monthyon**, **Baron de** (**Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget**). [illegible] 1733: died at Paris, [illegible] philanthropist. He founded [illegible] the Montyon prize of virtue).

Monument, The. A [illegible] London, north [illegible]

Monumentum Ancyranum. See [illegible]

Monza [illegible]

province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lambro 9 miles north-northeast of Milan: the ancient Modicia. It was the residence of the Gothic and Lombard kings. The cathedral was founded by Queen Theodolinda in 590, but reconstructed in the 14th century. The treasury is extremely rich in Lombard and medieval goldsmiths' work, its most prized treasure being the famous iron crown of Lombardy, so called from the thin ribbon of iron within it, said to be forged from a nail of the crucifixion.

Moodkee. See *Mudki.*

Moody (mö'di). 1. The guardian of Peggy, the country girl, in Garrick's adaptation of Wycherley's "Country Wife."—2. In Dryden's play "Sir Martin Mar-all," a swashbuckler — that is, one who retained the boisterous manners of the period when sword and buckler were in common use and brawls were frequent.

Moody, Dwight Lyman. Born at Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. An American evangelist. He was engaged in missionary work in Chicago about 1856; conducted, with Ira D. Sankey, various revival meetings in the United States, and 1873–75 and 1881–83 in Great Britain; and has established a school for Christian workers in Northfield and a Bible Institute in Chicago.

Mooker (mōk'er), or **Mook** (mōk), **Heath.** A place in the Netherlands, near the Meuse, south of Nimwegen. Here (1574) the Spaniards defeated the Dutch under Louis of Nassau.

Mooltan. See *Multan.*

Moon (mön). A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of its eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and the fact that the longitude can be determined from lunar observations has given the theory of the moon's motion economic importance. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted), the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. Its diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume is about $\frac{1}{49}$ of that of the earth. It revolves around the earth in 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s.; the time from new moon to new moon is 29d. 12h. 44m. 2.7s. The moon always presents nearly the same face to the earth. It has no clouds, and shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water.

Moon, Mountains of the. A range of mountains placed by Ptolemy in the interior of Africa, containing the sources of the Nile. They were conceived afterward as traversing Africa from east to west. They have disappeared from modern maps.

Moonlight Sonata. A name given to Beethoven's "Sonata quasi una fantasia" in C sharp minor, one of the two which form his Opus 27, published in 1802. The romantic stories about the name and dedication appear to be without foundation.

Moonstone (mön'stōn), **The.** A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1868.

Moor, or **Mór** (mōr). A town in the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, 37 miles west by south of Budapest. Here, Dec., 1848, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians under Perczel. Population (1890), 9,300.

Moor (mōr), **Edward.** Born in 1771: died at London, Feb. 26, 1848. A writer on Hindu mythology. He entered the Madras establishment of the East India Company as cadet in April 1782, served in the war of 1790–91 and was wounded Dec. 29, 1791, at Gudjmoor. He went to Bombay April, 1796, as brevet captain, and in 1800 made a Digest of the Military Orders and Regulations of the Bombay Army. He published "Hindoo Pantheon" (1810), "Hindoo Infanticide" (1811), "The Gentle Sponge," a proposal for reducing the interest on the national debt (1829), and "Suffolk Words and Phrases" (1823).

Moor (mōr), **Karl.** The principal character in Schiller's play "Die Räuber" ("The Robbers").

The hero of his first drama, the [illegible] young robber, Moor, like Goethe's Götz [illegible] his own [illegible]. He has all the feelings of a Werther and, like Werther, [illegible] of society. Werther turns the destroying weapon upon himself, but Moor [illegible] Milton [illegible]

Moorcroft [illegible] **William.** [illegible] 1825. [illegible] Asia [illegible]. His "Travels" [illegible] published in 1841.

Moore [illegible] **Albert Joseph.** [illegible]

Moore the marine-painter. In 1861 he exhibited "The Mother of Sisera" and "Elijah running before Ahab's Chariot." He showed great skill in decorative painting. In 1864 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a fresco of "The Seasons," and in 1865 "The Marble Seat."

Moore, Alfred. Born in Brunswick County, N. C., May 21, 1755: died at Belfont, N. C., Oct. 15, 1810. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1799–1805.

Moore, Clement Clarke. Born at New York, July 15, 1779: died at Newport, R. I., July 10, 1863. An American scholar and poet. He gave in 1818 a large gift to the General Theological Seminary in New York, on condition that its buildings should be erected on a part of his property in Chelsea Village (Ninth and Tenth avenues and 20th and 21st streets), where they now stand. He was professor of biblical learning there, and afterward of Oriental and Greek literature, 1821–50. He published a "Hebrew and Greek Lexicon" (1809), "Poems" (1844), "George Castriot, etc." (1852), etc., and was the author of the verses "'Twas the night before Christmas."

Moore, Edward. Born at Abingdon, England, March 22, 1712: died at South Lambeth, London, March 1, 1757. An English dramatist and fabulist, third son of Thomas Moore, a dissenting clergyman. He failed in business as a linen-draper in London, and began as a writer with his "Fables for the Female Sex" in 1744. "The Foundling," a comedy, was produced at Drury Lane on Feb. 13, 1748; "Gil Blas," a comedy, in 1751; and "The Gamester," in which Garrick appeared (and which he partly wrote), at Drury Lane on Feb. 7, 1753. In 1753 he was made editor of "The World," a popular paper, which had Lord Lyttelton, Lord Bath, Lord Chesterfield, Soame Jenyns, Horace Walpole, and Edward Lovibond as contributors. His only son, Edward, was educated and pensioned by Lord Chesterfield.

Moore, George Henry. Born at Concord, N. H., April 20, 1823: died at New York, May 5, 1892. An American historical writer, son of J. B. Moore. He became superintendent of the Lenox Library in New York in 1872. Among his works are "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts" (1866), "History of the Jurisprudence of New York" (1872), etc.

Moore, Jacob Bailey. Born at Andover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1797: died at Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 1, 1853. An American historian. He wrote especially on the history of New Hampshire.

Moore, John. Born at Stirling, Scotland, 1729: died at Richmond, Surrey, Jan. 21, 1802. A Scottish physician, novelist, and writer of travels. His best-known work is the novel "Zeluco" (1786).

Moore, Sir **John.** Born at Glasgow, Nov. 13, 1761: died at Corunna, Spain, Jan. 16, 1809. A British general. He was the eldest surviving son of Dr. John Moore, author of "Zeluco." In 1776 he became ensign of the 51st foot, and served as captain-lieutenant in Nova Scotia during the American Revolutionary War. He became member of Parliament for Linlithgow in 1784; and served in Corsica 1793–94, but displeased Nelson and Elliot and was ordered home. In Nov., 1797, he joined Abercromby in Ireland. He was made major-general in 1798. In July, 1808, he sailed for Portugal as second in command to Sir Henry Burrard, and by Sept. the entire command was left to him. He entered Spain Nov. 11, 1808, but abandoned by the Spaniards and threatened by the actual presence of Napoleon, was obliged to retreat 250 miles to Corunna. While the troops were embarking the French attacked them, and Moore was killed and buried in the citadel during the night of Jan. 16–17. He received a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. The "Burial of Sir John Moore," by Rev. Charles Wolfe, is one of the most popular English poems.

Moore, Thomas. Born at Dublin, May 28, 1779: died at Bromham, near Devizes, Feb. 25, 1852. An Irish poet, son of John Moore, a grocer of Kerry. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794, where he was intimate with Robert Emmet. In 1799 he entered the Middle Temple, London, and in 1800 published his translation of "Anacreon." In 1803 and 1804 he traveled in America. In 1806 he published his "Odes and Epistles," and his "Irish Melodies" from 1807 to 1834, receiving from them about £500 a year. His lampoons on the regent and his favorites were extremely successful, and were collected in 1813 in "The Twopenny Post Bag." On March 25, 1811, he married Bessie Dyke, an actress, and in the same year his friendship for Byron began. "Lalla Rookh," for which Longmans agreed to pay £3,000 without having seen it, was published in 1817; "National Airs" in 1815, and "Sacred Songs" in 1816. His prose works, besides the political squibs, are "Life of Sheridan" (1825), "The Epicurean" (1827), "Life of Byron" (1830), "History of Ireland," etc., besides a number of collections of humorous short papers like "The Fudge Family in Paris," all under the pseudonym Thomas Brown the Younger. "Moore's Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence" were published 1853–56 by Earl Russell.

Moorfields (mōr'fēldz). A district of old London, outside the wall, once used as a place of recreation. It received its name from the moor which lay on the north side of the city. Finsbury Square and adjacent streets now cover it.

Moorgate (mōr'gāt). A postern gate in the old London city wall, built on the moor side of the city in the time of Henry V. (about 1415). It was rebuilt in 1472, and was pulled down about 1750.

Moor of Venice, The, or the Tragedy of Othello. See *Othello.*

Moors (mōrz). [L. *Mauri*, Gr. *Μαῦροι*, dark men.] A dark race dwelling in Barbary, in northern

Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri, or Mauretanians; but the present Moors are a mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauretanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arab conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

Moorshedabad. See *Murshidabad.*

Moosehead (mös′hed) **Lake.** The largest lake in Maine, situated about lat. 45° 40′ N. It is the source of the Kennebec River. Length, about 35 miles. Greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

Moosilauke (mö-si-lâ′ke). A mountain in Benton, New Hampshire, 30 miles southwest of Mount Washington. Height, 4,790 feet.

Mopsa (mop′sạ̈). 1. A shepherdess in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—2. In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," a deformed country girl, the daughter of Dametas.

Mopsus (mop′sus). [Gr. Μόψος.] A seer in Greek legend, son of Apollo by Himantis.

Moquegua (mō-kā′gwä). 1. A southern maritime department of Peru, adjoining Chile on the south. It consists at present (1894) of the single province of Moquegua, having an estimated area of 6,000 square miles and a population of 30,000. Previous to 1879 it included also the provinces of Arica and Tacna, now held provisionally by Chile (see these names).

2. A town, the capital of this department, near lat. 17° 15′ S., long. 70° 50′ W. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, the last time in 1868. Population, about 5,000.

Moquelumnan (mō-kel-um′nan), or **Mutsun.** [From *Wakalumitoh*, the Miwok name of a river and hill.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Miwok and Olamentke groups of tribes. The habitat of the former was the portion of California between Cosumnes and Fresno rivers on the north and south respectively, and from the Sierra Nevada on the east to San Joaquin River on the west, except a strip on the east bank occupied by the Cholovone. The Olamentke group occupied a territory bounded on the south by San Francisco Bay and the western half of San Pablo Bay, on the west by the Pacific from the Golden Gate to Bodega Head, on the north by a line running from Bodega Head to a point a few miles northeast of Santa Rosa, and thence, on the west, to the northernmost point of San Pablo Bay. Few of the once populous Miwok tribes survive, and these are scattered; while scarcely any representatives of the Olamentke division remain.

Mora (mō′rä), **José Maria Luis.** Born at Chamacuero, Michoacan, Oct., 1794: died at Paris, July 14, 1850. A Mexican historian. He studied theology; was ordained presbyter in 1819; and was admitted to the bar in 1827, but never practised. Iturbide imprisoned him, and later he was a prominent member of the Escocez party. After 1834 he resided in Paris. His principal work is "Mejico y sus Revoluciones" (Vols. I, III, and IV only published, 1836). His "Obras sueltas" (2 vols. 1837) are mainly political essays.

Mora, Juan. Born at San José, July 12, 1784: died there, Sept., 1854. A Costa Rican statesman, *jefe* or president during two terms (1825–1833). Subsequently he held other offices, and from 1850 was president of the supreme court.

Mora, Juan Rafael. Born at San José, Feb. 8, 1814: died at Puntarenas, Sept. 30, 1860. A Costa Rican politician. He was vice-president and acting president in 1848, and president Nov., 1849, to Aug. 14, 1859, when he was deposed and banished. Attempting a counter-revolution in 1860, he was captured and shot.

Moradabad. See *Muradabad.*

Moraes (mǫ-rīs′), **Prudente.** Born at Itú, São Paulo, about 1844. A Brazilian politician. He was a prominent advocate of republican principles from 1871; was one of the three republicans elected to the imperial parliament 1885; and after the revolution of 1889 was governor of São Paulo 1889–90. In 1891 he was a candidate for the presidency. In 1893 he was president of the national senate, and on Feb. 28, 1894, was elected president of Brazil. His term of 4 years began Nov. 15, 1894.

Moraes Silva (mǫ-rīs′ sēl′vä), **Antonio de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro about 1757: died at Pernambuco, 1825. A Brazilian lexicographer. Little is known of his life, a part of which was passed in Europe. His "Diccionario da Lingua Portugueza" (1st ed., 2 vols., 1789) was the first and for a long time the only dictionary of the Portuguese language, and is still an authority.

Morakanabad. The grand vizir of Vathek in Beckford's tale of that name.

Morales (mō-rä′les), **Augustin.** Born at La Paz, 1810: assassinated there, Nov. 28, 1872. A Bolivian politician and general. He led the revolution which overturned Melgarejo, Jan. 15, 1871, was immediately proclaimed president; and held the post until his death.

Morales (mo-rä′les), **Luis de.** Born at Badajoz, Spain, about 1509: died at Badajoz, 1586. A Spanish religious painter, surnamed "El Divino" ('The Divine').

Morales Bermudez, Remijio. See *Bermudez.*

Morales de Toro (mō-rä′les dā to′rō). A small place in northwestern Spain, near Toro, province of Zamora, said by some to have been the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Moran (mǫ-ran′), **Edward.** Born at Bolton, England, Aug. 19, 1829. An English-American marine- and figure-painter. He came to America in 1844, and has exhibited in Paris and London.

Moran, Leon. Born at Philadelphia in 1863. An American marine- and figure-painter, son of Thomas and pupil of Edward Moran. He also studied at the National Academy, New York.

Moran, Percy. Born at Philadelphia in 1862. An American genre-painter, son of Thomas and pupil of Edward Moran.

Moran, Peter. Born at Bolton, England, March 4, 1842. An English-American painter of landscape and animals, brother and pupil of Edward and Thomas Moran.

Moran, Thomas. Born at Bolton, England, Jan. 12, 1837. An English-American landscape-painter, brother and pupil of Edward Moran. He came to America in 1844. He went to the Yellowstone Park in 1871, and many of his subjects are from that region and Mexico.

Morano (mō-rä′nō). A town in southern Italy, northwest of Cosenza.

Morat (mō-rä′), G. **Murten** (mör′ten). A small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Morat 15 miles west of Bern. It is celebrated for the victory gained near it, June 22, 1476, by the Swiss over Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy.

Morat (mō-rä′), **Lake of.** A lake in Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Fribourg and Vaud, 2½ miles east of the Lake of Neuchâtel: the Roman Lacus Aventicensis, later Üchtsee. Its outlet is the Broye, falling into the Lake of Neuchâtel. Length, 5½ miles.

Moratalla (mo-rä-täl′yä). A town in the province of Murcia, southeastern Spain. Population (1887), 11,926.

Moratin (mō-rä-tēn′), **Leandro Fernandez de.** Born at Madrid, March 10, 1760: died at Paris, June 21, 1828. A Spanish dramatist and poet, son of N. F. de Moratin: called "the Spanish Molière." His works include the plays "El viejo y la niña" ("The Old Man and the Young Girl," 1790), "La comedia nueva" (1792), "El baron" (1803), "La mogigata" ("The Female Hypocrite," 1804), "El sí de las niñas" ("The Girl's Yes," 1806). He also wrote a prose version of Shakspere's "Hamlet" (never performed), and translated and altered Molière's "École des maris" and "Le medecin malgré lui."

Moratin, Nicolas Fernandez de. Born at Madrid, July 20, 1737: died there, May 11, 1780. A Spanish poet. He wrote the first Spanish play constructed according to the French model, a comedy, "Petimetra" ("The Female Fribble"), printed 1762. In 1770 he produced on the stage a tragedy, "Hormesinda," on the canons of Racine and Corneille. He wrote the epics "De las naves de Cortes destruidas" ("Destruction of Cortes's Ships," 1785), "Diana," etc.

Morava (mo-ra′vä). 1. The principal river of Servia. It is formed by the union of the Western and Southern Morava, and joins the Danube by two mouths about 30 miles east-southeast of Belgrad. Total length, about 240 miles.

2. The Slavic name of the river March.

Moravia (mǫ-ra′vi-ä). [F. *Moravie*, Sp. Pg. It. *Moravia*, NL. *Moravia* (G. *Mähren*, etc.), named from the river *Morava*.] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Brünn. It is bounded by Bohemia (partly separated by the Mährische Gebirge) on the west and northwest, Prussian Silesia and Austrian Silesia (separated by the Sudetic Mountains) on the north and northeast, Hungary (separated by the Little Carpathians) on the southeast, and Hungary and Lower Austria on the south. The surface is largely mountainous and table-land; it is drained in great part by the March. Moravia is to a great degree an agricultural country. It produces rye, oats, barley, fruit, vegetables, etc., has manufactures of cotton, woolen, sugar, and linen, and has mines of coal and iron. It has 36 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Landtag of 100 members. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The majority of the inhabitants are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs, but about 30 per cent. are Germans. The early inhabitants were Germanic tribes. The region was recolonized by Slavs. Christianity was introduced from Constantinople in the 9th century, but the Moravians were subsequently brought within the influence of Rome. Under Svatopluk in the end of the 9th century Moravia was the center of a short-lived great Slavic power, Great Moravia, which was overthrown by the Magyars in 906. Moravia was permanently united with Bohemia in 1029, and after that generally shared the fortunes of that kingdom. It became a margraviate in 1197, passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526, and became a crownland separate from Bohemia in 1849. Area 8,783 square miles. Population (1890), 2,276,870.

Moravians (mō-ra′vi-anz). 1. The natives or inhabitants of Moravia (which see).—2. The members of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American, each of which has its own government by synod) and several mission provinces. All these are represented by a general synod which meets every 10 years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

Moray, or **Morayshire.** See *Elgin.*

Moray, Earl of. See *Stuart.*

Moray Firth (mur′ạ̄ fėrth). A large indentation of the North Sea, inclosed by the coast of Scotland from Kinnaird's Head in the northeast of Aberdeenshire to Duncansby Head in the northeast of Caithness; sometimes, in a more restricted sense, the branch of this between Elgin and Ross.

Morazan (mo-rä-thän′), **Francisco.** Born at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct., 1792: died at San José, Costa Rica, Sept. 15, 1842. A Central American statesman and politician. He was leader of the liberal-federalists in the revolt against the conservatives, defeated them in 1827, and became *jefe* of Honduras; by successive victories routed the conservatives in Salvador, 1828, and Guatemala, April, 1829; and in Sept., 1830, was elected president of the Central American Confederation. He governed with wisdom and liberality, and was reelected in 1834; but opposition to the union led to numerous revolts, and when his second term expired (Feb. 1, 1839) there had been no reelection. Morazan made a vain attempt to keep the union together by force, and was supported by Salvador; but he was finally defeated by Carrera at Guatemala, March 19, 1840, and fled to Peru. In April, 1842, he invaded Costa Rica with a view to making it the basis of federal reorganization. He was at first successful, and assumed the executive of Costa Rica in July, but was deposed by a counter-revolution (Sept. 11), captured, and shot.

Morbegno (mōr-ben′yō). A town in northern Italy, on the Adda 15 miles west of Sondrio.

Morbihan (mor-bē-oṅ′). A department of western France, capital Vannes, formed from part of the ancient Brittany. It is bounded by Côtes-du-Nord on the north, Ille-et-Vilaine on the east, Loire-Inférieure and the Bay of Biscay on the south, and Finistère on the west. The surface is hilly and marshy. Area, 2,625 square miles. Population (1891), 544,470.

Morcillo Rubio de Auñon (mor-sel′yo rö-bē′ō dä ä-ön-yon′), **Diego.** Died at Lima, March 12, 1730. A Spanish prelate, bishop of Charcas, and archbishop of Lima from 1723. In 1716, and again Jan. 26, 1720, to May 14, 1724, he was acting viceroy of Peru.

Mordaunt (mor′dant), **Charles,** third Earl of Peterborough. Born 1658: died at Lisbon, Oct. 25, 1735. An English general and admiral, son of John, Viscount Mordaunt. He matriculated at Oxford (Christ Church), April 11, 1674, and in 1675 went to the Mediterranean in the Cambridge. In 1675 he succeeded his father as Viscount Mordaunt. He intrigued actively in Holland and England against James II, and in the former country was intimately associated with John Locke. In 1689 he was appointed councilor to William III and first lord of the treasury, and was created earl of Monmouth. Later he incurred the displeasure of the court, eventually losing all his places, and in 1697 was imprisoned 3 months in the Tower. On June 19, 1697, he succeeded his uncle as earl of Peterborough, and on the accession of Anne was again in favor at court. In 1705 he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet jointly with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and was largely responsible for the capture of Barcelona, Sept. 28. In Jan., 1708, his conduct in Spain was investigated by the House of Lords, and he was acquitted. In 1710 he was ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, and in 1711 to Frankfort. He was very eccentric, and was devoted to the society of literary men, especially Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay.

Mordecai (mor′de-kī). [From the name of the Babylonian god *Marduk* or *Merodach* (which see).] According to the book of Esther, a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin, who lived in captivity in the time of Xerxes. He accepted a post at the court in order to be near his adopted daughter Esther, who had been elevated to the rank of queen, and with her help frustrated the machinations of Haman [illegible] for the extermination of the Jews in the Persian empire. The commemoration of this deliverance, the feast of Purim, is still celebrated by the Jews in the month of Adar (March-April).

Mordecai. In George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda," a Jew who believes himself inspired with a mission to elevate and reunite the Jewish people.

> It might be said, in answer to [illegible] that as a fact Mordecai is [illegible] Jew [illegible] Kohn [illegible] some forty years since at Red [illegible] that recently [illegible] Israel was actually in contemplation [illegible] the Jewish race. But [illegible] the literal prosaic [illegible] real stupidity [illegible] "King Lear" from the charge of historical improbability.
> *Dowden*, Studies in Literature, p. 298.

Mordred. See *Modred.*

Mordure (mor-dūr′). Prince Arthur's enchanted sword: also called Excalibur or Caliburn.

Mordvinians (môrd-vin'i-anz), or **Mordvins** (môrd'vinz). A people of Finnic origin, living in Russia, chiefly in the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, and Tamboff. They are largely Russianized, and comprise two main divisions, the Moksha and the Erzya. Their number is estimated at about 800,000.

More (mōr), **Hannah.** Born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, Feb. 2, 1745: died at Clifton, Sept. 7, 1833. An English religious writer. She was educated by her father, and in 1757 joined her other sisters in establishing a school in Bristol. In 1762 she published "The Search for Happiness," a pastoral drama. In 1773 and 1774 she visited London, and became intimate with Garrick and his wife; she also met Reynolds, Burke, Dr. Johnson, and Mrs. Montagu. In 1782 she published "Sacred Dramas." After the death of Garrick, Jan. 20, 1779, her religious tendencies became stronger. In 1787 she was attracted by Wilberforce's agitation against the slave trade, and was much interested in establishing schools among the poor as an antidote to the prevailing atheism. She wrote in 1792 "Village Politics, by Will Chip," followed by "Cheap Repository Tracts" (1795–98), one of which was "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." Some of them were illustrated by John Bewick. The organization which circulated them developed into the Religious Tract Depository in 1799. Her other works are "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society" (1788), "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education" (1799), "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), "Practical Piety, etc." (1811), "Christian Morals" (1813), etc.

More, Henry. Born at Grantham, England, Oct. 12, 1614: died at Cambridge, England, Sept. 1, 1687. An English philosophical writer. His philosophical works (largely mystical and Platonic) were published in 1678. His chief work in verse is "The Song of the Soul."

More, Sir **Thomas.** Born at London, Feb. 7, 1478: executed on Tower Hill, July 6, 1535. An English statesman and author. He was the son of Sir John More, a London barrister. At thirteen years of age he entered the service of Thomas Morton, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1492 he entered Canterbury Hall (later merged in Christ Church), Oxford. He entered the New Inn, London, in 1494, and Lincoln's Inn in 1496. In 1497 he met Erasmus in England, and corresponded with him through life. For several years he was absorbed in religious studies and exercises, and thought of becoming a monk, but after 1500 he devoted himself mainly to politics. He entered Parliament in 1504. In 1508 he went to France. After his second marriage in 1511 he moved to Crosby Place, Bishopsgate Street Without. In May, 1515, he was sent as ambassador to Flanders to settle disputes with the merchants of the Steelyard. "Utopia" was published in 1516. In 1518 he was made master of bequests by Henry VIII, and privy councilor. In June, 1520, he was with Henry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and met Budæus. In 1521 he was knighted and made subtreasurer to the king; in April, 1523, speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1525 high steward of Cambridge University. He defended the papacy against Luther, suggested the "Defensio Septem Sacramentorum" of Henry VIII, 1521, and opposed Tyndale. On Oct. 25, 1529, he succeeded Wolsey as chancellor. He opposed the reforms passed by Parliament of Nov. 3, 1529, and the projected divorce of Henry from Catharine, and resigned May 16, 1532. By act of Parliament in March, 1534, an oath of adherence to the act which vested the succession in the issue of Anne Boleyn, and of renunciation of the Pope, was imposed. This oath More refused to take, and he was committed to the Tower April 17, 1534. On July 1, 1535, he was indicted for high treason, and was executed July 6, 1535. More was beatified by Pope Leo XIII Dec. 29, 1886. Among his English works are [illegible] "Life of John Picus, Earl of Mirandula," [illegible] printed by Wynkyn de Worde (it was a translation [illegible] Giovanni Francesco Pico, [illegible]), "History of Richard III," [illegible] a number of controversial [illegible]. Rastell, the nephew of Sir Thomas More, collected most of his English works and published them in 1557. Among his Latin works are the "Utopia" (1516: which see), "Luciani Dialogi, etc." (1506), "Epigrammata," etc., and [illegible] a number of volumes of letters to Erasmus and others, [illegible], etc. His Latin works were first collected [illegible]. The most complete edition was that published at Frankfort on the Main and Leipsic [illegible].

More of More Hall. An English legendary hero who slew the Dragon of Wantley.

Morea (mọ̄-rē'ä). The name given in modern geography to the Peloponnesus.

Called Morea by the modern post-Hellenic or Romaic [illegible] the Slavonic vernacular of its inhabitants during the [illegible] Dict. of Geog. [illegible]

Moreau [illegible], **Hégésippe.** Born at Paris, [illegible]: died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1838. A French poet. His poems were published under the title "Le Myosotis" in 1838.

Moreau, Jean Victor. Born at Morlaix, France, [illegible]: died at Laun, Bohemia, Sept. 2, 1813. A French general. [illegible] over the Austrians at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3). Having placed [illegible] opposed to Napoleon, he was in 1804 sentenced to two years imprisonment on the charge of complicity in Cadoudal and Pichegru's conspiracy against the first consul. The sentence was commuted to exile. He lived in the United States (near Trenton, New Jersey) from 1805 to 1813, when he entered the Russian service. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden, Aug. 27, and died Sept. 2, 1813.

Moreau de Saint-Méry (mō-rō' dė saṅ'mā-rē'), **Médéric Louis Élie.** Born at Fort Royal, Martinique, Jan. 13, 1750: died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1819. A French jurist and author, a distant relative of the empress Josephine. He was judge of the Supreme Court of French Santo Domingo, 1780, deputy for Martinique at Paris, 1790; was imprisoned by the Revolutionary tribunal, but escaped and lived in the United States until 1800. From 1800 to 1806 he was councilor of state. He published "Lois et constitutions des colonies françaises de l'Amérique sous le vent" (Paris, 5 vols., 1784–85), and important works on Santo Domingo, etc.

Morecambe (mōr'kam). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay three miles west of Lancaster.

Morecambe Bay. An arm of the Irish Sea, separating the northwestern detached part of Lancashire, England, from the main division.

More Dissemblers besides Women. A comedy by Thomas Middleton, licensed as "an old play" in 1623, printed in 1657 with "Women beware Women," but certainly acted before 1623.

Morelia (mō-rā'lē-ä), formerly **Valladolid** (väl-yä-ᴛʜō-lēᴛʜ'). The capital of the state of Michoacan, Mexico, situated about 125 miles west by north of Mexico: so named in 1828 in honor of the patriot Morelos. It was founded in 1541. Population, about 30,000.

Morell (mō-rel'), **Sir Charles.** The pseudonym of the Rev. James Ridley, under which he wrote "The Tales of the Genii" (1764).

Morella (mo-ral'yä). A town in the province of Castellon, eastern Spain, 78 miles southwest of Tarragona: the Roman Castra Ælia. It has an old castle. Population (1887), 6,812.

Morellet (mō-rel-lā'), **André.** Born at Lyons, March 7, 1727: died at Paris, Jan. 12, 1819. A French littérateur and philosophical writer. He wrote "Mélanges de littérature et de philosophie au XVIIIe siècle" (1818), etc.

Morelos (mō-rā'lōs). A state of Mexico, situated south of the state of Mexico. Capital, Cuernavaca. The largest town is Cuautla (14,000 inhabitants). Area, about 2,000 square miles. Population (1894), 151,540.

Morelos, or **Montemorelos** (mōn-tā-mō-rā'lōs). A town in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, situated about 55 miles southeast of Monterey. Population, about 9,000.

Morelos y Pavon (mō-rā'lōs ē pä-vōn'), **José Maria.** Born near Apatzingan, Michoacan, Sept. 30, 1765: died near Mexico, Dec. 22, 1815. A Mexican patriot. He was a priest; joined the revolt of Hidalgo in 1810, held separate commands, and at first was very successful, but after Nov., 1813, was repeatedly defeated. He was finally captured Nov. 5, 1815, taken to Mexico, and shot.

The last notable *auto de fe* (November 26, 1815) was that at which the accused was the patriot Morelos. The finding against him was a foregone conclusion. "The Presbitero Jose Maria Morelos," declared the inquisitors, "is an unconfessed heretic (*hereje formal negativo*), an abettor of heretics and a disturber of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, a profaner of the holy sacraments, a traitor to God, to the King, and to the Pope." For which sins he was condemned to do penance in a penitent's dress (after the usual form), and was surrendered to the tender mercies of the secular arm. *Janvier*, Mexican Guide, p. 29.

Morelove (mōr'luv), **Lord.** The lover of Lady Betty Modish in Cibber's "Careless Husband."

In Lord Morelove we have the first lover in English comedy, [illegible] p[illegible] it when [illegible] a gentleman and an honest man. *Doran*, [illegible], p. [illegible]

Moreno (mō-rā'nō), **Francisco.** Born at Buenos Ayres, [illegible]. An Argentine explorer and [illegible] [illegible]

Moreno, Gabriel Garcia. See *Garcia Moreno.*

Moresnet [illegible], or **Kelmis** [illegible]. A [illegible] strip of land [illegible] Aix-la-Chapelle, between Prussia and Belgium. It [illegible]. Population, about [illegible].

Moret (mo-rā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Loing 40 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Moreto (mō-rā'tō), **Agustin.** Born at Madrid about 1618: died 1669. A Spanish dramatist. He wrote [illegible] Diego"), "El desden con el desden" ("Disdain with Disdain"), etc.

Of those that divided the favor of the public with their great master [Calderon], none stood so near to him as Augustin Moreto, of whom we know much less than would be important to the history of the Spanish drama. He was born at Madrid, and was baptized on the 9th of April, 1618. His best studies were no doubt those he made at Alcala between 1634 and 1639. Later he removed to Toledo, and entered the household of the Cardinal Archbishop, taking holy orders, and joining a brotherhood as early as 1659. Ten years later, in 1669, he died, only fifty-one years old, leaving whatever of property he possessed to the poor. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 413.

Moreton Bay (mōr'tọn bā). An inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Queensland, Australia, about lat. 27° 15′ S. It is 40 miles long and 17 miles wide.

Morey (mō'ri) **Letter, The.** A letter forged in the name of J. A. Garfield, favoring Chinese cheap labor. It was published at New York in Oct., 1880 (shortly before the presidential election), addressed to a fictitious H. L. Morey.

Morez (mō-rā'). A town in the department of Jura, France, 23 miles north by west of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 15,124.

Morgagni (mor-gän'yē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Forli, Italy, Feb. 25, 1682: died at Padua, Italy, Nov. 5, 1771. An Italian anatomist, the founder of pathological anatomy. He was professor of anatomy in Padua from 1711. His chief work is "De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis" ("On the Seat and Causes of Diseases investigated by Anatomy," 1761). He also wrote "Adversaria anatomica" (1706–19), etc.

Morgaine. See *Morgana.*

Morgan (môr'gan). [Originally *Morgant* or *Morcant;* Cymric, 'sea-brink,' or 'one born on the sea-shore.'] The earliest British ecclesiastical writer. See *Pelagius.*

Morgan. 1. See *Belarius.*—2. A Welsh surgeon in Smollett's "Roderick Random" and "Peregrine Pickle."

Morgan (môr'gan), **Daniel.** Born in New Jersey, 1736: died at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802. An American general. He served with distinction in the expedition under Arnold against Quebec 1775–76; commanded the riflemen at Saratoga in 1777; and defeated Tarleton at Cowpens in 1781. He attained the rank of major-general.

Morgan, Edwin Dennison. Born at Washington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1811: died at New York, Feb. 14, 1883. An American merchant and politician. He was governor of New York 1859–62, and United States senator from New York 1863–69.

Morgan, Sir **Henry.** Born in Wales, 1635 (?): died in Jamaica, 1688. The most celebrated commander of the bucaneers. He ran away to sea, went to Barbados, and thence to Jamaica, where he joined the bucaneers, and soon became a leader. His ravages extended over the Spanish coasts of the Caribbean Sea. He pillaged parts of Cuba, and took and ransomed Puerto Bello 1668, and Maracaibo 1669. In 1670 he collected 37 vessels and 2,200 men, captured a fort at the mouth of the Chagres River, crossed the isthmus, and took Panama, after a battle with about 3,000 Spanish soldiers, Jan., 1671. The city was sacked and burned, and immense plunder was secured. Here as elsewhere, the Spaniards were treated with great inhumanity. Morgan was prevented by royal orders from organizing another expedition. He returned to England, where he was knighted by Charles II, and made a commissioner of the admiralty. Later he resided in Jamaica, where he was lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief, and for a time was acting governor.

Morgan, John Hunt. Born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826: died Sept. 4, 1864. An American general in the Confederate service. He entered the Confederate army as a captain at the beginning of the Civil War; was promoted major-general in 1862; and in 1863 commanded a cavalry raid into Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, which resulted in his capture and imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary. He made his escape later in the same year, and undertook a raid into Tennessee. He was surrounded and killed by Union troops under General Alvan C. Gillem, near Greenville, Tennessee.

Morgan, Lewis Henry. Born near Aurora, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1818: died at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1881. An American ethnologist and archæologist. He published "League of the Iroquois" (1851), "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family," "Ancient Society," etc.

Morgan, Lady (**Sydney Owenson**). Born at Dublin about 1783: died at London, April 14, 1859. An Irish novelist, daughter of an Irish actor. She published a volume of poems, and a novel, "St. Clair," in 1804. "The Wild Irish Girl," a political novel, made her reputation in 1806. In 1812 she married Sir T. C. Morgan, M. D., who was knighted in her interest. Among her other works are "O'Donnel" (1814), "Florence Macarthy" (1816), "France under the Bourbons, etc." (1817), and its companion "Italy, etc." (1821) (these excited furious opposition both in England and on the Continent), "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" (1823), "Woman and her Master" (1840), "The Book Without a Name" (with Sir T. C. Morgan, 1841), "Luxima the Prophetess" (1859), "Passages from my Autobiography: an Old Volume" (1859: this contains her letters for the years 1818–19, etc.), etc.

Morgan, Sir Thomas Charles. Born at London about 1783: died there, Aug. 28, 1843. An English author, the husband of Lady Morgan. He was educated at Eton and at St. Peter's, Cambridge. His works include "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life" (1818) and "Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals" (1822).

Morgan, William. Died 1826. A mechanic of Batavia, New York, alleged to have been abducted and killed by Freemasons for revealing secrets of the order.

Morgana (môr-gä'nạ̈), or **Morgaine** (mor-gān'). [*Morgana* is the Breton equivalent of 'sea-woman,' from *mor*, sea, and *gwen*, splendens femina.] In Celtic legend and Arthurian romance, a fairy, sister of King Arthur. In the romance of "Ogier the Dane" she receives Ogier in the Isle of Avalon when he is over one hundred years of age, and restores him to eternal youth. She is also known as Morgan or Morgue le Fay, and in the Italian romances as Fata ('fairy') Morgana.

> The fairy Morgana [Morgaine, sister of Arthur], who is a principal character in this romance ["Morte d'Arthur"] and discovered to Arthur the intrigue of Geneura with Lancelot, is a leading personage not only in other tales of chivalry, but also in the Italian poems. In the Orlando Furioso she convinces her brother of the infidelity of his queen by means of a magical horn. About a fifth part of the Orlando Innamorato, beginning at canto thirty-six, is occupied with the Fata Morgana. She is there represented as dispensing all the treasures of the earth, and as inhabiting a splendid residence at the bottom of a lake. Thither Orlando penetrates, and forces her to deliver up the knights she detained in captivity, by seizing her by a lock of hair and conjuring her in the name of her master Demogorgon. She thus became a well-known character in Italy, where the appellation of Fata Morgana is given to that strange and almost incredible vision which, in certain states of the tide and weather, appears on the sea that washes the coast of Calabria. Every object at Reggio is then a thousand times reflected on a marine mirror, or, when vapors are thick, on a species of aerial screen, elevated above the surface of the water, on which the groves and hills and towers are represented as in a moving picture.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 186.

Morgante Maggiore (mor-gän'te mäd-jō're). [It.] A serio-burlesque romantic poem by Luigi Pulci (1485): so called from its hero, the giant Morgante. There is also a French romance, of the Carlovingian cycle, entitled "Morgant le Géant," which is probably taken from Pulci's poem.

> Luigi Pulci (1431-1487), in his Morgante Maggiore, which first appeared in 1485, is alternately vulgar and burlesque, serious and insipid, or religious. The principal characters of his romance are the same which first appeared in the fabulous chronicle of Turpin, and in the romances of Adenez, in the thirteenth century. His real hero is Orlando rather than Morgante. He takes up the Paladin of Charlemagne at the moment when the intrigues of Ganelon de Mayence compel him to fly from the court. One of the first adventures of Orlando is a combat with three giants who lay siege to an abbey. Two of these he kills, and makes the third, Morgante, prisoner, converts and baptizes him; and thenceforth selects him as his brother in arms, and the partaker in all his adventures.
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> *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 323.

Morgarten (mōr-gär'ten). A mountain on the border of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, Switzerland, 17 miles east by north of Lucerne. Here, Nov. 15, 1315, the Swiss confederates of the Forest Cantons Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden (1,400) defeated the Austrians (15,000), creating a panic by rushing down on them from the heights.

Morgenstern (mor'gen-stern), **Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 29, 1805: died at Munich, Feb. 26, 1867. A noted German landscape-painter.

Morges (morzh). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva 7 miles west of Lausanne. Population (1888), 4,088.

Morghen (mor'gen), **Raffaello Sanzio.** Born June 19, 1758: died at Florence, April 8, 1833. An Italian engraver. He was a pupil of his father Filippo and his uncle Giovanni Elia Morghen. His first important plate, "Masks of the Carnival," was made in 1778. He continued his education under Volpato in Rome. In 1781 he engraved Raphael's "Poetry" and "Theology"; in 1787 Guido Reni's "Aurora"; and, later, Leonardo's "Last Supper" and Raphael's "Transfiguration." He became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts in Florence in 1793.

Morgiana (môr-gi-ā'nạ̈). A character in the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," in "The Arabian Nights Entertainments": a slave of Cassim and Ali Baba. She aids in the concealment of Cassim's murder, and discovers the robbers, who are brought by their captain, concealed in oil jars, to Ali Baba's house. She kills them by pouring boiling oil into the jars. She recognizes their captain when, as Cogia Houssain, he dines with Ali Baba, and stabs him as she dances the "dagger dance." Ali Baba shows his gratitude by marrying her to his son.

Morglay (môr'glā). [Same as *claymore*.] The sword of Sir Bevis of Hampton.

Morhault (môr'hâlt), **Sir.** A celebrated character in the romances of chivalry. Also written *Marhous*, *Moraunt*, *Morholt*, etc.

Morhof (mōr'hōf), **Daniel Georg.** Born at Wismar, Germany, Feb. 6, 1639: died at Lübeck, June 30, 1691. A German scholar, appointed professor of oratory and poetry at Kiel in 1665, professor also of history in 1673, and librarian in 1680. He wrote a work on universal literature, entitled "Polyhistor" (1688: best edition 1747), etc.

Moria (mō'ri-ạ̈). A character in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels."

> 'Tis Madam Moria (folly), guardian of the nymphs; one that is not now to be persuaded of her wit; she will think herself wise against all the judgments that come. A lady made all of voice and air, talks anything of anything.
>
> Act ii.

Moriah (mọ̄-rī'ạ̈). A hill in Jerusalem, the site of Solomon's temple. Tradition has often identified this, but on insufficient grounds, with the hill of Isaac's sacrifice in the "land of Moriah" (Gen. xxii.).

Morier (mō'ri-ėr), **James.** Born 1780: died at Brighton, England, March 19, 1849. An English novelist and writer of travels. He entered the diplomatic service as secretary of Lord Elgin. In 1812 he published "A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople 1808-9." From 1810 to 1814 he was secretary of embassy at the court of Persia. He published his "Second Journey" in 1818; a romance, "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," in 1824; and "Zohrab the Hostage" in 1832.

Mörike (mė'ri-ke), **Eduard.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, Sept. 8, 1804: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 4, 1875. A German poet of the "Swabian school," and novelist. Among his works are the novel "Maler Nolten" (1832), the poem "Idylle vom Bodensee" (1846), etc.

Morillo (mō-rēl'yō), **Pablo.** Born at Fuente de Malva, 1777: died at Rochefort, France, July 27, 1838. A Spanish general. As field-marshal he commanded 10,600 men sent early in 1815 to reduce the revolted provinces of Venezuela and New Granada. At first he swept all opposition before him; occupied Caracas May 1815; took Cartagena, after a siege of 4 months, Dec. 6; and on May 26, 1816, entered Bogota, where he executed 125 prominent citizens. In 1817 he met with many reverses in Venezuela, and in 1819 was outwitted by Bolivar, who during his absence gained the battle of Boyaca (Aug. 7), and recovered Bogotá. In 1820 he signed a truce with Bolivar, and was recalled at his own request. In 1822 he sided with the constitutionalists, and later submitted to French intervention. In Aug., 1823, he was degraded by the king, and retired to France. He published an account of his American campaigns in 1826.

Morini (mor'i-nī). A Celtic people of Gallia Belgica, living in the vicinity of the modern Boulogne.

Moriscos (mọ̄-ris'kōz). In Spanish history, persons of the Moorish race; the Moors. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards. They were expelled from Spain in 1609.

Morison (mor'i-sọn), **James Augustus Cotter.** Born at London, 1832: died Feb. 26, 1888. An English author. He was educated at Oxford (Lincoln College). He was a positivist in philosophy. He was a contributor to the "Saturday Review," and published "Life and Times of St. Bernard, etc.," in 1863, and "The Service of Man: an Essay towards the Religion of the Future," in 1887, etc.

Morison, Robert. Born at Aberdeen, 1620: died Nov. 10, 1683. A Scottish botanist. He served the king in the civil war, and took his doctor's degree at Angers in 1648. In 1650 he became superintendent of the garden formed at Blois by Gaston, duke of Orleans. After the Restoration he was made botanist royal, court physician, and professor of botany at Oxford. He published "Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis" (1680).

Morlacca (mōr-läk'kä). The country of the Morlaks.

Morlaix (mor-lā'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated near the English Channel 42 miles north-northeast of Quimper. It has a harbor on a tidal river. Population (1891), commune, 16,300.

Morlaks (môr'laks). A Slavic people dwelling near the Adriatic in Istria, Croatia, and Dalmatia: closely allied to the Serbs.

Morland (môr'lạnd), **Catherine.** The principal character in Miss Austen's novel "Northanger Abbey."

Morland, George. Born at London, June 26, 1763: died there, Oct. 27, 1804. An English painter, son of a painter and picture-dealer. In 1786 he married a sister of James Ward the animal painter. He painted moralities in the manner of Hogarth, also genre and animals, and was noted equally for the fertility of his work and the extreme recklessness of his life. His picture "Inside of a Stable" is in the National Gallery.

Morland, Henry. In Colman the younger's "Heir-at-Law," the missing and finally reappearing heir to the title and estates of Lord Duberly. He is in love with Caroline Dormer.

Morley (mor'li). A municipal borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 18,725.

Morley, Henry. Born at London, Sept. 15, 1822: died May 14, 1894. An English author. He was educated at the Moravian school at Neuwied on the Rhine, and at King's College, London. He practised medicine from 1844 to 1848. He wrote for "Household Words" and the "Examiner" from 1850 to 1864, and was editor of the latter during part of that time; was professor of the English language and literature from 1865 to 1889 at University College, London; held the same position at Queen's College, London, from 1878; and became principal of University Hall in 1882. He wrote "A Defence of Ignorance" (1851), lives of Palissy (1852), Cardan (1854), Cornelius Agrippa (1856), "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair" (1857), "English Writers before Chaucer" (1864-67), "First Sketch of English Literature" (1873), and "Library of English Literature," and edited Boswell's "Life of Johnson" in 1886. He began "English Writers" in 1887. Ten volumes had been issued at his death. In 1864-67 a preliminary book with the same title was published, which was afterward merged in the larger work.

Morley, John. Born at Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 24, 1838. An English statesman and author. He was educated at Cheltenham and Oxford (Lincoln College); graduated in 1859, and was called to the bar in 1859. From 1867 to 1882 he edited the "Fortnightly Review," from 1880 to 1883 the "Pall Mall Gazette," and from 1883 to 1885 "Macmillan's Magazine." From 1883 he has been member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He has been a supporter of Gladstone's Irish and general policy; was chief secretary for Ireland in 1886, and was reappointed in 1892. He has written "Edmund Burke" (1867), "Voltaire" (1872), "Rousseau" (1876), "Diderot and the Encyclopædists" (1878), "Richard Cobden" (1881), "The Struggle for National Education" (2d ed. 1873), "On Compromise" (1874), "Ralph Waldo Emerson" (1884), etc.

Morley, Mrs. The name under which Queen Anne conducted her correspondence with the Duchess of Marlborough, who signed herself Mrs. Freeman.

Morley, Thomas. Born in England about 1557: died at London, 1604. An English musician. He studied at Oxford, and was a pupil in music of William Bird. He wrote 6 books of canzonets or madrigals (1593-1600), "A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke" (1597), and edited "The Triumphes of Oriana" (1601; a collection of madrigals in honor of Queen Elizabeth), and other books of canzonets, madrigals, etc.

Mormon (môr'mọn), **Book of.** One of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormons (môr'mọnz). The adherents of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher), and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided over by a president and two counselors, whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The twelve apostles constitute a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is intrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventies are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body; the patriarch pronounces the blessing of the church; the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities; and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons (the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church). The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government. The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of God the Lord. They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and his reign upon the earth (having the seat of his power in their territory), baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty to those who are capable of [illegible]. The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and, after their expulsion thence, at Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1847-48 they [illegible] Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, etc. They have frequently defied the United States government. There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically independent of the Utah organization. Also *Mormonites*, *Mor*[illegible].

Mornay (mor-nā'), **Philippe de,** Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as **Duplessis-Mornay.** Born at the Château Buhy, Normandy, Nov. 5, 1549: died at La Forêt-sur-Sèvre, France, Nov. 11, 1623. A French diplomatist, publicist, and Huguenot leader. His "Mémoires" were published in 1624.

Mornington, Earl of. See *Wellesley.*

Morny (mor-nē'), **Charles Auguste Louis Joseph,** Duc **de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 23, 1811: died at Paris, March 10, 1865. A French politician, illegitimate son of the Count de Flahaut and Queen Hortense: half-brother of Napoleon III. He was a leading promoter of the coup d'état of Dec. 1851, minister of the interior [illegible], president of the Corps Législatif 1854-65, and ambassador to Russia 1856-57.

Moro (mō'rō), **Attoni** or **Antonis:** called Sir **Anthony More.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1512: died at Antwerp about 1578. A Dutch portrait painter.

Moro Castle. See *Morro Castle.*

Morocco (mo-rok'ō), or **Marocco** (mä-rok'ō), F. **Maroc** (ma-rok'). A country in northwestern Africa. Capitals, Fez and Morocco. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, Algeria on the east, the Sahara on the south, and the Atlantic on the northwest and west. Its southern boundaries are undefined. It is traversed from west to east by the Atlas Mountains. Government is administered by a sultan with despotic powers. The leading races are the Moors, Berbers, and Jews. The religion is largely Mohammedan. Morocco corresponds to the ancient Mauretania Tingitana. It was conquered by the Arabs about 700, was under the Almoravides in the 11th and 12th centuries and under the Almohades in the 12th and 13th, was flourishing in the 16th century and part of the 17th, and was defeated in war with France in 1844, and in war with Spain in 1859-1860. The Riffian tribes of the north came into collision with Spain in 1893, and were defeated, Morocco being forced to pay a large indemnity. Area, exclusive of the Sahara territory, about [illegible] square miles. The population is variously estimated: it is probably about [illegible].

Morocco, or **Marocco.** One of the capitals of the sultanate of Morocco, situated about lat. 31° 40' N., long. 7° 35' W. It was founded about 1072, and has manufactures of morocco leather. Population, about 50,000.

Morocco. See *Banks's horse.*

Morochucos (mo-ro-cho'kos). A branch of the Quichua Indians of Peru, in the department of Ayacucho, southeast of Lima. They have retained a form of tribal organization under Spanish and Peruvian rule, and are noted for their attachment to republican freedom. During the Chilean war of 1881 they fought for the Peruvians under their own chiefs.

Moron, or **Moron de la Frontera** (mo-rōn' dā lä fron-tā'rä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 35 miles southeast of Seville. Population (1887), [illegible].

Morone (mo-rō'ne), **Giovanni di.** Born at Milan, May 25, 1509: died at Rome, Dec. 1, 1580. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist.

Moroni (mo-rō'nē), or **Morone, Giambattista.** Born at Albino, near Bergamo, Italy, about 1510: died about 1578. An Italian portrait-painter.

Moro (mō'rō) **Pass.** A pass leading from Macugnaga, in northern Italy, northward over the Valais Alps. Height, 9,390 feet.

Morose (mo-rōs'). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," a melancholy recluse who can bear no sound except that of his own voice. His melancholy degenerates into [illegible] eccentricity, [illegible] his nephew he marries, [illegible] a silent woman who turns out to be not [illegible] a boy. (See *Dauphine* and *Epicœne.*) Not only the name and character of Morose but several of his shorter speeches, are copied or imitated from [illegible].

Morosini (mo-ro-sē'nē), **Andrea.** Born at Venice, Feb. 15, 1558: died June 29, 1618. A Venetian [illegible] at Padua, and [illegible] eventually obtaining [illegible]. He was appointed historian [illegible]

Morosini, Francesco. Born 1618: died 1694. A Venetian [illegible] the Morea.

Morotocos [illegible]. An Indian tribe of [illegible] Santa Cruz de la Sierra [illegible]

Morpeth (mor'peth). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Wansbeck, 14 miles north of Newcastle. Population (1891), [illegible].

Morpeth, Viscount. See *Howard, George W. F.*

Morpheus (mor'fūs). [Gr. [illegible].] In the later [illegible], son of Sleep.

Morphy [illegible] **Paul Charles.** Born at New [illegible] July 10, 1884. [illegible] Many [illegible] ever played.

Morrice [illegible] **Gil** or **Childe.** The [illegible]

Morrill [illegible] **Justin Smith.** [illegible]

Morrill, Lot Myrick. [illegible]

Morris (mor'is). The capital of Grundy County, Illinois, 54 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,653.

Morris, Clara. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, 1846. An American actress. She was leading lady at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, in 1869, and went to New York in 1870. She married Frederick C. Harriot in 1874. She is peculiarly successful in emotional characters, and in depicting death scenes. Among her best parts are Camille, Miss Multon, Mercy Merrick in "The New Magdalen," Renee, and Cora in "L'Article 47."

Morris, Dinah. The principal female character in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." She is a factory girl and Wesleyan preacher, with a spiritual clear-sighted nature, and delicate sensitiveness to the condition and wants of others. She is said to be in some particulars a sketch from an aunt of the author, Elizabeth Evans.

Morris, George Pope. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1802: died at New York, July 6, 1864. An American journalist and poet. With Samuel Woodworth he established the "New York Mirror" in 1823 (discontinued in 1842), with N. P. Willis the "New Mirror" in 1843, and shortly after the "Evening Mirror." In 1845 he founded the "National Press." Its name was changed in a few months to "The Home Journal." This he edited with Willis till shortly before his death. He wrote "Briarcliff" (1825), etc., and edited "American Melodies" and, with N. P. Willis, "The Prose and Poetry of America" (1845). Among his best known poems are "Woodman, Spare that Tree" and "My Mother's Bible."

Morris, Gouverneur. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1752: died at Morrisania, Nov. 6, 1816. An American statesman. He was a member of the Continental Congress, one of the committee on drafting the Constitution in 1787; United States minister to France 1792-94; and United States senator from New York 1800-1803.

Morris, Lewis. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., 1726: died there, Jan. 22, 1798. An American patriot, brother of Gouverneur Morris: a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Morris, Sir **Lewis.** Born at Carmarthen, 1832. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford (Jesus College), graduating in 1855. He has written the "Songs of Two Worlds" (1871), the "Epic of Hades" (his best known work, 1876), "A Vision of Saints" (1890), etc.

Morris, Richard. Born at London, Sept. 8, 1833: died there, May 12, 1894. An English philologist. He was educated at St. John's College, Battersea, was a member of the Chaucer, Early English Text, and Philological societies, and was president of the latter in 1874. He published "The Etymology of Local Names" (1857), "Specimens of Early English" (1867), "Historical Outlines of English Accidence" (1872), and edited some of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" with notes.

Morris, Robert. Born in England, Jan. 20, 1734: died at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. An American financier and statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as delegate to the Continental Congress. He established the Bank of North America in 1781, was superintendent of finance 1781-84; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and was United States senator from Pennsylvania 1789-95.

Morris, William. Born near London, 1834. An English poet and artistic decorator. He was educated at Marlborough College and at Oxford (Exeter College), where his intimacy with Burne-Jones began. In 1863 he established the business in stained glass and decorations which bears his name. Of late years he has devoted much time to propagating the doctrines of socialism. Author of "Defense of Guinevere, and Other Poems" (1858), "The Life and Death of Jason" (1867), "The Earthly Paradise" (1868-71), "Love is Enough" (1873), "Hopes and Fears for Art" (1882). In 1890 he began publishing English versions of the Icelandic sagas.

Morrisania (mor-i-sā'ni-ä). A former village of Westchester County, New York, situated north of the Harlem River: now a part of New York city.

Morris Island. A sand island at the southern entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina: the site of Fort Wagner and other fortifications during the Civil War.

Morrison (mor'i-son), **Robert.** Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, Jan. 5, 1782: died at Canton, China, Aug. 1, 1834. An English missionary. He studied at the Independent Academy at Hoxton, and in 1807 was sent by the London Missionary Society to Canton. In 1813 he published a Chinese translation of the New Testament; in 1818 he founded the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, and in 1823 his Chinese dictionary was published by the East India Company.

Morristown (mor'is-toun). A village, capital of Morris County, New Jersey, situated on the Whippany River 30 miles west by north of New York: a summer resort. It was the headquarters of [illegible] Washington [illegible] and [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Morro (mor'rō), **El.** [Sp., 'the promontory.'] A picturesque rock and plateau in western New Mexico, 30 miles east of Zuñi, on the vertical [illegible] of which [illegible] numerous [illegible] still exist. [illegible] Many [illegible] on the top of the plateau [illegible] of two ancient villages. Also called *Inscription Rock.*

Morro Castle. [Sp. *Castello del Morro,* castle of the promontory.] A fort at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, Cuba, celebrated in the history of the island. The dungeons beneath it have frequently been used for political prisoners. Often incorrectly written *Moro Castle.*

Mors (mors). An island in the Limfjord, northern Jutland, Denmark.

Morse (mors), **Edward Sylvester.** Born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838. An American zoölogist. His early work attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz, who induced him to study at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, where he was assistant till 1862. With others he established the "American Naturalist" at Salem about 1866, and founded the Peabody Academy of Sciences there, of which he was curator and president in 1881. He was professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Bowdoin 1871-74, visited Japan in 1877, and became professor of zoology in the Imperial University of Tokio. He returned later to the United States. In 1885 he was made president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among his works are "First Book in Zoology" (1875), "Japanese Homes, etc." (1885), etc., besides numerous scientific and popular papers.

Morse, Jedidiah. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 23, 1761: died at New Haven, Conn., June 9, 1826. An American geographer and Congregational divine, author of a series of geographies and gazetteers.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791: died at New York, April 2, 1872. An American artist and inventor, son of Jedidiah Morse. He graduated at Yale College in 1810; studied art under Benjamin West in England, and, after having tried with indifferent success to establish himself as a portrait-painter in various American cities, opened a studio at New York in 1823. He was the first president of the National Academy of Design at New York (1826-42). He designed in 1832 an electric telegraph, a working model of which was exhibited in 1835. He applied for a patent in 1837, and in 1843 Congress granted an appropriation for a line between Baltimore and Washington, which was completed in 1844.

Morse, Sidney Edwards. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794: died at New York, Dec. 23, 1871. An American journalist, geographer, and inventor, son of Jedidiah Morse. He founded (conjointly with his brother R. C. Morse) the "New York Observer" in 1823.

Mortagne (mor-täny'). A town in the department of Orne, France, 23 miles east by north of Alençon. Population (1891), commune, 4,435.

Mortara (mor-tä'rä). A town in the province of Pavia, Italy, 26 miles southwest of Milan. Here March 21, 1849, the Austrians under Archduke Albert defeated the Sardinians under the Duke of Genoa.

Morte Arthure (mort är'thėr). A compilation of prose romances on the life and death of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, translated from the French prose romances which had grown from the early poems, by Sir Thomas Malory and printed by Caxton in 1485. It was originally called the "History" or "Book of Arthur." There is a metrical English romance with the title "Morte Arthure," said to have been written at the end of the 14th century by Huchowne (Hutchin), a Scotch ballad writer: his authorship has been denied by Richard Morris.

> Mr. Ritson imagines that the English metrical romance of Morte Arthur was versified from the prose one of the same title, but, as it differs essentially from Malory's prose work, and agrees exactly with the last part of the French romance of Lancelot, it is more probable that it has been versified from this composition.
>
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 185.

Morte d'Arthur (mort där'thėr). An idyl by Alfred Tennyson, included later in the "Idylls of the King" under the title "The Passing of Arthur."

Morte d'Artus. An early French romance which properly completes the French Arthurian cycle. It is probably by Walter Map.

Morte de Pompée, La. [F., 'The Death of Pompey.'] A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1642.

Morteira (mor-tā'rä), **Saul Levi.** Died 1660. A rabbi in Amsterdam, Holland. He was one of the teachers of Spinoza. A collection of his sermons was published under the title of "Hill of Saul" ("Gibath Shaul").

Mortier (mor-tyā'), **Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph,** Duc de Trévise. Born at Cateau-Cambrésis, France, Feb. 13, 1768: killed at Paris, July 28, 1835. A French marshal, distinguished throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Friedland in 1807, in Spain, and in the campaigns of 1813-14. He was premier 1834-35, and was mortally wounded by Fieschi's infernal machine.

Mortimer, Sir Edward. A character in Colman the younger's "Iron Chest." He labors under a secret sorrow, finally confesses himself a murderer and [illegible]. He differs from Falkland in "Caleb Williams," on which the play is founded, in that his remorse proceeds from the assassination of his victim, while Falkland's is from letting others suffer for him.

Mortimer (mor'ti-mėr), **Roger,** Earl of March. Born about 1287: hanged at London, Nov. 29,

1330. An English politician. Having been thrown into prison for complicity in the conspiracy of the Earl of Lancaster, he escaped to Paris, where in 1325 he intrigued with Isabella of France for the deposition of her husband Edward II. of England. He commanded the queen's forces in the descent on England in 1326, and after the deposition and death of the king in 1327 became with his paramour, the queen, virtual ruler of the kingdom during the minority of Edward III. He was overthrown by the young king, who caused him to be condemned as a traitor by Parliament.

Mortimer his Fall. A tragedy by Ben Jonson (1640). "The argument and part of i 1 were alone finished. It was 'completed' by W. Mountfort 1731, with satirical intentions, it was supposed, towards Walpole and Queen Caroline. A new dedication was subsequently written by Wilkes in derision of Bute." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mortimeriados. See *Barons' Wars, The.*

Mortimer's Cross. A place in Herefordshire, England, 15 miles north by west of Hereford. Here, Feb. 2, 1461, Edward, earl of March (Edward IV.), defeated the Lancastrians.

Mortlake (môrt′lak). A parish in Surrey, England, on the Thames above London. The university boat-race is rowed from Putney to Mortlake.

Morton, Fourth **Earl of (James Douglas).** Born at Dalkeith, 1530: beheaded at Edinburgh, June 2, 1581. Regent of Scotland, second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech. In 1553 he succeeded to the earldom of Morton through marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the third earl. On the return of Queen Mary in 1561 he was made privy councilor, and in 1563 lord high chancellor. He was a prime mover in the assassination of Rizzio, and in securing the abdication of Mary at Lochleven. In Oct., 1572, he became regent on the death of the Earl of Mar. He resigned when James VI. assumed the government, and was condemned on the accusation of James Stuart (afterward earl of Arran) for complicity in the death of Darnley, the king's father.

Morton, John. Born at Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset, about 1420: died Oct. 12, 1500. An English cardinal. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and practised in the Court of Arches. He was master of the rolls and bishop of Ely in the reign of Edward IV.; was imprisoned by Richard III.; and was made archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor by Henry VII. Sir Thomas More began his career as a page in Morton's house.

Morton, John Madison. Born at Pangbourne, Jan. 3, 1811: died Dec. 19, 1891. An English playwright, son of Thomas Morton (1764–1838). He was educated in Paris and Germany, and by Dr. Richardson at Clapham. He wrote "Box and Cox" (1847), and about 100 other farces.

Morton, Levi Parsons. Born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. A banker and Republican politician, minister to France 1881–85, Vice-President of the United States 1889–93, governor of the State of New York in 1895–.

Morton, Nathaniel. Born about 1613: died at Plymouth, Mass., June 29, 1685. An American historian, compiler of "New England's Memorial" (1669).

Morton, Oliver Perry. Born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1823: died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1877. An American statesman. He was governor of Indiana 1861–67; United States senator (Republican) from Indiana 1867–77; and a member of the Electoral Commission (1877).

Morton, Thomas. Born at York, England, March 20, 1564: died at Easton, Northamptonshire, Sept. 22, 1659. An English clergyman, bishop of Chester (1615), of Lichfield (1618), and of Durham (1632). He was a graduate of Cambridge University and professor of logic there. He was imprisoned in the Tower in 1641. He was a friend of Isaac Casaubon.

Morton, Thomas. Born in England about 1590: died at Agamenticus, Maine, about 1645. An English colonist at Mount Wollaston (Braintree, Massachusetts). He was a lawyer of Clifford's Inn, and a leader of Weston's Massachusetts colony in 1622. For unpuritanical conduct he was sent back to England, but returned in 1629, and was again sent back in 1630. He published "The New English Canaan" (1632). He returned to Massachusetts in 1643, and was imprisoned for his "scandalous book."

Morton, Thomas. Born in the county of Durham, 1764: died at London, March 28, 1838. An English dramatist. He entered Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned law for play-writing. He wrote "Speed the Plough" (1798) (introducing the invisible Mrs. Grundy), the "Blind Girl" (1801), "Town and Country" (1807), "School for Grown Children" (1827), etc.

Morton, William Thomas Green. Born at Charlton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819: died at New York, July 15, 1868. An American dentist. He first administered sulphuric ether as an anesthetic to a patient of his own in 1846; obtained a patent for its use under the name of "letheon" in the same year; and on Oct. 16, 1846, administered ether to a patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, and Dr. John C. Warren painlessly removed a vascular tumor from the man's neck. Several claimants opposed his right of discovery, notably Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson and Dr. Horace Wells. The French Academy of Sciences investigated the matter in 1852, and decreed one of the Montyon prizes of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson for the discovery of etherization, and a similar award to Dr. Morton for the application of the discovery to surgical operations.

Morus. See *More, Sir Thomas.*

Morvan (mor-voṅ′), **Le.** A region in the departments of Yonne and Nièvre, France. It is traversed by a chain of mountains from Avallon to Luzy (about 55 miles). Highest point, 2,976 feet.

Morven (môr′ven). A mythical Scottish kingdom referred to in the poems of Ossian.

Morvern (môr′vėrn). A peninsula in the northwestern part of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Mosa (mō′sä). The Latin name of the Meuse.

Mosbach (mōs′bäch). A town in Baden, 21 miles east by south of Heidelberg. Population (1890), 3,459.

Mosca (mos′kä). [L., 'a fly.'] In Ben Jonson's play "Volpone, or the Fox," a parasite, in the sense of the classic drama. His pliancy and presence of mind render him invaluable to his master, Volpone, upon whom he finally turns.

> His inimitable parasite, or (as the Greek and Roman authors expressed it) his *Fly*, his Mosca; and in this finished portrait, Jonson may throw the gauntlet to the greatest masters of antiquity: the character is of classic origin; it is found with the contemporaries of Aristophanes, though not in any comedy of his now existing; the Middle Dramatists seem to have handled it very frequently, and in the New Comedy it rarely failed to find a place; Plautus has it again and again, but the aggregate merit of all his parasites will not weigh in the scale against this single Fly of our poet. *Gifford*, Notes to Jonson's "Fox," p. 339.

Moscheles (mōsh′e-les), **Ignaz.** Born at Prague, May 30, 1794: died at Leipsic, March 10, 1870. A noted German pianist, composer for the piano, and teacher. Among his pupils was Mendelssohn. His works include 24 etudes, "Hommage a Handel," "Concerto in G Minor," "Concerto pathetique," "Sonate mélancolique," "Characteristische Studien," etc.

Moscherosch (mosh′e-rosh), **Johann Michael** (properly **Mosenrosh**). Born at Wilstadt, Baden, March 5, 1601: died at Worms, April 4, 1669. A German author. He wrote an allegorico-satirical work, "Philander von Sittewald" (1643), etc.

Moschi (mos′kī). [Gr. Μόσχοι.] In ancient geography, a people in Asia, living southeast of the Euxine, near Armenia: probably the same as *Meshech* in the Old Testament. They are mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions as *Muski* (which see).

Moschus (mos′kus). [Gr. Μόσχος.] Lived about 200 B. C. A Greek bucolic poet of Syracuse.

Moscoso (mōs-kō′sō), **Luis de, or Moscoso de Alvarado** (mōs-kō′so dā äl-vä-rä′ŦHō), **Luis.** Born at Badajoz about 1505: died about 1560. A Spanish soldier. He followed his kinsman, Pedro de Alvarado, to Guatemala (1530) and Peru (1534). Subsequently he united with Hernando de Soto in his expedition to Florida (1539), and, after the death of that leader near the Mississippi River (May 21, 1542), succeeded him in command. In July, 1543, he descended the Mississippi, arriving safely at Mexico. He was well received by the viceroy Mendoza, and in 1551 accompanied him to Peru. Also written *Moscozo* or *Muscozo.*

Moscow (mos′kou). [F. *Moscou*, G. *Moskau*, *Moskwa*, Russ. *Moskva*, named from the river *Moskva*.] **1.** A government of central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Ryazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. The surface is level and undulating. It is the leading manufacturing province of Russia. Area, 12,859 square miles. Population (1890), 2,240,900.

2. The capital of Moscow government, on the Moskva in lat. 55° 45′ N., long. 37° 34′ E. It is the second capital of the empire, the place of coronation, and the seat of the metropolitan; the chief commercial and railway center of Russia, with important domestic European and Asiatic trade; and the chief manufacturing city, having important woolen, cotton, silk, leather, etc., factories. The chief quarters are the Kremlin (in the center), Kitai-Gorod (trading quarter), Byelo-Gorod, and Zemlyanoi-Gorod. Among the buildings (besides those of the Kremlin, which see) are many churches. The Cathedral of the Annunciation, within the Kremlin, has been several times rebuilt, the last time after a fire in 1547. The plan is rectangular, with 3 shallow apses, projecting angle-pavilions, and a Byzantine arched porch. The interior is frescoed, and is paved with jasper and agate; the iconostasis and treasury are rich with imperial and princely gifts. This church is the usual place of baptism and marriage of the czars. The Cathedral of the Assumption, within the Kremlin, the church in which the czar is crowned, was founded in 1326 and rebuilt in the next century. The size is small, but as an example of the old Russian style and for the gorgeous magnificence of the interior, there is no more interesting building in Russia. The plan is rectangular, with a deep triple apse containing the bema and prothesis, and flanked by chapels. The domes are supported by 4 great cylindrical pillars, which are covered with bands of frescos on a gold ground; the walls also are resplendent with gold. The ornament on the iconostasis, together with the church plate, amount to [illegible] pounds of gold. The icons of the iconostasis and many of the shrines and other objects in the treasury are not only old but inherently of high artistic value. The Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, within the Kremlin, was founded 1333, but rebuilt in 1505. It is rectangular with 5 gilded domes, the central one, which is much the largest, of bulbous form. In this church are the tombs of the Ruriks and Romanoffs from the date of its founding to Peter the Great, including that of Ivan the Terrible. The iconostasis and the treasury are remarkably rich. The Cathedral of St. Basil the Beatified, begun in 1554, is one of the most fantastic architectural creations in existence, though it was built by an Italian architect who applied in it, in new combinations, the principles of the old Russo-Byzantine builders. The general outline is pyramidal; there are 11 bulbous domes raised on high drums, all different in surface ornament and in color. The brilliant group of domes and spires is supported by several projecting porches, differing in form and with high pyramidal roofs. One of these is elaborately arcaded, and forms a belfry. The Temple of the Saviour, erected as a monument in commemoration of the evacuation of Moscow by Napoleon, was built between 1837 and 1883. The church has the form of a Greek cross, with a domed turret at every angle. The monument is crowned by a pointed gilded dome 98 feet in diameter, raised on a high arcaded drum; the cross is 340 feet above the ground. The tower of Ivan Veliki (the Great), within the Kremlin, finished 1600, and architecturally a unique structure, consists of 6 stages, 5 of them octagonal and 2 of them recessed, and the highest cylindrical and crowned by a bulbous gold-sheathed dome. The third and fourth stages are arcaded, and in every arch a bell is suspended. One of the bells weighs 64 tons. The height is 325 feet to the top of the cross. Other buildings of interest are the theater, riding-hall, Hall of the Nobility, and foundling hospital. The university, founded in 1755, has a library of [illegible] volumes, and the museum has a library of 300,000 volumes. The city was founded in the middle of the 12th century. The principality of Moscow was united with that of Vladimir, and Moscow became the capital of the grand principality of Moscow (see below) and seat of the metropolitan in the first part of the 14th century. It was taken and burned by Lithuanians and Tatars in the 14th century, nearly destroyed by fire in 1547, and burned by the Khan in 1571. The capital was removed to St. Petersburg by Peter the Great. Moscow was burned by its inhabitants during its occupation by the French in Sept., 1812. Population (18[illegible]), 801,9[illegible].

Moscow, Grand Principality of, or **Muscovy** (mus′kō-vi). A grand principality which grew up around Moscow, and developed into the Russian empire. It was founded by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski, about 1295, and was united with the grand principality of Vladimir (or Suzdal) in 1319. Ivan I., ruler of Vladimir and Moscow, made the city of Moscow the seat of government. His successor, Simeon, took the title of "grand prince of all the Russias." The work of consolidation was greatly advanced under Ivan III., who annexed Perm (1472), Novgorod (1478), Tver (1485), Viatka (1489), etc. He freed Moscow from tribute to the Mongols, and by conquests from Lithuania extended the western border to the Desna and then to the Soya. For further history, see *Russia.*

Mosè in Egitto (mō-zā′ in ā-jit′tō). [It., 'Moses in Egypt.'] An opera by Rossini, produced at Naples in 1818, and at Paris in 1822. It was again produced at Paris in 1827, somewhat recast, as "Moïse," and called an "oratorio" on the bills. In 1822 it was produced at London as "Pietro l'Eremita," [illegible] oratorio, entitled "The Israelites in Egypt," etc., with additions from "Israel in Egypt."

Moseley (mōz′li), **Henry.** Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 9, 1801: died at Olveston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1872. An English scientific writer. He studied at Cambridge, and was professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at King's College, London, 1831–44. He wrote "Lectures on Astronomy" (1839), "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture" (1843), etc.

Moseley, Henry Nottidge. Born at Wandsworth, 1844: died at Clevedon, Somerset, Nov. 10, 1891. An English naturalist: son of Henry Moseley. He was one of the naturalists on the Challenger expedition (1872–76), and became Linacre professor of anatomy at Oxford in 1881.

Moselle (mō-zel′), G. **Mosel** (mō′zel). A river in France, Alsace-Lorraine, and Prussia: the Roman Mosella. It rises in the Vosges, and joins the Rhine at Coblenz. Among its tributaries are the Meurthe and the Saar. The valley is noted for its wines. Length, 315 miles; navigable to Frouard (213 miles).

Moselle. A former department of France. It was ceded in large part to Germany (as part of Alsace-Lorraine) in 1871. The remaining part was joined to the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Mosen (mō′zen), **Julius.** Born at Marieney, Saxony, July 8, 1803: died at Oldenburg, Oct. 10, 1867. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. His works include [illegible] "Der Ritter Wahn" [illegible] "Ahasver" [illegible] "Andreas Hofer" [illegible] "Bernhard von Weimar," etc.

Mosenthal (mō′zen-täl), **Salomon Hermann von.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, Jan. 14, 1821: died at Vienna, Feb. 17, 1877. A German dramatist. [illegible] "Deborah" (1850) [illegible]

Moser (mō′zer), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Jan. 18, 1701: died at Stuttgart, Sept. 30, 1785. A noted German jurist and publicist, author of "Deutsches Staatsrecht" (1737–54), etc.

Möser (mė′zer), **Justus.** Born at Osnabrück, Prussia, Dec. 14, 1720: died there, Jan. 8, 1794. A German historian, statesman, and author. He wrote "Osnabrückische Geschichte" (1768–80), a history of Osnabrück, etc.

Moses (mō′zez). [Heb. *Mōsheh*, L. *Moyses*, *Moses*, Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, 'drawn out of the water.'] In Old Testament history, the lawgiver of the Israelites and conductor of the

Israelitish nation. After his birth his mother kept him concealed three months to evade the command of the king of Egypt that all male Hebrew children be drowned in the Nile. He was then exposed in a box among the rushes on the banks of the Nile, and was found by an Egyptian princess who adopted and reared him. After he had grown up, he one day struck an Egyptian whom he saw cruelly beating a Hebrew slave. Fearing punishment, he fled from Egypt into the desert, and halted at an oasis inhabited by the Kenites. Here he married Zipporah, the daughter of Reuel, the priest of Midian, and tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It was here that the prophetic spirit came upon him and he decided to return to Egypt for the purpose of delivering his brethren from slavery. On his return his brother Aaron joined in his plans. His first efforts in their behalf only resulted in the infliction of more severe burdens and greater cruelty. Presently, however, a series of most disastrous and terrifying afflictions visited Egypt, and the king finally concluded that these had been brought upon the land by the unknown God whose name Moses had invoked. He accordingly ordered the Israelites to leave at once, and they began their departure on the 14th of Nisan (March–April), an event which is known as the Exodus. Moses was the leader of the Israelites during their 40 years journeyings in the wilderness, which period he utilized for perfecting a civil organization and for the preparation of a code of laws of a high ethical religious, sanitary, and political character. Jewish tradition ascribes to him the authorship of the Pentateuch with the exception of the verses describing his death. This tradition has been generally accepted by the Christian and Mohammedan world. Of late biblical critics have denied the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. With few exceptions, however, they consider Moses as a historical character and as the organizer of the Hebrew nation.

> Amongst all lawgivers, founders of states, and teachers of mankind, none has equalled Moses. Not only did he, under the most inauspicious circumstances, transform a horde of slaves into a nation, but he imprinted on it the seal of everlasting existence: he breathed into the national body an immortal soul. He held before his people ideals the acceptance of which was indispensable, since all their weal and woe depended upon the realisation or non-realisation of those ideals. Moses could well declare that he had carried the people as a father carries his child. His patience and his courage had rarely deserted him; his unselfishness and his meekness of disposition were two prominent qualities which, together with his clear, prophetic vision, eminently fitted him to be the instrument of the Deity. Free from jealousy, he wished that all Israelites might be prophets like himself, and that God would endue them with his spirit. Moses became at a subsequent epoch the unattainable ideal of a prophet.
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> *Graetz*, History of the Jews (Amer. ed.), I. 30.

Moses. 1. A Jew money-lender in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."—2. See *Primrose*.

Moses. An oratorio by A. B. Marx (both words and music), performed at Breslau in 1841. The book was originally compiled by Mendelssohn at Marx's request, though afterward rejected. *Grove.*

Moses. A famous statue by Michelangelo, in San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome. The figure is gigantic and imposing. The right hand upholds the Tables of the Law and clutches the long beard; the left arm, pressed close to the body, marks the effort with which the righteous outbreak against the idolatrous is restrained.

Moses ben Nachman (mō'zez ben näch'män): called, after the initials of his name, **Ramban.** Born 1200: died 1272. A Jewish scholar and writer of Gerona, northern Spain. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, and many Talmudical treatises, and also several poems. His writings exhibit the clear [illegible], but also his inclination to mysticism. In [illegible] King James I. of Aragon, at the instigation of the [illegible] ordered Moses to hold a public disputation with the [illegible] afterward Moses emigrated to Palestine, where he remained until the end of his life.

Moses of Khorni. Lived in the 5th century. An Armenian scholar, the reputed author of a "History of Armenia" (probably written in the 7th century).

Moses Striking the Rock. A painting by Nicolas Poussin (1649), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Moses, toward one side, strikes the rock, from which a constant stream gushes. Aaron and [illegible] thanks, complete the group. From the [illegible] toward the wil[illegible]

Mosetenas (mo-se-ta'nas). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, on the upper Beni, and between that river and the Mamoré. They are light-colored and [illegible] The Mosetenas are a mild race, and have been partly Christianized. [illegible] Also written M[illegible]

Moshaisk. See [illegible]

Mosheim (mōs'hīm), **Johann Lorenz von.** Born at Lübeck, Oct. 9, 1694: died at Göttingen, Sept. 9, 1755. A German Protestant ecclesiastical historian, theologian, and pulpit orator. [illegible] "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," 1726 [illegible] commentarii" (1753).

Moskva (mos-kvä'). A river in the government of Moscow, Russia. It joins the Oka near Kolomna. Length, about 275 miles; navigable to Moscow. For the battle on it, Sept. 7, 1812, see *Borodino*.

Moslems (mos'lemz). [Turk. and Ar. *muslimin*, professors of submission (*islam*) to the faith.] The followers of Mohammed; the orthodox Mohammedans.

Mosque of Omar. See *Omar, Mosque of.*

Mosquera (mōs-kā'rä), **Tomas Cipriano.** Born at Popayan, Sept. 20, 1798: died at Coconuco, Oct. 7, 1878. A Colombian general and politician. He held high civil and military offices under Bolivar and his successors, and was president of New Granada during a prosperous term (1845–49). He headed the federalist-democratic revolt of 1859–61; assumed the supreme power July, 1861; and called a constituent assembly, which created the United States of Colombia and made him dictator. Continued civil wars forced him to resign his power into the hands of a new assembly, which limited the presidential term to 2 years and forbade reelection. Under this constitution he was president 1863–64, and was again elected in 1866. Assuming dictatorial powers, he was deposed by a revolution, May, 1867, and banished for 3 years. Subsequently he was governor of Cauca and a member of Congress. He published in 1853 a biography of Bolivar and a work on the geography of New Granada.

Mosquitia (mōs-kē-tē'ä), or **Mosquito** (mos-kē'tō) **Coast.** The region occupied by the Mosquitos. At present the name is restricted to a strip on the east coast of Nicaragua, from lat. 11° 30' N. northward, comprising probably less than 7,000 square miles. The English settled here about 1660, and their rights were recognized by Spain in 1670. Great Britain recognized the Mosquito king and established a protectorate over the country; but endless quarrels with Spain resulted in the cession of the British rights in exchange for Balize, to which the colonists were transferred (1786). The Spaniards were driven out by the natives; later Great Britain resumed a nominal protectorate, which led to quarrels with Nicaragua (1840–48). By the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, signed at Washington April 19, 1850, and by a subsequent treaty with Honduras Great Britain resigned all claim to Mosquitia. The country is now (1895) a department of Nicaragua, but the Mosquitos obey their own king. They are essentially in a savage condition.

Mosquito Coast. See *Mosquitia*.

Mosquito Reservation. The major part of the Mosquito Coast, reserved for the Mosquitos, and belonging to Nicaragua.

Mosquitos (mōs-kē'tōs). The name given by the Spaniards to a race of mixed African and Indian blood, on the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. They call themselves Misskitos, and are probably descended from Cimarrones, or fugitive slaves, and native women: their language is said to be partly made up of African words. The Mosquitos first became prominent in the latter part of the 17th century, when their coast was visited by bucaneers. At that time they were a savage and warlike race, using bows, lances, and clubs in battle, and capable, it is said, of mustering 10,000 warriors. They were governed by hereditary chiefs or kings. At present (1895) the Mosquitos probably number less than 10,000. See *Mosquitia*.

Moss (mos). A town in the province of Smaalenene, Norway, situated on Christiania Fjord 35 miles south of Christiania. The Convention of Moss, Aug. 14, 1814, ended the war between Sweden and Denmark. Population (1891), 8,030.

Mosses from an Old Manse. A collection of stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1846, after having appeared separately elsewhere.

Mösskirch. See *Messkirch*.

Mossley (mos'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 9 miles east-northeast of Manchester. Population (1891), 14,162.

Mossop (mos'op), **Henry.** Born in 1729: died at Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1774. An Irish actor, son of the rector of Tuam. He made his first appearance on the stage Nov. 28, 1749, as Zanga in Dr. Young's tragedy "Revenge," at Dublin. He first appeared in England, Sept. 26, 1751, as Richard III., in which he was received with great enthusiasm. In 1759 he appeared in England for the last time, and returned to Dublin as a star. He played under the management of Barry for the season, but the next year he undertook the management of a rival theater, which ended in the financial ruin of both. Mossop died in great poverty.

Mostaganem (mos-tä-gä-nem'). A seaport in the province of Oran, Algeria, situated near the Mediterranean 43 miles east-northeast of Oran. Population (1891), 15,89[illegible].

Mostar (mos-tär'). The capital of Herzegovina, situated on the Narenta about lat. 43° 20' N., long. 17° 48' E. [illegible]

Most Christian Doctor. A surname given to Gerson, and also to Cusanus.

Most Christian King. A title conferred on [illegible] French kings, particularly Louis XI.

Most Learned of the Romans, The. Varro.

Mosul (mō-söl'). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in the Tigris valley. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population, 300,000.—2. A city in Mesopotamia, the chief town of the vilayet of Mosul, situated on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the site of ancient Nineveh. It is the seat of a pasha, and is famous for the manufacture of the delicate cotton tissue called muslin or mousseline, to which it gave its name.

Motagua (mō-tä'gwä), or **Rio Grande.** A river of Guatemala. It flows into the Bay of Honduras. Length, about 250 miles.

Motala (mō-tä'lä). A small town in southern Sweden, on the eastern shore of Lake Vettern.

Motanebbi (mō-tä-neb'bē), or **Motenebbi** (mō-te-neb'bē). Born at Cufa about 915: killed near Shiraz by robbers, 965. An Arabian poet.

Mota Padilla (mō'tä pä-del'yä), **Matias de la.** Born at Guadalajara, Oct. 6, 1688: died in July, 1766. A Mexican historian. He was a lawyer, and during his last years a priest. His "Historia de la conquista de la Nueva Galicia," printed at Mexico 1870–71, is a work of great value.

Moteczuma. See *Montezuma*.

Moth (moth). 1. A fairy in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." This character was very early excised from the text of the play, though retained in the dramatis personæ. *Fleay.*

2. A page in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."—3. In Cartwright's play "The Ordinary," a shallow-brained antiquary, whose conversation is mostly disjointed scraps from Chaucer.

Mothe Cadillac. See *Cadillac*.

Mother Ann, or **Mother Lee.** See *Lee, Ann.*

Mother Bunch. See *Bunch, Mother.*

Mother Goose. A name famous in nursery literature through the familiar jingles called "Mother Goose's Melodies." It is said that there was a Mrs. Goose, mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, an early Boston (Mass.) publisher, and that he issued the collection under this title to avenge himself for her persistent and unmelodious chanting of these ditties to his infant son. The earliest known edition bears the title "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children: printed by T. Fleet at his printing house, Pudding Lane, 1719. Price, two coppers." This, however, has been discredited by Mr. W. Wells Newell, who says Perrault published "Contes de ma mere Loye" in 1697; but the name was quoted by the satirist Regnier more than a century before. Queen Goosefoot (Reine Pedance), or Bertha with the great foot or goose-foot, appears as synonymous with Mother Goose in French tales. The second day of the year is her festival, and is kept as a children's holiday. (See *Bertha* or *Berthrada*.) The "Contes de ma mere Loye," by Charles Perrault, were published under the name of his infant son, Perrault d'Armancourt. They consist of ten stories, seven of which are evidently derived from the "Pentamerone," an earlier Italian collection. Charles Dibdin wrote a pantomime called "Mother Goose."

Mother Hubberd's Tale. A poem by Spenser, published in 1591 in a volume known as "Complaints," but written much earlier. It is an intentional imitation of Chaucer's manner. It was also entitled "Prosopopoia."

Mother of Cities. The ancient city of Balkh, central Asia.

Mother of Diets. An epithet of the city of Worms in Germany.

Mother of Presidents. A name sometimes given to Virginia, the native State of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor.

Mother of States. A name occasionally applied to Virginia, from whose territory several other States were formed.

Mother of the Gods, The. Cybele.

Mother Shipton (ship'tọn). A comedy by T. T. (Thomas Thompson). This play was acted nineteen times with great applause: it is without date, but before 1668. (*Fleay.*) A ballad was written by George Colman in 1771 with this title.

Mother Shipton's Prophecies. Various pretended prophecies published in England in the 15th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Charles Hindley (see *Hindley*) wrote some of them. Many of them are attributed to T. Evan Preece, a prophetess of South Wales.

Motherwell (muTH'er-wel). A manufacturing village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles southeast of Glasgow. Population (1891), 18,662.

Motherwell, William. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1797: died there, Nov. 1, 1835. A Scottish poet and antiquary. He wrote "Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern" (1827) and "Poems Narrative and Lyrical" (18[illegible]).

Motilones (mō-tē-lō'nes). A tribe of Indians of northwestern Venezuela, to the southwest and west of Lake Maracaibo, and extending into Colombia. They are of Carib stock, remain practically independent, and have frequent conflicts with the whites. They number several thousands.

Motilones, Province of. A region in northern Peru, on the Huallaga River: so called by the Spaniards who entered it, in 1540, under Alonso de Alvarado. The first Spanish settlements were formed in 1[illegible]. It corresponds nearly to the present province of [illegible]

Motley (mot'li), **John Lothrop.** Born at Dorchester (now part of Boston), Mass., April 15, 1814: died in Dorset, England, May 29, 1877.

An American historian and diplomatist. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, and, after completing his general education at Gottingen and Berlin and spending some time in travel, returned to America in 1834, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He eventually devoted himself to the study of history, and lived mostly abroad, residing in England after 1868. He was United States minister to Austria 1861-67, and to Great Britain 1869-70. His chief works are "Rise of the Dutch Republic" (3 vols. 1856), "History of the United Netherlands" (4 vols. 1860-68), and "Life and Death of John of Barneveld" (1874).

Motolinia (mō-tō-lē-nē'ä), **Toribio de.** Born at Benavente, Zamora, about 1500: died at Mexico, Aug. 9, 1568. A Spanish Franciscan missionary and author. His real name appears to have been Paredes, and he was known as Toribio de Benavente: he adopted the name Motolinia from an Indian word meaning 'poor.' He went with the first Franciscans to Mexico (1524), and was one of the most successful missionaries. Most of his numerous writings are lost: the most important remaining is the "Historia de los Indios de la Nueva España," published in the Kingsborough collection, and later (1858) by Icazbalceta. It is reported that the provincial library at Toledo has a copy of his "Doctrina Cristiana en lingua Mexicana" (Mexico, 1539), but this is probably a mistake: it would be the oldest known book published in America. See *Logroño, Pedro.*

Motril (mō-trēl'). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 34 miles south by east of Granada. It has an increasing commerce. Its seaport is Calahonda. Population (1887), 17,122.

Mott (mot), Mrs. (**Lucretia Coffin**). Born at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 3, 1793: died Nov. 11, 1880. An American social reformer, and preacher in the Society of Friends. She was active in behalf of abolition, woman suffrage, and universal peace.

Mott, Valentine. Born at Glen Cove, Long Island, Aug. 20, 1785: died at New York, April 26, 1865. An American surgeon, known as a successful operator. He translated "Velpeau's Operative Surgery," and wrote "Travels" (1842), "Mott's Cliniques" (1860), etc.

Motte Cadillac. See *Cadillac.*

Motteux (mot-tė'), **Peter Anthony.** Born in Normandy: died at London, 1718. A French Huguenot merchant in London after 1685. He went to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was also a dramatist and translator. One of his dramas, called "Novelty," gives a distinct play in each act. He is better known as the translator, with Urquhart and Ozell, of Rabelais's works; and he also, with others, translated "Don Quixote."

Motteville (mot-vēl'), Madame **Langlois de** (**Françoise Bertaud**). Born about 1621: died 1689. A French author. She was the friend and confidante of Anne of Austria, and a noted "précieuse." Her "Memoires pour servir à l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche" were not printed till 1723.

Mott Haven (mot hā'vn). A former village of Westchester County, New York, situated north of the Harlem River: now part of New York city.

Mottley (mot'li), **John.** Born at London, 1692: died there, Oct. 3, 1750. An English writer, author of "Joe Miller's Jests, or The Wit's Vade Mecum" (1739), five dramas, "The Lives of Dramatic Authors" (1747), a "History of Peter the Great" (1739), etc.

Mottola (mot'to-lä). A small town in southern Italy, northwest of Taranto.

Moudon (mö-dôṅ'). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 13 miles northeast of Lausanne: the Roman Minodunum. It was once the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Population (1888), 2,647.

Moukden. See *Mukden.*

Mould (mōld), **Jacob Wrey.** Born at Chiselhurst, England, Aug. 7, 1825. An Anglo-American architect. He studied and worked with Owen Jones and Vulliamy in London, and in 1852 removed to America. In 1870 he was architect in chief of the department of public parks, and in 1875 of the public works, of Lima, Peru.

Mouldy (mōl'di). A recruit in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV."

Moulins (mö-laṅ'). The capital of the department of Allier, France, situated on the Allier in lat. 46° 34' N., long. 3° 20' E. Its cathedral, hotel de ville (with valuable library), and ruined chateau of the dukes of Bourbon are noteworthy. It was the ancient capital of Bourbonnais. Population (1891), 22,06 .

Moulmein. See *Maulmain.*

Moulton (mōl'ton), Mrs. (**Ellen Louise Chandler**). Born at Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1835. An American novelist and poet. She married William U. Moulton in 1855. Among her works are "This, That, and The Other" (1854), "Juno Clifford" (1855), "Bedtime Stories" (1873), "Some Women's Hearts" (1874), "Swallow Flights, and Other Poems" (1878), etc.

Moultrie (mol'tri), **Fort.** See *Fort Moultrie,* and compare *Moultrie, William.*

Moultrie, John. Born at London, 1799: died 1874. An English minor poet. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (Trinity College), and was rector of Rugby from 1828. He published "My Brother's Grave, etc." (1837) and "The Dream of Life, etc." (1843), "Sermons" (1852), etc.

Moultrie (mö'tri or möl'tri), **William.** Born in South Carolina, 1731: died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805. An American Revolutionary general. He repulsed an attack on Sullivan's Island (where Fort Moultrie now stands) in 1776, defended Charleston in 1779, and was governor of South Carolina 1785-87 and 1794-96.

Mound City. St. Louis.

Moundsville (moundz'vil). The capital of Marshall County, West Virginia, situated on the Ohio 13 miles south of Wheeling. It is so called from a notable prehistoric mound in its vicinity. Population (1890), 2,688.

Mounet-Sully (mö-nā'sü-lē'), **Jean Sully Mounet,** called. Born at Bergerac, Feb. 27, 1841. A noted French tragedian. He entered the Conservatoire in 1861; made his debut at the Odeon in 1868, and at the Theatre Français in 1872; and was elected a "societaire" in 1874. He has since remained one of the ablest representatives of classic French tragedy. He visited the United States in 1894.

Mounier (mö-nyā'), **Jean Joseph.** Born at Grenoble, France, 1758: died 1806. A French politician and political writer, member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789.

Mountain, The. [F. *La Montagne.*] A name given to the extreme Revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French Revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall. Among the chief Montagnards were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.

Mountaineers, The. A comedy taken from "Don Quixote" by George Colman the younger, produced Aug. 3, 1793, printed 1795.

Mountain Meadows Massacre. A massacre at Mountain Meadows, northern Utah, of about 120 non-Mormon emigrants, Sept. 11, 1857. It was believed to have been instigated by Mormons; and John D. Lee was condemned and executed in 1877 for his share in it.

Mountains of the Moon. See *Moon, Mountains of the.*

Mount Auburn (â'bėrn). A noted cemetery in Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Mount Desert (de-zėrt' or dez'ėrt). An island in the Atlantic, belonging to Hancock County, Maine, situated 30 miles east of Belfast, about 1 mile from the mainland. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and as a summer resort. It was temporarily settled by the French in the beginning of the 17th century. Its most noted resort is Bar Harbor. Length, 14 miles. Highest point, about 1,500 feet above sea-level. Population (1890), 5,337.

Mountfort, Susanna. See *Verbruggen.*

Mountfort (mount'fōrt), **William.** Born in Staffordshire: died at London, Dec. 10, 1692. An English actor and dramatic writer. He was an excellent representative of well-bred fops. He was killed at the door of Mrs. Bracegirdle by an adventurer, Captain Hill, apparently with the complicity of Lord Mohun, who, as Mountfort was aware, had designs on the lady.

Mount Holyoke (hol'yōk) **College.** An institution of learning for women at South Hadley, Massachusetts, founded by Mary Lyon, and opened in 1837.

Mount Lebanon. See *Lebanon* and *New Lebanon.*

Mount of Olives. See *Olivet.*

Mount of Olives. The English title of Beethoven's oratorio "Christus am Ölberg," produced in England in 1814. The title was changed to "Engedi" and the principal character to David in 1842, owing to the strong feeling against the appearance of the Saviour as a personage in an oratorio. The original version, however, is now given. *Grove.*

Mount Pleasant (plez'ant). A city, the capital of Henry County, Iowa, 26 miles north-northwest of Burlington. It is the seat of German College and Iowa Wesleyan University (both Methodist). Population (1890), 3,997.

Mount Vernon (vėr'non). The capital of Posey County, southwestern Indiana, situated on the Ohio 19 miles west of Evansville. Population (1890), 4,705.

Mount Vernon. A city in Westchester County, New York, directly north of New York city. Population (1894), about 16,000.

Mount Vernon. A city, capital of Knox County, Ohio, 41 miles northeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 6,027.

Mount Vernon. An estate in Fairfax County, Virginia, situated on the Potomac 15 miles southwest of Washington. It is notable as the residence and place of burial of George Washington. In 1856 it was purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Mount Zion. See *Zion.*

Moura (mō'rä), **Francisco Rolim de.** Born at Pernambuco, 1580: died at Lisbon, 1657. A Portuguese administrator. From 1624 to 1626 he was governor-general of Brazil. During this period the first Dutch invasion was repelled and Bahia recovered (1625).

Mourne (mōrn) **Mountains.** A short range of mountains in County Down, Ulster, Ireland, 2,000 to 2,800 feet in height.

Mourning Bride, The. A tragedy by William Congreve, produced in 1697.

Mourning Garment. A novel by Robert Greene, registered in 1590. It is a paraphrase of the parable of the prodigal son.

Mourt's Relation. A historical work relating to the settlement of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, edited by George Morton in 1622.

Mourzouk. See *Murzuk.*

Mouse (mous) **River.** A tributary of the Assiniboine, in North Dakota and British North America. Length, about 500 miles.

Mouse Tower. A medieval watch-tower on a rock in the middle of the Rhine near Bingen, notable from its legendary connection with Archbishop Hatto's fate. See *Hatto II.*

Mouskès (mös-kās'), **Philippe.** Born at Ghent about 1215: died at Tournay, 1283. A Flemish prelate and historian. His chronicles extend from the siege of Troy to 1242, in 30,000 verses. He drew on the chansons de gestes for his details.

Mousqueton (mösk-tôṅ'). The vain, boastful lackey of Porthos in "The Three Musketeers," by Dumas *père.*

Moussy, Jean Antoine Victor Martin de. See *Martin de Moussy.*

Moutier (mö-tyā'), G. **Münster** (mün'ster). A small town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Birs 23 miles north of Bern.

Moutiers, or **Mouthiers** (mö-tyā'). A small town in the department of Savoie, France, 32 miles east of Chambéry. It was the ancient capital of Tarentaise, and has a cathedral.

Moutiers, Val, G. **Münsterthal** (mün'ster-täl). A valley in the Jura, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 23 miles north of Bern.

Mouton (mö-tôṅ'), **Georges,** Comte de Lobau. Born at Pfalzburg, Lorraine, Feb. 21, 1770: died at Paris, Nov. 27, 1838. A French marshal. He entered the army in 1792, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1805, and in 1809 rendered important service at Lobau, for which he received the title of Comte de Lobau. He took part in the Russian campaign in 1812, and fought at Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813, and at Waterloo in 1815. During the July revolution in 1830 he favored the cause of Louis Philippe, who made him a marshal of France in 1831.

Movers (mō'vers), **Franz Karl.** Born at Koesfeld, Prussia, July 17, 1806: died at Breslau, Sept. 28, 1856. A German Orientalist, professor of Old Testament theology in the Roman Catholic faculty at Breslau from 1839. His chief work is "Die Phonizier" (1840-56).

Movimas (mō-vē'mäs), or **Mobimas** (mō-bē'-mäs). A tribe of Bolivian Indians, on and near the river Mamoré about lat. 14° S. They have long been Christianized, and are associated with the Mojos at the mission villages. They are described as tall and handsome, very cleanly, and excellent workmen. Their language has not been classified.

Mowatt, Mrs. See *Ritchie, Mrs. (Anna C. Ogden).*

Mowbray (mō'brā), **H. Siddons.** Born at Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 5, 1858. An American figure painter. He studied at Paris with Leon Bonnat.

Mowbray (mō'brā), **Thomas.** Died at Venice, 1399. Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk. He was created earl of Nottingham in 1383, earl marshal in 1384, and was one of the lords appellants of 1388, but afterward joined the king. He was created duke of Norfolk in 1397. Having been accused of treason by Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford (afterward Henry IV.), he challenged the latter to single combat, and the lists were set at Coventry in presence of Richard II., who banished both disputants on the eve of the contest, Norfolk for life and Hereford for ten years. Shakspere introduces him in his "Richard II."

Mowcher (mou'chėr), **Miss.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a merry talkative dwarf, a hair-dresser.

Moxa, Moxos. See *Mojos.*

Moya y Contreras (mō'yä ē kon-trā'räs), **Pedro de.** Born in the diocese of Cordova about 1520: died at Madrid, Dec., 1591. A Spanish prelate and administrator. In 1571 he established the Inquisition in New Spain, and in 1573 [illegible] archbishop of Mexico. He was [illegible] 1584, to Oct. 17, 1585. Later he returned [illegible] president of the Council of the Indies. [illegible]

Moyen de Parvenir (mwä-yaṅ' de pär-ve-nēr'). [F., 'how to succeed.'] [illegible]

Much later (1610) the [illegible] aid the first [illegible] in the "Moyen de Parv[illegible] [illegible] the author brings in many celebrated [illegible] and of antiquity, and makes them talk [illegible] in the [illegible] and anecdote which [illegible]

> equalled and exceeded: but many of the tales are told with consummate art, and in the midst of the ribaldry and buffoonery remarks of no small shrewdness are constantly dropped as if by accident. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 193.

Moys (mō'is). A village near Görlitz, Silesia, Prussia. Here, Sept. 7, 1757, the Austrians under Nádasty defeated the Prussians under Winterfeld.

Moytura. See the extract.

> Many battles took place between these Danaans and the earlier Firbolgic settlers — the native owners, as no doubt they felt themselves of the country. One of the best substantiated of these, not, indeed, by history or even tradition, but by a more solid testimony, that of the stone remains left on the spot, prove, at any rate, that *some* long-sustained battle was at some remote period fought on the spot [*sic*]. This is the famous pre-historic battle of Moytura, rather the Southern Moytura, for there were two; the other situated not far from the present town of Sligo, retaining "the largest collection of pre-historic remains," says Dr. Petrie, "of any region of the world with the exception of Carnac." This second battle of Moytura was fought upon the plain of Cong, which is washed by the waters of Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, close to where the long monotonous midland plain of Ireland becomes broken, changes into that region of high mountains and low-lying valleys now called Connemara, but which in earlier days was always known as Iar Connaught.
> *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 7.

Moza (mō'thä), **Pedro de.** Born in Granada, 1610: died there, 1666. An artist of the Spanish school, pupil of Juan de Castillo. He was a soldier in the army of Flanders, where he was so charmed with the works of Vandyck that he went to London in 1641 to study under him. Vandyck died soon after, and Moza returned home, and executed numerous works, the best of which are in Granada.

Mozambique (mō-zam-bēk'). [F. *Mozambique*, Sp. Pg. *Mosambique*, so called from a small coral island of this name near the coast.] 1. The former name for the Portuguese possessions along the eastern coast of Africa. See *East Africa, Portuguese.*—2. A town in Portuguese East Africa, situated on an island near the coast, about lat. 15° S. Population, about 7,000.

Mozambique Channel. A sea passage separating Madagascar from the mainland of Africa. Width, 250–550 miles.

Mozarabs (mō-zar'abz), or **Mozarabians** (mō-za-rā'bi-anz). Those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozart (mō'zart; G. pron. mō'tsärt), **Leopold.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Nov. 14, 1719: died at Salzburg, May 28, 1787. A German violinist and musical writer.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. Born at Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 27, 1756: died at Vienna, Dec. 5, 1791. A celebrated Austrian composer, son of Leopold Mozart. He showed a precocious knowledge of music when only three years old, and first appeared in public in a performance at the University of Salzburg in 1761 when between five and six years of age. In 1762 his father took him with his sister Marianne on a concert tour to Munich, Vienna, and other places, and in the next year to Paris, where they, especially Wolfgang, excited great enthusiasm. At London in the next year they were [illegible], and remained in England till Aug. 1765. Mozart during this time composed a number of [illegible], and two overtures for two of his concerts. They also played at their lodgings for such as chose to hear them in private. They finally arrived at Salzburg in Nov. 1766, and in 1768 were received at court in Vienna. Mozart was urged by the emperor to compose an opera [illegible] finally performed at Salzburg. He [illegible] producing his "Bastien und Bastienne" in a private theater at Vienna, and he also composed and conducted the music at the ceremonies of the [illegible] church at Waisenhaus. From 1769 to 1771 they traveled in Italy, Mozart winning fresh laurels. In 1777 he went to Paris with his mother, where he found that the admiration accorded to a precocious child [illegible]. After his mother's death he returned to Salzburg and [illegible] "Magic Flute," and in [illegible] followed him no farther than [illegible] "Entführung aus dem Serail" (1782), "Le Nozze di Figaro" ("The Marriage of Figaro," 1786), "Don Giovanni" (1787), "Così fan tutte" (1790), "La Clemenza di Tito" (1791), "Die Zauberflöte" ("The Magic Flute," 1791), etc. Very little of his music was published in his lifetime.

Mozcas. Same as *Muyscas.* See *Chibchas.*

Mozdok (moz-dok'). A town in the territory of Terek, Ciscaucasia, Russia, situated on the Terek about lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 44° 42′ E. Population (1889), 13,286.

Mozhaisk (mō-zhisk'), or **Mojaisk**, or **Moshaisk.** A small town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Moskva 63 miles west of Moscow. For the battle here, see *Borodino.*

Mozier (mō'zhēr), **Joseph.** Born at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 22, 1812: died in Switzerland, Oct., 1870. An American sculptor.

Mozley (mōz'li), **James Bowling.** Born at Gainsborough, Sept. 15, 1813: died at Shoreham, Jan. 4, 1878. An English divine and theologian. He was a graduate of Oxford (Magdalen College), and became vicar of Old Shoreham (1856), canon of Worcester, and (1871) regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He wrote "On the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination" (1855), "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration" (1856), "On Miracles" (1865), etc.

Mpongwe (mpong'gwe). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, settled around the Gabun estuary, famous as traders and middlemen between the whites and the interior natives. Semi-civilized and corrupted by prolonged contact with the whites, they are dying out, but their language will remain, since it is adopted by the inland natives who press to the coast. The Mpongwe are divided into four social classes: (*a*) the Mpongwe of pure blood; (*b*) those descended from an alien mother; (*c*) those born of slave women; and (*d*) slaves.

Mrichchhakatika (mrch-ch-ha-ka'ti-kä). [Skt. *mrid*, clay, and *shakatikā*, a small cart.] "The Little Clay Cart," a Sanskrit drama. It is a work of remarkable power, comparable to the best modern comedies in plot, incident, character delineation, and felicity of diction, and extraordinary in its minute directions to the actors and its various scenic artifices. It has been supposed to have been written in the 1st or 2d century, but Von Schroder puts it in the 5th or 6th. Its authorship is ascribed in flattery to a king Shudraka, who is praised in the prologue. Pischel, after assigning it earlier to Bhasa, believes its real author to have been Dandin. The hero is Charudatta, a virtuous Brahman, reduced to poverty by his generosity; the heroine, Vasantasena, a beautiful and wealthy hetaira, who loves him and repulses the king's brother-in-law, Samsthanaka. Vasantasena is purified and ennobled by her affection, and at last weds Charudatta. "The little clay cart" or "toy cart," from which the name comes, is a plaything of the little son of Charudatta. Visiting Charudatta at his house, Vasantasena finds his child crying because his toy cart is of clay while the cart of a neighbor's child is of gold. Vasantasena fills the boy's cart with her jewels, and tells him to have a gold cart made from these. The Mrichchhakatika has been translated into English by Wilson, into German by both Böhtlingk and Fritze, into French by Regnaud, into Danish by Brandes, and into Russian by Kossowitsch. A full account of the play is given in Von Schroder's "Indien's Literatur und Cultur, Vorlesung 43."

Msidi (msē'dē), or **Mushidi** (mö-shē'dē). See *Garenganze.*

Mstislavl (mstē-slävl'). A town in the government of Mohileff, Russia, 57 miles east of Mohileff. Population (1893), 8,799.

Mtesa (m-tā'sa). Died 1885. A king of the Uganda tribe, East Africa, made famous by the visits at his court of Speke, Grant, Emin, and Stanley. He treated with the khedive and the Sultan of Zanzibar as an equal. He had many good qualities, but kept wavering between paganism, Islam, and Christianity until his death.

Mtsensk (mtsensk). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, situated on the Zusha 34 miles northeast of Orel. Population (1893), 16,318.

Muata-Yamvo (mwä'tä-yam'vo). The title of the king of the Lunda nation in central Africa: once the greatest potentate of Africa, now greatly reduced by civil wars and the raids of the Makioko.

Mucedorus (mū-se-dō'rus). A play, probably by T. Lodge, acted in 1653, printed in 1598. It has been assigned to Shakspere without reasonable ground.

Much (much). A miller's son, one of Robin Hood's band, said to have been a real person.

Much Ado about Nothing. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1597–98. It was first printed in 1600. [illegible]

Mucius Scævola. See *Scævola.*

Mücke (mük'e), **Heinrich Karl Anton.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 9, 1806: died at Düsseldorf, Jan. 17, 1891. A German historical painter, a pupil of the Berlin and Düsseldorf academies, and professor at the latter from 1844.

Mucklewrath (muk'l-rath), **Habakkuk.** In Scott's novel "Old Mortality," a fanatical leader of the Covenanters.

Muckross (muk'ros). A peninsular tract between two of the lakes of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, notable for its abbey, a Franciscan foundation of the 15th century. The church has a low, square tower at the crossing, a recessed pointed doorway at the west end, and a very beautiful east window. The quadrangular cloister is almost perfect, about 50 feet to a side, and of great beauty. On two sides the arches are semicircular. Of the secular buildings the dormitory, refectory, and kitchen are noteworthy.

Mucuchies. See *Timotes.*

Mudania (mö-dä'ne-ä). A town in the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Sea of Marmora 50 miles south of Constantinople. Population, estimated, 10,000.

Mudie (mū'di), **Charles Edward.** Born at Chelsea, Oct. 18, 1818: died at Hampstead, Oct. 28, 1890. An English bookseller. In 1842 he founded Mudie's Library, which is now the largest circulating library in London. He wrote "Stray Leaves" (1872).

Mudki, or **Moodkee** (möd'kē). A place in the Panjab, British India, 67 miles south-southeast of Lahore. Here, Dec., 1845, the British under Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Mudrarakshasa (mö-drä-räk'sha-sa). [Skt., 'Rakshasa and the Signet-ring.'] A celebrated Sanskrit political drama, in seven acts, by Vishakhadatta: ascribed by Wilson to the 11th or 12th century, by Pischel to the beginning of the 11th, and by Kashinath Trimbak Telang and Hillebrandt to the 7th or 8th. It introduces Chandragupta or Sandrocottus, the great founder of the Maurya dynasty, and his minister Chanakya, an Indian Machiavelli. The latter is represented as having slain King Nanda and assisted Chandragupta to the throne. The design is to show how Chanakya by all possible means effects a reconciliation between Rakshasa, the minister of the murdered Nanda, and the persons on whose behalf he was killed. It has been translated into English by Wilson.

Muerto (mö-ār'tō), **Jornada del.** [Sp., 'journey of the dead.'] A very arid plateau, about 65 miles long and from 20 to 30 broad, on the east side of the Rio Grande, and separated from that river by a series of arid mountains, the Sierra Fra Cristobal, Sierra del Caballo, and Sierra del Perrillo. There is permanent water in one locality only. Previous to the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, the Jornada del Muerto was a much dreaded portion of the road between El Paso del Norte and Santa Fe, both on account of its aridity and on account of the Apaches who almost constantly infested the region. Artesian wells have lately been sunk in various places, and cattle are being herded on some portions.

Muette de Portici, La. An opera by Auber, words by Scribe and Delavigne. It was produced at Paris in 1828, and in England as "Masaniello" in English in 1829 and as "La Muta di Portici" in Italian in 1851.

Mug (mug), **Matthew.** A character in Foote's "Mayor of Garratt," said to be a satirical portrait of the Duke of Newcastle.

Mügge (müg'ge), **Theodor.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1806: died at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1861. A German novelist and writer of travels. Among his works are "Die Schweiz" ("Switzerland," 1847), the novel "Toussaint" (1840), etc.

Muggendorf (mög'gen-dorf). A village in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Wiesent 25 miles north-northeast of Nuremberg. There are celebrated stalactitic grottoes in the vicinity.

Muggleton (mug'l-ton), **Lodowick** or **Ludowick.** Born 1609: died 1697 or 1698. An English fanatic, founder, conjointly with John Reeve, of the Muggletonians. His doctrines were published in "The Divine Looking-Glass" (1656).

Muggletonians (mug-l-tō'ni-anz). A sect founded in England by Lodowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Rev. xi. 3-6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1868.

Mughals. See *Moguls.*

Mugheir. See *Ur.*

Mug-house Club. A club which met at Long-acre in London in the early part of the 18th century. Its name came from the fact that each member drank his ale out of his own mug. After this a number of mug-houses were established by the partizans of the Hanoverian succession, in order that the Protestants might rally in them against the Jacobite mobs. It was at one of these, in Salisbury Court, Fleet street, that the most serious of the "Mug-house riots" took place (July 23, 1716). The mob attacked the Hanoverians assembled there, the fight was continued all night, and the ringleader of the mob was killed.

Mugwumps (mug'wumps). [From Algonquian *mugquomp*, a chief or leader.] In United States political history, the independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (Blaine) of that party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title.

Muharram (mọ̈-har′ạm). [Ar.] The first month of the Mohammedan year; also, a religious festival held during that month. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Hasan, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiahs as a martyr. With the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation. Also *Moharram.*

Mühlbach (mül′bäch). [G., 'mill-stream.'] A town in Transylvania, 8 miles south of Karlsburg. Population (1890), 6,692.

Mühlbach, Luise. See *Mundt.*

Mühlberg (mül′berG). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 35 miles northwest of Dresden. Here, April 24, 1547, the Imperialists under Charles V. defeated John Frederick I., elector of Saxony.

Mühldorf (mül′dorf). A town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Inn 44 miles east-northeast of Munich. Here, Sept. 28, 1322, the emperor Louis the Bavarian defeated Frederick of Austria. Also called battle of Ampfing. Population (1890), 2,938.

Mühlenberg (G. pron. mü′len-berG), **Heinrich Melchior.** Born at Einbeck, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1711: died at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 7, 1787. A German-American clergyman, chief founder of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

Muhlenberg (mū′len-berg), **Henry Augustus.** Born at Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782: died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 11, 1844. An American clergyman and Democratic politician, son of G. H. E. Muhlenberg. He was minister to Austria 1838–40.

Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel. Born at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 1, 1746: died near Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1807. An American Revolutionary general and politician, son of H. M. Mühlenberg.

Muhlenberg, William Augustus. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1796: died at New York, April 8, 1877. An American Episcopalian clergyman, hymn-writer, and hymnologist: great-grandson of H. M. Mühlenberg. He was first superintendent and pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, New York. One of his best-known hymns is "I would not live alway."

Mühlhausen (in Alsace). See *Mülhausen.*

Mühlhausen (mül′hou-zen). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut 21 miles northwest of Gotha. It has important manufactures of cotton, woolen, etc.; was formerly a free imperial city; and was the headquarters of Thomas Münzer 1524–25. Population (1890), 27,42[illegible].

Mühlheim. See *Mülheim.*

Muiopotmos (möi-ō-pot′mos), **or the Tale of the Butterfly.** [Gr. *μυῖα*, fly, and *πότμος*, lot, destiny.] A poem by Spenser, in octave rime, published in 1591 in the volume known as "Complaints."

Muir (mūr), **John.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 5, 1810: died at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882. A Scottish Sanskrit scholar. He was educated at Glasgow University and at the East India Company's College at Haileybury. From 1829 to 1853 he held various civil and judicial positions in India. In 1862 he founded the chair of Sanskrit at Edinburgh University. His "Original Sanskrit Texts, etc.," appeared 1858–70. He published a volume of metrical translations from Sanskrit writers.

Muir, John. Born at Dunbar, Scotland, in 1836. An American naturalist, explorer, and writer. For a number of years he made his headquarters in the Yosemite region, demonstrating the theory of its glacial formation, and making a comprehensive study of the geological and botanical features of the Sierra Nevada. In 1879 he went to Alaska and explored the region north of Fort Wrangel, discovering Glacier Bay and the glacier bearing his name; and in 1881 accompanied one of the expeditions to the Arctic in search of the lost Jeannette. He has published in magazines a number of illustrated articles concerning the natural features of most of these regions. He has also edited "Picturesque California" and published "The Mountains of California" (1894).

Muir, Sir **William.** Born 1819. A Scottish Arabic scholar, brother of John Muir. He entered the Bengal civil service at 18 years of age. He was lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Provinces 1868–74, was financial minister to the Indian government 1874–76, and became principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1885. He has written a "Life of Mahomet" (1858–61), "Annals of the Early Caliphate" (1883), etc.

Mukden, or **Moukden** (mök-den′), or **Shingking** (shing′king′). The capital of Manchuria, situated on a branch of the Liao about lat. 41° 45′ N., long. 123° 40′ E. Newchang is its seaport. Population (1887), 250,000.

Mukhtar (mökh-tär′) Pasha, **Achmed.** Born at Brusa, Asia Minor, Sept., 1832. A Turkish general. He was appointed governor-general of Bosnia in 1875, and commander-in-chief in Armenia in 1877. He defeated the Russians at Zevin June 25, and at Kizil-Tepe Aug. 25, but was in turn defeated at Aladja Oct. 15, and at Deve-Boyun Nov. 4, 1877.

Mula (mö′lä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 19 miles west of Murcia. Population (1887), 10,768.

Mulahacen (mö-la-ä-then′), or **Mulhacen** (möl-ä-then′). The highest summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Spain, about 25 miles east by south of Granada. Height, about 11,660 feet.

Mulberries, The. See the extract.

> Towards the end of the year 1824, some young men met at a humble tavern, the Wrekin, in the genial neighbourhood of Covent Garden, with Shakspeare as their common idol; and it was a regulation of this club that some paper, or poem, or conceit bearing upon Shakspeare should be contributed by each. Hither came Douglas Jerrold, and he was soon joined by Laman Blanchard. Upon Jerrold's suggestion the club was called the Mulberries and their contributions Mulberry leaves. . . . The club did not, however, die easily; it was changed and grafted in times nearer the present, when it was called the Shakspeare Club. Charles Dickens, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Daniel Maclise, Mr. Macready, Mr. Frank Stone, etc., belonged to it. Respectability killed it. *Timbs.*

Mulberry Garden. A place of refreshment in London, much frequented by persons of quality in the 17th century. Sir Charles Sedley produced a comedy with this title in 1668. It is partly taken from Moliere's "École des maris."

Mulcaster (mul′kas-tėr), **Richard.** Born at Carlisle: died April 15, 1611. An English philologist. He was a scholar in King's College, Cambridge, in 1548, and a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1555. He was made master of Merchant Taylors' School in 1561, and of St. Paul's School in 1596, and taught Spenser. He wrote "Positions, etc., necessarie for the Training up of Children, etc." (1581), "The First Part of the Elementarie . . . of the Right Writing of our English Tung" (1582), etc.

Mulciber (mul′si-bėr). [L., 'the softener.'] In Roman mythology, a surname of Vulcan.

Mulde (möl′de). A river in Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt. It is formed by the union of the Zwickauer Mulde and the Freiberger Mulde, and joins the Elbe 3 miles north of Dessau. Length (including the Zwickauer Mulde) about 200 miles.

Mulder (möl′der), **Gerardus Johannes.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 27, 1802: died at Utrecht, April, 1880. A Dutch physician and chemist, professor of chemistry at Utrecht 1840–68: especially noted for his researches on protein.

Mule sans Frein (mül soṅ fraṅ), **La.** [F., 'The Mule without a Bridle.'] A French romance which has by some been attributed to Payans Maizières, and by others to Chrestien de Troyes.

> The tale has been versified by Mr. Way and by the German poet Wieland ["Des Maulthiers Zaum"].
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 268.

Mulets (mü-lā′), **Grands-,** and **Mulets, Petits-.** Noted points on the slope of Mont Blanc.

Mulford (mul′fọrd), **Elisha.** Born at Montrose, Pa., Nov. 19, 1833: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885. An American Episcopal clergyman and philosophical writer. His works include "The Nation" (1870) and "The Republic of God" (1881).

Mulgrave, Earls of. See *Sheffield* and *Phipps.*

Mulgrave (mul′grāv) **Archipelago.** A name given sometimes to the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean, sometimes collectively to the Marshall and Gilbert groups.

Mulgrave Islands. A small group of islands in the southeastern part of the Marshall group, Pacific Ocean.

Mulhacen. See *Mulahacen.*

Mülhausen, or **Mühlhausen** (mül′hou-zen), F. **Mulhouse** (mül-öz′). A city in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 61 miles south-southwest of Strasburg. It is the chief manufacturing center of Alsace-Lorraine, being especially noted for its manufactures of cotton goods (including muslins, calicoes, etc.), and has also manufactures of iron wares, machinery, chemicals, and paper. It contains an artisans' colony (Arbeiterstadt). Formerly it was a free imperial city. It was in close alliance with the Swiss Confederation 1515–1798, was annexed to France in 1798, was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and was annexed to Germany in 1871. Population (1890), [illegible].

Mülheim-on-the-Rhine (mül′hīm-on-thē-rīn′). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine nearly opposite Cologne. It has flourishing manufactures and river commerce. Population (1890), [illegible].

Mülheim-on-the-Ruhr (-rör′). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 31 miles north of Cologne. Population (1890), 32,416.

Mulhouse. See *Mülhausen.*

Mull (mul). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, Scotland. Chief place, Tobermory. It is separated from the mainland of Argyllshire by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorne. The surface is mountainous and rugged. Area, [illegible] square miles.

Mull, Sound of. A sea passage separating Mull from the mainland of Argyllshire on the northeast. Width, about 2 miles.

Müllenhoff (mül′len-hof), **Karl Victor.** Born at Marne, Holstein, Sept. 8, 1818: died at Berlin, Feb. 19, 1884. A German philologist, professor at Berlin from 1858. He published various works on Germanic philology and antiquities.

Mullens (mul′enz), or **Mullins** (mul′inz), **Priscilla.** The wife of John Alden, and the heroine of Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Müller (mü-lãr′), **Charles Louis,** called **Müller de Paris.** Born at Paris, Dec. 22, 1815: died there, Jan. 22, 1892. A French historical painter. Among his works are the "Roll-Call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror," "Marie Antoinette at the Trianon," "Charlotte Corday in Prison," "Galileo before Cardinal Barberini," etc.

Müller (mül′ler), **Eduard.** [The G. surname *Müller* = E. *Miller.*] Born at Brieg, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1804: died at Liegnitz, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1875. A German author, brother of K. O. Müller.

Müller, Frederick (Friedrich) Maximilian, generally called **Max Müller.** Born at Dessau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1823. A German-English Sanskrit scholar and comparative philologist, son of Wilhelm Müller. He was educated at Leipsic, Berlin, and Paris, and in 1846 went to England, and in 1850 settled at Oxford. He became professor of modern languages and literature there in 1854, and has been professor of comparative philology since 1868. In 1856 he became connected with the Bodleian Library, and 1865–67 was curator of Oriental works. He has edited and translated the "Hitopadesa" (1844) and has edited the Rig-Veda (6 vols. 1849–74), etc. His chief works are "A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature" (1859), "Lectures on the Science of Language" (1861–64), "Handbook for the Study of Sanskrit" (1866–70: comprising grammar, dictionary, etc.), "Chips from a German Workshop" (1868–75), "Lectures on the Science of Religion" (1870), "On the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India" (1878), and translations of various Oriental works.

Müller, Friedrich, called **Müller the Painter,** or **Maler Müller.** Born at Kreuznach, Prussia, Jan. 13, 1749: died at Rome, April 23, 1825. A German poet, painter, and engraver.

Müller, Friedrich. Born at Jemnik, Bohemia, March 5, 1834. A German comparative philologist and ethnologist, professor of comparative philology and Sanskrit at Vienna from 1866.

Müller, George. Born near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. A German-English philanthropist. He studied divinity at Halle, and went to London in 1829. In 1836 he established the Orphan House at Bristol, to be supported by unsolicited contributions. In 18[illegible] it contained [illegible] children, and he had received £84,441 as the result of prayer [illegible]. In 18[illegible] it contained 2,000 children. He wrote "A Narrative of Some of the Lord's Dealings with George Müller" (18[illegible]).

Müller, Johann. See *Regiomontanus.*

Müller, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Dec. 11, 1782: died near Dresden, May 3, 1816. A German engraver, son of J. G. von Müller. His chief work is the "Sistine Madonna" (after Raphael).

Müller, Johann Gotthard von. Born at Bernhausen, near Stuttgart, Würtemberg, May 4, 1747: died at Stuttgart, March 14, 1830. A German engraver.

Müller, Johann Heinrich Jakob. Born at Cassel, Prussia, April 30, 1809: died at Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 3, 1875. A German physicist, professor at Freiburg from 1844. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie" [illegible].

Müller, Johannes or **Johann von.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 3, 17[illegible]: died at Cassel, Prussia, May 29, 1809. A noted Swiss historian. He held various offices [illegible] Mainz, Austria, and Prussia, [illegible] Westphalia. His chief works are [illegible] ("History of the Swiss," [illegible]) [illegible] allgemeiner Geschichte" ("24 Books of Universal History," 1811).

Müller, Johannes. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, July 14, 1801: died at Berlin, April 27–28, 1858. A celebrated German physiologist and comparative anatomist, professor at Bonn 1826–33, and at Berlin from 1833. [illegible] "Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" [illegible].

Müller, Julius. Born at Brieg, Prussia, April 10, 1801: died Sept. 27, 1878. A [illegible] Protestant theologian, professor successively at Göttingen (1834), Marburg (1835), and Halle (1839). His chief work is "Die christliche Lehre von der Sünde" ("The Christian [illegible]").

Müller, Karl Otfried. Born at Brieg, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1797: died at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840. A celebrated German Hellenist and archæologist, professor [illegible] from 1819. Among his [illegible] Stämme [illegible] "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst" [illegible] Prolegomena [illegible].

zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie" (1825), "Geschichte der griechischen Litteratur" ("History of Greek Literature," 1841), maps of ancient Greece, etc.

Müller, Max. See *Müller, Frederick Maximilian.*

Müller, Otto. Born at Schotten, Hesse, June 1, 1816. A German novelist. His works include "Bürger" (1845) and "Charlotte Ackermann" (1854).

Müller, Otto Frederik. Born 1730: died 1784. A Danish naturalist.

Müller, Peder Erasmus. Born at Copenhagen, May 29, 1776: died Sept. 4, 1834. A Danish theologian and archæologist, appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1801, and bishop of Zealand in 1830. He wrote "Library of the Sagas" (1816–18), etc.

Müller, Wilhelm. Born at Dessau, Oct. 7, 1794: died there, Sept. 30, 1827. A German lyric poet. He was a student at Berlin in 1812, and, after having fought in the war of liberation against France 1813–14, resumed there his studies. From 1817 to 1819 he traveled in Italy. In the latter year he returned to Dessau, where he became teacher of the classical languages at the gymnasium, and librarian of the ducal library. His "Lieder der Griechen" ("Songs of the Greeks," 1821–24) were written during the Greek struggles for independence. "Gedichte aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten" ("Poems from the Posthumous Papers of a Traveling Bugler") date from 1821–27, "Lyrische Spaziergänge" ("Lyric Walks") from 1827. Some of his lyrics, especially those set to music by Schubert ("Müllerlieder"), enjoy great popularity. His "Vermischte Schriften" ("Miscellaneous Writings") were published at Leipsic in 1830 in 5 vols. A new edition of his poems, with an introduction by his son Max Müller, appeared at Leipsic in 1868.

Müller von Königswinter (mül′ler fon kė′nigs-vin-ter), **Wolfgang.** Born at Königswinter, Prussia, March 15, 1816: died at Neuenahr, Prussia, June 29, 1873. A German lyric and epic poet and novelist. He wrote the idyl "Maikönigin" (1852).

Müllheim (mül′hīm). A town in Baden, situated 16 miles southwest of Freiburg. Population (1890), 3,817.

Mulligan Letters. A series of business letters written by James G. Blaine to Warren Fisher of Boston, which fell into the hands of Fisher's bookkeeper, Mulligan. They played an important part in the political discussions which preceded the presidential nominations in 1876, and especially in the presidential canvass of 1884, in which Blaine was the Republican candidate, as it was alleged by his opponents that they confirmed charges of corruption brought against him in connection with certain railroads (the Union Pacific and the Little Rock and Fort Smith).

Mullingar (mul-in-gär′). The capital of the county of Westmeath, Ireland, situated near the Brosna 46 miles west-northwest of Dublin. Population (1891), 5,323.

Müllner (mül′ner), **Amadeus Gottfried Adolf.** Born at Langendorf, near Weissenfels, Prussia, Oct. 18, 1774: died at Weissenfels, June 11, 1829. A German dramatist. Among his plays are "Der neunundzwanzigste Februar" (1812), "Die Schuld" (1816).

Mulluk (mul′ůk), or **Lower Coquille.** A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the north side of Coquille River, Oregon, at its mouth. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik, Mrs.*

Mulready (mul′red-i), **William.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, April 1, 1786: died at London, July 7, 1863. An Irish landscape- and figure-painter. He was made royal academician in 1816. He painted "The Carpenter's Shop" (1809), "The Barber's Shop" (1811), "Interior of an English Cottage" (1828), "Choosing the Wedding Gown" (1846), etc. In 1840 he furnished the ornamental design for the outside of Rowland Hill's postal envelope, known as the Mulready envelope, which resembled a folded half-sheet of letter-paper.

Multan, or **Mooltan** (möl-tän′). 1. A division in the Punjab, British India. Area, 20,295 square miles. Population (1881), 1,712,394. 2. A district in the Punjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 72° E. Area, 5,880 square miles. Population (1881), 551,964. 3. The capital of the district of Multan, situated near the Chenab in lat. 30° 12′ N., long. 71° 28′ E. [illegible] It was captured by the [illegible] [illegible]. Population, including cantonment, [illegible].

Multnoma [illegible] A formerly existing tribe of the Upper Chinookan stock of North American Indians. It [illegible] Multnomah Island [illegible] Multnomah County, Oregon, [illegible] the Columbia River. See *Chinookan.*

Muluya [illegible]. A river in Morocco which flows into the Mediterranean near the boundary of Algeria. Length, [illegible].

Mumbo Jumbo (mum′bō jum′bō). Originally a [illegible] Mandingo [illegible] [illegible]. The words are now used to denote various idols or fetishes fantastically clothed, worshiped by certain negro tribes.

Mummius (mum′i-us), **Lucius,** surnamed **Achaicus.** Lived in the middle of the 2d century B. C. A Roman consul 146 B. C. He defeated the Achæan League and captured Corinth, completing the Roman conquest of Greece (146 B. C.).

Muncaczy. See *Munkacsy.*

Munch (mönch), **Andreas.** Born at Christiania, Oct. 19, 1811: died June 30, 1884. A Norwegian poet and dramatist. His father was the poet Johan Storm Munch, bishop of Christiansand. In 1830 he went to Christiania to study jurisprudence, but returned home the following year and remained there until the death of his father in 1832, when the family removed to Christiania. He was now obliged to support himself by his own labors, and soon gave up the idea of a legal career. His first book was the collection of poems "Ephemerer" ("Ephemera"), which appeared in 1837. This was followed in the succeeding year by a long poem "Sangerinden" ("The Singer"), and by his first drama, "Kong Sverres Ungdom" ("King Sverre's Youth"), which was awarded the first prize and the honor of production at the opening of the new Norwegian theater. In 1846 he gave up the editorship of the political journal "Constitutionelle," which he had in the meantime assumed, to travel in France, Italy, and Germany, where he was absent a year. After his return he published "Digte gamle og nye" ("Poems Old and New") and the prose "Billeder fra Nord og Syd" ("Pictures from North and South"), both in 1848, followed by "Nye Digte" ("New Poems") in 1850. The death of his wife this last year gave rise to the collection of poems published in 1852 with the title "Sorg og Trost" ("Grief and Consolation"). He now turned his attention again to the drama, and wrote, between the years 1854 and 1856, "Solomon de Caus," the historical drama "En Aften paa Giske" ("An Evening at Giske"), and the tragedy "Lord William Russel." Subsequent works are "Samlede Digte" ("Collected Poems," 1858), "Nyere Digte" ("Recent Poems," 1861), the cycle "Jesu Billeder" ("Pictures of Jesus," 1865), "Eftersommer" ("Autumn," 1867). He was the author also of other poems and dramas, besides translations from Sir Walter Scott and a version of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden."

Münch (münch), **Ernst Hermann Joseph von.** Born at Rheinfelden, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1798: died at Rheinfelden, June 9, 1841. A Swiss historian.

Munch (mönch), **Peder Andreas.** Born at Christiania, Norway, Dec. 15, 1810: died at Rome, May 25, 1863. A Norwegian historian, philologist, and antiquary: cousin of Andreas Munch. His chief work is "Det Norske Folks Historie" ("History of the Norwegian People," 1852–63).

Munchausen, Baron. See *Münchhausen.*

Münch-Bellinghausen (münch′bel′ling-hou-zen), Baron **Eligius Franz Joseph von:** pseudonym **Friedrich Halm.** Born at Cracow, April 2, 1806: died at Vienna, May 21, 1871. An Austrian dramatist. His chief works are "Griseldis" (1834), "Der Sohn der Wildnis" ("The Son of the Wilderness," 1843, played in English as "Ingomar the Barbarian"), "Der Fechter von Ravenna" ("The Fencer of Ravenna," 1854), and "Wildfeuer" (1864).

München (mün′chen). German for *Munich.*

Münchengrätz (münch′en-grāts). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Iser 39 miles northeast of Prague. Here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Austrians and Saxons under Clam-Gallas. Population (1890), commune, 3,601.

Münchhausen (münch′hou-zen), Baron **Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von.** Born at Bodenwerder, Hannover, Germany, May 11, 1720: died there, Feb. 22, 1797. A German soldier in the Russian service against the Turks, etc. A collection of stories ascribed to him, written by R. E. Raspe, was published in English in 1785 as "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." His name is proverbially associated with absurdly exaggerated stories of adventure, etc.

Muncie (mun′si). A city, capital of Delaware County, Indiana, 51 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 11,345.

Munda (mun′dä). In ancient geography, a town in southern Spain, of undetermined position. It is noted for the victory gained there, 45 B. C., by Julius Cæsar over the sons of Pompey.

Mundaka Upanishad (mön′da-ka ö-pa-ni′-shad). An Upanishad of the Atharvaveda. It contains 3 short chapters called Mundakas, which are said by native authorities to take their name from Sanskrit [illegible] [illegible] who comprehend the doctrine [illegible] freed [illegible]. It distinguishes between the higher science, or the [illegible], and the lower, or the knowledge of the 4 Vedas and the Vedangas. It has been translated by Müller ("Sacred Books of the East," XV.).

Munday (mun′dā), **Anthony.** Born at London, 1553: died there, Aug. [illegible], 1633. An Elizabethan writer. He was apprenticed to John Allde, stationer, in 1576. [illegible] and pamphlets, [illegible].

Mundella (mun-del′lä), **Anthony John.** Born 1825. An English politician. He was vice-president of the council on education in the Liberal administration of 1880–85, and president of the board of trade in the cabinet in 1886, and again on Gladstone's return to power in 1892. He resigned office in May, 1894.

Münden (mün′den). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, 10 miles northeast of Cassel. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), 7,227.

Munden (mun′den), **Joseph Shepherd.** Born at London, 1758: died there, Feb. 6, 1832. An English actor. He was chemist's assistant, lawyer's clerk, and copyist in turn, until his admiration for Garrick determined him to go on the stage. He joined a company of strolling players, making his first appearance at London in 1790. His success was complete. He was the original of Sir Robert Bramble, Ephraim Smooth, Caustic, Old Rapid, etc., and made Old Dornton in "The Road to Ruin" the great triumph of his life. Charles Lamb celebrated him, in the "Essays of Elia," as the king of broad comedy. He left the stage May 31, 1824.

Mundequetes (mön-de-kā′tes). A name given by old Portuguese writers to the Bateke around Stanley Pool, Africa.

Mundi. See *Mandi.*

Mundlah. See *Mandla.*

Mundt (mönt), Madame (**Klara Müller**): pseudonym **Louise Mühlbach.** Born at Neubrandenburg, Germany, Jan. 2, 1814: died at Berlin, Sept. 26, 1873. A German novelist, wife of Theodor Mundt. She wrote "Friedrich der Grosse und sein Hof" ("Frederick the Great and his Court," 1853), and other romances on Prussian, Austrian, French, etc., history.

Mundt, Theodor. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 19, 1808: died at Berlin, May 30, 1861. A German novelist and critic, one of the "Young Germany" school of writers. He became professor of literature and history at Breslau in 1848, and professor and librarian at the University of Berlin in 1850. Besides works of fiction, he wrote "Kunst der deutschen Prosa" ("Art of German Prose," 1837), "Geschichte der Litteratur der Gegenwart" ("History of Contemporary Literature," 1842), etc.

Mundurucus (mön-dö-rö-kös′). A powerful tribe of Brazilian Indians, south of the Amazon, on the river Tapajós near its lower falls, and extending westward to the branches of the Madeira. They are agriculturists but bold warriors, and were long enemies of the neighboring Muras and of the whites. In 1803 they made peace with the latter, and have ever since been their faithful friends. Physically and morally they are one of the finest of South American races. Formerly they tattooed the face and body in a peculiar pattern. The Mundurucus are now partly civilized, and are much employed as rubber-gatherers. The tribe still numbers at least 15,000. They are generally classified with the Tupi stock. Also written *Mundrucus, Mondorocus,* etc.

Mungo, Saint. See *Kentigern.*

Munhaneca (mö-nyä-nä′kä). See *Nyaneka.*

Munich (mū′nik). [OHG. *munihha,* pl., MHG. *münichen,* dat. pl., G. *münchen,* the monk: from a monastery on its site.] The capital of Bavaria and of the government district of Upper Bavaria, situated in a plain on the Isar, in lat. 48° 8′ N., long. 11° 35′ E. It is famous as an art, musical, dramatic, and educational center, and has flourishing commerce and manufactures, being particularly noted for beer-brewing. The Frauenkirche, the archiepiscopal cathedral, is a spacious 15th century structure of brick in a florid-Pointed style. The nave and aisles are of equal height, with slender octagonal pillars and elaborate vaulting. The cathedral measures 320 by 117 feet. Height of vaulting, 108 feet, of the western towers (unfinished), 318 feet. The Alte Residenz, the royal palace, built by the elector Maximilian I. between 1602 and 1619, incloses 4 courts, and its apartments are richly decorated and contain much that is of artistic and historical interest. The New Rathaus, or town hall, is a large and picturesque building in the Pointed style with façades on the Marien Platz and the Diener Strasse. The Propylæa, so called, on one side of the Königs Platz, form a magnificent gateway completed in 1862. Other objects of interest are the monument of Max Joseph I., Max Joseph's Platz, Königsbau, national theater, court chapel, Festsaalbau, library and museums, Sieges-Thor (Gate of Victory), Bavarian National Museum, monument of Max II., Maximilianeum, Old Pinakothek, New Pinakothek, Glyptothek, Basilica, Old Rathaus, statue of Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Near by is the castle of Nymphenburg. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, 1158, became the capital about 1255; was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, 1632, and developed greatly under Louis I. and Maximilian II. (1825–64). Population (1890), 350,594.

Munich, University of. A seat of learning founded at Ingolstadt in 1472, and removed to Landshut in 1802 and to Munich in 1826. In 1892–1893 it was attended by about 3,400 students. It has a library of 300,000 volumes.

Munich Atlas. See *Kunstmann, Friedrich.*

Municipio Neutro. See *Rio de Janeiro.*

Munk (mönk), **Salomon.** Born at Glogau, Prussia, May 14, 1805: died Feb. 6, 1867. A French Orientalist, appointed (though blind) professor of Oriental languages at the Collège de France in 1865. He translated from Maimonides the "More Nebuchim" under the title "Le guide des égarés" (1856–66), and published "Palestine" (1845), etc.

Munkács (mön-kāch′). A town in the county of Beregh, Hungary, situated on the Latorcza

79 miles northeast of Debreczin. Near it is a celebrated fortress. Population (1890), 10,531.

Munkácsy (mön'kä-chē), or **Muncaczy** (kät-sē), **Mihály** (real name **Michael Lieb**). Born at Munkács, Hungary, Feb. 20, 1844. A noted Hungarian historical and genre painter. He studied under a portrait-painter at Gyula, at the Vienna Academy, at Munich with Franz Adam (where he won three first prizes), and at Dusseldorf, where he devoted himself to genre-painting. In 1869 he made a name with his "Last Day of a Condemned Man." He went to Paris in 1872 and a few years later began to paint Parisian scenes. Here he took the medal of honor in 1878, and later medals at Vienna, Munich, Berlin, etc. He has been ennobled by the Austrian government. He was elected to the Munich Academy in 1881, and visited New York in 1886. Among his works are "Milton dictating Paradise Lost" (1878), "Christ before Pilate" (1881), "Christ on Calvary" (1884), "Last Moments of Mozart" (1885), etc.

Münnich (mün'nich), Count **Burkhard Christoph von.** Born in Oldenburg, Germany, May, 1683: died at St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1767. A Russian general and politician, distinguished as a commander against the Turks. He was prime minister 1740–41.

Muñoz (mön-yōth'), **Fernando,** Duke of Rianzares. Born at Tarancon, Spain, 1810: died near Havre, France, 1873. A Spaniard who married Queen Maria Christina secretly in 1833, and openly in 1844.

Muñoz, Juan Bautista. Born near Valencia, 1745: died at Madrid, 1799. A Spanish historian. In 1779 he was commissioned by Charles III. to write a history of America, and for this purpose all public and private archives were placed at his disposal. He collected a vast amount of material, but only the first volume of his "Historia del Nuevo Mundo" was published (Madrid, 1793). It brings the history down to 1500, and is of great value.

Munro (mun-rō'), **Hugh Andrew Johnstone.** Born at Elgin, Oct. 19, 1819: died at Rome, March 30, 1885. A Scottish classical scholar. He was educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge; was a fellow of Trinity 1843; and became professor of Latin in 1869. He edited Lucretius in 1864 and Horace in 1869, and wrote excellent Greek and Latin verse.

Munsee (mun'sē), or **Minsiu** (min'si-ö). A tribe of North American Indians, belonging to the Delaware Confederacy, but commonly regarded as distinct. They formerly lived about the head waters of the Delaware River in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They early became scattered and incorporated with other tribes. See *Algonquian.*

Munster (mun'stėr). An ancient province of Ireland, occupying the southwestern part of the island. It comprises the counties Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare. It was an early medieval kingdom. The ancient capital was Cashel. Population (1891), 1,172,402.

Münster (mün'ster). [From L. *monasterium*, a cloister.] A former bishopric of Westphalia and principality of the Holy Roman Empire. It was created in the middle ages. The archbishops of Cologne became bishops of Munster in 1719. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and the territories divided between Prussia and various minor states. They were divided between Prussia and Hannover by the Vienna Congress in 1814–15.

Münster. The capital of the province of Westphalia and of the government district of Munster, Prussia, situated on the Münstersche Aa in lat. 51° 57′ N., long. 7° 35′ E. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, leather, etc. The cathedral is chiefly of the 13th century, though in many features of style and design it appears older. The Rathaus is notable for its Friedenssaal, in which the peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648, and which contains many historic relics, and for its main façade of the end of the 14th century. The Church of St. Lambert, Liebfrauen-Kirche, and many old buildings are of interest. It is the seat of an academy (a university until 1818), and was made the seat of a bishopric by Charles the Great about 800. Its early name was Mimigardevord. It was a Hanseatic town, and was famous as the center of the Anabaptist excesses under John of Leyden, Matthiesen, Knipperdolling, and others in 1534–1535. Bishop von Galen took forcible possession of it in 1661. It was a literary center in the 18th century. Population (1890), 49,340.

Münster. A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Fecht 46 miles southwest of Strasburg. Formerly it was a free imperial city. Population (1890), 5,664.

Münster (in Switzerland). See *Moutier.*

Münster, Peace of. See *Westphalia, Peace of.*

Münster, Sebastian. Born at Ingelheim, Germany, 1489: died at Basel, Switzerland, May 23, 1552. A German geographer, Orientalist, and mathematician, professor of Hebrew at Basel. He wrote "Cosmographia universalis" (1544), etc.

Münsterberg (mün'ster-berG). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Ohlau 37 miles south of Breslau. Population (1890), 6,162.

Münsterthal (mün'ster-täl). [G., 'Münster valley.'] 1. A valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. See *Moutiers, Val.*—2. A valley in the extreme eastern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of the Lower Engadine.

Münter (mün'ter), **Balthasar.** Born at Lübeck, March 24, 1735: died at Copenhagen, Oct. 5, 1793. A German hymn-writer and pulpit orator, preacher at Copenhagen from 1765.

Münter, Friedrich Christian Karl Heinrich. Born at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 14, 1761: died at Copenhagen, April 9, 1830. A German-Danish ecclesiastical historian and archæologist, appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1788, and bishop of Zealand in 1808.

Münzer (münt'ser), **Thomas.** Born at Stolberg in the Harz, about 1490: executed at Mühlhausen, Prussian Saxony, May 30, 1525. A German religious enthusiast. He studied at Halle, possibly also at Wittenberg, and in 1520 became, on the recommendation of Luther, an evangelical preacher at Zwickau, where, in connection with Nicholas Storch and others, he organized the Anabaptist movement. He was expelled in 1521, and, after a visit to Bohemia and various German cities, became a preacher at Allstedt in 1523. Expelled in 1524 through the influence of Luther, of whom he was now a determined opponent, he became in the following year a preacher in the free city of Mühlhausen in Thuringia. He made himself master of the city, deposed the city council, and introduced a democratic communistic government. The peasant insurrection which broke out in Swabia and Franconia (1525) having reached Thuringia, he placed himself at the head of a band of 8,000 Anabaptists and insurgent peasants, and inaugurated a war of extermination against the nobility and the clergy. He was defeated by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and George, duke of Saxony, at Frankenhausen, May 15, 1525; was captured in the flight; and was tried and executed.

Munzinger (mönt'sing-er), **Werner.** Born at Olten, Switzerland, April 21, 1832: died in Africa, Nov. 16, 1875. An African explorer and linguist. He lived in Egypt 1852–53, occupied with mercantile affairs; conducted a trading expedition to the Red Sea 1854–1855; lived among the Bogos 1855–[illegible], and published "Sitten und Recht der Bogos" 1859; was with Heuglin's expedition in 1861; explored the land of Bazen and arrived in Khartum 1862; as chief, in Heuglin's place, explored Kordofan, and returned to Europe. He published "Ostafrikanische Studien" (1864), "Die deutsche Expedition in Ostafrika" (1865), "Vocabulaire de la langue Tigré" (1865). He became British consul at Massowah in 1865 and assistant of Lord Napier; French consul in 1868; Egyptian governor in 1870; and governor-general of Eastern Sudan in 1872. He was fatally wounded in an expedition against Abyssinia, and died at Aussa.

Muottathal, or **Muotathal** (mö-ot'ä-täl). 1. A valley in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland.—2. A town in that valley.

Muphrid (mū'frid). [Ar. *al-mufrid al-ramih*, the solitary star of the lancer.] The third-magnitude star *η* Boötis, in the right leg of the giant.

Mur (mör). A river which, rising in Salzburg, flows through Styria and part of western Hungary and joins the Drave 27 miles east of Warasdin. Length, about 250 miles.

Murad. See *Amurath.*

Murad Effendi (mö'räd e-fen'di). Assumed name of Franz von Werner. See *Werner.*

Muradabad (mö-rä-dä-bäd'), or **Moradabad** (mō-rä-dä-bäd'). 1. A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 28° 45′ N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 2,284 square miles. Population (1881), 1,155,173.—2. The capital of the district of Muradabad, situated on the Ramganga 97 miles east of Delhi. It is a trading center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 72,921.

Muralto (mö-räl'tō), **Onuphrio.** The fictitious canon of St. Nicholas at Otranto, from whom Walpole, as William Marshall, professed to translate "The Castle of Otranto."

Murano (mö-rä'nō). An island and town in the lagoon of Venice, Italy, 1 mile north of Venice. It has been famous since the 14th century for its glass manufactures, and is noted for its cathedral and Museo Civico (with Venetian glass products).

Muras (mö'räs). A horde of Brazilian Indians on the middle Amazon. Formerly they were numerous and powerful in the region between the lower Purus and Madeira. According to a vague tradition they came from the upper Amazon, driven out by the Incas of Peru. They were long at war with the Mundurucus, by whom they were finally conquered about [illegible]; since then they have led a wandering life on the network of lakes and channels about the mouth of the Madeira, living in miserable huts or in canoes, and subsisting by hunting and fishing. A few hundred remain, many in a degraded state, and much crossed with negro blood [illegible]. They are noted thieves. Their language is doubtfully classed with the Tupi.

Murat (mü-rä'), **Joachim.** Born at Bastide, Lot, France, March 25, 1771: executed at Pizzo, Calabria, Italy, Oct. 13, 1815. A French marshal, and king of Naples, brother-in-law of Napoleon I.: famous as a cavalry commander. He was the son of an innkeeper; studied theology at Toulouse; entered the army as a volunteer; and served with distinction in Italy 1796–97, and in Egypt 1798–99, becoming a general of division. He aided the coup d'état of Nov., 1799; married Caroline Bonaparte Jan. 20, 1800; and was made governor of Paris and marshal in 1804 and prince and high admiral in 1805. He commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, at Austerlitz in 1805, at Jena in 1806, and at Eylau and Friedland in 1807. In 1806 he was made grand duke of Berg and Cleves; commanded in Spain in 1808; became king of Naples as Joachim I. Napoleon in 1808; commanded the French cavalry in 1812; was leagued with Austria in 1814; went over to Napoleon March, 1815; was defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino May [illegible], 1815; and was captured in making a landing in Calabria in Oct., 1815.

Murat, Prince **Napoléon Lucien Charles.** Born at Milan, May 16, 1803: died at Paris, April 10, 1878. Son of Joachim Murat. He lived in the United States until 1848, and was later a politician and prince in France.

Muratori (mö-rä-tō'rē), **Ludovico Antonio.** Born at Vignola, near Modena, Italy, Oct. 21, 1672: died at Modena, Jan. 23, 1750. A celebrated Italian antiquary, director of the Ambrosian College and Library at Milan, and later librarian to the Duke of Modena. His chief works are "Rerum Italicarum scriptores" (1723–51), "Antiquitates Italicæ medii ævi" (1738–42), "Annali d'Italia" (1744–49).

Muratorian (mū-ra-tō'ri-an) **Fragment** or **Canon, The.** A summary of the canonical books of the New Testament, in popular and illiterate language, probably dating from the period of Marcus Aurelius. It was first published by L. A. Muratori in 1740.

Muravieff (mö-rä-vē-ef'), **Nikolai.** Born 1793: died Nov. 4, 1866. A Russian general. He served with distinction against the Poles in 1831, and captured Kars in 1855.

Muravieff (mö-rä-vē-ef'), **Nikolai,** Count Muravieff-Amurski. Born at St. Petersburg, 1803 (1810?): died at Paris, Nov. 19, 1881. A Russian general. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Eastern Siberia in 1848 and took possession of the Amur territory, which was ceded by China in 1858. As a reward for this service he was created a count and promoted general of infantry.

Murchison (mėr'ki-son), Sir **Roderick Impey.** Born at Tarradale, Ross-shire, Feb. 19, 1792: died Oct. 22, 1871. A Scottish geologist. He was educated at the grammar-school at Durham and the military college, Great Marlow. In [illegible] he went to Galicia with Wellesley, and was with Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna. After eight years' service he left the army and traveled in Europe. He took up the study of geology at the suggestion of Sir Humphry Davy, and in 1825 read his first paper before the Geological Society. He was associated with Lyell and later with Sedgwick in Auvergne and the Alps. His especial work was the establishment of the Silurian System in [illegible] ("The Silurian System," 1838), and later the Devonian. In [illegible] he published "Russia and the Ural Mountains." In [illegible] he was appointed director-general of the Geological Survey and director of the Royal School of Mines and Geological Museum in Jermyn street.

Murcia (mėr'shi-ä; Sp. pron. mör'thē-ä). A province of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean. It is rich in metals. Area, 4,478 square miles. Population (1887), 491,438.

Murcia. A former Moorish kingdom in Spain, comprising the provinces of Murcia and Albacete. It was conquered by Castile 1243–53.

Murcia. The capital of the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the Segura in lat. 37° 59′ N., long. 1° 11′ W. It has silk manufactures. The cathedral, of the 14th century, has a florid Renaissance west front and tower. The walnut choir stalls are delicately carved with saints and Bible scenes. The family chapel of Los Velez, with its tombs, is a remarkable example of the florid-Pointed style. Murcia was taken by Castile about 1240, and was plundered by the French in the Peninsular war. Population (1887), [illegible].

Murdoch (mėr'dok), **James Edward.** Born at Philadelphia, June 25, 1811: died at Cincinnati, May 19, 1893. An American actor, and professor of elocution at the Cincinnati College of Music. He made his first appearance at Philadelphia in 1829. He was versatile and played a variety of light characters. In 1846, while he was [illegible] at the National Theater, Boston, [illegible] five years to study [illegible] New York. [illegible] When the Civil War began he [illegible] supported the Union [illegible] the [illegible] Sanitary Commission.

Murdock (mėr'dok), **James.** Born at Westbrook, Conn., Feb. 16, 1776: died at Columbus, Miss., Aug. 10, 1856. An American Congregational divine and scholar. He translated works of Mosheim, and the New Testament from the Peshito version.

Murdock, William. Born at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Aug. 21, 1754: died at Birmingham, Nov. 15, 1839. A Scottish inventor. He [illegible] works of Boulton and Watt. [illegible] He [illegible] made the first [illegible]. He discovered the [illegible].

Murdstone (mėrd'stōn), **Edward.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," [illegible] A sullen-tempered, violent [illegible] David Copperfield's stepfather.

Mure (mūr), Sir **William.** Born at Rowallan, Ayrshire, 1594: died 1657. A Scottish poet. He was wounded at Marston Moor. He wrote the "True Crucifix for True Catholics" (1629), and a version of the Psalms (1639).

Mure (mūr), **William.** Born near Caldwell, Ayrshire, July 9, 1799: died at London, April 1, 1860. A Scottish historian of Greek literature. He was educated at Westminster School and at Edinburgh and Bonn universities. He was member of Parliament for Renfrew 1846–55. His "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece" (5 vols. 1850–57) was unfinished at the time of his death. He was a colonel in the Renfrewshire militia.

Murena (mū-rē'nạ), **Lucius Licinius.** 1. A Roman commander against Mithridates 83–82 B. C. —2. A son of the preceding. He was elected consul in 62 B. C. Having been accused of bribery by an unsuccessful rival, he was defended by Cicero and acquitted.

Muret (mü-rā'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 11 miles southwest of Toulouse. Here in 1213, Simon de Montfort defeated the Albigenses and Aragonese. Population (1891), commune, 4,142.

Muret, Marc Antoine, L. **Muretus** (mū-rē'tus). Born at Muret, near Limoges, France, April 12, 1526: died at Rome, June 4, 1585. A celebrated French humanist. He taught the classics at Poitiers, Bordeaux, Paris, and Toulouse, went to Italy, where he resided in Venice, Padua and Rome; and after his return (1563) to Rome from a visit to France in the train of the legate Cardinal Hippolito d'Este, taught civil law there until 1584. He edited Latin authors, and wrote Latin orations, letters, etc.

Murfree (mėr'frē), **Mary Noailles:** pseudonym **Charles Egbert Craddock.** Born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., about 1850. An American novelist. She contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" before 1880, and wrote "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), "Where the Battle was Fought" (1884), "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (1885), "In the Clouds" (1886), "The Story of Keedon Bluffs" (1887), etc.

Murfreesboro, or **Murfreesborough** (mėr'frēz-bur-ō). [Named from Colonel Hardy Murfree, an officer in the Revolutionary War.] The capital of Rutherford County, Tennessee, 32 miles southeast of Nashville. A victory was gained here by the Federals (43,400) under Rosecrans over the Confederates (37,712) under Bragg. Heavy fighting occurred on Dec. 31, 1862; on Jan. 1, 1863, little was done, but the battle was resumed on Jan. 2; the following day a heavy rain fell, and on the night of Jan. 3 Bragg retreated. Federal loss, 13,249, including 1,730 killed; Confederate loss, about 11,000. Population (1890), 3,739.

Murgab, or **Murghab** (mör-gäb'). A river in northwestern Afghanistan and the region about Merv, Asiatic Russia. It is lost in swamps about lat. 38° N.

Murger (mür-zhār'), **Henri.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1822: died there, Jan. 28, 1861. A French littérateur. He was at first a notary's clerk, and afterward secretary of Count Tolstoi. His style is both humorous and melancholy. He is best known from his sketches of Bohemian life in Paris ("Scènes de la vie de Bohème," 1848). Among his other prose works are "Scènes de la vie de jeunesse," "Les buveurs d'eau," "Le sabot rouge," etc., and among his poems "Les nuits d'hiver."

Murillo (mū-ril'ō; Sp. pron. mö-rēl'yō), **Bartolomé Estéban.** Born at Seville, Spain (baptized Jan. 1, 1618): died there, April 3, 1682. A celebrated Spanish painter, chiefly of religious subjects. [illegible]

Murillo-Toro ([illegible]), **Manuel.** Born [illegible] 181[illegible]: died at Bogotá, [illegible]

Müritz ([illegible]), **Lake.** [illegible] Mecklenburg-Schwerin, [illegible] west of Berlin. Length, [illegible]

Murner ([illegible]), **Thomas.** [illegible] His satirical work "Narrenbeschworung" ("Exorcism of Fools") was published at Strasburg in 1512, in which year appeared also his "Schelmenzunft" ("Rogues' Gild"), consisting of sermons originally delivered at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The satire, in rimed couplets, "Von dem grossen Lutherischen Narren, wie ihn Doktor Murner beschworen hat" ("On the Great Lutheran Fool: how Doctor Murner has Exorcised Him"), published at Strasburg in 1522, is a virulent attack upon the Reformation.

Muro Lucano (mö'ro lö-kä'no). A small town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 18 miles west-northwest of Potenza.

Muro y Salazar (mö'ro ē sä-lä-thär'), **Salvador de,** Marquis of Someruelos. Born at Madrid, 1754: died there, Dec. 14, 1813. A Spanish general and administrator. He was governor-general of Cuba, May, 1799, to April, 1812, a period which included many important events in the history of the island.

Murphy (mėr'fi), **Arthur.** Born near Elphin, Roscommon, Dec. 27, 1727: died at London, June 18, 1805. A British dramatist. He studied at St.-Omer, France, and in 1747 entered a counting-room in Cork. In 1752–74 he published the "Gray's Inn Journal" in London. He appeared as actor and dramatist, and was called to the bar in 1762. He wrote the "Upholsterer" (1757), "All in the Wrong" (1761), "Know Your Own Mind" (1778), "Three Weeks after Marriage," and translations of Sallust and Tacitus (1793).

Murphy, John Francis. Born at Oswego, N. Y., 1853. An American landscape-painter. He is a member of the National Academy of Design and of the American Water-Color Society.

Murray (mur'ā), or **Goolwa** (göl'wạ). [Named by its explorer, Sturt, from Sir George Murray, an Australian official.] The principal river of Australia. It rises in the Australian Alps, forms part of the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales, traverses Lake Alexandrina (or Victoria) in South Australia, and falls into Encounter Bay about lat. 35° 30′ S. Its chief tributaries are the Darling and the combined Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Length, over 1,000 miles; navigable to Albury.

Murray, Alexander. Born at Chestertown, Md., 1755: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1821. An American naval officer. He served in the Revolution and against Tripoli.

Murray, Alexander. Born at Dunkitterick, Kirkcudbrightshire, Oct. 22, 1775: died at Edinburgh, April 15, 1813. A Scottish philologist. He attended school for a short time in 1784, and afterward by his own efforts mastered the English language, the classics, the European languages, Hebrew and other Oriental tongues, and Abyssinian. In 1812 he was chosen professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh. In 1823 he published "History of the European Languages."

Murray, David, second Earl of Mansfield. Born Oct. 9, 1727: died Sept. 1, 1796. A British nobleman. He succeeded his father as seventh Viscount Stormont in the peerage of Scotland in 1748, and he was made second earl of Mansfield in 1793. His wife at the same time succeeded as countess of Mansfield in her own right by a separate creation.

Murray, Earl of. See *Stuart, James.*

Murray, Eustace Clare Grenville. Born in 1824: died at Passy, France, Dec. 20, 1881. A journalist and author, natural son of the second duke of Buckingham. He studied at Oxford and became a student of the Inner Temple. In 1851 he was attaché at Vienna, in 1852 at Constantinople, and in 1855 consul-general at Odessa. He wrote the "Roving Englishman" ([illegible]), "History of the French Press" (1874), and the novels "The Member for Paris" (1871) and "Young Brown" (1874).

Murray, James Augustus Henry. Born at Denholm, Roxburghshire, in 1837. An English philologist and lexicographer. He graduated at London University, and has twice been president of the Philological Society. He is the author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland" (1873), and of "Synopsis of the Hope [illegible]" ([illegible]), edited "The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune," etc. In [illegible] he entered upon the editorship of the Philological Society's "New English Dictionary," succeeding Herbert Coleridge and Dr. Furnivall. Since 1890 Henry Bradley has been joint editor. The work, printed by the University Press, was begun by Dr. Murray at Mill Hill [illegible] and continued at Oxford, where Part I was issued in 1884.

Murray, John. Born at Alton, Dec. 10, 1741: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1815. An American Universalist clergyman, called "the father of American Universalism."

Murray, originally **M'Murray, John.** Born at Edinburgh, 1745: died Nov. 6, 1793. An English publisher, of Scottish birth. He obtained a commission in the Royal Marines [illegible] bought the business of William Sandby in London. He published the "English Review," D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," etc.

Murray, John. Born about 1778: died [illegible] 1820. A Scottish [illegible]

Murray, John. Born Nov. 27, 1778: died June 27, 1843. An English publisher, son of John Murray (1745–93). He started the "Quarterly Review" [illegible] Edinburgh Review, [illegible] Canning, Scott, Heber, Ellis, and Barrow. He published the works of Byron, Crabbe, Moore, Campbell, Irving, etc. His business has been continued by his son (1808–92) and his grandson, both of the same name.

Murray, Lindley. Born at Swatara, Pa., 1745: died in England, Feb. 16, 1826. An American grammarian. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, afterward accumulated a fortune in commercial pursuits, and in 1784 settled in England, where he devoted himself to literature. His chief works are "The Power of Religion on the Mind" (1787) and "English Grammar" (1795).

Murray, William, first Earl of Mansfield. Born at Scone, Scotland, March 2, 1705: died at London, March 20, 1793. A celebrated British jurist and statesman. He was solicitor-general 1742–54, attorney-general 1754–56, and became famous as chief justice of the King's Bench 1756–88. After 1756 he was a prominent member of the cabinet. He has been called "the founder of English commercial law."

Murray, William Henry Harrison. Born at Guilford, Conn., April 26, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church 1868–74. He published "Camp Life in the Adirondack Mountains" (1868), "The Perfect Horse" (1873), sermons (1874), and "Tales" (1877 and 1887).

Murray Hill. A district in New York city. It is on high ground, beginning at about 34th street and Fifth Avenue, and extending north to about 40th street. It was named from a Quaker family who owned an estate on the site.

Murree, or **Marri** (mur-rē'). A health-resort in the Panjab, British India, about lat. 33° 53′ N., long. 73° 20′ E.

Mürren (mür'ren). A summer resort in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, in the upper Lauterbrunnen valley, south of Interlaken.

Mursa (mėr'sä). In ancient geography, a Roman town of Pannonia: the modern Essek (which see). Here, Sept. 28, 351, Constantius gained a notable victory over the usurper Magnentius: 54,000 are said to have been slain.

Murshidabad (mör-shē-dä-bäd'), or **Moorshedabad** (mör-she-dä-bäd'). 1. A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 15′ N., long. 88° 15′ E. Area, 2,144 square miles. Population (1881), 1,226,790.—2. The capital of the district of Murshidabad, situated on the Bhagirathi 112 miles north of Calcutta. It is a trading and manufacturing center, and was the capital of Bengal in the 18th century. Population (1891), 35,576.

Murten. See *Morat.*

Murviedro (mör-vē-ā'ᴛʜrō). A small town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Palancia 15 miles north-northeast of Valencia: the ancient Saguntum (which see). Here, Oct. 25, 1811, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake.

Murzuk, or **Mourzouk** (mör-zök'). The capital of Fezzan, situated about lat. 25° 50′ N., long. 14° 10′ E. Population, estimated, 6,500.

Mus. See *Decius, Mus.*

Musa (mö'sä). Born at Mecca about 660: died about 718. A Saracen viceroy of Egypt. He conquered northern Africa, and conquered Spain (with the aid of Tarik) 711–713.

Musæus (mū-sē'us). [Gr. Μουσαῖος, (servant) 'of the Muses.'] A legendary Greek poet of Attica, son of Eumolpus and Selene. To him were attributed various poems connected with the mysteries of Demeter at Eleusis, over which he was said to have presided.

Musæus. Lived about the 5th century A. D. A Greek grammarian, author of a celebrated poem on Hero and Leander. Of this poem 340 verses have been preserved. It was imitated by Marlowe.

Musagetes (mū-saj'e-tēz). [Gr. Μουσαγέτης, leader of the Muses.] An epithet of Apollo.

Musäus (mö-sā'ös), **Johann Karl August.** Born at Jena, Germany, 1735: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 28, 1787. A German author. His chief work is "Volksmärchen der Deutschen" ("Folk Tales of the Germans," 1782–86).

Musca (mus'kạ). [L., 'the fly.'] A name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross, and east of the Centaur, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Aries.

Muscat, or **Muskat** (mus-kat'). 1. A name sometimes given to Oman (which see).—2. The capital of Oman, Arabia, situated on the Gulf of Oman in lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 58° 30′ E.: one of the chief commercial centers of Arabia. It was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque about 1508, and was recovered from them in the middle of the 17th century. Population, estimated, 40,000 to 50,000.

Muscatine (mus-ka-tēn'). A city, capital of Muscatine County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi, 26 miles west by south of Davenport. It has meat-packing and lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,454.

Muscle Shoals (mus'l shōlz). A succession of rapids in the Tennessee River, in northern Alabama, east of Florence.

Muscovy (mus'kō-vi). [From ML. *Muscovia*, Russia, from Russ. *Moskva*: see *Moscow*.] A name often given formerly to Russia.

Musée des Antiquités Nationales (mü-zā' dā zoṅ-tē-kē-tā nä-sē-ō-näl'). A museum established in the château of St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. It contains objects of the prehistoric flint or bone period, collections of sculptures, bas-reliefs, war chariots, armor, coins, and relics from the earliest civilization of France to the Carolingian period.

Musée du Louvre. See *Louvre*.

Musée du Luxembourg. See *Luxembourg, Palace of the*.

Muses (mū'zez). [Gr. Μοῦσαι.] In Greek mythology, the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed; later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they were spoken of as nine: *Clio*, the Muse of heroic exploits, or of history; *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute; *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy; *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy; *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song; *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre; *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn; *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena; and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of eloquence, and of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes*.

Muses' Looking-Glass, The. A play by T. Randolph, originally acted under the title of "The Entertainment." It was printed in 1638. Of the date of the present play there can be no doubt, for the device of draining the Fens by Dutch windmills, in 1632, is alluded to as contemporary. *Fleay.*

Museum (mū-zē'um). [Gr. Μουσεῖον, from Μοῦσα, Muse.] **1.** A hill almost directly south of the Acropolis at Athens, the furthest east of the group of hills on the southwestern side of the city: named from the existence on it of an old shrine of the Muses. On its summit stands a conspicuous monument, ornamented with niches, Corinthian columns, statues, and a relief-frieze, to Philopappus, the last king of Commagene, who became an Athenian citizen after his dethronement by Vespasian. The slopes of the hill, particularly on its southern extension abound with curious rock-cuttings, for the most part vestiges of prehistoric Athens. These include house foundations, stairs, meeting-places with seats, and the so-called prison of Socrates and tomb of Cimon. Between this hill and the Pnyx passed the road to the Piræus between the Long Walls. The rock is deeply cut with the ruts of chariot-wheels and an artificial water-channel. **2.** An institution of learning in ancient Alexandria. See the extract.

> King Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, 'the Preserver' (305–285 B. C.), founded the Museum, or Temple of the Muses, which was somewhat like a modern university. The building included galleries of art, lecture-rooms, and dining-halls. Distinguished men of learning were maintained at the Museum; and the beautiful gardens, with their shady walks, their statues and fountains, became famous as the haunt of Alexandrian poets and scholars.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 139.

Musgu (mös'gö). See *Masa*.

Musidora (mū-si-dō'rä). The coy sweetheart of Damon in Thomson's "Seasons." His delicacy on the occasion of seeing her bathing won her affections. She is the subject of a painting by Gainsborough, in the National Gallery, London. The maid, lightly draped, sits on the bank of a woodland stream: one foot is already in the water, and she is removing the sandal from the other.

Muskegon (mus-kē'gon). A city, capital of Muskegon County, Michigan, situated on Muskegon Lake, near Lake Michigan, in lat. 43° 15' N., long. 86° 13' W. The leading industry is the lumber manufacture and trade. Population (1890), 22,702.

Muskhogean (musk-hō'gē-an). An important linguistic stock of North American Indians, named from the chief tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Its divisions occupied nearly the whole State of Mississippi, the western half of Tennessee, a small area in eastern Kentucky, all of Alabama, most of Georgia, and, in later times, nearly all of Florida. The following is a linguistic classification of the tribes: (*a*) The western group (the main people, the Choctaw, branched out into the Chicasa, the Choctaw Gulf tribes (e. g. Pascagoula) in the State of Mississippi, and a few in lower Louisiana and Alabama). (*b*) The Alibamu group (Alibamu villages Muklasa, Odshiapofa, Koassati, Oktchayi: all near the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama). (*c*) The central or Creek group (Upper Creeks, on the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers and in the central district between the two, the Creek portion of the Seminoles, Yamasi, and Yamacraw; Lower Creeks, on middle Chattahoochee River and east of it). (*d*) The Hitchiti group (the tribes speaking Hitchiti dialects on lower Chattahoochee River and east of it, as Hitchiti, Sawokli, Odshisi, Tutalosi, and the Hitchiti portion of the Seminoles and of the Yamasi and Yamacraw). (*e*) The Apalachi group (formerly near St. Mark's River, Florida). The principal tribes are the Alibamu, Apalachi, Chicasa, Choctaw, Creek or Maskoki proper, Hitchiti, Koasati, Pensacola, Seminole, Yamacraw, Yamasi, and Yazoo. Of these tribes the Choctaw on the west were short and heavy, the Creeks taller and more active. The Chicasa were the most warlike and the best hunters, the Choctaw the most agricultural and, together with the Creeks, the most advanced in culture. All the tribes had fixed villages, the larger fortified by palisades and embankments. Several confederacies were established within the stock, of which the Creek was the most widely known. The present number of the stock is over 30,000.

Muski (mös'kē). A people often mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions, settled somewhere north of Cappadocia. They are identified with the Moschi of the Greek writers, and the Meshech of the Old Testament. In the Bible Meshech is usually combined with Tubal, and similarly in the inscriptions the Muski with Tabal. The Muski came in hostile contact with the Assyrians under Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120–1100), Asurnazirpal (884–860), and Sargon (722–705).

Muskingum (mus-king'gum). A river in Ohio. It is formed by the union of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding at Coshocton, and joins the Ohio at Marietta. Length, including the Tuscarawas, about 240 miles; navigable about 95 miles.

Muskoki. See *Creek*.

Muso (mö'zō). A village in the western part of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, on the river Carare, nearly north of Bogotá. Its emerald-mines were long the richest in the world, and are still worked. During the colonial period Muso was a wealthy city. Also written *Muzo*.

Musonius (mū-sō'ni-us), **Caius Rufus.** Lived in the 1st century A. D. A Roman Stoic philosopher.

Musos (mö'zōs). An extinct tribe of South American Indians who, at the time of the conquest, were found on the eastern side of the Magdalena River, about 100 miles north and northwest of the present city of Bogotá. They were much less civilized than the Chibchas, with whom they were at war, and they made a long and valorous resistance to the Spaniards, finally committing suicide in great numbers rather than submit to them. The Muso emerald-mines were in their district.

Muspellsheim (mös'pels-hīm). [ON. *Muspellsheimr*.] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the realm of fire and warmth in the south. At Ragnarök, Surt (Old Norse *Surtr*), the ruler of Muspellsheim, comes with his flaming sword at the head of the Muspellssons and destroys the world with fire. Also *Muspel* or *Muspelheim*.

Muspilli. [OHG. *Muspilli*, OS. *Mudspelli*, *Mutspelli*, the end of the world, Icel. *Muspell*, an abode of fire (see *Muspellsheim*); of uncertain origin, but usually explained as from OHG. *molta*, AS. *molde*, etc. earth (E. *mould*), and *spiltan*, OS. *spildian*, AS. *spillan*, destroy (E. *spill*).] A fragmentary Old High German poem on the end of the world, of unknown authorship, written in alliterative verse. It exists in a single manuscript, from about the year 900, in the Bavarian dialect.

> "Muspilli" belongs to a time when myths of the old heathen mythology blended with the faith of the new converts to Christianity. Muspel, in Scandinavian mythology, was a great world of fire that at the end would break out and devour the earth and all that was upon it. "Muspilli" therefore served to express the final conflagration of the world; and that is the subject of this fragment, which shows also an adaptation of pre-Christian to Christian ideas in the fight of Elias with Antichrist, which may answer to the contest between Thor and Surtur.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, II. 97.

Muspratt (mus'prat), **James Sheridan.** Born at Dublin, March 8, 1821: died at West Derby, April 3, 1871. A British chemist. He was educated at Liverpool and studied with Liebig 1843–44. He founded the Liverpool College of Chemistry, and became professor there. His works include "Outlines of Qualitative Analysis" (1849), "Dictionary of Chemistry" (1860), etc.

Musquitos. Same as *Mosquitos*.

Musschenbroek (mös'ċhen-brök), **Pieter van.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, March 14, 1692: died there, Sept. 19, 1761. A Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician.

Musselburgh (mus'l-bur-ō). A burgh in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth and the Esk 6 miles east of Edinburgh. It is a notable golfing resort. Population (1891), 8,880.

Musset (mü-sā'), **Louis Charles Alfred de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 11, 1810: died there, May 1, 1857. A celebrated French poet. His father, Musset Pathay, was a man of letters, and encouraged in his children the love of letters. Alfred de Musset graduated with high honors from the Collège Henri IV in Paris, and had just completed his twentieth year when he published his first volume of poetry, 'Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie' (1830). Two or three [illegible] established his fame: 'Poésies diverses' (1831) and 'Le spectacle dans un fauteuil' (1833). In 1833 he went to Italy with George Sand, but, after an excited and troubled stay with her at Venice, he returned to France alone. His mental state [illegible] expression in the 'Confession d'un enfant du siècle' (1836). During these years (1833–37) De Musset contributed a number of short plays to the "Revue des Deux Mondes"; they have appeared since then as 'Comédies et proverbes' (1840). Short stories from the same magazine (1837–39) were also reprinted in book form (1840). In the same year (1840) appeared the first edition of the 'Poésies nouvelles.' One of his last publications is a volume of 'Contes' (1854). He was received in the French Academy in 1852. Irregular and dissolute living sapped his intellectual and physical strength, and he died at the age of forty-seven. His complete works were published in 1866.

Musset, Paul Edme de. Born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804: died there, May 17, 1880. A French novelist and littérateur, brother of Alfred de Musset. He wrote "Lui et elle" (1859), etc.

Mussulmans (mus'ul-manz). [From Turk. *Musulman*: see *Moslems*.] Mohammedans, or followers of Mohammed; true believers, in the Mohammedan sense; Moslems.

Mustagh (mös'tägh) **Pass.** A pass near Mount Godwin-Austen, in the western Himalaya. It connects the upper Indus and Yarkand valleys.

Mustagh Range, or **Karakorum Range.** A range of lofty mountains in Kashmir, north of, and parallel with, the main Himalaya. Mount Godwin-Austen (K2) belongs to it. See *K2*.

Mustapha (mös'tä-fä) **I.** Died 1639. Turkish sultan 1617–18 and 1622–23, brother of Achmet I.

Mustapha II. Died Dec. 31, 1703. Turkish sultan 1695–1703, son of Mohammed IV. He was defeated in person by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene at Zenta in 1697, and signed the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. He was deposed shortly before his death.

Mustapha III. Died Jan. 21, 1774. Turkish sultan 1757–73, son of Achmet III. He waged war unsuccessfully with Russia 1768–74.

Mustapha IV. Killed Nov. 15, 1808. Turkish sultan 1807–08, son of Abdul-Hamid.

Mustard-Seed (mus'tärd-sēd). A fairy in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mut (möt). In Egyptian mythology, 'the mother,' the Theban consort of Amun-Ra, the other member of the triad being their son Khuns. She was a personification of the female principle.

Muta (mö'tä). A locality in Syria where, in 629, the Mohammedans fought and won their first battle against the Christians.

Mutanabbi (mö-ta-näb'bē), **Al-.** [Ar., 'the pretended prophet.'] Died at Kufa, 965 A. D. An Arabian poet. His "Divan" (collection of poems) has been translated into German.

Muta Nzige. The native name of the lake now called the Albert Edward Nyanza (which see).

Mutina. See *Modena*.

Mutinensian War (mū-ti-nen'si-an wâr). The name given to the military operations in and near Mutina (now Modena), Italy, 44–43 B. C. Decimus Brutus was blockaded in Mutina by Antony in 44, and was relieved by Hirtius, Pansa, and Octavius, who defeated Antony.

Mutiny, The Indian. See *Indian Mutiny*.

Mutiny Act. An act passed annually by the British Parliament from 1689 to 1879. It provided for the punishment of cases of mutiny and desertion, and for the maintenance of a standing army (without violation of the Bill of Rights).

Mutiny of the Bounty. See *Bounty*.

Mutis (mö'tēs), **José Celestino.** Born at Cadiz, April 6, 1732: died at Bogotá, New Granada, Sept. 12, 1808. A Spanish botanist. From 1760 he resided in New Granada, where, under government auspices, he traveled extensively. His "Flora de Nueva Granada," on which he worked 40 years, was unfinished at the time of his death, and has never been published. Mutis is known especially for his publications on cinchona plants.

Mutsuhito (möt'sö-shtō). Born Nov. 3, 1852. The Emperor of Japan. He is the 123d mikado. See *Yoshihito*.

Muttra (mut'trä). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30' N., long. 77° 45' E. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population (1881), 671,690.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muttra, situated on the Jumna 30 miles north-northwest of Agra. It contains a Hindu shrine, and has been often plundered by Mohammedans. Population (1891), including cantonment, 61,195.

Muzaffargarh (muz-af-ar-gär'). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 71° E. Area, 3,139 square miles. Population (1881), 338,605.

Muzaffarnagar (muz-af-ar-nag'är), or **Mozuffernugger** (moz-uf-ėr-nug'gėr). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 29° 30' N., long. 77° 30' E. Area, 1,656 square miles. Population (1881), 758,444.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muzaffarnagar, 65 miles [illegible] of Delhi. Population (1891), [illegible]

Muzaffarpur (muz-af-ar-pör'), or **Mozufferpore** (moz-uf-ėr-pōr'). **1.** A district of Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 85° 30' E. Area, 3,003 square miles. Population (1881), 2,582,892.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muzaffarpur, situated on the Little Gandak 37 miles north-northeast of Patna. Population (1881), 42,460.

Muziano (möt-sē-ä'nō), **Girolamo.** Born near Brescia, Italy, 1528: died about 1590. An Italian painter of historical pieces and landscapes, and worker in mosaics.

Muzo. See *Muso.*

Mwanga (mwäng'gä). The successor of Mtesa as king of Uganda. He persecuted the Christians and ordered the murder of Bishop Hannington. Driven from his kingdom, he became a Catholic and regained his throne by the aid of Catholics and Protestants; was conquered by British arms and became a Protestant; and is now (1895) a vassal of the British crown.

Mycale (mik'a-lē). [Gr. Μυκάλη.] In ancient geography, a mountain in Lydia, Asia Minor, north of Miletus. Near it, in Sept., 479 B. C., on the same day as the battle of Platæa, the Greeks under Leotychides and Xanthippus defeated the Persian naval forces.

Mycenæ (mī-sē'nē). [Gr. Μυκῆναι.] In ancient geography, a city of Argolis, Greece, 14 miles south-southwest of Corinth. It is a very ancient settlement, conspicuous in Greek mythology, and supplying some of the oldest materials for the study of Greek architecture and art. It consisted of the acropolis, occupying the apex of a hill, and the lower town, whose confused ruins are spread over its slopes. The acropolis is triangular, and is surrounded by a massive wall of huge stones, partly shaped. It is entered by the Gate of the Lions. This gate is at the end of a walled passage. The opening is about 10 feet wide and high, tapering toward the top, with monolithic jambs and a huge lintel. Above the lintel a large triangular opening is formed by corbeling, and the great slab, 2 feet thick, which fills this bears the remarkable relief of two affronted rampant lions separated by a column. Close inside of this gate, in a double circle of upright stones 80 feet in diameter, were found the tombs containing golden ornaments and masks, inlaid sword-blades, and other objects whose discovery astonished the scientific world. More recent excavations have disclosed on the acropolis a prehistoric palace resembling that at Tiryns. The most important monuments of the lower town are the great "beehive" tombs commonly called treasuries. Of these the so-called treasury of Atreus is a typical example. The interior is a circle about 50 feet in diameter and the same in height, covered with a pseudo-dome formed by corbeling in the horizontal courses of the wall. A door opens into a square side chamber. The entrance to the tomb is by an inclined passage or dromos over 30 feet long, leading to a door 19½ feet high, which is spanned by an enormous lintel. Over the lintel there is a large triangular opening, which was originally filled with a sculptured slab. The original fruitful excavations were made by Schliemann in 1876–77, and much work has since been done on the site by the Archæological Society of Athens. The discoveries at Mycenæ threw a flood of light upon the earliest Greek art, particularly in the department of pottery. They were the first important finds of their class, which has since been recognized in a large proportion of Greek settlements of sufficient age, and is everywhere distinguished as Mycenæan. Mycenæan ornament includes geometric decoration, foliage, marine and animal forms, and the human figure. It may be dated back to the 14th century B. C., and follows in time the art of the "Homeric city" at Hissarlik, which is without painted decoration, and that of Thera. Mycenæan art was practised and developed through several centuries, and existed contemporaneously with the succeeding dipylon style of decoration which began about 1000 B. C. The chief objects found at Mycenæ are in a museum at Athens.

Mycerinus (mis-e-rī'nus), or **Mecherinus** (mē-ke-rī'nus). King of Egypt. According to Herodotus and Diodorus, he was the son of Cheops who reigned [illegible] B. C. He succeeded his uncle Chephren. Having been informed by an oracle that he had but six years to live, [illegible] he had not wreaked the vengeance of the gods on Egypt, he gave himself up to pleasure and doubled his allotted time by turning night into day.

Mydas. See *Midas.*

Myddleton (mid'l-ton), Sir **Hugh.** Born about 1560: died Dec. 10, 1631. A goldsmith, capitalist, and projector of the "New River" water-supply of London. In 1605 an act was passed permitting him to bring water into London from New River at Ware, Hants.

Myer (mī'ėr), **Albert James.** Born at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1827: died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1880. An American meteorologist. He became chief signal-officer in the United States army in 1860, and was in charge of the Weather Bureau in 1870. He published "Manual of Signals" (1868).

Mylæ (mī'lē). [Gr. Μυλαί.] The ancient name of Milazzo (which see).

Mylasa (mi-lā'sä), or **Mylassa** (mi-las'ä). [Gr. τὰ Μύλασα or Μύλασσα.] In ancient geography, an inland town of Caria: the modern Melasso. It was the capital of the later Carian kingdom.

Mylau (mē'lou). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 12 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 6,353.

Mylitta (mi-lit'ä). ['Generatrix.'] A by-name of Belit.

Mymensing, or **Mymensingh.** See *Maimansinh.*

My Novel, or Varieties of English Life. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1853.

Mynpuri, or **Mynpooree.** See *Mainpuri.*

Myonnesus (mī-ō-nē'sus). [Gr. Μυόννησος.] In ancient geography, a promontory on the coast of Ionia, Asia Minor, 27 miles northwest of Ephesus. Near it, 190 B. C., the Romans under L. Emilius gained a naval victory over the Syrians under Antiochus the Great.

Myra (mī'rä). [Gr. Μύρα or Μύρων.] In ancient geography, a city in Lycia, Asia Minor, situated near the coast in lat. 36° 17′ N., long. 30° 3′ E. An ancient theater here is among the finest in Asia Minor. The masonry is admirable; the back wall of the stage is ornamented with Composite columns, having shafts of polished granite and capitals of white marble.

Myrina (mi-rī'nä). A very extensive Greek necropolis, near Smyrna, Asia Minor, discovered about 1870, and systematically excavated by the French School at Athens between 1880 and 1882. It is of importance for the very abundant and beautiful terra-cotta figurines found, which make it the richest site for art objects of this nature after Tanagra. The Myrina figurines are for the most part of the Hellenistic epoch, and in treatment and composition are akin to those of Tanagra, though in general less severe in style. Many examples show remarkable grace, and the average size is larger than that of the Tanagra figurines. Groups and combinations of figures are frequent. The most important collections are in the Louvre and in the museum at Constantinople.

Myrmidon (mėr'mi-don). [Gr. Μυρμιδών.] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus, reputed ancestor of the Myrmidons.

Myrmidons (mėr'mi-donz). In Greek legendary history, a race in Phthiotis, Thessaly. They were led by Achilles in the Trojan war. According to one legend, they came originally from Ægina.

Myron (mī'ron). [Gr. Μύρων.] Lived about 500–440 B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor, a native of Eleutheræ in Bœotia: a pupil of Ageladas of Argos. Polycletus and Phidias were his fellow-pupils. Like the sculptors of the Doric or Argive school his main interest was centered in the athlete. He considered the subject, however, more from the standpoint of action than of proportion. He represents the attitudes of the active rather than the beauty of the passive athlete. In this he was considered supreme throughout antiquity. His most representative work was probably the Discobolus described by Quintilian and Lucian. Of this statue the most perfect replica is in the possession of Prince Lancelotti in Rome; another is in the Vatican, and another in the British Museum. His group of Athene and Marsyas is represented by the Marsyas of the Lateran. Myron's bronze cow on the Pnyx at Athens was one of the favorites of the Greek and Roman world.

Myrrha (mir'ä). [Gr. Μύρρα.] In Greek legend, the mother of Adonis.

> In the Kyprian myth the name of Theias is transformed into Kinyras; but, like Theias, he is the father of Adonis by his daughter Myrrha. Myrrha is the invention of a popular etymology; the true form of the name was Smyrna or Myrina, a name famous in the legendary annals of Asia Minor. Myrina or Smyrna, it was said, was an Amazonian queen, and her name is connected with the four cities of the western coast – Smyrna, Kymé, Myrina, and Ephesos – whose foundation was ascribed to Amazonian heroines. *Sayce*, Anc. Babylonians, p. 235.

Myrtilus (mėr'ti-lus). [Gr. Μυρτίλος.] In Greek legend, the charioteer of Œnomaus, king of Elis, thrown by Pelops into the Ægean Sea (whence the name *Myrtoan* for that part of the Ægean). While drowning he cursed the home of Pelops, a curse which brought many woes upon the descendants of his enemy. He was placed among the constellations as Auriga (the Charioteer).

Myrtoan Sea (mėr-tō'an sē). [L. *Mare Myrtoum:* see *Myrtilus.*] In ancient geography, that part of the Ægean Sea which lies south of Argolis, Attica, and Eubœa.

Mysia (mish'iä). [Gr. Μυσία.] In ancient geography, a district in the northwestern part of Asia Minor. It was bounded by the Propontis on the north, Bithynia and Phrygia on the east, Lydia on the south, the Ægean on the west, and the Hellespont on the northwest, the Troad being sometimes excluded. It is traversed by mountain-ranges. There were many Greek cities on the coasts. It belonged successively to Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamum, and Rome. The Mysians were probably allied to the Lydians. They assisted the Khita against Rameses II.

Myslowitz (mis'lo-vits). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Przemsa 34 miles west-northwest of Cracow. Population (1890), 9,392.

Mysore (mī-sōr'), or **Maisur** (mī-sör'). **1.** A native state in the Deccan, India, surrounded by British territory. It is mountainous and hilly in the west. It became an important state in the 17th century; under Hyder Ali and Tippu Saib was a formidable opponent of the British in the last part of the 18th century; was ceded in part to the British in 1792 and 1799; was taken under British management in 1831; was restored to native rule in 1881; and is governed by a maharaja tributary to Great Britain. Area, 27,936 square miles. Population (1891), 4,943,604.

2. The capital of the state of Mysore, situated about lat. 12° 18′ N., long. 76° 40′ E. It is the residence of the maharaja. Population (1891), 74,048.

Mysteries of Udolpho, The. A romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, published in 1794.

Mystery of Edwin Drood, The. An unfinished novel by Dickens, the first number of which was issued in April, 1870. It was to have been completed in twelve monthly parts, but only about six were written when he died.

Mythen (mē'ten), **The.** Two peaks in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 20 miles east of Lucerne. Height of the Great Mythen, 6,245 feet.

Mytilene, or **Mitylene** (mit-i-lē'nē). [Gr. Μυτιλήνη or Μιτυλήνη.] **1.** A name sometimes given to the island of Lesbos (which see).—**2.** In ancient geography, the chief city of Lesbos, situated on the coast. It was an important maritime power of the Æolian Greeks. It revolted from Athens in 428 B. C., and was subjected in 427. Present population, about 20,000.

Myus (mī'us). [Gr. Μυοῦς.] In ancient geography, an Ionian city in Caria, Asia Minor, situated on the Mæander 11 miles northeast of Miletus.

Mzab (mzäb). A district in Algeria, about lat. 33° N., long. 4° E. There is a river of the same name. The chief place is Gardaia.

Mzensk. See *Mtsensk.*

Naab, or **Nab** (näb). A river in Bavaria which joins the Danube 4 miles west of Ratisbon. Length, 94 miles.

Naaman (nā'a-man). In Old Testament history, a Syrian general who was miraculously cured of leprosy on bathing in the Jordan at the command of the prophet Elisha.

Naarden (när'den). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 13 miles southeast of Amsterdam. It was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1572.

Naas (nās or nā'as). A town in County Kildare, Ireland, southwest of Dublin. It was the former capital of Leinster.

Naas. See *Nasqa*.

Nabatæans, or **Nabateans** (nab-a-tē'anz). An Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine: often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebaioth* (Isa. lx. 7), and (1 Mac. v. 25) as *Nabathites*. Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first-born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the 7th century B. C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the two centuries immediately preceding and succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabatæan inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock-inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them.

Nabha. See *Narba*.

Nabi (nä-bē'). A Turkish poet of the 17th century. See the extract.

> The next notable poet is Nābī, in the time of Sultans Ibrāhīm (1640–1648) and Mohammed IV. (1648–1687). About this time the Persian Sāib was introducing in his own country a new style of Ghazel-writing, marked by a philosophizing, or rather a moralizing, tendency. Nabi copied him, and consequently brought this new style into Turkish literature. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 318.

Nabis (nā'bis). Killed 192 B. C. Tyrant of Sparta 207–192 B. C. He was conquered by the Romans under Flamininus 195 B. C.

Nablus (näb-lös'), or **Nabulus** (nä-bö-lös'). A city in Palestine, 32 miles north of Jerusalem. It is noted for manufactures, particularly of soap. It occupies the site of Shechem (which see), later called Neapolis (of which *Nablus* is a corruption). Population, 20,000.

Nabob (nā'bob), **The.** A play by Foote, produced in 1772.

Nabonassar (nab-ō-nas'är). King of Babylonia 747–733 B. C.

Nabonassar, Era of. An era sometimes used in ancient chronology, reckoned from the accession of Nabonassar (747 B. C.).

Nabonidus (nab-ō-nī'dus). [Babylonian *Nabû-na'id*, Nebo elevated.] The last king of Babylonia (556–538 B. C.). He seems to have belonged to the priestly class, and was zealous in the repairing of sanctuaries, but neglected Merodach and Nabu, on account of which he estranged from himself the priesthood: this to some extent facilitated the conquest of the empire by Cyrus in 538. According to Eusebius, Nabonidus after the fall of Babylon fortified himself in Borsippa, and when this was taken by Cyrus, the conqueror generously gave him a region in Carmania as his residence. But from a cylinder of Cyrus it seems that Nabonidus was treacherously delivered into the hands of Gobryas, the general of Cyrus, and died in a mysterious manner. It appears, from inscriptions of his which have been recovered, that he had a strong historical interest; and several historical statements of great importance for the chronology of the Babylonian empire are recorded by him. For the relation of the cuneiform accounts of the last Babylonian king and that of the Book of Daniel, see *Belshazzar* and *Cyrus*.

Nabopolassar (na-bō-pō-las'sär). [Babylonian *Nabû-bal-uçur*, Nebo protects the son.] The founder of the new Babylonian empire (625–604 B. C.). He ruled, it seems, first over Babylonia as viceroy of Assyria. He then entered into an alliance with the Median king Cyaxares, who gave his daughter in marriage to his son Nebuchadnezzar; and by their united efforts the destruction of the Assyrian empire was brought about in 608 B. C. Besides this little is known about Nabopolassar's person or reign.

Naboth (nā'both). In Old Testament history, a Jezreelite put to death by Ahab, who coveted his property.

Nabu. See *Nebo*.

Nabulus. See *Nablus*.

Nachen, The. A ship of 200 tons burden, commanded by Edwarde Brawnde, which sailed from Dartmouth, England, March 8, 1615, to make "further tryall" of the New England coast. Brawnde also went to Cape Cod to search for pearls.

Nachi (nä'chē), or **Nadchés**, or **Nahy**, or **Naguatez.** A tribe or confederacy of North American Indians, which dwelt on St. Catharine's Creek, east and south of the present city of Natchez, Mississippi. The name belonged to a single town, but was used to include a confederacy of towns some of which were those of alien peoples who had been subjugated by the Nachi or had taken refuge among them. D'Iberville visited them in 1699, and gave a list of 8 of these towns. They had conflicts with the French, the last of which in 1729 broke up the confederacy, but did not exterminate the people, as has been generally stated. They scattered, however, and the larger part were received by the Chicasa. A few still live among the Creek and Cherokee in the Indian Territory. See *Natchesan*.

Nachiketas (na-chi-kā'tas), or **Nachiketa.** In the Taittiriyabrahmana and the Katha Upanishad, the son of Vajashravasa. Desirous of attaining blessedness, the latter performed great sacrifices. The son told him that he had not given all, for he, his son, was left, and said, "To whom shall I be given?" When he repeated the question the father angrily replied "To death," and so the son went to the abode of Yama, who was constrained to offer him three boons. Nachiketas prayed to see his father again and be reconciled. This boon granted, he sought a knowledge of the sacrificial fire that takes one surely to immortality, and then asked that Yama should solve the doubt that there is in regard to the existence of a man that is departed, whereupon Yama instructed him as to the duties, nature, and destiny of the soul.

Nachmani. See *Abayi*.

Nachod (nä'chōd). A town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Mettau 78 miles east-northeast of Prague. Here, June 27, 1866, the Prussians under Von Steinmetz defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, 6,364.

Nachtigal (näch'tē-gäl), **Gustav.** Born at Eichstedt, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834: died off Cape Palmas, Liberia, April 20, 1885. An African explorer. Seeking a warm climate for his diseased lungs, he visited Algeria and Tunis in 1863, where he became physician to the bey. In 1868 he was intrusted with the delivery of presents from the Prussian king to the Sultan of Bornu. Successively he explored Fezzan and Tibesti (1870), Kuka, Kanem, Borku, and again Kuka (1872), Baghirmi and Wadai (1873), and Darfur (1874), and in 1875 returned over Egypt to Germany. "Sahara und Sudan" appeared in 1879–81. Until 1882 he was president of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde and of the Afrikanische Gesellschaft; then he went as consul to Tunis and in 1884 as German imperial commissioner to West Africa. Here he annexed Togoland, Angra Pequena, and Kamerun. He succumbed to fever on board ship, and was buried at Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Nacidoc (nä-shē'dōsh), or **Natchitoches.** A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Nacionales (nä-thē-ō-nä'lāz). A political party of Chile, formed by a union of conservatives and liberals, under the leadership of Francisco Ignacio, Ossa about 1857. At times it has been very prominent, but it has never carried a national election.

Nacoleia (nak-ō-lē'yä), or **Nacolia** (na-kō'li-ä). In ancient geography, a place in the northern part of Phrygia, Asia Minor. Here, 366 A. D., the emperor Valens defeated Procopius.

Nacosari (nä-kō-sä'rē). A town in eastern Sonora, in the neighborhood of which are very extensive copper-mines. The high peak in its neighborhood bears the name of *Cerro de Nacosari*.

Naçu. See *Nasumu*.

Nadaaku (nä-dä'ä-kō), or **Anadarco**, or **Anadarko.** A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Nadab (nā'dab). King of Israel 927–925 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jeroboam I.

Nadaillac (nä-dä-yäk'), **Jean François Albert du Pouget**, Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, July 16, 1818. A French archæologist. He was prefect of the department of Basses-Pyrénées 1871–76, and of Indre-et-Loire 1876–77. He has published "L'Ancienneté de l'homme" (1868), "Le premier homme et les temps préhistoriques" (1880), "L'Amérique préhistorique" (1882), "L'Homme tertiaire" (1885), "Nouvelles découvertes préhistoriques aux États-Unis" (1885), "De la période glaciaire" (1884), "Les anciennes populations de la Colombie" (1885), "Découvertes dans la grotte de Spy" (1886), "Mœurs et monuments des peuples préhistoriques" (1888), "La science et la politique" (1880), "Le mouvement démocratique en Angleterre" (1881), and "L'Affaiblissement de la natalité en France" (1886).

Nadaud (nä-dō'), **Gustave.** Born Feb. 20, 1820: died April 28, 1893. A popular French song-writer, musician, and singer. His songs (ironical, equivocal, and political, etc.) have been collected and published a number of times. He has also written operettas "Le docteur Vieux-temps," "Porte et fenétre," etc., and "Une idylle," "Solfége poétique et musical" (1886), "Nouvelles chansons à dire ou à chanter" (1889), etc.

Nadchés. See *Nachi*.

Nadintu-Bel (nä-den'tö-bel). See the extract.

> The death of Kambyses inspired the Babylonians with the hope of recovering their independence. In B. C. 521 they revolted under Nadintu-Bel, the son of Aniru, who called himself Nebuchadrezzar, the son of Nabonidos. A portrait of him, in the Greek style and with a Greek helmet, is carved on a cameo in the Berlin Museum. But Darius overthrew the pretender in two battles at Zazan, and pursued him into Babylon, which he closely besieged (November, B. C. 521). *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 149.

Nadir Shah (nä'dėr shäh), or **Kuli Khan** (kö'lē khän). Born about 1688: assassinated June 19–20, 1747. Shah of Persia 1736–47. He was a robber chieftain, and later Persian commander against the Afghans and Turks; was crowned shah in 1736; captured Kandahar and Kabul in 1738, invaded India and sacked Delhi in 1739; and subjugated Bokhara, etc. He was at war with the Turks 1743–46.

Nadiya (nud'ē-yä), or **Nuddea** (nud'ē-ä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 89° E. Area, 3,404 square miles. Population (1881), 2,017,847.

Nævius (nē'vi-us), **Cnæus.** Died at Utica, Africa, 204 B. C. A Roman dramatic and epic poet. He wrote comedies, tragedies, and an epic on the first Punic war. (Fragments edited by Klussmann, Vahlen, and Ribbeck.)

> Cn. Nævius (269?–204 B. C.), a Campanian of Latin extraction, and probably not a Roman citizen, had in his early manhood fought in the first Punic war. At its conclusion he came to Rome, and applied himself to literary work. He seems to have brought out his first play as early as 235 B. C. His work mainly consisted of translations from the Greek; he essayed both tragedy and comedy, but his genius inclined him to prefer the latter. *Cruttwell*, Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 38.

Näfels (nā'fels). A village in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 31 miles southeast of Zurich. Near it, April 9, 1388, the forces of Glarus defeated a superior force of Austrians.

Naga Hills (nä'gä hilz). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 93° 30′ E. Area, estimated, 6,400 square miles. Population, estimated (1881), 94,380.

Nagasaki (nä-gä-sä'kē), or **Nangasaki** (nän-gä-sä'kē). A seaport situated on the western coast of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, in lat. 32° 44′ N., long. 129° 51′ E. It is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan, exporting coal, [illegible] tobacco, etc. [illegible] Dutch traders from about 1640 [illegible] was opened to foreign trade in 1859. Population (1891), [illegible]

Nägeli (nā'ge-lē), **Karl Wilhelm von.** Born at Kilchberg, March 27, 1817: died at Munich, May 10, 1891. A noted German botanist, professor at Munich from 1858. He is best known from his studies in the physiology and development [illegible]

Naggleton (nag'l-ton), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** Characters appearing in "Punch" 1864–65, who are always quarreling over trifles.

Nagina, or **Nuginah** ([illegible]). A town in Bijnaur district, Northwest Provinces, British India, 94 miles northeast of Delhi. Population (1881), 20,503.

Naglee (nag'lē), **Henry Morris.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1815: died at San Francisco, March 5, 1886. A [illegible] in the Civil War. He took part in the [illegible] 1862, and commanded [illegible] Virginia in 18[illegible] to 1864. He afterward cultivated [illegible] California. The Naglee brandy is named from him.

Naglfar (nä'gl-fär). In Scandinavian mythology, the ship of the giants in Ragnarök.

Nagold (nä'golt). A town in Würtemberg, 26 miles southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,540.

Nagore (nä-gōr'), or **Nagur** (nä-gör'). A town in Jodhpur, Rajputana, India, 75 miles northeast of Jodhpur.

Nagore, or **Nagur.** A town in Tanjore district, Madras, British India, situated on the eastern coast 50 miles east of Tanjore.

Nagoya (nä-go'yä). A city in the main island of Japan, situated in the province of Owari, on Owari Bay, 165 miles west by south of Tokio. It is noted for its pottery trade, for various manufactures, and for its castle. Population (1891), 170,433.

Nagpur (näg-pör'), or **Nagpore** (näg-por'). **1.** A division in the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 24,040 square miles. Population (1881), 2,758,056.—**2.** A district in the Nagpur division, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,786 square miles. Population (1881), 697,356.—**3.** The capital of the Central Provinces and of Nagpur district, situated about lat. 21° 10′ N., long. 79° 10′ E. It has important manufactures and export of cloth. Population (1891), 117,014.

Nagrandians, or **Nagrandans.** See *Maribois.*

Nag's Head Tavern. An old London tavern on the corner of Friday street, not far from the Mermaid and the Mitre, where the consecration of the first Protestant bishop in 1559 was alleged by the Romanists to have taken place: hence derisively called "The Nag's Head Consecration." The ceremony really took place at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. *Chambers.*

Naguatez. See *Nachi.*

Nagy-Abony. See *Abony.*

Nagy-Bánya (nody'bän″yo). A royal free town in the county of Szatmár, Hungary, near the Transylvanian border. Population (1890), 9,838.

Nagy-Károly (nody'kä″rōly). The capital of the county of Szatmár, Hungary, 37 miles east-northeast of Debreczin. Population (1890), 13,475.

Nagy-Körös (nody'kė″rėsh). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt, Hungary, 48 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 24,584.

Nagy-Lak (nody-lok). A town in the county of Csanád, Hungary, situated on the Maros 29 miles east by south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,800.

Nagy-Szent-Miklós (nody-sent-mik'lōsh). A town in the county of Torontál, Hungary, 26 miles southeast of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,311.

Nagy-Várad. See *Grosswardein.*

Nahant (na-hant'). A small town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 8 miles northeast of Boston. It is a noted summer resort.

Nahe (nä'e). A river in Germany which joins the Rhine near Bingen in Hesse. Length, 69 miles.

Nahr-el-Kelb (när-el-kelb'). [Ar., 'river of the dog.'] A river near Beirut. On a rock near the mouth [illegible] engraved the portrait and an [illegible] king of Assyria [illegible] B. C.), [illegible] Egypt in 671. On the [illegible] Rameses II. carved a similar [illegible] over the Hittites in the battle at Kedesh.

Nahuas (nä'wäz), or **Nahuatlecas** (nä-wät-la'kas). A collective name for the Indian tribes which formed the dominant race of the Mexican plateau at the time of the Spanish conquest. According to the most generally credited tradition they [illegible] the north or northwest [illegible] petty tribes, each with [illegible] and these were often at war with each [illegible] the valley of Mexico [illegible] Tenochtitlan or Mexico, [illegible] were called [illegible] occupied a [illegible] the plateau. The Nahuatl [illegible] the 11th and [illegible] civil polity was far inferior to that of the Peruvians. Their [illegible] to obtain victims for their gods. After the fall of Tenochtitlan or Mexico (1521), they made little resistance to the Spaniards, and soon sank into a condition of semi-slavery. About 2,000,000 Indians of the Mexican plateau are now classed as Nahuas. The name *Aztecs* is sometimes used for all the Nahua tribes; more commonly it is restricted to those which formed the above-mentioned league, or to that of Tenochtitlan alone. See *Aztecas, Mexico,* and *Nahuatlecan stock.*

Nahuatl (nä'wätl), or **Nahua** (nä'wä). The language of the Nahuas, commonly called Aztec. It was divided into various dialects differing but slightly from each other. The Nahuatl tongue is still spoken by several hundred thousand Mexican Indians, but is gradually dying out. See *Nahuatlecan stock.*

Nahuatlecan stock (nä-wät-la'kan stok). A linguistic stock or substock of Mexican and Central American Indians. It includes the Nahua tribes (see *Nahuas*) and a few small scattered tribes (the Segnas, Nicaraos, etc.) as far south as Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Many modern ethnologists regard this as a branch of a much larger stock extending as far north as Idaho and Oregon, and called by Brinton the Uto-Aztecan stock.

Nahuatlecas. See *Nahuas.*

Nahum (nā'hum). [Heb., 'compassionate.'] The seventh in order of the minor prophets. The language of his brief prophecy is vivid and forcible. His subject is the downfall of Nineveh. He prophesied between 664 and 607 B. C.

Nahy. See *Nachi.*

Naiads (nā'yadz). [Gr. Ναιάδες, L. *Naiades.*] In Greek and Roman mythology, female deities presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent.

Nailor (nā'lọr), **John.** One of Robin Hood's band. He was known as "Little John."

Nain (nā'in). In New Testament geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, 59 miles north by east of Jerusalem: the modern Nein. It was the scene of a miracle of Jesus—the raising of a widow's son from the dead.

Nairn (nãrn). **1.** A maritime county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Moray Firth on the north, Elgin on the east, and Inverness on the south and west. It comprises also some detached portions. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 195 square miles. Population (1891), 9,155.

2. A seaport, capital of the county of Nairn, situated on the Nairn, near the Moray Firth, in lat. 57° 35′ N., long. 3° 53′ W. It is a summer resort. Population (1891), 4,640.

Nairne (nãrn), **Baroness** (**Carolina Oliphant**). Born at the house of Gask, Perthshire, Aug. 16, 1766: died there, Oct. 26, 1845. A Scottish poet, sometimes called "the Flower of Strathearn." She was the daughter of Lawrence Oliphant, a leading Jacobite. In June, 1806, she married William Murray Nairne, who became fifth Lord Nairne. She edited the "Scottish Minstrel" (1821-24), and contributed to it between 80 and 90 songs. After her death her poems were published as "Lays from Strathearn." Among her songs are "The Land o' the Leal," "The Laird of Cockpen," "Wha'll be king but Charlie?" "Bonnie Charlie's noo awa'," "Charlie is my Darling," "Caller Herrin'," etc.

Naisha (nä'e-shạ̈). A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, now on the Washita River in the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche reserve, Oklahoma. See *Apaches.*

Naishadhacarita (nī-sha-dha-ka'ri-tạ). [Skt., 'the adventures of the Nishadan.'] An artificial Sanskrit epic, written in the 12th century A. D. by Shri Harsha, and treating of Nala, king of Nishadha (see *Nala*).

Naissus (nā-is'us). The ancient name of Nish.

Najac (na-zhäk'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, 35 miles east northeast of Montauban. It has a noted castle, now in ruins. Population (1891), commune, 1,870.

Nájera (nä'Hä-rä), or **Nájara** (nä'Hä-rä). A small town in the province of Logroño, northern Spain, situated on the Najerilla 18 miles west by south of Logroño. Near it, April 3, 1367, the Black Prince and Pedro the Cruel defeated Henry of Trastamare and Du Guesclin: this is also called battle of Navarrete and of Logroño.

Nakel (nä'kel), or **Naklo** (nä'klo). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Netze 60 miles north northeast of Posen. Population (1890), 6,766.

Nakhitchevan (nä-che-che-vän'). **1.** A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, about lat. 39° 12′ N., long. 45° 24′ E. It is an ancient Armenian city, and has often been taken and sacked. Population (1891), 6,939.

2. A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Don 6 miles northeast of Rostoff. It was founded by Armenian [illegible]

Nakhon Wat (nä-kon' wät). A temple situated about [illegible] miles north of [illegible] the ancient capital of Cambodia. It is the [illegible] feet, and each rising above that without it, so that the general form is pyramidal, an effect which is enhanced by the flanking of the great pointed tooth-battlemented central tower by similar smaller side towers. The exterior is colonnaded with coupled square pillars on a raised basement, all the masonry being admirable. Above the pillars there is an elaborate entablature with a frieze of projecting serpent-heads and very rich moldings. In the middle of each face there is a large triple portal. The back walls of the porticos which extend from these bear remarkable friezes in low relief, most of the subjects being battle-scenes from the Ramayana or Mahabharata, about 6½ feet high and 2,000 in aggregate length. The entrance-hall contains over 100 square columns. The temple proper, 200 by 213 feet, stands in the central court; it surrounds 4 large water-tanks so disposed that the middle portion of the structure is cruciform. The plan is closely similar to Indian types, but the constructive and decorative details are purely local. The capitals are almost classical in form, and there are no bracket-capitals.

Nakkar (nak'kạ̈r), or **Nekkar** (nek'kạ̈r). [Ar.: apparently from *al-nakkar,* the digger; but probably an error of transcription for *al-bakkar,* the herdsman, as given by Ibn Junis.] The usual name of the third-magnitude star β Boötis, in the head of the figure.

Nakskov (näks'kov), or **Naskov** (näs'kov). A seaport on the island of Laaland, Denmark, 81 miles southwest of Copenhagen. Population (1890), 6,722.

Nala (na'lạ). **1.** King of Nishadha, and husband of Damayanti. The episode of Nala and Damayanti is one of the most celebrated of the Mahabharata. It has been translated into English by Milman, and later by Sir Edwin Arnold in his "Indian Idylls." There are at least five translations into German (by Bopp, Holtzmann, Kosegarten, Meier, and Ruckert), and it has been translated into Latin by Bopp, and Swedish by Edgren. A swan spared by Nala tells "the pearl of girls" Damayanti, daughter of the king of Vidarbha, of his graces, and she loves him. King Bhima holds for his daughter a svayamvara (literally 'self choice'), a festival and tournament at which a girl of the warrior (*kshatriya*) caste was allowed freely to choose her husband. The chief gods hear of it, and go. On their way they meet Nala, also going, and bid him go to Damayanti and sue for them. They enable the reluctant but obedient Nala to enter Damayanti's chamber, where he tells her that the gods desire her hand. She informs Nala that she will choose him even though the gods be present. At the svayamvara the four chief gods assume the appearance of Nala. Unable to distinguish the real Nala, the princess prays to the gods and they resume their divine attributes, whereupon she chooses Nala to the grief of the kings and the delight of the gods. These give Nala magic gifts; the wedding-feast is celebrated; and Nala returns to Nishadha with his bride, where they live happily and have a son and daughter, Indrasena and Indrasenā. Later, however, Nala loses everything, even his kingdom, by gambling, and wanders in the forest. Transformed into a dwarf, he becomes the charioteer of Rituparna, king of Oudh. Damayanti at her father's court in Kundina, suspects that Nala is at Oudh. She offers her hand to Rituparna if he will drive from Oudh to Kundina, some 500 miles, in a single day, knowing that only Nala is equal to the task. Nala drives Rituparna there through the air, and is rewarded by perfect skill in throwing the dice. His wife recognizes him by his magic command of fire and water and his cooking. He resumes his true form, wins back all he had lost, and lives happily with Damayanti ever after. The story is told by the sage Brihadashva to Yudhishthira when Arjuna had gone to Indra's heaven to get divine weapons, leaving the other Pandavas in the forest with Draupadi lamenting the absence of Arjuna and the loss of their kingdom.

2. A monkey chief who, in the Ramayana, has the power of making stones float, and builds the bridge from the continent to Ceylon, over which Rama passes with his army.

Nalodaya (na-lō'da-yạ). [Skt. *Nala* and *udaya:* 'Nala's rise.'] An artificial Sanskrit poem ascribed to a Kalidasa, probably not the great poet of that name, and describing especially the restoration of the fallen Nala to prosperity.

Nalopakhyana (na-lō-pä-khyä'nạ). [Skt. *Nala* and *upakhyāna:* 'Nala Episode.'] The story of Nala and Damayanti in the Mahabharata. See *Nala.*

Naltunne Tunne (näl-tu-nā'tu-na'). ['Mushroom people.'] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Its former habitat was on the Pacific coast south of Rogue River, Oregon: it is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Namagan (nä-mä-gän'), or **Namangan** (nä-män-gän'). A town in Ferghana, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria 50 miles northeast of Khokand. Population (1885), 31,074.

Namaqua (nä-mä'kwä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Namaqualand (nä-mä'kwä-land), **Great.** A region in the southern part of German Southwest Africa (which see).

Namaqualand, Little. A region in the western part of Cape Colony, south of the Orange River.

Namby Pamby. See *Philips, Ambrose.*

Namouna (na-mö'nạ). An enchantress in Moore's poem "The Light of the Harem."

Namouna (nä-mö-nä'). A narrative poem by Alfred de Musset, published in 1833.

Namslau (näms'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Weide 29 miles east of Breslau. Population (1890), 6,167.

Namuchi (na'mö-chė). [Skt.: according to Panini, *na* and *muchi*: 'not loosing' the heavenly waters, confining the clouds and preventing rain.] In the Vedas, a demon overcome by Indra and the Asvins.

Namur (nā'mör; F. pron. nä-mür'). [F. *Namur*, Flem. *Namur*, ML. *Namurra*, *Namurcum*; also Flem. *Name*, now *Namen*, ML. *Namia*.] 1. A province of Belgium. It is bounded by Brabant on the north, Liége on the northeast, Luxemburg on the east, France on the south, and Hainaut on the west. The surface is hilly or level, and the soil is fertile. Area, 1,414 square miles. Population (1893), 341,195.

2. The capital of the province of Namur, situated at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, in lat. 50° 28′ N., long. 4° 52′ E. It is a strategic point of great importance, supposed to occupy the site of a stronghold of the Aduatuci; has a flourishing trade, and noted manufactures of cutlery; and contains a citadel (strongly fortified), cathedral, belfry, and archæological museum. It has repeatedly been besieged and captured: by the French under Louis XIV. in June, 1692; by the Allies under William III. from the French under Boufflers in 1695; and by the French from the Austrians in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It belonged to France from 1794 to 1814. Population (1893), 31,457.

Namur, County of. A medieval county largely comprised in the present province of Namur. It was acquired by Philip the Good 1421–29, and was one of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands.

Nana (nä-nä'). A novel by Zola, one of the Rougon-Macquart series, published in 1880.

Nanaa (nä'nạ̈-ä). An Assyro-Babylonian goddess. Her chief seat of worship was at Erech (modern Warka), where she had a sanctuary called *E an-na*, i. e. 'house of heaven.' The Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) relates in his annals (645) that he restored the image of the goddess to her ancient seat Erech, whence it had been carried away 1,635 years before (that is, 2280 B. C.) by the Elamite invader Kudur-Nanhundi.

Nanaimo (nä-nī'mō). A seaport on the eastern coast of Vancouver, British Columbia, north of Victoria. It is noted for its coal-mines and quarries. Population (1891), 4,595.

Nanak (nä'nak). Born at Talvandi, near Lahore, 1469: died Oct. 10, 1538. The founder of the Hindu sect of the Sikhs. See *Adi-Granth*, and *Sikhs*. Originally a Hindu in belief as in birth, he was influenced by the surrounding Mohammedans so far as to denounce idolatry. He wished to unite Hindus and Mohammedans on the ground of a belief in one God, though his creed was rather pantheistic than monotheistic.

Nana Sahib (nä'nä sä'hib) (properly **Dandhu Panth**). Born about 1825: died about 1860 (?). A peshwa of the Mahrattas, and one of the leaders in the Sepoy mutiny (1857). He permitted the massacre at Cawnpore in 1857, and continued the war in Oudh and elsewhere 1857–59.

Nanchang (nän-chäng'). The capital of the province of Kiangsi, China, situated about lat. 28° 30′ N., long. 116° E. The population is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000.

Nancy (nan'si). In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," the mistress of Bill Sikes, who brutally murders her.

Nancy (nan'si; F. pron. noṅ-sē'). The capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe in lat. 48° 41′ N., long. 6° 11′ E. It is the seat of a bishop, and an important commercial and manufacturing center. The manufactures include embroidery, cotton, woolen, hats, shoes, pottery, glass, etc. It contains an academy (formerly a university) with 4 faculties, and the only school of forestry in France. The cathedral is a Renaissance building finished in 1742; the front has two ranges of Corinthian and Composite columns flanked by domed towers. The palace of the dukes of Lorraine is a large and beautiful florid-Pointed building begun in 1502, now well restored and serving as a museum. The Place Stanislas, hotel de ville (with museum), seven triumphal arches (including the Porte Royale), Franciscan church and various institutions and societies are also notable. Nancy was the ancient capital of Lorraine; was the scene of a battle Jan. 5, 1477, in which Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain by the Swiss; was taken by the French in 1633, and restored in 1661; was embellished by Leopold and Stanislaus of Poland; passed to France in 1766; was the scene of an unsuccessful military sedition in 1790; and was occupied by the Germans in 1870. Population (1891), commune, 87,110.

Nancy Hanks (nan'si hangks). A fast American trotting mare. In 1892 she broke the trotting record of Sunol (2:08¼) by a mile in 2:05¼. This she herself lowered to 2:04 in Oct., 1892. She is by Happy Medium by Hambletonian (10), dam by Dictator, brother to Dexter.

Nanda (nan'dạ). [Skt., 'happiness.'] 1. In Sanskrit mythology, the name of a cowherd who was the foster-father of Krishna.—2. In Indian history, a king or dynasty that reigned at Pataliputra, overthrown by Chandragupta the Maurya about 315 B. C.

Nanda Devi. A peak of the Himalaya, in British India, near the sources of the Ganges. Height, 25,656 feet.

Nanga-Parbat. A peak of the Himalaya in Kashmir. Height, 26,629 feet.

Nangis (noṅ-zhē'). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 36 miles southeast of Paris. Here, Feb. 17, 1814, Napoleon I. defeated the Allies.

Nanine (nä-nēn'), **ou le préjugé vaincu.** [F., 'Nanine, or Prejudice Conquered.'] A comedy by Voltaire, played in 1749. It is taken from Richardson's "Pamela."

Nanking (nän-king') (Chin., 'southern capital'), officially **Keangning-fu.** The capital of the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Yangtse about lat. 32° 5′ N., long. 118° 50′ E.: formerly called Kinling. It contains an arsenal; was formerly a manufacturing and literary center; was long noted for its porcelain tower (built in the 15th century, destroyed in 1853); was a royal residence 1368–1411; was invested by the British 1842; was taken by the Taipings 1853; and was retaken 1864. Population, 150,000.

Nanking, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain and China, concluded at Nanking in 1842. Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain; Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Fuhchow, and Ningpo were opened to British commerce; and China paid an indemnity.

Nanna (nän'nä). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Nep (ON. *Nepr*), and the wife of Baldur. After Baldur's death she died of grief, and was burned together with his horse and the magic ring Draupnir, placed on the funeral pyre by Odin.

Nansa (nän'sä), or **Manansa** (mä-nän'sä). A tribe of Bushmen who wander about in the arid district south of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River. See *Bushmen*.

Nansen (nän'sen), **Fridjof.** Born near Christiania, Oct. 10, 1861. A Norwegian arctic explorer. He entered, in 1880, the University of Christiania, where he devoted himself to the study of zoology. He was appointed curator in the Natural History Museum at Bergen, Norway, in 1882, after having made in the same year a voyage to the Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen seas, and the sea between Iceland and Greenland, in a sealing-ship, for the purpose of observing animal life in high latitudes. He took his degree at the university in 1888, crossed southern Greenland from east to west on snowshoes in 1888, and was appointed curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Christiania in 1889. He sailed from Christiania in June, 1893, at the head of an arctic expedition, intending to drift in a specially constructed vessel, the Fram, from the Siberian coast, across the north pole, to the coast of Greenland.

Nansouty (noṅ-sö-tē'), Comte **Étienne Marie Antoine Champion de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, May 30, 1768: died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1815. A French cavalry general, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars.

Nantasket Beach (nan-tas'ket bēch). A peninsula in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, projecting into Massachusetts Bay 8–10 miles east-southeast of Boston. It is a noted summer resort.

Nanterre (noṅ-tãr'). A town in the department of Seine, France, 3 miles west-northwest of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 10,430.

Nantes (nants; F. pron. noṅt). The capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire, at the junction of the Erdre and the Sèvre-Nantaise, in lat. 47° 13′ N., long. 1° 33′ W.: the ancient Condivicnum. It is one of the leading cities of France; has a trade in sugar, ship-building industries, and manufactures of sugar, tobacco, etc.; and contains a castle (where De Retz and Fouquet were imprisoned), cathedral, museum of natural history, picture-gallery, and several striking squares and buildings. It was the ancient capital of the Namnetes; resisted the Vendeans in 1793; and was the scene of the notorious Noyades (which see) in 1793–94. Population (1891), 122,750.

Nantes, Edict of. An edict issued by Henry IV. of France, April 13, 1598. It ended the religious wars of the country. The Huguenots were put on an equality with the Catholics in political rights. Certain nobles and citizens of certain towns were allowed freedom of worship, although this was prohibited in Paris and its neighborhood and in episcopal cities. Military and judicial concessions were made to the Huguenots. See *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*.

Nanticoke (nan'ti-kōk). [Pl., also *Nanticokes*.] A large tribe of North American Indians, formerly on the river of the same name on the eastern shore of Maryland. They were conquered by the Iroquois about 1680, after which they ceased to be important and became scattered among several tribes. They called themselves *Nentego*, from which the form *Nanticoke* is corrupted. It means 'tide-water people.' See *Algonquian*.

Nantua (noṅ-tü-ä'). A town in the department of Ain, France, 29 miles west of Geneva. It has a remarkable old church. Population (1891), commune, 2,973.

Nantucket (nan-tuk'et). 1. An island in the Atlantic, 88 miles southeast of Boston, and about 20–25 miles south of the mainland of Massachusetts. The surface is generally level. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602. Length, 18 miles. Area, about 45 square miles.

2. A town and county of Massachusetts, comprising the island of Nantucket and some smaller neighboring islands: a summer resort. It was settled in 1659; was ceded to Massachusetts in 1693; was famous as a seat of the whale-fishery in the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846. Population of town (1890), 3,268.

Nantucket Shoals. A group of dangerous shoals in the Atlantic, southeast of Nantucket.

Nantucket Sound. That part of the ocean which lies between Nantucket on the south and Barnstable County, Massachusetts, on the north.

Nantwich (nant'wich or nan'tich). A town in Cheshire, England, situated on the Weaver 30 miles southeast of Liverpool. Here Jan. 25, 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax defeated the Royalists under Lord Byron. Population (1891), 7,412.

Naomi (nā'ọ-mī or nạ̄-ō'mī). [Heb., 'my pleasantness.'] The widow of Elimelech, a "certain man of Bethlehem-judah," whose story is told in the Book of Ruth. She was the mother-in-law of Ruth.

Naos (na'os). [Gr. Ναός = Ναῦς, the ship (Argo Navis).] The 2½-magnitude star ζ Argus.

Napa (nä'pä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in upper Napa valley, California. See *Yukian*.

Napa. The capital of Napa County, California, situated on the Napa River 36 miles north-northeast of San Francisco. Population (1890), 4,395.

Napata (na-pā'tạ̈). In ancient geography, a city in Ethiopia, situated on the Nile about lat. 19° N.: the modern Jebel Barkal. It contains a temple of Amenhotep III.

Napeanos. See *Napos*.

Naphtali (naf'tạ-lī). 1. One of the Hebrew patriarchs, a son of Jacob and Bilhah.—2. One of the tribes of Israel. Its territory was situated in Galilee, between the Jordan and Sea of Galilee on the east and Asher on the west.

> Zebulon and Naphtali took what was afterwards called the "circle of the Gentiles," Galilee. But their occupation was in reality merely a cohabitation with the previously established races. The towns of Kitron and Nahalol remained Canaanite. Laish or Lesem, until the posterior invasion of the Danites, was an industrial and trading town living after the manner of Sidon.
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> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.) I. 211.

Napier (na'pi-ėr). A seaport in the North Island, New Zealand, situated on Hawke Bay 165 miles northeast of Wellington. Population (1891), 8,876.

Napier, Sir **Charles.** Born at Merchiston Hall, near Falkirk, March 6, 1786: died Nov. 6, 1860. A British admiral. He was the second son of Captain Charles Napier, and cousin of Sir Charles James Napier. He entered the navy in 1799, became lieutenant in 1805, and commander in 1807. In 1814 he served in the Potomac expedition in America. In 1833 he took command of the Portuguese fleet. He defended Lisbon in 1834, and was created Count Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of Portugal. He was elected member of Parliament for Marylebone in 1842, and made rear-admiral in 1846, vice-admiral in 1853, admiral in 1858. He commanded the Baltic fleet during the Crimean war, and has been much censured for refusing to storm Cronstadt. He wrote the "War in Syria" (1842).

Napier, Sir **Charles James.** Born at Whitehall, London, Aug. 10, 1782: died at Portsmouth, Aug. 29, 1853. A distinguished British general. In 1803 he was aide-de-camp to General Fox in Ireland, served under Lord Cathcart in Denmark in 1807, and on his return was ordered to Portugal, where he served under Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna, where he was captured. He fought in Wellington's Peninsular campaigns, and was present at Cambray but not at Waterloo. In 1814, being on half pay, he entered the military college at Farnham. From 1822 to 1830 he was military resident and governor of Cephalonia. He was made major-general in 1837 and K. C. B. in 1838. In 1842 he undertook the conquest of Sind, which was completed by the victory of Hyderabad, March 24, 1843. He was governor of Sind until 1847. He superseded Lord Gough as commander-in-chief after the battle of Gujrat, and in 1850 returned finally to England. He wrote various works on military and colonial affairs.

Napier, Sir **Francis,** ninth Baron Napier. Born Sept. 15, 1819. An English statesman. He was British minister at Washington 1857–58, and governor of Madras 1866–72.

Napier, Henry Edward. Born March 5, 1789: died Oct. 13, 1853. A British author, brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He wrote a "Florentine History" (1846–47), etc.

Napier, John. Born at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, 1550: died there, April 4, 1617. A Scottish mathematician, famous as the inventor of logarithms. He was the son of Archibald the seventh Napier of Merchiston, [illegible] Scotland. He matriculated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, in 1563, and probably completed his education at the University of Paris. His "Mirifici logarithmorum canonis descriptio," in which his discovery was announced, appeared in 1614. Napier's bones or rods, constructed to simplify multiplication and division, were introduced in the "Rabdologia" (1617). The "Constructio," or method by which the canon was constructed, was published in 1619 by his son Robert, edited by Henry Briggs.

Napier, Macvey. Born at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, April 11, 1776: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1847. A Scottish author and editor. In 1829 he succeeded Jeffrey as editor of the "Edinburgh Review," and was editor of the 7th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1830–42).

Napier, Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala. Born at Ceylon, Dec. 6, 1810: died at London, Jan. 14, 1890. A British general. He was educated at the military college at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Engineers in 1826. In the mutiny (1857) he was chief engineer of Sir Colin Campbell's army, and for bravery at Lucknow was made K. C. B. He served in the Chinese war in 1860. He commanded the expedition to Abyssinia and stormed the heights at Magdala (April 13, 1868). He was commander-in-chief in India 1870–76, governor of Gibraltar 1876–83, and field-marshal 1883.

Napier, Sir **William Francis Patrick.** Born near Dublin, Dec. 17, 1785: died at Clapham Park, London, Feb. 10, 1860. A British military historian and general, son of Colonel George Napier, and brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He was with Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna, and served in the Peninsular campaigns. He entered the military college at Farnham with his brother Charles, and commanded a regiment in the occupation of France until 1819. Retiring on half-pay, he began his literary career in 1821. In 1823 his "History of the War in the Peninsula" was begun: it was published 1828–40. In 1844–46 he published "A History of the Conquest of Scinde," in 1851 "A History of the Administration of Scinde," and in 1857 the "Life and Opinions" of his brother, Sir C. J. Napier.

Naples (nā'plz). A province of Italy. Area, 350 square miles. Population (1891), 1,104,665.

Naples, It. **Napoli** (nä'pō-lē). [L. *Neapolis*, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, the new city; F. *Naples*, G. *Neapel*.] The capital of the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the north side of the Bay of Naples, in lat. 40° 52′ N., long. 14° 15′ E. It has one of the most beautiful situations in Europe, and is the largest city and one of the principal seaports in Italy. The Castel dell' Ovo, a landmark of Naples, so named from its oval plan, founded in 1154 on a small island connected with the shore by a causeway, was considered a marvel of strength in the 16th century. It now serves as a military prison. The cathedral was begun by Charles of Anjou in 1272, and retains many 14th-century features despite repeated restorations made necessary by earthquakes. It contains many granite columns and marbles from the Roman temples of Neptune and Apollo, besides fine paintings and historic tombs. The chapels are of great richness, particularly that of St. Januarius (1608), where the miraculous blood is preserved. The Pointed canopy of the episcopal throne, with spiral columns, [illegible]. The votive church of San Francesco di Paola, begun in 1817 by Ferdinand I., is a partial imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Its interior is incrusted with precious marbles and the dome is 175 feet high. San Martino, the Certosa or Carthusian Monastery, [illegible] as possessing one of the most lavishly [illegible] interiors [illegible]. The piers and walls are incrusted with precious marbles forming panels and [illegible], and the vault is frescoed by Lanfranco, Spagnoletto, and others. The floor is almost of polished wood, [illegible]. Other objects of interest are the [illegible] royal palace, San Carlo theater, Castel Nuovo, [illegible] Palazzo di Capodimonte, observatory, [illegible] Villa Nazionale, aquarium, Castel Sant' Elmo, [illegible] conservatory of music, and the churches [illegible] Santa Maria del Carmine, [illegible] Monte Oliveto, [illegible] San Paolo [illegible] Pozzuoli, Baiæ, [illegible] Capri, and Ischia. [illegible] Population [illegible].

Naples, Bay of. An arm of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Campania, Italy, celebrated for [illegible].

Naples, Duchy of. A duchy founded in the 6th [illegible] Byzantine empire. [illegible] nt in the beginning of the 8th century [illegible] ered by the Normans in the 11th and [illegible].

Naples, Kingdom of. [illegible] gdom [illegible] d with [illegible].

Napo[illegible]

Napoleon (na-pō'lē-on; [illegible]) **I.** (**Napoléon Bonaparte** (or **Buonaparte**)). [illegible] cording to some, at Corte, Jan. 7, 1768[2]: died at Longwood, St. Helena, May 5, 1821. Emperor of the French 1804–14. He was the son of Charles Marie Bonaparte and Lætitia Ramolino; studied at the military school of Brienne 1779–84, and at that of Paris 1784–85; and received a lieutenant's commission in the French army in 1785. He opposed the patriot movement under Paoli in Corsica in 1793, commanded the artillery in the attack on Toulon in the same year; served in the army in Italy in 1794; and, as second in command to Barras, subdued the revolt of the sections at Paris in Oct., 1795. He married Josephine de Beauharnais March 9, 1796. Toward the close of this month (March 27) he assumed command at Nice of the army in Italy, which he found opposed by the Austrians and the Sardinians. He began his campaign April 10, and, after defeating the Austrians at Montenotte (April 12), Millesimo (April 14), and Dego (April 15), turned (April 15) against the Sardinians, whom he defeated at Ceva (April 20) and Mondovi (April 22), forcing them to sign the separate convention of Cherasco (April 29). In the following month he began an invasion of Lombardy, and by a brilliant series of victories, including those of Lodi (May 10) and Arcole (Nov. 15–17), expelled the Austrians from their possessions in the north of Italy, receiving the capitulation of Mantua, their last stronghold, Feb. 2, 1797. Crossing the Alps, he penetrated Styria as far as Leoben, where he dictated preliminaries of peace April 18. The definitive peace of Campo-Formio followed (Oct. 17). By the treaty of Campo-Formio northern Italy was reconstructed in the interest of France, which furthermore acquired the Austrian Netherlands, and received a guarantee of the left bank of the Rhine. Campo-Formio destroyed the coalition against France, and put an end to the Revolutionary war on the Continent. The only enemy that remained to France was England. At the instance of Bonaparte the Directory adopted the plan of attacking the English in India, which involved the conquest of Egypt. Placed at the head of an expedition of about 35,000 men, he set sail from Toulon May 19, 1798; occupied Malta June 12; disembarked at Alexandria July 2, and defeated the Mamelukes in the decisive battle of the Pyramids July 21. He was master of Egypt, but the destruction of his fleet by Nelson in the battle of the Nile (Aug. 1) cut him off from France and doomed his expedition to failure. Nevertheless he undertook the subjugation of Syria, and stormed Jaffa March 7, 1799. Repulsed at Acre, the defense of which was supported by the English, he commenced a retreat to Egypt May 21. He inflicted a final defeat on the Turks at Abukir July 25; transferred the command in Egypt to Kléber Aug. 22; and, setting sail with two frigates, arrived in the harbor of Fréjus Oct. 9. During his absence a new coalition had been formed against France, and the Directory saw its armies defeated both on the Rhine and in Italy. With the assistance of his brother Lucien and of Sieyès and Roger Ducos, he executed the coup d'état of Brumaire, whereby he abolished the Directory and virtually made himself monarch under the title of first consul, holding office for a term of 10 years. He crossed the Great St. Bernard in May, 1800, and restored the French ascendancy in Italy by the victory of Marengo (June 14), which, with that won by Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3), brought about the peace of Lunéville (Feb. 9, 1801). The treaty of Lunéville, which was based on that of Campo-Formio, destroyed the coalition, and restored peace on the Continent. He concluded the peace of Amiens with England March 27, 1802. After the peace of Lunéville he commenced the legislative reconstruction of France, the public institutions of which had been either destroyed or thrown into confusion during the Revolution. To this period belong the restoration of the Roman Catholic Church by the Concordat (concluded July 15, 1801), the restoration of higher education by the erection of the new university (May 1, 1802), and the establishment of the Legion of Honor (May 19, 1802): preparation had been previously made for the codification of the laws. He was made consul for life Aug. 2, 1802; executed the Duc d'Enghien March 21, 1804; was proclaimed hereditary emperor of the French May 18, 1804 (the coronation ceremony took place Dec. 2, 1804); and was crowned king of Italy May 26, 1805. In the meantime England had been provoked into declaring war (May 18, 1803), and a coalition consisting of England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden was formed against France in 1805; Spain was allied with France. The destruction of his fleet by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805) put an end to a projected invasion of England. Breaking up his camp at Toulon, he invaded Austria, occupied Vienna, and (Dec. 2, 1805) defeated the allied Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz. The Russians retired from the contest under a military convention; the Austrians signed the peace of Pressburg (Dec. 26, 1805); and the coalition was destroyed. His intervention in Germany brought about the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine (July 12, 1806). This confederation, which was placed under his protection, ultimately embraced nearly all the states of Germany except Austria and Prussia. Its creation, together with other provocation, caused Prussia to [illegible] war, and Napoleon presently found [illegible] with Prussia, Russia, and [illegible]. He crushed the Prussians at Jena and Auerstädt Oct. 14; entered Berlin Oct. [illegible] the Russians and Prussians in the drawn battle of Eylau [illegible] defeated the Russians at the battle of Friedland [illegible], and compelled both Russia and Prussia to conclude peace at Tilsit July [illegible] and 9, 1807, respectively. Russia became the ally of France; Prussia was deprived of nearly half her territory. Napoleon was now, perhaps, at the height of his power. The imperial title was [illegible]. He was the head of a great confederation [illegible] virtue of his protection, and his troops occupied [illegible] bered Prussia. He directed the policy of Europe. England alone, mistress of the seas, appeared to stand between him and universal dominion. England was safe from invasion, but she was vulnerable through her commerce. Napoleon undertook to starve her by closing the ports of the Continent against her commerce. This policy, known as "the Continental system," was inaugurated by the Berlin decree in 1806, and was extended by the Milan decree in 1807. To further this policy he resolved to seize the maritime states of Portugal and Spain. His armies expelled the house of Braganza from Portugal, and Nov. 30, 1807, the French entered Lisbon. Under pretense of guarding the coast against the English, he quartered 80,000 troops in Spain, then in 1808 enticed Ferdinand VII. and his father Charles IV. (who had recently abdicated) to Bayonne, extorted from both a renunciation of their claims, and placed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne. An uprising of the Spaniards took place, followed by a popular insurrection in Portugal, movements which found response in Germany. The seizure of Spain and Portugal proved in the end a fatal error. The war which it kindled, known as the Peninsular war, drained him of his resources and placed an enemy in his rear when northern Europe rose against him in 1813. The English in 1808 landed an army in Portugal, whence they expelled the French, and penetrated into Spain. Napoleon, securing himself against Austria by a closer alliance with the czar Alexander at Erfurt (concluded Oct. 12, 1808), hastened in person to Spain with 250,000 men, drove out the English, and entered Madrid (Dec. 4, 1808). He was recalled by the threatening attitude of Austria, against which he precipitated war in April, 1809. He occupied Vienna (May 13), was defeated by the archduke Charles at Aspern and Essling (May 21–22), defeated the archduke at Wagram (July 5–6), and concluded the peace of Schönbrunn Oct. 14, 1809. He divorced Josephine Dec. 16, 1809, and married Maria Louisa of Austria March 11 (April 2), 1810. He annexed the Papal States in 1809 (the Pope being carried prisoner to France), and Holland in 1810. The refusal of Alexander to carry out strictly the Continental system, which Napoleon himself evaded by the sale of licenses, brought on war with Russia. He crossed the Niemen June 24, 1812; gained the victory of Borodino Sept. 7; and occupied Moscow Sept. 14. His proffer of truce was rejected by the Russians, and he was forced by the approach of winter to begin a retreat (Oct. 19). He was overtaken by the winter, and his army dwindled before the cold, hunger, and the enemy. He left the army in command of Murat Dec. 4, and hastened to Paris. Murat recrossed the Niemen Dec. 13, with 100,000 men, the remnant of the Grand Army of 600,000 veterans. The loss sustained by Napoleon in this campaign encouraged the defection of Prussia, which formed an alliance with Russia at Kalisch Feb. 28, 1813. Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians at Lützen May 2, and at Bautzen May 20–21. Austria declared war Aug. 12, and Napoleon presently found himself opposed by a coalition of Russia, England, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria, of which the first three had been united since the previous year. He won his last great victory at Dresden Aug. 26–27, and lost the decisive battles of Leipsic (Oct. 16, 18, and 19), Laon (March 9–10, 1814), and Arcis-sur-Aube (March 20–21). On March 31 the Allies entered Paris. He was compelled to abdicate at Fontainebleau April 11, but was allowed to retain the title of emperor, and received the island of Elba as a sovereign principality, and an annual income of 2,000,000 francs. He arrived in Elba May 4. The Congress of Vienna convened in Sept., 1814, for the purpose of restoring and regulating the relations between the powers disturbed by Napoleon. Encouraged by the quarrels which arose at the Congress between the Allies, Napoleon left Elba Feb. 26, 1815; landed at Cannes March 1, and entered Paris March 20, the troops sent against him, including Ney with his corps, having joined his standard. At the return of Napoleon, the Allies again took the field. He was finally overthrown at Waterloo June 18, 1815, and the Allies entered Paris a second time July 7. After futile attempts to escape to America, he surrendered himself to the British admiral Hotham at Rochefort July 15. By a unanimous resolve of the Allies he was transported as prisoner of war to St. Helena, where he arrived on Oct. 16, 1815, and where he was detained the rest of his life.

Napoleon II. (**François Charles Joseph Napoléon Bonaparte,** Duc de Reichstadt). Born at Paris, March 20, 1811: died at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, July 22, 1832. Titular emperor of the French, son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa. He was created duke of Reichstadt in 1818 by his grandfather, Francis I. of Austria, at whose court he resided after his father's overthrow.

Napoleon III. (**Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte**). Born at Paris, April 20, 1808: died at Chiselhurst, near London, Jan. 9, 1873. Emperor of the French 1852–70. He was the son of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and Hortense de Beauharnais, and the nephew of Napoleon I. He lived in exile at Arenenberg and Augsburg 1815–30; joined in an unsuccessful revolt against the Pope in the Romagna 1830–31; made an unsuccessful attempt to organize a revolution among the French soldiers stationed at Strasburg in 1836; made a descent on France near Boulogne in 1840; was captured and imprisoned at Ham until 1846, when he escaped; was made a member of the National Assembly after the fall of Louis Philippe in 1848; was elected president of the republic Dec., 1848; executed the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851; was chosen president for 10 years in Dec., 1851; and after a plebiscite in Nov., 1852, was proclaimed emperor Dec. 2, 1852. He married Eugénie de Montijo Jan. 30, 1853, took part in the Crimean war 1854–56; fought with Sardinia against Austria in 1859, and was present at the battles of Magenta and Solferino; waged war in Mexico 1862–67; declared war against Germany in July, 1870; was taken prisoner at Sedan Sept. 2; was imprisoned at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, 1870–71; and lived at Chiselhurst 1871–73. He was the author of various political and military works, including "Histoire de Jules César" (1865–66).

Napoleon, Prince (**Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte**). See *Bonaparte*.

Napoleonic Wars. A general name for the wars in which Napoleon Bonaparte was the leading figure, 1796–1815. France was opposed to Great Britain, and at different times to Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, etc. The principal seats of the wars were Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Egypt, Syria, and the ocean. The wars at the beginning of the period form part of those growing out of the French Revolution (which see). The following are the leading events after 1795: Napoleon took command of the army of Italy, spring of 1796; battle of Lodi, May 10; campaign of Moreau on the Upper Rhine (retreat through the Black Forest), 1796; campaign of Jourdan on the Main, 1796; battle of Castiglione, Aug. 5; battle of Arcole, Nov. 15–17; siege of Mantua, 1796–97; battle of Rivoli, Jan., 1797; preliminary treaty of Leoben, April 18; treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17; French expedition to Egypt, 1798; battle of the Pyramids, July 21; battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; battle of Mount Tabor, April, 1799; French defeats in Italy (Trebbia, June, and Novi, Aug.); battle of Abukir, July 25; Suvaroff's retreat in the Alps, 1799; battles of Zurich, 1799; passage of Great St. Bernard by Napoleon, May, 1800; battle of Marengo, June 14; battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; treaty of Lunéville, Feb. 9, 1801; battle of the Baltic, April 2; treaty of Amiens, March 27, 1802; renewal of the war with Great Britain, 1803; new coalition against France, 1805; surrender of Ulm, Oct. 17; battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2; treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26; battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; battle of Eylau, Feb. 7, 8, 1807; battle of Friedland, June 14; treaties of Tilsit, July; Peninsular war (which see), 1808–14; battle of Aspern, May 21, 22, 1809; battle of Wagram, July 5, 6; treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14; invasion of Russia, 1812; battle of Borodino, Sept. 7; burning of Moscow, Sept.; retreat from Russia, Oct.-Dec.; battle of Lutzen, May 2, 1813; battle of Bautzen, May 20, 21; battle of the Katzbach, Aug. 26; battle of Dresden, Aug. 26, 27; battle of Dennewitz, Sept. 6; battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, 19; Napoleon's victories at Montmirail, etc., Feb., 1814; battle of Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 27; battle of Laon, March 9, 10; battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, March 20, 21; treaty of Paris, May 30; Napoleon landed at Cannes, March 1, 1815; battles of Ligny and Quatre-Bras, June 16; battle of Waterloo, June 18; treaty of Paris, Nov. 20.

Napoléon le Petit (nä-pō-lā-ôṅ lė pė-tē'). [F., 'Napoleon the Little.'] A satire by Victor Hugo, directed against Napoleon III., published in 1852.

Napoléon-Vendée. See *La-Roche-sur-Yon.*

Napoli di Romania. See *Nauplia.*

Napos (nä'pōs), or **Napeanos** (nä-pā-ä'nōs). A name given to various semi-civilized Indians of eastern Ecuador and Peru, on the river Napo. They are apparently derived from various stocks which have become amalgamated in the mission villages. At present most of them speak dialects of the Quichua.

Naquet (nä-kā'), **Alfred Joseph.** Born at Carpentras, France, Oct. 6, 1834. A French chemist and radical politician. He was professor of chemistry at the technical institute of Palermo 1863–65, and was a member of the French Senate 1882–89. His chief work is "Principes de chimie" (1865).

Nara (nä'rä). A city in the main island of Japan, about 25 miles south of Kioto. It was the capital in the 8th century. A colossal statue of Buddha, seated in the Daibouts temple here, is an exceedingly remarkable work, and the largest existing bronze casting. It dates from 739, and is formed of several pieces skilfully soldered together. The god sits on the symbolic lotus-flower, with the right hand open and raised, and the extended left resting on his knee. The drapery has almost Greek breadth and lightness, and the anatomy and expression are admirable, as is the technical finish. The height, without the pedestal, is 85 feet.

Naram-Sin (nä-räm'sin). ['Beloved of the moon-god Sin.'] King of Babylon, son of Sargon I. of Agade. Following a notice of the annals of Nabonidus, in which this Babylonian king states, in the year 550 B. C., that while repairing the sun-temple at Sippar he discovered the foundation cylinders of that edifice laid by Naram-Sin, the son of Sargon, 3,200 years before, Assyriologists assume 3750 B. C. as the date of Naram-Sin.

Narasinha (na-ra-sin'hạ). [Skt., 'the man-lion.'] The fourth avatar or incarnation of Vishnu. He assumed the shape of a creature half man half lion, to deliver the world from the tyrant Hiranyakashipu, who had obtained it as a boon from Brahma that he should be slain neither by god, nor man, nor animal, and so was able to usurp the dominion of the three worlds, even appropriating the sacrifices of the gods. When his pious son Prahlada praised Vishnu, the father tried to destroy the boy, whereupon Vishnu appeared suddenly out of a pillar in a shape neither god, nor man, nor animal, and tore Hiranyakashipu to pieces.

Narba (när'bä), or **Nabha** (nä'bä). A native state in the Panjab, India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 936 square miles. Population (1891), 282,756.

Narbada. See *Nerbudda.*

Narbonensis, or **Gallia Narbonensis** (gal'i-ạ̈ när-bọ-nen'sis). A province of the Roman empire, occupying the southern and southeastern parts of Gaul. It extended from the Alps southwestward along the Mediterranean to the Pyrenees. The northern border was near the line of the Cevennes, the Rhone, and the Lake of Geneva. Its leading cities were Tolosa, Narbo, Nemausus, Arelate, Massilia, and Vienna. Early settlements were made by the Romans in the Provincia in the end of the 2d century B. C. at Narbo 118 B. C., and at Tolosa about the same time.

Narbonne (när-bon'). An ancient district near the city of Narbonne, in southern France. It was governed by viscounts in the middle ages, and was united with the crown of France in 1507–08. It formed part of Languedoc. The name Narbonne is sometimes given to the ancient Septimania or Gothia.

Narbonne. A city in the department of Aude, France, on the Canal de la Robine, situated 5 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 43° 11′ N., long. 3° E.: the Latin Narbo. It has some trade and manufactures; is celebrated for its honey; and has a museum, a former cathedral (now a church of St. Just), and remains of an archiepiscopal palace. It was an early Gaulish center; was colonized by Rome 116 or 118 B. C., and became the capital of Narbonensis. It was an important city of the West Goths; was taken by the Saracens in 719, and taken from them by the Franks in 759; and was the seat of the viscounts of Narbonne. Population (1891), commune, 29,566.

Narbonne-Lara (när-bon'lä-rä'), Comte **Louis de.** Born at Colorno, near Parma, Italy, 1755: died at Torgau, Prussia, 1813. A French general and diplomatist.

Narborough (när'bur-ọ̄), Sir **John.** Died 1688. An English naval officer. He fought against the Dutch off the Downs in June, 1666, and in 1669 sailed on a voyage of discovery to the Strait of Magellan. In 1672 he fought in the battle of Southwold Bay, and in 1675 suppressed the pirates of Tripoli.

Narcissa (när-sis'ạ̈). **1.** A beautiful woman whose early death is commemorated in the third night of Young's "Night Thoughts." She is identified with Miss Lee who married Henry Temple, son of Lord Palmerston, and was the daughter of Young's wife by her first husband. According to the "Night Thoughts," on dying in France, she was denied sepulture as a Protestant: but this was not the fact. The book was translated into French, and the belief grew up that she was buried at midnight in the Botanic Garden at Montpellier. Her supposed grave was discovered, was visited by strangers, and became one of the sights of the town. There was no truth in the story, as Mrs. Temple died at Lyons, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery there.

2. The name given to Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

Narcissus (när-sis'us). [Gr. Νάρκισσος.] In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, a son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope, metamorphosed into a flower. For his insensibility to love he was caused by Nemesis to fall in love with his own image reflected in water. Unable to grasp this shadow, he pined away and became the flower which bears his name. The nymph Echo, who vainly loved him, died from grief.

Narcissus. An admirable Greek original statuette, found at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The figure stands gracefully, undraped, with the head bent toward the right, and the right hand raised, as if listening. It is also called a Faun and a Satyr.

Narcissus. Killed 54 A. D. A freedman of the Roman emperor Claudius, over whom he acquired a complete ascendancy. He assisted the empress Messalina in procuring the death of C. Appius Silanus and numerous other victims. Afterward he was the chief instrument in bringing about the execution of Messalina herself. He was put to death on the accession of Nero.

Narcissus. A Roman athlete who strangled Commodus 192 A. D.

Nardini (när-de'nē), **Pietro.** Born at Fibiana, Tuscany, 1722: died at Florence, 1793. An Italian violinist, and composer for the violin. He was a pupil of Tartini at Padua, and was solo violinist at the court at Stuttgart 1753–67; returned to Italy in 1767; and was made director of music at the court of the Duke of Tuscany in 1770.

Nardò (när-dō'). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 34 miles south of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,662.

Narenta (nä-ren'tä). A river in Herzegovina and Dalmatia, which flows into the Adriatic about lat. 43° N. Length, about 150 miles.

Nares (närz), **Edward.** Born at London, 1762: died at Biddenden, Aug. 20, 1841. An English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and took orders in 1792. He married a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough in 1797. He was regius professor of modern history at Oxford 1813–1841. He wrote "The Plurality of Worlds" (1801), "Memoirs of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh" (1828–31), etc.

Nares, Sir **George Strong.** Born at Danestown, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1831. A British arctic explorer. He commanded the Challenger expedition 1872–74, and the arctic exploring expedition of the Alert and Discovery 1875–76 (sledge expedition reached lat. 83° 20′ N.). He was made K. C. B. in 1876. He is the author of "The Naval Cadet's Guide" (1860), "Report on Ocean Soundings and Temperature" (in the Challenger; 1874–75), "The Official Report of the Arctic Expedition" (1876).

Nares, James. Born at Stanwell, near London, 1715: died 1783. An English composer of church music. From 1757–80 he was master of the Children of the Chapel Royal. He published several series of harpsichord lessons, morning and evening services, etc.

Nares, Robert. Born at York, England, June 9, 1753: died at London, March 23, 1829. An English clergyman and author, son of James Nares. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and took orders in 1778. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum 1795–1807; founded the "British Critic" and edited it (1793–1813); and published a "Glossary, or a Collection of Words, Phrases, etc." (1822), etc.

Narew (nä'rev). A river in western Russia and Poland, joining the Bug 19 miles north of Warsaw. Length, over 200 miles.

Nariman (ne-rē″mân'). In the Shahnamah, a warrior of Faridun, killed in his attack upon Sipand, and avenged by Rustam, his great-grandson.

Nariño (nä-rēn'yō), **Antonio.** Born at Bogotá, 1765: died at Villa de Leiva, Dec. 13, 1823. A New Granadan patriot. He was a noted orator and writer, and held important offices under the viceroys, but in 1795 was imprisoned for publishing a Spanish translation of the "Droits des hommes," and did not finally obtain his freedom until the revolution of 1810. He at once joined the revolutionists, and, as president of Cundinamarca, was leader of the centralist republicans in the civil wars of 1811–13. In the latter year he gained several victories over the Spaniards in the south, but was finally defeated at Pasto, captured, and sent to Spain, where he remained a prisoner 1816–20. He was vice-president and senator in 1822.

Narni (när'nē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Nera 43 miles north of Rome: the ancient Narnia. Population (1881), 4,789; commune, 11,671.

Naro (nä'rō). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 13 miles east of Girgenti. Population (1881), 10,395.

Narraganset (nar-ạ-gan'set). [Pl., also *Narragansetts.*] A tribe of North American Indians which occupied the part of Rhode Island west of Narragansett Bay, and claimed adjacent territory and islands. The Niantic was a subdivision which preserved the Narraganset tribal character after King Philip's war, in which the tribe, which had supported him, was nearly destroyed. See *Algonquian.*

Narragansett Bay (nar-ạ-gan'set bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, indenting the coast of Rhode Island. It contains the island of Rhode Island and others. Length, 27 miles.

Narragansett Pier. A seaside resort in South Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island, 11 miles southwest of Newport.

Narrenschiff (när'en-shif), **Das.** [G., 'The Ship of Fools.'] A satirical poem by Sebastian Brant, published in 1494. He illustrated it with his own wood-cuts. Alexander Barclay's translation (1508) was published in 1509.

Narrows (nar'ōz), **The.** A strait joining New York harbor with the lower bay, and separating Staten Island from Long Island. Width, about 1 mile.

Narses (när'sēz). Born in Persarmenia about 478: died at Rome about 573. A general of the Byzantine empire, joint commander in Italy with Belisarius 538–539. He was a eunuch. He led an army to Italy against the Goths in 552, totally defeating them in the battles of Tadinæ in 552 and Mons Lactarius in 553, and defeated the Alamanni and Franks at Casilinum in 554. He was prefect of Italy 554–567.

Narva (när'vä), or **Narova** (nä'ro-vä or nä-rō'vä). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the river Narova 86 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. In a battle here, Nov. 30, 1700, the Swedes (about 8,000) under Charles XII. defeated the Russians (about 40,000) under the Duc de Croy. The place was taken by storm by Peter the Great, Aug. 20, 1704. Population (1893), 11,349.

Narvaez (när-vä-eth'), **Pánfilo.** Born at Valladolid about 1478: died on the coast of Florida, Nov., 1528. A Spanish captain. He early went to America, was prominent in the conquest of Cuba 1511, and settled in that island. Cortes having thrown off the authority of Velasquez, governor of Cuba, the latter appointed Narvaez lieutenant governor of the newly discovered lands in Mexico, with orders to imprison Cortes (1520). Narvaez landed at Vera Cruz in April, but on May 28 was defeated by Cortes at Cempoala, wounded, and captured. He was soon released, went to Spain, and in 1526 obtained a grant to conquer and govern Florida. Sailing from Cuba March 1528, with 5 vessels and 400 men, he landed, apparently at Apalachee Bay, marched inland, lost half his men, and finally, returning to the coast, could not find his ships. Building boats, he made his way for some distance along the coast and was shipwrecked and drowned with nearly all his men. Cabeza de Vaca [illegible] and three others of the expedition made their way overland, reaching Mexico in 1536, the only survivors of Narvaez's party.

Narvaez, Ramon Maria. Born at Loja, Spain, Aug. 5, 1800: died at Madrid, April 23, 1868. A Spanish statesman and general. He served against the brigands and Carlists; headed at Valencia the interests of Maria Christina in 1843; and was [illegible] 1847, 1847–51, 1856–57, 1864–65, and [illegible].

Nasby (naz'bi), **Petroleum Vesuvius** (earlier **Volcano**). The pseudonym of D. R. Locke.

Naseby (nāz'bi). A village 12 miles north of Northampton, England. Here, June 14, 1645, the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalists under Charles I. and Rupert. Each side numbered about 11,000. The battle was decided by Cromwell's cavalry. About 5,000 Royalists were taken prisoners, and the army was totally destroyed. It was the decisive action of the civil war.

Nash, Beau. See *Nash, Richard.*

Nash (nash), **John.** Born at London, 1752: died May 13, 1835. An English architect. In London he designed Regent street, the Haymarket, the terraces in Regent's Park, etc.

Nash, Joseph. Born about 1812: died 1878. An English water-color painter, particularly noted for architectural subjects.

Nash, Richard. Born at Swansea, Wales, Oct. 18, 1674: died at Bath, England, Feb. 3, 1761. An English leader of fashion: called "Beau Nash," and sometimes the "King of Bath" (from the watering-place of that name, where he was master of ceremonies). He was educated at Oxford (Jesus College), and studied law at the Inner Temple. He conducted the pageant at an entertainment given by the Inns of Court to William III. Much of the success of Bath was due to his efforts. He was a professional gambler. Goldsmith wrote his life in 1762.

Nashe (nash), or **Nash, Thomas.** Born at Lowestoft, England, in 1567: died about 1601. An English satirical pamphleteer, poet, and dramatist. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1585. His earliest work is a preface to Greene's "Menaphon" (1587); the "Anatomy of Absurdity" appeared in 1589. He edited Surrey's poems in 1591, and published "Pierce Pennilesse, his Supplication to the Devill" in 1592. In this year began his "paper war" with Gabriel Harvey. (See *Harvey.*) In 1589 he began his Pasquil pamphlets, entering into the Marprelate controversy under this pseudonym in "A Countercuffe to Martin Junior," "Martins Months Minde," and "Pasquils Apologie" (1590). Among his other works are "The Tragedy of Dido, etc.," with Marlowe (probably acted in 1591, printed in 1594), "Strange News" (1593), "Christ's Tears over Jerusalem" (1593), "The Terrors of the Night, etc." (1594), "The Unfortunate Traveller, or the Life of Jack Wilton" (1594: a novel), "Summer's Last Will and Testament" (1600), "Have with you to Saffron Walden, etc." (1596), "The Isle of Dogs" (1597: for this he was imprisoned), "Lenten Stuffe" (1599: in praise of Yarmouth and the red herring), etc.

Nashua. See *Pennacook.*

Nashua (nash'ū-ā). [From the Indian tribal name.] A city and one of the capitals of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, situated at the junction of the Nashua and Merrimac rivers, 34 miles south of Concord and 40 miles north-northwest of Boston. It has various important manufactures, but is particularly noted for cotton goods. The Nashua Manufacturing Company was formed in 1823. The city was incorporated in 1853. Population (1890), 19,311.

Nashua River. A tributary of the Merrimac in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Length, about 50 miles.

Nashville (nash'vil). The capital of the State of Tennessee and of Davidson County, situated on the Cumberland in lat. 36° 10′ N., long. 86° 49′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and a railway center; has important commerce, particularly in cotton and tobacco, and lumber manufactures. The chief building is the Capitol. It is the seat of many educational institutions, including Nashville University, Vanderbilt University, Fisk University, Tennessee Central College, and Roger Williams University. It was settled in 1780; has been the capital since 1826 (definitely since 1843), and was evacuated by the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and occupied by the Federals in Feb., 1862. Population (1890), 76,168.

Nashville, Battle of. A victory gained near Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, by the Federals under Thomas over the Confederates under Hood. The result of the battle and the pursuit was the [illegible] Federal [illegible] killed, [illegible] wounded. Confederate total loss, [illegible].

Nasik, or **Nassick** (nä'sik). **1.** A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 74° E. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1881), 781,206. — 2. The capital of the district of Nasik, situated on the Godavari [illegible] miles northeast of Bombay. It is a sacred Hindu city. Population, about 27,000.

Nasmyth ([illegible]), **Alexander.** [The surname [illegible].] Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 9, 1758: died there, April 10, 1840. A Scottish portrait [illegible] r of [illegible]

Nasmyth, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808: died at London, May 7, 1890. A British [illegible] of Alexander Nasmyth. He invented the steam-hammer in 1839, but did not patent it until after 1842.

Nasmyth, Patrick. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. [illegible] at London, Aug. 17, 1831. A British [illegible] Nasmyth [illegible]

Naso. [illegible]

Nasqa (näs-ḱä'), or **Naas,** or **Nass.** The smaller of two divisions of the Chimmesyan stock of North American Indians. It embraces the Nasqa and Gyitksan tribes, which comprise numerous subtribes, each inhabiting a single village, on the Nass and upper Skeena rivers, British Columbia. See *Chimmesyan.*

Nasr-ed-Din. See *Nassr-ed-Din.*

Nass. See *Nasqa.*

Nassau (nas'â; G. pron. näs'sou; F. pron. nä-sō'). A former duchy and state of Germany. It now forms the chief part of the government district of Wiesbaden, province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. The family of Nassau first appears at the end of the 11th century. In 1255 a division was made between the Ottonian line (see *Nassau, House of*) and the line of Walram (the recent ducal line). The latter has been variously subdivided. The count of the subline Nassau-Usingen became duke in 1803, and joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the Allies in 1813, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815. On the extinction of the Nassau-Usingen line in 1816, the prince of Nassau-Weilburg became duke of the consolidated territories. Exchanges of territory were made with Prussia in 1815 and 1816. Nassau sided with Austria in 1866, and was annexed by Prussia.

Nassau. A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 10 miles east-southeast of Coblenz. It has ruined castles of Nassau and of Stein. Population (1890), 1,824.

Nassau. A seaport, capital of New Providence and of the Bahama Islands, situated in lat. 25° 6′ N., long. 77° 22′ W.: a health-resort. Population (1891), 11,000.

Nassau, House of. A princely European family. It is the reigning house in the Netherlands, descended from the line of Count Otto of Nassau (13th century). The first prominent member was William the Silent, of Orange. Members of the house succeeded as stadholders, and from 1815 reigned as kings.

Nassau, Maurice of. See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Nassau-Dillenburg (näs'sou-dil'len-börG), Count **Louis of.** Born Jan. 20, 1538: killed at the battle of Mooker Heide, April 14, 1574. Brother of William of Orange: a partizan of the Dutch against the Spaniards.

Nassau Hall. See *New Jersey, College of.*

Nassau (nas'â) **Islands,** or **Poggy** (pog'i) **Islands.** Two small islands west of Sumatra, about lat. 3° S.

Nassau-Siegen (näs'sou-zē'gen), **Joan Mauritz,** Count of: commonly called **Mauritz** or **Maurice of Nassau.** Born near Delft, Holland, June 17, 1604 (O. S.): died at Cleves, Germany, Dec. 20, 1679 (O. S.). A Dutch general and administrator. He was governor-general of the Dutch conquests in Brazil, Jan., 1637, to May, 1644. During this period the Dutch power was greatly strengthened and extended, and a brilliant victory was gained over the Spanish-Portuguese fleet (Jan., 1640). After his return he was governor of Cleves from 1647 (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), commanded the Netherlands army 1665, repulsing the Bishop of Münster; and was prominent in the campaigns of 1672–74. He was a prince of the German Empire from 1652.

Nassau-Siegen, Prince **Karl Heinrich Nikolaus Otto von.** Born Jan. 5, 1745: died at Tynna in Podolia, April 22, 1808. An adventurer and naval commander in the French and Spanish service, and later a Russian admiral.

Nassick. See *Nasik.*

Nassr-ed-Din, or **Nasr-ed-Din** (näs'r-ed-dēn'). Born April 24, 1831. Shah of Persia, eldest son of the shah Mohammed whom he succeeded Sept. 10, 1848. He was at war with England 1856–57. He visited various European countries in 1873 and 1878, and was the first Shah of Persia to make such journeys to foreign countries.

Nast (nast), **Thomas.** Born at Landau, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1840. A German-American caricaturist. He came to the United States in 1846; went to England as special artist for an illustrated paper in 1860; and began work as sketcher for "Harper's Weekly" in 1862. He later became celebrated for his political caricatures, directed, for the most part, against the Democratic party.

Naströnd (näs'strend). In Scandinavian mythology, the place of punishment for the wicked.

Nasumi ([illegible]), or **Naçu** (na'thö). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the south side of Coquille River [illegible] its mouth. The survivors are on the Siletz [illegible], Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Nata ([illegible]). The Noah of ancient Mexican legend.

[illegible] perished and were changed to fish; the earth disappeared and [illegible] *Hist.* [illegible] Mexico [illegible]

Natal ([illegible]). [Pg. Natal, NL. *Terra Natalis,* 'Christmas Land': so called by Vasco da Gama, who discovered it on Christmas day.] A British colony in South Africa. Capital, Pietermaritzburg; seaport, Durban. It is bounded by the Transvaal [illegible] Zululand on the northeast, the Indian Ocean on the southeast, the dependencies of Cape Colony on the southwest, and Orange Free State on the west. The surface is generally hilly, with the Drakenberge Mountains in the west. The government is administered by a governor, a legislative council, and a legislative assembly. The majority of the inhabitants are Zulus. Natal was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1497. Settlement was begun by the Boers in 1837. It became a British colony in 1843, and was made independent of Cape Colony in 1856. (For recent history, see *Zulus* and *South African Republic.*) Area, 16,570 square miles. Population (1891), 543,913.

Natal (nä-täl'). A seaport, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, situated on the river Rio Grande do Norte, near its mouth, in lat. 5° 47′ S., long. 35° 12′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Natalie (nat'a-lē; F. pron. nä-tä-lē'). Born May 14, 1859. Queen of Milan I. of Servia. She is the daughter of Pierre Ivanovitch Kechko, and married Milan (then prince of Servia) Oct. 17, 1875. In Oct., 1888, her husband procured from the metropolitan Theodosius a divorce which has been pronounced illegal by the Holy Synod, inasmuch as it was granted without consultation with that body. They became reconciled Jan., 1893.

Natchesan (nâ-chē'san). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly dwelling in Louisiana and Mississippi. They comprised two tribes or confederacies, known as Nachi and Taensa, each of which was composed of a number of subtribes or villages.

Natchez. An Indian tribe. See *Nachi.*

Natchez (nat'chez). [From the Indian tribe so named.] A city and the capital of Adams County, Mississippi, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 31° 34′ N., long. 91° 23′ W. The chief industry is the cotton trade. Fort Rosalie was built here by the French in 1716, destroyed by Natchez Indians in 1729, but soon rebuilt. It passed to the British in 1763, to Spain in 1779, and to the United States in 1798. It was the capital of the Territory (later the State) of Mississippi until 1820. Population (1890), 10,101.

Natchez, Les. A romance by Chateaubriand, published in 1826. It belongs to the same group with "Atala" and "René."

Natchitoches. See *Nacidoc.*

Natchitoches (nak-i-tosh'). [From an Indian name.] The chief town of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, situated on the Red River 103 miles west of Natchez. Population (1890), 1,820.

Nath (nath), or **El Nath** (el nath). [Ar. *al-natih,* the butter, i. e. the horn.] The second-magnitude star β Tauri, in the tip of the northern horn of the bull.

Nathan (nā'than). [Heb., 'a gift.'] A Hebrew prophet in the time of David, a counselor and reprover of the king. He was the instructor of Solomon, and is said to have been his, as well as David's, historiographer.

Nathanael (na-than'ā-el). [Heb., 'gift of God.'] One of the disciples of Jesus, generally identified with Bartholomew.

Nathan ben Jechiel (nā'than ben yek'i-el). A Jewish scholar (lived in Rome about 1100), compiler of the celebrated Talmudic lexicon "Aruch," which formed the basis of all later Talmudic dictionaries.

Nathan der Weise (nä'tän der vī'ze). [G., 'Nathan the Wise.'] A drama by G. E. Lessing, published in 1779: so called from the name of its principal character. Its tendency is toward religious tolerance, especially in the episode of the three rings, which was taken from Boccaccio. Nathan is a persecuted but noble Jew, an ideal character resembling Moses Mendelssohn.

Nathaniel (na-than'yel), **Sir.** A curate in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost." See extract under *Evans, Sir Hugh.*

Natick (nā'tik). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 16 miles west-southwest of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 9,118.

National Academy of Design. An organization in New York city, instituted in 1826 and incorporated in 1828. Its object is the cultivation of the fine arts. Professional artists only are admitted to regular membership.

National Assembly. In French history, the first of the Revolutionary assemblies, existing from 1789 to 1791. The States-General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution, whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly.* The legislatures organized in France in 1848 (after the February revolution) and in 1871 (after the overthrow of the second empire) are also known as *National Assemblies.*

National Cemetery. A cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, 3 miles from Washington, District of Columbia. It contains the graves of many thousand Union soldiers who died in the Civil War (1861–65).

National Convention. In French history, the sovereign assembly which sat from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty.

National Covenant. In Scottish history, the bond or engagement, subscribed in 1638, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the Confession of Faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against Romanism, and its immediate cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of the episcopacy in 1662, the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

National Gallery. A picture-gallery on the north side of Trafalgar Square, London, founded in 1824 by the purchase for the government of the Angerstein collection. The present building was opened in 1838. It was designed by Wilkins, and is in the Grecian style: its façade is about 460 feet in length. The buildings were altered and enlarged in 1860, 1876, and 1887. Many important collections have been added, among them the Vernon (1847), Turner (1856), and Peel (1871) collections. The Royal Academy of Arts occupied part of the building for a long time previous to its removal to Burlington House in 1869.

National Institute. See *Institute of France.*

Nationalist Party. In British politics, the Irish party formed for the advocacy of Home Rule. See *Parnellite Party.*

National Liberals. In German politics, a party which, before the creation of the German Empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time until 1879 it embraced those persons who, though of liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Bismarck. Since the separation of the anti-protectionist members (Secessionists) in 1880, the strength of the party in the Reichstag has been greatly diminished.

National Party. In United States history, a name of the Greenback-Labor party.

Nations, Battle of the. A name given to the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813, where the French, Prussians, Austrians, Russians, Swedes, Saxons, etc., were represented. See *Leipsic.*

Nativity, Convent of the. See *Bethlehem.*

Nativity, On the Morning of Christ's. A hymn or ode by Milton, written in 1629.

Natolia. See *Anatolia.*

Natty Bumpo or **Bumppo.** See *Leatherstocking.*

Natuna (nä-tö'nä) **Islands.** A small group of islands, belonging to the Dutch, situated in the China Sea northwest of Borneo.

Natural Bridge. An arch of limestone which crosses a small river in Rockbridge County, Virginia, 13 miles southwest of Lexington. Height of arch, 215 feet. Similar bridges exist in Walker County, northern Alabama; in California; and elsewhere in the United States.

Nature and Art. A novel by Mrs. Inchbald, published in 1796.

Natürliche Tochter (nä-tür'lich-e toch'ter), **Die.** [G., 'The Illegitimate Daughter.'] A play by Goethe, performed at Weimar, April, 1803. It was to have formed the first part of a trilogy, and relates to the French Revolution and the state of affairs which led to it.

Naucratis (nâ'kra-tis). [Gr. Ναύκρατις.] In ancient geography, a city in Egypt, situated on the Nile in the Delta, about midway between Cairo and Alexandria, near the modern village of Nebireh. It is believed to have been founded by Milesian colonists not later than the 7th century B. C., and was described by Athenæus and Herodotus as celebrated for its potters and florists. The site remained unknown till it was discovered by Petrie in 1884. The very extensive and important remains that have been excavated, especially under the direction of Petrie and of Gardner, include ruins of the famous Hellenium (a temple owned by the Greeks in common), temples of Zeus, Hera, and Aphrodite (all known in history), and pieces of pottery in great variety and profusion.

Naudé (nō-dā'), **Gabriel.** Born at Paris, 1600: died at Abbeville, France, 1653. A French scholar and librarian, the collector of the Mazarin Library.

Naudet (nō-dā'), **Joseph.** Born at Paris, Dec. 8, 1786: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1878. A French historical scholar. He wrote a history of the Gothic monarchy in Italy, works on Roman history and administration, etc.

Nauen (nou'en). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 24 miles west-northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), 8,120.

Naufragium Joculare (nâ-frā'ji-um jok-ū-lā'-rẹ̄). [L., 'The Merry Shipwreck.'] A Latin academical comedy by Abraham Cowley, acted at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1638.

Naugatuck (nâ'gạ-tuk). A town in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Naugatuck River 15 miles north-northwest of New Haven. Population (1890), 6,218.

Nauheim, or **Bad Nauheim** (bäd nou'him). A small watering-place in the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, 17 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is noted for its salt baths.

Naumann (nou'män), **Emil.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1827: died at Dresden, June 23, 1888. A German composer and writer on music, son of M. E. A. Naumann. Among his works is an illustrated history of music.

Naumann, Johann Friedrich. Born at Ziebigk, near Köthen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1780: died there, Aug. 15, 1857. A German ornithologist, professor and inspector of the ornithological museum of the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen. His chief work is "Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands" ("Natural History of the Birds of Germany," 1820-66).

Naumann, Johann Gottlieb or **Amadeus.** Born at Blasewitz, near Dresden, April 17, 1741: died at Dresden, Oct. 23, 1801. A German composer of operas and sacred music. He was a pupil of Tartini at Padua and Padre Martini at Bologna. His chief operas are "Amphion" (1776), "Cora" (1780), "Gustav Wasa" (1780), and "Orpheus" (1785).

Naumann, Karl Friedrich. Born at Dresden, May 30, 1797: died there, Nov. 26, 1873. A German mineralogist and geologist, son of J. G. Naumann. He was professor of mineralogy and geognosy at Leipsic 1842-71. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Geognosie" ("Manual of Geognosy," 1850-53), etc.

Naumann, Moritz Ernst Adolf. Born at Dresden, Oct. 7, 1798: died at Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 19, 1871. A German physician, son of J. G. Naumann. He was professor at Bonn from 1828. His works include "Handbuch der medizinischen Klinik" (1829-39), etc.

Naumburg (noum'börG), or **Naumburg-on-the-Saale** (zä'le). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 27 miles southwest of Leipsic. It has trade in wine, etc. The chief building is the cathedral. It was governed by bishops from the 11th to the 16th century, and passed from Saxony to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 19,793.

Naupactus. See *Lepanto.*

Nauplia (nâ'pli-ạ̈), Venetian **Napoli di Romania** (nä'pō-lē dē rō-mä-nē'ä). [Gr. Ναυπλία.] A seaport in the nomarchy of Argolis and Corinth, Greece, situated at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 25 miles south by west of Corinth. It was the port of the ancient Argos, and was the seat of the Greek government 1824-34. Population (1889), 5,459; commune, 10,879.

Nauplia, Gulf of, or **Argolic** (ar-gol'ik) **Gulf.** An arm of the Ægean Sea, east of the Peloponnesus, Greece: the ancient Argolicus Sinus. Length, about 30 miles.

Nausa. See *Niagusta.*

Nauset (nâ'set). [Pl., also *Nausetts.*] A tribe of North American Indians, which once lived on Cape Cod and the eastern part of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. They were subject in historic times to the Wampanoags, and early lost their identity.

Nausett Beach (nâ'set bēch). A long beach on the eastern coast of Cape Cod, southeastern Massachusetts.

Naushon (nâ-shon'). The largest of the Elizabeth Islands, situated northwest of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Nausicaa (nâ-sik'ạ̄-ạ̈). [Gr. Ναυσικάα.] In the Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians.

Nauvoo (nâ-vö'). A town in Hancock County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi 42 miles north of Quincy. It was founded in 1840 by the Mormons, who were expelled in 1846. It was the seat of the Icarian community 1850-57. Population (1890), 1,208.

Navajo (nav'ạ-hō), or **Tennai** (the name used by themselves). [Origin of the name doubtful.] The leading tribe of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Since first known they have occupied the country on and south of the San Juan River in northern New Mexico and Arizona, and extended into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded on all sides by the cognate Apache tribes, except on the north, where they met the tribes of the Shoshonean family. At present the Navajo are on the reservation bearing their name in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. See *Athapascan.*

Naval Academy, United States. An institution for the training of naval officers, situated at Annapolis, Maryland, under government control. It was founded in 1845 through the efforts of George Bancroft, then secretary of the navy. The number of cadets is one for each member of the House of Representatives (the members appointing them), one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. The course is six years.

Navan (nav'an). A small town in County Meath, Ireland, situated at the junction of the Blackwater and Boyne, 27 miles northwest of Dublin.

Navarete, Juan Fernandez. See *Navarrete.*

Navarino (nä-vä-rē'nō), or **Neocastro** (nā-ō-käs'trō), or **Pylos** (pē'los). A small seaport in the nomarchy of Messenia, Greece, situated on the Bay of Navarino in lat. 36° 54' N., long. 21° 43' E.

Navarino, Battle of. A battle fought Oct. 20, 1827, in which the English, French, and Russian fleets, united for the protection of Greece, entering the harbor of Navarino under the command of Codrington, annihilated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet.

Navarino, Bay of. A small bay west of Messenia, Greece.

Navarra y Rocafull (nä-vär'rä ē rō-kä-föl'), **Melchor de,** Duke of La Palata. Born in Aragon: died at Porto Bello, Isthmus of Panama, April 13, 1691. A Spanish administrator. He was vice-chancellor of Aragon and president of the royal council during the minority of Charles II. From Nov. 20, 1681, to Aug. 15, 1689, he was viceroy of Peru.

Navarre (na-vär'; F. pron. nä-vär'), Sp. **Navarra** (nä-vär'rä). 1. An ancient kingdom which comprised the modern province of Navarre in Spain and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées in France. It arose about 860, and under Sancho the Great (1000-1035) comprised also Aragon and Castile. On his death his dominions (Navarre, Castile, etc.) were separated. Navarre was later united to Aragon, and later still to France, from which it was separated in 1328. The part south of the Pyrenees was acquired by Spain in 1513. The part north of the Pyrenees was united with France under its king, Henry IV., in 1589.

2. A province of Spain. Capital, Pamplona. It is bounded by France on the north, Huesca and Saragossa on the east, Saragossa on the south, Logroño on the southwest, and Alava and Guipuzcoa on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 4,046 square miles. Population (1887), 304,122.

Navarrete (nä-vär-rā'tā). A place near Logroño, in Spain, from which the battle of Nájera is sometimes named.

Navarrete, Domingo Fernandez. Born in Spain about 1610: died in Santo Domingo, 1689. A Spanish missionary, author of a work on China ("Tratados históricos," etc., 1676). He was archbishop of Santo Domingo from 1678. There is an English translation of his book in Churchill's "Voyages."

Navarrete, or **Navarete, Juan Fernandez,** surnamed **El Mudo** ('The Mute'). Born at Logroño, Spain, 1526: died about 1579. A Spanish painter of religious subjects.

Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de. Born at Avalos, Logroño, Nov. 8, 1765: died at Madrid, Oct. 8, 1844. A Spanish naval officer and historian. He attained the rank of captain in 1796, and subsequently held high offices in the department of marine. In 1789-93 he was commissioned to collect documents relating to the history of the Spanish navy. From 1823 he was director of the hydrographic department, and from 1824 director of the Madrid Academy of History. His principal works are "Colección de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del siglo XV., etc." (7 vols., 1825-37) and "Biblioteca marítima española" (posthumous, 1851). He planned and edited the first 4 volumes of the great collection of documents relating to Spanish history. During his later years he was a peer and senator.

Navarro, Mrs. See *Anderson, Mary Antoinette.*

Navas de Tolosa (nä'väs dā tō-lō'sä). A small village in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 43 miles north by east of Jaen. It is famous for the victory gained there, July 16, 1212, by the Christian forces of Spain over the Almohades under Mohammed, and followed by the breaking up of the Moorish empire in Spain.

Navesink (nav'e-singk), or **Neversink** (nev'-ėr-singk), **Highlands of.** A range of hills on the eastern coast of New Jersey, near Sandy Hook.

Navez (nä-vā'), **François Joseph.** Born at Charleroi, Belgium, 1787: died in 1869. A Belgian painter. He studied at Paris with David. He was director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels, [illegible] "Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca," [illegible] etc.

Navidad, La. See *La Navidad.*

Navigators' Islands. See *Samoan Islands.*

Nawanagar. See [illegible]

Náxera. See *Nájera.*

Naxos (nak'sos), or **Naxia** [illegible] 1. An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Cyclades, Greece, [illegible] lat. 37° N., long. [illegible] fertile of the Cyclades [illegible] was a member of the [illegible] but was subdued by [illegible] by the Venetians [illegible] 07, and was the center of a duchy until [illegible] Area, [illegible] square miles. Population, about [illegible]

2. The chief town of the island of Naxos, situated on the northwestern coast.

Naxos, or **Naxus** (nak'sus). In ancient geography, a seaport in Sicily, 26 miles northeast of Catania. It was the earliest Greek colony in Sicily (founded by Chalcis in 735 B. C.), and was destroyed by Dionysius 403 B. C.

Naxos, Duchy of. A Latin duchy founded by a Venetian in 1207. It comprised Naxos and other islands in the Ægean Sea. It was formally annexed by Turkey in 1579.

Nayarit (nä-yä-rēt'). A mountainous region of western Mexico, long forming the northern part of the state of Jalisco, but now included in the territory of Tepic.

Nayarits (nä-yä-rēts'), or **Coras** (kō'räs). A tribe of Mexican Indians in the mountainous region of the territory of Tepic, between Zacatecas and the Pacific. They belong to the Sonoran stock, are agriculturists and intelligent and bold warriors, and are passionately attached to independence. They were conquered by the Spaniards only in 1722, after a war of 20 years, and, though they subsequently received missionaries and government officers, they remained practically free. In 1873 they rebelled under Manuel Losada. They still number at least 30,000.

Nayler (nā'lėr), or **Naylor** (nā'lor). **James.** Born at Ardsley, Yorkshire, 1618: died in Huntingdonshire, 1660. A Puritan fanatic. He served as quartermaster in the Parliamentary army in 1642, and in 1651 became a Quaker. Under the delusion that he was a reincarnation of Christ, he entered Bristol Oct., 1656, on horseback, naked, in imitation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. On Dec. 16, 1656, he was convicted of blasphemy by Parliament. The punishment to which he was subjected brought about a recantation May 26, 1657.

Nazarene (naz-a-rēn'). An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine: a name given (in contempt) to Jesus (with the definite article), and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv. 5); hence, a Christian.

Nazarenes (naz-a-rēnz'). A sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the 4th century. They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth. Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionites.* Also *Nazareans.*

Nazareth (naz'a-reth), modern **En-Nasira** (en-nä-se'rä). In ancient geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, in lat. 32° 42' N., long. 35° 20' E. It is celebrated as the dwelling-place of Jesus during his childhood and early manhood. The Church of the Annunciation was founded by the empress Helena, but ruined in the middle ages and rebuilt later. It is well proportioned, and, while much of the architecture is new, it preserves interesting memorials of the past. In the crypt is the traditional place of the Annunciation. Population, 6,000 to 10,000.

Nazareth. A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, 56 miles north of Philadelphia. It is noted for its Moravian academy. Population (1890), 1,318.

Nazarites (naz'a-rīts). [From Heb. *nazar*, separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, religious devotees, set apart to the Lord by a special vow the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num. vi. They included [illegible] abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors, [illegible] from all approach to a dead body. The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life. They first appear in the time of the [illegible].

Naze (nāz), **The.** A cape at the eastern extremity of Essex, England, projecting into the North Sea 64 miles east-northeast of London.

Naze (nä'ze), **The,** or **Lindesnäs** (lin'des-näs). A cape at the southern extremity of Norway, projecting into the North Sea in lat. (of light-house) 57° 59' N., long. 7° 3' E.

Ndombe (n-dom'be), or **Bandombe** (bän-dom'be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, living in a low state of culture along the coast between Benguella and Mossamedes. They are nomadic, and speak a dialect of their own [illegible].

Ndonga (ndong'gä), or **Ondonga** (on-dong'gä). A country between Hereroland and the Kunene [illegible] turists. Ndonga is the principal tribe [illegible] kuanyama, Evale, Ekanda, [illegible].

Ndongo (n-dong'go). See [illegible].

Ndulu (n-dö'lö), or **Ondulu** (on-dö'lö). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled [illegible] of Bailundo: ethnically, linguistically, and politically allied with the Ovimbundu.

Neæra (nē-ē'rä). The name of a maiden in classical Latin pastoral poetry. Milton uses the name in "Lycidas," l. 69,

> To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
> Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair,

it is thought with reference to a woman loved by the Scottish poet Buchanan, to whose golden hair the latter makes frequent reference in his poems.

Neagh (nā; local pron. nā'ăch), **Lough.** A lake in Ulster, Ireland, 13 miles west of Belfast. It is the largest lake in the British Isles. Its outlet is by the Bann into the North Channel. Length, 16 miles. Area, 153 square miles.

Neal (nēl), **Daniel.** Born at London, Dec. 14, 1678: died at Bath, April 4, 1743. An English historian. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at the universities of Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he settled as an independent clergyman in London. He wrote a "History of New England" (1720), and (his chief work) the "History of the Puritans" (1732-38).

Neal, David Dolloff. Born at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20, 1837. An American figure-painter. He studied with Ainmuller and at the Royal Academy at Munich, and later with Alexander Wagner and Piloty. He resides principally at Munich. Among his works are "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio" (1876), "Oliver Cromwell visits John Milton" (1883).

Neal, John. Born at Portland, Maine, Aug. 25, 1793: died there, June 21, 1876. An American novelist, poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. Among his novels are "Seventy-Six" (1823), "Logan" (1823), and "Down-Easters" (1833).

Neal, Joseph Clay. Born at Greenland, N. H., Feb. 3, 1807: died at Philadelphia, July 18, 1847. An American humorist. He edited the "Pennsylvanian" at Philadelphia 1831-44. His works were collected in "Charcoal Sketches" (1837 and 1849), and "Peter Ploddy and other Oddities" (1844).

Neale (nēl), **John Mason.** Born at London, Jan. 24, 1818: died at East Grinstead, England, Aug. 6, 1866. An English hymnologist and ecclesiastical historian. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, in 1846. He belonged to the extreme High-church party; was inhibited by his bishop for 14 years; and was burned in effigy in 1857. He founded the sisterhood of St. Margaret. His contributions to modern hymnology are notable. He wrote "An Introduction to the History of the Holy Eastern Church" (1847-51), "Mediæval Hymns and Sequences" (1851), "Essays on Liturgiology" (1863), "Mediæval Preachers" (1857), "Hymns of the Eastern Church" (1862), etc. He also translated the medieval hymn "De contemptu mundi" by Bernard of Cluny, in several parts beginning "Brief life is here our portion," "Jerusalem the Golden," etc.

Neander (nē-an'dėr; G. pron. nā-än'der), **Joachim.** Born at Bremen about 1650: died there, 1680. A German hymn-writer.

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm (originally **David Mendel**). Born at Göttingen, Jan. 16, 1789: died at Berlin, July 14, 1850. A noted German Protestant church historian and theologian, of Hebrew descent: professor at Berlin from 1813. His chief work is "Allgemeine Geschichte der christlichen Religion und Kirche" ("General History of the Christian Religion and Church," 6 vols. 1825-52). Among his other works are "Geschichte der Pflanzung und Leitung der Kirche durch die Apostel" (1832-33), and "Das Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1837).

Neanderthal (nä-än'der-täl). A valley between Elberfeld and Düsseldorf, in Prussia. It is noted for the prehistoric skeleton discovered there in 1857.

> The celebrated Neanderthal skull (index 72), found near Düsseldorf in 1857, is less human and more simian in character than any other known skull, but is, nevertheless, classed by Hamy and De Quatrefages as belonging to their Canstatt type. Its prehistoric age is doubtful, and it would be unsafe to regard it as the type of a special race, since its characteristics . . . have been occasionally reproduced in modern times. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 106.

Neapolis (nē-ap'ō-lis). [Gr. Νεάπολις, new city.] In ancient geography, the name of various cities. (*a*) The modern Naples. (*b*) In Palestine, Shechem or Nablus. (*c*) In Macedonia, the seaport of Philippi.

Nearchus (nē-är'kus). [Gr. Νέαρχος.] Born in Crete: lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A Macedonian officer, a friend of Alexander the Great. He was commander of the fleet in its voyage from the mouth of the Indus to that of the Euphrates [illegible]. An account of his voyage is given by Arrian in his work on India.

Neath (nēth). A town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on the Neath, near its mouth, 7 miles east-northeast of Swansea. It has manufactures [illegible]. Population (1891), 11,[illegible].

Nebaioth. See [illegible].

Nebi Yunus (ne-bē' yö-nös'). 1. A mound on the site of ancient Nineveh, particularly of the [illegible] (681-668 B. C.). It derives its name from the tradition of the Mohammedans that [illegible] buried there, the supposed site of his tomb being now occupied by a mosque.

2. A place in Palestine, near the village of Halhul, which is also supposed to be the site of the tomb of Jonah.

Nebo (nē'bō). [Assyro-Babylonian *Nabû.*] One of the principal gods of the Babylonians and Assyrians, son of Merodach (Marduk) and husband of Tashmet, the goddess who answers prayer. He was particularly the god of learning, and therefore the patron of the priests and scribes, as he is called the "creator of tablet-writing," the "wise god," the "god of open ears and wide mind." His principal sanctuary was Ezida, 'the eternal house,' at Borsippa (the temple described by Herodotus as that of Bel); but he had also in the temple of Merodach at Babylon (Esagila) a magnificently adorned chamber. Like Merodach, he was carried in procession through Babylon at the beginning of the year. He is mentioned with Bel (*i. e.* Bel-Merodach) in Isa. xlvi. 1.

Nebo, Mount, modern **Jebel Neba** (jeb'el nä'bä). In Bible geography, a summit of Abarim, Moab (2,643 feet), 7 miles northeast of the Dead Sea. It was the place of the death of Moses.

Nebraska (river). See *Platte.*

Nebraska (ne-bras'kä). One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 40° to 43° N., and from long. 95° 25' to 104° W. Capital, Lincoln; chief city, Omaha. It is bounded by South Dakota (partly separated by the Missouri) on the north, Iowa and Missouri (separated from both by the Missouri) on the east, Kansas and Colorado on the south, and Colorado and Wyoming on the west. It is traversed by the Platte. The surface is rolling. The State is especially fertile in the east. The chief industries are agriculture and grazing. It is one of the leading States in the production of corn. It has 90 counties, sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. It formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and of Missouri Territory; was settled at Bellevue in 1847; was made a Territory in 1854 (including portions of the present North and South Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado); and was admitted to the Union in 1867. The name is from that of the river. Area, 77,510 square miles. Population (1890), 1,058,910.

Nebraska City. The capital of Otoe County, Nebraska, situated on the Missouri 40 miles south of Omaha. Population (1890), 11,494.

Nebuchadnezzar (neb"ū-kad-nez'är), or **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rez'är). [Babylonian *Nabû-kuduri-uçur*, Nebo protect the boundary.] King of Babylonia 605–562 B. C., the chief ruler of the Neo-Babylonian empire, and one of the greatest monarchs of the ancient world. He distinguished himself as a general, while still crown prince, in the battle of Carchemish (which see) against the Egyptian king Necho in 605. On his return from this campaign his father, Nabopolassar, died, and he was proclaimed king. His conquest of Jerusalem and Judea is described under *Babylonian Captivity.* Tyre he took after a siege of 13 years (585-572). He invaded Egypt in 572, defeated Hophra (Apries), and set Amasis on the throne in his place: an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar informs us that four years afterward he had to subdue a rebellion of Amasis. Unlike most of the Assyrian conquerors, Nebuchadnezzar devoted his energies to the consolidation of his empire. The mighty canals and walls with which he surrounded Babylon, his magnificent palace (now represented by the ruins of al-Kasr, 'the castle') the so-called "hanging gardens of Semiramis" which he had constructed for his Median wife Amytis (Amitu), his restoration of many temples, especially Esagila in Babylon and Ezida in Borsippa, are described in the article *Babylon.* A full description of the buildings he carried out is given by himself in a long inscription comprising 620 lines. There is no mention in the cuneiform inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar's insanity as related in the Book of Daniel (iv. 26 ff.), but it has a certain parallel in the narrative of Abydenus (preserved by Eusebius), according to which the king once ascended the citadel of his palace and, inspired by a god, announced the fall of his empire.

Nebushazban (neb-u-shaz'ban). [Babylonian *Nabû-šêzib-anni*, Nebo preserve me.] The name of the captain of the eunuchs of Nebuchadnezzar, mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 13.

Nebuzaradan (neb-ū-zar'a-dan). [Babylonian *Nabû-zêr-iddina*, Nebo has given offspring.] The captain of the body-guard of Nebuchadnezzar who in 586 B. C. was left by him in Judea to finish the work of destruction, and, according to Jer. lii. 30, came in 582 again to Judea and carried away 745 more Judean captives.

Neches (nech'ez) **River.** A river in eastern Texas which flows into Sabine Lake. Length, about 350 miles.

Necho II. (nē'kō), or **Neku** (nē'kö). An Egyptian king of the 26th dynasty (about 610–595 or 599 B. C.), son of Psammetichus I. He defeated Josiah at Megiddo about 609, and was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish about 605. He sent a Phenician expedition to circumnavigate Africa.

> In B. C. 609 or 608 Neco, the son of Psamatik I., having recently ascended the Egyptian throne, made an expedition into Syria with the object of re-attaching to Egypt the entire tract between the "Torrens Ægypti" and the Euphrates. At first success crowned his efforts. Josiah, king of Judah, who had ventured to oppose him, was defeated and slain at Megiddo; Palestine was conquered and placed under a tributary king (Jehoiakim); Syria was overrun, and the Egyptian dominion established over the entire region extending northward from Egypt to Amanus, and eastward to the Euphrates and Carchemish. This

tract remained under the government of Neco for three years (B. C. 608–605). Phenicia must have submitted herself. *Rawlinson*, Phenicia, p. 165.

Nechtansmere (neċh'tanz-mēr). A place near Dunnichen, Forfarshire, Scotland. Here, in 685, the Picts totally defeated the Northumbrians under Egfrith.

Neckar (nek'kär). A river in Würtemberg and Baden: the Roman Nicer. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Rhine, which it joins at Mannheim, and is noted for its romantic scenery and for the production of wines in its valley. Heidelberg and Tübingen are on it. Length, 222 miles; navigable for large craft to Heilbronn.

Neckar. One of the four circles of Würtemberg, situated in the northwestern part. Area, 1,284 square miles. Population (1890), 665,049.

Necker (nek'ėr; F. pron. nā-kãr'), **Jacques.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 30, 1732: died at Coppet, Switzerland, April 9, 1804. A French statesman and financier. He was for a time a banker at Paris; became director of the treasury in 1776, and director-general of the finances in 1777; was dismissed from office in 1781; was recalled to office in 1788; convened the States-General in 1789; was dismissed July 11, 1789; was recalled in 1789; and finally resigned in Sept., 1790. He published "Compte rendu" (1781), "L'Administration de Necker" (1791), "Du pouvoir exécutif" (1792), "De la révolution française" (1796), etc.

Necker, Madame (**Susanne Curchod**). Born at Crassier, Switzerland, 1739: died at Coppet, Switzerland, May, 1794. The wife of J. Necker, and a leader in literary circles. She was at one time engaged to the historian Gibbon.

Neckham (nek'am), **Alexander.** Born at St. Albans, Herts, Sept., 1157: died at Kempsey, Worcestershire, 1217. An English scholar, foster-brother of Richard I. He was educated at St. Albans. In 1180 he was distinguished as a professor at Paris; in 1188 he became an Augustinian canon at Cirencester; and in 1213 he was elected abbot. He wrote scientific and grammatical treatises, Latin poems, theological works, commentaries on Aristotle, etc. His name was punned upon as *Nequam*.

Necklace, Diamond. See *Diamond Necklace Affair*.

Neco. See *Necho*.

Nedenäs, or **Nedenes** (nā'de-nās). A province in southern Norway. Area, 3,608 square miles. Population (1891), 81,043.

Nedim (ne-dēm'). See the extract.

> During the reign of Ahmed III. (1703–1730) flourished Nedīm, the greatest of all the poets of the old Ottoman school. Nedīm has a style that is entirely his own: it is altogether unlike that of any of his predecessors, whether Persian or Turkish, and no one has ever attempted to copy it. Through his ghazels, which are written with the most finished elegance in words of the truest harmony, sings a tone of sprightly gaiety and joyous lightheartedness, such as is not to be found in any other poet of his nation. His numerous kasidas, while they are more graceful, are hardly less brilliant than those of Nef'i, and are at the same time in truer taste and less burdened with obscure and far-fetched conceits. Little is known regarding his life, save that he resided at Constantinople, where the Grand Vezir, Ibrahīm Pasha, appointed him custodian of the library which he had founded, and that he was still alive in 1727. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 318.

Nedjed (ned'jed), or **Nejd** (nejd). A large region in central Arabia, lying between Shomer on the north and Dahna on the south. The surface is generally a plateau. It is inhabited chiefly by Wahhabees. See *Arabia*.

Ned Myers. A novel by Cooper, published in 1843.

Needham (nēd'am). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 11 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 3,035.

Needles (nē'dlz), **The.** A group of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, west of the Isle of Wight.

Neefe (nā'fe), **Christian Gottlieb.** Born at Chemnitz, Feb. 5, 1748: died Jan. 26, 1798. A German musician. His principal claim to notice is that he was the instructor of Beethoven at Bonn.

Neenah (nē'nä). A city in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, situated on Fox River 12 miles north of Oshkosh. Population (1890), 5,083.

Neer (nãr), **Aart van der.** Born about 1619: died after 1692. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Neer, Eglon Hendrik van der. Born at Amsterdam, 1643: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, May 3, 1703. A Dutch painter, son of Aart van der Neer.

Neerwinden (nãr'vin-den). A village in the province of Liège, Belgium, 31 miles east by south of Brussels. It is noted for two battles: here, July 29, 1693, the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England (this is also called the battle of Landen); and here, March 18, 1793, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg defeated the French under Dumouriez.

Nees von Esenbeck (nās fon ā'zen-bek), **Christian Gottfried.** Born in the Odenwald, Hesse, Feb. 14, 1776: died at Breslau, Prussia, March 16, 1858. A German botanist and zoölogist. He became professor of botany at Erlangen in 1818, at Bonn in 1819, and at Breslau in 1831. For political reasons he was deprived of his office in 1852. Among his works are "Handbuch der Botanik" (1820–21), and works on entomology, philosophy, etc.

Nefert (ne'fert). [Egypt., 'good' or 'beautiful.'] An Egyptian queen, wife of Amenemhat II. A life-size statue of her, in black granite, was found in the ruins of Tanis, Lower Egypt.

Nefert and **Ra-Hotep** (ra-ho'tep). Two remarkable statues of early Egyptian art, in the museum at Gizeh, Egypt. The figures are seated, carved in limestone, painted, and with inlaid eyes of glass and enamel, the effect being strangely lifelike. The prince wears a simple loin-cloth, the princess a close-fitting white garment with an elaborate necklace and a diadem. The statues came from the vestibule of a tomb at Meidum.

Nefertari (ne-fer-ta'ri) **Aahmes.** [Egypt., 'beautiful wife of Aahmes.'] An Egyptian queen, wife of Aahmes I. Her mummy-case, "one of the largest and most magnificent ever discovered," is in the museum at Gizeh.

> Not only in the rock-caves of Turah and Massarah, opposite to Memphis, but also on a number of public monuments in the interior of the sepulchral chambers of the Theban Necropolis, has the name of this queen been preserved, surrounded by laudatory inscriptions. Long after her decease, this great ancestress of the New Empire was venerated as a divine being, and her image was placed beside those of the eternal inhabitants of the Egyptian heaven. *Brugsch*, Egypt under the Pharaohs, p. 131.

Nefi (nef'ē). See the extract.

> During the reign of Ahmed I. (1603–1607), arose the second great light of old Turkish poetry. This was Nef'i of Erzerum, who is as much esteemed for the brilliancy of his kasidas, or eulogies, as Fuzuli is for the tenderness of his ghazels. Like him, he elaborated a style for himself, which found many imitators, the most successful of whom was Sabri. Unfortunately for himself, Nef'i was an able satirist: his scathing pen drew down upon him the enmity of certain great men, who prevailed upon Sultan Murad IV. to sanction his execution (1635). *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 315.

Negapatam (neg-a-pa-täm'). A seaport in the district of Tanjore, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 10° 45′ N., long. 79° 51′ E. Population (1891), 59,221.

Negaunee (ne-gâ'nē). A city in Marquette County, Upper Michigan, 11 miles west-southwest of Marquette. It is the center of an iron-mining district. Population (1890), 6,078.

Negley (neg'li), **James Scott.** Born in Pennsylvania, Dec., 1826. An American general in the Civil War. He defeated the Confederates at La Vergne, Tennessee, Oct. 7, 1862, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga.

Négrier (na-gre-a'), **François Oscar de.** Born at Belfort, 1839. A French general, distinguished in the operations in Tongking and Annam 1885.

Negritos (ne-grē'tōz). A diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches. Also *Negrillos*.

Negro, Rio. See *Rio Negro*.

Negro race. A race of which the physical characteristics are a large and strong skeleton, long and thick skull, prognathic jaws, skin from dark brown to black, woolly hair, thick lips, and a broad and flattened nose. It occupies in a compact mass the African continent south of the Sahara. The brown races of South Africa, the pygmies of central Africa, and the red-brown races of Sudan who live in the same area are comparatively few in number or are intimately mixed with the negro race. There is no racial difference between the Bantu, speaking languages derived from one mother tongue, and the negroes of Upper Guinea and the Sudan, who speak unconnected languages, nor is there much difference in custom. The non-Bantu languages of the Upper Guinea and Sudan negroes are called, in this work, the Negritic branch, and this word is also applied to the tribes. The negroes of North, Central, and South America have been deported from Africa. The Papuans and Negritos of Australasia, having all or most of the characteristics of the African negroes, are classed by some with these, by some apart. See *African ethnography* and *languages* (under *Africa*), *Bantu*, and *Hottentot-Bushman*.

Negropont. The modern name of Eubœa.

Negros (nā'grōs). One of the Philippine Islands, situated north of Mindanao. Length, about 130 miles. Population, over 200,000.

Nehavend (nä-hä-vend'). A place in Persia, 50 miles south of Hamadan, noted for the battle of 641 (642?), in which the Saracens totally defeated the Persians and overthrew the Persian kingdom.

Nehemiah (nē-hē-mī'ạ). [Heb., 'comforted by Yahveh.'] A Hebrew cup-bearer of Artaxerxes Longimanus of Persia, appointed governor of Judea 444 B. C. He rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, and restored the national worship. The authorship of a part of the Book of Nehemiah is ascribed to him.

Nehemiah, Book of. A book of the Old Testament, written probably in part by Nehemiah. See the extract.

> The book of Nehemiah, or, as we have now learned to call it, in accordance with the Hebrew usage, the joint book of Ezra and Nehemiah, which in all probability was also one book with Chronicles, carries down the list of high priests as far as Jaddua, who was in office at the time of Alexander (Neh. xii. 11). The book, therefore, was written, at the earliest, at the very end of the Persian period, though it incorporates earlier documents, such as the autobiography of Ezra and the memoir of Nehemiah. *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 140.

Neher (nā'her), **Bernhard von.** Born at Biberach, Würtemberg, Jan. 16, 1806: died at Stuttgart, Jan. 17, 1886. A German historical painter.

Neidhart von Reuenthal (nīt'härt fon roi'en-täl). Place and date of birth unknown: died at Vienna, date unknown. A Middle High German lyric poet of the 13th century. He was a Bavarian knight, took part in the crusade of Leopold II. of Austria 1217–19, and subsequently lived at Vienna at the court of Duke Frederick. His principal poems are dance-songs. He is the founder of the popular lyric poetry of the courts — poetry, namely, that found its material in the rude life and manners of the peasants who were held up to the ridicule of the nobles. His poems were published at Leipsic in 1858.

Neilgherry Hills. See *Nilgiri Hills*.

Neill (nēl), **Edward Duffield.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1823: died at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1893. An American historian. His works include "English Colonization of America" (1871) and other works on American colonial history, "Concise History of Minnesota" (1887), etc.

Neilson (nēl'son), **Adelaide.** Born at Leeds, Yorkshire, March 3, 1848: died at Paris, France, Aug. 15, 1880. A noted English actress. Her real name was Elizabeth Ann Brown, and, her mother having subsequently married a Mr. Bland, she was known as Lizzie Bland. At the age of 17 she made her début as Juliet. In 1870 she made a conspicuous success as Amy Robsart in London, and by 1878 she was the acknowledged queen of the English stage. In 1872 she was equally successful at Booth's Theater in New York. She made four visits to America, her last appearance there being on May 24, 1880.

Neilson (nēl'son), **James Branmont.** Born near Glasgow, June 22, 1792: died at Queen's Hill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Jan. 18, 1865. A British engineer and inventor. He invented the use of the hot blast in smelting-furnaces.

Neipperg (nīp'perG), Count **Adam Adalbert von.** Born April 8, 1775: died Feb. 22, 1829. An Austrian general and diplomatist. He married Maria Louisa after the death of Napoleon (1821).

Neisse (nīs'se). The name of three rivers of Germany, principally in Silesia. (*a*) Glatzer Neisse, joining the Oder 35 miles southeast of Breslau. Length, 120 miles. (*b*) Wüthende (Furious) Neisse, joining the Katzbach below Liegnitz. (*c*) Lausitzer or Görlitzer Neisse, joining the Oder 26 miles south of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Length, 140 miles.

Neisse. A fortified city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Biela and Glatzer Neisse, 46 miles south by east of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of an ancient principality of Neisse, repulsed the Hussites 1428, was taken by Frederick the Great in 1741 and made a strong fortress, was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1758, and was taken by the French June 16, 1807. Population (1890), 22,444.

Neith (nē'ith), or **Net** (net). [Gr. Νηΐθ, Egypt. *Net*.] In Egyptian mythology, a lofty personification of the female principle, the mother of the sun, unbegotten. She was the chief divinity of Saïs, single, supreme, and self-producing. She was identified by the Greeks with Athene. She was represented as a woman wearing the crown of Lower Egypt.

Neiva, or **Neyva** (nā-ē'vä). A town in the Republic of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena 125 miles southwest of Bogotá. Population, about 8,000.

Nejd. See *Nedjed*.

Nekayah, Princess. The sister of Rasselas, in Johnson's work of that name.

Nekrassoff, or **Nekrasoff** (nek-ra'sof), **Nikolai Alexeivitch.** Born in the government of Yaroslaff, Russia, Nov. 22 (O. S.), 1821: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 2[illegible] (O. S.), 18[illegible]. A distinguished Russian poet. He was educated at [illegible] school at St. Petersburg. [illegible] Academy [illegible] "Who can be Happy in Russia" [illegible] and "Russian Women." [illegible] poet of the people.

Nélaton (nā-la-tôṅ'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1807: died at Paris, Sept. 21, 1873. A noted French surgeon, [illegible] faculty of the [illegible]. His chief works [illegible].

Neleus (nē'lūs). In Greek mythology, a son of Poseidon and Tyro, twin brother of Pelias, and king of Pylos in Messenia. He was the father of Nestor.

Nellore (ne-lōr'), or **Nellur** (ne-lör'). 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 14° 30' N., long. 80° E. Area, 8,739 square miles. Population (1881), 1,220,236.—2. The capital of the district of Nellore, situated on the Pennair 95 miles north by west of Madras. Population (1881), 27,505.

Nelson (nel'sọn). A name given to the river Saskatchewan in the lower part of its course.

Nelson. A seaport at the northern end of South Island, New Zealand, situated in lat. 41° 15' S., long. 173° 17' E. (lighthouse). Population (1889), 7,733.

Nelson, Horatio, first Viscount Nelson. Born at Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, England, Sept. 29, 1758: died on board the Victory at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy in 1770 and was made post-captain at the age of twenty-one, serving in the American war. At the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was made captain of the Agamemnon in the Mediterranean, serving first under Lord Hood and afterward under Admiral Hotham. On Feb. 14, 1797, under Admiral Jervis (later Lord St. Vincent), he fought in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. In May, 1798, he was sent by Lord St. Vincent to intercept Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. In this he failed, but destroyed the French fleet at anchor in the harbor of Abukir, Aug. 1–2. This engagement is called "the battle of the Nile." He retired to Naples, where he became involved in political complications and in an intrigue with the wife of Sir William Hamilton, British envoy to Naples. In 1800 he returned to England and was made vice-admiral and a peer. The battle of Copenhagen was fought April 2, 1801, in order to destroy the coalition of the northern powers known as the (second) Armed Neutrality. Nelson was made a viscount after Copenhagen. The French fleet under Admiral Villeneuve left Toulon in March, 1805, and sailed to the West Indies with the intention of drawing off the English fleet and returning to support Napoleon's projected invasion of England. Nelson followed, and, after Napoleon's plan had been thwarted by the hesitancy of Villeneuve, fought the French-Spanish fleet off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. He hoisted the signal "England expects that every man will do his duty" at the beginning of this fight.

Nelson, Samuel. Born at Hebron, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1792: died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1873. An American jurist. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York 1831–37, and chief justice 1837–45; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1845–72; and a member of the joint high commission to settle the Alabama claims in 1871.

Nelson, Thomas. Born at Yorktown, Va., Dec. 26, 1738: died in Hanover County, Jan. 4, 1789. An American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 as delegate to Congress from Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War, and became governor of Virginia in 1781.

Nelson, William. Born at Maysville, Ky., 1825: killed at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862. An American general in the Civil War. He entered the navy in 1840 and was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War he organized camps in Kentucky for mustering Union soldiers. He was made brigadier-general in 1861, commanded the second division of Buell's army at the battle of Shiloh, and afterward took command at Louisville. He was made major-general of volunteers in July, 1862. He was shot and killed in an altercation with General Jefferson C. Davis.

Nelson Monument. A Corinthian column of granite, [illegible] feet high, on a square pedestal, standing in Trafalgar Square, London. It bears [illegible] of the admiral, 17 feet high; and on the sides of the pedestal [illegible] portraying his chief exploits. Around the pedestal are placed four colossal reposing lions in bronze by Landseer.

Nemausus (ne-mâ'sus). The Roman name of Nimes.

Nemea (nē'mē-ä). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a valley in Argolis, Greece, 11 miles southwest of Corinth. It is noted as the scene of the Nemean games, and in legend as the haunt of the Nemean lion.

Nemean games (nē'mē-an or nē-mē'an gāmz). One of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were [illegible] at Nemea in the second and fourth year of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus. [illegible] parsley.

Nemesianus (nē'me-si-ā'nus), **Marcus Aurelius Olympius.** Born probably at Carthage: lived at the close of the 3d century. A Roman poet. Fragments of his "Cynegetica" have been edited by Haupt (1838).

> In the time of Carus and his sons M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus of Carthage wrote his didactic poem [illegible] bucolic essay, but proves considerably inferior even to this very mediocre model.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Roman Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 289.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis). [Gr. Νέμεσις.] In Greek mythology, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous, or was too much uplifted by his prosperity, should be reduced or punished: she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes Nemesis was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with Adrasteia, the goddess of the inevitable.

Nemesius (nẹ-mē'si-us). [Gr. Νεμέσιος.] Lived in the last part of the 4th century. A theologian, bishop of Emesa: author of a Greek treatise "On the Nature of Man."

Nemetes (nẹ-mē'tēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Nemetes*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Νεμῆτοι*: of Gallic origin.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated at the left side of the middle Rhine, east of the Vosges, in the region about Spires, where they still remained after the defeat of Ariovistus (B. C. 58). They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Nemi (nā'mē), **Lake of.** A small lake 17 miles southeast of Rome, noted for its beauty: the ancient Lacus Nemorensis. It is an extinct crater in the Alban Mountains.

Nemo (nē'mō). [L., 'no one.'] The signature of Hablot Knight Browne to the first two plates illustrating the "Pickwick Papers," which he afterward changed to "Phiz."

Nemours (ne-mör'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Loing 45 miles south-southeast of Paris. Population (1891), 4,507.

Nemours, Duc de (**Gaston de Foix**). Born in 1489: died April 11, 1512. A celebrated French general. He was the son of Jean de Foix, vicomte de Narbonne, and Marie d'Orléans, sister of Louis XII. He was created duc de Nemours in 1505. In 1512 he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Spaniards in Italy, and was killed in the pursuit after a great victory won by him at Ravenna, April 11, 1512.

Nemours, Duc de (Prince **Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans**). Born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. The second son of Louis Philippe. He served as general in the French army, and took part in the expeditions against Constantine (Algeria) 1836–37. From 1848 to 1870 he lived in England, and from 1870 to 1886 in France. He was expelled from the army in 1886. He lived subsequently in Belgium.

Nemours, Edict of. A treaty concluded in 1585 at Nemours, between Henry III. and the chiefs of the League.

Nen (nen), or **Nene** (nēn). A river in the eastern counties of England. It flows into the Wash 9 miles west-northwest of King's Lynn. Length, 90–100 miles.

Nena Sahib. See *Nana Sahib.*

Nenagh (nē'nä; local pron. nē'naċh). A town in County Tipperary, Ireland, situated 22 miles northeast of Limerick. Population (1891), 4,722.

Nennius (nen'i-us). The reputed author of the "Historia Britonum," written probably in the 9th century.

Neoplatonists (nē-ọ-plā'tọ-nists). ['New Platonists.'] The believers in a system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the 3d century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy of Philo, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the 6th century.

Neoptolemus (nē-op-tol'ẹ-mus), or **Pyrrhus** (pir'us). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek legend, a son of Achilles and Deidameia (or, according to some, Iphigenia), one of the heroes of the Trojan war. He was one of the band which was concealed in the wooden horse by means of which the city was captured, slew Priam, and married Andromache, the widow of Hector. He was later in Epirus, whence he carried off [illegible] and plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He [illegible]. At Delphi he was worshiped as a hero and was said to have protected that shrine from the Gauls.

Neoptolemus. Killed about 321 B.C. A Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great.

Neosho (nẹ-ō'shō). A river in southeastern Kansas and Indian Territory, which joins the Arkansas near Fort Gibson. Length, 300–400 miles.

Neot (nē'ot or nēt), Saint. A hermit of the 9th century, whose life, written by a monk of the abbey of St. Neot, is thought to have furnished material for the history of Alfred.

> The St. Neot mentioned in this argument was a kinsman of King Alfred's who, first bred to arms, renounced the the world, taught at Glastonbury, visited Rome, and desiring pious solitude became a hermit in the woods of Cornwall. After seven years he visited the Pope again, returned to his hermitage, converted it into a small monastic house of which he was the first abbot, where also he is said to have been sometimes visited by Alfred, and died in 877. In 974 his bones were carried to the newly-founded monastery of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and after that date his life was written. *Morley*, English Writers, II. 295.

Nepal (ne-pâl'), or **Nipal** (nē-pâl'), or **Nepaul** (ne-pâl'). A country in Asia, situated mainly on the southern slope of the Himalaya system. Capital, Khatmandu. It is bounded by Tibet on the north, Sikhim on the east, and British India on the south and west. It is governed by a maharaja and prime minister. The ruling people are the Ghurkas. The religion is Buddhism (blended with Hinduism) and Hinduism. Nepal was conquered by the Hindus in the 14th century, and by the Ghurkas in the 18th century, and was at war with the British in 1814–15. Area, about 54,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 2,000,000–3,000,000.

Nephele (nef'e-lē). [Gr. Νεφέλη, a cloud.] In Greek legend, the wife of Athamas and mother of Phrixus and Helle.

Nephelococcygia (nef″e-lō-kok-sij'i-ạ̈). [Gr. *Νεφελοκοκκυγία*, Cuckootown-in-the-clouds.] A fictitious city, referred to in the "Birds" by Aristophanes.

Nepomuk (nā'pō-mök), Saint **John of.** Born at Pomuk, Bohemia: thrown into the Moldau in 1393 (in legend 1383). A Bohemian ecclesiastic, patron saint of Bohemia.

Nepos (nē'pos), **Cornelius.** Born probably at Verona, Italy: lived in the 1st century B. C. A Roman historian, a friend of Cicero. See the extract.

> His life may be said to fall between 655/99 and 730/24. Besides erotic poems, three books of Chronica were his earliest work, but he seems also to have written a geographical treatise. His other writings show that he was influenced by Varro, for they were directed to the history of manners and customs and had a biographical and moral tendency. In this way he wrote five books of Exempla, and the elaborate biographies of Cato the Elder and Cicero, and especially his last and most comprehensive work, "De viris illustribus," in at least sixteen books, in which the lives of Romans and foreigners were placed in parallel juxtaposition. The parts of it which we possess, the work "De excellentibus ducibus exterarum gentium," and the biographies of Cato and of Atticus (being an extract from his work "De historicis latinis"), are often more valuable for their lucidity of arrangement, unpretentious tone, and fair and sympathetic judgments; but they hardly attain even a moderate level of accuracy and trustworthiness as historical essays, and are equally inferior in style, owing to the frequency of popular and colloquial idioms.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [I. 341.

Nepos, Julius. Killed at Salona, Dalmatia, 480. Emperor of the West 474–475. He was appointed emperor by Leo I., emperor of the East. He was defeated and deposed by Orestes, who raised his own son Romulus Augustulus to the throne.

Neptune (nep'tūn). [From L. *Neptunus*, a sea-god.] 1. In Roman mythology, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.

2. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, but invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in 84 years, was discovered in 1781, but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the 18th century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following 20 years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find its position was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned to it a position within the boundaries of a not very large region. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the star Aug. 4 and 12, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet; while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune Sept. 23, 1846. A satellite to Neptune was detected in Oct., 1846, by Lassell: its period of revolution is 5d. 21h. 8m., and its maximum elongation 18″. The name Neptune was conferred by Encke. The diameter of the planet is 37,000 miles; its distance from the sun is about 2,800,000,000 miles; and its period of revolution is about 164 years.

Nequam. See *Neckham.*

Nera (nā'rä). A small river in Italy, a tributary of the Tiber. Terni is situated on it.

Nérac (nā-rák'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Baïse

65 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Before its capture by Louis XIII. it was important as a Huguenot center. Population (1891), commune, 6,909.

Nerbudda (nėr-bud'dä), better **Narbada** (när-bä'dä), or **Narmada** (när-mä'dä). A river of India which flows into the Gulf of Cambay about lat. 21° 35′ N. It is one of the most sacred rivers of India. Length, about 800 miles; navigable about 90 miles.

Nerbudda. A division of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 17,513 square miles. Population (1881), 1,763,105.

Nereids (nē'rẹ-idz). In Greek mythology, sea-nymphs, the daughters of Nereus (whence the name) and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other sea-monsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

Nereid Friezes. Four friezes from the Nereid monument at Xanthus in Lycia, now in the British Museum. The widest frieze represents a battle between Greeks and Asiatics; the others represent episodes of war, the chase, banquet, and sacrifice.

Nereus (nē'rūs). [Gr. Νηρεύς.] In Greek mythology, a sea-god, son of Pontus and Gæa, husband of Doris, and father of the fifty Nereids.

Nergal (nėr'gäl). One of the twelve great gods of the Babylonians and Assyrians, mentioned in 2 Ki. xvii. 30 as the deity of Cuthah, a statement fully confirmed by the cuneiform inscriptions. See *Cuthah*. He is primitively, like Adar, the sun-god in his destructive aspect. This is supposed to be expressed in his name, Nergal (Akkadian *Ne-uru-gal*), 'lord of the great city,' *i. e.* the grave. Both were, however, chiefly considered as the divinities of war and the chase. Nergal was represented under the symbol of colossal lions, which guarded the entrance of the Assyro-Babylonian temples and palaces.

Nergalsharezer (nėr″gäl-sha-rē'zėr). [Babylonian *Nergal-shar-uçur*, Nergal protect the king.] **1.** The name of a Babylonian general (Jer. xxxix. 3) and of a chief of the Magi (Jer. xxxix. 3, 13). —**2.** A Babylonian king who ruled 560–556 B. C., between Evil Merodach and Nabonidus. He was son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar.

Neri (nā'rē), **Filippo de'** (Saint **Philip Neri**). Born at Florence, July 22, 1515: died at Rome, May 25, 1595. An Italian ecclesiastic, noted as the founder of the Congregation of the Oratory. He was canonized in 1622.

Neri (nā'rē), **The.** [It., 'the Blacks.'] See *Bianchi*.

Nerissa (nẹ-ris'sä). A character in Shakspere's play "The Merchant of Venice": the clever companion and attendant of Portia, who mimics her mistress with a good deal of adroitness.

Nero (nē'rō) (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus,** later **Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus**). Born at Antium, Italy, Dec. 15, 37 A. D.: committed suicide near Rome, June 9, 68. Roman emperor 54–68, son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina (daughter of Germanicus). He was adopted by his stepfather, the emperor Claudius, in 50, and in 53 married Octavia, the daughter of Claudius by Messalina. In 54 Claudius was poisoned by Agrippina, who caused her son to be proclaimed to the exclusion of Britannicus, the son of Claudius. His former tutors, the philosopher Seneca and Burrus, commander of the pretorian guards, were placed at the head of the government, and the early years of his reign were marked, on the whole, by clemency and justice. He caused his rival Britannicus to be removed by poison in 55. In 59 he procured the assassination of his mother, of whose control he had become impatient. Burrus died in 62, whereupon Seneca retired from public life. Freed from the restraint of his former advisers, he gave free rein to a naturally tyrannical and cruel disposition. He divorced Octavia in order to marry Poppaea, and shortly afterward put Octavia to death (62). Poppaea ultimately died from the effects of a kick administered by her brutal husband. Having been accused of kindling the fire which in 64 destroyed a large part of Rome, he sought to divert attention from himself by ordering a persecution of the Christians, whom he accused of having caused the conflagration. He put Seneca to death in 65, and 66–68 visited Greece, where he competed for the prizes as a musician and charioteer in the religious festivals. He was overthrown by a revolt under Galba, and stabbed himself to death with the assistance of his secretary.

> But the imperial Reign of Terror was limited to a comparatively small number of families in Rome. The provinces were undoubtedly better governed than in the later days of the Republic, and even in Rome itself the commonest people strewed flowers on the grave of Nero.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 6.

Nero, Caius Claudius. A Roman consul 207 B. C. He marched against Hasdrubal, and (with Livius) defeated him in the battle of the Metaurus in 207.

Nero, Emperor of Rome. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1675.

Nero of the North. A name given, on account of his cruelty, to Christian II., king of Denmark and Norway (and in his early years of Sweden).

Néron (nā-rôṅ'). An opera by Rubinstein, produced at Hamburg in 1879.

Nero's Persecution of Christians. A painting by W. von Kaulbach. The emperor stands with a company of kindred spirits on a terrace in his gardens, receiving homage as a god, while a group of elderly men and another of German soldiers look on with sorrow. In the foreground a body of Christians is undergoing martyrdom, among them St. Peter, crucified head down, and St. Paul, who breaks from his executioner and makes a passionate protest against the outrages being enacted.

Nertchinsk (ner-chinsk'). A town in Transbaikalia, Russia, situated on the Nertcha about lat. 52° N. The treaty of Nertchinsk, regulating the boundary between China and Russia, was signed here in 1689. Population, 4,535.

Nertchinskii-Zavod (ner-chin'skiy-zä-vod'). A town in Transbaikalia, Siberia, situated near the Argun about 140 miles east-southeast of Nertchinsk. It is the center of a silver- and gold-mining region.

Nerthus (nėr'thus). According to Tacitus, a German goddess of fertility and growth: also called *Hertha*. The seat of her worship was an island which has not been identified.

Nerva (nėr'vä), **Marcus Cocceius.** Born 32 A. D.: died Jan. 27, 98. Roman emperor 96–98. He was consul with Vespasian in 71 and with Domitian in 90, and was raised to the throne by the murderers of the latter. He was a mild and just ruler. He adopted Trajan as his successor.

Nerval, Gérard de. See *Gérard de Nerval*.

Nervi (ner'vē). A town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 6 miles east of Genoa. It is a sea-bathing and winter health-resort.

Nervii (nėr'vi-ī). An ancient people of the Belgic Gauls, dwelling in the neighborhood of the Sambre. They were defeated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C.

Nesle (nāl). A town in the department of Somme, France, 28 miles east-southeast of Amiens. It was important in former times under the sieurs of Nesle. Population (1891), commune, 2,393.

Ness (nes), **Loch.** A lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 6 miles southwest of Inverness. Its outlet is by the Ness into Moray Firth. Length, 22½ miles.

Nesselrode (nes'sel-rō-de), Count **Karl Robert.** Born at Lisbon, Dec. 14, 1780: died at St. Petersburg, March 23, 1862. A Russian statesman and diplomatist. He directed the foreign policy of Russia (nearly all the time as minister of foreign affairs) 181[illegible]–'56. He conducted the negotiations of 181[illegible]–15, signed the peace of Paris in 1814; was at the congresses of Vienna 1814–15, Aix-la-Chapelle 1818, Laibach, 1821, etc.; was made chancellor in 1844; and concluded the peace of Paris in 185[illegible].

Nessler (nes'ler), **Victor.** Born at Baldenheim, Alsace, Jan. 28, 1841. A German composer and conductor. Among his operas are "Dornröschens Brautfahrt" (1868), "Irmingard" (18[illegible]), "Der Rattenfänger von Hameln" (1879), "Der wilde Jäger" (1881), "Der Trompeter von Säckingen" (1884), "Otto der Schütz" (1886), etc.

Nessus (nes'us). [Gr. Νέσσος.] In Greek legend, a centaur slain by Hercules. He carried Deianira, Hercules's wife, across the Evenus, but when he attempted to run away with her, Hercules shot him with a poisoned arrow. He declared to Deianira that his blood would preserve her husband's love, and she took some of it with her. Later she steeped in it a garment in which Hercules offered sacrifice, and by which he was poisoned from the venom of his own arrow; the garment clung to his flesh, which was torn off with it. Lichas, who brought the shirt, was cast by the raging hero into the sea, and Deianira hanged herself. Hercules erected and ascended a pile of wood, had it set on fire, and was carried off from it to Olympus.

Nest of Nobles, A. A novel by Turgenieff, published in England under the name of "Liza."

Nestor (nes'tor). [Gr. Νέστωρ.] In Greek legend, a king of Pylus, and son of Neleus, famous as the oldest counselor of the Greeks before Troy.

Nestorians (nes-tō'ri-anz). **1.** The followers of Nestorius. They denied the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possessed two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral. After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the [illegible] school at Edessa, Nisibis, and Seleucia, [illegible] were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they firmly established themselves. Later they spread to India, Bactria, and [illegible] China. About 1400 the greater part of them [illegible] perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the 16th century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics. These are called *Chaldeans*. See def. 2. **2.** A modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination. They number about [illegible], are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of [illegible]) and 18 bishops, [illegible] 7 sacraments, administer communion in both kinds, and have many fasts. Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India, but since the middle of the 17th century these are said to have become Monophysites.

Nestorius (nes-tō'ri-us). Died after 439. Patriarch of Constantinople 428–431. He was deposed by the Council of Ephesus on account of heresy. See *Nestorians*.

Nestucca (nez-tuk'ä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on Nestucca River, western Oregon: now on the Grand Ronde reservation, Oregon. See *Salishan*.

Netherlands (neᴛʜ'ėr-landz). The Low Countries: Holland and Belgium. The former now retains the name Netherlands. See below.

Netherlands, D. **Nederlanden** (nā'der-län-den), G. **Niederlande** (nē'der-län-de), F. **Pays-Bas** (pā-ē-bä'): often called **Holland** (hol'and). A kingdom of western Europe. Capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west and north, Prussia on the east, and Belgium on the south. The surface is generally flat, the land having in many parts been reclaimed from the sea. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, and Schelde. The leading occupations are commerce, raising of live stock, agriculture, and manufactures. The kingdom has 11 provinces: North Holland, South Holland, Zealand, North Brabant, Utrecht, Limburg, Gelderland, Overyssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Friesland. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king and States-General composed of an upper chamber of 50 and a lower chamber of 100 members. The inhabitants, generally called *Dutch*, are chiefly of Low German race (three branches: Frankish, Saxon, and Frisian). The prevailing language is Dutch, and the prevailing religions Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic. The chief colonial possessions are the Dutch East Indies (including Java, the Moluccas, parts of Borneo, New Guinea, Sumatra, and Celebes, and smaller islands) and the Dutch West Indies (including Dutch Guiana and Curaçao, with its dependencies). The country was inhabited by various German peoples in Roman times. In the middle ages the region at present included in the Netherlands and Belgium was divided among Brabant, Flanders, Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, and other duchies, counties, etc. It was united with Burgundy in the 14th and 15th centuries, passed to the Hapsburg family in 1477, and thence later to Spain. The following are the leading later events: [illegible] Reformation under Charles V.; outbreak of the revolution under William of Orange; [illegible] Duke of Alva 1567; [illegible] Ghent [illegible]; provinces united in the union of Utrecht [illegible]; truce concluded 1609; war renewed 1621; independence of the Dutch republic acknowledged 1648; [illegible] greatest prosperity middle of 17th century; [illegible] England under William III.; [illegible] 1794–95; converted into the Batavian Republic [illegible]; kingdom under Louis Bonaparte 1806; [illegible] 1810; 1815 union with Belgium in the kingdom of the Netherlands; 1830 revolution in Belgium; [illegible] the war; 183[illegible] settlement with Belgium; 18[illegible] the constitution was revised in 1887. Area [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 4,[illegible]. Area of colonial possessions, [illegible] square miles; approximate population, [illegible].

Netherlands, Austrian. The name given to the Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria in 1713–14. There was an unsuccessful revolt in 1789–90. The provinces were conquered by France in 1794, and ceded to France in 1797. See *Belgium*.

Netherlands, Spanish. The name given to the provinces (nearly corresponding to the present Belgium) retained by Spain in the Dutch war of liberation. They were ceded to Austria in 1713–14.

Néthou (nā-tö'), **Pic de.** The highest peak of the Pyrenees. It is in the Maladetta group in Spain. Height, 11,170 feet.

Netley (net'li). A village 3 miles southeast of Southampton, England: noted for its military hospital and ruined abbey.

Netscher (nets'cher), **Kaspar** or **Gaspar.** Born at Heidelberg, 1639: died at The Hague, Jan. 15, 1684. A Dutch genre- and portrait-painter, a pupil of Koster and Gerard Terburg. He lived at The Hague from the time of his marriage in 1659.

Nettement ([illegible]), **Alfred François.** Born at Paris, July [illegible], 180[illegible]: died at Paris, Nov. [illegible], 1869. A French historian and publicist. He wrote [illegible] (18[illegible]), etc.

Nettleship (net'l-ship), **Henry.** Born [illegible], Northamptonshire, May 5, 1839: died at Oxford, July 10, 1893. An English [illegible]

Nettleship, Richard Lewis. [illegible] died on the [illegible] Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1892. An English [illegible] classical tutor [illegible] Oxford. He was well known [illegible] a storm while climbing Mont Blanc.

Nettleton (net'l-ton), **Asahel.** Born at North Killingworth, Conn., April 21, 1783: died at East Windsor, Conn., May 16, 1844. An American Congregational clergyman and revivalist. He published "Village Hymns" (1824), etc.

Netzahualcoyotl (nāt-zä-wäl-kō-yot'l). Born about 1403: died about 1470. An Indian chief of Tezcuco, Mexico, son of Ixtlilxochitl. In his youth the chieftainship was overthrown and his father killed by the Tepanecs. After many remarkable adventures Netzahualcoyotl, aided by the Mexicans and others, recovered his place in 1430, killing Maxtla, the usurping chief. Thereafter he ruled with great wisdom. He is said to have established a body of wise men, or learned society, and to have built a temple to the invisible supreme deity, forbidding human sacrifices in it. He was known as a sage and poet, and writings, said to be his, are preserved in Spanish translations. The accounts of Netzahualcoyotl rest mainly on the authority of the Tezcucan historian Ixtlilxochitl, and should be received with caution. Also written *Nezahualcoyotl*, etc.

Netze (net'se). A river in Posen and Brandenburg, Prussia, which joins the Warthe near Landsberg. Length, about 200 miles.

Neubrandenburg (noi-brän'den-börg). [G., 'New Brandenburg.'] A town in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, situated on the Tollensesee 72 miles north of Berlin. It has considerable trade in wool. Population (1890), 9,323.

Neuburg (noi'börg). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 28 miles north-northeast of Augsburg. It was the capital of the former principality of Pfalz-Neuburg. The church is a Cistercian foundation of 1471, with beautiful details. Part of the abbey buildings serves as a hunting-box for the emperor. Population (1890), 7,[illegible].

Neuchâtel, formerly **Neufchâtel** (nė-shä-tel'), G. **Neuenburg** (noi'en-börg). ['New castle.'] **1.** A canton of Switzerland. It is bounded by Bern on the northeast, France on the northwest, Vaud on the south, and the Lake of Neuchâtel (separating it from Fribourg and Vaud) on the southeast, and is traversed by the Jura. It is noted for the manufacture of watches, lace, etc. It has 5 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is French; the prevailing religion Protestant. Neuchâtel was ceded to Prussia in 1713, was given to Berthier as a principality in 1806, became in 1815 a canton of the Swiss Confederation, and a principality under the suzerainty of Prussia, and revolted from Prussia in 1848. The King of Prussia renounced his rights in 1857. Area, 312 square miles. Population (1888), 108,153. **2.** The capital of the canton of Neuchâtel, situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel in lat. 46° 59′ N., long. 6° 55′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Its abbey church (Temple du Haut) was founded in the 12th century. It has a castle, a college (with valuable collections), a picture-gallery, and various charitable institutions. Population (1888), [illegible].

Neuchâtel, Lake of. [F. *Lac de Neuchâtel*, G. *Neuenburgersee*.] A lake in western Switzerland, bordering on the cantons of Neuchâtel, Bern, Fribourg, and Vaud: the Roman Lacus Eburodunensis. It receives the Orbe, and has its outlet by the Thiele (Zihl) into the Aar (and Rhine). Height above sea-level, [illegible] feet. Length, [illegible] miles. Greatest breadth, [illegible].

Neudek (noi'dek). A town in northwestern Bohemia, [illegible] northeast of Eger. Population (1890), commune, [illegible].

Neuenahr [illegible]. A watering-place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr [illegible] the Rhine.

Neuendorf (noi'en-dorf), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, June 13, 1843. A German-American composer and conductor.

Neufchâteau [illegible]-shä-tō'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, at the junction of the Mouzon and Meuse, [illegible] of Nancy. Population (1891), [illegible].

Neufchâtel. See *Neuchâtel.*

Neufchâtel-en-Bray [illegible]. A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Béthune [illegible] of Rouen. It is famous for its cheese. Population (1891), [illegible].

Neuhaldensleben [illegible]. A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, [illegible] west of Magdeburg. Population (1890), [illegible].

Neuhaus [illegible] of Prague, [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Neuhäusel [illegible], Hung. **Ersekujvár** [illegible]. A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the Neutra [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Neuhof [illegible] **Theodor von.** [illegible]

Neuilly-sur-Marne (nė-ye'sür-märn'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Marne 6 miles east of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 6,374.

Neuilly-sur-Seine (-sān). A western suburb of Paris, situated immediately beyond the fortifications and east of the Seine. It was a favorite residence of the Orléans family. Population (1891), 29,444.

Neukomm (noi'kom), **Sigismund.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, July 10, 1778: died at Paris, April 3, 1858. An Austrian composer. He was a pupil of Michael and Joseph Haydn, and almost an adopted son of the latter. After the death of Haydn he went to Paris, and became one of a brilliant set of musicians there. He was intimate with Talleyrand, and accompanied him later to the Congress of Vienna. In 1816 he went to South America, and was maître de chapelle to Dom Pedro at Rio de Janeiro till 1821, when he returned with Dom Pedro to Europe and rejoined Talleyrand. He went to England in 1829, and lived partly there and partly in France until his death. He is said to have left over 1,000 compositions, mostly church music.

Neum. See *Comanche.*

Neumann (noi'män), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Reichmannsdorf, near Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 28, 1798: died at Berlin, March 17, 1870. A German Orientalist and historian, of Hebrew descent. He traveled in the Orient and in China, and made an extensive collection of Chinese books (now at Munich). From 1833 to 1852 he was professor at Munich. He translated from Armenian and Chinese, and published a history of the British empire in Asia (1857), of the United States (1863-66), etc.

Neumark (noi'märk). [G., 'new boundary.'] A district east of the Oder, extending south below the Warthe, and mostly included in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia. It was acquired by Brandenburg about 1450.

Neumarkt (noi'märkt). [G., 'new market.'] A town in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Sulz 21 miles southeast of Nuremberg. Population (1890), 5,703.

Neumarkt. A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 19 miles west of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,860.

Neu-Mecklenburg. See *New Ireland.*

Neumünster (noi'mün-ster). [G., 'new minster.'] A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Schwale 36 miles north of Hamburg. It has cloth manufactures. Population (1890), 13,195.

Neunkirchen (noin'kirċh-en), or **Neuenkirchen** (noi'en-kirċh-en). [G., 'new church.'] A manufacturing town in Lower Austria, 36 miles south-southwest of Vienna. Population (1890), 8,795.

Neunkirchen. A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Blies 40 miles southeast of Treves. Population (1890), 19,090.

Neu-Pommern. See *New Britain.*

Neureuther (noi'roi-ter), **Eugen Napoleon.** Born at Munich, Jan. 13, 1806: died at Munich, March 23, 1882. A German historical painter and illustrator. He assisted in the decorations of the Glyptothek and the Königsbau, but is specially noted as an illustrator of German ballads, legends, and romances, particularly those of Goethe.

Neurode (noi'ro-de). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 43 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,860.

Neuruppin (noi-röp-pēn'). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on a small lake 38 miles northwest of Berlin. It was the birthplace of Schinkel. Population (1890), 14,[illegible].

Neusalz (noi'zälts). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 75 miles northwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 9,073.

Neu-Sandec (noi-sän'dets). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dunajec 45 [illegible] of Cracow. Population (1890), 8,744.

Neusatz [illegible], Hung. **Ujvidék** (ö'y've-dāk). A royal free city in the county of Bács-Bodrog, Hungary, situated on the Danube opposite Peterwardein. It is a commercial and literary center [illegible]. Population (1890), [illegible].

Neuse [illegible]. A river of North Carolina which flows into Pamlico Sound by a broad estuary 30 miles [illegible] of New Berne. Length, about 300 miles; [illegible] about 100 miles.

Neusiedlersee [illegible], Hung. **Fertö** [illegible]. A lake in western Hungary, between the counties of Odenburg and Wieselburg, 30 [illegible] of Vienna. It communicates with the Raab by the swamp Hanság. Its depth has varied [illegible], and has recently been disappearing. There is a proposal (1893) to drain it by a canal. Length, 19 miles.

Neusohl (noi'zol), Hung. **Besztercze-Bánya** (bes'tert-se bän'yo). A free town, capital of the county of Sohl, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Gran and Bistritz, 86 miles north of Budapest. The chief occupations are mining and metal-working. Population (1890), 7,485.

Neuss (nois). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Rhine 4 miles west-southwest of Düsseldorf: the ancient Novesium. It is noted for its grain-market, its manufactures of meal and oil, and its church of St. Quirinus. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1474-1475, and was taken by Alexander Farnese in 1586. Population (1890), 22,635.

Neustadt (noi'stät). [G., 'new city.'] **1.** A town in the Black Forest, Baden, 18 miles east by south of Freiburg. Population (1890), 2,591. —**2.** A town in middle Franconia, Bavaria, on the Aisch 23 miles west-northwest of Nuremberg. Population (1890), 3,748.—**3.** A suburb of Leipsic, Saxony, lying to the northeast. Population (1885), 7,656.—**4.** A suburb of Magdeburg, Saxony, Prussia, lying directly north.—**5.** A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Baltic 18 miles north-northeast of Lübeck. Population (1890), 3,789.—**6.** A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 24 miles northwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), 6,598.

Neustadt, Pol. **Prudnik** (pröd'nik). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Prudnik 59 miles south-southeast of Breslau. It was the scene of engagements between the Prussians and Austrians in 1745, 1760, and 1779. Population (1890), 17,577.

Neustadt, Wiener-. See *Wiener-Neustadt.*

Neustadt-Eberswalde (-ā'bers-väl-de). See *Eberswalde.*

Neustadt-on-the-Hardt (-härt'). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 14 miles west of Spires. It has some manufactures and an important trade in wine. Population (1890), 15,016.

Neustadt-on-the-Orla (-or'lä). A town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, situated on the Orla 26 miles southeast of Weimar. Population (1890), 5,491.

Neustettin (noi-stet-tēn'). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 90 miles east-northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), 8,695.

Neustrelitz (noi-strā'lits). The capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, 59 miles north by west of Berlin. Near it is Altstrelitz, the former capital. Population (1890), 9,481.

Neustria (nūs'tri-ä). **1.** In the times of the Merovingians and Carolingians (6th–9th centuries), the western kingdom of the Franks, as opposed to Austrasia, the eastern kingdom. It extended from the mouth of the Schelde to the Loire; later it was restricted to the region between the Seine and the Loire. The inhabitants were mainly Romanic. It developed after the treaty of Verdun (843) into the kingdom of France. **2.** The western division of the Carolingian kingdom of Italy, corresponding to the later Lombardy.

Neuter (nū'tėr). A tribe of North American Indians, called by the early French writers *Attiwendaronk* (corrupted from an Iroquois term meaning 'the stammerers'). They were called the Neuter Nation because they held aloof from the wars of the Hurons and Algonquins against the Iroquois. They were first met with in 1626, when they were on Lake Ontario. In 1647 they were conquered by the Senecas, with whom they afterward lived. See *Iroquoian.*

Neutitschein (noi-tit'shīn). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Titsch 72 miles east-northeast of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 11,562.

Neutra (noi'trä), Hung. **Nyitra** (nyē'tro). The capital of the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the Neutra 71 miles northwest of Budapest. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 13,538.

Neutral Ground. **1.** During the Revolutionary War, that part of New York (in Westchester County) which lay between the British lines (at New York city and elsewhere) on the south and the American lines on the north. The scene of Cooper's novel "The Spy" is laid here.—**2.** A small tract of ground near Gibraltar, lying between the English and the Spanish lines.

Neu-Ulm (noi'ölm'). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube opposite Ulm. Population (1890), 7,921.

Neuveville (nėv-vel'), G. **Neuenstadt** (noi'en-stät). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Bienne. Population (1888), 2,368.

Neuville (nė-vēl'), **Alphonse Marie de.** Born at St.-Omer, France, May 31, 1836: died at Paris, May 19, 1885. A French battle-painter. He was a pupil of Picot. His best-known works are scenes in the Franco-German war of 1870–71: "Last Cartridges" (1873), "Defence of Le Bourget" (1879), "Adieu," "In the Trenches," "Panorama of the Battle of Champigny" with Detaille (1881), etc.

Neuwied (noi'vēd). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 7 miles northwest of Coblenz. It was the capital of the now mediatized countship of Wied, and is noted for its schools and its establishments of the Moravian Brethren. Population (1890), 11,062.

Neuwied, Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of. Born at Neuwied, Sept. 23, 1782: died there, Feb. 3, 1867. A Prussian traveler and naturalist. He attained the rank of major-general in the Prussian army, but after 1815 devoted his time mainly to scientific pursuits. He traveled in Brazil 1815–1817, and in the western part of North America in 1833. His publications include "Reise nach Brasilien" (1820), "Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Brasiliens" (1824–33), "Reise durch Nord-Amerika" (1838–43), etc. His collection of Mammalia is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Neva (nē'vą̈; Russ. pron. ne-vä'). A river of northern Russia. It issues from Lake Ladoga, flows past St. Petersburg, and empties near it by several mouths into the Gulf of Finland. It receives the drainage of Lakes Onega, Ilmen, etc. Length, 40 miles; navigable except in winter. The Neva and Volga systems are connected by the Ladoga Canal.

Nevada (nẹ-vä'dä). [Named from the *Sierra Nevada* range in the western part of the State, which range is named from the Sierra Nevada, 'Snowy Range,' of Spain.] One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 35° to 42° N., and from long. 114° to 120° W. Capital, Carson City. It is bounded by Oregon and Idaho on the north, Utah and Arizona on the east, and California on the west and southwest. The surface is a plateau traversed by mountain-ranges, forming in great part an interior basin, without outlet to the sea. The State is rich in mineral wealth: the chief occupation is mining, and the chief products silver and gold. It has 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. Part of the territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848; the first settlements were made in 1848 and 1850; silver was discovered in 1859; Nevada Territory was organized in 1861; and the State was admitted to the Union in 1864. Area, 110,700 square miles. Population (1890), 45,761.

Nevada, or **Nevada City.** The capital of Nevada County, California, 55 miles north-northeast of Sacramento. It exports gold. Population (1890), 2,524.

Nevada, Emma. See *Wixom.*

Nevada Fall. A cataract in the Merced River, Yosemite Valley, California. Height, about 600 feet.

Nevers (nẹ-vãr'). The capital of the department of Nièvre, France, situated at the junction of the Nièvre with the Loire, in lat. 47° N., long. 3° 9′ E.: the Roman Noviodunum. It has important trade, and manufactures of faïence, porcelain, etc., and was formerly noted for its cannon-foundries. The cathedral has an apse at each end, that on the west opening on a spacious 11th-century transept. The triforium of the nave is remarkable: it has a trefoiled arcade, the shafts of which are supported by human figures, with angels in the spandrels. The ducal palace (now palais de justice) is a late-Pointed building begun in 1475, flanked by cone-roofed towers, and having square mullioned windows and high roof with dormers. The interesting museum of excellent local majolica is in the palace. Nevers was a town of the Ædui; played an important part in Cæsar's campaigns; and was made a Roman military station. It was the capital of the old Nivernais. Population (1891), commune, 26,436.

Nevers, County of. A medieval county and later duchy in France, in Nivernais, near the city of Nevers. It was purchased by Mazarin in 1659, and granted to the Mancini family.

Neversink. See *Navesink.*

Neveu de Rameau (nẹ-vė' dė rä-mō'), **Le.** [F., 'The Nephew of Rameau.'] A work by Diderot, written about 1760, but not published till much later. It was translated into German by Goethe in 1805; and in 1860 Jules Janin wrote a sequel in which he explains the somewhat enigmatical hero, a brilliant Bohemian hanger-on.

> The strangest of all Diderot's attempts in prose fiction — if it is to be called a fiction and not a dramatic study — is the so-called "Neveu de Rameau," in which, in the guise of a dialogue between himself and a hanger-on of society (or rather a monologue of the latter), the follies and vices, not merely of the time, but of human nature itself, are exposed with a masterly hand, and in a manner wonderfully original and piquant.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 422.

Nevianskii- (or **Neivinskii-**) **Zavod** (nev-yan'-skiy-zä-vod'). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated in the Ural Mountains, on the Neiva, 45 miles north of Yekaterinburg. It is the center of an iron and gold region.

Neville (nev'il), **Constance.** One of the principal female characters in Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." She is in love with Hastings.

Neville, George. Born about 1433: died June 8, 1476. An English archbishop, younger brother of the Earl of Warwick. He became archbishop of York in 1465, and was lord chancellor 1460–67.

Neville's Cross. A place near Durham, England. Here, Oct. 17, 1346, the English defeated the Scots under David II. The battle is sometimes called the battle of Durham.

Nevin (nev'in), **John Williamson.** Born in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1803: died at Lancaster, Pa., June 6, 1886. An American clergyman of the German Reformed Church, president of Marshall College 1841–53, and of Franklin and Marshall College 1866–76. He was the founder of the "Mercersburg Theology." Among his works are "The Mystical Presence" (1846), "The History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism" (1847), etc.

Nevis (nev'is). An island of the Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 62° 37′ W. Capital, Charlestown. The surface is mountainous. Sugar is exported. The island forms part of the government of St. Christopher. It was colonized by the English in 1628. Area, 50 square miles. Population (1891), 13,087.

Nevis, Ben. See *Ben Nevis.*

Nevome (nā-vō'mā). An agricultural tribe of North American Indians, in south central Mexico. Its subdivisions or villages are Aivino, Basiroas, Comuripa, Hios, Huvaguere, Movas, Nuri, Onavas, Sibubapa, Sisibotari, Tecoripa, Tehata, and Tehuizo. Number estimated at 8,000. Also called *Nebome* and *Lower Pima* or (Sp.) *Pima Baja.* See *Piman.*

Nevskii Prospekt (nef'skiy pros-pekt'). The finest and most important street in St. Petersburg, noted for its fine buildings. Length, about 3½ miles.

New Albany (âl'bą-ni). A city, capital of Floyd County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio, 2 miles from its falls, nearly opposite Louisville. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Its glass-works are the largest in the United States. Population (1890), 21,059.

New Albion (al'bi-ǫn). The name given by Drake to the Pacific coast now included in northern California, Oregon, and the region northward.

New Almaden (äl-mä-den'). A village in Santa Clara County, California, 57 miles southeast of San Francisco, long noted for its quicksilver-mine.

New Amsterdam. See *Amsterdam, New.*

New Andalusia. See *Nueva Andalucia.*

New Archangel. See *Sitka.*

Newark, or **Newark-upon-Trent** (nū'ärk-u-pon-trent'). A town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Devon, near the Trent, 17 miles northeast of Nottingham. It has manufactures of malt. Its noted buildings are the parish church and a ruined castle. King John died at Newark in 1216. It was besieged three times in the Civil War, and finally surrendered to the Scots in 1646. Population (1891), 14,457.

Newark. The capital of Essex County, New Jersey, situated on the Passaic, 4 miles from Newark Bay and 9 miles west of New York, in lat. 40° 45′ N., long. 74° 10′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and an important railway center and port of foreign and coasting trade. It has manufactures of jewelry, saddlery, hats, beer, thread, carriages, leather, rubber, flour, etc. It was settled by Puritan colonists from Connecticut in 1666, and suffered in the Revolutionary War. It became a city in 1836. Population (1890), 181,830.

Newark. A city, capital of Licking County, Ohio, situated on the Licking 31 miles east-northeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 14,270.

Newark, Lord. See *Leslie, David.*

New Atalantis, The. A work by Mrs. Manley, published in 1709.

> Mrs. Manley's most prominent work was the "Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes. From the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean." This book is a scandalous chronicle of crime reputed to have been committed by persons of high rank, and the names are so thinly disguised as to be easily identified. *Tuckerman,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 123.

New Atlantis, The. An allegorical romance by Bacon: so called from its scene of action, an imaginary island in the ocean. It was written before 1617. See *Atlantis.*

New Bath Guide. A satirical poem by Christopher Anstey, published in 1766.

New Beacon (bē'kon). The highest point of the Highlands of the Hudson, in Dutchess County, New York. Height, 1,685 feet.

New Bedford (bed'ford). A seaport, one of the capitals of Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on the estuary of the Acushnet, Buzzard's Bay, in lat. 41° 38′ N., long. 70° 56′ W. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc., and was long the chief seat of the American whale-fishery, [illegible] this industry was at its height [illegible], and has since greatly declined. It was separated from Dartmouth in 1787 and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 40,733.

New Berne (bėrn), or **Newbern.** A city and seaport, capital of Craven County, North Carolina, situated at the junction of the Trent and Neuse, in lat. 35° 6′ N., long. 77° 2′ E. It has a large coasting trade in vegetables, naval stores, etc. It was the capital of North Carolina in the 18th century. Here, March 14, 1862, the Federals under Burnside defeated the Confederates. The Confederate loss was 578. Population (1890), 7,843.

Newberry (nū'ber-i), **John Strong.** Born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 22, 1822: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1892. An American geologist. He was secretary of the western department of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Civil War; was professor of geology at the school of mines, Columbia College 1866–92, and was appointed State geologist of Ohio 1869. He published numerous books and papers relating to geology, paleontology, botany, and zoology.

Newbery (nū'ber-i), **John.** Born 1713: died Dec. 22, 1767. An English publisher, the friend of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Smollett. He settled in London in 1744, and was the first publisher of small story-books for children. In 1758 he started the "Universal Chronicle or Weekly Gazette," in which the "Idler" appeared. The "Public Ledger" was commenced in 1760.

New Brighton (brī'ton). A village in Richmond County, New York, situated on the northern side of Staten Island, 6 miles southwest of New York. Population (1890), 16,424.

New Brighton. A borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Beaver River 25 miles northwest of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 5,616.

New Britain (brit'an or brit'n), native **Birara** (bē-rä'rä). **1.** An island of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, situated 55 miles east of New Guinea: called by the Germans since 1885 Neu-Pommern. The inhabitants are Papuans. It was made a German possession in 1884. Length, about 340 miles.—**2.** A name sometimes given to the group of islands called (since 1885) Bismarck Archipelago.

New Britain. A city in Hartford County, Connecticut, 9 miles southwest of Hartford. It has manufactures of builders' hardware, etc. Population (1890), 16,519.

New Brunswick (brunz'wik). A maritime province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Fredericton; largest city, St. John. It is bounded by Quebec and Chaleur Bay on the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait on the east, Nova Scotia on the southeast, the Bay of Fundy on the south, and Quebec and the State of Maine on the west. The surface is undulating and hilly (particularly hilly in the northwest and north). The chief rivers are the St. John, Miramichi, and Restigouche. The province has deposits of coal, iron, and other minerals. Its leading industries are fisheries and lumbering. It has 15 counties. Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly (of 41 members), and it is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 10 senators and 14 members of the House of Commons. It was settled by the French in 1604; formed part of Acadia; was ceded to the British in 1713 and 1763; was colonized by Scottish settlers in 1764 and by loyalists from the United States in 1783; was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784; and became one of the original provinces of the Dominion in 1867. Area, 28,100 square miles. Population (1891), 321,263.

New Brunswick. A city, capital of Middlesex County, New Jersey, situated at the head of navigation of the Raritan, 28 miles southwest of New York. It has various manufactures, and is the seat of Rutgers College (which see) and of a Dutch Reformed theological seminary. Population (1890), 18,603.

Newburg, or **Newburgh** (nūn'bėrg). A city, capital of Orange County, New York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 55 miles north of New York. It has manufactures and river trade, being a shipping port for coal. It was the headquarters of Washington at the close of the Revolutionary War. The American army was disbanded here in 1783. Population (1890), 23,087.

Newburg Addresses. Two anonymous letters to the American Army, quartered near Newburg, New York, by John Armstrong in 1783, setting forth the grievances of the soldiers, [illegible] which was [illegible] pay.

Newburn (nū'bėrn). A place near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Here, August 28, 1640, the Scots defeated the English.

Newbury (nū'ber-i). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Kennet 53 miles west of London. Two battles were fought [illegible] decisive contest between the Royalists [illegible] Charles I. [illegible] ler over the Royalists under Charles I. [illegible]

Newburyport (nū'ber-i-pōrt). A seaport, one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac [illegible] 33 miles north-northeast of Boston. [illegible], and manufactures of cotton, shoes, etc., and has [illegible] It was separated from Newbury [illegible] birthplace [illegible]

New Calabar (kal-a-bär′, more correctly kä-lä-bar′). A town on an island in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, east of the mouth of the Niger.

New Caledonia (kal-e-dō′ni-ä), F. **Nouvelle Calédonie** (nö-vel′ kä-lā-dō-nē′). An island in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia, intersected by lat. 21° S., long. 165° E.: a French colonial possession. Capital, Nouméa. The surface is mountainous. The island was discovered by Cook in 1774, and was taken possession of by the French in 1853, and made a penal colony. Length, about 240 miles. Area, 6,800 square miles. Population (1889), 62,752 (natives, convicts, and colonists, etc.). Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, Loyalty Archipelago, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and Wallis Archipelago.

New Caledonia. A name given to the Scottish Darien Colony, formed in 1699. See *Darien, Colony of*, and *Paterson, William*.

New Castile (in Spain). See *Castile*.

New Castile (kas-tēl′), Sp. **Castilla Nueva** (käs-tel′yä nö-ā′vä). The official name given in 1529 to that portion of Peru which was granted to Pizarro for conquest and government. By the terms of the grant it extended from the river Santiago (probably the Mira) southward for 200 leagues. The name was soon supplanted by Peru. Later (1538–45) the name New Castile was applied to a province immediately north of Peru, corresponding to what is now the southwestern coast region of Colombia, and sometimes including a part of the Isthmus of Darien. See *Castilla del Oro*.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle-upon-Tyne** (nū′kås-l-u-pon-tīn′). A city and seaport, the chief town of Northumberland, England, and a county in itself, situated on the Tyne, near its mouth, in lat. 54° 59′ N., long. 1° 37′ W.: the Roman Pons Ælii. It is the largest coal-market in the world, and exports also coke, lead, manufactured goods, etc.; is the terminus of various steamer lines, builds iron and steel ships, and has manufactures of machinery, engines, ordnance, chemicals, glass, hardware, etc. The Tyne is crossed here by the High Level Bridge and other bridges. The Church of St. Nicholas is now the cathedral. The Norman castle, built in 1080 and rebuilt by Henry II., was long a noted stronghold. It was a Roman and Saxon town; was taken by the Scots in 1640 and 1644; and long held an important place in border warfare. Population (1890), [illegible].

New Castle. The capital of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Shenango 45 miles north-northwest of Pittsburg. It is a manufacturing and mining town. Population (1890), 11,600.

Newcastle. A seaport in New South Wales, Australia, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Hunter, 75 miles north-northeast of Sydney. It exports coal. Population (1891), 12,914.

Newcastle, Dukes of. See *Cavendish, William*; *Pelham, Thomas*; and *Pelham-Clinton, Henry Pelham*.

Newcastle-under-Lyme (-līm′) or **-Lyne** (-līn′). A town in Staffordshire, England, 41 miles southeast of Liverpool. It has manufactures of hats, etc. Population (1890), 18,452.

New-Chwang (nū-chwang′), or **Niu-Chwang** (nö-chwäng′). A treaty port in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, Chinese empire, situated on a branch of the river Liau 75 miles southwest of Mukden. Its port is Yingtsze. Population, estimated, 60,000.

New College, or **College of St. Mary Winton.** A college of Oxford University, founded by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in 1379. The buildings were begun in 1380. Much of the [illegible] date from the time of the founder. [illegible] in the Perpendicular style.

Newcomb (nū′kom), **Simon.** Born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. A noted American astronomer, and writer on political economy. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy in 1861, being assigned to duty at the naval observatory at Washington, District of Columbia, and [illegible]

Newcome (nū′kom), **William.** Born at Abingdon [illegible] at Dublin, [illegible] archbishop, noted as a biblical [illegible]

Newcomen (nu-kom′en), **Thomas.** Born 1663: died Aug., 1729. An English inventor. With [illegible] steam-engine, patented in [illegible].

Newcomes (nū′kumz), **The.** A novel by Thackeray, published in [illegible]. [illegible]

did. The gentleman is still the gentleman, with all the pride of gentry; but not the less is he the humble bedesman, aware that he is living upon charity, not made to grovel by any sense of shame, but knowing that, though his normal pride may be left to him, an outward demeanour of humility is befitting. And then he dies. "At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat time. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, 'Adsum!'—and fell back. It was the word we used at school when names were called; and, lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of his Maker!"

Trollope, Thackeray.

Newdigate (nū′di-gāt), Sir **Roger.** Born at Arbury, Warwickshire, England, May 30, 1719: died there, Nov. 23, 1806. An English scholar, the founder of the annual Newdigate prize (for English verse) at Oxford. He was member of Parliament for Middlesex (1751–80).

New England (ing′gland). A name given collectively to the northeastern section of the United States, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It formed part of "North Virginia," granted to the Plymouth Company by James I. in 1606. The name was given to it by Captain John Smith.

New England Confederation. The union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.

New England Primer. A small elementary book of instruction, containing various verses, the Westminster Shorter Catechism, etc. (2d ed. at Boston about 1691).

New Forest (for′est). A royal forest in the southwestern part of Hampshire, England. The tract was forcibly afforested by William the Conqueror, and used as a hunting demesne. It still contains about 144 square miles, in part belonging to the crown. It was the scene of the death of William II.

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found′land; on the island itself generally nū-fund-land′; also nū′fund-land). [Orig. *New-found land*; NL. *Terra Nova*, F. *Terre Neuve*, new land.] An island forming a British colonial possession, situated east of British North America. Capital, St. John's. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of Belle Isle (separating it from Labrador), on the east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains the peninsulas of Avalon in the southeast and Petit Nord in the north. The coast is greatly indented, the surface is generally hilly, and there are many lakes. The chief occupation is the fisheries: the island has the largest cod-fisheries in the world, and has also seal-, herring-, salmon-, and lobster-fisheries. It contains productive copper-mines. It forms with eastern Labrador (Department of Labrador) a crown colony, the government being vested in a governor, executive council, legislative council, and house of assembly. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the cod-fishery commenced in the beginning of the 16th century; and the first important settlement was made by the English under Calvert in 1621. There were feuds between English and French fishermen, and by the treaty of 1713 Newfoundland was confirmed to England. Representative government was granted in 1832, and the present form of government was established in 1855. The French rights on the coast granted in 1713 and 1783 have been a frequent subject of dispute. Area, 42,734 square miles. Population (1892), [illegible].

New France (frans). The region in North America claimed and in part settled by France. By 1680 it included the basins of the St. Lawrence and of the Great Lakes, with Labrador and the present Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and part of Maine. Contests with England arose, and four wars ensued: King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's, and the French and Indian. Quebec and Montreal were the chief settlements. By 1750 New France, with Louisiana, comprised the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes basins, with the Mississippi basin, though settlements were confined to a few points on the lakes and rivers. Acadia (which see) had been ceded to England in 1713. The result of the treaty of 1763 was the cession of all the region east of the Mississippi to England, and that west of the Mississippi to Spain.

New Galicia. See *Nueva Galicia*.

Newgate (nū′gāt). The western gate of London wall by which the Watling street left the city. It was at first called Westgate, but later Chancellor's gate. In the reign of Henry I. Chancellor's gate was rebuilt and called Newgate. At about the same time the county of Middlesex was given to the citizens of London, and Newgate was used as a prison from that time. The use of the [illegible] until the present day, [illegible]

Newgate Calendar. A [illegible] record of the [illegible] confined in Newgate.

New Georgia (jôr′jiä). The former name for Vancouver Island and the Pacific coast opposite it.

New Granada (gra-nä′dä), Sp. **Nueva Granada** (nö-ā′vä grä-nä′ᴛʜä). An earlier name of the South American country now called Colombia (which see). It was given by the conqueror Quesada (1538), in remembrance of his native province of Granada: at that time the term included only the highlands about Bogotá. Under the colonial presidents (1564–1718) and viceroys (1719–1810) it embraced nearly the present territory of Colombia, except from 1710 to 1722, when Quito (the present Ecuador) was annexed to it. The official title under the viceroys was Nuevo Reino de Granada (New Kingdom of Granada). After the revolution New Granada was retained as a collective name for the provinces composing the old viceroyalty, though they were merged in the republic of Colombia (including also Venezuela and Quito) from 1819 to 1830. In the latter year Venezuela and Quito separated, and the Republic of New Granada was formed in 1831. In 1861, on the adoption of a federal constitution, the name was changed to United States of Colombia (now Republic of Colombia).

New Guinea (gin′i), or **Papua** (pap′ö-ä or pä′pö-ä). The largest island in the world, belonging to Melanesia, and situated north of Australia (from which it is separated by Torres Strait). It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Pacific, and on the southwest by Arafura Sea. The interior has been little explored. There are peninsulas in the northwest and southeast. The mountains (Arfak Hills, Finisterre, Kratke, etc.) reach in the Charles Louis range the height of about 16,000 feet. The largest river is the Fly. The island is divided between the Dutch in the west (as far east as long. 141°), the Germans in the northeast, and the British in the south. It was first visited by the Portuguese Menezes about 1526, and was chiefly surveyed by the Dutch. The Dutch claim was made in 1848. In 1884 and 1886 the English and German possessions were defined. British New Guinea, under a governor (the cost of administration being borne by the three chief Australian colonies) has an area of about 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 490,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, governed by the German New Guinea Company, has an area of 72,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. Dutch New Guinea, attached to the residency of Ternate in the Moluccas, with an area of 150,755 square miles, has a population of about 200,000. Total area, about 313,000 square miles. Total population, about 800,000.

New Hampshire (hamp′shir). One of the New England States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 40′ to 45° 18′ N., and from long. 70° 43′ to 72° 33′ W. Capital, Concord; largest city, Manchester. It is bounded by the province of Quebec, Canada, on the north, Maine and the Atlantic on the east, Massachusetts on the south, and Vermont (separated by the Connecticut) and Quebec on the west. Its surface is mountainous in the north and west, and elsewhere hilly. It contains the White Mountains in the north. It is often called "the Granite State" and "the Switzerland of America." It is largely a manufacturing State, ranking among the leading States in its chief manufactures—cotton, woolen, and worsted. It has 10 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. It was visited by Pring in 1603, and by Captain John Smith in 1614; formed part of the territory granted to Mason and Gorges in 1622; was settled by the English at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623; was united to Massachusetts in 1641; was separated and made a royal province in 1679; was at times again united, and finally separated in 1741; was often disturbed by Indian wars; and claimed Vermont until 1764. It was one of the 13 original States, being the ninth to ratify the Constitution (1788). Area, 9 305 square miles. Population (1890), 376,530.

New Hampshire Grants. A name given to Vermont in its earlier history.

New Hanover (han′ọ-vėr). An island of the Bismarck Archipelago.

New Harmony (här′mō-ni). A village in Posey County, southwestern Indiana, situated on the Wabash 22 miles northwest of Evansville. See *Harmonists*. Population (1890), 1,197.

Newhaven (nū-hā′vn). A seaport in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Ouse, 50 miles south of London. It is the terminus of a steam-packet line to Dieppe, France. Population (1891), 4,955.

New Haven. A Puritan colony in New England, established in 1638, and united with Connecticut in 1662. Its government was remarkably theocratic. It comprised a few adjoining towns besides New Haven.

New Haven. A city, capital of New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on New Haven harbor, near Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 18′ N., long. 72° 56′ W. It is the largest city in the State. It manufactures carriages, Winchester arms, etc., and exports manufactured goods. It is the seat of Yale University (which see). It was settled by English colonists under Davenport and Eaton in 1638, became a city in 1784; and was the State capital alternately with Hartford from 1701 to 1873, when Hartford was made sole capital. Often called "the Elm City" from the number and beauty of its elms. Population (1890), 81,298.

New Hebrides (heb′ri-dēz). A group of islands in Melanesia, Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Caledonia and west of the Fiji Islands. They are mostly of volcanic formation. The largest island is Espiritu Santo. The inhabitants belong to Papuan and Polynesian races and are cannibals. The islands were discovered in 1606, and explored by Cook in 1773. In 1886 they were seized by the French against Australian protest. Population, about 80,000.

New Holland (hol'and). A former name of Australia.

New Hope Church. A locality in Paulding County, Georgia, 4 miles northeast of Dallas. It was the scene of a series of skirmishes May 25–28, 1864, between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, the former losing 2,400 men, the latter 3,000.

Newington (nū'ing-ton). A quarter of London, on the southern side of the Thames near Lambeth.

New Inn, The, or the Light Heart. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first played by the King's Servants in 1629, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1631, and published the same year. A part of this play was transferred to "Love's Pilgrimage" by Fletcher and another.

New Ireland (īr'land), native **Tombara** (tōm-bä'rä). An island of the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, 20 miles northeast of New Britain, which it generally resembles: called by the Germans since 1885 Neu-Mecklenburg. It was made a German possession in 1884. Length, about 300 miles.

New Jersey (jėr'zi). [Named (1664) after the Isle of *Jersey*, in honor of Sir George Carteret, lieutenant-governor of that isle (1643–51). He had previously (1650) received a grant of "a certain island and adjacent islets in America in perpetual inheritance, to be called *New Jersey*" (Dict. Nat. Biog., IX. 209).] One of the North Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ N., and from long. 73° 54′ to 75° 33′ W. Capital, Trenton; largest cities, Newark and Jersey City. It is bounded by New York on the north, New York (separated by the Hudson, New York Bay, and Staten Island Sound) and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Delaware Bay on the south, and Pennsylvania and Delaware (both separated by the Delaware River) on the west. It is traversed by the Kittatinny and Highland ranges of the Appalachian system in the northwest: the southern half is a plain. It is the first State in the production of zinc, one of the leading iron-producing States, and one of the chief manufacturing States, ranking first in the manufacture of glass and silk, and among the first in the manufacture of leather, iron, hats, rubber, sugar, and steel. It has 21 counties, sends 2 senators and 8 representatives to Congress, and has 10 electoral votes. It was settled by the Dutch at Bergen probably about 1617; granted by the Duke of York to Carteret and Berkeley in 1664; reconquered by the Dutch in 1673; and restored to England in 1674. West Jersey was purchased by Quakers in 1674, East Jersey in 1682. Proprietary government ceased in 1702, New Jersey being made a royal province. It was under the same governor with New York until 1738. It was one of the thirteen original States, and was the scene of the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and other events in the Revolutionary War. Area, 7,815 square miles. Population (1890), 1,444,933.

New Jersey, College of, called popularly **Princeton College,** and sometimes **Nassau Hall.** An institution of learning at Princeton, New Jersey. It was chartered in 1746 and 1748, opened at Elizabethtown in 1747, and removed to Newark in 1747 and to Princeton 1757. The buildings were occupied by British and American troops in the Revolutionary War. It contains an academic department and a school of science. The theological seminary in the same town (under Presbyterian control) is not connected with it. The college is attended by about 1,000 students, and the library contains over 90,000 volumes.

New Jerusalem Church. See *Swedenborgians.*

New Lanark (lan'ärk). A small village 1 mile from Lanark, Scotland. A manufacturing settlement was made there in connection with the philanthropic schemes of Robert Owen.

Newland (nū'land), **Abraham.** A name given to an English bank-note: so named from Abraham Newland, the cashier of the Bank of England in the early part of the 19th century, who signed the notes.

New Laws, Sp. **Nuevas Ordenanzas** (nö-ā'-väs ōr-dā-nän'thäs). A code of Spanish laws promulgated in Madrid in 1543, and having for their special object the protection of American Indians. They were the outcome of the efforts of Las Casas, and were originally written by him, but were published with some changes. These laws provided that all Indian slaves should be freed unless a legal title to them could be produced by their masters. "Repartimientos," or grants of Indian labor, were greatly restricted and could not be inherited: civil and ecclesiastical officers were forbidden to hold them. The treatment of slaves was regulated, inspectors were appointed to watch over them, and provision was made for their religious instruction. At the same time some of the old audiences were suppressed and others were created. The new laws were vehemently opposed by the colonists, who declared that they would be impoverished. The viceroy of Mexico was forced to suspend them, but later (1551) they were enforced by Velasco and 150,000 male slaves alone were freed. In Peru an attempt to enforce the laws resulted in the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro (see *Pizarro*). They were suspended as to that country in 1547, and by 1560 had become practically non-effective.

New Lebanon (leb'a-non). A town in Columbia County, New York, 22 miles southeast of Albany. It contains the village of Mount Lebanon, noted for its Shaker community, and the village of Lebanon Springs, noted for hot springs. Population (1890), 1,765.

New Leinster (len'stėr or lin'stėr). A name formerly given to what is now Stewart Island, New Zealand.

New Leon. See *Nuevo Leon.*

New London (lun'don). A seaport, and one of the capitals of New London County, Connecticut, situated on the Thames, 3 miles from Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 21′ N., long. 72° 5′ W. It has considerable commerce, is a summer resort, has fisheries of seal, cod, and mackerel, and was formerly noted for its whale-fisheries (next to New Bedford). It was captured by the British under Benedict Arnold in 1781. Population (1890), 13,757.

New Madrid (mad'rid). The capital of New Madrid County, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi 46 miles southwest of Cairo, Illinois. The Federals under Pope captured it March 14, 1862. Population (1890), 1,193.

Newman (nū'man), **Francis William.** Born at London, June 27, 1805. An English scholar and miscellaneous writer, brother of Cardinal Newman. In 1826 he graduated at Oxford (Worcester College), and was made fellow of Balliol. In 1840 he was made classical professor in Manchester New College, and 1846–63 was professor of Latin in University College, London. He wrote "Phases of Faith," "History of the Hebrew Monarchy" (1847), "The Soul" (1849), "Regal Rome" (1852), "Theism" (1858), "Handbook of Modern Arabic" (1866), "Libyan Vocabulary" (1882), "Politica" (1889), "Economica" (1890), translations from Horace and Homer, etc.

Newman, John Henry. Born at London, Feb. 21, 1801: died at Edgbaston, Aug. 11, 1890. An English Roman Catholic prelate. He was the son of John Newman, banker. He took his degree at Oxford (Trinity College) in 1820, and was elected fellow of Oriel in 1822, where he was associated with Dr. Pusey. In 1833 he published "The Arians of the Fourth Century." Many of his smaller poems, including "Lead, Kindly Light," were written during a Mediterranean voyage in 1832–33. In 1833 he joined the Oxford movement, and wrote many of the "Tracts for the Times." For a time he held to the possibility of a middle ground between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism: but in 1843 he withdrew from the Anglican Church, and on Oct. 9, 1845, formally entered the Roman Catholic Church. In 1849 he established an English branch of the brotherhood of St. Philip Neri, the "Oratory." His lectures on "Anglican Difficulties" were published in 1850. His sermons were published in 1849 and 1857; the "Apologia pro vita sua, or a History of my Religious Opinions" in 1864; "Grammar of Assent" in 1870; "Verses on Various Occasions" in 1874. At the Vatican Council he opposed the Ultramontane faction. On May 12, 1879, he was made cardinal.

Newmarket (nū-mär'ket). A town in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, England, 55 miles north-northeast of London. Horse-races have been run annually on Newmarket Heath since the reign of James I. The principal races are the Two Thousand Guineas and the Cesarewitch. Population (1891), [illegible].

New Mexico (mek'si-kō). A Territory of the United States. Capital, Santa Fé. It is bounded by Colorado on the north, Oklahoma and Texas on the east, Texas and Mexico on the south, and Arizona on the west. The surface is elevated, and is traversed by mountain-ranges and by the Rio Grande from north to south. Mineral wealth is abundant. The chief occupations are the raising of live stock and mining. The Territory has 17 counties, and sends 1 delegate to Congress. The inhabitants are largely of Mexican descent. There are also Pueblos, uncivilized Indians, etc. It was visited by Niza in 1539, and by Coronado about 1541. Settlements were made by Spanish missionaries in the end of the 16th century. The Spanish were temporarily expelled by the Indians in 1680. The region was conquered by the Americans under Kearny in 1846, ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848, and organized as a Territory in 1850. It was enlarged by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. Area, 122,580 square miles. Population (1890), 153,593.

New Milford (mil'fọrd). A town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, situated on the Housatonic 32 miles northwest of New Haven. Population (1890), 3,917.

New Mills (milz). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated at the junction of the Kinder and Goyt 12 miles southeast of Manchester. Population (1891), 6,661.

New Model, The. The name given to the Parliamentary army from the time of its reorganization in 1645. It was commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and later by Cromwell.

New Munster (mun'stėr). A name formerly given to what is now the South Island of New Zealand.

New Netherlands (neᴛʜ'ėr-landz). The early name of the colony (later the State) of New York.

Newnham (nūn'am) **College.** A college in the suburbs of Cambridge, England, founded in 1875 for the education of women. It now consists of three halls, Old Hall, Sidgwick Hall, and Clough Hall. From 1881 its students (and those of Girton College, which see) have been admitted to examinations in Cambridge University, and receive certificates.

New Orkney. See *South Orkney.*

New Orleans (ôr'lē-anz). A city in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 29° 58′ N., long. 90° 3′ W. It is the largest city of Louisiana, the largest and chief commercial city of the Gulf States, and the chief seaport of the Mississippi valley. It borders on Lake Pontchartrain on the north, and is protected by levees. From its shape it is called "the Crescent City." It has the largest cotton market in the United States, and besides cotton, exports sugar, molasses, corn, flour, tobacco, rice, wheat, pork, etc. The most prominent buildings are the custom-house, city hall, and St. Charles and St. Louis hotels. The inhabitants are largely creoles and negroes. New Orleans was founded by the French under Bienville in 1718; passed to Spain in 1763, to France in 1800, and to the United States in 1803; has often been ravaged by yellow fever; was seized by the Confederates in 1861; and was reoccupied by the Federals under Butler from May 1, 1862. From 1868 to 1880 it was the State capital. It was the scene of political riots in 1877, and of the lynching of 11 Italians in 1891 suspected of complicity in the murder of the chief of police. Population (1890), 242,039.

New Orleans, Battle of. A victory near New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, gained by the Americans (about 6,000) under Andrew Jackson over the British (about 12,000) under Pakenham (killed in the battle). The loss of the British was over 2,000; that of the Americans, who were sheltered by breastworks, 8 killed and 13 wounded.

New Philippines (fil'i-pinz). A name sometimes given to the Caroline Islands.

New Place. The house of Shakspere's residence and death at Stratford-upon-Avon, England. The foundations still remain. It was built about 1540. Shakspere bought it in 1597, paying £60 for it in that year, and a second £60 in 1602. At that time the house was thought to be the best in the town, and there were two barns and two gardens belonging to it. Shakspere afterward enlarged the gardens. It is not known in what year he retired there permanently from London, but it was his home in 1598.

New Plymouth (plim'uth). A seaport in the North Island of New Zealand, situated in lat. 39° 4′ S., long. 174° 6′ E. Population, about 3,000.

Newport (nū'pōrt). The chief town of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, situated on the Medina 11 miles southwest of Portsmouth. Near it is Carisbrooke Castle. Population (1891), 10,216.

Newport. A seaport in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Usk 20 miles west-northwest of Bristol. It has iron-works and other manufactures, and commerce in coal, iron, etc. There are ruins of an old castle. Population (1891), 54,695.

Newport. A city, capital of Campbell County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, and at the mouth of the Licking opposite Covington. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 24,918.

Newport. One of the capitals of the State of Rhode Island, and the capital of Newport County, situated in the island of Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, in lat. 41° 29′ N., long. 71° 20′ W. It has a fine harbor, and is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the United States. There is a United States torpedo station on an island in the harbor. Among the objects of interest are the round stone tower or mill, Fort Adams, and the beaches. It was founded about 1639, and was an important commercial place in the 18th century. Its trade was ruined during its occupation by the British 1776–79. Population (1890), 19,457.

Newport, Christopher. Born about 1565: died at Bantam, E. I., 1617. An English navigator. He commanded the expedition which founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and led expeditions to Virginia in 1608 and 1610–11.

Newport, Treaty of. The name given to negotiations at Newport, Monmouthshire, between Charles I. and the English Parliament, Sept. to Nov., 1648. The king made great concessions, but apparently only for the purpose of gaining time.

Newport News (nū'pōrt nūz). A point of land on the north side of Hampton Roads, Virginia, 11 miles northwest of Norfolk.

New Providence. One of the principal islands of the Bahamas, containing the capital, Nassau.

New River. A name given to the Great Kanawha in the upper part of its course.

New Rochelle (rō-shel'). A town in Westchester County, New York, situated on Long Island Sound 17 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), village, 8,217.

New Roof, The. A nickname of the Federal Constitution about the time of its adoption.

New Ross (ros). A town in the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, Ireland, situated on the Barrow 72 miles south-southwest of Dublin. It was the scene of a defeat of the [illegible] by loyalist troops [illegible] was killed). The [illegible] ultimately routed with a loss of about 2,000: that of the loyalist [illegible] 230. Population (1891), 5,847.

New Russia (rush'ä). A name sometimes used for the three Russian governments Kherson, Taurida, and Yekaterinoslaff.

Newry (nū'ri). A seaport in the counties of Down and Armagh, Ireland, situated at the head of Carlingford Lough, 33 miles southwest of Belfast. It is one of the chief ports of Ulster. Population (1891), 12,961.

New Sarum. See *Salisbury*.

New Shoreham. See *Shoreham*.

New Siberia (sī-bē'ri-ạ). The easternmost of the New Siberia Islands.

New Siberia Islands, or **Liakhoff** (lē-äċh'of) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia and northeast of the Lena Delta.

New South Shetland. See *South Shetland*.

New South Wales (wālz). [Named by Cook in 1770 from a fancied resemblance to the northern shores of the Bristol Channel.] A British colony in Australia. Capital, Sydney. It is bounded by Queensland on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the east, Victoria on the south, and South Australia on the west. It is traversed from north to south near the coast by a range of mountains, beyond which are vast plains in the interior. The great river-system is that of the Murray. The chief industry is stock-raising, and especially sheep-farming. There are mines of gold, silver, coal, copper, and tin. The exports include wool, tallow, leather, tin, copper, and silver. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, with a cabinet of 10 ministers. The legislative power is vested in a legislative council (appointed by the crown for life) and a legislative assembly (elected). A penal settlement was established at Botany Bay in 1788. The development of the wool industry commenced under Governor Macquarie about 1810–20. Gold, though known in 1823, was not worked till 1851. The transportation of convicts ceased in 1853. Area, 308,560 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 1,223,370.

New Spain (spān), Sp. **Nueva España** (nö-ā'vä es-pän'yä). The colonial name of the country now called Mexico. It was first applied by Grijalva (1518) to Yucatan and Tabasco, and was extended by Cortés to all his conquests. Under the viceroys the name was also used for a much larger territory (see *New Spain, Viceroyalty of*), but New Spain proper, or the kingdom of New Spain, corresponded to the district under the jurisdiction of the audience of Mexico, the present southern Mexico, embracing nearly the modern states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Colima, Mexico, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

New Spain, Viceroyalty of. The region governed by the viceroys of Mexico. The first viceroy, Mendoza, took possession in 1535. Under him and for some time after, the viceroyalty in its broadest sense embraced all the Spanish possessions in Central and North America from the southern boundary of Costa Rica, besides the West Indies and the Spanish East Indies — that is, the five audiences of Mexico, Guadalajara, Confines, Santo Domingo, and Manila, and the captaincy-general of Florida. But except in the first two, the viceroy's powers were very limited, and were soon practically restricted to military command and a few other matters of general importance. During the 18th century the East Indies and Guatemala, or Central America, were completely separated. The region generally called New Spain, in which the viceroy had complete authority, consisted for a long time of the three kingdoms of New Spain, New Galicia, and New León, [illegible] Mexico and the undefined territories of New Mexico, Texas, and California, now included in the United States. In 17[illegible] the northern provinces were separated (see *Provincias Internas*), and thereafter the viceroyalty corresponded nearly to the Mexico of to-day, excluding [illegible] Coahuila, Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, but including Upper and Lower California. Independent Mexico finally supplanted that of New Spain [illegible].

Newstead Abbey (nūz'sted ab'i). A building in Nottinghamshire, England, 9 miles north of Nottingham: originally an abbey. It was founded by Henry II. [illegible] preserved in the house. He undertook to keep it up in 1809, with what remained of his fortune, but was obliged to sell it in 1818.

New Sweden (swē'dn). A Swedish colony in Delaware, founded in 1638. It was conquered by the Dutch in [illegible].

New Testament. See *Testament*.

New Timon, The. A satire by Bulwer Lytton, [illegible] 1847.

New Toledo. See *[illegible] Toledo*.

Newton [illegible] County, M[illegible] 7 [illegible]

Newton, Alfred. Born at Geneva, June 11, 18[illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible]

Newton, Sir **Charles Thomas.** Born 1816: died Nov. 28, 1894. An English archæologist. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1837; was appointed assistant curator of antiquities in the British Museum in 1840, and vice-consul at Mytilene in Asia Minor in 1852; discovered the site of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in 1856; and later excavated at Cnidus and Branchidæ. In 1860 he was appointed British consul at Rome, and from 1861 to 1885 was keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum. In 1880 he was appointed professor of archæology at University College, London. He wrote "A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ" (1862), "Travels and Discoveries in the Levant" (1865), essays on art and archæology (1880), etc., and translated Panofka's "Manners and Customs of the Greeks" from the German in 1849.

Newton, Sir **Isaac.** Born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 25, 1642 (O. S.): died at Kensington, March 20, 1727. A famous English mathematician and natural philosopher. His father, Isaac Newton, was a small freehold farmer. He matriculated at Cambridge (Trinity College) July 8, 1661; was elected to a scholarship April 28, 1664; and graduated in Jan., 1665. At the university he was especially attracted by the study of Descartes's geometry. The method of fluxions is supposed to have first occurred to him in 1665. He was made a fellow of Trinity in 1667, and Lucasian professor at Cambridge in Oct., 1669. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in Jan., 1672. Newton's attention was probably drawn to the subject of gravitation as early as 1665. The story of the fall of the apple was first told by Voltaire, who had it from Mrs. Conduitt, Newton's niece. Kepler had established the laws of the planetary orbits, and from these laws Newton proved that the attraction of the sun upon the planets varies inversely as the squares of their distances. Measuring the actual deflection of the moon's orbit from its tangent, he found it to be identical with the deflection which would be created by the attraction of the earth, diminishing in the ratio of the inverse square of the distance. The hypothesis that the same force acted in each case was thus confirmed. The success of Newton's work really depended on the determination of the length of a degree on the earth's surface by Picard in 1671. The universal law of gravitation was completely elaborated by 1685. The first book of the "Principia" or "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" was presented to the Royal Society, April 28, 1686, and the entire work was published in 1687. In 1689 he sat in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and at this time was associated with John Locke; in 1701 he was reelected. When his friend Charles Montagu (afterward earl of Halifax) was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, Newton was made warden of the mint, and in 1699 master of the mint. The reformation of English coinage was largely his work. The method of fluxions, which he had discovered, was employed in the calculations for the 'Principia,' but did not appear until 1693, when it was published by Wallis. It also appeared in 1704 in the first edition of the "Optics." On Feb. 21, 1699, he was elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and held the office till his death.

Newton, John. Born at London, July 24, 1725: died there, Dec. 21, 1807. An English clergyman and religious poet. His father was governor of York Fort in Hudson Bay. Newton served in his father's ship before 1742, and was afterward in the navy and in the slave-trade until 1755, when he was made tide surveyor at Liverpool. Taking up the study of Greek and Hebrew, he was ordained priest June, 1764, and became curate of Olney, where Cowper settled about 1767. They published the "Olney Hymns" together in 1779. In 1780 he was made rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. Besides many well-known hymns, he wrote "Cardiphonia" (1781), etc., and an "Authentic Narrative" of his early life (1764).

Newton, John. Born Aug. 24, 1823: died May 1, 1895. An American engineer and general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers in 1862; was made brigadier-general and chief of engineers in the regular army in 1884; was placed on the retired list in 1886; and was appointed commissioner of public works of New York in 1887, a position which he resigned in 1888 to accept the presidency of the Panama Railroad Company. His chief engineering feat was the improvement of Hell Gate channel by the blasting of Hallett's Reef Sept. 24, 1876, and Flood Rock, Oct. 10, 1885.

Newton, R. The pseudonym under which Edward Cave began printing "The Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.

Newton, Thomas. Born at Butley, Cheshire, about 1542: died at Little Ilford, Essex, May, 1607. An English divine and poet. He translated [illegible] "Thebais," and in 1581 collected the ten English [illegible] In 15[illegible] he published [illegible] best writers of Latin verse.

Newton, Thomas. Born at Lichfield, England, Jan. 1, 1704: died at London, Feb. 14, 1782. An English prelate and author. He wrote "Dissertations on the [illegible]" and an edition of Milton's [illegible] "Paradise Regained."

Newton-Abbot (nū'ton-ab'ot). A small town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Teign [illegible] of Exeter. William of Orange was here proclaimed king of England in 1688.

Newton in Makerfield (mā'kėr-fēld), or **Newton-le-Willows** (-le-wil'ōz). A town in Lancashire, England, [illegible] of Liverpool. Population (1891), [illegible].

Newton-, or **Newtown-, Stewart** (-stū'ạrt). A town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, on the Cree 7 miles north of Wigtown. Pop. (1891), 2,738.

Newtown (nū'toun). A town in Montgomeryshire, Wales, situated on the Severn 8 miles southwest of Montgomery. It is the center of the Welsh flannel manufacture. Population (1891), 6,610.

Newtown. The name given, during its earliest history, to what is now Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Newtown. A suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Newtownards (nū-tn-ärdz'). A town in County Down, Ireland, situated near Strangford Lough 9½ miles east of Belfast. Population (1891), 9,197.

Newtown-Barry (nū'toun-bar'i). A village in County Wexford, Ireland, where, June 1, 1798, a force of about 350 repulsed an attack made by upward of 10,000 rebels.

Newtown-Butler (-but'lėr). A place in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 73 miles northwest of Dublin. Here, in 1689, the Irish Protestants defeated the Irish Catholics.

New Ulster (ul'stėr). A name formerly given to what is now the North Island of New Zealand.

New Way to Pay Old Debts, A. A play by Philip Massinger, printed in 1632, but acted before that date, and since repeatedly revived up to the present time.

> I have no doubt in calling his [Massinger's] real masterpiece by far the fine tragic-comedy of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." The revengeful trick by which a satellite of the great extortioner, Sir Giles Overreach, brings about his employer's discomfiture, regardless of his own ruin, is very like the denouement of the Brass and Quilp part of the "Old Curiosity Shop," may have suggested it (for "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" lasted as an acting play well into Dickens's time), and, like it, is a little improbable. But the play is an admirable one, and Overreach (who, as is well known, was supposed to be a kind of study of his half-namesake, Mompesson, the notorious monopolist) is by far the best single character that Massinger ever drew.
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 399.

New Westminster (west'min-stėr). A town in British Columbia, situated on Fraser River in lat. 49° 13′ N., long. 122° 54′ W. It was formerly the capital. Population, about 3,000.

New Wonder, A: A Woman Never Vext. A comedy by Chapman, printed in 1632.

New World, The. North and South America; the western hemisphere.

New York (yôrk). One of the Middle States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 40° 30′ to 45° 1′ N., and from long. 71° 51′ to 79° 46′ W. Capital, Albany; chief city, New York. It is bounded by the province of Ontario, Canada (mostly separated by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence) on the north, Vermont (partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, and Connecticut on the east, the Atlantic Ocean, New York Bay, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (partly separated by the Delaware) on the south, and Pennsylvania and Ontario (separated by Lake Erie and the Niagara River) on the west. Long Island and Staten Island are included in it. The surface is greatly diversified. The Adirondack Mountains are in the northeast, and the Catskill Mountains, Shawangunk Mountains, Highlands, and Taconic Mountains in the east. The State belongs chiefly to the Hudson and St. Lawrence river-systems, but in part also to those of the Mississippi, Susquehanna, and Delaware. It contains many lakes, including Lakes George, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Chautauqua, Owasco, Otsego, and Canandaigua, and is noted for picturesque scenery. It is called "the Empire State." It is the first State in the Union in commerce, manufactures, population, and estimated value of property; and the second State in value of farms. The agricultural products include buckwheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, milk, butter, and cheese. The chief mineral products are salt, iron, and building-stone. It has 60 counties, sends 2 senators and 34 representatives to Congress, and has 36 electoral votes. The principal early Indian inhabitants were Iroquois (Five Nations). The bay of New York was entered by Verrazano in 1524. Explorations were made in the north by Champlain in 1609, and in the south by Hudson in 1609. The first settlements were made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1614 (or 1613). The region (called New Netherlands) was ruled by the Dutch governors Minuit, Wouter van Twiller, Kieft, and Stuyvesant; devastated by an Indian war about 1641; and conquered by the English under Nicolls in 1664. New York, New Jersey, and New England were consolidated under Andros in 1686–89. New York was the scene of many events in the French and Indian war. It was one of the thirteen original States, and was the scene of Burgoyne's surrender (1777) and other events in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The western part of the State was rapidly developed in the beginning of the 19th century. A new constitution was adopted in 1846. Area, 49,170 square miles. Population (1890), 5,997,853.

New York. [Named after *York* in England, with reference to the Duke of York, afterward James II.] A seaport and city in the State of New York, coextensive with the county of New York, situated chiefly on Manhattan Island, bordering on New York Bay and the Hudson (or North) and East rivers, in lat. 40° 43′ N., long. 74° 0′ W. Besides Manhattan Island, it comprises the annexed district north of the Harlem River, and islands in the East River and New York Bay (including Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis islands). It is the largest city of the western hemisphere; after London and Paris, the largest in the world; and, after London, the chief commercial city in the world. It is the chief place of arrival for immigrants, and has more than half of the foreign trade of the country. It is the terminus of numerous steamship lines to all parts of the world and also of many coasting lines and of railroads. Its varied manufactures include clothing, boots and shoes, bread, furniture, cigars, beer, machinery, books, etc. It is connected by ferries with Jersey City and Hoboken on the west, and by ferries and Brooklyn Bridge (which see) with Brooklyn on the east, and is traversed by four lines of elevated railroads. Central Park is the chief park; Broadway the main business artery; Fifth Avenue the principal fashionable street; and Wall street the financial center. The city is the seat of Columbia College, the University of the City of New York, Union Theological Seminary, and the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, and of the Astor, Mercantile, and Lenox libraries, Metropolitan Art Museum, Cooper Institute, and Museum of Natural History. The old city hall, founded in 1803, while of moderate size, is not surpassed by any other example of architecture in the city. The style is the English Renaissance, and the plan presents a central pavilion flanked by wings which at their extremities project toward the front. The building has 2 stories above the basement, the central pavilion having in addition an attic and a projecting porch of 8 Ionic columns above a broad flight of steps. The central pavilion and the projecting portions of the wings are ornamented with orders of pilasters, Ionic below and Corinthian above, and with engaged arcades framing the windows. There is a small arcaded and domed central tower, surmounted by a figure of Liberty. The governor's room is adorned with an interesting collection of historical portraits. Other prominent buildings are the post-office, produce exchange, cotton exchange, custom-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, Trinity Church, and Madison Square Garden (which see). The city was settled by the Dutch in 1623, and called at first New Amsterdam, Manhattan Island being purchased from Indians for $24 in 1626. It was surrendered to the English in 1664, retaken in 1673, and restored in 1674; was the scene of Leisler's unsuccessful insurrection in 1689–1691, and of the supposed negro plot in 1741; was occupied by the British in Sept., 1776; and was evacuated by them Nov. 25, 1783. It was the State capital from 1784 to 1797, and the capital of the United States from 1785 to 1790. A great fire occurred in 1835; the Astor Place riot in 1849; the Crystal Palace Industrial Exhibition in 1853; the draft riots in July, 1863; and the Orange riot July 12, 1871. (See *New York, Greater*, below.) Population (1890), 1,515,301, according to the national census; according to a municipal census, 1,710,715; police census, April, 1895, 1,849,866.

New York, Greater. A projected municipality, to include New York, Brooklyn (Kings County), Long Island City, Staten Island, Westchester, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica, and parts of East Chester and Pelham. In 1894 the question was submitted to the vote of these places, and they declared in favor of consolidation. A bill for that purpose was accordingly introduced in the legislature in 1895, but it failed to become a law.

New York, University of the City of. An institution of learning at New York, founded in 1831. It contains faculties of art, science, law, and medicine, and has (1894) 98 instructors and 903 students.

New York Bay. The bay at the mouth of the Hudson on which New York city is situated. It includes New York Upper Bay, the harbor formed by the union of the North and East rivers, partly inclosed by New York city, New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island (length about 6 miles), and New York Lower Bay, an arm of the Atlantic east of Staten Island and southwest of Long Island, communicating with the Upper Bay by the Narrows.

New Zealand (zē'land). A group of islands, a British colonial possession, in the Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Australia, and included mostly between lat. 34° 20′ and 47° 30′ S., and long. 166° 30′ and 178° 30′ E. Capital, Wellington. It includes North Island, South Island, and Stewart Island. The North Island is somewhat mountainous, the South Island largely so (the Southern Alps culminate in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet). The chief industry is agriculture; the leading exports are gold, wool, sheep, agricultural products, etc. Government is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, and a general assembly consisting of a legislative council (appointed by the crown, now for 7 years) and a house of representatives (elected). The group was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and was visited by Cook. A missionary settlement was made in 1814. The settlers have been often at war with the natives (Maoris), especially in 1860–61 and 1863–66. Area, 104,471 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), 672,265.

Ney (nā), **Michel**, Duc d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa. Born at Saarlouis (now in Prussia), Jan. 10, 1769: shot at Paris, Dec. 7, 1815. A celebrated French marshal. He entered the army in 1787; became a general of brigade in 1796; obtained a command on the Rhine in 1799; gained the victory of Elchingen Oct. 14, 1805 (for which he was created duke of Elchingen); took part in the battles of Jena Oct. 14, 1806, Eylau Feb. 7–8, 1807, and Friedland June 14, 1807; served in Spain 1808–11; rendered important service at Borodino Sept. 7, 1812 (for which he was created prince of the Moskva); commanded the rear guard in the retreat from Russia in 1812; served at Lützen May 2, Bautzen May 20–21, and Leipsic Oct. 16–19, 1813; was defeated by Von Bülow at Dennewitz Sept. 6, 1813; served in the campaign of 1814; was made a peer after the restoration in 1814 by Louis XVIII.; deserted to Napoleon in 1815; was defeated by Wellington at Quatre-Bras June 16, 1815; and commanded the Old Guard at Waterloo June 18. He was condemned by the House of Peers as a traitor, and shot.

Nez d'un Notaire (nā dun nō-tār'), **Le.** [F., 'The Nose of a Notary.'] A romance by Edmond About, published in 1862.

Nezhin, or **Nejin**, or **Niezhin** (nye'zhēn). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Oster 41 miles southeast of Tchernigoff. It was formerly of commercial importance. Population (1890), 44,794.

Nez Percé. See *Chopunnish*.

Ngala (ngä'lä), or **Bangala** (bäng-gä'lä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled on the Kongo River where it bends to the southwest, between the Balolo, Baloi, and Babangi. Strong and brave, though notorious as cannibals, they furnish good soldiers for the Kongo State army. See *Mbangala*.

Ngalanganja (ngä-läng-gän'jä). See *Garenganze* and *Nyamwezi*.

Ngambue (ngäm'bwe), or **Bangambue** (bäng-gäm'bwe). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled on the Kakulovare River in the highland back of Mossamedes. They are kinsmen of the Nyaneka tribe, and, like these, peaceful agriculturists owning cattle.

Ngami (ngä'mē), **Lake.** A lake in southern Africa, situated about lat. 20° 30′ S., long. 22° 40′ E. It was discovered by Livingstone in 1849, and falls within the sphere of British South Africa.

Nganga (ngäng'gä), or **Manganga** (mäng-gäng'gä). A Bantu tribe in British Nyassaland, at the south end of Lake Nyassa. The mountaineers are called Kantundu, the dwellers of the plain Chipeta; their dialects are slightly different. The Nganga language has a rising literature, most of which is printed in the Scotch mission stations. It is also spoken by the Makololo, who, left on the Shire by Livingstone, have become powerful by accessions from neighboring tribes. Also called *Wanyassa*.

Ngangela (ngäng-gä'lä), or **Ovangangela** (ō-väng-gäng-gā'lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, east of the Upper Kunene and Kuanza rivers. They are clever iron-workers and wax-hunters, belonging to the same cluster as the Ovimbundu. Also *Bangangela*.

Nganhwei. See *Anhwei*.

Ngindo (ngēn'dō), or **Wangindo** (wäng-gēn'dō). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, spread over a vast area between the Rufiji and Umbekuru rivers, and between their kinsmen the Wakichi and the Machonde. Their chests and arms are tattooed, and two incisors are sharpened. They have always opposed the slave-trade. The language is called Kingindo, the country Ungindo.

Ngola (ngō'lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, whose adapted name (Angola) is also applied to the native Angola nation and to the Portuguese province of Angola. The king of Ngola, whose residence used to be at Loanda, was driven by the Portuguese first to Pungo Andongo, and then to the Kambu and Hamba valleys, where his people still dwell in complete independence. The Ngola people are slender, dark-colored, oval-faced, with fine features and extremities, shrewd and warlike, agricultural and pastoral. Their hair is plaited and shaped into various patterns. The dialect in its purity is the base of Kimbundu. Ndongo, Matamba, and Ndunji are the three provinces of the Ngola kingdom. Jinga is the name generally used by the Portuguese for Ngola or Ndongo.

Ngornu. See *Angornu*.

Nguru (ngö'rö). A mountainous and fertile district west of Zanzibar, drained by the Luseru and Luiga rivers. The population is dense, and consists of the Wanguru, Wahumba, and Wachambala tribes, whose villages are fortified by stockades. See also *Kaguru*.

Niagara (nī-ag'a-rä). A river in North America which flows from Lake Erie northward into Lake Ontario. It separates New York on the east from the province of Ontario, Canada, on the west. Length, 36 miles. It descends about 326 feet in rapids and cataract. See *Niagara Falls*.

Niagara. A town in Niagara County, New York, situated on the river Niagara, and containing the villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge. Population (1890), 10,979.

Niagara, Battle of. See *Lundy's Lane*.

Niagara Falls. The largest cataract in the world, situated in the Niagara River 17 miles north-northwest of Buffalo. It is divided by Goat Island into the American Fall (164 feet high) and the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall (158 feet high). The width of the river at the brink of the falls is 4,750 feet. The water-power of the fall (the total amount of which is [illegible]) [illegible] power [illegible] thesteam-power [illegible] United States) is now in small part utilized by means of turbine water-wheels set at the bottom of shafts [illegible] feet deep and connected with a tunnel for the escape of the water, which empties below the town of Niagara.

Niagara Falls, from the Canadian side. A painting by F. E. Church (1857), in the Corcoran gallery, Washington. The same artist's painting of Niagara from the American side is in the Stewart collection, New York.

Niagara Falls. A village in Niagara County, New York, situated opposite Niagara Falls. Population (1890), 5,502.

Niagara of Brazil. The cataract of Paulo Affonso on the river São Francisco.

Niagusta (nē-ä-gös'tä), or **Nausa** (nou'sä). A town in Macedonia, European Turkey, 52 miles west of Saloniki. It is noted for its wine. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Niam-Niam. See *Nyam-Nyam*.

Niantic. See *Narragansett*.

Nias (nē-äs'). An island west of Sumatra, situated in lat. 1° N. Length, 95 miles.

Niassa. See *Nyassa*.

Nibelungenlied (nē'be-löng-en-lēd). [G., 'Song of the Nibelungs.'] A Middle High German epic poem, written in its present form by an unknown author in South Germany in the first half of the 13th century. The legends, however, are much earlier, having been handed down orally. Its hero, Siegfried, is a mythical prince and later king of Niederland (the region about Xanten on the Lower Rhine), who possessed the so-called 'hoard of the Nibelungs,' won from them in Norway. He wooed Brunhild, a princess of Iceland, for the Burgundian king Gunther, whose sister, Kriemhild, became his wife. He was afterward treacherously slain, and the hoard was ultimately sunk in the Rhine. The Nibelungenlied is the greatest monument of early German literature. Historical and mythical elements are intermingled. Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs" has taken little except names from the German epic. The source of his material is the Old Norse version of the legend contained in the Volsunga Saga and the Edda. See [illegible].

Nibelungs (nē'be-löngz), **The**, G. **Nibelungen** (nē'be-löng-en). In German legend, originally a race of Northern dwarfs, so called from their king Nibelung; then applied to the followers of Siegfried (the conquerors of the hoard of the Nibelungs); later identified with the Burgundians.

Niblo's Garden. A theater on Broadway, near Prince street, New York city. It is one of the oldest in the city, having been opened in 1828 as the Sans Souci; in 1829 it was a concert saloon. Niblo's garden and theater, owned by William Niblo, were opened in [illegible], burned in 1846 and in [illegible], and reopened the latter year. It has long been used for spectacular and romantic drama.

Nicæa (nī-sē'ä), Anglicized as **Nice** (nīs). [Gr. Νίκαια.] In ancient geography, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on Lake Ascania, 58 miles southeast of Constantinople: the modern Isnik. It was built in the 4th century B. C., and was one of the chief cities of Bithynia; was the seat of the first general church council in 325 A. D., and of the seventh in 787; and was taken by the Crusaders in 1097, and by the Turks in 1330.

Nicæa (in France). [Gr. Νίκαια.] See *Nice*.

Nicæa, Empire of. A Greek empire (1206–61), founded by Theodore Lascaris, which had its center at Nicæa, Asia Minor, during the period of the Latin Empire at Constantinople. It was merged in the restored Byzantine empire in 1261.

Nicander (nī-kan'dėr). [Gr. Νίκανδρος.] Lived probably in the 2d century B. C. A Greek poet, grammarian, and physician, author of two extant poems on venomous animals and poisons.

Nicander (nē-kan'der), **Karl August.** Born at Strengnäs, Sweden, March 20, 1799: died Feb. 7, 1839. A Swedish poet. The death of his father while he was a child left him without means, and he early became a tutor. His first important work was the romantic poem "Runesvärdet" (1820), which [illegible] the conflict between heathenism and Christianity. Two poems, "Tassos död" ("The Death of Tasso") and "Konung Enzio" ("King Enzio"), the former of which won the prize of the Swedish Academy, were on Italian subjects. He was now (1827) enabled to make a journey to Italy, which, however, ended disastrously in that he was left without means to make his way home as best he could. [illegible] most a constant [illegible] appeared at Stockholm in 1877, in 2 vols.

Nicaragua [illegible]. One of the five republics of Central America. [illegible] city, Leon. [illegible]

American Federation. Since 1840 it has been an independent republic. Civil wars and struggles with the other Central American republics have been frequent. The filibuster Walker held a part of the country 1855–56. Area, about 49,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1894), 360,000.

Nicaragua, Lake. [See *Nicarao*.] A lake in the southern part of Nicaragua. It receives the waters of Lake Managua by the Tipitapa, and has its outlet in the San Juan. The surface is 110 feet above sea level, the depth varying from 12 to 83 feet. There are several islands, the largest, Ometepe, containing two volcanic peaks. Length, 92 miles; greatest width, 40 miles.

Nicaragua Canal. A proposed ship-canal between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, crossing the republic of Nicaragua and utilizing the natural waterway furnished by Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. Partial surveys of this route were made by Americans in 1826 and 1837–1858, and more complete ones for the United States government in 1872–73 by Commander E. P. Lull, and in 1885 by A. G. Menocal. The Nicaraguan government made concessions for constructing the canal to Americans in 1849 and 1852 and to a Frenchman in 1858, but they all lapsed without results. In 1884 a treaty was signed for the construction of the canal by the United States government, but the Senate refused to ratify it. In 1887 the Nicaraguan government granted a new concession for 10 years (confirmed by Costa Rica) to the Nicaraguan Canal Company, by which it was transferred to the Maritime Canal Company: the latter was organized May 4, 1889, under a charter from the United States government, and it agreed to complete the work within five years. The route decided upon is from San Juan del Norte on the Caribbean Sea to Brito on the Pacific coast, a distance of 169½ miles. Of this about 117 miles is through the lake and the San Juan River, and in the remainder advantage can be taken of river-basins, so that the actual excavations will not exceed 27 miles. There are to be two canals proper, each with three locks, one from Ochoa on the San Juan River to the port of San Juan del Norte (about 35 miles, including the river-basins), and the other from Lake Nicaragua, at the mouth of the river Lajas, to Brito (17¼ miles). The locks are to bring the canals to the necessary summit level, which in the lake is 110 feet. The deepest excavation will be on the eastern section where it crosses the eastern divide: here, for 3 miles, the average depth to be excavated is 141 feet. Subsidiary works are a dam at Ochoa, improvement of the river and lake channels, improvement of the harbor of San Juan del Norte, and the construction of a harbor at Brito, with the building of a short railroad for the transportation of machinery. The work was undertaken by the Nicaragua Construction Company, organized under the laws of Colorado June 10, 1887. This company purchased a part of the plant which had been used on the Panama Canal, and actual work was commenced at San Juan June 3, 1889. A great part of the necessary railroad was built and improvements of the harbor of San Juan (said to have been unsuccessful) were made. Work practically ceased from lack of funds in Dec., 1892, and on Aug. 30, 1893, the Nicaragua Construction Company went into the hands of a receiver. Measures for forming a new construction company commenced soon after. American engineers have generally favored the Nicaragua route as compared with other proposed canal routes across the Isthmus. The chief objection raised to it, principally by French engineers, is the supposed liability of the canal to injury from earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Nicarao (nē-kä-rä'ō), or **Nicaragua.** A Central American Indian chief, whose tribe occupied territory near a large lake, subsequently called Lake Nicaragua (Nicarao agua, 'water of Nicarao') by the Spaniards, from his name. He [illegible] powerful [illegible] Gil González Dávila [illegible] 1522, and obtained much gold by trading. See *Nicaraos*.

Nicaraos (nē-kä-rä'ōs), or **Nicaraguas** (nē-kä-rä'gwäz), or **Niquirans** (nē-kē-ränz'). [From the name of their chief.] A tribe of Indians which, at the time of the conquest, inhabited western Nicaragua, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific. The Nicaraos [illegible] to have been a [illegible]. They were early subdued by the Spaniards, and their descendants form part of the present population of the same district.

Nicaria (nē-kä-rē'ä). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Sporades, 13 miles west of Samos: the ancient Icaria. It is a Turkish possession. Length, 25 miles.

Nicastro (nē-käs'trō). A town in the province of Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, situated in lat. [illegible] N., long. 16° [illegible] E. Population (1881), 10,239; commune, 14,076.

Niccola Pisano. See *Pisano*.

Niccolini [illegible] **Giovanni Battista.** [illegible] Pisa, Italy, Oct. 29, 1782: died [illegible] Sept. 20, 1861. An Italian [illegible]

Nice (nēs). A former countship, later a province [illegible]

Nice, It. **Nizza** (nēt'sä). A seaport and the capital of the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, [illegible] longed to the county of Provence. It was sacked by the Saracens; passed to Savoy in 1388; was captured by Barbarossa; passed to France in 1792, and again to Sardinia in 1814; and was ceded to France in 1860. It was severely damaged by earthquake in 1887. It was the birthplace of Massena and Garibaldi. Population (1891), 88,273.

Nice (in Bithynia). See *Nicæa*.

Nice, Councils of. See *Nicene Councils.*

Nice, Truce of. A truce concluded at Nice, in 1538, between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V.

Nicene Councils. Two general councils which met at Nicæa in Asia Minor. The first Nicene Council, which was also the first general council, met in 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene Council, accounted also the seventh general council, was held in 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of the first Nicene Council as ecumenical has been almost universal among Christians of all confessions. It is acknowledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches, but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican Church does not accept the second Nicene Council as ecumenical.

Nicene Creed or **Symbol.** A summary of the chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ecumenical authority by the first Nicene Council (325), but closely similar in wording to ancient creeds of Oriental churches, and specially founded upon the baptismal creed of the Church of Cæsarea in Palestine.

Nicephorus (ni-sef'ō-rus) **I.** [Gr. Νικηφόρος.] Born at Seleucia, Pisidia: killed 811. Byzantine emperor 802–811. He was at war with Harun-al-Rashid and with the Bulgarians.

Nicephorus II. Phocas. Born about 912: assassinated 969. Byzantine emperor 963–969. He was distinguished, both before and after his accession, as a general in wars with the Saracens.

Nicephorus III. Byzantine emperor 1078–81.

Nicephorus Bryennius (bri-en'i-us). Born at Orestias, Macedonia: died after 1137. A Byzantine historian, husband of Anna Comnena. He wrote a Byzantine history which was completed by his wife.

Nicephorus Callistus (ka-lis'tus). Died in the middle of the 14th century. A Byzantine ecclesiastical historian.

Nicephorus Gregoras (greg'ō-ras). Born in Asia Minor, 1295: died about 1359. A Byzantine historian. He wrote a Byzantine history.

Nicephorus Patriarcha (pa-tri-är'kạ). Born 758: died 828. A Byzantine historian, patriarch of Constantinople 806–815. He wrote a Byzantine history, "Breviarium" (ed. by J. Bekker), and a chronology.

Nicetas Acominatus (ni-sē'tạs a-kom-i-nā'tus) or **Choniates** (kọ-ni'ạ-tēz). Born in Phrygia, Asia Minor: died at Nicæa, Bithynia, about 1216. A Byzantine historian. He wrote a Byzantine history (ed. by J. Bekker).

Nice Valour, The, or the Passionate Madman. A comedy by Fletcher and another (Middleton, according to Fleay), printed in 1647, but produced much earlier (before 1624). In this play is "Hence, all you vain delights," a song which formed the basis of Milton's "Il Penseroso."

Nichol (nik'ol), **John.** Born Sept. 8, 1833: died Oct. 11, 1894. A Scottish writer and lecturer, son of J. P. Nichol: professor of English literature in Glasgow University from 1861 to 1889. He has published "Fragments of Criticism" (1860), "English Composition" (1879), "The Death of Themistocles and Other Poems" (1881), "American Literature: an Historical Review" (1882), etc.

Nichol (nik'ol), **John Pringle.** Born at Brechin, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1804: died near Rothesay, Scotland, Sept. 19, 1859. A Scottish astronomer. He wrote "Views of the Architecture of the Heavens" ([illegible]), "The Stellar Universe" (1847), "The Planetary System" ([illegible]), etc.

Nicholas (nik'ō-las), Saint. [Prop. spelled *Nicolas*; F. *Nicolas* (also *Nicole*, whence E. *Nicol*, *Nicoll*, *Nichol*, *Nickol*, etc.), Sp. *Nicolas*, Pg. *Nicolao*, It. *Nicola*, *Niccolò*, D. *Niklaas*, *Klaas*, G. *Nikolaus*, *Niklas*, *Klaus*, Russ. *Nikolai*, *Nikola*, L. *Nicolaus*, also *Nicolas*, from Gr. [illegible], later forms of which are [illegible] and [illegible], 'victor of the people.'] Lived about 300 A. D. A noted bishop of Myra, Lycia, Asia Minor. He has been adopted as the patron saint of Russia, and is also [illegible] the patron saint of [illegible] thieves, virgins [illegible] He is represented [illegible] the Greek [illegible] He was [illegible] (in [illegible] *Saint Nicholas*) to [illegible] three daughters [illegible] the father having [illegible] them [illegible] St. Nicholas, [illegible] at an [illegible] shoes or stockings of children on the eve of St. Nicholas, [illegible] transferring the gift to Santa Claus. The custom has in some countries been transferred to Christmas. The election of a boy bishop on St. Nicholas's day (Dec. 6) is an ancient ceremony. The custom prevailed in English cathedrals, grammar-schools, etc., but especially at Salisbury. The actors were the choristers, and the boy bishop was chosen from among them. He held a burlesque jurisdiction until Innocents' day (Dec. 29). The ritual was an exact burlesque of the episcopal function. The custom died out with the establishment of Protestantism, but lingered in the Eton Montem, a celebration now abolished.

Nicholas I., surnamed "The Great." Pope 858–867. He maintained the papal authority in dealing with Lothair, king of Lorraine. He recognized the Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals.

Nicholas II. (**Gerard**). Pope 1058–61. He was under the influence of Hildebrand.

Nicholas III. (**Giovanni Gaetano**). Pope 1277–80. He belonged to the house of Orsini.

Nicholas IV. (**Girolamo d'Ascoli**). Pope 1288–92.

Nicholas V. (**Tommaso Parentucelli**). Born at Sarzana, Italy: died March 24, 1455. Pope 1447–55. He is noted for his encouragement of learning and art.

Nicholas V. Antipope, elected in opposition to John XXII. in 1328: deposed in 1330.

Nicholas I. Born near St. Petersburg, June 25 (O. S.), 1796: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 18 (O. S.), 1855. Czar of Russia, third son of Paul I. He succeeded his brother Alexander I. in 1825; carried on a war with Persia 1826–28, and with Turkey 1827–29; suppressed the insurrection of Poland 1830–31; aided Austria in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection in 1849; and commenced war against Turkey in 1853, which in 1854 involved him in war also with Great Britain and France (the Crimean war).

Nicholas II. Born at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1868. Czar of Russia, son of Alexander III. whom he succeeded Nov. 1, 1894. He married Princess Alix of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Nov. 26, 1894.

Nicholas, Grand Duke. Born July 27 (O. S.), 1831: died at Alupka, Crimea, April 13, 1891. Third son of the czar Nicholas. He commanded the army of the Danube in the war against Turkey in 1877.

Nicholas Nickleby (nik'l-bi). A novel by Charles Dickens, first published serially during 1838–39.

Nicholas of Damascus. Born at Damascus: lived in the 1st century B. C. A Greek historian.

> Nicholas of Damascus, the friend of Augustus and Herod the Great, was a very eminent and influential person, and many anecdotes are told about him, some of them being derived from his autobiography, a portion of which has been preserved.
>
> *Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 114. [(*Donaldson*.)

Nicholas of Strasburg. Lived in the first half of the 14th century. A German mystic preacher at Strasburg, Freiburg, and elsewhere. He was appointed by Pope John XXII. nuncio and superintendent of the Dominican monasteries in Germany.

Nichols (nik'olz), **John.** Born at Islington, near London, Feb. 2, 1745: died Nov. 26, 1826. An English printer and antiquary. He was an apprentice of Bowyer. He was editor of and contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine" from 1778 until his death. His "Memoirs of Bowyer," begun in 1778, were expanded into the "Anecdotes and Illustrations," an anecdotical literary history of the 18th century. He also wrote 6 volumes on the "Festivities of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I."

Nichols, Sir **Richard.** See *Nicolls, Sir Richard.*

Nichols, Thomas. Born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, 1820: died at London, May 14, 1879. An English writer. He was professor of biblical literature at Carmarthen College (1856), and was one of the founders of the University of Wales. He published "The Pedigree of the English People" (1868), etc.

Nicholson (nik'ol-son), Sir **Francis.** Died at London, March 5, 1728. A British colonial official. He was lieutenant-governor, under Andros, of the province composed of the colonies north of Chesapeake Bay 1686–89, and represented him at New York; was lieutenant-governor of Virginia 1690–94; and was governor of Maryland 1694–98, of Virginia 1698–1705, of Acadia 1713–17, and of South Carolina 1721–25. He returned to England in 1725.

Nicholson, James William Augustus. Born at Dedham, Mass., March 10, 1821: died at New York, Oct. 28, 1887. An American admiral. He entered the navy in 1838; was promoted commander in 1862, and served with distinction during the Civil War, having charge of the monitor Manhattan under Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. He was commissioned rear-admiral in 1881.

Nicholson, John. Born at Dublin, Dec. 11, 1822: died Sept. 23, 1857. An English soldier. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1839, and in 1840 was ordered to Afghanistan, where he was imprisoned two years later. He served in the Sikh wars in 1845 and 1848, and in the mutiny of 1857.

Nicholson, William. Born at London, 1753: died 1815. An English physicist and chemist. He published an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy" (1781) and a translation of Voltaire's "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy." He was connected with the society for the encouragement of naval architecture, established about 1791, and in 1800 discovered the decomposition of water by galvanism. "Nicholson's Journal," the earliest English journal of natural philosophy and chemistry, was begun in 1797.

Nicholson, William. Born at Ovingham, Dec. 25, 1781: died at Edinburgh, Aug. 16, 1844. A Scottish portrait-painter, one of the founders and the first secretary of the Scottish Academy. He etched portraits of distinguished Scotchmen, including Scott, Jeffrey, Burns, and Wilson.

Nicias (nish'i-as). [Gr. Νικίας.] Put to death in Sicily, 413 B. C. An Athenian general and politician, chief leader of the aristocratic faction in Athens in the Peloponnesian War. He commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Syracuse 415–413.

Nicias, Peace of. A truce between Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War, concluded 421 B. C. It was negotiated mainly by Nicias.

Nicias (nish'i-as) **of Athens.** A Greek painter, a contemporary of Praxiteles. When Praxiteles was asked which of his works in marble he valued most, he is said to have answered, "Those on which Nicias has set his mark"; and Pliny explains this expression by the comment, "So much importance did Praxiteles attach to the circumlition (covering of color) applied by Nicias." This passage was for a long time the principal foundation for the theory that the Greeks painted their statues, which is now confirmed by the works themselves: the hair of the Hermes of Praxiteles had a red color when discovered.

Nick, Old. See *Old Nick.*

Nicobars (nik-ō-bärz'), or **Nicobar** (nik-ō-bär') **Islands.** A group of small islands situated in the Bay of Bengal, south of the Andaman Islands, about lat. 7° to 9° N. It is a British possession, a dependency of the Andaman Islands, annexed in 1869. The largest island is Great Nicobar. Area, 434 square miles. Population, about 7,000.

Nicodemus (nik-ō-dē'mus). [Gr. Νικόδημος.] In New Testament history, a member of the Sanhedrim, a disciple who visited Jesus by night as an inquirer. After the death of Jesus he contributed a mixture of aloes and myrrh for anointing the dead body.

Nicol (nik'ol), **Erskine.** Born at Leith, Scotland, July, 1825. A British genre-painter. He studied at the Trustees Academy, Edinburgh; lived in Dublin about 1845–49; and removed from Edinburgh to London in 1863. Many of his works have been engraved.

Nicol (nik'ol), **William.** Born about 1768: died at Edinburgh, 1851 (?). A British inventor and experimenter in natural philosophy. In 1828 he invented the prism for polarizing light, named from him the Nicol prism, or nicol. His life was almost entirely spent in his laboratory at Edinburgh.

Nicolai (nik'ō-lī), **Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, March 18, 1733: died Jan. 6, 1811. A German author and bookseller. He edited the periodical "Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek," and wrote "Anekdoten von Friedrich II." (1788–92), the novel "Leben und Meinungen des Herrn Magisters Sebaldus Nothanker" (1773–76), etc.

> He was the literary associate of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn in the "Letters concerning Recent German Literature" and the "Universal German Library," published between 1759 and 1792. . . . Soon after the appearance of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," Nicolai published a malicious and rather stupid parody entitled "The Joys of Werther." . . . He has been called the Erz-Philister—the arch-representative of the commonplace, conventional element in German literature. . . . Goethe was provoked into using the only weapon which he considered fitting—ridicule; and he was assisted by Nicolai's own indiscretion. The latter, whose literary materialism was his prominent quality,—who fought the spiritual element as Luther fought the devil,—was visited in 1791 with an avenging malady. He was troubled by apparitions of persons living and dead, who filled his room, and for several weeks continued to haunt and torment him although he knew them to be phantasms. He was finally relieved by the application of leeches about the end of the spine, whence Goethe's term Proktophantasmist [in "Faust"], which may be delicately translated as "Rump-visionary." . . . He died in 1811, after having seen himself pilloried in the "Walpurgis-Night."
>
> *B. Taylor,* Notes to Faust.

Nicolai, Otto. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, June 9, 1810: died at Berlin, May 11, 1849. A German composer and conductor. He founded the Philharmonic concerts at Vienna (1842) during the period (1841–47) when he was kapellmeister of the court opera there. His chief work, a comic opera, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"), was produced in 1849.

Nicolas. See *Nicholas.*

Nicolas (nik'ō-las), Sir **Nicholas Harris:** usually known as Sir **Harris Nicolas.** Born March 10, 1799: died near Boulogne, France, Aug. 3, 1848. An English antiquary and historian. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1825. He published "Notitia Historica" (1824: republished as "The Chronology of History" 1835–51), "Synopsis of the Peerage of England" (1825), the "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire" (1841–2), and the "Despatches and Letters of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson" (1844–46).

Nicolay (nik'ọ-lā), **John George.** Born in Germany, 1832. An American author, private secretary of Abraham Lincoln 1860–65, joint author with John Hay of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1890), and editor with Hay of "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln" (1894).

Nicolini, Madame. See *Patti.*

Nicolls (nik'olz), Sir **Richard.** Born at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, England, 1624: died May 28, 1672. The first English colonial governor of New York. He served under the royal standard in the English civil war, and was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the Duke of York at the Restoration. He was chief of the commission sent to New England to organize an attack on New Netherland in 1664; and on the surrender of the Dutch in that year became governor of the conquered province, which he renamed New York from his patron, the Duke of York. He returned to England in 1668, and resumed his former position in the duke's household. He fell in the naval battle with De Ruyter, May 28, 1672.

Nicolò de' Lapi (nē-kō-lō' dā lä'pē). A novel by Azeglio, published in 1841.

Nicolosi (nē-kō-lō'sē). A town in Sicily, at the southern foot of Mount Etna. It is the usual starting-point of ascents of Etna.

Nicomachean Ethics. An ethical treatise by Aristotle.

Nicomède (nē-kō-mād'). A play by Corneille, produced in 1651.

Nicomedia (nik-ō-mē'di-ä). [Gr. Νικομήδεια.] In ancient geography, the capital of Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on an arm of the Propontis (Sea of Marmora), in lat. 40° 48' N., long. 29° 58' E. It was built by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, and was the residence of Diocletian, Constantine, and other Roman emperors. The modern Ismid is on its site.

Nicomedia, Gulf of. The eastern prolongation of the Sea of Marmora: also called the Gulf of Ismid.

Nicopoli. See *Nikopoli.*

Nicopolis (ni-kop'ō-lis). [Gr. Νικόπολις, city of victory.] 1. In ancient geography, a city in Epirus, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Arta in lat. 39° N., long. 20° 43' E. It was founded by Octavian in commemoration of his victory at Actium 31 B. C. The site contains many Roman antiquities. 2. An ancient city in Cappadocia, founded by Pompey on account of his defeat of Mithridates 66 B. C.—3. An ancient city near Alexandria, founded by Augustus on account of his defeat of Antony.—4. An ancient city north of Tirnova, Bulgaria, founded by Trajan on account of his defeat of the Dacians.

Nicosia (nē-kō-sē'ä), or **Lefkosia,** or **Levkosia** (lef-kō-sē'ä). The capital of Cyprus, situated on the river Pedias in the interior of the island. The Cathedral of St. Sophia is a three-aisled church in the best French Pointed style (now a mosque). It contains several tombs of the Lusignan kings who were crowned here. Population (1891), 12,515.

Nicosia. A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 40 miles west-northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 14,941; commune, 15,460.

Nicot (nē-kō'), **Jean,** Sieur de Villemain. Born at Nîmes, France, 1530: died at Paris, May 5, 1600. A French diplomatist and scholar. He introduced the use of tobacco from Portugal into France. The genus *Nicotiana* and the substance nicotine were named from him.

Nicotera (nē-kō'te-rä). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, 34 miles north-northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), commune, 6,978.

Nicotera, Baron **Giovanni.** Born at San-Biase, Calabria, Sept. 9, 1828: died at Vico Equense, near Naples, June 13, 1894. An Italian politician. He became in his youth a member of "Young Italy," participated in the rising in Calabria in 1848, and afterward served under Mazzini and Garibaldi. He was minister of the interior 1876–77 and 1891–92.

Nicoya (nē-ko'yä). A peninsula on the western coast of Costa Rica, Central America.

Nicoya, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, southeast of the peninsula of Nicoya.

Nictheroy (nē-tā-rō'ē), or **Nitherohi.** The capital until 1894 of the state of Rio de Janeiro, situated on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro opposite Rio de Janeiro. It figured prominently in the civil war of 1893–94. (See *Mello.*) Population, about 16,000.

Nicudje. See *Missouri.*

Nicuesa (nē-kö-ā'sä), **Diego de.** Born at Baëza, about 1465: died March (?), 1511. A Spanish commander. He went to Española in 1502, was subsequently agent of the colonists in Spain, and in 1508 was empowered to conquer and govern Castilla del Oro, corresponding to the coast of the Isthmus of Panama and Central America from the Gulf of Darien to Cape Gracias a Dios: at the same time Ojeda received the adjoining province of Nueva Andalucia in South America. Nicuesa left Santo Domingo about Jan., 1510, with [illegible] vessels and 650 (or 785?) men. He lost his larger ships, was wrecked, and endured terrible sufferings at Nombre de Dios: only 100 men survived. Colmenares, on his way with reinforcements for Nicuesa, touched at Antigua, where Ojeda's colony had been left without a commander. The colonists sent messengers to Nicuesa, offering to accept him as governor; but he acted in such an overbearing manner that on his arrival at Antigua the colonists rebelled. He was forced to sail away in a rotten ship, and was never heard of again.

Nidd (nid). A small river in Yorkshire, England, a tributary of the Ouse. Its picturesque valley is called Nidderdale.

Nidhug (nid'hög). In Scandinavian mythology, a serpent in the lower world.

Nidwalden (nēd'väl-den), or **Nidwald** (nēd'väld). A half-canton of the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland. It forms the northern part of the canton. It sends one member to the National Council. On the reconstitution of Switzerland in 1798 and the establishment of the Helvetic Republic, the inhabitants resisted the new order of things, but were repressed by the French. Area, 112 square miles. See further under *Unterwalden.*

Niebuhr (nē'bör), **Barthold Georg.** Born at Copenhagen, Aug. 27, 1776: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1831. A celebrated German historian, philologist, and critic, son of Karstens Niebuhr. He was in the civil service of Denmark until 1806, and in that of Prussia 1806–10, was lecturer at the University of Berlin; was Prussian ambassador at Rome 1816–23; and became lecturer at the University of Bonn in 1823. His chief work, "Römische Geschichte" ("Roman History," 3 vols. 1811–32: Eng. trans. by Hare and Thirlwall), on the earlier history of Rome, produced a revolution in the study of Roman history. His "Kleine Schriften" ("Minor Writings") were published 1828–43. See his correspondence in "Lebensnachrichten" (1838: English version by Miss Winkworth 1852).

Niebuhr, Karstens. Born at Lüdingworth, in Hadeln, Prussia, March 17, 1733: died at Meldorf, Prussia, April 26, 1815. A German traveler in Arabia and the East 1761–67. He wrote "Beschreibung von Arabien" ("Description of Arabia," 1772), "Reisebeschreibung von Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern" ("Description of Travels in Arabia and other Neighboring Lands," 1774–78).

Niederbronn (nē'der-bron). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 25 miles north of Strasburg. Population (1890), 3,029.

Niedermendig (nē'der-men-dig). A place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, west of Coblenz. It is noted for its quarries of basaltic lava.

Niedermeyer (nē'der-mī-er), **Louis.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, April 27, 1802: died at Paris, March 14, 1861. A Swiss composer of sacred music, and of melodies for the poems of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Deschamps, etc. He was not successful in opera, though "Stradella" (1837), "Marie Stuart" (1844), etc., may be mentioned.

Niederwald (nē'der-vält). A spur of the Taunus, situated in Prussia, near the Rhine, opposite Bingen. It rises to the height of 1,080 feet above sea-level. A national monument has been erected on it in commemoration of the German triumph over France in 1870–71, and of the foundation of the new German Empire. It was designed by Schilling, and inaugurated in 1883, when an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the emperor William. It consists of a statue, 33 feet high, of Germania as a robust woman holding aloft the imperial crown, and standing on a monumental pedestal 78 feet high. The die bears inscriptions, and in front of its base, which is carved with the escutcheons of the German states, is placed the Prussian eagle. At the front angles of the large basement from which the die rises stand the angels of War and Peace. The large relief of the front includes portraits of the emperor William I. with the German princes and generals and soldiers of the different arms; and the reliefs of the sides represent the departure and return of the soldiers. Below, in front, is a group of sculpture representing the Rhine and the Moselle.

Niedner (nēd'ner), **Christian Wilhelm.** Born at Oberwinkel, near Waldenburg, Aug. 9, 1797: died at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1865. A German Protestant church historian, professor at Berlin from 1859. His chief work is a "Lehrbuch der christlichen Kirchengeschichte" (1846).

Niel (nē-el'), **Adolphe.** Born at Muret, France, Oct. 4, 1802: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1869. A French marshal. He was distinguished in the Crimean war (particularly at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855) and in the battles of Magenta and Solferino in 1859. He was minister of war 1867–69.

Niemann (nē'män), **Albert.** Born at Erxleben, near Magdeburg, Jan. 15, 1831. A noted German tenor singer. He first went on the stage as an actor in 1849. His musical talent was [illegible], and he was finally sent to Paris, through the kindness of the King of Hanover, to study with Duprez. He is successful in Wagner's operas and in heroic parts.

Niembsch von Strehlenau (nēmpsh fon strā'len-ou), **Nikolaus:** pseudonym **Nikolaus Lenau.** Born at Csatad, Hungary, Aug. 13, 1802: died near Vienna, Aug. 22, 1850. A [illegible] poet. Among his poems are "[illegible]" ([illegible]), "Savonarola" (1837), "Die Albigenser" (1842), [illegible].

Niemcewicz (nyem-tse'vich), **Julian Ursin.** Born at Skoki, Lithuania, [illegible]: died at Paris, May 21, 1841. A Polish poet, novelist, historian, and dramatist. [illegible] "Historical Songs of the Poles" (1816), "History of the Reign of King Sigismund III. of Poland" (1819), etc.

Niemen (nē'men; Pol. pron. [illegible]). A river in western Russia and the province of East Prussia. It rises in the government of Minsk and empties by several mouths into the Kurisches Haff [illegible] northeast of Königsberg. Length, about [illegible] miles; navigable from Grodno, and for [illegible] Kovno. See *Memel.*

Niemeyer (nē'mī-er), **August Hermann.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Sept. 1, 1754: died at Magdeburg, Prussia, July 7, 1828. A German theologian, sacred poet, and writer on pedagogics. He became chancellor and rector perpetuus at the University of Halle in 1808, and was made a member of the consistory at Magdeburg in 1816. Among his works are "Charakteristik der Bibel" (1775–82), "Grundsatze der Erziehung und des Unterrichts" (1796), "Religiose Gedichte" (1814).

Nienburg-on-the-Weser (nēn'börg-on-ṭнē-vā'zer). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Weser 28 miles northwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 7,808.

Niepce (nē-eps'), **Joseph Nicéphore.** Born at Châlon-sur-Saône, France, March 7, 1765: died at Gras, near Châlon, July, 1833. A French inventor, associated with Daguerre in the invention of photography.

Nierstein (nēr'stīn). A small town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, on the Rhine 9 miles south-southeast of Mainz. It is noted for its wines.

Niesen (nē'zen). A noted summit in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 15 miles west by south of Interlaken. Height, 7,763 feet.

Nieshin. See *Nezhin.*

Nieuhof (noi'hōf), **Johan Jacob.** Born in Westphalia about 1610: died on the coast of Malabar, Sept. 29 (?), 1672. A German in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and later in that of the East India Company. He traveled extensively in northeastern Brazil and in the East Indies and China. From 1657 to 1672 he was governor of Ceylon. Nieuhof was probably murdered by the natives of the Malabar coast. His "Gedenkwaerdige Zee en Lantreize door de voornaemste Landschappen van West en Oost Indien" was published in 1682.

Nieuport (nyė-pōr'), or **Nieuwport** (nyüv'pōrt). A small town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the Yser 21 miles west-southwest of Bruges. Here, July 2, 1600 the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards under the archduke Albert.

Nieuwveld (nyėv'velt) **Mountains.** A name given to a division of the main range of mountains in Cape Colony, situated about long. 22° E.

Nieva, Count of. See *Lopez de Zuñiga, Diego.*

Nièvre (nyāvr). A department in France, corresponding mainly to the ancient Nivernais. Capital, Nièvre. It is bounded by Yonne on the north, Cote-d'Or and Saone-et-Loire on the east, Saone-et-Loire and Allier on the south, and Cher on the west. It is traversed from southeast to northwest by the chain of the Morvan. The chief productions are coal and timber, and there are noted iron-works. Area, 2,712 square miles. Population (1891), 343,581.

Niezhin. See *Nezhin.*

Niffer. See *Nippur.*

Niflheim (nif'l-hīm). [ON. *Niflheimr.*] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the cold world of fog in the north. In the midst was the spring Hvergelmir, out of which flowed ten rivers, the Elivagar (ON. *Elivagar*).

Niflhel (nif'l-hel). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the realm of the goddess Hel; the abode of the dead. It was situated below the earth. The swift river Slid (ON. *Slidhr*, also called *Gjöll* and *Geirhrimodh*) which bore along the sharp swords surrounded it. It was approached by a bridge at whose end watched the maiden Modgud (ON. *Modhgudhr*). A wall inclosed the whole realm, to which the gate Helgrind (ON. *Helgrindr*) alone gave entrance. Niflhel was originally the abode of all the dead. In later mythology only it is made a place of [illegible].

Niger (nī'jer), called also **Joliba** (jol'i-bä), **Kworra** or **Quorra** (kwor'ä), **Mayo** (mä'yō), etc. [Prob. same as L. *Nigris* (Pliny) and Gr. *Nigeir* (Ptolemy), applied vaguely to a large river in Africa. *Joliba* and *Kworra* are modern African names.] One of the three chief rivers of Africa. The source of the main headstream, the Tembi, [illegible] N., long. 10° 30′ W. It flows generally northeast to near Timbuktu, east to [illegible], then south-[illegible] and empties by a delta into the Gulf [illegible] Its chief tributary [illegible]. It was first visited by Mungo Park [illegible]

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British protectorate in western Africa, established in 1891, [illegible]

Niger Territories. A British sphere of influence in western Africa, between the French and German spheres and the independent Sudan states. [illegible] by the Royal Niger Company. Area and population undetermined.

Nighantu (ni-g-han'tö). [Skt., corrupted from [illegible], strung together, collected.] [illegible] glossary, but especially the Vedic glossary commented by Yaska in the Nirukta. [illegible] The first three contain synonyms, the fourth a list of specially difficult words, and the fifth a classification of the divine personages who figure in the Veda.

Night and **Morning.** Two circular reliefs in marble by Thorwaldsen, in the Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen, Denmark: familiar in popular reproductions. Night and Morning are two winged, richly draped female figures sweeping through the air. The former clasps sleeping children to her breast, and is accompanied by an owl; the latter scatters flowers.

Night and Morning. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1841.

Nightingale (nīt'ing-gāl), **Florence.** Born at Florence, May, 1820. An English philanthropist. She inspected schools and hospitals in England and afterward in all parts of Europe, and finally decided to become a hospital nurse. She is especially celebrated for her noble services at Scutari during the Crimean war, 1854–56. Her health suffered severely from the continued strain and her unselfish devotion. At the close of the war she was enabled by a testimonial fund to found an institution for the training of nurses, the Nightingale Home at St. Thomas's Hospital. She was also the means of calling attention to the unsanitary conditions of camp hospitals, etc. She published "The Institution at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine" (1850), "Notes on Hospitals" (1859), "Notes on Nursing" (1860), "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India" (1863), etc.

Nightmare Abbey. A novel by Thomas Love Peacock, published in 1818.

Night Thoughts. A meditative poem on religion and morality, by Edward Young (1742–46). Its whole title is "The Complaint, or Night Thoughts."

> The extraordinary vogue of "Night Thoughts," which lasted for a century, has succumbed to a series of vigorous attacks in our own age, and Young is now in danger of being underrated.
>
> *Gosse*, Eighteenth-Century Literature, p. 213.

Night Walker, The, or the Little Thief. A comedy by Fletcher and Shirley, licensed in 1633, printed in 1640 as by Fletcher only. This play has been incorrectly conjectured to be the same as "The Devil of Dowgate, or Usury put to Use," which was licensed in 1623.

Night-Watch, The, or **Sortie of the Banning Cock Company.** A masterpiece by Rembrandt (1642), in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. It represents an assembly of the civic guard (by daylight), with their officers, banner, and drummer. All the figures are portraits, full of life and spirit; and the picture is admirable in light and color.

Nigra (nē'grä), Count **Costantino.** Born at Castellamonte, near Ivrea, Italy, June 12, 1827. An Italian diplomatist. He served in 1848 as a volunteer in the Sardinian army against the Austrians, but afterward entered the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary to Count Cavour at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He was for many years Italian ambassador at Paris, and held the same position at St. Petersburg 1876–82, and at London 1882–85.

Nigritia (ni-grish'i-ä). [NL., 'land of the blacks," from L. *niger*, black.] A name formerly given to the Sudan.

Nigritic (tribes and languages). See *Negro race,* and *African ethnography* (under *Africa*).

Nihaloitih. See *Echeloot.*

Nihilists (nī'hil-ists). The adherents of nihilism. Nihilism was originally a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom; later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. In the former sense the word was introduced by Turgenieff in 1862. Nihilism comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more toward political radicalism and violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. About 1860–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among workmen, peasants, and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom") purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a [illegible] order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876), and the persecutions of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions — the "democratizers of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecution driven to a political contest, and the idea of disorganizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular; the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts they effected the death of the czar Alexander II. [illegible]

Niigata (nē-ē-gä'tä). A seaport in the province of Echigo, main island of Japan, situated on the western coast in lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 139° 3′ E. It is open to foreign commerce. Population (1891), [illegible].

Nijar (nē-när'). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, 16 miles east-northeast of Almeria. Population (1887), 11,221.

Nijkerk (nī'kerk). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, 27 miles east-southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), 7,724.

Nijmegen. See *Nimwegen.*

Nijne-Tagilsk (nezh'ne-tä-gilsk'). A town in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, situated on the Tagil 135 miles east of Perm. It is the chief town in the Ural Mountains, the center of a rich mining district for iron, gold, copper, and platinum, and is noted for its iron-works (founded by Demidoff). Population of the mining district, about 30,000.

Nijni-Lomoff (nēzh'ni-lom'of). A town in the government of Penza, Russia, situated on the Lomoff 64 miles northwest of Penza. Population, 9,482.

Nijni-Novgorod, or **Nijniy-Novgorod,** or **Nizhni-Novgorod** (nezh'ni-nov'go-rod). 1. A government of central Russia. It is surrounded by Kostroma, Vyatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tamboff, and Vladimir. The surface is generally flat. The government has considerable commerce and manufactures. Area, 19,797 square miles. Population (1893), 1,586,764.

2. The capital of the government of Nijni-Novgorod, situated at the junction of the Oka with the Volga in lat. 56° 19′ N., long. 44° E. Its famous fair, the largest in the world, held annually in Aug. and Sept., is frequented by from 200,000 to 300,000 merchants from Russia and western and central Asia. The chief articles of trade are cotton, woolen, iron, corn, salt, tea, furs, silk, and manufactured goods of all kinds. The fair was transferred hither from Makarieff in 1817. The town has also an annual fair for wooden wares, and one for the sale of horses. It is the center of steam navigation of the Volga. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1378; was united to Moscow in 1390; and took the lead under Minin in 1612 in freeing Moscow from the Poles. Population (1894), 70,412.

Nika (nē'kä), or **Manika** (mä-nē'kä). The Bantu tribe inhabiting Mashonaland.

Nike (nī'kē). [Gr. Νίκη, the personification of victory.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of victory: called by the Romans *Victoria.* She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting from flight, her most frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands: sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

Nike. An original statue by Pæonius, in the museum at Olympia, dedicated in the Altis by the Messenians about 420 B. C. The goddess is represented as sweeping through the air, with drapery pressed to her form and streaming behind in the wind.

Nike Apteros, or **Wingless Victory, Temple of.** A beautiful little Ionic amphiprostyle tetrastyle temple at Athens, measuring 18 by 27 feet, standing on a high stone platform projecting beyond the Propylæa. The columns are 13½ feet high. The frieze is sculptured in high relief with gods on the east and with Athenian martial exploits on the other sides. The platform of this temple was surrounded with a marble balustrade on which were carved Victories, among them the famous relief of "Victory loosing her Sandal." The temple was pulled down by the Turks, and its materials buried under the works of a battery: they were found in 1835, almost complete, by German scholars, and restored to their original positions.

Nikisch (nē'kish), **Arthur.** Born at Szent-Miklós, Hungary, Oct. 12, 1855. A Hungarian composer and conductor. He came to the United States in 1889, and conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra from that time till 1893, when he went to Budapest as kapellmeister and conductor of the opera.

Nikita I. See *Nikola I.*

Nikitin (nē-kē'tin), **Ivan.** Born at Voronezh, 1824: died 1861. A Russian poet. He wrote lyric folk-songs. His life was passed in poverty, and he was obliged to keep an inn to support himself. Afterward he changed this for the more congenial occupation of bookseller.

Nikko (nēk'kō). A small town in the main island of Japan, 80 miles north of Tokio. It is a Shintoist and Buddhist religious center, noted for its shrines. The temple of Iyeyasu is one of the most splendid sanctuaries of the Shinto cult erected in the 17th century. The sanctuary consists of a succession of courts with gates of wood and metal adorned with the most elaborate carving and with brilliant color. Upon the courts face a great number of buildings of different sizes and forms and various purpose: they are built of wood, but every beam and joint is a work of art. The ornament in metal is of the delicacy of jewelry, and that in terra-cotta of equally perfect workmanship. In spite of this richness, vulgarity is avoided and the ornament is kept severely subordinate to constructive propriety.

Nikola (nē'ko-lä) **I.,** or **Nikita** (nē-kē'tä). Born Oct. 7, 1841. Prince of Montenegro. He was proclaimed prince in 1860, and carried on war against Turkey 1876–78.

Nikolai (nik'ō-lī). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 56 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 5,633.

Nikolaieff (nē-kō-lī'ef). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated at the head of the estuary of the Bug, in lat. 46° 58′ N., long. 32° E. It is an important naval station and place of export for grain, etc., founded by Potemkin about 1789. Population (1893), 77,481.

Nikolaievsk (nē-ko-lī'evsk). A town in the government of Samara, eastern Russia, situated on the Irghiz 96 miles southwest of Samara. Population (1891), 15,071.

Nikolaievsk. A port in the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated on the Amur, near its mouth, in lat. 53° 8′ N., long. 140° 43′ E. It was founded in 1851, and was the former capital of the province. Population (1886), 2,043.

Nikolaievskaya Sloboda (nē-kō-lī′ef-skä-yä slo-bo-dä′). A town in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated near the Volga about lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 45° 30′ E. It is a trading center. Population (1892), 13,799.

Nikolsburg (nik′olz-börɢ). A town in Moravia, 44 miles north-northeast of Vienna. Population (1890), 8,210.

Nikolsburg, Truce of. A preliminary peace between Prussia and Austria, concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866. It was confirmed by the peace of Prague, Aug. 23, 1866.

Nikon (nē′kōn). Born near Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, 1605: died Aug. 17, 1681. A Russian prelate. He became patriarch of Russia in 1652, and was deposed in 1666. He introduced reforms in the church service.

Nikopol (nē′kō-poly). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, situated on the Dnieper 64 miles south-southwest of Yekaterinoslaff. It is a trading center. Population (1892), 10,100.

Nikopoli, or Nicopoli (nē-kop′ō-lē), Turk. **Nighebolü** (nē-ge-bō′lü) or **Nebul** (ne-böl′). [See *Nicopolis.*] A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, near the confluence of the Osma, in lat. 43° 42′ N., long. 24° 53′ E. It has been erroneously identified with the ancient Nicopolis ad Istrum. It was long noted as a fortress, and was conquered by Sigismund of Hungary 1392 and 1395. Sultan Bajazet I. defeated here the Franco-Hungarian army under Sigismund Sept. 28, 1396. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Ladislaus of Hungary in 1444. The Turks were defeated here by Báthori Sept. 6, 1595, and by the Wallachians in 1598. It was conquered by the Russians in 1810. The Turkish fleet was destroyed near it and their camp stormed by the Russians in 1829. It was taken by the Russians in 1877. Population, 4,652.

Nikosia. See *Nicosia.*

Niksar (nik-sär′), or **Niksara** (nik-sä′rä). A town in the vilayet of Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Kelkit-Tchai 145 miles west by south of Trebizond: the ancient Neocæsarea, and probably the ancient Cabira. Population, 9,000.

Nikšić (nēk′sich). A fortified town in Montenegro, 26 miles north of Cettinje. It was besieged and taken from the Turks by the Montenegrins in 1877. Population, about 3,000.

Nile (nīl). [F. *Nil*, Sp. Pg. It. *Nilo*, G. *Nil*, L. *Nilus*, from Gr. Νεῖλος.] The longest river of Africa, and one of the longest rivers in the world: the ancient Nilus. It is formed by several head streams which flow into Lake Victoria Nyanza. Of these the Kagera, Shimiyu, and Isanga are the chief. From Victoria Nyanza the Nile flows northwest, forming the Ripon and Murchison falls, into the Albert Nyanza. Thence it flows generally north (as the Bahr-el-Jebel, later as the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile) to the junction with the Blue Nile at Khartum; traverses the Nubian desert; passes by five cataracts into the valley of Egypt; and empties by a wide delta into the Mediterranean Sea. Its principal mouths are the Rosetta and Damietta branches. It fertilizes the valley of Egypt by its annual overflow (caused by the melting of the snows in the elevated regions drained by its head waters), which is at its height in September and October. It has been famous in ancient and modern times for the kingdoms on its banks, and for the attempts to discover its sources. Its chief tributaries are the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sobat, Blue Nile, and Atbara. It receives no tributaries below Berber. The chief places on its banks are Lado, Gondokoro, Khartum, Berber, New Dongola, Derr, Assuan, Siut, and Cairo. The course of the upper Nile was a mystery until recent times. Bruce in 1770 found the source of the Blue Nile. In 1858 the Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Speke, in 1864 the Albert Nyanza by Baker, and in 1877 the Albert Edward Nyanza by Stanley. The upper basin falls mainly within the British sphere of influence, partly within the German, and perhaps the Italian. The middle valley is held (1894) by the dervishes. Length about 3,400 miles.

> On the rocks of Semneh and Kumneh the highest point of the inundation was always noted for comparison, and the mark was accompanied by a corresponding inscription. Thus we read at one place on the rock: "Height of the Nile in the year 14, under the reign of his Majesty King Amen-em-hat III., the ever-living." From observations made by Lepsius on the spot, we gather that in the times of the Twelfth Dynasty—that is, forty-three centuries before our days—the highest rise was nearly twenty-seven feet above the greatest height of the inundation in these days, and that the average height of the Nile when Amen-em-hat III. was king surpasses that of our times by about twelve feet. *Brugsch*, Egypt under the Pharaohs, p. 75.

Nile, Battle of the. A name often given to the British naval victory of Aug. 1–2, 1798. See *Abukir, Bay of.*

Niles (nīlz). A city in Berrien County, southwestern Michigan, situated on the St. Joseph River 75 miles east of Chicago. Population (1890), 4,179.

Niles, Hezekiah. Born in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1777: died at Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839. An American journalist. He founded at Baltimore the weekly journal "Niles's Register" in 1811, and edited it until 1836.

Nilgiri (nil-gē′rē). A state in Orissa, Bengal, India, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 86° 40′ E.

Nilgiri Hills, or Neilgherry (nēl-ger′ē) **Hills.** 1. A range of mountains in Madras, British India, about lat. 11° 30′ N., long. 76° 45′ E. Highest peak, Dodabetta (8,760 feet).—2. A district in Madras, British India, chiefly comprised in the mountain region of Nilgiri Hills.

Nilsson (nil′sọn), **Christine.** Born near Wexiö, Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843. A noted Swedish soprano singer. She first sang in public at Stockholm in 1860, and appeared in opera at Paris in 1864 as Violetta. She appeared with great success at different times from 1867 to 1870 in England, and in 1870–72 in America. In the latter year she returned to England, and married M. Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882. From 1872–77 she sang in England, coming to America in 1873–74. In 1876 she made a successful tour through Scandinavia. In 1880-81 she again sang in opera in England, from which time she sang only in concerts till 1887, when she married Count Casa di Miranda, and retired altogether to private life in 1888. (*Grove.*) She was eminently successful in such parts as Mignon, Marguerite, Ophelia, Elsa, etc.

Nilsson, Sven. Born near Landskrona, Sweden, March 8, 1787: died at Lund, Sweden, Nov. 30, 1883. A Swedish naturalist and antiquary, professor at Lund 1831–56. He published works on the fauna and antiquities of Scandinavia.

Nilus (nī′lus). The Roman name of the Nile.

Nimapu. See *Chopunnish.*

Nimar (nē-mär′). A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 45′ N., long. 76° 30′ E. Area, 3,340 square miles. Population (1881), 231,341.

Nimburg (nim′börɢ). A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 27 miles east by north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,659.

Nimeguen. See *Nimwegen.*

Nîmes, or Nismes (nēm). The capital of the department of Gard, France, situated in lat. 43° 51′ N., long. 4° 21′ E.: the Roman Nemausus. It has important manufactures of silk goods, and an extensive trade, especially in wine and spirits. It is noted for its Roman antiquities, among which are the amphitheater (in excellent preservation), the Maison Carrée (which see), the so-called temple of Diana, the Tour Magne (Turris Magna), and gates. It contains a cathedral, lyceum, picture-gallery, fountain garden, etc. In the vicinity is the Pont du Gard. Nîmes was conquered by the Romans in 121 B. C., and became one of the chief provincial cities; was plundered by the Vandals in 407, and suffered from the West Goths and Saracens; was united to France in 1258; suffered in the Huguenot wars; and was the scene of reactionary atrocities against the Protestants in 1815. It was the birthplace of Guizot. Population (1891), 71,623.

Nimrod (nim′rod). According to Gen. x., son of Cush, grandson of Ham, famous for his exploits as a hunter, at first ruler of Shinar (Shumir, *i. e.* South Babylonia), then founder of the Assyrian Tetrapolis (Asshur, Nineveh, Rehobothir, and Calah). Some Assyriologists identify Nimrod with Izdubar or Gilgamesh, the principal hero of the Babylonian Izdubar legends, or "Nimrod Epic." See *Izdubar.*

> Outside the pages of the Old Testament nothing is known of Nimrod. The monuments of Assyria and Babylonia have hitherto refused to divulge the name. Certain scholars indeed imagined that it might be the pronunciation of the name of the hero of the great Chaldæan Epic, but we now know that such is not the case. Nimrod still remains to be discovered in the cuneiform texts. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 66.

Nimrod. A pseudonym of C. J. Apperley, a writer on hunting, etc., in the "Quarterly Review."

Nimrud (nim′röd). An important archæological site in Assyria, on the left bank of the Tigris about 19 miles below Nineveh: the ancient Calah (which see). It was excavated by Layard between 1845 and 1851, and yielded the remarkable series of reliefs constituting the Nimrud Gallery in the British Museum. The site was occupied by several palaces in succession, according to the Oriental custom which required every monarch to build his own. The long series of changes and reconstructions makes the architectural history of the site difficult to unravel; however, except Khorsabad, it has been the most carefully explored and the most instructive site in Assyria. It is particularly interesting for its abundant remains of vaults built of crude brick in courses inclined diagonally against each other, so as to obviate the use of centering.

Nimwegen (nim′wā-gen), or **Nymegen**, or **Nimeguen** (nim′a-gen), D. also **Nijmegen** (nī′ma-ċhen), F. **Nimègue** (nē-mag′). A city in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Waal in lat. 51° 51′ N., long. 5° 52′ E.: the Roman Noviomagus. It has a fine situation, and contains the Church of St. Stephen, Stadhuis, and ruins of the Carolingian palace. It was the residence of Charles the Great and other monarchs. Later it was a free imperial city and Hanseatic town. It joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579, was taken by the Spaniards in 1585, retaken by the Dutch in 1591; and taken by the French in 1672 and in 1794. Population (1891), 32,990.

Nimwegen, Peace of. A series of treaties concluded at Nimwegen in 1678 and 1679. With those of Westminster between Holland and England (Feb. 9, 1674), of Fontainebleau between France and Denmark (Sept. 2, 1679), of Lund between Denmark and Sweden (Sept. 26, 1679), and of St. Germain-en-Laye between Sweden and Brandenburg (1679), they put an end to the hostilities between France and Holland and their allies originating with the attack on Holland by Louis XIV. in 1672. The treaty between France and Holland was concluded Aug. 10, 1678; that between France and Spain Sept. 17, 1678; that between the emperor on the one hand and France and Sweden on the other Feb. [illegible], 1679; and that between Holland and Sweden Oct. 12, 1679. Holland received all its territory back on condition of preserving neutrality; Spain ceded Franche-Comté, Valenciennes, Cambray, St. Omer, Ypres, Condé, Bouchain, Maubeuge, and other places to France; France restored Charleroi, Oudenarde, Courtray, Limburg, Ghent, Puycerda, etc., to Spain; the emperor ceded Freiburg-im-Breisgau to France; and Duke Charles IV. of Lorraine was restored to his duchy, but on conditions which he refused to accept.

Niña (nēn′yä), **La.** [Sp., 'little girl.'] One of the smaller caravels of Columbus in his voyage of 1492. It was an undecked vessel, probably not over 45 feet long, and was commanded at first by Vicente Yañez Pinzon. After the wreck of the Santa Maria (Dec. 24, 1492) Columbus returned in the Niña to Europe.

Nina Gordon. See *Dred.*

Ninetta. See *Gazza Ladra, La.*

Ninety-Six (nīn′ti-siks′). A village in Abbeville County, South Carolina, 75 miles west by north of Columbia. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Americans under Greene in 1781.

Ninety-Three (nīn′ti-thrē′). [F. *Quatre-vingt-treize.*] A historical novel by Victor Hugo, published in 1874. The scene is laid in the northwest of France in 1793.

Nineveh (nin′e-ve). [Heb. *Ninevé*, Assyr. *Ninua*, Gr. Νινευί ἡ Νῖνος.] In ancient geography, an important city and for a long time the capital of the Assyrian empire, situated on the eastern bank of the upper Tigris opposite the modern Mosul, and surrounded in ancient times by a shallow river (Khosr). The site, now marked by the two mounds of Kuyunjik and Nebi Yunus, was first identified in 1820 by J. C. Rich, political resident of the East India Company at Bagdad. The first attempts at excavation were made in 1842 by Paul Emile Botta, who, however, met with slight success: these were followed on a more extended scale by Sir Austen Henry Layard (1845–47, 1849–51), by Hormuzd Rassam (1854), and by George Smith (1873–76), the work being again taken up by Rassam on the death of Smith. As a result of these excavations, the general outline of the city, the remains of four palaces and numerous sculptures, and thousands of tablets (principally from the so-called library of Asurbanipal) were discovered. The greater part of these is now in the British Museum. The city had a circumference of from 7 to 8 miles, the ruins of the walls showing a height in some parts of 50 feet. It was in existence as early as the time of Samsi-ramman (1816 B. C.), who rebuilt a temple there. Shalmaneser I. (1330 B. C.) built a palace at Nineveh and made it the city of his residence. Samsi-ramman III. (824–811) decorated and restored the temple of Ishtar, famous for a special phase of the cult of the goddess. (See *Ishtar.*) Ramman-nirari III. (811–782) built a new palace on the site of the mound Nebi Yunus. For a time Nineveh was neglected. Sargon (722–705 B. C.), the founder of the new dynasty, abandoning it as the capital for a new town, Dur-Sarrukin (Khorsabad), which he built and made his residence. His son, Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.), was, however, a special patron of Nineveh. He surrounded it with a wall, replaced (?) the small palace at the northeast wall by a large one, built another palace which he filled with cedar wood and adorned with colossal bulls and lions, and beautified the city with a park. The Old Testament (2 Ki. xix. 36, Isa. xxxvii. 37) mentions Nineveh as the residence of Sennacherib. Esarhaddon (681–668 B. C.) finished a temple, widened the streets, and beautified the city, forcing the kings whom he conquered to furnish materials for adorning the city and palaces. Nineveh succumbed to the combined attack of the Medes under Cyaxares and the Babylonians under Nabopolassar in 608 (606?) B. C. See also [illegible], *Kuyunjik*, and *Nebi Yunus*.

Nine Worthies, The. Nine heroes of romance and chivalry whose story is told in Arthurian legends. In one of these, the "Triomphes des neuf Preux," "the author feigns that there appeared to him in a vision nine heroes, and in a second vision a tenth hero, viz., Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, and then Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and finally Bertrand du Guesclin. They charge him to undertake the description of their lives and feats, in order that Lady Triumph, who appears with them, may be enabled to decide which of them had deserved her crown. . . . The nine heroes of this romance are not unfrequently mentioned in the earlier English literature. Shakespeare alludes in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (v. 2) to the Nine Worthies. Further, they appear in the verses which precede the Low German history of Alexander the Great (Bruns, Altplattdeutsche [illegible] etc. See also Warton, vol. iv. p. [illegible]. They figure also in tapestry in [illegible] note). This selection of [illegible] likely have originated in the [illegible] three Pagan, Jewish, and [illegible] ated as follows: Hector, [illegible] Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey de [illegible] times substituted Guy of Warwick [illegible] Fiction, I. 260, 2[illegible].

> The "Pageant of the Nine Worthies," at which so much fun is made in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost,"

was represented in Queen Mary's time. "Each of the Worthies," says Strype, "made his speech," no doubt commencing as in the comedy, with "I Pompey am," "I Judas am," etc. *Ward.*

Nine Years' Siege (of Montevideo). See *Oribe, Manuel.*

Ningpo (ning′po′), or **Ningpo-fu** (ning′po′fö′). A seaport in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the river Ningpo in lat. 29° 51′ N., long. 121° 32′ E. It is one of the treaty ports; has flourishing commerce; is an educational and religious center, and is noted for its tall tower and temple. It was taken by the British in 1841. Population, 250,000.

Ninian (nin′i-an), Saint. Lived about 400 A. D. A British missionary among the southern Picts. He built a church at Withern, or Whithorn, Galloway, in 397, and in 420, when driven to Ireland, is said to have founded a monastery at Cloneonnor.

Niño (nēn′yō), **Pedro Alonso.** Born in Moguer about 1455: died about 1505. A Spanish navigator. He was connected with several Portuguese expeditions to the West African coast; commanded a supply fleet which sailed for Santo Domingo in 1496; and was with Columbus on his third voyage in 1498. Later he was associated with Cristobal Guerra in a trading expedition to the pearl coast (Venezuela). They left Spain about June, 1499, with a single small vessel, and returned richly laden with pearls and gold in April, 1500. This was the first financially profitable voyage to the American coast.

Ninon de Lenclos or **L'Enclos.** See *Lenclos.*

Ninove (ne-nov′). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 15 miles west of Brussels. Population (1890), 6,870.

Ninus (nī′nus). In Greek narratives, the founder of Nineveh (which he named after himself) and of the Assyrian empire, husband of Semiramis and father of Ninyas.

Ninus. An ancient name of Nineveh; also, a Roman town (of short duration) on the site of Nineveh.

Nio (nē′ō). An island in the nomarchy of the Cyclades, Greece, 12 miles south-southwest of Naxos: the ancient Ios. Length, 11 miles.

Niobe (nī′o-be). [Gr. Νιόβη.] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis by boasting over their mother Leto, who had but those two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence. See *Niobe group.*

Niobe group. A celebrated collection of 18 antique statues, 12 of which were found in Rome in 1583, now in the Uffizi, Florence. They are good Roman copies of Greek originals ascribed with probability to Scopas, though by some to Praxiteles, representing Niobe horror-stricken in the midst of her children who are being struck to death by the unseen shafts of Apollo and Artemis. The central figure, Niobe, seeks to shelter, with her arm and her mantle, her youngest daughter, who kneels terrified at her feet. The other children, youths and maidens, are dead, dying, or fleeing, seeking to ward off the inevitable blow, or awaiting it with resignation. The existing copy is incomplete; the original was probably arranged pyramidally for the decoration of a pediment.

Niobites (nī′ō-bīts). A branch of the Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the 6th century, who opposed the views of the Severians. See *Severians.* Niobes taught that, according to that Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

Niobrara (nī-ō-brä′rä). A river in northern Nebraska, which joins the Missouri 34 miles west of Yankton. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Niort (nyor). The capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Sèvre-Niortaise in lat. 46° 19′ N., long. 0° 28′ W. It [illegible] and is noted for its [illegible] of [illegible] town had ruined [illegible] It was often taken and [illegible] Population [illegible]

Niphon. See *Nippon.*

Nipigon [illegible], or **Nepigon** (nep′i-gon), or **Neepigon** [illegible], **Lake.** A lake in Ontario, North America, [illegible] north of Lake Superior, [illegible] by Nipigon River. Length, about [illegible]

Nipissing (nip′is-ing), **Lake.** A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, [illegible] Georgian Bay in Lake Huron, [illegible] it discharges through French River. Length, about 50 miles.

Nipmuc (nip′muk). [Pl., also Nipmucs. [illegible]] A [illegible] of the North American Indians [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] Connecticut and Rhode Island. [illegible] Hudson River. Eliot's translation of the Bible was in the Natic dialect of the language spoken by the Nipmuc tribes. See *Algonquian.*

Nipmucks. See *Nipmuc.*

Nipper (nip′ėr), **Susan.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a young maid in charge of Florence Dombey, noted for her sharp tongue. She marries Toots.

Nipple Top (nip′l top). An isolated peak of the Adirondacks, south of Mount Marcy. Height, 4,684 feet.

Nippon (nip-on′), or **Niphon** (nif-on′), or **Nipon** (nip-on′). ['Origin of the sun.'] A name wrongly used by foreigners for the main island of Japan. The Japanese call the entire empire Dai-Nippon or Nippon.

Nippur (nip-pör′). In ancient geography, a city of Babylonia, south of Babylon, midway between that place and Erech: the modern Niffer, situated on the Shatt en-Nil. The city existed in the earliest Babylonian period, an inscription of Naram-Sin (3750 B. C.) having been found there. Bel and Beltis were its special divinities. Nippur was visited by Sir Austen Henry Layard, who made some slight excavations and found several enameled coffins and other objects. It was excavated by an American expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania 1889-91 under the leadership of Dr. John P. Peters, and many inscriptions and other objects were found there. A portion of these are now in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and the remainder in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Excavations were resumed in 1893, and are now (1894) being carried on.

Nipur. See *Nippur.*

Niquirans. See *Nicaraos.*

Niris (ne′ris), **Lake.** A large salt lake in Farsistan, southern Persia, east of Shiraz.

Nirukta (ni-rök′tạ). [Skt.: *nis*, out, and *ukta*, spoken, spoken out, loud, clear: and, as noun, explanation, etymological interpretation of a word.] In Sanskrit, the name of the fourth of six Vedangas (which see), or works or classes of works auxiliary to the Veda. It consists of the explanation of difficult Vedic words. As Yaska's Nirukti or 'explanation' of the Nighantu or Nighantavas is almost the only survivor of the class, the name is also used of that work. See *Nighantu* and *Nirukti.*

Nirukti (ni-rök′ti). [Skt., 'interpretation.'] In Sanskrit literature, an exposition in 12 books, by Yaska, of the Nighantu or Nighantavas. See *Nighantu.* "It is in Yaska's work, the Nirukti, that we find the first general notions of grammar. Starting from the phonetic rules, advance was made first to a general view of phonetics, and thence to the remaining portions of the domain of language. Inflection, derivation, and composition were recognized and distinguished, and manifold reflections were made upon the modifications thereby occasioned in the meaning of a root." (*Weber.*) As to Yaska's date, it can only be said that he belonged to the last stages of the Vedic period. His Nirukti has been edited by Roth.

Nirvana (nir-vä′nä̤). [Skt., 'blowing out' (as of a light), 'extinction.'] In Buddhism, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint aspires as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was the extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

Nisæa (nī-sē′ä). In ancient geography, a region in Media (perhaps near the Caspian Gates), famous for its breed of horses.

> The Nisæan breed of horses continued in repute down to the times of Ammianus Marcellinus (xxiii. 6). They excelled all others in size and speed, and were generally the property of the Persian kings or nobles of the highest rank. The situation of the Nisæan plain from which they were said to derive their name is uncertain. According to Strabo, some placed it in Armenia, others according to Suidas, in Persia. The general consent, however, of the best writers assigns it to Media, where we know from the Behistun Inscription that there was a distinct Nisæa or Nisaya. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 39, note.

Nisami. See *Nizami.*

Nisan (nī′san). [Heb. *nisān*, Babylonian *nisānu.*] The name of the first month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to March-April: after the exile (Esther iii. 7, Neh. ii. 1) corresponding to the preexilic Abib. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was borrowed from the Babylonians. The fact that it was the month in which the vernal equinox fell is attested by the Talmud and by Josephus.

Nisard (nē-zär′), **Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré.** Born March 20, 1806: died at Paris, March [illegible], 1888. A French historian of literature. He became a member of the French Academy in 1850. His chief work is "Histoire de la littérature française" (1844-[illegible]). He also wrote "Études d'histoire et de littérature" (1859), "Nouvelles études" (1864), etc.

Niscemi (nē-shā′mē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 13 miles southwest of Caltagirone. Population (1881), [illegible]

Nish, or **Nisch** (nēsh), or **Nissa** (nēs′sä). The second largest city of Servia, situated on the Nishava in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 21° [illegible]′ E.: the ancient Naissus (Gr. Ναισσός). It was the birthplace of Constantine the Great. It was held by the Servians from the 12th to the 14th century, and then by the Turks until 1878. Here, in 269, the emperor Claudius II. defeated the Goths, 50,000 of whom are said to have perished; and here, in 1689, the Austrians under Louis of Baden defeated the Turks. The place was unsuccessfully besieged by the Servians in 1809. Population (1891), 19,877.

Nishadha (ni′sha-d-ha). In the Mahabharata, the country of Nala, inferred to be in the valley of the Sind, which traverses Gwalior state, Central India. On the Sind is Narwar, and local tradition connects this place with King Nala in a story bearing a striking resemblance to the poem of Nala.

Nishapur (nish-ä-pör′). A city in Khorasan, Persia, 48 miles west of Meshhed: an important medieval city. Population, about 11,000.

Nishinam (nish′i-nam). The southern division of the Pujunan stock of North American Indians, comprising a number of tribes which formerly occupied the part of northern California between Yuba and Cosumne rivers. The name signifies 'people' or 'our people.' See *Pujunan.*

Nisib. See *Nizib.*

Nisibis (nis′i-bis). [Gr. Νισιβίς.] In ancient geography, a town in Mesopotamia, situated in lat. 37° N., long. 41° 15′ E.: the modern Nisibin or Nesibin. It was an Armenian, Parthian, Roman, and Persian stronghold; and was taken by Lucullus in 68 B. C., and afterward by Trajan.

Nismes. See *Nîmes.*

Nisqualli (niz′kwä-lē̤). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on and about Nisqualli River, Washington: now numbering 94 persons, on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Nisroch (nis′rok). In Bible history, an Assyrian deity in whose temple at Nineveh Sennacherib was murdered (2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38). The name was formerly derived from Heb. *nešer* ('eagle'), and the deity was supposed to have been one of the eagle-headed genii frequently represented on Assyrian sculptures. The name has, however, not been found in cuneiform literature, and the conjecture of Joseph Halévy that it is an error for *Nusku* (which see) has been generally accepted.

Nissa. See *Nish.*

Nisus (nī′sus). [Gr. Νῖσος.] In Greek legend, a king of Megara, father of Scylla: changed to an eagle.

Nisyro (nē′sē-rō). A small volcanic island off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, south of Cos and northwest of Rhodes: the ancient Nisyrus (Gr. Νίσυρος).

Nith (nith). A river in southwestern Scotland which falls into Solway Firth 8 miles south of Dumfries. Length, 71 miles.

Nithard (nē-tär′). Lived in the first half of the 9th century. A Frankish historian, son of Bertha and grandson of Charles the Great.

Nitherohi. See *Nictheroy.*

Nithsdale (niths′dāl). The valley of the Nith, principally in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Niti-Ghaut (nē′tē-gât′). One of the chief passes over the Himalaya from India to Tibet, situated about lat. 30° 50′ N., long. 79° 45′ E. Height, nearly 17,000 feet.

Nitinaht (nē′tin-ät). A tribe of North American Indians, on Nitinaht Lake or Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Number, 269. See *Aht.*

Nitishastra (nē-ti-shäs′trạ). [Skt., 'conduct-treatise': *nīti*, conduct, and *shāstra*, instruction, treatise.] In Sanskrit, doctrine of political and social ethics, and then the name of a class of ethico-didactic treatises. These consist either of maxims in verse, or of fables and stories in prose with intermingled verse. See *Bhartrihari, Hitopadesha, Panchatantra.*

Nitocris (nī-tō′kris), or **Nit-aker** (nēt-ä′ker). ['The perfect.'] An Egyptian queen of the 6th dynasty (about 3000 B. C.). According to Manetho she was the noblest and most beautiful woman of her time, and the builder of the third pyramid at Gizeh. This pyramid, which was built by Menkaura of the 4th dynasty, she doubtless renovated and enlarged. Herodotus also relates certain fables about her.

Nitocris. A queen of Babylon.

> Babylon was made impregnable; the river was paved with brick, and lined with huge walls; and those wonderful works of defence were constructed which Herodotos ascribes to Queen Nitokris. This queen may have been the mother of Nabonidos, who died on the 5th of Nisan or March, B. C. 546, in the camp near Sippara. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 144.

Nitria (nit′ri-ä̤). The region of the Natron Lakes in Egypt, situated southwest of the delta of the Nile.

> The district Nitria is frequently mentioned by ancient authors: as by Strabo (xvii.) and by Pliny (xxxi. 46), and again by the Church writers of the fourth and following centuries, especially by those of them who speak of the monastic institutions of their own times. Around these dreary waters the monks of that time established them-

selves in great numbers – so many, indeed, that the emperor Valens, thinking that he could find a more useful employment for them than that of reciting the Psalter, enlisted as many as five thousand of them in his legions.
Taylor, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 217.

Nitzsch (nitsh), **Gregor Wilhelm.** Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1790: died at Leipsic, July 22, 1861. A German philologist, son of K. L. Nitzsch: professor at Kiel 1827–52, and at Leipsic 1852–61. He wrote works on the Homeric poems, and defended the Homeric authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Nitzsch, Karl Immanuel. Born at Borna, Saxony, Sept. 21, 1787: died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1868. A German Protestant theologian, son of K. L. Nitzsch: professor at Berlin 1847–68. He was one of the founders of the "mediation theology." His chief works are "System der christlichen Lehre" ("System of Christian Doctrine," 1829), "Praktische Theologie" (1847–48).

Nitzsch, Karl Ludwig. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Aug. 6, 1751: died there, Dec. 5, 1831. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Wittenberg.

Nitzsch, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Zerbst, Anhalt, Dec. 22, 1818: died at Berlin, June 20, 1880. A German historian, son of G. W. Nitzsch: professor at Berlin 1872–80. He published works on Roman and medieval German history, etc.

Niut'atci. See *Missouri.*

Nivardus (nī-vär′dus) **of Ghent.** Lived in the 12th century. A Flemish priest, the author of the Latin poem "Ysengrimus," originally called "Reinardus Vulpes" (1148). See *Reynard the Fox.*

> Here we have the names that afterwards entered so completely into the speech of Europe that the old French word for a fox, *Goupil*, was replaced by Renard. Reinaert, Reynard, or Reginhard, means 'absolutely hard,' a hardened evil-doer whom there is no turning from his way. It is altogether out of this old story that the Fox has come by that name. Isegrim, the Wolf's name, is also Flemish – Isengrin meaning 'the iron helm.' The bear they named Bruno, Bruin, for the colour of his coat.
> *Morley*, English Writers, VI. 316.

Nivelles (nē-vel′), Flem. **Nyvel** (nī′vel). A manufacturing town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, on the Thines, 17 miles south of Brussels. It contains the church of an ancient convent. Population (1890), 10,642.

Nivernais (nē-ver-nā′). An ancient government of France, corresponding nearly to the department of Nièvre. It was bounded by Burgundy on the northeast, east, and southeast, Bourbonnais on the south and southwest, Berry on the west, and Orléanais on the northwest. The most important portion of it was the duchy of Nevers.

Nivôse (nē-vōz′). [F., 'the snowy.'] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the fourth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Dec. 21; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 with Dec. 22; and in 12 with Dec. 23. The Gregorian calendar came again into use after 10th Nivose, year 14 (Dec. 31, 1806).

Niza (nēt′sä), **Marcos de.** Born at Nice, Italy, about 1495: died in Mexico, 1542 (?). A Franciscan missionary, discoverer of Arizona. He is said to have labored successively in Peru, Nicaragua, and Mexico, and in the last-named country was provincial of his order. By order of the viceroy he penetrated northward from Culiacan in 1539, and in May of that year reached the region called Cibola (perhaps the Zuñi pueblos); but, some of his company being attacked by the Indians, he turned back, reaching Compostella about July. His exaggerated accounts (derived only from reports) of the riches of Cibola and its seven cities led to the expedition of Coronado (1540), which he accompanied as guide: the supposed wealthy cities were then shown to be ordinary pueblos, and the friar was sent back in disgust. Niza's report, which has been frequently published, is full of improbabilities; but there can be no doubt that he crossed Sonora and part of Arizona into New Mexico.

Nizami (ni-zâ-mē′) (**Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin**). Born in 1141 at Tafrish, near Kum: lived the greater part of his life at Genje (Yelisavetpol), and died in 1202. One of the seven chief poets of Persia. He wrote a divan of 28,000 distichs, and five other great poems: "The Storehouse of Mysteries," "The Book of Alexander," "Khosrau and Shirin," "Majnun and Laila" (see *Laila and Majnun*), and "The Seven Fair Faces," the last consisting of seven stories told by the seven wives of Bahram Gor to amuse him. These five works are known as the "Five Treasures of Nizami." The third has been translated into German by Hammer-Purgstall (1812), the fourth into English by Atkinson (1836), the fifth into German by Erdmann (1835). See Bacher, "Nizamis Leben und Werke" (Gottingen, 1871).

Nizam's Dominions. See *Hyderabad.*

Nizhni-Novgorod. See *Nijni-Novgorod.*

Nizib, or **Nisib** (nē-zēb′). A place in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Euphrates 64 miles northeast of Aleppo. Here, June 24, 1839, the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks.

Nizza. See *Nice* (in France).

Njenji (njen′jē). A name given to the land of the Barotse by the Ovimbundu, and adopted by the Portuguese.

Njörd (nyėrd). [ON. *Njordhr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the father of Frey and Freyja: most often mentioned in connection with the former as the dispenser of riches. He was by race a Vana, but came as a hostage to Asgard. His wife was Skadi, the daughter of the giant Thjazi. He ruled the wind and calmed the sea, and hence was the god of sailors and fishermen. His dwelling was Noatun (ON. *Nóatún*). Njord is in name the same as the goddess Nerthus of Tacitus, who is called by him *terra mater.* Her cult and characteristics were almost identical with those of Frey.

Nkumbi (ngköm′be), or **Bankumbi** (bäng-köm′bē), in Pg. **Humbe.** A Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa, on the Kunene River. It belongs to the same cluster as the Ovimbundu and Ovambo: the dialect is called Lunkumbi.

No (nō). In the Old Testament, Thebes in Egypt.

Noah (nō′ä̤). [Heb., 'rest.'] In the Bible, a patriarch, the son of Lamech. He found favor with God because of his righteousness, and when God determined to destroy the world on account of its wickedness he ordered Noah to build an ark, and take in it with him his family and some of all living animals. God then brought a flood, and upon its cessation Noah went forth from the ark, and from his family the world was repeopled. A similar account is found in cuneiform literature and in the early legends of various other peoples. See *Hasis-Adra.*

Noailles (nō-ī′), Duc **Adrien Maurice de.** Born Sept. 29, 1678: died June 24, 1766. A French marshal. He was defeated by the Pragmatic army at Dettingen June 27, 1743, during the War of the Austrian Succession.

Noailles, Antoine de. Born 1504: died March 11, 1562. A French admiral and diplomatist. He was ambassador in England 1553–56.

Noailles, Marquis **Emmanuel Henri Victurnien de.** Born Sept. 15, 1830. A French writer and diplomatist, son of Paul de Noailles. He was minister plenipotentiary and afterward ambassador at Rome 1873–82, and ambassador at Constantinople 1882–1886. He has published "La Pologne et ses frontières" (1863), "Henri de Valois et la Pologne en 1572" (1867).

Noailles, Vicomte **Louis Marie de.** Born 1756: died Jan. 9, 1804. A French general and politician, second son of Philippe de Noailles (Duc de Mouchy). He was the brother-in-law of the Marquis de Lafayette, and came to the United States as a volunteer in 1779. He was commissioned to arrange with Cornwallis the details of the capitulation at Yorktown in 1781. He was elected to the States-General in 1789. At first a supporter of the Revolution, he emigrated at the beginning of the Reign of Terror. He afterward accepted a command under Rochambeau in Santo Domingo, and was mortally wounded in an engagement with the English.

Noailles, Duc **Paul de.** Born Jan. 4, 1802: died May 30, 1885. A French peer and writer. His chief work is "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon" (1848–58).

Noailles, Philippe de, Duc de Mouchy. Born 1715: guillotined June 27, 1794. A French marshal. He served in the War of the Austrian Succession and in the Seven Years' War, and was one of the victims of the Reign of Terror.

Noakhali (nō-äk-hä′lē), or **Noacolly** (nō-a-kol′i). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 91° E. Area, 1,641 square miles. Population (1881), 820,772.

Nob (nob). In Old Testament geography, a city near Jerusalem, to the north. Its exact site is unknown.

Nobbs. The horse of Dr. Dove, the hero of Southey's "Doctor."

Noble Gentleman, The. A play licensed in 1626, printed in 1647. It has been attributed to Fletcher, but his share in it is questionable. Fleay thinks he left it unfinished, and that it was completed by Rowley and, probably, Middleton.

Noboa (nō-bō′ä), **Diego.** Born at Guayaquil, 1789: died there, Nov. 3, 1870. An Ecuadorian politician. He was prominent in the events of 1820 and 1827, and was a member of the provisional government in 1845. In 1849 he was the candidate of the clerical party for president, and after great disorders was elected to the place in 1850. He was deposed and banished the same year.

Nobrega (nob′rā-gä), **Manuel de.** Born in Portugal, Oct. 18, 1517: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 18, 1570. A Jesuit missionary. He went to Brazil in 1549 with the first members of his order sent to South America, and was the first provincial of the Jesuits in the New World (1553–70). The influence of his labors was very great, and he shares with Anchieta the title of "Apostle of Brazil."

Nocera Inferiore (nō-chā′rä in-fā-rē-ō′re), or **Nocera de' Pagani** (dā pä-gä′nē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 21 miles east by south of Naples: the ancient Nuceria Alfaterna. It was captured by the Romans in 308 B. C., by Hannibal in 216, and by Spartacus in 73. It was recolonized by Augustus. Population (1881), [illegible].

Nocera Umbria (öm′brē-ä). A small cathedral city in the province of Perugia, Italy, 20 miles east of Perugia: the ancient Nuceria Camellaria.

Noche Triste (nō′chā trēs′tā). [Sp., 'sad' or 'disastrous night.'] The name given by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico to the night of June 30, 1520, memorable for a struggle in which their forces were nearly annihilated. After the death of Montezuma, Cortes resolved to leave Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) secretly. The movement was detected by the natives, and a terrible battle ensued on the Tlacopan causeway. The Spaniards finally escaped with the loss of about 450 of their small force, besides 4,000 Indian allies. Much of the plunder they had acquired was sunk in the lake, and was never recovered.

Noctes Ambrosianæ (nok′tez am-brō-si-ā′nē). [L., 'Ambrosian nights.'] A series of papers in the form of dialogues on popular topics, contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" 1822–35, chiefly by John Wilson ("Christopher North").

Noctes Atticæ (at′i-sē). [L., 'Attic nights.'] A miscellaneous work by Aulus Gellius.

Nod (nod). The unknown land, on the east of Eden, to which Cain fled, according to the account in Gen. iv. By humorous allusion to this, the state of sleep (or nodding) is colloquially called "the land of nod."

Nodier (nō-dyā′), **Charles Emmanuel.** Born at Besançon, France, April 28, 1780: died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1844. A French novelist, grammarian, and miscellaneous author. He wrote "Dictionnaire des onomatopées françaises" (1808), "Mélanges tirés d'une petite bibliothèque" (1829); novels, "Histoire du roi de Bohême" (1830), "La fée aux miettes" (1832), "Inès de las Sierras," "Smarra" (1821), etc., "Dictionnaire universel de la langue française" ("French Dictionary," 1823) etc.

Noé. See *Cham.*

Noël (nō-el′), **Edme Antoine Paul.** Born at Paris, 1845. A French sculptor. He studied with Guillaume, Lequesne, and Cavelier, and took the grand prix de Rome in 1868. Among his works are "Marguerite" in plaster (1872), "Roméo et Juliette" (1875), "Après le bain" (1876), "Méditation" (1878), "Orphée" (1891), besides a number of portrait-busts, etc.

Noël, Édouard. Born at Arras, Oct. 24, 1848. A French dramatic critic. He was secretary (secrétaire général) of the Opéra Comique, but resigned in 1891. He has published with Stoullig (1875–91) an annual, "Les annales du théâtre et de la musique." Sarcey, Zola, Sardou, and others have written the prefaces. He has also written several comedies, romances, etc.

Noetians (nō̤-ē′shia̤nz). The followers of Noetus (see below).

Noetus (nō-ē′tus). Born at Smyrna or Ephesus: died probably about 200 A. D. A heretic of Asia Minor who is said to have taught that "Christ was the Father, and that the Father was born, and suffered, and died."

> The Trinitarian question, indeed, had already been agitated within a less extensive sphere. Noetus, an Asiatic, either of Smyrna or Ephesus, had dwelt with such exclusive zeal on the unity of the Godhead as to absorb, as it were, the whole Trinity into one undivided and undistinguished Being. The one supreme and impassible Father united to himself the man Jesus, whom He had created, by so intimate a conjunction that the divine unity was not destroyed. His adversaries drew the conclusion that, according to this blaspheming theory, the Father must have suffered on the cross; and the ignominious name of Patripassians adhered to the few followers of this unprosperous sect.
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 360.

Nogaians (nō-gī′a̤nz), or **Nogais** (nō-gīz′). A Turco-Tatar race living in southern Russia and Caucasia.

Nogales (nō-gä′les). [Sp., 'walnut-trees.'] The name of two localities, one in southeastern New Mexico, near the foot of the Sierra Blanca, the other near and on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona.

Nogat (nō′gät). The eastern branch of the Vistula, flowing into the Frisches Haff.

Nogent-le-Rotrou (nō-zhoṅ′-lė-rō-trö′). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Huisne 32 miles west-southwest of Chartres. It has a castle, which was the property of Sully. Population (1891), commune, [illegible].

Nogent-sur-Marne (nō-zhoṅ′sür-märn′). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 3 miles east of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 8,389.

Nogent-sur-Seine (-sān′). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Seine [illegible] miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 3,704.

Nöggerath (neg′ge-rät), **Jakob.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1788: died at Bonn, Sept. 13, 1877. A German geologist and mineralogist, professor at Bonn. He published "Das Gebirge in Rheinland-Westfalen" (1822–26), "Die Entstehung und Ausbildung der Erde" (1847), etc.

Nohl (nōl), **Carl Friedrich Ludwig.** Born at Iserlohn, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1831: died at Heidelberg, Dec. 16, 1885. A German writer on music. He edited Mozart's "Letters" (1865), Beethoven's "Let ters ([illegible]–70), "Letters of Musicians" (1866). He also wrote works on Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Wagner, etc., many of which have been translated into English.

Noir (nwär), **Victor** (**Yvan Salmon**). Born July 27, 1848: killed at Auteuil, near Paris, Jan. 10, 1870. A French journalist. He was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte in an altercation over a newspaper article published by the prince. He was connected with Rochefort's journal "La Marseillaise" at the time of his death.

Noir Fainéant (nwä fā-nā-oṅ′). [F., 'The Black Sluggard.'] In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the name by which Richard Cœur de Lion is known at the tournament at Ashby and the siege of Front de Bœuf's castle.

Noirmoutier (nwar-mö-tyā′). An island west of France, belonging to the department of Vendée, situated in the Bay of Biscay in lat. 47° N. Length, 12 miles. Population, about 7,000.

Noisseville (nwäs-vēl′). A village in German Lorraine, 5 miles east of Metz. It is noted for the battle of Noisseville (also called Servigny or Sainte-Barbe), Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1870, in which the attempt of the French under Bazaine to break through the German lines was defeated.

Noje. See *Yanan.*

Nokes (nōks), **Jack**, and **Tom Stiles** (stīlz). Fictitious names formerly used in actions of ejectment as John Doe and Richard Roe were used.

Nokes, James. Died about 1692. An English actor, one of the most celebrated comedians of his time. Before he went on the stage he kept a "knickknackatory" or "toy-shop" — a shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold. He was successful in Sir Martin Mar-all, Barnaby Brittle, Sosia, etc., and his Nurse in Otway's "Caius Marius," a curious amalgamation of Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" and another play, was so admirable that he was called "Nurse Nokes" to the end of his life. He is not to be confounded with Robert Nokes, also an actor, who died in 1673.

Nola (nō′lä). A city in the province of Caserta, Italy, 16 miles east-northeast of Naples. It was an ancient city of Campania, under the same name, noted for its vases. It was taken by the Romans in 313 B. C.; resisted Hannibal 216–214; and was a Samnite stronghold in the Social War, 90–89. Augustus died here in 14 A. D. It was the birthplace of Bruno. Population (1881), 10 062.

Noli Me Tangere (nō′lī mē tan′je-rē). [L., 'Do not touch me': alluding to the words of Christ after his resurrection.] 1. A painting by Rembrandt, in Buckingham Palace, London.— 2. A painting by Titian, in the National Gallery, London. It is an early work, with markedly slender figures. The composition is dignified.

Noll (nol), or **Old Noll.** [Nickname for *Oliver.*] A nickname of Oliver Cromwell.

Nollekens (nol′e-kenz), **Joseph.** Born at London, Aug. 11, 1737: died there, April 23, 1823. An English sculptor. His father was a painter of Antwerp who had settled in England. Joseph studied in Rome between 1760 and 1770. He was made royal academician in 1772. He modeled busts of George III., Pitt, Canning, and Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool.

Nollendorf (nol′len-dorf). A village in northern Bohemia, 50 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Aug. 30, 1813, the French under Vandamme were defeated by the Prussians under Kleist.

Nomansland (nō′manz-land). A name formerly given to a district in South Africa, now comprised within Griqualand East.

No Man's Land, or **Noman's Land.** A small island 3 miles southwest of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, to which it belongs.

No Man's Land, or **Public Land Strip.** A district ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. It lies between longitude 100 and 103 west, north of Texas. It was not included under any government, though often wrongly represented as in the Indian Territory. It now constitutes Beaver County in Oklahoma.

Nombre de Dios (nom′brā dā dē′ōs). [Sp., 'name of God.'] A Spanish port and settlement on the Caribbean coast of the Isthmus of Panama. The name was originally given to the settlement of Nicuesa, made in 1510 and soon abandoned: this seems to have been near the site of Porto Bello. A second town [illegible] was founded in 1519 probably on the [illegible] and became the northern emporium of the [illegible] across the Isthmus [illegible] to its [illegible] generally treated at Panama [illegible] It was abandoned [illegible] Porto Bello.

Nomentack [illegible]. An Indian chief brought to London from Virginia in the time of Ben Jonson. There are allusions to him in the plays of the period.

Nomentum (nō-men′tum). In ancient geography, a town in Italy, on the site of the modern Mentana. It was famous for its wine.

No Name. A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1862.

Nonius. See *Nunes.*

Non-Juror, The. A play by Colley Cibber, produced in 1717: an adaptation of Molière's "Tartuffe," written in favor of the Hanoverian government. The play still survives in Bickerstaffe's "The Hypocrite" (1768).

Nonnus (non′us). [Gr. Νόννος.] Lived probably in the first part of the 5th century. A Greek epic poet. He was the author of an epic poem on Dionysus ("Dionysiaca," edited by Grafe 1819–26, by Marcellus 1856), and of a paraphrase of the Gospel of St. John in Greek hexameters.

Nootka. See *Moatcaht.*

Nootka (nöt′kạ̈) **Sound.** A small inlet of the Pacific, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in lat. 49° 36′ N., long. 126° 38′ W. A harbor also bears the same name.

No-Popery Riots. See *Gordon Riots.*

Nora (nō′rạ̈). [Gr. Νῶρα.] In ancient geography, a fortress in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Taurus, near Lycaonia. Eumenes was besieged here by the forces of Antigonus in 320–319 B. C.

Norba (nôr′bạ̈). [Gr. Νῶρβα.] In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, 35 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Norma. It contains remains of Cyclopean architecture.

Norbert (nôr′bėrt; F. pron. nor-bãr′), Saint. Died 1134. An ecclesiastic, founder at Prémontré, near Laon, France, of the order of the Premonstrants.

Norcia (nor′chä). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 42 miles southeast of Perugia: the ancient Nursia. It was a Sabine city.

Nord (nōr). [F., 'north.'] The northernmost department of France, formed chiefly from the old French Flanders. Capital, Lille. It is bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, Belgium on the east and northeast, Aisne on the south, Somme on the southwest, and Pas-de-Calais on the southwest and west. The surface is generally flat. Next to Seine it is the most populous department, and has the most flourishing industries. It has coal-mines, and flax, cotton, woolen, hemp, iron, and other manufactures. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition: the products include beets, flax, hemp, grain, potatoes, etc. The language in the northern part is Flemish. Area, 2,193 square miles. Population (1891), 1,736,341.

Nordalbingi (nôrd-al-bin′jī). A branch of the Saxons living in Nordalbingia.

Nordalbingia (nôrd-al-bin′ji-ä). In the middle ages, a name given to the part of Germany north of the Elbe, now comprised principally in Holstein. Also called Saxonia Transalbina.

Nordau (nor′dou). **Max Simon.** Born at Pest, Hungary, July 29, 1849. A German writer, of Hebrew descent. He studied medicine, traveled, was connected with the press, and practised medicine at Pest till 1880, when he went to Paris. Among his works are "Paris unter der dritten Republik" (1881), "Die konventionellen Lugen der Kulturmenscheit" (1883), "Paradoxe" (1886), "Die Krankheit des Jahrhunderts," a novel (1889), "Entartung" (1893: an English translation of this appeared as "Degeneration").

Nordenskjöld (nor′den-shėld), Baron **Nils Adolf Erik.** Born at Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 18, 1832. A Swedish arctic explorer and geologist. He took part in expeditions in 1858, 1861, and 1864, explored Spitzbergen in 1868; visited Greenland in 1870, and Spitzbergen and vicinity 1872–73; explored the Kara Sea 1875–76, traversed in the Vega the Arctic Ocean along the Siberian coast through Bering Strait 1878–79 (accomplishing the northeast passage); was created baron in 1880, and explored the interior of Greenland in 1883. He is the author of numerous scientific works.

Nordenskjöld Sea. The Arctic Ocean north of Siberia and east of the Taimyr peninsula.

Norderney (nor′der-nī). A small island in the North Sea, on the coast of East Friesland, province of Hannover, Prussia. It is a favorite place for sea-bathing, and a winter health-resort. It is 8 miles long.

Nordhausen (nord′hou-zen). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated at the base of the Harz, at the western end of the Goldene Aue, 56 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has important manufactures of chemicals, etc., brandy distilleries, breweries, and a trade in grain. It was formerly a free imperial city, and was finally annexed by Prussia in 1815. Its cathedral, Church of St. Blasius, and museum of antiquities are noteworthy. Population (1890), 26,847.

Nordhoff (nord′hof), **Charles.** Born at Erwitte, Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1830. An American journalist and author. Among his works are "Secession is Rebellion" (1860), "Cape Cod and All Along Shore" (1868), "California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence" (1872), "Northern California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands" (1874), "Politics for Young Americans" (1875), "The Communistic Societies of the United States, etc." (1875), "The Cotton States, etc." (1876), "God and the Future Life" (1881), "Peninsular California, etc." (1888), etc.

Nordica (nor′di-kä), Madame **Lillian.** Born at Farmington, Maine, about 1858. An American soprano singer. Her maiden name was Norton. She married Mr. Gower about 1882, who died shortly after. She studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music, and in 1878 finished her studies in Italy, and has since sung with success in Europe on the Continent, and in the United States. She is particularly successful in oratorio and in the part of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust."

Nordland (nor′länd). A province in the northern part of Norway. Area, 14,655 square miles. Population (1891), 131,957.

Nördlingen (nėrd′ling-en). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Eger 38 miles north-northwest of Augsburg. It has manufactures of carpets, etc. Formerly it was an imperial city. Here, Aug. 27 (O. S.), 1634, the Imperialists under Ferdinand III. and Gallas defeated the Swedish army under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar and Horn. (See also *Allerheim.*) Population (1890), 8,004.

Nordmark (nord′märk). The northern march founded by the German king Henry I. in 928 to preserve the territories conquered from the Wends. It lay southwest of the Elbe, round the towns of Stendal and Salzwedel, and is now in the province of Saxony, Prussia. It was extended by Otto the Great to the Oder, but was reduced by the Wendish rising of 983 to the region west of the Elbe. Albert the Bear was made margrave of the Nordmark in 1134. It is known now as the Altmark. See *Brandenburg.*

Nordre Bergenhus (nor′dre ber′gen-hös). A province in the western part of Norway. Area, 7,145 square miles. Population (1891), 87,552.

Nordsjö (nor′shė). A lake near the southern coast of Norway. Length, 28 miles.

Nordstrand (nord′stränt). A small island in the North Sea, belonging to North Friesland, situated west of Schleswig. Before 1634 it was connected with the neighboring Pellworm and other islands.

Nore (nōr). A name given to a sand-bank in the estuary of the Thames 4 miles northeast of Sheerness, or to the neighboring part of the estuary itself.

Nore, Mutiny at the. A mutiny of the British fleet at the Nore, May–June, 1797. It was forcibly suppressed.

Norfolk (nor′fok). [AS. *Northfolc*, northern people.] An eastern county of England. It is bounded by the North Sea on the north and east, Suffolk on the south, and Cambridge and Lincoln on the west. Its surface is generally flat, and it contains many marshes and fens. It is largely an agricultural county, producing barley, wheat, turnips, etc., and has woolen and other manufactures, and herring-fisheries. The early inhabitants (Iceni) were subdued by the Romans in 62 A. D. It was colonized by the Angles; formed part of East Anglia; was conquered by the Danes in 870; and sided with the Parliament in the civil war. The chief town is Norwich. Area, 2,044 square miles. Population (1891), 454,516.

Norfolk. A seaport in Norfolk County, Virginia, situated on the Elizabeth River in lat. 36° 51′ N., long. 76° 17′ W. It is one of the largest cities in the State, and a naval station; and is an important center of trade, and the terminus of several steamer lines. It was founded in 1705; was burned by the British in 1776; and was seized by the Confederates in 1861, but regained by the Federals in 1862. Population (1890), 34,871.

Norfolk, Dukes of. See *Howard.* The Duke of Norfolk is earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England, and premier duke of England, ranking next after the princes of the blood. The dukedom was created in 1483.

Norfolk, Earls of. See *Bigod.*

Norfolk Broads. A group of lagoons in Norfolk, England, west of Yarmouth.

Norfolk Island. An island in the South Pacific, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Australia in lat. 29° 4′ S., long. 167° 58′ E. It was discovered by Cook in 1774; was formerly a penal settlement; and was colonized by the Pitcairn Islanders in 1856. Area, 13½ square miles. Population (1880), 663.

Noric Alps (nor′ik alps). [L. *Alpes Noricæ.*] In ancient geography, the mountainous region between the valley of the Drave on the south and that of the Danube on the north.

Noricum (nor′i-kum). In ancient geography, a country of Europe, bounded by Germany (separated by the Danube) on the north, Pannonia on the east, Pannonia and the land of the Carni on the south, and Vindelicia and Rhætia (separated partly by the Inn) on the west. It corresponded mainly to Lower and Upper Austria south of the Danube, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, and parts of Tyrol and Bavaria. It was conquered by the Romans about 15 B. C., and made a Roman province.

Norma (nôr′mạ̈). [L., 'the square.'] A small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the 18th century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called Norma et Regula, but the name is now abridged.

Norma (nor′mạ̈). An opera by Bellini, produced at Milan in 1831, at Paris in 1835. The libretto was taken by Romani from a tragedy by Belmontet and Soumet, produced at Paris about 1830. "The main situation is copied from the 'Medea,' though compassion prevails over the fire of jealousy, and the children's lives are spared." *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 333.

Norman (nôr′man), **Alfred Merle.** Born Aug. 29, 1831. An English naturalist, rector of Burnmoor, Durham, and an honorary canon of Durham cathedral. He received the medal of the French Institute for his services in the exploration of the depths of the Bay of Biscay in Le Travailleur in 1880. A catalogue of his collections of the fauna of the North Atlantic is in course of publication under the title "Museum Normanianum." He is the author of a number of papers and memoirs, mostly on marine zoology, and is the editor and part author of Bowerbank's "Monograph of British Spongiadæ," Vol. IV.

Normanby (nôr'man-bi). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, adjoining Middlesborough. Population (1891), 9,218.

Normanby, Marquis of. See *Phipps, Constantine Henry.*

Norman Conquest, or **the Conquest.** In English history, the conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. The leading results were the downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into England of Norman-French customs, language, etc.

Norman Conquest in Italy. See the extract.

> In 1016 a band of adventurous Normans settled at Aversa, near Naples. About twenty years later the elder sons of the Norman Tancred de Hautville came and joined their countrymen. The Norman knights fought as adventurers in quarrels of the land, and, being angered at denial of their proper share of spoil after they had helped the Greeks to take Messina and Syracuse from the Saracens, they turned on the Greeks themselves, and beat them out of nearly all Apulia, which they then divided into twelve parts for twelve of their own counts. They made Malfi their capital, and chose William Iron-Arm, the eldest son of Tancred, for their chief. Pope Leo brought the Suabians against these Norman conquerors. They beat the Suabians and seized the Pope, who yielded them then his investment with all lands they might acquire: an investment which they religiously interpreted as Heaven's own encouragement to future conquests. Robert Guiscard fourth son of Tancred, when it was his turn to rule, conquered his way as far south as Reggio, and became Duke of Apulia and Calabria. In 1059 he had that title ratified, when he acknowledged himself the Pope's vassal, and was made the standard-bearer of the Church. The standard-bearer then took Capua; besieged and took Salerno and Amalfi; held his own against all menace; and, in aid of the Pope Hildebrand, sacked Rome. The Norman Robert Guiscard, who thus played a master's part in Italy at the time of the Norman conquest of England, died in the same year as our William the Conqueror. His brother Roger, youngest son of Tancred de Hautville, who had set out in 1060 to take Sicily from the Saracens and had taken it, succeeded Robert by right of the strong, and he died, at the age of seventy, Great Count of Calabria and Sicily. His son, another Roger, when he had reached man's estate, became, by failure of Guiscard's line, undisputed master of Apulia. This Roger, having taken, after a few years, Capua and Naples, thought himself entitled to rank as a king. He was invested, therefore, by the Pope as "King by the Grace of God of Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria, the helper and shield of Christians, son and heir of Roger, the Great Count." Palermo was this Roger's capital. The new kingdom kept its boundaries for more than seven centuries, and it was the birthplace of that earlier Italian poetry which afterwards exercised so manifest an influence upon our literature. King Roger of Sicily died in 1154. His son and successor William the Bad had, in 1166, for son and successor William the Good, who married a daughter of our king Henry the Second, and died in 1189, leaving no children. Here ended the legitimate male line of descent from Tancred de Hautville.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 157–158.

Norman Conquest of England, History of the. The chief historical work of Edward A. Freeman (6 vols. 1867–79).

Normandy (nôr'man-di). [F. *Normandie*, ML. *Normannia*, *Northmannia*, land of the Normans or Northmen.] A former government of France, corresponding to Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and Manche. Chief city, Rouen. It was bounded by the English Channel on the north and west, Picardy and the Isle of France on the east, Maine on the south, and Brittany on the southwest. The surface is generally level or hilly, and it is traversed from southeast to northwest by the Seine. It contains the old districts Caux, Vexin, Évreux, Bessin, Cotentin, etc. Under the Romans it was part of Lugdunensis. Later it was part of Neustria, and was then granted to the counts of Paris. It was the scene of early raids by the Northmen. Rollo, leader of the Northmen, received from the king the grant of the district between the Seine and Epte 911 (912?), and became first duke. This under Rollo and his successors was expanded by addition of Bessin, Cotentin, etc. It was Christianized in the 10th century, and became one of the chief fiefs of France. Its duke William conquered England 1066–69, and Maine in 1063. Anjou, Aquitaine, and Normandy were united 1152–54. Philip Augustus conquered Normandy (except the Channel Islands) in 1203–04. Normandy was occupied temporarily by Edward III. of England, and was conquered by Henry V. 1415–19, but was retaken finally by the French in 1450.

Norman Isles (nôr'man ilz), F. **Îles Normandes** (el nôr-mond'). The Channel Islands.

Norman Kings. The line of English kings beginning with William, duke of Normandy (who ascended the English throne in 1066), and ending with Stephen, who died in 1154.

Normann-Neruda (nor'män-ner'ö-dä), **Wilhelmine.** Born at Brünn, Moravia, March 21, 1840. A noted violinist. She married Ludwig Normann, a Swedish musician, in 1864. In 1888 she married Sir Charles Halle. She has played much in England.

Normans (nôr'manz). [L. *Normanni*; from OF. *Norman*, *Normand*, AS. *Northman*, Icel. *Northmadhr*, Northman.] The descendants of the Northmen or Scandinavians who settled in France under Rollo 911. See *Normandy.* They commenced the conquest of southern Italy about 1041, Robert Guiscard being recognized as duke of Apulia and Calabria by the Pope in 1059; they conquered Sicily under Roger Guiscard 1061–90. The Italian and Sicilian conquests were in 1127 united under Roger, second count of Sicily, who assumed the title of king of the Two Sicilies in 1130. The Norman dynasty was superseded by the house of Hohenstaufen in 1194. The Normans, under their duke, William, conquered England in 1066. See *Norman Kings.*

Norman's Woe (nôr'manz wō). A dangerous reef near the entrance to Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts. Longfellow has celebrated it in the poem "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Normanton (nôr'man-ton). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Calder 8 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 10,234.

Norn (norn). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three maiden goddesses (Urd (ON. *Urdhr*), Verdandi (ON. *Verdhandi*), and Skuld) who dwelt at the sacred well Urdharbrunn (ON. *Urdhar brunnr*) the judgment place of the gods, at the foot of the tree Yggdrasil. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norna (nôr'nä). A kind of sibyl, a character in Scott's novel "The Pirate." She was Ulla Troil, called Norna of the Fitful Head.

Norrbotten (nor'bot-ten). The northernmost and largest laen of Sweden. Area, 40,563 square miles. Population (1891), 106,642.

Norris (nor'is), **Henry.** Died about 1733. An English actor, an excellent comedian. He was the original Don Lopez (in "The Wonder") and Scrub. He had an odd squeaking voice, and was called Jubilee Dicky from his successful impersonation of Dicky in "The Constant Couple." His sons announced themselves later as "the sons of Jubilee Dicky," appearing to derive profit from the name.

Norris, John. Born at Collingbourne-Kingston, Wiltshire, England, 1657: died at Bemerton, England, 1711. An English Platonist. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford (Exeter College), where he graduated in 1680. He published "An Idea of Happiness" in 1683. The greater part of his poems appeared in 1684. In 1689 he published "Reason and Religion." Locke's essay, appearing in 1690, excited his opposition, and in the "Cursory of Reflections" appeared the first published critique of the essay. In 1692 Norris received the charge of Bemerton, formerly held by George Herbert. In 1697 he wrote "An Account of Reason and Faith," and in 1701 appeared the first volume of his chief work, "An Essay Towards the Theory of the Ideal and Intelligible World."

Norris, William Edward. Born at London, 1847. An English novelist. He was called to the bar in 1874, but has never practised. Among his novels are "Heaps of Money" (1877), "Mademoiselle de Mersac" (1880), "Matrimony" (1881), "No New Thing" (1883), "My Friend Jim" (1886), "A Bachelor's Blunder" (1886), "Major and Minor" (1887), "The Rogue" (1888), "The Countess Radna" (1893), etc.

Norristown (nor'is-toun). The capital of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 16 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 19,791.

Norrköping (nor'chė-ping). A city in the laen of Linköping, Sweden, situated on the Motala, at its junction with the Bravik, in lat. 58° 35′ N., long. 16° 11′ E. It is one of the leading manufacturing cities in Sweden, and has flourishing trade. On account of its manufactures of cotton goods it is sometimes called "the Swedish Manchester." It was burned by the Russians in 1719. Population (1891), 33,431.

Norrland (nor'länd). The northernmost of the three chief historic divisions of Sweden, comprising the laens Norrbotten, Westerbotten, Jemtland, Westernorrland, and Gefleborg.

Norse (nôrs). The language of the North — that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc. Specifically — (*a*) Old Norwegian, practically identified with Old Icelandic and called especially *Old Norse*. Old Icelandic, generally called simply *Icelandic* except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. (*b*) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland. (*c*) Modern Norwegian.

Norsemen (nôrs'men). The natives of ancient Scandinavia; the Northmen.

Norte (nor'tā), **Rio del.** [Sp., 'river of the North'; also *Rio Grande del Norte* and *Rio Bravo del Norte*.] A name of the Rio Grande, especially in Mexico.

North (nôrth), **Christopher.** Pseudonym of John Wilson.

North (nôrth), Sir **Dudley.** Born May 16, 1641: died Dec. 31, 1691. An English political economist, third son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He entered foreign trade and spent several years in the Levant. He was forced upon the city of London as sheriff in the reign of Charles II., and after the revolution of 1688 was called to account for alleged unconstitutional proceedings in this office. His most important work, a tract entitled "Discourses upon Trade, etc." (published 1691, republished 1846), anticipated many features of modern political economy.

North, Francis, Baron Guilford. Born Oct. 22, 1637: died Sept. 5, 1685. An English statesman, second son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He was educated at Cambridge (St. John's College) and was called to the bar in 1655. In 1675 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, in 1682 lord keeper of the great seal, and Baron Guilford in 1683.

North, Frederick, second Earl of Guilford, better known as Lord North. Born April 13, 1732: died Aug. 5, 1792. An English statesman, son of Francis, seventh Lord North and first Earl of Guilford: known by the courtesy title of Lord North till his father's death in 1790. He was educated at Eton and Oxford (Trinity College); was member of Parliament for Banbury when 22 years of age; was a lord of the treasury from 1759 to 1765, and in Oct., 1767 was made chancellor of the exchequer. He succeeded the Duke of Grafton as first lord of the treasury in March, 1770. He held office in entire subserviency to the will of George III. during the American war, and in March, 1782, resigned after the surrender of Cornwallis. In April, 1783, he formed a coalition with Fox, and entered the Portland cabinet as joint secretary of state with him. He retired in Dec., 1783.

North, Roger. Born 1653: died 1734. An English historian, sixth son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He was attorney-general to the queen (Mary of Modena). He wrote the abusive "Examen" of White Kennett's "History of England" (1740), the "Lives" of his brothers, "A Discourse on the Study of the Laws" (first printed in 1824), "Memoirs of Music" (first printed in 1846), etc. He is one of the chief authorities on the history of the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and is remembered for his partizanship toward his brothers.

North, Sir **Thomas.** Flourished in the second half of the 16th century. An English translator. His first book was a translation of Guevara's "The Diall of Princes" (1557). He also translated the "Moral Philosophy" of Doni, and an Italian version of a book of Arabian fables, "Kalilah and Dimnah" (1570); and his translation of Plutarch, which Shakspere used, was taken from the French version of Amyot, and first appeared in 1579.

North Adams (ad'amz). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Hoosac River 33 miles east of Albany. It has boot and shoe and cotton and woolen manufactures. Population (1890), 16,074.

Northallerton (nôrth-al'ėr-ton). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, 31 miles north-northwest of York. Near it was fought the battle of the Standard (see *Standard*). Population (1891), 3,802.

North America (a-mer'i-kä). A grand division of the earth which comprises the northern half of the western continent. It extends from Bering Strait to the Isthmus of Panama. Its political divisions are British North America, the United States, Mexico, and the five states of Central America. In addition, Greenland and the north polar islands, north of the mainland, together with the West Indies, are reckoned in North America. The main physical features are the Cordilleran mountain system on the west, the Appalachian on the east, the great plain extending from the arctic regions to the Gulf of Mexico, the St. Lawrence and Great Lake system, and the Mississippi system. The eastern coast line is much more indented than the western. The origin of the prehistoric races (mound builders, etc.) is variously given. It is almost certain that North America was reached by Northmen about 1000 A. D., and it may have been visited by isolated bands at various times before the rediscovery by Columbus in 1492. See *America*, *United States*, *Mexico*, etc.

Northampton (nôrth-amp'ton). A south midland county of England. It is bounded by Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln on the north, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford on the east, Buckingham and Oxford on the south, and Warwick on the west. The surface is undulating. The chief agricultural pursuit is stock-raising; and the other chief industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes and of iron. The county formed part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 1,003 square miles. Population (1891), 302,183.

Northampton. [ME. *Northampton*, *Norhampton*, AS. *Northhamtun*, North Hampton.] The capital of the county of Northampton, England, situated on the Nen in lat. 52° 15′ N., long. 0° 54′ W. It is the center of the boot and shoe manufacture in England. Its church of St. Sepulchre is notable. It is one of the oldest English towns. Several medieval parliaments met there. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), [illegible].

Northampton. A city, the capital of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 15 miles north of Springfield. It is noted for its picturesque location, is the seat of Smith College (for ladies), the State lunatic asylum, and a deaf-mute institute, and near it is the [illegible] village of Florence. Population (1890), [illegible].

Northampton, Battle of. A victory gained in 1460 near Northampton, England, by the Yorkists over the Lancastrians. Henry VI. was obliged in consequence of it to acknowledge the Duke of York as his heir.

Northampton, Earl of (Henry Howard). Born about 1539: died 1614. An English statesman, second son of the Earl of Surrey, the poet. He came into favor on the [illegible] James I. In [illegible] he was made earl of Northampton, [illegible] lord privy seal. He [illegible].

Northampton, Earl of (Spencer Compton). See *Compton.*

North and South. A novel by Mrs. Gaskell, published in 1855.

Northanger (nôrth'ān-jėr) **Abbey.** A novel by Jane Austen, written during 1797–98, and published in 1818, after the author's death. It is a parody on the "Mysteries of Udolpho" school of novels.

North Anna (an'ä). One of the head streams of the Pamunkey River, Virginia, north of Richmond. Near it was fought the battle of North Anna in the end of May, 1864, between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Lee. It was followed by a Federal advance.

North Australia (âs-trā'liạ̈), or **Northern Territory.** That part of the colony of South Australia which lies north of lat. 26° S.

North Berwick (ber'ik). A watering-place and golfing resort in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth about 25 miles east-northeast of Edinburgh.

North Bierley (bē'ėr-li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles west of Leeds. Population (1891), 22,178.

North Bridgewater. See *Brockton.*

North Britain (brit'n). A name sometimes given to Scotland.

North Briton. A periodical published at London 1762–63, conducted by John Wilkes, and noted for its attacks on the government.

Northbrook, Baron. See *Baring, Francis Thornhill.*

Northbrook (nôrth'bruk), first **Earl of (Thomas George Baring).** Born Jan. 22, 1826. An English politician, son of Baron Northbrook. He was viceroy of India 1872–76 and first lord of the admiralty 1880–85. He was created earl of Northbrook in 1876.

North Cape. The northernmost promontory of Europe, situated on the island of Mageröe, near the northern coast of Norway, in lat. 71° 11′ N., long. 25° 40′ E. It is often visited by tourists for the view of the midnight sun. Height, about 970 feet.

North Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nạ̈). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 33′ N., and from long. 75° 27′ to 84° 20′ W. Capital, Raleigh; chief city, Wilmington. It is bounded by Virginia on the north, the Atlantic on the east and southeast, South Carolina and Georgia on the south, and Tennessee (separated by the Smoky and other ranges of mountains) on the west. The surface is mountainous and tableland in the west (traversed by the Blue Ridge and other ranges of the Appalachian system); hilly and undulating in the center (the Piedmont region); and generally level in the east where it is bordered by Albemarle, Pamlico, and other sounds. The leading occupation is agriculture; the chief products, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, timber, etc. There are mines of gold, mica, iron, and copper. It has 96 counties, sends 2 senators and 9 representatives to Congress, and has 11 electoral votes. Unsuccessful attempts were made to colonize the Carolina region under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584–87; it was settled probably before 1663, and was granted to proprietors in 1663 and 1665. A futile attempt was made to introduce a constitution framed by Shaftesbury and Locke in 1669. A royal province was formed in 1729, when North and South Carolina were separated. The "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" was passed in 1775. North Carolina was one of the thirteen original States (1776); was the scene of several battles in the Revolution (1780–81); rejected the United States Constitution in 1788, but adopted it in 1789; seceded May 20, 1861; was the scene of various engagements and military operations in the Civil War, particularly in connection with Burnside's expedition in 1862, the capture of Wilmington and other ports, and Sherman's march in 1865; and was readmitted to the Union in July, 1868. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1890), 1,617,947.

North Conway (kon'wā). A summer resort in Conway, Carroll County, New Hampshire, situated on the Saco 20 miles south-southeast of Mount Washington.

Northcote (nôrth'kot), **James.** Born at Plymouth, England, Oct. 22, 1746: died at London, July 13, 1831. An English historical and portrait painter and author. In 1771 he entered the studio of Reynolds, and in 1777 went to Italy. He executed pictures for the Boydell Shakspere Gallery, and painted "The Death of Wat Tyler" for the city of London, now in the Guildhall. He wrote a life of Reynolds (1813) and [illegible].

Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry, first Earl of Iddesleigh. Born at London, Oct. 27, 1818: died [illegible] 1887. An English Conservative politician. [illegible] Balliol College, and was [illegible] ... foreign secretary 1886–87. He succeeded his father as baronet in 1851, and was [illegible]. He wrote "Twenty Years of Financial Policy" [illegible].

North Dakota (da-kō'tạ̈). One of the North Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Bismarck. It is bounded by [illegible] ... Minnesota on the east, South Dakota on the south, and Montana on the west. [illegible] ... representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. In 1889 it was separated from South Dakota, and was admitted to the Union. Area, 70,795 square miles. Population (1890), 182,719.

North Downs (dounz). A district in Kent, England, of considerable elevation, forming natural pastures, and largely given over to sheep-raising.

Northeast Cape. See *Tcheliuskin.*

Northeast Passage. A passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskjold in 1878–79, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

Northeim (nort'hīm). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Ruhme 48 miles south by east of Hannover. Population (1890), 6,695.

Northern Athens. See *Athens of the North.*

Northern Car, The. The constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper.* See *Ursa Major.*

Northern Crown. See *Corona Borealis.*

Northern Herodotus, The. Snorre Sturleson.

Northern Lass, The, or A Nest of Fools. A comedy by R. Brome, printed in 1632.

Northern Liberties. A former district, now included in the city of Philadelphia.

Northern Territory. See *North Australia.*

Northern Triangle. See *Triangulum Boreale.*

Northern Virginia, Army of. The main Confederate army in the East during the Civil War. Under General Lee it took part in the Peninsular campaign of 1862; in the Manassas, Antietam, and Fredericksburg campaigns of 1862; in the Chancellorsville campaign of 1863; in the invasion of Pennsylvania and at Gettysburg in 1863; and in the defense of Richmond and Petersburg in 1864–65. It surrendered to Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865.

Northern War, The. A war between Sweden (under Charles XII.) on one side and Russia (under Peter the Great), Denmark, Saxony, Poland, and finally Prussia and Hannover on the other. It was begun in 1700, and was ended by treaties 1719–21, in which Sweden ceded Bremen and Verden to Hannover, Stettin and part of western Pomerania to Prussia, and Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Karelia to Russia, and lost the supremacy in northern Europe.

Northerton (nôr'ᴛʜėr-tọn), **Ensign.** A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Northfleet (nôrth'flēt). A village in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 19 miles east-southeast of London. Population (1891), 11,717.

North Foreland. A cape on the coast of Kent, England, projecting into the North Sea in lat. 51° 22′ N., long. 1° 27′ E.: the Roman Promontorium Acantium. Near it, July 25, 1666, the English fleet under the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert defeated the Dutch under De Ruyter.

North Friesian (frē'zian) **Islands.** A group of low islands in the North Sea, west of Schleswig-Holstein, to which province they belong. It includes Sylt, Föhr, Pellworm, Nordstrand, etc.

North Friesland (frēz'land). The part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which comprises the North Friesian Islands and the opposite western coast of the mainland.

North German Confederation. [G. *Norddeutscher Bund.*] The German union formed after the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation in 1866, under the presidency of Prussia. It included all the German states north of the Main (except Luxemburg and Limburg) which had belonged to its predecessor, and comprised also Schleswig and the provinces of Posen, East Prussia, and West Prussia. Hesse joined it for its part north of the Main. It was the model for the German Empire, which took its place in 1871.

North Holland (hol'ạnd), D. **Noordholland** (nōrd hol'länt). A province of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Chief city, Amsterdam. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west and north, the Zuyder Zee on the east, and Utrecht and South Holland on the south. The surface is level. Area, 1,070 square miles. Population (1891), 860,742.

North Holland Canal. A ship-canal connecting Amsterdam with the Helder, opened in 1825. Length, about 50 miles.

North Island. The northernmost island of New Zealand, separated from South Island on the south by Cook Strait. It is mountainous in the center and south. It was formerly called New Ulster. Area, [illegible] square miles.

Northmen (nôrth'men). The inhabitants of the north, that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.; the Scandinavians; in a restricted sense, the inhabitants of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the 8th to the 11th century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France, where they were called *Normans.* (See *Normans.*) According to the Icelandic sagas a Northman, Leif Ericsson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia about 1000 A. D.

North Park. A plateau in Grand County, northern Colorado. Area, about 2,000 square miles. Elevation, about 8,500 feet.

North Polar Sea. See *Arctic Ocean.*

North River. A name given to the Hudson River near its mouth: originally so named in distinction from the Delaware or "South River."

North Sea, or **German Ocean, F. Mer du Nord** (mãr dü nōr), G. **Nordsee** (nort'zā) or **Deutsches Meer** (doich'es mār), D. **Noordzee** (nōrd'-zā). An arm of the Atlantic Ocean, lying east of Great Britain, west of Norway, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein, and north of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France: the Roman Mare Germanicum or Oceanus Germanicus. It communicates on the east by the Skager Rack, Cattegat, and Sound with the Baltic, and on the southwest by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel with the Atlantic. It is noted for its general shallowness and for its fisheries. It receives the Tay, Forth, Tweed, Tyne, Humber, Ouse, Thames, Schelde, Meuse, Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe. Length, about 600 miles. Width, about 400 miles. Area, about 180,000 square miles.

North Sea (*i. e.*, north of the Isthmus of Panama). A name commonly given, in the 16th century, to the Caribbean Sea, in contradistinction to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. By extension it was sometimes applied to the Atlantic.

North Sea Canal, or **Amsterdam Canal.** A ship-canal which connects Amsterdam with the North Sea by means of the Y. Length, about 16 miles.

North Uist (wist). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, belonging to the county of Inverness. It is separated from Skye on the east by the Little Minch, and from Harris on the north by the Sound of Harris. Length, 18 miles.

Northumberland (nôr-thum'bėr-lạnd). [ME. *Northumberland*, from **Northumber* (ML. *Northumbria*, in AS. a folk-name, *Northhymbre, Northanhymbre*, the people living north of the Humber) and *land.*] A maritime county, the northernmost of England. Chief town, Newcastle. It is bounded by Scotland on the northwest (partly separated by the Cheviot Hills and the Tweed), the North Sea on the east, Durham on the south (partly separated by the Tyne and Derwent), and Cumberland on the west. It is mountainous in the west. It is noted for the production of coal, and has also flourishing agriculture. It is the first county in England in Roman antiquities, including the Roman wall. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria. It was the scene of much border warfare. Area, 2,015 square miles. Population (1891), 506,030.

Northumberland, Duke of. See *Dudley.*

Northumberland, Earls of. See *Percy.*

Northumberland, Kingdom of, or **Northumbria** (nôr-thum'bri-ạ̈). A former kingdom of Great Britain, at its greatest extent reaching from the Humber to the Firth of Forth, and from the North Sea westward to the Celtic Strathclyde. The Anglian kingdoms of Bernicia in the north (founded by Ida in 547) and Deira (founded a few years later) were united under Ethelfrith about 600. Christianity was introduced under Edwin (died 633). Northumbria reached its highest point in the 7th century, as the most powerful kingdom in the island. It was the center of literature in the 7th and 8th centuries. It was largely resettled by the Danes in the 9th century; was nominally conquered by the Anglo-Saxons in the middle of the 10th century; and was governed by practically independent Danish earls till the period of the Norman conquest. The northern portion was ceded to Scotland about 1000.

Northumberland House. One of the chief historical houses of London, situated on the Strand, on the southeast side of Trafalgar Square. It was built in the beginning of the 17th century, and was bought and removed in 1873–74 by the Metropolitan Board of Works to make room for Northumberland Avenue, which runs from the Thames Embankment to Charing Cross.

Northumberland Strait. A sea passage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northumbria. See *Northumberland, Kingdom of.*

Northward Ho! A comedy by Thomas Dekker and John Webster, written about 1605, printed 1607.

Northwestern University. An institution of learning at Evanston, Illinois, comprising departments of literature and science, literature and art, technology, music, theology, medicine, and law. It was chartered in 1851, and opened in 1855. It has (1893) 2,301 students.

Northwest Passage, The. A passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert M'Clure, in his expedition of 1850–54, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. The honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

Northwest Provinces, or **Northwestern Provinces.** A lieutenant-governorship of British India, surrounded by Tibet, Nepal, Oudh, Bengal, Central Provinces, Panjab, and native states. Capital, Allahabad. It belongs to the Gangetic basin, is noted for its production of wheat, and contains many famous cities. It was acquired by the British at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. It was prominent in the Indian mutiny in 1857-58. Oudh was united to it in administration in 1877. Area, with Oudh, 107,503 square miles. Population (1891), 46,905,085.

Northwest Territories. The territories of British North America which lay to the northwest of the older part of Canada. In 1882 four districts were organized out of them: Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan. The Northwest Territory of to-day lies north of British Columbia, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan, and is comprised between long. 100° (the western boundary of Keewatin) and 141° W.

Northwest Territory. A territory formed by ordinance of Congress in 1787, comprising the present Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota east of the Mississippi. Slavery was prohibited in it.

Northwich (nôrth′wich). A town in Cheshire, England, situated at the junction of the Weaver and Dane, 21 miles southeast of Liverpool. It is noted for salt-mines. Population (1891), 14,914.

Norton (nôr′ton), **Andrews.** Born at Hingham, Mass., Dec. 31, 1786: died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 18, 1853. An American Unitarian theologian, professor at Harvard 1819–30. His works include "A Statement of the Reasons for not believing the Doctrines of the Trinitarians" (1833), etc.

Norton, Mrs. (**Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan**), afterward Lady **Stirling-Maxwell.** Born 1808: died June 15, 1877. An English poet and novelist. She was one of "the three graces," daughters of Thomas Sheridan. She published "The Dandies' Rout" (illustrated by herself at the age of 13), and the poems "The Sorrows of Rosalie, etc." (1829) and "The Undying One" (1830). She also wrote "A Voice from the Factories" (1836), "The Dream, and Other Poems" (1840), "The Child of the Islands" (1845), "Stuart of Dunleath" (1851: a novel), "The Lady of La Garaye" (1862: a poem), "Lost and Saved" (1863), "Old Sir Douglas" (1867), etc. She married in 1827 the Hon. George Chapple Norton (who died in 1875), and in 1877 Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell.

Norton, Charles Eliot. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1827. An American author, son of Andrews Norton. He graduated at Harvard in 1846, and was editor, with James Russell Lowell, of the "North American Review" 1864–68. He is professor of the history of art at Harvard University. Among his works are "The New Life of Dante: an Essay, with translations" (1858), "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy" (1859), "List of the Principal Books relating to . . . Michael Angelo" (1879), "Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages" (1880). He translated Dante's "Divina Commedia" (1892), with revised translation of the "Vita Nuova," and edited James Russell Lowell's letters in 1893, etc.

Norton, Thomas. Born at London, 1532: died at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire, 1584. An English lawyer, translator, and author. He wrote (with Sackville) the first English tragedy, "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex" (which see). He published a "Translation of Calvin's Institutes" (1561), and translated many of the psalms in the Psalter of Sternhold and Hopkins (1561), etc.

Norton Sound. An inlet of Bering Sea, on the western coast of Alaska.

Norumbega (nō-rum-bē′gä). A region on the Atlantic coast of North America, frequently mentioned in maps and writings of the 16th and 17th centuries. It was placed between Cape Breton and Florida, or narrowed to the northern part of that region, or more definitely placed within the present State of Maine. Various English and French explorers made journeys to Norumbega. It is disputed whether the name is of Indian, Norse, or Spanish origin. The river of Norumbega has been often identified with the Penobscot. Professor Horsford identified the lost city of Norumbega with Watertown, Massachusetts.

Norval (nôr′val), **Young.** In Home's play "Douglas," the son of Lady Randolph by a previous marriage with Douglas. His birth was concealed, and he was brought up as a shepherd by Old Norval, "the frugal swain," who found him. He is killed by Lord Randolph, who discovers too late that he is the son of Lady Randolph. The latter kills herself in despair. The part was a favorite one with John Kemble and others, and Macready played it to Mrs. Siddons's Lady Randolph.

Norwalk (nôr′wâk). A township in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 30 miles southwest of New Haven. It has manufactures of hats, etc. It was settled about 1640, and was burned by the Hessians under Tryon in 1779. Population (including South Norwalk) (1890), 17,747.

Norwalk. The capital of Huron County, northern Ohio, 51 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 7,195.

Norway (nôr′wā). [ME. *Norway*, *Norwey*, AS. *Norwæg*, earlier *Northweg*, Icel. *Noregr*, very rarely *Norvegr*, Norw. Dan. and Sw. *Norge*, G. *Norwegen*, F. *Norvège*, ML. *Norregia*, *Northwagia*, etc., lit. 'north way.' The first element has been erroneously referred to a mythical king *Nōr*, and to the Icel. *nor*, a sea loch.] The northernmost country of Europe. Capital, Christiania. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Russia and Sweden on the east, the Skager Rack on the south, and the North Sea and the Atlantic and Arctic oceans on the west. It forms the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, comprising also many islands. The coast-line is deeply indented by fiords. The country is traversed by mountains (Scandinavian Mountains, Dovre Fjeld, Jotun Fjelde, etc.), and the surface is generally elevated and mountainous. Among the leading industries are fisheries and lumber manufacture and trade. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and nickel. The kingdom is divided into 20 amts (or provinces). The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. It is under the same sovereign with Sweden, with which it is united in foreign and diplomatic relations, but otherwise it is independent. The king and a ministry form the executive, and the legislative power is vested in the Storthing (or parliament), consisting of an upper and a lower house. The language is Norwegian. The established religion is Lutheran. Norway furnished a large part of the Northmen. The kingdom was consolidated under Harold the Fair-haired in the last part of the 9th century. Christianity was introduced at the end of the 10th century. The three Scandinavian kingdoms were united from the union of Kalmar in 1397 until 1523. Norway was separated from Denmark and united to Sweden in 1814. Recent events are the constitutional struggles against the veto power of the king, and the agitation for independent consular representation abroad. Area, 124,495 square miles. Population (1891), 2,001,000.

Norwegian (nôr-wē′jian). The Scandinavian language of Norway. Old Norwegian is preserved in runic inscriptions from the end of the Viking age in the 11th century, and in literature from the end of the 12th century. At the time of the Reformation, Danish became the language of literature, a condition which prevails at the present time. Dano-Norwegian is, however, characteristically differentiated in pronunciation and vocabulary, and the old popular dialects have never died out.

Norwegian Sea (nôr-wē′jian sē). A name given in recent geography to that part of the North Atlantic Ocean which lies between Norway and Greenland.

Norwich (nor′ij). [ME. *Norwich*, AS. *Northwīc*, north town.] The capital of Norfolk, England, and itself a county, situated on the Wensum in lat. 52° 38′ N., long. 1° 17′ E.: the British Caer-Gwent, and the Gwenta of the Iceni. It has manufactures of mustard, starch, beer, iron, textiles, etc. The cathedral begun in 1096, is said to preserve its Norman plan with less alteration than any other English cathedral. The nave was completed in 1140, the clearstory of the choir was rebuilt in the 14th century, and the vaulting dates from the 15th, at which time the west front was modified and the tall slender spire rebuilt. The exterior is surrounded by a picturesque arcade of small arches and columns, above the lowest range of windows. In the interior the simple nave is Norman, except the Perpendicular windows and the vaulting. The choir is shut off from the nave by a solid screen surmounted by a tall organ, more disastrous as an obstruction to the view than the inclosure of the "coro" of a Spanish cathedral. The choir terminates in a polygonal chevet, the only example of this form in an English church of the first rank. The triforium-gallery is notably wide and high. The dimensions of the cathedral are 407 by 78 feet; length of transepts, 178; height of vaulting — nave 70, choir 83½; height of spire, 315 feet. The Decorated cloister is large and beautiful, and the episcopal palace is in large part of the 14th century. The Church of St. Peter, Mancroft, the castle, and St. Andrew's Hall are also noteworthy. Norwich was a British and a Roman town; was burned by Sweyn; became the seat of the bishopric of East Anglia in 1094; received a colony of Flemish weavers in the 14th century; and became an important center for cloth manufactures. It was one of the leading towns in England in the 17th century. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 100,964.

Norwich (nor′wich). A city, one of the capitals of New London County, Connecticut, situated at the head of the Thames, 13 miles north of New London. It has an important trade, and manufactures of paper, cotton and woolen goods, metal-work, etc., and is the terminus of a line of steamers to New York. It was settled in 1659, and incorporated as a city in 1784. Population (1890), 16,156.

Norwich. A village, the capital of Chenango County, New York, situated on Chenango River 49 miles southeast of Syracuse. Population (1890), 5,212.

Norwich Festival. A musical festival held triennially at Norwich, England: established in 1824.

Norwood (nor′wůd). A suburb of London, situated in Surrey 6 miles south of St. Paul's.

Norwood. A northeastern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Norwood, or Village Life in New England. A novel by Henry Ward Beecher, published in 1867.

Noskowski (nos-kof′skē), **Sigismund.** Born at Warsaw, May 2, 1846. A Polish composer. He invented a system of notation for the use of the blind.

Nossi-Bé (nōs-sē-bā′). An island north of Madagascar, belonging to France, situated in lat. 13° 23′ S., long. 48° 16′ E. Capital, Hellville. The inhabitants are mostly Sakalavas. It was ceded to France in 1840. Length, 14 miles. Population, 7,803.

Nostoi (nos′toi). [Gr. Νόστοι.] "The Homeward Voyages," a Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Agias of Trœzen (about 740 B. C.), which related the return of the Achæan heroes from the Trojan war.

Nostradamus (nōs-tra-dā′mus) (**Michel de Notredame** or **Nostredame**). Born at St.-Remy, France, Dec. 14, 1503: died at Salon, near Aix, France, July 2, 1566. A French astrologer and physician, noted as the author of a book of prophecies entitled "Centuries" (1555), which has been the subject of much controversy. It was condemned by the papal court in 1781.

Notables, Assembly of. In French history, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the king on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (14th century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

Notæ Tironianæ (nō′tē tī-rō-ni-ā′nē). [L., 'Tiro's marks.'] Ancient shorthand abbreviations: so named on the supposition that Tiro, Cicero's freedman and pupil, invented the art. An extensive collection under the title "Notæ Tironis et Senecæ" has been published.

Notch, The, or **Crawford Notch** (krâ′fōrd noch). A deep, narrow valley in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, southwest of Mount Washington, between Mount Webster and Mount Willey.

Notitia Dignitatum (nō-tish′i-ä dig-ni-tā′-tum). [L., 'list of dignities.'] See the extract.

> Its full title is, "Notitia dignitatum omnium, tam civilium quam militarium, in partibus Orientis et Occidentis." There can be little doubt that it was compiled in the first years of the fifth century, probably about the time of Alaric's first invasion of Italy. It is a complete Official Directory and Army List of the whole Roman Empire, and is of incalculable value for the decision of all sorts of questions, antiquarian and historical. For instance, the whole theory of the identification of the existing ruins with the former stations along the line of Hadrian's British Wall depends entirely on the mention in the Notitia of the names of the cohorts posted at those stations.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 200.

Notium (nō′shi-um). [Gr. Νότιον.] In ancient geography, the port of Colophon, near Ephesus. Near it, in 407 B. C., the Spartan fleet under Lysander defeated the Athenians.

Notker (nōt′kėr), surnamed **Balbulus** ('the Stammerer'). Born in Switzerland about 840: died 912. A monk of St.-Gall, noted for his reforms in church music, and as a composer of sequences.

Notker, surnamed **Labeo** ('with large lips'). Died 1022. A monk of St.-Gall, translator of various Latin and Greek works into Old High German.

Noto (nō′tō). A city in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 15 miles southwest of Syracuse. It was built near the ancient Netum (Gr. [illegible]), which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Population (1881), 7,418.

Noto, Val di. A former division of Sicily, in the southeastern part.

Notre Dame (nō′tr däm). [F., 'our Lady.'] A church at Paris, one of the most imposing and famous of cathedrals. The present structure was begun in 1163, but is chiefly of the early 13th century. The façade, with its 3 large portals, its great roses, its gallery and arcades, and its twin square towers, is one of the two or three finest produced by Pointed architecture. The transept-fronts are unsurpassed in their way, and the long range of windows and flying buttresses of nave and choir is highly effective. The figure and foliage sculpture of the exterior is abundant and artistically treated. The graceful rood-spire was built by Viollet-le-Duc in place of the original one. The interior, with nave and double aisles continued around the choir, measures [illegible] by [illegible] feet, and 110 high. The three roses retain their original glass, but the remainder of the glass is modern. The choir-screen is carved with interesting New Testament reliefs of the 14th century.

Notre Dame de Brou. A church at Bourg, France, in the latest florid Pointed style, built by Margaret of Austria between 1505 and 1536. The west front has three pediments and a richly carved porch; the nave is simple, but the choir is splendidly decorated, as the mausoleum of Margaret of Austria, her husband Philibert le Beau of Savoy, and her mother-in-law. The tombs, especially that of the prince, are adorned with a profusion of statues and minute sculpture. The carved rood-screen and choir-stalls are [illegible].

Notre Dame de la Salette (nō′tr däm dė lä sä-let′). A locality in France, in the Alps, near Grenoble. It is noted as the scene of an alleged appearance of the Virgin in 1846. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Notre Dame de Paris. A prose romance by Victor Hugo, published in 1831. The scene is laid at Paris in the end of the reign of Louis XI. It is a vigorous but somber picture of [illegible].

Nott (not), **Eliphalet.** Born at Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773: died at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1866. An American educator, president of

Union College, Schenectady, 1804–66. He published "Counsels to Young Men" (1810), "Lectures on Temperance" (184[illegible]), etc.

Nott, Josiah Clark. Born at Columbia, S. C., March 24, 1804: died at Mobile, Ala., March 31, 1873. An American ethnologist. He wrote "Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man" (1849), "Physical History of the Jewish Race" (1850), and, conjointly with Gliddon, "Types of Mankind" (1854), "Indigenous Races of the Earth" (1857), etc.

Nottingham (not'ing-am), or **Nottinghamshire.** [ME. *Notinghamschire*, AS. *Snotinghamscir.*] A north midland county of England. It is bounded by Yorkshire on the northwest, Lincoln on the east, Leicester on the south, and Derby on the west. Its surface is level and undulating. It has coal mines, and important manufactures of hosiery and lace, and contains remains of Sherwood Forest (the haunt of Robin Hood). Area, 843 square miles. Population (1891), 445,823.

Nottingham. [ME. *Notingham*, AS. *Snotingaham*, dwelling of the Snotings.] The capital of the county of Nottingham, England, situated near the Trent, in lat. 52° 58′ N., long. 1° 6′ W. It is the center of the English lace and hosiery manufacture, and has also manufactures of silk, etc. It contains a castle, University College, and a very large market-place. It was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes, and was reconquered by Edward the Elder. Its castle was built by William the Conqueror. Here Mortimer and Queen Isabella were captured in 1330. Charles I. raised his standard here, in 1642, as the beginning of the civil war. The castle was destroyed in the civil war, and again by a Reform Bill mob in 1831. The town was the scene of the Luddite riots. It returns 3 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 211,984.

Nottingham, Earls of. See *Finch* and *Mowbray.*

Nottoway (not'ō-wā). [Pl., also *Nottoways*. The name means 'snake,' figuratively 'enemy.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly living on the river of the same name in southern Virginia. They are now extinct. See *Iroquoian.*

Notts. An abbreviation of *Nottinghamshire.*

Nouméa (nö-mā-ä'). The capital of the French colony of New Caledonia. Population, about 4,000.

Noureddin, or **Nureddin** (nör-ed-dēn') (**Malek-al-Adel Nureddin Mahmoud**). Born at Damascus about 1116: died about 1173. Sultan of Syria from about 1145. He conquered Egypt and became its sultan.

Nourmahal (nör-mạ-häl'). ['Light of the Harem.'] One of the ladies of the harem of the calif Harun-al-Rashid. The story of his quarrel and reconcilement with her is told in Moore's poem "The Light of the Harem." She was afterward called Nourjehan, or 'Light of the World.'

Nouronihar (nö-ron-i-här'). In Beckford's "Vathek," the daughter of Fakreddin, a mischievous girl with whom Vathek falls in love, and who accompanies him to the hall of Eblis.

Nourrit (nö-rē'), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, March 3, 1802: died at Naples, March 8, 1839. A French tenor singer, son of Louis Nourrit (1780–1831), also a tenor. He made his first appearance at Paris in 1821, and from 1826 he created all the first tenor parts at the [illegible]. He retired in 1837 on the engagement of Duprez, and went to Italy, and his mind being weakened by his disappointment and by jealousy of Duprez he killed himself in a fit of delirium. *Grove.*

Nouvelle Héloïse, Julie ou la (zhü-lē' ö lä nö-vel' ā-lō-ēz'). A sentimental novel by J. J. Rousseau, published in 1761.

> This romance, told chiefly in the form of letters, and re[illegible] young lady, Julie, for Saint Preux, [illegible] rank, with a kind of after piece depicting Julie's married life with a respected old but prosaic freethinker, M. de Wolmar. This famous book set the example [illegible] of the novel [illegible] Many efforts have been made to [illegible] Rousseau [illegible] [illegible] Nouvelle Héloïse [illegible]
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 423.

Nouvion [illegible]'). A town in the department of Aisne, [illegible]. Population (1891), [illegible].

Nouzon [illegible]. A [illegible] town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse [illegible] of Mé[illegible]. Population (1891), [illegible].

Novalis [illegible] pseudonym of **Friedrich von Hardenberg.** Born at [illegible] Wiederstedt, Mansfeld, Germany, May 2, 1772: died at Weissenfels, March 25, 1801. A German [illegible] [illegible] "Hymnen an die Nacht" ("Hymns to Night") are lyrics in prose evoked by the death of Sophie von Kuhn, to whom he was engaged. A novel, "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," is fragmentary. As a writer he belongs to the so-called older Romantic school, of which he was the best lyric poet. His collected writings were published at Berlin, 1802, in 2 vols., to which were added a third (Berlin, 1846) and "Eine Nachlese" ("Gleanings": Gotha, 1873). His correspondence with the Schlegels was published at Mainz in 1880.

Novara (nō-vä'rä). 1. A province in Piedmont, Italy, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 2,553 square miles. Population (1891), 732,104.—2. The capital of the province of Novara, 29 miles west of Milan: the ancient Novaria. It is a commercial, manufacturing, and railway center. The cathedral, founded in 390, but essentially of the 11th century, though injured by modern alteration and decoration, is one of the rare Italian examples of the union of church and towers. The Baptistery, essentially of the 11th century, though of much older foundation, is octagonal, 36 feet in diameter, with a domical vault. The ancient font of white marble is carved with pilasters, diaper-work, and oak-foliage. Battles were fought by the French here in 1495 and 1500; and in 1513 the Swiss defeated the French. In 1821 the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese insurgents. The most famous battle of Novara is that of March 23, 1849, when the Austrians under Radetzky defeated the Sardinians under Charles Albert. The latter immediately abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel. Population (1892), 38,000.

Novara Expedition. An Austrian scientific expedition around the world in the frigate Novara, 1857–59.

Nova Scotia (nō'vä skō'shiä). [L., 'New Scotland.'] A maritime province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Halifax. It consists mainly of a peninsula bounded by New Brunswick (separated by the Bay of Fundy) on the northwest, Northumberland Strait (separating it from Prince Edward Island) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north, the Gut of Canso (separating it from Cape Breton) on the northeast, and the Atlantic on the south and southwest; but also includes the island of Cape Breton, northeast of the peninsula. Its surface is undulating and is traversed by several ranges of hills. It has a long coast-line. There are mines of coal, gold, gypsum, and iron. The leading industries are fisheries, agriculture, and ship-building. It has 18 counties. Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor (with an executive council), a legislative council (21 members), and a legislative assembly (38 members). The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 10 senators and 20 members of the House of Commons. Nova Scotia was discovered by the Cabots in 1497. Unsuccessful attempts at settlement were made by the French under De Monts in 1604 and succeeding years. It was granted to Sir William Alexander in 1621, but was settled by the French later, forming part of Acadia. Nova Scotia baronets were created by Charles I. It was taken by England in 1654, given to France in 1667, and finally ceded to England in 1713. The French settlers (Acadians) were expelled in 1755. A constitution was granted in 1758. New Brunswick was separated from it in 1784, Cape Breton was separated in 1784, but reunited in 1819. It joined the Dominion in 1867. Area, 20,550 square miles. Population (1891), 450,396.

Novatian (nō-vā'shian), L. **Novatianus** (nō-vā-shi-ā'nus). Lived in the middle of the 3d century. A Roman presbyter, founder of the sect of the Novatians. He had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251. He is also called Novatus.

Novatians (nō-vā'shianz). In church history, a sect founded in the 3d century by Novatianus, or Novatus (see above), and by Novatus of Carthage. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin, and denied the validity of Catholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of Cathari, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of discipline. In other respects they differed very little from the Catholics, and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the 6th century.

Nova Zeelandia (nō'vä zē-lan'di-ä). [L., 'New Zealand.'] The name given by the Dutch to their settlements on the Essequibo River, Guiana, in 1596.

Nova Zembla (nō'vä zem'blä), Russ. **Novaya Zemlya** (nō'vä-yä zem-lyä'). ['New Land.'] An uninhabited double island in the Arctic Ocean, situated north of Russia and northwest of Siberia, belonging to the government of Archangel, Russia. It is separated into two parts by the narrow Matotchkin Shar, and is separated from the mainland by [illegible] (and indirectly by Kara Strait). The [illegible] It is visited by [illegible]. It was discovered by the English in the [illegible] 16th century. Length, about [illegible] miles. Area, [illegible] square miles.

Novel (nov'el). A character in Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer." He is a pert coxcomb [illegible] will rail at the dead, whom [illegible] flatter will flatter the [illegible] He is [illegible] Olivia.

Novello (nō-vel'lō), **Clara Anastasia.** Born June 10, 1818. An English soprano singer, daughter of Vincent Novello. She studied at the [illegible] in Paris in 1829 and made her first appearance at a concert in 1833. She was successful in concert singing, but went to Italy in 1839, studied for the stage, and made her first appearance in "Semiramide" at Padua in 1841. She appeared in oratorio in England in 1851, and was even more acceptable in this than in the other two branches of her art. She ceased singing in public in 1860. She married Count Gigliucci in 1843.

Novello, Joseph Alfred. Born 1810. A music-publisher, son of Vincent Novello. He opened an establishment as a regular publisher of music in 1829, now known as "Novello, Ewer and Co.," continuing the publications begun by his father, among them "Purcell's Sacred Music." He introduced Mendelssohn's works to the English public, and was prominent in furthering the interests of art and science, and also introduced a system of printing cheap music. He retired from business in 1856, and went to Italy, where he interested himself in studying the properties of water and the construction of ships.

Novello, Vincent. Born at London, Sept. 6, 1781: died at Nice, France, Aug. 9, 1861. An English composer and musical editor. In 1811 he began to publish music from his private house. This was the origin of the firm known later as Novello, Ewer and Co. See *Novello, Joseph Alfred.*

November (nọ-vem'bėr). [From L. *November*, also *Novembris*, the ninth month (reckoning from March).] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Novempopulana (nō-vem-pop-ụ̄-lā'nạ̈), or **Novempopulania** (nō-vem-pop-ụ̄-lā'ni-ạ̈). A Roman province of southwestern Gaul, in the later empire.

Noverre (nō-vãr'), **Jean Georges.** Born at Paris, March 29, 1727: died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France, Nov. 19, 1810. A French dancing-master, writer on dancing, and composer of ballets, noted for his improvements in the development of the ballet.

Novgorod (nov'go-rod). ['New town.'] 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonetz, Vologda, Yaroslaff, Tver, and Pskoff. It contains the Valdai Hills in the south. Area, 47,236 square miles. Population (1890), 1,254,900.—2. The capital of Novgorod, situated on the Volkhoff, near Lake Ilmen, 100 miles south-southeast of St. Petersburg. The Cathedral of St. Sophia, within the walls of the highly picturesque Kremlin, or citadel, was built in the middle of the 11th century by workmen from Constantinople; and, despite several restorations, it retains in great measure its Byzantine character. The dimensions are 105 by 119 feet, and 161 feet high to the apex of the central dome, which rests on 8 quadrangular piers. There are 4 flanking domes, and a sixth dome over the sacristy. The cathedral abounds in tombs of artistic and historical interest, and in rich church furniture, the carved stalls of the czar and the metropolitan and the old bronze doors with reliefs being especially noteworthy. The iconostasis bears several fine old icons. Novgorod is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It invited the Varangians for Russian defense about 862. In medieval times it was one of the largest cities of Russia and one of the leading commercial centers of Europe, and was the capital of an independent state. It was brought under the dominion of Moscow about 1478, and was sacked by Ivan the Terrible in 1570. Its commercial importance has been entirely destroyed by the foundation of St. Petersburg and the introduction of railways. Population (1893), 25,058.

Novgorod, Principality of. The principality which lay around the city of Novgorod, Russia, and was founded by Rurik the Varangian about 862. It was thus the nucleus of the Russian monarchy. Under Rurik's successor the capital was transferred to Kieff. Novgorod continued as a "republican principality" with many privileges. Its territories included at its height Ingria, Karelia, part of Esthonia and Livonia, Permia, Petchora, and large tracts in northern Russia. It was subdued by Ivan III., grand prince of Moscow, and its existence as a separate commonwealth ended in 1478.

Novgorod-Seversk (nov'go-rod-sev'ersk). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Desna 88 miles east-northeast of Tchernigoff. Population (1893), 8,530.

Novgorod-Seversk (nov'go-rod-sev'ersk), **Principality of.** A medieval principality of Russia. It was annexed by Muscovy about 1523.

Novi, or **Novi Ligure** (nō'vē lē-gö're). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, 25 miles north of Genoa. It is noted for its silk manufacture and trade. Here, Aug. 15, 1799, the Russians and Austrians under Suvaroff and Melas defeated the French under Joubert, who was killed in the battle. The French loss amounted to 11,000.

Novibazar (nō-vē-bä-zär'), or **Yenibazar** (yā-nē-bä-zär'). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Rashka in lat. 43° 5′ N., long. 20° 35′ E.: an important strategic point. It was occupied by Austria in 1879. Population, estimated, 12,000.

Novikoff (nov'i-kof), **Nikolai.** Born in the government of Moscow, Russia, 1744: died near Moscow, 1818. A Russian journalist and promoter of education. He fell under government suspicion, and was imprisoned by Catharine. He was not released till after her death. He was a brilliant and spirited writer.

Noviodunum (nō-vi-o-dū'num). In ancient geography, a name given (*a*) to a town of the

Bituriges, in central Gaul (exact location unknown); (*b*) to Nevers; (*c*) to Noyon; (*d*) to Nyon; and (*e*) to Soissons.

Noviomagus (nō-vi-om'a-gus). In ancient geography, a name given (*a*) to Lisieux; (*b*) to Nimwegen; (*c*) to Noyon; (*d*) to Spires; and (*e*) to a town of the Regni, in Britain, near Bromley.

Novo-Bayazet (nō'vō-bä-yä-set'), or **Noviy-Bayazet** (nō'viy-bä-yä-set'). A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, 30 miles east-northeast of Erivan. Population (1891), 7,488.

Novogeorgievsk (nō-vō-gā-or-gē-evsk'). **1.** A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated at the junction of the Tyasmin with the Dnieper, 75 miles southwest of Pultowa. Called also *Kriloff*. Population, 9,560.—**2.** An important fortress in Poland, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 18 miles northwest of Warsaw. It was taken by the Russians from the French in 1813, and from the Poles in 1831. Called also *Modlin*.

Novogrudok (nō-vō-grö'dok). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, 75 miles west-southwest of Minsk. Population, 12,715.

Novokhopersk (nō-vō-chō-persk'). A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Khoper 112 miles east-southeast of Voronezh. Population (1893), 6,095.

Novomoskovsk (nō-vō-mos-kovsk'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, on the Samara 17 miles north-northeast of Yekaterinoslaff. Population, 19,106.

Novoradomsk (nō-vō-rä-domsk'). A town in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 102 miles southwest of Warsaw. Population (1892), 9,275.

Novorussia (nō-vō-rush'iä). A name given to Bessarabia and Kherson.

Novosybkoff (nō-vō-sēb'kof). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, 72 miles north by east of Tchernigoff. Population (1893), 15,156.

Novo-Tcherkask (nō-vō-cher-käsk'). The capital of the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Aksai about lat. 47° 28′ N., long. 40° 9′ E. It was founded in 1805, and has considerable trade. Population (1892), 39,210.

Novum Organum (nō'vum ôr'ga-num). [L., 'a new method.'] The chief philosophical work of Francis Bacon, written in Latin, and published in 1620. In it he describes his new method of investigating nature.

Nowanagar, or **Nowanuggur** (nō-wä-nu-gur'), or **Nawanagar** (na-wä-na-gär'). **1.** A native state in India, tributary to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 22° 15′ N., long. 70° E.—**2.** A seaport, capital of Nowanagar, situated about lat. 22° 27′ N. Population, 39,668.

Nowell (nō'el), **Alexander.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1507: died Feb., 1602. An English ecclesiastic. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was dean of St. Paul's, and prolocutor of the convocation that met in Jan., 1563, with the object of church reform, when the articles were revised and reduced from 42 to 39. They became law in 1571. He compiled the Larger, Middle, and Small church catechisms, which were published separately in 1570 and 1572.

Nowell, Robert. Born in Lancashire about 1520: died at Gray's Inn, London, Feb. 6, 1569. An English lawyer, a brother of Alexander Nowell. He obtained many good appointments, and became rich. He is principally remembered for a fund which he established by his will for benefactions to the poor. His brothers and John Towneley were his executors, and left a list of the persons to whom money was paid. This list came into the possession of the family of John Towneley, and was discovered by H. B. Knowles at Towneley Hall, and published in his report to the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1837. It contains important facts regarding Edmund Spenser, who was one of the poor scholars benefited from time to time. The list was printed by Grosart in 1871, entitled "The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell of Reade Hall, Lancashire, etc."

No Wit, No Help like a Woman's. A comedy of intrigue by Middleton, acted in 1613–14. Shirley revived it, somewhat altered, in 1638 as "No Wit to a Woman's." It was not printed till 1657.

Nox. See *Nyx*.

Noy (noi), **William.** Born, probably in Buryan, Cornwall, 1577: died Aug. 9, 1634. An English jurist. He matriculated at Oxford (Exeter College) April 27, 1593, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He sat in Parliament from 1604 until his death. In Oct., 1631, he was appointed attorney-general. After his death were published his "On the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of this Kingdom" (1641) and "The Compleat Lawyer" (1661), etc.

Noyades (nwä-yäd'). [F., 'drownings.'] In French history, executions practised during the Reign of Terror by the Revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, the condemned persons being thus precipitated into the water.

Noyes (noiz), **George Rapall.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 6, 1798: died at Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1868. An American biblical scholar. His works are chiefly translations of various portions of the Scriptures.

Noyes, John Humphrey. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept., 1811: died at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 13, 1886. An American perfectionist and communist. He established a society of perfectionists at Putney, Vermont, about 1835, and founded the Oneida Community in Madison County, New York, 1847-48. He wrote a "History of American Socialism," etc.

Noyon (nwä-yôn'). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Verse 58 miles north-northeast of Paris: the Roman Noviodunum Veromanduorum. The cathedral is a monument chiefly of the time of transition from Romanesque to Pointed. Both transepts have semicircular ends, and the west front possesses a triple porch and twin towers. The round and pointed types occur indiscriminately among the arches. The 13th-century chapter-house is of great beauty. Noyon was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It is the place where Charles the Great was crowned, where Hugh Capet was chosen king in 987, and where a treaty was made between Francis I. and Charles V. in 1516. It was the birthplace of Calvin. Population (1891), commune, 6,144.

Nozi. See *Yanan*.

Nozze Aldobrandini (not'se äl-dō-brän-dē'nē). [It., 'the Aldobrandini wedding': referring to the owner of the painting.] A celebrated ancient wall-painting discovered 1606 in an excavation at Rome, and now in the Vatican. The subject is the preparation for a wedding. The bride, crowned with myrtle, is attended by her bridesmaid; the bridegroom is wreathed with ivy; and at one side three women are offering sacrifice for the couple.

Nozze di Figaro (not'se de fe'gä-rō). [It., 'Marriage of Figaro.'] An opera by Mozart, produced at Vienna in 1786. The libretto was adapted by Da Ponte from the "Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais. It was played at Paris with Beaumarchais's words as "Le mariage de Figaro" in 1793, and as "Les noces de Figaro," words by Barbier and Carré, in 1858. *Grove.*

Nuba (nö'bä). A nation of the Nile valley which occupies the stretch between the first and second cataracts, to which place it was brought from Meroe by Diocletian 16 centuries ago. After adopting Christianity, these Nubas or Nubians founded, under Silko, the Christian state of Dongola, which lasted until 651. They adopted Islam only in 1320, and became subjects of the khedive in 1815. Lepsius says they are descendants of the ancient nation of Uaua. In race they are mixed Nigritic and Hamitic. Their language has preserved a Nigritic structure. The Nubas of Djebel Deyer, south of Kordofan, from whom the Dongolan Nubas descend, are still pure negroes. The dialects of Nuba are Mahas or Sukkod, Kenús, Dongola, and Fadisha. See *Nuba-Fulah*.

Nuba-Fulah (nö'bä-fö'lä). A group of African tribes and languages originated by Friedrich Müller and adopted by R. N. Cust, and misunderstood by many Africanists. It is not a race or a family of languages, but a grouping of tribes and languages of mixed type which the present state of knowledge and their mixed nature will not permit to be assigned with certainty to the Hamitic or Negro families. It is made to include the Nuba, Koldaji, Tumale, Konjara, Kwafi, Masai, Berta, Kamamil, Funji, Krej, Nyam Nyam, Mombuttu and the Fulahs of western Sudan. As knowledge progresses, these disconnected tribes and languages will be subordinated to the Hamitic and Negro families. Some tribes belong by race rather to one, and by language rather to the other, family. The Fulahs, the Masai, and the Kwafi are rather Hamitic in race and customs, the Nyam-Nyam and Mombuttu more Nigritic.

Nubar Pasha (nö'bär pash'ä). Born in 1825. An Egyptian statesman and diplomatist. He was ambassador at Vienna in 1874, minister of foreign affairs under Ismail Pasha 1867-76; and premier 1878-79 and 1884-88. He was again appointed premier, April 14, 1894.

Nubia (nū'bi-ä). A region in Africa, bounded by Egypt (from about the neighborhood of Wady-Halfa, in lat. 21° 51′ N.) on the north, the Red Sea on the east, Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Kordofan on the south, and the desert on the west. It is not a political division. The chief portions are the valley of the Nile and Taka. It is nominally an Egyptian possession. The chief city is Khartum, at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The inhabitants are Nubas (see *Nuba*), Arabs, and Ababdeh (Hamitic). It was subject to Thothmes III., was part of the ancient Ethiopia, and was conquered by the forces of Mehemet Ali in 1820-1822. It fell into the power of the Mahdi in 1883, and it was the scene of English-Egyptian expeditions in 1884-85.

> The Nubians, in spite of their black skins, are usually classed among the handsomest of mankind, just as the negroes are among the ugliest. They are tall, spare, and well proportioned. The hair is black and fairly straight, and there is very little of it on the body. The nostrils and lips are thin, the eyes dark, the nose somewhat aquiline. The flat feet with which they are credited are not a racial characteristic, but are due to their walking without shoes. As among the Egyptians, the second toe is longer than the first. Constitutionally the Nubians are delicate, and are peculiarly sensitive to pneumonia. They suffer also from early decay of the teeth, and are not a long lived race.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 51.

Ñuble (nyö'blā). A province of Chile, intersected by lat. 37° S., bordering on the Argentine Republic. Capital, Chillan. Area, 3,556 square miles. Population (1891), 161,689.

Nuceria. See *Nocera*.

Nuddea. See *Nadiya*.

Nueces (nwā'ses). ['Walnut river.'] A river in southwestern Texas which flows by Corpus Christi Bay into the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 400 miles.

Nueva Andalucía (nwā'vä än-dä-lö-thē'ä). ['New Andalucia.'] **1.** The district in northwestern South America ceded to Ojeda in 1508, and later to Heredia. It corresponded to the coast of Colombia from Cape Vela to the Gulf of Darien. Ancient and modern authors frequently confuse this name with Castilla del Oro (which see). **2.** A name given to the Amazon region ceded to Orellana in 1544. See *Orellana, Francisco de*.

Nueva España. See *New Spain*.

Nueva Galicia (gä-lē'thē-ä). ['New Galicia.'] A primary division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, long known officially as Reino de Nueva Galicia. Its limits varied at different times, but during the greater part of the 17th and 18th centuries it corresponded nearly to the modern states of Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, and Zacatecas, with a small part of San Luis Potosí: at an earlier period it also embraced, for a time, Durango and Sinaloa. It was partly conquered in 1530 by Nuño de Guzman. The audience of Guadalajara, created in 1548, had jurisdiction over Nueva Galicia, subject to appeal to the audience of Mexico. The governor, who was also president of the audience, was appointed by the king, but in military and treasury matters was subordinate to the viceroy of New Spain. In 1786 Nueva Galicia became the intendency of Guadalajara. After 1792 the Provincias Internas (Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas) were judicially subordinate to the audience of Guadalajara.

Nueva Granada. See *New Granada*.

Nuevas Ordenanzas. See *New Laws*.

Nueva Toledo (tō-lā'ᴛʜō). ['New Toledo.'] The official name of the territory in western South America granted to Diego Almagro in 1534. It corresponded nearly to northern Chile, western Bolivia, and a small part of Peru. Disputes as to its boundary with the territory granted to Pizarro resulted in a civil war and the death of Almagro.

Nueva Valladolid (väl-yä-ᴛʜō-lēᴛʜ'). The colonial name of Comayagua, Honduras.

Nueva Vizcaya (vēth-kī'ä). ['New Biscay.'] A colonial division of New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding (nearly) to the modern states of Durango, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and the southern part of Coahuila. It was originally called Copala. Francisco de Ibarra, who conquered a part of it between 1560 and 1570, named it Reino de la Nueva Vizcaya, an appellation which it retained until after the independence. During the 17th and most of the 18th century the governor of Nueva Vizcaya was subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico only in military and treasury affairs. In 1777 this region was included in the Provincias Internas.

Nuevo Leon (lā-ōn'). ['New Leon.'] **1.** A division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding to the present state of that name together with portions of San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas. It was long known as the Nuevo Reino de Leon. In 1786 it was attached to the intendency of San Luis Potosí. **2.** A state in northeastern Mexico, surrounded by the states of Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosí. Capital, Monterey. Area, 23,980 square miles. Population (1894), 293,793.

Nuevo Santander (sän tän-där'). A division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding (nearly) to the modern state of Tamaulipas. Officially, until 1786, it was known as a colony.

Nüfenen (nü'fen-en) **Pass.** An Alpine pass between the cantons of Ticino and Valais, Switzerland, connecting the Ticino valley at Airolo with that of the upper Rhone.

Nugent (nū'jent), Sir **George.** Born in England, June 10, 1757: died at Little Marlow, Bucks, March 11, 1849. An English soldier. He was educated at the military academy at Woolwich, served in the American war 1777-[illegible], served in Flanders under the Duke of York, and was made major-general in 1796; he served in Ireland 1798, was made a baronet in 1806, became commander-in-chief in India in 1811; and was made field-marshal in 1846.

Nugent, George Nugent Grenville, Baron. Born at Buckingham Castle, [illegible], Dec. 30, 1788: died Nov. 26, 1850. An English statesman, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham. He was educated at Oxford, entered Parliament in 18[illegible], became Baron Nugent on the death of his mother in 1812, was a promoter of the Reform [illegible], was [illegible] of the treasury in 1830, and was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands 18[illegible]. He published "Oxford and Locke" (1829), "Memorials of Hampden" (1832), "Lands Classical and Sacred" (1845-46).

Nugginah, or **Nuginah.** See *Nagina.*

Nuits (nüē). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 14 miles south-southwest of Dijon. It is celebrated for the wines produced in the vicinity. A victory was gained here by the Germans under Von Werder over the French under Cremer, Dec. 18, 1870. Population (1891), commune, 3,654.

Nuits, Les. [F., 'the nights.'] Four poems by Alfred de Musset, published in 1835–37. They were called "Nuit de Mai," "Nuit de Decembre," "Nuit d'Aout," and "Nuit d'Octobre." Sainte-Beuve says they mark the highest elevation of his lyric power.

Nuits Blanches, Les. [F., 'sleepless or restless nights.'] A name given to a series of 18 pianoforte solos by Stephen Heller.

Nuitter (nüē-tā'): anagram of the surname of Charles Louis Étienne Truinet. Born at Paris, 1828. A French writer of vaudevilles and librettos, mostly for Offenbach's music.

Nukahiva (nö-kä-ē'vä). The largest of the Marquesas Islands.

Nukha (nö'khä). A town in the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated about lat. 41° 12′ N., long. 47° 10′ E.: noted for its silk industry. Population (1891), 25,894.

Nullification, Ordinance of. An ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, Nov. 19, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress levying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16, 1833. See *Jackson, Andrew.*

Numantia (nū-man'shi-ä). In ancient geography, the capital of the Celtiberian people Arevaci, situated on the Douro near the modern Soria. It was famous on account of its siege by the Romans under Scipio Africanus Minor, beginning in 134 B. C. It was taken and destroyed in 133.

Numantine War (nū'man-tin wâr). A war between the Romans and the Celtiberians of northern central Spain, 143–133 B. C., ending in the destruction of Numantia in 133 B. C.

Numa Pompilius (nū'mạ̈ pom-pil'i-us). According to the legends, the second king of Rome (715–672 B. C.). He was the reputed author of many Roman institutions, including the pontifices, salii flamens, fetiales, vestal virgins, worship of Terminus, temple of Janus, etc.

Numbers (num'bėrz). The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings.

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us). [Gr. Νουμήνιος.] Born at Apamea, Syria: lived in the second half of the 2d century. A Neo-Pythagorean philosopher, forerunner of Neoplatonism.

> His leading principle was the belief that Plato, who formed as he thought a sort of connecting bond between Pythagoras and Socrates, really preached in a Greek form the revealed doctrines of the Jewish legislator. And he used to [illegible] "What is Plato but Moses talking Attic Greek?" But he applied his Pythagorean principles also to the [illegible] of Egyptian, Persian and even Brahmanical [illegible]. And without mentioning our Saviour by name, he made the Gospel the subject of philosophical allegories not unlike those which Philo spun from the Pentateuch. *Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 182. (*Donaldson.*)

Numerianus (nū-me-ri-ā'nus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Roman emperor, conjointly with his brother Carinus, in 283 A. D. He accompanied his father, the emperor Carus, on an expedition against the Persians, while Carinus remained behind as governor of the western provinces. The death of his father during the expedition elevated him with his brother to the throne. He [illegible] while returning from the East. Arrius Aper, [illegible] his father-in-law, [illegible] his death, with the intention [illegible]. Arrius Aper was stabbed [illegible] people.

Numidia [illegible]. [L. *Numidia*, Gr. Νο-[illegible], the inhabitants [illegible].] In ancient geography, a country of northern Africa, corresponding nearly to modern Algeria. It was bounded [illegible] the north the territory of Carthage [illegible] the south and Mauretania on the west. The Massyli [illegible] the Masaesyli [illegible] Roman province finally after the defeat of its king [illegible].

Numitor (nū'mi-tor). In Roman legend, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

Nun (nön). The eastern mouth of the Niger.

Nun, or **Wad Nun** (wäd nön'). A town in Morocco, near Cape Nun. Population, about [illegible].

Nun, Cape. A cape in Morocco, projecting into the Atlantic in lat. 28° 45′ N., long. 11° 2′ W.

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is). [So named from the first two words in the Latin version, "*Nunc dimittis* servum tuum, Domine, . . . in pace," "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32). The Nunc Dimittis forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the liturgy in the Greek Church and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church. It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

Nuneaton (nun-ē'tọn). A town in Warwickshire, England, 19 miles east by north of Birmingham. It manufactures ribbons. Population (1891), 11,580.

Nunes (nö'nās), **Pedro**, often called **Nonius.** Born at Alcacer-do-Sal, Portugal, 1492: died at Coimbra, 1577. A Portuguese writer of works on navigation and mathematics. He was royal cosmographer from 1529, and chief cosmographer from 1547. He is regarded as the inventor of the loxodromic line.

Nuñez (nön'yāth), **Ignacio.** Born at Buenos Ayres, July 30, 1793: died there, Jan. 22, 1846. An Argentine politician, journalist, and author. He served in the army, held various civil positions, and was imprisoned by Rosas. His best-known works are "Noticias de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata" (1825: French and English editions) and "Noticias historicas de la república Argentina" (posthumous, 1857).

Nuñez, Rafael. Born in Cartagena, Sept. 28, 1825: died at Bogotá, Sept. 18, 1894. A Colombian statesman. He was secretary of the treasury 1855–1857, 1861–62, and 1878, senator, and held other important civil offices. From 1865 to 1874 he resided in Europe. In 1875 he was defeated as the liberal candidate for the presidency; was elected for the term 1879–82; and, his successor Zaldua having died, he was again elected for the term beginning April, 1884. Under the new constitution of the Republic of Colombia, he became president for 6 years from Dec., 1885, and was reelected in 1891. Owing to ill health from 1888 he was frequently represented by the vice-president.

Nuñez, Vasco. See *Balboa, Vasco Nuñez.*

Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar. See *Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nuñez.*

Nuñez de Arce (nön'yāth dā är'thā), **Gaspar.** Born at Valladolid, Aug. 6, 1834. A noted Spanish poet, known as "the Spanish Tennyson." He is a graduate of the University of Toledo; lectured before the Spanish Academy in 1876; has been a deputy to the Cortes and minister of the colonies in the Sagasta cabinet of 1883–84; and has also been president of the council of state of commerce and agriculture. In 1894 a national ovation was accorded him at Toledo. Among his poems are "Gritos del Combate" ("Battle-cries," 1875), "Ultima lamentacion de Lord Byron" (1879), "El Vértigo" (1879), "La vision de Fray Martin" (1880), etc.; and among his plays are "Como se empeña un Marido" (1860), "Ni tanto ni tampoco" (1865), "El Haz de Leña," etc.

Nuñez de Haro y Peralta (nön'yāth dā ä'rō ē pā-räl'tä), **Alonso.** Born at Villagarcia, diocese of Cuenca, Oct. 31, 1729: died at Mexico, May 26, 1800. A Spanish prelate, archbishop of Mexico from 1772, and viceroy May 8 to Aug. 16, 1787.

Nuñez Vela (nön'yāth vā'lä), **Blasco.** Born at Avila about 1490: died near Quito, Jan. 18, 1546. First viceroy of Peru. After holding various civil and military offices in Spain, he was appointed viceroy in 1543 with the special mission of promulgating the "New Laws" (which see). He reached Lima in March, 1544. Strong opposition to the New Laws was at once manifested, and a revolt broke out, headed by Gonzalo Pizarro. In Sept. the viceroy killed the factor Suarez de Carbajal in an altercation, was arrested by the audience, and was put in charge of one of the auditors, Alvarez, to be taken to Spain for trial. While still near the coast Alvarez released him: he landed at Tumbez and began to collect forces against Pizarro, but the latter forced him to retreat through Quito to Popayan. Reinforced there by Benalcazar and others, he returned as far as Quito, but was defeated by Pizarro and killed in the battle of Anaquito.

Nun's Priest's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is taken from the "Roman du Renart," and is the story of Chanticleer who escaped from the jaws of the fox by his cunning in making the latter speak [illegible]. It is modernized by Dryden as "The Cock and the Fox." See *Second Nun's Tale.*

Nupe (nö'pe). An African kingdom of the Nigeria [illegible], commanding the confluence of the Niger and the Benue. It is subject to a king of Fulah origin, and nominally vassal to Gando. The Nupe people are [illegible] comparatively high state of culture. They have large towns, like Bida, Rabba, Egga, Ilorin. The Nupe [illegible] down the Niger [illegible] related to both Yoruba [illegible] and Basa Komo [illegible] the principal dialects.

Nu-pieds (nü'piā'). [F., 'bare feet.'] A name given to Norman peasants who in 1639 revolted at Avranches against heavy and unjust taxation. The rising was put down by Richelieu with relentless cruelty.

Nureddin. See *Noureddin.*

Nuremberg (nū'rem-bėrg), G. **Nürnberg** (nürn'berG). A city in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Pegnitz in lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 11° 5′ E. It is the leading manufacturing and commercial city of Bavaria; is noted for its manufactures of Nuremberg wares (including toys and fancy articles), pencils, machinery, ultramarine, beer, etc.; and is the chief market on the Continent for hops. It is remarkable for its medieval appearance. The Burg, or castle, founded in the 11th century by Conrad II., and restored as a royal residence in the present century, is a picturesque structure with towers of different heights and forms and high roofs. In the Heidenthurm there are two Romanesque chapels, one over the other. The Germanic National Museum is a historical collection founded in 1852, and, besides illustrating costumes, arms and armor, and the industrial and minor arts, includes an unexcelled gallery of German 15th- and 16th-century painting. The museum occupies a 14th-century Carthusian monastery, with a handsome church and traceried cloister, and also an Augustinian monastery, rebuilt adjoining. Among the other features of Nuremberg are the walls and towers, churches of St. Lawrence, St. Sebaldus, and St. Jacob, Frauenkirche, fountain (Schöne Brunnen), and Rathaus. The city existed as early as 1050; was developed under the Hohenstaufens; was made a free imperial city in 1219; and became in the 15th and 16th centuries a great center of trade, art, science, and literature. The Reformation was introduced in 1525. It suffered severely in the Thirty Years' War. In 1806 it was annexed to Bavaria. Population (1890), 142,590.

Nuremberg, Peace of. A religious truce concluded between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestants in 1532.

Nursia. See *Norcia.*

Nürtingen (nür'ting-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 13 miles southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,479.

Nus (nüs), **Eugène.** Born at Châlon-sur-Saône, 1816: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1894. A French dramatic author and journalist.

Nusku (nös'kö). A deity of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the midday sun. See *Nisroch.*

Nut (nöt). In Egyptian mythology, the mother of Osiris, goddess of heaven and consort of Set god of the earth. She is represented in human form.

Nutabes (nö-tä-bās'). An extinct tribe of South American Indians who occupied part of the region included in the present department of Antioquia, Colombia, on the right side of the Cauca, between that river and the Porcé. They were hardly less advanced in civilization than the Chibchas, but were less warlike and had no hereditary chiefs. Their clothing was of cotton, and they were skilled in making small figures of gold. Many of these figures were deposited in their tombs (huacas), and are still found: in 1833 gold to the amount of $18,000 was taken from a single huaca. Nothing is known of their linguistic affinities.

Nut-brown Maid, The. A ballad belonging to the end of the 15th century. Prior took it for the foundation of his "Henry and Emma." The "nut-brown maid" proclaims her faithfulness to her lover, who tells her at the end of every second stanza that he is a banished man. By saying at the end of the intervening stanza "I love but you alone," her love and meekness prevail; and he consoles her in the end by saying

> "Thus have ye won an erles son,
> And not a banysshed man."

> We owe the preservation of this beautiful old ballad to "Arnold's Chronicle," of which the earliest edition is thought to have been printed in 1502. In Laneham's account of Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth, the "Nut-brown Maid" is mentioned as a book by itself, and there is said to be at Oxford a list of books offered for sale at that place in 1520, among which is the "Not-broon Mayd," price one penny; still, the ballad is not known to exist at present in any other ancient form than that of the Chronicle. We have no means of determining the date of the composition, but Percy has justly remarked that it is not probable that an antiquary would have inserted a piece in his historical collections which he knew to be modern. The language is that of the time at which it was printed. *Child's Ballads*, IV. 143.

Nutmeg State. A name given to Connecticut, from its alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs.

Nuttall (nut'ạl), **Thomas.** Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, 1786: died at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1859. An Anglo-American botanist and ornithologist. He lived in America from 1807 to 1842, and in 1822 was appointed curator of the botanical gardens of Harvard University. His works are "Genera of North American Plants, etc." (1818), "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819" (1821), "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada" (1832–34), "The North American Sylva, etc." (1842–49).

Nyack (nī'ak). A village in Rockland County, New York, situated on the Hudson 25 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 4,111.

Nyai (nyī), or **Banyai** (bä-nyī'). A Bantu tribe of the Zambesi valley, between the Mashona and the river, partly in Portuguese and partly in British territory.

Nyambu (nyäm'bö). See *Zongora.*

Nyam-Nyam (nyäm-nyäm'), or **Sandeh** (sän'-de). A great African nation, consisting of numerous petty tribes, dwelling in the basins of the Welle and Shari rivers. They number about 2,000,000. They are called Nyam-Nyam ('eaters,' 'cannibals') by the Dinkas, and other neighbors give them other names: their own name is Sandeh. They are negroes in color and hair, and have short legs and round heads and faces. They tattoo their faces as a tribal mark, and their chests and arms for ornamentation. They wear skins and bark cloth, and are clever workmen, hunters, and musicians. The women do the tilling. Many, but not all, are or were cannibals. Their weapons are the lance, shield, bow and arrows, and throwing-knife.

Nyamwezi (nyä-mwā'zē), or **Wanyamwezi** (wä-nyä-mwā'zē). A Bantu nation of German East Africa. It inhabits a long stretch of the undulating and fertile plateau between Lake Victoria, Ukonongo, and Uyanzi, including Usukuma in the north, Unyanyembe and Ugunda in the south, and also the Arab settlement Tabora. In a more limited sense, Unyamwezi, their country, is placed between Usukuma and Unyanyembe. The people are medium-sized, and have generally Bantu features; but long noses and occasionally curly instead of woolly hair seem to indicate mixture. They use lances, shields, and bows and arrows as weapons. Ungalanganja is said to have been the first name of the country, and Mwezi the founder of the kingdom, which became famous as the semi-fabulous Monemuji of old Portuguese authors. See *Mirambo* and *Garenganze*.

Nyaneka (nyä-nā'kä), or **Banyaneka** (bä-nyä-nā'kä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, in the district of Mossamedes, on a high and salubrious plateau. They have agricultural and pastoral habits, with primitive customs, and belong to the same cluster as the Ndonga tribes.

Nyangbara (nyäng-bä'rä), or **Nyambara** (nyäm-bä'rä). An African tribe of the eastern Sudan, west of Lado, in a hilly country. They are kinsmen of the Bari; are tall and naked; and are hunters, agriculturists, and iron-workers.

Nyangwe (nyäng'we). An Arab settlement in Africa, on the Lualaba River in lat. 4° S.: the headquarters of Tippu Tib. The Arabs arrived there in 1866. It was conquered and occupied by Kongo State forces in 1893.

Nyanza, Albert. See *Albert Nyanza*.

Nyanza, Albert Edward. See *Albert Edward Nyanza*.

Nyanza, Victoria. See *Victoria Nyanza*.

Nyassa, or **Niassa** (nyäs'sä), **Lake.** A lake in southeastern Africa. Its outlet is by the Shiré into the Zambesi. It was discovered by Livingstone in 1859, and was circumnavigated by Young in 1875. Length, over 350 miles.

Nyassaland (nyäs'sä-land). A region west and south of Lake Nyassa, which for some years has been under the influence of British missionaries and of the African Lakes Company. In 1891 it was proclaimed a British protectorate.

Nyaya (nyä'yạ). [Skt.: *ni*, into, and *āya*, a derivative of *i*, go; and hence 'entering,' 'analytical investigation.'] One of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. It is ascribed to a Gotama or Gautama. It was intended to furnish a correct method of philosophical inquiry into all the objects and subjects of human knowledge, including the process of reasoning and laws of thought. It begins by propounding 16 topics, of which the first is the means by which the right measure of any subject is to be obtained. The processes by which true knowledge is attained are declared to be (1) sense perception; (2) inference; (3) comparison; (4) verbal authority or trustworthy testimony, including Vedic revelation. Inference is divided into 5 members: (1) the proposition stated hypothetically; (2) the reason; (3) the example or major premise; (4) the application of the reason or minor premise; (5) the conclusion, or the restatement of the proposition as proved. The terms "invariable pervasion" or "concomitance," "pervader" or "invariably pervading attribute," and "invariably pervaded" are used in making a universal affirmation or in affirming universal distribution. The second topic is those points about which correct knowledge is to be obtained, viz.: (1) soul; (2) body; (3) senses; (4) objects of sense; (5) understanding; (6) mind; (7) activity; (8) faults; (9) transmigration; (10) consequences or fruits of action; (11) pain; (12) emancipation. The other 14 topics are an enumeration of the regular stages of a controversy, including (1) doubt about the point to be discussed; (2) a motive for discussing it; (3) a familiar example in order that a conclusion may be arrived at; (4) the argument of the objector with its 5 members; (5) the refutation, and ascertainment of the true state of the case; (6) further controversy; (7) mere wrangling; (8) caviling; (9) fallacious reasoning; (10) quibbling artifices; (11) futile replies; after which follows (12) the putting an end to all discussion. After discussing his 16 topics Gotama states how deliverance from repeated births is to be attained. See Williams's "Indian Wisdom" IV., and the translations by Ballantyne and Colebrooke.

Nyborg (nü'borG). A seaport in the province of Svendborg, Denmark, in the island of Fünen, situated on the Great Belt in lat. 55° 19′ N., long. 10° 48′ E. It was formerly one of the chief cities of Denmark. It was taken in 1658 by the Swedes, who were defeated near it in 1659. Population (1890), 6,049.

Nydia (nid'i-ạ). A blind girl in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Nye (nī), **Edgar Wilson.** Born at Shirley, Maine, Aug. 25, 1850. An American humorist, known as "Bill Nye." He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has for many years been connected with the press in the West, and more recently in New York city.

Nyema (nyā'mä), or **Manyema** (mä-nyā'mä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, included in the concession of the Katanga Company, settled between the Lualaba, Nyangwe, and Lake Tanganyika. They call themselves Wenya or Wagenya. Their country is one of the finest in the world for scenery and vegetation, but is unhealthy. The people have a good physique; wear an apron made of skin or grass-cloth; use lances and huge shields; keep their villages clean; and show considerable intelligence and industry; but they are addicted to cannibalism and intertribal wars. Also *Manyuema*.

Nyerup (nü'er-öp), **Rasmus.** Born in Fünen, Denmark, March 12, 1759: died June 28, 1829. A noted Danish scholar and literary historian. He published, with Rahbek and Abrahamson, "Selected Danish Songs from the Middle Ages" (1812–14), and other works on Danish literature.

Nyika (nyē'kä), or **Anyika** (ä-nyē'kä). A Bantu tribe of British and German East Africa, between the Pangani and Sabaki rivers, around Mombasa. They number about 50,000, including the Wadigo and Walupangu subtribes. The language, Kinyika, is allied to Suahili.

Nykjöbing (nü'chė-bing). ['New market.'] The chief town in the island of Falster, Denmark.

Nyköping (nü'chė-ping). The capital of the laen of Södermanland, Sweden, situated on an inlet of the Baltic 55 miles southwest of Stockholm. It was formerly famous for its castle. Population (1890), 5,978.

Nyland (nü'länd). ['New land.'] A government in Finland, Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Finland. Capital, Helsingfors. Area, 4,586 square miles. Population (1890), 239,456.

Nym (nim). A character in Shakspere's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a thief and sharper, the companion of Falstaff: "an amusing creature of whimsey." He also appears with Pistol and Bardolph in "Henry V."

Nymegen. See *Nimwegen*.

Nymphæum (nim-fē'um), or **Hill of the Nymphs.** [Gr. *Νυμφαῖον*.] The hill northwest of the Pnyx in the group of hills on the southwest side of Athens, identified by an inscription, and now crowned by an observatory. The slopes of the hill abound in remains of prehistoric Athens, consisting of rock-cut house foundations, stairs, cisterns, and water channels. The settlement on this group of hills has not been occupied during the time of known history.

Nymphenburg (nim'fen-börG). A royal residence near Munich, Bavaria, noted for a treaty signed there in 1741 between France and Bavaria, directed against Austria. Its genuineness is disputed.

Nymphidia (nim-fid'i-ạ). A fairy poem by Michael Drayton, published in 1627.

Nyon (nyôn). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Geneva 13 miles north-northeast of Geneva: the Roman Noviodunum. It has an ancient castle and some Roman remains. Population (1888), 4,225.

Nyoro (nyō'rō), or **Banyoro** (bä-nyō'rō). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, which inhabits a plateau averaging 4,000 feet in height, between Lakes Albert and Victoria. They are related to the Baganda and Wazongora, and their dialect is said to be purer. The ruling family belongs to the Huma tribe. Kings Kamrasi and Kabrega are notorious from unfavorable accounts given by travelers who have visited them. The country is called *Unyoro*.

Nysa (nī'sạ). 1. In ancient geography, the birthplace of Bacchus. Of the cities so named the chief was in Caria, Asia Minor, 15 miles east of Ephesus: the modern Sultan-Hissar.

2. An asteroid (No. 44) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, May 27, 1857.

Nystad (nü'städ). A small seaport in the government of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 60° 43′ N., long. 21° 15′ E.

Nystad, Peace of. A peace negotiated in 1721 between Russia and Sweden, ending the Northern War. Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, part of Karelia, and other possessions, and Russia restored Finland.

Nyx (niks), L. **Nox** (noks). In classical mythology, a goddess, a personification of night.

Oahu (o-ä′hö or wä′hö). One of the Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Kauai and northwest of Molokai. The surface is mountainous and diversified; the soil is fertile. It contains Honolulu, the capital of the group. Area, 648 square miles.

Oajaca, or **Oaxaca** (wä-hä′kä). 1. A maritime state in the southern part of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The surface is mountainous. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Area, 35,140 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 815,460.
2. The capital of the state of Oajaca, situated on the Rio Verde, or Atoyac, 210 miles southeast of Mexico. It has manufactures of chocolate, etc., and is the center of the cochineal trade. Population (1894), 27,856.

Oak Bluffs (ōk blufs). A summer resort in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It is noted for its camp-meetings.

Oakboys (ok′boiz). A body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The Oakboys received their name from oak sprays which they wore in their hats.

Oakeley (ōk′li), Sir **Herbert Stanley.** Born at Ealing, July 22, 1830. An English composer and organist. He was professor of music in the University of Edinburgh 1865–91, and was knighted in 1876.

Oakham (ōk′am). The capital of the county of Rutland, England, 17 miles east of Leicester. It has an old castle. Population (1891), 4,134.

Oakland (ōk′land). A city, capital of Alameda County, California, situated on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, opposite San Francisco. It has flourishing manufactures and trade, and is the seat of the Congregational "Pacific Theological Seminary" and other institutions. Population (1890), 48,682.

Oakley, Mrs. The "jealous wife" in Colman's play of that name. Her jealousy and hysterical violence threaten to overpower Oakley until he forces her to sue for pardon. Oakley was a favorite part with Macready, Garrick, Knight, and others.

Oak Openings. A novel by Cooper, published in 1848.

Oaks (ōks), **The.** A race for three-year-old fillies, run annually at Epsom, England, on the Friday after the Derby (which see). The distance is 1½ miles. It was established in 1779 by the Earl of Derby. The first Oaks was won by the Earl of Derby's Bridget.

Oamaru (ō-am-a-rö′). A seaport on the eastern coast of the South Island, New Zealand, 57 miles north-northeast of Dunedin.

Oannes (ō-an′ēz). In Babylonian mythology, an animal having the body of a fish and the head and feet of a man, and endowed with human reason, which appeared out of the Persian Gulf and taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization: identified with Ea of the cuneiform inscriptions.

Oates ([illegible]), **Titus.** Born at Oakham, 1649: died at London, July 12, 1705. An English impostor. He [illegible] and took orders in the Anglican [illegible] deprived of his living for bad conduct. He [illegible] from the Jesuit college at St. Omer in [illegible] narrated first to Charles II. [illegible] forged documents and other [illegible] devised by [illegible] John of [illegible] Louis XIV [illegible] Catholic [illegible] A number of persons were [illegible] and he was [illegible] He was convicted [illegible] He was pardoned [illegible] William III., and [illegible]

Oath of John Ziska, The. A painting by Rembrandt, one of his largest works, in the National Museum at Stockholm.

Oath of Strasburg, The. See *Strasburg.*

Oaxaca. See *Oajaca.*

Ob. See *Obi.*

Obadiah (ō-ba-dī′ä or ob-a-dī′ä). [Heb., 'servant of God': equivalent to the Ar. *Abdallah.*] A Hebrew prophet, author of the short prophetic book which bears his name. His date is uncertain, but is probably about 585 B. C. Of his personality nothing is known. His prophecy is a denunciation of the Edomites.

Obadiah. 1. A canting Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's "Bold Stroke for a Wife." The name is frequently conventionally given to Quakers. Steady, in Dibdin's opera "The Quakers," is called Obadiah in the introduction; and Clever, in Knowles's "Woman's Wit," when disguised as a Quaker, calls himself by the same name.
2. A servant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." —3. A "drinking nincompoop" in Sir Robert Howard's "Committee."

Obamba (ō-bäm′bä), also **Mbamba** (mbäm′bä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, settled on the right bank of the Ogowe, northeast of Franceville, in a hilly and wooded country. Their neat houses, of bamboo and thatch, are, unlike those of their neighbors, built separately. They make and sell palm-oil, and speak a dialect of Benga.

Oban (ō′ban). A seaport in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Lorn in lat. 56° 25′ N., long. 5° 28′ W. It is an important rendezvous for tourists. Near it is Dunstaffnage Castle, which formerly contained the stone of Scone (see *Scone*). Population (1891), 4,946.

Obando (ō-bän′dō), **José Maria.** Born, probably in Garcia, 1797: died in Cauca, June 29, 1861. A New Granadan general and politician. He fought with the patriots from 1822, and as a leader of the liberal faction was prominent in the disturbances of 1829–31; was secretary of war under Caicedo, 1831; was vice-president and acting president in the first (provisional) government of the republic of New Granada (Nov. 23, 1831,–March 10, 1832); and was secretary of war under Santander, 1832–36. In the latter year he was a presidential candidate, but Marquez was elected: soon after he led a revolt which lasted until 1841 and ended in his temporary banishment. He was president of Cartagena in 1850, and was elected president of New Granada for the term beginning in 1854: but, assuming dictatorial powers, he was deposed within a year. In 1860–61 he sustained the federalists, commanded a force in Cauca, and was killed at the battle of Cruz Verde in that state.

Ó-Becse (ō′bech″e), G. **Alt-Becse** (ält-bech′e). A river port in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated on the Theiss 45 miles south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 16,965.

Obed (ō′bed). [Heb., 'servant.'] In Old Testament history, the son of Boaz and Ruth, and grandfather of David.

Obelisk of Luxor. An obelisk brought from Egypt under Louis Philippe, and set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. It is a monolith of pink Syene granite 76 feet high, to which the pedestal adds 16½ feet. The shaft is inscribed on all four sides with hieroglyphs which refer to Rameses II. and III.

Obelisk of the Lateran. An obelisk from Heliopolis, brought to Rome by Constantius, broken by falling in the Circus Maximus, and repaired and placed in its present position by Fontana in 1588. The shaft, which bears hieroglyphs, is 105 feet high; the total height, with pedestal and cross, is 141 feet.

Obelisk of Theodosius. An obelisk brought from Heliopolis, and erected in 390 A. D. in the spina of the hippodrome at Constantinople. It is of pink Syene granite, inscribed with hieroglyphs, and 97 feet high. The marble pedestal bears reliefs representing its erection.

Obelisk of the Vatican. An obelisk brought from Heliopolis by Caligula, and set up in the Circus of Nero. It was raised in its present position before St. Peter's by Fontana in 1586. The shaft is a monolith of red granite 82 feet high; the total height, with the pedestal and the bronze cross, is 132 feet.

Ober (ō′ber), **Frederick Albion.** Born in Beverley, Mass., Feb. 13, 1849. An American ornithologist and traveler. As a collector he has traveled extensively in Florida, the West Indies, and Mexico. He has published "Camps in the Caribbees" (1879 and 1884), "Travels in Mexico" (1884), several juvenile books, etc.

Oberalp (ō′ber-alp). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Uri and Grisons, Switzerland. It connects Andermatt with the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. Height, [illegible] feet.

Oberammergau (ō′ber-äm′mer-gou). A village in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ammer [illegible] southwest of Munich. It has manufactures of [illegible] wooden toys, crucifixes, images, etc. It is noted for the miracle-play acted there every ten years. See *Passion-Play.*

Ober-Ehnheim (ō′ber-ān′hīm), F. **Obernai** (ō-ber-nā′). A town in Alsace, 15 miles southwest of Strasburg. Population (1890), 4,187.

Oberglogau (ō′ber-glō′gou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 64 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,514.

Oberhalbstein (ō′ber-hälb′stīn). An elevated Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, about 20 miles south of Coire.

Oberhausen (ō′ber-hou-zen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 40 miles north of Cologne. It is a place of modern development, and an important railway junction. Near it are large iron-works. Population (1890), 25,249.

Oberhessen. See *Upper Hesse.*

Oberlahnstein (ō′ber-län′stīn). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Lahn and Rhine, 5 miles south of Coblenz. It has a castle. Population (1890), 6,180.

Oberland. See *Bernese Oberland.*

Oberlin (ō′bėr-lin). A village in Lorain County, northern Ohio, 31 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. It is the seat of Oberlin College (which see). Population (1890), 4,376.

Oberlin (ō-ber-laṅ′), **Jean Frédéric.** Born at Strasburg, Aug. 31, 1740: died in the Steinthal, Alsace, June 1, 1826. An Alsatian clergyman and philanthropist. He became Protestant pastor in the Steinthal (Ban-de-la-Roche) about 1767, and is noted for his efforts in furthering the agriculture, industry, education, and morals of that region.

Oberlin, Jérémie Jacques. Born at Strasburg, Aug. 7, 1735: died Oct. 10, 1806. An Alsatian philologist and antiquarian, brother of J. F. Oberlin.

Oberlin (ō′bėr-lin) **College.** A coeducational institution of learning, situated at Oberlin, Ohio. It was founded in 1833 by J. J. Shipherd and P. P. Stewart, and was chartered in 1834. It comprises a college, an academy, a theological seminary, and a conservatory of music. It is a Congregational institution, and has (1893) 72 instructors and 1,492 students.

Obermann (ō-ber-män′). A psychological romance by Senancour, published in 1804. It is so called from the name of the hero, who is a dreamer striving to escape from the actual. He lives in a solitary valley, and writes melancholy speculative letters on all kinds of problems. Sainte-Beuve revived the book by bringing out a new edition in 1833, when it appealed to the public taste more perhaps than on its original production.

Oberon (ō′be-ron). 1. In medieval mythology, the king of the fairies. He first appears in the old French romance "Huon de Bordeaux" as the son of Julius Cæsar and Morgan the Fay, and is thus connected with the Arthurian genealogy. Shakspere introduces him in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

> He resembles in many respects the Elberich in the story of Otnit. Grimm connects the name with Alp, Alb,—elf, and he may be regarded as an importation from the Teutonic Pantheon, invested, however, with many Keltic and Christian as well as Asiatic attributes. M. Longnon, in the Romania, vol. iii, has carefully worked out the probable connection of Huon with the reign of Charles the Bald. Whatever the historical element in the romance, Oberon became an essential part in it as early as the thirteenth century. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 296, note.

2. The fourth satellite of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1847.—3. A romantic poem, one of the chief works of Wieland, published in 1780.—4. A romantic opera by K. M. von Weber, produced at London in 1826. The libretto in English is by Planché. It was also produced with an Italian libretto at London in 1860, with various additions from "Euryanthe," etc.

Oberpfalz. See *Palatinate.*

Oberstein (ō′ber-stīn). A town in Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, situated on the Nahe 47 miles west-southwest of Mainz. The leading industry is agate-cutting and -polishing. Population (1890), 6,271.

Obersulz. See *Sulz.*

Oberwesel (ō′ber-vā′zel). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 19 miles south-southeast of Coblenz. Near it is the castle of Schönburg. Population (1890), 2,521.

Obi (ō′bē), or **Ob** (ōb). A navigable river of Siberia, formed by the union of the Biya and Katun, and flowing into the Gulf of Obi. Its chief tributary is the Irtish. On its banks are Tomsk, Barnaul, and Narym. Length, about 2,100 miles; including the Irtish, about 2,500 miles.

Obi, Gulf of. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia. Length, about 600 miles.

Obion (ō'bi-on) **River.** A river in western Tennessee which joins the Mississippi 57 miles above Memphis. Length, about 130–140 miles.

Obligado, Punta de, Battle of. See *Punta de Obligado.*

Oblivion, Act of. An English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, certain offenders mentioned by name in the act being excepted, especially those engaged in the trial and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity.*

Obok, or **Obock** (ō-bok'). A French colony and protectorate in Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, opposite the southwestern extremity of Arabia, and extending about 40 miles inland. Obok and Tajurah are the chief towns.

Obongo (ō-bong'gō), or **Abongo.** A tribe of pygmies in French Kongo, west Africa. Their stature is between 4½ and 5 feet; color brown; hair tufty and woolly, spreading over the body; and head brachycephalous. They are hunters and fishermen, of nomadic instinct, and live in round grass huts. They are tributary to Bantu tribes on whose skirts they live. They are found in different parts of French Kongo, and are variously called *Babongo, Akwa, Okwa,* etc., and represent the Matimbos of the Portuguese discoverers. See *Pygmies.*

Obrenovitch (ō-bren'ō-vich). The family name of the reigning dynasty of Servia. This dynasty was founded by Milosh Obrenovitch, who was proclaimed hereditary prince of Servia in 1827. His successors have been his son Michael, his grandnephew Milan, and the latter's son Alexander.

O'Brien (ō-brī'en), **Fitz-James.** Born at Limerick, Ireland, 1828: died April 6, 1862. An Irish-American littérateur. He was educated at Dublin University, and came to the United States in 1852. He wrote weird stories after the manner of Poe. Among his works is "The Diamond Lens, and Other Stories," collected and published in 1887.

O'Brien (ō-brī'en), **William.** Born 1852. An Irish politician and journalist. He entered Parliament as a Nationalist in 1883, is editor of "United Ireland," and has a number of times been imprisoned under the Coercion Act. In 1890, having been liberated on bail pending a political trial, he escaped to the United States in order to fulfil an engagement as a lecturer.

O'Brien, William Smith. Born in County Clare, Ireland, Oct. 17, 1803: died at Bangor, North Wales, June 18, 1864. An Irish revolutionist. He entered Parliament in 1828; became a leading member of the Repeal Association, which he left in 1846; was a leader of the Young Ireland party; incited an unsuccessful insurrection in 1848; and was arrested in 1848, transported in 1849, and pardoned in 1856.

Observations of Bel. See the extract.

> The standard work on astronomy, as has already been noted, was that called "The Observations of Bel," compiled originally for the library of Sargon I. at Accad. Additions were made to it from time to time, the chief object of the work being to notice the events which happened after each celestial phenomenon. Thus the occurrences which at different periods followed a solar eclipse on a particular day were all duly introduced into the text and piled, as it were, one upon the other. The table of contents prefixed to the work showed that it treated of various matters – eclipses of the sun and moon, the conjunction of the sun and moon, the phases of Venus and Mars, the position of the pole-star, the changes of the weather, the appearance of comets, or, as they are called, "stars with a tail behind and a corona in front," and the like.
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> *Sayce,* Assyria, p. 115.

Obwalden (ob'väl-den). A half-canton of the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, forming the southern and western part of the canton. It sends 1 member to the National Council. It submitted to the French in 1798. Engelberg was annexed to it in 1815. Area, 183 square miles. See further under *Unterwalden.*

Oca del Cairo, L'. An opera begun by Mozart in 1783. It was finished by André with pieces from other operas of Mozart, and produced at Paris in 1867. *Grove.*

O'Callaghan (ō-kal'a-han), **Edmund Bailey.** Born at Mallow, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1797: died at New York, May 27, 1880. An Irish-American historian. Among his works are "History of New Netherlands" (1846), "Documentary History of New York" (1849–51), "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York" (1855–61).

Ocampo (ō-käm'pō), **Sebastian de.** Born about 1465: died after 1509. A Spanish navigator. He was one of the earlier colonists of Española, and in 1508 was sent by Ovando, governor of that island, to explore the coasts of Cuba. He succeeded in circumnavigating it, thus proving its insular character. Columbus had supposed it to be a part of Asia.

Ocaña (ō-kän'yä). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, 37 miles south-southeast of Madrid. Here, Nov. 19, 1809, the French (30,000) under Soult and Mortier defeated the Spaniards (55,000) under Areizaga. Population (1887), 6,046.

Ocaña. A town in the department of Santander, Colombia, 250 miles north by east of Bogotá. Population, about 6,000.

O'Carolan (ō-kar'o-lan), **Turloch.** Born in 1670 in County Meath: died at Alderford, March 25, 1738. A famous Irish minstrel. He was one of the last of the improvising wandering bards, and traveled with a harp from door to door.

Occam, or **Ockham** (ok'am), **William of.** Born at Ockham, Surrey, England, about 1270: died at Munich, April 7, 1347. An English scholastic philosopher, the reviver of nominalism. He was called the "Invincible Doctor," the "Singular Doctor," "Princeps Nominalium," and in the ages following his own "Venerabilis Inceptor," as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. He was lecturer in the University of Paris; aided Louis of Bavaria in his contest with Pope John XXII.; and opposed the latter in the Franciscan assembly at Perugia in 1322. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but naturally significative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods: yet the Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school. His chief works are "Tractatus logices," "Tractatus de sacramento altaris," "Super quatuor libros sententiarum expositio aurea."

Occleve (ok'klēv), **Thomas.** [ME. *Occleve,* sometimes with unorig. aspirate *Hoccleve:* prob. of local origin; AS. as if **āc-clif,* pl. **ācclcafu,* oak-cliff.] Born about 1370: died about 1454. An English poet and lawyer. He lived at Chester's Inn in the Strand in his youth, and knew Chaucer. His chief poem is "De regimine principum," a new version of "The Governail of Princes." Some of his poems were printed for the first time in 1796 by George Mason, but a number were printed 1487–1598 at Paris, Lyons, Venice, and Strasburg.

> The old confusion with the aspirate has caused the name to be written both "Hoccleve" and "Occleve." But in a copy of "The Governail of Princes," which the poet wrote with his own hand, the name occurs in the text, and is written "Occleve." Another day he might have written "Hoccleve," and he may have done so in his own draft of the first line of his that will presently be quoted. But the name is Occleve in the only place where we are sure, or nearly sure, that he himself has written it.
>
> *Morley,* English Writers, VI. 122.

Oceana (ō-sē-ā'nạ̈). A philosophical treatise on the theory of civil government, by James Harrington, published in 1656. The full title is "The Commonwealth of Oceana." It presents the model of a perfect republic.

Ocean Grove (ō'shạn grōv). A town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, adjoining Asbury Park 7 miles south of Long Branch. It is a seaside resort. Population (1890), 2,754.

Oceania (ō-sē-ā'ni-ạ̈), or **Oceanica** (ō-shē-an'i-kạ̈). A division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

Oceanus (ō-sē'ạ-nus). [Gr. Ὠκεανός.] **1.** According to ancient geographical ideas, a swift and unbounded stream encircling all the known lands and seas; later, the outer sea, or Atlantic Ocean. The progress of geographical discovery produced corresponding modifications of this early conception.

> The key to the confused geography of the "Germania," as regards northern Germany, will be found in a comparison of the passages in which he (Tacitus) mentions the "Oceanus," or ocean current, as distinguished from the seas which were crossed or divided by its stream. The Islands of the Suiones, or the Danish Isles and Southern Scandinavia, are described as being actually encircled by "Oceanus."
>
> *Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. [illegible], note.

2. In classical mythology, the ocean stream personified. He was the husband of Tethys.

Ochiali (ō-kē-ä'lē). A celebrated corsair. See the extract.

> Though Dragut was no more, Ochiali — as the Christians called 'Ali El Uluj 'the Renegade' (the Turks nicknamed him Fartas 'Scurvied' from his complaint) — was still following successfully in his old master's steps. Born at Castelli (Licastelli) in Calabria about 1508, Ochiali was to have been a priest, but his capture by the Turks turned him to the more exciting career of a Corsair. Soon after the siege of Malta he succeeded Barbarossa's son Hasan as pasha or Beglerbeg of Algiers (1568), and one of his first acts was to retake Tunis (all but the Goletta) in the name of Sultan Selim II., who to the unspeakable loss of the Mohammedan world, had in 1566 succeeded his great father Suleyman. In July, 1570, off Alicata, on the southern coast of Sicily, Ochiali surrounded four galleys of "the Religion" — they then possessed but five — and took three of them, including the flag-ship, which St. Clement, the general of the galleys, abandoned in order to throw himself and his treasure on shore at Monticchiaro.
>
> *Poole,* Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 161.

Ochill Hills (och'il hilz). A range of hills in Scotland, situated in southern Perthshire and adjoining parts of Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife. It extends from near Stirling to the Firth of Tay. Highest summit, Ben Cleugh (2,363 feet).

Ochiltree (ōch'l-trē), **Edie.** In Scott's novel "The Antiquary," a king's beadsman or licensed beggar, called "Blue Gown" from his costume.

Ochino (ō-kē'nō), **Bernardino.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1487: died at Schlackau, Moravia, about 1565. An Italian reformer, a general of the Capuchin order. He fled from Italy and lived in exile in Switzerland, Germany, England, etc. He wrote polemical works.

Ochoa (ō-chō'ä), **Eugenio de.** Born at Lezo, near Guipuzcoa, Spain, April 19, 1815: died at Madrid, Feb. 25, 1872. A Spanish writer and translator.

Ochozomas. See *Puquinas.*

Ochrida (och'rē-dä). A town in Albania, European Turkey, situated on the Lake of Ochrida 28 miles west-northwest of Monastir. Population, estimated, 10,000–12,000.

Ochrida, Lake of. A lake in Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 41° N., long. 20° 45′ E.: the ancient Lacus Lychnitis. Length, about 18 miles.

Ochsenkopf (och'sen-kopf). [G., 'ox-head.'] One of the chief summits of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria. Height, 3,363 feet.

Ochus (ō'kus). See *Artaxerxes III.*

Ockham. See *Occam.*

Ocklawaha (ok-la-wä'hạ̈). A tributary of the St. John's River, in the northeastern part of Florida. Length, about 200 miles.

Ockley (ok'li), **Simon.** [*Ockley, Ackley,* and *Oakley* are from AS. *Acleá,* a place-name, 'oak lea.'] Born at Exeter, England, 1678: died at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, England, 1720. An English Orientalist. His chief work is a "History of the Saracens" (1708–18).

Ocmulgee (ok-mul'gē). A river in central Georgia which unites with the Oconee about 90 miles west of Savannah to form the Altamaha. Length, 250–300 miles; navigable to Macon.

Ocoles (ō-kō'lās). An Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, south of the Rio Vermejo, mentioned by early writers. They were probably a branch of the Mataguayas (which see).

Oconee (ō-kō'nē). A river in central Georgia which unites with the Ocmulgee to form the Altamaha. Length, over 250 miles; navigable (at times) to Milledgeville.

O'Connell (ō-kon'ẹl), **Daniel.** Born near Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1775: died at Genoa, Italy, May 15, 1847. An Irish agitator and orator. He became famous as an advocate; founded the Catholic Association, was the leader of the agitation in favor of Catholic emancipation, was elected to Parliament 1828, became leader in the "repeal" agitation 1840; promoted the mass meetings of 1842–43, and was arrested 1843 and convicted of conspiracy and sedition. His sentence was reversed 1844.

O'Connell's Tail. A nickname given to the parliamentary following of Daniel O'Connell about the years 1830 to 1847.

O'Connor (ō-kon'or), **Arthur.** Born 1763 (1767?): died in France, April 25, 1852. An Irish revolutionist. He was a member of the directory of the United Irishmen. He lived in exile in France after 1803.

O'Connor, Eily. The Colleen Bawn, the principal female character in Boucicault's play of that name.

O'Connor, Feargus Edward. Born in Ireland, 1796: died Aug. 30, 1855. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Parliament in 1832, and afterward became one of the leaders of the Chartist party. He became hopelessly insane [illegible]

O'Connor, Roderick or **Rory.** Born 1116: died 1198. The last king of Ireland. He became king of Connaught [illegible] and of Ireland in 1166. He [illegible] Henry II. [illegible]

O'Connor, Thomas Power. Born in Ireland, 1848. An Irish politician and journalist. He entered Parliament in 1880, and became one of the leaders of the Parnellite party. He was elected president of the National League of Great Britain in [illegible]. He [illegible] of "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography" [illegible]

O'Connor's Child. A poem by [illegible]

O'Conor (ō-kon'or), **Charles.** Born at New York, Jan. 22, 1804: died at Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884. An American lawyer. He was engaged in many important cases in New York, [illegible] prominent as prosecuting [illegible] cases, and was nominated [illegible] crats who opposed [illegible]

Oconto (ō-kon'tō). [illegible] County, Wisconsin, situated at the entrance of the Oconto River into Green Bay. Population (1890), 5,221.

Ocosingo (o-kō-sen'gō). A town in the state of Chiapas, southeastern Mexico, south of Palenque. There are ancient ruins in the vicinity.

Ocracoke (ō'kra-kōk) **Inlet.** A sea passage in North Carolina, connecting Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic. 30 miles southwest of Cape Hatteras.

Octateuch (ok'ta-tūk). [From Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octoteuch.*

Octave (ok-täv'). In Molière's "Les fourberies de Scapin," the son of Argante. In Otway's version he is called Octavian.

Octavia (ok-tā'vi-ạ̈). [L., fem. of *Octavius.*] Died 11 B. C. The sister of Octavius (Augustus Cæsar). She was the wife first of Marcellus, and afterward of Mark Antony. Her marriage with Antony was intended to confirm amicable relations between him and Octavius. She was supplanted in his affections by Cleopatra, and was divorced in 32. She appears in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," and Daniel published (1599) a poem in 51 stanzas entitled "A Letter sent from Octavia to her husband Marcus Antonius into Egypt."

Octavia. Born about 42 A. D.: killed 62 A. D. Daughter of Claudius and Messalina, and wife of Nero.

Octavian, L. Octavianus. See *Augustus.*

Octavian (ok-tā'vi-ạn). In Colman the younger's play "The Mountaineer," an inspired maniac. This character was taken from Cardenio in "Don Quixote."

Octavian. 1. A 15th-century romance relating to the emperor Octavian. There are two English versions from a French original, "Octavien, or Florent et Lyon."

2. A satirical comedy by Tieck, published in 1804.

Octavian Library. A public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

Octavius (ok-tā'vi-us). A dialogue, by Minucius Felix, in which arguments against Christianity which were current at the time are set forth and refuted.

Octavius, Caius. [L., 'the eighth'-born.] See *Augustus.*

Octavius, Gnæus. Killed at Rome, 87 B. C. A Roman consul in 87 B. C. He was an adherent of Sulla, while his colleague, L. Cornelius Cinna, was an adherent of Marius. He was killed by the followers of Cinna.

October (ok-tō'bėr). [From L. *October*, the eighth month.] The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar.

October Club. In English politics, a club composed of extreme Tories, first formed about 1690, and influential in the reign of Queen Anne. It was named from the October ale for which the club was celebrated. Swift's influence was the principal factor in its dispersion.

October States. In recent American political history, those States (Ohio, Indiana, etc.) which held elections in October instead of in November. In presidential campaigns extreme interest centered in the action of such States, on account of the bearing on the ensuing November elections. The elections are now held in November.

Octodurum, or **Octodurus.** See *Martigny.*

Octoroon, The. A play by Boucicault, produced in 1861.

Octoteuch. See *Octateuch.*

O'Curry (ō-kur'i), **Eugene.** Born near Carrigaholt, County Clare, Ireland, 1796: died at Dublin, July 30, 1862. An Irish archæologist. He translated the ancient Brehon laws, the "Book of [illegible]," etc.

Odd-Fellows (od'fel"ōz). [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A secret benevolent and social society, called [illegible] The Independent Order of Odd Fellows. [illegible]

Odelsthing [illegible]. The [illegible] house of the Storthing or parliament [illegible] All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing.

Odemish (ō-dā-mish'). A town in Asia Minor, [illegible] Population, about [illegible]

Odenathus (od-e-nā'thus). Killed 271 (266?) A. D. A general and ruler of Palmyra, practically independent of the Romans: husband of Zenobia.

Odenburg, or **Oedenburg** (ė'den-börG), Hung. **Soprony** (shō'prony). A royal free city, the capital of the county of Ödenburg, Hungary, 36 miles south by east of Vienna: the Roman Sopronium. It has a flourishing trade. Population (1890), 27,213.

Odenkirchen (ō'den-kirċh-en). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers 26 miles northwest of Cologne. Population (1890), 11,667.

Odense (ō'den-se). The chief city of the island of Fünen, Denmark, situated on the Odense Aa about lat. 55° 25′ N., long. 10° 23′ E.: the third city in Denmark. It has various manufactures. Traditionally it is the oldest city of the kingdom (founded, according to legend, by Odin). It was the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen. Population (1890), 30,277.

Odenwald (ō'den-vält). A region situated mainly in the southeastern part of the province of Starkenburg, Hesse. It is traversed by four low parallel ridges, and is noted for its picturesque scenery and for legends. Length, about 40 miles. Highest point, the Katzenbuckel (2,050 feet).

Odéon (ō-dā-ôṅ'). One of the leading theaters of Paris, situated near the Luxembourg. It was opened in 1782 as the Théâtre Français; was called the Théâtre de la Nation in 1789; and in 1796 was called the Odéon. It was burned in 1799, and rebuilt in 1807, when it was called the Théâtre de l'Impératrice. At the restoration it became Le Second Théâtre Français. It receives a subsidy from the state as an offshoot of the Comédie Française.

Oder (ō'der), Slav. **Vjodr** (vyodr). One of the chief rivers of Germany: the Roman Viadus. It rises in Moravia, forms part of the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, traverses the province of Silesia, flows into the Stettiner Haff, and then by the Peene, Swine, and Dievenow into the Baltic. Its chief tributary is the Warthe. Among the towns on its banks are Ratibor, Oppeln, Brieg, Breslau, Glogau, Frankfort, Küstrin, and Stettin. Length, 550 miles; navigable for small craft from Ratibor; for larger vessels from Breslau.

Oderzo (ō-dert'sō). A small town in the province of Treviso, Italy, 26 miles north-northeast of Venice: the ancient Opitergium.

Odessa (ō-des'ạ̈). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 46° 29′ N., long. 30° 46′ E. It is the chief seaport and commercial center of southern Russia, and one of the largest cities of the realm. It is the terminus of many steamer lines; is especially noted for its export of grain; exports also sugar, flour, wool, hides, flax, tallow, etc.; and has manufactures of flour, tobacco, etc. It has a university and various educational and scientific institutions, and constitutes a special municipal district. It was founded in 1794, and was bombarded by the English and French forces in 1854. Population (1892), 332,690.

Odeum of Herodes or **of Regilla.** A theater at Athens, built by Herodes Atticus in the reign of Hadrian. It is semicircular, of Roman plan, and 260 feet in diameter. The stage structure is one of the most perfect surviving. Its massive exterior face has three tiers of semicircular arches, and on the stage, 116 by 26 feet, opened the conventional 3 doors. The cavea has 1 precinction, below which there are 5 radial divisions, and above it 10. The odeum was originally covered with a wooden roof.

Odeypur. See *Udaipur.*

Odiham (ō'di-hạm). A town in Hampshire, England, 42 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 2,923.

Odilienberg (o-del'i-en-berG). A mountain in Alsace, 19 miles southwest of Strasburg. It is noted for its ancient convent of St. Odilie, and for the Heidenmauer (which see).

Odilon Barrot. See *Barrot.*

Odin (o'din). In Norse mythology, the chief god of the Ases, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surnamed the All-father, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odo (o'do). Died June 2, 959. An archbishop of Canterbury.

Odo. Died about 1097. A Norman prelate and nobleman, half-brother of William the Conqueror. He became bishop of Bayeux in 1049, and was [illegible] after the Conquest. He was [illegible] the kingdom during the absence of William [illegible] He was afterward imprisoned, but was released on the death of William.

Odoacer [illegible], or **Odovakar** (o-do-vä'-kär), or **Ottokar** (ot'to-kär). Born about 434: killed March 5, 493. A leader of the Heruli, Rugii, and other tribes. He was (according to the [illegible]) the son of [illegible] chieftain Edecon, who [illegible] Attila. He entered the Roman army [illegible] the Western emperor Ne-[illegible] his own son [illegible] to a third of the soil of Italy. Odoacer placed himself at the head of the disaffected troops, and in 476 overthrew Orestes and compelled Romulus Augustulus to abdicate. He extinguished the title and office of emperor of the West, and, assuming the title of patrician, ruled in the West, nominally as vicar of the Eastern emperor. He was overthrown and treacherously murdered by Theodoric.

O'Doherty, Sir Morgan. A pen-name of Dr. Maginn.

Odoieff (ō-dō-yef'). A town in the government of Tula, Russia, situated on the Upa 125 miles south by west of Moscow. Population 5,665.

O'Donnell (ō-don'el), **Henry Joseph,** Count of Abisbal. Born 1769: died May 6, 1834. A Spanish general, of Irish extraction. He distinguished himself during the French invasion of 1809–10, and in 1811 captured Abisbal (whence his title). In 1819, while commander at Cadiz, he suppressed a conspiracy against the government of Ferdinand VII. He was compelled to flee to France by the events of 1823, and died on his return to Spain at the accession of Maria Christina.

O'Donnell, Leopoldo. Born at Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, Jan. 12, 1809: died at Biarritz, Nov. 5, 1867. A Spanish general, son of H. J. O'Donnell. He fought against the Carlists 1833–39, and in July of the latter year forced Cabrera to raise the siege of Lucena, for which he was made count of Lucena and lieutenant-general. Subsequently he protected the queen regent in her retreat to France. In Oct., 1841, he headed an unsuccessful revolt against the regency. After the fall of the regency he was captain-general of Cuba, Nov., 1843, to March, 1848. He was minister of war 1854–1856; president of the cabinet July 14 to Oct. 12, 1856; and again premier and minister of war June, 1858. In the latter capacity he commanded in the campaign in Morocco 1859–1860, and was made grandee of Spain and duke of Tetuan. He resigned office in 1863, but once more held the premiership 1865–66.

O'Donoghue (ō-don'ọ-hū) **of Ross.** A legendary Irish hero.

> He was lord of the lake [Killarney], its islands and the surrounding land. His sway was just and generous, and his reign propitious; he was the sworn foe of the oppressor; he was brave, hospitable, and wise. Annually since his death, or rather disappearance, he is said to revisit the pleasant places among which he lived. . . . Every May morning he may be seen gliding over the lake mounted on a white steed, richly caparisoned, preceded and followed by youths and maidens who strew spring flowers in his way. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fict., I. 230, note.

O'Donoju (ō-dōn-ō-Hō'), **Juan.** Born in Spain about 1755: died at Mexico, Oct. 8, 1821. The last Spanish ruler of New Spain, or Mexico. He was a lieutenant-general in the army, and had held high official positions in Spain. In 1821 he was appointed captain-general and acting viceroy of New Spain, arriving at Vera Cruz July 30; but the revolution had acquired such strength that he could only treat with the leaders. On Aug. 24 he signed with Iturbide, at Cordoba, a treaty in which he agreed to surrender Mexico, and virtually adhered to the plan of Iguala. He was elected one of the five regents, and died in office.

O'Donovan (ō-don'ọ-vạn), **John.** Born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 9, 1809: died at Dublin, Dec. 9, 1861. An Irish archæologist. He published a translation of "Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters, etc." (1848–51), etc. This book was written 1632–36. He also published a grammar of the Irish language (1845), and translated and edited "The Battle of Magh Rath" for the Irish Archæological Society (1842), etc.

O'Donovan, William Rudolf. Born in Virginia, March 28, 1844. An American sculptor. He has produced many portrait-busts and reliefs. Among his statues are those of Paulding, at Tarrytown; Washington, for the Republic of Venezuela, at Caracas; Washington, for the monument at Newburg, with four other statues; Washington, with two other statues, for the Trenton battle monument; and, in conjunction with Thomas Eakins, equestrian statues of General U. S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln for the memorial arch at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York.

O'Dowd (ō-doud'), **Cornelius.** A pseudonym of Charles James Lever.

Odrysian Bard, The. Orpheus.

Odysseus (ō-dis'ūs), L. **Ulysses** (ū-lis'ēz) or **Ulixes** (ū-lik'sēz). [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, especially famous for his wanderings and exploits on the homeward voyage. See *Odyssey.* He was the son of Laertes, the husband of Penelope, and the father of Telemachus. His intelligent courage, practical wisdom, and resourcefulness in all emergencies make him the ideal representative of the Ionic Greek race.

Odyssey (od'i-si). An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the Iliad, attribute the Odyssey to a different author. (See *Homer.*) The Odyssey is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostoi*, describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. (See *Iliad.*) It represents Odysseus as being thrown by a storm at the outset of his voyage on the coast of Thrace, north of the island of Lemnos. He plundered the town of Ismarus, belonging to the Cicones, where he lost a number of his followers. Next he was driven to the country of the Lotophagi on the coast of Libya; then to the goat-island, which lay a day's voyage to the north of the Lotophagi. Leaving all his ships behind, except one, he sailed to the neighboring island of the Cyclopes (the western coast of Sicily), where with twelve companions he entered the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemus, a son of Poseidon and Thoosa. Polyphemus devoured six of the intruders, and kept Odysseus and the others prisoners. Odysseus made Polyphemus drunk with wine put out his eye with a burning pole, and escaped with his companions by concealing himself and them under the bellies of the sheep which the Cyclops let out of his cave. Thenceforth, however, he was pursued by the anger of Poseidon, who sought to revenge the injury inflicted on his son. After further adventures, in which he lost all his ships except one, he arrived at the island of Ææa, inhabited by the sorceress Circe. At her instance he made a journey to Hades; then sailed by the island of the Sirens near the west coast of Italy, passed between Scylla and Charybdis, and arrived at Thrinacia, the island of Helios. Here his companions killed some of the sacred oxen belonging to Helios, with the result that they were all drowned in a shipwreck after leaving the island. Odysseus escaped with his life to the island of Ogygia, inhabited by the nymph Calypso, with whom he lived 8 years. Leaving Ogygia on a raft built with the assistance of the nymph, he was again shipwrecked, but reached Scheria, the island of the Phæacians, where he was discovered by Nausicaa, the daughter of Alcinous and Arete. He was carried to Ithaca by the hospitable Phæacians, and after slaying the suitors of his wife Penelope, who had been wasting his property during his absence, was welcomed by his wife and subjects.

Though there was controversy in old days about the priority of the Iliad, it seems quite settled now that we must look upon the Odyssey as a later poem — how much later it is impossible to say. The limits assigned have varied from those who believe it the work of the same author in old age, to those who place it two centuries later (as M. E. Burnouf does), owing to the difference of its plan and style. But, as Bonitz says, if not composed in the old age of Homer, it was composed in the old age of Greek epic poetry, when the creative power was diminishing, but that of ordering and arranging had become more developed. The plot of the Odyssey is skilfully conceived, and on the whole artistically carried out, even though modern acuteness has found flaws in its sutures. But critics seem agreed that the elements of the Odyssey were not short and disconnected lays, but themselves epics of considerable length, one on the return of Odysseus, another on the adventures of Telemachus, and these are chief. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 78.

Oedenburg. See *Ödenburg.*

Œdipe (ė-dēp′). **1.** A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1659.—**2.** A tragedy by Voltaire, produced Nov. 18, 1718, though written some time before.

Œdipus (ed′i-pus). [Gr. *Οἰδίπους.*] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocaste. He slew the Sphinx, and was guilty of involuntary crime in killing his father and marrying his mother. He was a favorite subject of the epic and tragic poets.

Œdipus Coloneus (kō-lọ-nē′us), or **Œdipus at Colonus** (kọ-lō′nus). A tragedy of Sophocles which was not exhibited till four years after his death, and was said to be the last he wrote. In it Œdipus, driven from Thebes by Creon, with his daughters Antigone and Ismene seeks asylum with Theseus at Athens, and there obtains pardon from the gods, and peace.

Œdipus Tyrannus (ti-ran′us). A tragedy by Sophocles, of uncertain date, "placed by the scholiasts, and by most modern critics, at the very summit of Greek tragic art."

Œgir. See *Ægir.*

Oehlenschläger. See *Öhlenschläger.*

Oeland. See *Öland.*

Œneus (ē′nūs). [Gr. *Οἰνεύς.*] In Greek legend, king of Calydon, husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager and Tydeus.

Œnomaus (en-ọ-mā′us). [Gr. *Οἰνόμαος.*] In Greek legend, a king in Elis, son of Ares, and father of Hippodameia by the Pleiad Sterope. He was also said to be the son of Ares and Sterope.

An oracle had declared that he should die if his daughter should marry, and he therefore made it a condition that those who came forward as suitors for Hippodameia's hand should contend with himself in the chariot-race, and he who conquered should receive her, whereas those that were conquered should suffer death. The race-course extended from Pisa to the altar of Poseidon on the Corinthian isthmus. At the moment when a suitor started with Hippodameia Œnomaus sacrificed a ram to Zeus at Pisa, and then armed himself and hastened with his swift chariot and four horses guided by Myrtilus, after the suitor. He thus overtook many a lover, whom he put to death, until Pelops, the son of Tantalus, came to Pisa. Pelops bribed Myrtilus and, using the horses which he had received from Poseidon, he succeeded in reaching the goal before Œnomaus, who in despair made away with himself. *Smith*, Dict.

Œnophyta (ē-nof′i-tạ̈). [Gr. *Οἰνόφυτα.*] In ancient geography, a place in Bœotia, Greece, about 23 miles north of Athens. Here, in 456 B. C., the Athenians under Myronides defeated the Bœotians.

Œnotria (ē-nō′tri-ạ̈). [Gr. *Οἰνοτρία.*] In ancient geography, a name given by the Greeks to the southern part of Italy.

Œnus (ē′nus). The ancient name of the Inn.

Œnussæ (ē-nö′sē). [Gr. *Οἰνοῦσσαι.*] A group of five islands in the Ægean Sea, situated between Chios and the mainland of Asia Minor: the modern Spalmadori.

Oersted. See *Örsted.*

Oertel. See *Örtel.*

Oesel. See *Ösel.*

Oesterley. See *Österley.*

Œta (ē′tạ̈). [Gr. *Οἴτη.*] In ancient geography, a mountain in southern Thessaly: the modern Katavothra. It forms the northern barrier of central Greece, and was flanked by the pass of Thermopylæ. Height, about 7,060 feet.

Oetinger. See *Ötinger.*

Oettingen. See *Öttingen.*

Oeynhausen (ė′in-hou-zen), **Bad.** A watering-place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Werre near Minden. Population (1890), 2,482.

Ofanto (ō-fän′tō). A river in southeastern Italy, which falls into the Adriatic 39 miles northwest of Bari: the ancient Aufidus. Length, about 75 miles.

Ofen (ō′fen). The German name of Buda.

Offa (of′ạ̈). King of Mercia from about 757 to 796. He conquered Oxfordshire from Wessex, and subjugated the Welsh kingdom of Powys, west of the Severn. He drew up a code of laws which have perished.

Offa's Dyke. An intrenchment which extends from near the mouth of the Wye northward near the border of England and Wales to the mouth of the Dee. It was built for defense against the Welsh by Offa, king of Mercia, in the 8th century.

Offenbach (of′fen-bäċh). A city in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated on the Main 4 miles east of Frankfort. It is the first manufacturing city of Hesse, and has various manufactures, the most important being portfolios and fancy leather goods, engines, etc. It was founded by French refugees. Population (1890), 35,085.

Offenbach (of-en-bäk′), **Jacques.** Born at Cologne, June 21, 1819: died at Paris, Oct. 5, 1880. A French composer of opera bouffe. He was conductor of the orchestra of the Théâtre Français in 1848, and began to attract attention by the production of operettas at small theaters. In 1855 he took the Théâtre Comte, changed its name to Les Bouffes Parisiens, and became at once popular. Among his opera bouffes are "Orphée aux enfers" (1858), "La grande-duchesse de Gerolstein" (1867), "La belle Hélène" (1864), "Barbe-bleue" (1866), "Madame Favart" (1878), "Le Papillon" (1860: a ballet pantomime), "La Périchole" (1868), "Vert-Vert" (1869), and "Les contes d'Hoffmann" (opéra comique, produced after his death, in 1881).

Offenburg (of′fen-börG). A town in Baden, situated on the Kinzig 12 miles southeast of Strasburg. It was formerly an imperial town. Here, Sept. 24, 1707, the Imperialists under Mercy defeated the French. Population (1890), 8,481.

Ofotenfjord (ō-fō′ten-fyôrd). A long fiord on the northwestern coast of Norway, near the Lofoten Islands.

Ofterdingen (of′ter-ding-en), **Heinrich von.** A semi-mythical German minstrel of the 13th century.

Og (og). An Amorite king of Bashan, defeated by the Hebrews at the epoch of their entrance into Canaan. He was a giant (Deut. iii. 11).

Ogalala, Ogallalla. See *Oglala.*

Ogam. See *Ogham.*

Ogden (og′den). A city, capital of Weber County, Utah, situated on the Weber River 32 miles north of Salt Lake City. It is an important junction of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Utah Central, and Utah and Northern railroads. Population (1890), 14,889.

Ogden, Aaron. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 3, 1756: died at Jersey City, N. J., April 19, 1839. An American soldier in the Revolutionary War, and governor of New Jersey 1812–1813.

Ogden, William Butler. Born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805: died at New York, Aug. 3, 1877. An American merchant and railroad president, prominent in developing the Northwest. He became first mayor of Chicago in 1837.

Ogdensburg (og′denz-berg). A city in St. Lawrence County, New York, situated at the entrance of the Oswegatchie into the St. Lawrence, in lat. 44° 41′ N., long. 75° 30′ W. It has important foreign and domestic commerce in grain and manufactures. It became a city in 1868, and is sometimes called "the Maple City." Population (1890), 11,662.

Ogé, or **Ojé** (o-zhā′), **Jacques Vincent.** Born in Dondon about 1755: died at Port-au-Prince, Feb. 26, 1791. A Haitian insurgent. He was a light mulatto. He was educated in Paris and represented the colony in the French Constituent Assembly. In 1790 he organized in the United States a secret expedition for the emancipation of the colored race in Haiti. He landed at Cape François Oct. 23, but after some slight successes was defeated, captured, and broken on the wheel. He was regarded as a martyr by the colored population, and his cruel death led to the practical extermination of the whites soon after.

Ogeechee (o-gē′chē). A river in southeastern Georgia which flows into the Atlantic 17 miles south of Savannah. Length, over 200 miles.

Ogéron de la Bouère (ō-zhā-rôṅ′ dė lä bö-ãr′), **Bertrand Denis d′.** Born near Angers, 1615: died at Paris, Dec., 1675. A French adventurer, founder of the colony of Haiti. After an unsuccessful attempt to colonize Guiana (1656), he joined the buccaneers, and in 1665 was appointed governor of Tortuga by the French West India Company. The buccaneers probably had transient establishments on the western end of Española as early as 1632, but they first obtained an official standing and were greatly extended under Ogéron, who even attempted to conquer the whole island in 1674.

Oggersheim (og′gers-hīm). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 5 miles west of Mannheim. Population (1890), 4,537.

Oggione (od-jō′ne), or **Uggione** (öd-jō′ne), **Marco da.** Born at Oggione about 1460: died 1530. An Italian painter, chiefly known from his copies of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" (in London and Milan).

Ogham. In Celtic mythology. See the extracts.

The word "ogham," in modern Irish, stands for the occult sciences; and, according to Lucian, Oghma was painted in the second century as a Herculean Mercury, old, in a lion's skin, with a club in his right hand and a bent bow in his left, the ears of his worshippers bound by a chain of gold and amber to his tongue.

Morley, English Writers, I. 168.

He is signalized in Irish mythology as the inventor of writing, that is to say of the Ogam alphabet; for Ogma being much skilled in dialects and in poetry, it was he, we are told, who invented the Ogam to provide signs for secret speech only known to the learned, and designed to be kept from the vulgar and poor of the nation. The motive attributed to Ogma is an invention of a comparatively late age, for there was nothing cryptic about the Ogam alphabet; but the allusion to Ogma's skill in poetry and dialects is important, especially as there was not only a mode of writing called Ogam, but also a kind of pedantic jargon which bore that name. Now Irish legend will have it that the Ogam was so called from the name of Ogma, which is etymologically impossible.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 18.

Ogier (ō-zhyā′), **Le Prieur.** The name under which Jean Louis Guez, Seigneur de Balzac, published his "Apology."

Ogier, the Dane, F. **Ogier le Danois** or **Ogier de Danemarcke,** Dan. **Holger Danske** or **Olger Dansk.** In medieval legend, one of the paladins of Charlemagne: the subject of French chansons de geste of the 12th and 13th centuries. These are based on older forms. His name is also given as Oger, Ager, and Autcair. M. Barrois, who has edited the 12th-century chanson, which is written in the Walloon dialect by Raimbert, a trouvère, thinks he should be called Ogier l'Ardennois or d'Ardennarche. The trouvère Adenes also wrote a chanson de geste of the same cycle. Ogier, the son of Geoffrey the king of Denmark, is brought up at the court of Charlemagne, and at one period of the romance assumes the crown of Denmark, but he tires of it and returns to Charlemagne, becoming one of his chief paladins. After a successful and warlike career, at the age of 100 years he is carried away to the Isle of Avalon by Morgan le Fay, who restores him to youth with entire forgetfulness of the world, but sends him back, after 200 years have passed, to defend France. After repelling its invaders and restoring the old spirit of knighthood, he returns to Avalon, where he sleeps, and whence he may again awake and return to defend the right. As Holger Danske, he has been raised to the position of Danish national hero.

Ogilby (ō′gl-bi), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, 1600: died at London, Sept. 4, 1676. A Scottish poet, translator, and compiler of atlases. He published "America, being the most accurate Description of the New World" (London, 1671).

Ogilvie (ō′gl-vi), **John.** Born in Marnoch, Banffshire, April 17, 1797: died at Aberdeen, Nov. 21, 1867. A Scottish lexicographer. He was appointed teacher of mathematics at Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, in 1831 [illegible]. He prepared the Imperial Dictionary (1847–50), [illegible] English Dictionary (1863), [illegible] Dictionary (1865), "An [illegible] Dictionary [illegible] Schools" (1865).

Oglala (ō-glä′lạ̈). ['She scattered her own.'] The people of Red Cloud, part of the Titonwan (which see). Corrupted into *Ogalala* and *Ogallalla.*

Ogle (ō′gl). A character, in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Beau's Duel," who fancies everybody is in love with him.

Ogleby (ō′gl-bi), **Lord.** In Garrick and Colman's "Clandestine Marriage," a faded [illegible] but witty and brave. [illegible] in 1766 Garrick refused to [illegible] a coldness arose between him and [illegible] for years.

Oglesby (ō′glz-bi), **Richard James.** Born in Oldham County, Ky., [illegible]. An American politician and soldier. He was a general in the Civil War, governor of [illegible], and United States senator [illegible].

Oglethorpe (ō′gl-[illegible]), **James Edward.** Born at London, Dec. 21, [illegible]: died at [illegible] Hall, Essex, England, 1785. An English general and philanthropist. He [illegible] for insolvent debtors and persecuted Protestants, conducted the expedition for its settlement 1733, and returned to England 1743.

Oglio (ol'yo). A river in northern Italy, joining the Po 10 miles southwest of Mantua: the ancient Ollius. It traverses the Lake of Iseo. Length, about 135 miles.

Ogma. See *Ogham*.

Ogoway, or **Ogowé** (ō-gō-wā'). A river in western Africa which flows by a delta into the Atlantic about lat. 1° S. Its basin is under French protection. Length, about 500 (?) miles; navigable to the Ngunie Falls.

Ogulnian (ō-gul'ni-an) **Law.** In Roman history, a law carried by two tribunes named Ogulnius, in 300 B. C., by which the offices of pontiff and augur were thrown open to the plebeians.

Ogyges (oj'i-jēz). [Gr. Ὠγύγης.] In Attic and Bœotian legend, a king whose reign was associated with a destructive deluge.

Ogygia (ō-jij'i-ä). [Gr. Ὠγυγία.] The island of Calypso, referred to in the Odyssey. Plutarch says it lies due west, beneath the setting sun.

When we are told that in the remote Ogygia sleeps Kronos gently, watched by Briareus till the time comes for his awaking, we have a Græcized form of the myth of Arthur in Avalon being cured of his grievous wound.
S. Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, [2d ser., p. 270.

O'Higgins (ō-hig'inz; Sp. pron. ō-ē'gēns), **Ambrosio.** Born in County Meath, Ireland, about 1730: died at Lima, Peru, March 18, 1801. A Spanish administrator, marquis of Osorno from 1796. His real name was Ambrose Higgins. He was educated in Spain, and when a young man went to Chile as a trader. Obtaining a commission in the army, he rose rapidly; was captain-general of Chile 1788-96; and was viceroy of Peru from June 6, 1796, until his death. He was an excellent ruler.

O'Higgins, Bernardo. Born at Chillan, Aug. 20, 1778: died at Lima, Peru, Oct. 24, 1842. A Chilean general and statesman, natural son of Ambrosio O'Higgins. He was educated in England, where he derived republican ideas from Miranda; was a prominent military leader of the Chilean patriots from 1810; and on the deposition of Carrera, 1813, was made commander of the army. Carrera opposed him, and a civil war was prevented only by the common danger from the Spaniards. The combined forces of Carrera and O'Higgins were defeated at Rancagua Oct. 1 and 2, 1814, and they fled across the Andes. O'Higgins joined San Martin in the invasion of Chile, and his charge decided the victory of Chacabuco (Feb. 12, 1817): three days after (San Martin having refused the office) O'Higgins was named supreme director of Chile with dictatorial powers. The independence of the country was formally proclaimed Feb. 12, 1818, and was [illegible] by the victory of Maipo, April 5, 1818. O'Higgins's rule was very progressive. He was forced to resign by a revolution Jan. 28, 1823, and retired to Peru.

Ohio (ō-hī'ō). The principal left-hand tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela at Pittsburg; flows through western Pennsylvania; forms the boundary between Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the north and northwest and West Virginia and Kentucky on the south and southeast; and joins the Mississippi at Cairo. Its chief tributaries are the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash on the north, and the Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee on the south. The chief places on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, and Evansville. Its rapids at Louisville are avoided [illegible]. Length, about [illegible] miles; all navigable. Total length, with the Allegheny, about 1,[illegible] miles.

Ohio. [illegible] Central States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 38° 24' to 41° 57' N., and from long. 80° 34' to 84° 49' W. Capital, Columbus; chief cities, Cincinnati and Cleveland. It is bounded by Michigan and Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania and West Virginia (separated by the Ohio) on the east, Kentucky (separated by the Ohio) on the south, and Indiana on the west. The surface is undulating. It is the fourth State in population; the first in value of farms, production of wool [illegible] one of the chief manufacturing States. Among the chief [illegible] corn, wool, live stock, dairy products, [illegible] and petroleum. It has [illegible]

Ohio, Army of the. [illegible]

Ohio Company, The. A company of Virginia and Maryland [illegible] British, [illegible], in 1749, [illegible] in the Ohio [illegible] for the purposes of settlement.

Ohio Idea. In American politics, the advocacy of greenbacks in payment for United States bonds, and of greenbacks in place of national-bank notes. This project was pushed especially in Ohio by the Democratic leaders Allen, Pendleton, and Ewing about 1868-76.

Ohio Wesleyan University. A coeducational institution of learning at Delaware, Ohio, founded in 1843. It is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has (1893) 41 instructors and 1,271 students.

Ohlau (ō'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Ohlau and Oder 17 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 8,632.

Öhlenschläger (ė'len-shlā-ger), **Adam Gottlob.** Born at Vesterbro, near Copenhagen, Nov. 14, 1779: died there, Jan. 20, 1850. A Danish poet and dramatist. His first important production was the poem "Guldhornene" ("The Golden Horns," 1803), the work from which it is customary to date the beginning of recent Danish poetry. In this year also he wrote and published a volume of poems ("Digte") which contains the lyrical drama "Sanct-Hansaften-Spil" ("The Play of St. John's Eve"). In 1805 appeared two new volumes of "Poetiske Skrifter" ("Poetical Writings"), which include, among other poems, "Thors Reise til Jotunheim" ("Thor's Journey to Jotunheim") and "Alladin eller den forunderlige Lampe" ("Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp"), considered one of the masterpieces of Danish literature. With public assistance he was now enabled to undertake a journey abroad, and left Denmark this same year. In Halle he wrote his first tragedy, "Hakon Jarl" ("Earl Hakon"). He remained the winter in Berlin. In the spring of 1806 he went to Weimar, and lived there two or three months in intimate association with Goethe. He was subsequently in Dresden, and that winter went on to Paris, where during the next eighteen months he wrote the tragedies "Palnatoke" and "Axel og Valborg," and the poem "Baldur hin Gode" ("Baldur the Good"). In 1809, in Rome, he wrote the tragedy "Correggio" in the German language. He returned to Denmark that same autumn, and in 1810 was made professor of esthetics at the Copenhagen University. After this period he wrote numerous works, epic, lyric, dramatic, and prose, among them the dramatic idyl "Den lille Hyrdedreng" ("The Little Shepherd Boy," 1818); the epic cycle (parts of which had already been published) "Nordens Guder" ("The Gods of the North"), which appeared complete in 1819; the tragedy "Erik og Abel" (1820); the epic "Hrolf Krake" (1828); and his last great work, the epic "Regnar Lodbrok" (1848). His poetical works ("Poetiske Skrifter") were published at Copenhagen, 1857-62, in 32 vols. His autobiography, "Erindringer" ("Recollections"), was published at Copenhagen, 1850-51, in 4 vols.

Öhler (ė'ler), **Gustav Friedrich von.** Born at Ebingen, Würtemberg, June 10, 1812: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 19, 1872. A German Protestant theologian. He published "Theology of the Old Testament" (1873), etc.

Ohm (ōm), **Georg Simon.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 16, 1787: died at Munich, July 7, 1854. A German physicist, especially noted for his investigations in galvanism. He propounded an important law known as "Ohm's law," which may be expressed as follows: the strength of an electric current or the quantity of electricity passing a section of the conductor in a unit of time, is directly proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of all the resistances in the circuit. He published "Die galvanische Kette mathematisch bearbeitet" (1827), etc.

Ohm, Martin. Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, May 6, 1792: died at Berlin, April 1, 1872. A German mathematician, brother of G. S. Ohm: professor at Berlin from 1824. His chief work is "Versuch eines vollkommen konsequenten Systems der Mathematik" (1822-[illegible]).

Ohnet (ō-nā'), **Georges.** Born at Paris, April 3, 1848. A French novelist and dramatist. After the Franco-German war he gave up the study of law for journalism. At first he was on the staff of the "Pays," and thereafter on that of the "Constitutionnel." His fondness for dramatic composition led him to write "Regina Sarpi" [illegible] and "Marthe" (1877). Some of his novels have also been adapted to the stage, among others "Le maître de forges" and "La grande marnière" (1888). Ohnet's novels appeared as serials in the "Figaro," the "Illustration," and the "Revue des Deux Mondes" before being published in book form. The series, known collectively as "[illegible] de la vie," includes "Serge Panine" [illegible], "Le maître de forges" [illegible], "La comtesse Sarah" [illegible], "Lise Fleuron" [illegible], "La grande marnière" [illegible], "Les dames de Croix-Mort" (1886), "Noir et rose" [illegible], "Volonté" [illegible], "Le docteur Rameau" (1888), "Le dernier amour" [illegible], "L'Âme de Pierre" (1890), "Dette de haine" [illegible], "Nemrod et Cie" (1892), and [illegible] (1893). Georges Ohnet is an [illegible] writer.

Ohod (ō-hod'), or **Ohud** (ō-höd'), **Battle of.** A victory gained at Ohod, near Medina, probably in [illegible], by the Koreish over Mohammed and his followers.

Ohrdruf (ōr'dröf). A manufacturing town in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, situated on the Ohra [illegible] miles south of Gotha. Population (1890), 5,919.

Öhringen (ė'ring-en). A town in Würtemberg, on the Ohrn 33 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,194.

Oignon [illegible]. A river in eastern France, chiefly in the department of Haute-Saône, which joins the Saône 21 miles east of Dijon. Various engagements were fought near its banks in Oct., 1870, and Jan., 1871. Length, 120 miles.

Oil City (oil sit'i). A city in Venango County, northwestern Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Allegheny River, 70 miles north by east of Pittsburg. It is noted as a center for the production and distribution of oil. Population (1890), 10,932.

Oil Islands. A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean. They are a dependency of Mauritius.

Oil Rivers Protectorate. A British protectorate in western Africa, on the coast between Lagos and Kamerun. It was organized in 1892, having been secured to Great Britain in 1884.

Oiron (wä-roṅ'). A small town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, 22 miles south of Saumur. It has a remarkable old castle.

Oisans (wä-zoṅ'), **Alps of.** A division of the Cottian Alps, known also as the Pelvoux group. The Pointe des Écrins rises to 13,460 feet.

Oise (wäz). A river in northern France which joins the Seine 15 miles northwest of Paris. Length, 187 miles; navigable from Chauny.

Oise. A department of France, formed from parts of the ancient Île-de-France and Picardy. Capital, Beauvais. It is bounded by Somme on the north, Aisne on the east, Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise on the south, and Eure and Seine-Inférieure on the west. It is traversed by the Oise, and has flourishing agriculture and manufactures. Area, 2,261 square miles. Population (1891), 401,835.

Oisin. See *Ossian*.

Ojaná (Sp. pron. ō-Hä-nä'). [Tehua of New Mexico.] A ruin south of Santa Fé. The village was inhabited by the Tanos (a branch of the Tehuas) after 1598, but was abandoned previous to the insurrection of 1680. It lies near a place called Chimal.

Ojé. See *Ogé*.

Ojeda (ō-Hā'ᴛʜä), **Alonso de.** Born in Cuenca about 1468: died at Santo Domingo, 1514 or 1515. A Spanish cavalier, prominent in early American history. He went to Española with Columbus, 1493, and was engaged in many audacious enterprises there. Returning to Spain, he was associated with Cosa and Vespucci in the first exploration of the coasts of Guiana and Venezuela (May, 1499.-June, 1500). In 1502 and 1505 he made other voyages to the northern coast of South America. Being empowered (1508) to settle and govern Nueva Andalucia (now northwestern Colombia), he fitted out an expedition at Santo Domingo, sailing Nov. 10, 1509. After various adventures and escapes he settled on the Gulf of Uraba or Darien. The colony was soon reduced to great misery, and Ojeda sailed away to seek aid. He was shipwrecked on Cuba, and finally reached Santo Domingo penniless and bankrupt. He died in complete poverty; but the Darien colony was eventually successful, and led to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean and Peru.

Ojibwa (ọ-jib'wā), or **Chippewa** (chip'e-wä). [Pl., also *Ojibways*.] A large tribe of North American Indians. Their former range was along the north and south shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and extended west across northern Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. The Ojibwa, Ottawa, and Pottawottomi were connected in a loose confederacy designated as the Three Fires. When supplied with firearms in the early part of the 18th century, they greatly extended their territory by occupying that of the Fox, Sioux, and Iroquois. They number now above 30 000, about equally divided between the United States and Canada. Their name seems to refer to "puckering" or "drawing up," whether, as variously contended, of the lips in speaking or drinking, of a peculiar seam in the moccasin, or of the skin of a roasted prisoner is uncertain. The French called them Saulteurs ('people of the falls'), from the band first met at Sault Ste. Marie. See *Algonquian*.

O. K. Nom de plume of Olga Kiréeff, now Madame de Novikoff.

Oka (ō-kä'). A river in central Russia which joins the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod. The Moskva is a tributary. Length, about 900 miles; navigable from Orel.

Okanda (ō-kän'dä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, dwelling on the middle Ogowe River. They are well built, and sharpen their incisors. The women have already substituted the European for the native cloth. Their dead are sunk in the deepest parts of the river, lest their enemies should use the skulls for witchcraft.

Okanogan. See *Okinagan*.

Okavango (o-kä-väng'go). A river in southern Africa, tributary to Lake Ngami: called Cubango, or Kubango, in its upper course through Portuguese territory.

Okdah (ok'dä). [Ar. *'oqad-al-haitain*, the knot of the two threads (an Arabic translation of the Greek σύνδεσμος, which was Ptolemy's designation for the star).] The 4½-magnitude double star α Piscium, situated at the knot in the ribbon by which the two fishes are tied together.

Okeechobee (ō-kẹ-chō'bẹ), **Lake.** A lake in southern Florida, intersected by lat. 27° N. Length, about 40 miles.

O'Keefe (ō-kēf'), **John.** Born at Dublin, June 24, 1747: died at Southampton, England, Feb.

4, 1833. An Irish dramatist. Hazlitt says he may be called "the English Molière." He wrote comedies and farces, including "Wild Oats," "The Poor Soldier," etc.

Okefinokee (ō-ke-fi-nō'kē) **Swamp.** An extensive swamp in southeastern Georgia and the adjoining part of northern Florida.

Okehampton (ōk'hamp-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Okement 21 miles west of Exeter. Population (1891), 1,879.

Oken (ō'ken) (originally **Ockenfuss** (ok'en-fös)), **Lorenz.** Born at Bohlsbach, Swabia, Aug. 1, 1779: died at Zurich, Aug. 11, 1851. A German naturalist and transcendentalist natural philosopher. He became professor at Jena in 1807 (but later surrendered his professorship rather than abandon the editorship of the "Isis," which was objectionable to the authorities), at Munich in 1828, and at Zurich in 1851. He developed a system of nature in his "Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie" ("Manual of Natural Philosophy," 1808–11) and "Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte" (1813–27), and also published "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte für alle Stände" (1833–41), etc.

Okfaski. See *Creek.*

Okhotsk (ō-chotsk'). A small seaport in the Maritime Province, East Siberia, situated on the Sea of Okhotsk, at the mouth of the Okhota, in lat. 59° 20′ N., long. 143° 7′ E.

Okhotsk, Sea of. An arm of the Pacific, nearly inclosed by the peninsula of Kamchatka and other parts of Siberia, Saghalin, Yezo (in Japan), and the Kurile Islands. It is connected with the Sea of Japan by the Gulf of Tatary and La Pérouse Strait.

Okinagan (ō-kin-ä'gan), or **Okanogan** (ō-kan'-ō-gan). The name originally given to a single "band" of the Salishan stock of North American Indians. It now includes a division of that stock on the Okinagan or Okinakane River, a northern branch on Columbia River, Washington, and a much larger number at Okinagan agency, British Columbia. Those in Washington number 374. See *Salishan.*

Okinawa (ō-kē-nä'wä). The largest and most important of the Loochoo Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Oklahoma (ok-la-hō'mä). A Territory of the United States. Capital, Guthrie. It is bounded by Kansas and Colorado on the north, Indian Territory on the east, Texas on the south, and Texas and New Mexico on the west. The surface is rolling and hilly. Oklahoma was mainly comprised in the Indian Territory (which see). After the acquisition by the national government of the Indian claims, the Territory was thrown open to white settlers, the central portion by proclamation of President Harrison on April 22, 1889, a large tract in 1891, and the Cherokee Strip or Outlet in the north in 1893. The Territory was settled with extraordinary rapidity. Area, 39,030 square miles. Population (1890), 61,834; (1895), probably about 200,000.

Oklahoma City. A town in the eastern part of Oklahoma, on the North Fork of the Canadian River.

Okuma (ok'ö-mä), Count **Shigenobu.** Born in Hizen, Japan, in 1837. A Japanese statesman. He was minister of finance 1873–82. In 1882 he organized the Kaishinto, or Liberal party, of which he has since been the leader. He was minister of foreign affairs 1889–91, when the political situation forced him to resign. He founded a college at Tokio, principally for the study of political economy.

Olaf (ō'läf), called the Lap-King. Reigned 993–1024. The first Christian king of Sweden.

Olaf (ō'läf), Saint. Killed 1030. King of Norway 1015–28. He consolidated the kingdom and introduced Christianity.

Olaf Trygvesson or **Trygvasson.** Born 956: died 1000. King of Norway about 996–1000. He was the son of the petty king Trygve and his wife Astrid, and was born in exile in 956, his father having shortly before been murdered and his mother expelled from Norway. He was educated at the court of Vladimir, grand prince of Russia, and became a viking, ravaging the coasts of France, Britain, and Ireland. He deposed Hakon the Bad and made himself king of Norway about 996. He was defeated and killed in a naval battle by the kings of Sweden and Denmark in league with disaffected Norwegian jarls.

Olaguer y Feliú (ō-lä-gär' ē fā-lē-ö'), **Antonio.** Born about 1740. A Spanish general, governor of Montevideo 1795, and viceroy of La Plata 1797–99.

Olamentke (ō-lä-ment'ke). The northern division of the Moquelumnan stock of North American Indians, comprising a dozen small tribes which formerly lived north of San Francisco and San Pablo bays, California. See *Moquelumnan.*

Öland, or **Oeland** (ė'länd). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the laen of Kalmar, Sweden. It lies east of the southern part of Sweden, from which it is separated by Kalmar Sound. The chief place is Borgholm. Length, 90 miles. Area, 533 square miles. Population (1890), 37,519.

Olañeta (ōl-än-yā'tä), **Pedro Antonio.** Born in Biscay about 1770: died at Tumusla, Upper Peru (Bolivia), April 2, 1825. A Spanish general. He was a poor laborer; emigrated to Upper Peru and was a trader there until 1811, when he joined the royalist army; was rapidly promoted; and became governor of Potosí and major-general. In 1823 he defeated Santa Cruz. In Jan., 1824, he proclaimed the absolute authority of Ferdinand VII., and threw off allegiance to the viceroy La Serna. After his defeat by the latter he tried to retire into Chile, but some of his troops rebelled and killed him.

Ölberg (él'berG). A basaltic mountain, one of the chief summits of the Siebengebirge, Rhineland: noted for its view. Height, 1,520 feet.

Olbers (ol'bers), **Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias.** Born at Arbergen, near Bremen, Oct. 11, 1758: died at Bremen, March 2, 1840. A German astronomer. By profession he was a physician. He discovered a method for calculating cometary orbits, and also discovered various comets (including that of 1815) and the planetoids Pallas (1802) and Vesta (1807).

Olbia (ol'bi-ä). [Gr. Ὀλβία.] In ancient geography, a city in Scythia, a Greek colony from Miletus, situated near the mouth of the Borysthenes: the modern Dnieper.

Olchone. See *Olhone.*

Old Abe. A nickname of Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bachelor, The. A comedy by William Congreve, produced in 1693, and acted as late as 1789. It was his first play. Dryden considered it the best he had ever seen.

Old Bailey, The. The principal criminal court of England, situated on the street named Old Bailey, which runs from Newgate street to Ludgate Hill, not far from St. Paul's, London.

Oldboy (ōld'boi), **Felix.** The pseudonym of John Flavel Mines.

Oldbuck (ōld'buk), **Jonathan,** Laird of Monkbarns. A Scottish antiquary, the leading character in Scott's novel "The Antiquary."

> Besides this veteran, I found another ally at Prestonpans in the person of George Constable, an old friend of my father's, educated to the law, but retired upon his independent property, and generally residing near Dundee. He had many of those peculiarities of temper which long afterwards I tried to develope in the character of Jonathan Oldbuck. . . . But my friend George was not so decided an enemy to womankind as his representative Monkbarns.
>
> *Scott*, quoted in Lockhart's Scott, I. 28, note.

Old Bullion. A nickname of T. H. Benton, given to him on account of his arguments in favor of a gold and silver currency.

Oldbury (ōld'ber-i). A manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England, 5 miles west of Birmingham. Population (1891), 20,348.

Oldcastle (ōld'kās-l), Sir **John.** Born in Herefordshire, England: burned at London, Dec. 25, 1417. An English nobleman, leader of the Lollards, known as "the good Lord Cobham," having married the heiress of Lord Cobham. He was a successful general in the French wars. About 1413 he was called upon to abjure the tenets of Wyclif; he refused, was imprisoned in the Tower, but escaped and remained in Wales until 1417, when he was captured by Lord Powis. He was hung in chains upon a gallows in St. Giles's Fields, and burned alive. See *Sir John Oldcastle.*

Old Colony (kol'ǫ-ni), **The.** The territory in eastern Massachusetts occupied by the Plymouth Colony.

Oldcraft (ōld'krȧft), **Sir Perfidious.** One of the principal characters in "Wit at Several Weapons," by Fletcher and others: a weak Sir Giles Overreach.

Old Curiosity Shop, The. A novel by Dickens, published in 1840–41.

Old Dessauer (des'sou-er), **The.** A name popularly given to Leopold, prince of Anhalt-Dessau, a Prussian general.

Old Dominion (dǫ-min'yǫn), **The.** A name popularly given to the State of Virginia. Its origin is variously explained. Perhaps the best account is that Captain John Smith called Virginia "Old Virginia" to distinguish it from "New Virginia," as the New England colony was called. The colony of Virginia was alluded to in documents as "the colony and dominion of Virginia": hence the phrase "the Old Dominion."

Oldenbarneveldt. See *Barneveld.*

Oldenburg (ol'den-bėrg; G. pron. ōl'den-börG). 1. A grand duchy of northern Germany, and state of the German Empire. Capital, Oldenburg. It comprises the duchy proper of Oldenburg and the principalities of Birkenfeld and Lübeck. The duchy of Oldenburg is bounded by the North Sea on the north, Hanover and Bremen on the east, and Hanover on the south and west. The surface is generally flat. The chief occupation is agriculture. It is noted for its live stock. The government of Oldenburg is a hereditary constitutional monarchy under a grand duke and a Landtag of one chamber. It sends 1 member to the Bundesrat, and 3 members to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Oldenburg was ruled by counts as early as the 11th century; passed under the rule of Denmark in 1667; was ceded to the Holstein-Gottorp line in 1773; was raised to a duchy in 1777; gained and lost territory by the changes of 1803; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808; was annexed to France in 1810; was restored to self-government in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815; gained additions of territory in 1815 and 1818; assumed the rank of a grand duchy in 1829; sided with Prussia in 1866; and joined the North German Confederation in 1866. Area, 2,479 square miles. Population (1890), 354,968. 2. The capital of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, situated on the Hunte in lat. 53° 8′ N., long. 8° 12′ E. It has a trade in horses. Its Residenz-Schloss, palace, library, and Augusteum museum are notable. It was the birthplace of Herbart. Population (1890), 23,118.

Oldenburg, House of. A noble German family which rose to prominence in the 15th century. The principal lines are (*a*) the line of counts in Oldenburg extinguished in 1667; (*b*) the royal Danish line, extinguished in 1863; (*c*) the Gottorp or Holstein-Gottorp line, which had branches in Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg; (*d*) the Sonderburg or Holstein-Sonderburg line, with its branch the Augustenburg line; and (*e*) the Beck or Glücksburg line, now in possession of the Danish throne.

Oldenburg Proper. The main portion of the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Old English Baron, The. A story by Clara Reeve, published in 1777: intended to combine the romance and the novel by making the former more probable. It had great popularity.

Oldfield (ōld'fēld), **Anne.** Born at London, 1683: died there, Oct. 23, 1730. A noted English actress. Rich took her into his company at fifteen shillings a week in 1700. In 1704 Cibber assigned to her the part of Lady Betty Modish in his "Careless Husband," and she won immediate success. By 1706 she was held to be the rival of Mrs. Bracegirdle. She was the original representative of 65 characters, the greater part of which belong to genteel comedy. She played tragic parts with great dignity and feeling, but in Lady Betty Modish, Lady Townley, Sylvia, and Mrs. Sullen she was probably never equaled. Mrs. Oldfield in private life was not without reproach. She lived for some years with Arthur Maynwaring, a wealthy bachelor, handsome and accomplished, by whom she had a son who bore his father's name and surname. Later, and after the death of Mr. Maynwaring, she was "under the protection" of General Churchill, the son of an elder brother of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom she had also one son, who married Lady Mary Walpole, a natural daughter of Sir Robert, for whom he obtained the rank of an earl's daughter. When Mrs. Oldfield died her remains lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, and there she was buried at the west end of the south aisle.

Old Fortunatus. A play by Dekker, printed in 1600 with the title "The Pleasant History of Old Fortunatus." It was acted in 1595–96, and part of it was written as early as 1590. See *Fortunatus.*

Old Fox, The. A nickname of Marshal Soult.

Old French War, The, or **The Old French and Indian War.** See *French and Indian War.*

Old Glory. A popular name for the United States flag.

Old Grimes. The title of one of Crabbe's tales in verse; also, a ballad by Albert G. Greene.

Old Grog. A nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage grog (about 1745). The name is said to be due to his grogram breeches (or, according to another account, the grogram cloak he wore in foul weather).

Old Guard, The. A noted body of troops in the army of Napoleon I. It made the last French charge at the battle of Waterloo.

Oldham (ōld'am). A town in Lancashire, England, 6 miles northeast of Manchester. It is one of the principal seats of cotton manufacture in the world, and has other extensive manufactures. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 131,463.

Oldham, John. Born in England: killed 1635. An English settler in New England. His murder by Indians brought on the Pequot war.

Oldham, John. Born at Shipton, Gloucestershire, England, 1653: died at Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, 1683. An English satirical poet. His "Four Satires upon the Jesuits" (1679) attracted much attention. He also wrote "Some New Pieces" (1681). His works were collected and published in 1703, 1770, and 1854, the last edition with a memoir.

Old Harry. The devil.

Old Heads and Young Hearts. A play by Boucicault, produced in 1844.

Old Hickory. A nickname of Andrew Jackson. It was given to him for the toughness and sturdiness of his character.

Old Hundredth, or **Old Hundred.** A popular psalm-tune, first published in the "Genevan Psalter" about 1551–52, credited to Louis Bourgeois. It was [illegible] in the previous Psalter (Sternhold and Hopkins's). It is now generally sung to the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Old Ironsides. The popular name of the United States frigate Constitution.

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. A name given to the Bank of England, from its location in Threadneedle street, London.

Old Law, The, or a New Way to Please You. A play published in 1656 as by Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley. [illegible] tainly written by Middleton [illegible] in 1600. Massinger possibly revised it much later.

Old Maids. A comedy by Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1841.

Old Man Eloquent, The. A name originally applied by Milton to Isocrates. It has also been given to S. T. Coleridge, John Quincy Adams, and others.

Old Man of the Mountain, The. The chief of the order of the Assassins (which see).

Old Man of the Sea, The. In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a monster who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount. Hence the name is applied to any person of whom one cannot get rid.

Oldmixon (ōld′mik-son), **John.** Born in Somerset, 1673: died at London, 1742. An English historical writer. He was dull and insipid. He abused Pope in his "Essay on Criticism in Prose" (1728), and was promptly scarified in the "Dunciad" (ii. 283). Among his other works are "The British Empire in America" (1708), "Critical History of England, etc." (1726), "History of England" (1730–39), "Memoirs of the Press, etc." (1742), etc.

Old Morality. A nickname of William Henry Smith (1825–91), a prominent English Conservative politician: given apparently with a punning allusion to Scott's "Old Mortality."

Old Mortality. A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816. The scene is laid in Scotland during the rising of the Covenanters in 1679. It is so called from the epithet given to Robert Paterson, who passed his life in restoring the gravestones of the Covenanters.

Old Nick. A name of the devil.

> Our popular name for the evil one, Old Nick, is a word of this class. The nickers held a conspicuous place in German romance and story—they are frequently spoken of in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf. They were water-fairies, and dwelt in the lakes and rivers as well as in the sea. So late as the fifteenth century, a MS. dictionary in English and Latin explains nicker by "sirena." At present, in our island, the word is only preserved in the name of the devil, Old Nick. *T. Wright*, Essays, I. 255.

Old North State, The. A name sometimes given to North Carolina.

Old Orchard Beach. A seaside resort in York County, Maine, situated on Saco Bay 11 miles south-southwest of Portland.

Old Point Comfort. A watering-place in Virginia, situated at the mouth of the James River, 13 miles north of Norfolk. It contains the Hygeia Hotel.

Old Princely Houses. In the Old German Empire, those houses which had been represented among the princes as early as the Reichstag of Augsburg in 1582.

Old Probabilities. A nickname for the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau: sometimes abbreviated to *Old Probs.*

Old Prussia (prush′ä). **1.** That part of Prussia which belonged to the kingdom previous to the beginning of the 19th century: often applied to East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, and Brandenburg (including sometimes Silesia).—**2.** East and West Prussia.

Old Public Functionary, The. A nickname given to James Buchanan.

Old Put (put). A nickname of General Israel Putnam.

Old Reliable. A nickname of General George H. [illegible]

Old Sarum (sā′rum). A place two miles from S[illegible], England: an ancient Celtic and later a Roman fortress. [illegible] the Britons here in [illegible]. It was [illegible] by the Danes in [illegible]. The cathedral was removed to New Sarum in 12[illegible]. It was long noted [illegible] there being [illegible] within it [illegible] when it was [illegible]

Oldstyle, Jonathan. See *Irving, Washington.*

Old Testament. See *Testament.*

Old Town [illegible]. A town in Penobscot County, [illegible], situated on the Penobscot 12 miles [illegible]. Population (1890), 5,312.

Old Wives' Tale, The. A comedy written by [illegible] and printed in 1595: acted some years earlier.

> The Old Wives' Tale [of Peele] pretty certainly furnished [illegible] merit. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 71.

Old World, The. A name often given to Europe [illegible] hemisphere, since the [illegible] of America.

Olearius [illegible] (Latinized from **Ölschläger**), **Adam.** Born at [illegible]: died [illegible], 22, 1671. A German traveler in Russia and [illegible] author. He [illegible]

Ole Bull. See *Bull.*

Oleggio [illegible]. A town in the province of Novara, Italy, 29 miles west-northwest of Milan. Population (1881), commune, [illegible].

Olen (ō′len). [Gr. Ὠλήν.] See the extract.

> After Linus came the Lycian Olen, the oldest composer of Greek hymns known (Paus. ix. 27, 2), whose style was adopted by Orpheus, and also by Pamphos, the oldest hymn-poet among the Athenians. A hymn of this Pamphos to Eros was sung at the mysteries by the Lycomidæ, along with those of Orpheus. Several of his hymns are referred to by Pausanias. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 14.

Oléron (ō-lā-rôṅ′), or **Oloron** (ō-lō-rôṅ′). An island west of France, situated in lat. 46° 2′ N., opposite the mouths of the Charente and Seudre. It belongs to the department of Charente-Inférieure. Length, 19 miles. Area, 59 square miles.

Oléron (ō-lā-rôṅ′), **Judgments of.** A code of maritime laws in use in western Europe in the middle ages. It is the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, and is supposed to have been promulgated by Eleanor, duchess of Guienne, mother of Richard I. of England, at Oléron, about the middle of the 12th century, and to have been introduced into England, with some additions, in the reign of Richard I.

Olevano (ō-lā-vä′nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 30 miles east of Rome. It is noted for its picturesque environs.

Olevianus (ō-lē-vi-ā′nus; G. pron. ō-lā-vē-ä′nös), **Kaspar.** Born at Treves, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1536: died at Herborn, Prussia, March 15, 1587. A German theologian, one of the founders of the German Reformed Church.

Olhão (ōl-yäṅ). A seaport in the province of Algarve, southern Portugal, situated on the Atlantic 6 miles east of Faro. Population, about 7,000.

Olhone (ōl-hō′nā), or **Olchone**, or **Oljon.** A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan.*

Olid (ō-lēᴛʜ′), **Cristóbal de.** Born, probably in Baeza, about 1487: killed in Honduras near the end of 1524. A Spanish captain. He went to Darien and thence to Cuba; was prominent under Cortes in the conquest of Mexico, 1519–21; invaded Michoacan 1522 and 1523, founding Zacatula; headed an expedition to Colima; and in Jan., 1524, was sent by Cortés to conquer Honduras, which had already been invaded by Gil Gonzalez Davila. On his arrival there he threw off the authority of Cortés, and the latter sent Francisco de las Casas against him. Both Casas and Gil Gonzalez fell into Olid's hands, but they found occasion to attack and kill him.

Olier (ō-lyā′), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1608: died there, 1657. A French ecclesiastic and writer, founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris.

Olifant (ol′i-fant) **River.** A river in South Africa, the principal right-hand affluent of the Limpopo. It rises near Heidelberg in the Transvaal, runs mainly northeast, and joins the Limpopo in Portuguese territory.

Olifaunt (ol′i-fant), **Nigel.** The principal character in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He was Lord Glenvarloch in virtue of his castle and estates.

Olin (ō′lin), **Stephen.** Born at Leicester, Vt., March, 1797: died at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 16, 1851. An American Methodist clergyman and educator, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, 1842–51.

Olinda (ō-lēn′dä). The episcopal city of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, on a promontory of the coast 3 miles north of the capital. It was founded in 1535, was the early colonial capital of Pernambuco and of the Dutch in Brazil 1630–54, and was the principal commercial city of northern Brazil until 1710. Population, about 9,000.

Olinda, Marquis of. See *Araujo Lima, Pedro de.*

Oliphant, Carolina. See *Nairne, Baroness.*

Oliphant (ol′i-fant), **Laurence.** Born in Cape Town, 1829: died at Twickenham, England, Dec. 23, 1888. An English traveler, diplomatist, and author. He was the son of Anthony Oliphant, chief justice of Ceylon. In 1867 he joined a semi-mystical community in America, founded by Thomas Lake Harris, who exercised an absolute influence over him. In 1881 his faith in Harris having been destroyed, he took up the scheme for the colonization of Palestine by the Jews. He published "Journey to Katmandu" (1852), "Russian Shores of the Black Sea" (1853), works on the Crimean war, "Minnesota, etc." [illegible], "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan" (1859), "Piccadilly" (1870), "Altiora Peto" [illegible], "Masollam" (1886), "Sympneumatæa" (1886), "Scientific Religion" (1888).

Oliphant, Mrs. (**Margaret Oliphant Wilson**). Born at Wallyford, Midlothian, in 1828. A British novelist and biographical writer. She has written various stories of Scottish life, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside" (1849), etc., etc., "Salem Chapel," "Chronicles of Carlingford" [illegible], and many other novels. She has also published "Life of Edward Irving" [illegible], "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II." (1869), "The Makers of Florence" (1876), "The Literary History of England" [illegible], "The Makers of Venice" [illegible], and "Royal Edinburgh" [illegible].

Olisipo (ō-lis′i-pō). The ancient name of Lisbon.

Oliva (ō-lē′vä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 40 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 8,779.

Oliva (ō-lē′fä). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 5 miles northwest of Dantzic.

Oliva (ō-lē′vä), **Fernan Perez de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, about 1492: died about 1530. A Spanish scholar and author. His chief work is a "Dialogo de la dignidad del hombre" ("Dialogue on the Dignity of Man").

Oliva (ō-lē′fä), **Peace of.** A peace concluded in 1660 at Oliva, Prussia, between Sweden, Poland, the Empire, and Brandenburg. Sweden received important concessions from Poland, and renounced Courland.

Olivant (ol′i-vant). The magic horn of Orlando: it could be heard at a distance of 20 miles.

Olivares (ō-lē-vä′räs), **Miguel de.** Born at Chillan, 1674: died at Imola, Italy, about 1773. A Jesuit historian. He was a missionary in Chile 1701–67, and traveled in all parts of the country. His two works "Historia militar, civil y sagrada del reino de Chile" and "Historia de la Compañia de Jesús en Chile" were published in the collection of "Historiadores de Chile" in 1874.

Olivarez (ō-lē-vä′reth), **Count** (**Gasparo de Guzman**). Born at Rome, Jan. 6, 1587: died at Toro, Spain, July 22, 1645. A Spanish statesman. He was prime minister 1621–43; waged war unsuccessfully with the Netherlands, France, and the Catalonians; and was exiled in 1643.

Olivenza (ō-lē-ven′thä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 18 miles south of Badajoz. Population (1887), 8,177.

Oliver (ol′i-vėr). [L. *Oliverus*, F. *Olivier*, It. *Oliviero*, *Uliviero*, Sp. Pg. *Oliverio*, G. Dan. *Oliver.*] **1.** One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Roland.*—**2.** In Shakspere's "As you Like it," the elder brother of Orlando.

Oliver (ol′i-vėr), **Andrew.** Born at Boston, March 28, 1706: died there, March 3, 1774. An American politician. He was stamp-distributer in Boston in 1765, and later lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Oliver, Henry Kemble. Born 1800: died 1885. An American composer, chiefly of church music.

Oliver, Isaac. Born 1556: died about 1617. A painter, a pupil of Nicholas Hilliard and Zucchero. He painted the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Prince Henry, Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sydney, and others. He left a treatise on painting.

Oliver, Peter. Born at Boston, March 26, 1713: died at Birmingham, England, Oct. 13, 1791. An American jurist, brother of Andrew Oliver. He became chief justice of Massachusetts in 1771; and was impeached in 1774. He was a Tory in the Revolution.

Oliver le Dain (ol′i-vėr lē dän). The barber and intimate adviser of Louis XI. of France, introduced as a character in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward."

Oliver Twist. A novel by Dickens, published in 1837–38. Named from its principal character, a workhouse orphan. One of its purposes was to promote reform of the abuses in almshouses.

Olives, Mount of. See *Olivet, Mount.*

Olivet (ol′i-vet), **Mount,** or **Mount of Olives** (ol′ivz). A ridge containing several elevations, situated east of Jerusalem. It is often mentioned in Scripture history. Its highest summit is 2,672 feet above sea-level.

Olivia (ō-liv′i-ä). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—**2.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," a woman with whom Manly is in love: a detracting, treacherous creature who deceives him vilely.—**3.** One of the principal characters in Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-natured Man."—**4.** A daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." See *Primrose.*—**5.** The principal character in Mrs. Cowley's "Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Olivier (ō-lē-vyā′), **Guillaume Antoine.** Born near Toulon, France, 1756: died at Lyons, 1814. A French naturalist and traveler, especially noted as an entomologist.

Ollanta (ōl-yän′tä). The hero of a celebrated Quichua (Peruvian) drama, the "Apu-Ollanta." He is represented as living early in the 15th century. He loves Cusi Coyllur, daughter of the Inca Pachacutec Yupanqui; but after she has borne him a child the Inca immures her in a dungeon, and Ollanta leads a rebellion for 10 years. He is finally captured, but is pardoned by the new Inca who has come into power, and his wife and child are restored to him. The drama is of great beauty. It was first reduced to writing in the 17th century, but there is little doubt of its antiquity, and the hero is perhaps historical. Several Spanish plays and a recent opera have been founded on it. Also written *Ollantai* or *Ollantay.*

Ollantay-tambo (ōl-yän′tī täm′bō). [Quichua, 'house of Ollanta.'] A ruined Inca fort and town of the department of Cuzco, Peru, in the valley of the Urubamba, 41 miles northeast of Cuzco. The place was a frontier post of the Incas, and is connected with many events in their history, as well as with the legend of Ollanta (which see). The buildings are in a remarkably perfect condition, and some of them rest on older foundations, supposed to be pre Incarial. There is a small modern village on the site. Also written *Ollantay-tampu*.

Ollapod (ol'a̤-pod), **Doctor.** A character in Colman the younger's comedy "The Poor Gentleman." He is a warlike apothecary, and also a cornet in a militia troop, noted for his "jumble of physic and shooting" and his harmless prescriptions.

Ollivier (ō-lē-vyä'), **Émile.** Born at Marseilles 1825. A French politician, premier Jan.–Aug., 1870.

Olmecs (ōl-meks'), or **Olmecas** (ōl-mā'käz). A traditional and perhaps mythical tribe or race of Indians, said to have inhabited portions of the Mexican plateau before the advent of the Aztecas. Accounts of them are very vague, and agree only in describing them as savages. It has been suggested that the Chinantecs were descended from them. Also written *Ulmecs*, *Hulmecas*, etc.

Olmedo (ōl-mā'ᴛʜō), **José Joaquin.** Born at Guayaquil, 1782: died there, Feb. 17, 1847. An Ecuadorian politician and poet. He was a leader of the revolt against the Spaniards in Oct., 1820, and a member of the first patriot junta 1820–22, but opposed the union with Colombia. Subsequently he held various civil positions, and in 1845 was a member of the provisional government. His poems, principally lyrics, are very popular.

Olmsted (om'sted or um'sted), **Denison.** Born at East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791: died at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859. An American physicist, astronomer, meteorologist, and geologist. He published text-books on astronomy and natural philosophy, etc.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. Born at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822. An American landscape-gardener. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and a short continental trip, recorded in "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (1852). On his return he traveled in the United States, and published "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856), "A Journey through Texas" (1857), "A Journey in the Back Country" (1860), "The Cotton Kingdom" (1861), etc. When the work on Central Park, New York, was begun he was made superintendent, and collaborated with Mr. Vaux in preparing a plan which was successful in competition. During the war he acted as secretary of the Sanitary Commission. After severing his connection with it, he spent two years in California, spending much time in the Yosemite Valley in an official capacity. In 1879 he made a trip to Europe, and on returning took charge of the Back Bay Park in Boston. His most successful undertaking was the laying out of Jackson Park, Chicago, for the Columbian Exposition.

Olmütz (ol'müts), Slavic **Olomouc** (ō-lō-mōts'). The third city of Moravia, situated on an island in the March, in lat. 49° 36′ N., long. 17° 14′ E. It is one of the chief fortresses of the Austrian empire. Among the old buildings are the cathedral, Rathaus, and Mauritiuskirche. It is the seat of an archbishop, and formerly contained a university (now limited to a theological faculty). It was the capital of Moravia until 1640; was taken by the Swedes in 1642, and by the Prussians in 1741; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Prussians in 1758. Population (1890), 19,761.

Olmütz Conference. A conference between Prussia (represented by Von Manteuffel) and Austria (represented by Schwarzenberg) under the mediation of Russia, Nov. 28–29, 1850, respecting affairs in Germany, particularly in Hesse and Schleswig-Holstein, whose populations were in revolt against their respective rulers, the Elector of Hesse and the King of Denmark. Schleswig-Holstein was abandoned to Denmark, and the Elector of Hesse was reinstated in power.

Olney (ol'ni). A small town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Ouse 53 miles northwest of London. It was the residence of the poet Cowper.

Olney Hymns. A collection of hymns written by William Cowper and John Newton, published 1779.

Olonetz (ō-lō-nets'). A government in northwestern Russia, lying east of Finland and north of the governments of St. Petersburg and Novgorod. Capital, Petrozavodsk. It contains Lake Onega and many other lakes. Area, 57,439 square miles. Population (1890), 352,600.

Oloron. See *Oleron*.

Oloron-Sainte-Marie (ō-lō-rōṅ'saṅt-mä-rē'). A town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the rivers Aspe and Ossau, 17 miles southwest of Pau. Population (1891), 8,758.

Olot (ō-lōt'). A town in the province of Gerona, northeastern Spain, 22 miles northwest of Gerona. Population (1887), 8,158.

Olozaga (ō-lō-thä'gä), **Salustiano de.** Born at Logroño, Spain, 1803: died at Enghien, near Paris, 1873. A Spanish politician and diplomatist.

Öls, or **Oels** (ėls). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Ölsa 17 miles east-northeast of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of a principality. Population (1890), 7,614.

Olshausen (ols'hou-zen), **Hermann.** Born at Oldesloe, Holstein, Aug., 1796: died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Sept. 4, 1839. A German Protestant exegete, professor of theology at Königsberg 1821–34, and at Erlangen 1834–39. He wrote a commentary on the New Testament (1830–40), etc.

Olshausen (ols'hou-zen), **Justus.** Born at Hohenfelde, Holstein, May 9, 1800: died at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1882. A German Orientalist, brother of Hermann Olshausen. He was professor at Kiel 1823–1852, and at Königsberg 1853–58, and was connected with the Prussian ministry of instruction 1858–74. He wrote works on Persian topics and on the Old Testament.

Ölsnitz (ėls'nits). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elster 25 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 9,426.

Olten (ol'ten). A town in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, situated on the Aare 21 miles southeast of Basel. It is a railway center. Population (1888), 4,932.

Oltenitza (ol-te-nēt'sä). A small town in Rumania, situated at the junction of the Arjish with the Danube, 37 miles southeast of Bukharest. Here, Nov. 4, 1853, and July 29, 1854, the Turks defeated the Russians.

Olustee (ō-lus'tē). A place in Baker County, northern Florida, 47 miles west of Jacksonville. Here, Feb. 20, 1864, the Federals under Seymour were defeated by the Confederates under Finnegan. The Federal loss was 1,828; the Confederate, 500.

Olviopol (ol-vē-ō'poly). A town in the government of Kherson, southern Russia, situated on the Bug 128 miles northwest of Kherson. Population, 5,368.

Olybrius (ō-lib'ri-us). Roman emperor, 472.

Olympia (ō-lim'pi-a̤). [Gr. 'Ολυμπία.] In ancient geography, a valley in Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece, situated on the Alpheus in lat. 37° 38′ N., long. 21° 38′ E. It is famous as the seat of a celebrated sanctuary of Zeus and of the Olympic games, the most important of the great public games of classical antiquity. (See *Olympic games*.) The origins of the sanctuary and of the games are anterior to history: according to tradition the latter were reorganized, in obedience to the Delphic oracle, in the 9th century B. C. The list of Olympian victors goes back to 776 B. C., which is the first year of the first Olympiad: but the Olympiads did not come into accepted use in chronology until much later. The sanctuary was situated in the valley between the rivers Cladeus and Alpheus, at the foot of the hill of Cronus. A trapeziform inclosure called the Altis, about 500 by 600 feet, surrounded the temple of Zeus, the Heræum, the Metroum, the treasuries of the various Greek cities and states, and other buildings, besides numberless statues and other works of art, and steles with commemorative inscriptions. Outside of the Altis lay the Bouleuterion or senate-house, the Stadium, which was the chief scene of the athletic contests, and a number of large gymnasia, and thermæ, the last chiefly of Roman date. The Olympic games were abolished by Theodosius in 394 A. D. The monuments were much shattered by earthquakes in the 6th century, and as time went on were progressively buried by landslips from Cronus and inundations of the Cladeus and Alpheus, in one of which the hippodrome was entirely washed away. Sand and earth were deposited to a depth of from 10 to 20 feet over the ruins. In 1829 the French Expédition de Morée made some superficial excavations, and recovered some sculptures (now in the Louvre) from the Zeus temple. In six seasons of work after 1874, the German government laid bare down to the ancient level the greater part of what survives of the sanctuary. The sculptural finds were less than had been hoped for, though they include two capital pieces — the Hermes of Praxiteles and the Nike of Pæonius. In the departments of architecture and epigraphy, however, the German excavations take rank as the most important that have been made. The antiquities discovered are preserved on the site, the more precious in a museum built for the purpose. The temple of Zeus, dating from the early part of the 5th century B. C., is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, measuring 90[illegible] by 210[illegible] feet; the columns were over 7 feet in base-diameter and 34 high. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis and 2 interior ranges of 7 columns. In the cella stood the famous chryselephantine statue of Zeus, seated, about 40 feet high, by Phidias. The pediments were filled with important groups of sculpture, much of which has been recovered. That of the eastern pediment represents the chariot-race of Pelops and Œnomaus under the presidency of Zeus; that of the western the fight between Lapiths and Centaurs in presence of Apollo. The end walls of the cella bore a Doric frieze with very fine sculptured metopes representing the exploits of Hercules. The Heræum, or temple of Hera, a temple of very ancient foundation, showing evidences of original construction in wood and unburned brick partly replaced piecemeal in stone with the advance of time, is a large Doric peripteros of 6 by 16 columns; the cella had pronaos and opisthodomos in antis, and was divided in the interior into 3 aisles by 2 ranges of columns. The famous Hermes of Praxiteles was found in this temple. The Philippeum is a circular building built by Philip of Macedon about 336 B. C. The cella was surrounded by a peristyle of 18 Ionic columns, and had in the interior a range of Corinthian columns and chryselephantine statues of Philip and his family.

Olympia. The capital of the State of Washington and of Thurston County, situated at the southern extremity of Puget Sound, about lat. 47° 4′ N., long. 122° 55′ W. Population (1890), 4,698.

Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an), **The.** A surname of Pericles.

> Pericles, called half in derision by the comic poets the Zeus of Athens, called afterwards, with reverence, by Plutarch, the Olympian.
>
> *Symonds*, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 37.

Olympian Zeus. See *Zeus*.

Olympian Zeus, Temple of. See *Olympieum*.

Olympias (ō-lim'pi-as). [Gr. 'Ολυμπιάς.] Put to death 316 B. C. The wife of Philip II. of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was involved in the wars of Alexander's successors, and was allied with Polysperchon against Cassander about 317 B. C.

Olympic games, The. The greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis, in the plain of Olympia (which see), containing famous temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive, and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed numerous honors and privileges. The period of four years intervening between one celebration and the next, called an *Olympiad*, is notable as the measure by which the Greeks computed time — 776 B. C. being the reputed first year of the first Olympiad.

Olympieum (ō-lim-pi-ē'um), or **Temple of Olympian Zeus.** A temple founded at Athens by Pisistratus, but not completed in the form represented by the existing ruins until the reign of Hadrian. The temple was Corinthian, dipteral, with 8 columns on each front and 20 on each flank, and measured 134 by 353½ feet. Fifteen huge columns, 56½ feet high, are still standing, and one lies prostrate. The temple stood in a large peribolos which was adorned with statues.

Olympiodorus (ō-lim"pi-ō-dō'rus). A Platonic philosopher. He was a native of Alexandria, lived in the second half of the 6th century, and wrote scholia or commentaries on the dialogues of Plato, abstracts of which have come down to us.

Olympiodorus. A Greek historian. He was a native of Thebes in Egypt, lived in the first half of the 5th century, and wrote 22 books of general history dealing with the period from 407 to 425, abstracts of which have been preserved in the "Library" of Photius.

Olympus (ō-lim'pus). [Gr. 'Όλυμπος.] In ancient geography, the name of various mountains, especially of one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the especial home of the gods (hence often used for heaven). Height, about 9,750 feet. The Mysian Olympus was on the borders of Mysia, Bithynia, and Phrygia in Asia Minor. Others were in Lydia, Lycia, Cyprus, Laconia, and Elis, Tozer enumerating 14 in all.

Olynthiac (ō-lin'thi-ak) **Orations.** A series of three orations delivered at Athens by Demosthenes 349–348 B. C., for the purpose of inducing the Athenians to assist Olynthus against Philip II. of Macedon.

Olynthus (ō-lin'thus). [Gr. [illegible].] In ancient geography, a city in Chalcidice, Macedonia, situated near the head of the Toronaic Gulf, in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 23° 21′ E. It was the capital of an important confederacy until its suppression by Sparta in the war of 382–379 B. C. It was attacked by Philip II. of Macedon and was captured and destroyed by him 347 B. C. The Olynthiac orations of Demosthenes were appeals to Athens to support Olynthus against Philip.

Om (ōm, but originally and more correctly ōṅ). [According to Böhtlingk and Roth, an obscuration of Skt. *āṅ*, the result of prolonging and nasalizing *ā*, an asseverative particle; according to Bloomfield (A. O. S. xiv. cl.), identical with Gr. *αὖ*, L. *au-t*, *au-tem*, Goth. *au-k*, and meaning 'now then,' 'well now.'] A particle that plays a great rôle in Hindu religious literature. Its original sense is that of solemn affirmation [illegible] in the [illegible] with which the [illegible] the Veda [illegible] In later Hindu [illegible] Shiva and Brahma [illegible] the Hindu [illegible] six syllables *Om mani padme hum* [illegible] pecially in Lamaism. Its reputed author is the [illegible] Avalokit[illegible] It is variously translated [illegible] on the lotus, hum [illegible] ker, "Salvation (Om) [is] in the jewel-lotus (ma[illegible]e), amen (hum)," where the [illegible] ling to which the formula was originally an [illegible] Avalokiteshvara.

Om (ōm). A river in western Siberia which joins the Irtish at Omsk.

Omagh (ō'mä or ō-mäċh'). The capital of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, 27 miles south of Londonderry.

Omaguas (o-mä'gwäs): called **Cambevas** (käm-bä'väs) by Brazilians. An Indian tribe of northern Peru, on the north side of the upper Marañon, between long. 72° and 75° W. (territory claimed but not held by Ecuador). They were formerly very numerous, having many large villages connected by good roads. They were agriculturists, dressed in cotton garments, used gold ornaments, and are said to have been sun-worshipers; probably they had derived the germs of civilization from the Incas. Their heads were artificially flattened. The Omaguas were gathered into mission villages in the 17th century; their numbers rapidly decreased, mainly by disease, and the remnants are mixed by intermarriage with other tribes. They belong to the Tupi linguistic stock.

Omaguas, Kingdom or **Province of.** A name given in the 16th century to the region occupied by the Omaguas. About 1545 reports were brought to New Granada and Peru of a vast and rich city in this district. It was connected with the tales of El Dorado, and became the object of several expeditions. See *Ursua, Pedro de*.

Omaha (ō'mạ-hä). [Pl., also *Omahas*. From *Umanhan*, those who went up stream or against the current.] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of North American Indians, numbering 1,197. They are in eastern Nebraska. See *Dhegiha*.

Omaha (ō'mạ-hâ). The capital of Douglas County, Nebraska, situated on the Missouri in lat. 41° 16′ N., long. 95° 56′ W. It is the largest city in the State, an important railway center, and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad; has flourishing commerce and manufactures, and contains important silver-smelting works. It has very large stock-yards, and pork-packing and beef-packing are important industries. It was founded in 1854, and was formerly the capital of the State. Population (1890), 140,452.

Oman (o-män'). A sultanate in eastern Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Capital, Muscat. The surface is largely mountainous. It is one of the most flourishing independent states of Arabia. In the beginning of the 19th century it was much more extended, but the name is now limited to the region near Muscat. It is under British supervision. Area, 82,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

Oman, Gulf of. An arm of the Arabian Sea, south of Persia and east of Arabia. It is connected with the Persian Gulf by the Strait of Ormuz.

Omar (ō'mạ̈r), **ibn al-Khattab.** The second calif. He succeeded Abu-Bekr in 634, and was assassinated by Firoz, a Persian slave, in 644. His daughter Hafsah was the third wife of Mohammed. During his reign Syria, Phenicia, Persia, Egypt, and Jerusalem were brought under the sway of Islam. He took an important part in the first collection of the Koran. He was the first to assume the title "Commander of the Faithful" (*Emir al-mumenin*), and he "organized a complete military-religious commonwealth." (Noldeke.)

Omar II. Calif 717–720, successor of Solyman.

Omar, Mosque of, or **Kubbet es-Sakhra** ('Dome of the Rock'). A celebrated mosque on the platform of the temple in Jerusalem. It is an octagon 66 feet to a side with 4 porches and a range of pointed windows, incrusted with beautifully colored Persian tiles. The interior has two concentric ranges of columns and piers, the central range supporting the drum of the dome, which is 98 feet high and 65 in diameter. Beneath the dome is the sacred rock upon which it is held that Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac. The walls of the dome are covered with beautiful Byzantine [illegible], and the windows are filled with [illegible] colored glass. The mosque was [illegible] Byzantine church, but it has been much altered by the Mohammedans.

Omar Khayyam ([illegible]). A Persian poet and astronomer who was born at Nishapur in Khorasan in the latter half of the 11th and died within the first quarter of the 12th century A. D. He studied under the imam Mowaffak of Nishapur, having as his companions Hasan ben Sabbah, [illegible] Nizam-ul-Mulk, later vizir of Alp Arslan and Malik [illegible] [illegible] fourth rime), which have b[illegible]

Omar [illegible]. See [illegible].

Omayyads. See [illegible].

Ombay [illegible]

Ombrone [illegible] flows into the Mediterranean [illegible]

O'Meara (ō-mä'rạ̈), **Barry Edward.** Born in [illegible]. An Irish surgeon, physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena 1815–18. He published "Napoleon in Exile" (1822), etc.

Omer Pasha (ō'mėr pash'â) (originally **Lattas**). Born Nov. 24, 1806: died at Constantinople, April 18, 1871. A Turkish general. He commanded an army in the Crimean war, and commanded against the insurgents in Crete in 1867.

Ommiads (ọ-mī'adz), or **Omayyads** (ọ-mī'-yadz). A dynasty of califs which reigned in the East 661–750 A. D., the first of whom was Moawiyah, the descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Ommiads were followed by the Abbassides. The last of these Eastern Ommiads escaped to Spain and founded the califate of Cordova in 756. This Western califate, and with it the Ommiad dynasty, became extinct in 1031.

> After the first four (or "orthodox") Khalifs, Abu-Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Aly, who were elected more or less by popular vote, the Syrian party set up Moawia as Khalif at Damascus, and from him sprang the family of Omeyyad Khalifs, so called from their ancestor Omeyya. There were fourteen Omeyyad Khalifs, who reigned from 661 to 750, when they were deposed by Es-Seffah, the Butcher, who was the first of the second dynasty of Khalifs called Abbaside, after their ancestor Abbas, an uncle of the Prophet Mohammed. The Abbaside Khalifs transferred the seat of government from Damascus to Baghdad, and held the Khalifate until its destruction by the Mongols in 1258. Among the members of the deposed family of the Omeyyads was Abd-er-Rahman, a name which means 'Servant of the Merciful God.' *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 59.

Omnibus Bill, The. A series of compromise measures passed through Congress 1850, largely through the influence of Clay. The chief provisions were the admission of California as a free State to the Union, organization of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico (without restrictions on slavery), abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and a fugitive-slave law.

Omphale (om'fạ-le). [Gr. Ὀμφάλη.] In Greek legend, a Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules.

Omri (om'rī). King of Israel. The length and date of his reign are much disputed (899–875 B.C.—Duncker). He was a usurper, and the founder of a dynasty of considerable eminence which included Ahab and Jehu. He made an alliance with Tyre and subdued the Moabites. He is mentioned on the Moabite stone, and in the cuneiform inscriptions the kingdom of Israel is called Bit-Humri ('the house of Omri'). He built the city of Samaria, and made it the capital of the Israelitish kingdom.

Oms de Santa Pau (ōms dā sän'tä pou), **Manuel,** Marquis of Castell-dos-Rios. Died at Lima, April 22, 1710. A Spanish nobleman, a grandee of Spain. He was viceroy of Peru from July 7, 1707. During his term the Spanish commercial monopoly of Peruvian trade was somewhat relaxed.

Omsk (omsk). The capital of the general government of West Siberia, situated in the province of Akmolinsk, at the junction of the Om with the Irtish, about lat. 55° N., long. 73° E. The fortress here was founded in 1716. Railway to Omsk, Sept., 1894. Population (1890), 54,721.

On. See *Heliopolis*.

Oña (ōn'yä), **Pedro de.** Born at Los Confines, on the Biobio River, Chile, about 1565: died at Lima, Peru, after 1639. A Spanish-American poet. Most of his life was passed in Lima, where he was fiscal of the audience. His principal work is the epic "Arauco domado" (1st ed. Lima, 1596), which is in some respects an imitation of Ercilla's "Araucana." It has some poetical merit, and is of much historical value.

Onas. See *Fuegians*.

Onatas (ō-na'tas). [Gr. Ὀνάτας.] Flourished about 500–460 B. C. An Æginetan sculptor and painter, a contemporary of Ageladas the teacher of Phidias. See *Ageladas*. He was especially famous for his statues of athletes, and was much admired and highly praised by Pausanias, who describes many of his works. As the Ægina marbles were probably made in his day, it may well be that they are either his work or represent his characteristics.

Oñate (on-yä'tā). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, northern Spain, 38 miles west of Pamplona. Population (1887), 6,152.

Oñate (on-yä'tā), **Juan de.** Born at Guadalajara, Mexico, about 1555: died after 1611. A settler and first governor of New Mexico. He was son of the founder of Guadalajara, and was married to a granddaughter of Hernando Cortes. In 1595 his proposition for [illegible] New Mexico was accepted by the viceroy [illegible] the grant was confirmed by the [illegible] Monterey. Oñate left Zacatecas in Jan. 1598, with [illegible] besides Indians, a large wagon and cattle train, etc.; reached the Rio Grande, probably at El Paso, April 20; took formal possession April 30; crossed the [illegible] capital, San Juan (Santa Fe was founded later). After the first year he had little [illegible] with the [illegible] he explored a part of [illegible] followed the [illegible] River down [illegible]. He probably ceased to rule as governor [illegible].

Onca ([illegible]). A Phenician goddess, the deity of wisdom, compared by the Greeks to Athene.

Ondegardo ([illegible]), **Polo de.** Born at Salamanca about 1500: died, probably at Potosí, Upper Peru, about 1575. A Spanish lawyer and [illegible]. He went to Peru in [illegible]; was a trusted [illegible] of several rulers, and was corregidor of Potosí and Lima. He made a special study of Inca laws and customs with the object of ingrafting the best of them on the Spanish legislation. His two "Relaciones" or reports (1561 and 1571) are still in manuscript, but have been freely used by historians; a smaller report was edited by Markham for the Hakluyt Society 1873. In 1559 Ondegardo discovered at Cuzco several mummies of the Inca sovereigns.

Onega (on'e-gä). A small seaport of Russia, situated at the entrance of the river Onega into the White Sea.

Onega, Lake. The second largest lake in Europe, situated in the government of Olonetz, northwestern Russia, northeast of Lake Ladoga. It is connected by canals with the Volga and Dwina systems. Its waters pass by the Svir into Lake Ladoga, and finally into the Neva. Length, 152 miles. Greatest width, about 50 miles. Area, 3,763 square miles.

Oneglia (ō-nel'yä). A seaport in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 57 miles southwest of Genoa. It has a trade in olive-oil. Population (1881), 7,433.

Oneida (ō-nī'dạ̈). [Pl., also *Oneidas*. The name is translated 'standing stone' or 'people of the stone.'] A tribe of North American Indians. The early French writers called them *Oneiout*. They formerly occupied the lands east of Oneida Lake, New York, and the upper waters of the Susquehanna River to the southward. They were not prominent in the Iroquois Confederacy, and sometimes acted adversely to its other members, as they were at intervals friendly to the French and took part with the colonies in the Revolution. In 1833 most of them removed to and still remain at Green Bay, Wisconsin, but others are in Ontario. Altogether they number (1894) over 3,000. See *Iroquois*.

Oneida Community. A religious society or brotherhood, the Bible Communists or Perfectionists, established in 1847 on Oneida Creek, in Lenox township, Madison County, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the community was legally incorporated as "The Oneida Community, Limited."

Oneida Lake. A lake in central New York, 11 miles northeast of Syracuse. Its outlet is by the Oneida and Oswego rivers into Lake Ontario. Length, 20 miles.

O'Neil (ō-nēl'), **Hugh,** Earl of Tyrone. Died 1616. An Irish chieftain. He assumed the title of The O'Neil, and in 1597 headed an insurrection against the English, whom he defeated at Blackwater in 1598. He negotiated a truce with the Earl of Essex in 1599, and was defeated by Mountjoy 1601. He submitted about 1603.

O'Neill, Eliza. Born in Ireland, 1791: died there, Oct. 29, 1872. A noted Irish tragic actress, the successor of Mrs. Siddons. She made her first appearance in Drogheda as the Duke of York in "Richard III." in 1803, in a small strolling company of which her father was manager. She first appeared at Covent Garden in 1814. She made a large fortune in Ireland and England, and was married in 1819 to Mr. (afterward Sir) William Becher. Her best parts were Juliet, Belvidera, Mrs. Haller, and Mrs. Beverley.

O'Neill, or The Rebel. A romance by Bulwer Lytton, in heroic couplets, published in 1827.

Oneiout. See *Oneida*.

Onesimus (ō-nes'i-mus), Saint. A disciple of St. Paul, martyred in 95. His day is celebrated Feb. 16 in the Roman calendar.

Ongaro, Dall'. See *Dall' Ongaro*.

Onias Menelaus (ō-nī'as men-e-lā'us). High priest of the Jews 172–162 B. C. He was a Benjaminite, not of priestly family, but secured the office from Antiochus Epiphanes, to whom Judea was then subject, by the payment of a bribe. In order to pay this bribe he despoiled the temple of its sacred vessels. In 171 he killed the rightful high priest, Onias III. With the help of Antiochus he introduced Greek worship and the sacrifice of swine into the temple. These acts brought about the revolt of the Maccabees. He was killed by Lysias, the guardian of Antiochus V.

Onion River. See *Winooski*.

Onomacritus (on-ọ-mak'ri-tus). [Gr. Ὀνομάκριτος.] Lived about 530–485 B. C. A Greek prophet and mystic poet.

Onondaga (on-on-dä'gạ). [Pl., also *Onondagas*. The name means 'on the top of the mountain.'] A tribe of North American Indians. In the councils of the Iroquois Confederacy they were called by a name meaning 'they who keep the council fire.' In the old Dutch maps they are styled *Captanasses*. They had their chief seat upon the lake and creek in New York which bear their name, and claimed the country to Lake Ontario on the north and to the Susquehanna River on the south. Many of them joined the Catholic Iroquois colonies on the St. Lawrence before 1751. At the close of the Revolutionary War more were settled on Grand River, Ontario, and the remainder are in New York. Their present total number is about 900. See *Iroquois*.

Onondaga (on-on-dâ′gä) **Lake.** A small lake in central New York, north-northwest of Syracuse. Its outlet is Seneca River.

Onosander (on-ọ-san′dėr). [Gr. Ὀνόσανδρος.] A Greek writer on military tactics.

> Of the tacticians subsequent to Polybius, the most noted was Onosander, who flourished in the middle of the 1st century of our era, and dedicated to Q. Veranius Nepos, consul in A. D. 49, a brief but comprehensive treatise on the military art, which has come down to us, with the title Στρατηγικὸς λόγος. It is divided into 42 chapters, and gives instructions with regard to all the details of a campaign. It is written in Attic Greek, and in a sufficiently pure style. The author, who was also known as a commentator on Plato, was the source of the military writings of the Emperors Mauritius and Leo, and in a French translation was used as a manual of the military art by Maurice of Saxony. *Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, [III. 280. (*Donaldson.*)

Onotes (ō-nō′tās). An extinct tribe of Indians who inhabited the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo. They were fishermen, and built their houses on piles in the water. Ojeda, who found them in 1499, was reminded by their dwellings of Venice (whence he named the country Venezuela). Probably the Onotes were soon carried off into slavery; but huts similar to theirs are still made in the same region.

Onslow (onz′lō), **George.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, France, July 27, 1784: died there, Oct. 3, 1853. A French composer of instrumental music.

Ontario (on-tā′ri-ō), formerly called **Upper Canada.** A province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Toronto. It is bounded by Hudson Bay, the Northeast Territory, and Quebec on the northeast and east, and on the south and west by the United States, from which it is in the main separated by the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, Detroit River, Lake and River St. Clair, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, and Lake Superior: Manitoba bounds it on the west. It has a hilly and diversified surface; belongs to the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay basins, produces cereals, apples and other fruits, etc.; has manufactures of lumber, machinery, cotton and woolen goods, etc.; and has rich mineral resources. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and legislative assembly. It sends 24 members to the Dominion senate, 92 to the House of Commons. The inhabitants are chiefly of English, Irish, Scottish, German, and French descent. Ontario was explored by the French in the 17th century. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and was largely settled by Tories in the American Revolutionary period. It was separated from Quebec (Lower Canada) and called Upper Canada in 1791. It was the scene of the battles of the Thames, Lundy's Lane, etc., in the War of 1812. An unsuccessful rebellion occurred in 1837. It was reunited to Quebec in 1841, and was again separated and became the province of Ontario in the new Dominion in 1867. Area, 219,650 square miles. Population (1891), 2,114,321.

Ontario, Lake. The smallest and easternmost of the five great lakes, lying between the province of Ontario on the north and New York State on the south. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Niagara River, and for navigation by the Welland Canal. Its outlet is the St. Lawrence River. Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego, and Sackett's Harbor are on its banks. Length, 190 miles. Width, 55 miles. Area, about 7,500 square miles. Elevation, 234 feet.

Onteniente (ōn-tā-nē-en′tā). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated 46 miles south by west of Valencia. Population (1887), 11,165.

Oodeypore. See *Udaipur.*

Oost (ōst), **Jakob van.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, about 1600: died there, 1671. A Flemish painter.

Oost, Jakob van, surnamed "The Younger." Born about 1639: died at Bruges, 1713. A Flemish historical painter, son of J. van Oost (1600–1671).

Oosterhout (ōs′ter-hout). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles southeast of Rotterdam. Population (1889), commune, 10,425.

Ootacamund (ö-tä-kä-mund′). A sanatorium in the Nilgiri Hills, Deccan, India. Elevation, 7,220 feet.

Oparo (ō-pä′rō), or **Rapa** (rä′pä). A mountainous island in the South Pacific, often classed in the Austral group.

Opata (ō′pä-tä). [Pl., also *Opatas*; a corruption of a Pima term signifying 'enemy.'] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians. It embraced the following agricultural tribes: Opata, Eudeve, Jova, Teguima, Coguinachi, Tegui, Cuatli, and, probably, the Inures. Its habitat extends from the western boundary of Chihuahua to the Rio San Miguel in Sonora, Mexico, and from the main fork of the Rio Yaqui about lat. 28°, northward to the southern boundary of Arizona, with settlements mainly in the Rio Sonora valley. It numbers about 5,500. See *Piman.*

Opatow (ō′pä-tov). A town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, situated on the Opatowka 100 miles south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 6,023.

Opelousas (op-e-lö′sạs). The capital of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, 56 miles west of Baton Rouge. Population (1890), 1,572.

Opequan (ō-pek′an) **Creek.** A small river in Virginia which joins the Potomac above Harper's Ferry. Near it was the scene of the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. See *Winchester.*

Ophelia (ō-fē′liä). The daughter of Polonius, in Shakspere's "Hamlet." Her mind gives way when Hamlet abandons her to prosecute his revenge, and while gathering flowers by a brook she is drowned.

Ophelia, Miss. A strong-minded, clear-headed New England woman in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Ophir (ō′fėr). In Old Testament geography, a country whence gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, sandalwood, apes, and peacocks were brought. It was especially noted for its gold. The fleet of Solomon occupied 3 years in making the journey. It has been variously identified with India, Sumatra, the coast of Malabar, the east coast of Africa, and the southern or southeastern portion of Arabia on the Persian Gulf. The last identification has in its favor the statement in Gen. x. 29, where Ophir is mentioned as the son of Joktan.

Ophir (ō′fėr), **Mount.** 1. A volcano in Sumatra, near the western coast, about lat. 0°, long. 100° E. Height, about 10,000 feet.—2. A mountain east of Malacca, Malay Peninsula. Height, about 3,800 feet.

Ophites (of′īts). A Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the 2d century, and existing as late as the 6th century. Its members were so called because they held that the serpent (Gr. ὄφις) by which Eve was tempted was the impersonation of divine wisdom, the great teacher and civilizer of the human race. Also called *Naassenes.*

Ophiuchus (of-i-ū′kus). [Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος, from ὄφις, a serpent, and ἔχειν, to hold.] An ancient northern constellation, representing a man holding a serpent; the Serpent-bearer. Also called *Serpentarius.* The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.

Opie (ō′pi), Mrs. (**Amelia Alderson**). Born at Norwich, England, Nov. 12, 1769: died there, Dec. 2, 1853. An English novelist, daughter of Dr. Alderson of Norwich, and wife of John Opie the painter. She published various novels, the first, "Father and Daughter," appearing in 1801. In 1825 she became a Quaker. After this appeared her "Illustrations of Lying," "Detraction Displayed," etc.

Opie, John. Born at St. Agnes, near Truro, May, 1761: died April 9, 1807. An English painter. In 1780 he went to London under the patronage of Dr Wolcot (Peter Pindar), who announced him as "the Cornish wonder." In 1786 he exhibited his first historical picture, the "Assassination of James I.," and in 1787 the "Murder of Rizzio." His lectures at the Royal Academy were published in 1809.

Opimius (ō-pim′i-us), **Lucius.** Roman consul 121 B. C. He was put forward by the senate to oppose the reforms of Caius Gracchus, and was the leader of the optimates who killed Gracchus with 3,000 of his followers in 121. He was afterward exiled for accepting bribes from Jugurtha.

Opitz (ō′pits), **Martin.** Born at Bunzlau, Silesia, Dec. 23, 1597: died at Dantzic, Aug. 20, 1639. A German poet and writer. He attended the gymnasia of Bunzlau, Breslau, and Beuthen where he wrote in Latin his first work, "Aristarchus," in praise of the German language as a poetical medium. In 1618 he went to the university at Frankfort-on-the-Oder to study jurisprudence, whence the following year he went to Heidelberg. In 1620, after the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, he went to Holland. At Leyden he became acquainted with the philologist Heinsius, whom he followed to Jutland, where he wrote the poems, published 13 years later, "Trostgedichte in Widerwärtigkeiten des Krieges" ("Poems of Consolation in the Adversities of War"). In 1622 he was called to a position in the gymnasium at Weissenburg. He returned, however, in the following year to Silesia, where he went into the service of the Protestant duke of Liegnitz. In 1624 appeared his "Buch von der deutschen Poeterey" ("Book of the German Art of Poetry"), which became the principal authority on versification and style. In 1626 he went into the service of the Catholic Count Dohna at Breslau. In 1628 he was ennobled by the emperor Ferdinand II. After the death of Count Dohna, in 1633, he went back to the Duke of Liegnitz, was subsequently with the Swedes, and ultimately was made secretary and historiographer to King Ladislaus IV of Poland, at Dantzic where he died of the plague. He was the founder of the first Silesian school of poets (see [illegible]). He wrote secular, religious, and didactic descriptive poems: to the last class belong "Zlatna" and "Vesuvius." Some of his hymns are to be found in the church hymn-books. His "Hercynia" is a prose idyl in which verses are occasionally introduced. Among other translations he made a version of the text of the Italian opera "Daphne," which was produced at Torgau in 1627, and was, accordingly, the first German opera. By his advocacy of the Alexandrine verse and the precepts of his "Art of Poetry" he brought about a reform of German versification, in that the poets of the preceding centuries had simply counted the number of syllables, without reference to the quality of those upon which the metrical accent fell.

Opium War. A war between Great Britain and China, due to the attempt of the Chinese government to prevent the importation of opium. It began in 1840, and was ended by the treaty of Nanking (which see) in 1842.

Oporto (ō-pōr′to; Pg. pron. ö-pōr′tọ̈). A district in the province of Entre Douro e Minho. Population (1881), 466,981.

Oporto, Pg. **o Porto** ('The Port'). A seaport, chief city of the province Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, situated on the Douro, near its mouth, in lat. 41° 9′ N., long. 8° 37′ W. Next to Lisbon it is the chief city of the kingdom and chief manufacturing place. It manufactures cotton, silk, etc., and has been famous since 1678 as the place of export for port wine. The cathedral is early Pointed, but modernized. The cloister, of 1385 but earlier in character, survives, with well carved, almost Romanesque, capitals. The Maria Pia, or railroad bridge across the Douro, is an openwork arch of iron, of 525 feet span and 198 feet height in the clear. The bridge of Dom Luis I., of similar construction, finished in 1886, has a span of 566 feet and a height of 200. The town was taken by the Arabs in 716; was taken by the Duke of Wellington in 1809; was the scene of the beginning of the revolution of 1820; was defended against Dom Miguel 1832–33; and has been the scene of insurrection, particularly in 1846–47 and 1890. Population (1878), 105,838.

Oposura (ō-pō-sö′rä). [Opata, 'heart of the iron-wood.'] The capital of the district of Moctezuma, also called by that name in the province of Sonora, Mexico. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and lies on the bank of the Oposura River. It has suffered a great deal from the depredations of the Apaches during the 18th century.

Oppeln (op′peln). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 50° 40′ N., long. 17° 55′ E. It was formerly the capital of a principality of Oppeln, which was united to the empire in the 16th century. Population (1890), 19,296.

Oppenheim (op′pen-hīm). A town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, situated on the Rhine 11 miles south by east of Mainz. In the middle ages it was an important free imperial city. It contains the ruins of the fortress Landskron. Population (1890), 3,425.

Oppert (op′pert), **Jules.** Born at Hamburg, July 9, 1825. A distinguished French Orientalist, of Hebrew descent: appointed professor of Sanskrit in the Imperial Library at Paris in 1857, and of Assyriology at the Collège de France (where he had taught from 1869) in 1874. He was employed by the French government in explorations in Asiatic Turkey 1851–54. Among his numerous publications are "Études assyriennes" (1857), "Expédition en Mésopotamie" (1859–63), "Grande inscription du palais de Khorsabad" (1863), "La chronologie de la Genèse" (1870), etc.

Oppian (op′i-an). [From L. *Oppianus*, from Gr. Ὀππιανός.] Lived in the latter part of the 2d century A.D. A Greek poet of Cilicia. He was the author of a poem on fishing, "Halieutica" (Gr. [illegible]), and was wrongly considered the author of a poem on hunting, "Cynegetica."

Oppido Mamertina (op′pē-dō mä-mer-tē′nä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, southern Italy, 23 miles northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), commune, 6,477.

Oppius (op′i-us), **Caius.** A friend and contemporary of Julius Cæsar, reputed author of the history of the African war.

Opportunists (op-ọr-tū′nists). In recent French history, the republican party represented by Gambetta, Ferry, and others, who adapted their course to the exigencies of the time: opposed to radicals and doctrinaires.

O. P. Riots. The "old-price riots," which took place at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809. The cost of the new theater then just built was so great that the proprietors raised the price of admission, and the public resolved to resist.

> The house opened on the 18th of September, 1809, with "Macbeth" and the "Quaker." [illegible] and furious. They sat with their backs to the stage, or stood on the seats, [illegible] the family especially, [illegible] heard; for when the audience [illegible] the Kembles, they were singing and shouting at the very tops of their [illegible] voices. [illegible] that soldiers, of whom [illegible] captured the rioters, [illegible] gallery, where they were [illegible] of the soldiers [illegible] weeks, [illegible] were [illegible] little [illegible] ment. [illegible] O. P. dance [illegible] the [illegible] leaders. Mr. Kemble himself appeared [illegible] upon, and [illegible] boxes, with "We are [illegible] that all was over. After such a [illegible] dearly bought. The [illegible] diminished [illegible] but the [illegible] private boxes were [illegible]er, but the new price [illegible] maintained. Thus, the managers, after all, had [illegible]ry than the people; but it was bought dearly.
>
> [illegible]

Ops (ops). In Roman [illegible] plenty, wife of Saturn.

Optic (op′tik), **Oliver.** The pseudonym of William Taylor Adams.

Opuntian Locrians. See *Locri Opuntii.*

Opzoomer (op'zō-mer), **Karel Willem.** Born at Rotterdam, Sept. 20, 1821: died at Oosterbeck, Aug. 23, 1892. A Dutch philosopher and jurist, professor at Utrecht. He wrote a manual of logic (1851), etc.

Oran (ō-rän'; F. ō-roṅ'). **1.** The westernmost department of Algeria, bordering on Morocco on the west. Area, 44,616 square miles. Population (1891), 942,066.—**2.** The capital of the department of Oran, a seaport situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 35° 44' N., long. 0° 42' W. It has important trade. The old Spanish town exists along with the modern town. It was a flourishing medieval town; was held by the Spaniards from 1509 to 1708, and from 1732 until after the earthquake of 1790; and was taken by the French in 1831. Population (1891), 73,839.

Orange (or'ānj; F. pron. o-roṅzh'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, 13 miles north of Avignon: the ancient Arausio, noted for its Roman antiquities. The Roman triumphal arch here, well preserved and of fine masonry, is attributed to the reign of Marcus Aurelius. It has a large central arch between two smaller ones flanked by Corinthian columns, the two middle ones of which support a pediment. It is ornamented with reliefs among which naval trophies are conspicuous; and the deep vault of the central opening is beautifully coffered. The height is 72 feet, width 67, and thickness 26. The Roman theater is much ruined in its cavea, but possesses probably the finest surviving example of an ancient stage structure. The splendid uncemented wall at the back is 340 feet long, 118 high, and 13 thick, and still shows the pierced corbels which received the awning-poles. The stage has 3 doors, and was roofed. The theater could seat about 7,000. The Cimbri defeated the Romans here in 105 B. C. It was a flourishing Roman town. Later it was the capital of a principality which fell to the house of Nassau in 1530; was under the Nassau-Orange family until 1702; and was annexed to France in 1713. The title of Prince of Orange was retained in the house of Nassau. Population (1891), 9,859.

Orange (or'ānj). A city in Essex County, New Jersey, 13 miles west of New York. It contains many residences of New-Yorkers. Population (1890), 18,844.

Orange. See *Clove and Orange.*

Orange, Prince of. See *William* "the Silent," Prince of Orange, and *William III.*, King of England.

Orange, Principality of. A small principality now in the department of Vaucluse, France, containing Orange and neighboring places. It fell to the house of Nassau in 1530. See *Orange.*

Orange Free State, or **Orange River Free State.** A republic in southern Africa. Capital, Bloemfontein. It is bounded by the South African Republic (separated by the Vaal) on the north, Natal on the east, Basutoland on the southeast, Cape Colony (separated by the Orange River) on the south, and Griqualand West on the west. The surface is undulating and hilly. The chief occupation is the raising of live stock; the leading products are wool, diamonds, ostrich-feathers, and hides. The government is vested in a president and a legislative assembly called the Volksraad. The inhabitants are natives ([illegible] in 1890) and whites of European (especially Dutch) descent. The territory was settled in the first half of the 19th century by emigrants from Cape Colony; was annexed by Great Britain in 1848; and became independent in [illegible]. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1890), [illegible].

Orangemen (or'ānj-men). **1.** Irish Protestants. The name was given about the end of the 17th century by [illegible] to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their [illegible] the cause of William III. of England, prince of Orange.

2. A secret politico-religious society, instituted in Ireland in 1795. It was organized for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

Orange River, or **Kai Gariep** (kī gä-rep'). The chief river of southern Africa. It rises in Basutoland near the border of Natal, and flows generally west, [illegible] Cape Colony from the Orange Free State, [illegible] and German Southwest Africa. [illegible] the Vaal. Length, about 1,200 miles. [illegible] a huge torrent.

Oranienbaum [illegible]. [G., "orange-[illegible]."] A town in the province of St. Petersburg, [illegible] on the Gulf of Finland [illegible]. It is noted for [illegible]. Population [illegible], 3,350.

Orarian (ō-rā'[illegible]). See [illegible].

Orators, The. [illegible] by Samuel Foote, performed in [illegible] [illegible]es a Dublin printer named George Faulkner.

It is a [illegible] printed [illegible]

[illegible] Memoirs of Foote, I. [illegible]

Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [illegible] order, founded at [illegible] [illegible] etc.

Orbe (orb or or'be). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Orbe 15 miles northwest of Lausanne. It was the ancient capital of Little Burgundy. Population (1888), 3,855.

Orbe. A small river in the department of Jura, France, and canton of Vaud, Switzerland, flowing into the Lake of Neuchâtel. It is the upper course of the Thièle (or Zihl).

Orbegoso (ōr-bā-gō'sō), **Luis José.** Born near Huamachuco, Aug. 25, 1795: died at Truxillo, 1847. A Peruvian general and politician. He was elected president by the constitutional assembly, Dec. 20, 1833, but Gamarra, Salaverry, and others declared against him; and in June, 1835, he accepted the intervention of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia. Santa Cruz established the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1836, and Orbegoso was nominated president of North Peru, with the rank of grand marshal. In Aug., 1838, he was defeated by Gamarra and the Chileans, and went into exile for some years. Also written *Orbegozo.*

Orbetello (or-bā-tel'lō). A small town in the province of Grosseto, Italy, situated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles northwest of Rome.

Orbigny (or-bēn-yē'), **Alcide Dessalines d'.** Born at Couéron, Loire-Inférieure, Sept. 6, 1802: died near St. Denis, June 30, 1857. A French naturalist. From 1826 to 1833 he traveled in southern Brazil, the Platine States, Bolivia, and Peru. The results of his journey were published at government expense as "Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale" (9 vols. 1834–47: including narrative, 3 vols.; "L'Homme Americain," ethnological, 2 vols.; and the remainder on zoology, etc.). Among his other writings are "Paleontologie française" (14 vols. 1840–54: unfinished) and several works on *Foraminifera.* He contributed to Ramon de la Sagra's "History of Cuba" the volumes on birds, *Mollusca,* and *Foraminifera.*

Orbigny, Charles Dessalines d'. Born at Couéron, Loire-Inférieure, France, Dec. 2, 1806: died Feb. 15, 1876. A French geologist, brother of A. D. d'Orbigny.

Orc (ôrk), **The. 1.** A deformed giant who eats men but not women, in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He has two projecting bones for eyes. Mandricardo delivers Lucina from him.

2. A sea-monster in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," killed by Orlando when about to devour Olympia.

Orcades (ôr'ka-dēz). The ancient name of the Orkney Islands.

Orcagna (or-kän'yä) (properly **di Cione**), **Andrea,** called **Arcagnolo** (of which name *Orcagna* is a corruption). Born at Florence about 1329: died about 1368. A Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect. He studied the goldsmith's craft under his father, and painted with his brother Bernardo. In the practice of this art he appears to have been chiefly occupied during the early part of his life. After painting with his brother the life of the Madonna, and the two great frescos of Heaven and Hell in Santa Maria Novella, the frescos of the Cresci chapel, and the façade of San Apollinare, he painted the picture of the Coronation of the Virgin (now in the National Gallery). By these works he gained a great reputation. The frescos of the Triumph of Death and the Last Judgment in the Campo Santo at Pisa, by painters of the Tuscan school, have been attributed to him. (See *Campo Santo.*) About 1348 he transformed the old granary of Arnolfo del Cambio (Florence) into the Church of Or San Michele.

Orchard of Ireland. A name given to County Armagh, Ireland.

Orchardson (ôr'chärd-son), **William Quiller.** Born at Edinburgh, 1835. A British figure-painter. He removed to London in 1863. He has painted "The Challenge" (1865), "Casus Belli" (1870), "The Bill of Sale" (1876), "On Board H. M. S. Bellerophon July 23, 1815" (1880: bought by the Chantry bequest), "The Salon of Madame Récamier" (1885), etc.

Orchha. See *Tehri.*

Orchies (or-shē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles southeast of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 3,918.

Orchomenus (or-kom'e-nus). [Gr. Ὀρχομενός.] In ancient geography, the name of several cities in Greece. (*a*) A city in Bœotia, situated on the Cephissus and on Lake Copais, 55 miles northwest of Athens. It was the capital of the ancient Minyæ. Here in 85 B. C., Sulla defeated Archelaus, the general of Mithridates, king of Pontus. The site contains important remains of antiquity. The treasury of Minyas, so called, is a very ancient tomb of the Mycenæan beehive type. The plan is circular, [illegible] feet in diameter, covered in by a pointed dome formed by [illegible] the [illegible] of the wall. A side chamber, rock-hewn, had its sides and ceiling incrusted with [illegible] carved with beautiful arabesques. The "treasury" is approached by a dromos or passage 16 feet wide. (*b*) A city in Arcadia, [illegible] miles west-southwest of Corinth. It was one of the leading Arcadian cities.

Orcus (or'kus). A Latin name for Hades.

Ord (ord), **Edward Otho Cresap.** Born in Maryland, Oct., 1818: died at Havana, July 22, 1883. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839, served against the Seminole Indians 1839–42, and was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers in [illegible] the Civil War. He gained the victory at Dranesville in Dec., 1861, and served before Richmond [illegible] in 1864–65. He retired with the brevet rank of major general in 1880.

Ordaz (ōr-däth'), or **Ordás** (ōr-däs'), **Diego de.** Born about 1480: died at sea, 1533. A Spanish captain. It appears that he was with Ojeda at Darien, 1509–10; subsequently he served with Velasquez in Cuba, and with Cortés in the conquest of Mexico, 1519–21. Having obtained a grant of the country now embraced in Guiana and eastern Venezuela, he explored the Orinoco to the mouth of the Meta, 1531–32. Martinez, one of his officers, afterward asserted that he had seen on this expedition the golden city of Manoa, thus probably starting the myth of El Dorado. Ordaz, on his return to the coast, was arrested on false charges, and sent to Santo Domingo: he was freed by the audience, and died while on his way to Spain.

Ordericus Vitalis (ôr-de-rī'kus vi-tā'lis), or **Orderic** (ôr'de-rik). Born at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, England, 1075: died about 1143. An English historian and Benedictine monk. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," especially relating to Normandy and England in the 11th and 12th centuries (ed. by Le Prévost 1838–55).

Orders. Institutions, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity: a number of the more prominent of these orders are described below. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers,* and *grand commanders,* otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon.* Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (*a*) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families. Of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain): it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (*b*) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (*c*) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only: of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath.—**Guelfic Order,** a Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded in 1815 by George IV. (then prince regent), and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.—**Military Order of Savoy,** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue.—**Order for Merit,** a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740 (compare *Order of Generosity*). The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F, the words "pour le merite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art.—**Order of Alcantara,** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1213 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter.—**Order of Alexander Nevski,** a Russian order founded in 1722 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catharine I. in 1725. The ordinary badge is a cross patté, the center being a circle of white enamel showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel with a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoire.*—**Order of Calatrava,** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the 12th century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon. **Order of Charles III.,** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771.—**Order of Charles XIII.,** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees.—**Order of Christ,** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark red.—**Order of Civil Merit,** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit.* **Order of Fidelity.** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC: the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto "Fidelitas." The ribbon is orange colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country. **Order of Generosity,** a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit. **Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831. **Order of Isabella the Catholic,** known as the *Royal American Order,* and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patté indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms. **Order of Jesus, of Jesus Christ,** etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character, in Spain, Sweden, etc.—**Order**

of Leopold, an Austrian order founded by Francis I., emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence. **Order of Louisa**, a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only. – **Order of Maria Louisa**, a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence.—**Order of Maria Theresa**, an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II.—**Order of Maximilian**, an order for the encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria.—**Order of Medjidi.** See *Medjidi*.—**Order of Military Merit.** (*a*) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (*b*) An order founded by Duke Charles Eugene of Wurtemberg in 1759.—**Order of Odd-Fellows, The Independent.** See *Odd-Fellows*.—**Order of Our Lady of Montesa**, a Spanish order founded in the 14th century by the King of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain.—**Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus.—**Order of St. Andrew**, a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltier-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but on state occasions this badge is worn pendent to a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltiers, and of shields with flags and crowns.—**Order of St. Andrew** in Scotland. Same as *Order of the Thistle*.—**Order of St. Benedict of Aviz**, a Portuguese order said to date from the 12th century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck. – **Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear*.—**Order of St. George.** (*a*) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (*b*) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catharine II. This is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of fifty thousand men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. **Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St. James of Compostela*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red.—**Order of St. Lazarus**, an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution.—**Order of St. Louis**, a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reinstated. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored.—**Order of St. Michael**, a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black. **Order of St. Michael and St. George**, a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended.—**Order of St. Patrick**, an order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights.—**Order of SS. Cosmo and Damian**, a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims.—**Order of St. Stanislaus**, a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia. **Order of the Annunciation.** (*a*) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters F E R T, making the Latin word *fert* ('he bears'), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. (*b*) An order of nuns, founded about 1500 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne of Valois after her divorce from Louis XII. (*c*) An order of nuns, founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari. **Order of the Bath**, an order supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. of England in 1399. It received this name from the fact that the candidates for the honor were put into a bath the preceding evening to denote a purification or absolution from all former stain, and that they were now to begin a new life. The present Order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725, as a military order, consisting, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 it was opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz.: military and civil knights grand crosses, G. C. B.; knights commanders, K. C. B., and knights companions, C. B. The badge is a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with the lion of England in the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock (representing respectively England, Scotland, and Ireland) between three imperial crowns; motto, "Tria juncta in uno." Stars are also worn by the first two classes. That of the knights grand crosses is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath the scroll is inscribed *Ich dien* ('I serve'), the motto of the Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the wavy rays. **Order of the Bear**, an order of knights instituted by the emperor Frederick II., and having its center at the abbey of St. Gall, in Switzerland. It ceased to exist when St. Gall became independent of the house of Austria. **Order of the Black Eagle**, a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the center a circle with the monogram F R (for *Frederick Rex*), the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the motto "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.—**Order of the Chrysanthemum**, an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876.—**Order of the Conception**, an order founded in the 17th century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Order of the Cordon Jaune**, a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the 16th century by the Duke of Nevers for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct.—**Order of the Crescent**, a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René the Good, of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the 15th century. **Order of the Crown**, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the 19th century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (*a*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian I. Joseph in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (*b*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for women, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (*c*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (*g*) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (*h*) *The Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—**Order of the Danebrog**, the second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. **Order of the Fan**, a Swedish order founded in 1744, and now extinct. – **Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the 19th century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and 25 knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about 50. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee with the words to his courtiers in response to the notice taken of the incident, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" ('Shamed be he who thinks evil of it'). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendent from the collar of gold, which has 26 pieces, each representing a coiled garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of 8 points, of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich feathers having in the center a tuft of black heron feathers. The sovereign, when a woman, wears the ribbon on the left arm. **Order of the Golden Fleece**, an order founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings, but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria, the latter power in [illegible] claimed the other. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile." – **Order of the Griffin**, an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884. – **Order of the Holy Ghost.** (*a*) (Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit*.) The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (*b*) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the 12th century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*c*) A Neapolitan order, same as *Order of the Knot*. **Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *Hospitaler*. **Order of the Illuminati**, a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was deistic and republican in principle; aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny; had an elaborate organization; was to some extent associated with freemasonry; and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order excited much antagonism, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered for some time elsewhere.—**Order of the Indian Empire**, an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction.—**Order of the Iron Cross**, a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services in the wars against Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consists of the great cross (conferred only on a few princes and generals), and two classes comprising several thousand Germans. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813 or [illegible]. The modern badge is a modification of this. The ribbon is black with a white border.—**Order of the Iron Crown**, an order founded by Napoleon I. as King of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is the double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the iron crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue. **Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*.—**Order of the Knot**, a military order of short duration, founded at Naples in the 14th century.—**Order of the Legion of Honor**, in France an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinction conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand officer, or grand cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions principally to wounded and disabled members.—**Order of the Lion**, the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion and crown, and a golden W between each two arms. **Order of the Martyrs.** Same as *Order of SS. Cosmo and Damian*.—**Order of the Palm**, a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared after 1680. Also called *Fruit-Bringing Society*. **Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*), also called *Order of Sincerity*, an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1791 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with a circle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*. **Order of the Star of India** (in the full style, *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes [illegible]. **Order of the Thistle** (in full, *The Most* [illegible] *Order of the Thistle*), a very old [illegible] been renewed [illegible] devices of the order are St. Andrew [illegible] a thistle flower with leaves [illegible] badges, the collar, star [illegible] impune lacessit." The ribbon is [illegible] **Order of the White Eagle**, an order founded at [illegible] 18th century by Augustus II. of Poland [illegible] alleged revived by him. [illegible] of Russia, and is comp[illegible] is a cross of eight points [illegible] and surmounted by [illegible] blue, but on state [illegible] collar [illegible] **Order of the White Elephant** [illegible] great antiquity. [illegible] **Order of the White Falcon**, an order [illegible] sists of three [illegible] of the reigning [illegible] ers and 30 knights [illegible] green enamel [illegible] red enamel [illegible] in white enamel [illegible] "Vigilando [illegible]" [illegible] cean. Also called *Order* [illegible] **Order of the Yel-**

low String. See *Order of the Cordon Jaune.*—**Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon.*—**Teutonic Order,** a military order founded at Acre in Palestine in 1190, and confirmed by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of the sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land. See *Prussia, Duchy of.*

Orders in Council. Orders promulgated by the British sovereign with the advice of the privy council. Specifically, the orders of 1807 which prohibited neutral trade directly with France or the allies of France. All goods had to be landed in England, pay duties there, and be reëxported under English regulations. These orders bore with especial severity on American commerce.

Ordinance of Nullification. See *Nullification.*

Ordinance of 1784. An act of the United States under the Confederation, passed April 23, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, which comprised tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.

Ordinance of 1787. An act of Congress, passed in 1787, which secured to the Northwest Territory freedom from slavery, religious freedom, education, etc., and provided for its future subdivision.

Ordinances, F. **Ordonnances** (or-do-noṅs′). Various legislative acts in French history. The most celebrated were the Ordinances of July, proclaimed by Charles X. in July, 1830. They took away the freedom of the press and made other arbitrary changes, and were the cause of the revolution of July and the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy.

Ordinary (or′di-nā-ri), **The.** A comedy by Cartwright, produced about 1643, printed in 1651: an imitation of the "Alchemist."

> The worst of the crew, after the exposure of their villainies, resolve to take refuge in the congenial soil of New England, where no good works are allowed and faith alone is demanded. *Lounsbury,* Chaucer, III. 117.

Ore (ō′rā), **Luis Geronimo de.** Born at Guamanga, Peru, about 1545: died at Concepcion, Chile, 1628. A Franciscan prelate and author. He was professor of theology at Cuzco, commissary of his order in Florida, and bishop of Concepcion from 1620. His works include "Descripcion del Nuevo Orbe" (Lima, 1578), "Relacion de los martires de Florida" (Madrid, 160[illegible]), a life of St. Francisco Solano, and devotional books in the Indian languages of Peru.

Örebro (ė′re-brö). **1.** A laen of southern Sweden. Area, 3,521 square miles. Population (1893), 184,708.—2. The capital of the laen of Orebro, situated on the Svartå, near Lake Hjelmar, 98 miles west of Stockholm. It has been the seat of various diets: that of 1540 declared the throne hereditary, and that of 1810 elected Bernadotte crown prince. Two treaties were negotiated here in 1812—one between England and Sweden, and the other between England and Russia. Population (1891), 14,674.

Oregon (or′e-gon). [Named from the *Oregon* River, now the Columbia. The name *Oregon,* supposed to be of Indian origin, occurs in Carver's "Travels" (1763) as the name of a "river of the West which falls into the Pacific Ocean at the Straits of Anian."] One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° to 46° 15′ N., and from long. 116° 40′ to 124° 32′ W. Capital, Salem; chief city, Portland. It is bounded by Washington (partly separated by the Columbia) on the north, Idaho (partly separated by the Snake River) on the east, Nevada and California on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It is traversed by the [illegible] Mountains and Blue Mountains, [illegible] Mount Hood and Jefferson. It belongs largely to the valley of the Columbia and [illegible] the Willamette [illegible]. The chief agricultural products [illegible]. The leading [illegible] lumber, wool, and fruit. [illegible] The mouth of the Columbia [illegible] by the American captain Gray in [illegible]. A trading [illegible] at Astoria in 1811. The territory [illegible] in dispute between [illegible] and the United States. [illegible] Population (1890), 313,767.

Oregon River. See *Columbia.*

Oregon S[illegible]. See [illegible].

O'Reilly (o-rī′li), **Alexander.** Born at Dublin, 17[illegible]: died at [illegible], Spain, March [illegible] [illegible]

O'Reilly, Andrew. Born in Ireland in 174[illegible]: died at [illegible] in 183[illegible]. An [illegible] He [illegible] in the Austrian army under [illegible] and [illegible] fought at Austerlitz; and surrendered Vienna [illegible]

O'Reilly, John Boyle. Born at Dowth Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844: died at Hull, Mass., Aug. 10, 1890. An Irish-American journalist and poet. He was the son of William David O'Reilly, master of the Nettleville Institute at Dowth Castle. In 1863 he enlisted in the Tenth Hussars in Ireland for the purpose of spreading revolutionary sentiments among the soldiers. He was sentenced to death on the charge of high treason in 1866. The sentence was commuted to 20 years' penal servitude, and he was sent out to the penal colony in Australia, where he arrived in 1868. He escaped to the United States in 1869, and in 1870 secured employment on the Boston "Pilot," of which he became editor in chief in 1874. He published "Songs from the Southern Seas" (1874), "Songs, Legends, and Ballads" (1878), "The Statues in the Block" (1881), etc.

Orejones (ō-rā-Hō′nās). [Sp., 'eared' or 'large-eared.'] A name given by the Spanish in America to various Indians who distended the lobes of the ears by means of metal or wooden disks. It included: (*a*) The Incas of the blood royal in Peru, who were distinguished from the common people by the use of large gold or silver ear-disks. (*b*) A tribe of Upper Paraguay, described by early authors, but about whom little that is definite is known. (*c*) Indians on the northern branches of the Upper Amazon, in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador: called *Orelhudos* by the Brazilians. There are apparently several hordes, perhaps of different stocks. Those on the river Içá are described as degraded but inoffensive savages who distend the ear-lobes with wooden disks until they touch the shoulders. (*d*) An extinct tribe of northern Coahuila, Mexico.

Orel (ō-rel′). **1.** A government of central Russia. It is surrounded by the governments of Smolensk, Kaluga, Tula, Tamboff, Voronezh, Kursk, and Tchernigoff. The surface is undulating. It is an important agricultural government. Area, 18,042 square miles. Population (1893), 2,140,130.

2. The capital of the government of Orel, situated at the junction of the Orlik with the Oka, about lat. 52° 57′ N., long. 36° 7′ E. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and a leading market for grain. Population (1890), 79,135.

Orelhudos. See *Orejones.*

Orélie Antoine (ō-rā-lē′ oṅ-twän′) **I.** (**de Tounens**). A French adventurer who was proclaimed king of Araucania in 1861. He was arrested on Araucanian territory by the Chilean government in 1862. The arrest being pronounced illegal, he was detained as a lunatic, but was shortly permitted to go to France, where he published "Orélie-Antoine Ier, roi d'Araucanie et Patagonie, et sa captivité en Chili" (1863). Having in the meantime returned to Araucania, he was deposed during a second absence in France by a certain Planchut, whom he had left in Araucania as his deputy.

O'Rell, Max. See *Blouët, Paul.*

Orellana (ō-rāl-yä′nä), **Francisco de.** Born at Truxillo about 1490: died, probably in Venezuela, about 1546. A Spanish soldier, first explorer of the Amazon. He was intimate with the Pizarros in his youth; went to Peru about 1535; and settled Guayaquil in 1537. In 1540–41 he served with Gonzalo Pizarro's expedition to the Napo. (See *Cinnamon, Land of.*) Having been sent ahead with a brigantine and 50 soldiers to seek for provisions (probably in April 1541), he arrived at the junction of the Napo and Marañon, and, unable or unwilling to return, continued on down the latter river. In the course of this voyage the Indians told him of a tribe of female warriors, or Amazons, and he claimed to have encountered them near the mouth of the Trombetas: from this story the river derived its present name. Orellana reached the mouth of the Amazon late in 1541, went on to Trinidad, and thence to Spain. He received a grant to conquer the country discovered by him, and made an unsuccessful expedition to it in 1544.

Orellana, River of. [From its discoverer, Francisco de Orellana.] A name frequently given, in early books and maps, to the Amazon River. It is still occasionally used.

Orelli (ō-rel′lē), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 13, 1787: died Jan. 6, 1849. A Swiss classical philologist, noted for his editions of Horace, Cicero, and Tacitus.

Ore (ōr) **Mountains.** See *Erzgebirge.*

Orenburg (ō′ren-börg). **1.** A government in southeastern Russia, bordering on Asia. It is bounded by Siberia, the governments of Perm, Ufa, and Samara, Uralsk, and Turgai. The surface is partly mountainous (a continuation of the Urals) and partly steppe. Area, 73,[illegible] square miles. Population (1890), [illegible].

2. The capital of the government of Orenburg, situated on the Ural about lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 55° 10′ E. It is an important trading center. Population (1891), 62,534.

Orense (ō-ren′sā). **1.** A province in Galicia, Spain. It is bounded by Portugal on the south, and on the other sides by the provinces Pontevedra, Lugo, Leon, and Zamora. The surface is mountainous. Area, 2,739 square miles. Population [illegible]

2. The capital of the province of Orense, situated on the Miño in lat. 42° 18′ N., long. 7° 50′ W. The cathedral is of the 14th century, but retains [illegible] Romanesque features, as the very long transepts. The bridge over the Miño built in 1230 has seven arches, [illegible] feet above the river. Population [illegible]

Oresteia (ō-res-tē′yä). A trilogy by Æschylus, founded on the history of the family of Agamemnon. It comprises the "Agamemnon," "Choephoræ," and "Eumenides."

Orestes (ō-res′tēz). [Gr. 'Ορέστης.] In Greek legend, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and brother of Electra. He slew Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, and was pursued by the Erinnyes. He was a favorite subject of the Greek tragic poets. See *Electra.*

Orestes. A play of Euripides, exhibited in 409 B. C.

> In the looseness and carelessness of the metre, in the crowding of incidents at the end of the play, in the low tone of its morality—they are all base, says the scholiast, except Pylades, and yet even he advises a cold-blooded murder for revenge's sake—there is no play of Euripides so disagreeable. On the other hand, for dramatic effect, as the same scholiast observes, there is none more striking; but this applies only to the opening scenes.
> *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 361.

Orestes. Killed 476 A. D. Regent of the Western Empire in the reign of his son Romulus Augustulus (475–476).

> The army had revolted, and the commander-in-chief, an Illyrian named Orestes, had seized the reins of government. This Orestes had a strange history. About thirty years before the date of the events just mentioned, his native country—the northern part of what is now called Croatia—had been given up by the Romans to the Huns. Orestes, who was then quite a young man, finding himself one of Attila's subjects, offered his services to the Hunnish king, and seems to have acted as his secretary. In this capacity he was in the year 448 sent on a mission from Attila to the eastern emperor, Theodosius II., and we read of his being terribly indignant because he was not regarded as a person of equal consequence with his fellow-envoy, Edica the Scirian. By what curious chances it came about that the former secretary of Attila now found himself at the head of the Roman army, and master of the Roman state, history does not tell. Orestes did not choose to call himself emperor, thinking perhaps, that it was safer for the wearer of the diadem and the real holder of power to be different persons. He contented himself with the title of Patrician, the same which had been borne by Rikimer and by Aetius, and bestowed the imperial crown on his son, a boy of fourteen, who was named Romulus after his maternal grandfather. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 126.

Orestes and Electra. **1.** A group in marble, probably a late Greek original, in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. A woman, already full-grown, rests her arm kindly on the shoulder of a handsome boy, who is speaking to her.

2. An interesting group of antique sculpture in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. Electra clad in the long tunic, stands with her arm about her brother's neck. This work belongs to the school of pasiteles, of the early empire.

Oretani (or-e-tā′nī). In ancient geography, a people in southern Spain, living in the Sierra Morena and neighboring regions.

Oreus (ō′rē-us), or **Histiæa** (his-ti-ē′ạ̈). [Gr. 'Ωρεός, 'Ιστίαια.] In ancient geography, a city on the northwestern coast of Eubœa, Greece, situated opposite Thessaly.

> Histiæa, afterwards called Oreus, was the most important town of northern Eubœa, and gave name to a considerable tract which has been already mentioned as Histiæotis. It lay about midway in the northern coast of the island, at the western extremity of a broad plain, and by the side of a small river called the Callas. Its remains are found in this position, and still bear the name of Oreos. We learn from Theopompus that when Pericles conquered Eubœa and expelled the Histiæans, while they sought a refuge in Macedonia, 2,000 Athenian citizens took their place, and colonised Oreus, which had before been a township of Histiæa. *Rawlinson,* Herod., IV. 277, note.

Orfeo (or-fā′ō). A dramatic pastoral by Poliziano, produced in 1483. It was the first pastoral written in the language of the country to which dramatic action was given.

Orfeo ed Euridice (or-fā′ō ed ā-ö-rē′dē-che) **Orpheus and Eurydice**). An opera by Gluck, words by Calsabigi, produced at Vienna in 1762. In 1774 it was produced at Paris as "Orphée et Euridice," where it was very successful. The libretto was translated from the Italian by Moline. See *Orpheus.*

Orfila (or-fē-lä′), **Matthieu Joseph Bonaventure.** Born at Mahon, Balearic Islands, April 24, 1787: died at Paris, March 12, 1853. A French physician and chemist, noted as a writer on toxicology and medical jurisprudence. Among his writings are "Toxicologie generale" (1815), "Traité de médecine légale" (1847), etc.

Orford (ôr′fọrd). A town in the county of Suffolk, England, situated near the North Sea 17 miles east-northeast of Ipswich. Population (1891), 7,345.

Orford, Earls of. See *Russell* and *Walpole.*

Organic Statute. A Russian edict of 1832, by which Poland lost its constitution.

Organ (ôr′gan) **Mountains,** Pg. **Serra dos Orgaos.** A group of mountains of the Brazilian coast range, at the head of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. They attain the height of 7,325 feet, and are remarkable for their strange forms. One peak, called the Dedo de Deos ('Finger of God'), appears from the bay like a finger pointing upward.

Organon (ôr′ga-non). [Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, organ.] The logical treatises of Aristotle. The name was originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics.

Orgetorix (ôr-jet'ọ-riks). A Helvetian conspirator shortly before the time of Cæsar's war with the Helvetians in 58 B. C.

Orgon (or-gôṅ'). A credulous dupe in Molière's "Tartufe." He has an imbecile infatuation for the hypocritical Tartufe.

Oria (ō'rē-ä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 20 miles southwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,220.

Oriana (ō-ri-an'ạ̈). **1.** The legendary mistress of Amadis de Gaul, daughter of Lisuarte, king of England. Queen Elizabeth is frequently called "the peerless Oriana" in the adulatory poems of her time. **2.** The principal character in Fletcher's comedy "The Wild Goose Chase," and in Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant," which is practically the same. She is betrothed to the evasive Mirabel (the "wild goose"), and finally brings him to reason and marries him. **3.** A character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Woman-hater": a teasing, tormenting, brilliant woman.—**4.** A ballad by Tennyson, published in 1830.

Oriana, The Triumphs of. A collection of madrigals in honor of Queen Elizabeth, compiled and published by Thomas Morley in 1601.

Oribe (ō-rē'bā), **Manuel.** Born about 1802: died at Montevideo, Nov., 1857. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was minister of war under Rivera 1833–35, and succeeded him as president for four years, March 1, 1835. In 1836 Rivera, at the head of the Colorados party, revolted, and eventually (Oct., 1838) took Montevideo. Oribe then joined with the dictator Rosas in a scheme for uniting Uruguay with Buenos Ayres. Rosas furnished him with troops, and from 1842 to 1851 he held possession of much of Uruguay and besieged Montevideo at intervals: this period is known as the Nine Years' Siege ("Sitio de Nueve Años"). Eventually Brazil and Entre Rios interfered, and Oribe capitulated to Urquiza in Oct., 1851. He led a revolt in Sept., 1855.

Oriel (o'ri-ẹl) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded by Adam de Brome and Edward II. in 1326 (see the extract). The existing buildings date in greater part from the early 17th century. Though the parts are incongruous, the whole is picturesque. On one side of the quadrangle there is a fine range of windows with medieval tracery.

> Oriel College, the fifth in antiquity of the colleges that now remain at Oxford, dates its legal existence from the year 1326, although it actually took its origin two years earlier. It was in 1324 that Edward II. gave formal permission to his almoner, Adam de Brome, to acquire land for the purpose of founding a college which should be styled "the House of the Scholars of St. Mary at Oxford." In accordance with the terms of the royal licence, Adam de Brome bought of Roger Marshall, rector of Tackley, a building known as Tackley's Inn, situated on the south side of the High Street of Oxford, and there he seems to have established his scholars, one of them, set over the rest, being designated the Rector. He also bought for their benefit a house called La Perilos Hall, which stood on the eastern side of Durham College, in the northern suburb. Before long, however, he resolved to place his college under more powerful protection than his own, and with that object surrendered it into the hands of his royal master. Edward II. was, by a transparent fiction, made to appear the founder of an institution of which in point of fact he was merely the foster-father. On the 21st of January, 1326, he issued a formal charter of foundation and a code of statutes, both, no doubt, drawn up by his almoner, who caused himself to be appointed the official head of the College, with the title of Præpositus, or Provost.
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> *Lyte,* Oxford, p. 141.

Orient (ō'ri-ẹnt), **The.** [From L. *oriens,* rising (sc. of the sun).] The East; eastern countries; specifically, the regions to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe: a vague term, including Asiatic Turkey, Persia, India, Egypt, etc.

Origen (or'i-jen), L. **Origenes** (ō-rij'e-nēz) (surnamed **Adamantius**). [Gr. Ὠριγένης Ἀδαμάντιος.] Born probably at Alexandria, 185 or 186 A. D.: died at Tyre, probably 253. One of the Greek fathers of the church. He was educated at Alexandria, and was head of the celebrated catechetical school in that city from about 211 until 231 or 232, when for obscure reasons he was degraded by the synod from the condition of a presbyter to that of a layman. He afterward founded a school at Cæsarea. He was imprisoned in the Decian persecution in 250. He was an extremely prolific author, and wrote on a great variety of subjects pertaining to theology. Among his works are a valuable recension of the Old Testament, entitled "Hexapla," fragments of which have been preserved, and a defense of Christianity against the Epicurean philosopher Celsus.

Origenists (or'i-jen-ists). **1.** The followers of Origen of Alexandria; those who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—**2.** The members of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Original Chronicle of Scotland, The. A rimed chronicle by Andrew of Wyntoun, finished between 1420 and 1424. It begins with the angels, follows with Adam and Eve, and continues down to the author's time.

> Wyntoun says that he called his chronicle "original" because he designed to trace things from their origin, and he wrote it in nine books in honour of the nine orders of angels.
>
> *Morley,* English Writers, VI. 50.

Origines (ō-rij'i-nēz). [L., 'origins.'] See the extract.

> Cato composed also the first Roman historical work in Latin prose, his seven books of Origines, commenced in the later years of his life and continued nearly until his death. The work comprised also the other tribes of Italy, including Upper Italy, at the same time dealing with ethnography and all sides of social life to an extent which remained without imitation. In all the rest, the work was in the manner of the Annalists, now brief, now extensive and even allowing space for the insertion of complete speeches by the author.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Roman Lit. [(tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 174.

Origin of Species, The. A work by Darwin, developing his theory of evolution, published in 1859.

Orihuela (ō-rē-wā'lä). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Segura 13 miles northeast of Murcia. Population (1887), 24,364.

Orinda (ō-rin'dạ̈), **The Matchless.** See *Philips, Katherine.*

Orinoco (ō-ri-nō'kō). The northernmost of the three great rivers of South America. It rises in the Parima Mountains, flows northwest, then north and finally east through Venezuela, and empties by a delta opposite the island of Trinidad, about lat. 9°–10° N. The upper portion is in a forest region; the lower course is bordered by open llanos. Its branch the Cassiquiare connects it with the Rio Negro, and hence with the Amazon. The chief tributaries are the Guaviare, Meta, Apure, Ventuari, Caura, and Caroni. Its mouth was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and it was first navigated by Diego de Ordaz in 1531. Length, about 1,350 miles (including the Guaviare, about 1,600 miles); navigable about 900 miles, to the Orinoco "falls," or rapids of Atures, and above them for a long distance.

Orion (ō-rī'ọn). [Gr. Ὠρίων.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a giant and hunter. There were various legends about him. He was blinded, with the aid of Dionysus, by Œnopion whose daughter he had ravished; but regained his sight by opening his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. He was slain by Artemis. After his death he was changed to a constellation. **2.** A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but having the equinoctial crossing it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye: four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt* or *Girdle of Orion.* They are also popularly called *Jacob's Staff, Our Lady's Wand,* the *Yard-wand,* etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula.

Oriskany (ọ-ris'kạ-ni). A village in Oneida County, New York, 7 miles northwest of Utica. Here, Aug. 6, 1777, the Americans under Herkimer defeated the British and Indians. See *Herkimer.*

Orissa (ō-ris'sạ̈). A province in the southwestern part of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, British India, bordering on the Bay of Bengal. It was formerly a Hindu kingdom; later was under Mogul and Mahratta rule; and was acquired by the British in 1803. Area, 9,053 square miles. Population (1891), 3,162,490.

Oristano (ō-ris-tä'nō). A town in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, situated on the Tirso, near the western coast, 54 miles north-northwest of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Population (1881), 7,031.

Orizaba (ō-rē-thä'ᴃä). A city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 64 miles west-southwest of Vera Cruz. Population, about 20,000.

Orizaba, Peak of. A slumbering pyramidal volcano, 16 miles northwest of Orizaba. It is the highest mountain in Mexico, and, with the possible exception of Mount Logan, the highest in North America. Height of Orizaba (Heilprin, 1890), 18,205 feet; (Scovell, 1892) 18,314 feet.

Orkhan (or-chän'). Died 1359. Sultan or emir of the Turks 1326–59, son of Othman.

Orkney (ôrk'ni). A county of Scotland, consisting of the Orkney Islands.

Orkney and Shetland (shet'lạnd). A former county of Scotland, divided in 1889. See *Orkney Islands* and *Shetland Islands.*

Orkney (ôrk'ni) **Islands.** [Icel. *Orkneyjar,* Orcades Islands (*ey,* pl. *eyjar,* island), the first element being prob. confused with *orkn, orkn,* a seal.] A group of islands north of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Firth: the ancient Orcades. Chief town, Kirkwall. They form a distinct county, and are about 67 in number, 29 being inhabited. The principal island is Mainland; surface generally low (hilly in Hoy and parts of Mainland); chief occupations agriculture and fisheries. The ancient inhabitants were Picts; they were Christianized by Irish missionaries. The islands were acquired by the Northmen in the 8th and 9th centuries, and ruled by jarls. In 1231 they passed to the Earls of Angus etc., and in 1468 to the Scottish crown. Denmark renounced its claims of sovereignty in 1590. Area, 376 square miles. Population (1891), 30,453.

Orlando (ôr-lan'dō). **1.** The Italian form of *Roland* (which see).—**2.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," the younger brother of Oliver, and lover of Rosalind.

Orlando Furioso (or-län'dō fö-rē-ō'sō). [It., 'Orlando Mad.'] A metrical romance by Ariosto, 40 cantos of which were published in 1515, to which he added 5 more before his death in 1533. Sir John Harington's translation was published in 1591. It is a continuation of Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," but it begins at a point before the end of Boiardo's work. Orlando's madness is occasioned by the falseness of Angelica.

Orlando Furioso, The History of. A play by Robert Greene, produced probably about 1588–1589. It was revived in 1592, printed in 1594. Greene makes Orlando marry Angelica.

Orlando Innamorato (ēn-nä-mō-rä'tō). ['Orlando Enamoured.'] A metrical romance by Boiardo, on the love of Orlando or Roland for Angelica. The hero, however, is really Rogero. Boiardo left it unfinished in 1494, and Ariosto wrote his "Orlando Furioso" as its sequel. Boiardo's poem was remodeled in a lively style by Berni.

Orléanais (or-lā-ä-nā'). An ancient government of France. Capital, Orléans. It was bounded by Île-de-France on the north, Champagne and Burgundy on the east, Nivernais on the southeast, Berry on the south, and Touraine on the west. It comprised, besides Orléanais proper, Gâtinais, Beauce, and Sologne. It corresponded mainly to the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, Eure-et-Loir, and parts of Seine-et-Oise, Indre-et-Loire, Nièvre, Cher, and Sarthe.

Orleanists (ôr'lẹ̄-ạn-ists). In French politics, the adherents of the princes of the Orléans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830–48).

Orléans (or-lā-oṅ'), Eng. **Orleans** (ôr'lẹ̄-ạnz). [Formerly also *Orleaunce,* ME. *Orleans, Orleauns, Orliauns,* OF. *Orleans, Orlians,* LL. *Aurelianum,* or *Aurelianensis,* Aurelian's city.] The capital of the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire in lat. 47° 54′ N., long. 1° 54′ E.: the medieval Aureliani, and probably the ancient Genabum. It has important commerce in wool, wines, grain, timber, oil, etc., and manufactures of blankets, hosiery, worsted, vinegar, etc. The cathedral is a building of great size, rebuilt by Henry IV. (begun in 1601) in as close an approximation as possible to the architecture of the original Pointed cathedral destroyed by the Huguenots. The façade, with its 5 portals and 2 lofty towers, is of gingerbread work, but much of the chevet and apsidal chapels belongs to the earlier church, and is very fine. The five-aisled interior is 480 feet long, and the nave 100 high. Orleans was a town of the Carnutes. It was destroyed by Cæsar, but was rebuilt by Aurelian, occupying an important military position. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Attila in 451; was a leading town from the Merovingian times, and was the chief place of Orléanais. The famous siege of it commenced by the English Oct. 12, 1428, was raised in May, 1429, in consequence of the assaults of the relieving forces under Joan of Arc (see the extract). It was a Huguenot center about 1560. A victory of the Germans over the French Oct. 11, 1870, was accompanied by the capture of the city. The French retook it in Nov.; but in the severe fighting of Dec. 2–4 they were worsted, and the Germans again occupied it. Population (1891), 63,705.

> The Loire, flowing first northwards, then westwards, protects by its broad sickle of waters this portion of Gaul; and the Loire itself is commanded at its most northerly point by that city which, known in Cæsar's days as Genabum, had taken the name Aureliani from the great Emperor, the conqueror of Zenobia, and is now called Orleans. Three times has Aureliani played an eminent part in the history of Gaul. There broke out the great insurrection of B. C. 52 against the victorious Cæsar; there Attila's host, in A. D. 451, received their first repulse; and there in 1429, the maid of Domremy, by forcing the Duke of Bedford to raise the siege, wrested from the English Plantagenets their last chance of ruling in France.
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> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, II. [illegible]

Orléans, Charles, Duc **d'.** Born May 26, 1391: died Jan. 4, 1465. A French poet, son of Louis, duc d'Orléans. He was taken prisoner by the English at Agincourt in 1415, and released in 1440. His poems were edited by d'Héricault in 1874.

> The life of this poet [illegible] falls into three divisions. In the first, when after his [illegible] of a great feudal party [illegible] tried, it is not [illegible] that he [illegible] His long captivity in England [illegible] ing it he wrote both in French and in English. But the last five and twenty years of his life, when he lived quietly and kept court at Blois [illegible] men of the time from [illegible] with them in poetical tournaments [illegible] productive. His undoubted work [illegible] which compose it are among the [illegible]
>
> *Saintsbury,* [illegible]

Orléans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duc **d'.** Born at [illegible] 1810: died near Paris, July 13, 1842. [illegible] Louis Philippe, king of the French. He served in the campaigns in Algeria.

Orléans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchesse **d'.** Born at [illegible] Mecklenburg, [illegible] 1814: died at Richmond, England, [illegible] 1858. A princess of Mecklenburg, wife of the Duc d'Orléans (1810–1842).

Orléans, House of. In French history, at various times since the 14th century, a younger branch of the reigning family, holding the duchy of Orléans as an appanage: particularly the family of the younger brother of Louis XIV., Philip, whose descendants and adherents have been called Orleanists.

Orleans (ôr'le-a̤nz), **Isle of.** An island in the St. Lawrence, northeast of Quebec. Length, 20 miles.

Orléans (or-lā-oṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Gaston,** Duc **d'.** Born April 25, 1608: died Feb. 2, 1660. A younger son of Henry IV. He is noted chiefly for his intrigues against Richelieu and Mazarin in the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He was created duke of Orléans in 1627.

Orléans, Louis, Duc **d'.** Born 1371: killed at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407. Younger brother of Charles VI. He was created duke of Orleans in 1392. In the same year his brother became deranged, and he assumed the regency in opposition to the Duke of Burgundy. He was assassinated by Jean Sans Peur, duke of Burgundy, in 1407, and his death was the signal for the civil war between Burgundians and Armagnacs or supporters of Orléans.

Orléans, Louis Philippe, Duc **d'.** See *Louis Philippe*, King of the French.

Orléans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc **d'.** Born at St.-Cloud, France, April 13, 1747: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 6, 1793. Great-grandson of Philippe d'Orléans (1674–1723). He was a member of the Constituent Assembly 1789–91, and was a Montagnard deputy to the Convention 1792–93. He renounced his title, assumed the name of Philippe Egalité, and voted for the death of the king. He was executed on the accession of the Jacobins to power in the Convention.

Orléans, Maid of. See *Joan of Arc.*

Orléans, Philippe, Duc **d'.** Born Sept. 21, 1640: died June 9, 1701. The younger brother of Louis XIV. He became duke of Orléans in 1660, and is the ancestor of the present house of Orléans.

Orléans, Philippe, Duc **d'.** Born at St.-Cloud, France, Aug., 1674: died at Paris, Dec., 1723. The son of Philippe d'Orléans (1640–1701). He distinguished himself as a general, and was regent of France 1715–23, and prime minister in 1723.

Orléans Madonna, The. A small but beautiful painting of the Virgin and Child, on wood, at the Château de Chantilly, France. The Virgin has the circular nimbus, and in the background appear earthenware vessels and a flask.

Orloff (or-lof'), **Alexei.** Born 1737: died 1808. A Russian admiral, brother of Grigori Orloff. He took part in the conspiracy which raised Catharine II. to the throne, and strangled the czar Peter III. with his own hands (1762). He gained the naval victory of Tchesme over the Turks in 1770.

Orloff, Prince **Alexei.** Born 1787: died at St. Petersburg, May 21, 1861. A Russian general and diplomatist. He negotiated the peace of Adrianople in 1829 and that of Hunkiar-Skelessi in 1833; and represented Russia at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

Orloff, Count **Grigori.** Born Oct. 17, 1734: died at Moscow, April 24, 1783. A Russian general and politician. He served in the Seven Years' War, and participated in the conspiracy which raised Catharine II. to the throne in 1762. He afterward became Catharine's paramour.

Orloff Diamond, The. A famous gem, the chief ornament of the Russian imperial scepter: sometimes called the scepter diamond. It was purchased at [illegible] Orloff, and was given by [illegible] Also *Koh-i-Tur.*

Orm. See *Ormulum.*

Ormazd (ôr'mazd), or **Ormuzd** (ôr'muzd). See *Ahura Mazda.*

Orme (ôrm), **Robert.** Born at Anjengo, Travancore, India, June, 1728: died at Great Ealing, near London, Jan. 13, 1801. An English historian of India, son of Alexander Orme, surgeon at Anjengo. He was educated at Harrow, and in [illegible] Company's [illegible] at Calcutta [illegible] to London and [illegible] History of the Military [illegible]

Orme's Head [illegible], **Great,** and **Orme's Head, Little.** [illegible] the Irish Sea [illegible] Liverpool.

Ormin. [illegible]

Ormonde [illegible] East Munster [illegible]

Ormonde. A bay thoroughbred horse foaled in [illegible] animal. Ormonde is considered the greatest racer ever [illegible]

Ormonde, Dukes and **Earls of.** See *Butler.*

Ormskirk (ôrmz'kėrk). A town in Lancashire, England, 12 miles north-northeast of Liverpool. [illegible]

Orn[illegible]. A [illegible]

homilies on the New Testament, with paraphrases, composed by Orm or Ormin in the first part of the 13th century. He was an Augustinian canon, and it is assumed that he lived in Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire, but there are arguments in favor of Ormskirk in Lancashire. Orm had a phonetic system of his own, distinguishing the short vowels by doubling the following consonant. The Ormulum was first edited from the MS. by Robert Meadows White in 1852.

> The intention of his work corresponded to that of the Scripture Paraphrase of Cædmon, although it differed much in plan and execution. His work is called, from his own name, the Ormulum.
>
> "This boc iss nemmned Orrmulum
> Forrthi that Orm itt wrohhte."
>
> But though the author there, for a purpose, calls himself Orm, he says elsewhere that he was named Ormin. There remains only a portion of the work, and it is in a single MS. which forms a folio volume in the Junian collection, now preserved in the Bodleian.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 232.

Ormus (ôr'mus), or **Hormuz** (hôr'muz). An ancient and medieval city situated on the southern coast of Persia at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It was removed to a neighboring island in the Strait of Ormus about 1300, became an emporium of commerce and noted for its wealth; became dependent on Portugal in 1514; and in 1622 was taken by the Shah of Persia, assisted by the English. It is now in ruins. Milton celebrates "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind" ("Paradise Lost," ii. 2).

Ormuzd. See *Ahura Mazda.*

Orne (orn). A river in northern France which flows into the English Channel 10 miles northeast of Caen. Length, about 100 miles.

Orne. A department in northern France, formed from part of the ancient Normandy. Capital, Alençon. It is bounded by Calvados on the north, Eure on the northeast, Eure-et-Loir on the east, Sarthe and Mayenne on the south, and Manche on the west. The surface is generally hilly. Horses and other live stock are bred. Area, 2,354 square miles. Population (1891), 354,387.

Oromo (ō-rō'mō). See *Galla.*

Oronsay (ō'ron-sā). A small island of Scotland, immediately south of Colonsay.

Oronte (ō-roṅt'). A fop in Molière's "Le misanthrope." He has written a sonnet in a quarter of an hour, and seeks applause.

Orontes (ō-ron'tēz). [Gr. 'Ορόντης.] The chief river in northern Syria: the modern Nahr-el-Asi. It rises between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, flows past Antioch, and empties into the Mediterranean about lat. 36° 5′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

Orontes (mountain). See *Elwend.*

Oroomiah. See *Urumiah.*

Oroonoko (ō″rö-nō'kō). A tragedy by Southerne, founded on Mrs. Behn's novel: first acted in 1696. Oroonoko, the principal character, is a real person, and is represented as an accomplished black prince, made a slave, and paying a fearful penalty for his marriage with Imoinda. The phrase "Pity 's akin to love," which is found in this play, has passed into a proverb.

Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave. A novel by Mrs. Aphra Behn, published about 1658: founded on facts which became known to her while residing at Surinam, of which her father was governor.

Oropus (ō-rō'pus). [Gr. 'Ωρωπός.] In ancient geography, a seaport in Attica, Greece, bordering on Bœotia, situated on the Euripus 23 miles north of Athens. Near it was the oracle of Amphiaraus.

Orosháza (ō'rōsh-hä-zo). A town in the county of Békés, Hungary, 31 miles northeast of Szegedin. Population (1890), 19,956.

Orosius (ō-rō'si̤-us), **Paulus.** Born in Spain (probably at Tarragona): lived in the first part of the 5th century A. D. A Latin historian and theologian. He wrote an epitome of history directed against the pagans "Historiarum libri vii adversus paganos" (translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great).

> Paulus Orosius, a native of Tarragona in Spain and a friend of Augustine, wrote his Seven Books of "Histories" about the year 417, while he was still a young man (religiosus juvenis), at the request of the Bishop of Hippo. They were to form a history of the world from the Deluge down to his own time (the history relates to the year 417), and the object of the book was to show that bloodshed, oppression, and misery had ever been the staple of human history, and that "Christian times" were unjustly blamed for the woes which the barbarians were then inflicting on the empire. [illegible] Vague, passionate, and declamatory, Orosius represented only the narrow prejudices of an orthodox [illegible] judgments concerning the [illegible] of the events of that mighty crisis.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 245.

Orotava (ō-rō-tä'vä). A town near the northern coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Population (1887), [illegible].

Orozco y Berra (o-roth'ko e ber'ra), **Manuel.** Born at Mexico, June 8, 1816: died there, Jan. 27, 1881. A Mexican publicist and author. He [illegible] was appointed [illegible] of the national a[illegible] Sub[illegible] Maximilian, and on the return of Juarez in 1867 was imprisoned for a short time. His works include [illegible] "Geografía de las lenguas y carta etnográfico de Mexico" (1864), and various works on Mexican history and geography. He edited the Mexican supplement of the "Diccionario universal de historia y geografía."

Orphan, The, or the Unhappy Marriage. A tragedy by Otway, produced in 1680. See *Monimia.*

Orphée aux Enfers (or-fā' ō zaṅ-fār'). [F., 'Orpheus in Hell.'] An opera bouffe by Offenbach, produced at Paris in 1858.

Orphée et Euridice. See *Orfeo ed Euridice.*

Orphéon (or-fā-ôṅ'). A general French name for a singing society, or a combination of such societies.

> An institution which in 1867 numbered in France alone 3,243 choral societies, with 147,500 effective members, and which still (1880) comprises 1,500 Orpheons and 60,000 Orpheonists, naturally required organs of its own, especially for the ventilation of topics connected with the "concours" and festivals. The most important of these are "La France chorale," "L'Echo des Orphéons," "La nouvelle France chorale," and "L'Orpheon."
>
> *Grove*, Dict. of Music, etc., II. 612.

Orpheus (ôr'fūs). [Gr. 'Ορφεύς.] In Greek legend, the son of Apollo, or of a Thracian river-god, and husband of Eurydice. He had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre; descended living into Hades to bring back to life Eurydice; and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian mænads. See *Eurydice.*

> The earliest poet, in Greek legend, is Orpheus. The name of this mythical person is the Greek form of the Indian *Ribhu.* The Ribhus figure in the Indian hymns as great artificers, the first mortals who were raised to the gods.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 18.

Orpheus and Eurydice. See *Orfeo ed Euridice.*

Orpheus C. Kerr ("Office-seeker"). The pseudonym of Robert Henry Newell.

Orpheus, Eurydice, and Hermes. A replica of an Attic high relief of the school of Phidias, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The group is shown just at the moment when Orpheus having looked back, must lose his wife forever. It is full of the charm and high ideal quality of the best Greek work.

Orr (ôr), **James Lawrence.** Born at Craytonville, S. C., May 12, 1822: died at St. Petersburg, May 5, 1873. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1849–1859; speaker of the House 1857–59; Confederate senator 1862–65; governor of South Carolina 1865–68; and United States minister to Russia 1873.

Orrery, Earls of. See *Boyle.*

Orrhoene. See *Osrhoene.*

Orsay (or-sā'), Comte **Alfred Guillaume Gabriel d'.** Born at Paris about 1798: died at Paris, Aug. 4, 1852. A leader of society in Paris and London, and amateur of the fine arts. He is noted for his intimacy with the Countess of Blessington. In 1827 he married Lady Harriet Gardiner, daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife. She soon left him, and Lady Blessington, who was then a widow, took up her abode with him. Their house was the resort of a brilliant literary and fashionable society. On his bankruptcy in 1849, they returned to Paris, where the countess died in a few weeks.

Orsini (or-sē'nē). A Roman princely family, formerly powerful in Rome and elsewhere in Italy.

Orsini, Felice. Born at Meldola, Forli, Italy, 1819: executed at Paris, March 13, 1858. An Italian patriot and revolutionist. He attempted, with others, to assassinate Napoleon III. by exploding bombs Jan. 14, 1858. Pieri was executed with him.

Orsino (ōr-sē'nō). A character in Shakspere's play "Twelfth Night," the Duke of Illyria. He loves Olivia, who discourages him. He finally marries Viola, who secretly loves him and has served him as a page.

Orsk (orsk). A town in the government of Orenburg, eastern Russia, situated on the Ural about 150 miles east-southeast of Orenburg. Population (1891), 18,067.

Orson. See *Valentine and Orson.*

Orsova (ōr'shō-vo), **Old,** and **Orsova, New.** Two villages in Hungary, situated at the Iron Gates of the Danube, near the Rumanian and Servian frontiers. New Orsova was a Turkish fortress until 1878.

Örsted, or **Oersted** (ėr'sted), **Anders Sandöe.** Born at Rudkjöbing, Denmark, Dec. 21, 1778: died May 1, 1860. A noted Danish statesman, jurist, and author: brother of H. C. Örsted. He was premier 1853–54.

Örsted, Hans Christian. Born at Rudkjöbing, Denmark, Aug. 14, 1777: died March 9, 1851. A Danish physicist, professor at Copenhagen, especially celebrated for his discovery of electromagnetism in 1819. He published "Aanden i Naturen" ("Spirit in Nature," 1850), etc.

Orsua, Pedro de. See *Ursua.*

Orta (or'tä). A small town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, situated on the Lake of Orta 27 miles north-northwest of Novara.

Orta, Lake of, or **Lago Cusio** (lä'gō kö'zē-ō). A small lake in the province of Novara, northern Italy, 6 miles west of Lago Maggiore. Length, 7½ miles.

Ortegal (ôr'te-gal; Sp. pron. ōr-tā-gäl'), **Cape.** A cape at the northwestern extremity of Spain.

Örtel (ėr'tel), **Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm:** pseudonym **W. O. von Horn.** Born at Horn, near Simmern, Prussia, Aug. 15, 1798: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1867. A German writer of popular stories.

Ortelius (ôr-tē'li-us) (Latinized from **Oertel** or **Ortell**), **Abraham.** Born at Antwerp, 1527: died at Antwerp, 1598. A Flemish geographer. He published an atlas, "Theatrum orbis terrarum" (1570), etc. He came to England in 1577, and it was his encouragement and solicitation that induced Camden to produce his "Britannia."

Ortenau (or'te-nou). A region in central Baden, lying east of the Rhine, west of the Black Forest, and north of the Breisgau.

Orth (ôrth), **Godlove Stoner.** Born near Lebanon, Pa., April 22, 1817: died at Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 16, 1882. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Indiana 1863–71, 1873–1875, and 1879–82, and United States minister to Austria 1875–77.

Orthez (or-tāz'). A town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau 25 miles northwest of Pau. It was the ancient capital of Bearn. Later it was a Protestant center. Near it, Feb. 27, 1814, the English and Spanish forces under Wellington defeated the French under Soult. Population (1891), commune, 6,210.

Ortler (ort'ler), or **Ortler Spitze** (ort'ler spit'-se). The highest mountain in the Austrian empire, situated in the western part of Tyrol, near the Italian frontier, 40 miles northwest of Trent. It is the highest mountain of the eastern Alps, and was formerly supposed to be the highest peak in Europe. Height, 12,810 feet.

Ortler Alps. A group of the Alps including the Ortler. It forms the watershed of the Adige, Adda, and Oglio basins.

Orton (ôr'to̤n), **Arthur.** The real name of the Tichborne claimant. See *Tichborne Case.*

Orton, James. Born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 21, 1830: died on Lake Titicaca, Peru, Sept. 25, 1877. An American Congregational clergyman, naturalist, and traveler. He was appointed professor of natural sciences at Rochester University in 1866, and professor of natural history at Vassar College in 1869. In 1867 and 1873 he conducted expeditions to South America, crossing the Andes and descending the Amazon. In 1876 he undertook the exploration of the river Beni, but was forced to return, and died on his way home. He published "The Andes and the Amazon" (1870 and 1876), "Comparative Zoology" (1875), etc.

Ortona (or-tō'nä). A seaport in the province of Chieti, eastern Italy, situated on the Adriatic 14 miles east of Chieti. It was the capital of the ancient Frentani. Population (1881), 6,894; commune, 12,122.

Ortygia (ôr-tij'i-ä̤). [Gr. Ὀρτυγία.] In ancient geography, a small island at the entrance of the Great Harbor of Syracuse, Sicily. It was famous in the sieges of that city.

Oruba (ō-rö'bä), or **Aruba** (ä-rö'bä). A small island of the West Indies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 31′ N., long. 70° 3′ W. It belongs to the Netherlands, and is attached to the colony of Curaçao. Area, 69 square miles. Population (1890), 7,743.

Orungu (ō-röng'gö). A small Bantu tribe of French Kongo, West Africa, settled around the mouth of the Ogowe and Cape Lopez. They are a branch of the Mpongwe.

Oruro (ō-rö'rō). 1. A department in western Bolivia, bordering on Peru and Chile. Area, 21,331 square miles. Population, 189,840.—2. The capital of the department of Oruro, situated about 150 miles northwest of Sucre. Population, about 10,000.

Orvieto (or-vē-ā'tō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on a volcanic hill 60 miles north by west of Rome: the ancient Urbibentum, and medieval Urbs Vetus. It is noted for its picturesque site, Etruscan necropolis, cathedral, well, private residences, and wine. The cathedral, founded 1290, is in plan a Latin cross with square chevet, 283 feet long, 107 wide, and 111 high to the open framed wooden roof. The interior is of basilican character, except for its narrow pointed clerestory windows. The building is extremely rich in works of art of all kinds. The splendid octagonal sculptured font and the frescos by Fra Angelico and Luca Signorelli are especially noteworthy. The west front (1310) is the most beautiful and the purest design of its type in existence. It has three vertical divisions, separated by piers and pinnacles, and terminating in lofty gables filled with mosaics. Below there are three great canopied doors, and between the doors and the gables mosaics, an arcade, and a central rose-window inscribed in a richly decorated square. The piers between and at the sides of the portals are covered with admirable reliefs by Giovanni Pisano and Arnolfo, representing the Creation, the Patriarchs and Prophets, the Life of Christ, and the Last Judgment. The façade is 174 feet high and 131 wide. Population (1881), 7,304; commune, 15,951.

Orville (or'vil), **Lord.** The lover of Evelina, in Miss Burney's novel of that name.

Oryekhoff-Zuyeff (or-yeċh'of-zö'yef). A cotton-manufacturing village in the government of Vladimir, Russia, about 55 miles east of Moscow.

Orzechowski (or-zhe-ċhov'skē) (L. **Orichovius**), **Stanislaw.** Born at Przemysl, Galicia, about 1515: died 1566 (?). A Polish theologian, by turns a champion and an opponent of the Reformation in Poland.

Osage (ō'sā̤j): their own name is **Wacace** (wä-shä'shā̤). [Pl., also *Osages.*] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of the Great Osage and Little Osage. Great Osage is the common but erroneous name for the Highland Osage ('those who camped at the top of the hill'), and Little Osage is a similarly erroneous name for the Lowland Osage ('those who camped at the base of the hill'). The Osage are in Oklahoma, and number 1,581. See *Dhegiha.*

Osage (ō'sā̤j or ō-saj'). A river in eastern Kansas and in Missouri, which flows into the Missouri 9 miles east of Jefferson City. It is called in Kansas Marais des Cygnes. Length, 400–500 miles; navigable about 200 miles.

Osaka. See *Ozaka.*

Osaka (o-sä'kä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, neighbors and kinsmen of the Bakele.

Osbaldistone (os-bâl'dis-to̤n), **Francis.** The nominal hero of Scott's "Rob Roy."

Osbaldistone, Rashleigh. The villain of Scott's "Rob Roy." He is the cousin of Francis, and a well-drawn character.

Osborn (oz'bėrn), **Sherard.** Born April 25, 1822: died May 6, 1875. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He entered the navy in 1837; assisted in the reduction of Canton in 1841; took part in two expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin (publishing accounts in 1852 and 1856); and served in the Crimean and second Chinese wars. In Dec., 1859, he published "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin."

Osborne (oz'bėrn), **George.** A character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the handsome, selfish husband of Amelia: in the opinion of his friends, "a regular Don Giovanni, by Jove!"

Osborne, John. A character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

> One of the powerful portraits in the work is that of old Osborne, George's father. If it have a defect, it is that it is too uniformly black. It is made up of arrogance, vanity, malignity, vindictiveness, ingratitude; in short, of all the bad passions and bad tendencies that are capable of coexistence.
> *Senior*, Essays on Fiction, p. 326.

Osborne House. The winter residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, near East Cowes: a large and sumptuous modern Italian villa, with beautiful terraces and gardens.

Oscar (os'kär) **I.** (**Joseph Franz**). [Sw. Dan. *Oskar*, NL. *Oscarus.*] Born at Paris, July 4, 1799: died at Stockholm, July 8, 1859. King of Sweden and Norway 1844–59, son of Bernadotte (Charles XIV.) whom he succeeded.

Oscar II. (**Friedrich**). Born at Stockholm, Jan. 21, 1829. King of Sweden and Norway, third son of Oscar I. He succeeded his brother Charles XV. in 1872. He is a poet and writer of merit. His publications include "A Memoir of Charles XII." (Eng. trans. 1879).

Osceola (os-ē̤-ō'lä̤). Born in Georgia, 1804: died at Fort Moultrie, S. C., Jan. 30, 1838. A Seminole chief, leader during the first part of the second Seminole war (1835–37).

Oschatz (ō'shäts). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Dollnitz 35 miles northwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 9,392.

Oschersleben (o'shers-lā-ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode 19 miles west-southwest of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 10,682.

Ösel, or **Oesel** (ė'zel). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the government of Livonia, Russia, intersected by lat. 58° 30′ N., long. 22° 30′ E. Chief town, Arensburg. The surface is generally low. Ösel belonged to the Teutonic Knights from the 13th to the 16th century; passed then to Denmark; and passed to Sweden in 1645, and to Russia in 1721. Area, 1,010 square miles. Population (1881), 55,190.

Osgood (oz'gůd), **Mrs.** (**Frances Sargent Locke**). Born at Boston, June 18, 1811: died at Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850. An American poet. Among her works is "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England" (1838). She contributed to a number of English and American periodicals, and was editor of "The Ladies' Companion" for some time. She also wrote a play "The Happy Release, or the Triumphs of Love."

Osgood, Samuel. Born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748: died at New York, Aug. 12, 1813. An American politician. He was the first commissioner of the United States treasury 1785–89, and was postmaster-general 1789–91.

Osgood, Samuel. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812: died at New York, April 14, 1880. An American clergyman and writer. He was originally a Unitarian, but joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1870. His works include "Studies in Christian Biography" (1850), "God with Men, etc." (1853), "The Hearth-Stone, etc." (1854), "Mile-Stones in our Life Journey" (1855), "Student Life" (1860), "American Leaves, etc." (1867), "New York in the 19th Century" (1867), etc. He also edited "The Holy Gospels" (1856), illustrated by Overbeck.

O'Shaughnessy (o-shâ'ne-si), **Arthur William Edgar.** Born at London, March 14, 1844: died Jan. 30, 1881. An English minor poet. He was an assistant in the natural history division of the British Museum. He published "Epic of Women, etc." (1870), "The Lays of France" (1872), "Music and Moonlight, etc." (1874), "Songs of a Worker" (1881).

Oshiba (o-shē'bä). See *Tatu.*

Oshkosh (osh'kosh). A city, capital of Winnebago County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Winnebago, at the mouth of the Fox River, 80 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of doors, blinds, sashes, shingles, etc. Population (1890), 22,836.

Osiander (o-zē-än'der) (**Hosemann**), **Andreas.** Born at Gunzenhausen, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 19, 1498: died at Königsberg, Prussia, Oct. 17, 1552. A German Protestant theologian. He was instrumental in introducing the Reformation into Nuremberg, and is noted as a controversialist on the doctrine of justification.

Osiandrians (ō-si-an'dri-a̤nz). Followers of Andreas Osiander (see above), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ.

Osimo (os'ē-mō). A town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 9 miles south of Ancona: the ancient Auximum. It has a cathedral and some antiquities. Population, 4,743.

Osiris (ō-sī'ris). [L. *Osiris*, Gr. Ὄσιρις, also Ὕσιρις, from Egyptian *Hesiri.*] In Egyptian mythology, one of the chief gods, the principle of good, the creator, the foe of evil, the god of the Nile, in constant conflict with his brother or son Set (the Greek Typhon), the god of evil, of darkness, of the desert. Osiris is vanquished and slain, but revives, and is avenged by Horus and Thoth – evidently a personification of the phenomena of the rising and setting sun. He was the guardian of mankind in the state after death, and as such the nocturnal sun, and a type of the sufferings and triumphs of humanity. In one form (the Osiris of Mendes) he personified the male principle. In art he was portrayed as a mummy wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, usually flanked by ostrich-plumes.

> People do not yet agree as to the original character of Osiris. Maspero tried to discover the development of this god, and maintains that Osiris was originally and essentially a god of the dead, the first man, son of the heaven and earth, and as such the god of the dead. He also says that the original home of Osiris was not at Abydos, but in the Delta, at Busiris and Mendes. However this may be, Osiris was to the Egyptians above all the god of the dead, more especially in a beneficial way [illegible]. But he was identified, at an early date, with the sun. [illegible] chapter seventeen of the Book of the Dead [illegible] Ra the soul of Osiris, and Osiris the soul of Ra.
> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. [illegible].

Oskaloosa (os-ka̤-lö'sä̤). A city, capital of Mahaska County, Iowa, 55 miles east-southeast of Des Moines. Population (1890), 6,558.

Oskarshamn (os'kärs-hämn). A small seaport on the southeastern coast of Sweden, opposite the island of Öland.

Osman (os-män') **I.** (or **Othman**). Died 1326. The founder of the Ottoman empire. He became chief of his tribe in 1288, and assumed the title of emir (not of sultan) in 1299.

Osman II. Killed 1622. Sultan of the Turks 1618–22, son of Achmet I.

Osman III. Sultan of the Turks 1754–57, brother of Mahmud I.

Osman Digna (os-män' dig'nä) (**George Nisbet**). Born at Rouen, 1836. A general of the Mahdi. He defeated the British under Baker Pasha Feb. 4, 1884, and was defeated by Graham [illegible] March 13, 1884.

Osman Pasha (pash'ä). Born in Asia Minor about 1835 (?). A Turkish general. [illegible] the war with Servia in 1876 [illegible] conducted the defense of Plevna [illegible]. He was compelled to surrender Dec. 10, 1877.

Osmanli (os-man'li). [Turk. *'Osmanli*, from *'Osman*, Ar. *'Othman* [illegible] *Osman*.] 1. A [illegible] dynasty of Turkey.—2. A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottoman*. [illegible] Turkish blood [illegible] government as *Osmanlis.*

Osnabrück (os'nä-brük), sometimes called **Osnaburg** (os'nä-börg). A city in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Haase in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 8° 4′ E. It has important and varied manufactures. Its Roman Catholic cathedral, Protestant Marienkirche, Rathaus, and Katharinenkirche are noteworthy. The bishopric of Osnabruck was founded by Charles the Great about 785. By the peace of Westphalia (1648) it was ruled alternately by Roman Catholic and Protestant bishops. It was secularized and given to Hannover in 1802. The treaty of Westphalia was signed here in 1648. Population (1890), 39,929.

Osorio (ō-zō′rē-ọ), **Jeronymo.** Born at Lisbon, 1506: died at Tavira, Aug. 20, 1580. A Portuguese historian and philosophical author, sometimes called "the Cicero of Portugal." He was bishop of Silves from 1567. His chief work is a Latin history of the reign of Emanuel I. (1571).

Osorio (ō-sō′rē-ō), **Manuel.** Born at Seville, 1770: died about 1830. A Spanish general. In 1814–16 he commanded the Spanish forces in Chile, defeating the republicans at Rancagua Oct. 2, 1814, and extinguishing the revolt for a time. He returned to Peru, but in Jan., 1818, was again sent into Chile against San Martin; defeated him at Cancha Rayada March 19, but was himself defeated at the decisive battle of Maipo, April 5, 1818; and soon after fled from the country. He subsequently served in Spain and the West Indies.

Osorio, Manuel Luiz. Born near Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, May 10, 1808: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4, 1879. A Brazilian general. He was prominent in the campaigns in Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay, 1845–52; was commander-in-chief of the Brazilian forces in the Paraguayan war March 1, 1865,–July 15, 1866 and took a leading part in the remainder of the war; was lieutenant-general from June 1, 1867; was created successively baron, viscount, and marquis of Herval; was senator from Jan. 11, 1877, and minister of war from Jan. 5, 1878. On account of his bravery the soldiers called him *O Legendario* ('The Fabulous'). Often written *Ozorio*.

Osorno, Marquis of. See *O'Higgins, Ambrosio*.

Ospina Rodriguez (ōs-pē′nä rōd-rē′gāth), **Mariano.** Born in Guasca, 1803: died at Medellin, 1885. A New Granadan politician. He opposed Bolivar 1828–30; was a member of congress 1838–40; was secretary of the interior in 1841; and later was governor of Bogota and of Medellin. From 1857 to 1861 he was president (elected by the Conservatives) of New Granada, then called the Granadine Confederation. A revolt led by Mosquera began in 1859, assumed formidable proportions, and resulted in a change of constitution soon after Ospina's term closed. He was imprisoned for a short time in 1861, and subsequently remained in exile until 1872.

Osrhoene (os-rō-ē′nē), or **Orrhoene** (or-ō-ē′nē). In ancient geography, a region in the northwestern part of Mesopotamia. Its chief city was Edessa.

Osrick (oz′rik). An empty-headed foppish young courtier in Shakspere's "Hamlet."

Ossa (os′ä). In ancient geography, a mountain in the eastern part of Thessaly, Greece, situated north-northwest of Pelion, and separated from Olympus on the north by the Vale of Tempe: the modern Kissavo. Height, about 6,400 feet.

Ossat (os-sä′), **Arnaud d'.** Born near Auch in 1536: died at Rome in 1604. A French cardinal and statesman. He received the cardinal's hat in 1599 for his diplomatic services.

Ossau (ō-sō′), **Vallée d'.** A valley in the French Pyrenees, south of Pau.

Ossawatomie (os-a-wot′ọ-mi) **Brown.** See *Brown, John* [illegible].

Ossegg [illegible]. A town in Bohemia, 49 miles [illegible] of Prague. It is noted for its Cistercian abbey. Population (1890), 3,424.

Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe (os′et-kum gâ′thôrp). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, [illegible] south of Leeds. Population (1891), 10,984.

Ossian (osh′ian). A name commonly given to [illegible] historical Gaelic bard and warrior, [illegible] of Finn. [illegible]

Ossipee [illegible] **Lake.** A small lake in [illegible] northeast of Lake [illegible].

Ossoli [illegible] **Marchioness.** See *Fuller*, [illegible].

Ossory [illegible]

Ossuna. See [illegible].

Ostade (os′tä-de), **Adrian van.** Born at Haarlem, [illegible] Dec. [illegible] 1620: died there, April [illegible]. A Dutch genre-painter.

Ostade, Isaac van. Born at [illegible] 16[illegible]: died there, Oct. 16, 1649. A Dutch [illegible], brother of Adrian van Ostade.

Ostashkoff [illegible]. A town in the government of Tver, Russia, situated on Lake Seliger 107 miles west by north of Tver. Population, 11,914.

Osten-Sacken (os′ten-zäk′ken), Count **Dmitry von der.** Born 1793: died March 27, 1881. A Russian general. He served against the Polish and Hungarian insurgents in 1831 and 1849 respectively, and was commandant of Sebastopol in 1855.

Ostend (os-tend′). [F. *Ostende*, D. *Ostende*, east end.] A seaport in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the North Sea in lat. 51° 14′ N., long. 2° 55′ E. It is the second seaport and principal fishery port in Belgium; the terminus of a steamer route to Dover, and on one of the great routes between England and the Continent; and one of the leading seaside resorts on the Continent. It was formerly strongly fortified; was besieged by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1601–04, and finally surrendered; was taken by the Allies in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1745 and in 1794. Population (1893), 26,414.

Ostend Manifesto. In United States history, a despatch drawn up in 1854 by three diplomatic representatives of the United States, after a conference at Ostend in Belgium, urging that the United States should acquire Cuba.

Österbotten (ės′ter-bot-ten). A district in the northern half of Finland, comprising the governments of Uleåborg and Wasa.

Östergötland (ės-ter-yėt′länd). A laen of southern Sweden. Area, 4,267 square miles. Population (1893), estimated 266,892.

Osterhaus (os′ter-hous), **Peter Joseph.** Born at Coblenz, Germany, about 1820. A German-American general in the Civil War. He became a major of Missouri volunteers at the beginning of the war; commanded a brigade under Frémont; and took part in General Samuel R. Curtis's pursuit of General Sterling Price into Arkansas. He commanded a division in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was promoted major-general of volunteers in 1864. He was subsequently United States consul at Lyons, France, and ultimately returned to Germany.

Osterland (os′ter-länt). A name formerly given to the part of Germany situated between the rivers Saale and Mulde: later it was restricted southward and extended eastward; later still it comprised the region about Altenburg.

Österley (ės′ter-lī), **Karl Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Göttingen, June 22, 1805: died at Hannover, March 28, 1891. A German historical and portrait painter. He studied with Matthay at the Dresden Academy; went later to Italy; on his return studied with Schadow at Düsseldorf; and finally became court painter at Hannover in 1845. From 1831 to 1863 he lectured at the University of Gottingen. He published, with Ottfried Müller, "Monuments of Antique Art."

Ostermann (os′ter-män), Count **Andrei.** Born at Bochum, Westphalia, May 30, 1686: died at Beresoff, Siberia, May 31, 1747. A Russian diplomatist. He was a trusted official of Peter the Great, for whom he concluded the peace of Nystad, Sept. 10, 1721. Catharine I. appointed him imperial vice-chancellor and a member of the council of regency during the minority of Peter II. He enjoyed the favor of the empress Anna Ivanovna, but on the accession of Elizabeth was arrested and condemned to death; but his sentence was commuted to exile in Siberia.

Ostermann-Tolstoi (os′ter-män-tol′stoi), Count **Alexander.** Born 1770: died near Geneva, Feb. 12, 1857. A Russian general, distinguished in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars.

Osterode in the Harz (os′te-rō-de in ᴛʜē hārts). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz Mountains, on the Söse, 19 miles northeast of Göttingen. Population (1890), 6,757.

Osterode on the Drewenz (drā′vents). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Drewenz with Lake Drewenz, 73 miles south-southwest of Königsberg. Population, 9,410.

Österreich, or **Oesterreich** (ės′ter-rīċh). [G., 'east kingdom.'] The German name for Austria.

Östersund (ės′ter-sönd). The capital of Jemtland, central Sweden, situated on the Storsjö. Population (1890), 5,333.

Osterwald, or **Ostervald** (os-ter-väld′), **Jean Frédéric.** Born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Nov. 25, 1663: died at Neuchâtel, April 14, 1747. A Swiss Protestant theologian.

Ostfalen (ost′fä-len). The medieval name of the eastern division of the Saxons, living in the present Brunswick, and in neighboring parts of the provinces of Hannover and Saxony in Prussia.

Ostia (os′ti-ä). [L., 'the mouths' (sc. of the Tiber).] In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, situated at the mouth of the Tiber, 15 miles southwest of Rome. It was a port of Rome [illegible] by Claudius and Trajan.

Ostiaks, or **Ostyaks** (os-ti-aks′). A people of Finnish descent, living mainly in western Siberia, in the valleys of the Obi and Irtish.

Ostiglia (ōs-tēl′yä). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Po 18 miles east-southeast of Mantua. Population, about 4,000.

Ostorius Scapula (os-tō′ri-us skap′ụ-lạ̈). A Roman general in Britain about 50 A. D. He made conquests in the interior, defeating the Silures under Caractacus.

Ostrau, Mährisch- (mā′rish-os′trou). A town in northern Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ostrawitza 50 miles east-northeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 19,243.

Ostrog (os-trog′). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Goryn about lat. 50° 20′ N., long. 26° 25′ E. Population, 16,891.

Ostrogosh (os-trō-gosh′). A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Sosna 52 miles south of Voronezh. Population, 8,112.

Ostrogoths (os′trọ-goths). The eastern branch of the Gothic race. While dwelling in southern Russia near the valley of the Don, they were attacked about A. D. 375 by the Huns, were subjugated, and with the Huns pushed the Visigoths to the borders of the Roman Empire. After the Visigothic victory at Adrianople in 378, many Ostrogoths settled in Pannonia. Many of them joined later the army of Attila, and after his death were employed by the Eastern emperors to defend the lower Danube. Theodoric became their king in 474, and in 489 led the nation over the Julian Alps, conquered Odoacer in 493 at Ravenna, and became king of Italy. Under his rule (see *Theodoric*) the country prospered. Belisarius tried to expel the Goths, and in 552 they were decisively defeated by the Byzantine general Narses. Italy was temporarily regained for the empire, and the Goths were absorbed in other peoples.

> The real history of the Goths begins about the year 245, when they were living near the mouths of the Danube under the rule of Ostrogotha [Austraguta], the first king of the Amaling stock. Ostrogotha was celebrated in tradition for his "patience"; but in what way he displayed that virtue we are not informed, for history tells only of his victories. Whether on account of his patience or his deeds in war, his fame was widely spread; for one of the oldest Anglo-Saxon poems mentions him as "Eastgota, the father of Unwén." The name of this son is given by Jordanes as Hunuil, but probably the Anglo Saxon form is the right one. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 24.

Ostrolenka (os-tro-leng′kä). A town in the government of Lomza, Russian Poland, situated on the Narew 64 miles north-northeast of Warsaw. Here, Feb. 16, 1807, the French under Oudinot defeated the Russians under Essen; and here, May 26, 1831, the Russians under Diebitsch defeated the Poles under Skrzynecki, the Poles losing 7,000, and the Russians 9,000.

Ostrovski (os-trof′skē), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, April 12, 1823: died June 14, 1886. A Russian dramatic writer. He took his types from the tradesman class. "The False Dmitri" is perhaps the most notable of the five comedies by which he is best known.

Ostrovski, Antoni. Born at Warsaw, 1782: died near Tours, 1846. A Polish patriot, distinguished in the rebellion of 1830–31.

Ostrowo (os-trō′vō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 66 miles southeast of Posen. Population (1890), 9,718.

Ostsee (ost′sā). [G., 'east sea.'] The German name of the Baltic Sea.

Ostuni (ōs-tö′ne). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 18,226.

Osuna (ō-sö′nä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 48 miles east of Seville. Population (1887), 19,376.

Osuna, or **Ossuna, Duke of.** See *Tellez y Giron, Pedro*.

Oswald (oz′wäld), Saint. [OG., 'power of God.'] Born about 604: killed at the battle of Maserfield, Aug. 5, 642. King of Northumbria 634–642, son of Ethelfrith. He defeated Cadwallon at Heavenfield in 635; established Christianity; and was defeated and slain by Penda. His festival is celebrated Aug. 5.

> Oswald raised the first cross over the first Christian altar in Berenicia, to commemorate his victory. *Pearson,* Hist. Eng., I. 140.

Oswald. In Shakspere's "King Lear," steward to Goneril.

Oswaldtwistle (os′wäld-twis-l). A town in Lancashire, England, 19 miles north by west of Manchester. Population (1891), 13,296.

Oswego (os wē′gō). A city and port of entry, capital of Oswego County, New York, situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, 34 miles north-northwest of Syracuse. It has important foreign and coasting trade; imports grain and lumber; and has manufactures of starch (containing what is probably the chief starch-factory in the world), flour, machinery, etc. A fort was founded here in 1727; and it was taken by the French in 1756, and by the British in 1814. Population (1890), 21 842.

Oswego River. A river in New York which is formed by the junction of the Seneca and Oneida rivers 12 miles north by west of Syracuse, and flows into Lake Ontario at Oswego. It is the outlet of the lake system of central New York. Length, 24 miles.

Oswestry (oz′es-tri). A town in Shropshire, England, 16 miles northwest of Shrewsbury. It is generally identified with the ancient Maserfield, where Oswald was slain in 642. Population (1891) 8,496.

Oswy (os′wi), or **Oswiu** (os′wi-ö). King of Northumbria 642–670, brother of Oswald. He defeated Penda of Mercia in 655, and extended his supremacy over all Teutonic Britain except Wessex, Kent, and Sussex.

Otago (ō-tä′gō) **Bay.** A small bay on the eastern coast of South Island, New Zealand, on which Dunedin is situated.

Otaha. See *Tahaa.*

Otaheite, or **Otaheiti.** See *Tahiti.*

Otchakoff (o-chä′kof). A town and former fortress in the government of Kherson, southern Russia, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper Liman, 42 miles east of Odessa. It was taken by the Russians from the Khan of the Crimea in 1737, and finally in 1788. It was bombarded by the Allies in 1855. Population, 8,032.

Otello (ō-tel′lō). 1. An opera by Rossini, libretto altered from Shakspere's "Othello," produced at Naples in 1816.—2. An opera by Verdi, words by Boito, produced at Milan in 1887.

Otford (ot′fōrd). A place in Kent, England, near Sevenoaks, where Offa, king of Mercia, defeated the men of Kent in 775.

Otfried (ot′frēd). Lived in the 9th century. A German monk, author of a poetical harmony of the Gospels in Old High German. He was a pupil of Rabanus Maurus. His poem is the oldest in German characterized by the end rime.

Othello (ō-thel′ō), **the Moor of Venice, The Tragedy of.** A tragedy by Shakspere, acted in 1604, and printed in 1622 in a quarto and in 1623 in a folio edition. It was founded on one of Giraldi's novels in the "Hecatommithi" (iii. 3). Othello is a high-minded Moor in the military service of Venice. He is aroused to fury against his wife Desdemona by the insinuations and lies of Iago, and smothers her.

> I have often told you that I do not think there is any jealousy, properly so called, in the character of Othello. There is no predisposition to suspicion, which I take to be an essential term in the definition of the word. Desdemona very truly told Emilia that he was not jealous, that is, of a jealous habit, and he says so as truly of himself. Iago's suggestions, you see, are quite new to him; they do not correspond with anything of a like nature previously in his mind. If Desdemona had, in fact, been guilty, no one would have thought of calling Othello's conduct that of a jealous man. He could not act otherwise than he did with the lights he had; whereas jealousy can never be strictly right. See how utterly unlike Othello is to Leontes in the "Winter's Tale," or even to Leonatus in "Cymbeline"! The jealousy of the first proceeds from an evident trifle, and something like hatred is mingled with it; and the conduct of Leonatus in accepting the wager, and exposing his wife to the trial denotes a jealous temper already formed. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, June 24, 1827.

Othman (oth-män′). Born about 575: killed at Medina, Arabia, 656. Calif of the Moslems 644–656, successor of Omar. He extended the califate by conquests in Persia, Africa, and the island of Cyprus. A conspiracy was formed against him by Ayesha, widow of the prophet, and he fell by the hand of Mohammed, son of the calif Abu-Bekr. He was succeeded by Ali.

Othman (Sultans of the Turks). See *Osman.*

Otho (ō′thō), **Marcus Salvius.** Born 32 A. D.: committed suicide April, 69. Emperor of Rome Jan.–April, 69. He was governor of Lusitania under Nero; overthrew Galba by a conspiracy in Jan., 69; and was in turn overthrown by Vitellius.

Otho (Roman-German emperors). See *Otto.*

Otho I., or **Otto** (ot′tō). Born at Salzburg, Austria, June 1, 1815: died at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 26, 1867. Second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, chosen king of Greece in 1832. He assumed the government in person in 1835, and was deposed through the revolution of 1862.

Otho of Freising. See *Otto of Freising.*

Othomans. See *Ottomans.*

Othomis, or **Othomies.** See *Otomis.*

Othrys (oth′ris). [Gr. Ὄθρυς.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in the southern part of Thessaly, Greece. See the extract.

> Othrys, now Mount Hérako, is situated due south of Ossa, and southwest of Pelion. Its height is estimated at 5,670 feet. It is connected with Pindus by a chain of hills averaging 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and running nearly due west, and with Pelion by a curved range which skirts the Gulf of Volo (Sinus Pagasæus) at the distance of a few miles from the shore. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. [illegible]

Otiartes (ō-ti-är′tēz). A mythical Babylonian king mentioned by Berosus: probably a scribe's error for *Opartes*, and identical with the name *Ubara-tutu* in the cuneiform account of the deluge.

Ötinger (ė′ting-er), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Göppingen, Würtemberg, May 6, 1702: died at Murrhardt, Würtemberg, Feb. 10, 1782. A German Protestant theologian, noted as a theosophist.

Otis (ō′tis), **Harrison Gray.** Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1765: died there, Oct. 28, 1848. An American politician and jurist, nephew of James Otis. He was congressman from Massachusetts 1797–1801; a prominent member of the Hartford Convention in 1814; and United States senator 1817–22.

Otis, James. Born at Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 5, 1725: died at Andover, Mass., May 23, 1783. An American patriot and orator. He is especially celebrated for his speech at Boston in opposition to the "writs of assistance" (writs directed against American liberties) in 1761. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. He wrote the pamphlets "Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives," "Rights of the British Colonies Asserted" (1764), etc.

Otley (ot′li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Wharfe 10 miles northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 7,838.

Otnit (ot′nit). A legendary emperor of the Lombards, in the German "Heldenbuch." Oberon assists him in his designs.

Oto (ō′tō). [Pl., also *Otos.* Sometimes called *Otoe* and *Otto*, their own name being *Watota*, meaning 'lovers of sexual pleasure.'] A tribe of the Tciwere division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians. For many years the Oto and Missouri tribes have been consolidated. They are now in Oklahoma. See *Tciwere.*

Otoe. See *Oto.*

Otomacs (ō-tō-mäks′), or **Otomacos** (ō-tō-mä′-kōs). A tribe of Indians who, in the 18th and early in the 19th century, lived along the middle Orinoco, from the junction of the Meta to that of the Arauca. They were very degraded savages, and were remarkable for their custom of eating enormous quantities of clay during seasons of scarcity. The Jesuits endeavored, with little success, to gather the Otomacs into their mission villages. Later they disappeared from the river shores, and the tribe is now either extinct or lives in a distant part of the llanos. The Otomac language, from the little that is known of it, appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Otomis (o-tō-mēs′). [Nahuatl *otomitl*, wanderer.] A tribe of Indians of the Mexican plateau. At the time of the conquest they dwelt principally in the mountainous district west of the Mexican lakes, and had long been, in some sense, subdued by the Aztecs. According to traditions they were one of the oldest nations of the plateau, having existed here even before the Toltec invasion. They were agriculturists and used cotton clothes and gold and copper ornaments, but were much less advanced than the Nahuas. During the siege of Mexico they joined Cortés (June, 1521). They have ever since been nominally subject to the whites, and are Catholics, but have acquired little civilization. Their descendants of pure blood probably number more than 200,000, and are scattered through Central Mexico. Also written *Othomis*, *Othomies.* See *Otomi stock*, below.

Otomi stock (o-tō-mē′ stok). A linguistic stock of Mexican Indians, embracing a number of tribes, with closely allied dialects, which occupy portions of the states of Mexico, Morelos, Hidalgo, Querétaro, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosí. Among the more important branches are the Otomis proper, the Mecos or Jonaz in Querétaro, and the Pames. All or nearly all, are nominally Christians, but have retained many of their aboriginal customs and their language. This is very harsh and difficult, and consists largely of monosyllables. In stature these Indians are rather short and their color is dark. They are said to number nearly 800,000.

Otrante, Duc d′. See *Fouché.*

Otranto (ō-trän′tō). A small seaport in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 46 miles southeast of Brindisi: the ancient Hydrus or Hydruntum. It was a flourishing ancient and medieval city until it was sacked by the Turks in 1480. The cathedral is a 3-aisled basilica with [illegible] apses and a remarkable pavement in mosaic (1163) of biblical scenes, animals, etc.

Otranto, Strait of. A sea passage connecting the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean, and separating Italy from Turkey. Width, about 40 miles.

Otranto, Terra di. A former name of the province of Lecce, Italy.

O'Trigger (ō-trig′ėr), **Sir Lucius.** A character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals": a fortune-hunting Irishman, noted for his pertinacious attachment to the practice of dueling.

Otsego (ot-sē′gō), **Lake.** A lake in Otsego County, central New York, 60 miles west of Albany. It is the source of the Susquehanna River, and is celebrated in Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels. Length, about [illegible] miles.

Ottawa (ot′ä-wä). [Pl., also *Ottawas.*] A tribe of North American Indians, first found in Canada on the upper Ottawa River. They were firm allies of the French. In 1650 the Iroquois drove them from their homes to the west along the south shore of Lake Superior, and in the first years of the 18th century they fixed their chief seat near the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, spreading thence in all directions. They number about [illegible], those in the United States being chiefly at the Mackinac agency, Michigan, and those in Canada on Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, Ontario. The various derivations of the name are only conjectural. See *Algonquian.*

Ottawa (ot′a-wä), formerly **Bytown** (bī′toun). The capital of the Dominion of Canada, situated in the province of Ontario, on the Ottawa, about lat. 45° 21′ N., long. 75° 42′ W. The Chaudière Falls are in the neighborhood. It is an important center of the lumber trade and has manufactures of lumber, flour, etc. The government buildings, especially the Parliament House, are noteworthy. It was settled in 1827; the name was changed and it was made a city in 1854; and in 1858 it was selected as the capital. Population (1891), 44,154.

Ottawa. A city, capital of La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois, at the mouth of the Fox River, 70 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,985.

Ottawa. A city, capital of Franklin County, eastern Kansas, situated on the Osage River. Population (1890), 6,248.

Ottawa, or **Grand** (grand), **River.** A river in Canada which forms the principal part of the boundary between Quebec and Ontario and joins the St. Lawrence near Montreal. It flows through a succession of lakes. Length, estimated, about 700 miles; navigable in its lower course.

Ottensen (ot′ten-sen). A small town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, immediately adjoining Altona. Klopstock is buried here.

Otterbein (ot′ter-bīn), **Philip William.** Born at Dillenburg, Germany, June 4, 1726: died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1813. A clergyman of the German Reformed Church in America. He was the founder of the sect of the United Brethren in Christ.

Otterburn (ot′ėr-bėrn). A village in Northumberland, England, near the Scottish border, 29 miles northwest of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here, Aug. 19, 1388, was fought the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy Chase. The English under the Percys were defeated by the Scots under the Earl of Douglas, who was killed in the battle. The battle is the subject of several ballads which are preserved in Percy's "Reliques," Herd's "Scottish Songs," the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," etc. See *Chevy Chase*, and *Douglas, James.*

Otter Creek (ot′ėr krēk). A river in western Vermont which flows into Lake Champlain 5 miles northwest of Vergennes. Length, about 90 miles.

Otter Tail Lake. A lake in Otter Tail County, western Minnesota. Its outlet is into the Red River system.

Ottery St. Mary (ot′ėr-i sānt mā′ri). A small town in Devonshire, England, east of Exeter: the birthplace of Coleridge.

Ottilie (ot-tē′lē-e). The central figure of Goethe's "Wahlverwandtschaften." The original was Minna Herzlieb, the foster-sister of Alwine Frommann. Her relations with Goethe are well known.

Öttingen (ėt′ting-en). A former county of Swabia, Germany, near Nördlingen. It was mediatized in 1806. The town of Öttingen is on the Wörnitz.

Öttinger (ėt′ting-er), **Eduard Maria.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1808: died near Dresden, June 26, 1872. A German journalist, poet, novelist, bibliographer, and historical writer. He published "Buch der Liebe" (poems, [illegible]), "Neues Buch der Liebe," [illegible], "Archives historiques," a history of the Danish court from Christian II. to Frederick VII. (1858–59), "Moniteur des dates" (1864–82), etc.

Otto. See *Oto.*

Otto (ot′tō) **I.** [OHG. *Ōto, Odo, Otto*, MHG. G. *Otto*, from *ōt*, AS. *ēad*, wealth, property.] Born at Munich, April 27, 1848. King of Bavaria, brother of Louis II., whom he succeeded in 1886. He became insane in 1872, and succeeded under the regency of his uncle Prince Luitpold.

Otto (or **Otho**) **I.,** "The Great." Born 912: died at Memleben, Prussian Saxony, May 7, 973. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Henry I., whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 936. The early part of his reign was [illegible] in subduing his turbulent nobles. He put an end to the incursions of the Bohemians, the Wends, and the Danes, and in [illegible] went to the support of [illegible] against Berengar II. [illegible] Adelaide. [illegible] at Rome, reviving the [illegible]

Otto II. Born 955: died at Rome, Dec. 7, 983. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I. and Adelaide. [illegible] of his cousin Henry, duke of Bavaria [illegible] the French invaded Lorraine, but were [illegible] emperor who [illegible] the Greek [illegible] Apulia [illegible] with the [illegible] After some [illegible]

Otto III., called "The Wonder of the World" (from his intellectual [illegible]). Born [illegible]: died at Paterno, near Viterbo, [illegible] Jan., 1002. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire [illegible], son of Otto II. [illegible] conducted by his mother [illegible] her death by the [illegible] mother Adelaide [illegible] at died at the early age of twenty-two.

Otto IV. Born about 1174: died at the Harzburg, Germany, May 19, 1218. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, second son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. He was elected king of Germany in opposition to Philip of Swabia in 1198, and was crowned emperor in 1209. He afterward became involved in a quarrel with the Pope, who in 1212 put forward Frederick II. as anti-emperor. Having allied himself with England, he concerted an invasion of France with John Lackland, with whom he was defeated at Bouvines in 1214. Discredited by this defeat, he presently withdrew to his hereditary domain of Brunswick.

Otto of Freising. Died Sept. 22, 1158. A German historian, bishop of Freising (in Bavaria). His histories were edited in 1867.

Otto von Wittelsbach (ot'tō fon vit'tels-bäch). Killed 1209. The murderer of Philip of Swabia, king of Germany, 1208.

Ottoboni, or **Otthoboni** (ot-tō-bō'nē), **Pietro.** Born in 1668: died Feb. 17, 1740. A cardinal, nephew of Pope Alexander VIII. He received the cardinalate in 1690, but is principally noted as a patron of art. He collected a fine library, containing manuscript masses by Palestrina and other great masters, etc., which after his death were purchased by Pope Benedict XIV. and presented to the Vatican.

Ottocar (ot'tō-kär) **II.** Killed 1278. King of Bohemia 1253–78. He acquired Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. For these German fiefs he refused to do homage to Rudolph of Hapsburg, king of Germany, who in consequence declared war against him. He was defeated and killed on the Marchfeld in 1278.

Ottoman Empire. See *Turkey.*

Ottomans (ot'ō-manz). [From F. *Ottoman* = Sp. *Otomano* = Pg. It. *Ottomano*, from Turk. *'Othman, 'Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Othman*.] That branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288–1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the 16th century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califs.

Ottumwa (o-tum'wä). A city, capital of Wapello County, southern Iowa, situated on the Des Moines 70 miles west by north of Burlington. Population (1890), 14,001.

Ottweiler (ot'vī-ler). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Blies 33 miles southeast of Treves. Population (1890), 5,150.

Otuel (ot'ụ̄-el), **Sir.** One of Charlemagne's paladins. He was a pagan knight, but was converted to Christianity by the prayers of Charlemagne and his people during a battle.

Otumba (o-tom'bä). A town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, about 35 miles northeast of the capital, on the railroad to Vera Cruz. It was an ancient Indian pueblo, and its name (originally Otompan 'place of the Otomis') appears to indicate that it was once inhabited by Otomi Indians. Near it, during the retreat from Mexico, Cortes defeated the Aztec forces, July 7, 1520. Population, about [illegible].

Otway (ot'wā), **Thomas.** Born at Trotton, Sussex, England, March 3, 1652: died at Tower Hill, London, April 14, 1685. The principal tragic poet of the English classical school, the son of Rev. Humphrey Otway. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1669. He fell in love with Mrs. Barry, who appeared in his "Alcibiades," and she became his evil genius: to escape her he enlisted and served in Flanders, but returned to her. She made her greatest reputation in his plays, but owing to her greed and immorality her influence over him was entirely bad. He died in a baker's shop near the sponging-house in which his last days were spent. Among his plays are "Alcibiades" (1675), "Don Carlos" (1676), translations of Racine's "Titus and Berenice" and Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin" ("Cheats of Scapin") (1677), "Friendship in Fashion" (1678), "The Soldier's Fortune" (1681), "The Orphan" (1680), "Caius Marius" (1681), "Venice Preserved" (1682), "The Atheist" (1684: a second part of "The Soldier's Fortune").

Ötzthal (ėts'täl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, opening from the southern side of the upper valley of the Inn, situated southwest of Innsbruck. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Ötzthaler (ėts'täl-er) **Alps.** A large group of Alps in Tyrol, [illegible] the Inn.

Ouchy [illegible]. The port of Lausanne, canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva.

Oude. See *Oudh.*

Oudenarde, or **Oudenaarde** (ou'de-när-de), F. **Audenarde** [illegible]. A town in the province [illegible] principal [illegible] July 11 [illegible] the Allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Vendôme and the Duke of Burgundy. Population (1890), 6,141.

Oudendorp (ou'den-dorp), **Frans van.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, July 31, 1696: died Feb. 14, 1761. A Dutch classical philologist, professor of eloquence and history at Leipsic.

Oudh, or **Oude** (oud). [Hind. *Awadh*.] A province of British India, now united politically to the lieutenant-governorship of the Northwest Provinces. Chief city, Lucknow. It lies between the Ganges on the southwest and Nepal on the northeast. The surface is mainly a plain. The province is densely peopled. It was formerly under various Mohammedan rulers; was annexed by Great Britain in 1856; was one of the chief scenes of the mutiny of 1857; and was united in administration to the Northwest Provinces in 1877. Area, 24,217 square miles. Population (1891), 12,650,831.

Oudinot (ö-dē-nō'), **Nicolas Charles,** Duc de Reggio. Born at Bar-le-Duc, France, April 25, 1767: died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1847. A French marshal, noted as a commander of grenadiers. He served with distinction at Zurich in 1799, and at Austerlitz in 1805; gained the victory of Ostrolenka in 1807; fought at Friedland in 1807, at Wagram in 1809, in the retreat from Russia in 1812, and at Bautzen in 1813; was defeated at Grossbeeren in 1813; and served through the campaigns of 1813–14.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor. Born at Bar-le-Duc, France, Nov. 3, 1791: died at Paris, July 7, 1863. A French general, son of Nicolas Charles Oudinot. He commanded the expedition against Rome, which he captured in 1849.

Oudry (ö-drē'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, March 17, 1686: died at Beauvais, April 30, 1755. A French historical and animal painter. He was court painter to Louis XV.; was superintendent of the Beauvais factory and of the Gobelin factory; and was made professor of the Academy in 1743.

Ouffle, Histoire des imaginations extravagantes de M. A work by Laurent Bordelon, published in 1710. It is notable as being the book to which Johnson refers in his "Life of Pope" as the prototype of the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The book has been mistakenly ascribed to the Abbé Bourdelot.

Oughtred (ot'red), **William.** Born at Eton, 1574: died about 1660. An English mathematician. He was educated at Cambridge (King's College). He wrote "Clavis Mathematicæ" (1631), "A Description of the Double Horizontal Dial" (1636), and "Opuscula Mathematica" (1677).

Ouida. See *De la Ramée, Louise.*

Ouiouenronnon. See *Cayuga.*

Ouless (ö-les'), **Walter William.** Born at St. Helier's, Jersey, Sept. 21, 1848. An English portrait-painter. He was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and began to study art in London in 1864. He was made associate royal academician in 1877, and royal academician in 1881. His portraits of Darwin (etched by Rajon) and Cardinal Newman (1880) are well known.

Oullins (ö-lan'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Rhone 3 miles south of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 8,327.

Ourique (ō-rē'ke). A small town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 94 miles southeast of Lisbon. For the battle there, see the extract.

> Under the reign of the same Alfonso was achieved the memorable victory of Ourique, obtained over the Moors on the twenty-sixth of July, 1139, in which five Moorish kings were defeated, and which was followed by the adoption of the title of kingdom, in place of the country, of Portugal. The Cortes, assembled at Lamego in 1145, conferred a free constitution upon the new people, who, by the acquisition of Lisbon a few years after, came into possession of a powerful capital with an immense population and an extensive commerce.
>
> *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, II. 450.

Our Mutual Friend. A novel by Dickens, published in 1865.

Our Old Home. A record of impressions and experiences in England, by Hawthorne.

Ouro Preto (ō'rọ̈ prä'tọ̈), formerly **Villa Rica** (vel'lä rē'kä). [Pg., 'black gold' and 'rich town' respectively.] The capital of the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, about 175 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. It was formerly noted for its gold-mines. Population (1890), about 22,000.

Ours. A comedy by Robertson, produced in 1866.

Ourthe (ört). A river in Belgium which joins the Meuse at Liège. Length, about 100 miles.

Ouse (öz). A river in Yorkshire, England. It is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, and unites with the Trent 16 miles west of Kingston-upon-Hull to form the Humber. Its chief tributaries are the Wharfe, Aire, Don, and Derwent. Length 60 miles (including the Swale about 130 miles), navigable to York.

Ouse, or **Great Ouse.** A river in the eastern part of England, which flows into the Wash near King's Lynn. Length, 160 miles; navigable about 50 miles.

Ouseley (öz'li), Sir **Frederick Arthur Gore.** Born at London, Aug. 12, 1825: died April 6, 1889. An English musical writer, musician, and composer of sacred music: son of Sir Gore Ouseley. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford; was elected professor of music at Oxford in 1855; and the same year was made precentor of Hereford cathedral. In 1856 he was made vicar of St. Michael's, Tenbury, Worcestershire, and warden of St. Michael's College, of which he was the principal founder. He published "Harmony" (1868) and "Counterpoint and Fugue" (1869), and composed a number of services and an oratorio ("Hagar," 1873).

Ouseley, Sir **Gore.** Born 1770: died 1844. A British diplomatist and Orientalist, brother of Sir William Ouseley.

Ouseley, Sir **William.** Born in Monmouthshire, England, 1767: died at Boulogne, Sept., 1842. An English Orientalist. He served in the army until 1794. He published "Persian Miscellanies" (1795), "Oriental Collections" (1797), "Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal" (1800), etc. He was secretary to his brother, Sir Gore Ouseley, ambassador to Persia in 1810.

Ouseley, Sir **William Gore.** Born July 26, 1797: died March 6, 1866. An English diplomatist, son of Sir William Ouseley.

Oust (öst). A river in Brittany, France, which joins the Vilaine near Redon. Length, about 90 miles.

Outagami. See *Fox.*

Outram (ö'tram), Sir **James.** Born at Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, Jan. 29, 1803: died March 11, 1863. An English general, known as "the Bayard of India." In 1818 he studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1819 went to India as cadet. In 1838 he was aide-de-camp to Sir John Keane; and in 1856 was appointed lieutenant-general in command of an expedition to Persia. In June, 1857, he was summoned to Calcutta to assist in suppressing the Sepoy rebellion. He especially distinguished himself in the relief, defense, and capture of Lucknow. He returned to England in 1860. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Ouvidor (ō-vē-dōr'). The principal business street (for retail trade) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is about [illegible] mile long, and very narrow. No vehicles are allowed to pass through it, and hence it has become a popular promenade, presenting a very animated appearance, especially in the late afternoon and evening.

Ovada (ō-vä'dä). A town in the province of Alessandria, 21 miles northwest of Genoa. Population (1881), 6,646; commune, 8,293.

Ovalle (ō-väl'yä), **Alonso de.** Born at Santiago about 1601: died at Lima, Peru, March 11, 1651. A Chilean Jesuit historian. His best-known work is "Historica relacion del reyno de Chile" (Rome, 1646: an Italian version, same place and date). An English translation of the first six books was published in the Churchill collection.

Ovalle (ō-väl'yä), **José Tomás.** Born at Santiago, 1791: died there, March 21, 1831. A Chilean politician. He was elected vice-president by the conservatives Feb., 1830, and from March 31, 1830, was acting president. The liberals, under Freire, were defeated at the battle of Lircay, April 17, 1830, and the conservatives came permanently into power. See *Portales, Diego José Victor.*

Ovambo (ō-väm'bō). See *Ndonga.*

Ovampoland (ō-väm'pō-land). A region in German Southwest Africa, north of Damaraland. An attempt to establish a republic here, called Uppingtonia, about 1885 failed.

Ovando (ō-vän'dō), **Nicolás de.** Born at Valladolid about 1460: died at Madrid, 1518 (?). A Spanish administrator. He was a knight of Alcantara, and held a high position in the royal court. In 1501 he was appointed governor of Española, his jurisdiction embracing all the Spanish possessions in the New World except those ceded to Ojeda and Pinzon. He arrived at Santo Domingo, April 15, 1502, with 30 vessels and 2,500 colonists, and retained the place until July, 1509, when he was superseded by Diego Columbus. During this time the colony was prosperous, but the Indians were treated with great cruelty and a large portion of them died. African slaves were first extensively introduced under Ovando.

Ovar (ō-vär'). A seaport in the province of Beira, Portugal, situated on the Aveiro lagoon 19 miles south of Oporto. Population (1878), 10,022.

Overbeck (ō'ver-bek), **Friedrich Johann.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, July 3, 1789: died at Rome, Nov. 12, 1869. A noted German painter. He studied at the Vienna academy; but, objecting to the sensuousness of the prevailing pseudo-classical style, he was expelled and went to Rome, where he formed the brotherhood of the Preraphaelites in 1810 with Cornelius, Schadow, and others (see *Preraphaelite Brotherhood*), seeking to revive German art on a religious basis. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church in 1813, and devoted himself entirely to painting sacred subjects. His style was full of devout feeling but hard in outline. Among his works (some of them frescos) are the "Vision of St. Francis," "Jerusalem Delivered" (Rome), "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem" (Lubeck), "Triumph of Religion in the Arts" (Frankfort), "Christ Blessing Little Children" (Lubeck), "Pieta" (Lubeck), "Christ in the Garden" (Hamburg), etc.

Overbeck, Johannes Adolf. Born at Antwerp, March 27, 1826. A German archæologist and historian of art, nephew of F. J. Overbeck: professor at Leipsic from 1853. His works include "Geschichte der griechischen Plastik" (1857–58), "Pompeji" (1855), "Griechische Kunstmythologie" (1871), etc.

Overbury (ō'vėr-ber-i), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Compton-Scorpion, Warwickshire, 1581: poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 15, 1613. An English miscellaneous writer. He studied at Oxford (Queen's College) 1595–98, and at the Middle Temple, and traveled on the Continent. He became the protege of Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester (afterward earl of Somerset), paramour of Lady Essex. Having incurred the enmity of Lady Essex by opposing a marriage between her and Carr, he was by her influence imprisoned in the Tower April 26, 1613, and poisoned there. He wrote "The Wife" (1614), "Characters" (1614), and "Crumms fal'n from King James's Table," first printed in 1715.

Over Darwen (ō'vėr där'wen). A town in Lancashire, England, 18 miles northwest of Manchester. It has paper, paper-staining, and other manufactories. Population (1891), 34,192.

Overdo (ō'vėr-dö), **Adam.** A complacent justice, a prominent character in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

Overdone (ō'vėr-dun), **Mistress.** A character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Overland Route. Specifically—(*a*) The route from England to India through France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by steamer by the Suez Canal, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean. The time required for the journey is from three to four weeks. (*b*) Formerly, the principal land route (via Utah) to California.

Overreach (ō'vėr-rēch), **Sir Giles.** The principal character in Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts": a cruel extortioner whose actions are governed by systematic calculating self-love. He is a study of Sir Giles Mompesson, the monopolist. He is proud and grasping; but, as his name indicates, finally overreaches himself, and is "outwitted by two weak innocents and gulled by children."

Overskou (ō'ver-skou), **Thomas.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 11, 1798: died there, Nov. 7, 1873. A Danish dramatist and historian of the drama. He wrote "Den danske Skueplads" ("The Danish Theater," 1854–64), etc.

Overweg (ō'fer-vāG'), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Germany, July 24, 1822: died at Maduari, on Lake Chad, Sept. 27, 1852. An African explorer. As a specialist in geology he accompanied Richardson and Barth to the Sudan in 1850; established the fact that the Sahara is not below sea-level; explored Maradi; navigated Lake Chad 1851; and visited Kanem and Musgu.

Overyssel, or **Overijssel** (ō'ver-īs-sel). A province of the Netherlands. Capital, Zwolle. It is bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the northwest, Friesland and Drenthe on the north, Prussia on the east and southeast, and Gelderland on the south and southwest. The surface is generally flat. The most important industry is stock-farming. The province joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579. Area, 1,291 square miles. Population (1891), 300,493.

Ovid (ov'id), L. **Publius Ovidius Naso.** Born at Sulmo, Italy, 43 B. C.: died at Tomi, near the Black Sea, 17 or 18 A. D. A Roman poet, one of the leading writers of the Augustan age. He lived at Rome, and was exiled for an unknown cause to Tomi on the Euxine, in Mœsia, about 9 A. D. His chief works are elegies and poems on mythological subjects, "Metamorphoses," "Fasti," "Ars Amatoria" ("Art of Love"), "Heroides," and "Amores."

Ovidiopol (ō-vē-dē-ō'poly). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated near the Dniester Liman, 21 miles southwest of Odessa. Population (1885), 5,776.

Oviedo (ō-vē-ā'ᴛʜō). 1. A province of northern Spain, corresponding to the ancient Asturias. Area, 4,091 square miles. Population (1887), 595,420.—2. The capital of the province of Oviedo, situated in lat. 43° 22′ N., long. 5° 52′ W. It has manufactures of firearms, etc.; is the seat of a university; and has a collection of antiquities. The cathedral is a Pointed church of the end of the 14th century, with a lofty arched western porch and a high tower and spire. Oviedo was founded about 765, and was the capital of the realm of Asturias until the removal to Leon about 924. Population (1887), 42,716.

Oviedo, or **Oviedo y Valdés** (ē väl-dās'), **Gonzalo Fernandez de.** Born at Madrid, 1478: died at Valladolid, 1557. A Spanish historian. He was a page of Prince Juan at the siege of Granada, and saw the first return of Columbus; was at Darien (1514–17) as a treasury officer, and later (1519–23) as lieutenant of Pedrarias; subsequently was governor of Cartagena, and in 1535 alcalde of the fort at Santo Domingo; and for some years before his death was official chronicler of the Indies. His principal work, and one of the first and best of the early histories of America, is "Historia natural y general de las Indias" in 50 books. Of these 19 were published at Seville in 1535, and the twentieth, finishing the first part, at Valladolid soon after. The complete work was not published until 1851–55 (by the Madrid Academy).

Ovimbundu (ō-vēm-bön'dö). See *Umbunda*.

Ovoca. See *Avoca*.

Owain, or **Owen.** Died in 1197. A Welsh prince (of Powys). He was noted as a fighter, and as the author of "The Hirlas Horn" (which see).

Owasco Lake (ō-was'kō lāk). A lake in Cayuga County, New York, south of Auburn. Its outlet is Owasco Creek and Seneca River. Length, about 11 miles.

Owego (ō-wē'gō). The capital of Tioga County, New York, situated on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Owego Creek, 63 miles south of Syracuse. Population (1890), 9,008.

Owen (ō'en), **David Dale.** Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 24, 1807: died at New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860. An American geologist, son of Robert Owen. He came to the United States with his father in 1823. In 1848 he took charge of the United States Geological Survey of Wisconsin and Iowa, and of that of Minnesota in 1852.

Owen (Latinized **Audoenus** or **Owenus**), **John.** Born in Wales about 1560: died 1622. A British Latinist, noted for his Latin epigrams.

Owen, John. Born at Stadhampton, Oxford, England, 1616: died at Ealing, near London, Aug. 24, 1683. An English theologian: during the civil-war period a Presbyterian clergyman, later an Independent. He was dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1651–60, and after the Restoration was a nonconformist pastor in London. He wrote a large number of works, theological and controversial—among them "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ" (1655), "Animadversions" (1662: a reply to "Fiat Lux," a plea for Romanism), "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1668), and an "Inquiry into the Nature, etc., of Evangelical Churches" (1681).

Owen, John Jason. Born at Colebrook, Conn., Aug. 13, 1803: died at New York, April 18, 1869. An American classical scholar. He edited the "Anabasis," "Iliad," "Odyssey," "Thucydides," etc.

Owen, Sir **Richard.** Born at Lancaster, Eng., July 20, 1804: died at London, Dec. 18, 1892. An English comparative anatomist and paleontologist. He studied at the University of Edinburgh and at the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826. He afterward became assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum, and in 1834 professor of comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was appointed Hunterian professor of anatomy and physiology in the College of Surgeons in 1836, and in 1856 superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum. He was created knight commander of the Bath on his retirement in 1883. Among his works are "Odontography" (1840–45), "Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate System" (1848), "On Parthenogenesis" (1849), "Anatomy of the Vertebrates" (1866–68).

Owen, Robert. Born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 14, 1771: died there, Nov. 17, 1858. The founder of English socialism. He became at nineteen manager of a cotton-mill at Manchester, and in 1800 became manager and part owner of the cotton mills at New Lanark. Here he introduced extensive reforms looking to an improvement in the condition of his operatives. In 1825 he founded a socialistic community at New Harmony, Indiana, which failed in 1827. He severed his connection with the mills at New Lanark in 1828, and devoted himself to the propagation of socialism. The history of English socialism is commonly dated from 1817, in which year he communicated a report on the poor law to a committee of the House of Commons.

> He recommended that communities of about twelve hundred persons each should be settled on quantities of land of from 1,000 to 1,500 acres, all living in one large building in the form of a square, with public kitchen and mess-rooms. Each family should have its own private apartments, and the entire care of the children till the age of three, after which they should be brought up by the community, their parents having access to them at meals and all other proper times. These communities might be established by individuals, by parishes, by counties, or by the state; in every case there should be effective supervision by duly qualified persons. Work, and the enjoyment of its results, should be in common. The size of his community was no doubt partly suggested by his village of New Lanark; and he soon proceeded to advocate such a scheme as the best form for the reorganization of society in general.
> *Thomas Kirkup*, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 87.

Owen, Robert Dale. Born at Glasgow, Nov. 9, 1801: died near Lake George, N. Y., June 17, 1877. An American social reformer, politician, spiritualist, and author: son of Robert Owen. He was member of Congress from Indiana [illegible]–47, and was noted as an advocate of negro emancipation. Among his works are "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" ([illegible]), "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next" (1872), "Threading My Way" ([illegible]), etc.

Owen Meredith (ō'en mer'e-dith). The pseudonym of the first Earl of Lytton.

Owens (ō'enz), **John Edward.** Born at Aigburth Vale, near Liverpool, May 4, 1824: died near Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland, Dec. 7, 1886. An American comedian and manager. He was brought to America when a child, and made his [illegible] appearance in Philadelphia in 1841. He rose rapidly [illegible] his profession, and in [illegible] produced "Solon Shingle" at Wallack's, New York, [illegible]. He was very popular, and [illegible] Aigburth Vale, near Baltimore, [illegible] died. His best parts were Solon Shingle, Caleb Plummer, Dr. Ollapod, Dr. Pangloss, and [illegible].

Owensboro (ō'enz-bur-ō). A city, capital of Daviess County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio 80 miles west-southwest of Louisville. Population (1890), 9,837.

Owens (ō'enz) **College.** An institution of higher learning, situated at Manchester, England. It was founded by John Owens in 1846, and opened in 1851. Since 1880 it has been a college of the Victoria University.

Owen's Lake. A salt lake in eastern California near Mount Whitney. Length, about 18 miles. It has no outlet.

Owen Sound. A southern arm of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Owen Sound. The capital of Grey County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Owen Sound, at the mouth of Sydenham River, 100 miles northwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 7,497.

Owen's River. A river that flows into Owen's Lake, California. Length, about 175 miles.

Owen Stanley Range (ō'en stan'li rānj). Part of the continuous range of lofty mountains in British New Guinea. Mount Owen Stanley is 13,130 feet in height.

Owhyhee. See *Hawaiian Islands.*

Owilapsh (ō-wi-läpsh'), or **Whilapah.** A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly between Shoalwater Bay and the head of the Chehalis River, Washington. See *Athapascan.*

Owl and the Nightingale, The. An English poem attributed to Nicholas de Guildford of Portesham, Dorsetshire. The date of the poem is disputed (Morris). Stevenson, who first printed it in 1838, assigns it to the 12th century; from the handwriting of the manuscript, however, it is thought to belong to the 13th (Morley).

Owl-glass. See *Eulenspiegel.*

Owl's Head (owlz hed). A cape at the western entrance to Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Owl's Head. A mountain in Quebec, Canada, bordering on Lake Memphremagog.

Owosso (ō-wos'ō), or **Owasso.** A city in Shiawassee County, Michigan, situated on the Shiawassee River 72 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 6,564.

Owyhee, or **Owhyhee.** See *Hawaiian Islands.*

Owyhee (ō-wī'hē) **River.** A river in northern Nevada, southwestern Idaho, and southeastern Oregon. It joins the Snake River about 43° 45′ N. Length, about 350 miles.

Oxenden (ok'sen-den), **Ashton.** Born near Canterbury, England, Sept. 28, 1808: died at Biarritz, France, Feb. 22, 1892. An Anglican bishop and baronet, a religious writer: bishop of Montreal, metropolitan and primate of Canada 1869–78.

Oxenstierna, or **Oxenstjerna** (oks'en-shãr-nä), or **Oxenstiern** (oks'en-stērn), Count **Axel.** Born at Fanö, Upland, Sweden, June 16, 1583: died at Stockholm, Aug. 28, 1654. A celebrated Swedish statesman. He became chancellor in 1611, in the Thirty Years' War held supreme control in the Rhine region; directed the foreign policy of Sweden after 1632; was made director of the Evangelical League 1633; was one of the guardians of Queen Christina, and negotiated the peace of Bromsebro in 1645.

Oxford (oks'fọrd), or **Oxfordshire** (oks'fọrd-shir), or **Oxon** (ok'zon). [ME. *Oxford*, *Oxen-ford*, *Oxenaford*, AS. *Oxnaford*, [illegible], *Oxena-ford*, oxen's ford. The ML. *Oxonia* (E. *Oxon*) is formed from the first element of the AS. name.] A south midland county of England. It is bounded by Warwick and Northampton on the north, Buckingham on the east, Berkshire on the south, and Berkshire and Gloucester on the west, and is separated from Berkshire by the Thames. The surface is varied, but in the north flat. The county was long noted for its forests. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, [illegible] square miles. Population (1891), 185,669.

Oxford. The capital of Oxfordshire, England, situated at the junction of the Cherwell with the Thames, in lat. [illegible] 45′ N., long. [illegible] 16′ W.: the mediæval Oxenaford and Oxenford, and Latin Oxonia. [illegible] The cathedral of Christ Church [illegible] building with round-arched nave and choir. The nave has [illegible] are a number of interesting tombs, and some fine glass, [illegible] in the time of Edward the Confessor is estimated at 3,000: [illegible]

Oxford, Earl of. See [illegible] *Robert.*

Oxford, Provisions of. [illegible] set of articles [illegible] Parliament at Oxford in [illegible] body of twenty-[illegible] members to negotiate financial aids.

Oxford, University of. The oldest of the two great universities of England. It grew up in the 12th century, Robert Pullen and the Lombard Vacarius being early teachers of note. It contains the following colleges: University (founded in 1249), Merton (1264), Balliol (between 1263 and 1268), Exeter (1314 and 1565), Oriel (1324 and 1326), Queen's (1340), New (1379), Lincoln (1427 and 1478), All Souls (1437), Magdalen (1458), Brasenose (1509), Corpus Christi (1516), Christ Church (1546), Trinity (1554), St. John's (1555), Jesus (1571), Wadham (1612), Pembroke (1624), Worcester (1714), Keble (1870), Hertford (1874). There are also two public halls (St. Mary Hall and St. Edmund Hall) and two private halls (Charsley's Hall and Turrell's Hall). Among the institutions connected with the university are the Bodleian Library (which see), Radcliffe Library, Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon Press, Taylor Institution, University Observatory, University Museum, Botanic Garden, and Indian Institute. University sermons are mostly preached at St. Mary's Church, a fine old building (of the 15th and 16th centuries) in High street, which has always been closely connected with the university. The three governing bodies are the Convocation, which includes all who continue members of the university; the Congregation of the University, consisting of the resident members; and the Hebdomadal Council, consisting of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, proctors, and 18 elected members. The undergraduates numbered 3,197 in 1893.

Oxford Movement. A name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against the tendency toward liberalism and rationalism: so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford 1833–41.

Oxford School. A name given to that party of the Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members of the party were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.

Oxford street. The principal commercial thoroughfare between the northwest of London and the City. It was formerly called Tyburn Road, and as late as 1729 was built up only on its northern side. It extends from Holborn to the Marble Arch, and contains many of the most important shops in London.

Oxford Tracts. See *Tracts for the Times.*

Oxon. See *Oxford.*

Oxonia (ok-sō'ni-ä). The Latin name of Oxford.

Oxus. See *Amu-Daria.*

Oyama (ō-yä'mä). A holy mountain near Yokohama, 4,000 feet high.

Oyama (ō-yä'mä), Marshal Count. A contemporary Japanese statesman, minister of war in 1894. He won recognition by his valor in the civil war of southern Japan in 1877. He led the second invasion of Chinese soil in the Chino-Japanese war. Being in command of the second corps after the Chinese defeat in Korea, he sailed for the Liau-tung peninsula in Oct., 1894, and struck the final blows of the conflict, capturing the great Chinese strongholds of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, in conjunction with a naval force under Admiral Ito.

Oybin (ō-ē-bēn'). A remarkable isolated rock, situated near Zittau, in the kingdom of Saxony. Height above sea-level, 1,600 feet.

Oyique (ō-yē'ke). [Tehua, from *oyi*, frost.] The winter people in the Tehua pueblos of New Mexico. That tribe is divided (each village or pueblo) into two sections — the winter people, or Oyique, and the summer people. The dignity of chief penitent or cacique belongs alternately to each of these two groups. Thus the summer cacique (called *Payoyque*) serves from the vernal equinox to the autumnal, and the winter cacique (also termed *Oyique*) from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. On very important occasions, however, the Oyique is inferior to his colleague.

Oyonnaz (ō-yo-nä'). A town in the department of Ain, France, 25 miles west of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 4,461.

Ozaka, or **Osaka** (ō-sä'kä). A city in the main island of Japan, situated on the Aji in lat. 34° 41' N. It is one of the three imperial cities or "fu," and the manufacturing and commercial center of Japan. It contains many Buddhist and Shinto temples, a castle, an arsenal, and a mint. It was founded in the end of the 15th century, and opened to foreign trade in 1868. Population (1891), 473,541.

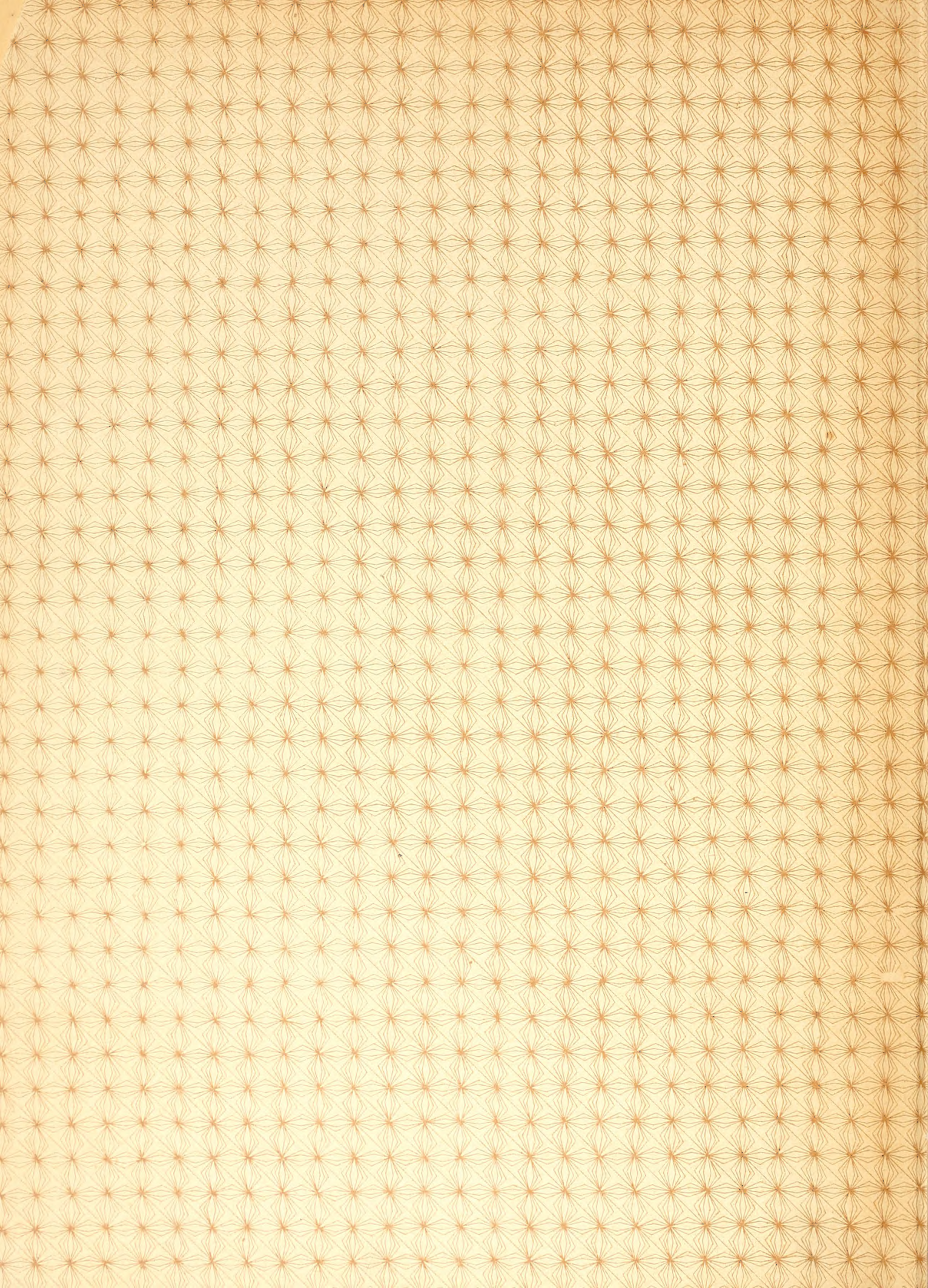
Ozanam (ō-zä-noṅ'), **Antoine Frédéric.** Born at Milan, April, 1813: died at Marseilles, Sept. 8, 1853. A French historian. He wrote "Dante et la philosophie catholique" (1839), "Études germaniques" (1847–49), etc.

Ozark (ō-zärk') **Mountains**, or **Ozark Hills.** A group of low mountains in southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and the eastern part of the Indian Territory. Height, 1,500–2,000 feet.

Ozieri (ō-zē-ā'rē). A town in the province of Sassari, Sardinia, 26 miles southeast of Sassari. Population (1881), 8,602.

Ozolian Locrians. See *Locri, Ozolæ.*

Ozorio, Manuel Luiz. See *Osorio.*



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